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 and gold discoveries which are now undergoing drilling and resource definition.

Board

Amitava Mukherjee, Non-Executive Chairman
Mr Rakesh Gupta, Chief Executive Officer and board member
Mr Vishwanath Suresh, Non-Executive Director
Mr Vinay Kumar, Non-Executive Director
Mr Ross Oliver, 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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ASX Market Announcements
ASX Limited
Via E Lodgement

HIGH GRADE DRILLING INTERCEPTS AT MT CELIA GOLD OPERATION

Highlights:

- 27 holes drilled up to 100 metres north of Blue Peter 2 pit testing for strike extension on the mineralised ore structure for a total of 1,032m drilled.
- Drilling intersected gold mineralisation greater than 3.0 gram metre Au in 11 holes north of Blue Peter 2 Pit which defines the limits of the northerly plunge of the high grade zone, north of Blue Peter 2 pit.
- The significant mineralised (>3.0 gram metre Au) intersections include:
    - **BP2_25_001 - 3 m @ 5.57 g/t Au from 12 m hole depth**
    - **BP2_25_002 - 1 m @ 5.29 g/t Au from 16 m hole depth**
    - **BP2_25_003 - 3 m @ 3.48 g/t Au from 10 m hole depth and 1m @ 12.20 g/t Au from 32 m hole depth**
    - **BP2_25_005 - 3 m @ 6.81 g/t Au from 35 m hole depth**
    - **BP2_25_006 - 3 m @ 13.61 g/t Au from 48 m hole depth**
    - **BP2_25_012 - 4 m @ 6.04 g/t Au from 11 m hole depth**
    - **BP2_25_014 - 3 m @ 4.85 g/t Au from 41 m hole depth**
    - **BP2_25_015 - 1 m @ 4.46 g/t Au from 53 m hole depth**
    - **BP2_25_017 - 1 m @ 5.28 g/t Au from 22 m hole depth**
    - **BP2_25_036 - 1 m @ 3.53 g/t Au from 23 m hole depth**
    - **BP2_25_038 - 1 m @ 4.98 g/t Au from 11 m hole depth**
- The results highlight shallow mineralisation with intersections between 6-38 meters from surface.
- Drilling results will be reviewed to identify mining potential and down plunge continuity of mineralisation in future drill programs.

Legacy Iron Ore Limited (**Legacy Iron** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce encouraging gold intersections reported from the Company's recent resource definition drilling program at the Mt Celia Operation.

The January 2025 drilling completed a follow up program, announced of 18th of December 2024, in Blue Peter 2 north of the pit for infill drilling to a 10 metre by 10 metre drill spacing and to test the limits of the strike extent (*ASX announcement: High Grade Drilling Intercepts at Mt Celia Gold Operation, December 18, 2024*). Drilling intersected shallow mineralisation with intersections between 6 and 38 metres from surface. The results provide encouragement for follow up drilling aimed at extending the Blue Peter 2 prospect towards the north.

A total of 27 resource definition holes were drilled north of Blue Peter 2 pit of which 11 intersected mineralisation greater than 3.0 gram meters, with BP2_25_006 having the highest gram metre intersect for an average grade of 13.61 g/t Au over a 3 m downhole interval starting at 48 metre drill depth, Table 1.

Figure 1 is a plan view of Mt Celia pit location within the tenement boundary.

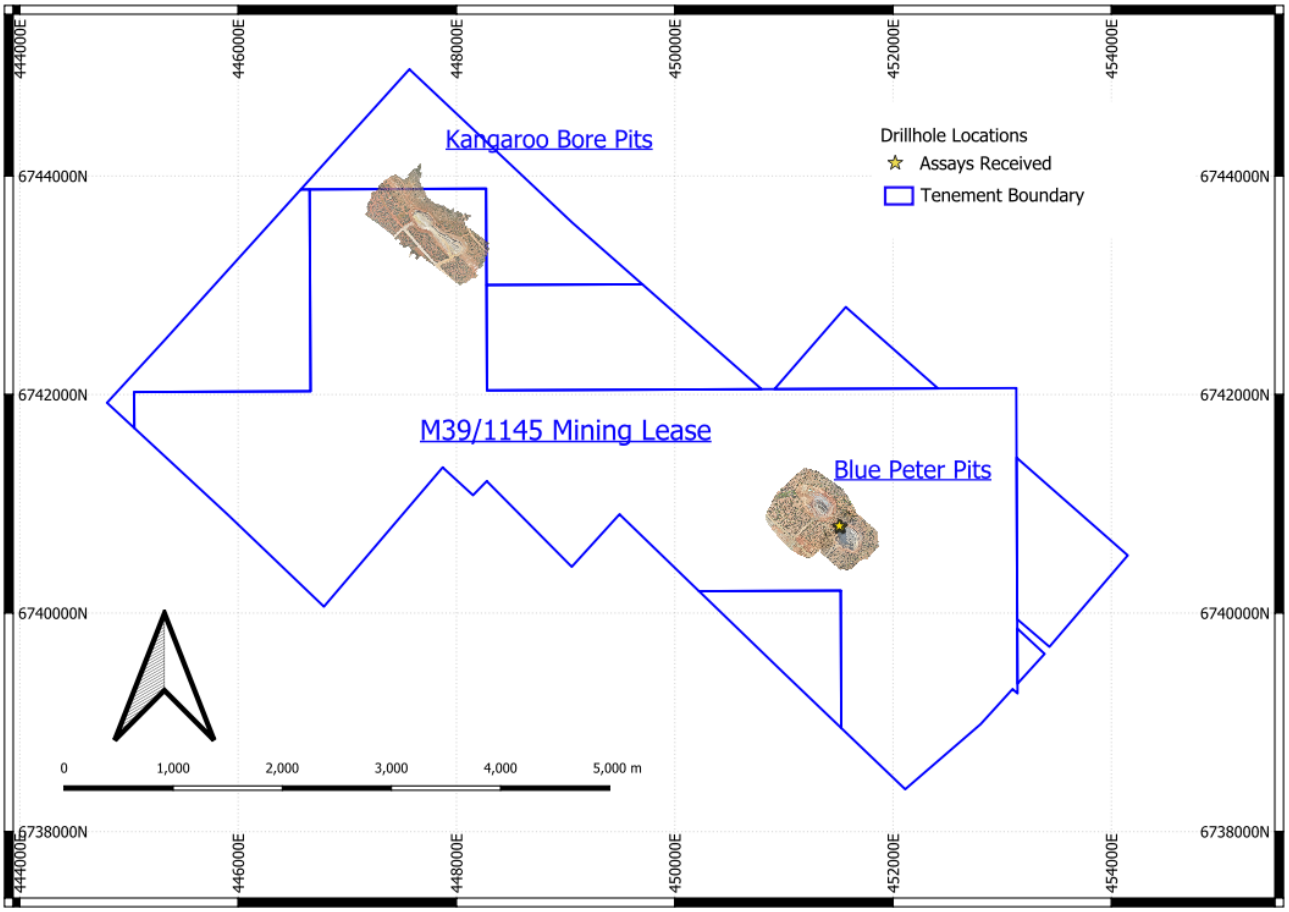

Figure 1. Map showing Tenement Boundary at Mt Celia Operation

Figure 2 is a plan view of Blue Peter 2 pit with hole collar locations from the recent drilling program. The yellow hole collars are holes drilled north of the Blue Peter 2 pit, collared from the natural topography.

