ASX Announcement

29 November 2024

Initial Metallurgical Testwork Delivers High Antimony Recoveries at Ricciardo

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Initial metallurgical testing of primary antimony core samples from Ricciardo returns high antimony recovery of 83% with saleable concentrate grade of 38.5%.
- Demonstrates ready potential pathway to production of a discrete marketable antimony concentrate from the Ricciardo deposit (Golden Range Project).
- Board approval to proceed to estimation of a maiden antimony Mineral Resource Estimate for Ricciardo in Q1 2025.

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) (**Warriedar** or the **Company**) provides preliminary antimony (Sb) metallurgical testwork results from Ricciardo, the largest deposit within its flagship Golden Range Project, located in the Murchison region of Western Australia (Figure 1).

Diamond drilling undertaken at Ricciardo this year revealed high-grade antimony intervals, such as 1.9m at 28.5% Sb[1]. When coupled with subsequent review of historical drill assay results, it revealed significant antimony Mineral Resource potential at Ricciardo[2].

Given this potential, Sb mineralised core samples from the 2024 diamond program were despatched for initial metallurgical testing. The preliminary testwork results received demonstrate primary antimony recovery of 83% achieved from single-stage closed-circuit flotation with grinding size 65% passing 75 microns (µm). The resulting concentrate graded at 38.5% antimony with a composition considered to be readily marketable.

The initial mineralogy study showed the dominated antimony minerals at Ricciardo are stibnite and berthierite, which are also commonly found in major antimony mines globally, including Costerfield in Australia and Alpha-Gravelotte in South Africa[3].

Further work is underway to optimise antimony recovery and concentrate grade. Given the positive initial outcomes, Warriedar is sourcing additional antimony assay data for Ricciardo and proceeding towards estimation of a maiden antimony Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) during Q1 2025.

Warriedar Managing Director and CEO, Amanda Buckingham, commented:

"These initial met results for the primary antimony mineralisation at Ricciardo are undeniably exciting. The context to them is the significant volume of antimony at Ricciardo, including high-grade zones that appear relatively discrete from the high-er-grade gold mineralisation, that are not yet well-defined but show serious scale and grade potential. While we are excited about this emerging opportunity at Ricciardo, I want to emphasise again however that pursuit of this opportunity will be in parallel with our growth-focussed gold drilling at Golden Range, which remains our current core focus."

