

Extensive, Undrilled Palladium-Platinum Footprint Defined at Fontenoy

Geochemistry and geophysics outline high-conviction magmatic PGE-Ni-Cu drill targets

Significant 5km² untested PGE anomaly

- 2km x 2.5km PGE (platinum group element) soil anomalism of >20ppb palladium (Pd) + platinum (Pt) highlights potential scale of the system at the Fontenoy Project.
- Reconnaissance rock chip results return grades up to **1.1g/t 3E PGE (Pd + Pt + Au)**.
- The new targets include the highest PGE soil assays to date (330ppb 3E PGE) as well as significant and coincident anomalous values for nickel (up to 4,000ppm Ni).

Gravity survey to further refine drill targets

- 8.7km² ground gravity survey completed to help further refine drill targets.

Drill rig mobilised for drill campaign

- Diamond drill rig being mobilised to site funded under the Earth AI Exploration Allianceⁱ.
- The goal of this program will be to build on the discovery of magmatic-related PGEs includingⁱⁱ:
 - **32m at 0.5g/t 3E PGE** from 386m including:
 - **10m at 1.2g/t 3E PGE, 0.2% Ni and 891ppm Cu** from 388m down-hole (EFO7D).
- **There has been no previous drilling across the highest PGE anomalism.**

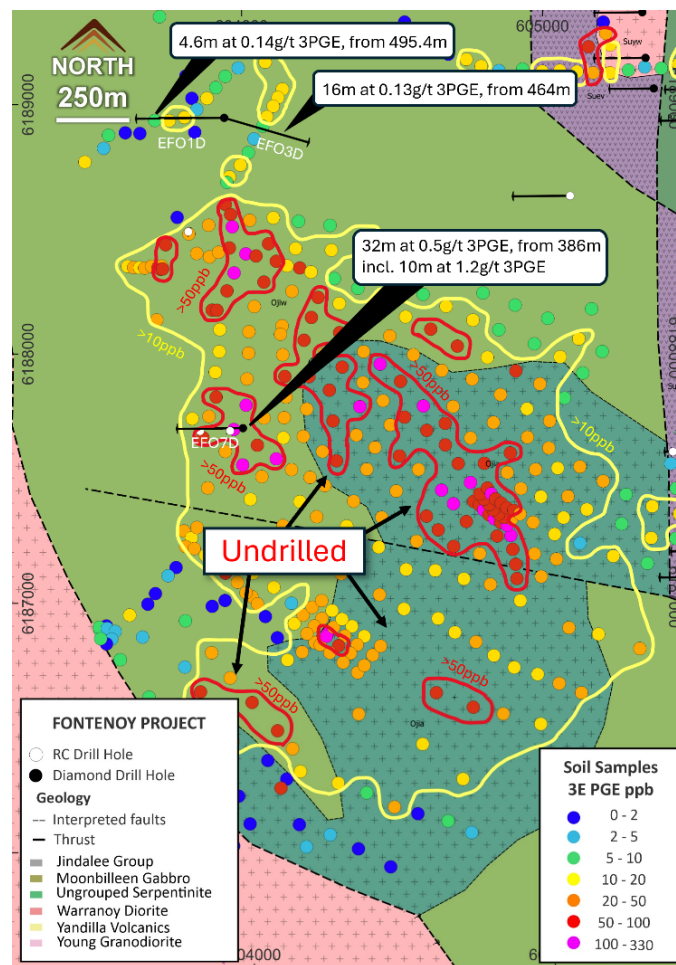


Figure 1: Soil sample locations and drilling over solid geologyⁱⁱ.

ⁱ See 'Endnotes' on page 16 for references

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (ASX: LGM, “LGM”, “the Company” or “Legacy Minerals”) is pleased to provide an update on exploration work completed by its exploration alliance partner, Earth AI, at the Company’s 100%-owned Fontenoy Project (EL8995), NSW.

