

## 30% Antimony and 85g/t Gold in Rock Chips at the Drake Project

Outstanding antimony and gold grades highlight potential for Hillgrove-style deposit

### High-Grade Antimony and Gold Results at the Lunatic Field Prospect

- Significant assay results returned from rock samples collected during reconnaissance mapping of workings identified from the recently completed light detection and ranging (LiDAR) survey.
- The latest rock chips have highlighted multiple new mineralised workings and vein trends, with significant assay results including:
  - **30% Sb** and 0.38g/t Au (Sample 9779)
  - **25.9% Sb** and 0.66g/t Au (Sample 9780)
  - **85g/t Au** and 9g/t Ag (Sample 11201)
  - **17.5g/t Au** and 18.7g/t Ag (Sample 9812)

### Potential for “Hillgrove-style” Mineralisation in the New England Fold Belt

The Lunatic Field, within the Drake Project, hosts several occurrences of ‘Hillgrove style’ antimony-gold mineralisation (1.0Moz Au, 93kt Sb<sup>i</sup>). The Lunatic Field is located approximately 190km north of Larvotto Resources’ Hillgrove Mine (LRV: ASX), one of the ten largest antimony resources globally and Australia’s largest Sb deposit.

### Discovery Opportunity

- There has been no drilling targeting antimony at Drake since 2006, when 19 shallow (<100m) and wide-spaced Reverse Circulation holes were drilled in the area to test the historic antimony workings.<sup>ii</sup>
- Several drill holes intersected previously mined areas (stopes), with reports indicating that the lode widths ranged up to 3m, with a 2-3m mineralisation halo on either side of the main interpreted lode<sup>iii</sup>.
- The antimony field covers an area of approximately 5km<sup>2</sup> with historic reports indicating that some workings extend discontinuously for up to 1.6km (Lunatic Prospect and Johnson’s Prospect)<sup>ii</sup>.
- LiDAR interpretation and historical records indicate the presence of over 630 workings across the vein field that include shafts, adits, open-cut trenching and underground development to a depth of 86m<sup>iii</sup>.

### Strategic and Critical Mineral Status

- Antimony is classified as a critical mineral by the USA and Australia and was recently subject to Chinese export restrictions, resulting in an increase in the antimony price to approximately US\$42,000/t<sup>i</sup>.

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

*“We’re pleased to be progressing opportunities at the Lunatic Field Prospect, Drake, with exceptionally high-grade antimony and gold returned from reconnaissance sampling of historical workings and lines of lode. The high grades demonstrate the untested potential and exploration upside over the 5km<sup>2</sup> Prospect area.*

*The New England Fold Belt hosts significant antimony-gold resources such as the Hillgrove Mine, which is situated 190km to the south of the Lunatic Field. The Hillgrove mine is Australia’s largest antimony resource and one of the top 10 largest in the world.*

*The last significant exploration and drilling was conducted in 2006, when antimony prices were much lower at US\$3,650/tonne. With China’s recent restriction on antimony exports and antimony’s critical role in high-technology equipment, this strategic mineral has become even more important. I look forward to providing further updates as we continue to unlock value across the Drake Project.”*

