LEGACY MINERALS

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
9 November 2023

Major Untested Porphyry Cu-Au Target Identified

Free ground acquisition of new exploration licence EL9614 Cowra Target, Lachlan Fold Belt NSW

Porphyry Target located 55km from the giant Cadia Valley Operation

- New wholly owned, exploration licence (**EL9614**) secured over a major untested porphyry target, defined by a regional magnetic high (**Cowra Target**) in the Lachlan Fold Belt (LFB), NSW.
- The magnetic anomaly is interpreted to be hosted within the Macquarie Arc, Ordovician volcanics at depth and undercover.
- The Cowra Target has clear analogues to the geological setting of the nearby Tier 1, Cadia District (33Moz, 7.9Mt Cu[1,i]) and aeromagnetic signatures of other globally significant porphyry deposits[ii].

An untested opportunity

- The last exploration conducted by Rio Tinto (**Rio**) in 1997 targeted Cadia style porphyry deposits[iii].
- Rio modelled the target with an indicated depth of 800m deep and did not drill test the target.

Modern modelling and preservation confirm potential for a porphyry system

- Modern inversion magnetic modelling completed by Legacy Minerals indicates the Cowra Target is below a cover sequence and approximately **450m from surface**.
- This is far shallower than historical modelling predicted and untested by historical shallow drilling.
- The strong magnetic Target is potentially due to chalcopyrite-bornite-magnetite mineralisation and potassic alteration with a surrounding magnetic low due to magnetite destructive hydrothermal alteration – a characteristic of several globally important Cu-Au porphyry deposits.
- A Silurian (Llandovery) age sequence overlies the Target and has potentially preserved a porphyry system at depth, similar to the same aged sequence overlying Cadia.

Monzonites identified at Cowra Target

- Encouragingly, monzonite intrusions have been observed near surface in shallow percussion drilling above the Cowra Target[iv].

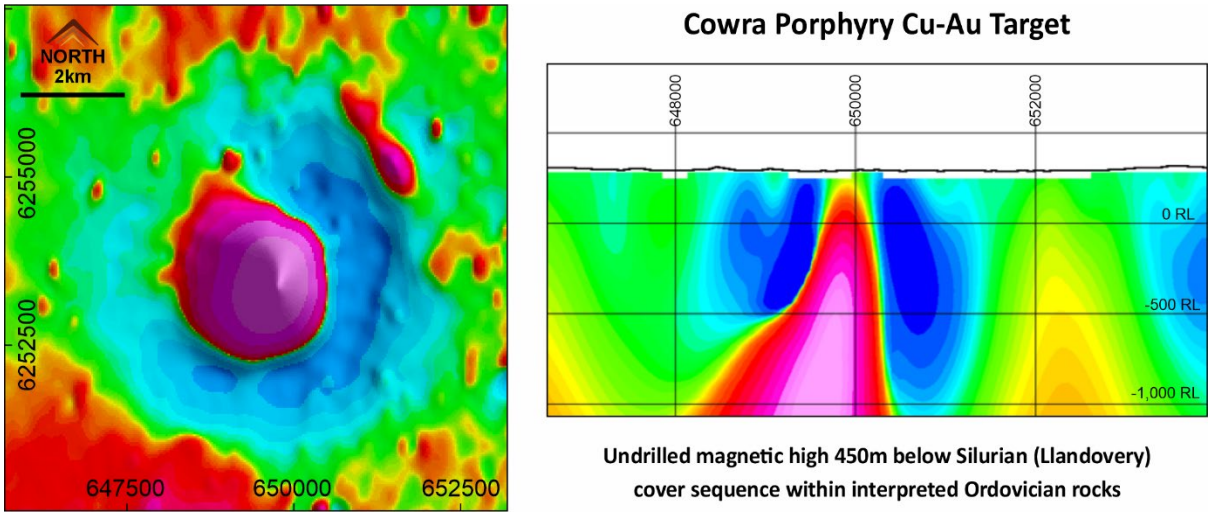

Figure 1. Cowra Target MagRTP_HP and Magnetic Susceptibility inversion cross section (looking north).

[1] See 'Endnotes' on Page 8 for references.

