



Diamond Drilling Assays Returned at Bauloora and Portfolio Wide Drilling Update

Diamond drill assays returned at Breccia Sinter Prospect

- The first ever deep drilling at the Breccia Sinter Prospect has been successful in defining a new vein trend however further drilling is required to vector towards a potential high-grade Au-Ag shoot.
- The 3-hole diamond cored drill campaign returned a best result of 1.25m at 45.6g/t Ag, 0.2g/t Au, 1.35% Cu, 3.7% Zn+Pb (from 329.75m) in drill hole BX002.
- The Breccia Sinter target remains open with drilling not yet identifying the source of high-grade rock chips encountered on surface which returned grades up to 32.2g/t Au and 16.3g/t Au^{i,1}.

Fully-funded drill campaigns to continue across Bauloora

- Potential drill targets are expected to be generated from the geophysical surveys completed recently, with results and interpretations expected shortly.
- Prospects and areas of interest across the Bauloora Project include:
 1. The Mt Felstead Prospect (2022 drilling)ⁱⁱ:
 - 9m at 2.0g/t Au, 28.4g/t Ag, 0.16% Cu, and 9.87% Zn + Pb from 145m
 - **3,701g/t Ag, 6.9g/t Au, 6.4% Cu, and 55% Pb+Zn** (underground face sample)ⁱⁱⁱ
 2. The BlueCap Prospect (2023 drilling)^{iv}:
 - 6m at 3.56g/t Au, 10.95g/t Ag, 0.22% Cu and 6.47% Pb+Zn (from 57m)
 3. The vein field with rock chips across ~15km² up to 55.5g/t Au and 904g/t Ag^v.
- Newmont have met their stage 1 minimum commitment and confirmed that they have elected to proceed with the sole funding of the Phase 1 Earn-In of the \$15M Bauloora Joint Venture^{vi}.

Portfolio-wide drilling campaigns to commence – LGM Project Map, Figure 6

1. Black Range – drilling to commence in early April targeting a large gold-silver in soil anomaly.
2. Fontenoy – drilling planned Q2 on the Artificial Intelligence magmatic PGE-Ni-Cu discovery^{vii}.
3. Bauloora – drilling anticipated to commence in Q2 further testing the 27km² vein field.
4. Glenlogan – drilling to test the Shellback anomaly anticipated in Q3/Q4.

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

“With the initial diamond drilling at the Breccia Sinter Prospect complete we are now excited to progress our exploration and conduct follow up drilling across the Bauloora Project. Upcoming works will be funded by our earn-in agreement with Newmont, that brings global expertise in the exploration of epithermal systems.

While this first-pass drilling at the Breccia Sinter Prospect has not yet defined the high-grade shoot interpreted to have been the source of the rock chips grading up to 32g/t Au seen at surface, it has provided strong geological evidence for potential of the epithermal system at Bauloora. This result affirms our joint exploration strategy with Newmont, whose funding and support allows potential follow-up work including drilling to be undertaken across the Project.

Although Bauloora is at an early-stage of exploration with less than 2% of the vein field tested by drilling, the Projects potential for discovery is demonstrated by drilling, rock chips and historical underground face samples at Mt Felstead grading up to 3,701g/t Ag, 6.9g/t Au, 6.4% Cu and 55% Pb+Zn. The next steps will be to continue drill testing targets in the coming months, in parallel with additional drill programs across our other high-potential assets in central NSW.”

1 See 'Endnotes' on Page 19 for references.

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (ASX: LGM, “Legacy Minerals” or “the Company”) is pleased to provide an update on the drilling completed in December 2023 and upcoming drilling at the Bauloora Project (EL8995 and EL9464) in the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW.

Breccia Sinter Diamond Drilling Update

At the Breccia Sinter Prospect, three diamond cored drill holes have been completed as part of a first pass program to test the 500m by 250m long gold-silver (Au-Ag) bearing low sulphidation epithermal vein zone. A zone of elevated gold, silver and pathfinder elements was defined in soil and rock chip sample collection programs, which returned gold and silver grades up to 32.2g/t Au and 196/t Ag¹.

