ASX Announcement
29 October 2024

3,050g/t Silver and 79g/t Gold, 41% Zn+Pb in Historical Drake Drilling

On-ground exploration is underway and validation of multiple 100 AuEq gram meter drill intercepts

Extensive zones of high-grade gold and silver in past drill results

14 x 100 AuEq g/t x metre (gxm) now validated across the Drake Project with highlight intercepts including:

- (228 AuEq gxm) 143m at 1.1g/t Au, 3g/t Ag, and 0.9% Pb+Zn from 0m (RRDD009 - Red Rock Prospect)
- (135 AuEq gxm) 88m at 0.9g/t Au, 5g/t Ag, and 1.1% Pb+Zn from 0m (RRDD011 - Red Rock Prospect)
- (150 AuEq gxm) 121.6m at 0.7g/t Au, 3g/t Ag, and 1.1% Pb+Zn from 1m (RRDD004 - Red Rock Prospect)
- (230 Au Eq gxm) 37.1m at 0.2g/t Au, 422g/t Ag, 1.5% Pb+Zn from 0m (PWR128 – White Rock Prospect)
- (193 AuEq gxm) 58.5m at 0.2g/t Au, 204g/t Ag, 1.1% Pb+Zn from 25.5m (PWR172 - White Rock Prospect)
- (196 AuEq gxm) 116.9m at 0.1g/t Au, 59g/t Ag, 1.7% Pb+Zn from 0m (WRDD031 – White Rock Prospect)
- There are multiple high-grade zones within these broader drilling intercepts, including drill hole PWR121: 1.5m at 3,050g/t Ag from 23m and drill hole RED003: 1m at 79g/t Au from 56m
- 100 AuEq g/t x metre intersections are an indicator used in the resource industry to help assess the prospectivity of a project to host an economic deposit.

Extensive discovery potential

- Red Rock and White Rock Prospects are two of more than 30 prospects, 10km apart, with very limited historical exploration and drilling completed between them.
- This number of historical mines, 100 AuEq gxm intersections, and epithermal system scale demonstrates the extensive and significant potential within the Drake Caldera.

Field Work Underway at Red Rock, Emu Creek and Lunatic Field

- Reconnaissance and rock chip campaigns are underway across Drake with a focus on the historical copper mines in the district and gold-antimony areas in the north of the project that exhibit strong similarities to the Hillgrove deposit (ASX:LRV) and rock chip results as high as 29% Sb and 63.4g/t Au[i1].

Strategy to deliver further discoveries

- Legacy Minerals plans to apply modern geophysics and geochemistry to the broader Caldera structure and undertake a holistic and systematic exploration approach.
- This will test areas historically overlooked by previous miners and explorers, who focused primarily on the mining centre of Mt Carrington.

Upcoming news flow

- Ongoing reprocessing and modelling of a large amount of historical geophysical data is underway.
- A satellite Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) interpretation has commenced to identify historical shafts, adits, and outcrop for follow-up field validation, with results expected in early November.
- Assessment of potential large-scale geophysical surveys, including Airborne Mobile Magneto-Tellurics.

[1] Refer to Endnotes on page 25 for cross referencing.

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (ASX: **LGM**, "**Legacy Minerals**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide an update on its Drake Project (EL6273, EL9616 and ELA6642) in NSW, Australia.

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

"With gold and silver prices hitting record highs, Legacy Minerals is pleased to be steadily progressing our Drake gold and silver Project. The recently verified broad and high-grade gold-silver intercepts, with substantial levels of zinc, copper and lead, continue to build on the compelling targets for future drill testing.

The high grades up 3,050g/t silver, 79g/t gold and 41% zinc-lead combined, in historical drilling, have now been verified, digitised, and brought into our project database. We have also been able to validate 14 separate 100 AuEq g/t x metre intersections at two prospects located more than 10km apart. The high number of these 100 Au Eq g/t x metre intersections is a strong indicator of the Drake Project's potential to host significant gold and silver mineralisation.

The team is in the field, ground-truthing historical data and finalising access in several key areas in preparation for future exploration activities, including geophysics, surface sampling and drilling. With today's buoyant metal markets, we are in a fantastic position to advance the Drake Project."

Figure 1: Emu Creek Prospect (EL6273), showing representative mined mineralisation style in mullock pile from the Emu Creek mine, malachite (5%) – azurite (5%) coating on fracture (no sample taken - mapping). **Figure 2:** Emu Creek open cut (looking SW). **Figure 3:** LGM Site sheds, accommodation, and freshwater dam (EL6273).

Cautionary Note – Visual Estimates of Mineralisation: *'Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.'*

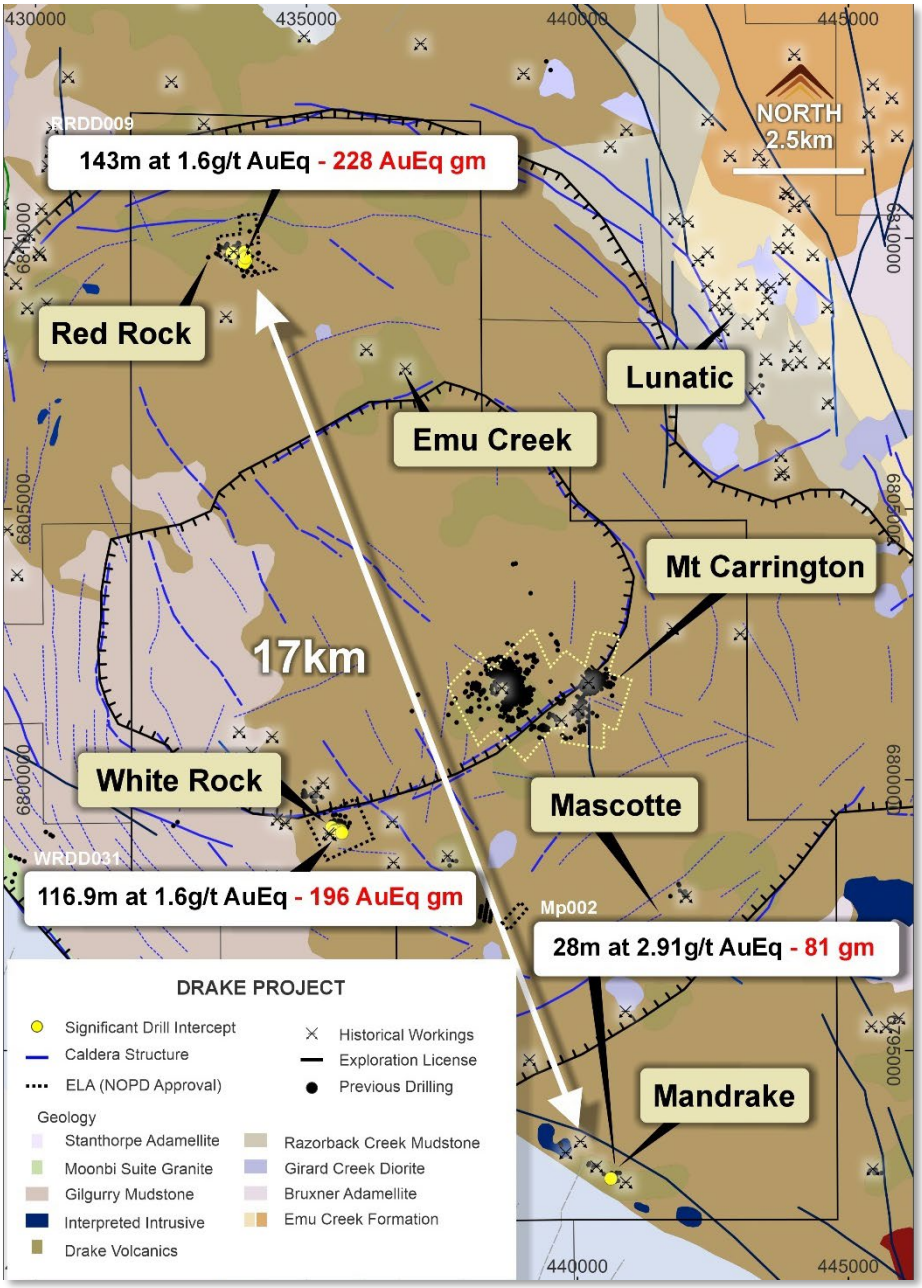

Figure 4: Drake Project with significant drilling and the Mt Carrington Area (yellow - proposed to be excluded from ELA6642; see Status of the Exploration License and License Application)

Summary of highlighted historical drill results

Legacy Minerals is continuing to gain a better understanding of the mineral system at Drake and to be impressed by the scale and metal content of the project. These validated historical results help showcase the potential of the project to host a world-class deposit. 100 AuEq gxm intercepts are a common “yard stick” used to assess a projects potential to host a significant deposit. The growing number of validated 100 gxm intercepts demonstrates the potential that further drill holes could deliver extensions to mineralisation at these deposits and the prospectivity of the wider tenement to host significant mineralisation.