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (ASX: **LGM**, "**Legacy Minerals**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce results from inversion modelling of historical magnetic data at the Cowra Project in the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW completed following grant of the Cowra Exploration Licence (EL9614).

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

"Legacy Minerals is excited to have secured an exceptional untested porphyry target through the granting of the 100% owned Cowra exploration licence. Using magnetics to target porphyry copper-gold deposits has resulted in the discovery of many great porphyry Cu-Au systems including the nearby Cadia East deposit in 1994.

The Cowra Target is less than 55km from the giant Cadia Valley porphyry complex. It presents shareholders with an exceptional opportunity to discover a major porphyry complex at a target last explored by Rio Tinto 25 years ago. Legacy Minerals has reprocessed the old data with modern magnetic inversion modelling and due to advancements in this technology, more accurately defined the target. In comparison with the 800m deep target modelled by Rio Tinto in 1997, modern processing shows it is far shallower than previously thought, at 450m from surface.

It is rare for a conceptual target such as this nearby a Tier 1 operation like Cadia Valley to remain untested for so long and the Company is extremely excited to be the first to test this excellent target.

While we remain focused on the near-term discovery prospects at our Black Range Project and the Bauloora Joint Venture Project with our partner Newmont, the Cowra Project provides shareholders with additional exposure to the large copper porphyry discoveries that NSW is renowned for. Legacy is now actively assessing the next stages of exploration on the Project."

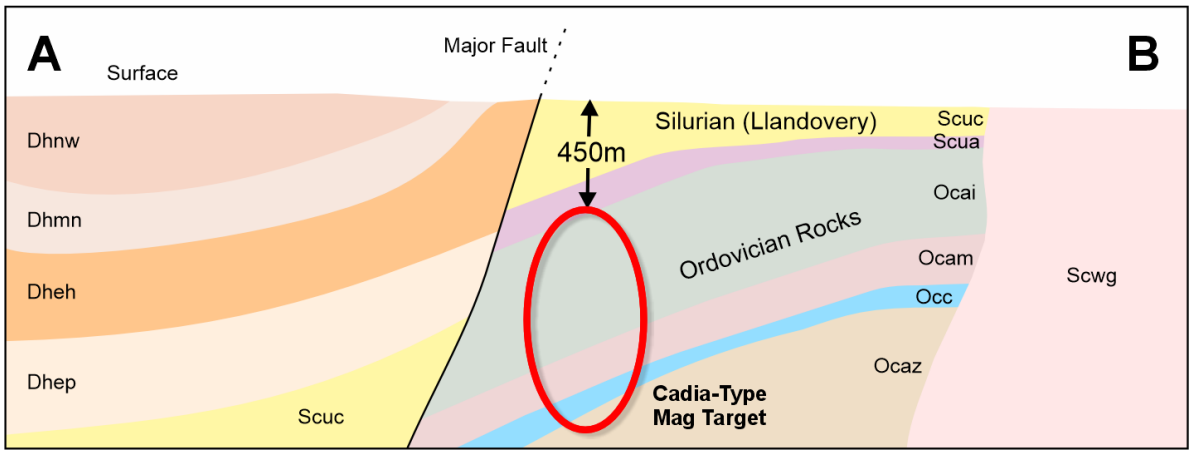

Figure 2: Geological cross section schematic of the Cowra Target, looking north (geological units in Figure 5).