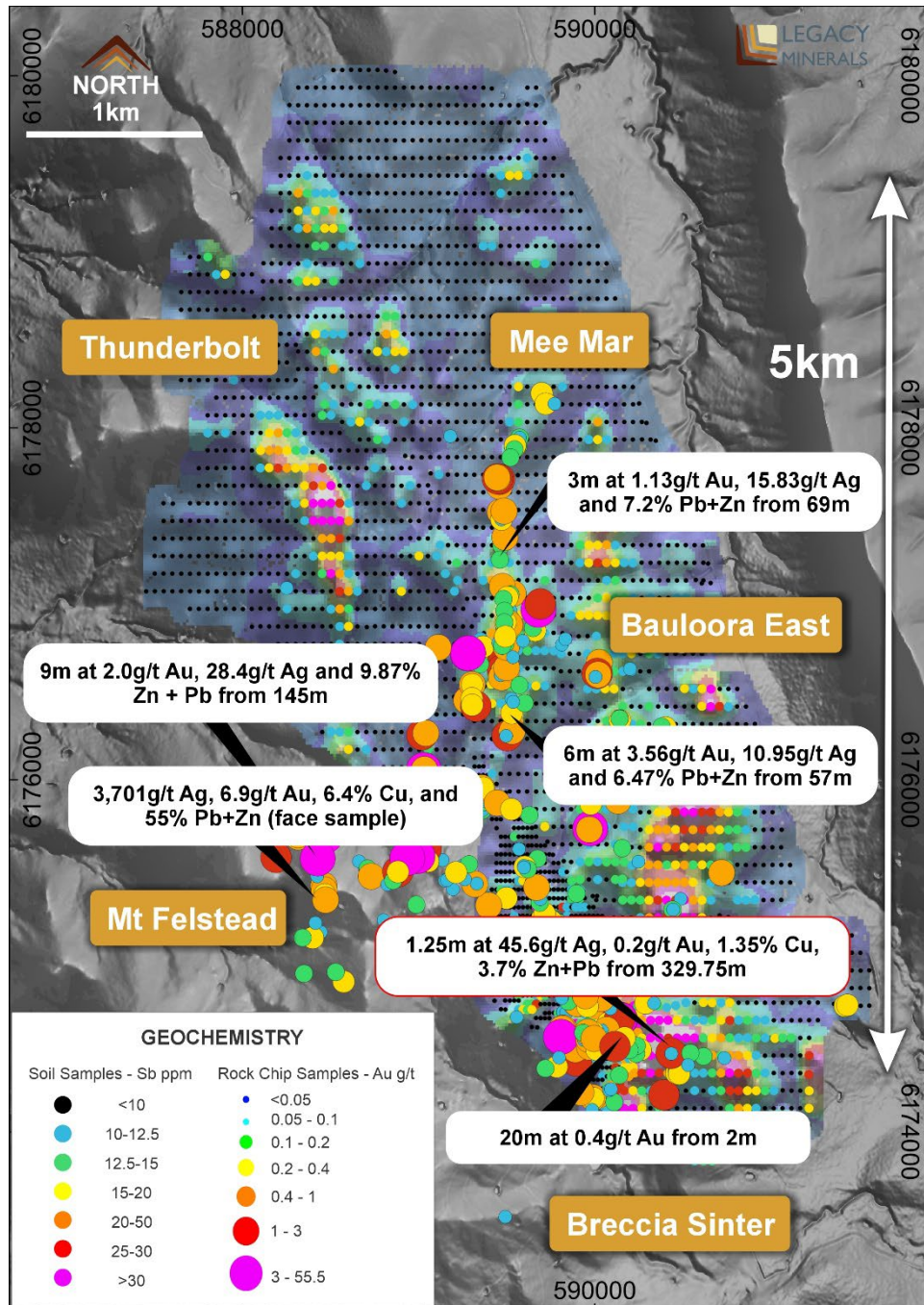


Figure 1. Map view of the Bauloora primary vein field area including highlighted red recent Breccia Sinter Drilling and significant intercepts and underground sampling to date across the Project^{ii,iv,iii}.

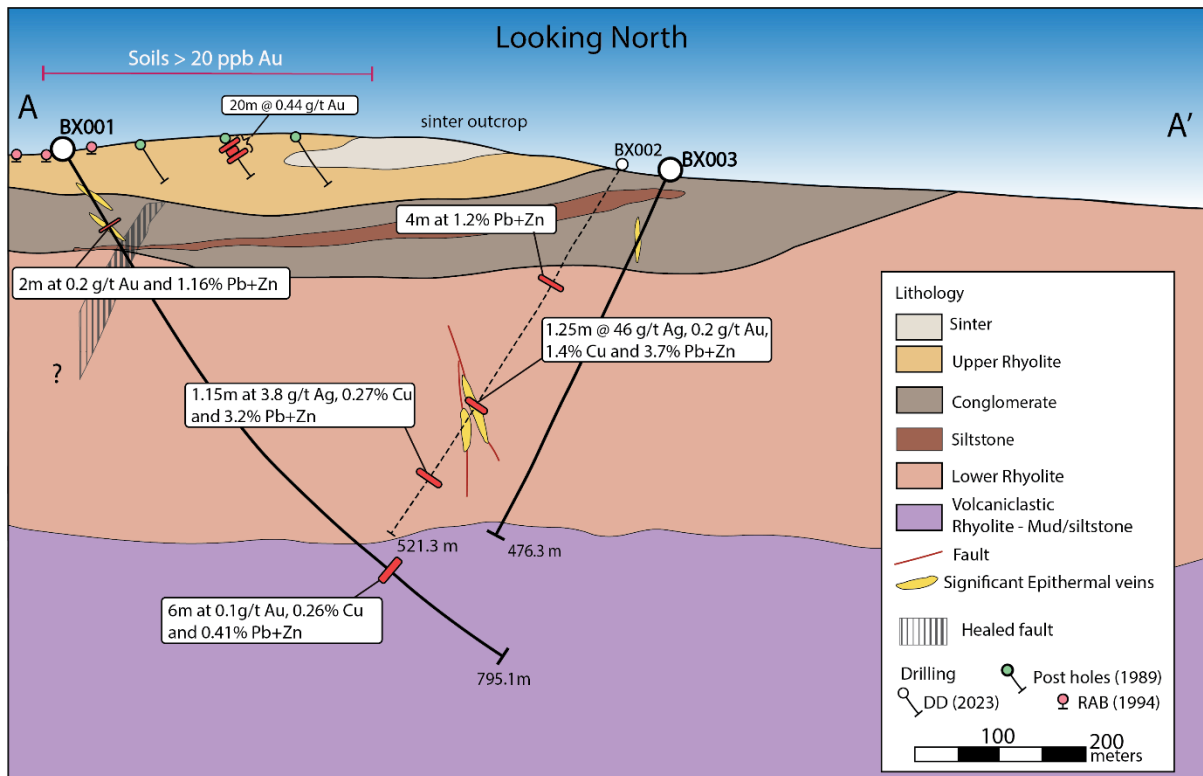


Figure 2. Breccia Sinter geological cross section (6174475mN) interpretation showing lithology, faults and veining.

