



## Diamond Drilling Assays and Reverse Circulation Re-Assays Returned for the Harden Gold Mine Prospect

### Drilling Results

- New reverse circulation percussion (RC) re-assays returned results including:
  - **1m at 22.7g/t Au from 134m** – original assay 6.24g/t Au (RCHN005)<sup>2</sup>
  - Assay turnaround times were prolonged due to the ‘nuggety’ gold effect observed and additional work in conducting duplicate assays and screen fire assays.
- Six diamond drill holes were completed with the best diamond drilling assays including:
  - **18m at 0.27g/t Au** from 220m (HN0013)
  - **1m at 1.36g/t Au** from 134m (HN0017)
- Two of the six diamond cored drill holes intercepted un-documented stoped ground including the deepest hole under old workings.
  - Due to the stoped ground being intersected, the depth extension of the Harden Gold Mine is yet to be fully tested.
- This is the first diamond drilling into the Harden Gold Mine Prospect and confirms a wide mineralised corridor.
- This mineralisation is hosted within a 1.2km long shear zone, with down-hole widths up to 55m.

### Untested Strike Length at Harden

- The drilling has only tested 300m of the known mineralised strike.
- Legacy Minerals has identified significant opportunities targeting additional high-grade zones along strike and at depth.

### Future Work Planned

- In addition to the future work at the Harden Gold Mine Prospect, the Company will aim to test the depth and strike potential of the McMahons Reef Gold Mine Prospect.
  - The McMahons Reef Gold Mine Prospect previously returned high-grade gold intersections including **3.6m at 21.7g/t Au** from 115m, and is located 8km to the south of the Harden Gold Mine Prospect.
- In the immediate future, the Company is focusing on its work at Bauloora, Cobar, and Rockley projects.

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (ASX: LGM, “LGM”, “the Company” or “Legacy Minerals”) is pleased to provide an update on the exploration program at the Harden Gold Mine Prospect, Harden Project, New South Wales.

### Management Comment

**Legacy Minerals’ Managing Director, Christopher Byrne said:**

*“While not replicating the success of the initial reverse circulation drilling, the diamond drill program has confirmed a significant mineralised system and delivered significant geological insight into the Harden Gold Mine mineralisation providing LGM with additional data for its geological model. It was disappointing that two of the priority drill holes intersected unmapped workings, however these are the first ever diamond cored holes drilled into the prospect and the campaign has confirmed and highlighted the scale and extent of the mineralised system.*”

*The Harden Project has significant potential which remains untested over the 1.2km mineralised strike. The Company is developing drill targets to test part of the southern strike at McMahons Reef that saw historical intercepts including 3.6m at 21.7g/t Au. In the near term we will focus our exploration efforts on the Bauloora, Cobar, and Rockley Projects.”*



**Figure 1:** Diamond drill rig in position near the historical Harden Gold Mine workings.

## Reverse Circulation Re-Assays

As has been previously reported<sup>2</sup> the reverse circulation (RC) percussion 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, observed 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 confirmed confidence in the technique, 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).

