

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 8 September 2025

Star of Mangaroon Daylights with 15m @ 20.5 g/t Au from Surface

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assays have been received from the final 14 infill holes (1,182m) on the central sections of the Star of Mangaroon. These have returned shallow, thick, high-grade intercepts including:
 - SOMRC081: 15m @ 20.5 g/t Au from surface, incl. 2m @ 148.0 g/t Au from 4m**
 - SOMRC079: 9m @ 14.7 g/t Au from 42m, incl. 2m @ 63.7 g/t Au from 43m**
 - SOMRC080: 2m @ 27.9 g/t Au from 70m, incl. 1m @ 54.4 g/t Au from 70m**
 - SOMRC083: 4m @ 14.6 g/t Au from 99m, incl. 2m @ 28.7 g/t Au from 100m**
 - SOMRC092*: 7m @ 7.7 g/t Au from 21m, incl. 2m @ 19.9 g/t Au from 21m**
*SOMRC092 includes a ~1m collapsed mining void from ~23.5-24.5m
- These results are in addition to other recent results including:
 - SOMRC073: 7m @ 46.7 g/t Au from 27m, incl. 2m @ 103.8 g/t Au from 28m**
 - SOMRC078: 12m @ 20.6 g/t Au from 3m, incl. 2m @ 112.9 g/t Au from 6m**
 - SOMRC077: 3m @ 65.1 g/t Au from 93m, incl. 1m @ 162.8 g/t Au from 94m**
 - SOMRC070: 6m @ 17.6 g/t Au from 66m, incl. 1m @ 98.2 g/t Au from 70m**
 - SOMRC062: 8m @ 16.2 g/t Au from 20m, incl. 3m @ 32.2 g/t Au from 20m**
 - SOMRC060: 4m @ 15.0 g/t Au from 72m, incl. 2m @ 29.3 g/t Au from 72m**
- Being shallow and high-grade, these results are expected to have a material, positive impact on both the Resource of 23,300oz (56,600t @ 12.8 g/t Au), mine plan and project economics. With all assays now received, an upgraded Resource, mine plan and study are underway.
- The next RC drilling program at Mangaroon Au will commence in early September 2025. Given the results to date, some additional holes are planned at depth and to the north of the Star of Mangaroon.

Dreadnought Resources Ltd ("Dreadnought") is pleased to announce assays from RC drilling at the Mangaroon Gold Project ("Mangaroon"), in the Gascoyne region of WA.

Dreadnought's Managing Director, Dean Tuck, commented: "Infill drilling has continued to deliver stand out results from the Star of Mangaroon. These intercepts have resulted in thicker and higher-grade intercepts across the lode and importantly, confirm that the high-grade lode comes to surface. These results are expected to positively impact on the current Resource, mine plan and project economics. The Resource update is well underway and expected in September 2025. The mine plan and a revised study will be completed soon after.

Drilling is set to commence later this week with ~5,500m of RC drilling to be undertaken testing Star of Mangaroon at depth and to the north, in addition to follow up on encouraging results from Steve's Reward, Pritchard's and Lesgo as well as testing new targets at Midnight Star, Middy Moon and Cullens."

Figure 1: Photo of RC chips showing visible gold from SOMRC079 which returned 9m @ 14.7g/t Au including 2m @ 63.7g/t Au.



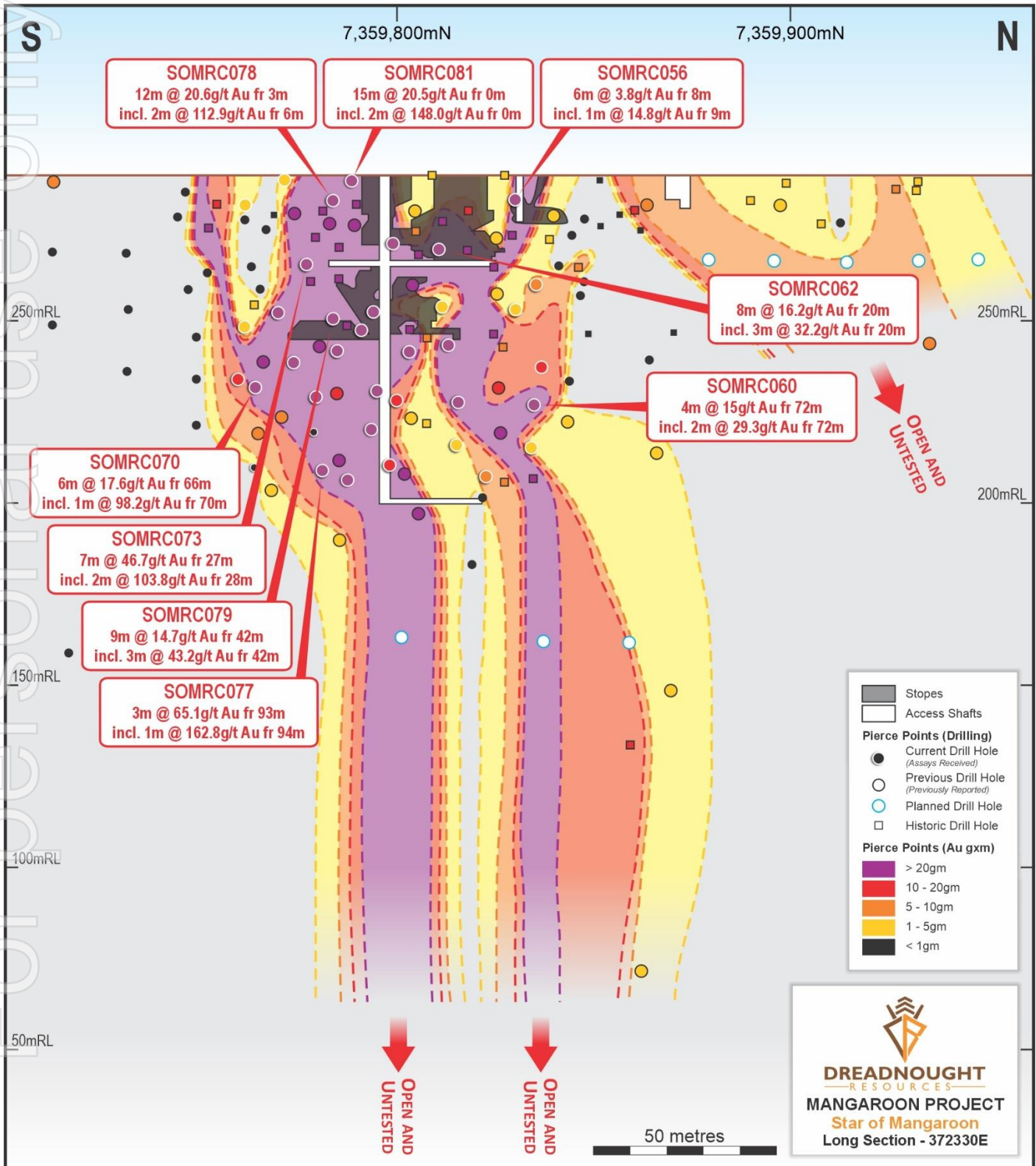


Figure 2: Long section view of the Star of Mangaroon showing the location of pierce points and gold gram x metres as well as the location of additional planned drilling at the north and at depth.

