

About Legacy Iron Ore

Legacy Iron Ore Limited ("Legacy Iron" or the "Company") is a Western Australian based Company, focused on iron ore, base metals, tungsten and gold development and mineral discovery.

Legacy Iron's mission is to increase shareholder wealth through capital growth, created via the discovery, development and operation of profitable mining assets.

The Company was listed on the Australian Securities Exchange on 8 July 2008. Since then, Legacy Iron has had a number of iron ore, manganese and gold discoveries which are now undergoing drilling and resource definition.

Board

Mr Sumit Deb, Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Rakesh Gupta, Chief Executive Officer and board member

Mr Devanathan Ramachandran, Non-Executive Director

Mr Amitava Mukherjee, Non-Executive Director

Mr Alok Kumar Mehta, Non-Executive Director

Ben Donovan, Company Secretary

Key Projects

Mt Bevan Iron Ore Project

South Laverton Gold Project

East Kimberley Gold, Base Metals and REE Project

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PROMISING RESULTS CONTINUE AT YILGANGI

HIGHLIGHTS

- **13 RC holes drilled for 854m**
- **Intersections confirm continuity of mineralisation**
- **Mineralisation from Surface**
- **9m @ 5.78 g/t (incl. 10.9 g/t @ 11-12m, 17.8 g/t @ 12-13m), Au from 4m in YGRC013**
- **3m @ 1.82 g/t Au from 24m in YGRC006**
- **2m @ 1.78 g/t Au from 19m in YGRC007**
- **1m @ 2.89 g/t Au from 23m in YGRC010**
- **3m @ 1.46 g/t Au from 16m in YGRC012**

Legacy Iron Ore Limited (Legacy or the Company) is pleased to announce drilling at the Yilgangi gold deposit completed in December 2020 has returned strong results, increasing confidence in the known mineralisation at the Rainbow and Golden Rainbow prospects.

The drilling has intersected a broad mineralised zone from surface adjacent, and along strike of the Rainbow prospect. Further drilling is planned for Yilgangi prospects in 2021.

Chief Executive Officer Rakesh Gupta said *"the drilling has identified some outstanding intersections, and of particular importance is that much of the mineralisation is close to surface. We are encouraged with these results as it provides further confidence of additional mineralisation in the area and more importantly a potential linking of known mineralisation into a larger geological system. The Yilgangi deposit could act as a satellite deposit to the Mt Celia Project."*

Table 1 Drillholes completed at Yilgangi in December 2020

The map below shows the locations of all drill holes completed in this program.