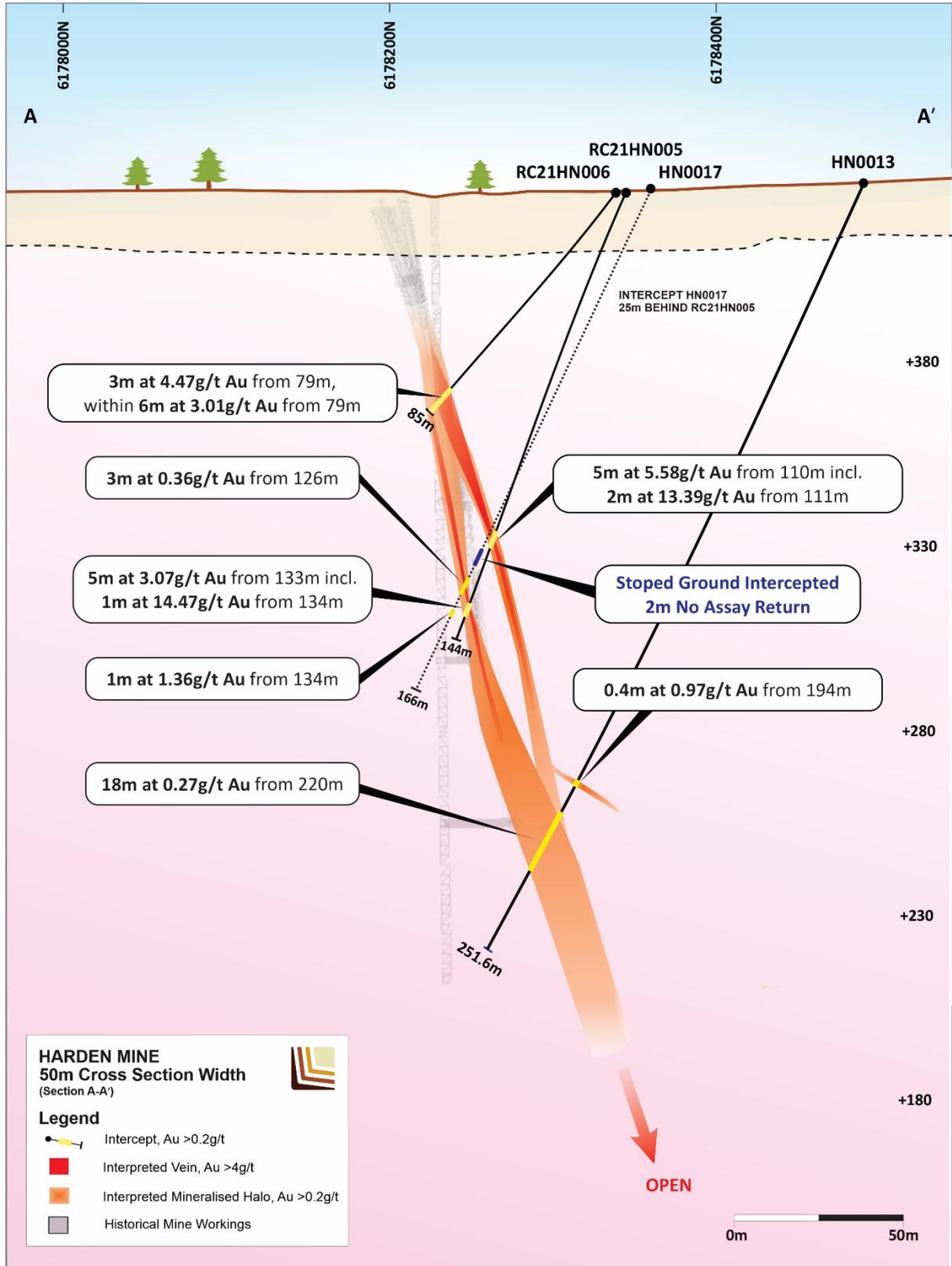
## Diamond Drilling

The Company has completed six drill holes totalling 1,714m with an additional hole abandoned at 83.4m due to difficult drilling conditions. These holes tested down dip and along strike of the historical workings that previously produced 55,000 oz at 21.5g/t Au<sup>1</sup>. All of the six completed holes intercepted the shear zone which was found to be up to 55m wide. Two of the holes intercepted stoped ground which had previously been mined during the Harden Gold Mines operation. No assays were recovered through these stoped zones and as such the mineralisation remains open at depth.

