

DRILLING OPENS UP MULTIPLE GOLD DISCOVERY FRONTS AT SPUR

20m @ 3.00g/t Au from 171m

HIGHLIGHTS

- Results received from a further eight drill holes from the Spur gold-copper project

SPUR HIGH GRADE ZONE EXTENDED

- Drilling has extended high-grade epithermal gold zone down plunge northwards at Spur with results including:

SPRC022	20m @ 3.00 g/t Au from 171m	SPUR
inc.	6m @ 7.46 g/t Au, 0.11% Cu from 185m	SPUR
SPRC023	94m @ 0.71 g/t Au from 138m	SPUR
inc.	5m @ 2.72 g/t Au from 174m	SPUR
and	42m @ 1.66 g/t Au from 242m	SPUR
inc.	14m @ 3.59 g/t Au from 254m	SPUR

DRILLING OPENS NEW GOLD DISCOVERY FRONT AT ESSEX

- Drilling has extended zones of shallow epithermal gold at Essex with results including:

SPRC021	28m @ 0.99 g/t Au from 153m	ESSEX
inc	4m @ 2.50 g/t Au from 154m	ESSEX
and	21m @ 0.57 g/t Au from 219m to EOH	ESSEX

- High – resolution gravity geophysics has commenced
- RC drilling program has been extended to follow up encouraging results across multiple target zones

Waratah Minerals Limited (**ASX: WTM**) (**Company**) is pleased to announce results from its on-going drilling program at the Spur Project, Lachlan Fold Belt, New South Wales. The Spur Project (**EL5238**) is located 5km west from Newmont Corporation's Cadia Valley Project (>50Moz Au, 9.5Mt Cu), and is hosted in equivalent Late Ordovician aged geology of the Molong Belt within the wider Macquarie Arc.

Waratah's exploration strategy of targeting the margins of the main early-stage intrusive complex for wallrock-style epithermal-porphyry mineralisation is gaining momentum and supported by the importance of this setting at several major deposits in the Macquarie Arc, e.g. Cadia (>50Moz Au & 9.5Mt Cu¹), Cowal (9.6Moz Au, Evolution 2023) and Boda (6.4Moz Au & 1Mt Cu, Alkane 2023). The coincidence of K-feldspar + albite + tourmaline, pervasive albite-silica-hematite (Inner-propylitic), skarn porphyry alteration with high-grade epithermal veins/stringers indicates the epithermal gold mineralisation at Spur may represent the upper-levels of a preserved wallrock-style epithermal-porphyry system (ASX WTM 10 April 2024).

Waratah Managing Director, Peter Duerden, said:

"Waratah's drilling coverage is now spread across three target areas, defining a >1km long zone showing multiple +100-gram metre intercepts and high-grade gold zones. We look forward to delivering ongoing results as we test for wallrock-style epithermal-porphyry mineralisation across multiple exploration fronts"

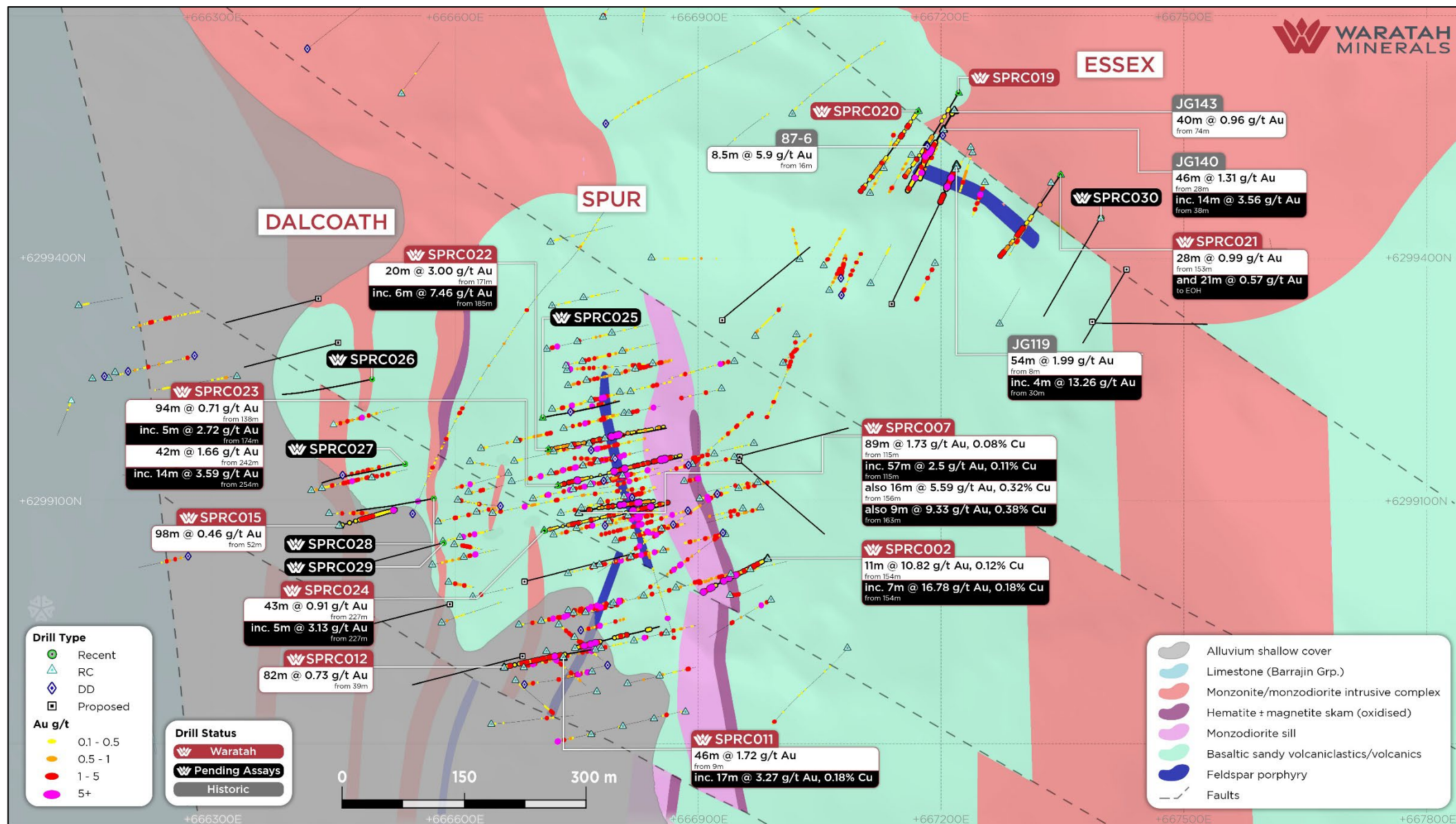


Figure 1: Dalcoath-Spur-Essex Prospect Map, showing drilling coverage and summary solid geology, recent drilling shown as green collars