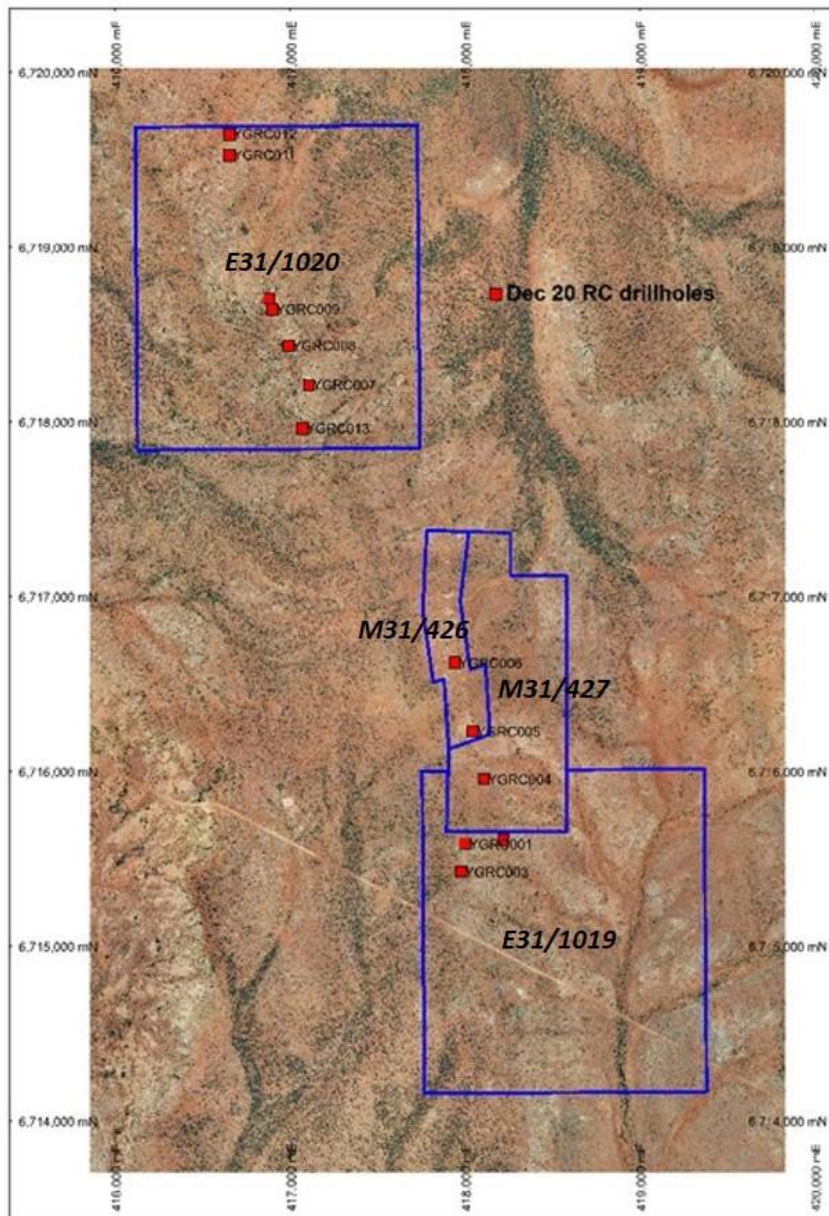


Figure 1 Yilgarn RC drill hole locations drilled in December 2020

Continuity in Strike length with RC Drill results

Analysis of the drill results show growing confidence in the known mineralization at Rainbow and Golden Rainbow prospects, including greater continuity across the prospects evident in figure 2. Best of the Max Au values achieved were 17.8 g/t at 12-13m, 10.9 g/t at 11-12m from hole YGRC013.

The strike length and orientation of mineralization as indicated from historic and the recent drilling shows potential for very good continuity between prospects, as shown in figure 2.

