



High-Grade Gold Assays Returned for Maiden Drilling at the Harden Gold Mine Prospect

Preliminary gold assays return excellent results and the discovery of parallel mineralised zone

- **High-grade gold zone** intercepted in RC21HN005:
 - **2m at 19.09g/t Au** including **1m at 32.8g/t Au** from 111m
- **Discovery** of new high-grade parallel mineralised zone in the interpreted foot wall of main high-grade Harden Gold Mine:
 - **1m at 6.24g/t Au** from 134m
- Assays pending for a further five RC drill holes including RC21HN006 **containing visible gold**
- Recently completed Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation Survey (DP-DP) has identified new **compelling drill targets for imminent drill testing**
- Disseminated and veined pyrite observed in associated with intense quartz-sericite alteration adjacent to historically mined high-grade gold mineralisation¹

Legacy Minerals Holdings Ltd (ASX: LGM, “Legacy Minerals” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce new assay results from two RC holes completed as part of its maiden drill campaign at the Harden Gold Mine Prospect. The Company has completed 7 of 11 planned holes as part of its ~1,900m campaign.

Assay results reported today are from reverse circulation (RC) drill holes RC21HN004 and RC21HN005. These targeted near surface mineralisation eastwards along strike and within the unstopped ground of the Harden Gold Mine respectively. The historically mined Harden Gold Mine produced approximately 55,000 oz at 21.7g/t Au prior to 1919.

Assay results for a further five completed RC holes are yet to be received including for RC21HN006 which contained observable visible gold at 81m depth. An additional three RC drill holes are planned to be completed within the current drill program which is the first test of gold mineralisation in fresh rock in over 100 years. The current drill campaign is designed to test mineralisation over more than 900m of strike.