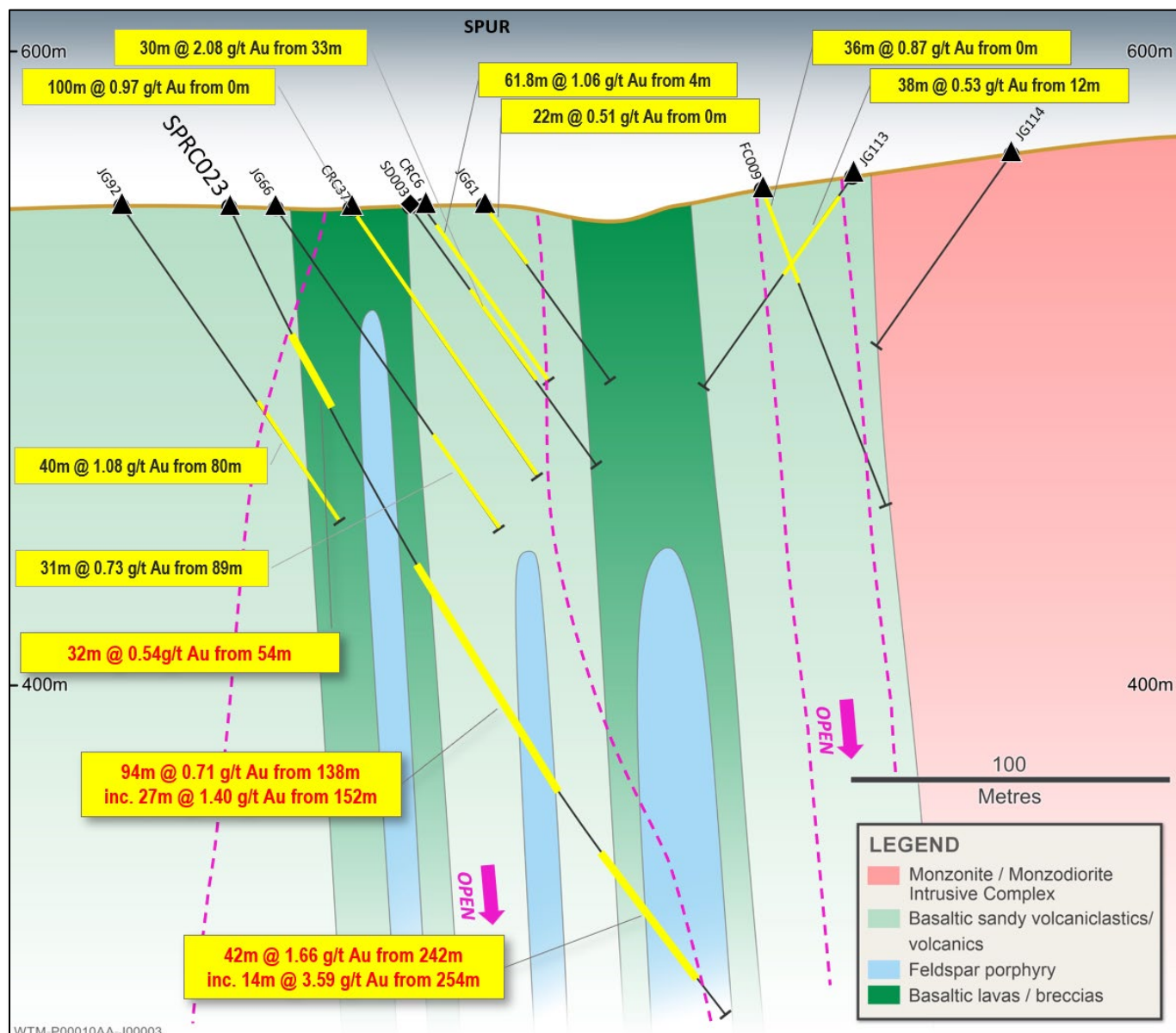


Figure 2: Spur Prospect, Cross section showing SPRC023, looking north, recent results shown in red

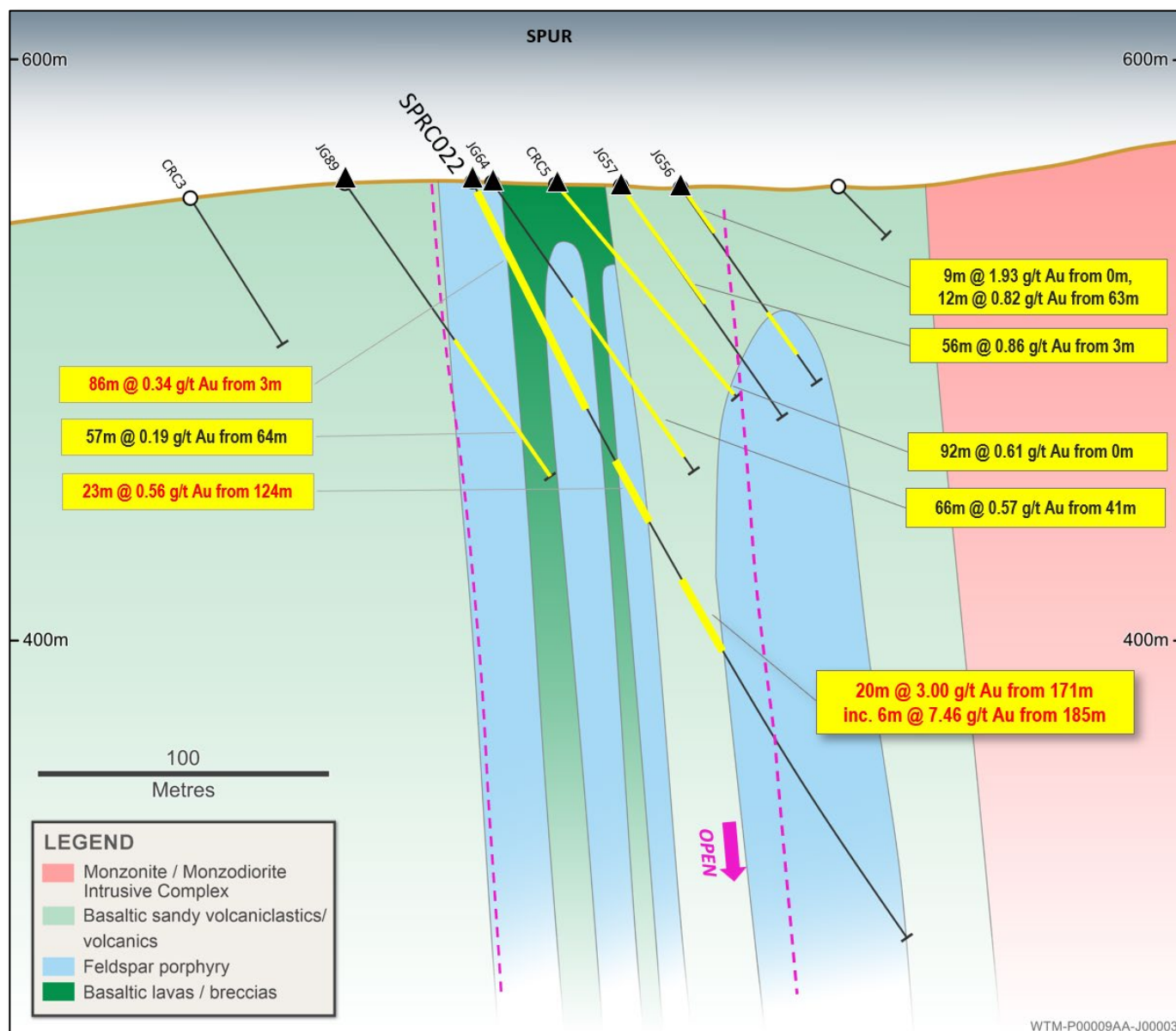


Figure 3: Spur Prospect, Cross section showing SPRC022, looking north, recent results shown in red