See ‘Endnotes’ on page 14 for References

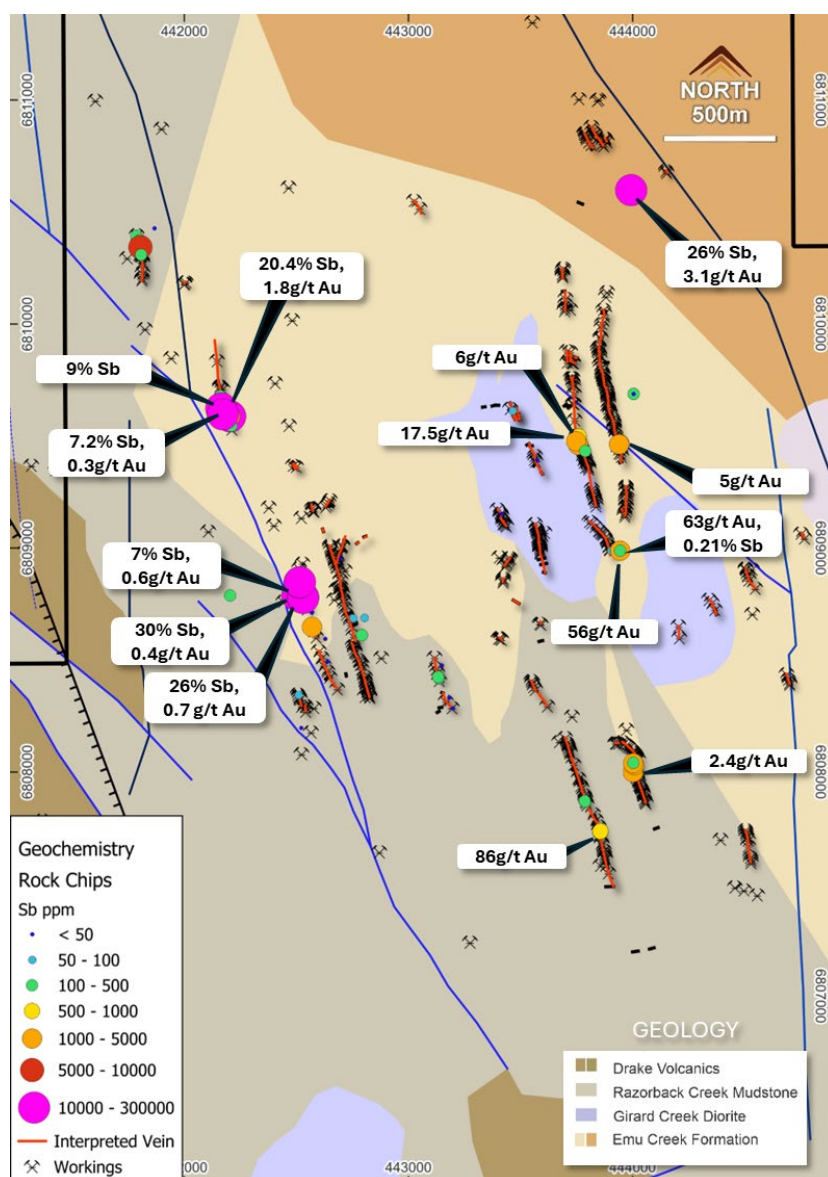
Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (ASX: LGM, “LGM”, “the Company” or “Legacy Minerals”) is pleased to provide an update on ongoing field exploration activities underway at the Drake Project in NSW (EL6273, EL9616, EL9727, ALA75).

## Lunatic Antimony-Gold Field Overview

### Rock chip sampling results

Rock chip sampling was conducted while confirming the mine workings which were identified in the recently conducted LiDAR interpretation over the entire Drake area. All sites showed evidence of historical mining activity and sampling of available outcrop, subcrop and mullock was undertaken where possible.

The results appear to highlight a dominant western, north-south striking trend to increased stibnite (antimony sulphide) bearing quartz veins with high grade-gold also defined in the eastern, north-south striking vein trends. The extent of the known workings and the high-grade mineralisation highlighted to date indicates that there is strong exploration potential for Hillgrove-style antimony-gold mineralisation.