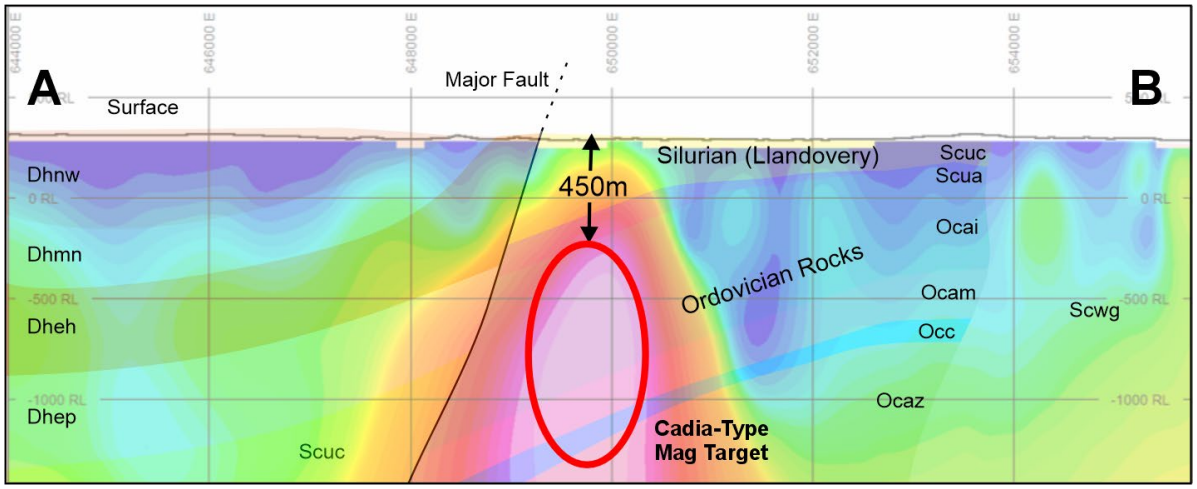

Figure 3: Magnetic Susceptibility section (6253500mN) through 3D inversion model to scale over geological cross section schematic (geological units in Figure 5).

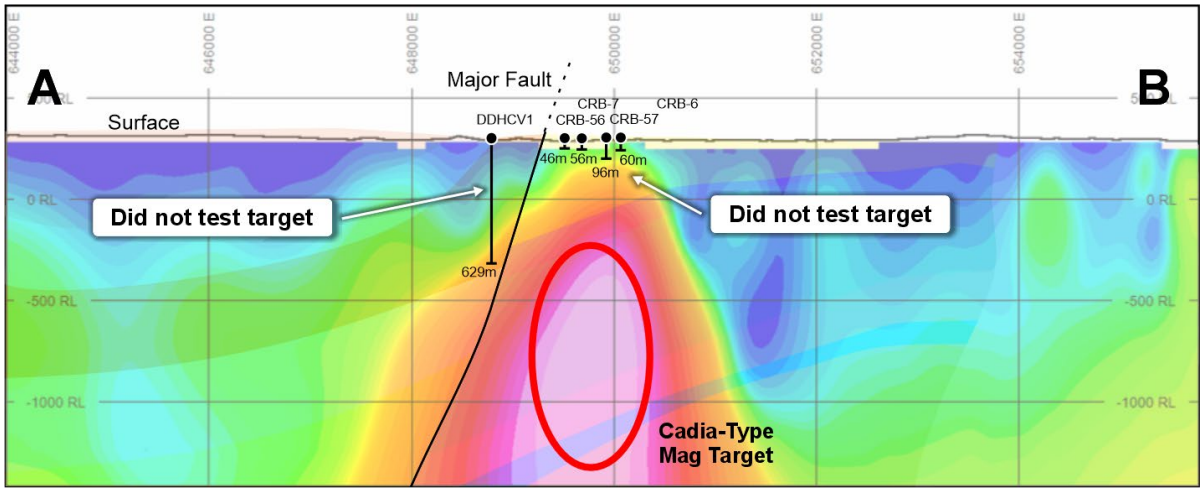

Figure 42: Magnetic Susceptibility section (6253500mN) through 3D inversion model to scale over geological cross section schematic and historical drilling[iv,v] (geological units in Figure 5).