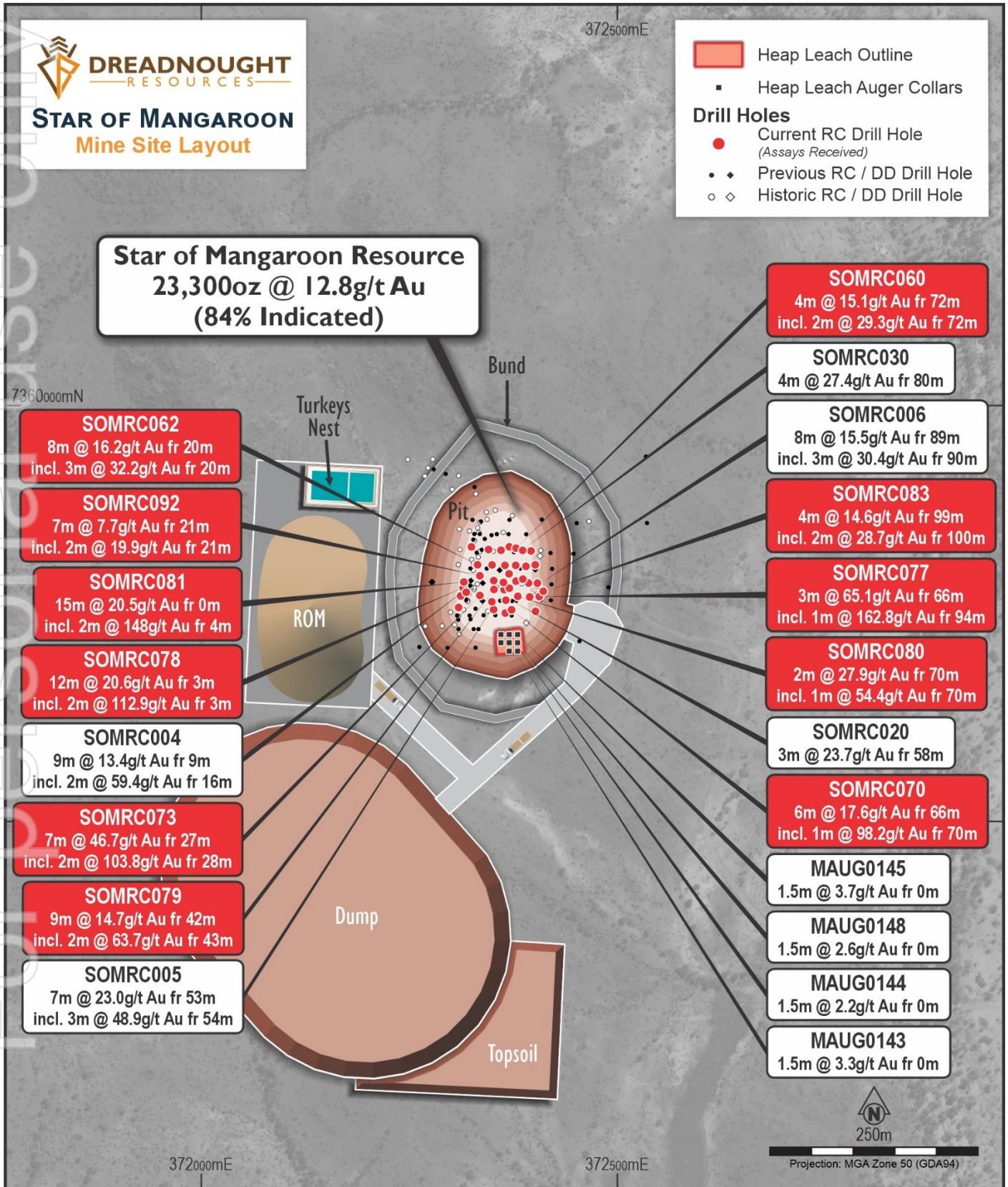


Figure 3: Plan view map showing the location of recently completed drilling (red dots) in relation to planned mine infrastructure at Star of Mangaroon.

Infill Drilling – Star of Mangaroon (100%)

(First right to negotiate development with Black Cat Syndicate Ltd)

The overall infill program comprises 37 RC holes (2,894m) and 4 diamond holes (308m) and brings drilling to a 10m x 10m spacing within and around the current Resource (ASX 27 November 2024). All of the 41 holes intersected the target lode horizon. The current Resource is already 23,300oz (56,600t @ 12.8 g/t Au) and 83% Indicated. On just the shallow, high-grade results to date, a material positive upgrade to the Resource and ultimately project economics (ASX 28 January 2025) is expected.

Assays have been received for all of the 37 RC holes and include:

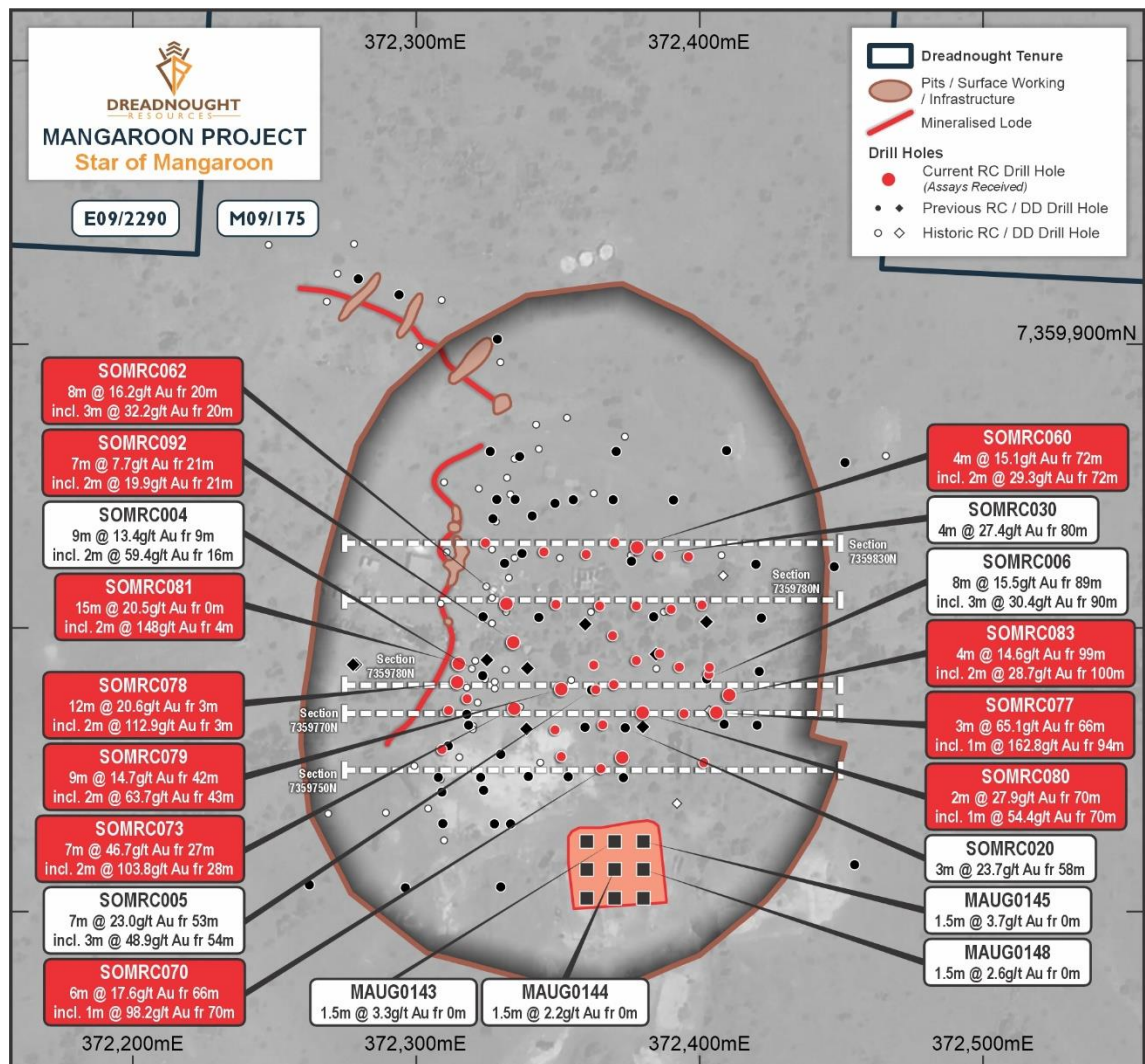
- **SOMRC081: 15m @ 20.5 g/t Au from surface, incl. 2m @ 148.0 g/t Au from 4m**
- **SOMRC079: 9m @ 14.7 g/t Au from 42m, incl. 2m @ 63.7 g/t Au from 43m**
- **SOMRC080: 2m @ 27.9 g/t Au from 70m, incl. 1m @ 54.4 g/t Au from 70m**
- **SOMRC083: 4m @ 14.6 g/t Au from 99m, incl. 2m @ 28.7 g/t Au from 100m**
- **SOMRC073: 7m @ 46.7 g/t Au from 27m, incl. 2m @ 103.8 g/t Au from 28m**
- **SOMRC078: 12m @ 20.6 g/t Au from 3m, incl. 2m @ 112.9 g/t Au from 6m**
- **SOMRC077: 3m @ 65.1 g/t Au from 93m, incl. 1m @ 162.8 g/t Au from 94m**
- **SOMRC070: 6m @ 17.6 g/t Au from 66m, incl. 1m @ 98.2 g/t Au from 70m**
- **SOMRC062: 8m @ 16.2 g/t Au from 20m, incl. 3m @ 32.2 g/t Au from 20m**
- **SOMRC060: 4m @ 15.0 g/t Au from 72m, incl. 2m @ 29.3 g/t Au from 72m**

These results have produced thick, high-grade mineralisation in the northern section of the Star of Mangaroon including in areas previously thought to be mined out, as well as the southernmost line of drilling. Mineralisation at the Star of Mangaroon remains open to the north and at depth.