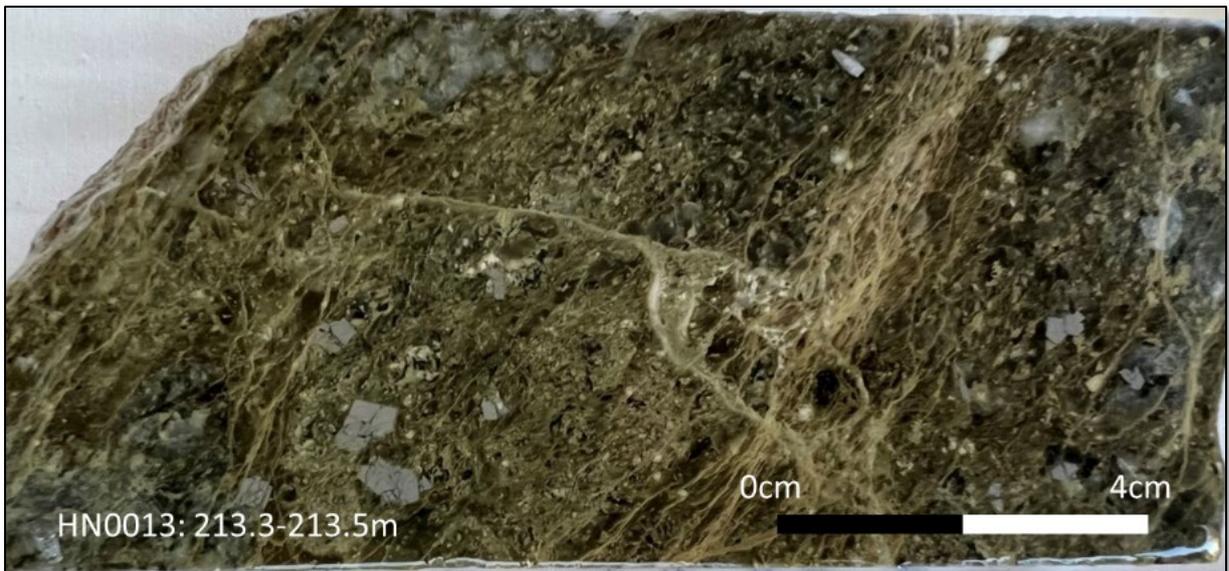
The high-grade gold intercepts from the RC drilling confirmed mineralisation extended along strike and down dip of those areas historically mined. The broad intersections, which were obtained in the recent diamond drill campaign and in previous RC drilling, has highlighted the previously unknown large scale of the system, with broad mineralised zones intercepted within a wide and extensively altered shear zone. This gives the Company great encouragement for future drill campaigns targeting along strike and at depth.

- Hole HN0012: 0.3m at 0.73g/t Au from 223.3m and 0.5m at 0.46g/t Au from 233m and **Workings intercepted** from 233.5m to 236.2m
- Hole HN0013: **0.4m at 0.97g/t Au** from 194m and 1.5m at 0.28g/t Au from 214.5m and **18m at 0.27g/t Au** from 220m and 0.7m at 0.3g/t Au from 241.3m and
- Hole HN0014: 0.3m at 0.22g/t Au from 213.7m and **3m at 0.31g/t Au** from 219m incl. **0.55m at 1.5g/t Au** from 220.45m and 1m at 0.24g/t Au from 223m
- Hole HN0016: **0.7m at 0.27g/t Au** from 136m
- Hole HN0017: **Workings intercepted** from 119m to 121m 0.4m at 0.51g/t Au from 123m and **3m at 0.36g/t Au** from 126m and **1m at 1.36g/t Au** from 134m
- Hole HN0018: Abandoned at 83.4m due to poor drilling conditions
- Hole HN0019: **1m at 0.21g/t Au** from 262m and **0.7m at 0.7g/t Au** from 282.3m

