Bauloora Diamond Drilling Intersects Multiple Epithermal Veins

8 Diamond holes for 1,437m successfully completed at the Bauloora Project, NSW

Discovery of multiple epithermal vein trends

- Multiple epithermal veins intersected in drilling at never-before drill tested Prospects, including the Moonlight, Ben Hall, and Breakout Prospects.
- Broad intervals of epithermal style veins and cockade breccia including crustiform-colloform banded chalcedony-quartz-adularia and sulphides have been intersected at every Prospect.
- The potential of these targets is supported by gold and silver in surface rock chips and soil samples across the Primary Vein Field[i].

District scale potential

- These drill holes highlight the untested potential of the Bauloora Project with many high-conviction drill targets and geochemical trends remaining to be tested.

Next Stages at the Bauloora Project

- Drilling was funded under the Phase 1 Earn-In of the $15M Bauloora Joint Venture with Newmont[ii].
- Drill assays are expected to be received in September 2024.
- Further drilling on the project is currently proposed for Q4, 2024.

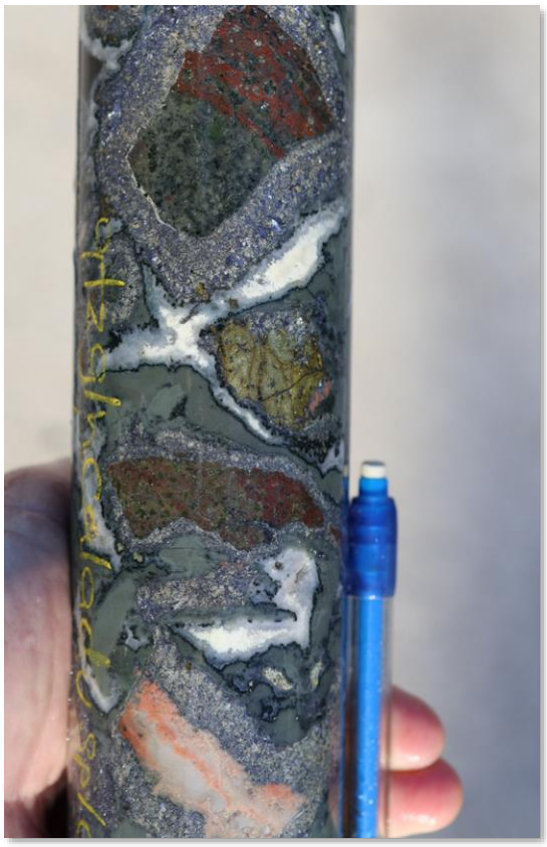


Figure 1 (left): ML001 at 151m - quartz-galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-adularia-chalcedony breccia
Figure 2 (right): BK002 at 108.6m – chalcedony-quartz-adularia-pyrite-sphalerite-galena cockade breccia

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.'*

See 'Endnotes' on Page 19 for references

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (ASX: **LGM**, "**Legacy Minerals**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce the intersection of multiple new epithermal veins at the Bauloora Project (EL8995 and EL9464) in the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW.

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

"The observations of widespread epithermal veins at Bauloora further highlight an exciting time for Legacy Minerals shareholders. The campaign was designed to test multiple new Prospects across a wide area which would potentially open up new mineralised vein trends and give an indication of the scale of the system. Impressively, all Prospects have had epithermal veins intercepted in drill core.

While alteration, veins and breccia do not directly translate to gold and silver grades, the presence of the broad down-hole width intervals of epithermal veins and cockade breccia with adularia and hematite as well as sulphide mineralisation is a positive outcome.

The newly discovered vein zones demonstrate the growth potential of the Project with numerous anomalous geochemical trends of the Project remaining completely untested and open in all directions.

We are pleased to be able to unpack this epithermal mineral system with Newmont, our earn-in partner, and continue the good exploration work completed to date."