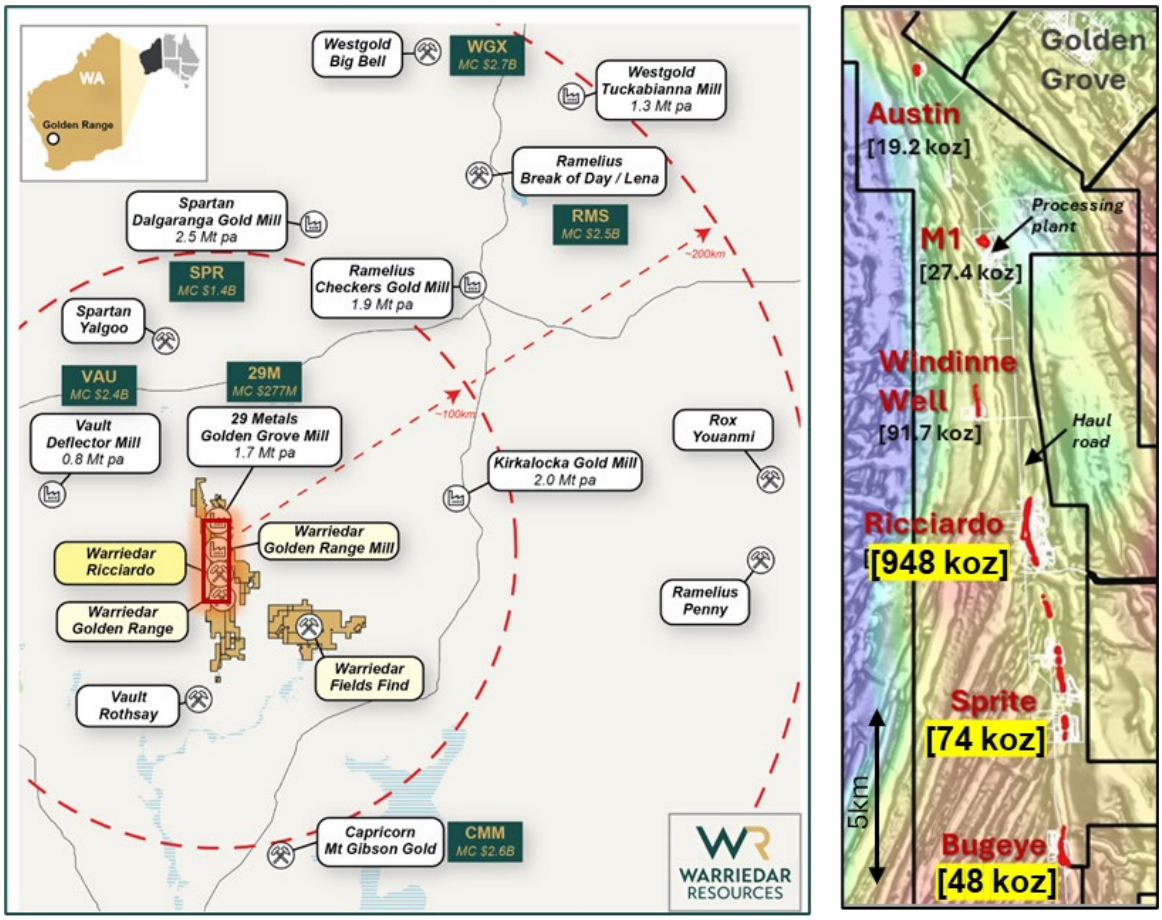

Figure 1: LEFT: The location of the Ricciardo gold and antimony deposit within the Golden Range Project; within the broader Southern Murchison region. RIGHT: the deposits within the 1.2Moz Golden Corridor.

Ricciardo antimony potential

Ricciardo possesses a November 2024 MRE of 16.44 Mt @ 1.8 g/t Au for 947.5 koz gold (refer Appendix 1). It has never been systematically assessed for antimony previously. Following receipt of select high-grade antimony intervals from drilling undertaken earlier this year[1], Warriedar undertook a review of the antimony potential at Ricciardo. This confirmed Sb mineralisation of significant thickness and grade exists below both the Ardmore pit and the Copse-Silverstone pits at Ricciardo[2], representing a substantial potential combined strike length of approximately 1km (Figure 2).

Only approximately 11% of historical drilling at Ricciardo was previously assayed for antimony. Warriedar is undertaking re-assaying of historical pulps samples and purchasing historical multi-element data (where available) to allow declaration of a fast-tracked initial antimony MRE at Ricciardo.

Including the antimony in the Ricciardo MRE has the potential to add significant value to the deposit's mineral economics and further raise its potential mining feasibility. The Ricciardo gold and antimony mineralisation also remains wide open at depth and along strike.

[1] ASX announcement 26 August 2024. Step-Out Gold Success and High-Grade Antimony Discovery.
[2] ASX announcement 01 Oct 2024. Continued Delivery of High-Grade Antimony (Sb) Mineralisation at Ricciardo.
[3] Berger, V.I.,1993. Descriptive, and grade and tonnage model for gold-antimony deposits (No. 93-194). US Geological Survey, p5.

High-grade gold remains the primary economic driver and focus for Warriedar at Ricciardo and the 'Golden Corridor' deposits. However, adjacent and associated antimony mineralisation may provide an additional opportunity due to recent evolution in the global critical minerals space, along with broader supply constraints that have seen the Sb price increase significantly.

Further antimony metallurgical testwork, including on samples sourced from other deposits within the 'Golden Corridor' (refer Figure 1), is planned to follow in due course.