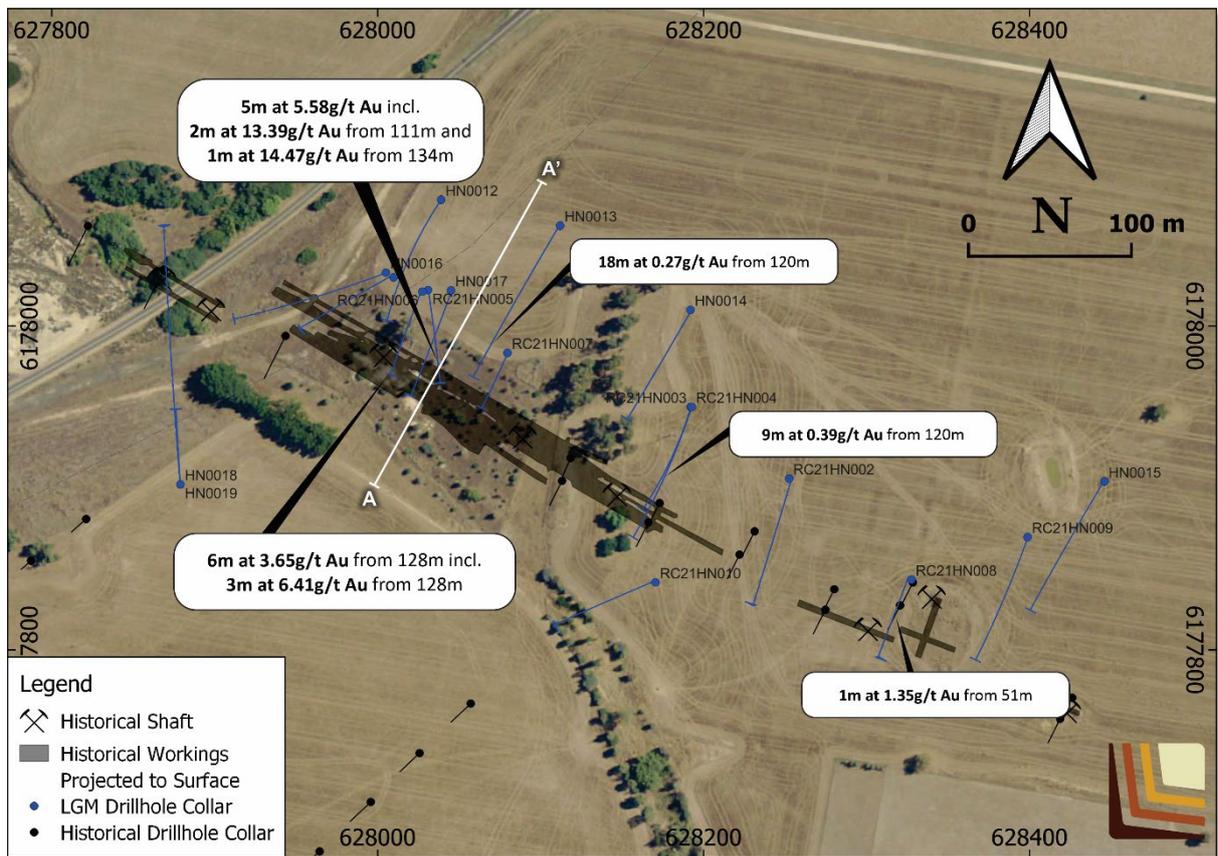
## Harden Gold Mine Prospect Cross Section



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



**Figure 3:** Diamond drill core from HN0013 interval 213.3-213.5m showing disseminated arsenopyrite associated with strong-intensely developed sericite-pyrite alteration within sheared granodiorite



**Figure 4:** Plan of Harden Gold Mine Prospect drill collars and hole traces (RC and DD)



**Approved by the Board of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited.**

**For more information:**

**Chris Byrne**

CEO & Managing Director

[chris.byrne@legacyminerals.com.au](mailto:chris.byrne@legacyminerals.com.au)

+61 (0) 499 527 547

**Victoria Humphries**

Media & Investor Relations

[victoria@nwrcommunications.com.au](mailto:victoria@nwrcommunications.com.au)

+61 (0) 431 151 676

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This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements. Forward looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside of the control of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (LGM). These risks, uncertainties and assumptions include commodity prices, currency fluctuations, economic and financial market conditions, environmental risks and legislative, fiscal or regulatory developments, political risks, project delay, approvals and cost estimates. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those contained in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect the views of LGM only at the date of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable laws and ASX Listing Rules, LGM does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement to reflect changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any forward-looking statements is based.

**COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT**

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Thomas Wall, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Wall is the Technical Director and a full-time employee of Legacy Minerals Pty Limited, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, and a shareholder of the Company. Mr Wall has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Wall consents to the inclusion 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 lodged 9 September 2021 (ASX: LGM)
2. ASX LGM 15 December 2021 Visible Gold Intercepted & Re-assays Upgrade Gold Results

## 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 six wholly owned and unencumbered tenements that present significant discovery opportunities for shareholders.

### 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 17.17g/t Au** from 111m.

### Au-Ag Bauloora (EL8994)

A 27km<sup>2</sup> hydrothermal alteration area containing low-sulphidation epithermal-style gold silver targets.  
Historical bonanza grades at the Mt Felstead Prospect included face sampling up to **3,701g/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 with numerous untested anomalies along the 8km strike length.