Historical mining and exploration at the Drake Project focused on silver and gold, often ignoring the potential by-products of associated metals. At today's gold and silver prices and strengthening base metal prices (i.e. copper and zinc), the Company is diligently capturing all historical information to

highlight the potential exploration opportunities uncovered when considering the importance of these metals.

A number of historical drill holes highlight the significant precious metal content at the White Rock and Red Rock gold and silver deposits, and the Mandrake gold and silver Prospect. In addition, the recent fieldwork has highlighted opportunities for further historical drill hole data validation at the Emu Creek copper prospect where copper oxide mineralisation was mined in the 1970's, and at the Lunatic antimony field where data access has been previously unavailable.

Highlight intercepts from the recent review and validation include the following:

Table 1. Summary of highlight drill hole intercepts at the White Rock, Mandrake and Red Rock prospects.

Hole ID	Prospect	From	To	Width	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
WRDD026[iii]	White Rock	49	57	8	0.16	315.8	86.5	27895	7530
PWR172[ii]	White Rock	25.5	84	58.5	0.2	204.3	255	2456	8332
WRDD031[iii]	White Rock	0	116.9	116.9	0.09	58.5	298	3987	12811
PWR120[ii]	White Rock	29.6	83.6	54	0.17	201.6	244	4266	10214
PWR121[ii]	White Rock	0	78.5	78.5	0.02	135.1	170	2442	6008
PWR128[ii]	White Rock	0	37.1	37.1	0.15	255	229	3252	9676
PWR178[ii]	White Rock	25.5	84	58.5	0.13	137.3	178	2358	5581
PWR173[ii]	White Rock	22.5	81	58.5	0.07	122.6	199	4145	8451
PWR142[ii]	White Rock	38	57.5	19.5	0.03	97.8	152	2264	5319
WRDD016iii	White Rock	168	258	90	0.07	58	73	672	901
WRDD018[iii]	White Rock	19	86	67	0.07	98.6	147	1950	4797
WRDD028[iii]	White Rock	93	120	27	0.12	24	512	5872	18417
WRDD021[iii]	White Rock	55	60	5	0.31	54.4	236	6818	18302
WRDD020[iii]	White Rock	107	156.7	49.7	0.42	20.5	484	5136	18710
WRDD022*[iii]	White Rock	38	66	28	0.02	86.2	86	1767	4370
MP002[iv]	Mandrake	4	44	40	1.13	79.5	117	973	742
RRDD009[v]	Red Rock	0	143	143	1.1	3.1	498	1596	7703
RED003[vi]	Red Rock	52	60	8	22.98	17	5309	14464	62113
RRDD004[viii]	Red Rock	1	121.6	120.6	0.71	2.6	325	2146	8980
RRDD011[v]	Red Rock	0	88	88	0.94	5.14	694	2406	8464
RRDD007[viii]	Red Rock	52	74	22	0.56	5.77	219	629	5480
RRDD007[viii]	Red Rock	77	83	6	0.19	5.3	2298	121	11759
RRDD019[viii]	Red Rock	46	77	31	1.16	3.32	482	2785	10795
RRDD019*[viii]	Red Rock	103	141	38	0.87	2.59	624	1599	1375
PRR003[vii]	Red Rock	0	49.5	49.5	0.95	66.56	361	1935	3395
RRDD003[viii]	Red Rock	0	79.85	79.85	0.84	2.3	379	1362	5930
RRDD021[v]	Red Rock	83	114	31	1.54	2.53	699	722	12309

*no cut-off grade

Significant intervals defined using >=0.1g/t Au or >=10g/t Ag or >=0.25% Cu, >=0.25% Pb+Zn, >=1m downhole width, and <=1m internal waste. All intercepts are down hole widths only, true widths are not calculated.

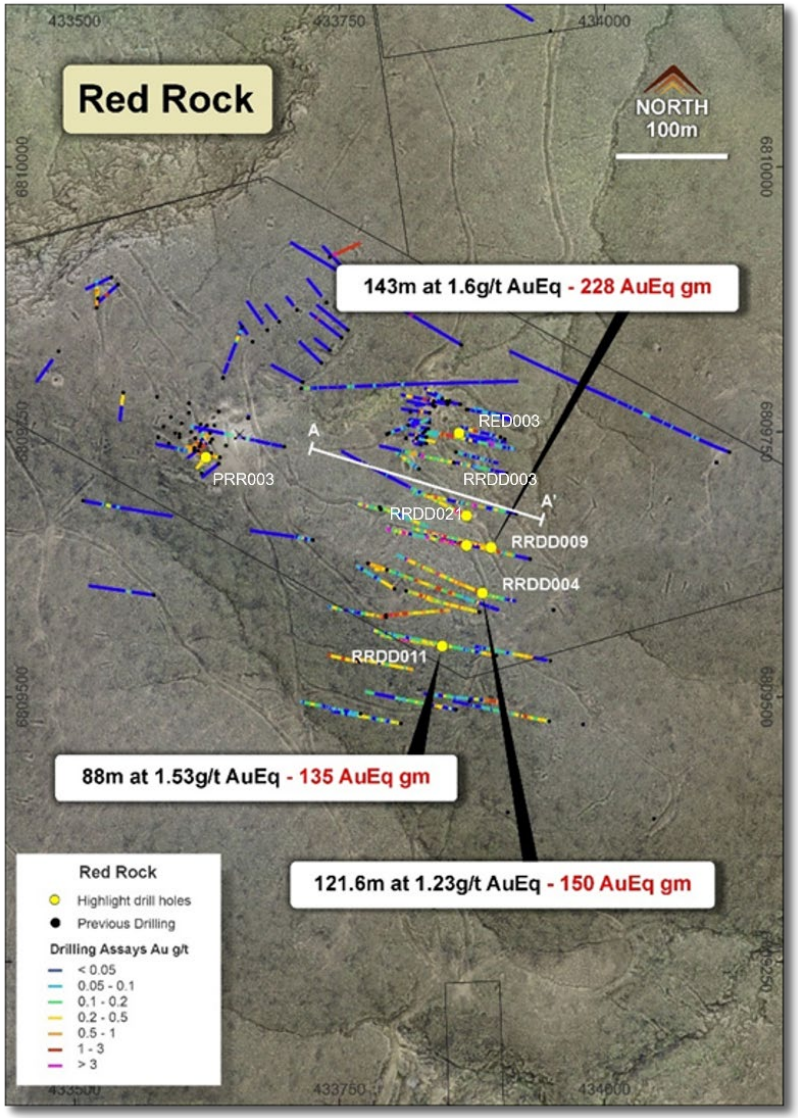

Figure 5: Red Rock surface plan showing location of highlight drill holes and historical drilling (see Table 1 for references).

