ASX Announcement
14 August 2025

Initial Drilling Assays Returned and Further Drilling Planned at Thomson

First drill assays and pathfinder elements encourage further drill testing

Initial Drilling Results - F4 and Cut B

- Recent diamond drilling at the Cut-B and F4 anomalies has intersected encouraging zones of silver (up to 20g/t Ag), tungsten (up to 0.48% W), base metals (up to 0.49% Zn) and elevated gold (up to 0.2g/t Au) associated with quartz-sulphide veins.
- The extensive hydrothermal alteration and veins observed in drill core at both anomalies and intrusion-related gold (IRG) and Cu distal element pathfinder assemblages (W-Ag-Zn-As) continue to support the potential of the district to host a large, intrusion-related system.
- The identified mineral zones demonstrate the presence of a large-scale, IRG system at the F4 and Cut-B Anomaly, with strong evidence suggesting the extensive hydrothermal alteration and veins observed in drill core at both anomalies and IRG-Cu distal element pathfinder assemblages (W-Ag-Zn-As) continue to support the potential of the district to host a large Intrusion-Related System.

Upcoming Drilling

- Follow-up drilling at the Cut-A anomaly that recently returned widespread gold mineralisation, including **377m and 0.1g/t Au** (no cut-off) from 225m (CUTAD01)[i,1].
- First testing of the Cut-A, Cut-AC, and Cut-C anomalies is also planned for completion in Q4**.**
- Follow-up drilling is planned at F4 and Cut B after further geophysical review.
- Drilling approvals have been received from the NSW Government.

Discovery Opportunity

The Thomson Project shares similar characteristics with other major IRG-Cu districts, such as the Paterson Province in WA, where recent major IRG-Cu discoveries have been made at Winu (2.8Mt Cu, 8Moz Au, 51Moz Ag)[ii] and Havieron (7Moz Au, 0.3Mt Cu)[iii].

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

"Our first diamond drilling program at the Thomson Project encountered wide zones of IRG-Cu pathfinder elements at both targets. The results give us confidence that the overall system remains highly prospective for large-scale mineral discoveries across dozens of targets that remain untested.

The recent drilling has intercepted zones elevated in pathfinder elements that are characteristic of the distal assemblages associated with gold-copper mineralisation seen in large intrusion-related deposits, such as Havieron. The results also support the observations of widespread hydrothermal alteration and veining, suggesting that we are in a district that can host extensive mineral systems.

We are exploring a new frontier, being the first company to drill test some of these large geophysical anomalies and pursue the opportunity for a significant new gold and copper discovery.

Legacy Minerals has received NSW Government approvals for follow-up drill testing of the Cut-A anomaly, which returned large zones of gold mineralisation, as well as for first-pass drill testing of the Cut-AC and Cut-C anomalies. This is planned to commence at the beginning of Q4."

1. See 'Endnotes' on Page 19 for references

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (ASX: **LGM**, **Legacy Minerals** or **the Company**) is pleased to advise that the first two drill hole assays have returned, and further drilling is planned into copper-gold targets at its Thomson Project (EL9190, EL9194 and EL9728) in NSW, Australia.

