ASX Announcement
14 October 2024

New Copper-Gold Prospects Defined at Crystal Hill, Rockley

Rock chips return up to 9.32% Copper, 3.9g/t Gold, 415g/t Silver, and 0.66% Antinomy

High Grade Gold, Silver, and Copper Results

- Results returned from rock samples collected during geological mapping at the Crystal Hill target area, Rockley reported anomalous gold, silver and copper values associated with quartz veined and brecciated Ordovician mafic-ultramafic rocks.
- Multiple new workings and vein trends identified.
- These results have defined an anomalous area of mineralisation that is ~3 km^2 in size (Crystal Hill Prospect)
- The potential of the Crystal Hill Prospect is untested with no previous systematic exploration and only a small number of shallow (<14m depth) reconnaissance drilling conducted over 25 years ago.

Third party porphyry prospectivity recognition of the Rockley Project

- Assessed by Kenex in collaboration with the Geological Survey of NSW in to be amongst the most prospective areas for porphyry related Cu-Au in the Ordovician Rockley-Gulgong Volcanics[i].
- Less than 20km from the Crystal Hill Prospect the same aged volcanics hosts the large Bushranger porphyry deposit intercepts up to 920m at 0.3% Cu from 110m, including 156m at 0.48% Cu[ii]

Soil survey highlights new and untested anomalies

- The latest soil sampling results at Crystal Hill have mapped:
  - A large zone of strongly elevated porphyry pathfinder elements including Au, Ag, As, Cu, Mo and Sb.
  - The major trend is coincident with a magnetic low anomaly that potentially reflects magnetite destruction through hydrothermal alteration.

Figure 1 and Figure 2: Rock chip samples 5966 and 9738 with assays insert taken from the Crystal Hill Prospect, Rockley, NSW.

Cross refencing is to Endnotes on page 17 of this announcement.

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (ASX: **LGM**, "**Legacy Minerals**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide an update on work completed at the Rockley Project (EL8296) in the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW.

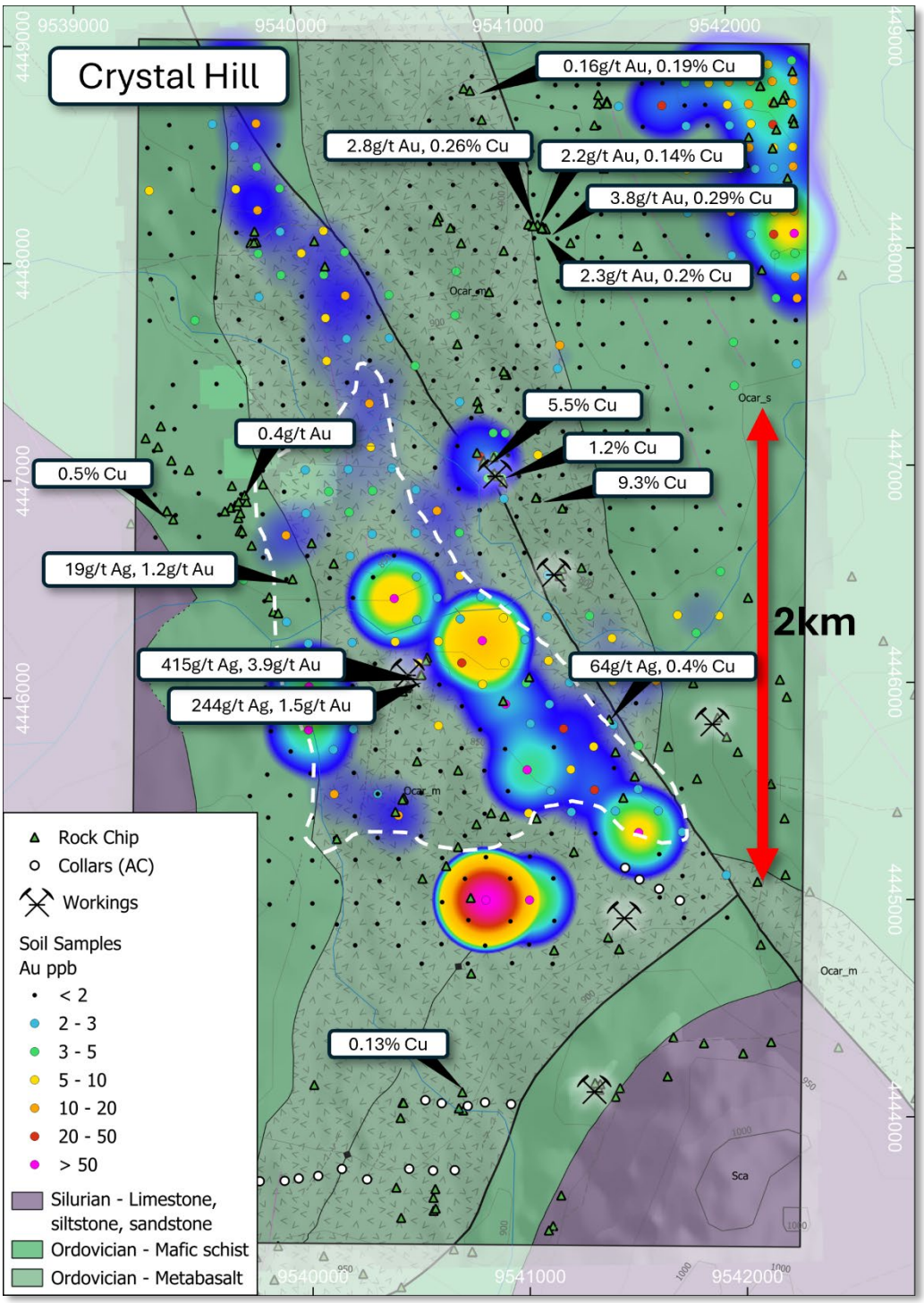

Figure 3: The Crystal Hill magnetic low target area (white dash line) with soil assay results (Au), and highlight rock chip assays.