Management comment – Legacy Minerals’ CEO & Managing Director, Christopher Byrne said:

“The discovery of magmatic PGE-Ni-Cu mineralisation using artificial intelligence earlier this year at the Fontenoy Project has been a tremendous breakthrough. The Earth AI team are keeping up the momentum and have now completed a detailed gravity survey along with soil and rock chip sampling in preparation for drilling.

“This work has delivered impressive results and Legacy Minerals is exceptionally pleased with the progress Earth AI have made in targeting these critical minerals. The addition of Platinum Group Elements to the Australian and global critical minerals list further underpins the significance of the Fontenoy Project and the discovery upside it may represent for shareholders.

“Plans for drilling are well advanced with the relevant Government approvals in place and rigs being mobilised to site. The drilling will target new zones that have never been drilled on the Project and which demonstrate some of the highest-grade rocks and soils to date.

“This exciting progress at Fontenoy comes at a busy time for Legacy Minerals, along with the recent completion of drilling at Bauloora and drilling earlier at Black Range. The Company has an objective of delivering as many discovery opportunities for our shareholders as possible and we are excited to see the Fontenoy Project advance towards further drilling.”

Summary of surface geochemical results

Earth AI has completed reconnaissance rock chip and soil geochemical sampling programs across the Fontenoy tenement. A total of 45 rock chip samples were collected, focusing on areas with outcrop. Assays results confirm anomalous PGE mineralisation across an approximate 2km x 2.5km area with reconnaissance rock chip samples reporting grades up to 1.1g/t PGE (0.57g/t Pd, 0.17g/t Pt, and 0.36g/t Au), 0.57g/t PGE (0.34g/t Pd, 0.21g/t Pt, 0.23g/t Au) and 0.55g/t PGE (0.34g/t Pd, 0.1g/t Pt and 0.12g/t Au). PGE mineralisation appears to be spatially associated with the mapped Moonbilleen Gabbro intrusive, dunite and dolerite dykes.



Figure 2: Fontenoy rock chip sample EFO2404162R: 0.57g/t Pd, 0.17g/t Pt, 0.36g/t Au and 918ppm Cu.

The Earth AI field team has completed an expanded soil sampling geochemical survey, consisting of 181 soil samples across the Moonbilleen Gabbro and into mafic geology both east and west of the intrusion. The soil sampling program was completed across approximately 3km² of the Project in both a reconnaissance approach with soil traverse lines covering interpreted lithology contacts and structures and in localised areas on a 50m x 50m grid (down to 25m x 25m) to understand potential geochemical dispersion and variation. Most samples are interpreted as representing residual soils and were nominally collected from the B soil horizon at depths between 0.1m and 0.4m.

Laboratory samples delivered to ALS were analysed for 50 elements. The soil sampling results have delineated extensive zones of elevated Pd, Pt and Au as well as other pathfinder elements including Cu, Ni, Co and Cr. Peak results reported from soil samples assay results include: 104ppb Pd, 80ppb Pt, 120ppb Au, 263ppm Cu, 0.4% Ni, 2.99% Cr and 248ppb Co. The results returned multiple areas of anomalous Pd-Pt-Au-Ni-Cu pathfinder element associations interpreted to reflect magmatic intrusion related mineralisation.