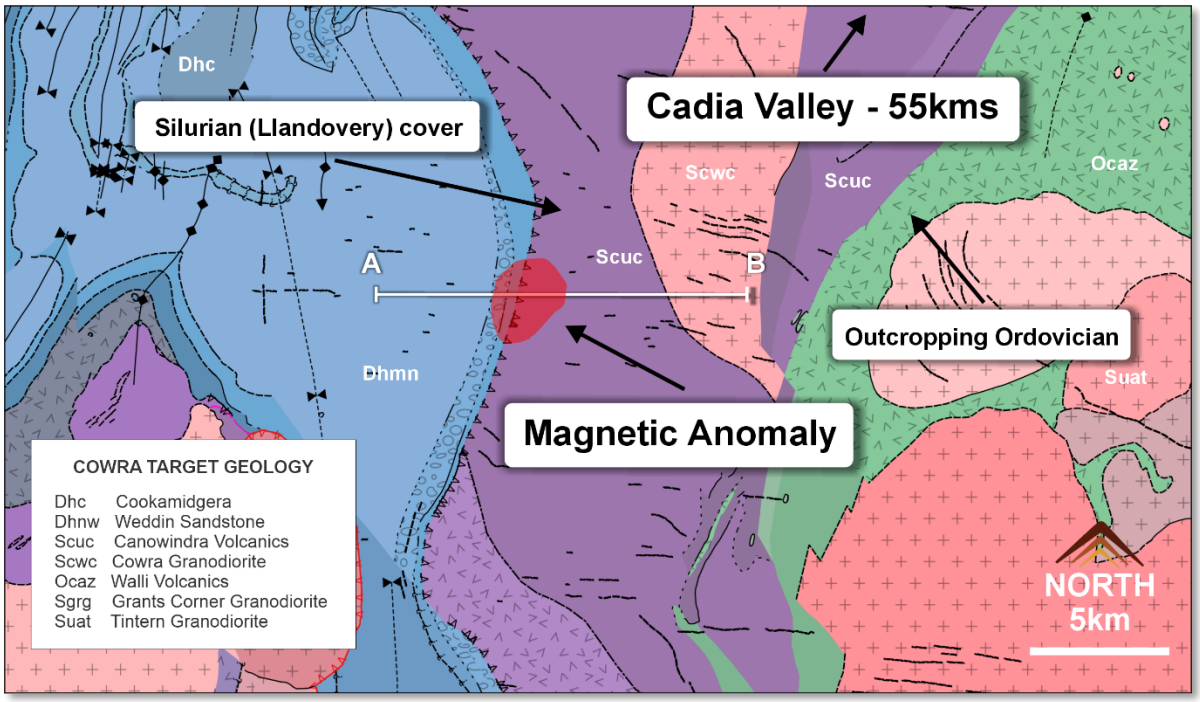

Figure 53: Plan view of the regional geology with the Cowra Target (red)[vi].

Summary of the Cowra Porphyry Target

The Cowra magnetic target has been defined through the synthesis of the regional understanding of the geology in central west NSW and the recent inversion modelling completed by GeoDiscovery Pty Ltd. In 1994-1997, the major magnetic anomaly attracted the attention of Rio Tinto which tested for the potential of a buried, Cadia-style, Cu-Au porphyry target that may be amenable to bulk mining techniques[iii].

Magnetic modelling at the time suggested the magnetic anomaly was approximately 800m below surface. Rio Tinto concluded that while potential for near surface mineralisation associated with the magnetic target may exist, the likelihood of a large-scale mineral system associated with the magnetic source was not likely to be amenable to shallow mining methods. Drilling was therefore not conducted.

Recent advances in inversion modelling of magnetic data and the ability to address effects of remnant magnetism has revealed that the Cowra Target is likely to start much closer to surface, potentially as shallow as 450m depth. This depth is well within modern economic underground mining limits.

The Ordovician Walli Volcanics (467.3 - 452.9 Ma) of the Macquarie Arc are interpreted to be covered by the Cliefden Caves Limestone Subgroup (452.9 - 449.7 Ma) followed by 450m of Silurian aged sedimentary and volcanic sequences of the Canowindra Volcanics of Llandovery Age (440.8 - 438.5 Ma) and Avoca Valley Shale (440.8 - 425.6 Ma)[vi]. The Cowra magnetic anomaly is modelled to intrude to within approximately 450m of surface, however, does not intrude into the overlying Silurian sequence. This indicates the magnetic body was emplaced during the early Silurian to late Ordovician, at approximately the same time the Cadia Valley porphyry complex was being emplaced (435.9 – 459.7Ma[vii]). It is considered that the Silurian (Llandovery) age cover sequence will have been critical in the preservation of any potential porphyry mineralisation at the Cowra Target, as it was for the preservation of the Cadia Valley porphyry district.

Comparable aeromagnetic responses to those present at the Cowra Target have been reported at other major porphyry Cu-Au deposits, including: Cadia East (AUS), Grasberg (IND), Alumbrera (ARG), and Buenavista Del Cobre (MEX)[viii]. The strong magnetic response suggests a discrete central magnetic high possibly due to chalcopyrite-bornite-magnetite mineralisation, associated with a porphyry-proximal potassic alteration zone, surrounded by an annular magnetic low due to magnetite destructive hydrothermal alteration of surrounding rock, features that are characteristic of globally important Cu-Au porphyry deposits.