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

"Legacy Minerals is pleased to provide an update on work completed at the Rockley Project targeting porphyry copper and gold mineralisation. These results, following the recent identification of high-grade silver and gold at Black Range last week, continue to demonstrate the depth of targets and the discovery potential across the Legacy Minerals' Portfolio.

"These new rock chip sample assay results and soil anomalies support our belief that the Rockley Project may host significant copper-gold mineralisation similar to the nearby Racecourse porphyry copper deposit and giant Cadia-Ridgeway deposit.

"These latest results, across a large 4km^2 area, confirm widespread oxide copper mineralisation including anomalous porphyry pathfinder elements. Fundamental to the prospectivity is that Rockley is hosted in the same age volcanic rocks as the Cadia-Ridgeway, Racecourse, and Boda deposits.

"The ground has had very limited exploration for porphyry-related Cu-Au systems and the independent, positive prospectivity ranking identified by the Geological Survey of NSW gives further encouragement for the discovery potential of this area.

"Work is currently being completed across our focus projects of Drake, Black Range, Thomson, and at Bauloora Project with earn-in partner Newmont. In parallel, Legacy Minerals is continuing to advance our pipeline of compelling gold, silver, and copper opportunities."

Summary of surface geochemical results

Legacy Minerals has completed its reconnaissance rock chip sampling and systematic soil geochemical sampling programs across the Rockley tenement with the first of its high priority prospects, Crystal Hill, having been completed. Assays results confirm a large copper-gold-silver and porphyry pathfinder anomaly with geochemical similarities to the nearby Racecourse Porphyry deposit. Reconnaissance rock chip samples have reported grades up to 3.8g/t Au, 244g/t Ag, 9.3% Cu, 28.5ppm Mo, 5,550ppm Sb and 1,845ppm As. Mineralisation is associated with quartz-pyrite veins with variable amounts of copper oxides (malachite and azurite) or sulphide (chalcopyrite), as well as gossanous veins +/- quartz and sulphide veins +/- quartz that contain pyrite-pyrrhotite +/- chalcopyrite. The mineralisation is hosted by variably sericite-chlorite altered mafic-ultramafic volcanics and sedimentary rocks that include basalts, peridotite, pyroxenite, mafic schists, siltstones and sandstone of the Rockley Volcanics, Cabonne Group.

The Legacy Minerals field team completed the first pass soil sampling geochemical survey, consisting of 570 samples across a magnetic low zone within the Rockley Volcanics and across the wider known historic gold and copper workings. The soil sampling program was completed across 12km^2 of the Project on a 200m x 100m grid. 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. These soil samples were taken systematically to assess the potential for porphyry mineralisation in an area identified as prospective for this style of deposit. This work aims to help vector towards potential porphyry related Cu-Au wall rock and intrusive mineralisation and to assess the broader tenement area for previously unrecognised Cu-Au-Ag mineralisation.