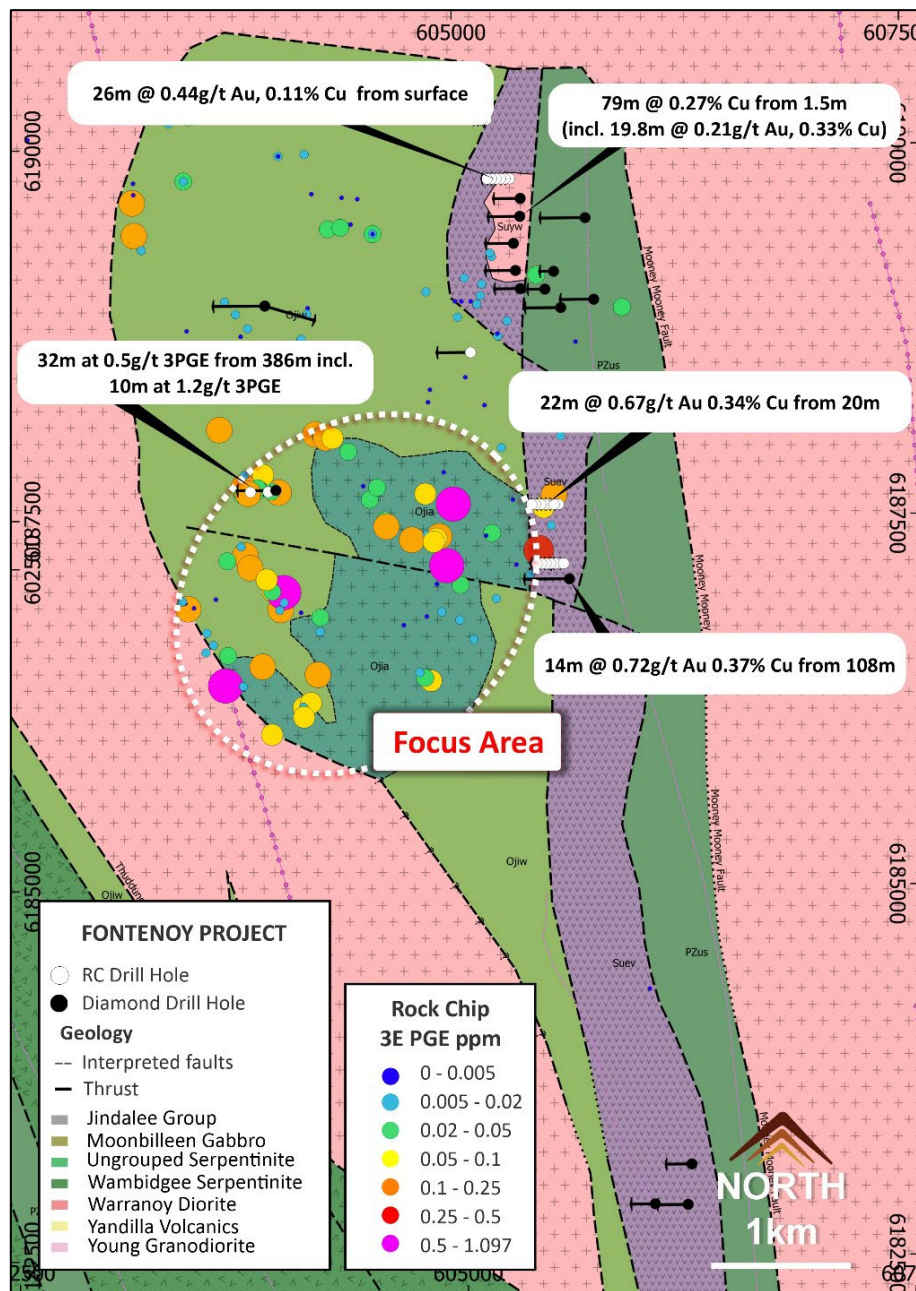


Figure 3: Plan view of diamond drilling completed by Earth-AI and historic drilling.

Summary of ground gravity results

Mitre Geophysics and Atlas Geophysics were contracted to ground gravity activities at the Fontenoy Project. A gravity survey was designed and implemented with 50 m station spacing along 100m spaced lines. The total survey comprised 1944 stations over an 8.7 km² area. Preliminary results from the survey show a high gravity anomaly across a 1.5 km x 1.5 km area. Gravity geophysical surveys are an exploration tool that has been successfully used globally to help delineate more dense and potentially PGE bearing mafic and ultramafic lithologiesⁱⁱⁱ.

Next Steps

Drilling is anticipated to commence imminently pending weather and access and is anticipated to take two months to complete. Legacy Minerals will provide further information on the number of planned drill holes and meters.