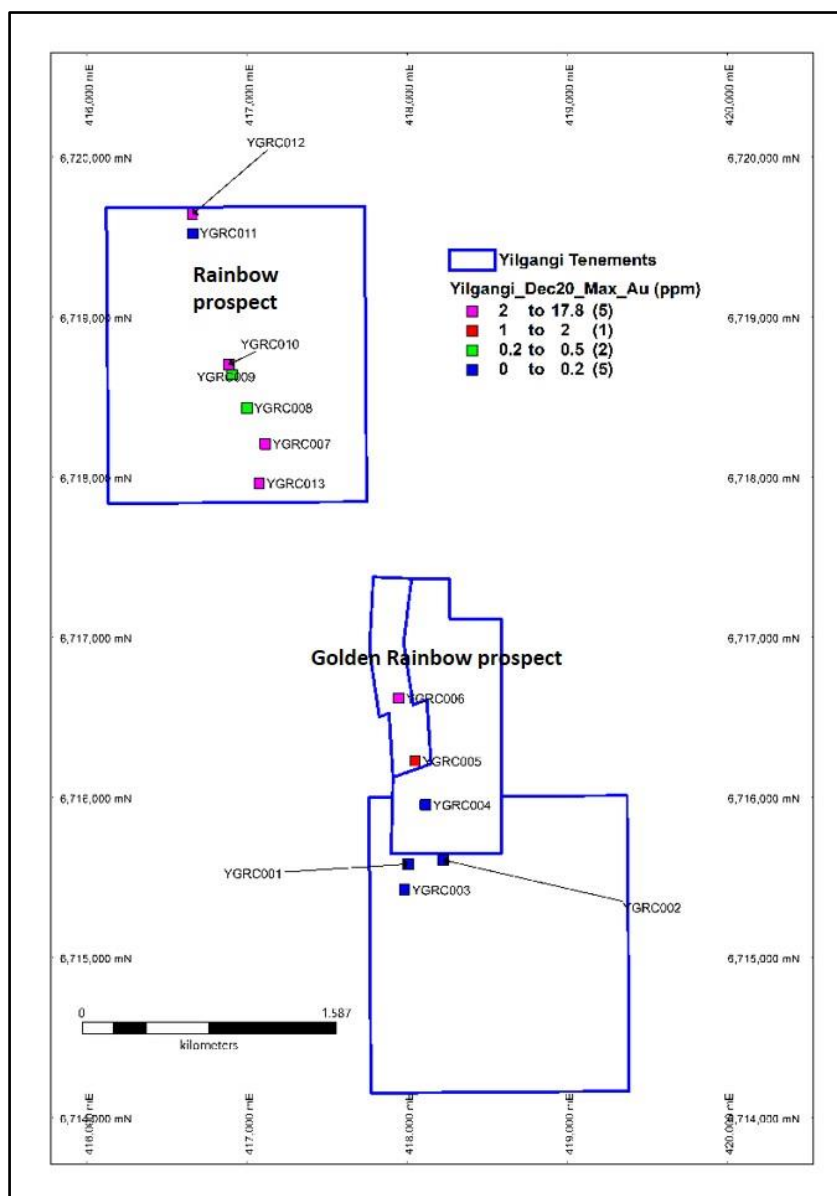


Figure 2 Max Au plot from Yilgarn RC drilling in December 2020

Hole YGRC013 drilled on the southern boundary of Rainbow prospect was the most encouraging. It hole returned anomalous Au from surface including a downhole mineralised zone (*consisting of Quartz rich hydrothermal veining in schistose host rock*) 9m @ 5.78 g/t, shown as a cross-section below in figure 3.