Three diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 1,795.7m at the Breccia Sinter prospect. Low sulphidation epithermal-style veins were intersected in all drill holes. Variations in vein textures and mineralogy between veins and overprinting existing quartz veins suggests a low-sulphidation epithermal-style of mineralisation has been overprinted by a later intermediate sulphidation epithermal-style of mineralisation.

Geological observations indicate these holes intersected host rocks that are variably altered rhyolites, conglomerate, volcaniclastics and tuffs. Broad zones of chlorite-sericite hydrothermal alteration are observed distal to structures and moderate to intense sericite-hematite or silica-sericite+/- hematite alteration is found proximal to epithermal-style veins.

Drillhole BX001 intercepted a 66m thick conglomerate package before intersecting a healed fault zone characterised by strong-intense sericite-pyrite altered porphyritic rhyolite from 126.3m to 182m with common chalcedony (+/-pyrite-adularia) veins and silicified tectonic breccia with lesser veins of crustiform-colloform chalcedony-quartz (+/- pyrite, hematite, galena and sphalerite) veins. Minor quartz-carbonate +/- chalcopryrite, galena, sphalerite veins are also observed throughout the drill hole.

Drillhole BX002 intercepted two zones of frequent low sulphidation epithermal-style veins interpreted to represent the top of the targeted boiling zone between 325m to 342m and 347m and 361m. Veins are crustiform-colloform banded chalcedony-adularia veins with common moss and fibrous quartz-adularia textures. Lattice bladed adularia and quartz after platy calcite is observed in some bands and occasional dark grey to black bands, of fine sulphide-rich bands. Brecciated veins are common and are generally associated with further chalcedony (+/- hematite) infill and cockade breccia textures. There is occasional overprinting by chalcedony-base metal (sphalerite-galena) veins.

Observations in the BX002 core samples are consistent with the hot spring depositional model used as a basis for exploration on the Project. The mineralogy and textures are consistent with the upper part of the boiling zone. These observations give encouragement to test further along strike and at depth. The narrow zones of multiphase hydrothermal breccias and veins may represent the periphery or top of the breccia body and therefore the start of the transition to a vein (over breccia) dominant

character. Structural measurements indicate a north to northeasterly trend of the epithermal veins. As such it's interpreted the strike of epithermal veins were intercepted towards the top of BX003 as represented by chalcedony breccia with hematite in conglomerate at 75.6m.

BX003 intercepted a similar lithological stratigraphy as seen in BX002. Unsorted pebble-cobble conglomerate was intercepted to 75.6m followed by porphyritic rhyolite to 455.2m which was variably altered by sericite and hematite in association with minor faulting and quartz-carbonate veins. Unaltered rhyolite volcanoclastic with occasional mud dykes was intercepted to end of hole at 476.3m.

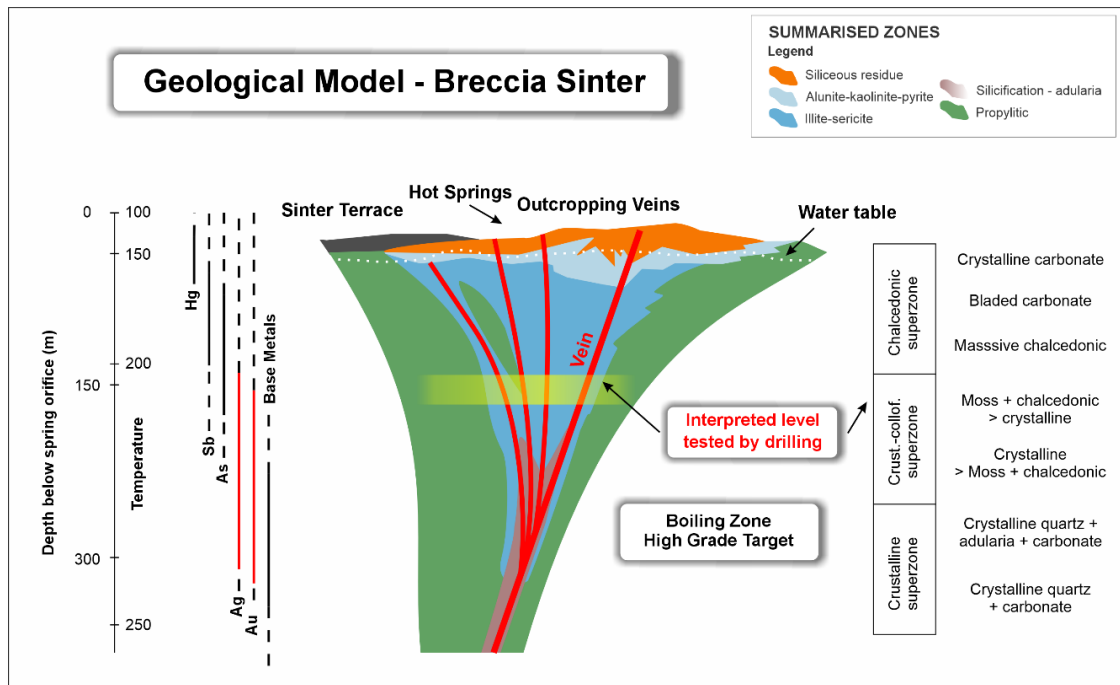


Figure 3: Breccia Sinter Prospect conceptual low-sulphidation epithermal schematic model showing depth from paleo-surface, temperature, element distribution, vein textures, and alteration zones (modified from Buchanan 1981, Morrison et. al 1995).

