ASX Announcement
16 October 2024

120m at 0.30g/t PGE in Drilling and Joint Venture Signed at Fontenoy

Transition from Earth AI Alliance to Joint Venture accelerates exploration

Final drilling results from Phase 1 return significant Platinum Group Element (PGE) assays

- Final analysis of the core from the first phase of drilling received returning best intercepts of:
  - **120m at 0.30g/t 3E PGE (no cut-off grade) from 298m down-hole, including:**
  - 10m at 1.2g/t 3E PGE from 388m down-hole.
- The PGE component includes 10m at 0.89g/t palladium, 0.19g/t platinum, and 0.1g/t gold.

Unlocking the potential for a large, magmatic-related PGE-Ni-Cu discovery at Fontenoy

- **This is one of the largest intersections of this style of mineralisation in the Lachlan Fold Belt.**
- Magmatic-related PGE-Ni-Cu sulphide deposits can be very large and valuable, with recent examples including Nova-Bollinger (Sirius Resources)[i] and Julimar (Chalice Mining)[ii].

$4.5 million Joint Venture Agreement signed with Earth AI

- The Joint Venture (JV) terms include a minimum commitment of 3,500m of diamond drilling and A$4.5m over 4 years to earn an 80% interest in the Fontenoy Project.
- At the completion of the JV, Legacy Minerals has the option to contribute, dilute, or be loan carried to commercial production with 20% ownership.

Assays pending from further 2 drill holes with more drilling to commence immediately

- Drilling assays for two completed drill holes expected mid-November (see Figure 1)
- Government approvals received for up to 5 holes and 3,250m of drilling.
- Drill rigs are mobilised, and 3 drill holes will commence in November.

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

"The drill intersection of 120 metres grading 0.30g/t palladium, platinum and gold is a fantastic result. The intercept highlights the scale and potential of the new magmatic PGE-Ni-Cu "Gramont" discovery made by Earth AI earlier this year.

"With the Earth AI team having demonstrated their ability to make discoveries utilising artificial intelligence, they are considered the right team to progress this exciting discovery to the next stage under a new Joint Venture. This $4.5 million JV agreement will continue to unlock the value of the Fontenoy Project at an accelerated pace.

"With Legacy Minerals focus on delivering a hybrid discovery model – encompassing 100%-owned projects and projects externally funded through joint ventures – this is now the third deal secured by the Company that gives us the option to be 20% loan carried through to commercial production.

"With Legacy Minerals' focus on gold, copper, and silver, the exposure to magmatic PGE-nickel-copper styles of mineralisation provides fantastic diversity to our portfolio. The significance of this discovery for shareholders is further underpinned by the recent inclusion of platinum group elements in the Australian and global list of critical minerals and strengthening commodity price."

Cross referencing is to Endnotes on page 19 of this announcement.

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (**ASX: LGM, "LGM", "the Company"** or **"Legacy Minerals"**) is pleased to report diamond drilling assays received by its exploration alliance partner, Earth AI, at the Company's 100%-owned Fontenoy Project, NSW. Legacy Minerals is also pleased to announce the signing of a Joint Venture agreement with Earth AI to progress the next phase of exploration at the Project.

Diamond Drilling

Earth AI completed three diamond-cored holes for a total 1,633.7 metres earlier this year. These holes were drilled at the Fontenoy Project to test the interpretation of a mafic intrusive complex with the potential to host magmatic related Ni-Cu sulphide and PGE related mineralisation.