Further interpretation of the ground gravity survey will be completed to further refine locations of prospective host rocks for magmatic PGE-nickel-copper mineralisation. This interpretation will also aim to understand the geological context for the strong PGE surface soil and rock chip anomalism identified east of the discovery intercept.

Nickel and PGE's in New South Wales

There are numerous nickel occurrences located in three main NSW ultramafic belts^{iv}. These occurrences are predominantly in the form of residual nickel-cobalt laterites, less commonly hydrothermally-enriched nickel sulphide deposits, and rare magmatic nickel sulphide deposits in layered mafic and ultramafic bodies.



Figure 4: Significant projects and nickel occurrences within the major ultra-mafic and mafic belts of NSW^{v,vi,vii}

Highlight Rock Chip Results

Table 1: Highlight Rock Chip Results

Sample #	Easting (MGA94/z55)	Northing (MGA94/z55)	3E PGE	Pd ppm	Pt ppm	Au ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Ni ppm
EFO2404162R	604934.15	6187176.3	1.097	0.565	0.169	0.363	43.3	1325	918	958
EFO2404062R	603689.78	6186377.6	0.679	0.003	0	0.676	15.3	252	1590	37.3
EFO2404097R	604975.42	6187591.2	0.554	0.338	0.099	0.117	46.7	1250	554	1980
EFO2405126R	605448.96	6187274.1	0.322	0	0	0.322	4.2	26	333	8.6
EFO2405130R	605538.42	6187647.2	0.21	0	0.006	0.204	6	91	1420	27.2
EFO2404102R	603829.96	6187673.1	0.147	0.096	0.024	0.027	43.6	1365	171	464
EFO2404092R	604268.23	6188045.9	0.143	0.078	0.063	0.002	77.5	1155	6	1445
EFO2404065R	603897.7	6186504.4	0.131	0.059	0.07	0.002	281	13616	68.7	3520
EFO2404089R	604210.43	6188070.2	0.131	0.089	0.04	0.002	89.4	1005	2.8	1060
EFO2404100R	604894.48	6187373.8	0.106	0.09	0.009	0.007	47.1	1720	24	600

About Fontenoy

The Fontenoy Project contains a number of prospective units within the Project area which include the Yandilla Volcanics, Warrenoy Diorite and ultramafic rocks of the Wambidgee Serpentinite for copper-nickel and cobalt. Stratabound manganese mineralisation occurs in the Cambro-Ordovician Jindalee Group, while the Wambidgee Serpentinite contains a number of chromite deposits, and this differentiated ultramafic sequence is prospective for both chromite and PGE mineralisation. Disseminated and veined copper-gold mineralisation hosted within the Yandilla Volcanics has a strike length of approximately 8km.

Recent diamond drilling has returned magmatic-related PGEs:

EFO7D: **32m at 0.5g/t 3E PGE** from 386m including:

10m at 1.2g/t 3E PGE, 0.2% Ni and 891ppm Cu.

Historical drilling has confirmed that soil anomalism is associated with broad gold-copper mineralisation intersected along the entire 8km strike and provides encouragement for a number of drill ready target zones.

Historical drill intercepts at the Project include^{viii}:

1-2-10D:	79m at 0.27% Cu	from 1.5m
WRC9:	22m at 0.67g/t Au and 0.34% Cu	from 20m
WRC21:	24m at 0.17g/t Au and 0.24% Cu	from surface
WRC3:	26m at 0.44g/t Au and 0.11% Cu	from surface
1-2-15D:	14m at 0.72g/t Au and 0.37% Cu	from 108m

Earth AI Exploration Alliance

Legacy Minerals signed an Exploration Alliance Agreement (Agreement) with Earth AI covering its Fontenoy (EL8995) tenement (**Strategic Alliance**)^{ix}. The Strategic Alliance allows for a co-funding model, whereby Earth AI will contribute up to \$4.5M AUD of total exploration costs across the tenement over a two-year period, with an option to extend for a further year. Subject to a qualifying drilling intersection (as defined within the Agreement) being subsequently identified, Earth AI Pty Ltd is entitled to a net smelter return royalty (Royalty) up to 3% in connection with an area surrounding the discovery (Area of Interest). Legacy Minerals will retain 100% ownership over the tenement covered under the Agreement.