Thomson Project – Priority Targets

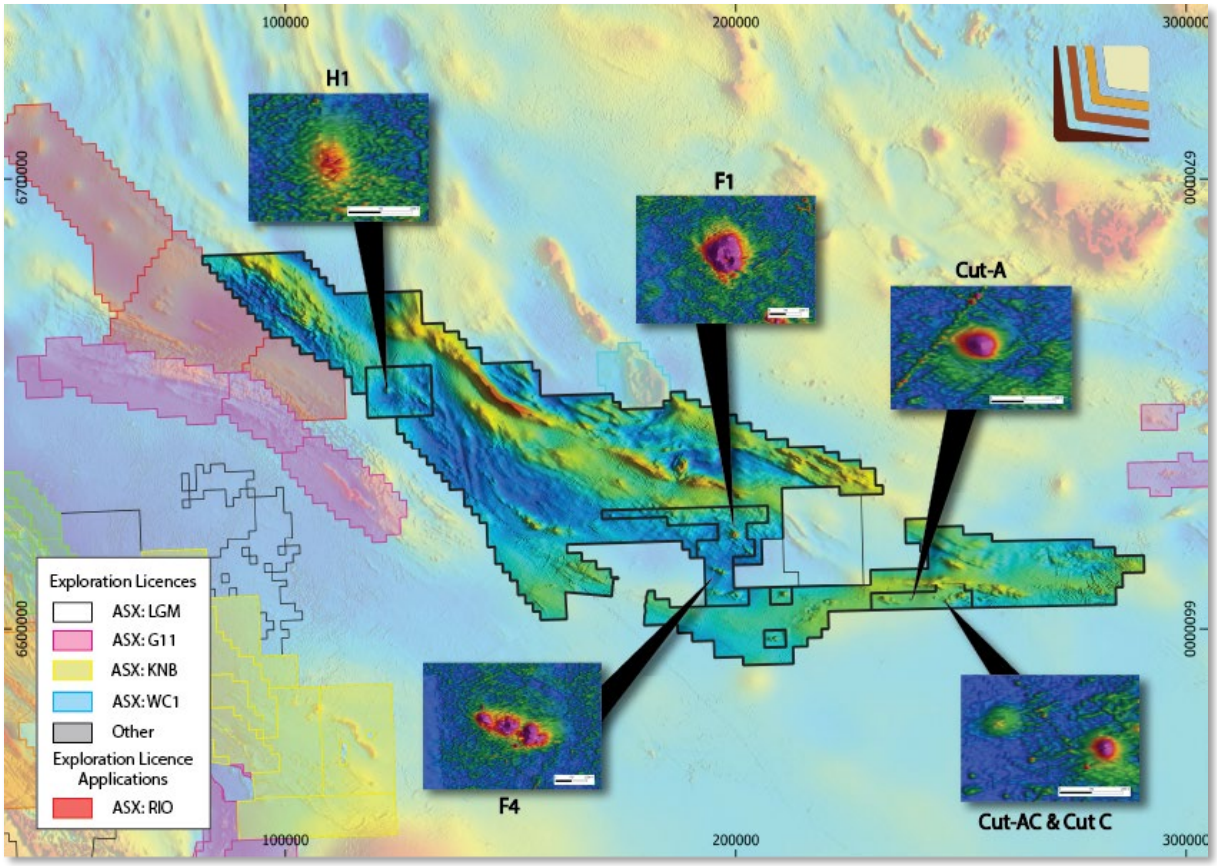

Figure 1. Thomson Project overview showing and examples of "bullseye" magnetic targets (inset), including the priority drilling targets Cut-A, Cut-AC, and Cut-C.

Cut-B Anomaly Drilling

Diamond drill-hole CBDD004 was designed to test a coincident elevated gravity and magnetic anomaly which strikes east-to-west over approximately 900m and is considered prospective for IRG-Cu mineralisation. Drilling successfully tested the modelled magnetic and gravity target with observations and magnetic susceptibility measurements indicating that hydrothermal pyrrhotite-bearing quartz veins have caused the magnetic feature.

Previous drilling at the CutBD02 Anomaly intersected approximately 300m of silica-albite +/- tourmaline-biotite alteration, delivering several high-grade intervals with highlight assays including:

- 1m at 6.73g/t Au from 370m,
- 1m at 497g/t Ag, 0.13% Nb from 392m,
- 0.7m at 112g/t Ag, 0.5% Cu, 4.2% Zn and 0.4%Sn from 411m.

The drill hole intersected overlying sediments of the Eromanga Basin to a depth of 84.2m below ground level with diamond drilling, extending into the interpreted Cambrian metasediment basement sequence from 84.2m to 600.2m below ground level.

The hole encountered widespread pyrrhotite and pyrite-bearing quartz-carbonate veins and breccia. Variable hornfelsing of the metasediments occurred throughout the drill-hole, with silicification, sericite and albite alteration occurring locally, corresponding with increased vein density.

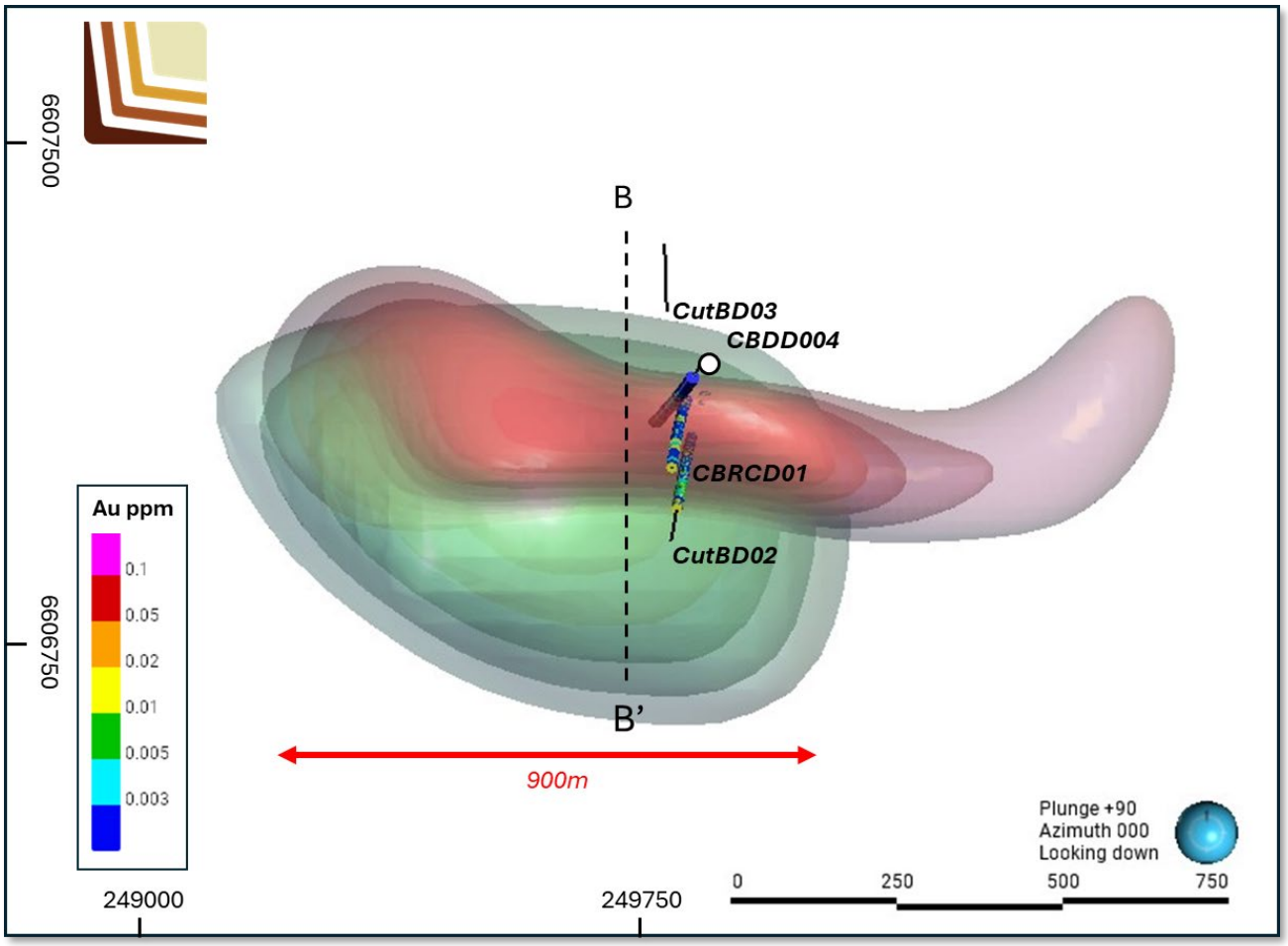

Figure 2. Cut-B plan view showing 3D magnetic inversion model anomaly shells (Red >0.007 SI) and gravity inversion modelled density shells (green >2.78) with drilling and aerial imagei[iv].

