

Gold and Silver Soil Anomalies Identified at Black Range

Building on recent rock chip results up to 1,440g/t Ag and 1.51g/t Au

Strong and coherent gold-silver soil anomaly defined at Mt Mylora, Black Range

- Assays from recent soil sampling at the Mt Mylora Prospect have defined a **650m zone** of elevated epithermal gold-silver pathfinder elements, including a **200m long gold trend >10ppb Au (up to 535ppb Au)**.
- First pass rock chip sampling has returned **silver results up to 1,440g/t and gold up to 1.51g/t Auⁱⁱ**.
- The anomaly is open along strike and to the east.
- Limited, shallow historical drilling has not sufficiently tested the anomalous trend.

Regional soil sampling completed, assessing district-scale potential

- Soil sampling grids have been undertaken over recently identified geophysical areas of interest, with assays pending.
- These include areas with reconnaissance rock chip samples **up to 0.46g/t Au and 47.8g/t Ag**.

Limited exploration history presents discovery opportunity

- The last drilling on the Mt Mylora Prospect was completed in 1985, with no drilling since thenⁱ.
- Drilling was shallow, with 11 out of 13 historical drill holes no deeper than 60m.
- This limited drilling confirmed a wide zone of strong to intense alteration with pyrite mineralisation, and the targets remain open at depth.

Next Steps

- Extension of the Mt Mylora soil grid is planned to test further along strike and east.
- Planning for a DD-IP geophysical survey is also underway to follow up on results at Mt Mylora and Sugarbag Hill to help refine drill targets for future testing.



Figure 1 and Figure 2: The field team completing surface sampling and (RH) rock chip float sample 09050ⁱⁱ.

Cross referencing is to Endnotes on page 13 of this announcement.

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (ASX: LGM, “Legacy Minerals” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide an update on results from recent soil sampling campaigns at the 100%-owned Black Range Project (EL9464 and EL9589) in NSW.

Management comment – Legacy Minerals CEO & Managing Director, Christopher Byrne said:

“We are excited to have defined another extensive gold and silver footprint in soil sampling at the Mt Mylora Prospect, part of the Black Range Project. The scale and continued identification of widespread anomalism at Black Range demonstrates its discovery potential, and along with other epithermal projects, Bauloora and Drake, the Project remains a key focus in the Legacy Mineral’s portfolio.”

“Our recent work here at Mt Mylora highlighted significant pathfinder anomalies in association with strongly altered tuffs and gossans and builds on earlier work by the Legacy Minerals team in identifying silver and gold up to 1,440g/t Ag and 1.51g/t Au during reconnaissance rock sampling.”

“The soil results have defined a 650 m-long coherent anomaly that remains open along strike and to the east, in an area that has received limited historical drill testing over 30 years ago. We plan to extend the soil grid and complete an induced polarisation geophysical survey to further advance the Prospect towards drill testing.”

“Legacy Minerals continues to be busy on the ground with multiple campaigns working towards drill testing across several projects. We look forward to updating investors on the continued progress at Black Range and across the rest of the portfolio.”

