



Drilling intersects epithermal veins at Black Range

Epithermal veins intersected in Legacy Minerals' maiden drilling

- The first-phase diamond drilling (DD) program has concluded at the Sugarbag Hill Prospect located in NSW, Australia with two holes completed totalling 870.7m.
- Drilling intersected veins indicative of a low-sulphidation epithermal style of mineral system, supporting the exploration targeting model employed by the Legacy Minerals.
- Diamond core is currently being sampled before dispatch to laboratories for assay with results expected to be received in July 2024.

Prospect untested for over 30 years

- The last drilling conducted at Sugarbag Hill was by done by Newcrest Mining Limited in 1992^{i,1}
- **Newcrest were unable to locate high-grade feeder zones in their drilling or mappingⁱⁱ.**
- Legacy Minerals identified coincident Induced Polarisation (IP) resistivity and geochemical targets that were not tested by previous explorers and presented clear epithermal targets for testing.

Coincident gold-silver geochemical and IP anomalies tested

- The Sugarbag Hill Prospect is a 2.2km long trend in soil sampling of >20ppb Au (up to 296ppb Au)ⁱⁱⁱ.
 - This includes a higher-grade gold zone **800m long, at an average of 107.5ppb Au.**
- Recent rock chip samples collected along the resistivity trend have confirmed some surface veins to be gold and silver bearing with assays up to 2.27g/t gold and 29.6g/t silverⁱⁱⁱ.

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

"The visual confirmation of epithermal veins in the initial drill holes completed at Black Range is a great outcome. Our goal was to identify potential feeding structures that may have caused the widespread gold anomalism at surface. We achieved our intended proof-of-concept early in this campaign and have decided to await assays before returning for follow up drilling.

The diamond drilling targeted a large, 2.2km surface gold trend at Sugarbag Hill which includes a higher tenor, 800m long zone with an average of 107.5ppb Au in soil samples. Visual observations in the drill core of chalcidony-adularia and bladed carbonate with fluorite support our interpretation of a low-sulphidation style epithermal system.

With the initial drill program complete at Black Range, the team is now mobilised to Bauloora where drilling is commencing. This is an intensive period of exploration and an exciting time for our shareholders, as we progress with our goal of executing four discovery-focused drill campaigns at four different projects this year. These include Black Range, Bauloora with our earn-in partner Newmont, Glenlogan with earn-in partner S2 Resources, and EarthAI at Fontenoy."

¹ See 'Endnotes' on page 11 for references

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (ASX: **LGM**, “**Legacy Minerals**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to provide an update on its first diamond drilling campaign at the 100%-owned Black Range Project (EL9464 and EL9589) in NSW.

Sugarbag Hill Target Overview

Sugarbag Hill is located in an underexplored area of the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW. Mineralisation is hosted within early I-type Devonian felsic rocks of the Mountain Creek Volcanics. Indications of a preserved epithermal sinter were identified during ground reconnaissance of historically mapped “cherts” within the Prospect area. Petrography has now confirmed an extensive silica sinter outcrop at the Prospect. Alteration at the Prospect is moderate to intense silica-sericite +/- pyrite in association with the exposed agglomerate and ignimbrite hosted in the Mountain Creek Volcanics^{iv}.