Given the results to date, some additional holes are planned to test the Star of Mangaroon at depth and to the north.

Being shallow and high-grade, these results are expected to have a material, positive impact on the Resource of 23,300oz (56,600t @ 12.8 g/t Au), mine plan and project economics which will all be updated.

Figure 4: Plan view map showing the location of recent drilling with assay results (red dots) and pending assays (blue dots) at Star of Mangaroon in relation to historical drilling and the surface projection of mineralisation.



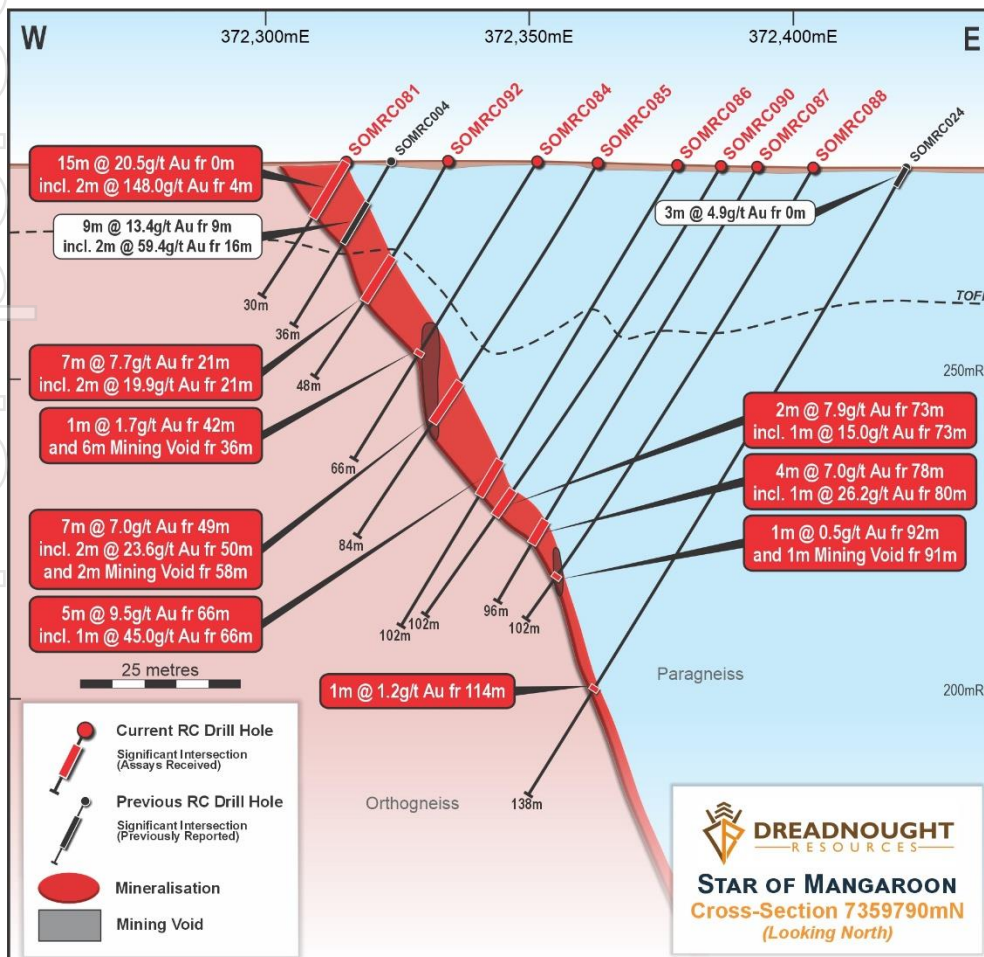
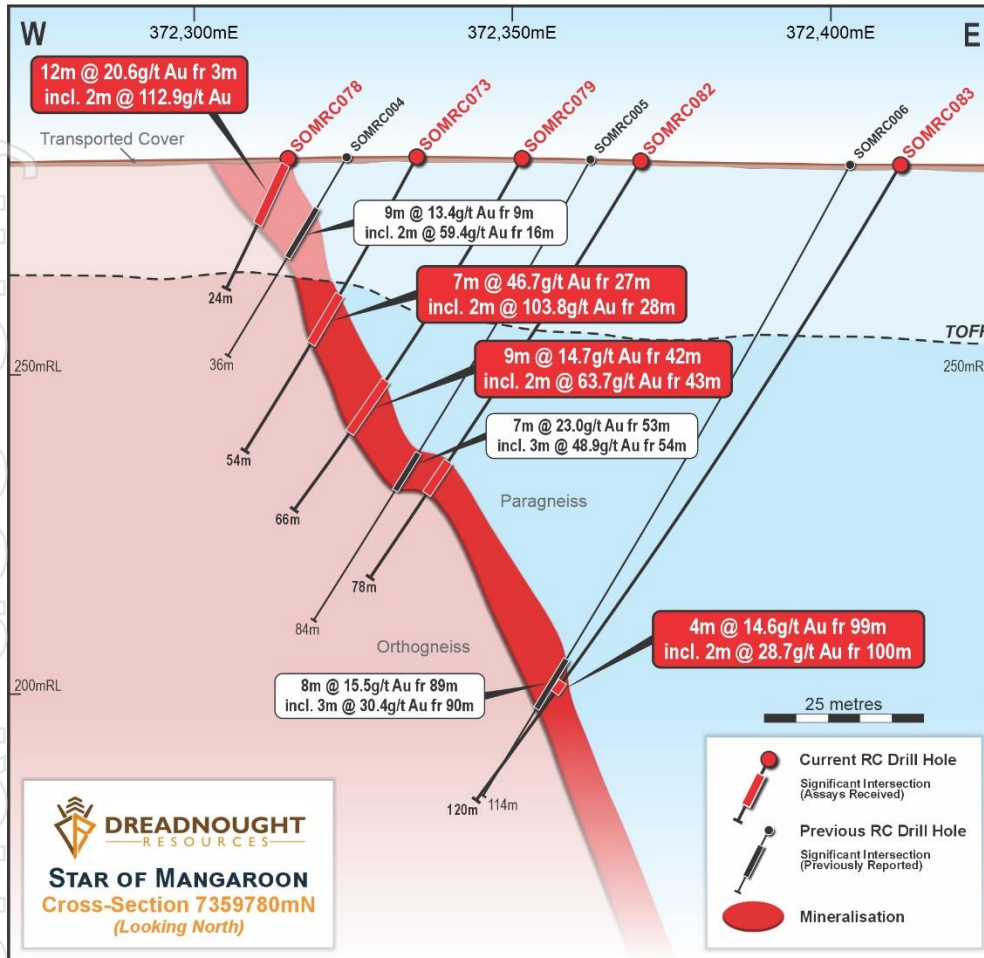


Figure 5 (above): Cross section through Star of Mangaroon highlighting recent and previous assays in relation to the mineralised envelope and lithological contact between paragneiss and orthogneiss as well as the approximate location of previous mining.

Figure 6 (below): Cross section through Star of Mangaroon highlighting recent and previous assays in relation to the mineralised envelope and lithological contact between paragneiss and orthogneiss.