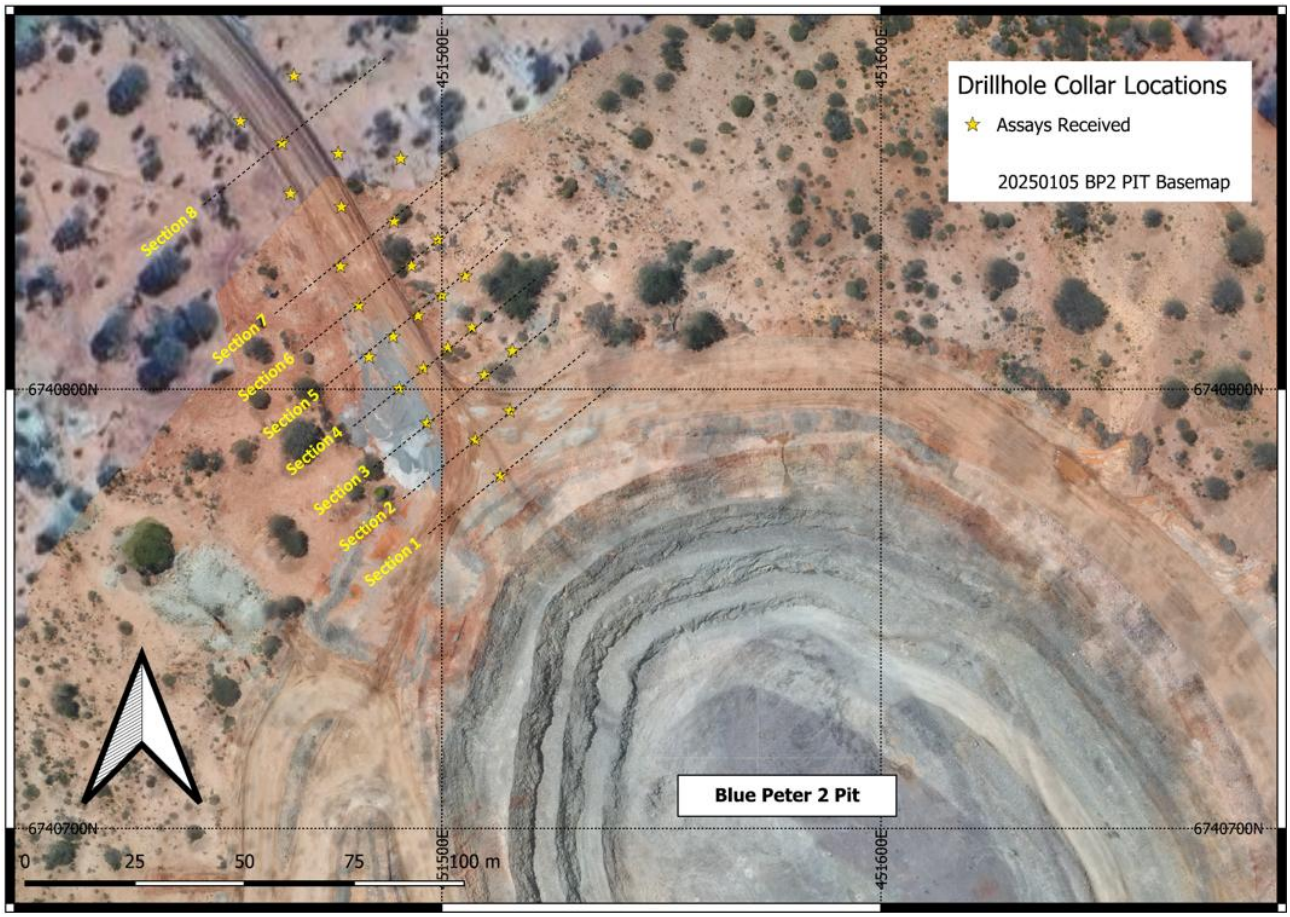

Figure 2. Plan Map showing cross section lines for drill results at Blue Peter 2 Pit

Figures 3-10 are cross sections showing intercepts from the January 2025 drilling program, north of Blue Peter 2 pit, highlighting mineralised intersections of greater than 3.0 gram metre Au.

