

Visible Gold Intercepted at Harden & Re-assays Significantly Upgrade Gold Results

Re-assays upgrade previously reported results including 19.35 g/t Au (previously 1.38 g/t Au)

Significant Re-assay Results from RC drill Campaign

Assay results received from the re-assay of higher-grade intercepts delivered from phase one reverse circulation (RC) holes at the Harden Gold Mine Prospect with significant results including:

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Original Fire Assay (g/t Au)	Re-split Fire Assay (g/t Au)
RC21HN011	130	131	1.38	19.35
RC21HN006	80	81	2.26	7.07
RC21HN006	82	83	1.64	6.04
RC21HN005	111	112	32.8	22.1
RC21HN005	112	113	5.38	8.4

Diamond Drilling Progressing

- **Visible Gold** has been identified during core cutting in hole HN0013 at 194m
 - This is the first ever drilling in over 100 years to be conducted below the historical Harden Gold Mine that produced 55,000 oz Au at an average grade of 21.7g/t Au up until 1913¹
- **Wide zones up to 15m of quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration associated with shearing** have been identified at the targets similar in style to that intersected in previously drilled holes
- Approximately 700m of Phase 2 drilling has been completed to date - two of five planned holes
- Assays for the diamond drilling program are **expected to be returned by the middle of January**