The hole returned highly anomalous distal pathfinder elements, suggesting they have been sourced from an IRG-Cu mineral system. These pathfinder intercepts include:

- 2m at 19.65g/t Ag, 5.77ppm Sb from 190m
- 2m at 0.11% W from 194m
- 2m at 2,290ppm As, 4.5ppm Sb from 234m
- 2m at 1,645ppm As from 270m
- 2m at 0.21g/t Au, 7.66ppm Sb from 280m
- 6m at 0.20% W from 310m incl.
    - 2m at 0.11% W from 310m
    - 2m at 0.48% W from 314m
- 4m at 12.10g/t Ag, 0.23% W from 380m incl.
    - 2m at 15.35g/t Ag, 0.33% W from 380m
    - 2m at 8.84g/t Ag, 0.13% W from 382m
- 2m at 2,710ppm As from 422m
- 2m at 7,350ppm As, 4.77ppm Sb from 432m

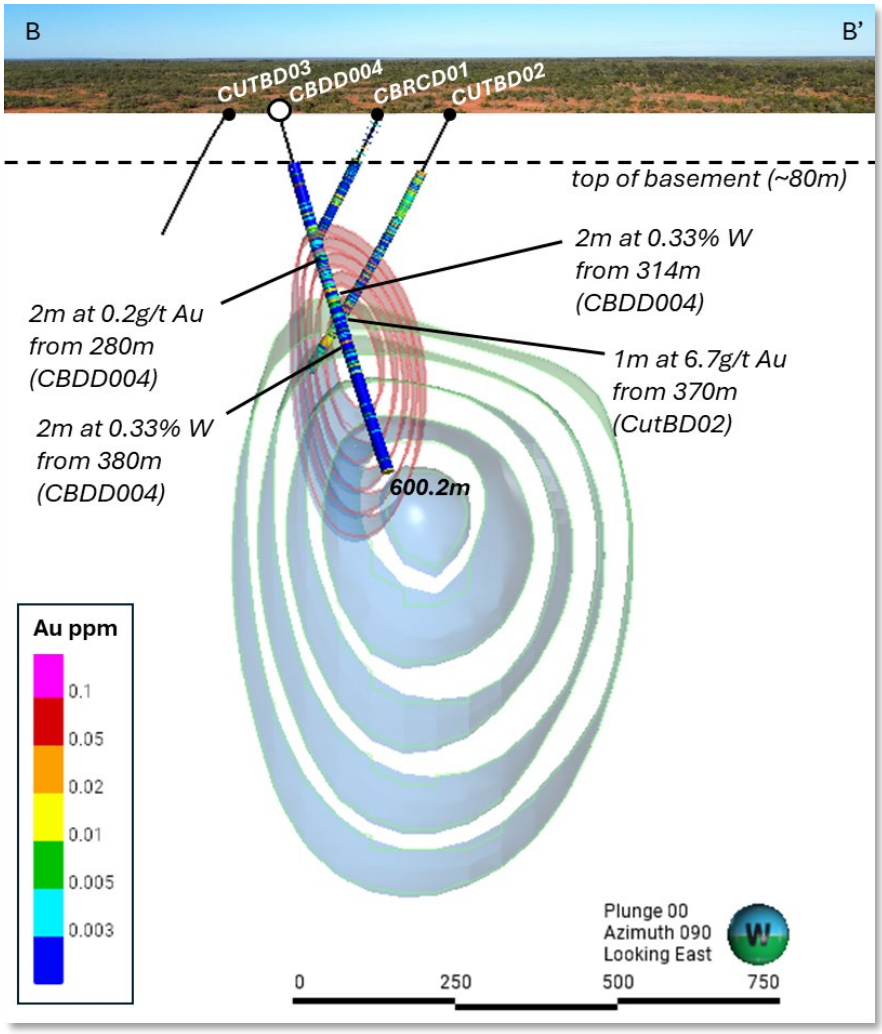

Figure 3. Cut-B anomaly cross section showing 3D magnetic inversion model anomaly shells (Red >0.006 SI units) and gravity anomaly modelled density shells (green >2.78 mGal) with historic drilling and surface showing magnetic RTP (section 249750mE, MGA94 z55 looking East with a 200m slice width)[iv,i].

The large target area has only limited drill testing, this hole being only the fourth into this highly prospective area. The Company will further assess the results in conjunction with the geophysical datasets to assess the next steps required to delineate targets for follow-up drilling.

F4 Anomaly Drilling

Diamond drill-hole F4DD001 was designed to test the F4 magnetic anomaly for IRG-Cu mineralisation. Drilling successfully tested the modelled magnetic and gravity target with observations and magnetic susceptibility measurements indicating that hydrothermal pyrrhotite-bearing quartz veins have caused the magnetic feature.

The drill-hole intersected overlying sediments of the Eromanga to 88.8m drill depth, with diamond drilling into the interpreted Cambrian metasediment basement sequence from 88.8m to 460.3m down-hole.