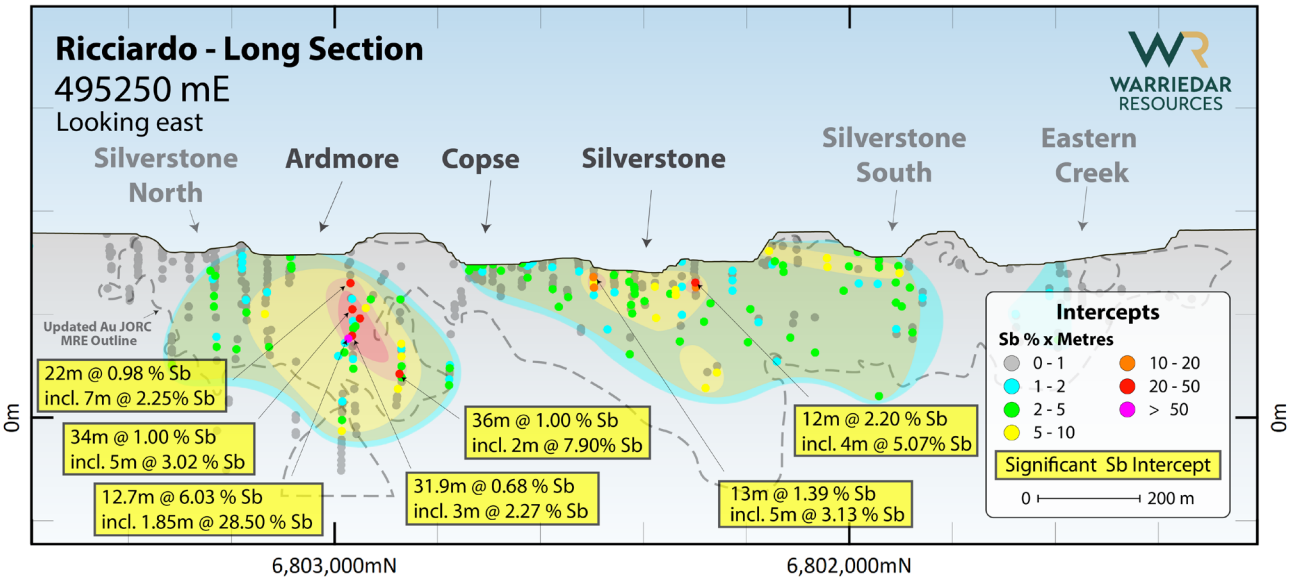

Figure 2: Long Section through Ricciardo (looking East) showing the antimony distribution with significant Sb intercept.

Engage with this announcement at the Warriedar InvestorHub

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About Warriedar

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) is an advanced gold and copper exploration business with an existing resource base of over 2.3 Moz gold (290 koz Measured, 831 koz Indicated and 1,181 koz Inferred) across Western Australia and Nevada, and a robust pipeline of high-calibre drill targets. Our focus is on rapidly building our resource inventory though modern, innovative exploration.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report is based on information compiled by Dr. Amanda Buckingham and Peng Sha. Buckingham and Sha are both employees of Warriedar and members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr. Buckingham and Mr. Sha consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Appendix 1: Mineral Resources

Golden Range and Fields Find Projects, Western Australia

Golden Range Mineral Resources (JORC 2012) - December 2024												
	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resources		
Deposit	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au
Austin	-	-	-	222	1.3	9.1	212	1.5	10.1	434	1.4	19.2
Rothschild	-	-	-	-	-	-	693	1.4	31.3	693	1.4	31.3
M1	55	1.80	3.3	131	2.5	10.4	107	4	13.7	294	2.9	27.4
Riley	-	-	-	32	3.1	3.2	81	2.4	6.3	113	2.6	9.5
Windinne Well	16	2.33	1.2	636	3.5	71	322	1.9	19.8	975	2.9	91.7
Bugeye	14	1.56	0.7	658	1.2	24.5	646	1.1	22.8	1319	1.1	48.1
Monaco-Sprite	52	1.44	2.4	1481	1.2	57.2	419	1.1	14.2	1954	1.2	74
Mugs Luck-Keronima	68	2.29	5	295	1.6	15	350	1.6	18.5	713	1.7	38.6
Ricciardo Open pit (0.5g/t cut-off)	2,645	1.74	148.2	3,910	1.6	199.9	2,284	1.6	119.4	8,839	1.6	467.5
Ricciardo Underground (1.0g/t cut-off)	-	-	-	332	1.3	14.2	7,273	2.0	465.8	7,605	2.0	480.0
Grand Total										**22,939**	**1.75**	**1,287.3**