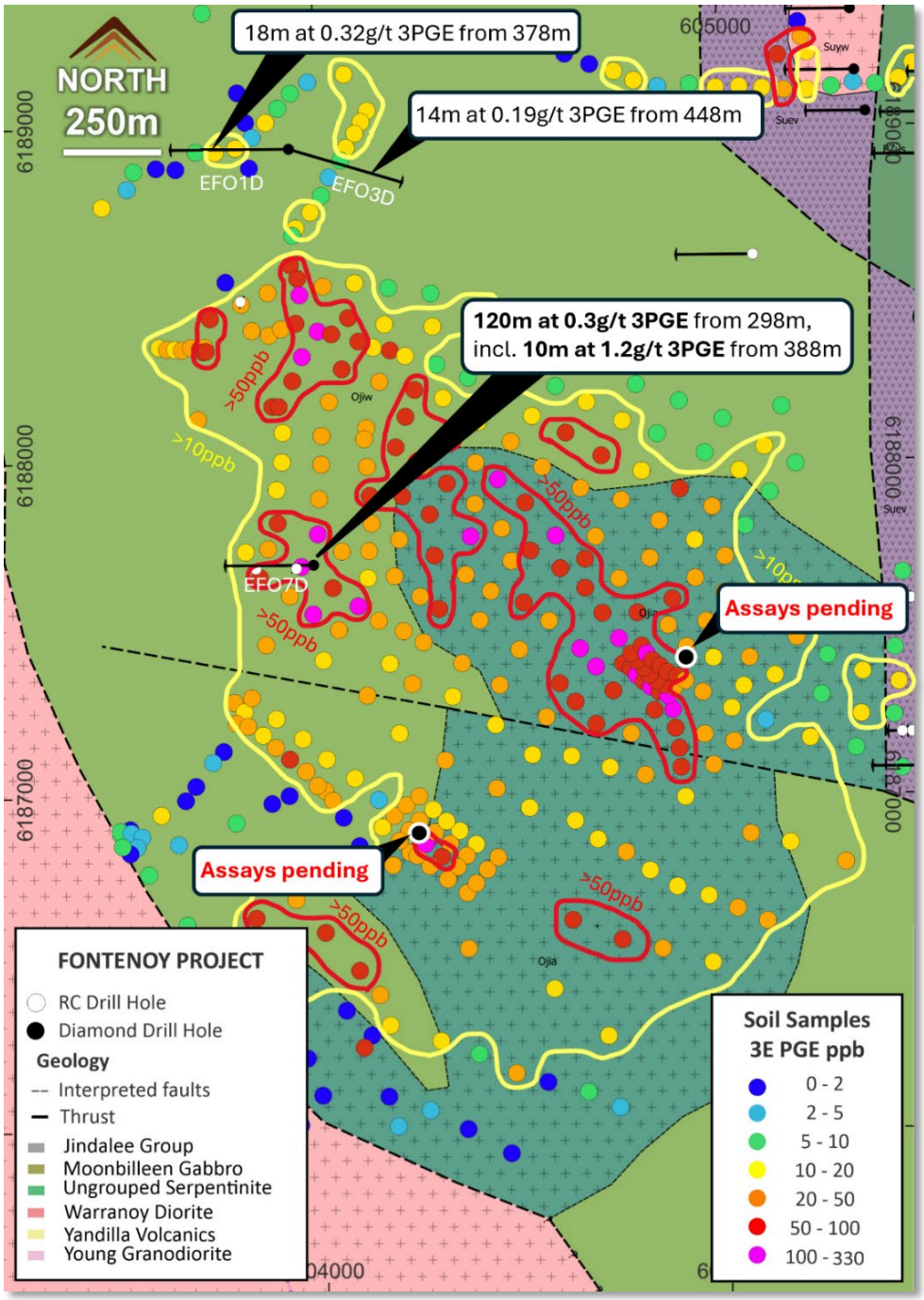

Figure 1: Soil sample locations and drilling over solid geology[iii].

While NSW is known to host major laterite deposits hosting nickel-cobalt and scandium, magmatic-related nickel-copper-PGE sulphide systems have never before been recognised in this region. This style of deposit is rare and greatly prized for potentially higher grades, potential suite of valuable metals and lower extraction costs.

The Fontenoy Project has been drilled historically with companies targeting the potential for shallow nickel-laterite deposits. Historical explorers had not tested the potential for PGE's or magmatic-related nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation.

Earth AI implemented its artificial intelligence deposit targeting system at Fontenoy, successfully generating a range of drill targets across the tenement. Through ground-truthing, the potential for magmatic-related nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation was identified.

Earth AI's subsequent drilling was focused on testing this hypothesis at the Project. The identification and confirmation of this style of mineralisation in drilling, including wide zones of disseminated PGE-nickel-copper mineralisation, is the first in the district and it is believed that this represents the discovery of a new style of mineralisation in the Lachlan Fold Belt of NSW.