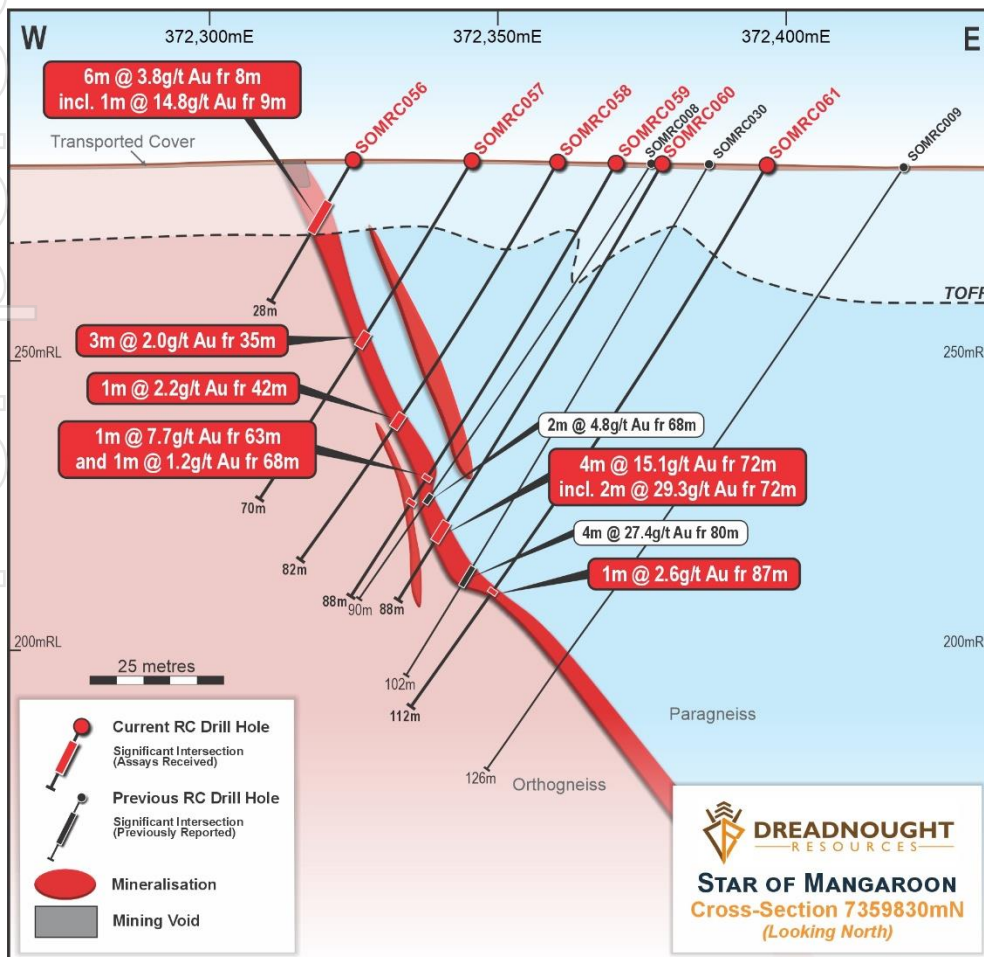
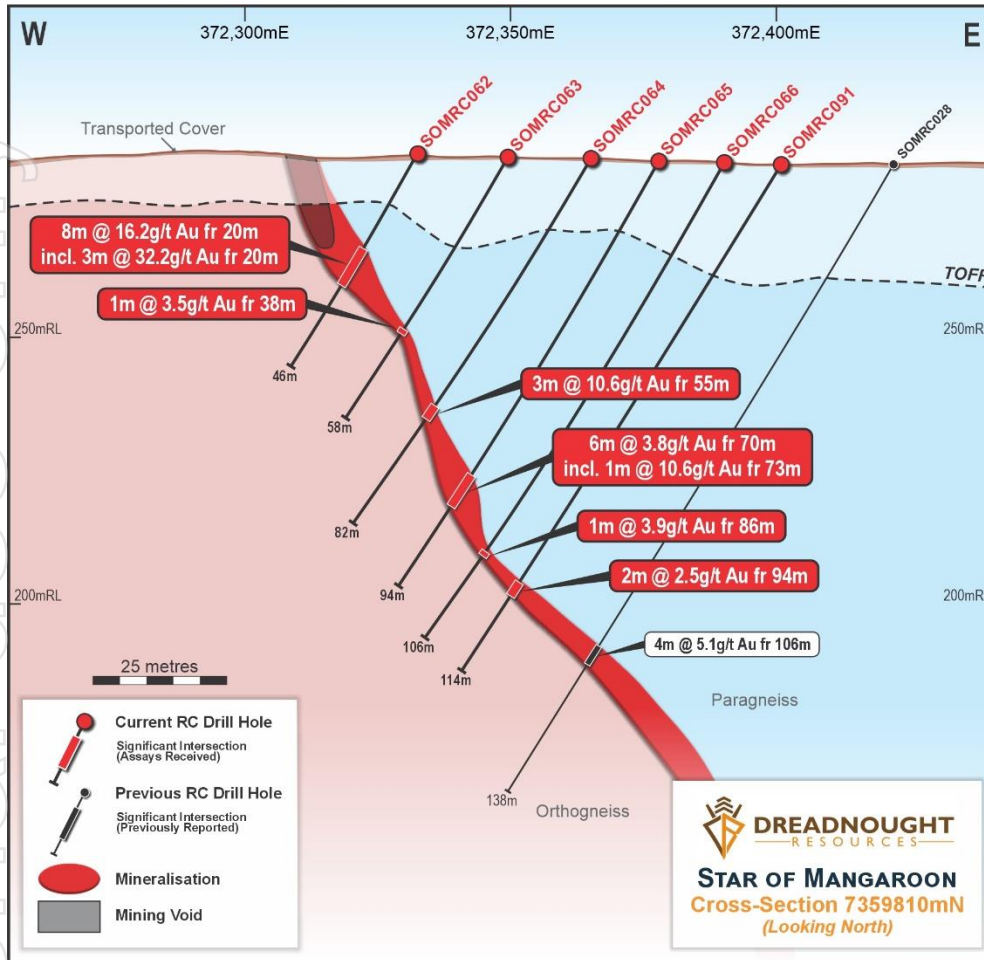


Figure 7 (above): Cross section through Star of Mangaroon highlighting recent and previous assays in relation to the mineralised envelope and lithological contact between paragneiss and orthogneiss as well as the approximate location of previous mining.

Figure 8 (below): Cross section through Star of Mangaroon highlighting recent and previous assays in relation to the mineralised envelope and lithological contact between paragneiss and orthogneiss as well as the approximate location of previous mining.

