ASX Announcement
15 Oct 2025

LGM retains 100% ownership of the Bauloora Gold-Silver Project

Additional High-Grade Mt Terrible Gold-Copper Project secured in NSW

Highlights

- Legacy Minerals has retained the Bauloora Project, a significant gold-silver epithermal project in NSW, after Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd ("Newmont"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Newmont Corporation, opted out of a 2023 earn-in agreement with Legacy Minerals[1i].
- At a time of record gold and silver prices, Legacy Minerals has also free-pegged the high-grade Mt Terrible epithermal-porphyry Au-Cu Project after Newmont recently relinquished the licence.
- Estimated expenditure across the Bauloora and Mt Terrible Projects over the last two years totals approximately $5 million, with significant target generation work completed.

Company Strategy to Deliver Shareholder Value

- Legacy Minerals' focus remains on delivering value through the discovery and development of the 1.2Moz AuEq[ii] Mt Carrington Project.
- The Company will assess strategic opportunities to realise value from these two assets. The Company has a track record of securing partnerships that give our shareholders optionality and discovery exposure including the recent deal with Rio Tinto on the Thomson Project[iii].

Bauloora Gold-Silver Project

- Legacy Minerals believes Bauloora represents a significant discovery opportunity as one of the largest, preserved epithermal vein systems in NSW with very limited drill testing[v].
- Legacy Minerals has identified several high-priority drill targets that were not drill tested during Newmont's earn-in period, including the Mt Felstead and Bluecap Prospects.
- Bauloora has demonstrated bonanza grades of gold, silver and base metals, with assays from the Mt Felstead prospect including **3,701g/t Ag, 6.9g/t Au, 6.4% Cu and 55% Pb+Zn** (face sample)[iv] and multiple encouraging intercepts including:
    - **13m at 3.6g/t AuEq from 57m**, (MM008: 13m at 1.7g/t Au, 6.7g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 4.2% Pb+Zn)[v]
        - Incl. 3.7m at 10.5g/t AuEq from 57.44m, (3.7m at 5.6g/t Au, 17.4g/t Ag, 0.3% Cu, 10.5% Pb+Zn)
    - **24m at 0.5g/t Au** from 70m (BH001)[v]
    - **9m at 6.5g/t AuEq** from 145m[v], (BM007: 2.0g/t Au, 28.4g/t Ag, 0.16% Cu and 9.9% Pb+Zn)
        - Incl. 2m at 18.6g/t AuEq from 148m (5.4g/t Au, 94.1g/t Ag, 0.43% Cu and 29.3% Pb+Zn)[vi]

Mt Terrible Gold-Copper Project

- Widespread anomalous gold and tourmaline breccias identified at the project, demonstrate discovery potential for alkalic intrusive type breccia, porphyry and epithermal systems, with targets including[vii]:
    - Silicon Valley Prospect (breccia and porphyry)
        - **2m at 33.3g/t Au and 78g/t Ag** from 102m (SVRP6)
    - Hillside Prospect (low sulphidation epithermal)
        - **14m at 4.1g/t Au from 190m** (RHDDH 12), including
            - 0.3m at **160g/t Au** and **258g/t Ag** from 191.1m
        - **4.05m at 5.53g/t Au** from 58m (RHDDH 4)
        - **3m at 8.7g/t Au** from 15m (RHPD 50), including[viii]

1. See Endnotes on Page 20 for References

Legacy Minerals Holdings Ltd (ASX:LGM, 'Legacy Minerals', or 'the Company') advises that it will retain 100% ownership of the Bauloora Project in NSW following a decision by Newmont to withdraw from the farm-in agreement entered into in April 2023 (Bauloora Project Farm-In Agreement)[ix], with effect from 15 October 2025; and that it has been granted an exploration licence EL9795, Mt Terrible.

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

"Legacy Minerals' continues to strengthen its position in building a leading gold, silver, and copper portfolio in NSW. This strategy has been implemented through the addition of the high-grade Mt Terrible Gold Project and, the Company retaining 100% ownership of the Bauloora Project. At a time of record gold and silver prices, these projects, along with the broader portfolio, provide shareholders with significant exposure to discovery and precious metal resources.

Legacy Minerals' exploration attention remains on delivering value through the discovery and development of the 1.2Moz gold-equivalent Mt Carrington Project, located in the New England Orogen. With Bauloora and Mt Terrible, the Company will assess strategic opportunities to realise value from these assets which the Company has a solid track record of delivering, with the recent example being the deal with Rio Tinto on the Thomson Project. With drilling underway at Mt Carrington, we look forward to continuing to update shareholders on that exploration progress."

Summary of the Bauloora Project

The Bauloora Project, comprising EL8994 and EL9464, 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. The tenement covers a hydrothermal alteration zone spanning ~27km^2, within which is an anomalous gold zone currently mapped by soil and rock chip analysis to 15km^2. Bauloora hosts a low-intermediate sulphidation system, with sinter related lithology recognised across the project area.

Figure 1 (left): ML001 at 151m - 1m at 10.9g/t AuEq from 150m (1.2g/t Au, 44.8g/t Ag, 11.1% Zn, 11.8% Pb, 0.44% Cu)[v]
Figure 2 (centre): BK002 at 108m – 0.6m at 10.8g/t AuEq from 107.9m (0.5g/t Au, 468g/t Ag, 6.0% Zn, 1.3% Pb, 0.64% Cu)[v]
Figure 3 (right): MM008 at 58m – 3.7m at 10.5g/t AuEq from 57.44m (5.6g/t Au, 17.4g/t Ag, 10.5% Pb+Zn, 0.3% Cu)[v]

Summary of the Mt Terrible Project (EL9795)

Mt Terrible is one of the largest known intrusive complex in the New England Orogen. Gold-copper bearing tourmaline breccias and potassic altered hornblende-feldspar porphyry intrusive with potential porphyry B-veins and M-veins have been logged in historical drill core adjacent to high-grade epithermal veins[x].