Note: Appropriate rounding applied

The information in this report that relates to estimation, depletion and reporting of the Golden Range and Fields Find Mineral Resources for is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Dr Bielin Shi who is a Fellow (CP) of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Bielin Shi has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr. Shi consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report (Ricciardo Gold Project) that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Allan Ignacio who is a Competent Person and Member of the Australian Institute Geoscientists. Mr Ignacio is a full-time employee of Measured Group Pty Ltd. Mr Ignacio has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Ignacio consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Big Springs Project, Nevada

Big Springs Mineral Resources (JORC 2012) - November 2022												
	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			TOTAL		
Deposit	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz
North Sammy	345	6.6	73.4	698	3.1	70.6	508	2.4	39.1	1,552	3.7	183.1
North Sammy Contact	-	-	-	439	2.2	30.9	977	1.4	45	1,416	1.7	75.8
South Sammy	513	3.4	55.5	4,112	2.0	260.7	1,376	1.5	64.9	6,001	2.0	381.2
Beadles Creek	-	-	-	753	2.6	63.9	2,694	1.9	164.5	3,448	2.1	228.4
Mac Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,887	1.3	81.1	1,887	1.3	81.1
Dorsey Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	1.8	18.3	325	1.8	18.3
Brien's Fault	-	-	-	-	-	-	864	1.7	46.2	864	1.7	46.2
Sub-Totals	**858**	**4.7**	**128.9**	**6,002**	**2.2**	**426.1**	**8,631**	**1.7**	**459.1**	**15,491**	**2.0**	**1,014.1**

Note: Appropriate rounding applied

The information in the release that relates to the Estimation and Reporting of the Big Springs Mineral Resources has been compiled and reviewed by Ms Elizabeth Haren of Haren Consulting Pty Ltd who is an independent consultant to Warriedar Resources Ltd and is a current Member and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Haren has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code).

Appendix 2: JORC CODE (2012) TABLE 1.
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• For Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program, 1m RC drill samples were collected through a rig-mounted cone splitter designed to capture a one metre sample with optimum 2kg to 4kg sample weight. Once drilling reached fresh rock a fine spray of water was used to suppress dust and limit the loss of fines through the cyclone chimney. • Compositing RC samples in lengths of 4 m was undertaken from host rocks via combining 'Spear' samples of the 1m intervals to generate a 2 kg (average) sample. • Diamond Core samples were taken, generally on 1 m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate. • For 1m RC samples, field duplicates were collected at an approximate ratio of 1:50 and collected at the same time as the original sample through the chute of the cone splitter. Certified reference materials (CRMs) were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:15 and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1: 25. Grade range of the certified samples were selected based on grade population and economic grade ranges. For composite RC samples, field duplicates were made via combining 'Spear' samples. Duplicates, CRMs and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:50. • Samples were sent to the lab where they were pulverised to produce a 30g or 25g charge for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Top Drill drill rig was used for the RC holes. Hole diameter was 140 mm. • Diamond drilling was also undertaken by Top Drill rig using HQ. • Core was orientated using Axis Champ Ori digital core orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• For RC each metre interval, sample recovery, moisture and condition were recorded systematically. The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery. • The diamond drill core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every run. • There is no obvious relationship between sample recovery and grade. • During the RC sample collection process, the sample sizes were visually inspected to assess drill recoveries.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1 m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chip trays were stored on site in a sealed container. • RC chips and diamond core were visually inspected and logged by an onsite geologist to record lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure, sample quality etc. • Logging and sampling have been carried out to industry standards to support a Mineral Resource Estimate. • Drill hole logs are recorded in LogChief and uploaded into database (DataShed), and output further validated in 3D software such as Surpac and Micromine. Corrections were then re-submitted to database manager and uploaded to DataShed. • The metallurgical tests samples are from RDRC019 and RDRC020. The Competent Person considers that the level of detail is sufficient