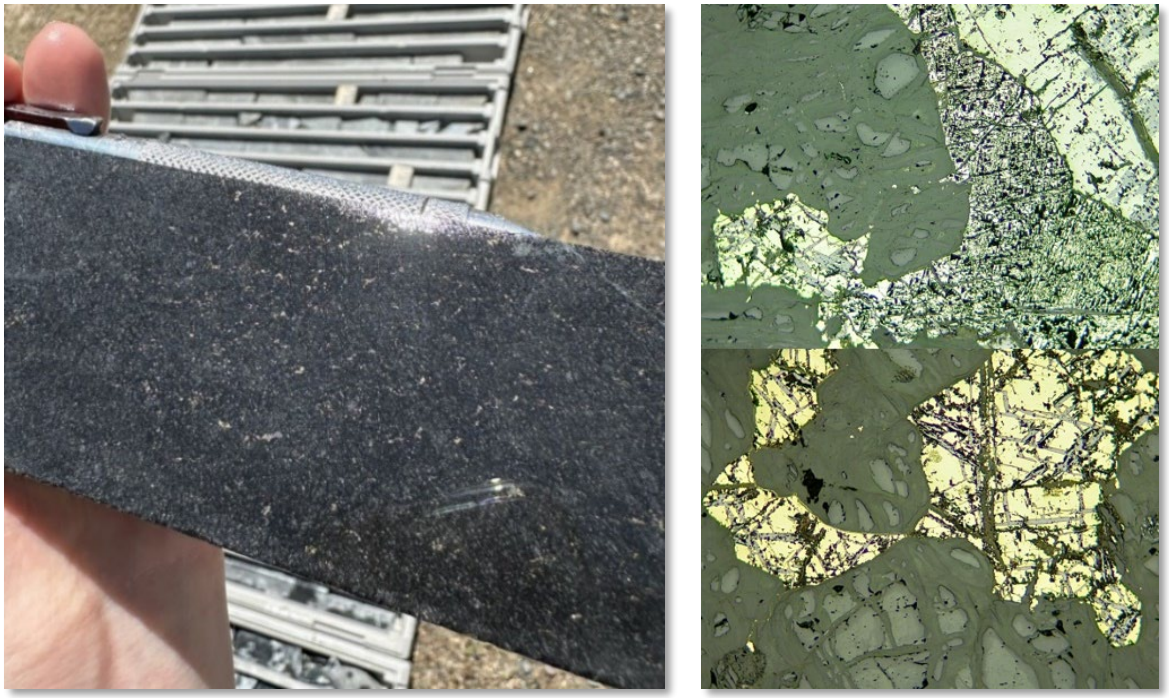

Figure 2 and Figure 3: Drill hole EFO7D (10m at 1.2g/t 3E PGE from 388m) showing disseminated interstitial Ni-Cu-Fe sulphides (yellow) in diamond drill core at 397.8m down-hole (left) and photomicrograph (field of view 1mm across) of the mineralisation (composed of bronze pentlandite, yellow chalcopyrite and brown pyrrhotite).