The Company is of the opinion that there is compelling potential for the discovery of a high-grade epithermal vein style gold system and Cu-Au porphyry and breccia hosted mineralisation. Use of airborne electrical geophysics and other unused ground geophysical techniques may provide a 'break-through' in geological understanding and targeting implications.

Gold was discovered at Mt Terrible in 1992, with no significant drilling undertaken since 2007. Mt Terrible was last held by Newmont. Legacy Minerals is only the third holder of the Project, with the potential opportunity for new discoveries through the application of modern exploration technologies.

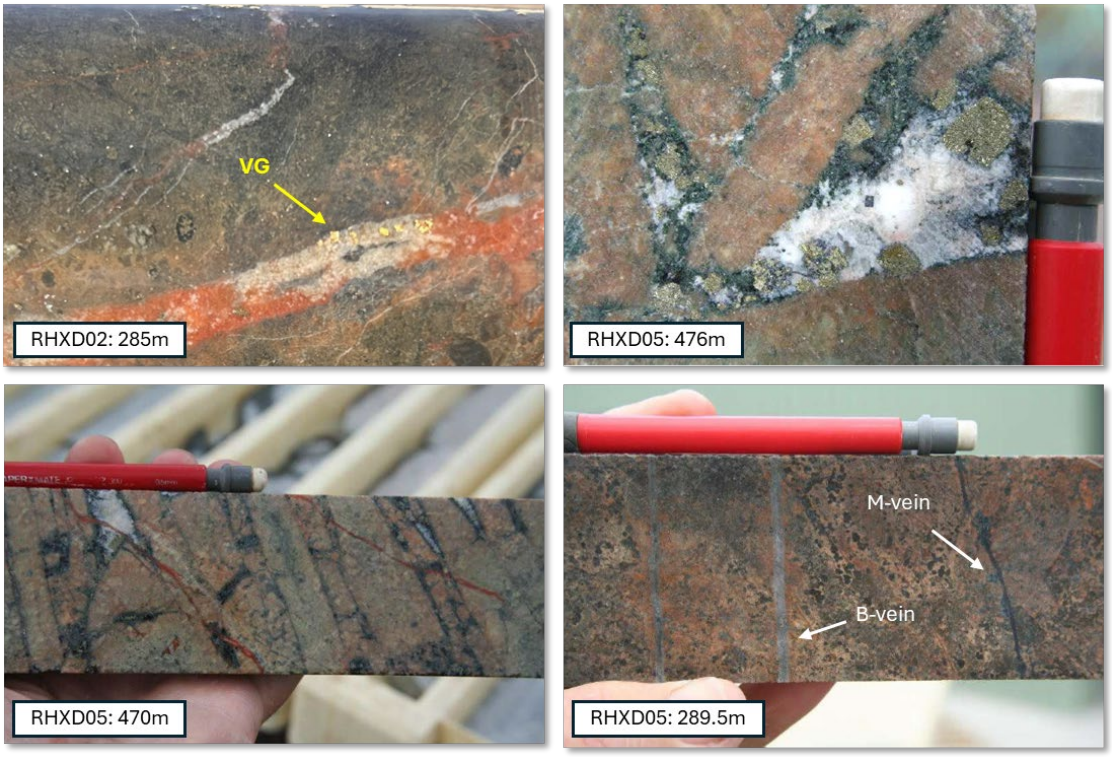

Figure 4. Gold (VG) bearing epithermal vein (RHXD02: 285m), potassic (K-feldspar, actinolite) altered collapse breccias and tourmaline shingle breccia (RHXD05: 476m and 470m) and prograde potassic alteration cut by interpreted magnetite and B-style porphyry veins (RHXD05: 289.5m). (see 'Appendix 2' for assays).[x] [xi]

Project Highlight Drilling Intercepts

- Silicon Valley Prospect (breccia and porphyry)
  - 2m at 33.3g/t Au and 68g/t Ag from 102m (SVRP6)[xii]
  - 2m at 1.5g/t Au from 142m (SVRP1)[xii]
- Hillside Prospect (Low Sulphidation Epithermal)
  - 3m at 8.7g/t Au from 15m (RHPD 50), including:
    - 1m at 16.4g/t Au from 16m.[xiii]
  - 14m at 4.1g/t Au from 190m (RHDDH 12), including:
    - 0.3m at 160g/t Au and 258g/t Ag from 191.1m (RHDDH 12)[xiii]
  - 3m at 4.2g/t Au from 99m (RHPD 9)[xiii]
  - 4.05m at 5.53g/t Au from 58m (RHDDH 4)[xiii]

Previous Exploration History

Previous exploration has included regional geophysics, surface geochemical sampling including stream sediment sampling, rock chip sampling, soil sampling and drill testing. The Project is centred on a potential low-sulphidation, epithermal gold-silver system at the Hillside Prospect.

Geology

The Mt Terrible Project is located in the Currabubula Arc of the Tamworth-Hastings Domain. The Project covers part of a Permo-Carboniferous belt of volcanic and associated intrusive rocks that extends from Boggabri in the north to Murrurundi in the south, on the western margin of the New England Orogen. The Late Carboniferous sedimentary rocks comprise shallow water terrestrial sandstone and conglomerate, with minor Permian volcanic sandstone. Epithermal gold mineralisation associated with the Mount Terrible volcanic complex (MTVC), hosted within the Permo-Carboniferous Warrigundi Igneous Complex.

Mineralisation

Legacy Minerals considers the Project as prospective for a number of mineralisation styles, including alkalic breccia-hosted polymetallic-gold deposits (e.g. Cripple Creek, Penasquito, Mt Leyshon), low and high sulphidation epithermal gold deposits (e.g. Cracow, Mt Carlton) in addition to Cu-Au alkalic porphyry style mineralisation.