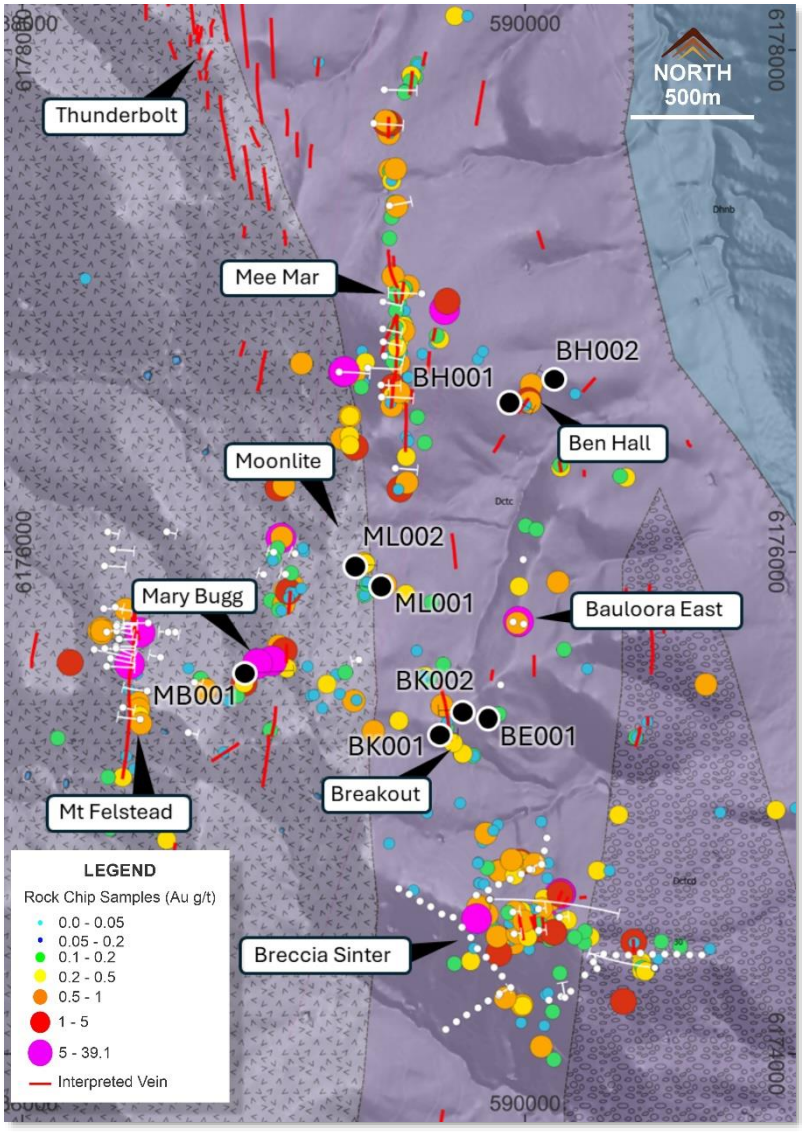
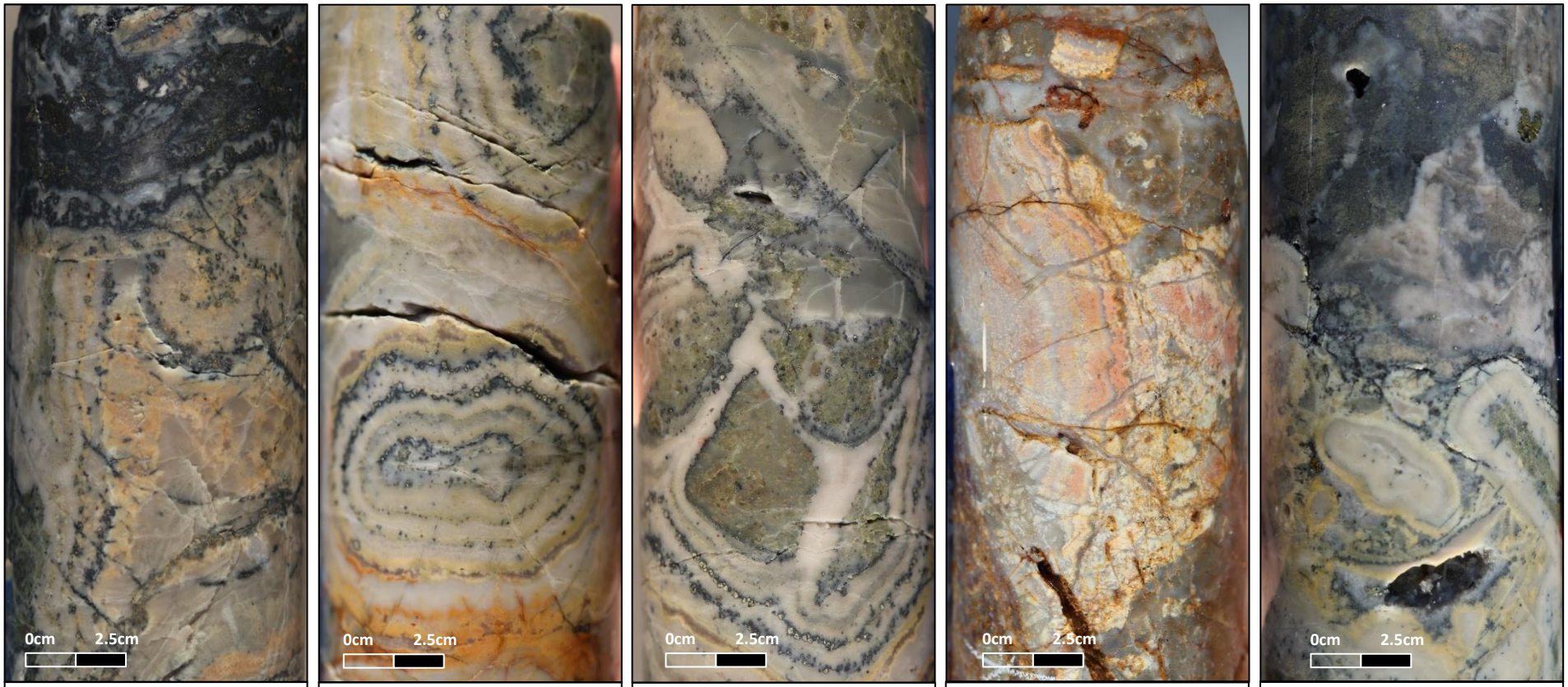
