Diamond Drilling Assays Returned at Sugarbag Hill, Black Range and Project Wide Exploration Update

Regional rock chip results up to 1,440g/t Ag and 2.06g/t Au highlight system scale

Diamond drill assays returned at Sugarbag Hill Prospect

- The first deeper diamond drilling intercepted epithermal style veins and alteration but have returned no significant results and have not intersected the mineralised feeding structures.
- Both holes confirmed the presence of a low-sulphidation style epithermal system, and while a larger drill campaign was approved, the decision to only complete two holes was to ensure targeting of the potential feeder structures could be refined with the latest geological knowledge.
- The Sugarbag Hill Prospect remains a priority target area for the Company with the source of the large 2.2km long trend in soil sampling of >20ppb Au (up to 296ppb Au) yet to be confirmed.

New gold-silver prospects identified along 30km strike

- 69 rock chip samples collected during recent reconnaissance field work.
- Rock chip results highlight Mt Mylora (**up to 1,440g/t Ag and 1.51g/t Au**) and Winooka Reef (up to **2.06g/t Au**) as areas for priority follow-up.
- Highly encouraging are results from ground-truthing of regional radiometric anomalies that returned gold and silver (**up to 0.46g/t Au and 47.8g/t Ag**) in rock chip samples.

ASTER data highlights district-scale potential

- An interpretation of ASTER (Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission) hyperspectral data has highlighted extensive new areas within the Black Range Project for follow-up.
- A total of 28 anomalies consistent with the signatures of low and intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineral systems have been identified.

Next Steps

- A soil program was completed over the Mt Mylora Prospect with results expected end of August.
- The results of that Mt Mylora soil campaign will inform potential follow-up exploration, which may include ground geophysics prior to drill testing.
- Ground-truthing will also aim to follow up newly identified regional gold-silver anomalies.

Figure 1: Rock chip float sample returned 1,440g/t Ag and 1.51g/t Au.

See 'Endnotes' on page 21 for references

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (ASX: **LGM**, "**Legacy Minerals**" or the "**Company"**) is pleased to provide an update on its first diamond drilling campaign and regional rock chip sampling results at the 100%-owned Black Range Project (EL9464 and EL9589) in NSW.

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

"With the initial diamond drilling at the Sugarbag Hill Prospect complete and assays recently returned, the team now moves to incorporate the new information into follow up targeting. This first-pass, deeper diamond drilling at the Prospect has not defined the source of the strong gold-in-soil anomalism on surface. However, it has provided good geological evidence for the potential of the system further west that requires follow up work.

"The decision to only complete two holes has preserved sufficient funds to build our knowledge of this underexplored district and conduct further generative work and future drill testing at Sugarbag Hill and regionally across the Black Range Project. The Sugarbag Hill Prospect still remains a priority target area for the Company with the source of the large 2.2km long trend in soil sampling of >20ppb Au (up to 296ppb Au) yet to be confirmed.

"The case for an economic gold-silver discovery on the Black Range Project is strengthened by the growing gold and silver anomalism across 30km of strike and the recent regional rock chip results that graded up to 1,440g/t Ag and 2.06g/t Au. These findings are particularly compelling as there is little to no drilling at any of these latest gold and silver anomalies. Multiple ASTER, radiometric and magnetic anomalies remain to be field-checked that have very similar characteristics to those that returned up to 0.46g/t Au through this reconnaissance field work.

"The collection and interpretation of ASTER data is the first-time satellite spectral data has been acquired and interpreted over the Black Range Project. The results support our view that this Project is highly prospective for large-scale gold-silver epithermal mineralisation. Legacy Minerals successfully used the same ASTER technology at the Bauloora Project – which is currently being explored with our farm-in JV partner Newmont – and we are excited to have now defined district-scale potential at Black Range. The Company will focus on incorporating this data with our other geoscientific datasets to further define compelling targets for drill testing."

Summary of Rock Chip Results

The Legacy Minerals field team collected 69 rock chip samples across the regional project area. New areas were identified as being potentially prospective based on a review of radiometric, magnetic, ASTER and historic sampling data.

Laboratory assays completed through ALS Orange and Brisbane were analysed for 49 elements. The rock chip results have identified new gold and silver mineralised areas with standout silver results of 1,440g/t, 47.8 g/t, 40 g/t and 18.6 g/t as well as gold results including 2.06g/t, 1.51g/t, 1.38g/t, 1.3g/t and 1.28g/t.

Some of these anomalous gold results occur in areas where no previous exploration activities have been conducted and are considered newly discovered mineralised zones.

The gold results sit approximately 5km and 10km north of the Sugarbag Hill Prospect and approximately 5km south of Mt Mylora. Preliminary observations of the rock chips indicate that the mineralisation may be of a similar style to that observed in rock chips at Sugarbag Hill.

The result of this work supports the interpretation that the Mountain Creek volcanics is highly prospective for epithermal mineralisation.