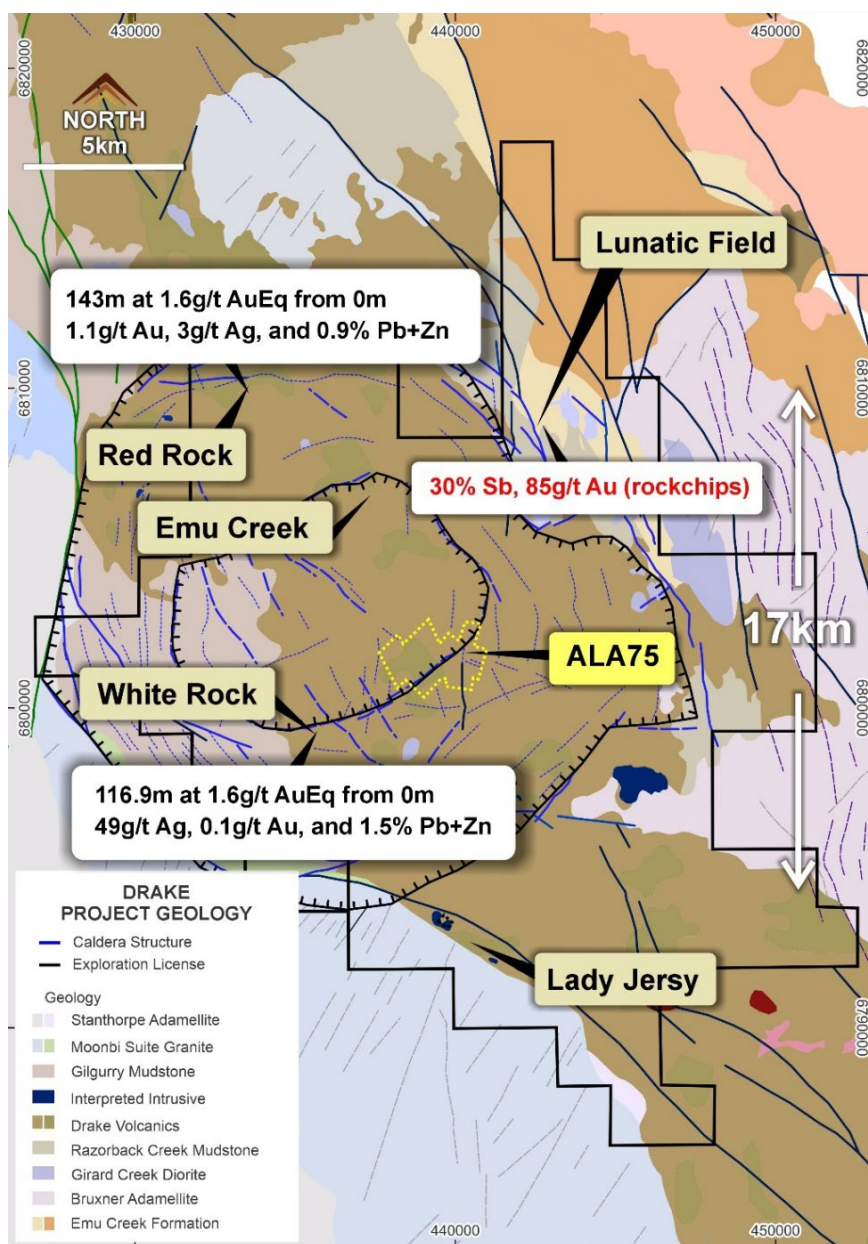
**Figure 1:** Lunatic Field, EL9616, showing highlight rock chip sampling over interpreted workings, veins and solid geology<sup>iv</sup>.

## Geology

The Drake Project sits within the highly prospective New England Fold Belt (NEFB), one of several 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,<sup>i)</sup>), Cracow gold mine (2.5Moz Au @ 4.97g/t)<sup>v</sup>, Mt Carlton gold mine (1.2Moz Au, 12Moz Ag)<sup>vi</sup>, Mt Rawdon gold mine (2.5Moz Au)<sup>vii</sup>, and Mt Morgan (8Moz Au)<sup>viii</sup>.

The Lunatic Vein 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 5km<sup>2</sup> area of parallel, north-south striking antimony-gold bearing quartz veins hosted by Emu Creek Formation sediments and at Ottos lode (Pretty Gully) by Jenny Lind Granite.



**Figure 2:** Drake Caldera and location of the Lunatic Field and other major Prospects with highlight drill hits and rock chips samples (for rock chip locations, refer to Figure 1).

## Antimony Market Overview<sup>ix</sup>

The global antimony market is currently experiencing a period of significant disruption driven by China's recent decision to impose export controls on antimony ore, metal, oxides and associated smelting and separation technologies commencing from 15 September 2024.

Antimony is classified as a critical mineral by the UK, EU, USA, Japan, Australia and other key economies. Antimony's versatile applications span various industries, including its significant use in flame retardants, lead-acid batteries, glass manufacturing and as a critical alloy in ammunition.