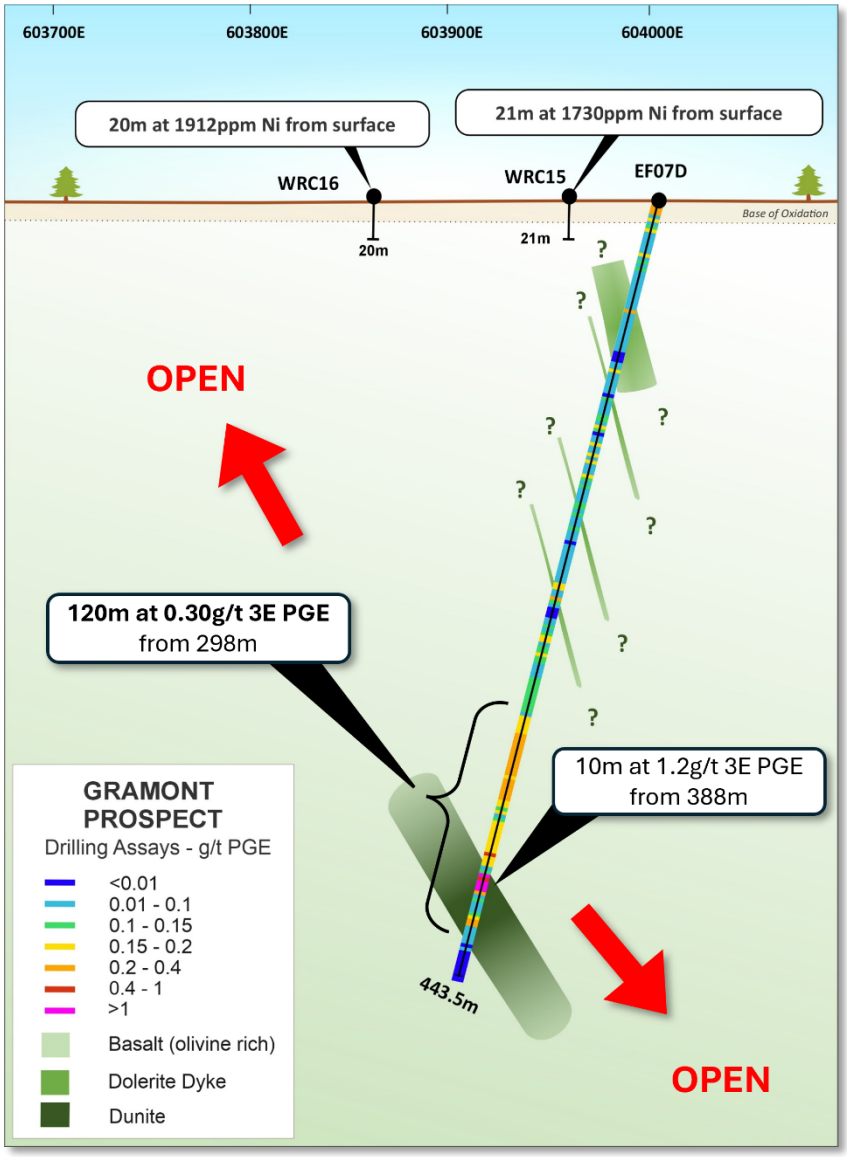

Figure 4: Drill hole cross section (6,187,700mN) of the discovery hole EFO7D[1] showing historical holes (*No cut-off grade applied).

In first-pass testing of the targets, Earth AI did not survey drill-holes nor did they orientate drill core. This is in keeping with its low cost and fast paced drilling business model. Once a decision is made to follow up targets or to test hypotheses further, a decision may be made to use these tools. As such drill hole traces may potentially have a large degree of error when representing the hole traces in Figure 1 and Figure 4 as they do not account for changing dip or azimuth throughout the drill trace. Sampling was initially conducted in a limited fashion. Two metre sampling was completed on areas where visual disseminated sulphides were logged. A total of 283.8 metres were sent for analysis representing approximately 17% of the total drill hole metres that were initially assayed. As a result of the encouraging assays from the initial batch of samples, Earth AI sampled the remaining drill core from all holes.

Petrographic analysis of the mineralised interval confirmed that mineralisation is a magmatic-related nickel-copper sulphide style with pentlandite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite present as interstitial

[1] Drill holes were not surveyed and the exact trajectory of the hole trace may have deviated from collared dip and azimuth. Refer to the JORC Table in Appendix 3 for further details.

minerals within a coarse grained dunite intrusion or sill (Figure 2). Original interstitial sulphides might have been deposited as FeNiCuS monosulphide solid solution, but subsequently exsolved, forming variable proportions of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pentlandite with a little associated magnetite.

Drillhole EFO1D tested an outcropping dunite unit that was coincident with anomalous nickel with potential to host magmatic sulphide mineralisation. It also tested the contact of ultramafics and granites for Avebury-style mineralisation. The dunite unit was found to be un-mineralised in Ni-Cu bearing sulphides. The best intercept returned 18m at 0.32g/t 3E PGE from 378m down-hole. Penetratively deformed granite was intercepted from 515m to end-of-hole at 590.2m.

Drillhole EFO3D tested the hypothesis of the existence a mafic sill, with magmatic sulphides accumulating at the bottom of the sill. No sill was intercepted, and the drillhole terminated in a mafic ultramafic complex at 600m. The best intercept returned 10m at 0.19g/t 3E PGE from 448m.