Summary of Soil Results

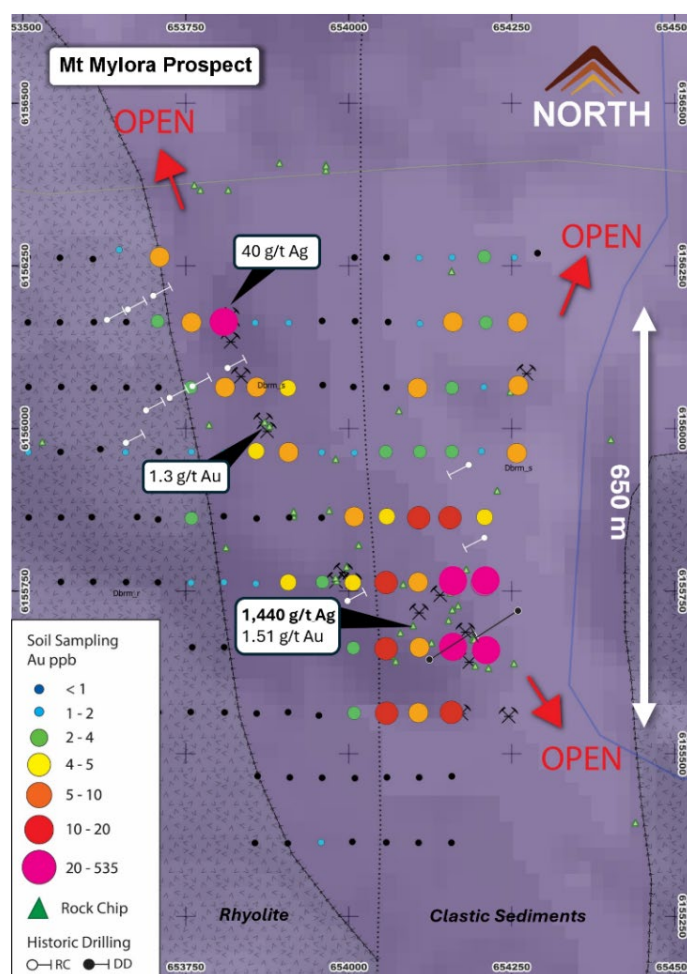


Figure 3: Gold results in soils, highlight rock chip samplesⁱⁱ, and historical drilling at Mt Mylora Prospect.

Legacy Minerals has re-commenced reconnaissance rock chip sampling and systematic soil geochemical sampling programs across the Black Range tenement, with the second of its high-priority Prospects now completed. Assay results indicate epithermal-style gold-silver mineralisation at the Mt Mylora Prospect, with reconnaissance rock chip samples reporting grades up to 1,440g/t Ag and 1.51g/t Au. Increased pathfinder anomalism appears to be associated with strong quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration that has wholly altered or selectively replaced the crystalline groundmass of a matrix-supported felsic volcanic breccia unit and tuff. The alteration system is hosted by altered epiclastic rocks that include lapilli tuffs, tuffaceous siltstones, and shales, together with felsic volcanic breccias and andesites (Gilbert 1989) of the Mountain Creek Volcanics.

This first pass soil sampling geochemical survey over the Mt Mylora Prospect consisted of 149 samples across a zone of silica-sericite-pyrite altered rocks. The soil sampling program was completed across 1km² of the Project on a 100m x 50m grid. Most samples are interpreted as representing residual soils and were nominally collected from the B soil horizon at depths between 0.1m and 0.4m. These soil samples were taken systematically to assess the potential for mineralisation. This work aimed to vector towards potential gold-silver bearing ore shoots in an epithermal mineral system within known mineralised trends for future drill testing and to assess the broader area for previously unrecognised Au-Ag mineralisation.

The Legacy Minerals field team collected an additional 104 soil samples across two areas between Mt Mylora and Sugarbag Hill. These areas were prioritised for soil sampling after having been recognised as prospective for gold and silver mineralisation based on field work and recent rock chip results that were the result of ground truthing ASTER and radiometric geophysical anomalies.

Laboratory assays were completed through ALS Orange and Brisbane and were analysed for 53 elements. Assay results for the Mt Mylora grid (149 samples) have returned and have identified gold and silver mineralised trends in association with other pathfinder elements. The soil sampling results have delineated extensive zones of elevated Au and Ag as well as other pathfinder elements, including Cu, Pb, Zn, Sb, Bi, Se and Te. Peak results reported from soil samples assay results include 535ppb Au, 2.1ppm Ag, 255ppm Cu, 1720ppm Pb, 24ppm Bi, 4.1ppm Te, and 8.8ppm Sb. The results returned two primary areas of anomalous Au-Ag and/or pathfinder element associations interpreted to reflect epithermal-style gold-silver mineralised trends and alteration. The anomalous results indicate the mineral system remains open along strike to the east.

Mt Mylora Prospect Overview

The Project is located in an underexplored area of the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW. Mineralisation is hosted within early I-type Devonian felsic rocks of the Mountain Creek Volcanics.

The historical Mt Mylora Prospect is an altered and occasionally gossanous zone thirty to forty metres wide and traceable for approximately 300m. Gossans are developed on highly altered and pyritised acid tuffs. Rhyolite porphyrys and flows either side of the mineralised horizon are fresh or only weakly altered. Faulting conformable to the bedding is veined with quartz that has traces of galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Several prospecting pits have been sunk on these with active workings between 1908 and 1927 for their gold and silver content.