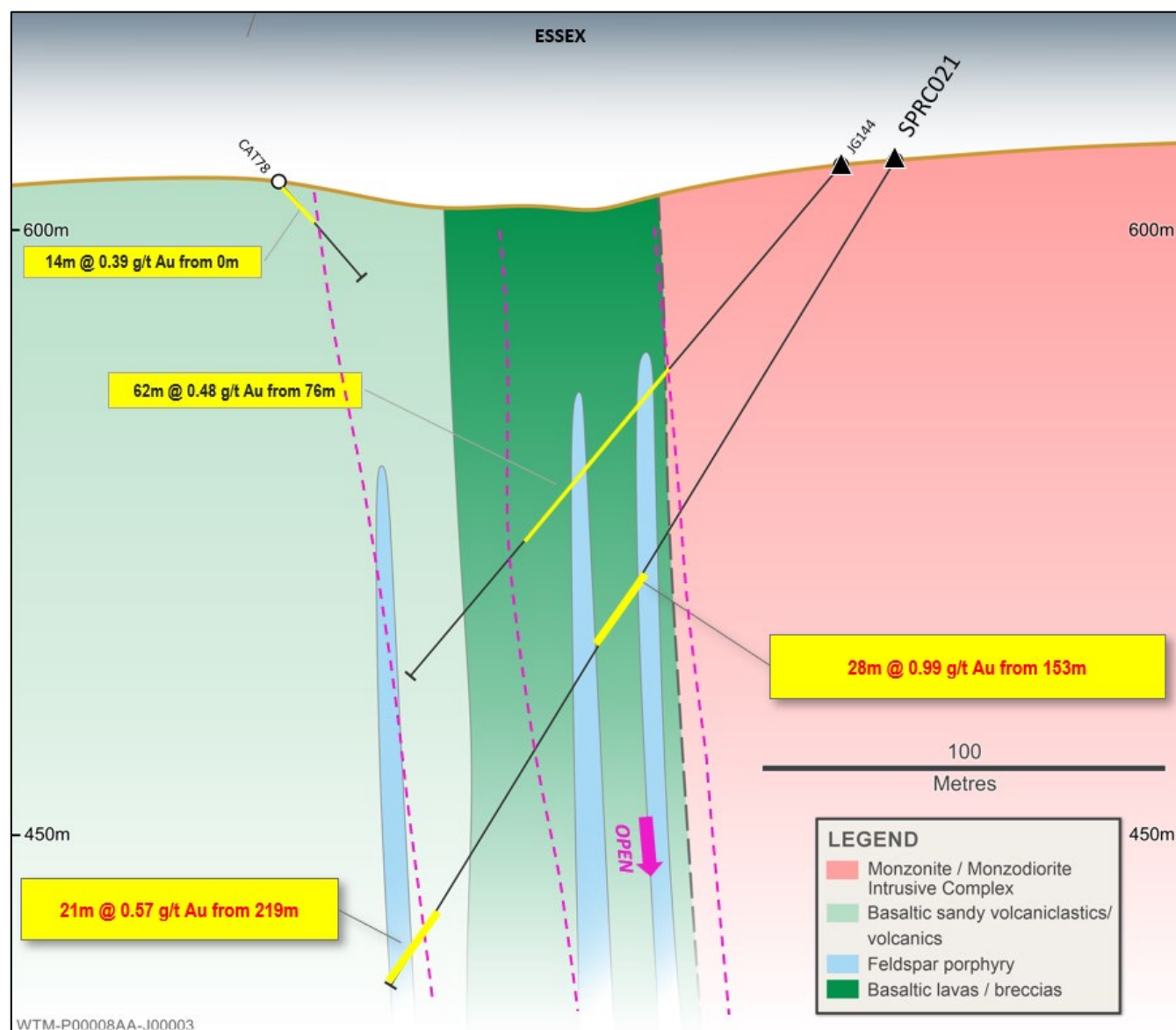


Figure 4: Essex Prospect, Cross section showing SPRC021, looking northwest, recent results shown in red

RC DRILLING ACTIVITY

The company's ongoing RC drilling program at the Spur Project is designed to test several zones of epithermal gold mineralisation and investigate a potential link with an alkalic gold-copper porphyry system. A total of 30 RC drillholes have been completed to date totaling 6244m, with results received from a further eight holes.

Wet surface ground conditions resulted in rescheduling the recent drilling activity, with the holes at Essex brought forward. The rig will receive some maintenance prior to recommencing in approximately 2 weeks.

Hole / Site ID	Hole Type	Prospect	Easting GDA	Northing GDA	RL	Dip	Azimuth (GRID)	Depth	Comments
SPRC005	RC	Spur East	666973	6299123	560.6	-65	260	150	Completed
SPRC006	RC	Spur East	666946	6299154	562.2	-65	258	108	Completed
SPRC019	RC	Essex	667221	6299604	609.3	-60	210	240	Completed
SPRC020	RC	Essex	667171	6299581	604.09	-60	211	216	Completed, re-entry underway
SPRC021	RC	Essex	667347	6299503	617.62	-60	211	240	Completed, re-entry planned
SPRC022	RC	Spur	666714	6299163	558.35	-65	77	300	Completed
SPRC023	RC	Spur	666726	6299119	551.4	-65	75	300	Completed
SPRC024	RC	Spur	666709	6299063	544.7	-65	75	300	Completed, multielement results pending
SPRC025	RC	Spur	666707	6299203	564.9	-68	75	300	Completed, results pending
SPRC026	RC	Dalcoath West	666497	6299250	546.3	-68	255	294	Completed, results pending
SPRC027	RC	Dalcoath West	666537	6299145	542.4	-68	255	276	Completed, results pending
SPRC028	RC	Dalcoath West	666573	6299103	543.4	-68	255	270	Completed, results pending
SPRC029	RC	Dalcoath West	666585	6299048	538.4	-68	255	274	Completed, results pending
SPRC030	RC	Essex	667398	6299450	605	-60	210	300	Completed, results pending
	RC	Essex	667430	6299386	638	-68	210	280	Planned
	RC	Essex	667390	6299320	620	-60	90	280	Planned
	RC	Essex	667140	6299345	610	-60	25	280	Planned
	RC	Spur	666930	6299325	595	-60	50	280	Planned
	RC	Spur	666950	6299155	574	-60	75	280	Planned
	RC	Spur	666950	6299150	574	-60	130	280	Planned
	RC	Dalcoath	666430	6299350	548	-65	255	280	Planned
	RC	Dalcoath	666453	6299295	549	-65	255	280	Planned

	RC	Dalcoath	666592	6298972	540	-60	255	280	Planned
	RC	Dalcoath	666682	6298907	536	-60	255	280	Planned
	RC	Spur	666685	6299000	542	-60	75	280	Planned

Table 1: Spur Project, collar details summary, NB - proposed hole locations are presented as a guide to ongoing activity, they are subject to change based on ongoing results and ground conditions

Drill hole **SPRC019** was designed to test the western continuity of the Essex mineralisation, defined in historic intercepts including 54m @ 1.99g/t Au from 8m (JG119). The drillhole intersected sericite + pyrite altered quartz + feldspar + hornblende porphyry overlying and faulted against weakly chlorite ± hematite ± magnetite ± albite altered basalt and volcanics. The volcanoclastic package is intruded by feldspar porphyry, hornblende diorite and quartz + feldspar + hornblende porphyry units. Mineralisation is associated with weakly developed quartz veining associated with pyrite + chlorite + ankerite alteration. Intercepts reported include **7m @ 0.41g/t Au to end of hole** (Figure 1, Table 2).