Historical Drilling

Reconnaissance drilling in 1992 was completed by Placer Exploration Limited and intercepted altered monzonite at end of hole shallow percussion holes drilled directly above the Cowra Target. Drill holes CRB7 (56m) and CRB57 (96m) were strongly altered by chlorite-sericite-quartz-zeolite, comparable to the propylitic alteration commonly found distal to porphyry systems. Drill holes did not reach the Ordovician basement which is interpreted to be at approximately 450m depth. Post mineral intrusions are common in large, long lived mineral systems and as such the observation of monazite in drilling is considered encouraging for a large and older intrusive complex at depth in association with the magnetic anomaly. A single deep drill hole, DDHCV1, was drilled by X in 199X 1km to the east of the west of the magnetic target[v]. The drill hole logged Devonian sediments to end of hole at 629m supporting the interpretation of a major fault to the west of the magnetic target.

Cadia East Discovery Analogue

The Cadia East deposit (37.6Moz Au, 7.53Mt Cu[ix] at the commencement of mining in 2013) sits approximately 55km to the northeast of the Cowra Target and was discovered through drill targeting of a magnetic high anomaly buried beneath Silurian (Llandovery) age cover. It is one of a number of deposits that make up the giant Cadia Valley porphyry complex (33Moz Au, 7.9Mt Cu[i]).

In early 1994, 2D inversions were performed on the ground magnetic data that had been acquired at Cadia East. The models suggested that a 221m hole drilled by Pacific Copper did not properly test the magnetic 'high' anomaly at Cadia East. As a result, a vertical core hole was drilled to 404m depth in early 1994 (NC104). The hole intersected magnetite veins, monzonite dykes, and increasing copper grades at depth. Follow-up drilling discovered the Cadia East mineralisation under Silurian sedimentary cover[x].

Further Work Planned

The Company has commenced the drilling approval process with the NSW Resource Regulator and is in discussions with contractors to arrange drill testing of the Cowra Target.

About the Cowra Project

The Target is in the Central Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW, which hosts world-class Au-Cu orebodies including the Cadia-Ridgeway, Northparkes and Cowal Mines. The exploration tenement covers the western margin of the Siluro-Devonian Cowra trough, located in the Forbes Anticlinal Zone of the Lachlan Fold Belt. The Ordovician Macquarie Arc volcanics are interpreted to be buried beneath these later geological units. Limited shallow exploration drilling has identified monzonites proximal to a large untested major magnetic high body buried at depth. The Company's interpretation is that this magnetic high could reflect potassic or skarn-style alteration associated with porphyry Cu-Au bearing intrusions.