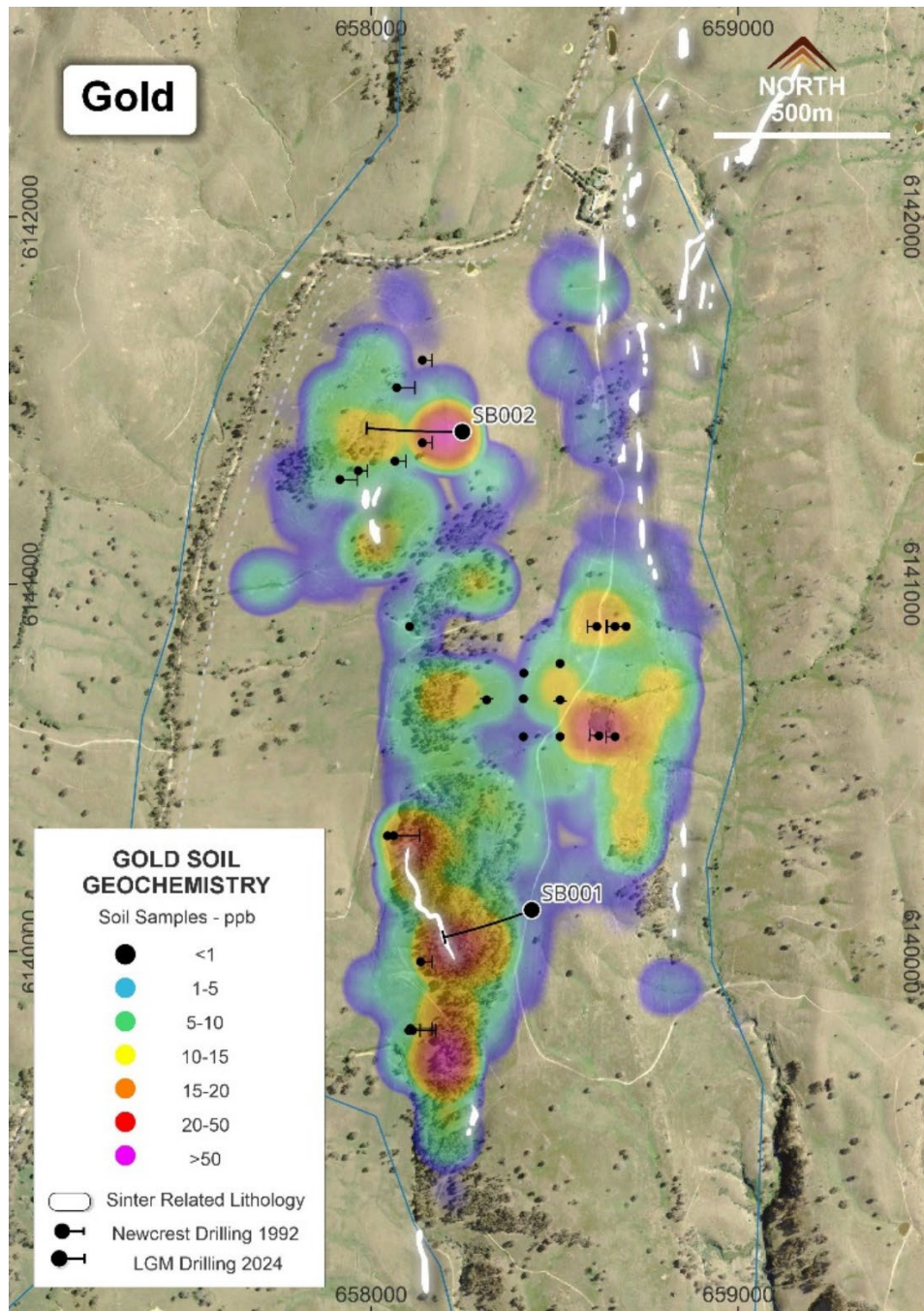


Figure 1: Sugarbag Hill gold in soils samplesⁱⁱⁱ, with LGM drill holes (SB) and historical Newcrest drillingⁱ

Diamond Drilling Completed

At the Sugarbag Hill Prospect, two diamond drill holes have been completed for a total of 870.7m which aimed to test the potential for feeder structures sourcing the highly anomalous gold, silver and epithermal pathfinder elements in soil samples at surface. In addition, historic Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GA-IP) and Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation (DD-IP) appears to show a correlation between increased resistivity and anomalous geochemistry. These coincident features were targeted during the current campaign.

Low sulphidation epithermal-style veins have been intersected in both drill holes. Preliminary geological observations indicate these holes intersected felsic pyroclastic host rocks that are variably carbonate and silica-sericite-pyrite altered rhyolitic and dacitic ignimbrites and agglomeritic units.

SB001 was drilled to 453.2m and intersected thin and frequent quartz-adularia-chlorite (+/- chalcedony) veins between 262m to 274.1m and 286.53m to 289.4m. An interpreted hydrothermal breccia was intercepted from 276.2m to 286.5m with strong chlorite-silica alteration associated. Sulphides were rare, with trace disseminated sphalerite-chalcopryite-galena observed down the hole and occasional very-fine grained pyrite observed to be associated with some silica altered zones.