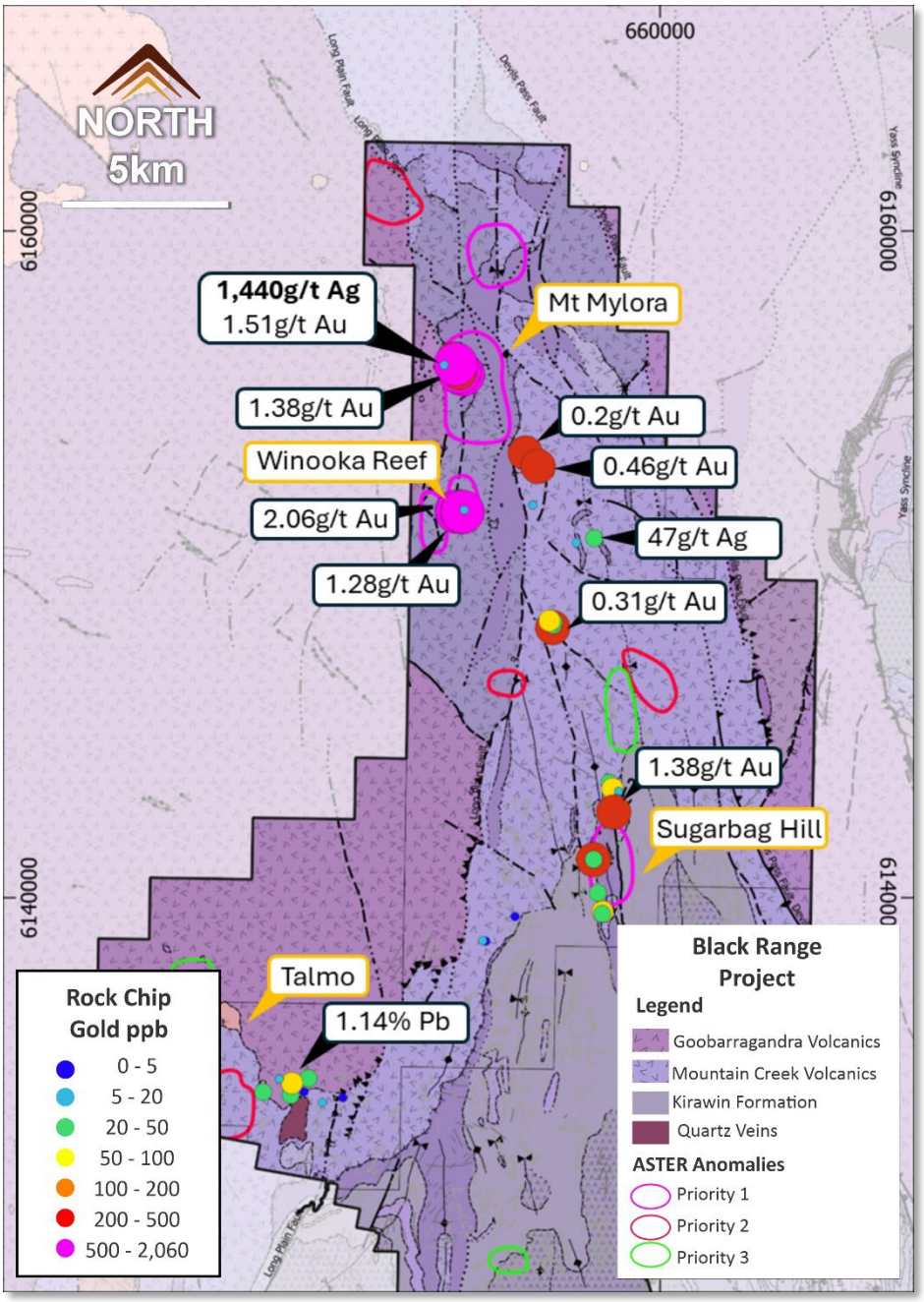

Figure 2: ASTER anomalies and rock chip samples taken during recent field work.

ASTER Results

The ASTER is one of five "state-of-the-art" instrument sensor systems operating on the Terra spacecraft. ASTER utilizes a unique combination of wide spectral coverage and high spatial resolution in the visible near-infrared through shortwave infrared to the thermal infrared regions. It is a partnership between NASA, Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology in Japan, and Japan Space Systems.

The 28 alteration anomalies were interpreted by Global Ore Discovery Pty Ltd using a combination of alteration mineral distribution, abundance, composition and crystallinity maps.

Anomalies were characterised by a summary alteration assemblage, and have been attributed if they intersect iron oxide, silica and quartz responses, their proximity to or on strike from a major structure, radiometric and magnetic response, and the host lithology.

ASTER alteration anomalies associated with known mineral occurrences are dominantly coincidental argillic/phyllic ASTER anomalies such as that associated with the Sugarbag Hill epithermal gold-silver Prospect.

These correspond with a broad increase in the K-Band, supporting potassium enrichment associated with hydrothermal fluids and the interpreted alteration assemblages. Silica trend lines run parallel to mapped faults and lineation of the ASTER anomalies.

A decrease in magnetic signal may indicate magnetite destruction within host lithologies, as expected with hydrothermal fluid ingress focused along the structures. ASTER anomalies strongly correlate with predominantly N-S structures and areas of structural complexity (1st, 2nd and 3rd order faulting).