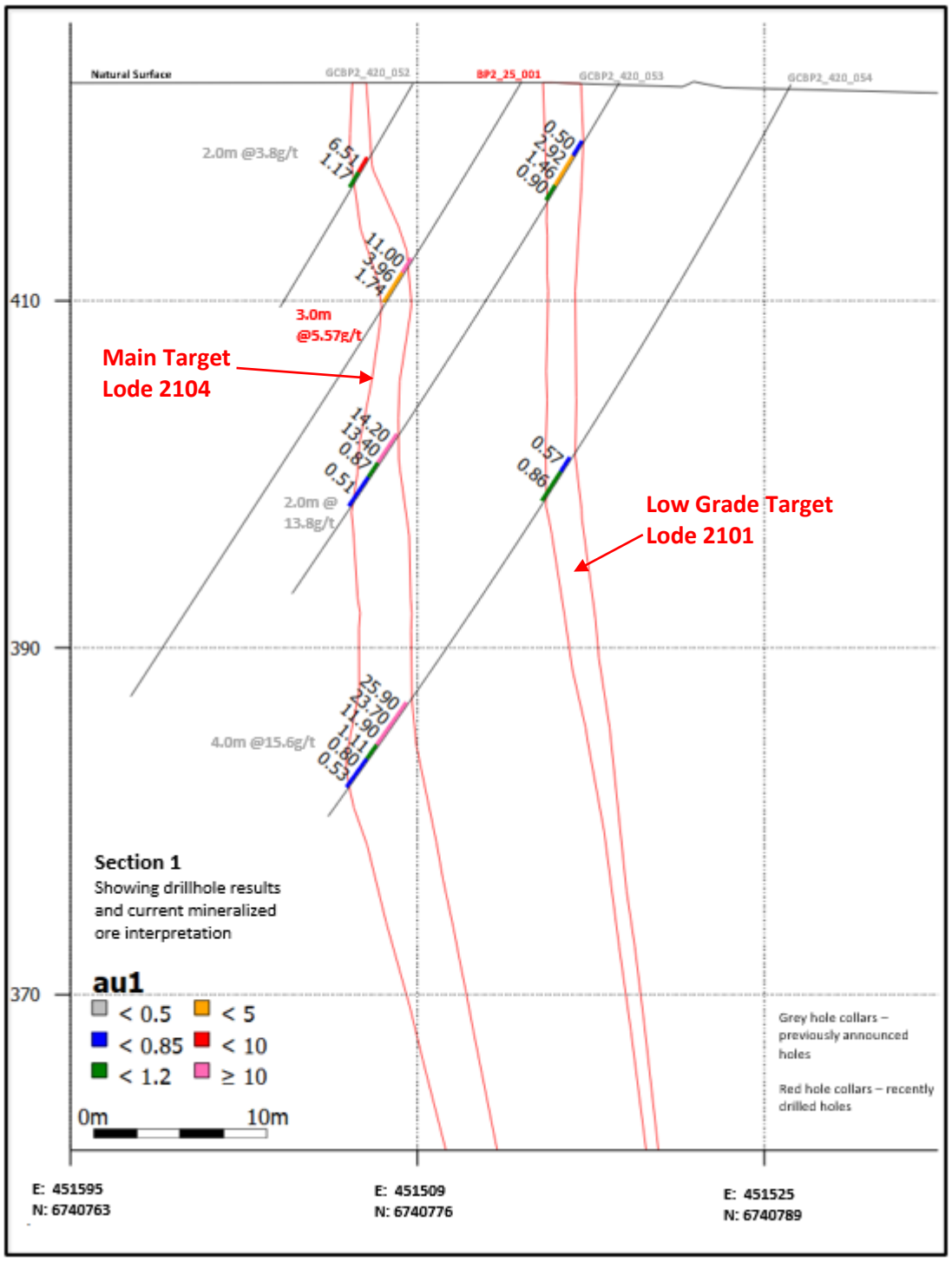

Figure 3. Cross Section 1 of High-Grade Intersections in Blue Peter 2

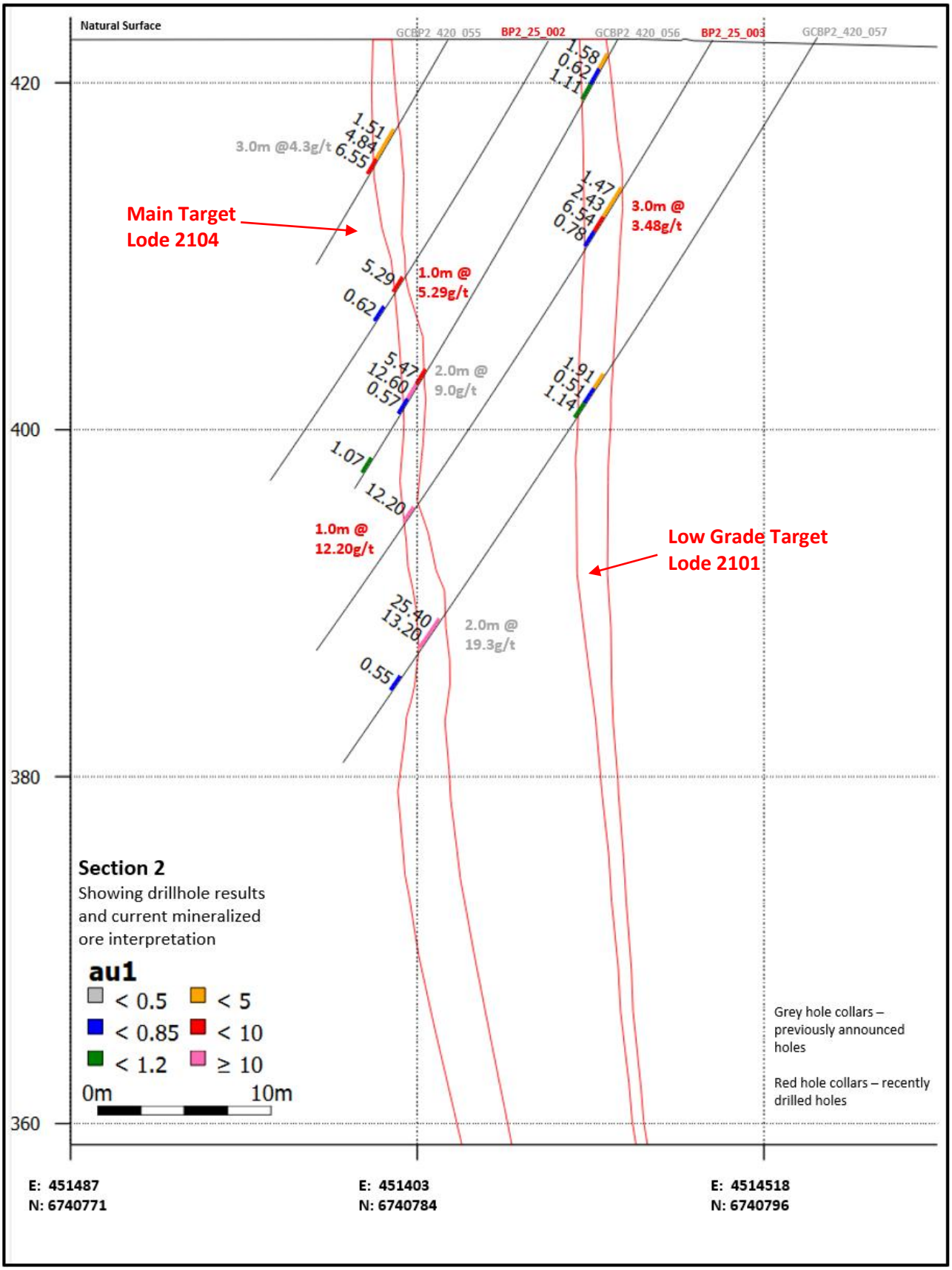

Figure 4. Cross Section 2 of High-Grade Intersection in Blue Peter 2

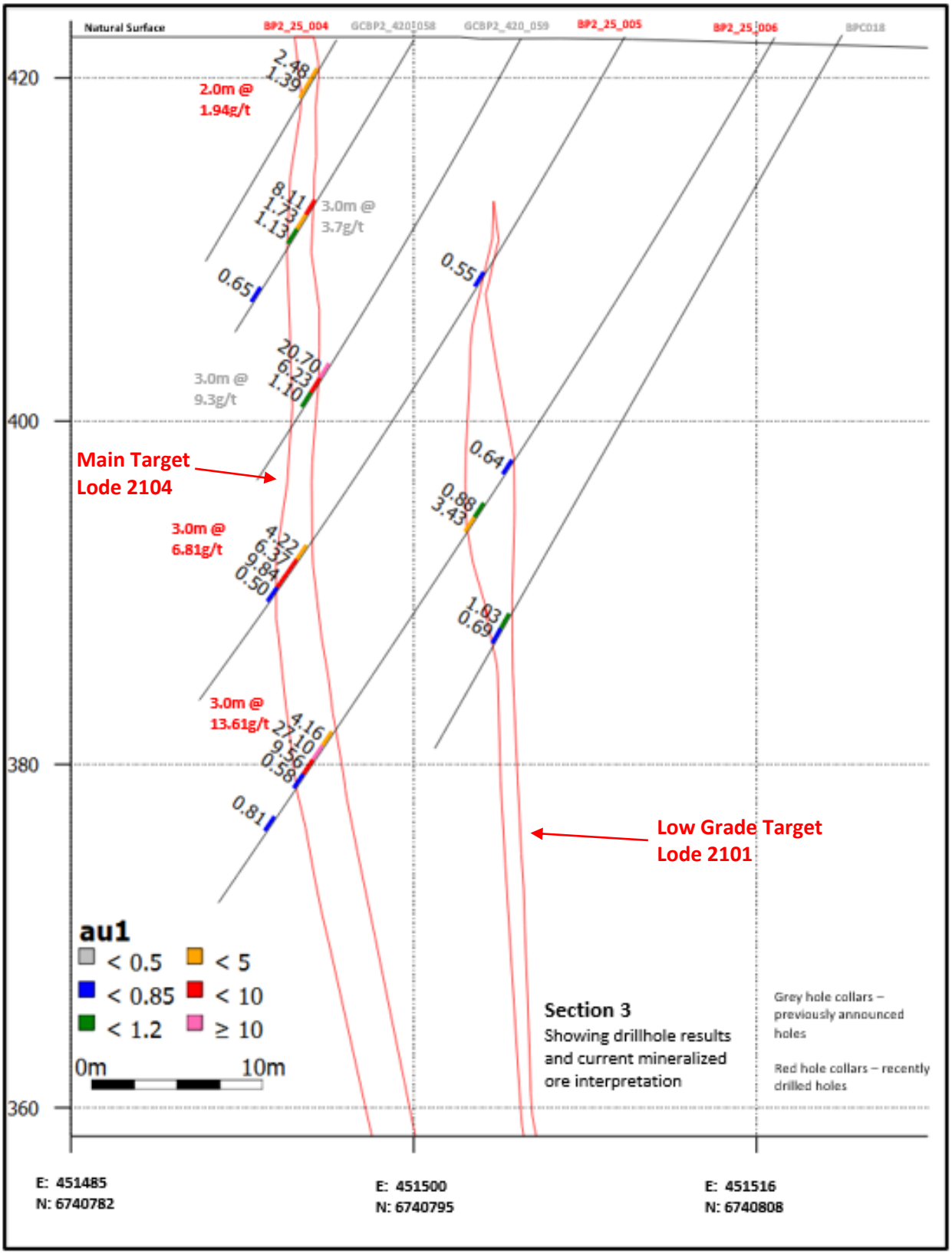

