



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, gold, REE and Tungsten project 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, base metals and gold discoveries which are now undergoing drilling and resource definition.

Board

Narendra Kumar Nanda, Non-Executive Chairman

Devinder Singh Ahluwalia, Non-Executive Director

Tangula Rama Kishan Rao, Non-Executive Director

Devanathan Ramachandran, Non-Executive Director

Rakesh Gupta, 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

Enquiries

Rakesh Gupta
Chief Executive Officer
Phone: +61 8 9421 2005

ASX Codes: LCY

LEVEL 2, 1-5 HAVELOCK STREET,
WEST PERTH
WA 6005

PO BOX 5768
ST GEORGES TERRACE WA 6831

Phone: +61 8 9421 2005
Fax: +61 8 9421 2001
Email: info@legacyiron.com.au
Web: www.legacyiron.com.au

31 January 2018

The Company Announcements Office
ASX Limited

Via E Lodgement

REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2017

Please find attached the Company's Quarterly Activities Report and Appendix 5B for the quarter ended 31st December 2017.

Yours faithfully
LEGACY IRON ORE LIMITED

Rakesh Gupta
Chief Executive Officer

HIGHLIGHTS

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

South Laverton Projects (Gold) –

Mt Celia Project

- Resource estimation work completed for the Kangaroo Bore deposit – Total resource now stands at 133,000 OZ.
- Resource estimation for the Blue Peter prospect is currently under progress and likely to be completed within next quarter which will further increase total known resource for the project.
- Scoping study is planned to take place in the next few months to investigate the mining potential at Mt Celia Project.
- Next round of the drilling at some of the other prospects has been planned for Mar 2018 (POW already approved).

Sunrise Bore Project

- Results of the latest round of the sampling highlights a few additional areas that warrants further follow up work.

Koongie Park Project (Base Metal)–

- Geological traversing during the last quarter identified a number of oxidised/gossanous outcrops for base metals (with Zn values ranging from 50 ppm to 2000 ppm) and rocks enriched in heavy rare earth elements (~1000 ppm Y).
- Further desktop work on these anomalies is currently in the progress which will assist in planning of possible ground geophysics and drill resting.

Mt Bevan Project (Legacy Iron: 60% interest)

- No major field activity was done for the project during this quarter.
- Geochemical anomalies identified in recent past will be followed up by ground traverses in the month of Jan 2018 prior to finalising any drill hole locations. The some of these

geochemical anomalies are in close proximity of interpreted location of some regional and local scale structure (including Mt Ida fault).

New Tenements

- Mining lease applications submitted to convert the prospecting licences associated with Mt Celia Project.
- Three new exploration tenement applications were made in the Kimberley region of WA in the month of Feb 2017. All three tenements have some known tungsten occurrences and prospective geology to host polymetallic mineralisation which includes (Tungsten, Copper, Zinc, REE and Gold).

Potential Acquisitions

- Legacy Iron continues to review opportunities to acquire projects that add value.

CORPORATE

- Focus remained on reducing costs.

EXPLORATION

Legacy Iron is an active exploration company with a diverse portfolio of assets spanning iron ore, gold and base metals (Figure 1). The Company is in a Joint Venture with Hawthorn Resources Limited (Hawthorn) on the Mt Bevan Project, north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, where the Company is progressing a potentially world class magnetite project and exploring for nickel-copper mineralisation at an early stage.

The Company also has significant landholdings in the Eastern Goldfields (Yilgarn) and East Kimberley districts of WA. In the Eastern Goldfields, the company holds tenements with a number of gold prospects/resources, whilst the Koongie Park project in the East Kimberley region has excellent potential to host VHMS base metal – gold and REE mineralisation.