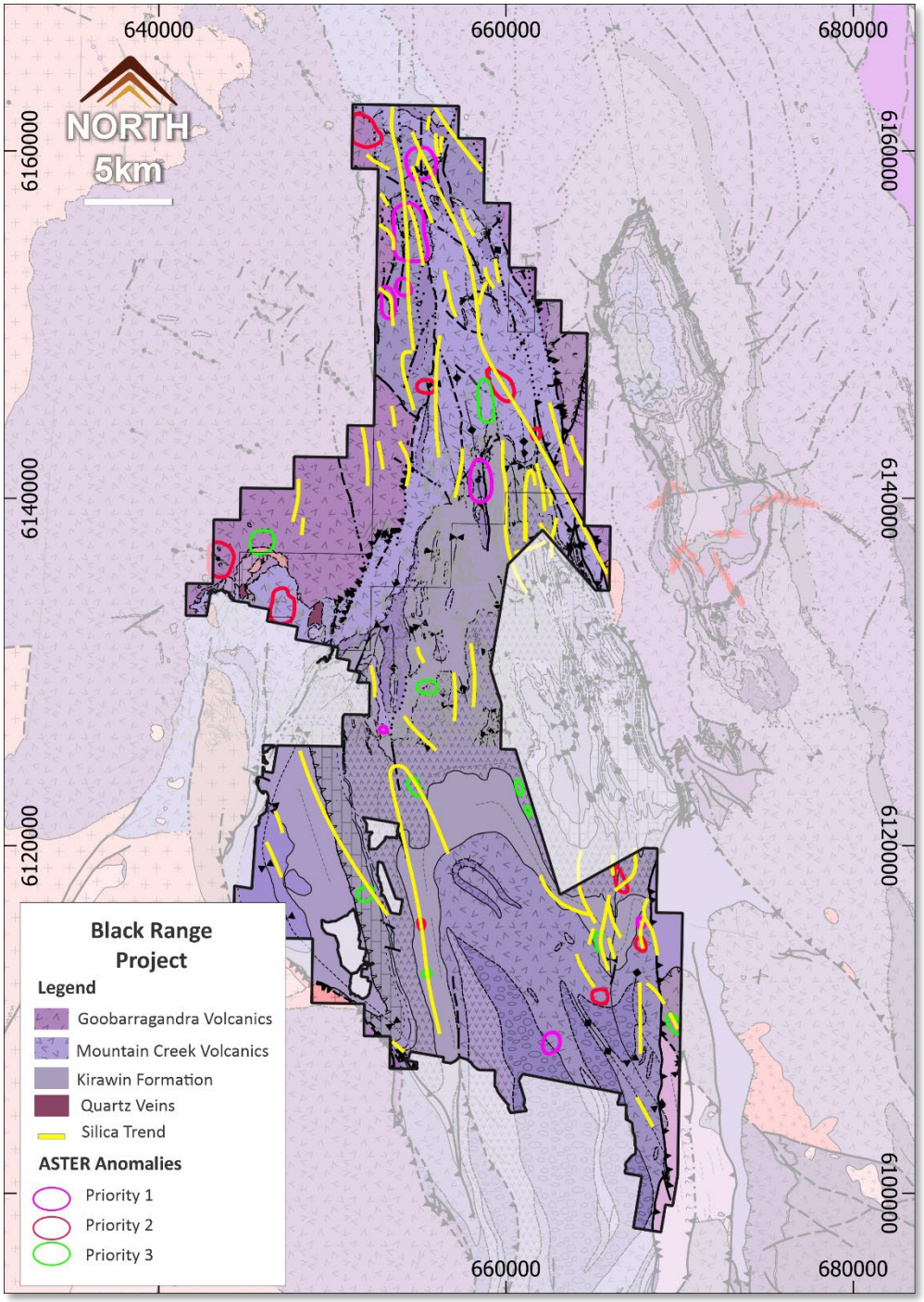

Figure 3: ASTER anomalies across the Bauloora Project area.

Summary of Drilling

Sugarbag Hill is located in an underexplored area of the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW. Mineralisation is hosted within early I-type Devonian felsic rocks of the Mountain Creek Volcanics. Indications of a preserved epithermal sinter were identified during ground reconnaissance of historically mapped "cherts" within the Prospect area. Petrography has now confirmed an extensive silica sinter related lithology at the Prospect. Alteration at the Prospect is moderate to intense silica-sericite +/- pyrite in association with the exposed agglomerate and ignimbrite hosted in the Mountain Creek Volcanics[i].

Drilling at the Sugarbag Prospect comprised two diamond core holes as a first pass program designed to test identified coincident Induced Polarisation (IP) resistivity highs and surface geochemical targets believed to be associated with easterly dipping low-sulphidation epithermal feeder veins.

The strongly resistive IP targets were identified by Legacy Minerals to be closely associated with a 2.2km long gold-in-soil trend with single point anomalies up to 296ppb Au. Within the gold trend, a higher-grade gold zone approximately 800m long occurs with single point anomalies averaging 107.5ppb Au. In addition to the extensive soil anomalies, recent rock chip samples collected along the resistivity trends confirmed altered with some samples gold and silver bearing returning assays up to 2.27g/t gold and 29.6g/t silver.

Two diamond holes were completed at the Sugarbag Hill Prospect for a total of 870.7m. The drilling intersected variably altered felsic pyroclastic rock units comprising mostly welded fine to medium grained ignimbrite and polymictic clast-rich ignimbrites. Zones of volcanic breccia with strong to intense silicification were also noted in geological logging of the core holes. Numerous quartz veins were intersected across both drill holes with some veins displaying low-sulphidation epithermal textures and mineralogy including quartz-adularia veins (+/- chalcedony) and potential boiling zone textures with fluorite-bladed carbonate infill veins.

Drill hole SB001 intercepted a series of dominantly welded ignimbrites. The top of SB001 consists of weathered polymict volcanic conglomerate or breccia sitting on top of a feldspar-phyric ignimbrite with a small interval of fine grained volcaniclastics. Below this ignimbrite the drilling intercepted a polymictic clast-rich ignimbrite, volcanic breccia and conglomeratic unit before ending in a crystal-rich ignimbrite. Alteration across the entire drill hole consisted of mostly weak to moderate pervasive silica-chlorite-sericite alteration of the rock with localised strong to intense silica-sericite alteration adjacent to zones of quartz-carbonate veining. Selective chlorite-sericite alteration occurred in pumice or lithic clasts. A 10m wide zone of polymict volcanic conglomerate or breccia was intersected at 276m with intense silica alteration. The upper contact zone of the breccia unit was signified by a fault zone and strong quartz-adularia veining. Minor disseminated and vein hosted pyrite mineralisation was observed throughout SB001 with clast-rich units sporadically displaying trace sphalerite-chalcopyrite blebs within silica altered clasts.

Drill hole SB002 intersected a single unit of polymict volcanic conglomerate of ignimbritic composition that contained a pebbly matrix with occasional zones of ignimbritic blocks >64mm in size with some blocks potentially greater than 1m in size, suggestive of a relatively near-vent depositional setting. Overall, alteration across the drillhole was mostly moderate to strong pervasive silica alteration with zones of strong carbonate alteration within the matrix of the clast-rich intervals. Mineralisation intersected in the drill hole comprised very fine disseminated pyrite in the matrix surrounding the clasts and occasional pyrite stringers from 11m to approximately 60m. Rare blebs of sphalerite and chalcopyrite occur in clasts and as disseminations in the matrix sporadically throughout the hole.

Based on pathfinder geochemistry and structural observations it is interpreted that the easterly dipping resistivity features thought to be the down dip extensions of gold bearing mineralised zones on surface are due to unmineralised strongly silicified units intersected within the ignimbrite package. While anomalous zones of pathfinder elements were intersected in drilling these did not correlate with the interpreted orientation of a potential feeder structure nor elemental associations with gold and silver in historic drilling, soils and rock chips and though interpretation is at an early stage, suggests a westerly dip to mineralisation.