Historic exploration drilling on the Prospect was last completed by Noranda Australia Ltd in 1985ⁱⁱⁱ. This consisted of geological mapping, surface sampling, geophysical EM surveys, and several shallow reverse circulation (RC) drill holes to 60m. Two diamond drill holes were drilled in 1970, with the deepest to 161.5m.

Historic results highlight the potential for mineralisation over the project area however limited drilling and assaying having inadequately tested this potential.

Further Work Planned

The Company is currently awaiting assay results from the recently completed regional soil surveys and intends to complete extensions to the Mt Mylora soil survey grid as well as a dipole-dipole induced polarisation survey over the Mt Mylora Prospect and Sugarbag Hill prospect.

Anomalous soil results in locations where no historical work has occurred will be followed up by field reconnaissance, mapping and rock chip sampling. The outcomes of this work will directly inform the Company's strategy for drill testing priority epithermal targets in the future.

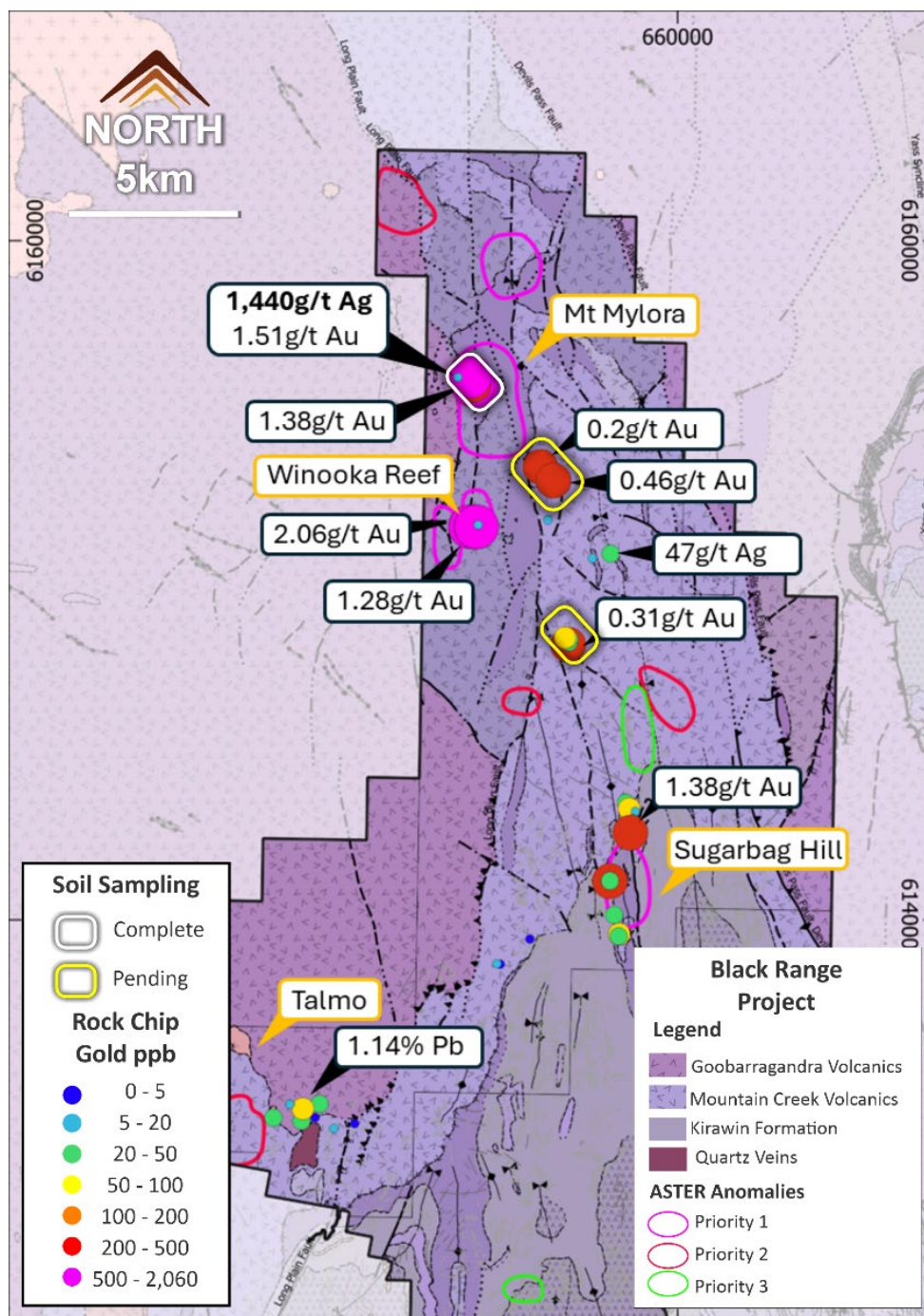


Figure 4: ASTER anomaliesⁱⁱ, rock chip samplesⁱⁱ, completed and pending soil campaigns.

About Black Range

The Black Range Project is in the Central Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW, which hosts world-class copper-gold orebodies, including the Cadia-Ridgeway, Northparkes and Cowal Mines. Black Range is a late Devonian, early Silurian volcanic system dominated by acid volcanics. Rhyolite to dacitic volcanism with lavas, breccias and tuffs are widely distributed and associated with epithermal mineralisation. Limited exploration defining a 5.2km² zone of silica-sericite-pyrite alteration has been mapped with low-sulphidation gold mineralisation intercepted in historical shallow percussion and diamond drilling at the Sugar Bag Hill Prospect giving encouragement to the prospectivity of the wider tenement. The interpreted low-temperature quartz and low-iron sphalerite that is associated with gold mineralisation indicates the Project may host a large, preserved epithermal environment.