Table 1 Drill hole collar details for diamond holes.

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94/55)	Northing (MGA94/55)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth (True North)	Depth (m)	Drill hole status
BX001	589860.1	6174615	449	-60	87	795.1	Completed
BX002	590517.6	6174342	438	-60	277	521.3	Completed
BX003	590577	6174533	423	-65	271	476.3	Completed

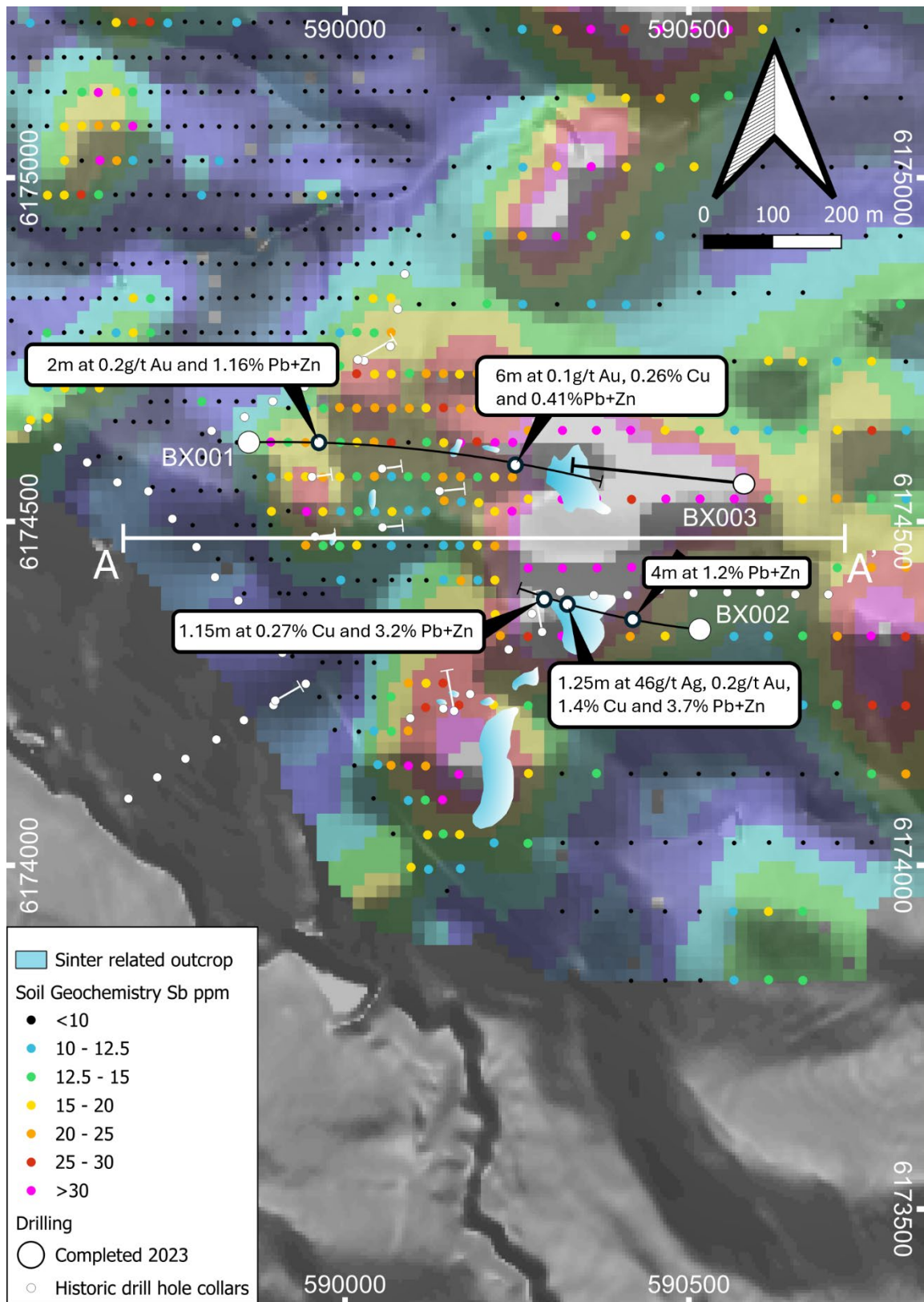


Figure 4: Location of completed drilling at the Breccia Sinter Prospect showing Sb in soil sample results over mapped sinter related geology and recent significant drill intercepts^{viii}

Table 2. Significant intervals from the Breccia Sinter Prospect.