Propylitic, potassic, phyllic, zeolitic, argillic alteration styles and tourmaline alteration have been recorded. The alteration developed in and adjacent to the Silicon Valley prospect ranges from potassic through to argillic. The impressive K-feldspar-magnetite alteration, combined with associated quartz-magnetite-molybdenite mineralisation, requires further follow-up. Biotite-K-feldspar (+/-tourmaline) alteration of a plagioclase-hornblende porphyry has also been recognised and warrants further investigation[x].

Low Sulphidation Epithermal – Base Metal Carbonate Mineralisation

Potential exists for a major replacement or bonanza vein gold orebody at the Hillside prospect, with some structural similarities to the Hishikari deposit beneath a cap of dense trachyandesite[xiv]. At Hishikari, bonanza gold mineralisation occurs beneath an impermeable cap. Spectacular gold grades are thought to be achieved because the impermeable cap coincides fortuitously with the very restricted depth range at which gold is deposited. This is typical of low sulphidation epithermal systems. Base metal carbonate epithermal deposits can in contrast deposit gold over a greater depth range and the vertical position of the cap rock is less critical. A target for such mineralisation exists where the Hillside lode system passes from underlying shale and coal measures into the overlying trachyandesite.

Breccia and Intrusion Related Porphyry Mineralisation

A broadly defined 800m x 500m topographic depression underlain by predominantly argillic and phyllic altered diatreme breccias, brecciated trachyandesite or latite and numerous intrusives including hornblende-plagioclase porphyries[x]. Sheeted veins, dipping steeply NE and auriferous carbonate-base metal sulphide veins outcrop along the western flank of the depression. High temperature quartz-magnetite ± pyrite ± molybdenite stockwork veins have been intersected in some drill-holes and adjacent to these stockworks are primary chalcopyrite, bornite ± chalcocite intergrowths.

Next Steps

The Company is currently undertaking a strategic review of the projects which will assess previous historical data including historical assays and geophysical surveys. The result of this work will determine the next steps, which may include reconnaissance field work, tenement wide geophysics, diamond drilling or corporate transaction assessments. The Company continues to focus its exploration activities at the Mt Carrington project where drilling is underway.

About the Mt Terrible Project

The Mt Terrible Project is comprised of a single licence, EL9795 covering 504km^2. The Project covers part of a Permo-Carboniferous belt of volcanic and associated intrusive rocks that extends from Boggabri in the north to Murrurundi in the south, on the western margin of the New England Orogen and is one of the largest intrusive complexes in the district. Legacy Minerals considers this project prospective for alkalic high-grade epithermal gold mineralisation and breccia-porphyry hosted copper-gold mineralisation. Previous drilling has highlighted zones of tourmaline shingle breccia, potassic altered intrusives and narrow vein, high-grade gold mineralisation highlighting the potential for a discovery on the project.

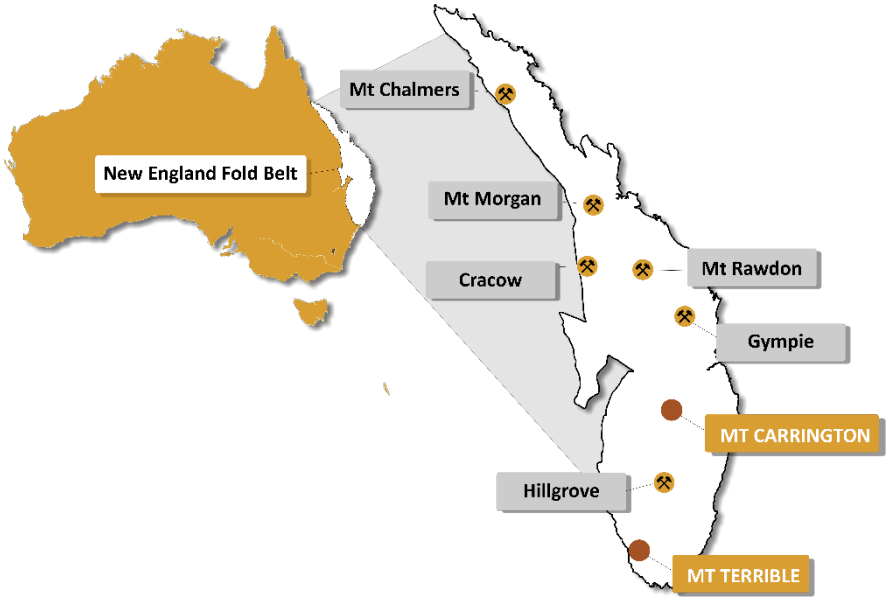

Figure 5: New England Fold Belt with major mines and the location of the Mt Carrington and Mt Terrible Projects

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 exploring gold, copper, and base-metal projects in NSW since 2017. The Company projects present significant discovery opportunities for shareholders.

Au-Ag Bauloora One of NSW's largest low-sulphidation, epithermal systems with a 15km^2 epithermal vein field.	**Cu-Au Mt Carrington** Large caldera (~150km^2) with similar geological characteristics to other major Pacific Rim low-sulphidation deposits.
Cu-Au Rockley Prospective for porphyry Cu-Au and situated in the Macquarie Arc Ordovician host rocks with historic high-grade copper mines.	**Au-Cu (Pb-Zn) Cobar** Undrilled targets next door to the Peak Gold Mines and along strike of the CSA copper mine.
Au-Ag Black Range Extensive low-sulphidation, epithermal system with limited historical exploration. Epithermal occurrences across 30km of strike.	**Au Harden Hilltops JV** Substantial historical gold production from two high-grade and poorly tested orogenic systems.
Cu-Au Glenlogan S2 Resources JV Untested porphyry search space located 55kms from Australia's largest porphyry complex, Cadia Valley.	**Au-Cu Fontenoy Earth AI JV** A highly prospective and underexplored area for PGE, Ni, Au and Cu mineralisation with significant drill intercepts.
Cu-Au Thomson Rio Tinto Option A new and unexplored Intrusion-related gold and copper system search space with numerous 'bullseye' magnetic and gravity anomalies that remain untested.	**Ni-Co Nico Young Cobalt Blue MoU** One of the largest nickel deposits in Australia with significant counter-cyclical exposure.