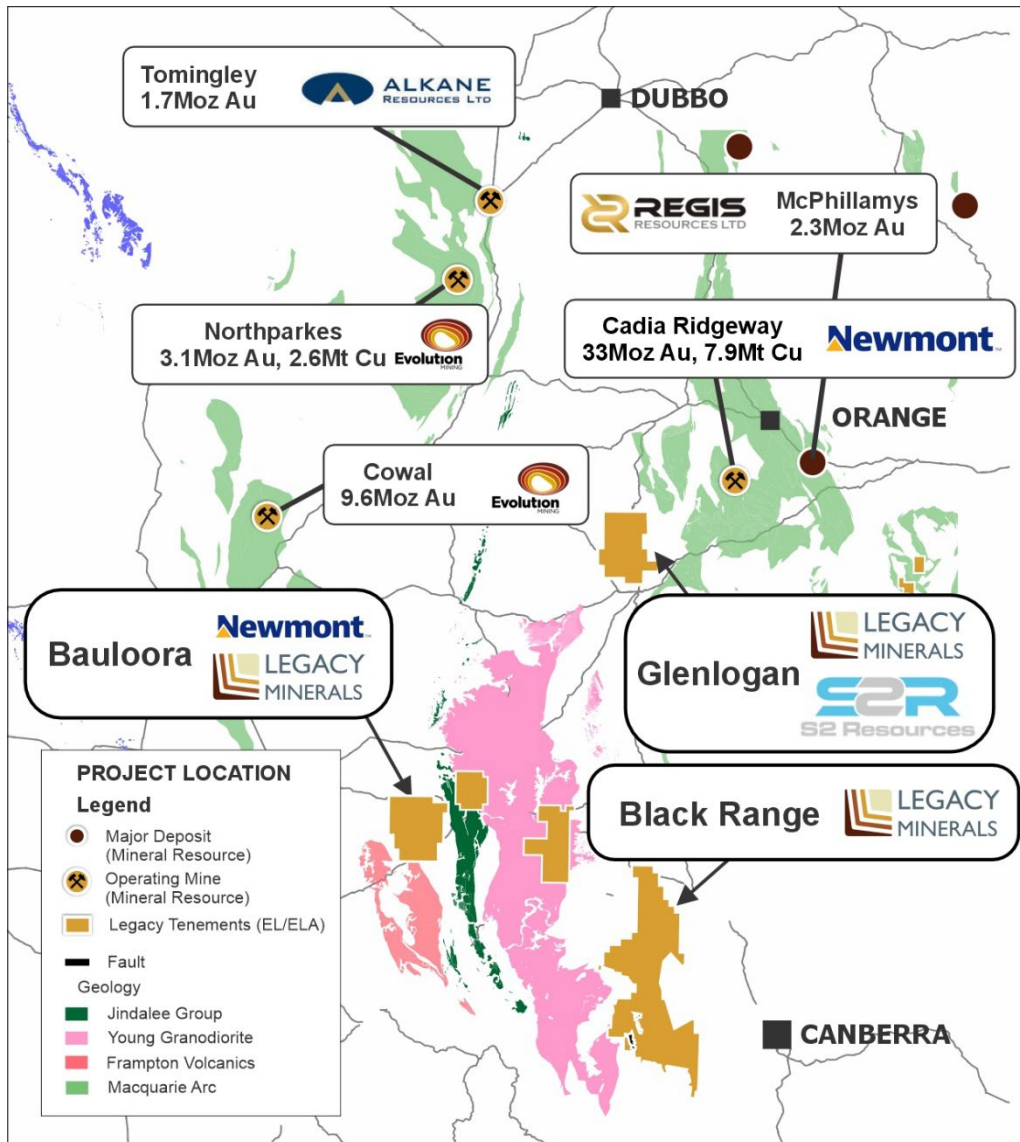


Figure 5: Location of the Black Range Project and Major Deposits in NSW^{iv}

Approved by the Board of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited.

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DISCLAIMER AND PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

Information in this announcement is extracted from reports lodged as market announcements referred to above and available on the Company's website <https://legacyminerals.com.au/>. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are outside of the control of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (LGM). These risks, uncertainties, and assumptions include commodity prices, currency fluctuations, economic and financial market conditions, environmental risks, legislative, fiscal or regulatory developments, political risks, project delay, approvals, and cost estimates. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those contained in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect the views of LGM only at the date of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable laws and ASX Listing Rules, LGM does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement to reflect changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any forward-looking statements are based.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this Report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Thomas Wall, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Wall is the Technical Director and a full-time employee of Legacy Minerals Pty Limited, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, and a shareholder of the Company. Mr Wall 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 Wall consents to the inclusion of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears in this announcement.