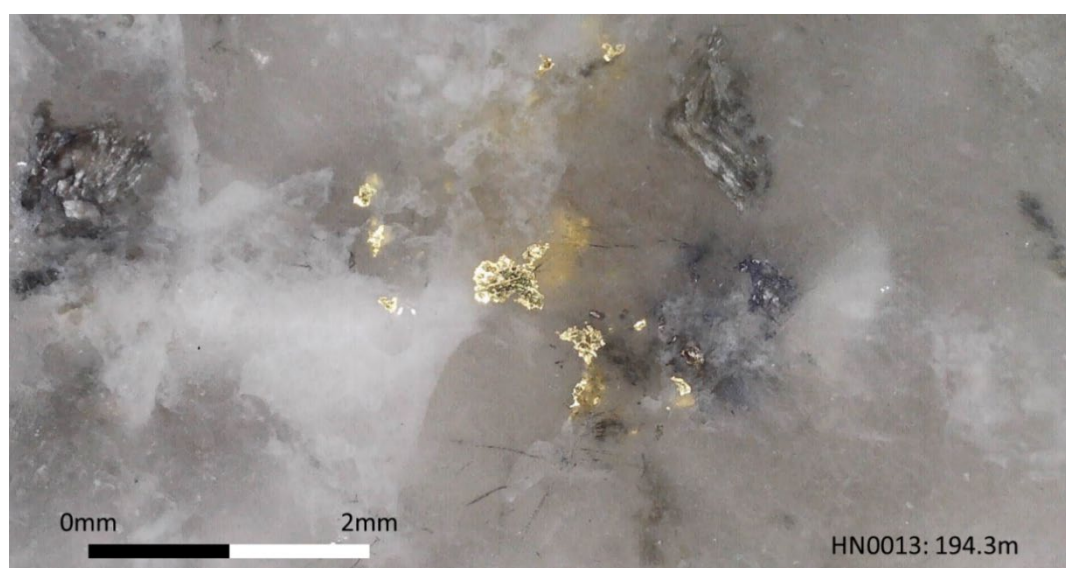


Figure 1: Visible gold identified in diamond core of HN0013 at 194-195m

Harden Gold Mine Project Cross Section

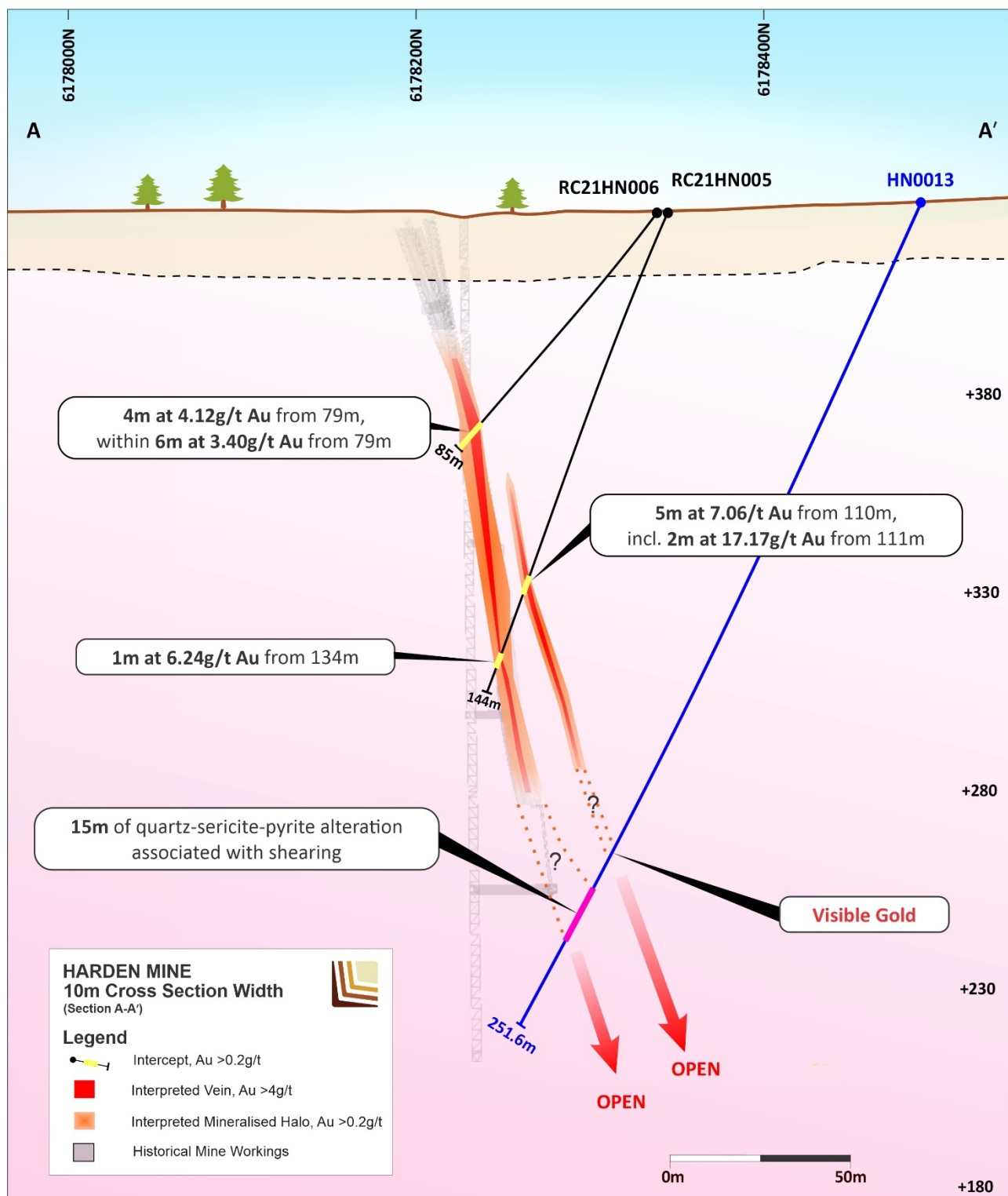


Figure 2: Cross Section showing interpreted veins and mineralisation halo (0.2g/t Au cut-off grade)

Management Comment

Legacy Minerals Managing Director, Christopher Byrne said:

"It's an exciting time to be realising the potential of this long-forgotten district and gold mine as the Company builds on the success of our first RC drill campaign at the prospect. The Harden Gold Mine was the largest producing mine in the 460,000 oz gold fields of the Young-Granodiorite and Legacy Minerals is the first Company to drill fresh rock targets at the Harden Gold Mine prospect in over 100 years.

The independent re-split and re-assaying process and screen fire analysis were important steps for the company to understand the nature of the high-grade gold mineralisation seen at Harden. This information will be used to guide sampling and analysis moving forward. It confirms our confidence in the high-grade gold results.

Visual observations of quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration and visible gold in recently completed diamond core would suggest that the gold mineralisation continues at depth below historical mining activities. The diamond drilling is providing valuable structural information to our geological team which is key in understanding the geometry and controls on mineralisation that will guide future drill targeting.

We keenly await assays and look forward to the completion of the remaining high priority diamond holes testing this growing mineralisation boundary.