SB002 was drilled to 417.5m and intersected disseminated pyrite mineralisation from 11m to 60m. Sulphides were again rare, with trace disseminated sphalerite-chalcopryite-galena observed between 152m to 160m and 376.8m to 417.5m and occasional very-fine grained pyrite observed.

Importantly the drill holes have confirmed low-sulphidation epithermal-style veins beneath elevated gold, silver and pathfinder soil geochemical results. Preliminary structural observations show a varied orientation of veins and breccia units. As such it is not yet known the true widths of intercepted vein zones.

Core processing is in progress and samples will be submitted for laboratory assay analysis in the next two weeks with results expected to be returned in July 2024.

Table 1 Drill hole collar details for LGM diamond holes.

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94/55)	Northing (MGA94/55)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth (True North)	Depth (m)	Drill hole status
SB001	658437	6140113	634	-60	250	453.2	Completed
SB002	658248	6141415	667	-55	270	417.5	Completed

About Black Range

The Black Range Project is in the Central Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW, which hosts world-class copper-gold orebodies including the Cadia-Ridgeway, Northparkes and Cowl Mines. Black Range is a late Devonian, early Silurian volcanic system dominated by acid volcanics. Rhyolite to dacitic volcanism with lavas, breccias and tuffs are widely distributed and associated with epithermal mineralisation. Limited exploration defining a 5.2km² zone of silica-sericite-pyrite alteration has been mapped with low-sulphidation gold mineralisation intercepted in historical shallow percussion and diamond drilling at the Sugar Bag Hill Prospect giving encouragement to the prospectivity of the wider tenement. The interpreted low temperature quartz and low-iron sphalerite that is associated with gold mineralisation indicates the Project may host a large, preserved epithermal environment.