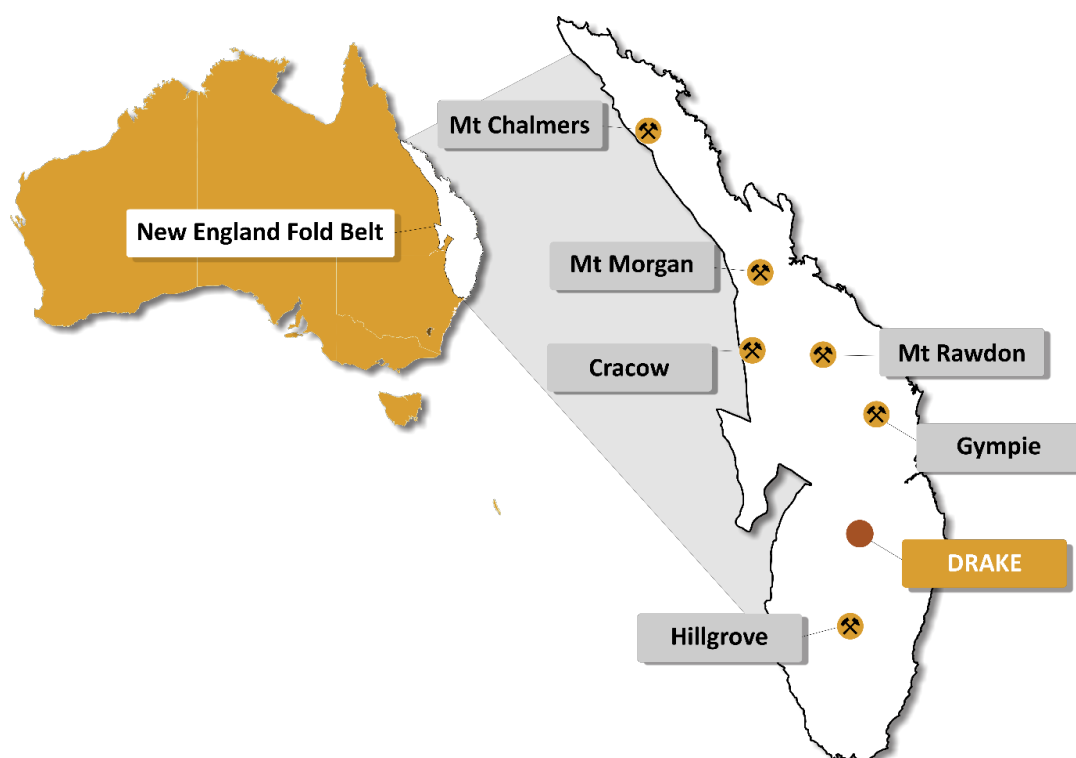
Its strategic importance extends to military applications such as infrared missile guidance systems, night vision equipment and nuclear weapons – positioning it as a vital element in national security frameworks.

As the world's dominant producer, supplying nearly 50% of global antimony, China's actions have tightened market conditions and pushed prices to recent highs of US\$42,000/t<sup>1</sup>. These controls are expected to further increase market volatility and underscore the strategic importance of antimony due to supply concentration risks of this critical mineral.

## Drake Exploration Plan

An Airborne Mobile-MT survey of the Lunatic Vein Field commenced recently with a primary focus to acquire systematic electrical geophysics across the vein field and the broader Drake caldera in order to vector towards epithermal Au-Ag and porphyry Cu-Au mineralisation.

Simultaneously, the Company will explore strategic opportunities to unlock value across the Lunatic antimony-gold field as new information becomes available.



**Figure 3:** Location of the Drake Project in the New England Fold Belt with significant mineral deposits.

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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.