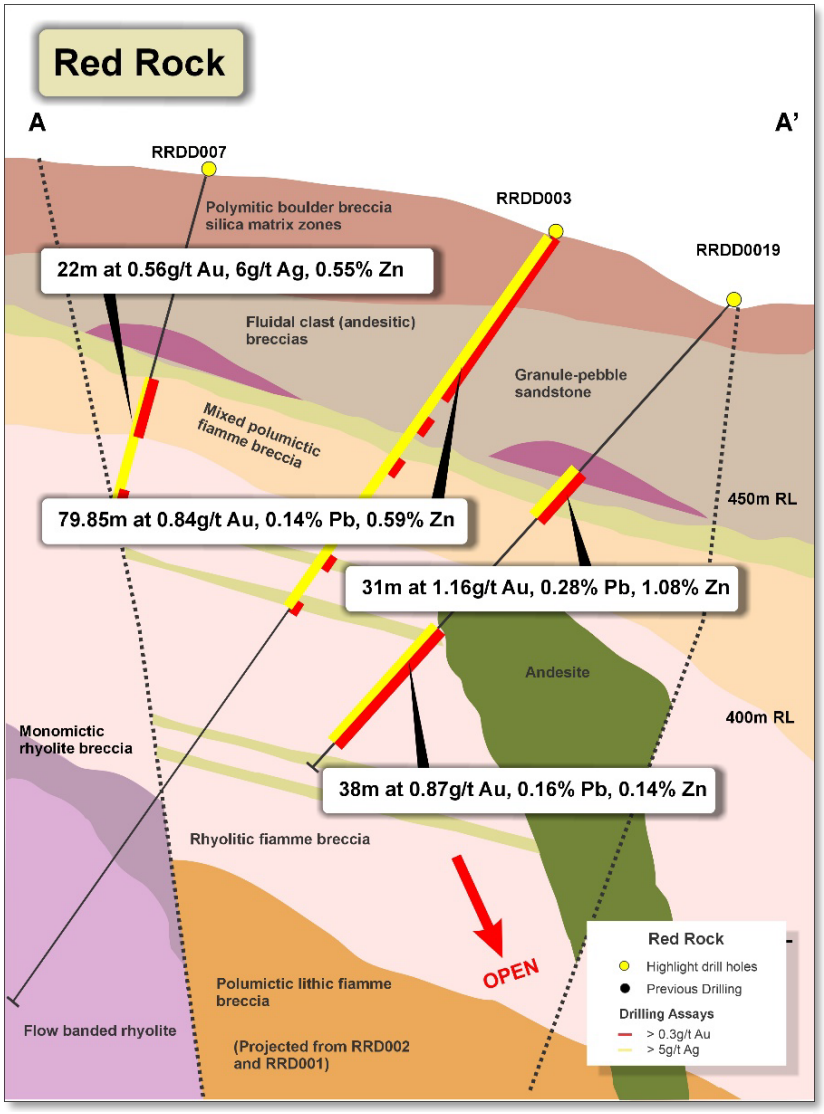

Figure 6: Schematic Red Rock cross-section (10m width) showing lithological interpretation[ix] and highlight drill holes (see Table 1 for references).

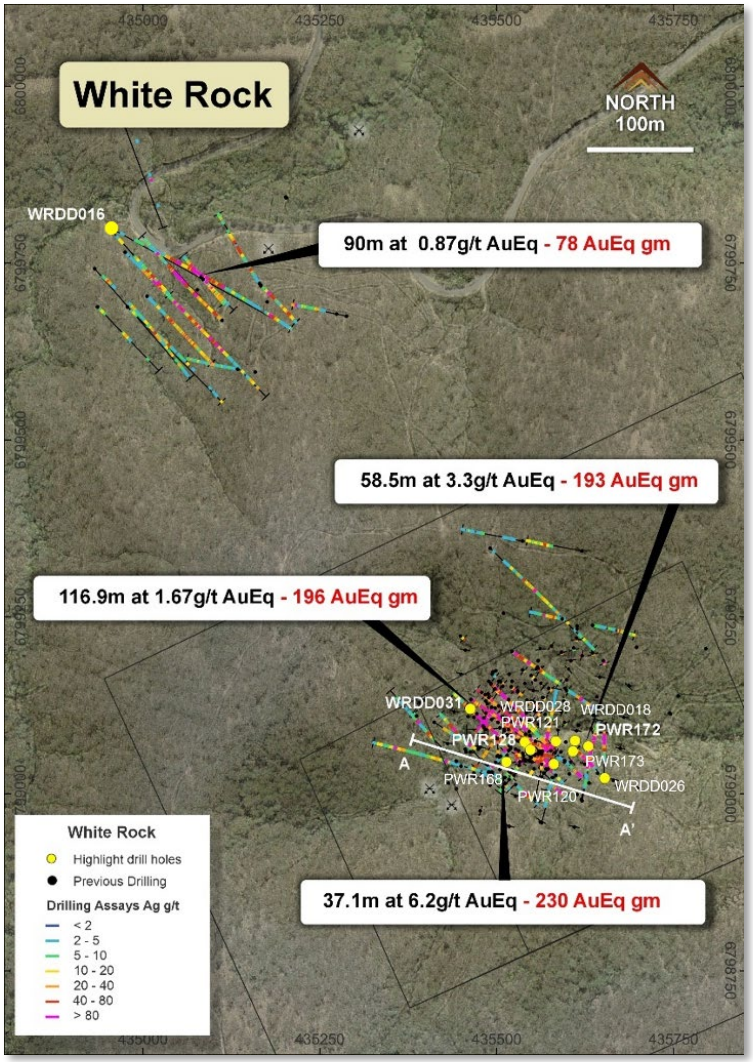

Figure 7: White Rock surface plan showing location of highlight drill holes and historical drilling (see Table 1 for references).

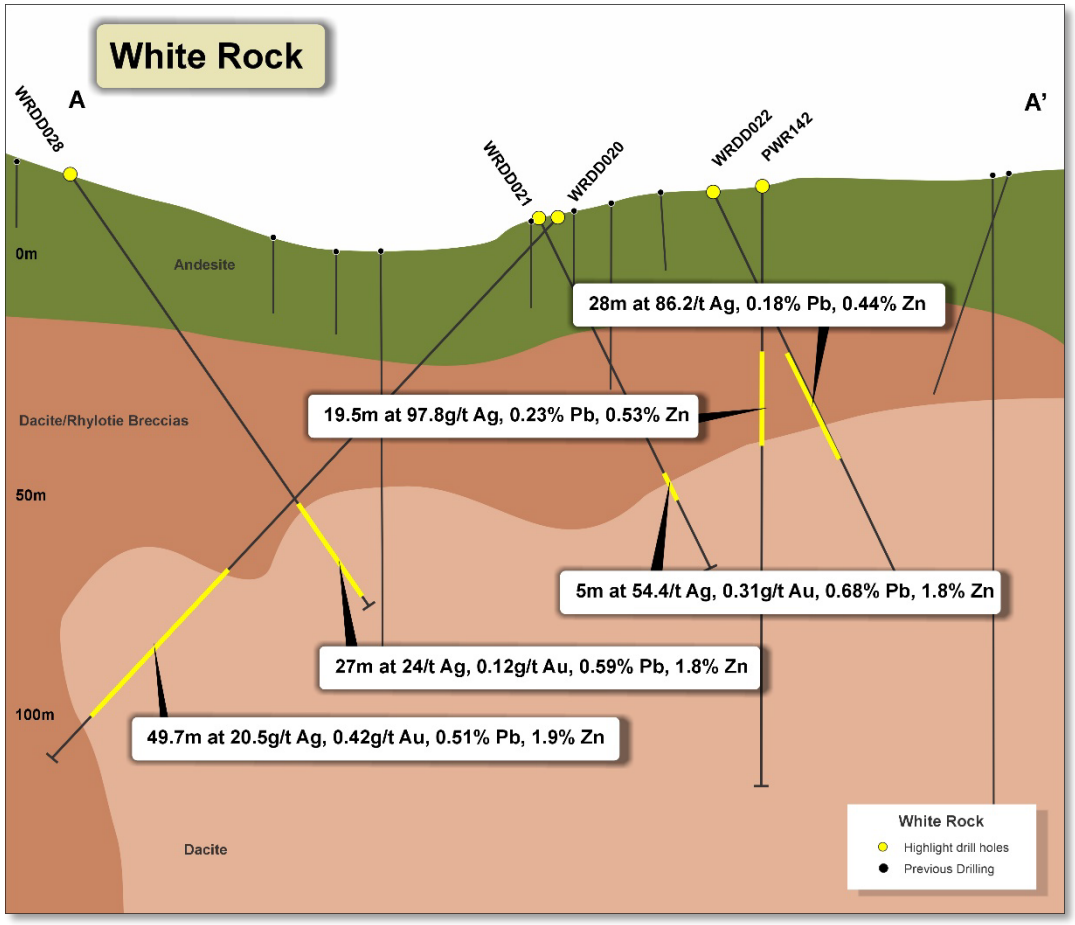

Figure 8: White Rock cross section (10m width) showing highlight drill holes and historical drilling over generalised geology[x] (see Table 1 for references)