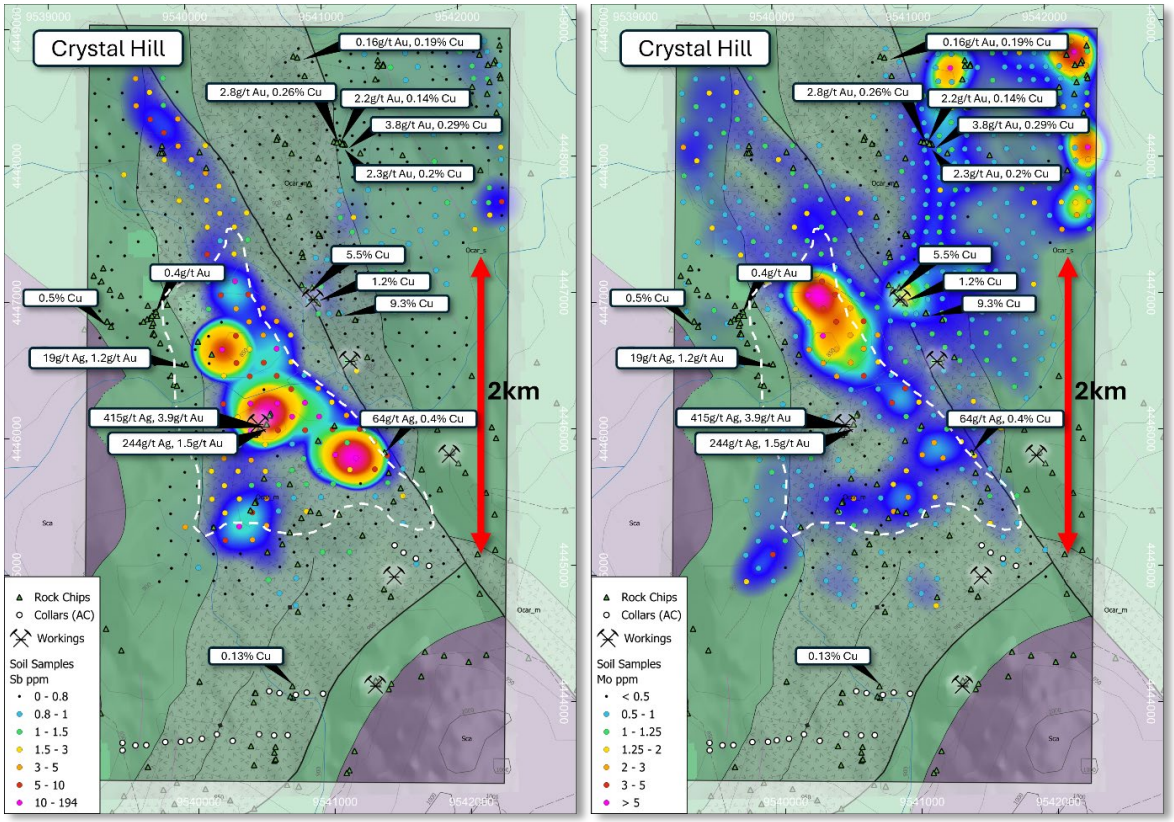

Figure 4 and Figure 5: The Crystal Hill magnetic low target area (white dash line) with soil assay results (Sb and Mo), highlight rock chip assays, and geology (see Figure 2 for legend).

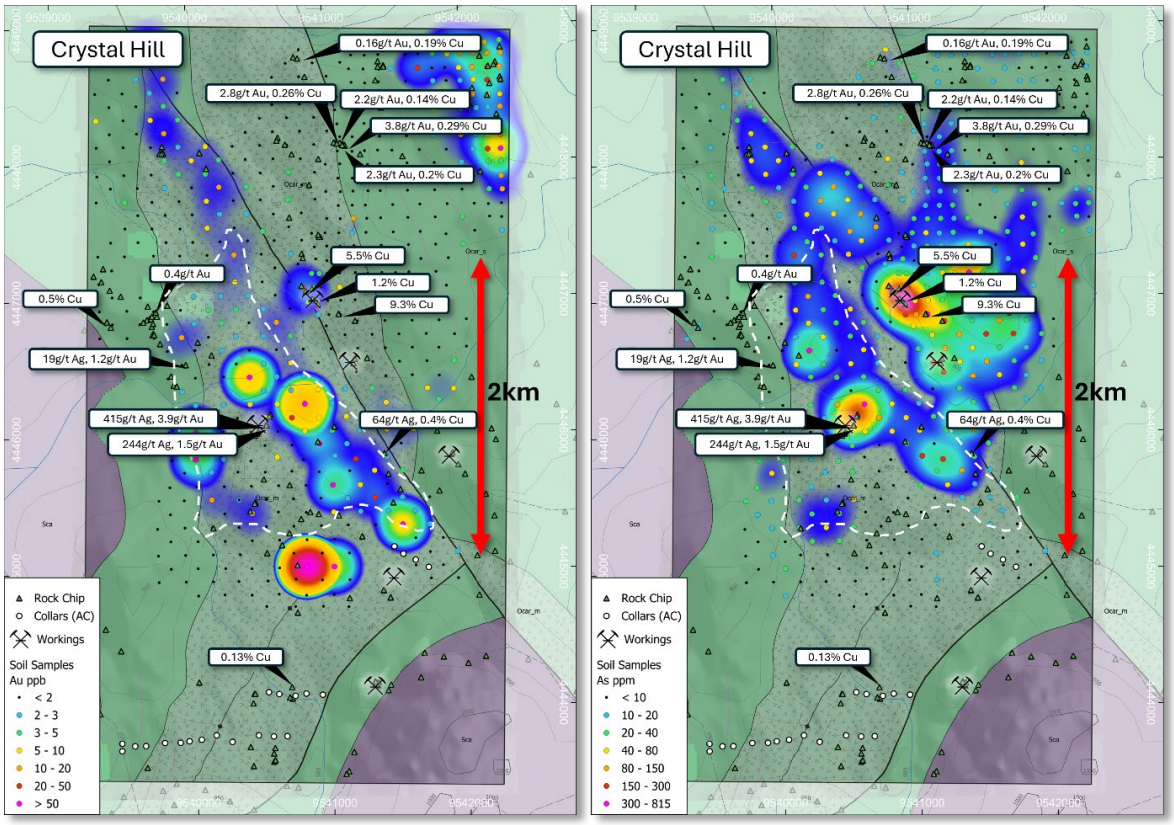

Figure 6 and Figure 7: The Crystal Hill magnetic low target area (white dash line) with soil assay results (Au and As), highlight rock chip assays, and geology (see Figure 2 for legend).

Laboratory assays reported from ALS Orange and Brisbane were analysed for 53 elements. Porphyry related copper-gold deposits typically have distinct geochemical pathfinder element signatures and alteration characteristics that can provide vectors towards the source of the mineralised system. The soil sampling results have delineated a central extensive zone of elevated Au, As, Mo and Sb with less coherent, though elevated levels of Cu, Pb and Zn. Peak results reported from soil samples assay results include: 1,170ppb Au, 2.12ppm Ag, 1,035ppm Cu, 815ppm As, 342ppm Pb, 9.58ppm Mo, 376ppm Zn and 194ppm Sb.