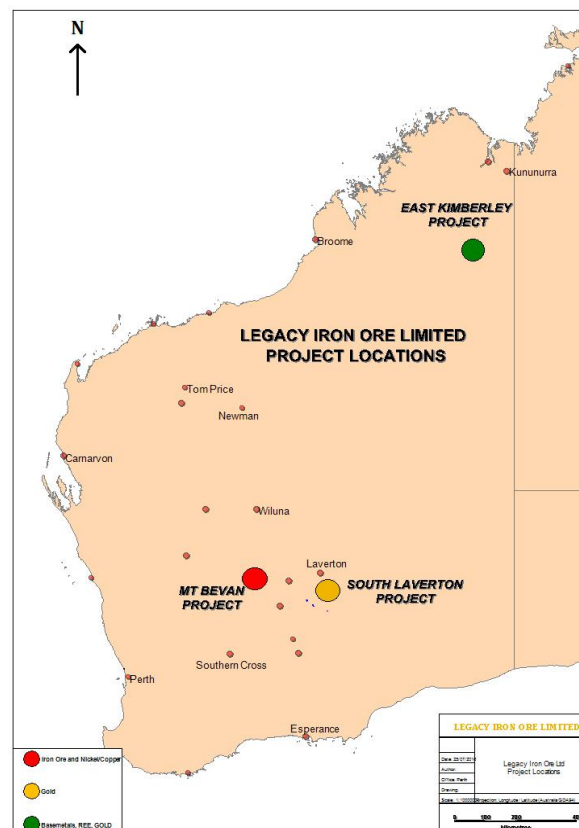


Figure 1: Legacy Iron – Project Locations

IRON ORE and NICKEL-COPPER

Mt Bevan Project

Mt Bevan Project is a joint venture between Legacy Iron (60% interest) and Hawthorn. The project is a large tenement which hosts 1,170 Mt of magnetite resource @ 34.9% Fe (refer Table 1 below) as well as a great potential for discovery of nickel–copper mineralisation in northern most part of the tenement.

Mt Bevan Iron Ore:

Mt Bevan is considered to hold excellent potential for the definition of major magnetite resources located relatively close to existing road, rail and port facilities. The project also has potential for DSO hematite discoveries.

Successful exploration and resource definition program carried out now underpins the potential for a large scale development at Mt Bevan (refer Table 1 below for the current resource estimate and Figure 2 for a representative cross section). Legacy Iron continues to work with its 40% JV partner, Hawthorn, regarding the scope, timing and funding of further phases for the project.

The next phase of work is likely to require the completion of further resource definition and development studies required to convert existing mineral resources into JORC reserves, and further define the scope, design and capital cost of the Project and to comprehensively demonstrate the projects viability.

