LEGACY MINERALS

24 FEB 2022

Maiden Drilling Intersects Semi-Massive Sulphides

Base-metal sulphide mineralisation has been logged in all three completed drill holes

Highlights

- **Vein-hosted base-metal mineralised zones up to 10m width**[1] have been intercepted in the first 3 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes at the Mt Felstead Prospect
- **Assays of these sulphide zones have the potential to return high zinc and lead values plus copper, silver, and gold**[1]
- Drilling is ongoing as parts of a 9-hole campaign totalling approximately 1,500m
- The drilling is testing down dip of known mineralisation and along a **650m strike** of historically mined mineralisation and anomalous soil geochemistry
- The Mt Felstead Prospect exhibits carbonate base metal epithermal-style gold-silver mineralisation which historically reported **bonanza** Ag and high-grade Au that included:
    - **3,701g/t Ag, 6.9g/t Au, 55% Pb+Zn, and 6.4% Cu** (20cm face grab sample)
- The Mt Felstead Prospect is the first of several high priority target to be drill tested in the Bauloora Project which covers a **27km2 area zone of hydrothermal alteration**

Figure 1: Sulphide mineralisation; sphalerite (brown-purple) and galena (silver) in RC hole BM002 at 99m

[1] In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide and oxide material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assays results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging.

Management Comment

Legacy Minerals Managing Director, Christopher Byrne said:

"We are excited to start drilling the large low-sulphidation epithermal-style gold silver mineralisation at Bauloora with the maiden campaign into the historic high-grade gold-silver Mt Felstead Mine Prospect.

The observation of base-metal sulphides intercepted in all three holes to date are very encouraging particularly with the historical association between silver -gold with sphalerite and galena mineralisation in drill and mine assay data.

An additional 5 reverse circulation percussion (RC) drill holes will be completed that could significantly extend the known mineralised along strike and down-dip. Assays are expected within 4-8 weeks of the completion of the campaign, and I look forward to keeping the investors up to date on the progress."

Figure 2: Veined-hosted sulphide mineralisation; sphalerite (brown-purple), galena (silver grey) and chalcopyrite (golden yellow) in RC hole BM001 from 111-117m

Summary of Mt Felstead Prospect

The Mt Felstead prospect, which includes historical mines such as the Bauloora Mine, is located 10km north-west of Cootamundra and was discovered in the early 1900's with intermittent mining up to the mid-1950's. The Bauloora Project (EL8994) contains several known minor workings hosted within the Silurian Frampton Volcanics and Devonian Bethungra Formation, Cowcumbala Rhyolite and Deep Gully Creek Conglomerate. The workings of the Bauloora Project sit within a large 27km^2 hydrothermal alteration and mineralisation zone identified through previous geological mapping and geochemical sampling.

Mineralisation at the Mt Felstead Prospect occurs as a steeply dipping lenticular zone developed in a fault breccia that trends 330° magnetic. This zone is over 250 m long, up to 2.5 m wide and was worked to a depth of 60 m. Further mineralisation has been noted to occur along the strike for about 250m. Historically the ore minerals have included argentiferous galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, and gold. The gangue minerals included quartz, chalcedony, calcite, chlorite, fluorite, and lesser barite.

Historical sampling shows potential for bonanza grade silver and high grade gold mineralisation at the Bauloora mine. It was reported that an un-mined production drive ~60m long, 0.7m wide averaged assays of 1,021.5g/t Ag, 7.2g/t Au, 22.2% Pb+Zn and 2.5% Cu. Epithermal gold-silver-base metal style mineralisation has been traced for approximately 400m and occurs in replacement breccia that defines a fault zone trending north south. No leaching or secondary enrichment has been identified. The drill campaign has been designed to test dip and strike extensions of bonanza silver and high-grade gold associated with base metal mineralisation historically mined at the Bauloora Mine.