The hole encountered four main styles of quartz veining, including bucky quartz-pyrrhotite, laminated quartz-pyrrhotite, stockwork quartz and quartz-pyrite veins. Variable hornfelsing of the metasediments occurred throughout the hole, with silicification and sericite alteration occurring locally, corresponding with increased quartz vein density.

The hole returned anomalous distal pathfinder elements suggesting they been sourced from an IRG-Cu mineral system at depth.

The 3D modelling of the airborne magnetic data and ground gravity data defined discrete, coincident zones of elevated magnetic and gravity responses like those observed at the Cut-A anomaly, where widespread gold mineralisation has been identified (377m at 0.1g/t Au (no cut-off) from 225m, CutAD001).

This is the first drill-hole to be completed into the F4 target, which comprises a shallow 3km long magnetic anomaly. The Company will further assess the results in conjunction with the geophysical datasets to assess the next steps required to delineate targets for follow-up drilling.

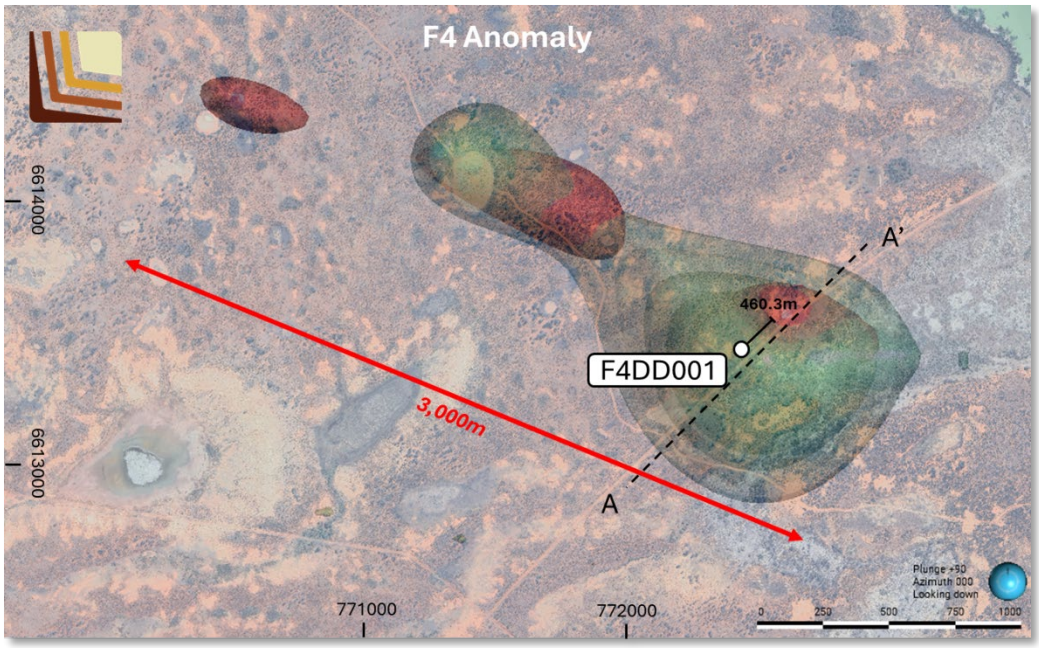

Figure 4. Plan view of the F4 magnetic anomaly shells (Red >0.006 SI units) and gravity anomaly modelled density shells (green >2.72 mGal), projected to the surface with completed drillhole over aerial image[i,iv].

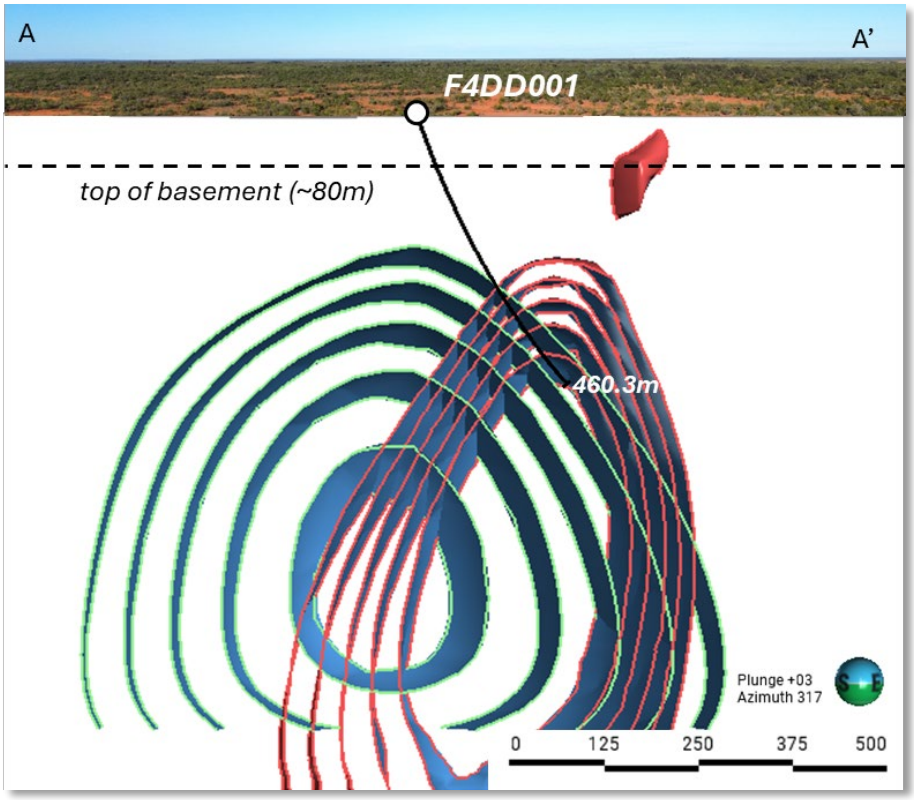

Figure 5. Sectional view of the F4 magnetic anomaly shells (Red >0.006 SI) and gravity anomaly modelled density shells (green >2.72 mGal) with completed drill hole[i,iv]

Next Steps

Legacy Minerals plans for the first-ever testing of the Cut-AC, Cut-C and Cut-A anomalies, which is scheduled for completion in Q4**.** Follow-up drilling is also planned at F4 and Cut B after further geophysical review and interpretation of the pathfinder mineralisation intercepted in the two holes drilled. Government approval has been received for this follow-up drilling, and drill plans are being finalised.