Hole ID	Internal							
	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
BX001	66	68	2	0.905	0.198	5.35	6179	5450
	73	74	1	0.61	0.071	5.2	1370	3620
	78	79	1	0.31	0.151	2	213	440
	98	100	2	1.75	0.1415	7.95	3727.5	12820
	109	110	1	0.91	0.003	10.5	2080	1205
	128	132	4	0.945	0.006	3.6	860.8	2576.5
	573	575	2	0.5	0.023	46.5	1580	3110
	632	638	6	1.44	0.095	2593.3	1307	2825.7
	718	720	2	0.88	0.012	234	950	1605
	744	746	2	0.78	0.006	258	395	2630
	766	768	2	1.08	0.017	806	957	2560
	776	778	2	0.51	0.017	259	533	2720
	786	788	2	0.39	0.01	48.9	661	3370
	794	795.1	1.1	0.37	0.012	104.5	854	2120
	BX002	117	118	1	0.96	0.005	7.4	2790
135.3		136.3	1	3.54	0.099	34.6	1730	991
158		163	5	1.34	0.011	13.52	1817	1813.8
165		169	4	1.77	0.053	19.25	1332.5	11042.5
325.3		326.6	1.3	1.865	0.064	501	1291	4450
329.75		331	1.25	45.595	0.195	13525.35	9719.5	27295
367		368	1	1.22	0.045	322	1075	3900
429		430	1	0.43	0.026	13.8	771	4050
432		433	1	0.35	0.007	34.5	756	2810
434		435	1	0.26	0.012	79.3	259	4870
438		439.15	1.15	3.82	0.028	2650	5690	26400
475		476	1	0.24	0.222	24.3	794	905
486		488	2	0.41	0.205	61.9	336	792
BX003	136	140	2	2.04	0.017	13.3	3335	116

Significant intervals defined using $\geq 0.1\text{g/t Au}$ or $\geq 10\text{g/t Ag}$ or $\geq 0.25\% \text{Cu}$, $\geq 0.25\% \text{Pb+Zn}$, $\geq 1\text{m}$ downhole width, and $\leq 1\text{m}$ internal waste. All intercepts are down hole widths only, true widths are not calculated. Collar location and orientation information coordinates are GDA94/MGA Zone 55, AHD RL. See Appendix 1 for additional details.

Further Work

A number of geophysical programs have been completed including detailed gravity and AMT across the primary vein field. These datasets combined with the widespread geochemistry datasets, are foundational for the drill targeting that is currently underway and planned in the coming months.

About the Bauloora Project

Legacy Minerals’ Bauloora Project is located in the Lachlan Fold Belt of New South Wales which is host to world-class copper-gold orebodies including the Cadia-Ridgeway, Northparkes, and Cowl Mines. In 2023, Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd entered into a Farm-In and Joint Venture on the Project^{ix}. It covers a large hydrothermal alteration zone 27km² in size, within which is an anomalous gold zone currently mapped to 15km². Rock chip and soil samples collected by the Company from the Project area have highlighted several priority areas of anomalous precious metal values with highly anomalous values of epithermal pathfinders^x. The drilling of the first of these targets resulted in the discovery of the Bluecap Prospect returning 13m at 1.66g/t Au, 6.68g/t Ag, 0.14% Cu and 4.23% Pb+Zn from 57m^x.

Extensive epithermal alteration exists on the Project, including widespread zones of high-level chalcidonic veins, clay alteration and local sinter formations. The Project has seen very limited exploration drilling and the Company believes the results from work to date strongly support the assessment that there is significant potential for the discovery of a major low-sulphidation epithermal-style gold-silver deposit at the Bauloora Project.