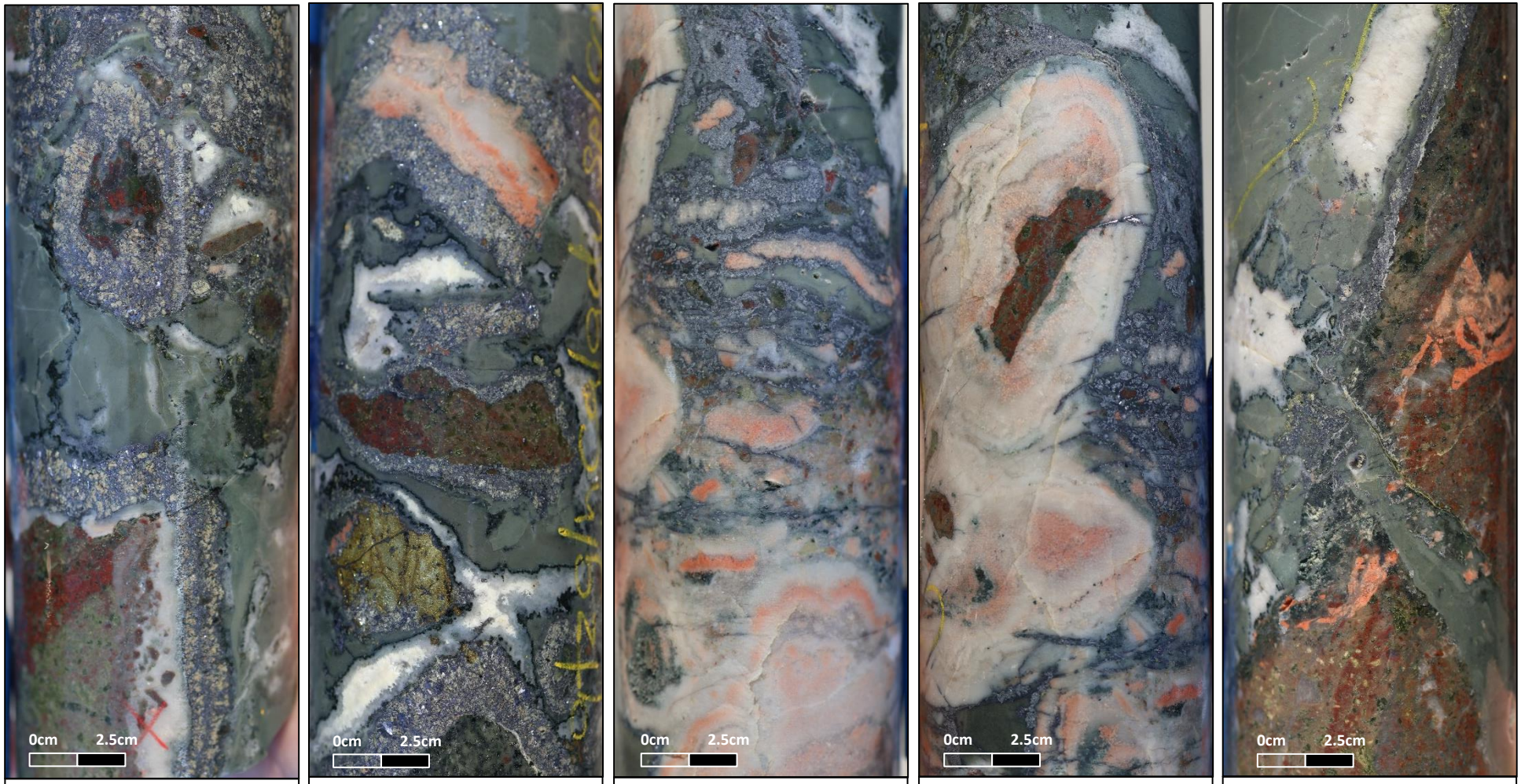