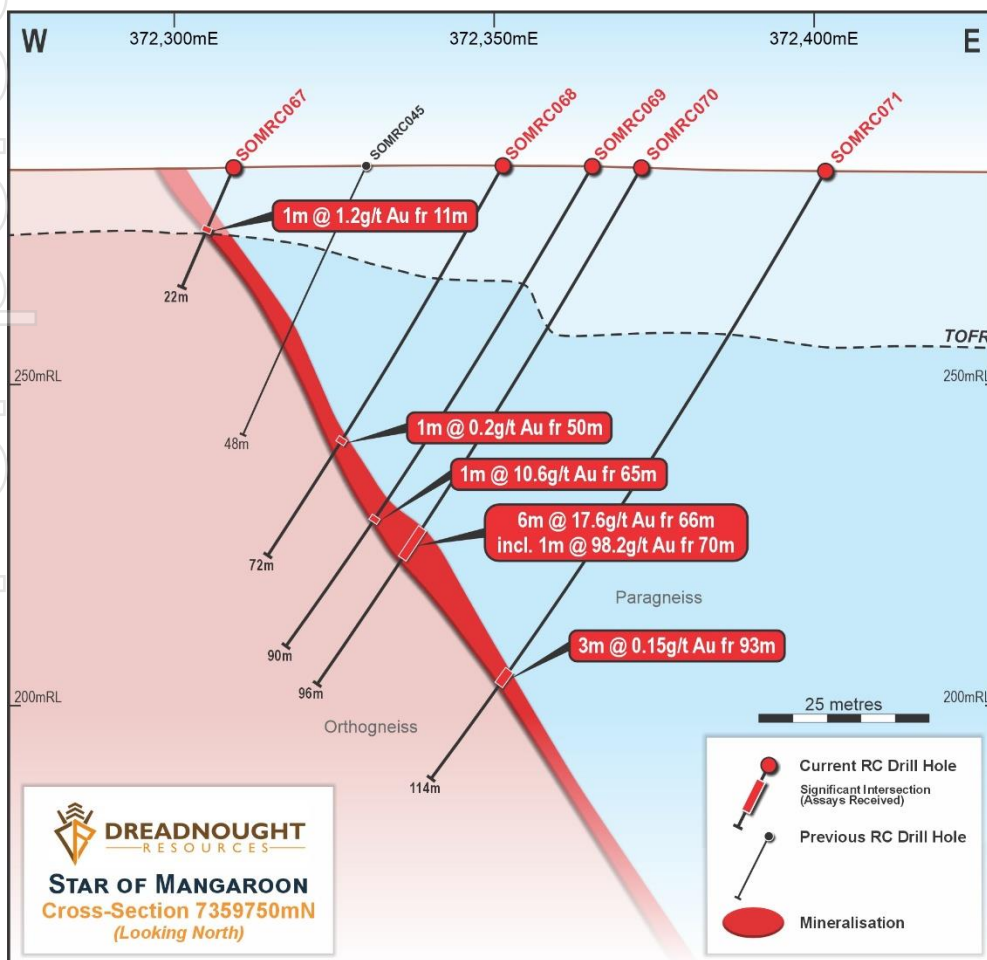
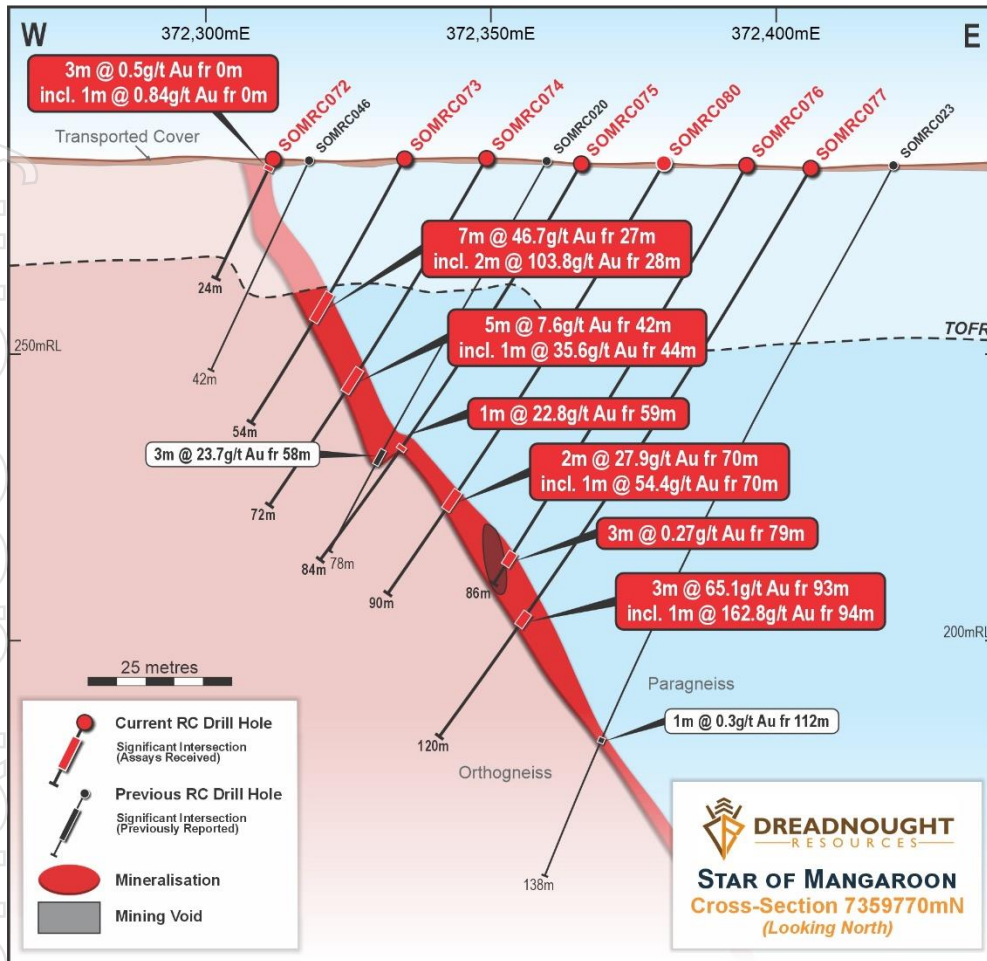


Figure 9 (above): Cross section through Star of Mangaroon highlighting recent and previous assays in relation to the mineralised envelope and lithological contact between paragneiss and orthogneiss as well as the approximate location of previous mining.

Figure 10 (below): Cross section through Star of Mangaroon highlighting recent and previous assays in relation to the mineralised envelope and lithological contact between paragneiss and orthogneiss.

Dreadnought's work plan summary

	Sep 2025 Quarter	Dec 2025 Quarter	Mar 2026 Quarter	June 2026 Quarter
Star of Mangaroon Open Pit	Upgraded Resource and Mine Plan. Mining, Haul, Process Agreement, Approvals and Commencement of Production		Production and Processing	
Mangaroon Drilling	Star of Mangaroon, Pritchard's, Steve's Reward, Cullens, Middy Moon, Midnight Star			Minga Bar, McCarthy, Nina, Lightning Ridge
Mangaroon Exploration	Star of Mangaroon, Bordah, High Range, Minga Bar, Alma			
Illaara Drilling (Aircore)		Metzke's, Lawrence, SW BIF Horizon, Black Oak – Homestead		

Upcoming News

- **September:** Updated Resource for Star of Mangaroon
- **September:** Commencement of regional drilling at Mangaroon Au
- **September:** Assays from diamond drilling at Stinger Nb-REE
- **September:** Results from geochemical survey at Lesgo
- **September/December Quarter:** Update on Star of Mangaroon processing agreement
- **15 October:** Presenting at the Australian Gold Conference, Sydney NSW
- **October:** Updated mine plan and study for Star of Mangaroon
- **October/November:** Results from regional drilling at Mangaroon Au
- **October/November:** Mineralogy results from diamond drilling at Stinger Nb-REE
- **November:** Commencement of drilling at Illaara Gold Project

For further information please refer to previous ASX announcements:

- 25 November 2020 *Mangaroon Ni-Cu-PGE & Au Project*
- 15 March 2021 *Exploration Commences at Mangaroon Ni-Cu-PGE & Au Project*
- 12 September 2022 *Star of Mangaroon Acquisition & Consolidation*
- 7 June 2023 *Mangaroon Gold Review and Further Consolidation*
- 4 September 2023 *Outstanding Gold Opportunities Along >10km Mangaroon Shear Zone*
- 11 December 2023 *Thick, High-Grade Gold Including 7m @ 23.0g/t Au*
- 13 March 2024 *Star of Mangaroon Camp Scale Gold Prospect Expands to ~15km x 10km*
- 26 July 2024 *Consolidation, Growth & Commercialisation*
- 1 October 2024 *Shallow, High-Grades at Star of Mangaroon & Popeye*
- 14 October 2024 *Exceptional Gold Recoveries from Star of Mangaroon*
- 27 November 2024 *Shallow, High-Grade, 84% Indicated Au Resource*
- 28 January 2025 *Robust Scoping Study for Star of Mangaroon*
- 30 January 2025 *Further Consolidation and High-Grade Gold at Mangaroon*
- 18 March 2025 *High Grade Gold Lode Extended*
- 20 June 2025 *Star of Mangaroon Extended*
- 25 August 2025 *Shallow, Thick, High-Grades at Mangaroon including 8m @ 16.2g/t Au*
- 1 September 2025 *Star of Mangaroon Shines Gold Including 7m @ 46.7g/t Au*

~Ends~

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This announcement is authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Dreadnought.

Snapshot – Mangaroon Gold (100%)

Mangaroon Gold is Large Scale

- Mangaroon covers ~5,000kms² with an initial focus on the gold system situated over the Mangaroon Shear Zone between the crustal scale Minga Bar and Edmund Faults with multiple phases of intrusions. Numerous historical workings along the Mangaroon Shear Zone have only seen limited drilling. This area also contains the ~12km x 6km Bordah and ~50km long High Range prospects where limited previous exploration has identified outcropping gold and base metal mineralisation.

Self-Funded Explorer Strategy

- Dreadnought's strategy is to transform into a self-funded explorer. This involves a high-grade open pit at the Star of Mangaroon where funding, development, haulage & processing are outsourced to third parties. This is a common model in WA given the robust gold price. In this way, there is reduced reliance on market funding and internal cashflows are aimed at making life-changing discoveries.