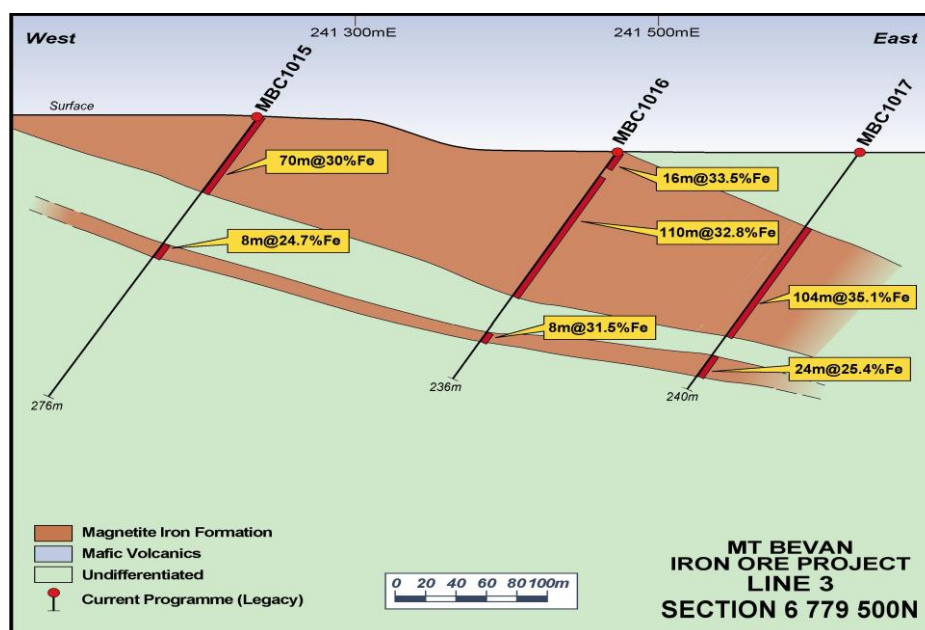


Figure 2: Drilling Cross Section - Lines 3

Mt Bevan Fresh BIF Resource											
Class	Material	Tonnes x 10 ⁶	Fe %	SiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	CaO %	P %	S %	LOI %	MgO %	Mn %
Indicated	In situ Total	322	34.7	46.2	0.57	1.35	0.054	0.131	-1.05	1.91	0.31
	In situ Magnetic*	44.18%	30.0	2.4	0.01	0.08	0.005	0.053	-1.38	0.05	0.01
	Concentrate	142	68.0	5.5	0.02	0.18	0.012	0.130	-3.12	0.12	0.03
Inferred	In situ Total	847	35.0	45.6	0.77	2.00	0.063	0.39	-1.15	1.77	0.04
	In situ Magnetic*	45.70%	30.8	2.8	0.01	0.06	0.004	0.042	-1.37	0.03	0.01
	Concentrate	387	67.5	5.9	0.03	0.14	0.009	0.096	-3.00	0.06	0.02
Total	In situ Total	1,170	34.9	45.8	0.71	1.82	0.060	0.137	-1.12	1.81	0.11
	In situ Magnetic*	45.28%	30.6	2.7	0.01	0.07	0.004	0.045	-1.37	0.03	0.01
	Concentrate	530	67.7	5.80	0.03	0.15	0.010	0.105	-3.03	0.07	0.02

Table 1: Mt Bevan Resource Estimate

*In situ Magnetic is the material that is expected to report to the magnetic fraction. The in situ Magnetic quantities in the Tonnes column are expressed as the percentage of the in situ Total tonnes (as estimated from Davis Tube Mass recovery). - See Announcements from 2014 and 2015

(Full details of the project are available at the Company website www.legacyiron.com.au)

Also, the joint venture has successfully identified multiple targets for DSO iron ore mineralisation in the tenement. For DSO, particularly at Mt Mason North where a hematite resource (DSO) lies

across the tenement boundary with Jupiter Mines Limited. Several geological mapping traverses were made in the area (Mt Mason and Eastern BIFs) during the past two years and a large number of rock chip samples was collected for geochemical analysis to support the delineation of some drill targets.

There are still substantial areas of the Mezzo/Eastern BIF to be mapped and sampled. It is planned to continue the mapping/sampling program over the Eastern/Mezzo BIF.

Additionally, during past few quarters, a thorough prospectivity assessment of the tenement was completed for the minerals other than iron. This review led the Company to identify a number of early stage exploration targets, including one in the northern most part of the tenement (Figure 3).

Mt Bevan Nickel – Copper:

The Mt Bevan project is located immediately south and adjacent of St George Mining Limited's (ASX: SGQ) Mt Alexander Project/ tenement. St George has recently had significant success in identifying nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation at Cathedrals, Stricklands and Investigators along the Cathedrals Shear zone (Figure 3).

These targets and the follow up work completed on them prior to Sept 2017 has been discussed in paragraphs below. No major field activity was done for the project during this quarter.

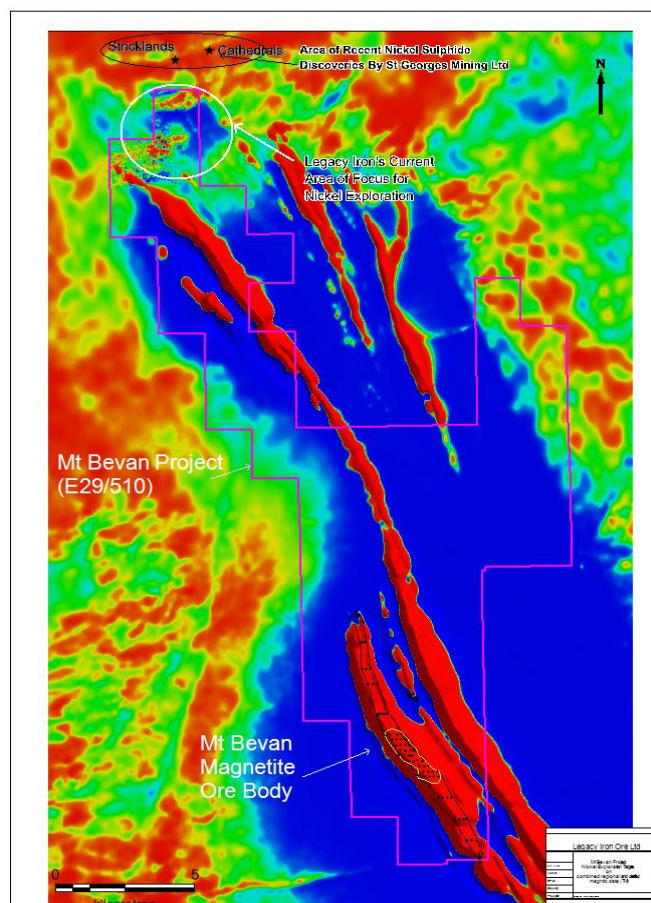


Figure 3: Mt Bevan Project – Airborne Magnetic data image (TMI) showing area of interest for the nickel sulphide exploration

Previous exploratory work done by Legacy Iron included, ground magnetic and ground electromagnetic surveys on priority target areas in the northern most part of the tenement.