Drill hole **SPRC020** was designed to test the continuity of the Essex mineralisation, defined in historic intercepts including 8.5m @ 5.9g/t Au from 16m (87-6). The drillhole intersected sericite + pyrite altered quartz + feldspar + hornblende porphyry overlying and faulted against weakly chlorite ± hematite ± magnetite ± albite altered basalt and volcanics. The volcanoclastic package is intruded by feldspar porphyry, hornblende diorite and quartz + feldspar + hornblende porphyry units. Mineralisation is associated with weakly developed quartz veining associated with pyrite + chlorite + ankerite alteration. Intercepts reported include **9m @ 1.48g/t Au, 0.16% Cu from 66m, 17m @ 0.46g/t Au to end of hole** with a planned re-entry (Figure 1, Table 2).

Drill hole **SPRC021** was designed to test the eastern continuity of the Essex mineralisation, defined in historic intercepts including 54m @ 1.99g/t Au from 8m (JG119). The drillhole intersected sericite + pyrite altered quartz + feldspar + hornblende porphyry overlying and faulted against weakly chlorite ± hematite ± magnetite ± albite altered basalt and volcanics. The volcanoclastic package is intruded by feldspar porphyry, hornblende diorite and quartz + feldspar + hornblende porphyry units. Mineralisation is associated with weakly developed quartz veining associated with pyrite + chlorite + ankerite alteration. Intercepts reported include **28m @ 0.99g/t Au from 153m, 21m @ 0.57g/t Au to end of hole** with a planned re-entry (Figure 4, Table 2).

Drill hole **SPRC022** was designed to test the down-dip/down-plunge continuity of the Spur mineralisation, defined in previous intercepts including 89m @ 1.73 g/t Au, 0.08% Cu from 115m, inc. 57m @ 2.50 g/t Au, 0.11% Cu from 115m, 16m @ 5.59 g/t Au, 0.32% Cu from 156m, 9m @ 9.33 g/t Au, 0.38% Cu from 163m (SPRC007, ASX WTM 3 July 2024). The drillhole, located approximately 100m north from SPRC007, intersected a sequence of basaltic volcanics and volcanoclastics intruded by feldspar porphyry with minor quartz porphyry and monzonite porphyry intrusions. Mineralisation is associated with zones of moderately developed disseminated pyrite + chlorite + hematite alteration. Strong intercepts were reported, including **20m @ 3.00 g/t Au from 171m, inc. 6m @ 7.46g/t Au from 185m** (Figure 1, Table 2). The results indicate a potential northerly plunging geometry to the high-grade zone at Spur, with these results indicating a >100m extension (Figure 1, 3, Table 2).

Drill hole **SPRC023** was designed to test the down-dip/down-plunge continuity of the Spur mineralisation, defined in previous intercepts including 89m @ 1.73 g/t Au, 0.08% Cu from 115m, inc. 57m @ 2.50 g/t Au, 0.11% Cu from 115m, 16m @ 5.59 g/t Au, 0.32% Cu from 156m, 9m @ 9.33 g/t Au, 0.38% Cu from 163m (SPRC007, ASX WTM 3 July 2024). The drillhole intersected a sequence of basaltic volcanics and volcanoclastics intruded by feldspar porphyry with lesser quartz + feldspar + hornblende porphyry, mineralised hornblende monzodiorite with common K-feldspar + magnetite alteration. Broad intercepts were reported, including **94m @ 0.71 g/t Au from 138m and 42m @ 1.66g/t Au from 242m, inc. 14m @ 3.59g/t**

Au from 254m (Figure 1, 2, Table 2). The results indicate a potential northerly plunging geometry to the high-grade zone at Spur.

Drill hole **SPRC024** was designed to test the down-dip/down-plunge continuity of the Spur mineralisation, defined in previous intercepts including 89m @ 1.73 g/t Au, 0.08% Cu from 115m, inc. 57m @ 2.50 g/t Au, 0.11% Cu from 115m, 16m @ 5.59 g/t Au, 0.32% Cu from 156m, 9m @ 9.33 g/t Au, 0.38% Cu from 163m (SPRC007, ASX WTM 3 July 2024). The drillhole intersected a sequence of basaltic volcanics and volcanoclastics intruded by feldspar porphyry with lesser quartz + feldspar + hornblende porphyry, mineralised hornblende monzodiorite with common K-feldspar + magnetite alteration. Broad intercepts were reported, including **43m @ 0.91 g/t Au from 227m, inc. 5m @ 3.13g/t Au from 227m** (Figure 1, Table 2). The results indicate a potential northerly plunging geometry to the high-grade zone at Spur.

Drill hole **SPRC005** was designed to test the continuity of the Spur East mineralisation. The drillhole intersected a sequence of basaltic volcanics and volcanoclastics. Mineralisation is weakly developed and associated with chlorite alteration. No significant intercepts were reported (Figure 1, Table 2).

Drill hole **SPRC006** was designed to test the continuity of the Spur East mineralisation. The drillhole intersected a sequence of basaltic volcanics and volcanoclastics. Mineralisation is weakly developed and associated with chlorite alteration. No significant intercepts were reported (Figure 1, Table 2).

Hole ID	Prospect/ Target	Interval From (m)	Interval To (m)	Intercept (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Comments
SPRC019	Essex	127	143	16	0.29	-	Epithermal mins
and		193	210	17	0.22	-	
and		233	240	7	0.41	-	To EOH
SPRC020	Essex	0	50	50	0.22	0.10	Associated with phyllic porphyry alteration
and		66	75	9	1.48	0.16	Epithermal mins
and		138	165	27	0.31	0.05	
and		199	216	17	0.46	-	To EOH
SPRC021	Essex	153	181	28	0.99	-	Epithermal mins
inc.		154	158	4	2.50	-	
and		219	240	21	0.57	-	To EOH
SPRC022	Spur	3	89	86	0.34	0.05	
inc.		77	95	18	0.53	-	
also		69	75	6	1.17	0.12	
and		124	147	23	0.56	-	
inc.		124	129	5	1.33	-	

and		171	198	27	2.26	0.05	Epithermal mins, N down-plunge from SPRC007
inc.		171	191	20	3.00	0.06	Epithermal mins, N down-plunge from SPRC007
inc.		185	191	6	7.46	0.11	Epithermal mins, N down-plunge from SPRC007
and		248	256	8	0.29	0.05	
SPRC023	Spur	138	232	94	0.71	-	Epithermal mins, N down-plunge from SPRC007
inc.		174	179	5	2.72	-	Epithermal mins, N down-plunge from SPRC007
and		242	284	42	1.66	-	Epithermal mins, N down-plunge from SPRC007
inc.		254	268	14	3.59	-	Epithermal mins, N down-plunge from SPRC007
SPRC024		13	39	26	0.16		Multielement assays pending
and		68	101	33	0.59		Multielement assays pending
and		108	149	41	0.17		Multielement assays pending
and		155	203	48	0.32		Multielement assays pending
and		227	271	43	0.91		Multielement assays pending
inc		227	232	5	3.13		Multielement assays pending
SPRC005		57	67	10	0.49	-	Completed, QAQC resampled
SPRC006		24	34	10	0.35	0.06	Completed, QAQC resampled
and		77	95	18	0.53	-	Completed, QAQC resampled