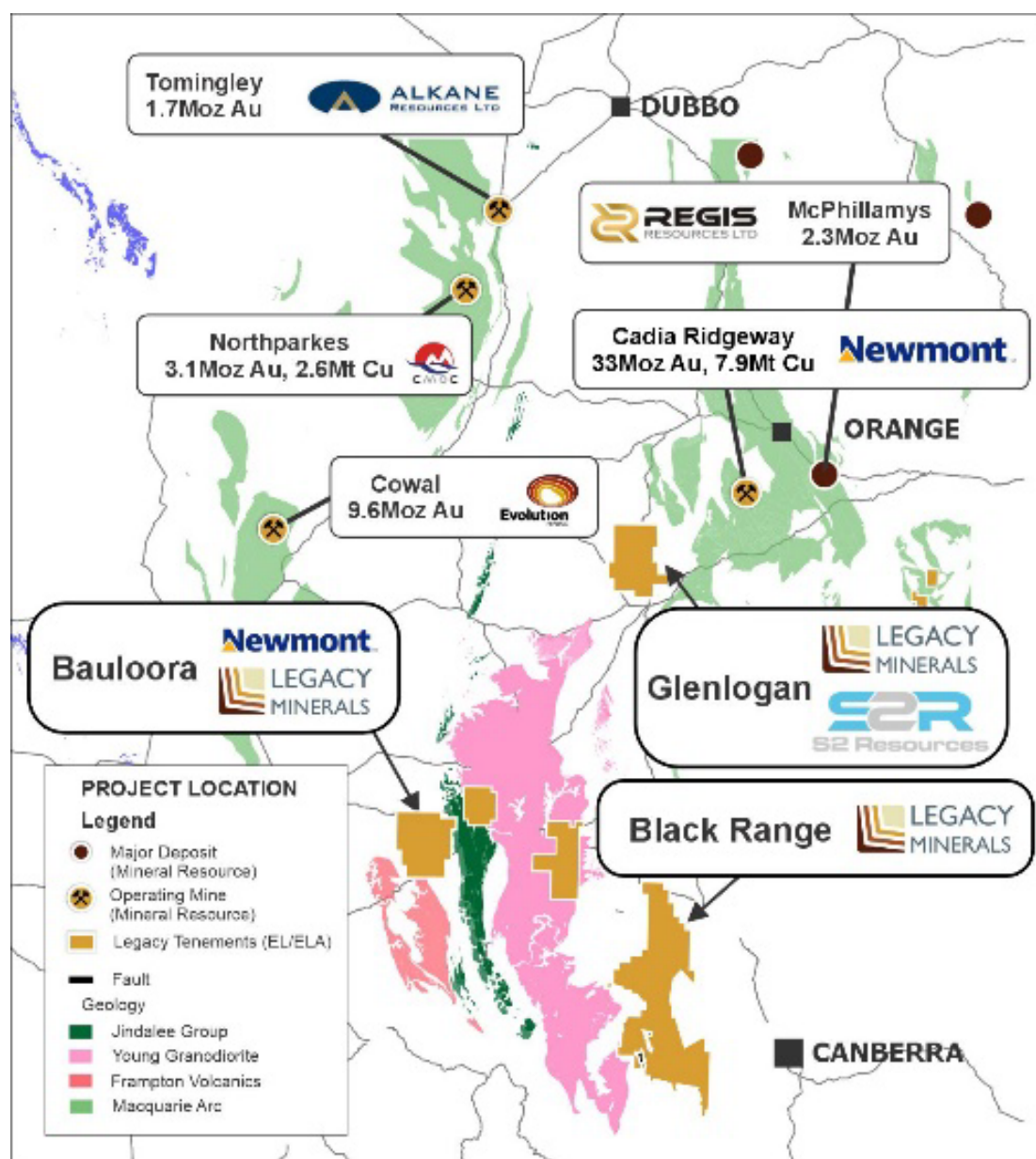


Figure 2: Location of the Black Range Project and Major Deposits in NSW^{v,vi,vii,viii,ix}

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 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 NSW since 2017. The Company has eight projects that present significant discovery opportunities for shareholders.

Au-Ag Black Range (EL9464, EL9589) Extensive low-sulphidation, epithermal system with limited historical exploration. Epithermal occurrences across 30km of strike.	Cu-Au Drake (EL6273, EL9616, ELA6642) Large caldera (~150km²) 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 27km² epithermal vein field.	Au Harden (EL9257, ELA6694) 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 Glenloghan (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.