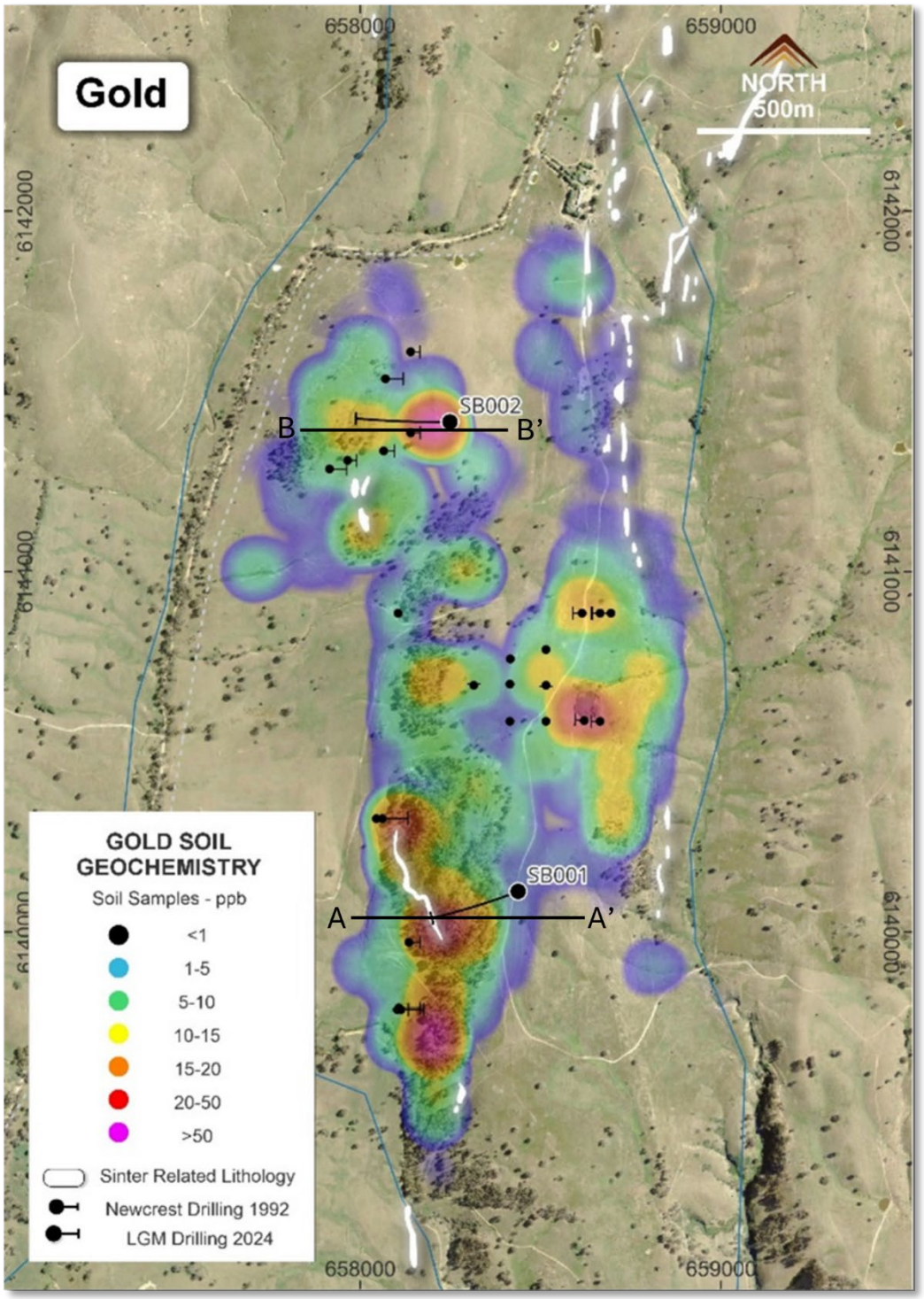

Figure 4. Sugarbag Hill gold in soils samples[ii], with LGM drill holes and historical Newcrest drilling[iii]