About Legacy Minerals

Legacy Minerals is an ASX-listed public company that has been involved in the acquisition and exploration of gold, copper, and base-metal projects in NSW since 2017. The Company has eight projects that present significant discovery opportunities for shareholders.

Au-Ag Black Range (EL9464, EL9589) Extensive low-sulphidation, epithermal system with limited historical exploration. Epithermal occurrences across 30km of strike.	Cu-Au Drake (EL6273, EL9616, ELA6642) Large caldera (~150km²) with similar geological characteristics to other major Pacific rim low-sulphidation deposits.
Cu-Au Rockley (EL8926) Prospective for porphyry Cu-Au and situated in the Macquarie Arc Ordovician host rocks with historic high-grade copper mines that graded up to 23% Cu.	Au-Cu (Pb-Zn) Cobar (EL9511) Helix JV Undrilled targets next door to the Peak Gold Mines. Several priority geophysical anomalies and gold in lag up to 1.55g/t Au.
Au-Ag Bauloora (EL8994, EL9464) Newmont JV One of NSW's largest low-sulphidation, epithermal systems with a 27km² epithermal vein field.	Au Harden (EL9657) Large historical high-grade quartz-vein gold mineralisation. Drilling includes 3.6m at 21.7g/t Au 116m and 2m at 17.17g/t Au from 111m.
Cu-Au Glenloghan (EL9614) S2 Resources JV Large, undrilled magnetic anomaly underneath Silurian cover located 55kms from Cadia Valley.	Au-Cu Fontenoy (EL8995) Earth AI Alliance An 8km long zone of Au and Cu anomalism defined in soil sampling and drilling. Significant drill intercepts include 79m at 0.27% Cu from 1.5m.

Cu-Au Thomson (EL9190, EL9194, ELA6777)

Prospective for intrusion-related gold and copper systems the project contains numerous 'bullseye' magnetic and gravity anomalies that remain untested.