Figure 5. Cross Section 3 of High-Grade Intersection in Blue Peter 2

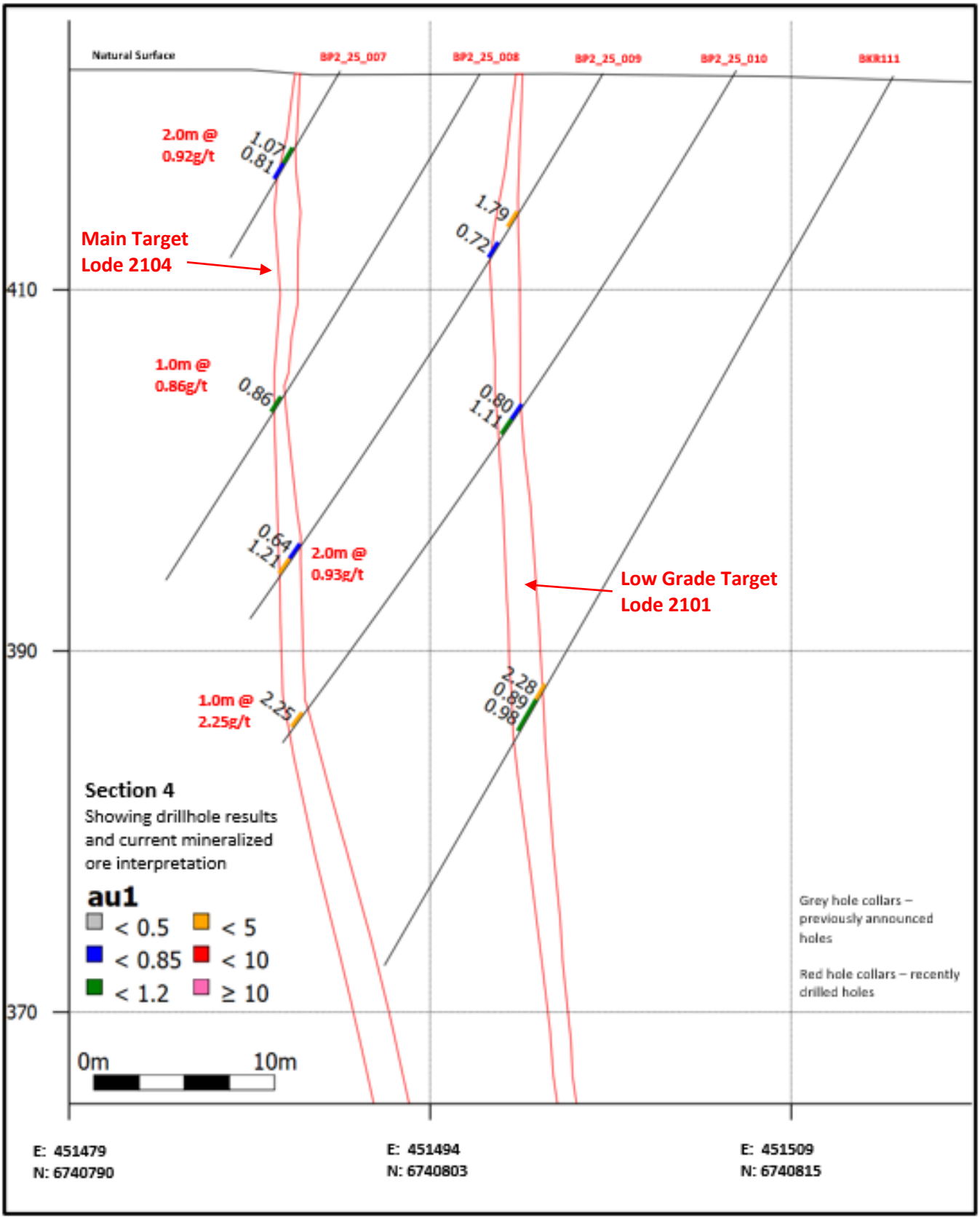

Figure 6. Cross Section 4 of High-Grade Intersection in Blue Peter 2

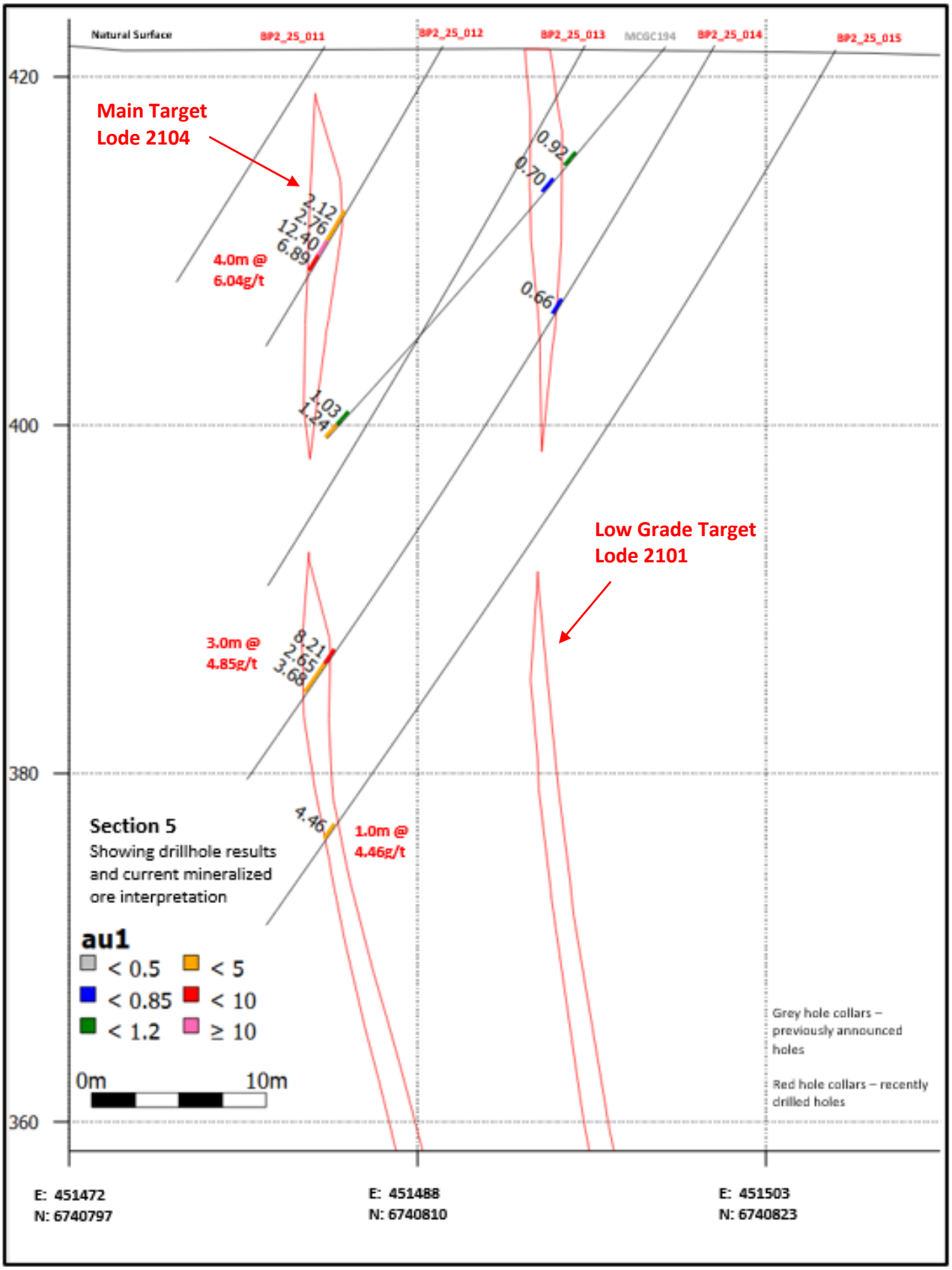

Figure 7. Cross Section 5 of High-Grade Intersection in Blue Peter 2