Drilling Progress

The three out of a total 9 RC holes have ranged from 120 to 220 metres depth (Figure 3 and Figure 4). The interpreted position of the mineralised structure has been intercepted in all holes to date. Host rocks were variably silicified rhyodacite tuffs, with sericite alteration noted in association with shearing and chlorite-epidote alteration increasing in intensity adjacent to quartz-carbonate veins. Sulphides were observed to occur with quartz-carbonate veining (Figure 1 and Figure 2). These veins consisted primarily of fine-grained sphalerite and fine grained "sooty" galena with minor chalcopyrite and disseminated pyrite.

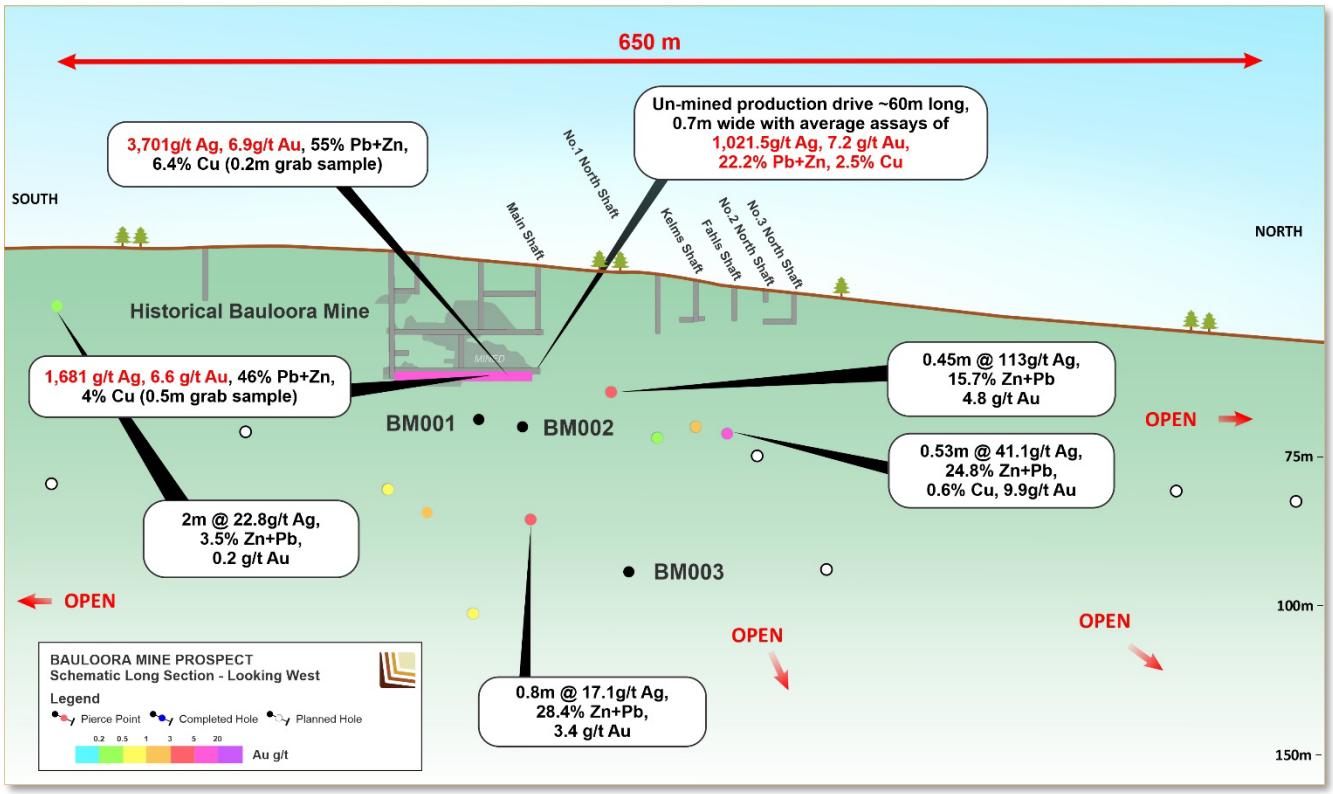

Figure 3: Mt Felstead Prospect long section showing completed and planned drill holes