Discovery drillhole EFO7D tested interpreted dolerite dykes or sills for sulphide-bearing mineralisation. Rock chip sampling at surface returned assays of up to 1,875ppm Cu, 4,480ppm Ni and 32ppb Pd and soil samples up to 23ppb Au, 80ppm Cu and 4,840ppm Ni. Drilling intersected PGE-bearing Ni-Cu-Fe sulphide mineralisation in dunite from a depth of 386m. The best intercept returned 120m at 0.30g/t 3E PGE from 298m down-hole.

Copper and gold prospectivity on the tenement is also significant with historical drilling confirming that soil anomalism to the east of the Gramont discovery is associated with broad gold-copper mineralisation intersected along a 8km strike. A number of drill-ready target areas have been identified and present compelling target opportunities to potentially be followed up in the future.

Historical drill intercepts at the Project include[iv]:

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

Table 1. Highlight recent drilling assay intervals from the Fontenoy Project.

Hole ID	Interval									
	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E PGE (g/t)
EFO1D	378	396	18	1764	11	123	0.11	0.21	0.002	0.32
	462	468	6	700	34	70	0.08	0.03	0.005	0.12
	494	500	6	1599	37	132	0.13	0.007	0.004	0.17
EFO3D	316	330	14	1953	5	121	0.08	0.028	0.000	0.11
	448	458	10	1455	10	95	0.14	0.05	0.002	0.19
	464	474	10	1771	7	135	0.1	0.06	0.001	0.16
EFO7D	2	12	10	1796	10	123	0.27	0.11	0.006	0.39
	298*	418	120	1455	122	113	0.18	0.11	0.014	0.3
Incl.	388	398	10	2118	891	132	0.89	0.19	0.1	1.18

(*no cut-off grade applied)

Joint Venture Agreement and Royalty

First Earn-in Stage

- Period**:** 2 years
- Hurdle: A$1,500,000 in exploration expenditure

If Earth AI meets the Stage 1 Hurdle, it will earn a 51% interest in the farm-in tenement(s).

- Minimum Commitment:
    - 1,500m of diamond drilling in year 1;

If any of the Minimum Commitments is not met, Earth AI will be deemed to have withdrawn from the agreement without having earned the Stage 1 interest in the farm-in tenement(s).

Second Earn-in Stage

After Stage 1 has been successfully completed, Earth AI will have the option, entirely at its discretion, to fund additional Stage 2 drilling with the following conditions:

- **Period:** 2 years
- **Hurdle:** A$3,000,000 in exploration expenditure
- **Minimum Commitment:**
    - 2,000m of diamond drilling by the first anniversary of stage 2 Farm In commencement.

If Earth AI meets the Stage 2 Hurdle, it will earn an additional 29% interest in the farm-in tenement(s).

Loan Carried, or Contribute or Dilute

After expiry of the Farm-in Agreement, Legacy Minerals may elect to contribute to cash calls in proportion to their participating interest share in the joint venture.

If Legacy Minerals does not wish to participate, it will be diluted down to a minimum joint venture participating interest of 20% at which point they will be free carried to production but on the basis that cash calls paid on their behalf by Earth AI or any other participant but first be repaid to the funding participant out of the proceeds of production.

In agreement with the Exploration Alliance, Earth AI, has satisfied the condition of a qualifying intercept and has been granted a 3% royalty over the exploration licence sub-block within which the discovery was made.

Earth AI Exploration Strategy

Earth AI is a vertically integrated metals exploration company based in San Francisco, USA. Its 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.

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: **120m at 0.3g/t 3E PGE** from 298m including:
10m at 1.2g/t 3E PGE, 0.2% Ni and 891ppm Cu from 388m.

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[v]:

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

Nickel and PGE's in New South Wales

There are numerous nickel occurrences located in three main NSW ultramafic belts[vi]. 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 5: Significant projects, joint ventures, and nickel occurrences within the major ultra-mafic and mafic belts of NSW 2023[vii,viii,ix]

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 JV** Significant PGE, Au and Cu anomalism defined in soil sampling and drilling. Significant drill intercepts include **120m @ 0.3g/t PGE** from 298, **and 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.