Figure 3. Plan of Harden Gold Mine Prospect drill collars and hole traces

Assays and Sampling

The Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling initially recorded assay results that included 2m at 19.09g/t Au and 3m at 5.12g/t Au. Due to the very high grades, observation of visible gold in quartz, and field duplicates indicating a potential nugget effect within sampling, LGM undertook an independent re-split and re-assay of the original drilled bulk samples within the mineralised zone. The results of this sampling confirmed confidence in the sampling technique and the high-grade results as well as the variability in assay results caused by an interpreted coarse gold nugget effect even at lower grades of gold (>0.2g/t Au). Assays going forward will be presented as an average of lab duplicated samples where available.

As a further check to understand the coarse gold component of the nugget effect, LGM also completed screen fire assaying over intervals that had been observed to contain visible gold and higher gold grades. The results of the screen fire assays suggest the presence of a nuggety gold effect in the samples however for the most part, with few exceptions, field and laboratory duplicate screen fire assay of samples have shown good repeatability and again do not point to a significant sampling issue. Additionally, this indicates standard fire assay techniques are adequate for the analysis of samples going forward (see Table 1 for full listing of assays).

Note: With respect to any visible gold observed in HN0013 it must be cautioned that visual observations and estimates are uncertain in nature and should not be taken as a substitute for appropriate laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results will be reported when they are received and interpreted.

Averaged Assay Highlights for Harden RC Drill Campaign

- Hole RC21HN005: **5m at 7.06g/t Au** from 110m,
including **2m at 17.17g/t Au** from 111m
and **1m at 6.24g/t Au** from 134m
- Hole RC21HN006: **6m at 3.40g/t Au** from 79m,
including **4m at 4.12g/t Au** from 79m
- Hole RC21HN011: **6m at 3.65/t Au** from 128m,
including **3m at 6.41g/t Au** from 128m
- Hole RC21HN003: **9m at 0.59g/t Au** from 120m,
and **6m at 0.47g/t Au** from 133m
- Hole RC21HN009: **6m at 0.37g/t Au** from 118m,

Diamond Drilling Progress Update

The Company has completed two drill holes for 538.5m out of its initially planned five holes totalling 1,200m. These holes are testing along strike and down dip of the historical workings that previously produced 55,000 oz at 21.5g/t Au.



Figure 4. HN0013 drill core; part of the interval from 209m to 224m (down-hole) showing quartz veining and unhealed fault within intensely sheared quartz-sericite-pyrite altered granodiorite containing occasional coarse arsenopyrite and variably rich fine to very fine sulphides (pyrite-arsenopyrite +/- galena-sphalerite) in quartz veining.

HN0012

HN0012 was completed to a depth of 286.9m and designed to test down dip of the western end of historical workings. Mud Rotary drilling was completed to 159m before NQ3 diamond drilling to EOH. The hole intersected a 22m wide (down-hole) zone of sheared, moderate to strongly quartz-sericite-pyrite altered granodiorite. A significant fault zone resulted in 2m of core loss in the target area. Coarse arsenopyrite was sporadically distributed within the more intensely sheared zone.

HN0013

HN0013 was completed to a depth of 251.6m and designed to test the interpreted down plunge potential of the Harden Gold Mine. Mud Rotary drilling was completed to 138m before HQ3 diamond drilling to EOH. HQ3 was used to help obtain full recovery at the target zone. The hole intersected a weakly quartz-sericite altered shear zone and associated quartz veining between 194m to 197m before the main target was intersected between 212m to 229m. The main target area was characterised by a variably sheared and quartz-sericite-pyrite altered granodiorite with associated quartz veining and silicification.