Status of the Exploration Licence and Licence Application

Legacy Minerals have been granted a renewal of the main component of the Drake Project, EL6723, covering 176km^2, until 2030. EL9616, covering a further 182km^2 of the Drake Volcanics, has been granted till 2030. Presently, the Company has received a formal notice of proposed decision (NOPD) from the NSW Department of Resources that they will propose to grant, unencumbered, the areas previously held under mining leases at White Rock, Red Rock, Lady Jersey, Mascotte, and Adeline. As part of this formal notification, the historical Mt Carrington Mining Licences, forming ~4km2 of the 150km2 Drake Caldera, is not part of the proposed grant. With our primary focus on the exploration potential of the larger project, the Company is in discussions with the Department regarding the historical Mt Carrington Mining Leases.

Summary of the Drake Project

The Drake Project sits within the highly prospective New England Fold Belt (NEFB), one of a number of epithermal gold, silver and base metal districts that formed along the east coast of Australia during the Permian age as back arc extensional volcanic basins. A number of major mines and deposits occur within the NEFB, including the Hillgrove Mine (1.0Moz Au, 93kt Sb[xi]), Cracow gold mine (2.5Moz Au @ 4.97g/t)[xii], Mt Carlton gold mine (1.2Moz Au, 12Moz Ag)[xiii], Mt Rawdon gold mine (2.5Moz Au[xiv]), and Mt Morgan (8Moz Au[xv]).

The Lunatic Field lies along a north-south zone about midway between the Demon Fault and the western margin of the Clarence Moreton Basin and may be structurally related to either of these features. The Lunatic Field comprises a western belt of antimony and eastern belt of gold deposits with mineralised veins hosted by Emu Creek Formation sediments and at Ottos lode (Pretty Gully) by Jenny Lind Granite.

The Drake epithermal deposits are hosted by the Drake Volcanics, a NW-trending 60km x 10km Permian bimodal volcano-sedimentary sequence within the Wandsworth Volcanic Group near the north-eastern margins of the Southern New England Fold Belt. The Drake Volcanic sequence and associated intrusions are host and interpreted source to the volcanogenic epithermal Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn mineralisation developed at Mt Carrington. The majority of the Drake Volcanics and associated mineralisation are centred within a large-scale circular caldera with a low magnetic signature which is 20km diameter.

Previous exploration is limited to regional geophysics and surface geochemical sampling including stream sediment sampling, rock chip sampling, soil sampling and drill testing. The Project is centred on a poorly understood but regionally important, low-sulphidation, epithermal, gold, silver, zinc and copper mineralised system.

The Porgera Goldfield provides a good analogy to Drake in that gold-silver associated with galena-sphalerite forms marginal to felsic-intermediate domes, although in different host rocks. Many recent discoveries feature settings where veins occur only in competent host rocks which have fractured well but are obscured by overlying incompetent host rocks (El Penon, Chile; Palmarejo, Mexico; Hishikari, Japan).

Existing Mineral Resources

The Drake Project contains a Mineral Resources Estimate (MRE) on the Exploration Licence EL6273 and under Exploration Licence Application ELA6642. Under the Notice of Proposed Decision (NOPD) received by NSW Resource, the Company has received a draft instrument of grant that includes the White Rock North, White Rock and Red Rock existing MREs. The Kylo, Straus, Guy Bell, Lady Hampden, and Silver King resources have not been included in the current draft NOPD. The Company remains in discussions with the department regarding potential pathways forward for those sites.

EL6273 contains the White Rock North Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC 2004) of 5.314 million oz Ag[xvi]. Exploration Licence Application ELA6642 contains a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate[xvi] of 225k oz Au, 306k oz Ag, 19.8 kt, Zn and 3.5kt Cu in the Indicated and Inferred categories as well as a Total JORC 2004 Mineral Resource estimate of 131k oz Au and 18.01 million oz silver[xvii]

The combined total Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC 2004 and JORC 2012)[xviii] is 356k oz Au, 23.315 million oz Ag, 19.8 kt, Zn and 3.5kt Cu in the Indicated and Inferred categories.

The historical resource estimates for copper and zinc were calculated under constraint of the pit shells as previously defined by previous companies looking at a gold only production focus. The resource estimates therefore do not include nearby polymetallic mineralisation that sit outside of those pit shells.

In 2022, a positive updated Mt Carrington Pre-Feasibility study (U-PFS) was completed based on a "Gold First Strategy" with a gold Probable Reserve (JORC 2012) using a conventional crush/grind and CIL processing circuit. For full details of the U-PFS, including Probable Reserve, see White Rock's (ASX: WRM) Release dated 19 August 2020.

The U-PFS did not include additional JORC 2004 defined resources in the Red Rock and Guy Bell gold dominant deposits nor in the silver dominant Lady Hampton, White Rock , White Rock North and Silver King deposits.

Mining and Resource Definition History

Gold was first discovered in the district in 1853. Most deposits in the area were discovered and developed between 1886 and 1888, with production declining at the turn of the century. Historic production was approximately 62,000 ounces of gold and 0.5 million ounces of silver[xix,xx]. Modern, small scale open pit mining was undertaken by Mt Carrington Mines between 1974 to 1990, focusing on the gold-silver oxide ore from the Strauss, Kylo, Guy Bell and Lady Hampden deposits. Twentieth century production is recorded as approximately 28,000 ounces of gold and one million ounces of silver[xix,xx].

In 2008 Rex Minerals Ltd (ASX: RXM) ("RXM") announced a JORC 2004 gold – silver MREs for Straus, Kylo, Guy Bell, Lady Hampden, Silver King, and White Rock deposits based on historic data and a series of validation diamond drill holes completed by RXM. In 2012[xxi] and 2013[xxii,xxiii] WRM, which was spun out of RXM, announced upgraded JORC 2004 gold – silver MRE's for Straus, Kylo, Lady Hampden, Silver King and White Rock deposits, plus maiden MREs for White Rock North and Red Rock deposits, all based on historic data and a series of diamond drill holes completed by WRM. In 2017[xxiv] and 2020[xxv] WRM announced updated Kylo and Strauss gold focused MREs under the 2012 JORC Code.

The 2012 JORC Code gold-silver MRE update culminated in a Prefeasibility Study ("PFS") and an updated PFS focused on developing a modest size CIL gold only operation for the Kylo and Strauss deposits[xxiv,xxv,xxvi] with a plan to later evaluate the potential development of the Mt Carrington silver resources.

In 2022 Thomson Resources Ltd (TMZ) announced a JORC 2012 polymetallic MRE for the Straus and Kylo deposits which included zinc and copper along with gold and silver. The MRE was considered conservative by TMZ as the estimate was reported inside constraining pit shells previously defined by WRM for gold only with no allowance for the polymetallic mineralisation outside of those pit shells[xxvii].