Ground magnetic survey identified six different target zones in the project, including three high priority targets, which have significant potential to host nickel sulphide mineralization, based on their structural and geological setting and similarities to the adjoining Cathedrals fault. It is interpreted that this fault controls the mineralisation recently identified by St Georges Mining Limited. These targets have been discussed in detail in the previous ASX announcements. As a follow up, a Moving Loop Ground Electromagnetic survey (MLEM) was completed during early 2017 on the priority one target areas to delineate highly conductive bedrock sources consistent with massive nickel sulphide mineralisation (refer previous ASX announcements).

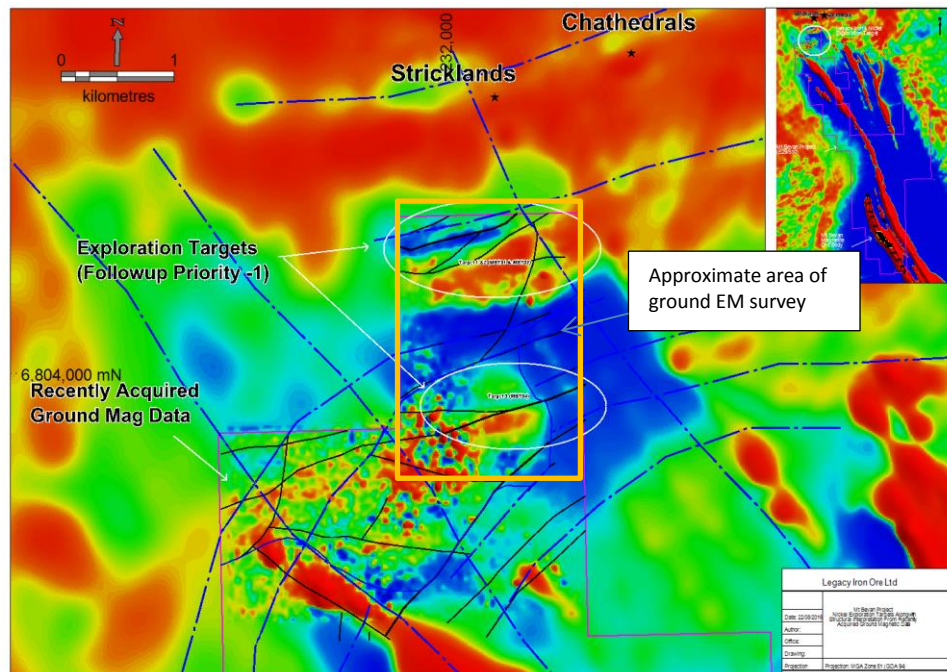


Figure 4: Detailed structural interpretation on recently acquired ground magnetic data image (TMI)

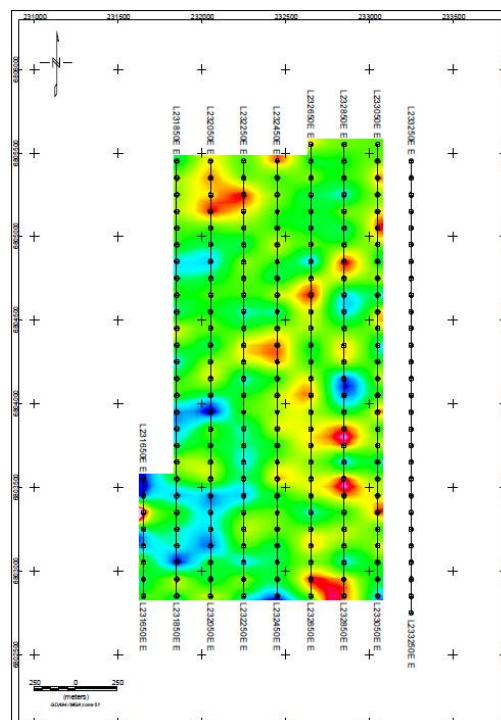


Figure 5: Mt Bevan MLEM Slingram late time gridded (linear colour Stretch image) of CH25 (17.9ms)/