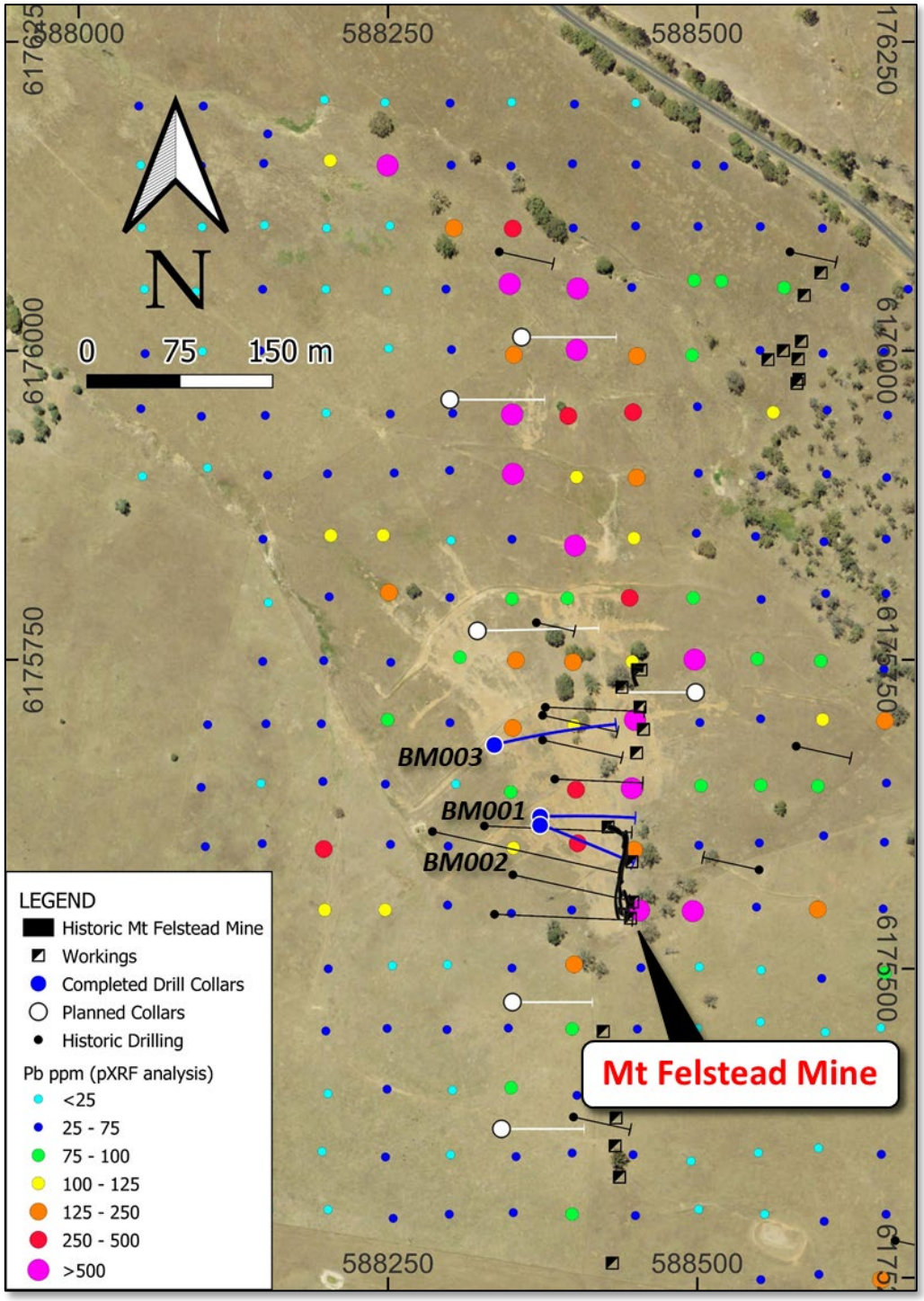

Figure 4: Plan view of Mt Felstead Prospect showing completed and planned holes

Next Steps at the Bauloora Project (EL8994)