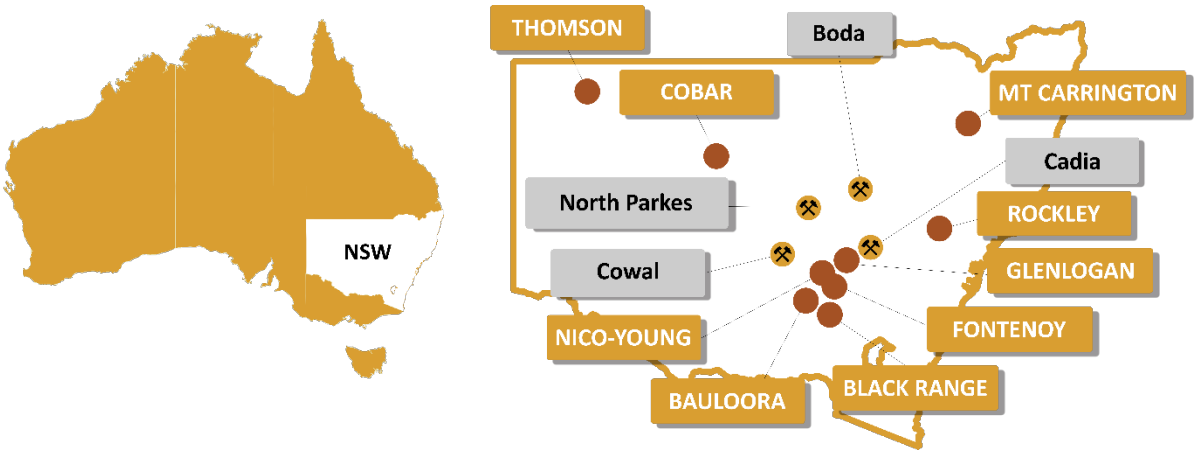

Figure 6. Location summary of Legacy Minerals' Projects in NSW, Australia, and major mines and deposits

Appendix 1 – Drill Collar Information

Table 2: Drill hole collar details (GDA94z56)

Hole ID	Drill Type	EOH	MGAE	MGAN	Elevation	Dip	Azi (mag)
RC97WB001	RC	204	282020	6528546	451.5	-90	0
RC97WB002	RC	184	279124	6529235	424.7	-90	0
RC97WB014	RC	270	277856	6528260	420.9	-90	0
RC97WB018	RC	132	268661	6539434	367.5	-90	0
RC97WB019	RC	60	275073	6534399	390	-90	0
RHDDH1	DD	201.2	279245	6534420	614	-45	45
RHDDH10	DD	75.5	279252	6534435	611.56	-35	37
RHDDH11	DD	321.5	279244	6534419	611.55	-37.5	31
RHDDH12	DD	306.3	279245	6534419	611.4	-36.5	45.5
RHDDH13	DD	312.8	279383	6534325	633	-43	17
RHDDH14	DD	447.9	279383	6534325	633	-47.8	15
RHDDH2	DD	118.5	279344	6534537	703	-74	192
RHDDH3	DD	94.7	279165	6534496	596.38	0	18
RHDDH4	DD	130.3	279165	6534476	596.33	0	30
RHDDH5	DD	132.4	279168	6534458	597.25	0	37
RHDDH6	DD	83.2	279168	6534551	598.39	0	135
RHDDH7	DD	122.4	279243	6534421	612.24	-7	7
RHDDH8	DD	127	279243	6534421	612.16	-6	24
RHDDH9	DD	239.5	279245	6534419	611.46	-34.5	44.5
RHPD-1	RC	96	279383	6534294	636	-50	45
RHPD-10	RC	210	279343	6534538	703.26	-90	11
RHPD-11	RC	132	279411	6534482	691.71	-58	35
RHPD-12	RC	191	279411	6534486	692	-79	35
RHPD-13	RC	107	279290	6534505	675.83	-53	22
RHPD-14	RC	106	279291	6534547	675.84	-78.5	22
RHPD-15	RC	174	279281	6534590	673	-55	201
RHPD-16	RC	168	279281	6534591	673	-75	208
RHPD-17	RC	120	279292	6534505	675	-60	182
RHPD-18	RC	119.9	279429	6534470	694	-54	163
RHPD-19	RC	165.3	279429	6534471	694	-75	163
RHPD-2	RC	20	279166	6534543	598	-90	0
RHPD-20	RC	140	279506	6534366	702	-79.5	270
RHPD-21	RC	180	279515	6534361	702	-78	195
RHPD-22	RC	120	279515	6534360	702	-60	195
RHPD-23	RC	126	279299	6534590	673	-54	184
RHPD-24	RC	78	279373	6534430	658	-54	168
RHPD-25	RC	66	279162	6534479	594	-54	171
RHPD-26	RC	40	279163	6534502	594	-55	179
RHPD-27	RC	40	279167	6534527	596	-55	173
RHPD-28	RC	75	279167	6534619	604	-55	208
RHPD-29	RC	48	279166	6534558	594	-55	166
RHPD-3	RC	20	279162	6534461	596	-90	0
RHPD-30	RC	78	279189	6534751	593	-55	208