Figure 3: Bauloora Project with recently completed drilling (black dots) and previous drilling (white dots)



BK002 at 108.1m – chalcedony-quartz-adularia-sphalerite-galena-pyrite cockade breccia	BK002 at 109.35m – chalcedony-quartz-adularia-sphalerite-galena cockade breccia	BK002 at 109.35m – chalcedony-quartz-adularia-sphalerite-galena cockade breccia	BK001 at 29.8m – chalcedony-quartz-adularia breccia with chalcedony-quartz matrix	BK001 at 107.5m – chalcedony-quartz-adularia-sphalerite-galena cockade breccia

Figure 4: Diamond drill core photos of quartz vein textures at the Breakout Prospect.



ML001 at 149.8m - Quartz-galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-adularia-chalcedony cockade breccia.	ML001 at 151m - Quartz-galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-adularia-chalcedony cockade breccia.	ML001 at 152.7m - Quartz-galena-sphalerite-adularia-chalcedony cockade breccia.	ML001 at 152.7m - Quartz-galena-sphalerite-adularia-chalcedony cockade breccia.	ML001 at 154.8m - Quartz-galena-sphalerite-adularia breccia with quartz-chalcedony matrix.

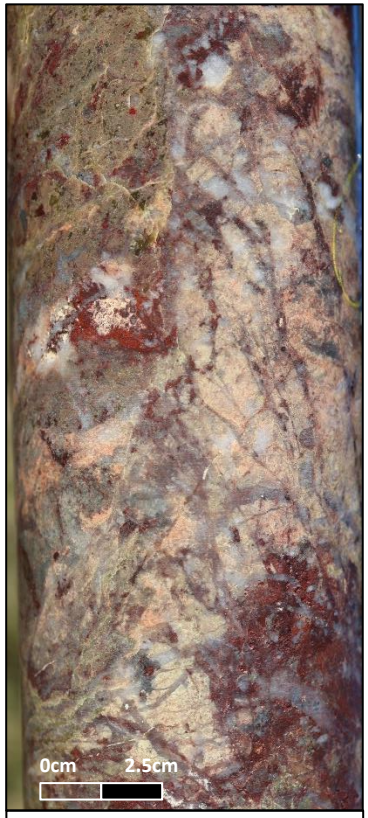
Figure 5: Diamond drill core photos of quartz vein textures at the Moonlite Prospect.

BH001 at 52.2m – colloform-crustiform banded quartz-pyrite-adularia-chlorite vein

BK002 at 77.1m – quartz-chalcedony-adularia-pyrite cockade breccia

BH001 at 76.85m – quartz-chalcedony-adularia-pyrite cockade breccia

BH001 at 108.8m – chalcedony-quartz-hematite-adularia-pyrite-sphalerite-galena breccia



BH001 at 134.7m – quartz-adularia-chalcedony-hematite breccia

Figure 6: Diamond drill core photos of quartz vein textures in Ben Hall Prospect.

Diamond Drilling Progress Update

On the Bauloora Project, eight diamond holes have been completed for a total of 1,437.1 metres. This tested five Prospects which were defined by a combination of anomalous soil and rock chip geochemistry and geophysical signatures. The diamond drill holes have confirmed epithermal-style veins beneath elevated gold, silver and pathfinder rock chip and soil geochemical results, and mapped veins.

At the Ben Hall Prospect, two diamond drill holes, for a total of 315.6m, have been completed which tested the 400m long zone of elevated gold and pathfinder elements defined in soil sampling with gold grades in rock chips returning up to 4.15g/t Au. BH001 intersected strong alteration from 66-95m and 134-158m in association with epithermal veins. BH002 intercepted moderate alteration with lesser veins. Preliminary geological observations indicate these holes intersected porphyritic dacite.

At the Moonlite Prospect, two diamond drill holes, for a total of 331m, have been completed which tested the 400m long zone of elevated gold (up to 136ppb Au), silver and pathfinder elements defined in soil sampling. Rock chip sampling returned gold and silver grades up to 2.94g/t Au and 33.3g/t Ag. ML001 intersected strong alteration from start to end of hole with a 12.2m interval of epithermal vein and breccia from 142.8m downhole. ML002 intersected epithermal breccia from 64.1-68.55m. Preliminary geological observations indicate these holes intersected volcaniclastic dacite.