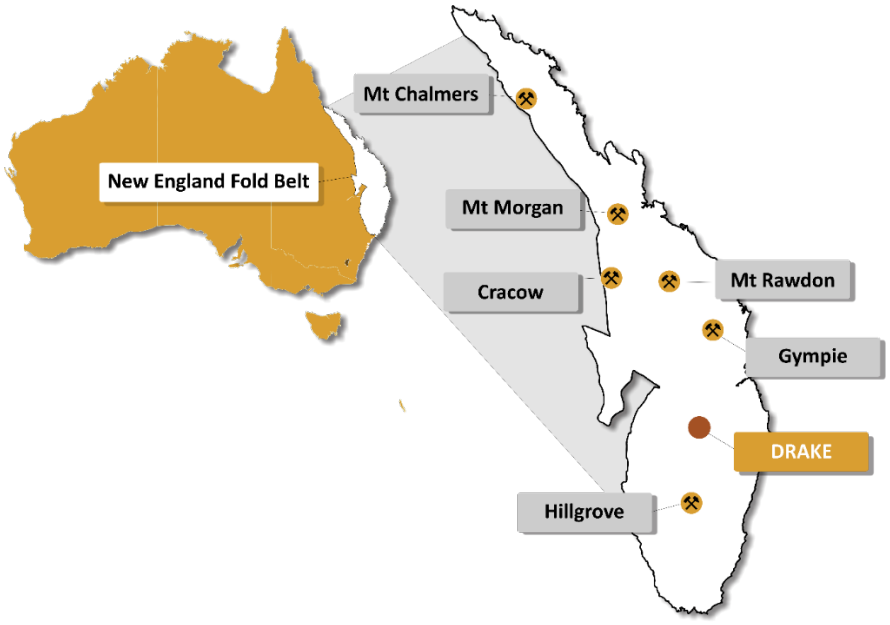

Figure 9: Location of the Drake Project in the New England Fold Belt with significant mineral deposits.

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 which 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 and 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 is 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 (~150km^2) 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 27km^2 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 **Glenlogan** (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.

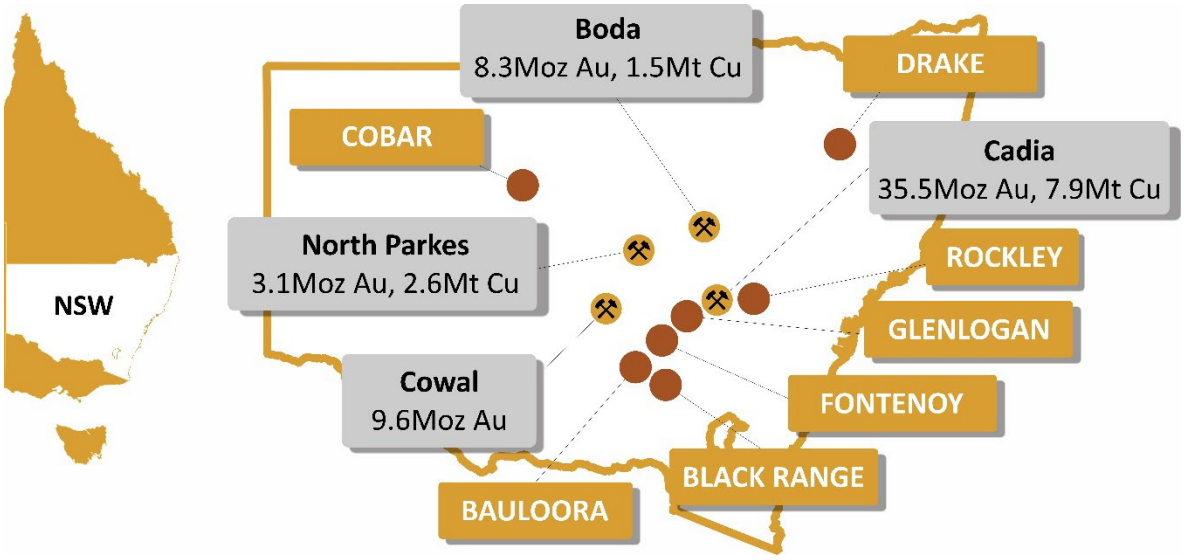

Figure 10: Location of Legacy Minerals' Projects in NSW, Australia[xxviii]

Appendix 1 – Drill hole details

Table 2. Drill hole collar details for reported drill intercepts.

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting (MGA94z56)	Northing (MGA94z56)	Azimuth (true north)	Dip	EOH
PWR172	White Rock	435611	6799075	11	-90	90
PWR168	White Rock	435514	6799045	11	-90	93
PWR120	White Rock	435581	6799042	11	-90	85.1
PWR121	White Rock	435584	6799074	11	-90	92.5
PWR128	White Rock	435540	6799073	11	-90	114.2
PWR178	White Rock	435630	6799067	11	-90	88.5
PWR173	White Rock	435608	6799060	11	-90	81
PWR142	White Rock	435527	6798997	11	-90	132.5
WRDD016	White Rock	434952	6799801	117.7	-49	392.6
WRDD018	White Rock	435548	6799062	134	-58	119.9
WRDD031	White Rock	435463	6799120	134	-50	116.9
WRDD026	White Rock	435653	6799022	314	-60	114
WRDD028	White Rock	435412	6799101	124.2	-55	120
WRDD020	White Rock	435494	6799030	316.2	-48	161.7
WRDD021	White Rock	435493	6799031	134	-65	84
WRDD022	White Rock	435527	6799013	134.2	-65	95.2
MP002	Mandrake	440618	6792637	31	-60	100
RED003	Red Rock	433863	6809749	106	-60	60
PRR003	Red Rock	433624	6809726	11	-90	51
RRDD004	Red Rock	433885	6809598	291.2	-50	131.7
RRDD011	Red Rock	433847	6809548	280.2	-50	89.2
RRDD009	Red Rock	433893	6809641	280.7	-60	143
RRDD003	Red Rock	433870	6809671	294.2	-55	221.8
RRDD021	Red Rock	433870	6809643	280	-50	114
RRDD019	Red Rock	433917	6809673	279.5	-48	147.6
RRDD007	Red Rock	433789	6809677	281.2	-75	86

Appendix 2 – Drake Project Mineral Resource

Table 2: Mineral Resource Estimate on Exploration Licences EL6273 and Exploration License Application ELA6642 as of 26 March 2024.

Deposit	Resource Classification	Grade					Metal			
		Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Zn (kt)	Cu (kt)
Strauss (ELA6642)	Indicated (JORC 2012)	2.2	1.48	1.74	0.49	0.08	105	123	10.7	1.7
	Inferred (JORC 2012)	1.36	0.69	1.81	0.33	0.06	30	79	4.4	0.9
Kylo (ELA6642)	Indicated (JORC 2012)	2.14	1.25	1.35	0.19	0.04	86	93	4.1	0.8
	Inferred (JORC 2012)	0.3	0.41	1.17	0.18	0.05	4	11	0.5	0.1
Red Rock (NOPD Grant ELA6642)	Inferred (JORC 2004)	1.63	1.6	2.2			54	182		
Guy Bell (ELA6642)	Inferred (JORC 2004)	0.16	2.5	4.9			13	24		
Lady Hampden (ELA6642)	Indicated (JORC 2004)	1.84	0.6	69			37	4056		
	Inferred (JORC 2004)	2.47	0.3	51			27	4023		
White Rock (NOPD Grant ELA6642)	Indicated (JORC 2004)	1.71		77				4214		
	Inferred (JORC 2004)	2.66		47				3978		
White Rock North (EL6273)	Inferred (JORC 2004)	3.18		52				5314		
Silver King (ELA6642)	Inferred (JORC 2004)	0.64		59				1218		