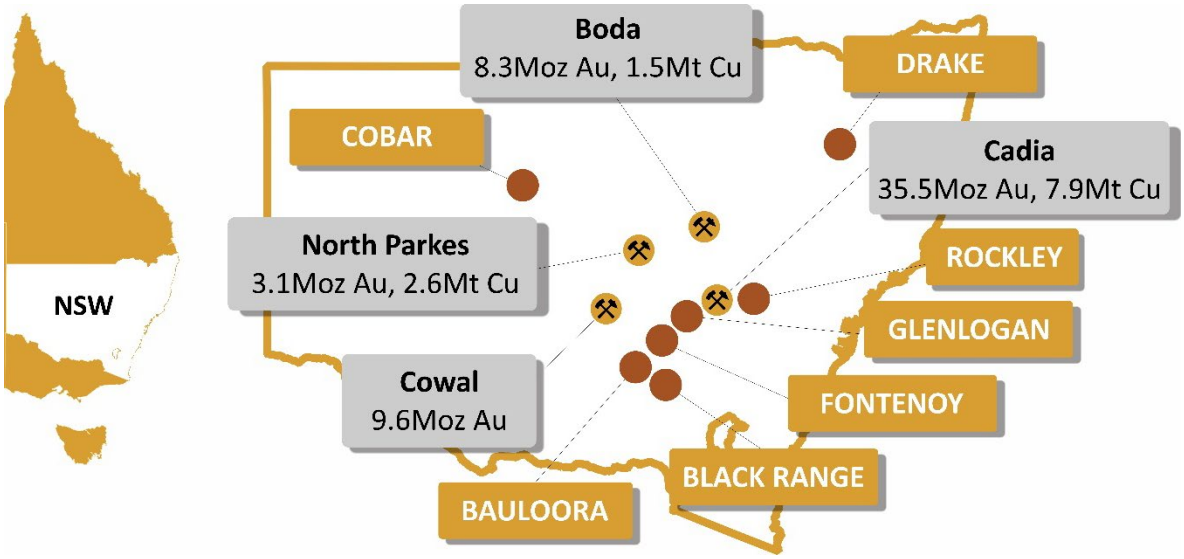

Figure 6: Location of Legacy Minerals' Projects in NSW, Australia[x]

Appendix 1 – Drill Collar Information

Table 2: Drill hole collar information

Hole ID	Latitude	Longitude	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth (True North)
EFO1D	-34.4358	148.1313	590.2	-60	258
EFO3D	-34.4358	148.1313	600	-60	98
EFO7D	-34.447	148.132	443.5	-75	258

Appendix 2 – Drill Hole Assays

Table 3. Significant intervals assay intervals from the Fontenoy Project.

Hole ID	Interval									
	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E PGE (g/t)
EFO1D	378	396	18	1764	11	123	0.11	0.21	0.002	0.32
	410	414	4	1725	21	124	0.05	0.06	0.002	0.11
	462	468	6	700	34	70	0.08	0.03	0.005	0.12
	494	500	6	1599	37	132	0.13	0.01	0.004	0.17
EFO3D	316	330	14	1953	5	121	0.08	0.03	0.000	0.11
	344	346	2	2150	6	119	0.12	0.03	0.000	0.15
	448	458	10	1455	10	95	0.14	0.05	0.002	0.19
	464	474	10	1771	7	135	0.10	0.06	0.001	0.16
	478	480	2	1725	2	135	0.05	0.06	0.000	0.11
	510	512	2	1255	4	98	0.11	0.05	0.002	0.16
EFO7D	2	16	14	1808	9	119	0.20	0.09	0.004	0.30
	20	22	2	2140	7	122	0.06	0.13	0.002	0.19
	34	36	2	1545	12	107	0.03	0.08	0.002	0.11
	66	68	2	2110	19	116	0.15	0.10	0.006	0.25
	100	102	2	1505	36	103	0.11	0.05	0.004	0.17
	132	134	2	1895	7	116	0.13	0.07	0.003	0.21
	142	144	2	2050	6	117	0.06	0.04	0.002	0.11
	148	154	6	1850	24	116	0.06	0.05	0.004	0.12
	160	162	2	1935	16	121	0.08	0.06	0.002	0.14
	222	226	4	1810	28	114	0.09	0.05	0.007	0.14
	230	232	2	1655	79	117	0.3	0.07	0.007	0.37
	252	256	4	1675	13	125	0.06	0.05	0.002	0.11
	262	264	2	1605	154	115	0.07	0.05	0.005	0.12
	298	383.8	85.8	1310	32	108	0.12	0.12	0.005	0.24
	386	406	20	1876	488	126	0.50	0.12	0.054	0.67
	410	418	8	1825	115	129	0.16	0.07	0.009	0.23