At the Breakout Prospect, two diamond drill holes, for a total of 309.4m, have been completed which tested the 500m zone of elevated gold (up to 204ppb Au) and pathfinder elements defined in soil sampling. Rock chip sampling returned gold and silver grades up to 1.27g/t Au and 81.6g/t Ag. BK002 intersected moderate-strong alteration from 20-117m. Strong alteration was associated with the main epithermal vein zone intersected between 105.5-110.5m. BK001 intersected alteration from start of hole to approximately 140m. Strong alteration was associated with the two main epithermal vein zones intersected between approximately 28-37m and 102-108m. Preliminary geological observations indicate these holes intersected the main veined and breccia zones within porphyritic dacite.

At the Bauloora East Prospect, a single diamond drill hole was completed to 150.5m. This drill hole tested the southernmost extent of the large 1,500m x 150m zone of elevated gold, base-metals and other pathfinder elements defined in soil sampling. Rock chip sampling has returned gold and silver grades up to 8.52g/t Au. Strong alteration is observed from start to end of hole. Frequent veins and veinlets occur from 70-150.5m with variable zones of increased alteration intensity within porphyritic dacite.

At the Mary Bugg Prospect, a single diamond drill hole, for a total of 330.6m, was completed which tested a gold-silver bearing low sulphidation epithermal vein zone with elevated gold and pathfinder elements defined in soil and extensive rock chip sampling returning grades up to 8.29g/t Au and 933g/t Ag. Drilling intersected moderate-strong alteration from 0-215m. The main epithermal vein zone is between 186-191m and 196-202m within volcaniclastic dacite.

Preliminary down hole structural observations indicate major veins intercepted at these Prospects strike north to northeast and are steeply west dipping (~80^{o}). Though true widths are not yet confirmed, they are estimated to be ~70% of the down hole intervals.

Core processing and logging is in progress and samples will be submitted for laboratory assay analysis in the next 2-3 weeks with results expected in late August to early September 2024. Drill hole details are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Drill hole collar details for recently completed diamond core drill holes.

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94/55)	Northing (MGA94/55)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth (True North)	Depth (m)	Drill hole status
BE001	590122	6176686	430	70	130	150.5	Completed
BH001	589425	6175855	465	60	120	183.5	Completed
BH002	589336	6175950	449	60	300	150.5	Completed
BK001	589734	6175371	470	60	90	152.9	Completed
BK002	589652	6175279	449	60	270	156.5	Completed
ML001	589850	6175342	473	60	270	150.5	Completed
ML002	589955	6176607	432	60	90	165.1	Completed
MB001	588894	6175516	476	60	80	330.6	Completed

Figure 7: Drill core trays form BK002 showing main zone (red outline) of chalcedony-quartz-adularia veins and cockade breccia which includes fine to very-fine grained sulphide bands as well as sphalerite-galena banding in strongly sericite altered porphyritic dacite.

Figure 8: Drill core trays form ML001 showing main zone (red outline) of massive chalcedony vein and breccia with sphalerite-galena+/-chalcopyrite veins and breccia and lesser chalcedony-quartz-adularia veins and vein clasts in sericite-hematite altered porphyritic dacite.

About the Bauloora Project

Legacy Minerals' Bauloora Project is located in the Lachlan Fold Belt of New South Wales which is host to world-class copper-gold orebodies including the Cadia-Ridgeway, Northparkes, and Cowal Mines. In 2023, Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd entered into a Farm-In and Joint Venture on the Project[iii]. It covers a large hydrothermal alteration zone 27km^2 in size, within which is an anomalous gold zone currently mapped to 15km^2. Rock chip and soil samples collected by the Company from the project area have highlighted several priority areas of anomalous precious metal values with highly anomalous values of epithermal pathfinders[iv]. The drilling of the first of these targets resulted in the discovery of the Bluecap Prospect returning 13m at 1.66g/t Au, 6.68g/t Ag, 0.14% Cu and 4.23% Pb+Zn from 57m[iv].

Extensive epithermal alteration exists on the Project, including widespread zones of high-level chalcedonic veins, clay alteration and local sinter formations. The Project has seen very limited exploration drilling and the Company believes the results from work to date support the assessment that there is potential for the discovery of a low-sulphidation epithermal-style gold-silver deposit at the Bauloora Project.