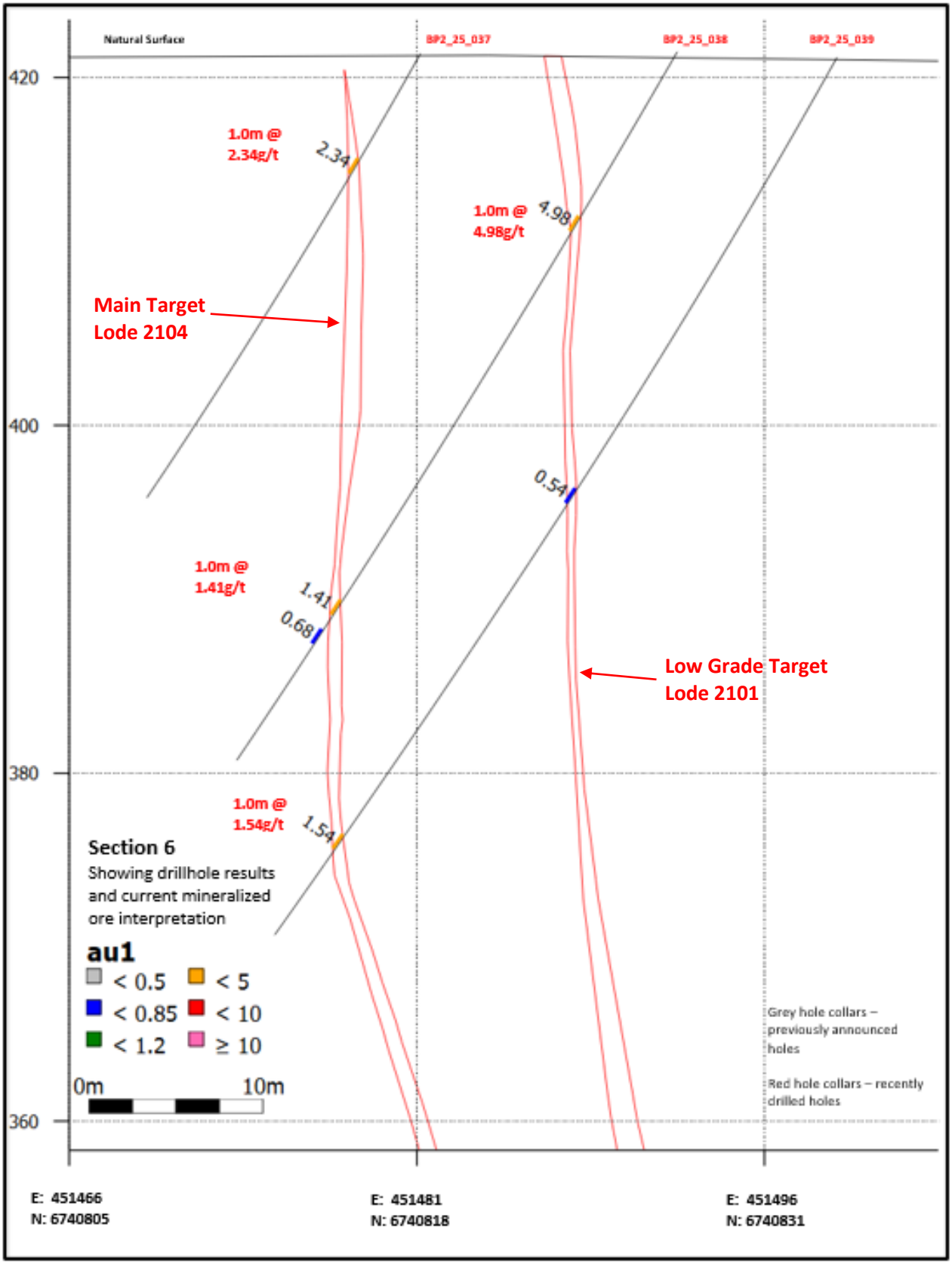

Figure 8. Cross Section 6 of High-Grade Intersection in Blue Peter 2

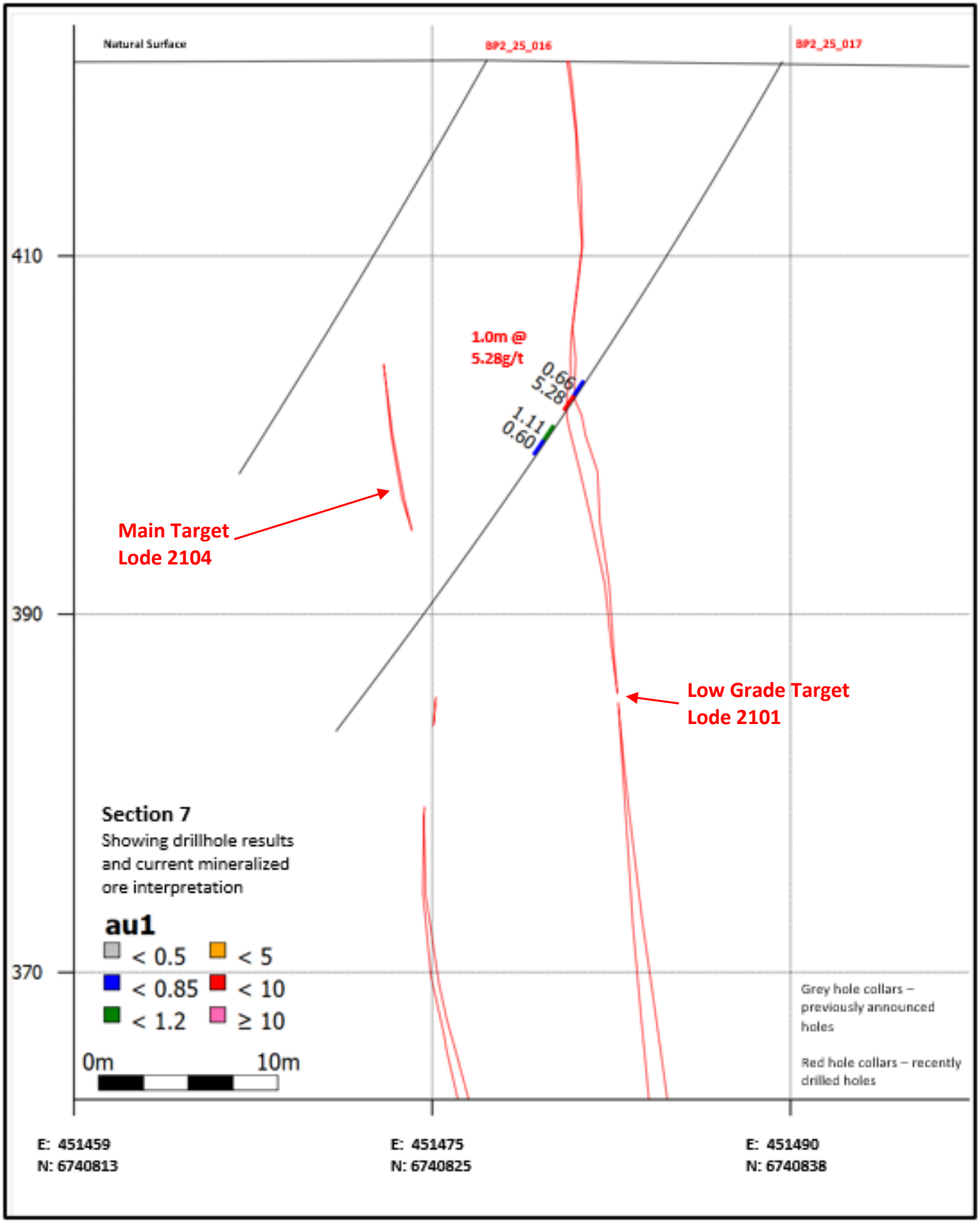

Figure 9. Cross Section 7 of High-Grade Intersection in Blue Peter 2

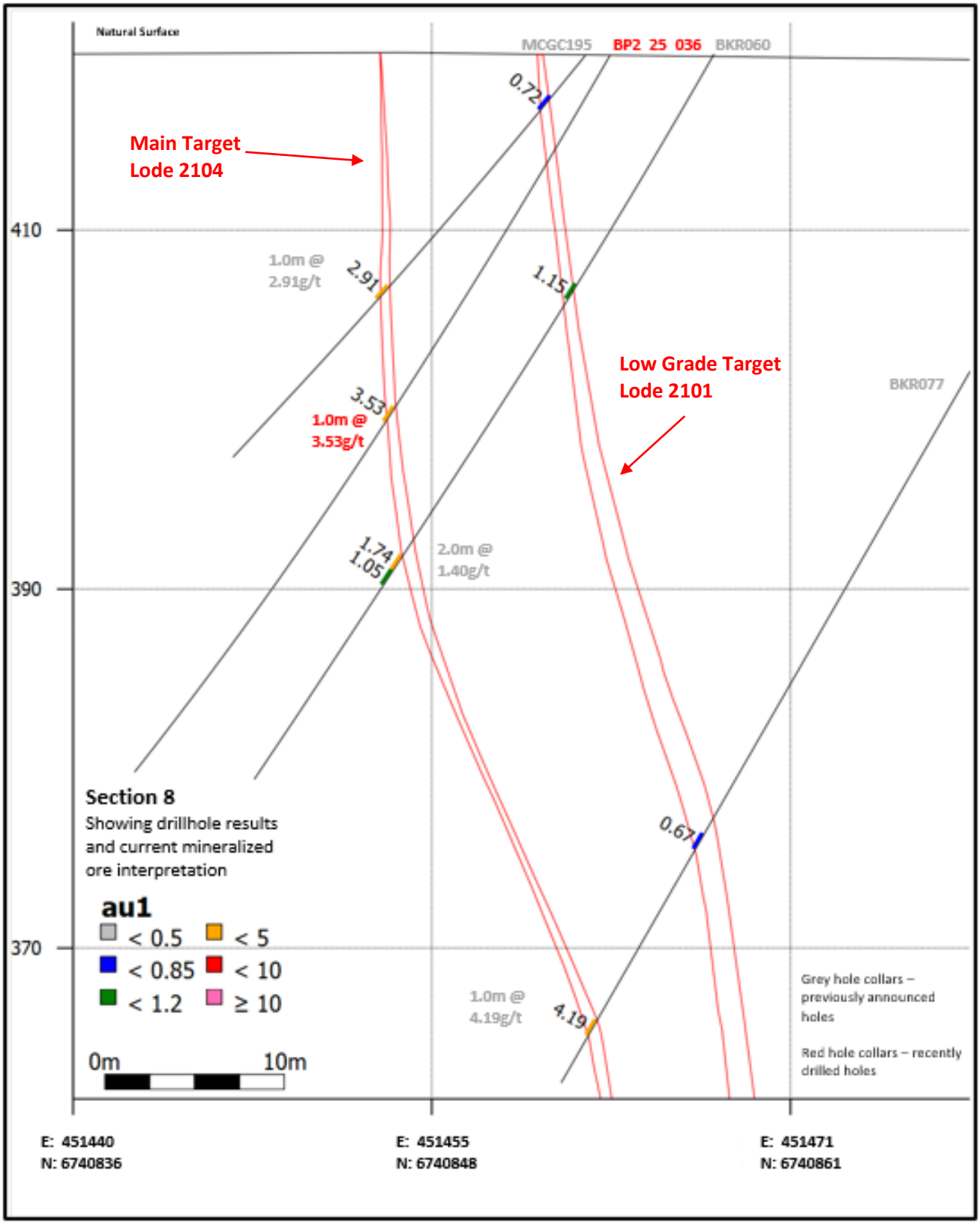

Figure 10. Cross Section 8 of High-Grade Intersection in Blue Peter 2

A list of all analytical results from January 2025 drill program (≥3.0 gram metre Au) and aggregated intercepts are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Resource definition Drill Hole Intersections during January 2025.