Legacy Minerals is under no obligation to explore, develop or mine the tenement during the period of the Strategic Alliance. However, whereafter the second anniversary of the Royalty Trigger Date, if no mineral resource has been defined and the combined annual exploration development and mining expenditure in the Area of Interest falls below \$250,000 USD, Earth AI will have the option to assume operational control and buy the Royalty Tenement that overlaps with the single Area of Interest under the Minerals Royalty Deed, for a cash purchase price equal to \$1,000,000 USD plus a 2% net smelter royalty granted to the Legacy Minerals.

Earth AI Exploration Strategy

Earth AI is a vertically integrated metals exploration company based in San Francisco, USA. It's NSW based operations are located at Young, 15km from Legacy Minerals' Fontenoy tenement. Earth AI plans to implement its artificial intelligence deposit targeting system to generate drill targets across the tenement. Once identified, Earth AI will follow up with on ground geophysical and geochemical work before drill testing.

Approved by the Board of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited.

For more information:

Investors:

Chris Byrne

CEO & Managing Director

chris.byrne@legacyminerals.com.au

+61 (0) 499 527 547

Media:

Nicholas Read / Kate Bell

Read Corporate

info@readcorporate.com.au

+ 61 (0) 419 929 046

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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 nine projects that present significant discovery opportunities for shareholders.

<p>Au-Ag Black Range (EL9464, EL9589)</p> <p>Caldera setting with extensive epithermal occurrences. Limited historical exploration across 30km of known prospective strike.</p>	<p>Cu-Au Drake (EL6273, EL9616, ELA6642)</p> <p>Large caldera (~150km²) with similar geological characteristics to other major pacific rim low-sulphidation deposits.</p>
<p>Cu-Au Rockley (EL8926)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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</p> <p>One of NSW's largest low-sulphidation, epithermal systems with a 27km² epithermal vein field.</p>	<p>Au Harden (EL9657)</p> <p>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</p> <p>Large, undrilled magnetic anomaly underneath Silurian cover located 55kms from Cadia Valley.</p>	<p>Au-Cu Fontenoy (EL8995) Earth AI Alliance</p> <p>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>

Cu-Au Thomson (EL9190, EL9194, ELA6777)

Perspective for iron oxide copper-gold and intrusion related gold systems, the project contains numerous 'bullseye' magnetic and gravity anomalies that remain untested.