Table 2: Spur Project, significant RC results, intercepts calculated at > 0.1g/t Au, >500ppm Cu, 5m maximum dilution. Epithermal mineralisation is generally subvertical, porphyry-skarn mineralisation is generally mod-steeply east dipping, downhole intercepts likely represent >80% true thickness

TARGETING RATIONALE

The Spur Project encompasses the wider Cargo gold-copper porphyry district, where much of the historical exploration focus has been within the main Cargo Intrusive Complex for 'intrusion-hosted' porphyry-style copper-gold mineralisation.

Wallrock Setting

Waratah's exploration strategy of targeting the margins of the main early-stage intrusive complex for wallrock-style epithermal-porphyry mineralisation, is supported by the importance of this setting at several major deposits in the Macquarie Arc, e.g. Cadia (>50Moz Au & 9.5Mt Cu¹), Cowal (9.6Moz Au, Evolution 2023) and Boda (6.4Moz Au & 1Mt Cu, Alkane 2023).

The equivalent position at the margin of and outside the main Cargo Intrusive Complex is therefore a key exploration criteria, and marks a zone characterised by widespread epithermal sulphide stringer/lode mineralisation and porphyry alteration, including 89m @ 1.73 g/t Au, 0.08% Cu from 115m, inc. 57m @ 2.50 g/t Au, 0.11% Cu from 115m, 16m @ 5.59 g/t Au, 0.32% Cu from 156m, 9m @ 9.33 g/t Au, 0.38% Cu from 163m (SPRC007, ASX WTM 3 July 2024).

Epithermal-Porphyry Link

Waratah's exploration model and targeting strategy is also guided by an interpretation that the epithermal sulphide stringers represent the upper levels of a broader porphyry system as evident at several major East Lachlan deposits e.g. Cowal (9.6Moz Au, Evolution 2023) and Boda (ASX ALK 15 August 2017, 6.4Moz Au/1Mt Cu). There appears to be increasing evidence for this link at the Spur Project, given the recent identification of early-stage K-feldspar + albite + tourmaline (alkalic lithocap), pervasive albite-silica-hematite (Inner-propylitic) and skarn porphyry alteration associated with gold-copper mineralisation, overprinted by a later stage epithermal gold event (ASX WTM 10 April 2024, Figure 5).

Two high-value targets: Epithermal gold – Porphyry gold-copper

Indeed the epithermal sulphide stringer/lode mineralisation can represent a compelling target in its own right, as demonstrated by the resources and mining operations at Cowal – 305Mt @ 0.98g/t Au (9.6Moz, Evolution 2023), Brucejack – 22.5Mt @ 10g/t Au, 67.5g/t Ag (7.2Moz Au, 48.8Moz Ag, Newcrest 2021) and Fruta del Norte – 18Mt @ 8.68g/t Au, 11.4g/t Ag (5Moz Au, 6.6Moz Ag, Lundin Gold 2022).

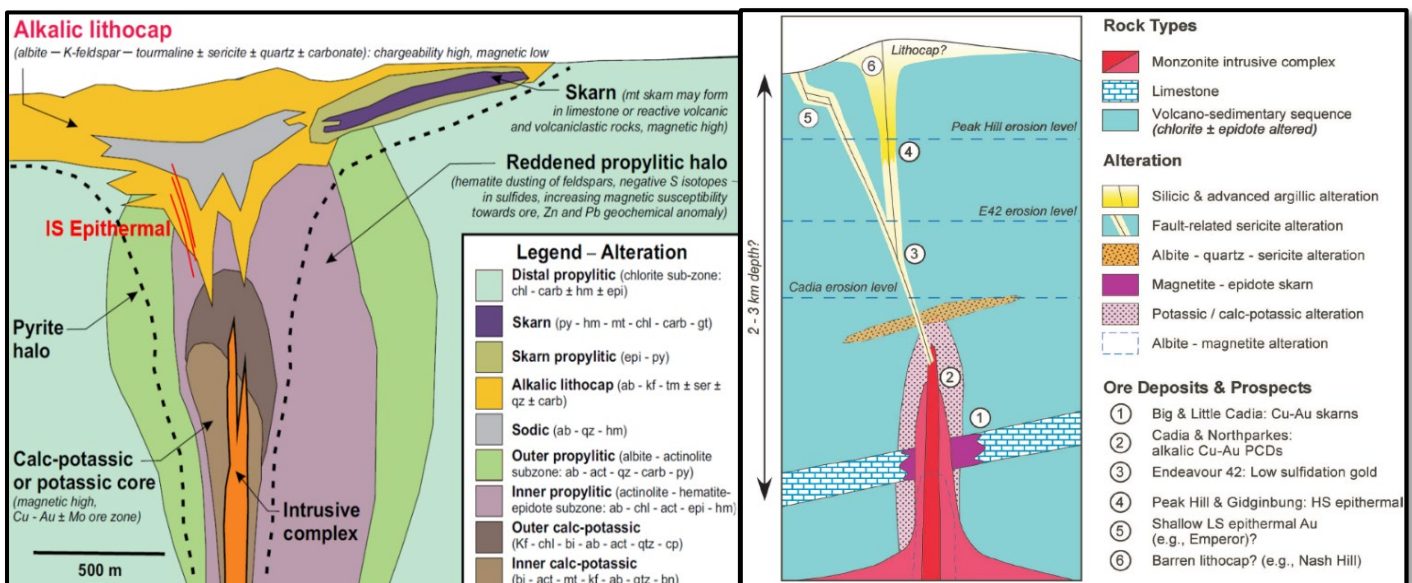


Figure 5: Exploration Model for wallrock alkalic epithermal-porphyry mineralisation (Wallrock Cadia East/Ridgeway-style porphyry, alkalic Cowal-style epithermal) modified from Harris et al 2020, vertical setting/preservation of East Lachlan systems (Cooke et al 2007)