### 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 that graded up to **23% Cu**.

### 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, NSW, Australia

## Table 1. Harden Project diamond 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. 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
HN0012	223.3	223.6	0.3	0.73	628039	6178078	429	286.9	-70	210
and	233.0	233.5	0.5	0.46						
and	256.0	256.3	0.3	0.22						
HN0013	194	194.4	0.4	0.97	628112	6178062	431	251.6	-70	210
and	214.5	216	1.5	0.28						
and*	220	238	18	0.27						
incl.	220	223	3	0.28						
incl.	225	229	4	0.44						
and	231	238	6	0.31						
and	241.3	242	0.7	0.3						
HN0014	213.7	214	0.3	0.22	628192	6178010	433	246.4	-69	210
and	219	222	3	0.31						
incl.	220.45	221	0.55	1.5						
and	223	224	1	0.24						
HN0015	NSR				628446	6177904	440	216.4	-62	210
HN0016	136	136.7	0.7	0.27	628005	6178033	428	164.3	-52	250
HN0017	123	123.4	0.4	0.51	628045	6178022	429	166	-65	200
and	126	129	3	0.36						
and	134	135	1	1.36						
HN0018	Abandoned				627879	6177902	429	83.4	-55	355
HN0019	262	263	1	0.21	627879	6177902	429	299	-55	355
and	282.3	283	0.7	0.25						

\* HN0013 interval 220-238m defined using  $\geq 0.1\text{g/t Au}$ ,  $\geq 1\text{m}$  downhole width,  $\leq 1\text{m}$  internal waste.

## Table 2. Harden Project RC drill hole assay results

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
<b>RC21HN001</b>				NSR	627433	6178285	419	138	70	200
<b>RC21HN002</b>	142	143	1	0.27	628252.5	6177906	435.29	162	-65	195
<b>RC21HN003</b>	120	129	9	0.59	628193	6177956	433.65	204	71	196
and	133	141	8	0.39						
incl.	133	137	4	0.53						
and	145	148	3	0.3						
and	163	164	1	0.24						
and	186	187	1	0.22						
<b>RC21HN004</b>	97	98	1	0.37	628188.1	6177958	433.65	166	50	193
and	143	144	1	1.76						
and	150	151	1	0.36						
<b>RC21HN005</b>	110	115	5	5.58	628031.3	6178020	429	144	65	180
incl.	111	113	2	13.39						
incl.	111	112	1	21.7						
and	129	130	1	0.19						
and	133	138	5	3.07						
incl.	134	135	1	14.47						
<b>RC21HN006</b>	79	85	6	3.01	628028	6178021	428.72	85	50	200
incl.	79	82	3	4.47						
<b>RC21HN007</b>	99	100	1	0.41					-	
					628079.7	6177983	430.42	114	70	200
and	104	105	1	0.86						
<b>RC21HN008</b>	51	52	1	1.35					-	
					628327.6	6177843	437.19	96	60	200
<b>RC21HN009</b>	118	124	6	0.37					-	
					628398.9	6177870	439.49	156	60	200
<b>RC21HN010</b>	113	114	1	0.37					-	245
					628170.5	6177842	431.79	157	60	
<b>RC21HN011</b>	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						

## Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2021 Edition Table 1

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling Techniques</b>	<p><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>	<p><b>RC Sampling:</b> 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. RC drilling was undertaken by Durock Drilling Pty Ltd.</p> <p><b>Diamond drilling:</b> Where possible mud rotary pre-collars were completed down to fresh rock. Core sizes were mostly HQ core (diameter: 63.5mm) to end of hole (EOH). Core size dropped to NQ core (diameter: 47.6mm) where conditions required to EOH. LGM used a reputable drilling contractor, BG Drilling, with a suitable rig. Diamond drill core provide a high-quality sample that is logged for lithological, structural, geotechnical, and other attributes. Sub-sampling of the core is carried out as per industry best practice.</p>
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p><b>RC Sampling:</b> 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><b>Diamond Drilling:</b> The drill core was orientated using suitable core orientation tool by the drilling contractor with LGM staff supervision. These orientations are extended onto the remainder of the core and meter marks for logging. The visible structural features (veins, bedding, foliation, faults) are measured against the core orientation marks.</p> <p>The altered and veined intervals of drill core were cut in half and quarter core where re-assays were required, and assayed at a certified assay laboratory, ALS Laboratories. Core is</p>