RHPD-31	RC	66	279161	6534969	554	-55	240
RHPD-32	RC	78	279010	6534684	552	-55	202
RHPD-33	RC	60	279159	6534837	595	-55	198
RHPD-34	RC	78	279165	6534966	554	-55	169
RHPD-35	RC	60	279190	6534794	598	-55	197
RHPD-36	RC	60	279162	6534482	594	-55	343
RHPD-37	RC	77.5	278978	6534661	546	-47	198
RHPD-38	RC	83	279513	6534307	695	-47	178
RHPD-39	RC	174	279427	6534475	694	-47	190.5
RHPD-4	RC	20	279165	6534451	596	-90	0
RHPD-40	RC	90	279383	6534325	633	-47	354
RHPD-41	RC	168	279249	6534552	653	-47	220
RHPD-42	RC-DD	200	278861	6534836	526.1	-45	219
RHPD-43	RC	92	278811	6534505	512.6	-47	29
RHPD-44	RC-DD	104	279142	6534678	589.27	-45	5
RHPD-45	RC-DD	189	279411	6534486	692	-89	30
RHPD-45A	RC-DD	161	279411	6534487	692.3	-87	45
RHPD-46	RC-DD	164.3	279485	6534421	717.93	-55	208
RHPD-47	RC-DD	201	279486	6534425	718.03	-75	208
RHPD-48	RC	56	278854	6534557	517.2	-54	213
RHPD-49	RC	50	278917	6534541	526.7	-55	168
RHPD-5	RC	30	279018	6534483	546	-50	45
RHPD-50	RC	30	279280	6534383	616.3	-60	119
RHPD-51	RC	50	278991	6534511	538.9	-60	176
RHPD-52	RC	50	279055	6534487	548.8	-60	146
RHPD-53	RC	50	279037	6534560	552.4	-60	183
RHPD-54	RC	50	279137	6534462	581.2	-56	153
RHPD-55	RC	21	279134	6534487	580.3	-59.5	169
RHPD-56	RC	29	279131	6534547	578.3	-62	164
RHPD-57	RC	60	279276	6534389	615.3	-54	119
RHPD-58	RC	140	279190	6534574	616	-55	152
RHPD-59	RC	159.2	279189	6534576	616	-64	152
RHPD-6	RC	30	278421	6534342	480	-50	45
RHPD-60	RC-DD	190	279187	6534578	616	-69	152
RHPD-60A	RC	7	279187	6534578	616	-69	152
RHPD-61	RC	260.8	279134	6534586	590	-68	143
RHPD-7	RC	34	278597	6534329	500	-50	45
RHPD-8	RC	150	279343	6534536	703.04	-52	11
RHPD-9	RC	150	279343	6534538	703.21	-75	11
RHXD01	RC-DD	500	278883	6534863	555	-60	0
RHXD02	RC-DD	477	280858	6534665	530	-55	245
RHXD03	RC-DD	357	280947	6534711	525	-60	120
RHXD04	RC-DD	300	280601	6535508	503	-60	180
RHXD05	RC-DD	624.2	280846	6534939	511	-60	195
RHXD06	RC	42	280445	6536489	458	-90	0
SVRP1	RAB	200	280772	6534596	537	-78	240
SVRP2	RAB	146	280621	6534731	542	-88	265

SVRP3	RAB	149	280687	6534621	567	-60	248
SVRP4	RAB	50	280700	6534637	564	-86	212
SVRP5	RAB	150	280513	6534857	564	-90	0
SVRP6	RAB	198	280447	6534806	597	-60	277
SVRP7	RAB	204	280449	6534802	595	-60	237
SVRP8	RAB	140	280546	6534817	556	-90	0

Appendix 2 – Significant drill intercepts

Table 1. Drill hole significant drill hole intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Down hole width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)
RHDDH02	99.4	101.7	2.3	3.18	14	1903
RHDDH04	58	62.05	4.05	5.5	9	106
including	58	58.7	0.7	16.59	9	877
and	61	62.05	1.05	13.19	2	157
RHDDH06	16.6	17.8	1.2	4.42	4	85
and	26	29	3	3.12	4	465
including	26	26.3	0.3	15	14	1075
RHDDH08	124.9	125.6	0.7	0.52	<2	319
and	125.6	126.2	0.6	0.36	2	459
including	126.2	127	0.8	12.4	27	3480
RHDDH09	182	183	1	10.61	<2	27
and	189.82	198.85	9.03	0.82	5	484
RHDDH12	190	204	14	4.06	3	641
including	191.1	191.4	0.3	160	258	24500
including	194.2	194.5	0.3	4.43	10	5170
including	199.5	200	0.5	3.33	33	3120
RHPD08	73	78	5	1.68	6	129
including	77	78	1	4.6	28	111
and	99	102	3	4.2	21	1841
and	104	140	36	0.35	2	40
including	104	105	1	0.52	2	216
including	115	116	1	3.6	<5	23
including	121	122	1	1.58	<5	14
including	138	139	1	1.36	2	142
RHPD09	99	102	3	4.2	21	1841
RHPD10	165	166	1	10.5	70	11000
RHPD11	61	65	4	0.49	1	90
RHPD11	76	77	1	2.88	13	998
RHPD11	83	84	1	1.04	2	932
RHPD12	80	82	2	1.95	5	395
including	80	81	1	2.65	10	508
and	81	82	1	1.42	2	320
and	168	178	10	0.57	<2	8
including	168	169	1	1.12	<2	9

and	173	174	1	2.01	<2	5
RHPD13	57	58	1	16.73	26	3800
and	82	83	1	1.29	<5	182
RHPD14	75	76	1	2.24	6	630
and	89	91	2	2.95	10	791
RHPD15	91	92	1	0.4	7	325
and	98	99	1	0.2	<2	11
and	103	104	1	0.52	<2	308
and	115	121	6	0.14	10	2471
and	164	165	1	1.08	<2	6
RHPD16	157	162	5	0.33	2	550
RHPD17	20	21	1	1.32	5	196
and	111	112	1	0.27	<2	5
RHPD18	69	71	2	2.93	15	1655
including	70	71	1	4	22	2750
RHPD20	52	56	4	0.80	4	200
including	53	54	1	1.78	<2	35
RHPD21	34	35	1	0.86	<2	553
and	73	74	1	1	<2	970
RHPD23	119	120	1	1.93	12	3500
RHPD32	51	52	1	0.47	14	718
RHPD37	53	55	2	0.66	1.5	267
including	54	55	1	0.95	3	349
RHPD38	69	70	1	2	4	14
RHPD39	63	67	4	2.81	6	589
including	64	65	1	7.44	13	1680
and	114	115	1	1.22	<2	153
and	120	121	1	1.55	2	137
and	146	147	1	1.5	<2	48
and	162	165	3	0.81	<2	56
and	166	167	1	1.05	<2	119
and	170	171	1	0.98	<2	120
RHPD41	32	33	1	2.4	4	514
RHPD41	43	44	1	1.64	2	364
RHPD41	67	76	9	1.15	2	214
including	70	72	2	1.71	6	852
and	74	76	2	2.35	2	9
and	101	108	7	1.87	0	5
including	106	107	1	9.79	0	6
RHPD47	87	150	63	2.27	13	332
including	87	93	6	12.7	25	697
RHPD50	14	22	8	2.97	6.5	25
including	16	18	2	10.28	8	36
RHPD59	67	68	1	4.07	10	840
RHPD59	112	136	24	1.19	2	443
including	128	134	6	4.18	4	491
including	131	133	2	7.64	6	331