The Strauss and Kylo Mineral Resources have been estimated using a gold cut-off of 0.3g/t Au and 25g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 0.1% Pb, and 0.1% Zn. The Guy Bell Mineral Resource has been estimated using a cut-off of 0.5g/t Au and Red Rock has been estimated using a 0.7g/t Au cut-off. Silver dominant Mineral Resources (Lady Hampden, White Rock, White Rock North, and Silver King) have been estimated using a cut-off of 25g/t Ag. The Red Rock, Guy Bell, Lady Hampden, White Rock, White Rock North, and Silver King Mineral Resources was prepared and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2004). The Resources figures have not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Appendix 3 – JORC Code, 2021 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	All diamond drilling (WRDD and RRDD prefix holes) are PQ, HQ or NQ diamond core from surface. Diamond core was cut in half along the axis line with an automated core saw. The majority of the half core samples were taken at intervals no greater than 1m. Intervals of slightly greater or less than 1m were taken where required to align with logged lithological or mineralisation boundaries. The oriented core portion was retained for future reference. A metre sample of half core (1/4 core if PQ size) typically weighs ~3 – 4.5kg. Standard assay preparation and analysis was done at ALS Brisbane. PWR, MP002, PRR003 and RED003 are all percussion drill holes (Reverse Circulation) drilled in the 1980's
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	WRDD and RRDD hole sampling, based on the grain size and distribution of mineralisation the sample size and mass was considered adequate for representative sampling. PWR percussion holes were predominately vertical drill holes and were surveyed using a single shot camera every 15 to 50m. Bulk samples for assay were taken every 1.5m downhole. The MP002 percussion hole was drilled at -60°. No details of downhole survey data available. MP002 was sampled on a 2m interval PRR003 was drilled at -90°. No details of downhole survey data available. PRR003 was sampled on 1.5m interval RED003 was drilled at -60°. No details of downhole survey data available. RED003 was sampled on a 1m interval The collar locations of all percussion holes were surveyed based on a local grid and using chain and compass. Previous companies have utilised high resolution LiDAR survey data of the area which assisted in locating historic drill pad locations and allowed accurate translation of the local grid holes to AGD66. The accuracy of the PWR series holes is considered to be +/- 3m and it is assumed accuracy will be similar for the three other holes.
	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	Sampling accuracy and representativeness was ensured through comprehensive geotechnical and geological logging and oriented sampling along the apex of relevant mineralisation and veining.

	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.	Diamond core was cut in half along the axis line with an automated core saw. The majority of the half core samples were taken at intervals no greater than 1m. Intervals of slightly greater or less than 1m were taken where required to align with logged lithological or mineralisation boundaries. The oriented core portion was retained for future reference. A metre sample of half core (1/4 core if PQ size) typically weighs ~3 – 4.5kg. Standard assay preparation and analysis was done at ALS Brisbane. PWR series holes sample preparation was conducted by the entire sample passing through a face splitter (dry) or rotary disc cutter, collected in a bucket, flocculated, filtered and dried (wet) to a 3-5kg subsample, which was then riffle split to a 1.5-2kg before external laboratory preparation at Comlabs Adelaide where it was crushed to 30# to 50# mesh and split with 100g split taken and pulverised to 120# mesh. The QA/QC program for the PWR series of drilling involved sending duplicates (routine analysis of 5-10% of samples), renamed sample checks (10% of samples to the same lab) and inter-lab checks (n=38). No issues were identified from this. Mean and standard deviations between laboratories were within 5% relative to original values (although individual results may vary). Information pertaining to QA/QC for the MP002, PRR003 and RED003 drilling is not available.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diametre, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond drilling was conducted using a diamond drill rig supplied by a drilling contractor. All drilling is PQ, HQ or NQ diamond core from surface. Chrome barrels were used to maintain hole orientations. Triple tube was implemented as warranted by ground conditions. All diamond core was oriented where possible. PWR, MP002, PRR003 and RED003 were all drilled using percussion (RC) methods. A 133mm to 266mm face sampling hammer and a 3m rod length was used for the PWR series of drill holes.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Drill chip and core recovery was recorded on paper drill logs and in digital form.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Chrome barrels were used to maintain hole orientations where appropriate. Triple tube was implemented as warranted by ground conditions. Drill run measurements and core loss were initially recorded by the drilling contractor. Detailed geotechnical logging includes metre mark-ups and the measurement of actual core length against run lengths recorded by the drilling contractor. Any

		recorded core loss or recovery measurements with >10% variance from expected interval lengths was automatically flagged by data entry procedures prior to validation by the supervising geologist. Core recoveries for all drilled intervals are typically greater than 95%. Reverse Circulation drilling with a face sampling hammer where possible to maximise production and sample recovery. Sample recovery details of drill holes were recorded in a qualitative may in paper logs.
	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.	A link between recovery and grade is not apparent. Mineralisation is hosted in rock that has been fractured over some intervals. There was core loss recorded in some of the intervals sampled.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Diamond drill core has been geotechnically and geologically logged using both quantitative and qualitative standards applicable to the level appropriate for exploration results. This includes stratigraphy, lithology, colour, weathering, grain size, volcanic type, clast type, clast size, roundness, textural features, brecciation type, alteration class or intensity and mineralogy, mineralisation, vein type / texture / components, sulphide and quartz percent per metre, structure, recovery, breaks per metre, rock quality designation, magnetic susceptibility, and specific gravity. All core was photographed. For all percussion holes, RC drilling chips were qualitatively logged at for lithology, alteration, weathering, mineralisation and vein and sulphide percent.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Diamond drill core has been geotechnically and geologically logged using both quantitative and qualitative standards applicable to the level appropriate for exploration results. Percussion holes have been geologically logged using both quantitative and qualitative standards applicable to the level appropriate for exploration results.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Each drill hole has been logged in its entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Diamond drill core was cut in half by automated core saw to obtain a 3-4.5kg sample for external laboratory preparation by ALS Laboratory Brisbane where it was dried, crushed and split to ~3kg then pulverised. The oriented half core portion was retained for future reference and further test work.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	For the PWR series, sample preparation was conducted by the entire sample passing through a face splitter (dry) or rotary disc cutter, collected in a

		bucket, flocculated, filtered and dried (wet) to a 3-5kg subsample, which was then riffle split to a 1.5-2kg All other drill holes the sampling method is unknown however it is assumed that similar methods were employed.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sampling techniques and sub-sampling techniques and laboratory preparation methods are considered appropriate based on the mineralisation style and/or best practice at the time of work.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control procedures include laboratory-prepared, crushed duplicate samples of half core (1 in 50 samples). Variations outside of specifications are queried with the laboratory to determine the cause and errors mitigated through re-assaying of retained samples as a first step. QA/QC for the historic PWR series of drill holes involved sending duplicates (routine analysis of 5-10% of samples), renamed sample checks (10% of samples to the same lab) and inter-lab checks (n=38). No issues were identified from this. Mean and standard deviations between laboratories were within 5% relative to original values (although individual results may vary). Information pertaining to QA/QC for the MP002, PRR003 and RED003 drilling is not available though review of historical data has not highlighted obvious irregularities.
	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.	Chrome barrels were used to maintain hole orientations where appropriate. Triple tube was implemented as warranted by ground conditions. QA/QC for the historic PWR series of drill holes involved sending duplicates (routine analysis of 5-10% of samples), renamed sample checks (10% of samples to the same lab) and inter-lab checks (n=38). Details for the other percussion holes aren't available given the historic nature of the drilling.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Samples sizes are considered appropriate for the type of system and drilling method. A metre sample of half core (1/4 core if PQ size) typically weighs ~3 – 4.5kg. Standard assay preparation and analysis was done at ALS Brisbane. For the PWR drill holes subsample sizes were reported as 3-5kg per 1.5m and is considered appropriate for the fine grain nature of the volcanic and sedimentary material being sampled. Details for the other percussion holes aren't available given the historic nature of the drilling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Assay and procedures are considered appropriate for the stage of exploration work. All diamond core samples were submitted to ALS Brisbane for analysis. Au is assayed by technique Au AA25 (30g by fire assay and AAS with a 0.01ppm detection limit). Multi-element suite of 33 elements including Ag is assayed by technique ME-ICP61 (0.25g