Consolidation Provides for First Ever Modern Exploration

- All historical workings and known gold occurrences relate to outcropping mineralisation. There has been minimal historical and modern exploration due to fractured, small-scale ownership with Dreadnought now undertaking modern exploration for the first time.

Significant, Step-change, Growth Potential

- Five historical mines developed on outcropping mineralisation and dozens of gold occurrences along highly prospective structural corridors.
- Dreadnought is deploying modern geochemical and geophysical techniques to explore for mineralisation under shallow cover. These techniques have already generated new prospects with stronger and larger signatures than the historical mines, including the region's largest high-grade producer at the Star of Mangaroon mine.
- Project-wide stream sediment sampling and geophysical surveys have identified additional camp scale prospects at Bordah and High Range.

Shallow, High-grade Gold

- The initial Resource at Star of Mangaroon contains **shallow, high-grade gold** as per Table 1 below:

Table 1: Resource (2g/t Au cut-off grade) - Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

Type	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (Oz)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (Oz)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (Oz)
Transition	1,900	26.9	1,700	-	-	-	1,900	26.9	1,700
Fresh	42,500	13.0	17,800	12,200	9.8	3,900	54,700	12.3	21,700
Total	44,400	13.6	19,500	12,200	9.8	3,900	56,600	12.8	23,400

- Also, Popeye, located <1km from the Star of Mangaroon, contains significant shallow high-grade gold including:

POPRC001: 3m @ 22.8 g/t Au from 13m POPRC002: 1m @ 1.6 g/t Au, 15.5g/t Ag from 11m

Exceptional Metallurgical Recoveries

- The region is known for its free gold. Accordingly, metallurgical work at Star of Mangaroon produced exceptional recoveries from standard gravity and carbon in leach circuits averaging 96.7% combined recovery including an average 74.4% gravity recovery (ASX 14 Oct 2024).

Mangaroon Project

Mangaroon covers ~5,000kms² and is located 250kms south-east of Exmouth in the Gascoyne Region of WA. Since 2020, Dreadnought has identified three major focus areas within the Mangaroon Project:

Mangaroon Gold (100%)

Outcropping gold mineralisation was first identified and mined at Mangaroon by local pastoralists and prospectors in the 1960s and has seen no modern gold exploration. Dreadnought has consolidated this gold field and is undertaking the first modern exploration across the region which has identified five camp scale gold opportunities at Bordah, High Range, Alma, Minga Bar and Star of Mangaroon.

In addition, the project contains granted mining leases that provide an opportunity for cashflow including the Star of Mangaroon Mine where Dreadnought has delivered a 23,400 oz Resource at 12.8g/t Au (84% Indicated)

Gifford Creek Critical Metals (100%)

Dreadnought discovered the Yin Ironstones and the Gifford Creek Carbonatite in 2021. Since then, the Gifford Creek Carbonatite Complex has emerged as a globally significant, rapidly growing, potential source of critical minerals. Highlights include:

- Discovery of the Yin REE Ironstone Complex and delivery of a 30.0Mt @ 1.04% TREO Resource over only ~4.6kms – including a Measured and Indicated Resource of 26.3Mt @ 1.04% TREO (ASX 30 Nov 2023).
- Discovery of the globally significant, Nb-REE-P-Ti-Sc enriched Gifford Creek Carbonatite (ASX 7 Aug 2023).
- Delivery of a large, independent initial Resource of 10.8Mt @ 1.00% TREO at the Gifford Creek Carbonatites, containing a range of critical minerals including rare earths, niobium, phosphate, titanium and scandium (ASX 28 Aug 2023).
- Discovery of Stinger Nb-REE-P-Ti-Sc-Zr bearing carbonatite and delivery of the Stinger Niobium Exploration Target (ASX 3 Mar 2025).

Money Intrusion Ni-Cu-PGEs (Teck Earn-In)

The Money Intrusion is a ~45km long mafic intrusion prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE massive sulphides. In 2023, Dreadnought discovered high tenor nickel-copper massive sulphides confirming the potential of this new system. Dreadnought entered in to a \$15M Farm-In and Joint Venture agreement with Teck Resources, a leading Canadian resource company, to earn up to 75% of the Money Intrusion tenements.

Illaara Gold Project (100%)

Illaara is located ~190km northwest of Kalgoorlie in the Yilgarn Craton. The project comprises ~800km² covering ~70km of strike along the Illaara greenstone belts. Illaara was acquired off Newmont in 2019 as an early stage exploration project prospective for typical Archean mesothermal lode gold deposits. Dreadnought has delivered a 14,900 oz @ 6.8g/t Au Resource at Metzke's Find (72% Indicated). Prior to consolidation by Dreadnought, Illaara was predominantly held by iron ore explorers and remains highly prospective for iron ore amongst other commodities.

Kimberley Cu-Au-Sb Project (Tarraji 80% / Yampi 100%)

Tarraji-Yampi covers ~420km² is located only 85kms from Derby in the West Kimberley region of WA and was locked up as a Defence Reserve since 1978. The project has outcropping mineralisation and historical workings which have seen no modern exploration.

In 2021, Dreadnought discovered high grade Cu-Au massive sulphides at Orion with results to date indicating a large scale, Proterozoic Cu-Au VMS system at Tarraji-Yampi, similar to DeGrussa and Monty in the Bryah Basin.

In addition, the project contains outcropping high-grade Cu-Ag-Sb-Bi Veins at Rough Triangle and Grant's Find.



Cautionary Statement

This announcement and information, opinions or conclusions expressed in the course of this announcement contains forecasts and forward-looking information. Such forecasts, projections and information are not a guarantee of future performance, involve unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments will almost certainly differ materially from those expressed or implied. There are a number of risks, both specific to Dreadnought, and of a general nature which may affect the future operating and financial performance of Dreadnought, and the value of an investment in Dreadnought including and not limited to title risk, renewal risk, economic conditions, stock market fluctuations, commodity demand and price movements, timing of access to infrastructure, timing of environmental approvals, regulatory risks, operational risks, reliance on key personnel, reserve estimations, native title risks, cultural heritage risks, foreign currency fluctuations, and mining development, construction and commissioning risk.

Competent Person's Statement – Mineral Resources

The information in this announcement that relates to the Star of Mangaroon Mineral Resource is based on information compiled by Mr. Paul Payne, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Payne is a full-time employee of Payne Geological Services Pty Ltd and is a shareholder of Dreadnought Resources Limited. Mr. Payne has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Payne consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to geology, exploration results and planning, and exploration targets was compiled by Mr. Dean Tuck, who is a Member of the AIG, Managing Director, and shareholder of the Company. Mr. Tuck has sufficient experience which 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. Tuck consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any further new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements by Dreadnought Resources Limited referenced in this report and in the case of Mineral Resources, Production Targets, forecast financial information and Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. To the extent disclosed above, the Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Resources Summary

Star of Mangaroon – Indicated and Inferred Resources (ASX 27 November 2024)

Table 2: Resource (2g/t Au cut off grade) - Numbers may not add up due to rounding

Type	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (Oz)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (Oz)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (Oz)
Transition	1,900	26.9	1,700	-	-	-	1,900	26.9	1,700
Fresh	42,500	13.0	17,800	12,200	9.8	3,900	54,700	12.3	21,700
Total	44,400	13.6	19,500	12,200	9.8	3,900	56,600	12.8	23,400

Metzke's Find – Indicated and Inferred Resources (ASX 27 April 2023)

Table 3: Resource (0.5g/t Au cut off grade) - Numbers may not add up due to rounding

Type	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (Oz)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (Oz)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (Oz)
Transition	800	1.1	30	1,100	17.4	600	1,900	10.3	600
Fresh	44,600	7.4	10,600	21,800	5.2	3,600	66,500	6.7	14,300
Total	45,000	7.3	10,700	22,900	5.8	4,200	68,400	6.8	14,900

Yin Ironstone Complex – Yin, Yin South, Y2, Sabre Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources (ASX 30 November 2023)

Table 4: Summary of Yin Resources at 0.20% TREO Cut off.