The next steps for the Bauloora project include the completion of the remaining RC drill holes at the Bauloora Mine prospect. Legacy Minerals has also completed the planning for testing the applicability of down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying at the prospect with three holes prepared for the survey. The Company also expects the results of the 90 line-km gradient array induced polarisation (GA-IP) program within the next two weeks (Figure 4). These results are highly anticipated given the anomalous geochemistry across the larger Bauloora Project.

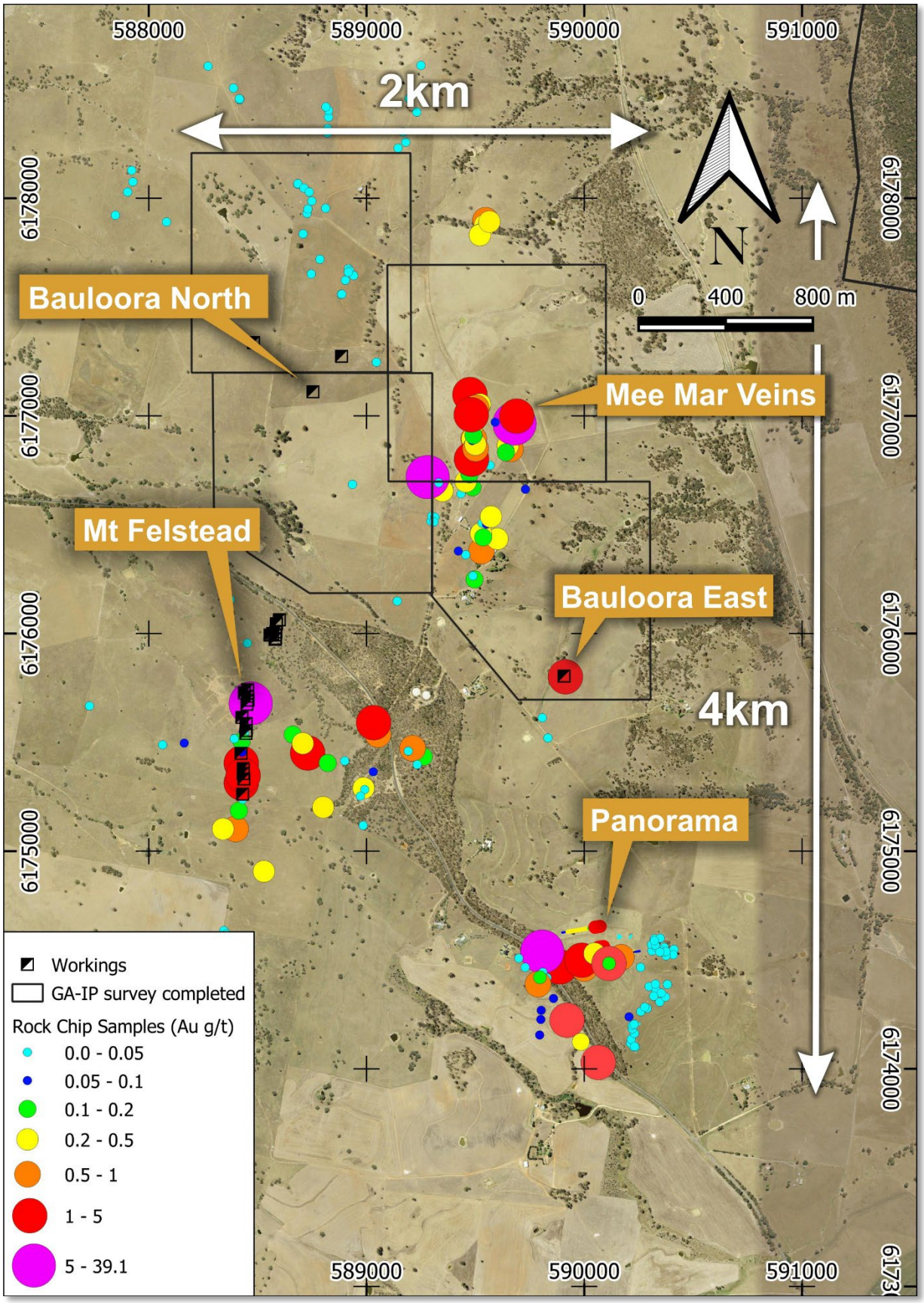

Figure 5: The Bauloora Project Area and prospects showing the anomalous gold zone and recently completed GA-IP Survey Area

Table 1. Drill hole collar details for completed RC drill holes

Drillhole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Datum	Azimuth	Dip	EOH
BM001	588373	6175623	460	GDA94 / MGA zone 55	90	55	144
BM002	588373	6175616	460	GDA94 / MGA zone 55	110	50	120
BM003	588336	6175681	453	GDA94 / MGA zone 55	90	60	220

Mt Felstead pXRF Soil Sampling

Soil sampling utilising pXRF can be a quick and effective method of sampling when completed using a systematic methodology with regular QAQC and validation, refer 2015 AIG QLD pXRF symposium in references. Soil sampling for base metals such as copper and lead and pathfinders such as arsenic can be reliably detectable using a pXRF if systematic procedures are followed. Further details of the survey methodology can be found in the JORC Table, attached.

Approved by the board of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited.

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DISCLAIMER & COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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.

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

Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021;

Australian Institute of Geoscientists; pXRF Geochemistry: use and abuse in exploration and mining – Friday Seminar Series 13th November 2015 https://www.aig.org.au/librar/seminar-presentations/qld-branch-presentations-events/aig-qldpresentations-pxrf-geochemistry/

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)

A 27km^2 hydrothermal alteration area large containing low-sulphidation epithermal-style gold silver targets. Historical bonanza grades at the Mt Felstead Prospect included **3,701g/t Ag, 6.9g/t Au, 29% Pb, 26% Zn,** and **6.4% Cu (**20cm grap sample)