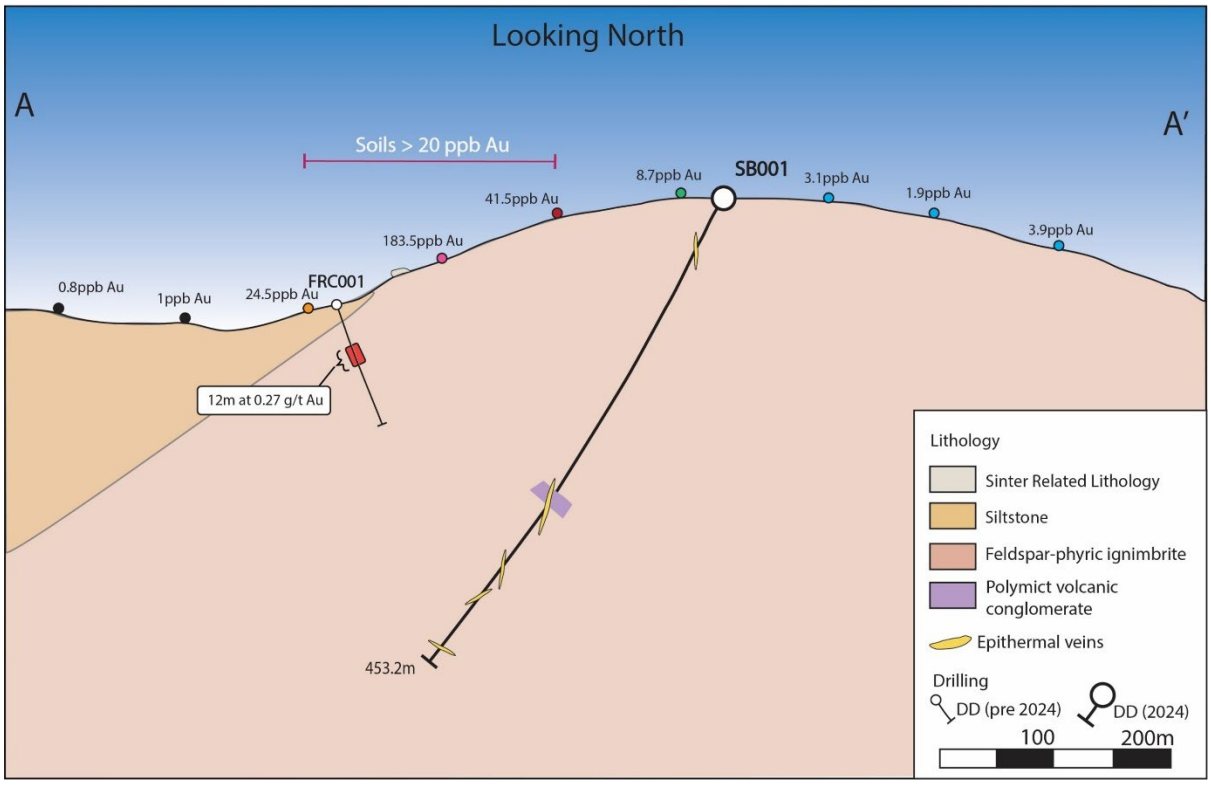

Figure 5: Cross section of SB001 showing interpreted geology[iii]

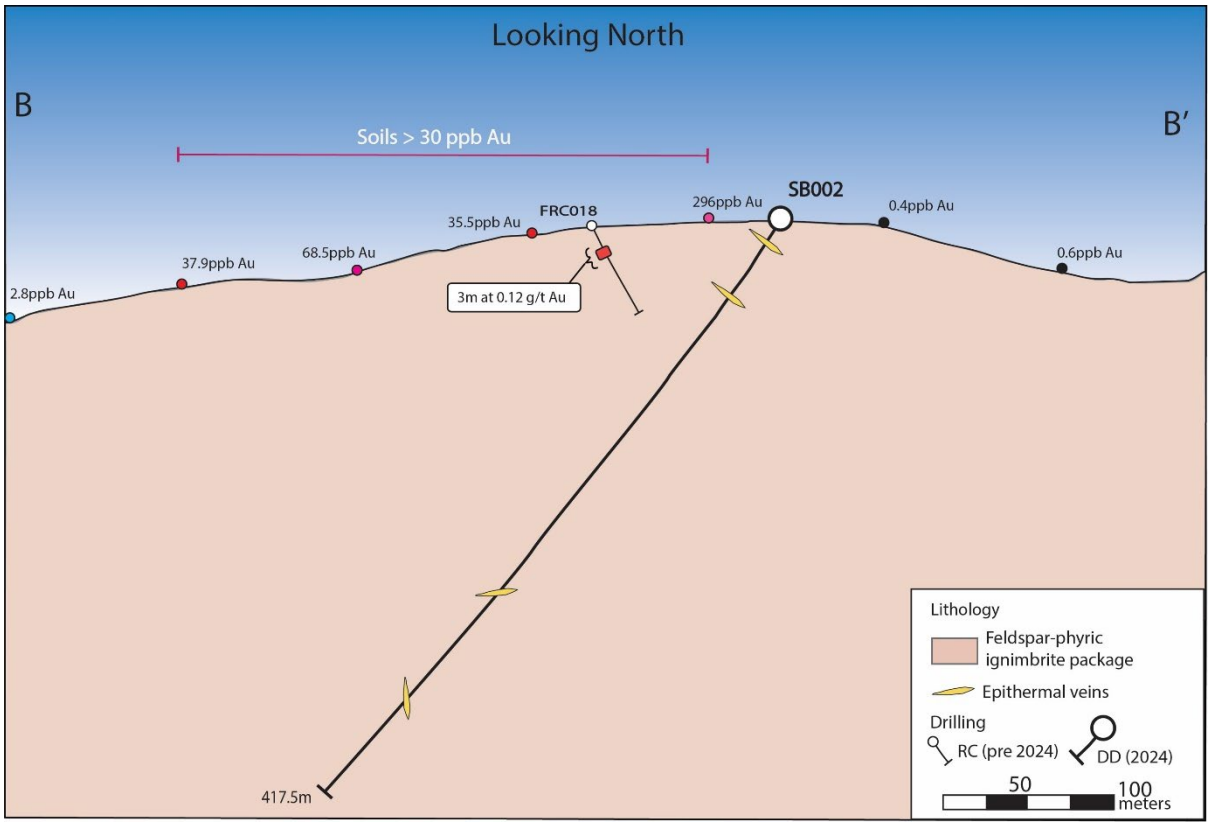

Figure 6: Cross section of SB002 showing interpreted geology[iii]

Table 1 Drill hole collar and significant interval details for LGM diamond holes.

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94/55)	Northing (MGA94/55)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth (True North)	Depth (m)	Drill hole status	Assay Results
SB001	658437	6140113	634	-60	250	453.2	Completed	NSR
SB002	658248	6141415	667	-55	270	417.5	Completed	NSR

Significant intervals defined using >=0.1g/t Au or >=10g/t Ag or >=0.25% Cu, >=0.25% Pb+Zn, >=1m downhole width, and <=1m 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. No Significant Result (NSR)