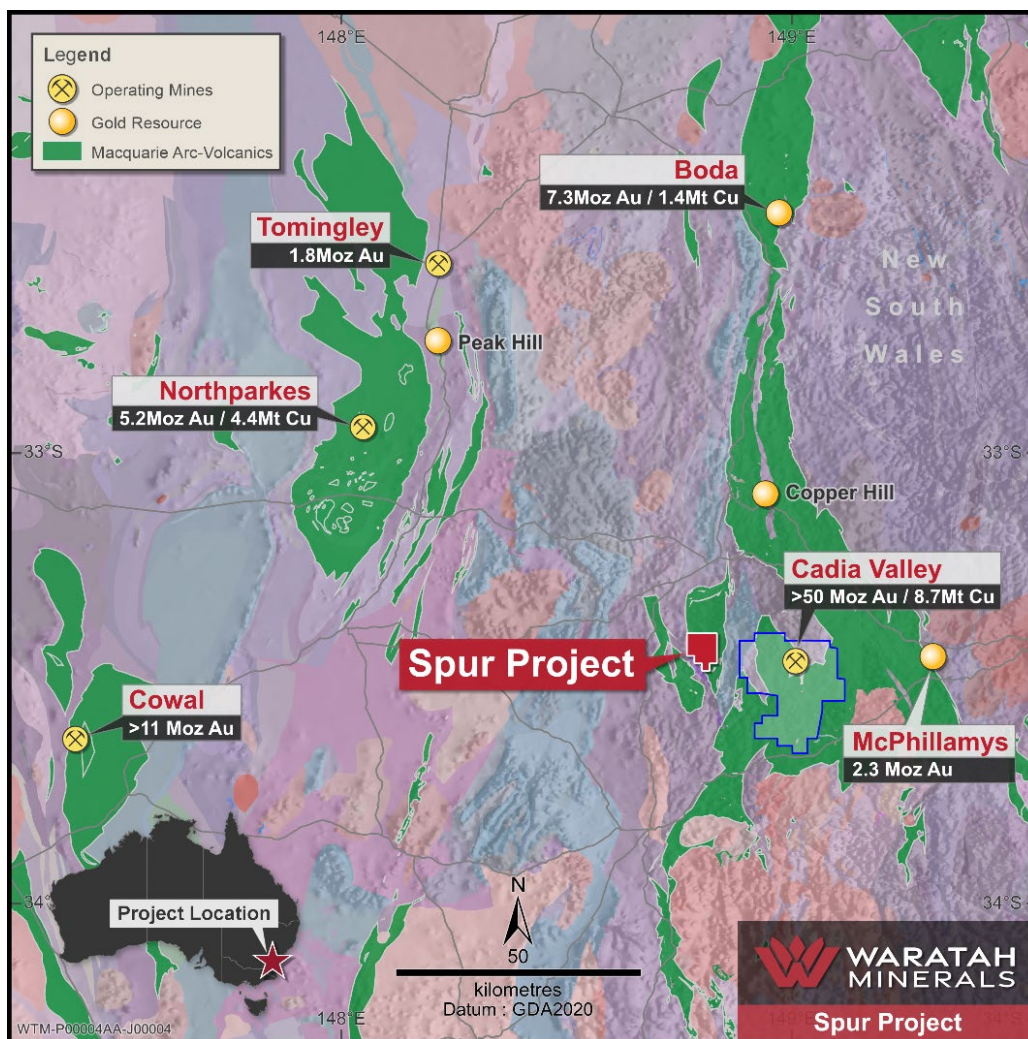


Figure 6: Spur Project, total metal endowment from Phillips 2017, Newmont 2023, CMOC 2023, Evolution 2023, Alkane 2023, Regis 2023

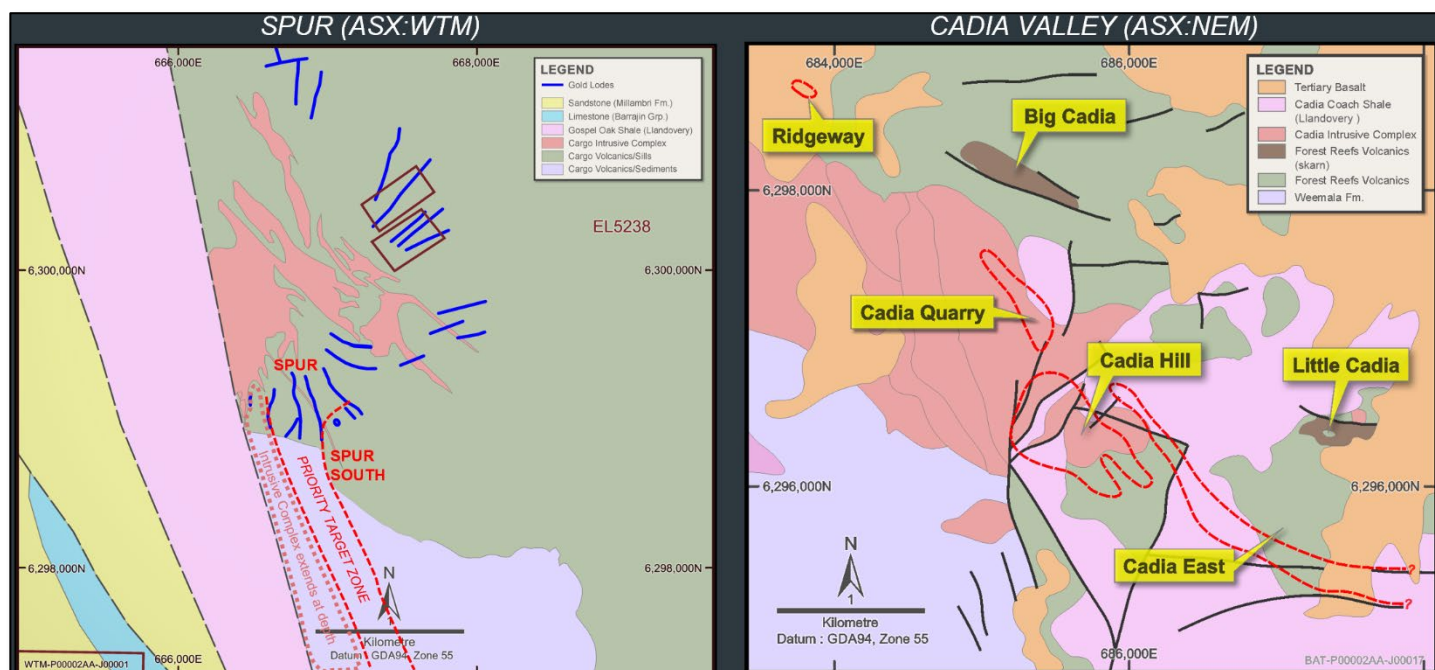


Figure 7: Summary geology comparison between Cadia Valley District, Cadia map modified from Holliday et al 2002