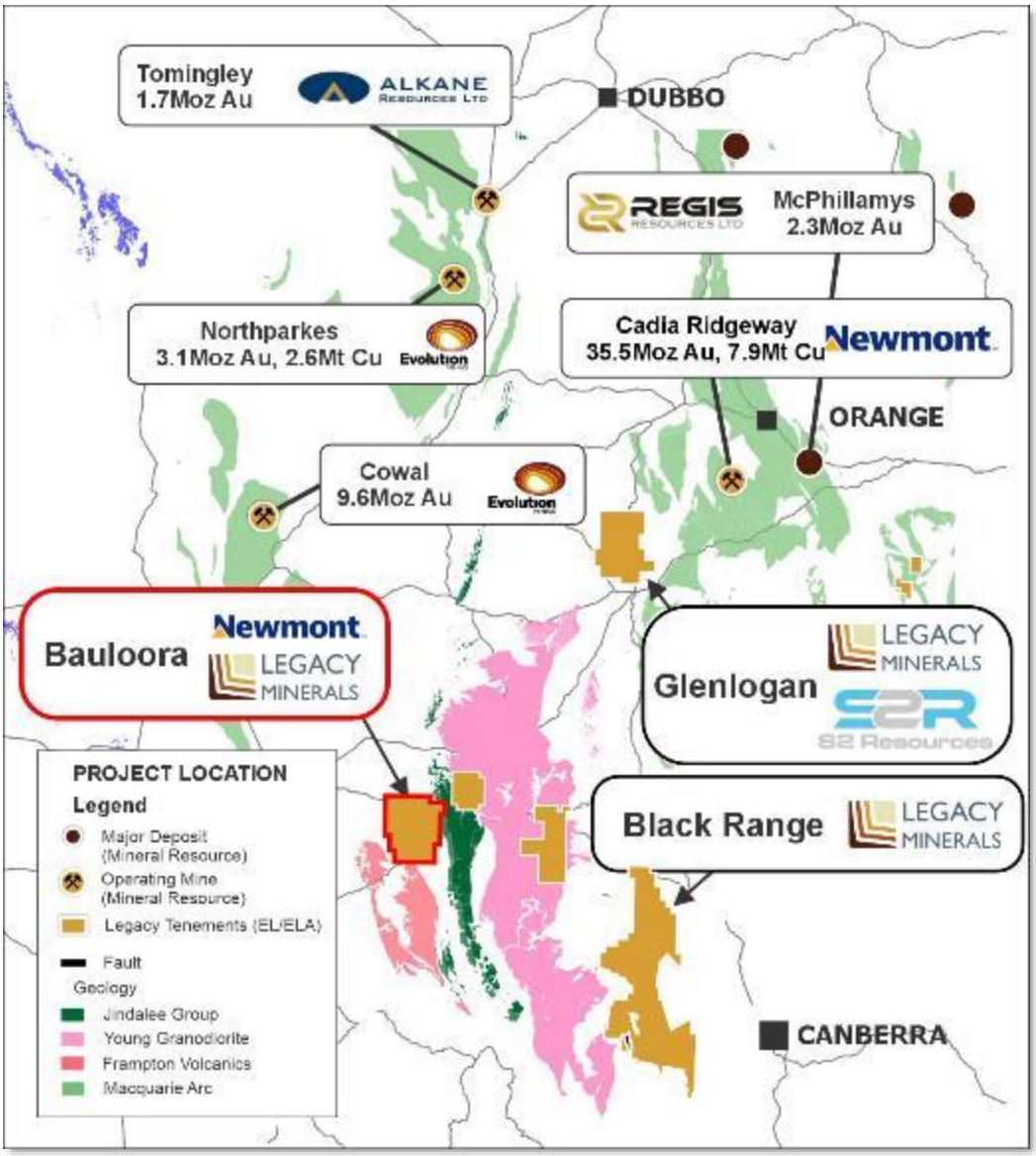


Figure 9: Regional setting of the Bauloora Project and major deposits in NSW[v]

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 nine 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) 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)