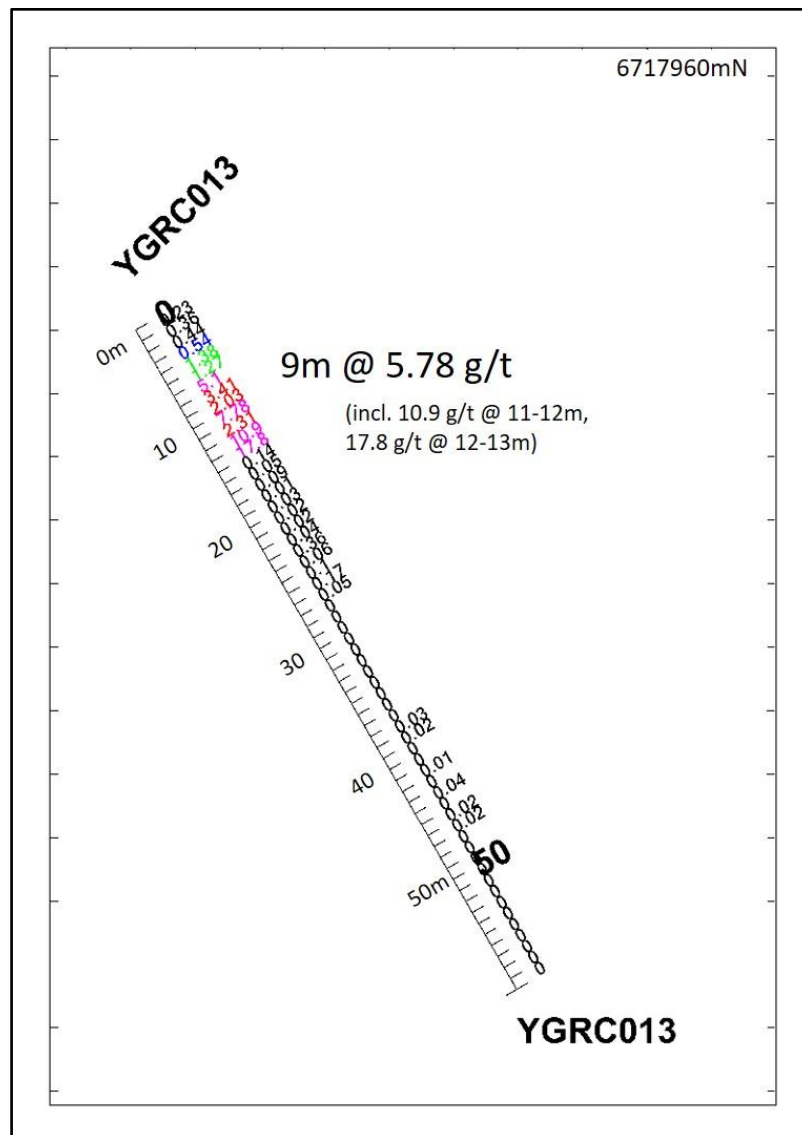


Figure 3 Cross-section of drill hole YGRC013

The mineralization intercepted in hole YGRC013 has shown on-going good results building excitement at the Yilgangi prospect.

YGRC013 {9m @ 5.78 g/t Au from 4m incl 1m @ 17.8 g/t} and other additional strong assay results shown in table 2 open the prospects for greater continuity and associated Quartz vein lodes. The next phase of RC exploration drilling at Yilgangi is currently being planned.



Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Total Depth
YGRC005	418049	6716228	-58	81	19	20	1	1.7	60
YGRC005	418049	6716228	-58	81	20	21	1	0.72	60
YGRC006	417946	6716620	-59	84	24	25	2	2.11	55
YGRC006	417946	6716620	-59	84	25	26			55
YGRC006	417946	6716620	-59	84	35	36	1	1.24	55
YGRC007	417112	6718208	-55	76	19	20	2	1.78	90
YGRC007	417112	6718208	-55	76	20	21			90
YGRC010	416886	6718705	-58	89	23	24	1	2.89	67
YGRC012	416658	6719642	-59	79	16	17	1	0.61	60
YGRC012	416658	6719642	-59	79	24	25	2	1.88	60
YGRC012	416658	6719642	-59	79	25	26			60
YGRC013	417075	6717960	-58	87	2	3	1	0.44	60
YGRC013	417075	6717960	-58	87	3	4	1	0.54	60
YGRC013	417075	6717960	-58	87	4	5	9	5.78	60
YGRC013	417075	6717960	-58	87	5	6			60
YGRC013	417075	6717960	-58	87	6	7			60
YGRC013	417075	6717960	-58	87	7	8			60
YGRC013	417075	6717960	-58	87	8	9			60
YGRC013	417075	6717960	-58	87	9	10			60
YGRC013	417075	6717960	-58	87	10	11			60
YGRC013	417075	6717960	-58	87	11	12			60
YGRC013	417075	6717960	-58	87	12	13			60

Table 2 Significant Intercepts table from Yilgangi RC drilling in December 2020

Next phase Exploration drilling

Testing continuity of orientation along the main strike length and potential of layered or splayed mineralized quartz rich zones adjacent. Also, further infill drilling to continue proving up the mineralization at depth, will prioritize the next phase of drilling.

Yilgangi Project

The Yilgangi prospect forms part of Legacy Iron's South Laverton Gold Project which includes Mt Celia, Yilgangi, Yerilla, Patricia North and Sunrise Bore tenements (figure 4).

The Yilgangi prospect includes two exploration tenements (E31/1019 and E31/1020) and two mining

leases (M31/426 and M31/427) situated in a favourable geological setting for Gold targets typical hosted in hydrothermal altered Greenstone and supercrustal volcanic rock.