Highlight Rock Chip Results

Table 2: Highlight Rock Chip Results

Sample	Prospect	Easting (MGA94/55)	Northing (MGA94/55)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
9064	Winooka Reef	6151576.85	653901.97	2.06	3.17	3710	7.2	10
9050	Mt Mylora	6155696.85	654098.59	1.51	1440	285	2380	157
9048	Mt Mylora	6155770.39	653979.84	1.38	2.83	622	1845	391
9042	Mt Mylora	6156003.73	653878.41	1.3	5.78	105	1150	40
9062	Winooka Reef	6151565.09	654067.38	1.28	9.61	25.4	25	36
9063	Winooka Reef	6151575.9	653912.21	0.804	0.36	507	4.1	11
9060	Winooka Reef	6151576.21	654085.88	0.693	0.53	51.4	45.3	9
9068	Unnamed	6152936.54	656347.52	0.459	4.15	43.7	20	95
9045	Mt Mylora	6156156.95	653817.49	0.442	40	77.1	105.5	8
9061	Winooka Reef	6151561.15	654083.98	0.419	0.58	68.8	8.3	61
9049	Mt Mylora	6155696.85	654098.59	0.358	1	42.5	284	38
9054	Unnamed	6148103.6	656783.11	0.31	0.67	125.5	363	84
9047	Mt Mylora	6155765.59	653981.59	0.246	2.07	56.2	1055	57
9157	Sugarbag Hill	6141140.07	658008.5	0.214	0.34	5.2	46.1	5
9069	Unnamed	6153340.08	655965.94	0.202	0.5	119.5	11.8	79
9070	Sugarbag Hill	6142568.06	658610.99	0.202	0.96	419	11	18
9043	Mt Mylora	6156003.5	653878.4	0.101	4.41	29.5	367	14
9056	Unnamed	6150736	658076	0.048	47.8	20.4	114	140

About Black Range

The Black Range Project is in the Central Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW, which hosts world-class copper-gold orebodies including the Cadia-Ridgeway, Northparkes and Cowal Mines. Black Range is a late Devonian, early Silurian volcanic system dominated by acid volcanics. Rhyolite to dacitic volcanism with lavas, breccias and tuffs are widely distributed and associated with epithermal mineralisation. Limited exploration defining a 5.2km2 zone of silica-sericite-pyrite alteration has been mapped with low-sulphidation gold mineralisation intercepted in historical shallow percussion and diamond drilling at the Sugar Bag Hill Prospect giving encouragement to the prospectivity of the wider tenement. The interpreted low temperature quartz and low-iron sphalerite that is associated with gold mineralisation indicates the Project may host a large, preserved epithermal environment.

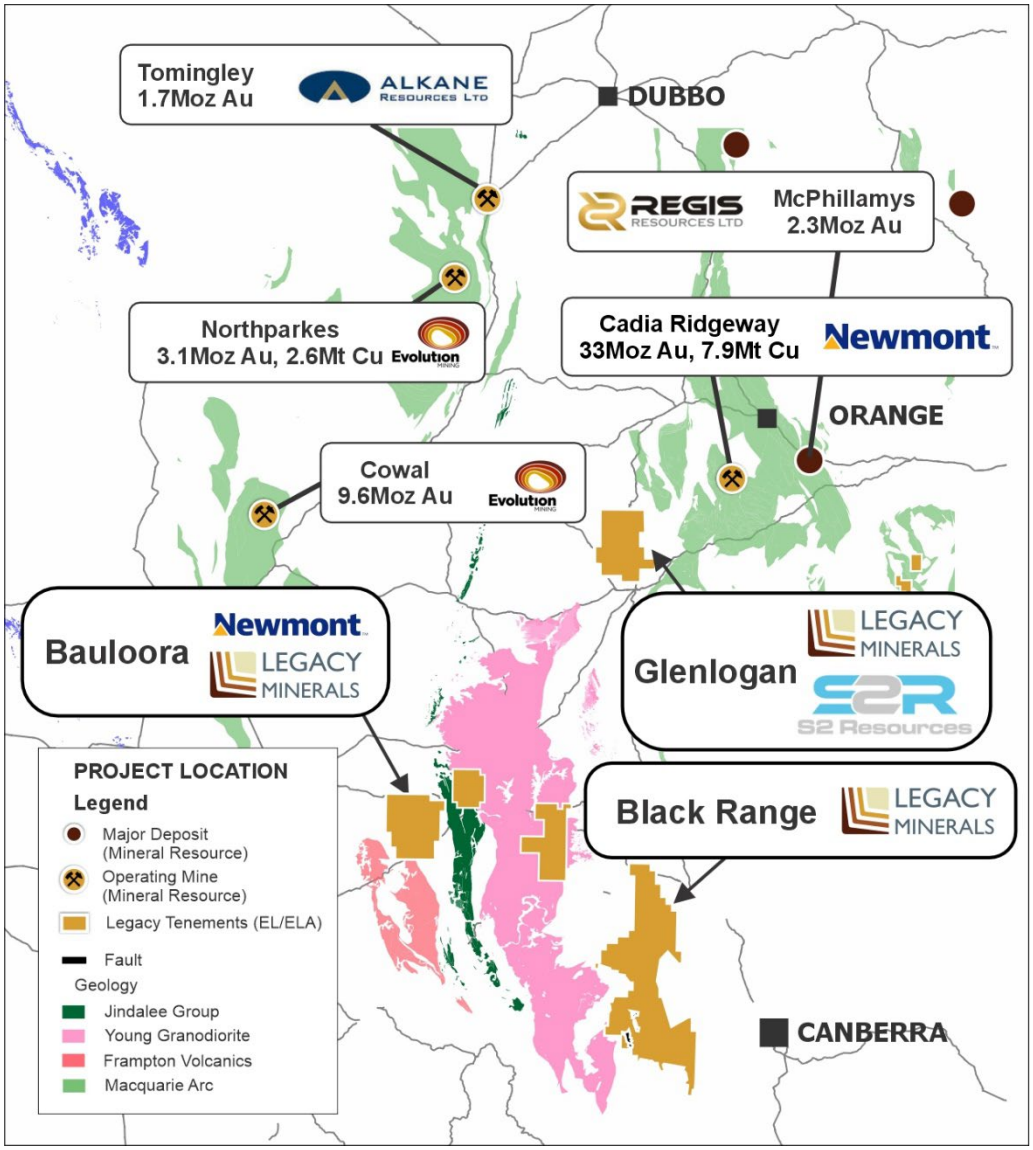

Figure 7: Location of the Black Range Project and Major Deposits in NSW[iv]

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.