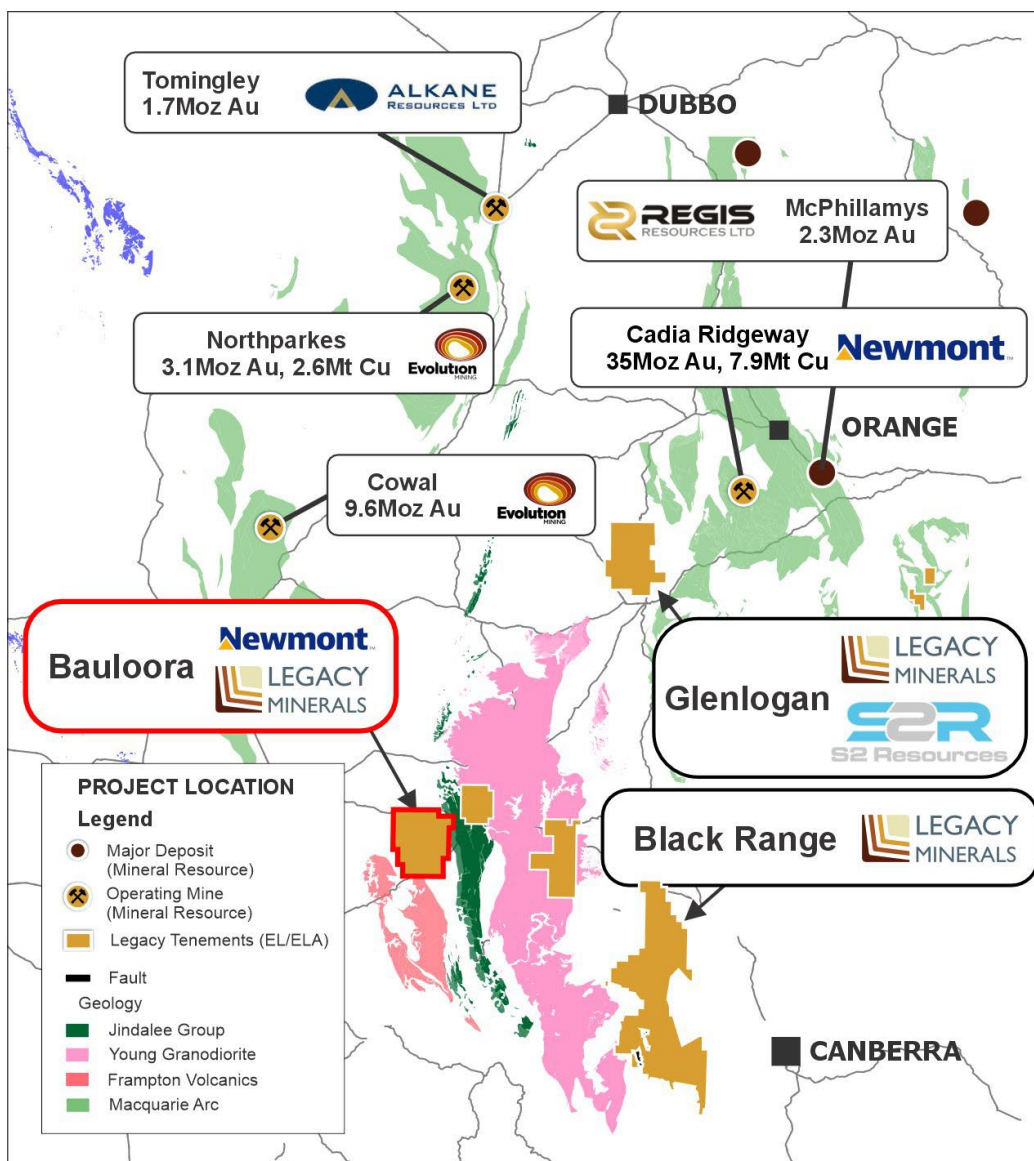


Figure 5: Regional setting of the Bauloora Project^{xi, xii, xiii, xiv, xv}

Approved by the Board of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited.

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Information in this announcement is extracted from reports lodged as market announcements referred to above and available on the Company's website <https://legacyminerals.com.au/>. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this Report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Thomas Wall, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Wall is the Technical Director and a full-time employee of Legacy Minerals Pty Limited, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, and a shareholder of the Company. Mr Wall has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Wall consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears in this announcement.

About Legacy Minerals

Legacy Minerals is an ASX listed public company that has been involved in the acquisition and exploration of gold, copper, and base-metal projects in NSW since 2017. The Company has eight projects that present significant discovery opportunities for shareholders.

<p>Au-Ag Black Range (EL9466, EL9589) Extensive low-sulphidation, epithermal system with limited historical exploration. Epithermal occurrences across 30km of strike.</p>	<p>Cu-Au Drake (EL6273, EL9616, ELA6642) Large caldera (~150km²) with similar geological characteristics to other major pacific rim low-sulphidation deposits.</p>
<p>Cu-Au Rockley (EL8926) Prospective for porphyry Cu-Au and situated in the Macquarie Arc Ordovician host rocks with historic high-grade copper mines that graded up to 23% Cu.</p>	<p>Au-Cu (Pb-Zn) Cobar (EL9511) Undrilled targets next door to the Peak Gold Mines. Several priority geophysical anomalies and gold in lag up to 1.55g/t Au.</p>
<p>Au-Ag Bauloora (EL8994, EL9464) Newmont JV One of NSW's largest low-sulphidation, epithermal systems with a 27km² epithermal vein field.</p>	<p>Au Harden (EL9257, ELA6694) Large historical high-grade quartz-vein gold mineralisation. Drilling includes 3.6m at 21.7g/t Au 116m and 2m at 17.17g/t Au from 111m.</p>
<p>Cu-Au Glenlogan (EL9614) S2 Resources JV Large, undrilled magnetic anomaly underneath Silurian cover located 55kms from Cadia Valley.</p>	<p>Au-Cu Fontenoy (EL8995) Earth AI Alliance An 8km long zone of Au and Cu anomalism defined in soil sampling and drilling. Significant drill intercepts include 79m at 0.27% Cu from 1.5m.</p>

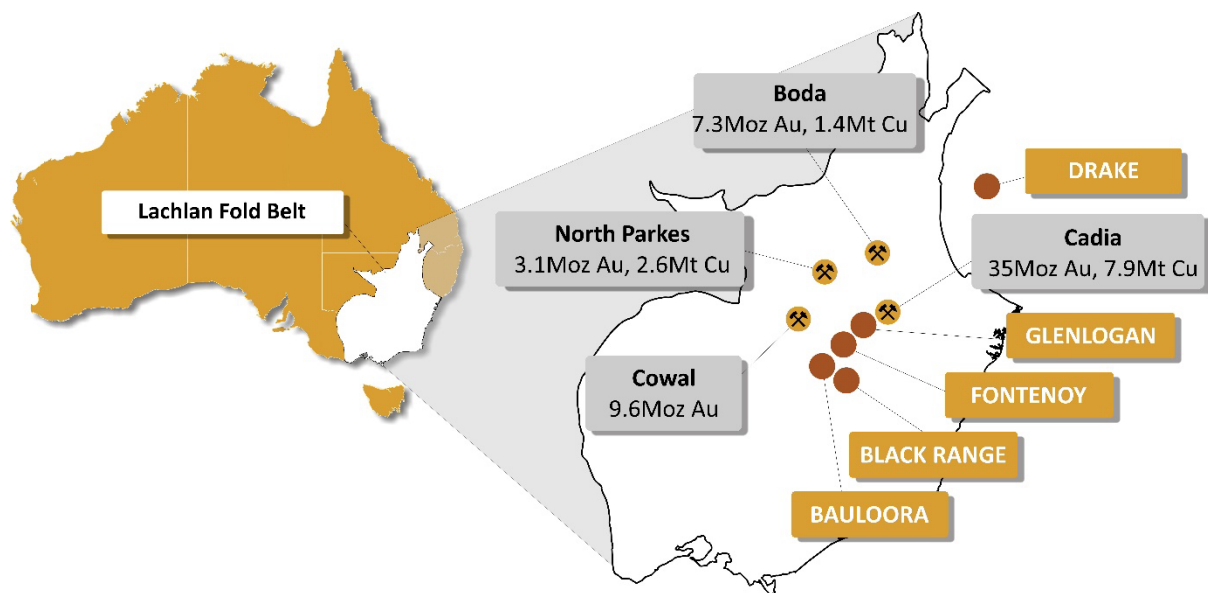


Figure 6: Location of Legacy Minerals Projects in NSW, Australia^{xii,xiii,xi,xv}