	<p>prepared for analysis by cutting along the longitudinal line and then samples are numbered as per the pre-designed cut-sheet. The sample stream is selectively sampled down the drill string at 1m nominal intervals across the mineralised zones, unless selected geological or mineralisation boundaries. Selected holes are entirely sampled. Where core was incompetent due to being transported cover or weathered rock, representative samples were collected along the axis of the core.</p>
<p><b>Sampling Techniques</b></p> <p><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>	<p><i>RC Drilling:</i> the total sample (~20-30kg) is delivered via cyclone into a large plastic bag which is retained for future use if required. Where appropriate, resampling is conducted using the bulk samples (~20-30kg green bags) where the sample is riffle split down to a 3kg representative sample. 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 then dried, crushed, pulverised and split to a representative 50-gram sample.</p> <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>The RC samples were transported to ALS Laboratory in Orange for assaying. Pulverize up to 3kg of raw sample. QC specification of 85% &lt;75µm. Samples greater than 3kg are split prior to pulverizing and the remainder retained. Gold was determined by fire assay fusion of a 50g 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>The RC drilling initially recorded an assay result interval in RC21HN006 of 6m at 3.19g/t Au from 79m, including a higher-grade interval of 3m at 4.62g/t Au from 79m. Due to the high gold grades encountered and observed visible gold, LGM undertook an independent re-split and re-assay of the original drill sample. The results of this sampling confirmed the high-grade results and returned a better overall result of 6m at 3.6g/t Au from 79m, including a higher-grade interval of 3m at 5.12g/t Au from 80m. These results indicate that a nugget effect is causing variability in the assay results. LGM is currently having the original higher grade drill intervals re-split and re-assayed including the processing by screen fire assay of some samples to assess the significance of the nugget effect.</p> <p>The RC samples were transported to ALS Laboratory in Orange for assaying. QC specification of 85% &lt;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>The Company conducted screen fire assays on the high-grade initially returned. Where available, screen fire assay results are reported.</p> <p><i>Diamond Drilling:</i> The drill core was cut by LGM staff. Samples were transported to ALS Laboratory in Orange for assaying. Samples are crushed to 6mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g split of the sample was fired assayed for gold. The lower detection limit for gold is 0.010 ppm, which</p>

		<p>is believed to be an appropriate detection level. All other elements including copper and base metals (total 48 element suite) are analysed using a 4-acid acid digest and an ICP finish (ALS code: ME-MS61 + AU-AA26). Where visible gold, high grade gold or other reasons were observed to suspect a nugget effect, screen fire analysis was conducted (Au-SCR22).</p> <p>Assay standards, blanks and duplicates were analysed as part of the standard laboratory analytical procedures. Company standards were also introduced into the sampling stream at a ratio of approximately 1 standard for every 50 samples.</p> <p>Sample length: For selected core 1m sample lengths except for minor changes due to geological or mineralisation boundaries. Pulps are retained by LGM for potential follow-up assaying.</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<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, face sampling 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>Diamond Drilling:</i> using industry standard techniques. Core sizes were PQ core (diameter: 85 mm) to fresh rock and then HQ core (diameter: 63.5mm) to end of hole (EOH).</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>Diamond Drilling:</i> core recoveries were recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging. Significant drill core loss occurred where unmapped historical stoping had occurred.</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> <p><i>Diamond Drilling:</i> core is measured and marked after each drill run using wooden blocks calibrating depth. Adjusting rig procedures as necessary including, rod diameter, drilling rate, run length and fluid pressure to maintain sample integrity.</p>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<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 Sampling:</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. There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade</p> <p><i>Diamond Drilling:</i> No detailed analysis to determine relationship between sample recovery and gold or base metals grade has been undertaken for this diamond drilling.</p>
	<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>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p>	<p>Geological logging is carried out on all drill holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded. Geotechnical data such as recovery, RQD and fracture frequency may be collected as required.</p> <p><i>RC Sampling:</i> Logging of RC samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures, weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Chip trays were photographed in wet form.</p>
<b>Logging</b>		