The reconnaissance field mapping and rock chip sampling program has identified quartz vein, malachite and azurite bearing rocks (Figure 3 – Figure 7). The setting is analogous to the Racecourse Deposit, 15km to the southeast hosted within Rockley-Gulgong volcanics. Historically gossanous rubble assayed above the Racecourse Deposit up to 0.56% Cu, 220ppm Pb, 420ppm Zn and 7ppm Ag. At Racecourse, significant drill intercepts include 920m at 0.3% Cu from 110m including a higher grade of 156m at 0.48% Cu from 504m[3].

The Company took a total of 108 rock chip samples across the northern Rockley Project area (Figure 3). The area has extensive copper and gold mineralisation as well as important pathfinder metal assemblages typical of porphyry copper-gold systems. Notably rock chips reported up to 28.5ppm Mo, 9.3% Cu, 3.8g/t Au, 244g/t Ag, 1,845ppm As, and 0.55% Sb. No drilling has occurred nearby any of these recent results.

Geochemical Exploration for Porphyry Copper Gold Deposits

Fundamental to the exploration process of porphyry copper-gold deposits is to understand the nature and distribution of pathfinder elements, metal zonation, and alteration mineral assemblage. These zones form around deposits providing indications to the level of the porphyry system and vectors to the higher-grade mineralised core (Figure 8).

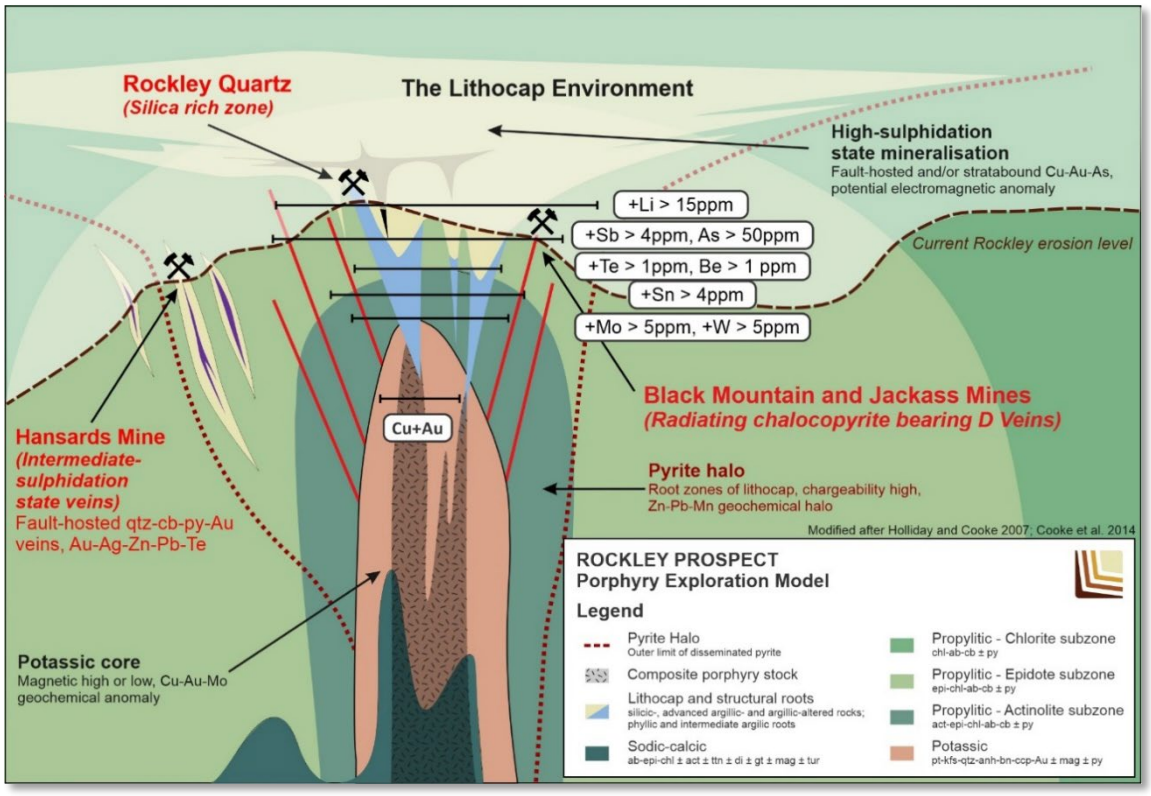

Figure 8: Schematic diagram showing the pathfinder geochemical and alteration patterns of a typical porphyry copper-gold mineral system and the relative location of Rockley[4,5,6].

The zones vary from outer zones commonly characterised by chlorite-albite-epidote (propylitic) alteration with pathfinder elements such as arsenic- antimony-lithium-bismuth-tellurium-silver. Proximal (middle to inner) zones are characterised by K feldspar-biotite-magnetite-actinolite (potassic) alteration and the pathfinder metals molybdenum-gold-copper-tungsten-tin.

Crystal Hill Prospect Overview

In 2019, a collaboration between Kenex Pty Ltd and the GSNSW assessed the prospectivity of the east-Lachlan Orogen for porphyry Cu-Au mineralisation potential. Through this work, the Rockley Project was identified in multiple areas as being the most prospective area in the entire Rockley-Gulgong Ordovician volcanics. As such the Rockley Project was applied for and extended to include the prospective Gilmandyke area of the Project.

Throughout 2021, historical geochemical and geophysical datasets were compiled and integrated including regional gravity, magnetics, radiometrics and ASTER data. This data compilation work and digitisation generated in a clear exploration strategy for LGM to apply a porphyry copper-gold exploration model to the Rockley Project.