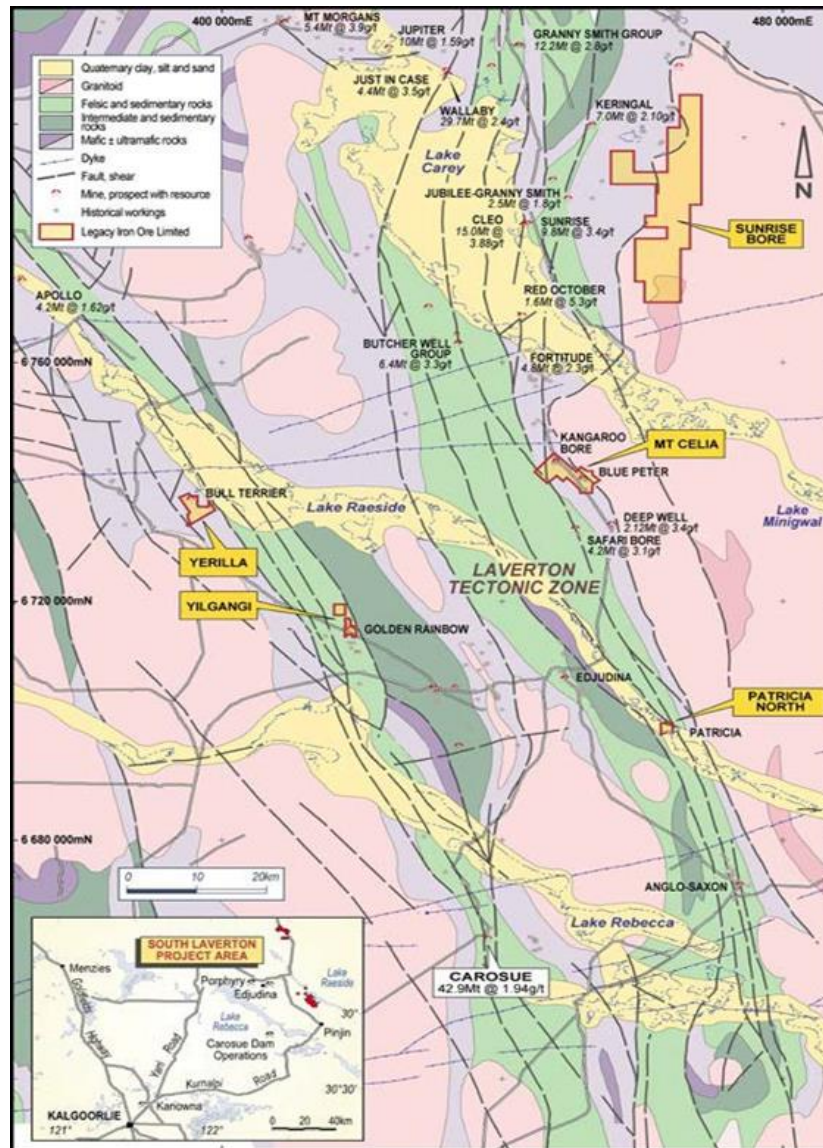



Figure 4 Location of Yilgangi with reference to the Legacy Iron South Laverton Project region

The Company has delineated numerous gold anomalies by soil sampling in the vicinity of Rainbow and Golden Rainbow prospects, where limited historic drill testing had been completed and the gold mineralisation tested to a shallow depth only.



Yours faithfully,

Rakesh Gupta

Chief Executive Officer

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by David Mills who a member of AIG and of employee is Legacy Iron Ore Limited. Mr. Mills has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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. Mills consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and the context in which it appears.

This announcement has been authorized for release by the Board of Legacy Iron Ore.

Yilgangi Project Mineralisation Overview

The Yilgangi project contains several known gold occurrences including Rainbow and Golden Rainbow and in vicinity of Yilgangi Queen gold mine. Gold mineralisation in the area has been identified along linear zones of alteration within a variety of host rocks. Within the project area, at the Rainbow, Rainbow South (Snowy) and Golden Rainbow deposits, gold occurs in irregular quartz veins associated with pyrite, chlorite alteration and silver.