¹ Refer LGM ASX announcement 16 Sept 2021

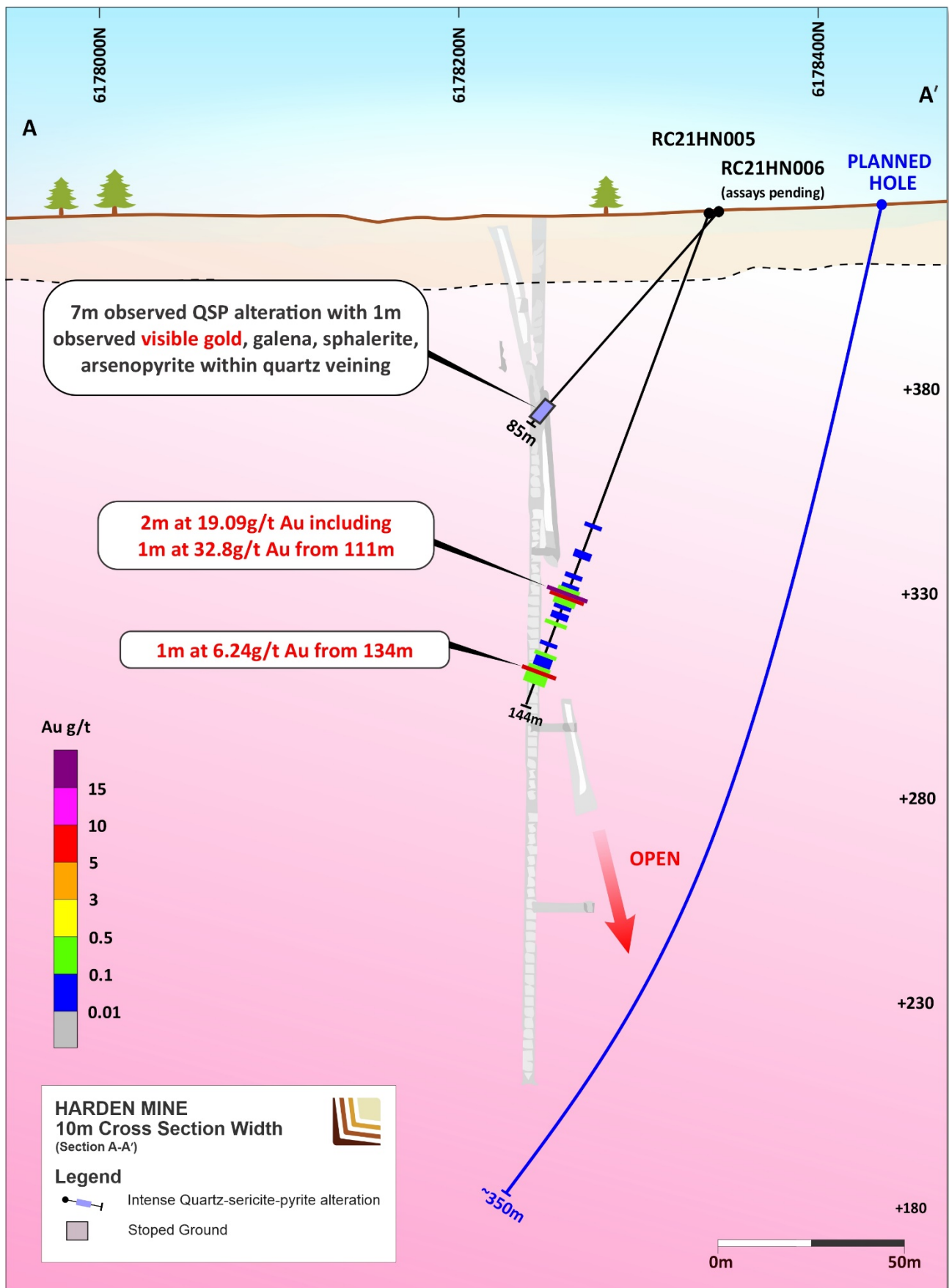


Figure 1: Cross Section showing (1g/t Au cut-off grade)