As discussed in the previous reports, the MLEM data interpretation, completed by Newexco Services Pty Ltd, did not identify any Category 1 or very high priority anomaly in this initially targeted area, however, a lower order anomalous response was observed over three lines (232250E, 232050E and 231850E). This anomalous response coincides with the fault/shear zone similar to the Cathedral fault zone.

Due to the nature of the ground, further EM work employing a different configuration or other surface exploration technique was recommended to determine if the response is due to a bedrock conductor and upgrade the anomalies. Based on the above recommendation, joint venture decided to carry out auger geochemical sampling across all the targets identified by the EM or Ground magnetic survey.

During the previous quarter the auger sampling work (Auger Samples) was completed during mid to late June 2017. A total of approximately 1,100 samples were analysed for base metal suite of element at SGS lab (Figure 6).

Initial review of the results (received during this quarter) shows that the absolute values of the nickel and related elements are relatively low (subdued) however it can potentially be explained by the semi transported nature of the cover (soil profile) in the area. Some of the anomalous results are coincident with the interpreted low order EM and Mag anomalies in northern and central part of the sampling area.

A major anomalous response in the southern part of the sampling area is more or less coincident with a regional and other numerous local scale structures (Figure 6). To determine the source of the anomalies the joint venture plans a further detailed evaluation and ground truthing of these results by combining all the relevant data sets and drill test the key targets areas during Mar to June 2018.

Figure 6 below shows the results for nickel and copper values on the ground EM data (Refer previous Quarterly reports).

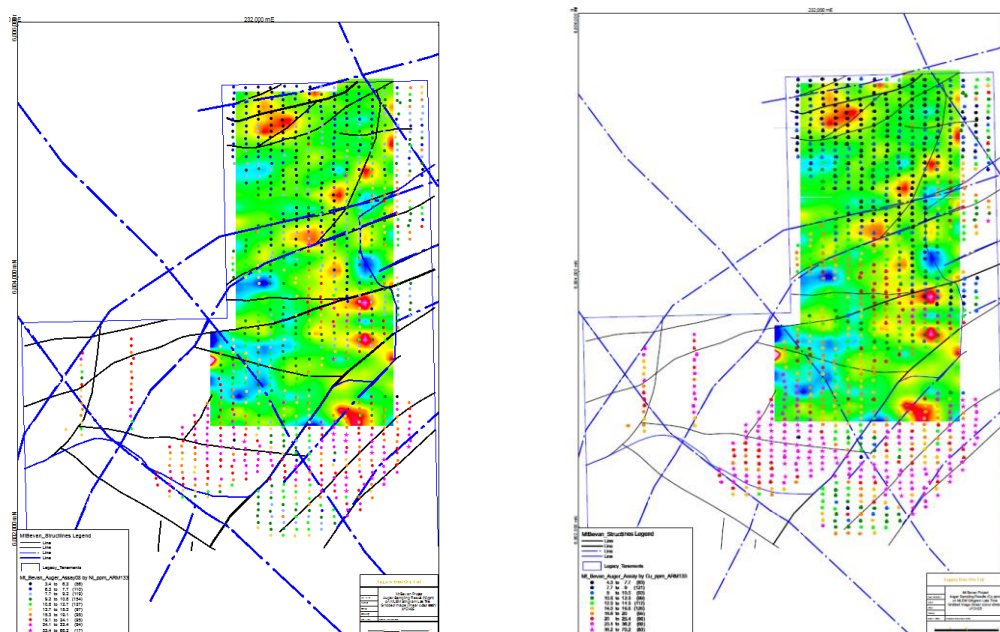


Figure 6: Mt Bevan Project: Auger Sampling Results (Ni and Cu in ppm) on MLEM Silngram Late Time Gridded Image (linear colour stretch) of CH25

Follow up Program

- As discussed above, complete a detailed interpretation by combining ground geophysical, remote sensing and the recent geochemical sampling results to define the potential drill targets
- Drill test the high priority targets (1,500-2,000m RC drilling) in Mar -June 2018.
- Geological mapping and sampling for remaining two target areas and if required some ground geophysics.
- Continue exploration (mapping/sampling) for shallow DSO iron ore mineralisation on tenement and identify drill targets.