Drill Target - Cut-A Anomaly[i]

Recently reported intercepts from new assays at the anomaly include:

- 377m at 0.1g/t Au (no cut-off) from 225m to 602m including,
    - **11m at 0.8g/t Au from 287m** (no cut-off) including,
        - 3m at 1.6g/t Au from 283m, and
        - 1m at 3.7g/t Au from 293m
    - **41m at 0.4g/t Au from 420m** (no cut-off) including,
        - 8m at 0.5g/t Au from 420m, and
        - 15m at 0.7g/t Au from 446m

The Cut-A anomaly exhibits a coincident zone of elevated magnetic and gravity response that extends over a strike length of approximately 1,000m, in an east-west direction. Previous explorers completed a single line of induced polarisation dipole-dipole (DDIP) over the highest magnetic feature and identified a zone of increased chargeability coincident with the elevated magnetic data. This was followed up by a single 641.8m drill-hole. Drilling reached top of basement at 136m and continued in approximately 480m of strong to moderate silica-carbonate altered meta-siltstone dominated package with thin, frequent quartz veins. Quartz veins commonly contain pyrite and pyrrhotite-bearing. Granodiorite was intercepted from 597m to the end-of-hole (at 641.8m)[i].

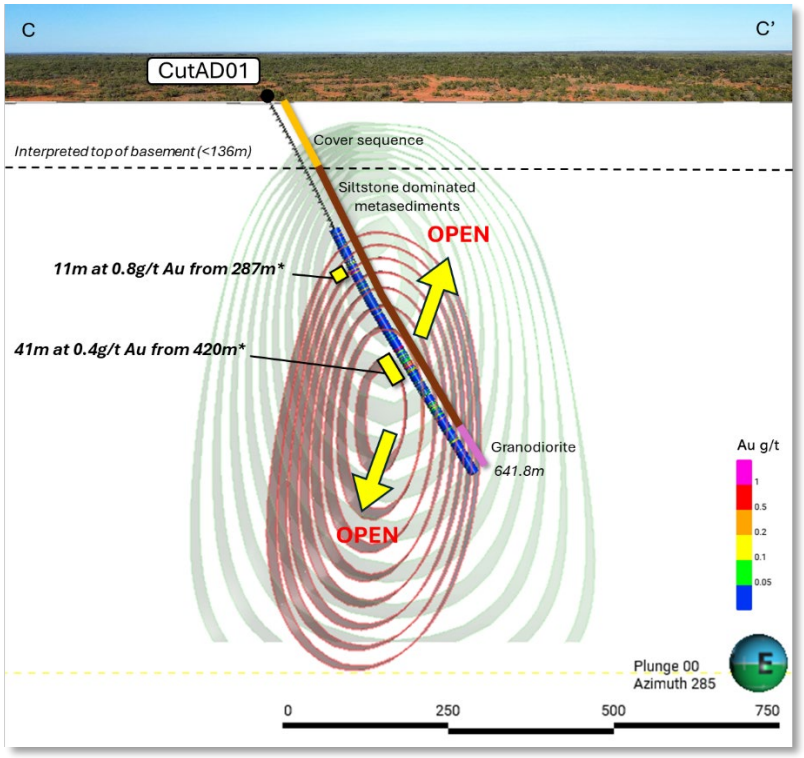

Figure 6. Cut-A anomaly cross section showing 3D magnetic inversion model anomaly shells (Red >0.0035 SI) and gravity anomaly modelled density shells (green >2.70 mGal) with historic drilling (Section 232946mE, MGA94 z55)[i,iv] *No cut-off grade applied.

Assay results from drill core sampling delivered a broad anomalous uncut interval of 377m at 0.1g/t Au (no cut-off) from 225m. Pathfinder elements are consistent with a reduced intrusion related gold model where gold correlates with Bi and Te in quartz veins and As, Sn and W are variably elevated. The target is interpreted to be open in all directions.

Better results within this broad zone include:

- 7m at 1.2g/t Au and 658ppm Bi from 287m (uncut) including:
    - 3m at 1.6g/t Au and 935ppm Bi from 283m; and
    - 1m at 3.7g/t Au and 1670ppm Bi from 293m.
- 41.95m at 0.4g/t Au from 420m (uncut) including:
    - 8m at 0.5g/t Au from 420m including:
        - 4m at 1g/t Au, 5.5g/t Ag and 940ppm Bi from 420m.
    - 24.95m at 0.4g/t Au, 7.9g/t Ag from 437m including:
        - 7.95m at 0.49g/t Au and 7.1g/t Ag from 446m including:
        - 5.45m at 1.1g/t Au and 6.7g/t Ag from 448.55m.