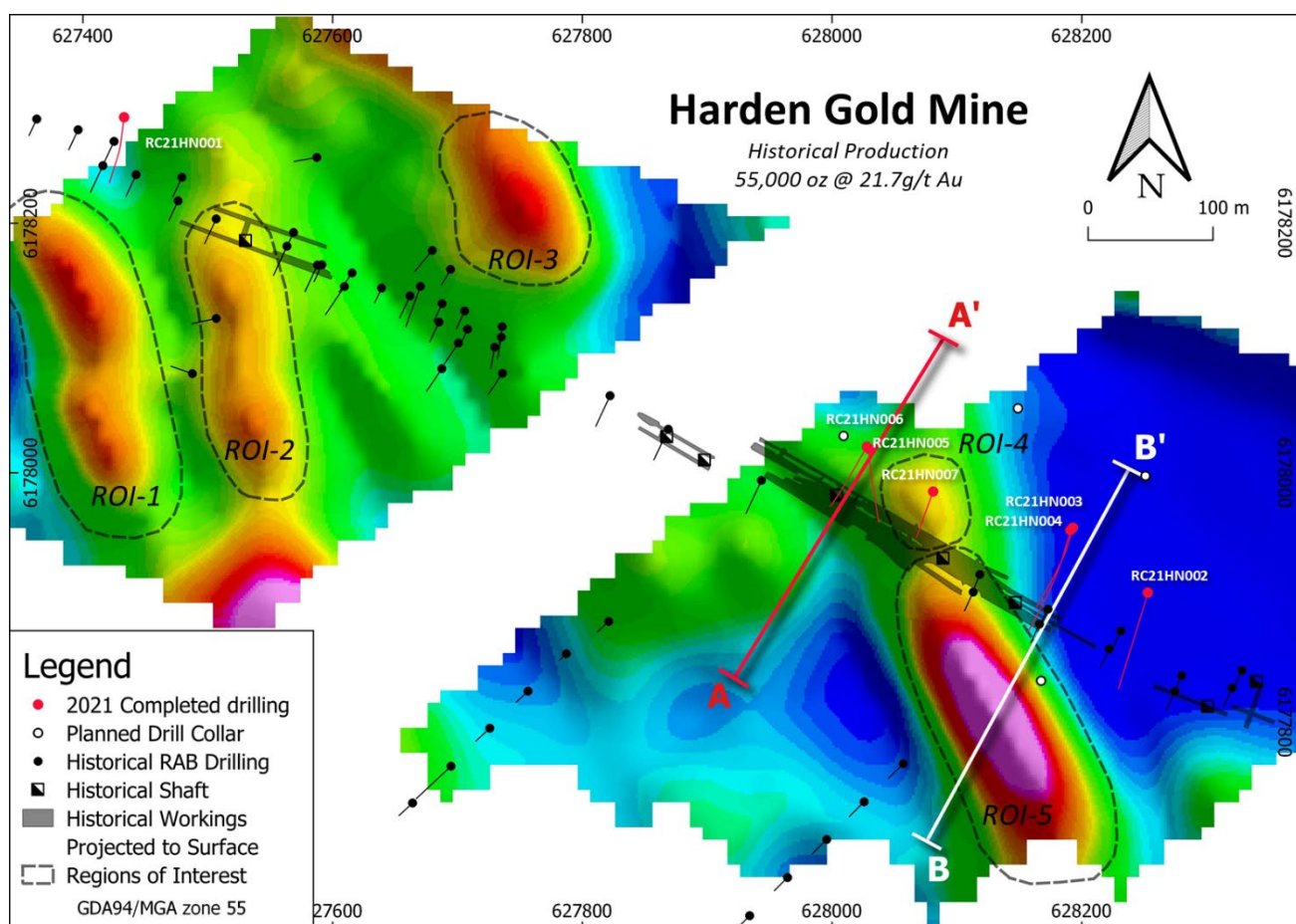


Figure 2. Harden Gold Mine prospect showing chargeable depth slice – 360mRL and the two geophysics survey areas separated by the Barwang Rd.

Management Comment

Legacy Minerals Managing Director, Christopher Byrne said:

“The Harden Gold Mine prospect was a long forgotten mine that produced significant amounts of gold at very high grades over 100 years ago. The initial round of assay results has confirmed the Harden Gold Mine continues to host significant high-grade gold mineralisation. The Company is excited by the intersection of a new, mineralised parallel quartz vein structure in the footwall of the historical high-grade Harden Gold Mine.

The Company will continue to build on these results with highly anticipated assays pending and with drilling to commence on the recently defined Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation survey targets. The drilling approvals are in place and drill rig onsite to test the highest priority anomalies imminently.”



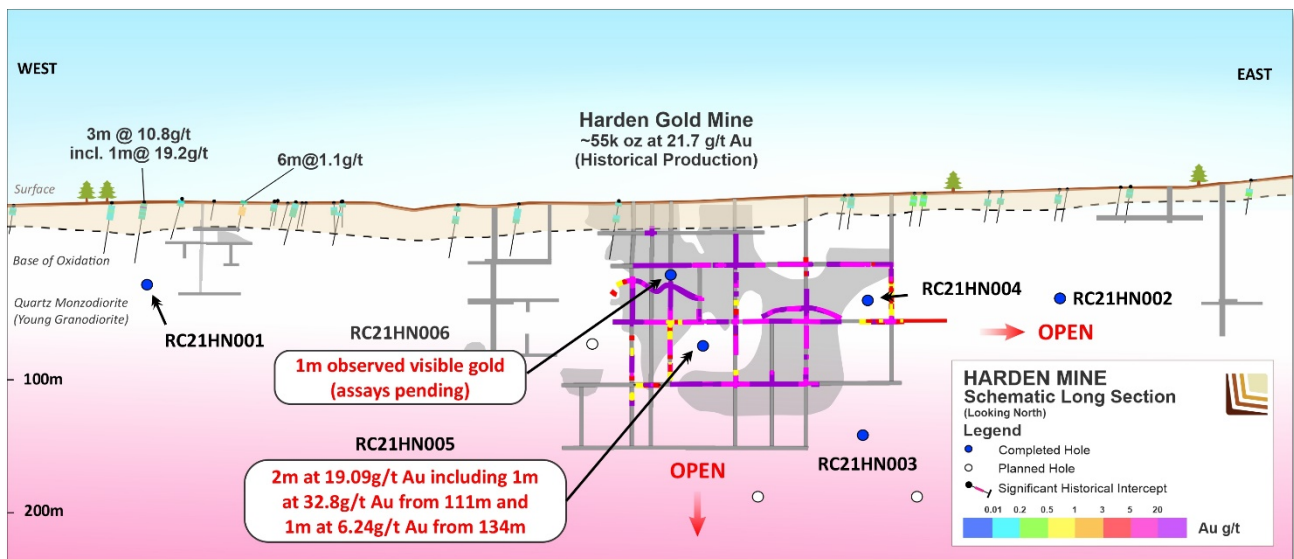


Figure 3: Long Section of Harden Gold Mine corridor showing completed holes and planned holes

Planned Drill Testing of IP Targets

The Company has drilling approvals in place to test the high priority IP chargeability anomalies during the current drill campaign. The major IP anomalies within the project have never been drilled. The chargeable target, south of the Harden Gold Mine will be prioritised due to the:

- Prospective geology proximal to the Harden Mine
- Strong IP chargeability anomaly (>25 mV/V)

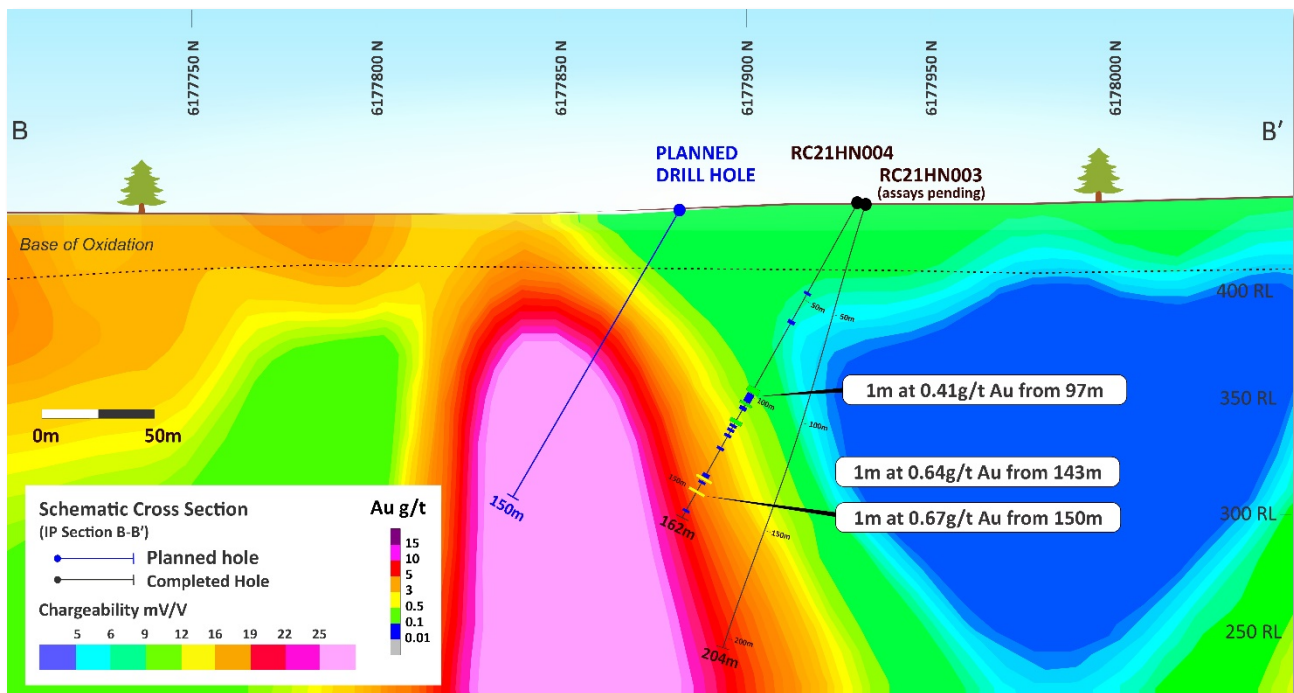


Figure 4. Cross section of high priority IP chargeability anomaly showing completed holes and drill hole assays (0.2g/t Au cut-off)

RC Drill Hole Assay Results

Significant intervals (above 0.2g/t Au cut-off) reported from RC drill holes RC21HN004 and RC21HN005 are listed as follows:

- 5m at 7.81g/t Au from 110m (RC21HN005) *including:*
 - **2m at 19.09g/t Au** from 111m (1g/t Au cut-off) *including:*
 - **1m at 32.80g/t Au** from 111m
- 5m at 1.47g/t Au from 133m (RC21HN005) *including:*
 - **1m at 6.24g/t Au** from 134m (1g/t Au cut-off)
- 2m at 0.25g/t Au from 136m (RC21HN005)
- 1m at 0.41g/t Au from 97m (RC21HN004)
- 1m at 0.64g/t Au from 143m (RC21HN004)
- 1m at 0.67g/t Au from 150m (RC21HN004)

The high-grade interval in RC21HN005 of **2m at 19.09g/t Au** from 111m is associated with quartz veining, within a zone of strong sericite-pyrite alteration and shearing. The interval correlates well with the modelled unstopped ground of the historical Harden Gold Mine.