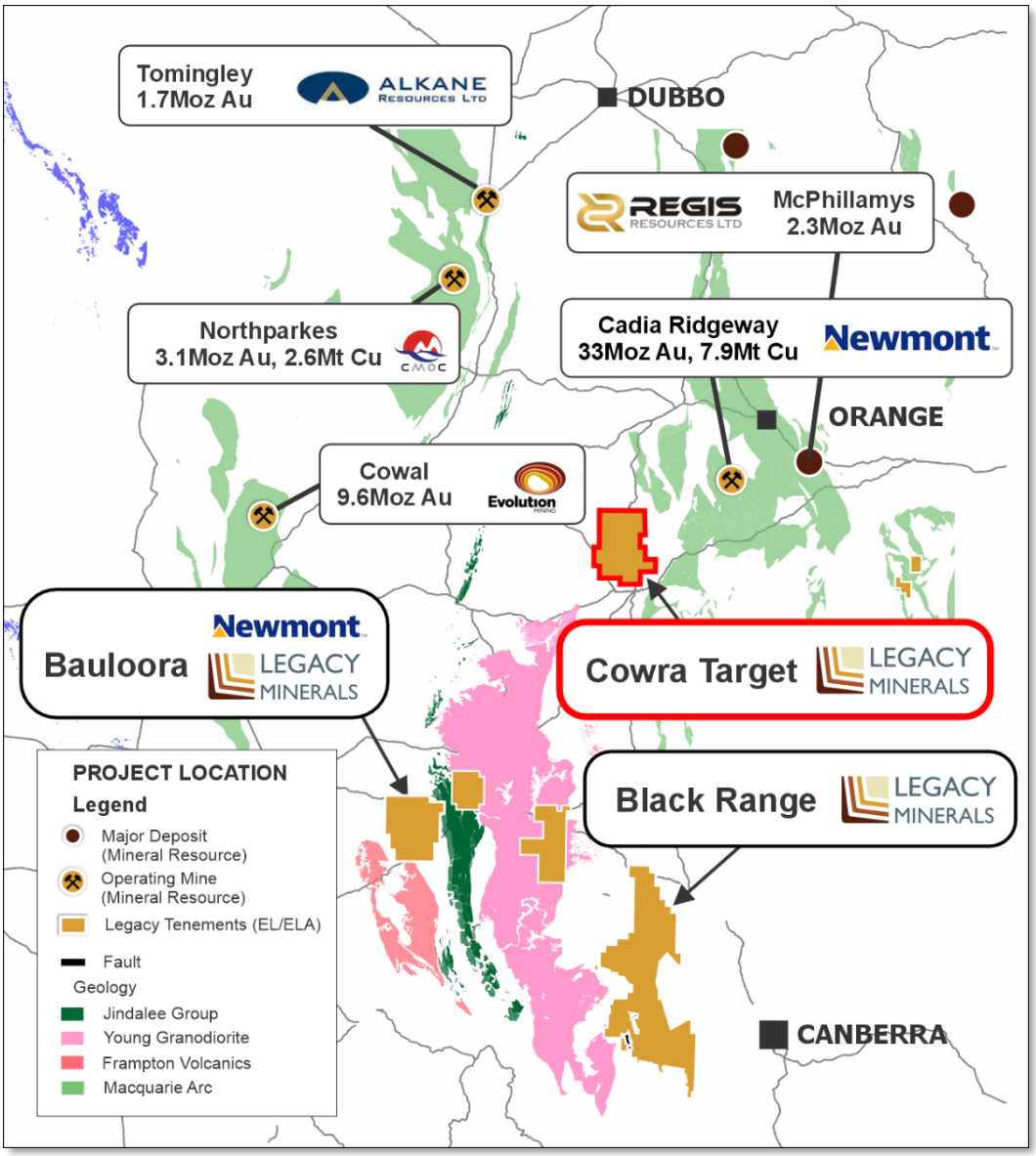

Figure 6: Regional setting of the Cowra Target [xi,xii,xiii,xiv,xv]

Approved by the Board of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited.

For more information:

Chris Byrne

CEO & Managing Director

chris.byrne@legacyminerals.com.au

+61 (0) 499 527 547

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 his 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 the Lachlan Fold Belt since 2017. The Company has eight projects that present significant discovery opportunities for shareholders.

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 Harden** (EL8809, EL9257) 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.
Au-Ag Bauloora (EL8994, EL9464) **Newmont JV** One of NSW's largest low-sulphidation, epithermal systems with a 27km^2 epithermal vein field and 15km^2 gold zone.	**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 Rockley (EL8296) 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-Ag Black Range** (EL9466, EL9589) Extensive low-sulphidation, epithermal system with limited historical exploration. Epithermal occurrences across 30km of strike
Cu-Au Cowra (EL9614) Large, drilled magnetic anomaly underneath Silurian cover located 55kms from Cadia Valley	**Cu-Au Drake** (EL6273, ELA6640) Large caldera (~150km^2) with similar geological characteristics to other major pacific rim.