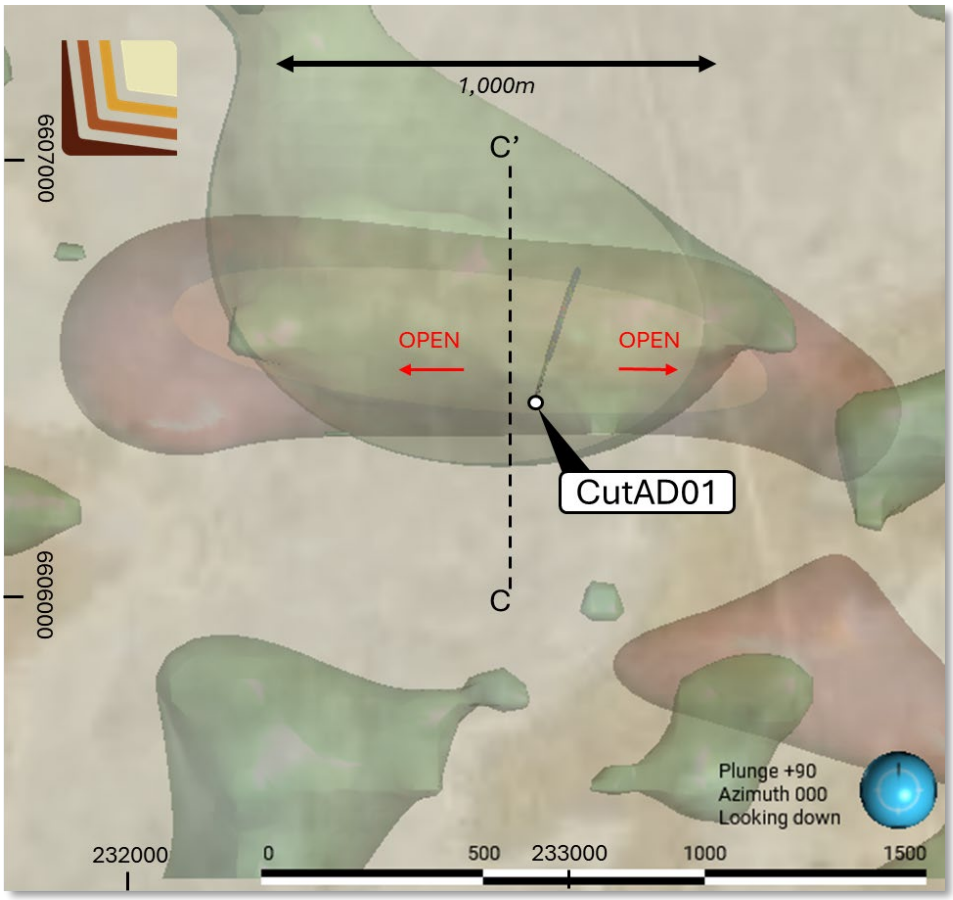

Figure 7. Plan view of the Cut-A magnetic anomaly shells (Red >0.001 SI) and gravity anomaly modelled density shells (green >2.69) over aerial image[i].

Thomson Project – Intrusion-Related Gold and Copper

The Thomson Project is located west of Bourke and covers 5,500km^2 of tenure under granted exploration licences, securing a belt-scale exploration opportunity. It is located near the southern margin of the Thomson Orogen, near the interpreted contact with the Lachlan Fold Belt and the Delamerian Orogen. The Thomson Orogen covers a large area of Queensland and north-western New South Wales, mostly under the cover of the Mesozoic Eromanga Basin.

The dominant basement rocks are interpreted to consist of Cambrian to Ordovician volcanics, metamorphosed turbidite, siltstone, and slate that are intruded by Silurian to Devonian felsic and mafic igneous rocks. This interpretation is supported by:

- Several deep stratigraphic drill holes, such as Tongo 1, Laurelvale 1, completed by the NSW Geological Survey (GSNSW)[v].
- Historic drill holes completed by previous exploration companies.
- The incorporation and interpretation of regional geophysical data (aeromagnetic, gravity and seismic) conducted by the GSNSW with geology logged in drill holes.

The Thomson Project is covered by younger sediments that ranges up to 280m thick. These sediments are part of the Eromanga and the Surat Basin cover sequences.

Historically, this cover has partly deterred previous exploration companies and has limited the recognition of the Thomson Orogen's mineral potential. Importantly, historical work indicates that this cover sequence is geophysically transparent, with a number of the key geophysical targeting methods such as magnetics and gravity, providing highly useful and important data sets.

The GSNSW has suggested that the basement rocks within the Thomson Orogen could hold similar mineral potential to the adjoining belts, including the base metal and gold endowment of the Lachlan Orogen to the south, which is estimated to contain over 80 million ounces of gold and 13 million tonnes of copper[vi]. A series of major, belt-scale faults are interpreted from regional magnetic and gravity data, which may have acted as major fluid flow conduits during both early extensions and later deformation of the belt.

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 exploring gold, copper, and base-metal projects in NSW since 2017. The Company has ten projects that present significant 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, EL9727, ALA75) Large caldera (~150km^2) with similar geological characteristics to other major Pacific Rim3 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.	Au-Cu (Pb-Zn) **Cobar** (EL9511) Helix JV Undrilled targets next door to the Peak Gold Mines and along strike of the CSA copper mine.
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) Hilltops JV Substantial historical gold production from two high-grade and substantial orogenic systems.
Cu-Au **Glenlogan** (EL9614) S2 Resources JV Untested porphyry search space located 55kms from Australia's largest porphyry complex, Cadia Valley.	Au-Cu **Fontenoy** (EL8995) Earth AI JV A highly prospective and underexplored area for PGE, Ni, Au and Cu mineralisation with significant drill intercepts.
Cu-Au **Thomson** (EL9190, EL9194, EL9728) A new and unexplored Intrusion-related gold and copper system search space with numerous 'bullseye' magnetic and gravity anomalies that remain untested.	Ni-Co **Nico Young** (ELA6901) One of the largest nickel deposits in Australia with significant counter-cyclical exposure.