RC21HN004 intersected two separate low-grade zones again confirming the potential for the Harden Gold Mine prospect to host parallel mineralised veins. A mineralised zone was intercepted at 97m returning a maximum result of 0.41g/t Au within a broader anomalous zone of 9m at 0.12g/t Au from 95m (no cut-off). Mineralisation was associated with weak sericite-pyrite alteration.

At the targeted main mineralised trend position (1m at 0.64g/t Au from 143m and 1m at 0.67g/t Au from 150m) mineralisation was associated with weak-moderate sericite-pyrite alteration.



About the Harden Project

The Harden Project encompasses several historical high-grade gold mines in a mineral district that produced >460,000 oz of gold from alluvial and hard rock mining. The historical mines within Legacy Minerals' Harden tenement are the largest hard rock mines in the district producing a combined total of ~75,000 oz Au at an average grade of 28.6g/t – all before 1919. There are two main strikes of mine in the tenement area – the historical Harden Gold Mine corridor and McMaho's Reef Gold mine corridor.

The Project presents an advanced-stage brownfields exploration opportunity. Historical high-grade drill intersects at the Harden Gold mine area returned a best intercept of **3m @ 10.5g/t Au** from 20m and at the southern McMaho's Reef Gold Mine **3.6m @ 21.7g/t Au** from 115m.

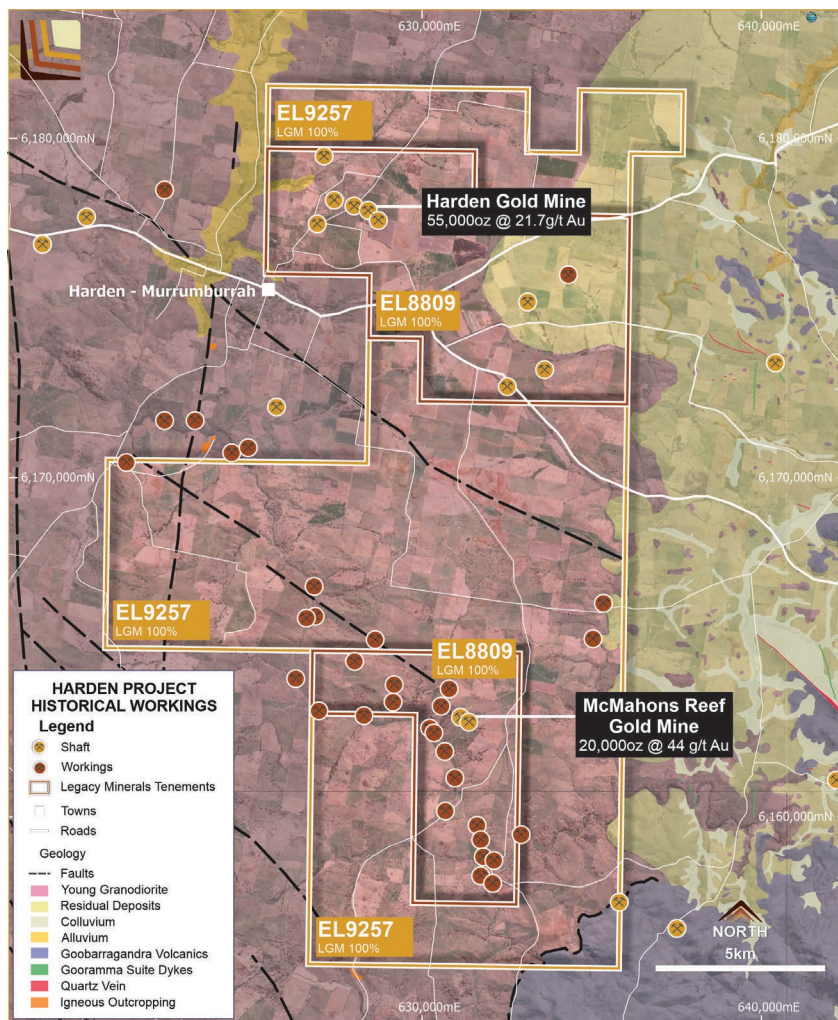


Figure 5: Overview showing the Harden Exploration Licences

Approved by the board of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited.