<p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p><i>Diamond Drilling:</i> Drill core is logged as both qualitative (discretionary) and quantitative (volume percent). Core is photographed wet.</p> <p><i>RC Sampling:</i> All drill holes are geologically logged in full and lithochemical 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>Diamond Drilling:</i> The entire holes are geologically logged (100%).</p>
<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.</i></p>	<p>Core was cut using a Husqvarna clipper saw with core holding support. All samples are collected from the same side of drill core. The full interval of half-core sample is submitted for assay analysis, except where ¼ core was taken for follow-up analysis. Where core was incompetent due to being transported cover, weathered rock, or soft rock due to faulting, representative samples were collected along the axis of the core. This information is recorded in the cut-sheet and loaded into database.</p>
<p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p>	<p><i>RC Sampling:</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.</p> <p><i>Diamond Drilling:</i> Not applicable – core drilling.</p>
<p><b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p>	<p><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.</p> <p><i>Diamond Drilling:</i> Drill core is cut in half (or quarter) along the length and the total half (or quarter) core submitted as the sample. This procedure meets industry standards where 50% (or 25%) of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted. All mineralised intervals and surrounding wall rock were submitted for assay. Selected holes were entirely sampled. Sample weights are recorded by the lab.</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><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p>	<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><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> <p><i>Diamond Drilling:</i> No sub-sampling is completed by LGM. All sub-sampling of the prepared core is completed by the laboratory.</p>
<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>	<p><i>RC Sampling:</i> 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><i>Diamond Drilling:</i> The remaining half-core is stored and allows assay values to be viewed against the geology; and, where required, further samples may be submitted for quality assurance. Quarter core resampling has been completed in zones where suspected nugget effect may be significant.</p>
<p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p><i>RC Sampling:</i> 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><i>Diamond Drilling:</i> The sample sizes are appropriate to correctly represent the mineralization based on style of mineralisation.</p>
<p><b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b></p> <p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	<p>All samples were analysed by ALS Global.</p> <p>Samples are crushed to 6mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Gold is determined using a 50g charge. The resultant prill is dissolved in aqua regia with gold determined by flame AAS. The lower detection limit for gold is 0.010 ppm, which is believed to be an appropriate detection level. All other elements (total 48 element suite) are analysed using a 4-acid acid digest and an ICP finish (ALS code: ME-MS61 + AU-AA26). Where visible gold was observed or high grade gold assays returned indicating a potential nugget effect, screen fire analysis was conducted (Au-SCR22).</p>
<p><b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b></p> <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> <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>	<p><i>RC Sampling:</i> 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). 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>Diamond Drilling:</i> No geophysical tools or other handheld XRF instruments were used to determine grade.</p> <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 and blanks where appropriate and selects appropriate samples for duplicates. CRM's are inserted approximately every 50 samples.</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>
<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p>	<p>Significant intersections are verified by the Company's technical staff.</p> <p>No twinned holes have been planned for the current drill programme.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>All primary assay data is received from the laboratory as electronic data files which are imported into sampling database</p>

		with verification procedures in place. QAQC analysis is undertaken for each laboratory report
	<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.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	A handheld Garmin GPSmap 65 was used to pick up collars with an averaged 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
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<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 used to establish or support a 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.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<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
<b>Sample security</b>	<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  Core and returned sample pulps are stored on site in secured stored for an appropriate length of time. Core was returned to a secure location each night during drilling.  The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data. To date, no external audits have been completed.

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral Tenement and Land Status</b>	<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>
<b>Exploration Done by Other Parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Cluff (1986 - 1988) conducted soil sampling and RAB drilling at Harden Gold Mine and RC and diamond drilling at McMahons Reef.</p> <p>Michelago (1994 – 1995) conducted a magnetic survey and orientation soil sampling.</p> <p>Alkane (1980 - 1982) conducted soil sampling, stream sediment sampling, rock chip sampling and diamond drilling at McMahons Reef.</p> <p>Historic drilling data has been largely validated with the location of historic mining activity digitised and located for the two main mining areas at Harden Gold Mine and McMahons Reef Gold Mine.</p>
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	The Harden Gold Mine prospect is hosted within the Silurian Young Granodiorite. The project 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.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<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"> <li>• Easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• Dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• Down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>• Hole length</li> </ul> <p><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></p>	<p>See Table 1 in the body of the article</p> <p>Non-significant assay values were not individually reported. Lower cut-offs are shown in the results tables.</p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<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>	Gold intersections, with minimum cut-offs, have been calculated and are reported in the body of the report. No maximum cut-offs have been applied.
	<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 (&gt;0.2g/t Au) are calculated using a lower cut of 0.2g/t Au although grades lower than this may be present internally (internal dilution) or where clearly stated a lower cut is used.</p> <p>No top cut has been used.</p>

	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents reported
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<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.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<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.
<b>Balanced Reporting</b>	<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>The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report. Comprehensive reporting has been undertaken with all RC and Diamond drill holes listed in the included table.</p> <p>Where available, screen fire analysis gold assays are used in reporting as a priority, followed by the average of lab duplicated results.</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>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<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.
<b>Further Work</b>	<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>