The historic gold mines of the Yilgangi Mining Centre (7 km south of the project) produced approximately 926 tonnes of gold. The mines occur within a coarse clastic sedimentary sequence and/or intrusive monzodiorite plugs along the Keith-Kilkenny Fault Zones. Mineralisation at Yilgangi Queen is hosted in quartz reefs associated with carbonate plus pyrite haloes. At Yilgangi King monzodiorites and meta-conglomerates are sheared with carbonate-quartz-sericite with pyrite and arsenopyrite alteration close to quartz veins.

Once drill spacing in the mineralised zones is of sufficient density, it is Legacy’s intention to assess the project for a compliant Resource Estimation to be done for the Yilgangi tenements.

Geology

The Rainbow, Golden Rainbow Prospects are situated about 150km northeast from Kalgoorlie in the



North Coolgardie Mineral field of Western Australia. Access from Kalgoorlie is via the Yarri rd about 15km northwest of the Porphyry pit within the pastoral leases of Edjudina Station. It is situated between Lake Rebecca to the south and Lake Raeside to the north and is located 7 km north of the historic Yilgangi Mining Centre. It is approx. 15 km Northwest of Porphyry Gold Mine and 50km north of the Carosue Dam Gold Mine (4.6 Moz gold resource) of Saracen Mineral Holdings Limited's, shown in Figure 4. The Yilgangi Project area is situated within the eastern part of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton, along the eastern boundary of the Norseman - Wiluna Belt. The Norseman-Wiluna granite-greenstone belt is approximately 600 kilometers in length and is characterised by thick, possibly rift-controlled, accumulations of ultramafic, mafic, felsic volcanic, intrusives and sedimentary rocks. Greenstone successions of the southern Eastern Goldfields have been segregated into elongate structural terranes and domains bounded by regional NNW-trending faults.

The Golden Rainbow prospect is hosted in predominantly basalts and felsic volcanics. The area of mineralization in low grade metamorphosed sedimentary basin containing coarse clastic rocks that lie immediately east of the Yilgangi Fault and unconformably overlies the greenstones of the Mulgabbie Terrane. The metamorphosed polymictic conglomerate, wacke, and quartzofeldspathic sandstone and siltstone in the sedimentary basin are tightly folded. The area situated on the eastern limb of the Yilgangi Syncline where the lithologies dip steeply to the west.

The 1:100K Geological survey mapping has interpreted the Gindalby/Gundockerta boundary as a major unconformity. Drilling by Legacy has shown the lithological sequence to be consistent with the interpretation.

The shear zone strikes north-west and recorded as being irregular in a moderate to steep westerly dipping of width 2-5m. The shear zone strongly ferruginous from surface to a depth of approx. 35m and contains thin irregular quartz veining frequently associated with the gold mineralization.

Generally continuous along strike the shear zone is disrupted in the north of the tenement E31/1020 by east-west cross faulting the interaction of these appears to enrich the mineralization evident in drillholes LCRC012 which intersected 2m at 1.88 g/t in the vicinity of old workings.