Type	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total			
	Tonnes (Mt)	TREO (%)	TREO (kt)	Tonnes (Mt)	TREO (%)	TREO (t)	Tonnes (Mt)	TREO (%)	TREO (t)	Tonnes (Mt)	TREO (%)	TREO (t)	NdPr:TREO Ratio (%)
Oxide	2.47	1.61	39.7	13.46	1.06	142.6	1.51	0.75	11.2	17.44	1.11	193.6	29
Fresh	2.70	1.09	29.5	7.67	0.95	72.8	2.17	0.75	16.3	12.54	0.95	118.7	29
Total	5.17	1.34	69.3	21.13	1.02	215.4	3.68	0.75	27.6	29.98	1.04	312.3	29

Table 5: Summary of Yin Resources at 1.00% TREO Cut off.

Type	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total			
	Tonnes (Mt)	TREO (%)	TREO (kt)	Tonnes (Mt)	TREO (%)	TREO (t)	Tonnes (Mt)	TREO (%)	TREO (t)	Tonnes (Mt)	TREO (%)	TREO (t)	NdPr:TREO Ratio (%)
Oxide	1.60	2.22	35.6	5.34	1.99	106.4	0.26	1.67	4.3	7.20	2.03	146.3	30
Fresh	1.36	1.68	22.8	2.65	1.81	47.9	0.42	1.72	7.3	4.43	1.76	78.0	29
Total	2.96	1.97	58.4	7.99	1.93	154.3	0.68	1.70	11.6	11.63	1.93	224.3	29

Gifford Creek Carbonatite – Inferred Resource (ASX 28 August 2023)

Table 6: Summary of the Gifford Creek Carbonatite Inferred Resource at various % TREO Cut offs.

Cut-Off (%TREO)	Resource (Mt)	TREO (%)	NdPr:TREO (%)	Nb2O5 (%)	P2O5 (%)	TiO2 (%)	Sc (ppm)	Contained TREO (t)	Contained Nb2O5 (t)
0.70	10.84	1.00	21	0.22	3.5	4.9	85	108,000	23,700

Table 7: Drill Collar Data (GDA94 MGAz50) and Significant Intercepts (>0.1g/t Au)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Prospect
SOMRC056	8	14	6	3.8	Star of Mangaroon
Including	9	10	1	14.8	
SOMRC057	35	38	3	2.0	
SOMRC058	42	43	1	2.2	
SOMRC059	63	64	1	7.7	
And	68	69	1	1.2	
SOMRC060	72	76	4	15.1	
Including	72	74	2	29.3	
SOMRC061	87	88	1	2.6	
SOMRC062	20	28	8	16.2	
Including	20	23	3	32.2	
SOMRC063	38	39	1	3.5	
SOMRC064	55	58	3	10.6	
SOMRC065	70	76	6	3.8	
Including	72	76	4	5.4	
Including	73	74	1	10.6	
SOMRC066	86	87	1	3.9	
SOMRC067	11	12	1	1.2	
SOMRC068	50	51	1	0.2	
SOMRC069	65	66	1	10.6	
SOMRC070	66	72	6	17.6	
Including	70	71	1	98.2	
SOMRC071	93	96	3	0.2	
SOMRC072	0	3	3	0.5	
SOMRC073	27	33	7	46.7	
Including	28	30	2	103.8	
SOMRC074	42	47	5	7.6	
Including	44	45	1	35.6	
SOMRC075	59	60	1	22.8	
SOMRC076	79	82	3	0.3	
And	82	86 (EOH)	4	Mining Void	
SOMRC077	93	96	3	65.1	
Including	94	95	1	162.8	
SOMRC078	3	15	12	20.6	
Including	6	8	2	112.9	
SOMRC079	42	51	9	14.7	
Including	43	45	2	63.7	
SOMRC080	70	72	2	27.9	
Including	70	71	1	54.4	
SOMRC081	0	15	15	20.5	
Including	4	6	2	148	
SOMRC082	56	61	5	4.7	
Including	57	58	1	11	
SOMRC083	99	103	4	14.6	
Including	100	102	2	28.7	
SOMRC084	42	43	1	1.7	
And	36	42	6	Mining Void	
SOMRC085	49	56	7	7.0	
Including	50	52	2	23.6	
And	58	60	2	Mining Void	
SOMRC086	66	71	5	9.5	
Including	66	67	1	45.0	
SOMRC087	78	82	4	7.0	
Including	80	81	1	26.2	
SOMRC088	92	93	1	0.5	
And	91	92	1	Mining Void	
SOMRC089	56	59	3	7.2	
Including	58	59	1	18.9	

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Hole ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Prospect
SOMRC090	73	75	2	7.9	Star of Mangaroon
Including	73	74	1	15	
SOMRC091	94	96	2	2.5	
SOMRC092	21	28	7	7.7	
Including	21	23	2	19.9	
And	23.5	24.5	1	Mining Void	

Table 8: Drill Collar Data (GDA94 MGaz50)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH	Type	Prospect
SOMDD010	372318	7359775	283	-60	304	24	DDH	Star of Mangaroon
SOMDD011	372404	7359784	282	-60	273	110	DDH	
SOMDD012	372364	7359779	282	-59	276	79	DDH	
SOMDD013	372386	7359826	290	-60	271	95	DDH	
SOMRC056	372325	7359830	291	-60	280	28	RC	
SOMRC057	372345	7359827	288	-58	291	70	RC	
SOMRC058	372360	7359826	288	-60	281	82	RC	
SOMRC059	372370	7359830	288	-60	284	88	RC	
SOMRC060	372378	7359829	288	-60	279	88	RC	
SOMRC061	372396	7359826	289	-60	280	112	RC	
SOMRC062	372332	7359809	283	-61	282	46	RC	
SOMRC063	372350	7359809	282	-60	281	58	RC	
SOMRC064	372365	7359808	284	-60	280	82	RC	
SOMRC065	372378	7359808	284	-60	283	94	RC	
SOMRC066	372390	7359807	283	-61	282	106	RC	
SOMRC067	372309	7359758	284	-60	311	22	RC	
SOMRC068	372352	7359755	284	-60	283	72	RC	
SOMRC069	372365	7359751	283	-60	284	90	RC	
SOMRC070	372373	7359755	283	-60	283	96	RC	
SOMRC071	372402	7359753	286	-60	282	114	RC	
SOMRC072	372312	7359771	283	-60	307	24	RC	
SOMRC073	372335	7359772	283	-61	286	54	RC	
SOMRC074	372349	7359764	283	-60	283	72	RC	
SOMRC075	372366	7359766	283	-60	283	84	RC	
SOMRC076	372395	7359770	284	-61	282	86	RC	
SOMRC077	372406	7359771	272	-60	283	120	RC	
SOMRC078	372315	7359781	274	-59	309	24	RC	
SOMRC079	372352	7359779	276	-60	282	66	RC	
SOMRC080	372380	7359771	273	-59	281	90	RC	
SOMRC081	372315	7359788	273	-59	283	30	RC	
SOMRC082	372370	7359780	274	-59	279	78	RC	
SOMRC083	372411	7359777	272	-59	280	120	RC	
SOMRC084	372351	7359790	272	-59	280	66	RC	
SOMRC085	372363	7359787	272	-59	279	84	RC	
SOMRC086	372378	7359789	272	-60	279	102	RC	
SOMRC087	372393	7359787	272	-60	280	96	RC	
SOMRC088	372404	7359787	272	-60	281	102	RC	
SOMRC089	372370	7359798	273	-59	278	84	RC	
SOMRC090	372386	7359791	273	-59	281	102	RC	
SOMRC091	372401	7359809	272	-58	287	114	RC	
SOMRC092	372335	7359795	273	-60	285	48	RC	