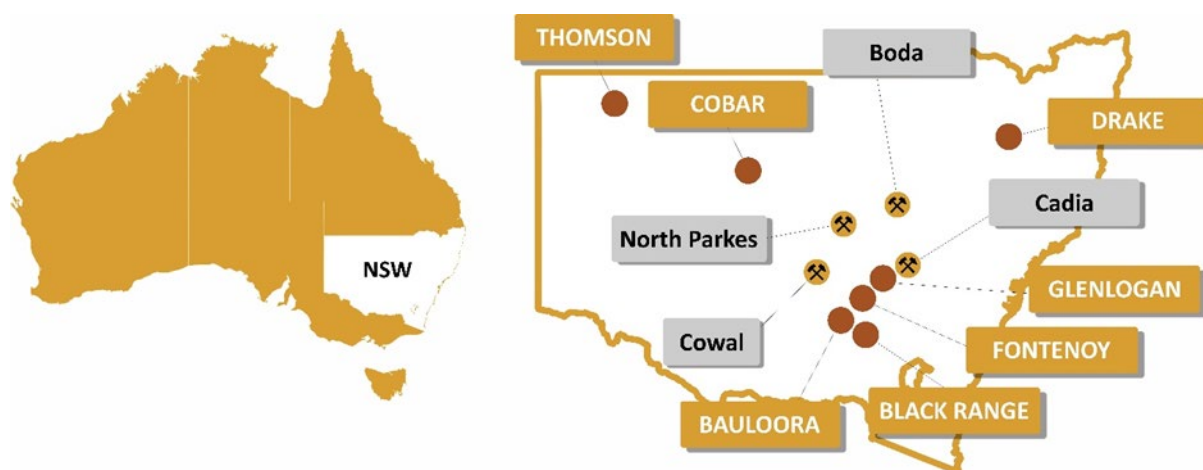
## About Legacy Minerals

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

<p><b>Au-Ag Black Range</b> (EL9464, EL9589)</p> <p>Extensive low-sulphidation, epithermal system with limited historical exploration. Epithermal occurrences across 30km of strike.</p>	<p><b>Cu-Au Drake</b> (EL6273, EL9616, EL9727, ALA75)</p> <p>Large caldera (~150km<sup>2</sup>) with similar geological characteristics to other major pacific rim low-sulphidation deposits.</p>
<p><b>Cu-Au Rockley</b> (EL8926)</p> <p>Prospective for porphyry Cu-Au and situated in the Macquarie Arc Ordovician host rocks with historic high-grade copper mines that graded up to <b>23% Cu</b>.</p>	<p><b>Au-Cu (Pb-Zn) Cobar</b> (EL9511) <a href="#">Helix JV</a></p> <p>Undrilled targets next door to the Peak Gold Mines. Several priority geophysical anomalies and gold in lag up to <b>1.55g/t Au</b>.</p>
<p><b>Au-Ag Bauloora</b> (EL8994, EL9464) <a href="#">Newmont JV</a></p> <p>One of NSW's largest low-sulphidation, epithermal systems with a 27km<sup>2</sup> epithermal vein field.</p>	<p><b>Au Harden</b> (EL9657)</p> <p>Large historical high-grade quartz-vein gold mineralisation. Drilling includes <b>3.6m at 21.7g/t Au</b> 116m and <b>2m at 17.17g/t Au</b> from 111m.</p>
<p><b>Cu-Au Glenloggan</b> (EL9614) <a href="#">S2 Resources JV</a></p> <p>Large, undrilled magnetic anomaly underneath Silurian cover located 55kms from Cadia Valley.</p>	<p><b>Au-Cu Fontenoy</b> (EL8995) <a href="#">Earth AI JV</a></p> <p>Significant PGE, Au and Cu anomalism defined in soil sampling and drilling. Significant drill intercepts include <b>120m @ 0.3g/t PGE</b> from 298, and <b>79m at 0.27% Cu</b> from 1.5m.</p>