Hole	Prospect	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au (g/t)	Intercept
BP2_25_001	BP2	451513.15	6740781.2	422.634	229.6	-59.2	42	12	15	3	5.57	3m @ 5.57g/t
BP2_25_002	BP2	451507.97	6740788.9	422.404	228.2	-60.0	30	16	17	1	5.29	1m @ 5.29g/t
BP2_25_003	BP2	451515.39	6740794.8	422.466	232.1	-59.6	27	10	13	3	3.48	3m @ 3.48g/t
								32	33	1	12.20	1m @ 12.20g/t
BP2_25_005	BP2	451509.39	6740803.3	422.402	232.3	-60.5	46	35	38	3	6.81	3m @ 6.81g/t
BP2_25_006	BP2	451516.23	6740808.8	422.351	229.3	-59.9	60	48	51	3	13.61	3m @ 13.61g/t
BP2_25_012	BP2	451488.37	6740811.5	421.761	231.5	-60.3	20	11	15	4	6.04	4m @ 6.04g/t
BP2_25_014	BP2	451500.11	6740821.7	421.802	231.8	-60.1	50	41	44	3	4.85	3m @ 4.85g/t
BP2_25_015	BP2	451505.63	6740826	421.542	231.9	-60.4	60	53	54	1	4.46	1m @ 4.46g/t
BP2_25_017	BP2	451489.3	6740838.5	420.857	228.0	-60.4	45	22	23	1	5.28	1m @ 5.28g/t
BP2_25_036	BP2	451463.28	6740854.6	419.746	229.7	-60.1	48	23	24	1	3.53	1m @ 3.53g/t
BP2_25_038	BP2	451492.24	6740827.9	421.472	230.5	-60.0	48	11	12	1	4.98	1m @ 4.98g/t

Competent Person's Statement:

Information in this report that relates to Exploration results is based on information reviewed or compiled by Joe Fabrizio, BSc, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Joe Fabrizio is the Technical Services Manager of Legacy Iron Ore Ltd and an employee of the Company. He 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 and Mineral Resources'. Joe Fabrizio consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

Yours faithfully,

Rakesh Gupta

Chief Executive Officer

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

Mt Celia Background

Legacy Iron's Mt Celia deposits (Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter deposits) form part of the Company's South Laverton Project, which holds multiple prospective tenements along the Keith Kilkenny Tectonic Zone ("KKTZ") and the southern part of the Laverton Tectonic Zone ("LTZ").

These structures host numerous gold mines, with the LTZ hosting gold resources of some 20 million ounces. The South Laverton project includes Mt Celia and Yilgangi deposits, Patricia North, Sunrise Bore and Yerilla prospects as set out in Figure 11.

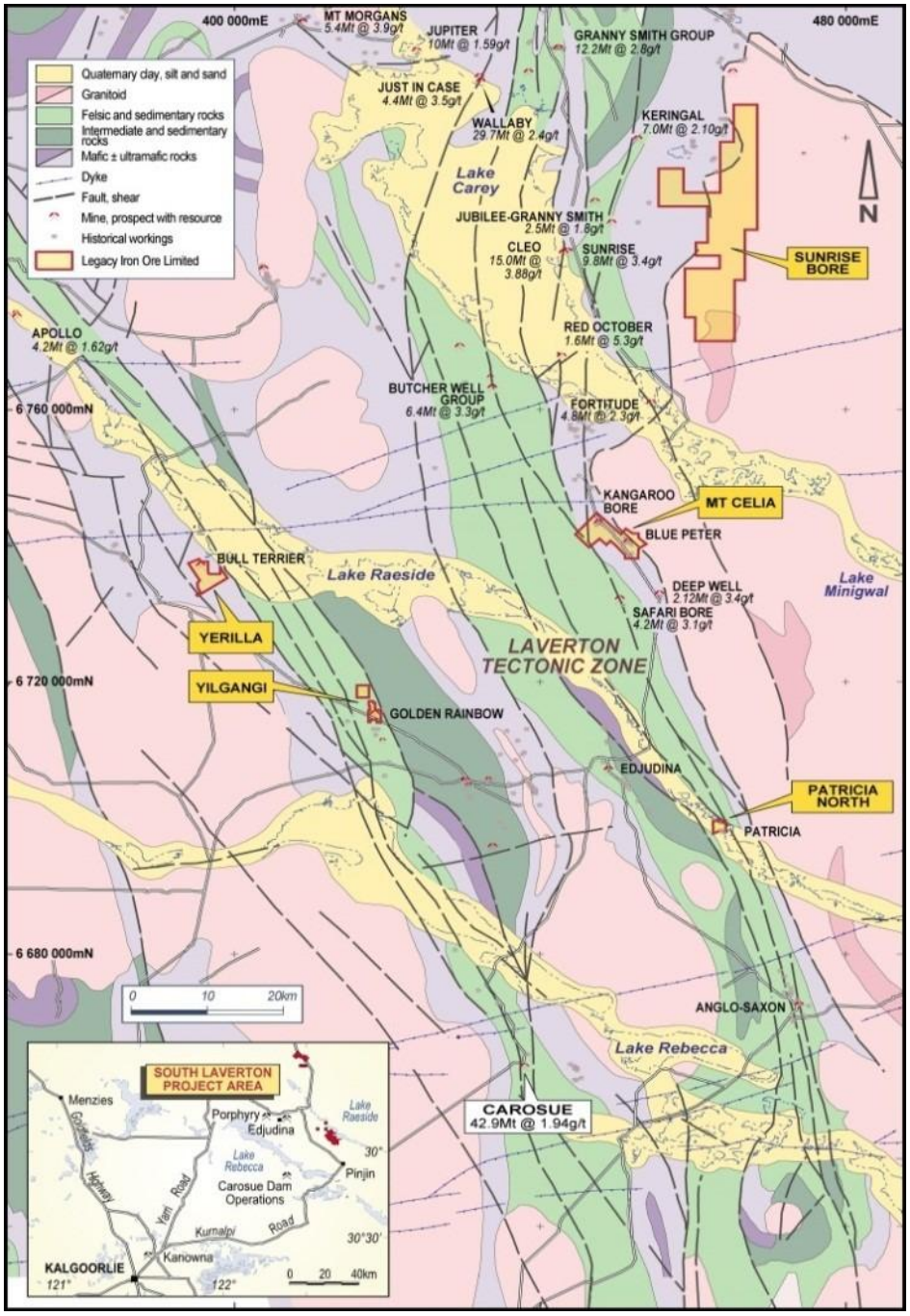

Figure 11. Legacy Iron's South Laverton Gold Projects on Regional Geology

Appendix 1

JORC CODE 2012 TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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 representativity 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.*	• The Mt Celia component of the database comprises the following information: Diamond drilling: 29 holes for 4,959.29m. RAB 339 holes for 8,999m. RC drilling: 1,789 holes for 91,667 m. • The majority of the RC samples were collected on 1 m intervals using either a rig-mounted cone or riffle splitter. Some samples from the 2016 and 2017 programs were field composited to 2 m intervals using a three-tier riffle splitter or a cone splitter. For resource estimation, the sample data within each domain were composited to a nominal downhole interval of 1 m. • Sample splits weighing approximately 2.0–4.0 kg were submitted to SGS and BV Laboratory where they were dried, crushed, and pulverised. A 30 g or 50 g charge was submitted for fire assay analysis, with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) or inductively coupled plasma – mass spectrometry (ICP MS) finish for some samples. • The Legacy Iron drill holes were geologically logged by company geologists, with sieved chip specimens collected from each interval and retained for reference. Geological and geotechnical logs are also available for the historical DD holes. • During March through July 2024 RC chips were not collected at the rig and not available for use in geological logging.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• The resource estimation datasets were derived from RC and DD hole samples. The RC rigs were equipped with 128–140 mm face sampling hammers. The diamond core drilling was conducted using a mix of double and triple tube PQ, HQ and NQ equipment
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• RC sample recovery was based on visual estimates only, with the recovery reported to be acceptable. The diamond core recoveries were measured and recorded on the geological logs, with most being approximately 95%. • For the Legacy Iron programs, the rig-mounted cone splitters were cleaned on a regular basis to reduce down-hole or cross-hole contamination. Most of the samples were observed to be dry, with very few recorded occurrences of wet or moist samples. • Comparisons between the DD and RC data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(including both Legacy Iron and historical holes) indicated acceptable agreement with no evidence of significant grade biases. No relationships have been identified between the visual recovery estimates and grade.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The geological logging was completed using pro-forma logging sheets and the company's geological coding system. Information on lithology, colour, deformation, structure, weathering, alteration, veining, and mineralisation was recorded. Field data were then transferred to digital format. • The logging was conducted on 1 m intervals, with the entire drill hole logged. Sieved rock chips from each RC sample were collected in chip trays and logged. The sample condition and degree of weathering were recorded. • Between March 2024 and July 2024, RC chip logging was suspended due to production pressures. Chip logging commenced in August 2024.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• 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 representativity 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.	• The RC samples were collected over either 1 m or 2 m intervals using a rig-mounted cone splitter or a three-tier riffle splitter to yield a split size of 2.0–4.0 kg. Most of the samples were recorded as being dry. • The DD samples were collected over 1 m intervals or terminated at lithological contacts. The core pieces were longitudinally cut, with half cores submitted for assay. • Samples were submitted to SGS and BV Perth for analysis. All samples were dried, crushed and pulverised. The sample preparation is considered appropriate for the materials collected. • Field duplicates were collected for all of the Legacy Iron drilling programs. For the 2010 and 2012 programs, the duplicates were collected using a splitter to resample the retained rejects after the completion of the drilling program. For the later programs, the duplicates were collected from the splitter during drilling. • Legacy Iron inserted purchased certified reference materials (CRMs) and blanks into the sample batches at a nominal frequency of 1 in 50 samples. The CRMs were in the form of pulps, and the blanks were in the form of coarse crushed samples. • In November 2024 an updated QAQC Procedure was implemented with standards being inserted 1:20, blanks 1:25, and dups 1:50. • The sample sizes are consistent with those widely used in the local industry, and the results from the QAQC assessments do not