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About Legacy Minerals

Since 2017, Legacy Minerals has been involved in the acquisition and exploration of gold, copper, and base-metal projects in the prospective Lachlan Fold Belt in New South Wales. The Company has five tenements – the Cobar Project (EL8709 and EL9256), Harden Project (EL8809 and EL9257), Bauloora Project (EL8994), Fontenoy Project (EL8995) and Rockley Project (EL8296). All of Legacy Minerals' projects are 100% owned and present significant discovery opportunities for gold, copper and base-metal mineralisation.

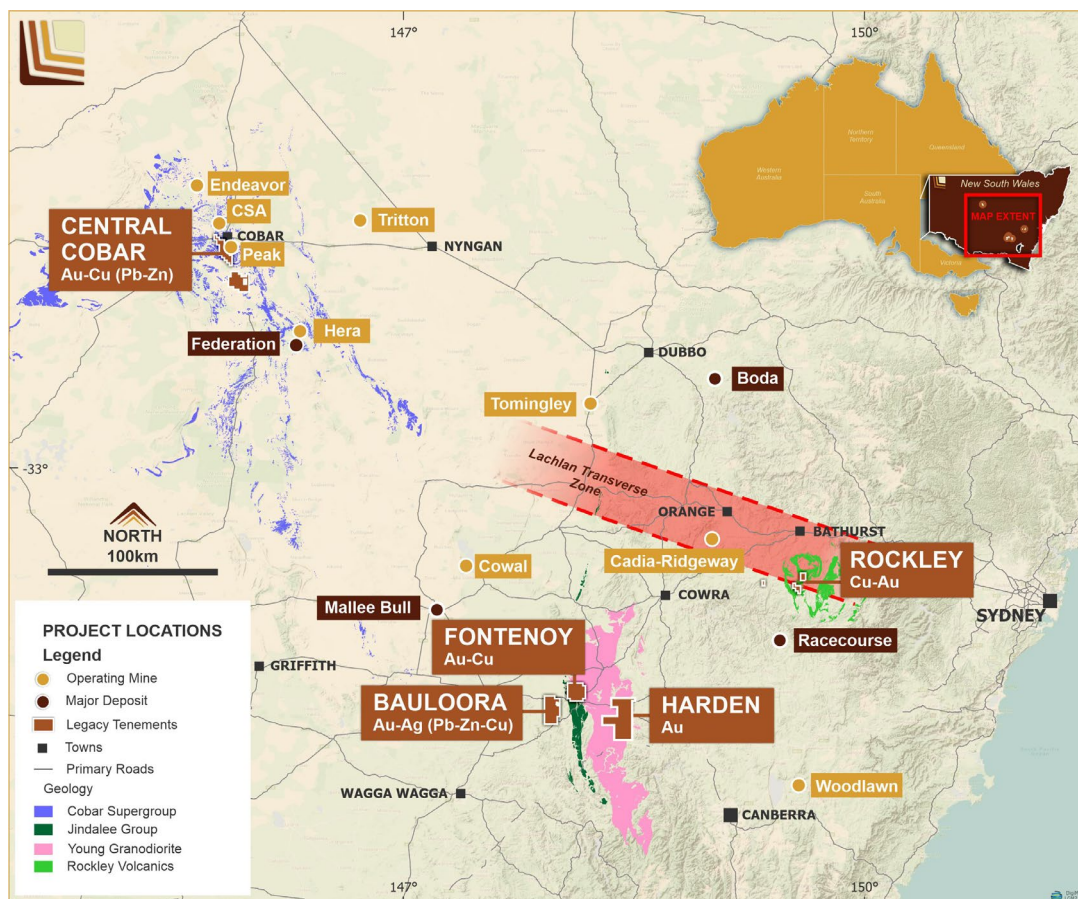


Figure 6: Legacy Minerals' Tenements, Lachlan Fold Belt NSW

Information in this announcement is extracted from the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021 lodged as a market announcement on 9 September 2021. 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 PERSONS 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 is a full-time employee of Legacy Minerals Limited and a shareholder, who 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 in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1. Harden Project, Harden Gold Mine Prospect drill hole assay results

Significant intervals defined using $\geq 0.2\text{g/t Au}$, $\geq 1\text{m}$ downhole width, $\leq 1\text{m}$ internal waste and $\geq 1\text{g/t Au}$, $\geq 1\text{m}$ downhole width, $\leq 1\text{m}$ internal waste. All intercepts are down hole widths. Collar location and orientation information coordinates are MGA Zone 55, AHD RL. See Appendix 1 for additional details.