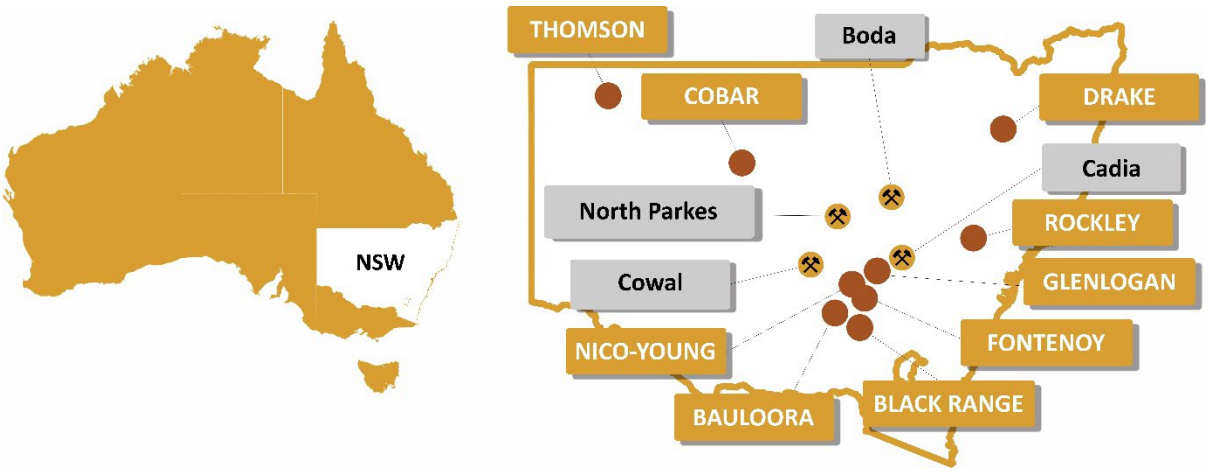

Figure 8. Location summary of Legacy Minerals' Projects in NSW, Australia, and major mines and deposits

Appendix 1 – Thomson Drill Collar Information

Table 1: Drill hole collar information

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Coordinate Reference System	Elevation (m)	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth (True North)
F4DD001	772441	6613449	MGA94z54	88	460.3	-70	45
CBDD004	249848	6607165	MGA94z55	91	600.2	-73	210

Appendix 2 – Significant Drill Intercepts

Table 2. Significant drilling assay intervals from the F4DD001 and CBDD004 drill holes.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Down hole width (m)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	W (ppm	Zn (ppm)
F4DD001	245	246	1	0.1	0.057	0.6	0.13	8.1	3470
CBDD004	190	192	2	19.65	0.018	273	5.77	43	62
CBDD004	194	196	2	2.58	0.021	2.5	0.46	1140	27
CBDD004	234	236	2	3.86	0.016	2290	4.5	23.9	104
CBDD004	270	272	2	0.96	0.004	1645	2.11	14.2	33
CBDD004	280	282	2	1.9	0.21	3.5	7.66	16.6	4880
CBDD004	310	316	6	0.73	0.013	5.53	0.61	1986	50
Incl.	310	312	2	1.3	0.023	3	0.54	1110	28
and	312	314	2	0.44	0.011	7	0.55	17	44
and	314	316	2	0.46	0.006	6.6	0.73	4830	77
CBDD004	348	350	2	8.42	0.004	733	1.15	40	3810
CBDD004	358	360	2	4.07	0.003	363	0.49	75.8	1740
CBDD004	380	384	4	12.10	0.03	288	0.78	2285	158
Incl.	380	382	2	15.35	0.032	568	0.96	3270	94
and	382	384	2	8.84	0.03	7	0.59	1300	222
CBDD004	422	424	2	0.25	0.009	2710	1.46	24.4	42
CBDD004	432	434	2	0.64	0.015	7350	4.77	9.1	83
CBDD004	556	558	2	7.56	<0.002	817	0.71	106	257
CBDD004	580	582	2	0.37	0.009	1015	3.23	23.8	90

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.*	Mud-rotary drilling was completed to fresh rock followed by NQ core (diameter: 45mm) to end of hole (EOH). LGM used a reputable drilling contractor, Ophir 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.	Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth were conducted every 30m using a downhole Gyro 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 from both holes was cut in half using an autosaw and assayed at a certified assay laboratory, ALS Laboratories. Core was prepared for analysis by cutting along the longitudinal line and then samples numbered as per the pre-designed cut-sheet. The core was selectively sampled down the drill string at 1m nominal intervals for F4DD001 and 2m composite intervals for CBDD004 across the mineralised zones, unless selected geological or mineralisation boundaries. A certified sample standard was 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 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 competent 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 47 element suite) are analysed using a 4-acid acid digest and an ICP finish (ALS code: ME-MS61 + Au-AA21). Assay standards, blanks and duplicates were analysed as part of the standard laboratory analytical procedures. Company standards

		were introduced into the sampling 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, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond drilling using industry standard techniques. Mud rotary to refusal (commonly fresh rock) and NQ3 (45mm) 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.
	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, minimal sample recovery issues have been identified that would impact on potential sample bias in the competent fresh rocks that host the mineralised intervals.
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.*	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. • Representative bulk density by Archimedes principle 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 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 is being cut using a conventional automatic core saw with core holding support. All samples are collected from the same side of drill core where possible. A half-core sample was 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.	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 are 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.	Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards) and duplicates with each sample batch. QAQC results are routinely reviewed to identify and resolve any issues. 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 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 are to be analysed by ALS Global. Samples are to be 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 47 element suite) are analysed using a 4-acid acid digest and an ICP finish (ALS code: ME-MS61 + Au-AA21).
	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.	Gravity and Magnetic data has been reviewed by consultants and the Competent Person and is considered to be of a good quality and mapping sub-surface density.