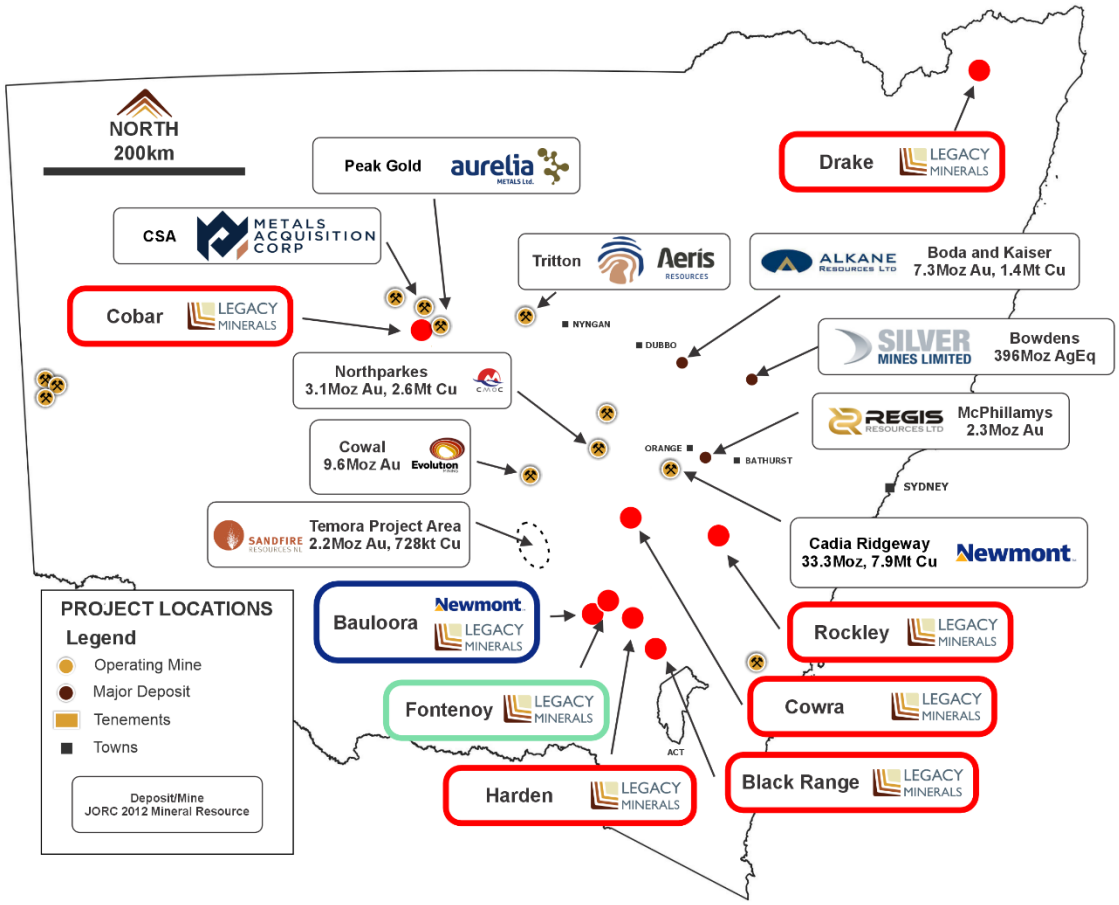

Figure 7: Regional setting of Legacy Minerals Projects[i,xi,xii,xiii,xiv,xv,xvi]

ENDNOTES

[i] Newcrest Mining Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement 17 February 2022

[ii] Gunn, P.J., Dentith, M., (1997): Magnetic responses associated with mineral deposits, AGSO Journal of Australian Geology & Geophysics, Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 145-158, Clark, D.A., Schmidt, P.W., (2001): Petrophysical Properties of the Goonumbla Volcanic Complex, NSW: Implications for Magnetic and Gravity Signatures of Porphyry Cu-Au Mineralisation, Exploration Geophysics, Vol. 32, pp. 171-175.

[iii] Rito Tinto Exploration Pty. Limited EL5226 Cowra 8 Final Report, October 1997.

[iv] Placer Exploration Limited, Exploration Licences 4440 and 4441 Cowra NSW, Annual and Reqlinquishment Report for the Period Ending 17 August 1993, September 1993

[v] Mines Exploration Proprietary Limited, Forth Six-Monthly Report on Exploration License No. 1491 Cowra Area, November 1982

[vi] Minview, https://minview.geoscience.nsw.gov.au, Regional NSW, Mining Exploration and Geoscience

[vii] Preservation of the Cadia Valley porphyry gold and copper district: Review of Silurian event chronology, Newcrest Mining Limited, 9th Mines and Wines Meeting: Discoveries in the Tasmanides 2022

[viii] Implications for Magnetic and Gravity Signatures of Porphyry Cu-Au Mineralisation, Exploration Geophysics, Vol. 32, pp. 171-175.