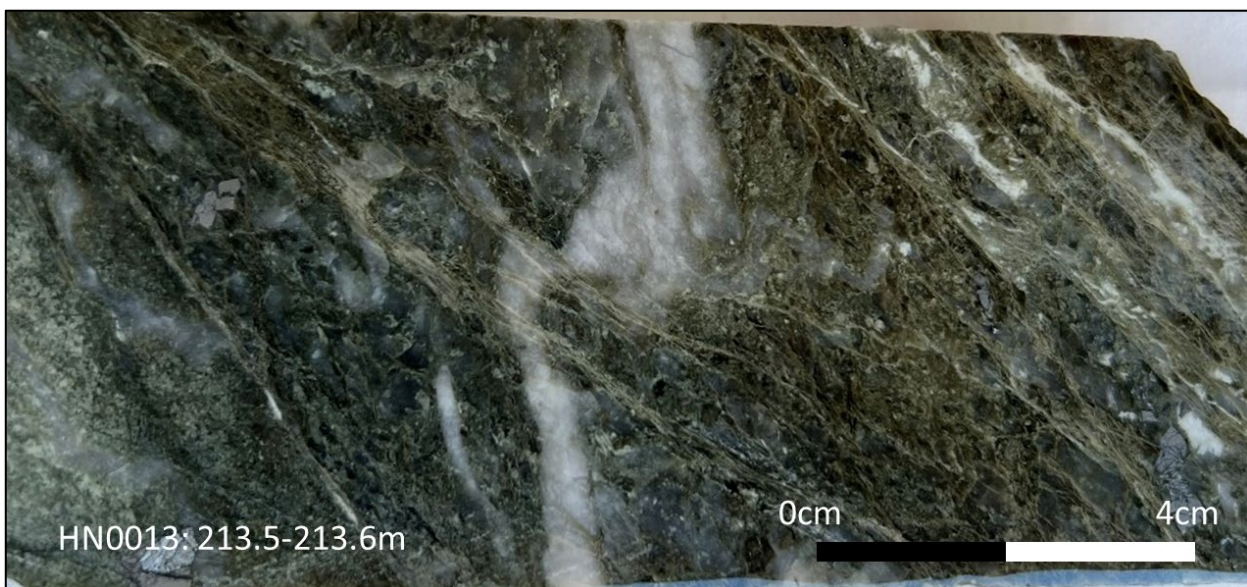
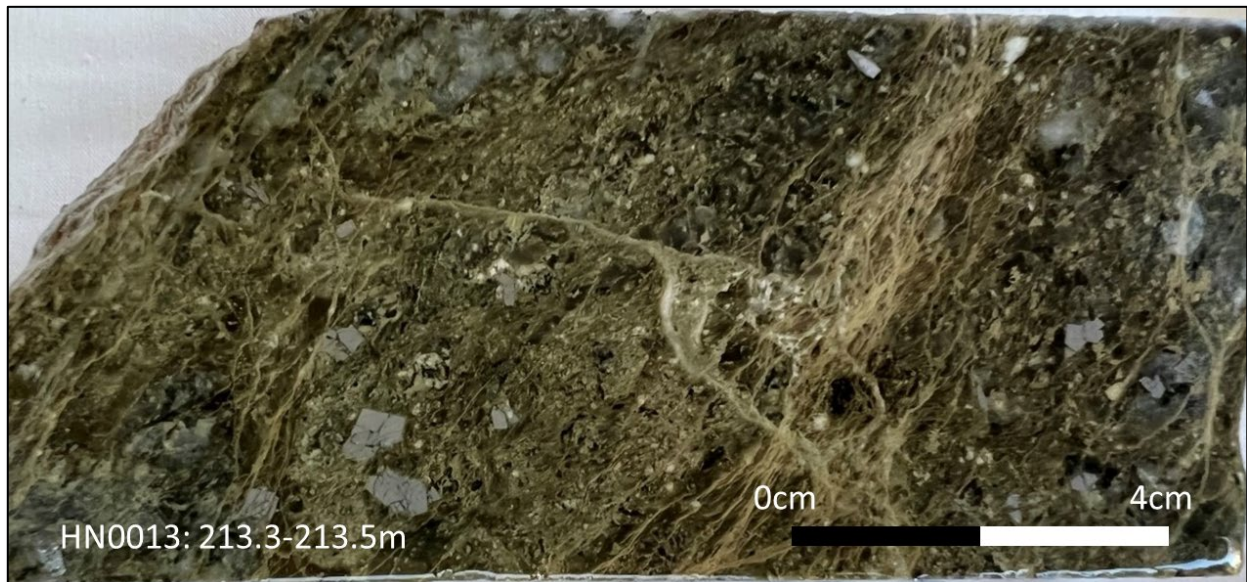


Figure 6: HN0013 interval 213.5-213.6m showing quartz and quartz-carbonate veins/stringers and disseminated/blebby arsenopyrite associated with sheared and strongly developed quartz-sericite altered granodiorite.