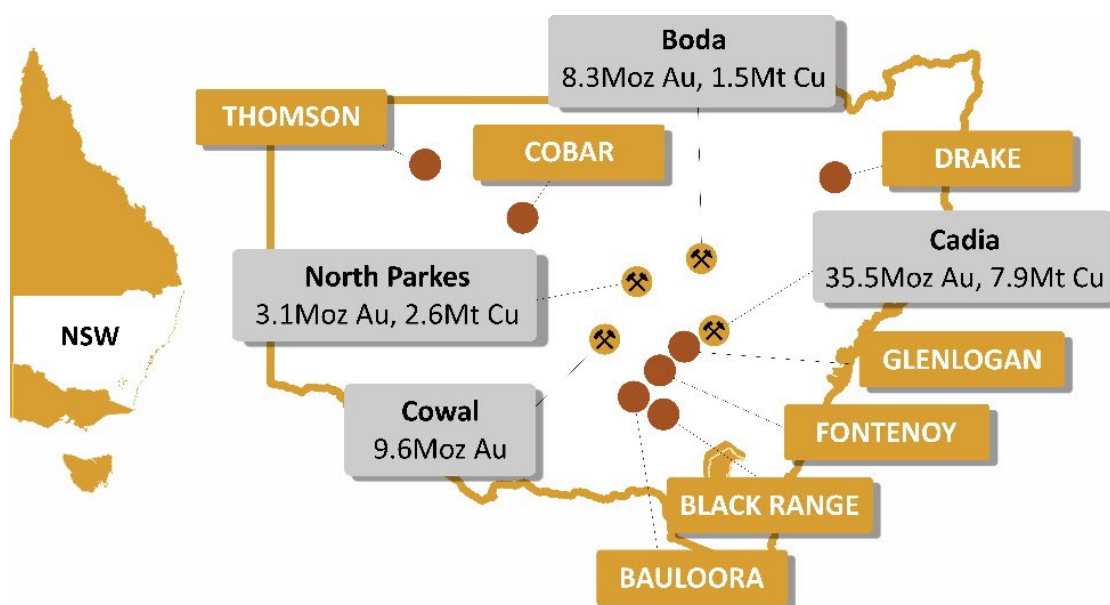


Figure 6: Location of Legacy Minerals' Projects in NSW, Australia*

Appendix 2 – JORC Code, 2021 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<i>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.</i>	Soil samples were taken systematically across the Mt Mylora Prospect area.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	The purpose of the soil samples was to establish if any anomalism indicative of mineralisation was present. Soil samples were done on a grid patterns and representative of the surface regolith.
	<i>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 1m 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.</i>	Samples weighing up to 500 grams were taken.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<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>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
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>	Geological logging is carried out on all rock chips with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded where appropriate.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of rock chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures, weathering, colour and other noticeable features.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples were delivered by Legacy Minerals Holdings personnel to ALS Minerals Laboratory, Orange NSW. Sample preparation will comprise of an industry standard of drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to -75 microns (85% passing) (ALS code PUL-32 for soils). Pulverisers are washed with QAQC tests undertaken (PUL-QC). Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Laboratory QC procedures for soil sample assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks and duplicates.
	<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>	Not appropriate for this stage of exploration.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The size of samples for the soil samples are appropriate for this stage of exploration.
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 ALS Global for 53 elements. Samples are crushed to 6mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g pulp sub sample assayed for 53 elements after aqua regia digest and ICP-MS. The lower detection limit for gold is 0.001 ppm, which is believed to be an appropriate detection level. (ALS code: ME-ST44).
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	Not Applicable. No geophysical tools used.
	<i>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.</i>	In addition to the Company QAQC procedures, the ALS laboratory complete its own QAQC including the use of CRMs, Blanks and duplicates. Acceptable levels of precision and accuracy have been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections are verified by the Company's technical staff.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data is captured onto a laptop through excel and using Datashed software and includes geological logging, sample data and QA/QC information. This data, together with the assay data, is stored both locally and entered into the LGM central online database which is managed by external consultants. 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>	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data collected for the purpose of reporting assay grades and mineralised intervals.
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>	A handheld Garmin GPSmap 65 was used to pick up locations of samples with an averaged accuracy of 1m.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 55.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Using government data topography and 2017 DTM data. A topographic surface has been created using this elevation data.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Soil sample spacing is appropriate for this type of early stage prospect assessment work.
	<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. Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No mineral resource or reserve calculation has been applied.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
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 purpose of the soil samples was to establish the tenor of mineralisation indicated by alteration in outcrop and float. Soil samples were done on a grid patterns and representative of the surface soil anomalism. The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.
	<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>	Orientation of the mineralisation and structural trends is constrained by previous drilling and outcrop. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineral style. No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	All soil samples are bagged into paper bags, before being grouped into polyweave bags or containers and transported to ALS Minerals Laboratory in Orange by Legacy Minerals personnel. All sample submissions are documented via ALS tracking system with results reported via email. The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the drilling programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including 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.	The Black Range Project is comprised of EL9466 and EL9589. The licenses are owned 100% by Legacy Minerals Pty Ltd (a fully owned subsidiary of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited). There are no royalties or encumbrances over the tenement areas. The land is primarily freehold land. There are no native title interests in the license area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Duval Mining Australia – At the Mt Mylora prospect they conducted mapping, rock chip sampling, and RC drilling. Noranda Australia - At the Mt Mylora prospect conducted detailed mapping, soil sampling, EM and ground magnetic geophysical surveys followed by RC drilling. BHP - conducted mapping, IP geophysics, rock chip sampling, stream sediment sampling, soil sampling and RC drilling at Mt Mylora. Newcrest Mining – rock chip sampling, soil sampling, mapping and drilled RC holes and one diamond hole at Sugarbag Hill. Lachlan Metals – completed soil sampling, rock chip sampling, a regional magnetic and radiometric survey, DD-IP geophysical survey and RC drilling. Aurum Metals – resampled drillcore from Mt Mylora.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	Known mineralisation at the Black Range Project sits within the Devonian Mountain Creek Volcanics. The Project is considered prospective for low-sulphidation epithermal style gold-silver and base-metal mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including 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.	Not Applicable. No drilling Not Applicable. No drilling
	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of	Not applicable. No aggregation.