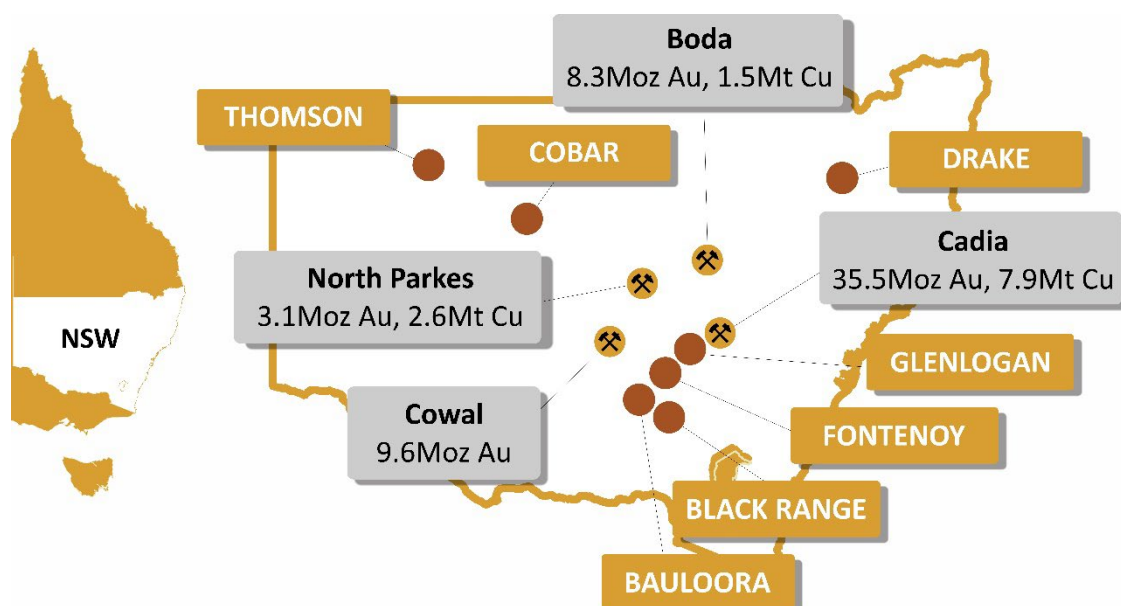


Figure 5: Location of Legacy Minerals Projects in NSW, Australia^x

Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2021 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<p>Rock chip and soil grab samples were taken from numerous locations and analysed using a handheld pXRF where available.</p> <p>Rock chip sampling was reconnaissance in nature and was biased towards sampling of outcrop and mineralized samples.</p> <p>Soil sampling was completed in soil traverse lines that were infilled where anomalous to an approximate sample spacing of 100x100m. Samples represented residual soils and were nominally collected from the B soil horizon at depths between 0.1m and 0.4m. Localised areas were sampled at closer spacing, in some cases to 25x25m spaced samples. Soil samples were sieved and the <1mm retained for analysis.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>The purpose of the rock chip samples was to establish the tenor of any mineralisation visible in outcrop and float. Therefore, the samples are biased towards outcrop and mineralised samples. This is appropriate for this type of work.</p> <p>Sampling was undertaken using sampling protocols and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice. Due to the early-stage nature of exploration, no field duplicates or certified reference standards were submitted.</p> <p>Laboratory QC procedures for rock sample assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis.</p> <p>Samples undergo a dry crush of 90% passing 2mm with additional pulverising to a grind quality of 85% passing 75µm (ALS code PUL-21 and PUL-22).</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 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.</i>	<p>Rock chip samples taken weighed about a kilogram. Soil samples taken weighed about 500 grams.</p> <p>Samples were submitted to ALS Geochemistry Pooraka SA for laboratory analysis. Sample preparation used industry standard methods of drying, jaw crushing and pulverizing to -75 microns (85% passing) (ALS code PUL-21 and PUL-22). Samples were analysed by ALS methods PGM-ICP23 and ME-MS61R.</p>
Drilling techniques	<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>	No drilling is reported in this release.

Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<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>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Geological logging is carried out on all rock chips and where appropriate lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining is recorded.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of rock chips records where appropriate the lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures, weathering, colour and other observable features. Rock chips may be photographed for reference.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Soil samples represented residual soils and were nominally collected from the B soil horizon at depths between 0.1m and 0.4m. These were sieved and the <1mm retained for analysis.
		Samples were couriered to ALS Geochemistry, Pooraka SA for laboratory analysis. Sample preparation will comprise of an industry standard of drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to -75 microns (85% passing) (ALS code PUL-21 and PUL-22). Pulverisers are washed with QAQC tests undertaken (PUL-QC). Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis.
		Laboratory QC procedures for rock sample assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis.
		Samples undergo a dry crush of 90% passing 2mm with additional pulverising to a grind quality of 85% passing 75µm (ALS code PUL-21 and PUL-22).
		The size of the rock chip samples is appropriate for this stage of exploration.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	All samples were sent to ALS Geochemistry, Pooraka SA for analysis. ALS Laboratory QC procedures for rock sample assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks and duplicates.