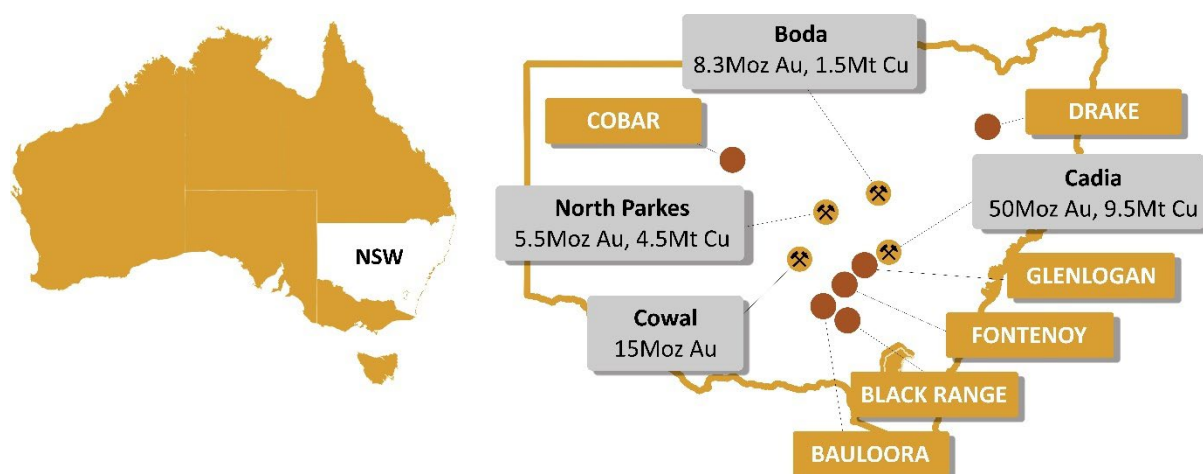


Figure 3: Location of Legacy Minerals Projects in NSW, Australia^{vi,vii,viii,v}

Appendix 2– JORC Code, 2021 Edition Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	Not applicable. No sampling being reported. References in this announcement to visual core observations 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 July 2024.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Not applicable. No assays being reported.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	Not applicable. No assays being reported.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	Diamond drilling is completed using HQ3 drill core.
	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Core recovery is captured in the core logging. No assays are being reported in this release.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	No assays are being reported in this release.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	To date, no sample recovery issues have been identified that would impact on potential sample bias in the competent fresh rocks that host the vein 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	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Geological logging is carried out on all drill hole core with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging 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 wet.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drill holes are geologically logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No assays are being reported in this release.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	No assays are being reported in this release.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	No assays are being reported in this release.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	No assays are being reported in this release.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	No assays are being reported in this release.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	No assays are being reported in this release.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	No assays are being reported in this release.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No assays are being reported in this release.
	<i>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.</i>	No assays are being reported in this release.

Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections are verified by the Company's technical staff.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes have been planned for the current drill programme.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data is captured onto a laptop through excel and using Datashed software and includes geological logging, sample data and QA/QC information. This data, together with the assay data, is stored both locally and entered into the LGM central online database.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data collected for the purpose of reporting assay grades and mineralised intervals.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	A handheld Garmin GPSmap 65 was used to pick up 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.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 55.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Using government data topography and 2017 DTM data. A topographic surface has been created using this elevation data
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	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.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	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.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No assays are being reported in this release.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The 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.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	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	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the drilling programme.
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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	<i>Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	The Black Range Project is comprised of EL9466 and EL9589. The licenses are 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 licence area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Duval Mining Australia – At the Mt Mylora prospect they conducted mapping, rock chip sampling, and RC drilling. Noranda Australia - At the Mt Mylora prospect conducted detailed mapping, soil sampling, EM and ground magnetic geophysical surveys followed by RC drilling. BHP - conducted mapping, IP geophysics, rock chip sampling, stream sediment sampling, soil sampling and RC drilling at Mt Mylora. Newcrest Mining – rock chip sampling, soil sampling, mapping and drilled RC holes and one diamond hole at Sugarbag Hill. Lachlan Metals – completed soil sampling, rock chip sampling, a regional magnetic and radiometric survey, DD-IP geophysical survey and RC drilling. Aurum Metals – resampled drillcore from Mt Mylora.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	Known mineralisation at the Black Range project sits within the Devonian Mountain Creek Volcanics. The project is considered prospective for low-sulphidation epithermal style gold-silver and base-metal mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> • 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 <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	See Table 1 in the body of the article. Information provided in Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Not applicable. No assays are being reported in this release.
	<i>Where aggregated intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such</i>	Not applicable. No assays are being reported in this release.

	<i>aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Not applicable. No assays are being reported in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.</i>	Not applicable. No assays are being reported in this release.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures 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	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	See body of the report.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	All material or meaningful data collected has been reported. The geological results are discussed in the body of the report.
Further Work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	See body of report. See figures in body of report. Further exploration is discussed in the announcement and will be planned based on ongoing geochemical and geophysical results and geological assessment of prospectivity.

ENDNOTES

ⁱ 1993 Newcrest Mining Limited (R00001534) License 3137 Goondah

ⁱⁱ Newcrest Mining Limited, Final Report EL3137 December 1992

ⁱⁱⁱ ASX LGM: 23 October 2023 *Large 2.2km Long Gold Anomaly defined at Black Range*

^{iv} ASX LGM: 11 October 2023 *Widespread Silica Sinter Confirmed at Black Range*

^v Evolution Mining 2022 Annual Report

^{vi} Newmont 2023 Reserves Statement

^{vii} ASX EVN: 8 May 2024 *Macquarie Conference Presentation*

^{viii} ASX ALK: 29 April 2024 *Revised Kaiser Resource Est Improves Confidence and Grade*

^{ix} Regis Resources Annual Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement 8 June 2022

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-Ridegway, NSW (Newmont Corporation)	35Moz Au, 7.9Mt Cu	0.31Moz Au, 0.041Mt Cu	33Moz Au, 7.3Mt Cu	0.75Moz, 1.1Mt 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