Au-Ag **Black Range** (EL9464, EL9589) Caldera setting with extensive epithermal occurrences. Limited historical exploration across 30km of known prospective strike.	Cu-Au **Drake** (EL6273, EL9616, ELA6642) Large caldera (~150km^2) with similar geological characteristics to other major pacific rim epithermal deposits.
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.**	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.**
Au-Ag **Bauloora** (EL8994, EL9464) Newmont JV One of NSW's largest low-sulphidation, epithermal systems with a 27km^2 epithermal vein field.	Au **Harden** (EL9657) 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.
Cu-Au **Glenlogan** (EL9614) S2 Resources JV Large, undrilled magnetic anomaly underneath Silurian cover located 55kms from Cadia Valley.	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.

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.

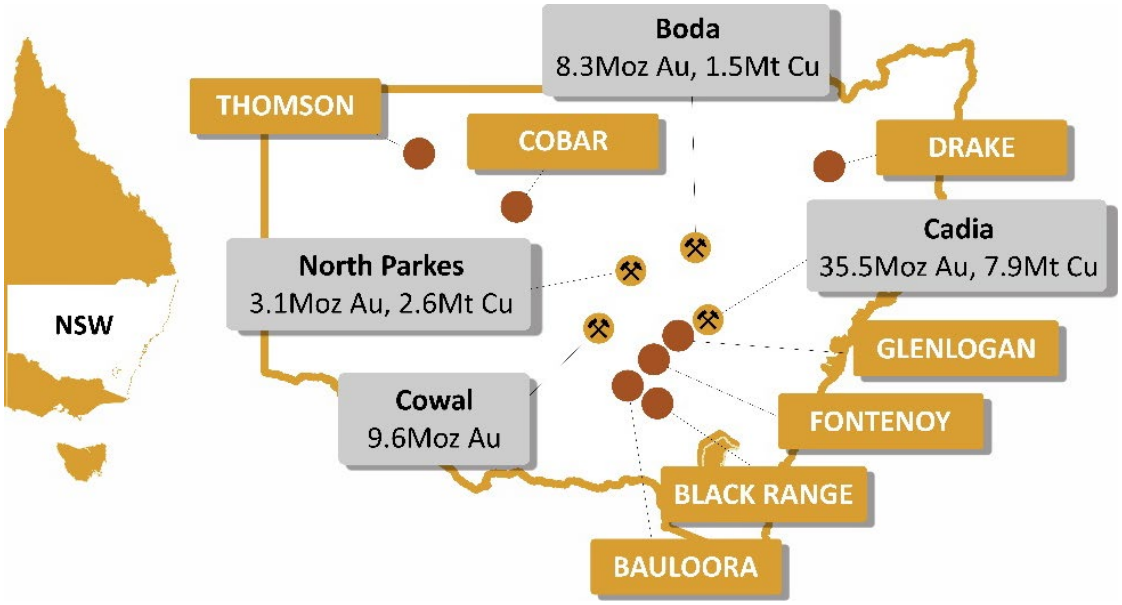

Figure 8: Location of Legacy Minerals Projects in NSW, Australia[v]

Appendix 2 – JORC Code, 2021 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Rock sampling of a reconnaissance nature was undertaken across the Black Range Project and was biased towards rock outcrop. 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.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	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 mineralised samples. This is appropriate for this type of work. Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth are conducted using a single shot camera every 30m, and using a downhole Gyro when required, to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. The drill-hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m. All drill-hole collars may be surveyed to a greater degree of accuracy using a certified surveyor at a later date. An Olympus Vanta pXRF is used to 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. The handheld pXRF results are only used for preliminary assessment of element compositions, prior to the receipt of assay results from the certified laboratory. 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. 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. Where core was incompetent due to being transported cover or weathered rock, representative samples were collected along the axis of the core.
	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.	Surface sampling: Samples weighing up to several kilograms were taken. Drill sampling: 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 0.002 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). 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. 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.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diametre, 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).*	Diamond drilling using industry standard techniques. PQ core (diameter: 85mm) to fresh rock followed by HQ core (diameter: 63.5mm) to end of hole (EOH).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recoveries were recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	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.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	To date, no sample recovery issues have been identified that would impact on potential sample bias.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Geological logging is carried out on all rock chips with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded. Drilling: Systematic geological and geotechnical logging was undertaken. Data collection where appropriate includes:

		• 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 holes the orientation, nature of defects and defect fill may be recorded. • 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.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of rock chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures, weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Rock chips are occasionally photographed for reference. 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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are geologically logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was cut using a conventional automatic core saw with core holding support. All samples are collected from the same side of drill core. 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.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable as results are for core drilling.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Surface sampling: 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) and (ALS code PUL-32 for soils). Pulverisers are washed with QAQC tests undertaken (PUL-QC). Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis.

		Drilling: 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. 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.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Laboratory QC procedures for sample assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks and duplicates. No sub-sampling is completed by LGM. All sub-sampling of the prepared core is completed by the laboratory.
	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.	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 may be completed in zones where appropriate.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The size of samples for the rock samples are appropriate for this stage of exploration. Drilling: The sample sizes are appropriate to correctly represent the mineralization based on style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	All samples were analysed by ALS Global for 50 elements. Rock samples are crushed to 6mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g pulp sub sample assayed for 50 elements after aqua regia digest and ICP-MS. The lower detection limit for gold is 0.001 ppm, which is believed to be an appropriate detection level. (ALS code: ME-MS61, Au-AA22, Hg-MS42). Drilling: 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)
	For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in	No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentrations.

	determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	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.	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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are verified by the Company's technical staff.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were completed in the current drill programme.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is captured onto a laptop through excel and using Datashed software and includes geological logging, sample data and QA/QC information. This data, together with the assay data, is stored both locally and entered into the LGM central online database. 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
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data collected for the purpose of reporting assay grades and mineralised intervals.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Surface sampling: A handheld Garmin GPSmap 65 was used to pick up locations of samples with an accuracy of +/-5m. Drill Collars: A handheld Garmin GPSmap 65 was used to pick up collars with an averaged accuracy of 1m. Downhole surveys are conducted using a downhole Gyro during drilling to record and monitor deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 55.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Using government data topography and 2017 DTM data. A topographic surface has been created using this elevation data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Rock chip spacing is applicable to the reconnaissance nature of the work. The spacing and distribution of drill 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.