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for the reporting of metallurgical results.
Sub-sampling Techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC samples were split from dry 1 m bulk samples via a splitter directly from the cyclone to obtain a sample mass of 2-3kg. • Composite RC samples were generated by taking a spear sample from each 1m bag to make rough 2 kg sample. • Half Core samples were taken, generally on 1 m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate. • Samples including RC chips and diamond core were sorted and dried at 105 ºC in client packaging or trays. • All samples weighed and recorded when sample sorting. • Pulverize 3kg to nom 85% <75um. All samples were analysed for Au using fire assay. • Sample preparation technique is appropriate for Golden Range projects and is standard industry practice for gold deposits.
Quality of assay data and Laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Most of drilling samples were submitted to Jinning Testing & Inspection's Perth laboratory. Samples were assayed by 30g fire assay ICP-OES finish from Jinning (FA30I). The multi element assay were completed by mixed acid digest ICP-OES finish (MADI33). The high grade Sb samples (>3.5%) are reanalysed by fusion method to obtain near total digestion. Samples drilled from RDRC019 and RDRC020 were submitted to Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd and then analysed by Interteck Gealysis Perth. Interteck Gealysis applies 25g lead collection fire assay. • Field duplicates, blanks and CRMs were selected and placed into sample stream analysed using the same methods. • For 1m RC sample sequence, field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:50 and collected at the same time as the original sample through the cone splitter. CRMs were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:15 and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:25. • For composite RC samples, duplicates, CRMs and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:50. • For diamond drilling CRMs were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:15 and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:25. • No portable XRF analyses result has been used in this release.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Logging and sampling were recorded on digital logging sheet and digital sample sheet. Information was imported into DataShed database after data validation. File validation was also completed by geologist on the rig. Datashed was also applied for data verification and administration. • There were no twin holes drilled during the RC/diamond program. • All the sample intervals were visually verified using high quality photography. • Assay results received were plotted on section and were verified against neighbouring holes. QAQC data were monitored on a hole-by-hole basis. • Any failure in company QAQC protocols resulted in follow up with the lab and occasional repeat of assay as necessary.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Hole collars were picked-up by a licenced surveyor using DGPS equipment. All location data are captured in the MGA projection coordinates on GDA94 geodetic datum. • During drilling most holes underwent gyroscopic down hole surveys on 30m increments. Upon completion of the hole a continuous gyroscopic survey with readings taken automatically at 5m increments inbound and outbound. Each survey was carefully checked to be in bounds of acceptable tolerance.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• At Ricciardo exploration drilling has been drilled on a grid pattern. • Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of the mineralisation and stage of the exploration. • Holes spacing at Ricciardo was sufficient for resource estimation. • RC samples have been composited to 4m lengths outside the proposed target zones
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• WA8 and historical drilling are mainly orientated to perpendicular are main structural trend of the area; however, there are multiple mineralisation events and there is insufficient data to confirm the geological model.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Calico sample bags are tied, grouped by sample ID placed into polyweave sacks and cable tied. These sacks were then appropriately grouped, placed within larger in labelled bulka bags for ease of transport by company personnel or third-party transport contractor. Each dispatch was itemised and emailed to the laboratory for reconciliation upon arrival.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The competent person has visited the project where sampling has taken place and has reviewed and confirmed the "Test Briefing" that was received.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• There are 64 tenements associated with both Golden Dragon and Fields Find. Among them, 19 are mining leases, 27 are exploration licenses and 2 are in prospecting licenses. The rest of the tenements are G and L licenses. Third party rights include: 1) Gindalbie iron ore rights; 2) Mt Gibson Iron ore right for the Shine project; 3) Messenger's Patch JV right on M 59/357 and E 59/852: 4) Mt Gibson's iron ore and non-metalliferous dimension stone right on Fields Find; 5) GoldEX Royalty to Anketell Pty Ltd for 0.75% of gold and other metals production from M 59/379 and M 59/380; 6) 2% NSR royalty on products produced from Fields Find tenements to Mt Gibson; 7) Royalty of A$5 per oz of gold produced payable to Mr Gary Mason, limited to 50Koz produced from P 59/1343, which covers part of E 59/1268. 8) Minjar royalty for A$ 20 per oz of gold production from the project subject to a minimum received gold price of A$2000 per oz with a cap of A$18 million. <u>Native Title and Heritage</u> • Mining leases M59/421-I and M59/458-I (**Mining Leases**) are within the Widi Mob native title claim area. The Widi Mob claim was combined with the claims of three other groups (Southern Yamatji, Hutt River and Mullewa Wadjari) over areas to the west to form the Yamatji Nation native title claim. The native title claims of these groups was resolved in 2020 by the entry of those groups and the State into the Yamatji Nation Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA). The ILUA recognised non-exclusive native title rights and interests in discrete, culturally significant parcels of land (<1% of the total claim area) and the creation of managed reserves and conservation areas jointly managed with DCBA. The Mining