		charge by four acid digest and ICP-AES finish with a 0.5ppm Ag detection limit).Fire assay for Au by technique Au-AA25 is considered total. Multi-element assay by technique ME-ICP61 is considered near-total for all but the most resistive minerals (not of relevance). For the PWR series, samples were sent to Comlabs Adelaide where it was crushed to 30# to 50# mesh and split with 100g split taken and pulverised to 120# mesh Analytical methods were Ag (HF predigestion, followed by $HC10_4$ digestion and AAS determination on 2g charge), Cu-Pb-Zn ($HC10_4$ digestion, AAS determination using same solution as Ag) and Au (HNO_3/HCL on 30g charge, solvent extraction and AAS determination). This is considered near total. Details of laboratory submissions are not available for the other percussion drill holes though it is considered likely similar assay methods were used.
	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.	No geophysical results are reported.
	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.	The nature and quality of the analytical technique is deemed appropriate for the mineralisation style. Blanks, standards (relevant certified reference material) and crushed core duplicate samples are inserted at regular intervals (minimum 6 in 100 sample spacing). Blanks are placed at the start of the batch and before duplicate samples. Additional blanks, standards and pulp duplicates are analysed as part of laboratory QAQC and calibration protocols. All QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch basis. Internal and external (geochemical consultant) reviews of all QAQC results are undertaken periodically. No external laboratory checks have been completed. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established for all assay data used in this report. QA/QC for the historic PWR series of drill holes involved sending duplicates (routine analysis of 5-10% of samples), renamed sample checks (10% of samples to the same lab) and inter-lab checks (n=38). No issues were identified from this. Mean and standard deviations between laboratories were within 5% relative to original values (although individual results may vary). Details for the other percussion holes aren't available given the historic nature of the drilling however it is considered likely drill holes employed similar QA/QC methods.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative Company personnel.*	There is no information available on whether the significant intersections were verified by alternative Company personnel but it is considered likely that this occurred. The reported intersections have been reviewed and verified by LGM personnel.

	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been completed in this report.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All data is logged digitally or via paper and subsequently entered digitally. Logging forms contain strict protocols for regimented coding via locked spreadsheets. All drilling logs have been validated by the supervising geologist. Logging errors are held until checked, updated and validated. All hard copy data is filed and stored. Digital data is filed and stored on a server with local and remote backups.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	All results are historical in nature. No sampling by LGM has been conducted on the tenement. No adjustment to assay data was undertaken.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	All diamond drill holes are surveyed by handheld GPS in the first instance. Periodically all diamond drill holes are surveyed by a licenced surveyor via RTK-DGPS for surface position (XYZ) of collars (accuracy ±0.1m) All diamond holes are surveyed downhole via a Reflex camera tool at approximately 30m intervals to determine accurate drill trace locations. There is no magnetic interference with respect to downhole surveys. Historic workings have been accurately located at surface by RTK-DGPS surveys and the LiDAR survey. Historically, drill hole collar locations were surveyed based on a local grid and using chain and compass. Previous companies have utilised high resolution LiDAR survey data of the area which assisted in locating historic drill pad locations and allowed accurate translation of the local grid holes to AGD66. The accuracy of the PWR series holes is considered to be +/- 3m and it is considered to be similar for the other percussion holes.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Data was collected and recorded in AGD66 and AGD84 zone 56. The location of the surveys is considered to be adequately established and consistent with industry standards and has undergone transformation to grid system GDA94 GMA zone 56.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is provided by a high resolution airborne LiDAR survey undertaken in mid 2013 accurate to ±0.1m. This provides data to validate the handheld GPS and RTK-DGPS surveyed collar point elevations.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Diamond drilling was conducted to test potential extensions to mineralisation adjacent to existing mineral resources and as step out exploration. The RC Percussion (PWR series holes) holes were drilled on a nominal 45 by 15m pattern for resource

		definition with infill to approximately 15m centres in some areas. The other drill holes (PRR003, MP002 and RED003) were exploration drill holes and were adequately spaced given the nature of the early stage exploration.
	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.	Data spacing (drill holes) is variable and appropriate to the geology. The spacing and distribution of the drilling is considered appropriate for the stage of exploration and mineral system.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing is not used in reporting exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Due to the highly variable and complex nature of the volcanic sequence and the style of epithermal and porphyry mineralisation, which includes lithological controlled mineralisation, stockwork veining, hydrothermal breccias and narrow, poorly constrained, syn-volcanic, multi-directional veining, invariably there is an unknown bias introduced by individual drill hole results.
	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.	Mineralisation is variably orientated along both flat lying lithological controls, and steep zones related to veining, brecciation and intrusive contacts (that in some instances are shallow to flat). Angled diamond drilling provides sufficient information to interpret the significance of any bias as well as help plan future drilling to overcome any bias due to the nature of the geology. Exploration results may have individual bias where structurally controlled mineralisation is intercepted along the long core axis of the hole. This structural interpretation is ongoing.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Diamond drill samples were transported directly from the manned drill site by Company vehicle to the Company base of operations for processing. Samples were bagged in numbered calico sample bags and stored securely on site before transport to the laboratory. No unauthorised people were permitted at the drill site, sample preparation area or laboratory. All percussion results are historical in nature and records detailing these measures are not available.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All sample assays including QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch basis. The data in this report has been audited externally during verification of drilling data for use in 2013 resource estimation at Red Rock and White Rock prospects. Data presented here was verified for use in those reports.

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 Drake Project is located approximately 5km north of the town of Drake in northern NSW. The Drake Project is made up of EL9616 and EL6273, ELA6642 which are 100% owned by LGM. One Native Title claim is registered over the area (NNTT #NC11/5). All of the tenements are current and in good standing.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Mining of the deposits was undertaken by MCM from 1987 to 1990. Significant exploration has previously been conducted by Aberfoyle, MCM, CRAE, Drake and Rex. All historical work has been reviewed, appraised and integrated into a database by WRM. LGM is further reviewing this work which is ongoing at this time.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Drake deposits are hosted by the Drake Volcanics; a NW-trending 60km x 10km Permian bimodal volcano-sedimentary sequence within the Wandsworth Volcanic Group near the north-eastern margins of the southern New England Fold Belt. The Drake Volcanics overlie or is structurally bounded by the Carboniferous to Early Permian sedimentary Emu Creek Formation to the east and bounded by the Demon Fault and Early Triassic Stanthorpe Monzogranite pluton to the west. The sequence is largely dominated by andesite and equivalent volcaniclastics, however basaltic through to rhyolitic facies stratigraphic sequences are present with numerous contemporaneous andesite to rhyolite sub-volcanic units intruding the sequence. The Razorback Creek Mudstone underlies the Drake Volcanics to the east, and Gilgurry Mudstone conformably overlies the Drake Volcanic sequence. In addition, Permian and Triassic granitoid plutons and associated igneous bodies intrude the area, several associated with small scale intrusion-related mineralisation. The Drake Volcanic sequence and associated intrusive rocks are host and interpreted source to the volcanogenic epithermal Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn mineralisation developed at Mt Carrington. The majority of the Drake Volcanics and associated mineralisation are centred within a large-scale circular caldera with a low magnetic signature and 20km diameter. The Red Rock deposit is located within altered rhyolitic to andesitic volcanics and volcaniclastics of the Permian Drake Volcanics. Mineralisation is epithermal style comprising a broad silicificied zone with an array of randomly orientated quartz veinlets. Gold and silver mineralisation is of low-sulphidation, epithermal style, with associated minor zinc and copper mineralisation. White Rock and White Rock North is interpreted to be characterised by a felsic dome intrusion into andesite that has been subsequently overlain by

		volcanic breccias interpreted to have formed at the dome margin which have been further brecciated by hydrothermal processes with silica-sulphide introduced. Mineralisation is as disseminated and stringer sulphides that are hosted within silicified volcanic breccias or the intrusive itself.
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*	No drilling by LGM has been conducted on the tenements. Historical drilling (AC, RC & Diamond) has been conducted across the project area, the verification and validation of these data sets is ongoing. See Table 2 for location details of all drill holes in this report.
	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.	No drilling by LGM has been conducted on the tenements. Historical drilling (AC, RC & Diamond) has been conducted across the project area, the verification and validation of these data sets is ongoing. No new Exploration Results are included in this report.
Data aggregation methods	*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.*	No drilling by LGM has been conducted on the tenements. Historical drilling (AC, RC & Diamond) has been conducted across the project area, the verification and validation of these data sets is ongoing. All Exploration Results reported are downhole weighted means with duplicated sample values averaged. Significant intervals defined using >=0.1g/t Au or >=10g/t Ag or >=0.25% Cu, >=0.25% Pb+Zn, >=1m downhole width, and <=1m internal waste. All intercepts are down hole widths only, true widths are not calculated. No top cut is applied to Exploration Results. Historical Exploration Results are included in this report.
	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.	No drilling by LGM has been conducted on the tenements. Historical drilling (AC, RC & Diamond) has been conducted across the project area, the verification and validation of these data sets is ongoing. No new Exploration Results are included in this report.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Gold is deemed to be an appropriate metal for equivalent calculations as gold is a dominant metal and the most common metal to mineralised zones across the Drake Project. Red Rock Prospect gold reported equivalents are based on assumptions: AuEq(g/t)= Au ppm +