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>	Core size was HQ core (diameter: 63.5mm) or NQ core (diameter: 47.5mm) to end of hole (EOH). LGM used a reputable drilling contractor, Durock 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.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>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 spot analyse the drill core onsite. Readings are taken to help identify minerals and alteration with field calibration of the pXRF instrument using standards periodically performed.</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>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 drill core was cut in half, and assayed at a certified assay laboratory, ALS Laboratories. Core is prepared for analysis by cutting along the longitudinal line and then samples are numbered as per the pre-designed cut-sheet. The core is selectively sampled down the drill string at 1m nominal intervals across the mineralised zones, unless selected geological or mineralisation boundaries. A certified sample standard is inserted a minimum 1:50 samples. Standards may also be added according to geology.</p> <p>Where core was incompetent due to being transported cover or weathered rock, representative samples were collected along the axis of the core.</p>
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases</i>	The drill core was cut by LGM staff. Samples were transported to ALS Laboratory in Orange

	<p>where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m 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.</p>	<p>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 0.002 ppm, which 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-AA21 + Hg-MS42).</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 minimum of 1 standard for every 50 samples.</p> <p>Sample length: Core is sampled in 0.2m to 2m sample interval lengths except for minor changes due to geological or mineralisation boundaries. Pulps are retained by LGM for potential follow-up analysis.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p>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).</p>	<p>Diamond drilling using industry standard techniques. HQ core (diameter: 63.5mm) or NQ core (diameter: 47.5mm) to end of hole (EOH).</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p>	<p>Core recoveries were recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging.</p>
	<p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p>	<p>Core is measured and marked after each drill run using wooden blocks calibrating depth. Adjusting rig procedures as necessary including, drilling rate, run length and fluid pressure to maintain sample integrity.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>To date, minimal sample recovery issues have been identified that would impact on potential sample bias in the competent fresh rocks that host the mineralised intervals.</p>
Logging	<p>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.</p>	<p>Systematic geological and geotechnical logging was undertaken. Data collection where appropriate includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and extent of lithologies. • Relationship between lithologies. • Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals. • Location, extent and nature of structures such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc. Structural data (alpha & beta) are recorded for orientated core. • Geotechnical data is collected as required including recovery, RQD, fracture frequency, qualitative IRS, microfractures, veinlets and number of defect sets. For some geotechnical

		<p>holes the orientation, nature of defects and defect fill may be recorded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulk density by Archimedes principle at regular intervals may be taken. • Magnetic susceptibility recorded at 1m intervals for some holes as an orientation and alteration characterisation tool.
	<p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p>	<p>Logging records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, veins, structures, weathering, colour and other noticeable features. This is generally qualitative except for % of sulphides and vein mineral content. Core trays are photographed in wet form.</p>
	<p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>All drill holes are geologically logged in full.</p>
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p>	<p>Core was cut using a conventional automatic core saw with core holding support. All samples are collected from the same side of drill core.</p> <p>A half-core sample is submitted for assay 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>Not applicable as results are for core drilling.</p>
	<p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p>	<p>Drill core is cut in half along the length and the total half core submitted as the sample. This procedure meets industry standards where approximately 50% of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted. All mineralised intervals and surrounding wall rock were submitted for assay. 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>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,</i></p>	<p>The remaining half-core is stored and allows assay values to be viewed against the geology; and, where required, further samples may be</p>

	<i>including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	submitted for quality assurance. Quarter core resampling may be completed in zones where appropriate.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The sample sizes are appropriate to correctly represent the mineralization based on style of mineralisation.
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>	All samples were analysed by ALS Global. 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 0.002 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-AA21 + Hg-MS42) and undergo spectral analysis (TRSPEC-20).
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, 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>	No geophysical tools or other handheld XRF instruments were used to determine grade.
	<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>	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. Sample preparation checks for fineness are performed by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm is being attained.
	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections are verified by the Company's technical staff.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes were completed in the current drill programme.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data is captured onto a laptop through excel and using Datashed software and includes geological logging, sample data and QA/QC information. This data, together with the assay data, is stored both locally and entered into the LGM central online database 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>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.
	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches,</i>	A handheld Garmin GPSmap 65 was used to pick up collars with an averaged accuracy of 1m.