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.*	Diamond drilling was used to obtain HQ (diameter: 63.5) and NQ sized (diameter: 47.5mm) drill core for geochemical sampling. Interval spacing was 2 m with rare variance to adhere to geological contacts and alteration. Diamond drill core provide a high-quality sample that is logged for lithological attributes. 0.6m - 2m sample intervals were collected from the core trays. DD core samples have been half cut with an automatic core saw. 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. No other measurement tools have been used in the holes. The hole was not surveyed. The core was unoriented.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	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. Core photographs were taken wet prior to cutting and wet after cutting. The drill core was unoriented.
	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.*	The drill core was cut by Earth AI staff. Diamond drilling was used to obtain drill core for geochemical sampling. After cutting, half core sampled in 0.6m-2m intervals were sent for analysis. 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. Assay standards, blanks and duplicates were analysed as part of the standard laboratory analytical procedures.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc)*	Diamond drill techniques were used to obtain HQ sized core (diameter: 63.5mm) on

	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).	average for the initial 100 m and NQ sized core (diameter: 47.5mm) for the remainder of the hole.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Drill recovery was conducted by measuring core lengths and comparing to rod string lengths during drilling. Core block were used to mark measured rod intervals. Meter marks were measured against core blocks and sampling intervals were taken according to the meter marks.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Various diamond drilling additives (including muds and foams) have been used to condition the drill holes to maximise recoveries and sample quality. Drill core samples cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling.
	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.	There is no significant loss of material reported in the mineralised parts of the diamond core that is considered to bias samples.
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.*	All drill holes undertaken by have been logged in full, from a visual basis, recording lithology, texture, alteration and mineralisation. Systematic geological logging was undertaken. Data collection where appropriate includes: • Nature and extent of lithologies. • Relationship between lithologies. • Texture, alteration and mineralisation • Amount and mode of occurrence of minerals.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative capturing downhole depth, lithology and features of the sample. The drillhole core are photographed within the tray, wet and tray by tray.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Diamond drill core has been cut using conventional automatic core saw in ½ for NQ and HQ core. The diamond core has been consistently sampled ½ for NQ and HQ core with remaining ½ retained/stored in core trays. A sample size of 0.6m to 2m intervals, weighing between 3 and 5 kg were collected. This size is considered appropriate, and representative of the material being sampled given the width and continuity of the intersections.
	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.	Drill core is cut in half along the length and the total half core submitted as the sample. This procedure meets industry standards where 50% of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted. 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). Sample preparation is of industry standard.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Core sample intervals are based on a nominal, 0.6m to 2m spacing. All samples are dried and pulverised before analysis. Pulverisers are washed and fineness checks are routine, to ensure grind size as per the QAQC undertaken by the external 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.	To ensure adequate preparation at the pulverisation stage samples are split to weigh less than 3kg. 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 sample size is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style and analytical techniques used.
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.*	Samples undergo a spectral scan using the TerraSpec® 4 HR spectrometer. Samples are analysed for a Multi-Element Suite (48 element) Analysis by ICP-MS (ME-ICP61) following a four-acid digest. The Pt, Pd, Au analysis was carried out via standard lead fire assay with ICP-AES finish. Fire Assay is an industry-standard for Pt, Pd, Au and it is considered appropriate as a first-pass analysis. Certified Reference Materials/standards, blanks and duplicates are inserted to assess the assaying accuracy of the external laboratory for QAQC protocol. Techniques used for the early-stage nature of the Project are considered total.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentrations. No pXRF results are reported for drill hole samples.