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**

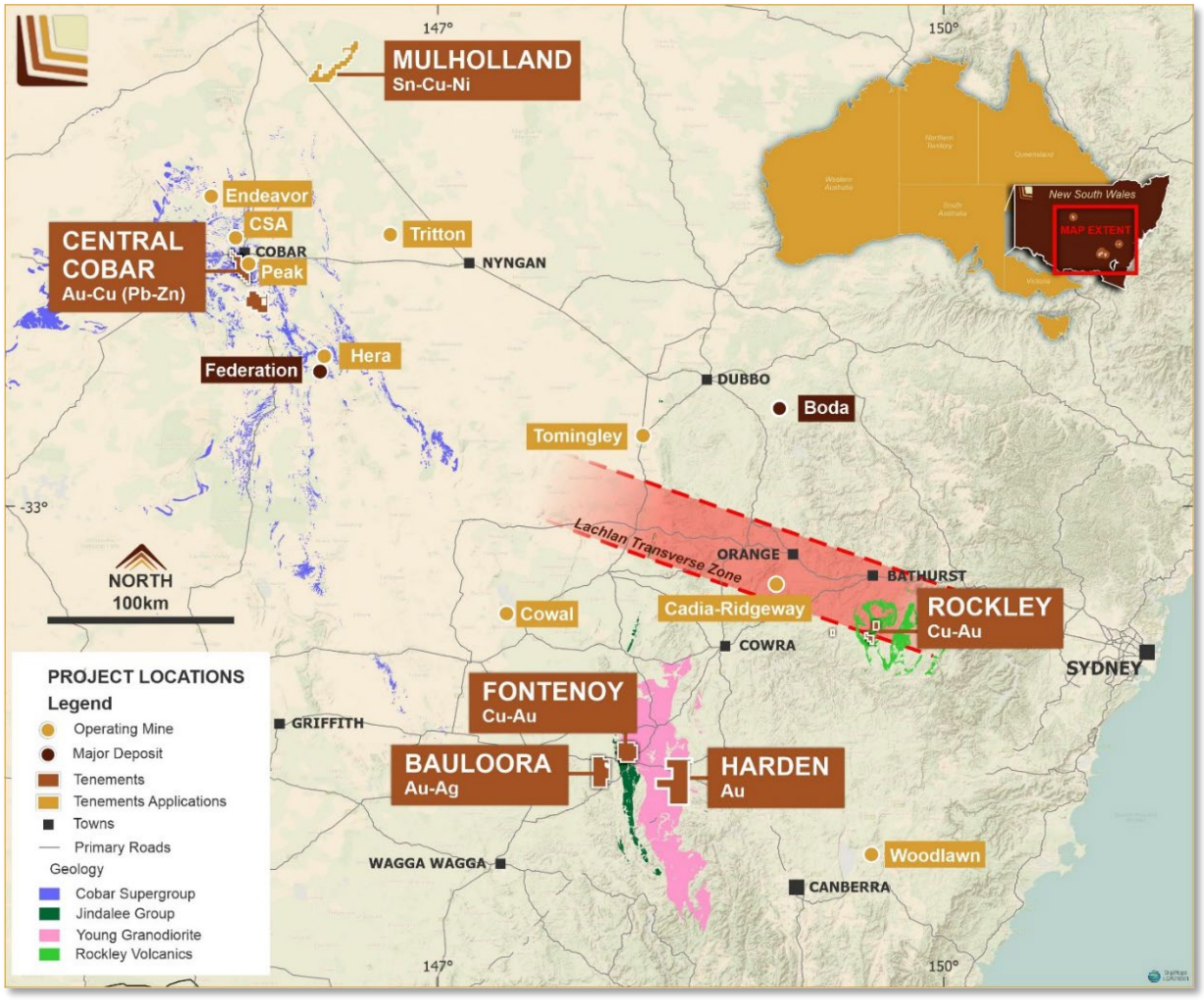

Figure 6: Legacy Minerals' Tenements, Lachlan Fold Belt NSW

Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2021 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	*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. *Soil Sampling:* A handheld XRF analyser was used to obtain soil analyses. The unit is a 2019 Olympus Vanta pXRF. A total of 420 samples were analysed on a systematic grid, 50m apart on 50m line spacing. Sample sites were prepared by digging/scuffing to 5-20cm depth to remove the vegetation and topsoil. An un-sieved soil sample was collected 0.3-0.5kg in weight. At the field office the instrument was then used to analyse the soil sample directly. A very thin sandwich bag was placed over the front of the analyser to protect it from dust and contamination.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	*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. 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. 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). The handheld pXRF results are only used for preliminary assessment of element compositions, prior to the receipt of assay results from the certified laboratory. *Soil Sampling:* Written procedures for pXRF sampling and QAQC were developed and caried out by LGM staff using up to date techniques. The pXRF is calibrated and blanks analysed at the start and end of each day. Sampling technique is considered appropriate for the geology and style of mineralisation. See references. A previous explorers ICPMS & ICPOE analysed soil samples over the area were repeated using a pXRF during this survey to ensure repeatability. These two datasets have been compared and anomalies are considered comparable hence the Company is confident in the pXRF soil method used for the elements reported.