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Leases are not within these areas. Under the ILUA, the State agreed to pay compensation to the claimant groups for future acts and for the surrender of the balance of native title rights in the claim areas. This resolves native title claims over the areas of the Mining Leases without the need for further agreements between the Company and claimant groups. • A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System shows that there are no registered sites recorded in the areas of the Mining Leases. The area of the Mining Leases has been the subject of extensive heritage surveys in the past. • Currently all the tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining licences to operate in all areas.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold exploration at the region commenced in the 1980s. Normandy Exploration commenced the systematic exploration in late 1980s and 1990s. Project were acquired by Gindalbie Gold N.L. in December 1999. Golden Stallion Resources Pty Ltd acquired the whole project in March 2009. Shandong Tianye purchased 51% of Minjar (the operating company) in July 2009. Minjar became the wholly owned subsidiary of Tianye in 2010. • Over 30,000 drill holes are in the database and completed by multiple companies using a combination technic of Reserve Circulation (RC), diamond drilling (DD), airecore (AC), Auger and RAB. Most of the drill holes were completed during the period of 2001-2004 and 2013-2018 by Gindalbie and Minjar respectively.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• In the Golden Range area, gold mineralisation is dominantly controlled by structures and lithologies. North trending shear zones and secondary structures are interpreted to be responsible for the hydrothermal activity that produced many of the region's gold deposits. Two major shear structures have been identified, the Mougooderra Shear Zone and the Chulaar Shear Zone; both striking approximately north and controlling the occurrence of gold deposits. Host lithology units for gold mineralisation are predominantly the intensely altered mafic to ultramafic units, BIF, and dolerite intrusions. Main mechanism for mineralisation is believed to be associated with: 1) Shear zones as a regional control for fluid; 2) dolerite intrusions to be reacted and mineralised with auriferous fluids; 3) BIF as a rheological and chemical control; 4) porphyry intrusions associated with secondary or tertiary brittle structures to host mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material*	• Exploration results are not being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and should be stated. • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps are included in the announcement
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material metallurgical testwork results are detailed in the body of this announcement. The metallurgical testwork program included: o Ricciardo Antimony Metallurgical Test. The whole test work program has not been completed. At this stage, only the "Test Briefing" is provided.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work includes RC and diamond core drilling programs to extend the identified mineralisation along strike and toward depth of the deposits sitting on Mougooderra Shear and other paralleled shear structure. • Repeated parallel ore bodies toward will be tested as well.

Appendix 3: Metallurgical Composites Generation and Head Assay

Metallurgical Test Bulk Composites Generation

Hole_ID	Depth_From	Depth_To	Sample_Type	Interval_Length	Sb_%	Au_ppm
RDRC043	237.0	239.0	CORE	2.0	1.3	0.85
RDRC047	265.2	267.3	CORE	2.2	0.9	0.12
RDRC047	271.5	274.2	CORE	2.7	1.1	0.17
RDRC047	293.0	295.0	CORE	2.0	0.8	0.33
RDRC048B	247.0	248.0	CORE	1.0	1.1	0.36
RDRC048B	270.0	272.0	CORE	2.0	1.7	0.55
RDRC048B	281.0	286.5	CORE	5.5	0.6	0.46
RDRC048B	309.0	311.0	CORE	2.0	1.0	0.44
RDRC067	169.0	177.0	CORE	8.0	0.7	0.3
RDRC067	183.0	190.0	CORE	7.0	1.4	0.43
RDRC067	191.0	197.0	CORE	6.0	1.9	0.24
RDRC067	205.0	207.0	CORE	2.0	0.7	0.36
RDRC067	230.5	231.8	CORE	1.3	2.3	0.21
RDRC067	235.7	241.9	CORE	6.2	9.6	0.26
RDRC067	261.0	262.0	CORE	1.0	0.8	0.47

Yantai Jingpeng Metallurgical Test Bulk Composite Head Assay Analysis Result

Element	Sb %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Fe %	S %	C %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	As %
Content	1.57	0.45	5.2	3.88	0.97	7.98	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.16