Above 0.2g/t Au cut-off.

Hole ID	Interval				Drill hole Collar Information					
	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
RC21HN004	97	98	1	0.41	628188.1	6177958	433.65	166	50	193
and	143	144	1	0.64						
and	150	151	1	0.67						
RC21HN005	110	115	5	7.81	628031.3	61778020	429	144	65	180
incl.	111	113	2	19.09						
Incl.	111	112	1	32.80						
and	133	138	5	1.47						
incl.	134	135	1	6.24						

Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2021 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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>	<p>RC Sampling: All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples for laboratory assay. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Magnetic susceptibility was recorded from the green bulk bag for each meter by a KT-10 mag sus meter.</p> <p>RC drilling was undertaken by Durock Drilling Pty Ltd</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>RC Sampling: Samples are taken on a one metre basis and collected using uniquely numbered calico bags. The remaining material for that metre is collected and stored in a green plastic bag marked with that specific metre interval. The cyclone is cleaned with compressed air after each plastic and calico sample bag is removed. If wet sample or clays are encountered then the cyclone is opened and cleaned manually and with the aid of a compressed air gun. A blank sample is inserted at the beginning of each hole, and a duplicate sample is taken every 50th sample. A certified sample standard is also added according to geology, but at no more than 1:50 samples. The RC samples are then assayed at a certified assay laboratory, ALS Laboratories.</p> <p>Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth are conducted using a single shot camera every 30m, and using a downhole Gyro when required, to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. The drill-hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held GPS, which has an accuracy of $\pm 5\text{m}$. All drill-hole collars may be surveyed to a greater degree of accuracy using a certified surveyor at a later date.</p> <p>An Olympus Vanta pXRF is used to systematically analyse the RC sample onsite. One reading is taken per metre with field calibration of the pXRF instrument using standards periodically performed (usually daily).</p> <p>The handheld pXRF results are only used for preliminary assessment of element compositions, prior to the receipt of assay results from the certified laboratory.</p>

Sampling Techniques	<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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	<p>The holes were geologically logged and the magnetic susceptibility was recorded from the calico bag for each meter by a KT-10 mag sus meter.</p> <p>RC Drilling – the total sample (~20-30kg) is delivered via cyclone into a large plastic bag which is retained for future use if required.</p> <p>The RC samples were transported to ALS Laboratory in Orange for assaying. Pulverize up to 3kg of raw sample. QC specification of 85% <75µm. Samples greater than 3kg are split prior to pulverizing and the remainder retained. Gold was determined by fire assay fusion of a 30g charge with an AAS analytical finish. The lower detection limit for gold is 0.01 ppm, which is believed to be an appropriate detection level.</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	<i>RC Sampling:</i> The RC drilling uses a 144 mm diameter face hammer tool. High-capacity air compressors on the drill rig are used to ensure a continuously sealed and high-pressure system during drilling to maximise the recovery of the drill cuttings, and to ensure chips remain dry to the maximum extent possible.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<i>RC Sampling:</i> RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Geological logging is completed at site with representative RC chips stored in chip trays. Sample weights were recorded on site using digital scales for each calico sample.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<i>RC Sampling:</i> Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Sample sizes were monitored and the splitter was regularly agitated to reduce the potential for sample contamination
	<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>	<p>To date, no sample recovery issues have yet been identified that would impact on potential sample bias in the competent fresh rocks that host the mineralised sulphide intervals</p> <p>There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade</p>
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 holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative innature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of RC samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures, weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Chip trays were photographed in wet form.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drill holes are geologically logged in full and lithogeochemical information is collected by the field XRF unit. The data relating to the elements analysed is used to determine further information regarding the rock composition.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	NA
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC samples are collected using a cone or riffle splitter when available. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<i>RC Sampling:</i> Sample preparation for RC chips follows a standard protocol. If a sample is wet or damp it is recorded. Most samples were dry.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<p>Samples were delivered by Legacy Minerals Holdings personnel to ALS Minerals Laboratory, Orange NSW. Sample preparation will comprise of an industry standard of drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to -75 microns (85% passing) (ALS code PUL-23). Pulverisers are washed with QAQC tests undertaken (PUL-QC). Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis.</p> <p>Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards) and duplicates with each sample</p>