		The soil was analysed only if relatively dry. Wet soil was not analysed. Battery is changed when at 25%. The pXRF machine is calibrated by Olympus annually. The Vanta is a three beam analyser, each beam time was set to 20 seconds, giving total read time as 60 seconds. Location by hand held GPS device to 3m accuracy, GDA94 zone 55
	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.*	Mineralisation was not yet determined. 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. Samples have been sent to a laboratory and will be reported upon once results are received.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diametre, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	RC Sampling: The RC drilling uses a 140 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.
	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	*RC Sampling:* 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.
Drill sample recovery	*Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	*RC Sampling:* 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
	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.	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.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Geological logging is carried out on all drill holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC samples records lithology,mineralogy, mineralisation, structures, weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Chip trays were photographed in wet form.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	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	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	NA
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples are collected using acone or riffle splitter when available. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	*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. Sample preparation will comprise of an industry standard

		of drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to -75 microns (85% passing). Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. *Soil Sampling:* Samples were collected in mostly dry conditions and placed in numbered paper soil sampling bags and grouped in polyweave bags for later dispatch to the laboratory. Sample size was generally 0.3-0.5kg. Samples are taken directly to the Legacy Minerals field offices in Murrumburrah or Bathurst, NSW after completion of the program. Samples subjected to pXRF analysis did not undergo any sample preparation procedures. The sample methods are considered appropriate for the fine grain nature of the soils being analysed
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	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. *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. *Soil Sampling:* Any reconciliation (extra samples, insufficient sample, missing samples) is noted upon delivery to the Field office or during standard QA/QC audit procedures.
	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.	*RC 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, 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.*	Not applicable: Lab data not being reported
	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.	An Olympus Vanta pXRF, three beam analyser, with beam times set to 20, 10 and 10 seconds, giving total read time as 40 seconds is used to systematically analyse the sample onsite. One reading is taken per metre. Field calibration of the XRF instrument using standards is periodically performed (usually daily). The handheld pXRF results are only used for preliminary assessment of element compositions, prior to the receipt of assay results from the certified laboratory. *Soil Sampling:* An Olympus Vanta pXRF, three beam analyser, with beam times set to 20, 20 and 20 seconds, giving total read time as 60 seconds is used to systematically analyse the samples. No calibration factors applied.
	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.	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.

		Sample preparation checks for fineness are performed by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm is being attained.
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. *Soil Sampling:* Discussed above under 'sampling techniques'
	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.	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.
	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.*	A handheld Garmin GPSmap 65 was used to pick up collars with an averaged 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. *Soil Sampling:* A handheld Garmin GPSmap 65 was used to pick up sample sites with an accuracy of 3m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is WGS84 and may be transformed into 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 spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling. *Soil sampling:* Samples were analysed on a systematic grid, 50m apart on 50m spaced lines (50m x 50m grid)
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The completed drilling at the Project 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.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The drill holes are drilled to intersect the modelled mineralised zones at as near perpendicular orientation possible (unless otherwise stated). However, the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of Custody is managed by the Company until samples pass to a certified assay laboratory for subsampling and assaying. The RC sample bags are stored on secure sites and delivered to the assay laboratory by the Company or a competent agent. When in transit, they are kept in locked premises. Transport logs have been set up to track the progress of samples.

Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	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	*Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Bauloora Project is comprised of EL8994. The license is owned 100% by Legacy Minerals Pty Ltd (a fully owned subsidiary of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited). There are no royalties or encumbrances over the tenement areas. The land is primarily freehold land. There are no native title interests in the license area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The RC drilling was planned by Legacy Minerals Holdings exploration staff in consultation with drilling contractor Durock Drilling.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	Known mineralisation at the Bauloora project sits within the Silurian Frampton Volcanics and Devonian Bethungra Formation, Cowcumbala Rhyolite and Deep Gully Creek Conglomerate. The project is considered prospective for low-sulphidation epithermal style gold-silver and base-metal mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *• Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *•Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *• Dip and azimuth of the hole* *• Down hole length and interception depth* *• Hole length*	See table 1 in the body of the article
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not applicable.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Not applicable due to no laboratory assays announced.
	Where aggregated intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Not applicable, no laboratory assays announced
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable, no laboratory assays announced
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.*	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	*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*	A prospect location map and long section are shown in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021 and within the body of this report.

	view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Not applicable, no laboratory assays announced. Reports on historical exploration can be found in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All material or meaningful data collected has been reported.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling).Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	See body of report. See figures in body of report. Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing drill results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.