GOLD

South Laverton Gold Project

Figure 7 shows the location of current projects at South Laverton. The projects Mt Celia, Yarrilla and Yilgangi has gold occurrences with some known gold resource estimates from prior years (prior to the change in JORC code reporting in 2012). Legacy Iron plans to upgrade the resource upgrade for all the significant occurrence. A Resource upgrade for the Mt Celia project is currently underway.

Exploration on the South Laverton Project in the quarter focussed on the Mt Celia project, and lesser work on the Patricia North and Sunrise Bore projects.

Mt Celia Project

The Mt Celia Project lies within the Laverton Tectonic Zone, some 40km south of the Sunrise Dam gold mine (approximately, 8Moz gold resource), as shown in Figure 7.

The Project currently contains several known gold occurrences including Kangaroo Bore orebody and Blue Peter prospects (Figure 7 & 8).

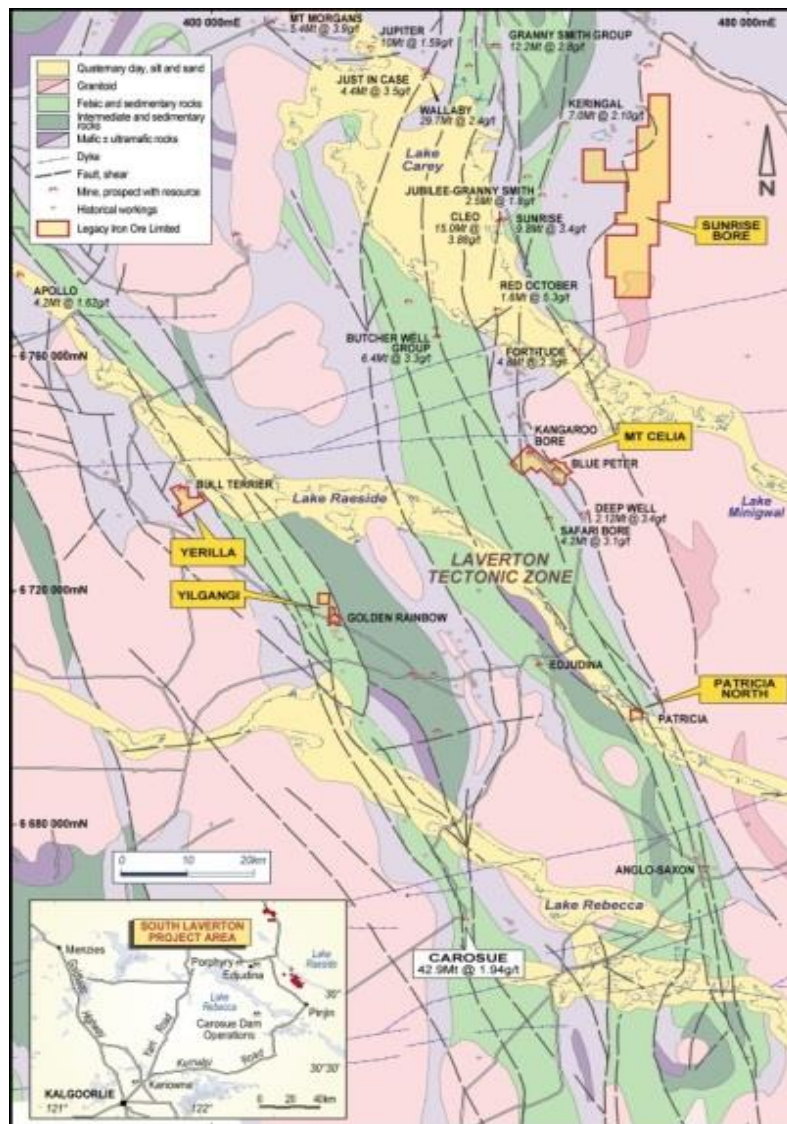