About the Harden Project

The Harden Project encompasses several historical high-grade gold mines in a mineral district that has produced **>460,000 oz Au** from alluvial and hard rock mining¹. The historical mines within Legacy Minerals' tenement were the largest hard rock mines in the district. They produced a combined total of ~75,000 oz Au at an average grade of 28.6g/t Au – all before 1919¹. There are two main strikes of mine in the tenement area: the historical Harden Gold Mine corridor and McMaho's Reef Gold Mine corridor.

Significant drilling across the tenement includes:

Harden Gold Mine Prospect

2.0m at 17.2g/t from 111m
 3.0m at 10.5g/t Au from 20m¹
 4.0m at 4.1/t Au from 79m
 6.0m at 3.7g/t Au from 128m

McMahons Reef Gold Mine Prospect

3.6m at 21.7g/t Au from 115m¹
 5.8m at 4.7g/t Au from 104m¹
 5.2m at 1.9g/t Au from 82m¹
 2.6m at 2.1g/t Au from 100m¹

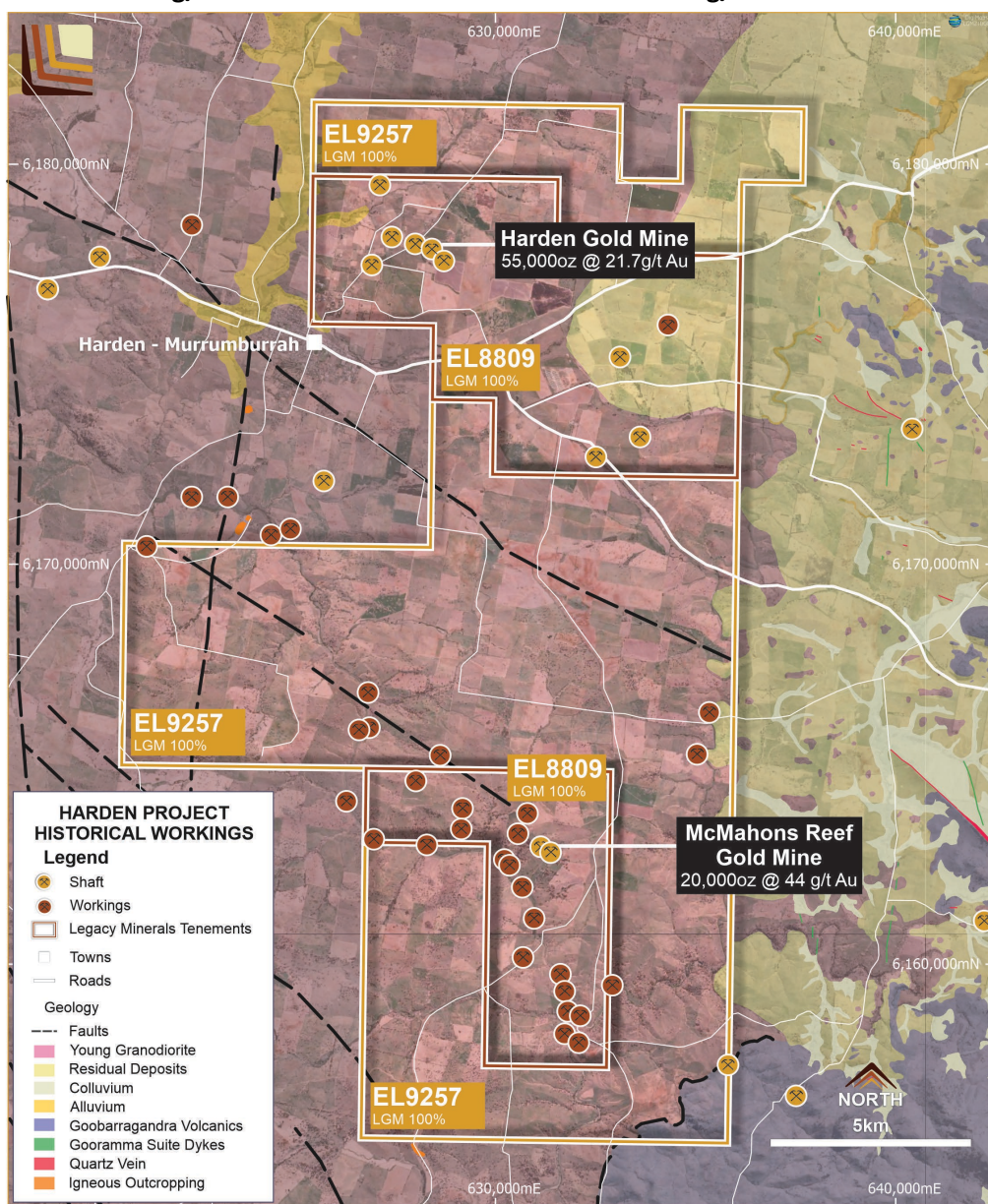


Figure 7: Overview showing the Harden Project exploration licences

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DISCLAIMER

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 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 in this announcement.

REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

1. Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021

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 five wholly owned and unencumbered tenements that present significant discovery opportunities.

Au-Cu (Pb-Zn) Cobar (EL8709, EL9256)

Undrilled targets next door to the Peak Gold Mines with several priority geophysical anomalies Late time AEM conductors, IP anomaly, and magnetic targets
Geochemically anomalous - gold in lag up to **1.55g/t Au**

Au Harden (EL8809, EL9257)

Large historical high-grade quartz-vein gold mineralisation open along strike and down plunge.
Significant drill intercepts include **3.6m at 21.7g/t Au** 116m and **2m at 19.09g/t Au** from 111m

Au-Ag Bauloora (EL8994)

One of the largest low sulphidation systems in NSW with bonanza Ag grades and high-grade Au and base metals. Face samples at the Bauloora Mine include **3701g/t Ag, 6.9g/t Au, 29% Pb, 26% Zn, and 6.4% Cu**

Au-Cu Fontenoy (EL8995)

The Project exhibits a greater than 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 the project contains historic high-grade copper mines and rock chips up to **4.26% Cu and 90g/t Ag**.

Sn-Ni-Cu Mulholland (EL9330)

Associated polymetallic mineralisation. There are several tin and nickel occurrences in the project area with trends up to 2.6km defined in drilling. Significant drill intercepts include **44m at 0.45% Ni**