Several historic RAB/RC drilling programs exist in the Legacy drillhole database including 25 RC drill holes completed by Legacy for 1880m. Legacy has completed three rounds of drilling since their tenement acquisition and is in the process of designing a fourth follow up drilling program in 2021.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation (RC) samples were collected as 1m samples at the rig using a rig mounted cone splitter and an approximate 1.5kg - 3.5 kg sample was submitted to SGS Lab, Perth which was were dried, crushed and pulverized to produce 50 g charge for fire assay analysis. Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards), duplicates and blanks with each sample batch. QAQC results are reviewed to identify and resolve any issues. Field duplicates were taken at a rate of 1 every 25m (every 25 samples). Standards were inserted at a rate of 1 every 20 samples. Blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 every 30 samples. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation drilling was conducted using a face sampling hammer with a 140mm bit.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC sample recovery was based on visual estimates and recorded in the drilling database. Recovery was generally good. No quantitative measures were taken for sample recovery for this RC drill program. The results of this RC drilling have not been compared with any diamond drill core (diamond twin hole etc) so far however, it is not expected that there would be any bias due to preferential loss/gain of material.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging was completed using field log sheets and company geological coding system based on industry standards. Data on lithology, colour, deformation, structure, weathering, alteration, veining and mineralisation were recorded. Field data is then transferred to digital format. The logging is logged to the sufficient detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Logging is both qualitative and semi-quantitative in nature. Each hole is logged in full.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 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. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples were split at the rig using a rig-mounted cone splitter to obtain 1m samples for laboratory analysis. Nearly all samples were sampled dry. An approximate 1kg – 3.5kg sample was submitted to SGS, Perth for analysis. All samples were dried, crushed and pulverized. This sample preparation is appropriate for the sample type. Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards), duplicates and blanks with each sample batch. QAQC results are reviewed to identify and resolve any issues. The sample size is appropriate for the targeted mineralisation style and grain size.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assaying was completed by SGS, Perth for gold using a 50 g fire assay technique which has 10 ppb detection limit. The technique is considered as total. 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 submitted a suite of CRMs, blanks and selects appropriate samples for duplicates.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections are verified by the Head Geologist. No twin holes have been drilled at this stage. Primary data collected on paper logs in field with transfer to digital format in office. Manually validated. Assay data are imported directly from digital assay files supplied direct from the laboratory and merged in the database with sample data. Normal in-house data storage and daily back up of all data. No adjustments to assay data made.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes have been located and pegged using hand held GPS – accuracy to nominal +/- 3m for easting, northing and elevation. Grid system – GDA1994, MGA Zone 51 Downhole in-rod surveys were conducted using a Reflex Gyro probe with readings taken approximately every 10m to record any deviations from the planned dip and azimuth.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill spacing at Yilgarni project area is greater than 25m and requires infill drilling before MRE is conducted by Legacy Iron. The 13 drill holes discussed in this announcement have not been used for any resource estimate at this stage. No sample compositing has been applied to the data
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes were planned to intersect perpendicular to the known mineralised structures, however the orientations of it may vary at very local scale. No orientation based sampling bias was used in sampling.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are sealed in calico bags, which are in turn placed in large, durable plastic bags and zip locked for transport. The bags are directly taken to the laboratory dispatch depot and plastic wrapped on pallets for direct transport to the laboratory. Documentation is via a sample submission form and consignment note. The laboratory checks the samples received against the consignment and submission documentation and notifies Legacy Iron of any missing or additional samples. Upon completion of analysis, the pulp packets, residues and coarse rejects are held in their secure warehouse. On request, the pulp packets (and other materials if desired) are returned to Legacy for secure storage. Chip trays of RC cuttings are taken on a 1m sample basis and independently securely stored by Legacy Iron.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been no review of sampling techniques or data at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling was conducted within tenements E31/1019, E31/1020 and M31/427 which are JV partnered with Cazaly Resources Ltd, 10%. Legacy holding 90 %. M31/426 tenement is 100 % owned by Legacy. At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to the tenements and all are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project area has been drilled by a number of exploration companies over the years. The programs varied from; reconnaissance exploration drilling across