RHPD60	85	124	39	0.64	3	342
including	86	87	1	1.49	6	329
and	96	97	1	8.67	82	7850
and	114	115	1	2.06	<1	6
and	116	117	1	2.89	<1	7
SVRP6	102	104	2	33.3	78	126
SVRP1	142	144	2	1.46	<1	35
RHXD02	284.5	285.5	1	0.30	<1	25
RHXD05	239	240	1	0.02	<1	14
and	289	290	1	0.01	<1	49
and	470	471	1	<0.01	1	4
RHXD05	476	477	1	0.28	1	115

Significant intervals defined using >=0.1g/t Au, >=10g/t Ag, >=2500ppm Zn or >=1000ppm Cu and <=6m internal waste. All intercepts are down hole widths only, true widths are not calculated.

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.*	1992 Percussion Drilling (RHPD Series): Completed using a UDR650 with a 12cm hollow centred hammer in a Reverse Circulation setup. Samples went through a cyclone and then rolled on canvas before a 2kg sample was taken from a 15kg bulk sample at each metre interval. Sampling completed at Analabs for Au (GG313), Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Bi (GA 101) and As (GA 114). 1993-1995 RC and RAB Drilling: Samples weighed, riffle split and then sampled with 1.5 to 2.5kg sample collected from a bulk 28-30kg sample. In most instances the sample will comprise a composite of two adjacent 1m intervals. Remainder stored as residue. Logging was qualitative. 1995 RAB drilling: Analysis completed by Analabs for Au (GG335). 1995 RC drilling: Analysis completed by Analabs for Au (GG313), Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag (GA 101) and Bi, As (GA 101). 1995 DD drilling: Analysis completed by Analabs for Au (GG313), Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag (GA 101) and Bi, As (GA 114). 1995 DD: Recoveries measured and whole core and half core dispatched for analysis. Remaining half core was stored on site in core trays. Routine check analyses were conducted on a range of percussion samples from the early 1994 drilling at Silicon Valley and Hillside. Comparative analyses highlight a nugget effect within mineralisation at the Hillside Prospect. 1995 DD: Surveys completed using single shot camera. Collar locations +/- 20m. 1995 DD: Drilling was completed using a Longyear 44 rig. Logging was qualitative and qualitative completed on paper logs.

		1996 Aircore: Drilling was completed by Werrie Gold in 1996. Drilling was completed with a UDR600 operated by Central Exploration Drilling. The air core sampled from a cyclone and is considered representative when dry. The wet quality samples have contamination that can be deemed non-representative. Open hole percussion sampling was completed by sampling collected cuttings at the collar. The nature of drilling and wet sample was recorded on paper logs. Logging was primarily qualitative and recorded geology and alteration. 1997 RC: Slade Drilling using Techno THD 1500, 8inch blade bit followed by 7.625inch hammer, followed by 5.25 inch hammer. Qualitative and quantitative geological logging. Coal quality reports completed by ACIRL Ltd. Float and sink analysis, air dried basis (AS4156.1). 2007 RC/DD: Core size was NQ2 core (50.6mm) to end of hole (EOH) for all drill holes. Drilling contractor and type of rig used by Alphadale is unknown. Diamond drill core provides a high-quality sample that is logged for lithological, structural, geotechnical, and other attributes. Subsampling of the core was carried out as per industry best practice. Drill core recovery was detailed on paper logs and core blocks. RQD was logged.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	RHXD series drill holes had surveys taken every 30-100m downhole. All other historic holes not recorded
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	1993-1995 RC and RAB Drilling: Samples weighed, riffle split and then sampled with 1.5 to 2.5kg sample collected from a bulk 28-30kg sample Other historical drilling sample preparation and analytical techniques were not recorded.
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).*	Aircore drilling was completed using industry standard techniques. Historically drilling at this time was usually completed with 85mm to 87mm barrel configuration. RC drilling completed during the 1990's was typically completed using 76mm to 140mm hammer sizes. RHXD Series Drilling: Completed using industry standard NQ2 setup. Other historic diamond drilling core sizes were unable to be determined

Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Historic aircore sampling recovery was unable to be determined. RHPD and SVPD Series Drilling: Sample recoveries recorded during drilling using a spring balance prior to splitting samples. RHDDH series drilling: Core recoveries were recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging. RHXD Series Drilling: Core recoveries were recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RHXD Series Drilling: Half core sampling every 1m interval. Historical measures were not recorded.
	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.	No sample recovery issues have been identified that would impact on potential sample bias in the competent fresh rocks that host the mineralised intervals.
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.*	All historic chips and core were geologically logged to a level of detail considered appropriate for early exploration stage drilling.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Historic RC, RAB and aircore geological logging recorded lithology, weathering, alteration and mineralisation. This is considered to be qualitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were geologically logged in full by geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core sampling procedures are not recorded however historically; diamond drilling standard sampling would be either as whole core or half core. RHXD drillholes were half NQ2 core samples.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	1992-1995 Aircore, RAB and RC drilling was riffle split. Where records are available, samples were dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	RHXD Series Drilling: Drill core was cut in half along the length and the total half core submitted as the sample. This procedure meets industry standards where approximately 50% of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted. All mineralised intervals and surrounding wall rock were submitted for assay to Genalysis Laboratories in Perth for Au(0.01ppm) (FA50/AAS), Ag (1ppm), Cu (1ppm), Pb (5ppm), Zn (1ppm) (C/AAS). 1995 RAB drilling: Analysis completed by Analabs for Au (GG335). 1995 RC drilling: Analysis completed by Analabs for Au (GG313), Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag (GA 101) and Bi, As (GA 101). 1995 DD drilling: Analysis completed by Analabs for Au (GG313), Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag (GA 101) and Bi, As (GA 114). Historical sample preparation and analytical techniques were not recorded.

	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Historical sample preparation and quality control procedures were not recorded.
	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.	Historical sample preparation and quality control procedures were not recorded.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Historical sample preparation were not recorded.
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.*	1996 Aircore: samples were submitted to ALS Brisbane. Historical sample preparation was not recorded. The methods used were: PM209 (50g fire assay) for Au (0.001ppm); and IC587 (Hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric acid digestion/hydrochloric acid leach for total element concentrations) for Ag (1ppm), As (5ppm), Bi (5ppm), Cu (5ppm), Mo (5ppm), Pb (5ppm), Sb (5ppm), Zn (5ppm). 2006 RC/DD samples were submitted to Genalysis Laboratories in Perth. Au(0.01ppm) (FA50/AAS), Ag (1ppm), Cu (1ppm), Pb (5ppm), Zn (1ppm) (C/AAS). 1995 RAB drilling: Analysis completed by Analabs for Au (GG335). 1995 RC drilling: Analysis completed by Analabs for Au (GG313), Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag (GA 101) and Bi, As (GA 101). 1995 DD drilling: Analysis completed by Analabs for Au (GG313), Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag (GA 101) and Bi, As (GA 114). Historical sample preparation and analytical techniques were not recorded.
	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 tools were used.
	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.	Historical sample preparation and analytical techniques were not recorded.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are verified by the Company's technical staff.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were completed during the historic drill programs.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was provided to LGM by the previous tenement holder in a format able to be used by LGM. The historic drilling data was captured on paper copy spreadsheets and digitally onto a laptop and includes geological logging, sample data and QA/QC information. This data, together with the assay data, is stored both locally and entered in the LGM 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.

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.*	Historic drill hole collar locations are either georeferenced from historic drill plans into GDA94 zone 55, taken from historic drill logs or were provided in digital format. Recent Drillholes were surveyed using a GPS with an error of +/-10m
	Specification of the grid system used.	All data historic data from the drilling program was collected either in local grids or within GDA94 Zone 55. The location of the surveys is adequately established and consistent with industry standards.
	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 historic exploration drill program.
	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.	The completed drilling at the Project was not used to establish or support a definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
	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 historic exploration holes were designed to test surface geochemical and geophysical anomalies. No sampling bias has been recognised.
	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.	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.*	Historical sample preparation, dispatch and storage details were not recorded.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits of sampling techniques and data have been completed.

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 Mt Terrible Project is centred approximately 5km north of the town of Werris Creek in the northern tablelands of NSW. The Mt Terrible Project is made up of EL9795which is 100% owned by LGM. One Native Title claim has been applied for over the area (NNTT #NC2011/006). The tenement is current and in good standing.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous explorers over parts of EL9795 include: Harrington, S.A (in early 1970s) completed regional geochemical sampling. CRA Exploration (1987-1994) completed stream sediment sampling and limited follow up drilling. Lynch Mining and Alphadale (1990-2014) completed stream sediment and soil sampling followed by drilling and trenching. This work resulted in the discovery of the Hillside and Silicon Valley gold mineralisation.

		Joint Ventures with North Limited (1997-1998) and Bacombe Pty Ltd (1999-2002) resulted in further drilling and surface sampling. Further work by Black Range Minerals, Pinnacle Gold and Belamanda Resources (2007-2022) was limited to surface sampling and desktop studies. Newmont Australia Pty Ltd (2022-2025) completed desktop studies and further surface sampling. No drilling was completed. All historical work has been reviewed, appraised and integrated into a database by LGM. LGM is further reviewing this work which is ongoing at this time.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	Lower Permian rocks in the Mt Terrible Project area include coal measures (Temi Formation) and volcanics (Werrie Basalt). Volcanics and associated intrusives of the lower Permian Warrigundi Igneous Complex intrude the Werrie basalt. The complex forms discrete volcano-intrusive centres which reflect as large complex magnetic and radiometric anomalies. The largest of these is the Mt Terrible Volcanic Complex hosts the Hillside and Silicon Valley narrow vein low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralisation. The Hillside mineralisation is represented by a number of epithermal veins, trending 120^{o} magnetic north, which contain gold with base metal sulphides and bismuth-bearing sulphosalts. Dominant gangue minerals are carbonate, quartz, chlorite, smectite, adularia, albite and zeolite.
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 Appendix 1. Information provided in Table 1 and body of announcement.
	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.	See Appendix 1. Information provided in Table 1. See body of document and references for further information. Information provided in the document is considered an appropriate level of detail in summarising the interpreted mineral system and historical exploration outcomes.
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.*	Significant intervals defined using >=0.1g/t Au, or >=15g/t Ag and <=6m internal waste.
	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	High-grade intervals are only reported where they differ significantly to the overall interval. Reporting of the shorter intercepts may provide a more thorough understanding of the overall grade distribution.

	and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are 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.*	The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and the relationship to mineralisation is yet to be confirmed in these areas. At this stage of exploration, drilling and geological knowledge, accurate true widths are not yet possible.
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 avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	See body of the report.
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, surface assay results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.