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

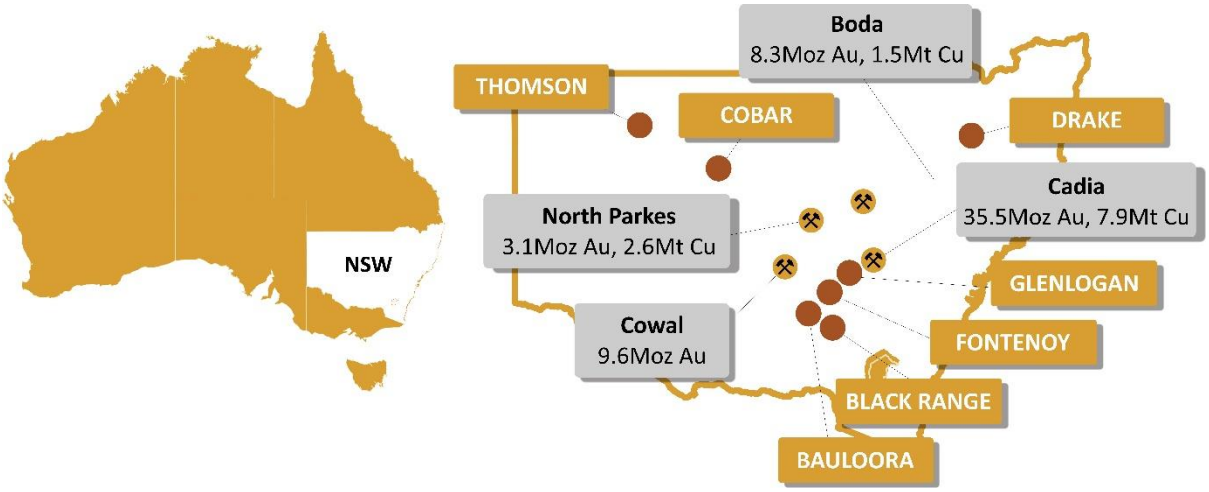

Figure 10. Location of Legacy Minerals Projects in NSW, Australia[vi]

Appendix 1 – Drill log vein summaries

Hole ID	From	To	Down-hole width	Estimated Vein %	Estimated Sulphide %	Preliminary Observations - nature of mineral occurrence, mineral identification and estimated sulphide proportion
BH001	66	95	29	5	Tr	Chc-hem-pyr(100%) veins, veinlets and breccia
	134	158	24	5	1	Chc-hem-pyr(100%)+/-adu veins, veinlets and breccia
BH002	66	79	13	2	Tr	Chc-hem-pyr(100%) veins and veinlets
ML001	142.8	155	12.2	50	5	Massive chc and cc chc-adu-gal(45%)-sph(45%)-cpy(5%) vein and breccia
ML002	64.1	68.55	4.45	100	2	Chc-hem-pyr(100%) breccia
BK001	27.7	36.5	9.8	30	0	CC chc-adu-qtz breccia
	102	108	6	30	3	CC chc-qtz+/-pyr(10%),sph(60%),gal(30%) veins and veinlets
BK002	52	78	26	5	Tr	CC chc-qtz+/-pyr(100%) veins and veinlets
	105.5	110.5	5	30	5	CC chc-adu-qtz-sph(45%)-gal(45%)-pyr(10%) cockade breccia
BE001	17	24	7	5	0	Qtz breccia
	70	105	35	2	Tr	Qtz-crb-gal(50%)-sph(50%)+/-fl veins
	110	150	40	5	Tr	Qtz-crb-gal(50%)-sph(50%) veins
MB001	186.5	191	4.5	100	Tr	Chc+/-gal(45%)-sph(45%)-cpy(10%) breccia
	196	202	6	40	Tr	Chc +/-gal(50%)-sph(50%) breccia

Observation codes: qtz – quartz, crb – carbonate, chc – chalcedony, adu – adularia, fl – fluorite, sph – sphalerite, gal – galena, cpy – chalcopyrite, hem – hematite, py – pyrite, CC – crustiform-colloform, Tr – trace.

Appendix 2 – 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.*	No assays are being reported in this release. References in this announcement to visual results are from HQ3 diamond drill core. Mineralised sections in drill core will be cut, and half-core sampled for assaying. Assay results are expected in August-September 2024.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	No sampling completed.
	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	No assays are being reported in this release.

	was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
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, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond drilling is completed using HQ3 drill core. Core orientation completed using a REFLEX tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recovery is captured in the core logging. No assays are being reported in this release.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No assays are being reported in this release.
	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.	To date, minimal sample recovery issues have been identified that would impact on potential sample bias in the competent fresh rocks that host the mineralised sulphide intervals. Systematic geological and geotechnical logging was undertaken. Data collection where appropriate includes: • Nature and extent of lithologies. • Relationship between lithologies. • Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals. • Location, extent and nature of structures such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc. Structural data (alpha & beta) are recorded for orientated core. • Geotechnical data is collected as required such as recovery, RQD, fracture frequency, qualitative IRS, microfractures, veinlets and number of defect sets. For some geotechnical holes the orientation, nature of defects and defect fill may be recorded. • Bulk density by Archimedes principle at regular intervals may be taken. • Magnetic susceptibility recorded at 1m intervals for some holes as an orientation and alteration characterisation tool.
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.*	Geological logging is carried out on all drill hole core with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded where possible.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures, weathering, colour and other noticeable features. This is generally qualitative except for % of sulphides and vein mineral content. Core trays are photographed in wet form.