The Company's work indicates that a major copper-gold mineralised source may be present within its Rockley Project area where there has been no previous drilling.

Key features identified at the Rockley Project include:

1. The presence of copper oxides (malachite and azurite) and copper sulphides (chalcopyrite) in rock chips from outcrop and as float near historic workings over an area at least 1.5km^2.
2. Assays up to 9.5% copper, 3.8g/t gold and 244g/t silver with associated anomalous molybdenum (up to 28.5ppm), lithium (40ppm), beryllium (2.1ppm), tellurium (19ppm), arsenic (1845) and antimony (5550ppm).
3. Higher grade copper assays occur in focussed zones associated with 3rd order faults of the parent Native Dog Fault. These fault zones may have potentially tapped a mineralised intrusion at depth (Figure 8).
4. The coincidence of an area of extensive copper oxide bearing rocks with several potassium highs, evident in the radiometric data coincident within the regionally aeromagnetic high Rockley-Gulgong volcanic unit, may be suggestive of porphyry-proximal magnetite bearing potassic alteration zones at depth.

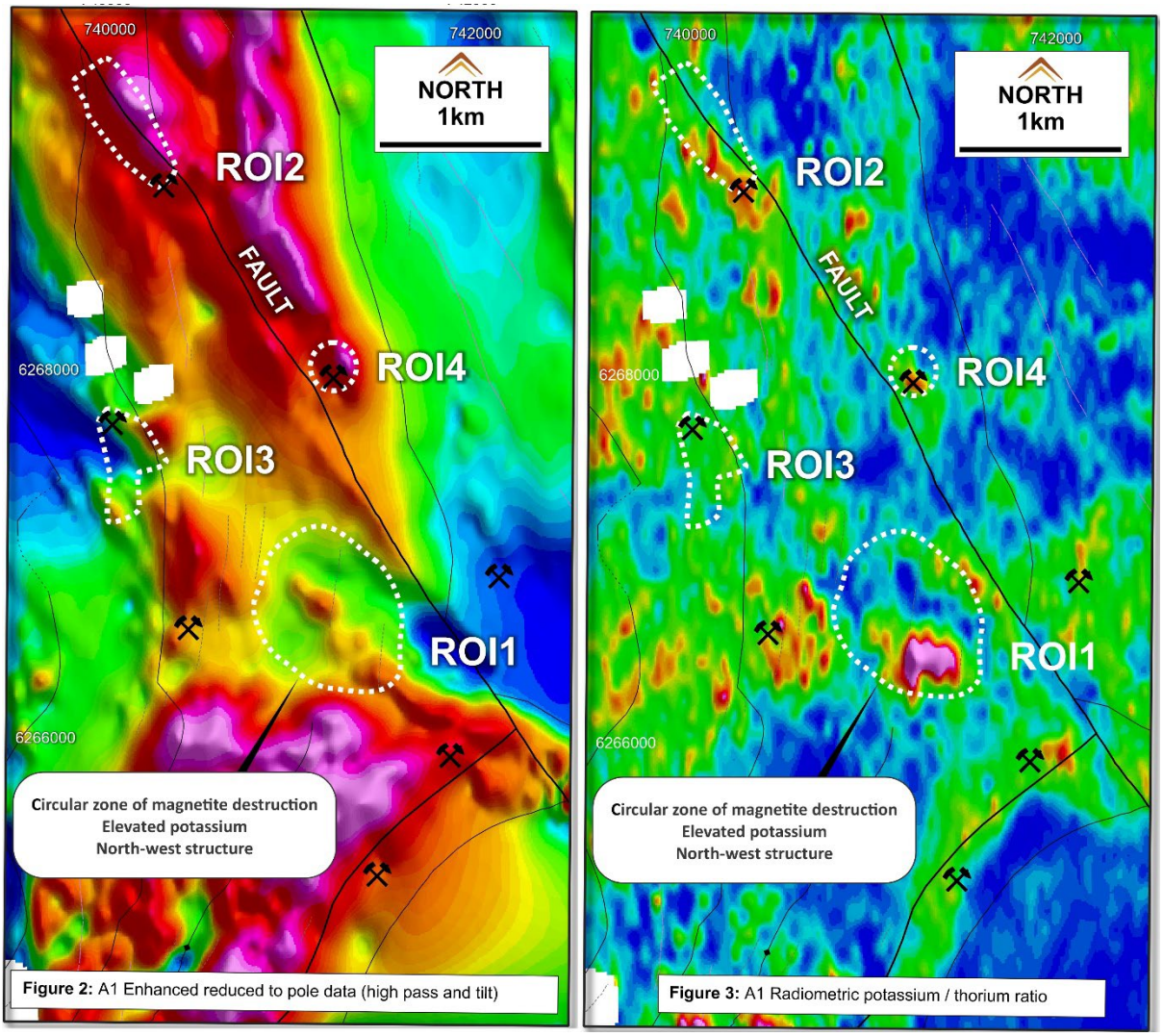

Figure 9 and Figure 10: Magnetic RTP image showing historical mineral occurrences and mines[iii].

The primary porphyry target area occurs in the northern part of the Rockley Project and comprises a number of intriguing zones of elevated and depressed magnetic and radiometric potassium responses within Ordovician volcanics. A highly prospective target zone of approximately 1.5km^2 has never been drill tested.