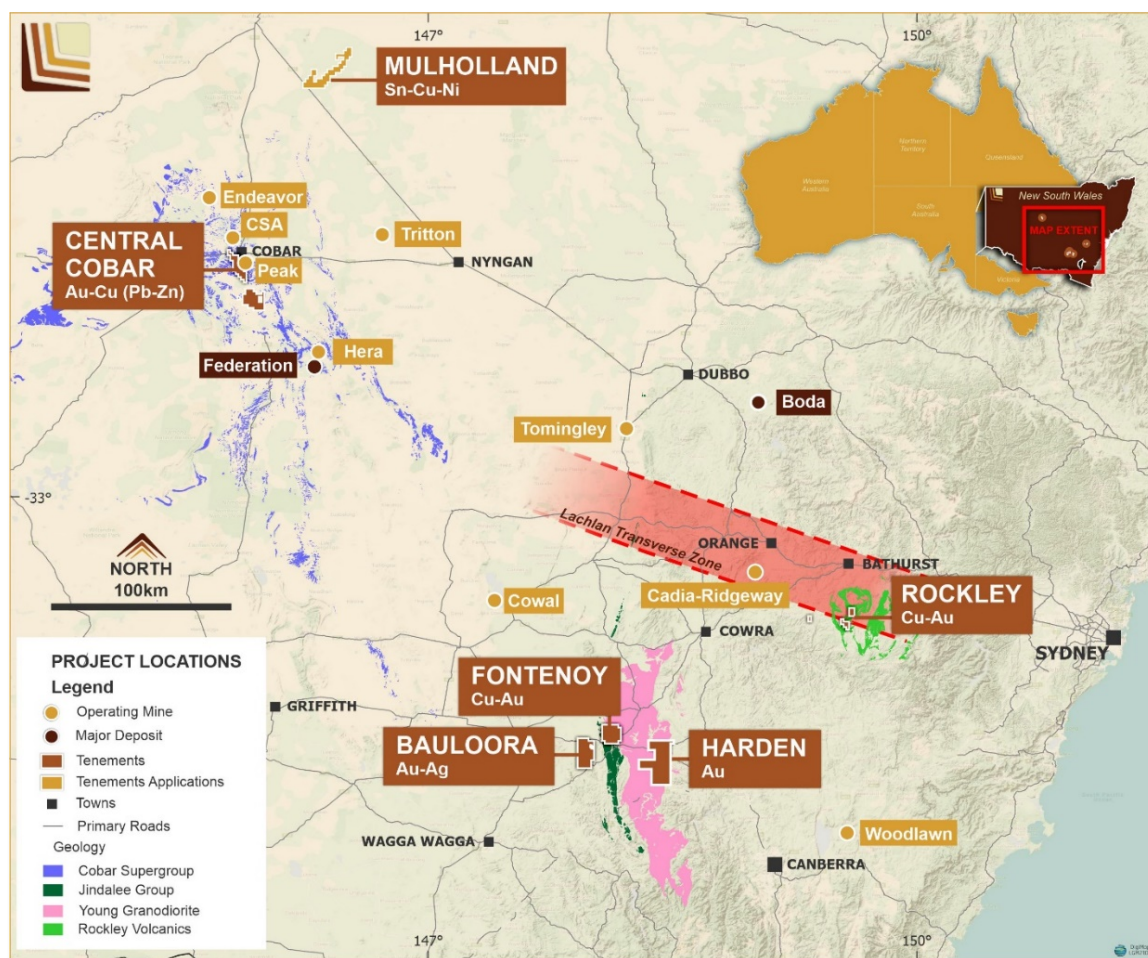


Figure 8: Legacy Minerals' Tenements, Lachlan Fold Belt NSW

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. Where a sample has been re-assayed, the average grade across the assays is reported.

Above 0.2g/t Au cut-off. NSR = No significant results

Hole ID	Interval				Drill hole Collar Information					
	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
RC21HN001				NSR	627433	6178285	419	138	-70	200
RC21HN002				NSR	628252.5	6177906	435.29	162	-65	195
RC21HN003	110	111	1	0.20	628193	6177956	433.65	204	-71	196
and	120	129	9	0.59						
and	133	139	6	0.47						
incl.	133	137	4	0.53						
and	146	148	2	0.23						
and	163	164	1	0.24						
RC21HN004	97	98	1	0.37	628188.1	6177958	433.65	166	-50	193
and	143	144	1	0.64						
and	150	151	1	0.67						
RC21HN005	110	115	5	7.06	628031.3	6178020	429	144	-65	180
incl.	111	113	2	17.17						
incl.	111	112	1	27.45						
and	133	138	5	1.47						
incl.	134	135	1	6.24						
RC21HN006	79	85	6	3.40	628028	6178021	428.72	85	-50	200
incl.	79	83	4	4.12						
RC21HN007	99	100	1	0.41	628079.7	6177983	430.42	114	-70	200
and	104	105	1	0.86						
RC21HN008	51	52	1	1.35	628327.6	6177843	437.19	96	-60	200
and	54	55	1	0.20						
RC21HN009	118	124	6	0.37	628398.9	6177870	439.49	156	-60	200
RC21HN010	113	114	1	0.37	628170.5	6177842	431.79	157	-60	245
RC21HN011	112	114	2	0.45	628009.8	6178030	428.62	140	-60	240
and	124	125	1	0.75						
and	128	134	6	3.65						
incl.	128	131	3	6.41						
HN0012	(no assays returned)				628036	6178079	429	286.9	-70	210
HN0013	(no assays returned)				628109	6178065	431	251.6	-67.5	210

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> <p><i>D Drilling: Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.</i></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 where appropriate with the aid of a compressed air gun. A duplicate sample is taken every 50th sample and a certified sample standard at 1:50 samples. Standards may also be added according to geology. 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 +/- 5m. 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> <p><i>D Drilling Sampling: Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required</i></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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	<p>RC Drilling: 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. Where appropriate, lab-duplicates were taken. This resampling was conducted by the laboratory (ALS Laboratories) using the bulk samples (~20-30kg green bags) where the sample is riffle split down to a 3kg representative sample. The lab-duplicate samples were thendried, crushed, pulverised and split to a representative 30 gram sample.</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>