### **Cu-Au Thomson** (EL9190, EL9194, EL9728)

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



**Figure 4:** Location of Legacy Minerals' Projects in NSW, Australia, and major mines and deposits

## Appendix 1 - Highlight rock chip results

**Table 1.** Highlight rock chip assay results

Sample Number	Easting (MGA94/z56)	Northing (MGA94/z56)	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	W ppm
9779	442531	6808779	0.383	0.2	22.5	0.36	300000	0.5	0.8
9780	442528.5	6808778	0.66	0.1	13.4	0.62	259000	0.3	0.5
9781	442530.6	6808777	0.014	0.41	28.8	0.42	237000	0.4	0.1
9782	442514.5	6808846	0.198	0.2	13.8	0.47	69700	0.5	0.1
9783	442516.4	6808847	0.18	0.12	14	0.54	26500	0.9	0.3
9784	442570	6808648	0.447	0.08	4.9	0.49	3720	0.7	1.2
9786	442162.1	6809679	0.96	0.03	7.3	0.98	254	0.4	2.4
9788	442168.5	6809625	0.075	0.1	24.1	0.6	4560	0.3	<0.1
9789	442165.3	6809623	0.095	0.05	15.2	0.74	89600	0.2	<0.1
9790	442172.1	6809597	0.273	0.22	9.6	0.35	72300	0.3	<0.1
9793	441804.4	6810343	0.449	0.28	20.3	1.89	7760	0.5	1.5
9794	441807.8	6810309	1.05	0.18	14	0.58	125	1.5	0.9
9801	443136.2	6808420	0.284	0.06	13.4	0.82	183	0.3	0.2
9802	443132.9	6808424	0.874	0.03	11.6	0.36	134	<0.2	0.3
9805	443750.6	6809462	3.8	0.5	5.7	1.49	329	0.2	3.6
9806	443750.6	6809462	0.322	3.02	18	4.08	362	0.8	2.7
9808	443757.4	6809460	6.06	36.4	55.2	82.4	2290	0.5	1.3
9809	443762.9	6809472	1.73	1.67	31.7	5.14	267	2.2	5.4
9810	443756.8	6809466	1.95	2.53	27.8	11	486	0.4	1.4
9812	443748.9	6809481	17.5	18.7	99.4	17.25	795	0.4	0.9
9813	443748.8	6809477	0.993	115	113	3.31	1240	0.4	0.3
11191	443789.1	6809433	3.55	2.82	25.9	2.28	235	1.3	3
11192	443941.6	6809465	0.104	1.63	314	1.08	1310	0.3	0.1
11193	443940	6809463	0.167	3.74	517	1.03	2030	0.2	0.1
11195	444006.7	6808001	2.4	59.6	187	5.75	1720	0.8	2.3
11196	444004.1	6808005	0.823	22.3	60.4	5.35	2260	0.7	1.6
11197	444002	6808000	0.831	27	147.5	15.2	2970	0.5	0.9
11198	444007.9	6808031	0.328	32.7	68.8	3.85	3930	0.5	1.6
11199	444002.8	6808039	0.908	73.7	61.1	3.75	4980	1.1	2.7
11200	444003.5	6808042	2.39	3.63	23.1	3.23	491	1.3	5.4
11201	443856.1	6807733	85.9	9.08	122	34.7	808	0.5	3.9
11202	443856.5	6807736	1.35	0.63	78.4	7.61	671	0.2	0.7
11203	443789.1	6807866	0.471	0.86	23	2.01	402	0.3	0.2

## Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2021 Edition Table 1

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling Techniques</b>	<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>	Rock sampling of a reconnaissance nature was undertaken across the Lunatic Vein Field area and was biased towards outcrop and subcrop.
	<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 rock chip samples was to establish the tenor of any mineralisation visible in outcrop and float. Therefore, the samples are biased towards mineralised samples. This is appropriate for this type of work.
	<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 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	Samples weighing up to several kilograms were taken.
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<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, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	Not applicable. No drilling completed.
	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Not applicable. No drilling completed.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Not applicable. No drilling completed.
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<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 completed.
<b>Logging</b>	<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 rock chips with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded where possible.