Major elements that are present at Rockley as recognised through the Kenex study that high the prospective nature of tenement for porphyry mineralisation include (Ford *et al*., 2019):

- Oxidised and K-enriched magma present
- Benambran contraction fault absent,
- Reactivity contrast present,
- Fault bend-jog-splay present ,
- Aeromagnetic reduce-to-pole (RTP) high present which could suggest porphyry-proximal magnetite enrichment at depth, and
- High Au-Cu-Ag-Zn occurrence density present.

About the Rockley Project

The Rockley Project is situated within the highly prospective Ordovician Macquarie Arc volcanics which hosts the world-class Cadia Valley, North Parkes, and Cowal Cu and Au orebodies. Assessment by Kenex Pty Ltd, in collaboration with the Geological Survey of NSW (GSNSW) in 2019, found the Rockley Project area to be the most prospective ground for porphyry-related Cu-Au mineralisation in the Rockley-Gulgong Volcanics. The tenement is also considered highly prospective for shear zone hosted gold. The Project is located less than 15km from the Racecourse Porphyry Cu deposit owned by Xtract Resources (AIM: XTR). Historically, limited exploration for porphyry-related Cu-Au mineralisation has been completed within the tenement despite the numerous historical gold, copper and lead-zinc mines across the tenement.

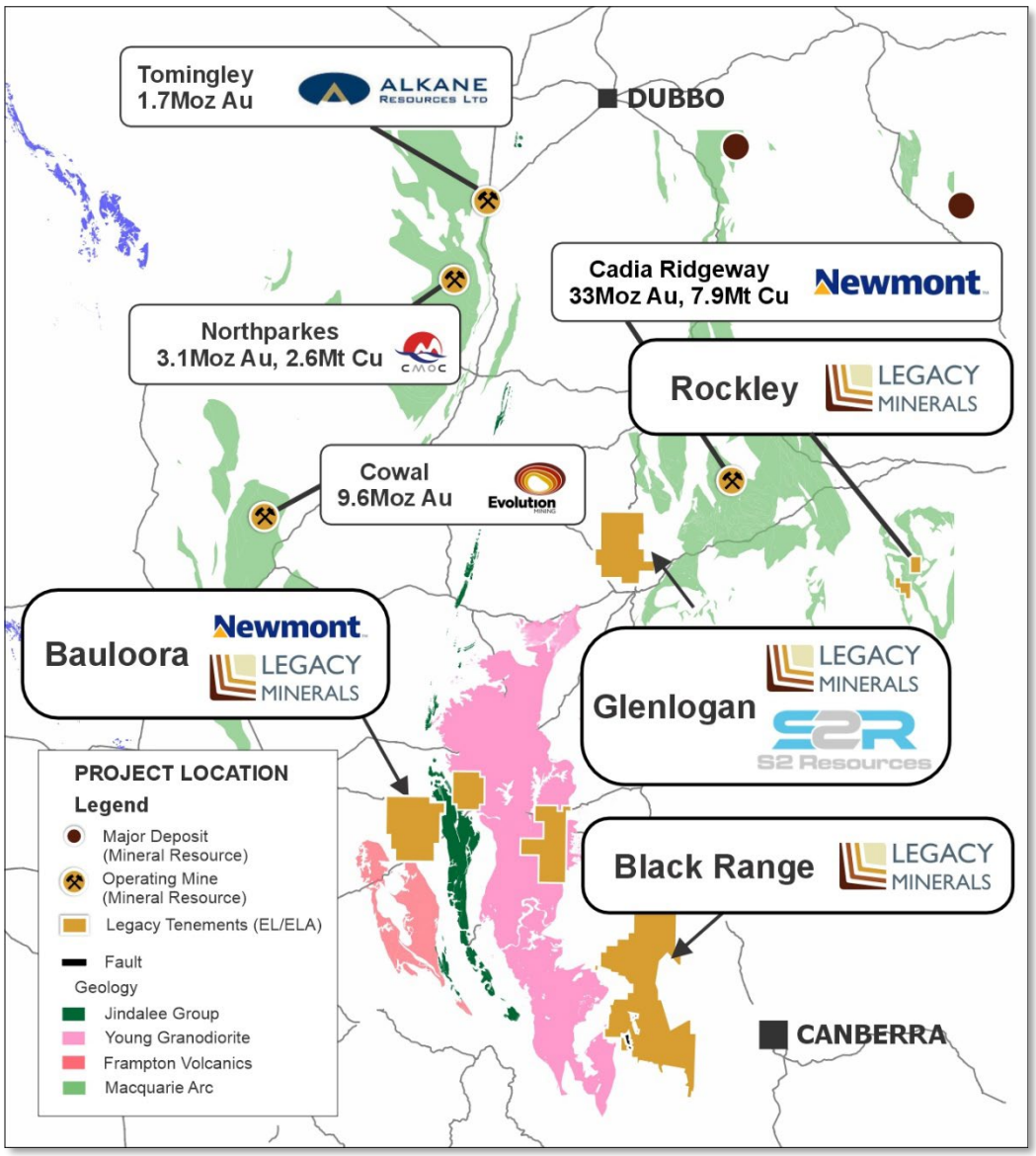

Figure 11: Regional setting of the Rockley Project and major deposits in NSW[iv]

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 this 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.

Au-Ag **Black Range** (EL9464, EL9589) Extensive low-sulphidation, epithermal system with limited historical exploration. Epithermal occurrences across 30km of strike.	Cu-Au **Drake** (EL6273, EL9616, ELA6642) Large caldera (~150km^2) with similar geological characteristics to other major pacific rim low-sulphidation 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) **Helix JV** 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)
Prospective for intrusion-related gold and copper systems the project contains numerous 'bullseye' magnetic and gravity anomalies that remain untested.