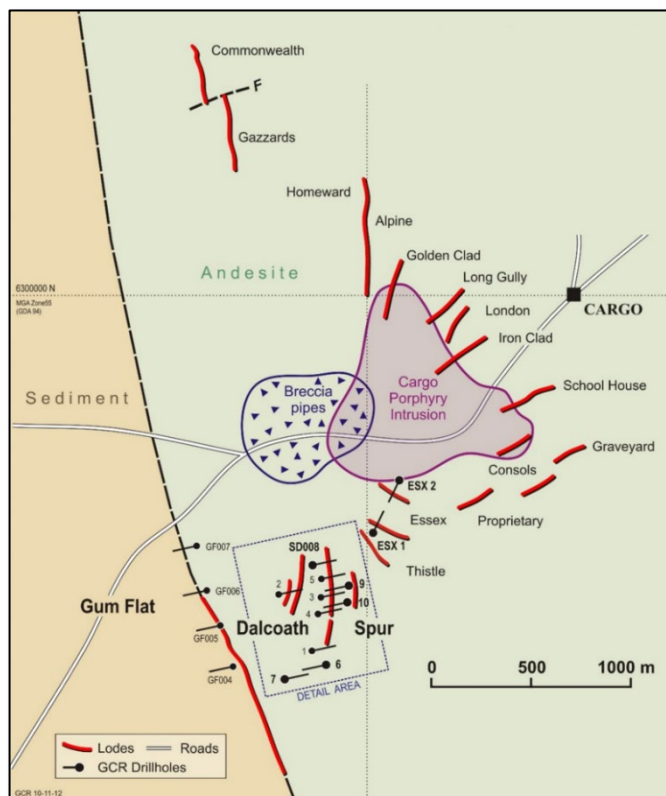
ABOUT WARATAH MINERALS (ASX:WTM)

Waratah Minerals is an ASX listed public company (**ASX:WTM**) focused on the discovery and development of high-value mineral resources in Australia. In addition, the Company retains exposure to the graphite market via its interest in emerging major producer Tirupati Graphite (TGR: LSE).

SPUR PROJECT (Au-Cu)

The Spur Project (EL5238) is located 5km west from Newmont Mining's Cadia Valley Project tenure (>50Moz Au, >9.5Mt Cu¹) in central western New South Wales.

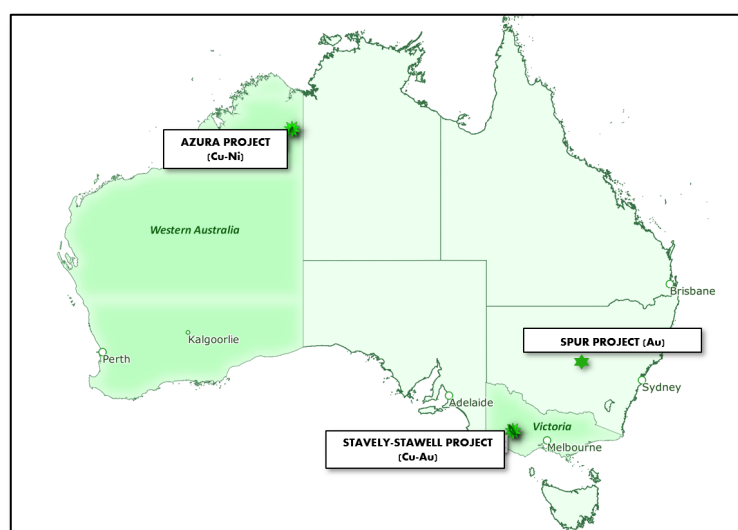
Waratah's exploration strategy of targeting the margins of the Cargo Intrusive Complex for epithermal-porphyry mineralisation is supported by the importance of this setting at several major deposits nearby e.g. Cadia (>50Moz Au & 9.5Mt Cu¹), Cowal (9.6Moz Au, Evolution 2023) and Boda (6.4Moz Au & 1Mt Cu, Alkane 2023). The coincidence of early K-feldspar + albite + tourmaline, pervasive albite-silica-hematite (Inner-propylitic), skarn porphyry alteration with later high-grade epithermal veins/stringers indicates epithermal gold mineralisation likely represents the upper-levels of a broader epithermal-porphyry system (ASX WTM 10 April 2024). Ongoing exploration is demonstrating grade and scale potential (57m @ 2.50 g/t Au, 0.11% Cu from 115m, SPRC007, ASX WTM 3 July 2024).



Spur Project: summary geology, modified from ASX GCR 29 January 2013

STAWELL PROJECT (Cu-Au)

The Stawell Project (EL6871) covers 65km of the Stawell Gold Corridor and northern extents of the Stawell-Dryden Belt in western Victoria. This large project is considered highly prospective for gold, as evidenced by the nearby multimillion ounce Stawell Gold Mine (Stawell Gold Mines Pty Ltd). Recent drilling has identified wide zones of Intrusion-related gold (IRG) alteration coincident with chargeability anomalism and wide zones of gold anomalism at Coxs Find and Frankfurt (ASX BAT 21 August 2023).



AZURA PROJECT (Cu-Ni-Co-PGE)

The Azura Project (E80/4944, E80/5347, E80/5348) covers 258km² of the Halls Creek Mobile Zone within the East Kimberley region of WA. The area includes widespread zones of strong surface copper anomalism, up to 29.9% Cu in rock chips, with several VTEM conductors also defining drill targets.

MOZAMBIQUE (GRAPHITE)

Waratah Minerals holds a company investment and interest in Tirupati Graphite (TGR:LSE), an emerging producer of flake graphite having recently achieved 30,000tpa production capacity, guidance of 84,000tpa by the end of 2024 and a longer-term goal of producing circa 8% of the global flake graphite market or 400,000tpa by 2030 (LSE TGR 23 September 2022).

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This release has been approved by the Board.

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Waratah Minerals' Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Peter Duerden who is a Registered Professional Geoscientist (RPGeo) and member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Duerden is a full-time employee of Waratah Minerals Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit 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". Mr Duerden consents to the inclusion in this presentation of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The information in this report on the Spur Project that relates to Waratah Minerals' prior Exploration Results is a compilation of previously released to ASX by the Company (see ASX announcements dated: 10 April 2024, 22 May 2024, 17 June 2024, 2 July 2024, 30 July 2024). Mr Duerden consents to the inclusion of these Results in this report. Mr Duerden has advised that this consent remains in place for subsequent releases by the Company of the same information in the same form and context, until the consent is withdrawn or replaced by a subsequent report and accompanying consent. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. 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.

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Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of securities laws of applicable jurisdictions. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "believe", "continue", "objectives", "outlook", "guidance" or other similar words, and include statements regarding certain plans, strategies and objectives of management and expected financial performance. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Waratah Minerals and any of its officers, employees, agents or associates. Actual results, performance or achievements may vary materially from any projections and forward-looking statements and the assumptions on which those statements are based. Exploration potential is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and Gippsland Prospecting assumes no obligation to update such information.

Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Spur Project – RC Drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.</i>	- Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was conducted by Durock Drilling Pty Ltd - 1m samples were collected using a cyclone splitter. - RC samples are collected at one metre intervals via a cyclone on the rig. The cyclone is cleaned regularly to minimise any contamination
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	- Sampling and QAQC procedures are carried out using Waratah protocols as per industry best practice
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	- RC Drilling: the total sample (~3-5kg) is delivered via cyclone into a large plastic bag which is retained for future use if required - Sample was pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for gold determination by fire assay fusion with an AAS finish and a multielement assay suite by multi-acid digest with ICP Mass Spectrometry analytical finish
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).</i>	- Reverse circulation (RC) drilling using 115mm rods, 144mm face sampling hammer
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	- RC sample quality is assessed by the sampler by visual approximation of sample recovery and if the sample is dry, damp or wet and is qualitatively logged
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	- A high-capacity RC rig was used to enable dry samples collected. Drill cyclone is cleaned between rod changes and after each hole to minimise cross-hole contamination.
	<i>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.</i>	- There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	- Each one metre interval is geologically logged for characteristics such as lithology, weathering, alteration (type, character and intensity), veining (type, character and intensity) and mineralisation (type, character and volume percentage)

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	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	- Qualitative geological logging is conducted with visual estimates of the various characteristics. In addition, magnetic susceptibility data (quantitative) was collected as an aid for logging
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	- 100% of RC holes were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	- Not applicable
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	- Each one metre interval is sampled from the cone splitter on the RC rig as a 1 metre interval into a calico bag and forwarded to the laboratory. - Laboratory Preparation – the entire sample (~3kg) is dried and pulverised in an LM5 (or equivalent) to ≥85% passing 75µm. Bulk rejects for all samples are discarded. A pulp sample (±100g) is stored for future reference.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	- Samples were crushed with 70% <2mm (SGS code: G_CRU_KG), split by riffle splitter (SGS code: G-SPL), and pulverised to 85% <75µm (SGS code: G_PUL). Crushers and pulverisers are washed with QAQC tests undertaken
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	- Internal QAQC system in place to determine accuracy and precision of assays
	<i>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.</i>	- Duplicate RC samples are collected for both composite intervals and re-split intervals
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- Samples are of appropriate size
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	- All samples were analysed by SGS Laboratories - Gold was determined by fire assay fusion of a 50g charge with an AAS finish, fused at approximately 1100°C with alkaline fluxes, including lead oxide. The resultant prill is dissolved in aqua regia with gold determined by flame AAS - A multielement assay suite is determined by multi-acid digest with ICP Mass Spectrometry analytical finish
	<i>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.</i>	- No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	- Full QAQC system in place including certified standards and blanks of appropriate matrix and concentration levels

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Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	- Drill data is compiled and reviewed by senior staff. External consultants do not routinely verify exploration data until resource estimation procedures are underway
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	- No twinned holes have been drilled at this early stage of exploration
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	- The Company geological database is maintained and managed by external database administrator Pivot Exploration Information Management Services - All drill hole logging and sampling data is entered directly into ready for loading into the database, where it is loaded with verification protocols in place - All primary assay data is received from the laboratory as electronic data files which are imported into sampling database with verification procedures in place. QAQC analysis is undertaken for each laboratory report
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- Assay data has not been adjusted
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	- Drill hole collars were laid out using handheld GPS (accuracy $\pm 2\text{m}$). - Collars are DGPS surveyed upon completion ($\pm 0.1\text{m}$) - Downhole survey measurements including depth, dip and azimuth were taken at regular intervals during the drilling cycle
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	- Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994, MGA (Zone 55)
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- Collars are DGPS surveyed upon completion ($\pm 0.1\text{m}$)
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	- At the exploration stage, data spacing is variable and designed to understand the nature and controls on mineralisation
	<i>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.</i>	- Results are considered early stage, with the nature and controls on mineralisation still being established
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	- Sample compositing has not been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	- The angled drill holes were directed as best as possible to assess multiple exploration targets and considering the wide variety of mineralisation geometries expected in an epithermal-porphyry setting - Available data suggest broad subvertical geometries to epithermal veining/stringers, with a easterly dip evident for the skarn/porphyry zone at Spur East -
	<i>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.</i>	- The relationship between drilling orientation and key mineralised structures is under review as more oriented core is acquired, available information does not suggest a material sampling bias - Estimated true intervals are >80% of downhole lengths

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Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	- All samples are bagged into tied calico bags, before being transported to SGS Laboratory in Orange - All sample submissions are documented via SGS tracking system with results reported via email - Sample pulps are retained and stored for a minimum of 3 years
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	- No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	- The exploration activity is located on tenement EL5238, in central western New South Wales, which is 100% owned by Waratah Minerals through its subsidiary Deep Ore Discovery Pty Ltd - 2.5% net smelter royalty exists via the purchase agreement in 2023 - Land Access Agreement in place with NSW Crown Lands and Common Trust. - Community Consultation Management Plan will be developed as appropriate and in-line with proposed exploration activity.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	- Previous explorers over parts of EL5238 include: - Billiton (Shell Metals) and Cyprus Gold, active in 1970s and 1980s. - Golden Cross Resources (GCR) (1997 – 2016) –with drilling results provided in ASX releases - 7 February 2012, 10 February 2012, 16 March 2012, 3 April 2012, 16 March 2012, 21 May 2012, 29 January 2013 - GCR had multiple JV partners included Imperial Mining, RGC, Newcrest, Falcon Minerals, Cybele, Calibre Resources. - Deep Ore Discovery P/L purchased the project in 2018 – completed potential field geophysics/interp, some limited drilling activity.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- EL5238 has potential to host a range of styles of mineralisation as indicated by examples in the eastern Lachlan Orogen. Mineralisation styles include: - Alkalic porphyry (Wallrock-hosted) gold-copper deposits (e.g. Ridgeway, Cadia East) - Alkalic porphyry (Intrusion-hosted) gold-copper deposits (e.g. Cadia Hill) - Epithermal-porphyry gold deposits (e.g. Cowal, Boda) - Skarn (oxidised) gold-copper deposits (e.g. Big Cadia/Little Cadia)
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in	- See body of announcement.

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	metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length.	
	<i>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.</i>	- See body of announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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 and should be stated.</i>	- Exploration results reported for uncut gold grades, grades calculated by length weighted average
	<i>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.</i>	- Reported intercepts are calculated using a broad lower cut of 0.1g/t Au, internal dilution of up to 5m. No top cut has been used. - Short intervals of high grades that have a material impact on overall intersection are reported as separate (included) intervals
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	- Not applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	- The broad geometry of the epithermal zones are subvertical. Skarn mineralisation at Spur East, appears to have broad easterly dipping geometry, with more drilling required to better define geometries - True intervals are likely to be >80% of downhole lengths.
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	- See body of announcement.
	<i>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').</i>	- Significant assay results are calculated as length weighted downhole grade and are not reported as true width.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	- See figures in body of report for drill hole locations.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	- See body of announcement.

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Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	- Key exploration datasets include: - 3D IP Geophysics: reprocessing of a historic induced polarisation (IP) geophysical survey, including modern 3D inversions of the data, defines a strongly resistive southerly plunging target zone at the Spur-Spur South Target with a broad chargeable zone extending northwards. The survey was originally completed in 2002 by Fugro Geophysics where a total of 6 arrays were completed, using 200m spaced dipoles along 200m spaced east-west oriented lines. Reprocessing and the production of 2D and 3D inversions of the data have greatly assisted interpretation. The major feature within the dataset, is the southerly plunging zone of resistivity beneath the Spur mineralisation, interpreted to represent a core position within the system (e.g. epithermal core or proximal alkalic porphyry alteration) ASX WTM 5 December 2023 - ANT Geophysics: defines broad intrusive/porphyry complexes ASX WTM 24 May 2024
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	- See body of report. Further exploration drilling is warranted to determine the extent of epithermal gold-copper mineralisation and fully investigate a link with underlying alkalic gold-copper porphyry mineralisation
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	- See figures in body of report