		<p>Samples are pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. Pulverisers are washed and fineness checks are routine, to ensure grind size as per the QAQC undertaken by ALS. A 48 element suite are analysed using 4-acid digest and a ICP finish (ALS code: ME-MS61r). Additionally samples were analysed for precious elements (ALS code: PGM-ICP23). Samples that reached over detection limits were subsequently reassayed for ore grades following ALS standard procedures.</p> <p>Standards and blanks were used as standard practices by ALS Global following standard QAQC protocols.</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>Rock chip samples taken weighed about a kilogram. Soil samples taken weighed about 500 grams. These are considered sufficient sample sizes for this stage of exploration.</p> <p>ALS Laboratory QC procedures for rock sample assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks and duplicates.</p>
	<p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>The sample size is considered appropriate for the stage of exploration, mineralisation style and analytical techniques used.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</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>Samples undergo a spectral scan using the TerraSpec® 4 HR spectrometer.</p> <p>Samples are analysed for a Multi-Element Suite (48 element) Analysis by ICP-MS (ME-ICP61) following a four-acid digest.</p> <p>The Pt, Pd, Au analysis was carried out via standard lead fire assay with ICP-AES finish.</p> <p>Fire Assay is an industry-standard for Pt, Pd, Au and it is considered appropriate as a first-pass analysis.</p> <p>Certified Reference Materials/standards, blanks and duplicates are inserted where appropriate to assess the assaying accuracy of the external laboratory for QAQC protocol.</p> <p>Techniques used for the early-stage nature of the project are considered total.</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>No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentrations.</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>In addition to the EarthAI's QAQC procedures, the ALS laboratory complete its own QAQC including the use of CRMs, Blanks and duplicates. Acceptable levels of precision and accuracy have been established.</p>

Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections are verified by the LGM technical staff.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p>Primary field data is recorded on an iPhone using Fieldmove Clino application. Assay data analysis and interpretation is performed on a laptop using Excel. This encompasses geological logs, sample details, and QA/QC insights. This information, alongside the assay results, is saved locally and uploaded to a central online database. Every primary assay result is obtained from the lab in the form of digital files and incorporated into the sampling database, ensuring verification processes. Each lab report undergoes a QAQC review. This data, together with the assay data, is stored both locally and entered into the LGM central online database. All primary assay data is received from the laboratory as electronic data files which are imported into sampling database with verification procedures in place. QAQC analysis is undertaken for each laboratory report</p> <p>Primary assay data gathered for reporting on assay grades and mineralized intervals is not subject to any modifications or calibrations. In the analysis of geological components, recognized standards and factors might be employed to estimate the oxide form of assayed elements or determine the levels of minerals free from volatile compounds within rock specimens.</p>
	<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.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	An iPhone 14 dual frequency GPS was used to pick up locations of samples with an accuracy of 1m to 5m.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is GDA94, zone 55
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Elevation is recorded using an iPhone dual frequency GPS with an accuracy of +/- 10m.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Soil and rock chip spacing and distribution is appropriate for this stage of exploration.
	<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>	No mineral resource or reserve calculation has been applied.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and</i>	The purpose of the rock chip samples was to establish the tenor of mineralisation indicated by alteration in outcrop and float. Rock samples are

geological structure	<i>the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	<p>biased towards altered samples. Soil sampling was completed in both a reconnaissance and systematic nature to identify possible increased concentrations of elements of interest across the project area. This is appropriate for this type of work.</p> <p>The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.</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>
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>All samples are placed into labelled calico bags and transported in a box stored inside a car. Samples are sent via courier to ALS Geochemistry laboratory in Pooraka SA. All sample submissions are documented via the ALS tracking system.</p> <p>Assay results are reported through access via the laboratory's web portal.</p>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<p>Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no audits of sampling techniques and data have been completed.</p>