	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 MxDeposit 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 GPS was used to pick up collars with an accuracy of +/- 5m. Downhole surveys are conducted using a downhole OMNIx42 tool 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 and 54
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Geophysical surveys were conducted using a professional specialist contractor. Their survey control was considered accurate for the context in which it is presented.
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.	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.	F4DD001 was sampled on 1m intervals. CBDD004 was sampled using 2m intervals.
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 drill holes were 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 identified. The orientation of drilling relative to key mineralised structures is not considered likely to introduce sampling bias.
	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. 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 samples are bagged into tied calico bags, before being grouped into polyweave bags and transported to ALS Minerals Laboratory in Orange by Legacy Minerals personnel. All sample submissions are documented via ALS tracking system with results reported via email. 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 techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits of sampling techniques and data have been completed on the drilling programme.

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 Thomson Project is comprised of EL9190, EL9194 and EL9728. The licences are owned 100% by Starlight Exploration Ltd (a fully owned subsidiary of Legacy Minerals Holdings Ltd). There is a 1.5% NSR on EL9190 and EL919, held by Red Hill Minerals Pty Ltd, which can be purchased by Starlight Exploration Pty Ltd at any stage. The land is primarily western lands lease. One Native Title claim is registered over the area (NNTT #NC1997/032). All of the tenements are current and in good standing.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Early exploration throughout the 1980's was undertaken by WMC, Dominion, Norand and Preussag Australia in search for phosphate.

		Throughout 2005 to 2010 exploration was focused on the search for Cobar Type orebodies. Work during this time was completed by Compass Resources, Platsearch, Minotaur and Thomson Resources. Exploration work completed consisted of detailed airborne magnetics and radiometrics, limited detailed ground magnetics and detailed ground gravity surveys. 17 drill holes were attempted to test interpreted buried magnetic bodies. Drilling was plagued by wet weather and poor drilling conditions, however successful tests discovered large alteration systems with magnetism attributable to hydrothermal pyrrhotite.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The basement rocks in the project area form part of the Thomson Orogen, but these rocks are covered by younger sediments of the Eromanga Basin and do not outcrop within the tenements. Targets in the basement beneath the cover rocks are the focus of the Company's exploration activities. The Thomson Orogen is one of the most poorly understood major orogenic belts in Australia. It covers a vast area of south central Queensland and extends into northwestern New South Wales, where the Company's tenements are located. The southern part of the Thomson Orogen is a major east-west oriented structure that runs broadly parallel to the Queensland-New South Wales border. Aeromagnetic data can be used to map structures in the basement, as well as to identify key anomalies that may be associated with mineralisation. A cooperative program between the Geological Surveys of Queensland and New South Wales and Geoscience Australia that commenced in 2005 led to a better understanding of the regional potential. High quality aeromagnetic data became available from this program, and this led to drill testing of some of the anomalies by a small number of companies. The southern Thomson Orogen is considered prospective for copper-gold intrusion-related deposits. These deposits can often have a magnetic signature that reflects either magnetic minerals associated with the alteration or ore bearing fluids. Discrete gravity anomalies may reflect the hydrothermal intrusion related system.
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*	See Appendix 1. Information provided in Table 1.

	• *Dip and azimuth of the hole* • *Down hole length and interception depth* • *Hole length*	
	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 intercepts across both holes used the cut off >/= 15g/t Ag, >/= 0.1gt Au, </=2m internal waste. Other significant intercepts may be included that highlight pathfinder elements of interest which the company considers important for the style of mineralisation and the geological context in which they're found.
	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.	High-grade intervals are only reported where they differ significantly to the overall interval. Reporting of the shorter intercepts allows a more thorough understanding of the overall grade distribution.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable: No metal equivalents reported.
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.*	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.
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.
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. All results reported in this release have been compiled from open file information and appropriately listed in the reference list. Magnetic data was a fixed wing survey completed by UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd. Line spacing was 100m, traverse direction 180deg, tie-lines of 1000m, tie-lines 90 deg and sensor height 20m. Magnetic data maps magnetism in the rocks and hydrothermal alteration has been shown to occur with hydrothermal magnetic pyrrhotite in historic drilling.

		Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation survey was completed in 2008 by Zonge Geophysics and included 4 N-S Oriented lines at 4 different magnetic anomalies (CutB,CutA, CutAC and CutD) at 100m spacing. IP maps chargeability of the rocks in the CutA anomaly appear to be mapping sulphide alteration and veins intercepted in drilling. Haines Surveys completed a ground gravity survey in 2008. Survey consisted of 2,000 stations at 50m by 50m.
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 drill results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.

Endnotes

[i] ASX Release LGM, 3 April 2025, Significant Intrusion-Related Gold Confirmed at Thomson Project, Eastern Metals Limited, 18 August 2021; ASX Release TMZ, 22 September 2011, Drilling intersects three large polymetallic mineralised systems; ASX Release TMZ, 7 November 2011, Drilling results indicate discovery of an intrusion-related gold system, ASX Release TMZ, 28 November 2011, CEO's presentation AGM.

[ii] ASX Release RIO, 20 February 2025, Reserves and Resources - Supporting Information and Table 1s

Winu Total Mineral Resource (Indicated and Inferred):

Tonnage (Mt)	**% Cu Grade**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**
721	0.4%	0.34	2.21

[iii] Greatland Gold, 28 February 2024, Presentation *Building a platform for growth*

Greatland Gold Total Mineral Resource (Indicated and Inferred):

Tonnage (Mt)	**% Cu Grade**	**Au (g/t)**
131	0.21%	1.7

[iv] ASX Release LGM, 19 March 2025, Drilling Underway of Large Gold-Copper Targets at Thomson

[v] Minview, Geological Survey of NSW: MinView | Regional NSW | Mining, Exploration and Geoscience

[vi] Lachlan Fold Belt Project https://www.ga.gov.au/about/projects/resources/lachlan