		(0.010*Ag ppm) + (0.454*Zn(%)) + (0.281*Pb(%)) + (1.336*Cu(%)). Calculated from 1 July 2024 spot prices of US$2,330/oz gold, US$29/oz silver, US$2,954/t zinc, US$9,809/t copper, US$2,191/t lead and metallurgical recoveries of 83.1% gold, 68.6% silver, 95.6%, zinc, 90% copper, and 79.8% lead which is the 4th rougher concentration stage average recoveries in test work commissioned by White Rock Minerals in 2012 on the fresh rock ore of the Straus deposit which is considered similar style mineralisation to that observed at Red Rock. It is LGM's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold. White Rock Prospect gold reported equivalents are based on assumptions: AuEq(g/t)= Au ppm + (0.012*Ag ppm) + (0.53*Zn(%)) + (0.375*Pb(%)) + (1.131*Cu(%)). Calculated from 1 July 2024 spot prices of US$2,330/oz gold, US$29/oz silver, US$2,954/t zinc, US$9,809/t copper, US$2,191/t lead and metallurgical recoveries of 72% gold, 71.7% silver, 96.7%, zinc, 66% copper, and 92.4% lead which is the 4th rougher concentration stage average recoveries in test work commissioned by White Rock Minerals in 2012 on the fresh rock ore of the White Rock deposit. It is LGM's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold. The mineralisation intercepted in the historical Mee Mar RC drilling indicates strong similarities to that intercepted at Mt Felstead. The close proximity of Mee Mar and Mt Felstead prospects to one another, the high base metal and precious metal values and their association with vein breccia textures gives confidence in reporting metal equivalents based on the metallurgical test work conducted at Mt Felstead.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.*	No drilling by LGM has been conducted on the tenements. Historical drilling (AC, RC & Diamond) has been conducted across the project area, the verification and validation of these data sets is ongoing. No new Exploration Results are included in this report.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures in body of text. A prospect location map and plan view are shown in the report and historical figures adequately referenced throughout the report.
Balanced Reporting	*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*	See body of the report.

	avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	*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.*	All material or meaningful data collected has been reported. The geological results are discussed in the body of the report. No new Exploration Results are included in this report.
Further Work	*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.*	See body of report. See figures in body of report. Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing data interpretation.

Endnotes

[i] ASX Release LGM, 16 September 2024 *29% Antimony Rock Chips Identified in Drake Project Review*

[ii] Bottomer, L. 1983. Combined six monthly progress report on EL's 1355 and 1821, Drake Project, Mt Carrington Mines Ltd. R00014619.

[iii] Worland, R. 2013. Combined Annual Report 2013, Mt Carrington Mining Tenements, White Rock Minerals Ltd. RE0005276.

[iv] Lewington, G. 1981. Six monthly report period December 1981, EL1372, Lady Jersey, Getty Oil Development Co. Ltd. R00012806; Lewington, G. 1982. Six monthly report period December 1982, EL1372, Lady Jersey, Getty Oil Development Co. Ltd. R00014899; Brabham, G. 1984. Progress Report for Six Month Period June 1984, EL1372, Lady Jersey, Aberfoyle Exploration Pty Ltd. R00010184.

[v] Worland, R. 2013. Combined Annual Report 2013, Mt Carrington Mining Tenements, White Rock Minerals Ltd. RE0005276.

[vi] Lees, T. 1988. Progress Report 1988, EL2662, Drake, Mount Carrington Mines Ltd. R00006116, Terrill, J. 1993. Sixth Annual Report 1992, EL2662, Drake, CRAE Pty Ltd. R00000410.

[vii] Bottomer, L. 1983. Combined six monthly progress report on EL's 1355 and 1821, Drake Project, Mt Carrington Mines Ltd. R00014620.

[viii] Worland, R. 2012. Combined Annual Report 2012, Mt Carrington Mining Tenements, White Rock Minerals Ltd. RE0004270.

[ix] Cumming, G. 2013. A Revised Stratigraphic Framework for Red Rock, Mozart and White Rock, Drake Volcanics, Northern New South Wales. Prepared for White Rock Minerals (Internal Report).

[x] ASX:WRM, 2 July 2013, Mt Carrington Gold – Silver Project Infill Resource drilling intersects high grade silver at White Rock Deposit

[xi] ASX LRV: 11 September, 2024 New World Metals Presentation

[xii] Cracow Mining Staff, Worsley M R, Golding S D 1990 - Golden Plateau Gold deposits: in Hughes F E (Ed.), 1990 Geology of the Mineral Deposits of Australia & Papua New Guinea The AusIMM, Melbourne Mono 14, v2 pp 1509-1514.

[xiii] Fredrik Sahlström, Paul Dirks, Zhaoshan Chang, Antonio Arribas, Isaac Corral, Matthew Obiri-Yeboah, Chris Hall; The Paleozoic Mount Carlton Deposit, Bowen Basin, Northeast Australia: Shallow High-Sulfidation Epithermal Au-Ag-Cu Mineralization Formed During Rifting. Economic Geology 2018; 113 (8): 1733–1767. doi: https://doi.org/10.5382/econgeo.2018.4611

[xiv] Geochemistry And Hydrothermal Alteration At The Mount Rawdon Gold Deposit, Ned Howard, Evolution Mining Limited,.2015

[xv] Mt Morgan Gold Project, December 2017, Carbine Resources Limited https://carbineresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/171204_RRS_FINAL.pdf

[xvi] ASX WRM Release: 1 October 2021, Annual Report to shareholders

[xvii] ASX WRM Release: 1 October 2021, Annual Report to shareholders

[xviii] ASX WRM Release: 14 September 2012, Annual Report to shareholder, ASX WRM Release: 9 October 2017, Improved gold resources at White Rock's Mt Carrington goldsilver project, ASX TMZ Release: 22 June 2022 Updated Polymetallic MRE for Mt Carrington Strauss and Kylo

[xix] ASX TMZ Release: 23 May 2022, Restructure of Mt Carrington Earn-In and Option to JV Agreement to Focus on Larger Scale Silver-Gold Polymetallic Opportunity

[xx]Brown et al, 2001. Warwick-Tweed Heads 1:250,000 sheet Geology, Mineral Occurrences, Exploration and Geochemistry GS2001/087

[xxi] ASX WRM Release: 13 February 2012, Mt Carrington gold-silver project – resource upgrade

[xxii] ASX WRM Release: 11 July 2013, Mt Carrington gold-silver project Red Rock prospect – 54,0000oz maiden gold Resource

[xxiii] ASX WRM Release: 20 November 2013, Mt Carrington gold-silver project White Rock silver deposit - Resource upgrade

[xxiv] ASX WRM Release: 9 October 2017, Improved gold resources at White Rock's Mt Carrington goldsilver project

[xxv] ASX WRM Release: 19 August 2020, Exceptional updated gold pre-feasibility study results

[xxvi] ASX WRM Release: 27 December 2017, Mt Carrington gold-silver project pre-feasibility study confirms a financially robust gold first-stage project

[xxvii] ASX TMZ Release: 23 May 2022, Restructure of Mt Carrington Earn-In and Option to JV Agreement to Focus on Larger Scale Silver-Gold Polymetallic Opportunity

[xxviii] 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 2: 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 (Evolution Mining Limited)	3.09Moz Au, 2.63Mt Cu	1.64Moz Au,1.2Mt Cu	1.1Moz Au, 1.1Mt Cu	0.35Moz Au, 0.33Mt Cu