Location of data points	<i>mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Downhole surveys are conducted using a downhole Gyro during drilling to record and monitor deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 55.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Using government data topography and 2017 DTM data. A topographic surface has been created using this elevation data.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling. Drill holes were preferentially located at those areas considered most prospective.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	The 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.
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>	<p>The drill holes are orientated to intersect the dipping mineralised trends at as near perpendicular orientation possible (unless otherwise stated).</p> <p>The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.</p> <p>The orientation of drilling relative to key mineralised structures is not considered likely to introduce sampling bias.</p>
	<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>	<p>Orientation of the mineralisation and structural trends is constrained by previous drilling and outcrop.</p> <p>The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineral style.</p> <p>No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.</p>
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>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> <p>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.</p> <p>The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.</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 of sampling techniques and

		data have been completed on the drilling programme.
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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	<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 Bauloora Project is comprised of EL8994 and EL9464. 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.</p> <p>The land is primarily freehold land. There are no native title interests in the license area.</p>
Exploration Done by Other Parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Teck Exploration - conducted mapping, IP geophysics, rock chip sampling, diamond and RC drilling. BP Minerals/MM&S - conducted detailed mapping, geochemical sampling and AC drilling. Billiton Australia - conducted mapping, IP geophysics, rock chip sampling. North Limited – rock chip sampling, soil sampling, drilled AC and RC holes. Robust Resources – soil sampling diamond and RC drilling. Bushman Resources – Rock chip sampling.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	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	<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 <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>Not applicable. Information provided in Table 1.</p>
	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of</i>	Significant intervals defined using $\geq 0.2\text{g/t Au}$ or $\geq 10\text{g/t Ag}$, or $\geq 0.25\% \text{Cu}$, $\geq 0.25\% \text{Pb+Zn}$, $\geq 1\text{m}$ downhole width, and $\leq 1\text{m}$ internal waste.

<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<p><i>high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <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> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>High-grade intervals are only reported where they differ significantly to the overall interval. Reporting of the shorter intercepts allows a more thorough understanding of the overall grade distribution.</p> <p>No metal equivalents reported.</p>
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<p><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>	<p>Preliminary interpretation is that the veins dip steeply to the west averaging 85° and strike north to north-north-east. The vein trend remains open along strike and down dip. Preliminary down hole structural observations from these holes show steeply west dipping (80-85°) orientations for veins and breccias and though true widths are not yet known, they are estimated to be 70% of the down hole interval.</p> <p>The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and the relationship to mineralisation is yet to be identified.</p> <p>Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible in plan view to intersect the geological targets. At this early stage of exploration, drilling and geological knowledge of the project accurate true widths are not yet possible as there is insufficient data, however it is estimated true widths are likely 70% of downhole lengths.</p>
<p>Diagrams</p>	<p><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></p>	<p>Refer to Figures in body of text.</p> <p>A prospect location map and plan view are shown in the report. Other relevant maps are shown in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.</p>
<p>Balanced Reporting</p>	<p><i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	<p>See body of the report.</p> <p>Reports on historical exploration can be found in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.</p>
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<p><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></p>	<p>All material or meaningful data collected has been reported. The geological results are discussed in the body of the report.</p>
<p>Further Work</p>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out</i></p>	<p>See body of report.</p> <p>See figures in body of report.</p>

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.

Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing drill results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.

Endnotes

- ⁱ ASX LGM: November 2021 New High-Grade Gold Assays Returned Across Bauloora
- ⁱⁱ ASX LGM: 16 June 2022 High-Grade Silver, Gold Drill Results, Met-Testing Underway
- ⁱⁱⁱ Legacy Minerals Prospectus, dated 28 July 2021
- ^{iv} ASX LGM: 10 May 2023 Drilling Assays Confirm New Epithermal Discovery at Bauloora
- ^v ASX LGM: 21 November New High-Grade Gold Assays Returned Across Bauloora
- ^{vi} ASX LGM: 5 April 2023 Newmont Farm-in at Bauloora Project
- ^{vii} ASX LGM: 26 February 2024 Artificial Intelligence makes Magmatic PGE-Ni-Cu Discovery
- ^{viii} ASX LGM: 14 August 2023 Gold-Zone at Breccia Sinter Grows, Geophysics Completed
- ^{ix} ASX LGM: 5 April 2023 Newmont Farm-in at Bauloora Project
- ^x ASX LGM: 10 May 2023 Drilling Assays Confirm New Epithermal Discovery at Bauloora
- ^{xi} CMOC Northparkes Mining and Technical Information, <http://www.northparkes.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/northparkes-mining-and-technical-information.pdf>
- ^{xii} Alkane Resources Kaiser Resource Estimate of ~4.7M Gold Equivalent 27 February 2023
- ^{xiii} Newmont 2023 Reserves Statement
- ^{xiv} Regis Resources Annual Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement 8 June 2022
- ^{xv} Evolution Mining 2022 Annual Report

Table 3: Major Mineral Resources of NSW

Project & Company	Mineral Resource	Measured Resource	Indicated Resource	Inferred Resource
Boda-Kaiser, NSW (Alkane Resources Ltd)	7.26Moz Au, 1.38Mt Cu	-	-	7.26Moz Au, 1.38Mt Cu
Tomingley, NSW (Alkane Resources Ltd)	1.75Moz Au	0.13M Au	1.019Moz Au	0.59Moz
McPhillamys, NSW (Regis Resources Ltd)	2.29Moz Au	-	2.28Moz Au	0.001Moz Au
Cadia and Ridgeway, NSW (2023) (Newmont Corporation)	35Moz Au, 7.9Mt Cu	0.30Moz Au, 0.041Mt Cu	30.98Moz Au, 6.97Mt Cu	4.06Moz, 0.91Mt Cu
Cowal, NSW (Evolution Mining Limited)	9.618Moz Au	0.367Moz Au	7.33Moz Au	1.92Moz Au
Nth Parkes, NSW (CMOC Mining Pty Ltd)	3.09Moz Au, 2.63Mt Cu	1.64Moz Au, 1.2Mt Cu	1.1Moz Au, 1.1Mt Cu	0.35Moz Au, 0.33Mt Cu