[ix] Newcrest Mining Annual Report, 2013, Newcrest Mining

[x] Campbell Mackey, John Holliday, David Close & John Bishop (2001) Geophysics and the discovery of the Cadia gold-copper system, ASEG Extended Abstracts, 2001:1, 1-4, DOI: 10.1071/ASEG2001ab082

[xi] CMOC Northparkes Mining and Technical Information, http://www.northparkes.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/northparkes-mining-and-technical-information.pdf

[xii] Alkane Resources Kaiser Resource Estimate of ~4.7M Gold Equivalent 27 February 2023

[xiii] Newcrest Mining Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement 17 February 2022

[xiv] Regis Resources Annual Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement 8 June 2022

[xv] Evolution Mining 2022 Annual Report

[xvi] Sandfire Resources NL 2019 Annual Report

Table 1: Major Mineral Resources of NSW

Project & Company	Mineral Resource	Measured Resource	Indicated Resource	Inferred Resource
Boda-Kaiser, NSW (Alkane Resources Ltd)	7.26Moz Au, 1.38Mt Cu	-	-	7.26Moz Au, 1.38Mt 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-Ridegway, NSW (2022) (Newcrest Mining Ltd)	33.31Moz Au, 7.9Mt Cu	0.31Moz Au, 0.041Mt Cu	33Moz Au, 7.3Mt Cu	0.75Moz, 1.1Mt Cu
Cadia East, NSW (2013)	37.6Moz Au, 7.53Mt Cu		2,500Mt @ 0.42g/t Au, 0.28g/t Cu	360Mt @ 0.34g/t Au, 0.19% 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

Appendix 1– 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 sampling completed.
	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 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.	No sampling completed.
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).*	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	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.	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
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.*	No sampling completed.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	No sampling completed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	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 sampling completed.
	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.	Government funded Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric survey was completed in 1991 by Geoterrext Pty Ltd. The grid was first covered by lines 250m apart flown at 80m flight height.
	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 sampling completed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No sampling completed.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All available raw data is publicly available data and copies are kept by Legacy Minerals Holdings Ltd.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No sampling completed.
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.*	No sampling completed.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Historical data: All data is collected and recorded in AGD84 AMG zone 55. The location of the surveys is considered to be adequately established and consistent with industry standards. Each geophysical survey has been conducted in AGD84 AMG zone 55 and has undergone transformation to grid system 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.*	Rock chip spacing is applicable to the reconnaissance nature of the work. Soil sample spacing is appropriate for this type of early stage prospect assessment work.

	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.*	All geophysical data was orientated perpendicular to known stratigraphy.
	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.	No sampling completed.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No sampling completed.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The Company engaged GeoDisocvery Group Pty Ltd to process the airborne magnetic and radiometric data to produce enhanced filtered images; 3D magnetic modelling (mag susc and MVI).

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 Cowra Project is comprised of EL9614. 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 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.*	Mines Exploration Pty Ltd (1979 - 1982) – ground magnetic surveys were conducted over an aeromagnetic anomaly. A diamond hole was drilled but did not explain the magnetic and gravity anomaly. Placer Exploration Ltd (1993) – Reconnaissance rock chip and stream sediment sampling was completed followed by 57 regional shallow mud-rotary drill holes designed to identify porphyry style alteration or mineralisation under cover. Delta Gold Exploration Pty Ltd (1996) – Ground magnetics were completed over the northern magnetic anomalies. Rio Tinto Exploration (1994 – 1997) – completed magnetic modelling of the large magnetic anomaly. No field exploration programmes completed.

Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Cowra project sits on the boundary of the Devonian Hervey Group and Silurian Canowindra Volcanics, interpretted to be overlying Ordovician Macquarie Arc volcanics. The project is considered prospective for porphyry related copper-gold style 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*	Not Applicable. No drilling
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not Applicable. No drilling.
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.*	Not applicable. No aggregation.
	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.	Not applicable. No aggregation.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable. No aggregation.
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.*	Not applicable. No drilling.
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*	See body of the report.

	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All material or meaningful data collected has been reported. The geological results are discussed in the body of the report.
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.