<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<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. Rock chips may be photographed for reference.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<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, Brisbane QLD. Sample preparation will comprise of an industry standard of drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to -75 microns (85% passing) (ALS code PUL-23) and (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 rock and 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 rock samples are appropriate for this stage of exploration.
	<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. Gold is determined using a 50g charge. The resultant prill is dissolved in aqua regia with gold determined by flame AAS. The lower detection limit for gold is 0.002 ppm, which is believed to be an appropriate detection level. All other elements (total 47 element suite) are analysed using a 4-acid acid digest and an ICP finish (ALS code: ME-MS61 + Au-AA22).
	<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.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy</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

	<i>(i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	precision and accuracy have been established.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<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.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<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 56.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Data supplied in LiDAR datums as downloaded from ELVIS in GDA2020, UTM zone 56 South in metres, vertical datum AHD using AusGeoid2020 in metres.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Rock chip spacing is applicable to the reconnaissance nature of the 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.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<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 rock chip samples was to establish the tenor of mineralisation indicated by alteration in outcrop and float. Rock samples are biased towards altered samples. This is appropriate for this type of work.  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>	<p>Orientation of the mineralisation and structural trends is constrained by previous drilling and outcrop.</p> <p>The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineral style.</p> <p>No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.</p>
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>All rock samples are bagged into tied calico bags, and soil samples into paper bags, before being grouped into polyweave bags or containers and transported to ALS Minerals Laboratory in Brisbane, QLD by Legacy Minerals personnel. All sample submissions are documented via ALS tracking system with results reported via email.</p> <p>The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.</p>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<p>Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the drilling programme.</p>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral Tenement and Land Status</b>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></p>	<p>The Drake Project is located approximately 5km north of the town of Drake in northern NSW.</p> <p>The Drake Project is made up of EL9616 and EL6273, EL9727 and pending assessment lease application ALA75 which are 100% owned by LGM.</p> <p>One Native Title claim is registered over the area (NNTT #NC11/5).</p> <p>All of the tenements are current and in good standing.</p>
<b>Exploration Done by Other Parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Mining of the deposits was undertaken by MCM from 1987 to 1990. Significant exploration has previously been conducted by Aberfoyle, MCM, Newmont, CRAE, Drake, Rex Minerals, White Rock Minerals and Thomson Resources. All historical work has been reviewed, appraised and integrated into a database by LGM.</p>
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	<p>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</p>

Early Triassic Stanthorpe Monzogranite pluton to the west. The sequence is largely dominated by andesite and equivalent volcanics, 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 volcanics of the Permian Drake Volcanics. Mineralisation is epithermal style comprising a broad silicified 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.

The Lunatic Field is an interpreted orogenic antimony and gold mineral system of the Hillgrove style. The system is predominantly hosted with the Razorback Creek Mudstone and is characterised by quartz-stibnite-pyrite +/- arsenopyrite lodes.

**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

Not applicable. No new drilling results reported.

	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	Not applicable. No new drilling results reported.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable. No data aggregated.
	<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 new drilling results reported.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Not applicable. No metal equivalent values reported.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<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 new drilling results reported.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<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 contained within this report.
<b>Balanced Reporting</b>	<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.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<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.
<b>Further Work</b>	<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 data interpretation.



## Endnotes

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<sup>i</sup> ASX Release LRV, 11 September 2024, *New World Metals Presentation*

<sup>ii</sup> Final Annual Exploration Report for EL6263 TOOLOOM Project, for the period 2 July 2004 TO 1 July 2018

<sup>iii</sup> ASX Release MAR, 15 February 2006, *Drilling Cheviot Hills, Malachite Resources*, September 2006 Company Presentation title Phoenix Rises, Annual Exploration Report for EL6263 TOOLOOM Project, for the period 2 July 2004 TO 1 July 2018

<sup>iv</sup> ASX Release LGM, 16 September 2024, *29% Antimony Rock Chips Identified in Drake Project Review*

<sup>v</sup> 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.

<sup>vi</sup> 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>

<sup>vii</sup> Geochemistry And Hydrothermal Alteration At The Mount Rawdon Gold Deposit ,Ned Howard, Evolution Mining Limited,.2015

<sup>viii</sup> Mt Morgan Gold Project, December 2017, Carbine Resources Limited [https://carbineresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/171204\\_RRS\\_FINAL.pdf](https://carbineresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/171204_RRS_FINAL.pdf)

<sup>ix</sup> Mining Journal 3 June 2024; Antimony market facing a perfect storm; S&P Global Interview 23 August 2024: China antimony export restrictions exacerbate global supply fears: USAC; Sydney Morning Herald 19 August 2024, Chinese antimony export bans pump up Larvotto share price.