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		indicate an issue with the representative sampling.
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.* • *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.* • *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.*	• The assaying was completed by Bureau Veritas and SGS, for gold using the fire assay method which has a 0.01 g/t lower detection limit. • Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal laboratory standards using certified reference material (CRMs), blanks and pulp duplicates as part of in-house procedures. The Company also submitted a suite of CRMs, and blanks and selects appropriate samples for field duplicates.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections are verified by the Senior Geologist. • 4 twin holes have been drilled at Kangaroo Bore. • Primary data collected on paper logs in the field with transfer to digital format in the 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 backup of all data. • No adjustments to assay data made.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill holes have been located and pegged usi ng hand held GPS – accuracy to nominal +/- 1m for easting, northing and elevation. • Grid system – GDA1994, MGA Zone 51 • Downhole in-rod surveys were conducted using an Axis Gyro probe with readings taken approximately every 6m to record any deviations from the planned dip and azimuth.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• Drill spacing within the Blue Peter 2 North results were designed to infill at 10m x 10m. • Areas outside the targeted high-grade area have wider drill spacing up to 30m by 30m wide within the shallow zone. • Areas down dip are untested with resource interpreted for targeting purposes. • No sample compositing has been applied to the data
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.* • *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.*	• Drill holes were planned perpendicular to the conceptualised mineralised structures. However, the orientations may vary at a local scale. • No orientation-based sampling bias in sampling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are sealed in calico bags and placed in large, durable plastic bags for transport. The bags are directly taken to the dispatch depot and plastic wrapped on pallets for direct transport to the laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 the 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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.*	• Sampling was conducted within Mining Tenement M39/1127, M39/1128, and M39/1145. The tenement is currently owned 100% by Legacy Iron. At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to the tenement, and it is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The project area has been the focus of alluvial gold prospecting for a number of years, with particular attention being directed towards the Dunn's Reward, Coronation and Blue Peter Prospects. Alluvial methods employed in these areas have included the use of; a trailer mounted alluvial plant; a portable dry blower; trenching, panning and metal detecting. • The project area has been drilled by a number of exploration companies over the years. The programs varied from; reconnaissance exploration drilling across the strike length of the felsic volcanic unit in the western part of the project; evaluating the gold potential of auriferous quartz veins beneath historic gold workings for example at the Blue Peter, Coronation, Bitter End, Enigma, and Lady Kate Prospects; to resource definition drilling at the Kangaroo Bore Prospect.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mt Celia project is situated on the eastern margin of the Norseman-Wiluna Achaean Greenstone Belt within the Linden Domain of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Craton. • The Project area is underlain by an

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		assemblage of deformed and altered Archaean greenstone lithologies of the Linden Domain which have been intruded by foliated pre-to syn-tectonic adamellite and syenite granitic rocks. The mafic metavolcanic rocks have been subjected to medium-grade metamorphism with a higher amphibolite-grade metamorphic zone lying along the granite-greenstone contact. • 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.
Drill hole Information	• *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.*	• Details of the drill holes from this recent program are shown in the included Figure 1 -5, within the main body.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade 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.*	• This is a preliminary interpretation. All the analytical results greater than 3-gram metre Au 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. • Low-grade results (<3-gram metre Au) have not been included. • No metal equivalent 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Assay intersections are reported as downhole lengths. Drill holes were planned as perpendicularly as possible to interpret 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 drill programs will be reviewed further to confirm the relationship between downhole lengths and true widths. • Not applicable to the sampling method used.
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 plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figure 1 and Table 1 included in the text for the 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 other data sets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• All results greater than 3 gram metre Au are reported in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• No other exploration data collected to date is considered material or meaningful at this stage.
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.*	• The Company is planning to further drill test the area for strike and depth continuity of the intercepted mineralisation.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineralisation

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The datasets used for resource estimation include a mix of historical data and data acquired from drilling programs conducted by Legacy since 2010. The data were compiled by Legacy into spreadsheets and an MS Access database, and on hardcopy tabulations. SRK conducted some spot checking across the different data sources, as well as checks for internal consistency and logical data ranges when preparing data extracts for resource estimation.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The drilling activities and updates to the geological interpretation were completed by Legacy employees while on site.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade*	• The geological interpretation is considered consistent with site and core observations, as well as with the broadly accepted understanding of the regional geology and this style of mineralisation by the mining community. Lode definition was primarily based on geochemical data, with boundaries typically defined by a statistical background value of 0.25g/tAu. Lode geometry was observed to be relatively consistent over the defined extents of the mineralisation. • Based on current mining and in-pit mapping, the lodes

	and geology.	are narrower than identified in past resource evaluations. This has shown the gold variation between the ore and waste rock to be higher than previously thought or calculated. Nominally, the grade cut-off for oxidation profiles and material depth were as follows: • Geological interpretations of the ore lodes provided in the cross sections were completed by Legacy employees using Leapfrog software. • Geological interpretations of the mineralised domains (ore lodes) used drillhole logging, pit mapping, and background gold values of 0.25g/t. Mineralised envelopes were updated for the purposes of this ASX news release.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The mineralisation is hosted within a subvertical shear zone that has been defined over a strike length of approximately 100m north of Blue Peter 2 pit and has been interpreted to a depth of up to approximately 75 m below the surface. Within the shear zone, the mineralisation occurs in a series of discrete lodes that are subparallel to the general orientation of the shear zone. • The interpretation of Blue Peter 2 comprises 7ore lodes separated into prospect areas. Only 2 of the 7 ore lodes were observed in recent drilling north of Blue Peter 2 pit.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by- products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• For the purpose of this news release, no estimation was completed on the recent results from the drilling.