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table I Report Template
Section I Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 pulverised 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. 	<p>Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was undertaken to produce samples for assay.</p> <p>RC Drilling</p> <p>Two sampling techniques were utilised for the RC drilling, 1m metre splits directly from the rig sampling system for each metre and 3m composite sampling from spoil piles. Samples submitted to the laboratory were determined by the site geologist.</p> <p>1m Splits</p> <p>From every metre drilled a 2-3kg sample (split) was sub-sampled into a calico bag via a Metzke cone splitter from each metre of drilling.</p> <p>3m Composites</p> <p>All remaining spoil from the sampling system was collected in buckets from the sampling system and neatly deposited in rows adjacent to the rig. An aluminium scoop was used to then sub-sample each spoil pile to create a 2-3kg 3m composite sample in a calico bag.</p> <p>A pXRF is used on site to help determine mineralised samples. Mineralised intervals have the 1m split collected, while unmineralised samples have 3m composites collected.</p> <p>All samples are submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth for determination of gold by Photon assay from crushed sample (ALS Method Au-PA01).</p> <p>Select samples are also submitted for 48 multi-elements via 4 acid digestion with MS/ICP finish (ALS Code ME-MS61) to assist with lithological interpretation.</p> <p>QAQC samples consisting of duplicates, blanks and CRM's (OREAS Standards) are inserted through the program at a rate of 1:50 samples.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<p>RC Drilling</p> <p>Drilling was completed by Precision Exploration Drilling (PXD) utilising a KWL 350 truck mounted drill rig with additional air from an auxiliary compressor and booster. Bit size was 5 3/4".</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise 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. 	<p>RC Drilling</p> <p>Drilling was undertaken using a 'best practice' approach to achieve maximum sample recovery and quality through the mineralised zones.</p> <p>Best practice sampling procedure included: suitable usage of dust suppression, suitable shroud, lifting off bottom between each metre, cleaning of sampling equipment, ensuring a dry sample and suitable supervision by the supervising geologist to ensure good sample quality.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>RC Drilling</p> <p>RC chips were logged under the supervision of a Senior Geologist with sufficient experience in this geological terrane and relevant styles of mineralisation using an industry standard logging system which could eventually be utilised within a Mineral Resource Estimation.</p> <p>Lithology, mineralisation, alteration, veining, weathering and texture were all recorded digitally.</p> <p>Chips were washed each metre and stored in chip trays for preservation and future reference.</p> <p>RC pulp material is also analysed on the rig by pXRF to assist with logging and the identification of mineralisation.</p> <p>RC logging is qualitative, quantitative or semi-quantitative in nature.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. 	<p>RC Drilling</p> <p>From every metre drilled, a 2-3kg sample (split) was sub-sampled into a calico bag via a Metzke cone splitter.</p> <p>QAQC in the form of duplicates and CRM's (OREAS</p>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>and whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Standards) were inserted through the ore zones at a rate of 1:50 samples. Additionally, within mineralised zones, a duplicate sample was taken and a blank inserted directly after. 2-3kg samples are submitted to ALS laboratories (Perth), oven dried to 105°C and crushed to >90% passing 3mm to produce a 500g charge for determination of gold by Photon Assay from crushed sample (ALS Method Au-PA01). Additional material is then pulverised to 85% passing 75um to produce a 0.25g charge for determination of 48 multi-elements via 4 acid digestion with MS/ICP finish (ALS Code ME-MS61). Standard laboratory QAQC is undertaken and monitored.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Laboratory Analysis</p> <p>Photon Assay is considered a total analysis and Method Au-PA01 is appropriate for Au determination. ME-MS61 is considered a near total digest and is appropriate for pathfinder determination. Standard laboratory QAQC is undertaken and monitored by the laboratory and by the company upon assay result receipt.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Logging and Sampling</p> <p>Logging and sampling were recorded directly into a digital logging system, verified and eventually stored in an offsite database. Significant intersections are inspected by senior company personnel. No diamond twinning has been undertaken at this time. . No adjustments to any assay data have been undertaken. Additional 1m splits have been sent to the lab for the 3m composites that have returned mineralisation.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Collar position was recorded using a Emlid Reach RS2 RTK GPS system (+/- 0.3m x/y, +/-0.5m z). GDA94 Z50s is the grid format for all xyz data reported. Azimuth and dip of the drill hole was recorded by PXD after the completion of the hole using an Axis Champ Gyro. A reading was undertaken every 20th metre with an accuracy of +/- 0.75° azimuth and +/-0.15° dip.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>See table 3 and 4 for hole positions and sampling information. Data spacing at this stage is not suitable for Mineral Resource Estimation.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Drilling was undertaken at a near perpendicular angle to the interpreted strike and dip of the mineralised lode. No sample bias is known at this time.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>All geochemical samples were collected, bagged, and sealed by Dreadnought staff and were delivered directly to ALS Laboratories Perth by Jarrahar Contracting or Exmouth Haulage out of Carnarvon or Exmouth.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>The program is continuously reviewed by senior company personnel.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The Mangaroon Project consists of 22 granted Exploration License (E08/3178, E08/3229, E08/3274, E08/3275, E08/3439, E09/2195, E09/2290, E09/2359, E09/2370, E09/2384, E09/2405, E09/2422, E09/2433, E09/2448, E09/2449, E09/2450, E09/2467, E09/2473, E09/2478, E09/2479, E09/2535, E09/2616), 1 pending Exploration License (E08/3539) and 6 granted Mining Licenses (M09/63, M09/91, M09/146, M09/147, M09/174, M09/175).</p> <p>All tenements are 100% owned by Dreadnought Resources. E08/3178, E09/2370, E09/2384, E09/2433, E08/3274, E08/3275, E09/2433, E09/2448, E09/2449, E09/2450 are subject to a 1% Gross Revenue Royalty held by Beau Resources.</p> <p>E09/2359 is subject to a 1% Gross Revenue Royalty held by Prager Pty Ltd.</p> <p>E09/2422, E08/*3229 and E08/3539 are subject to a 1% Gross Revenue Royalty held by Redscope Enterprises Pty Ltd.</p> <p>E09/2290, M09/146 and M09/147 are subject to a 1% Gross Revenue Royalty held by STEHN, Anthony Paterson and BROWN, Michael John Barry.</p> <p>E09/2497 is subject to a 1% net smelter royalty held by Nina Minerals Pty Ltd.</p> <p>M09/174 is subject to a 0.5% Gross Revenue Royalty held by STEHN, Anthony Paterson.</p> <p>M09/175 is subject to a 0.5% Gross Revenue Royalty held by STEHN, Anthony Paterson and BROWN, Michael John Barry.</p> <p>M09/91 is subject to a 1% Gross Royalty held by DOREY, Robert Lionel.</p> <p>M09/63 and E09/2195 are subject to a 1% Net Smelter Royalty held by James Arthur Millar</p> <p>The Mangaroon Project covers 4 Native Title Determinations including the Budina (WAD131/2004), Thudgari (WAD6212/1998), Gnulli (WAD22/2019) and the Combined Thiin-Mah, Warriyangka, Tharrkari and Jiwarli (WAD464/2016).</p> <p>The Mangaroon Project is located over Lyndon, Mangaroon, Gifford Creek, Maroonah, Minnie Creek, Edmund, Williambury and Towera Stations.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Historical exploration of a sufficiently high standard was carried out by a few parties which have been outlined and detailed in this ASX announcement including:</p> <p>Regional Resources 1986-1988s: WAMEX Reports A23715, 23713</p> <p>Peter Cullen 1986: WAMEX Report A36494</p> <p>Carpentaria Exploration Company 1980: WAMEX Report A9332</p> <p>Newmont 1991: WAMEX Report A32886</p> <p>Hallmark Gold 1996: WAMEX Report A49576</p> <p>Rodney Drage 2011: WAMEX Report A94155</p> <p>Sandfire Resources 2005-2012: WAMEX Report 94826</p> <p>Helix Resources 1996: WAMEX Report 49943</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The Mangaroon Project is located within Mangaroon Zone of the Gascoyne Province.</p> <p>The Mangaroon Project is prospective for orogenic gold, magmatic Ni-Cu-Co-PGE mineralisation and carbonatite hosted REEs.</p>
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar 	<p>An overview of the drilling program is given within the text and tables within this document.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material 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. 	<p>All sample intervals with a minimum length of 1m and gold assays greater 0.1g/t Au have been reported.</p> <p>No top cuts have been applied to exploration results.</p> <p>No metal equivalents are reported.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<p>Drilling was undertaken at a near perpendicular angle to the interpreted strike and dip of the mineralised lodes.</p> <p>All reported intercepts are down hole lengths; no true widths have been calculated.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<p>Refer to figures within this report.</p>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<p>The accompanying document is a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.</p> <p>Figures within the announcement show the location and results of all soil samples collected within the reported area.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<p>Suitable commentary of the geology encountered are given within the text of this document.</p>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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. 	<p>Detailed mapping and rock chipping</p> <p>Additional soil sampling</p> <p>Additional RC drilling</p> <p>Diamond drilling</p>