Appendix A: Mt Carrington Mineral Resources [xv]

Prospect	Classification	Resource Tonnes and Grade							Contained Metal					
		Tonnes (Kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	AuEq (g/t)	Au (Koz)	Ag (Koz)	Cu (kt)	Pb (kt)	Zn (kt)	AuEq (Koz)
Strauss	Indicated	2,818	1.1	3.1	0.09	0.07	0.6	1.5	98	281	2.5	2.0	16	136
	Inferred	2,026	1.0	2.0	0.08	0.04	0.4	1.3	63	129	1.7	0.8	9	85
Kylo	Indicated	2,842	1.1	2.1	0.07	0.05	0.4	1.4	103	191	2.0	1.4	11	128
	Inferred	2,081	0.6	3.8	0.11	0.06	0.6	1.0	40	251	2.2	1.2	13	67
Guy Bell	Inferred	2,512	0.7	2.3	0.16	0.08	0.6	1.2	58	188	4.0	2.1	15	97
Carrington	Inferred	2,236	0.5	5.6	0.14	0.08	0.2	0.8	33	403	3.1	1.7	4	58
Lady Hampden	Indicated	2,136	0.7	61.9	0.01	0.03	0.07	1.49	49	4,251	0.2	0.7	1.6	102
	Inferred	2,125	0.7	35	0.01	0.04	0.08	1.17	50	2,388	0.2	0.8	1.7	80
Silver King	Indicated	469	0.12	80	0.01	0.03	0.07	1.13	1.8	1,200	0.05	0.14	0.3	17
	Inferred	106	0.05	53	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.72	180	0.2	0.01	0.02	0.1	2
Lead Block	Inferred	215	0.21	44	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.79	1.5	307	0.02	0.07	0.2	5
Mt Carrington Group	**Total**	**19,566**	**1.1**	**15.2**	**0.08%**	**0.06%**	**0.37%**	**1.2**	**677.3**	**9589.2**	**15.98**	**10.93**	**71.9**	**777**
White Rock North	Inferred	2,039	0.05	70	0.01	0.14	0.11	0.99	3.5	4,592	0.3	2.8	2.3	65
White Rock	Indicated	3,135	0.05	66	0.02	0.22	0.7	1.23	5.4	6,629	0.6	7	22.8	124
	Inferred	1,051	0.08	37	0.02	0.16	0.6	0.85	2.6	1,258	0.2	1.7	6.5	29
White Rock Group	**Total**	**6,225**	**0.1**	**62.4**	**0.02%**	**0.18%**	**0.51%**	**1.1**	**12**	**12,479**	**1**	**12**	**32**	**218**
Red Rock	Inferred	8,605	0.5	7.4	0.04	0.12	0.49	0.8	144	2046	3.2	10.3	43	232
Total Resource	Indicated	11,400	0.7	34.2	0.05%	0.10%	0.45%	1.4	257	12,552	5	11	52	507
	Inferred	22,996	0.5	15.9	0.06%	0.09%	0.41%	1.0	396	11,742	15	22	95	720
	Total	**34,396**	**0.6**	**22.0**	**0.06%**	**0.10%**	**0.43%**	**1.1**	**653**	**24,294**	**20**	**33**	**147**	**1,227**

All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes. Minor differences may occur due to rounding to appropriate significant figures. AuEq calculated using the formula: AuEq = Au + 0.00986xAg + 1.237237xCu + 0.3493xZn + 0.2784xPb. Formulas calculated using silver price of A$43/oz, gold price of A$3,600/oz, copper price of A$14,000/t, zinc price of A$4,200/t and lead price of A$3,150/t. In the opinion of the Company, all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be sold and recovered based on current market conditions and metallurgical test work up to 2017.

Endnotes

[i] LGM ASX Release, 5 April 2023, *Newmont Farm-in at Bauloora Project*
[ii] LGM ASX Release, 18 September 2025, *Metallurgical Study Commences at Mt Carrington Project*
[iii] LGM ASX Release, 13 October 2025, *Rio Tinto and LGM enter into agreement on Thomson Project*
[iv] LGM ASX Release, 11 April 2022, *Outstanding High-grade Drilling Assays Returned at Bauloora,* Legacy Minerals Prospectus, dated 28 July 2021.
[v] ASX Release, LGM, 26 September 2024, *Bauloora drill results up to 468g/t Ag, 3.8g/t Au, 22% Zn-Pb*
[vi] ASX Release, LGM, 11 April 2022, *Outstanding high-grade drilling assays returned at Bauloora Project*
[vii] North Limited, Final Report on EL3523, September 1998, R00020628.
[viii] Alphadale Pty Ltd, EL3522, Currabubula West, EL3523, Currabubula East Annual Report Period Ending 15th May, 1995, R00000064.
[ix] LGM ASX Release, 5 April 2023, *Newmont Farm-in at Bauloora Project*
[x] Corbett Geological Services, Comments of the exploration potential arising from recent drilling at Silicon Valley, Mt Terrible, New England, Australia. 2007. Internal Report.
[xi] Alphadale Pty Ltd, EL3855, Currabubula Annual Report Period Ending 31st August, 2008, R00079833.
[xii] North Limited, Final Report on EL3523, September 1998, R00020628.
[xiii] Alphadale Pty Ltd, EL3522, Currabubula West, EL3523, Currabubula East Annual Report Period Ending 15th May, 1995, R00000064.
[xiv] Ibaraki, K. and Suzuki, R. (1993) Gold-silver quartz-adularia veins of the Main, Yamada and Sanjin deposits, Hishikari gold Mine; A comparative study of their geology and ore deposits. Resource Geol. Spec. Issue, 14, 1–11
[xv] LGM ASX Release, 1 September 2025, *Metallurgical Study Commences at Mt Carrington Project;* ASX Release LGM, 13 March 2025, *New Drake Resource of 0.8Moz Gold-Eq and 35Moz Silver-Eq*