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>the strike length of the Golden rainbow and Rainbow prospect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration by Indian Ocean Resources in 1987/88 included, 3288m of RAB drilling for 76 holes (av. depth 43m) and another RAB program of 440m for 14 holes (av. depth 31m). • 1987 - 1990 Western Mining Corp. Ltd (WMC) carried out gold exploration on the Edjudina 1:250,000 sheet based on a Hemlo-style conceptual gold targeting including gridding, photogeological interpretation, aeromagnetic survey, surface geochemical analysis, RC drilling. • 1992 - 1997 Meritt Mining undertook exploration that included geological mapping, costean sampling, interpretation of geophysical data, Various RAB drilling for gold exploration. • 2004 - 2005 Jackson Gold Ltd completed RC drilling programs; 3 holes for 250m, 23 holes for 1257m. The RC drilling was used to define a predominantly oxide resource of 204,600 t @ 1.83 g/t Au for 12,000 ounces at Golden Rainbow (Murphy 2005). • Since acquisition Legacy Iron Ore Ltd initiated field reconnaissance work including study of historic gold workings within the M31/426 and M31/427 mining leases. Legacy reviewed all the available historic drilling data on the project that help defined mining potential of Golden Rainbow oxide resource within M31/426 mining lease. This review indicated that with additional infill RC drilling there would be potential to better define the existing Golden Rainbow oxide resource within M31/426 to of JORC compliance. • The historic drill holes to the south of the defined Golden Rainbow resource within M31/427 were also reviewed. The drill holes were shallow, variously oriented, widely spaced, which intersected various intervals of greater than 1.0g/t gold. The drilling failed to adequately test the gold potential of the area. In particular, one intersection of 1m @ 7.10g/t Au (RRC01: 47-48m) south requires further evaluation as it remains open down dip. Additional RC drilling throughout this area is recommended. In August 2012 Legacy completed a RC drilling program at Golden Rainbow across tenements M31/426 and M31/427.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Yilgarni area, including the Rainbow and Gold Rainbow prospects is situated about



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>150km northeast from Kalgoorlie in the North Coolgardie Mineral field of Western Australia. Within the Domain of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Craton along the eastern boundary of the Norseman - Wiluna Belt. The Norseman-Wiluna granite-greenstone belt is approximately 600 kilometers in length and is characterised by thick, possibly rift-controlled, accumulations of ultramafic, mafic, felsic volcanic, intrusives and sedimentary rocks. Greenstone successions of the southern Eastern Goldfields have been segregated into elongate structural terranes and domains bounded by regional NNW-trending faults.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project area is prospective for gold mineralisation (orogenic gold) which is typified elsewhere in the Yilgarn Craton. There are a number of old workings for gold present in the project area. The largest gold producer in the area is the Porphyry Gold Mine (15 km southeast of the project), gold mineralisation at the Porphyry deposit occurs within two east-dipping shear zones within the Porphyry Quartz Monzonite intrusion. Gold is localised in a series of en-echelon lenses, with the highest grades contained within mylonitic zones about 10cm thick. The alteration mineralogy is quartz-muscovite-pyrite with fine-grained hematite likely associated with a late stage of mineralisation. At Porphyry North mineralisation occurs within and adjacent to a small granitoid stock. Gold is associated with quartz veins and stockworks with pyrite and tourmaline and within narrow quartz-gold-arsenopyrite veins within a sericite-carbonate altered quartz schist.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of the drill holes from this recent RC drilling program are shown in table 1 and the included Figure 1, 2 and 3 within the main body the report and Appendix 1.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a preliminary interpretation reporting of the drilling results so all the gold assays



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> more than 0.5 g/t from the recent program have been reported in this announcement. Any high grade gold assay intervals internal to broader zones of gold mineralisation are reported as included intervals. All low grade results (<0.5g/t Au) have not been included. No metal equivalent reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay intersections are reported with equivalent downhole lengths. Drill holes were planned as perpendicular as possible to interpreted projections (geometry) of mineralisation so the downhole lengths are an indication only of near true width (true width is not known at this stage). Results from recent and historical drill programs will be reviewed further to confirm the relationship between downhole lengths and true widths. Not applicable for the sampling method used.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Figure 1,2, 3 and 4, Appendix 1 table 2 included in the text for location and lengths of intercepts in each of the holes. The detailed cross sections and interpretation will be reported once this data is interpreted along with historical data sets.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results more than 0.5 g/t Au are reported in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data collected to date is considered material or meaningful at this stage. Soil sampling exploration results were already published to the market. Legacy's drilling has included 3 phases of drilling. In 2012, 8 holes for 666m, in 2018, 4 holes for 360m, in 2020, 13 holes for 854m
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This recent drilling data will be combined with all historical drilling data and interpreted to update the mineralized lodes in the prospect. Planning for future exploration and infill drilling is underway. Further geological analysis is being pursued to understand the gold emplacement setting terranes.