Data aggregation methods	<i>high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	
	<i>Where aggregated 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>	Not applicable. No aggregation.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable. No drilling.
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 plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures in body of text. A prospect location map and plan view are shown in the report. Other relevant maps are shown in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.
Balanced Reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, 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 the report.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; 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>	All material or meaningful data collected has been reported. The geological results are discussed in the body of the report.
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).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 body of report. See figures in body of report. Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing surface geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.

Endnotes

ⁱ Final report, EL 2146, Bowning - Binalong area., R00008700 (GS1986/189) 1986 Noranda Australia Ltd; Drilling aid application, Mylora Prospect, Binalong. R00022867 (GS1972/145) 1970 Hastings Exploration NL

ⁱⁱ ASX Release LGM: 18 July 2024 *Black Range Drilling Assays Returned and Exploration Update*

ⁱⁱⁱ Newcrest Mining Limited, Final Report EL3137 December 1992

^{iv} Evolution Mining 2022 Annual Report, Newmont 2023 Reserves Statement, Newmont 2023 Reserves Statement, ASX EVN: 8 May 2024 *Macquarie Conference Presentation*, ASX ALK: 29 April 2024 *Revised Kaiser Resource Est Improves Confidence and Grade*, Regis Resources 2023 Annual Report, Alkane 2023 Annual Report

^v Evolution Mining 2022 Annual Report, Newmont 2023 Reserves Statement, Newmont 2023 Reserves Statement, ASX EVN: 8 May 2024 *Macquarie Conference Presentation*, ASX ALK: 29 April 2024 *Revised Kaiser Resource Est Improves Confidence and Grade*

Table 1: Major Mineral Resources of NSW

Project & Company	Mineral Resource	Measured Resource	Indicated Resource	Inferred Resource
Boda-Kaiser, NSW (Alkane Resources Ltd)	7.26Moz Au, 1.38Mt Cu	-	-	8.28Moz Au, 1.46Mt Cu
Cadia-Ridegway, NSW (Newmont Corporation)	35.3Moz Au, 7.8Mt Cu	0.3Moz Au, 0.045Mt Cu	30.9Moz Au, 6.9Mt Cu	4.1Moz, 0.9Mt Cu
Cowal, NSW (Evolution Mining Limited)	9.618Moz Au	0.367Moz Au	7.33Moz Au	1.92Moz Au
Nth Parkes, NSW (CMOC Mining Pty Ltd)	3.09Moz Au, 2.63Mt Cu	1.64Moz Au, 1.2Mt Cu	1.1Moz Au, 1.1Mt Cu	0.35Moz Au, 0.33Mt Cu