		<p>batch. QAQC results are routinely reviewed to identify and resolve any issues.</p> <p><i>RC Sampling:</i> Field QC procedures maximise representivity of RC samples and involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and barren washes.</p>
	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.	Duplicate RC samples are captured using two separate sampling apertures on the splitter approximately every 50m.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent gold mineralisation and associated geology based on: the style of mineralisation (quartz with minor sulphides), the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
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.	All samples were analysed by ALS Minerals
	For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	<p>Gold is determined using a 30g charge. The resultant prill is dissolved in aqua regia with gold determined by flame AAS.</p> <p>An Olympus Vanta pXRF is used to systematically analyse the RC sample onsite. One reading is taken per metre. Field calibration of the XRF instrument using standards is periodically performed (usually daily).</p> <p>The handheld pXRF results are only used for preliminary assessment of element compositions, prior to the receipt of assay results from the certified laboratory.</p>
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	<p>Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material (CRMs), blanks and pulp duplicates as part of in-house procedures. The Company also submits a suite of CRMs, blanks where appropriate and selects appropriate samples for duplicates.</p> <p>Sample preparation checks for fineness are performed by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm is being attained.</p>
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 have been planned for the current drill programme.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	<p>Primary data is captured onto a laptop through excel and using Datashed software and includes geological logging, sample data and QA/QC information. This data, together with the assay data, is stored both locally and entered into the LGM central online database which is managed by external consultants.</p> <p>All primary assay data is received from the laboratory as electronic data files which are imported into sampling database with verification procedures in place. QAQC analysis is undertaken for each laboratory report</p>
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data collected for the purpose of reporting assay grades and mineralised intervals. For the geological analysis, standards and recognised factors may be used to calculate the oxide form assayed elements, or to calculate volatile free mineral levels in rocks.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	<i>RC Drilling</i> - A handheld Garmin GPSmap 65 was used to pick up collars with an averaged way point accuracy of 1m. Downhole surveys are conducted using a single shot camera approximately every 30m or downhole Gyro during drilling to record and monitor deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 55.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Using government data topography and 2017 DTM data. A topographic surface has been created using this elevation data
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The results are at an early stage, reconnaissance drilling. The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at this exploration stage rather than definition drilling.

	<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 completed drilling at the Project is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
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 drilled to intersect the modelled mineralised zones at as near perpendicular orientation possible (unless otherwise stated). Drilling suggests a broadly sub vertical geometry, however the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	Estimated true width intervals at this early stage of drilling are possibly ~70% of downhole lengths
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	All samples are bagged into tied calico bags, before being grouped into polyweave bags and transported to ALS Minerals Laboratory in Orange by Legacy Minerals personnel. All sample submissions are documented via ALS tracking system with results reported via email Sample pulps are returned to site and stored for an appropriate length of time. The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.
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.

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>	The Harden Project is comprised of two granted Exploration Licenses: EL8809 and EL9257. Both 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 license area.
	<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 transmitter and receiver electrode positions are located to hand-held GPS accuracy, generally +/-3m (UTM projection GDA94 Zone 55).
Exploration Done by Other Parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	RC Drilling - The RC drilling was planned by Legacy Minerals Holdings exploration staff in consultation with drilling contractor Durock Drilling.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	The Harden Gold Mine prospect is hosted within the Silurian Young Granodiorite. The prospect is prospective for high-grade gold mineralisation hosted within low-sulphide quartz veining of similar style to that which has been historically mined in the area.
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Easting and northing of the drill hole collar• Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar• Dip and azimuth of the hole• Down hole length and interception depth• Hole length	See Table 2 in the body of the article
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not</i>	N/A

	<i>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>	
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>	Exploration results reported for uncut gold grades, grades calculated by length weighted average
	<i>Where aggregated intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	Reported intercepts (>0.2g/t Au) are calculated using a broad lower cut of 0.2g/t Au although grades lower than this may be present internally (internal dilution). No top cut has been used.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents reported
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>	The mineralisation is structurally complex. Assay intersections are reported as down hole lengths. Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible to intersect the geological targets. At this early stage of drilling and geological knowledge of the project true widths are estimated to be approximately 70% of down hole intervals.
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>	A prospect location map, cross section and long section are shown in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021 and within the body of this report.
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>	Comprehensive reporting has been undertaken with all RC holes listed in the included table. See body of report and previous Legacy Minerals Holdings announcements. Historical exploration can be found in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.
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.
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 will be planned based on ongoing drill results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.