	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are geologically logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No assays are being reported in this release.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No assays are being reported in this release.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	No sampling completed.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No sampling completed.
	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.	No sampling completed.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No sampling completed.
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.*	No assays are being reported in this release.
	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 assays are being reported in this release.
	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.	No assays are being reported in this release.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No assays are being reported in this release.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been planned for the current drill programme.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	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.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data collected for the purpose of reporting assay grades and mineralised intervals. For the geological analysis, standards and recognised factors may be used to calculate the oxide form assayed elements, or to calculate volatile free mineral levels in rocks.
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.*	A handheld Garmin GPSmap 65 was used to pick up collars with an averaged accuracy of 1m. Downhole surveys are conducted using a downhole Gyro during drilling to record and

		monitor deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 55.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Using government data topography and 2017 DTM data. A topographic surface has been created using this elevation data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling. Drill holes were preferentially located at those areas considered most prospective.
	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.	No sampling completed.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the 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.*	The drill holes are orientated to intersect the dipping mineralised trends at as near perpendicular orientation possible (unless otherwise stated). The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified. The orientation of drilling relative to key mineralised structures is not considered likely to introduce sampling bias.
	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.	Orientation of the mineralisation and structural trends is constrained by previous drilling and outcrop. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineral style. No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of Custody is managed by the Company until samples pass to a certified assay laboratory for subsampling and assaying. The core trays are stored on secure sites and delivered to the assay laboratory by the Company or a competent agent. When not in transit, they are kept in locked premises. Where appropriate transport logs have been set up to track the progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no audits of sampling techniques and data have been completed on the drilling programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	*Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Bauloora Project is comprised of EL8994 and EL9464. The license is owned 100% by Legacy Minerals Pty Ltd (a fully owned subsidiary of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited). There are no royalties or encumbrances over the tenement areas.
	The 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 land is primarily freehold land. There are no native title interests in the license area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Teck Exploration - conducted mapping, IP geophysics, rock chip sampling, diamond and RC drilling. BP Minerals/MM&S - conducted detailed mapping, geochemical sampling and AC drilling. Billiton Australia - conducted mapping, IP geophysics, rock chip sampling. North Limited – rock chip sampling, soil sampling, drilled AC and RC holes. Robust Resources – soil sampling diamond and RC drilling. Bushman Resources – Rock chip sampling.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	Known mineralisation at the Bauloora Project sits within the Silurian Frampton Volcanics, and Devonian Bethungra Formation, Cowcumbala Rhyolite and Deep Gully Creek Conglomerate. The Project is considered prospective for low-sulphidation epithermal style gold-silver and base-metal mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *• Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *•Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *• Dip and azimuth of the hole* *• Down hole length and interception depth* *• Hole length*	See Table 1 in the body of the article.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not applicable. Information provided in Table 1.
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 assays are being reported in this release.
	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	No assays are being reported in this release.

	such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents reported.
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.*	Preliminary interpretation is that the veins dip steeply to the west averaging 85° and strike north to north-east. The vein trend remains open along strike and down dip. Preliminary down hole structural observations from these holes show steeply west dipping (80-85°) orientations for veins and breccias and though true widths are not yet known, they are estimated to be 70% of the down hole interval. The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and the relationship to mineralisation is yet to be identified.
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. Other relevant maps are shown in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.
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 avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	See body of the report. Reports on historical exploration can be found in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.
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.
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 drill results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.

Endnotes

[i]ASX: LGM 5 December 2022 "Bauloora soil results define multiple gold drill targets", ASX: LGM 21 November 2022 "New High-Grade Gold Assays Returned Across Bauloora"

[ii] ASX LGM: 5 April 2023 *Newmont Farm-in at Bauloora Project*

[iii] ASX LGM: 5 April 2023 Newmont Farm-in at Bauloora Project

[iv] ASX LGM: 10 May 2023 Drilling Assays Confirm New Epithermal Discovery at Bauloora

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

[vi] 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
Tomingley, NSW (Alkane Resources Ltd)	1.75Moz Au	0.13M Au	1.019Moz Au	0.59Moz
McPhillamys, NSW (Regis Resources Ltd)	2.29Moz Au	-	2.28Moz Au	0.001Moz Au
Cadia-Ridgeway, NSW (Newmont Corporation)	35.3Moz Au, 7.8Mt Cu (inclusive of reserve)	0.3Moz Au, 0.045Mt Cu	30.9Moz Au, 6.9Mt Cu	4.1Moz, 0.9Mt Cu
Cowal, NSW (Evolution Mining Limited)	9.618Moz Au	0.367Moz Au	7.33Moz Au	1.92Moz Au
Nth Parkes, NSW (CMOC Mining Pty Ltd)	3.09Moz Au, 2.63Mt Cu	1.64Moz Au,1.2Mt Cu	1.1Moz Au, 1.1Mt Cu	0.35Moz Au, 0.33Mt Cu