	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 internal procedures to ensure grind size of 85% passing -75µm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC for assay analysis involved the use of internal lab standards using standards, blanks, and duplicates.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All samples are analysed by an independent laboratory and verified by Earth AI staff and review by Legacy Minerals personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been completed in this drill program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary results certified by ALS Geochemistry is saved within a company database. Raw data files are saved separately. Reviews of the data which encompasses geological logs, sample details, QA/QC insights and general geological interpretation of data is saved locally and uploaded to a database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments to assay data were undertaken.
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.*	Drill hole collars are located using an iPhone dual frequency GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. No down hole surveys were undertaken. Downhole depths are in meters from surface.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, zone 55
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Elevation is recorded using an iPhone dual frequency GPS with an accuracy of +/- 10m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling. Drill holes were preferentially located at those areas considered most prospective.
	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.	Data spacing and distribution is appropriate for this stage of exploration. No Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications apply to exploration data being reported. Core was cut in ½ sections using a core saw and sampled in 0.6m-2m intervals.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied to diamond drill core.
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.*	Drillholes were oriented between 60 - 75° from horizontal and 98 - 258 true north azimuth. No orientation tool was used during drilling and as such structural orientation is not completely possible. The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified. If orientation of drilling relative to key mineralised structures or lithology has introduced sampling bias is unknown.

	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 interpreted by previous drilling and outcrop. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineral style and the stage of exploration. No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were held in a locked storage facility prior to being transported via courier to an independent assay laboratory. Assay results are reported through access via the laboratory's web portal. Core and returned sample pulps are stored on site in secured stored for an appropriate length of time. Core was returned to a secure location each night during drilling. The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and data methodologies and practices are regularly reviewed internally. 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 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 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 Farm-in Agreement with Earth AI. Earth AI has met conditions under the Earth AI alliance agreement for a 3% royalty to be granted on unit h, of block number 2138, map code CAN, and adjoining blocks. The land is primarily freehold land. There are no native title interests in the license area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	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. Billiton Australia Ltd (Shell Australia Ltd) – conducted reassaying of historical core, a tenement wide bulk cyanide leach stream sediment survey, and rock chip sampling. Michelago Resources NL – detailed airborne magnetic/radiometric survey, rock chip sampling, soil sampling, and 28 RC drill holes. Alloy Resources - mapping, rock chip sampling and gradient array induced polarisation surveys focused on Mn mineralisation.

		Bushman Resources Pty Ltd – completed rock chip sampling, mapping, and hyperspectral work of selected historical drill core.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	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 platinum group element (PGE) mineralisation. The Yandilla volcanics are prospective for porphyry or VHMS 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.*	All reported assays have been average weighted according to the sample interval. No top cuts have been applied.
	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.	In reporting exploration results, length weighted averages are used for intercepts. Length weighted averages is (sum product of the interval x corresponding interval grade %) divided by the sum of the interval length. Unless otherwise stated, significant intervals defined using >=0.1g/t Au, or >=10g/t Ag, or >=0.1g/t Pt, or >=0.1g/t Pd, or >=0.1g/t Au+Pd+Pt, or >=0.2% Ni, >=1m downhole width, and <=1m internal waste. All intercepts are down hole widths only, true widths are not calculated.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are used in this announcement.
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*	Due to the early stage of exploration, no down hole surveys and lack of orientated core, the geometry of the mineralisation is not known at this stage. Only downhole lengths are presented in this report.

	clear statement to this effect.	
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. Reports on historical exploration can be found in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.
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.*	See body of report. See figures in body of report. Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing assessment of the drill results in the context of geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.

Endnotes

[i] IGO Ltd, https://www.igo.com.au/site/operations/nova
[ii] Chalice Mining Limited, https://chalicemining.com/gonneville/
[iii] ASX Release LGM 17 July 2024 *Extensive Undrilled Palladium-Platinum Footprint at Fontenoy*
[iv] Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited Prospectus dated 28 July 2021
[v] Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited Prospectus dated 28 July 2021
[vi] Nickel exploration opportunities in New South Wales, Australia (Industry and Investment, NSW Government)
[vii] Platina Resources Annual Report 30 June 2022 ASX: 28 Feburary 2023, Ionick Metals Established, Option Agreement Executed to Accelerate Nickel-Cobalt Venture, Scandium International Mining Corp. FEASIBILITY STUDY - NYNGAN SCANDIUM PROJECT April 15, 2016
[viii] Alchemy Resources, https://alchemyresources.com.au/investor-centre/resources/#west-lynn
[ix] ASX Release HLX 28 February 2023 *Ionick Metals Established and Option Agreement executed*
[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 4: 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