	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The completed drilling at the Project is not used to establish or support a definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The purpose of the rock chip samples was to establish the tenor of mineralisation indicated by alteration in outcrop and float. Rock samples are biased towards altered samples. This is appropriate for this type of work. The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The drill holes are orientated to intersect the dipping mineralised trends at as near perpendicular orientation possible (unless otherwise stated). The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be confirmed. The orientation of drilling relative to key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of Custody is managed by the Company until samples pass to a certified assay laboratory for subsampling and assaying. The core trays are stored on secure sites and delivered to the assay laboratory by the Company or a competent agent. When not in transit, they are kept in locked premises. Where appropriate transport logs have been set up to track the progress of samples. The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no audits of sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	*Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known*	The Black Range Project is comprised of EL9466 and EL9589. The 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. The land is primarily freehold land. There are no native title interests in the license area.

	impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Duval Mining Australia – At the Mt Mylora prospect they conducted mapping, rock chip sampling, and RC drilling. Noranda Australia - At the Mt Mylora prospect conducted detailed mapping, soil sampling, EM and ground magnetic geophysical surveys followed by RC drilling. BHP - conducted mapping, IP geophysics, rock chip sampling, stream sediment sampling, soil sampling and RC drilling at Mt Mylora. Newcrest Mining – rock chip sampling, soil sampling, mapping and drilled RC holes and one diamond hole at Sugarbag Hill. Lachlan Metals – completed soil sampling, rock chip sampling, a regional magnetic and radiomentric survey, DD-IP geophysical survey and RC drilling. Aurum Metals – resampled drillcore from Mt Mylora.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	Known mineralisation at the Black Range Project sits within the Devonian Mountain Creek Volcanics. The Project is considered prospective for low-sulphidation epithermal style gold-silver and base-metal mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *• Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *•Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *• Dip and azimuth of the hole* *• Down hole length and interception depth* *• Hole length*	See Table 1 in the body of the article.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not applicable. Information provided in Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Significant intervals defined using >=0.2g/t Au or >=10g/t Ag, or >=0.25% Cu, >=0.25% Pb+Zn, >=1m downhole width, and <=1m internal waste. No significant result (NSR) is stated where appropriate.
	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.	Where required, high-grade intervals are only reported where they differ significantly to the overall interval. Reporting of the shorter intercepts may allow a more thorough understanding of the overall grade distribution.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole*	Preliminary interpretation is that the mineralised zones dip to the west and strike north to north-north-east.

intercept lengths	*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.*	The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and the relationship to mineralisation is yet to be identified. 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.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures in body of text. 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	*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.*	See body of the report.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Global Ore Discovery were engaged to acquire and process suitable ASTER satellite scenes with an aim to to identify possible surface epithermal related alteration signatures over the Black Range Project area. Two ASTER scenes were required to cover the regional area of interest; ASTER Scene ID AST_L1B_00302212004001434 Acquisition Date 21 February 2004 and AST_L1B_00302212004001443 Acquisition Date 21 February 2004.

Band	Reflected Range (µm)	Spatial Resolution (m)	Band Explanation/Uses
1	0.52 -0.60	15 m	Visible and Near-Infrared
2	0.63 -0.69	15 m	Visible and Near-Infrared
3N	0.78 -0.86	15 m	Visible and Near-Infrared
4	1.600 - 1.700	30 m	Shortwave Infrared
5	2.145 - 2.185	30 m	Shortwave Infrared
6	2.185 - 2.225	30 m	Shortwave Infrared
7	2.235 - 2.285	30 m	Shortwave Infrared
8	2.295 - 2.365	30 m	Shortwave Infrared
9	2.360 - 2.430	30 m	Shortwave Infrared
10	8.125 - 8.475	90 m	Thermal Infrared
11	8.475 - 8.825	90 m	Thermal Infrared
12	8.925 - 9.275	90 m	Thermal Infrared
13	10.25 - 10.95	90 m	Thermal Infrared
14	10.95 - 11.65	90 m	Thermal Infrared

		Global Ore have created and colour enhanced a series of False Colour images using combinations of the available ASTER bands The ASTER bands,wavelengths and resolution (table above). Natural Colour composite algorithm applied to the VNIR bands 321 in Red (band 2 Green 3 xband 1 +band 3 4 Blue 3 xband 1 band 3 4 generates an image that simulates natural colour at 15 m pixel size 4-6-8 RGB stretch (Geology and Alteration). This image uses Shortwave Infra Red bands 4 6 and 8 in RGB These bands are highly sensitive to lithological and alteration variations and are in a region of the electromagnetic spectrum that the eye cannot perceive This is a recommend image for geological/alteration interpretation Pinks represent clay alteration, greens/browny yellows represent chloritic/mafic alteration and rocks, bluey purples potentially represent carbonates and brown represents vegetation or lack of visible outcrop 6-3-1 RGB stretch (TM 741 Simulation). This image uses a combination of visible and infra red bands This combination of bands is sensitive to lithological variations and may be useful for geological/alteration interpretation This image is similar to traditional Landsat TM 741 images. AlOH clay Ferric Iron Silica RGB Composite image. This image is derived from ratios to map each of the above components then placing them into RGB bands The output colours are best visualised in the ternary colour diagram adjacent
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling).Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	See body of report. See figures in body of report. Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing interpretation of these drill results and previously acquired geochemistry, geophysical surveys and reviewed geological assessment of prospectivity.

ENDNOTES

[i] ASX LGM: 11 October 2023 *Widespread Silica Sinter Confirmed at Black Range*

[ii] ASX LGM: 23 October 2023 Large 2.2km Long Gold Anomaly defined at Black Range

[iii] Newcrest Mining Limited, Final Report EL3137 December 1992, 1993 Newcrest (R00001534) License 3137 Goondah

[iv] 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*, Regis Resources 2023 Annual Report, Alkane 2023 Annual Report

[v] 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 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	-	-	8.28Moz Au, 1.46Mt Cu
Cadia-Ridegway, 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
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