		<p>T.</p> <p>The Company conducted screen fire assays on the high-grade initially returned. The screen fire assays did not result in a significant deviation from the average of fire assay results.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><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, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></p>	<p><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.</p> <p><i>D Drilling: Completed using Mud Rotary (PCD) drilling until approximately 130m, then HQ or NQ coring to EOH. Core orientation completed using a REFLEX tool</i></p>
	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p>	<p><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.</p> <p><i>D Drilling: Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.</i></p>
	<p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p>	<p><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</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><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>	<p><i>RC Drilling</i> 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> <p><i>D Drilling:</i> <i>Systematic geological and geotechnical logging was undertaken. Data collection where appropriate includes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and extent of lithologies.</i> <i>Relationship between lithologies.</i> <i>Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals.</i> <i>Location, extent and nature of structures such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc. Structural data (alpha & beta) are recorded for orientated core.</i> <i>Geotechnical data 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 are recorded.</i> <i>Bulk density by Archimedes principle at regular intervals.</i> <i>Magnetic susceptibility recorded at 1m intervals for some holes as an orientation and alteration characterisation tool.</i> </p>
Logging	<p><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></p>	<p><i>RC Drilling</i> Geological logging is carried out on all drill holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.</p> <p><i>D Drilling: Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.</i></p>
	<p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p>	<p><i>RC Drilling</i> Logging of RC samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures, weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Chip trays were photographed in wet form.</p> <p><i>D Drilling: Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.</i></p>
	<p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p><i>RC Drilling</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.</p> <p><i>D Drilling: All samples were geologically logged.</i></p>
Sub-sampling techniques and	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.</i></p>	<p><i>D Drilling: Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.</i></p>

sample preparation	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<p>RC Sampling: 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.</p> <p>D Drilling: Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.</p>
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<p>RC Sampling: Sample preparation for RC chips follows a standard protocol. If a sample is wet or damp it is recorded. Most samples were dry.</p> <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>D Drilling: Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.</p>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<p>Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards) and duplicates with each sample batch. QAQC results are routinely reviewed to identify and resolve any issues.</p> <p>RC Sampling: 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> <p>D Drilling: Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.</p>
	<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>	<p>RC Sampling: Duplicate RC samples are captured using two separate sampling apertures on the splitter approximately every 50m. Should field duplicates indicate a possible nugget effect, where appropriate the retained bulk sample material is re-split and re-assayed.</p> <p>D Drilling: Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.</p>
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<p>RC Sampling: 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.</p> <p>D Drilling: Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.</p>
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>	<p>All samples were analysed by ALS Global.</p> <p>Gold is determined using a 30g charge. The resultant prill is dissolved in aqua regia with gold determined by flame AAS.</p> <p>D Drilling: Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<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> <p>D Drilling: Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.</p>
	<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>	<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	<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>D Drilling: Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.</i>
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes have been planned for the current drill programme. <i>D Drilling: Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.</i>
	<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 Dashed 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. 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 <i>D Drilling: Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.</i>
	<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. 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. <i>D Drilling: Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.</i>
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>	<i>RC and Diamond 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.
	<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 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>D Drilling: The angled drill holes were directed as best as reasonably possible directly across the known lithological and interpreted mineralisation orientation.</i>
	<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 <i>D Drilling: Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.</i>
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

		<p>Sample pulps are returned to site and stored for an appropriate length of time.</p> <p>The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.</p> <p><i>D Drilling: Core was returned to the site shed every night and secured.</i></p>
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	<p><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></p> <p><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></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The land is primarily freehold land. There are no native title interests in the license area.</p> <p>The transmitter and receiver electrode positions are located to hand-held GPS accuracy, generally +-3m (UTM projection GDA94 Zone 55).</p>
Exploration Done by Other Parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Contemporary reassessment of the Harden goldfield commenced with Alkane Exploration NL (Alkane) during 1980-82. Subsequently, Cluff Minerals Pty Ltd (Cluff) conducted extensive surface exploration and drilling on both Properties.
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	<p><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></p> <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 1 in the body of the article
	<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>	N/A
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>	<p>Exploration results reported for uncut gold grades, grades calculated by length weighted average</p> <p><i>D Drilling: Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.</i></p>
	<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>	<p>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).</p> <p>No top cut has been used.</p> <p><i>D Drilling: Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.</i></p>

	<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>	<p>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.</p> <p><i>D Drilling: Orientated drill core used to allow determination of orientation of structures and mineralisation.</i></p>
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p>Comprehensive reporting has been undertaken with all RC holes listed in the included table. Diamond drilling not reporting on assays. Representative samples of the mineralisation style are shown in the body of the report.</p> <p>See body of report and previous Legacy Minerals Holdings announcements. Historical exploration can be found in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.</p>
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>	<p>See body of report.</p> <p>See figures in body of report.</p> <p>Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing drill results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.</p>