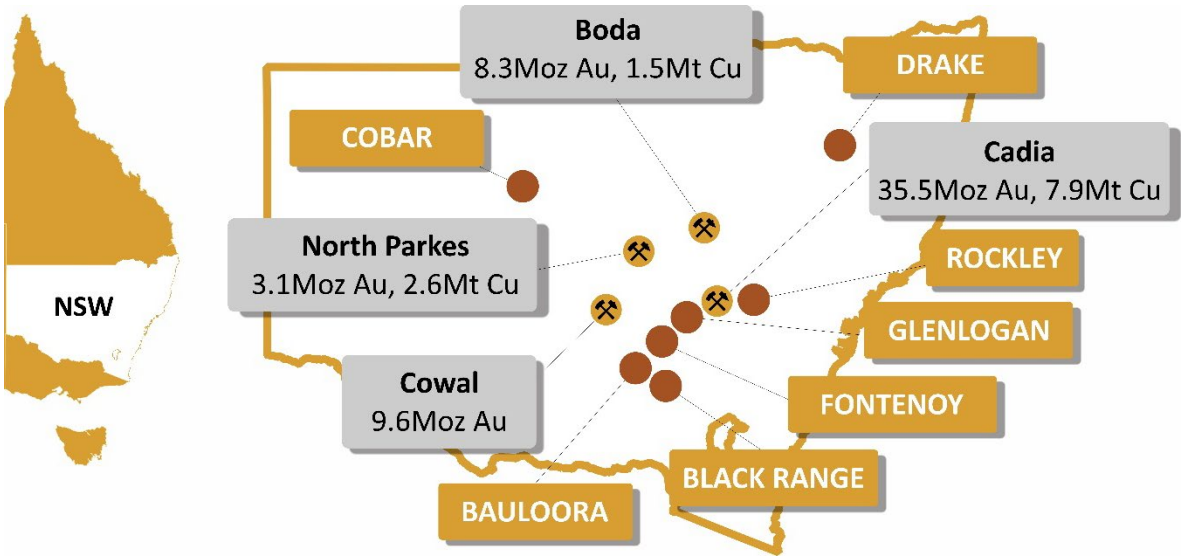

Figure 12: Location of Legacy Minerals' Projects in NSW, Australia[v]

Appendix 1 - Highlight rock chip results

Table 1. Highlight rock chip assay results

Sample Number	Northing (MGA94/z55)	Easting (MGA94/z55)	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	Te ppm	Zn ppm
9738	6267007.1	740729.5	3.9	415	503	12200	0.34	1	6590	0.2	0.05	849
5900	6269053.3	741337.3	3.82	0.2	26.5	2880	1.96	28.4	0.96	0.5	5.33	256
5899	6269060.4	741323.6	2.78	1.08	16.4	1190	5.04	63.2	0.65	0.7	2.33	3330
5909	6269053.8	741337.6	2.3	0.47	36	2010	2	31.1	0.5	0.7	4.94	358
5961	6269058.4	741326.8	2.16	0.62	10.1	1445	4.01	55.4	0.56	0.4	2	3050
5956	6269064.7	741281.8	2.07	0.31	9.5	1940	4.3	51.2	0.73	1	1.3	4220
5875	6262380.8	736356.8	1.64	44.7	1500	41000	0.31	33.4	59.8	4.7	0.32	1320
9739	6267002.7	740724.4	1.52	244	455	10700	0.24	1.1	5550	0.2	0.05	727
9742	6267456.7	740143.4	1.17	18.7	7.8	23700	0.48	6.8	22.2	0.2	16.7	17
5883	6262413.2	736356.2	0.933	91.4	241	79000	0.48	20.2	3.81	7.7	0.52	1635
5959	6269064.7	741281.8	0.895	0.09	16.6	1805	2.86	28.1	0.56	1.4	0.67	4660
5963	6269051.8	741325.1	0.883	0.09	27.5	1475	4.92	36.5	1.01	0.5	1.75	2590
5960	6269064.7	741281.8	0.826	0.14	6.4	2640	3.81	21.8	0.48	1.5	2.15	731
5882	6262418.2	736354.2	0.772	55.8	223	47400	0.15	8.2	2.39	4.2	0.48	828
5876	6262381.7	736361.4	0.649	31.6	13.7	30800	0.54	8.1	1.53	2.5	0.13	639
5885	6259355.5	737448.2	0.611	0.05	0.6	88.1	0.05	1.7	1.7	-0.2	-0.05	63
5878	6262422.5	736355.4	0.47	36.9	4.5	35100	0.05	6	1.06	2.1	0.18	980
5894	6267978.9	741033.9	0.45	190	1845	55400	1.38	4090	1.74	5.9	20.7	671
5898	6269064.6	741277.6	0.309	0.36	148	579	19.35	389	0.81	0.7	4.96	1715
5962	6269049.3	741339.7	0.261	0.05	1.9	1750	1.8	13.2	0.89	2	0.88	2560
5964	6269052.8	741322.2	0.166	0.02	10.9	2830	1.74	12	0.86	1.1	0.62	3190
9158	6269693.7	741001.1	0.156	3.82	18.8	1915	1.2	29.6	0.28	0.7	0.95	40
5907	6267987.1	741034.2	0.117	8.68	1005	3160	28.5	445	3.49	1.3	1.51	1005
5908	6267983	741034.4	0.092	95	298	46000	5.47	564	1.54	1.3	0.88	2120
5965	6269053.9	741321.2	0.09	0.06	22.8	1620	1.3	901	0.95	1.8	1.02	4080
5955	6269064.7	741281.8	0.071	0.08	112	614	12.85	452	0.46	0.9	3.02	1480
5880	6262417.4	736356.6	0.07	61.3	10.3	57700	0.48	8.5	2.78	4.1	0.23	1325
5879	6262403.1	736360.4	0.056	4.64	279	6710	2.36	6.1	9.09	0.5	0.16	787
5881	6262419.2	736354.9	0.044	14.25	31	9420	0.42	6.3	1.23	2.5	0.07	351
9740	6267525.3	740334.7	0.033	5.58	136	284	0.08	84.4	108.5	0.2	0.58	67
5877	6262421.3	736357.9	0.031	27.5	12.7	30300	0.1	5.4	1.22	2.6	0.18	1050
5966	6267813.2	741273.3	0.031	60.3	1065	93200	1.86	84.9	4.69	20.4	9.26	662
5968	6267812.1	741272.3	0.03	21.9	472	37800	1.3	65.5	2.73	9.8	3.33	476
5902	6269070.8	741302.1	0.024	0.16	13	1480	7.36	194.5	0.38	0.5	1.48	772
5967	6267813.8	741273.9	0.022	47.2	452	73200	0.87	151.5	4.42	15.7	18.95	584
9712	6269012.9	740004.3	0.01	0.2	576	91.7	0.18	48.3	306	0.2	0.09	53
5954	6269071.9	741259.3	0.006	0.56	213	705	27.1	208	0.42	1.4	0.97	444
9711	6269062.1	739996.2	0.004	0.18	634	108.5	0.29	2.6	174	0.2	0.05	45
5947	6269615.5	742401.8	0.003	0.13	5.3	819	0.65	15.6	1.74	14.2	0.28	2470
9755	6266255.7	740326	0.003	0.15	2	232	0.62	6.8	2.42	28.6	0.07	156
9734	6266607.5	740702.7	0.002	0.1	0.4	127	11.55	4.9	0.34	0.6	0.05	39

Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2021 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Rock sampling of a reconnaissance nature was undertaken at the Crystal Hill Prospect area and was biased towards outcrop and subcrop. Soil samples were taken systematically across the Crystal Hill Prospect area.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The purpose of the soil samples and 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. Soil samples were done on grid patterns and representative of the regolith in that area.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Samples weighing up to several kilograms were taken.
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, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Not applicable. No drilling completed.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Not applicable. No drilling completed.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not applicable. No drilling completed.
	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.	Not applicable. No drilling completed.
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.
	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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	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.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Laboratory QC procedures for rock and soil sample assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks and duplicates.
	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.	Not appropriate for this stage of exploration.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The size of samples for the rock and soil samples are appropriate for this stage of exploration.
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 53 elements. Samples are crushed to 6mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g pulp sub sample assayed for 53 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-ST44).
	For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Not Applicable. No geophysical tools used.
	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.	In addition to the Company 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.
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.	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is captured onto a laptop through excel and using Datashed software and includes geological logging, sample data and QA/QC information. This data, together with the assay data, is stored both locally and entered into the LGM central online

		database which is managed by external consultants. 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.*	A handheld Garmin GPSmap 65 was used to pick up locations of samples with an averaged accuracy of 1m.
	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. Soil sample spacing is appropriate for this type of early stage prospect assessment work.
	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.	No mineral resource or reserve calculation has been applied.
	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 soil samples and 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. Soil samples were done on a grid patterns and representative of the surface soil anomalism. 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.	Orientation of the mineralisation and structural trends is constrained by previous drilling and outcrop. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineral style. No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All rock samples are bagged into tied calico bags, and soil samples into paper bags, before being grouped into polyweave bags or containers 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. 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 external audits have been completed on the drilling programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	*Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Rockley Project is comprised of the granted Exploration License EL8926. It is owned 100% by Legacy Minerals Pty Ltd (a fully owned subsidiary of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited). There are no royalties or encumbrances over the tenement areas.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No significant exploration has been recorded by previous explorers. Limited rock chip and stream sediment samples were taken and limited historic air core drilling south of the Crystal Hill target area.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	Exploration is focussed on the discovery of porphyry copper-gold mineralisation and shear hosted mineralisation within Ordovician Volcanics.
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*	Not applicable. No drilling completed.
	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. No drilling completed.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Not applicable. No aggregation.
	Where aggregated intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Not applicable. No aggregation.

	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable. No aggregation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.*	Not applicable. No drilling completed.
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.*	All material or meaningful data collected has been reported. The geological results are discussed in the body of the report.
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.*	Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing drill results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.

Endnotes

[i] Eastern Lachlan Orogen Mineral Systems Mineral Potential Report, A. Ford and K. Peters (Kenex Pty Ltd) J. Greenfield, P. Blevin, P. Downes, J. Fitzherbert, B. Simpson (Geological Survey of NSW) June, 2019
[ii] 19 March 2021, Xtract Resources Plc, First Drill Assay Results from the Bushranger Copper-Gold Project
[iii] ASX Release LGM 27 July 2022, *Geophysics Defines Porphyry Copper-Gold Targets at Rockley*
[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*, Alkane Resources 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 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-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