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 Fontenoy Project is comprised of EL8995. The license is owned 100% by Legacy Minerals Pty Ltd (a fully owned subsidiary of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited) and part of the Company's exploration alliance with Earth AI. 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>	<p>Pacminex Pty Ltd – conducted soil and rock chip sampling, electro-magnetic (EM) and induced polarization (IP) surveying which were all concentrated on the Fontenoy Prospect. 16 cored drill holes were completed in 1970.</p> <p>Billiton Australia Ltd (Shell Australia Ltd) – conducted reassaying of historical core, a tenement wide bulk cyanide leach stream sediment survey, and rock chip sampling.</p> <p>Michelago Resources NL – detailed airborne magnetic/radiometric survey, rock chip sampling, soil sampling, and 28 RC drill holes.</p> <p>Alloy Resources - mapping, rock chip sampling and gradient array induced polarisation surveys focused on Mn mineralisation.</p>

		Bushman Resources Pty Ltd – completed rock chip sampling, mapping, and hyperspectral work of selected historical drill core.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	The Fontenoy Project contains a number of prospective units within the Project area include the Yandilla Volcanics, Warrenoy Diorite and ultramafic rocks of the Wambidgee Serpentinite for copper-nickel and cobalt. Stratabound manganese mineralisation occurs in the Cambro-Ordovician Jindalee Group while the Wambidgee Serpentinite contains several chromite deposits, and a differentiated ultramafic sequence prospective for both chromite and PGE mineralisation. The Yandilla volcanics are prospective for porphyry or VHMS 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>	Not Applicable. No drilling.
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <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>Not applicable to this release.</p> <p>Not applicable. No aggregation.</p> <p>Not applicable. No aggregation.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.</i>	Due to the early stage of exploration, the geometry of the mineralisation is not known at this stage. Only downhole lengths are presented in this report.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being</i>	Refer to Figures in body of text.

	<i>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 and plan view are shown in the report. Other relevant maps are shown in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.
Balanced Reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	See body of the report. Reports on historical exploration can be found in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	All material or meaningful data collected has been reported. The geological results are discussed in the body of the report.
Further Work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling).Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	See body of report. See figures in body of report. Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.

ENDNOTES

ⁱ ASX LGM 3 May 2022: Strategic Exploration Alliance with AI Explorer

ⁱⁱ ASX LGM 26 February 2024 Artificial Intelligence makes Magmatic PGE-Ni-Cu Discovery

ⁱⁱⁱ Williams, Nicholas & de Wet, Barry & Kekana, Sello & Nielsen, Shane & Broughton, David. (2016). Applying Advanced Gravity and Magnetic Inversion Methods to Expand the Platreef PGE-Ni-Cu Resource in the Bushveld Complex. ASEG Extended Abstracts. 2016. 1. 10.1071/ASEG2016ab187.

^{iv} Nickel exploration opportunities in New South Wales, Australia (Industry and Investment, NSW Government)

^v Platina Resources Annual Report 30 June 2022 ASX: 28 February 2023, Ionick Metals Established, Option Agreement Executed to Accelerate Nickel-Cobalt Venture, Scandium International Mining Corp. FEASIBILITY STUDY - NYNGAN SCANDIUM PROJECT April 15, 2016

^{vi} Alchemy Resources, <https://alchemyresources.com.au/investor-centre/resources/#west-lynn>

^{vii} ASX: HLX 28 February 2023 Ionick Metals Established and Option Agreement executed

^{viii} Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited Prospectus dated 28 July 2021

^{ix} LGM ASX 3 May 2022: Strategic Exploration Alliance with AI Explorer

^x Evolution Mining 2022 Annual Report, Newmont 2023 Reserves Statement, Newmont 2023 Reserves Statement, ASX EVN: 8 May 2024 *Macquarie Conference Presentation*, ASX ALK: 29 April 2024 *Revised Kaiser Resource Est Improves Confidence and Grade*

Table 2: 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	-	-	8.28Moz Au, 1.46Mt Cu
Cadia-Ridgeway, NSW (Newmont Corporation)	35.3Moz Au, 7.8Mt Cu	0.3Moz Au, 0.045Mt Cu	30.9Moz Au, 6.9Mt Cu	4.1Moz, 0.9Mt 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