Figure 7: Legacy Iron's South Laverton Gold Projects including Mt Celia

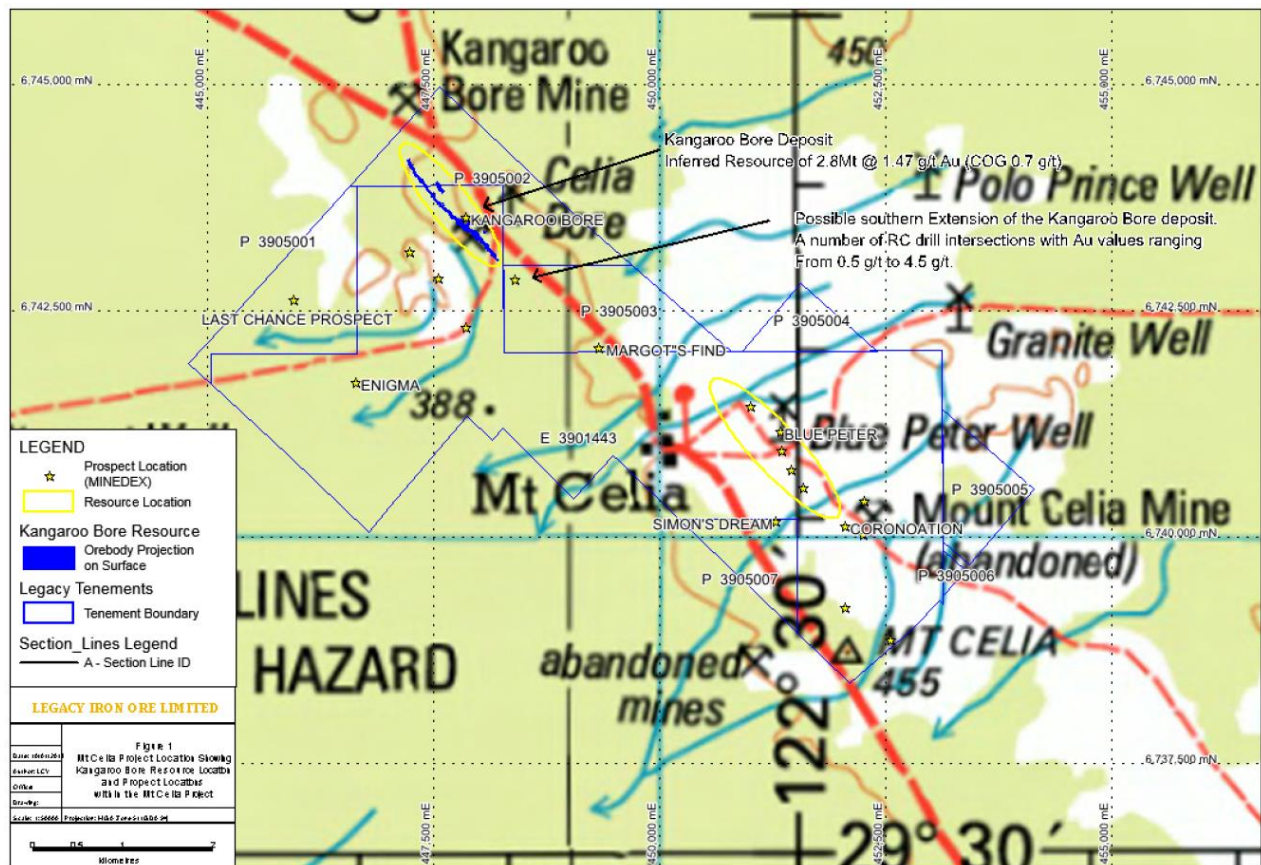


Figure 8: Mt Celia Project- image showing Kangaroo Bore, Blue Peter, Coronation and other prospects

During this quarter resource estimation work was completed for the Kangaroo Bore ore bod. Resource estimate for the Kangaroo Bore deposit stands as below –

Classification	Tonnage (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (oz)	Cut-off grade (g/t)
Inferred	2,800,000	1.47	133,000	0.7

**Table 1: Kangaroo Bore - Mineral Resource estimate as at November 2017
(Refer ASX announcement of 17 Nov 2017)**

The Kangaroo Bore ore body is located within Mt Celia Project of Legacy Iron. The historically known estimates for the orebody was 46,000oz only.

The Kangaroo Bore deposit is hosted by the Laverton Tectonic Complex, a strongly faulted and folded greenstone sequence that forms part of the larger Edjudina-Laverton greenstone belt. The mineralisation occurs within the Kangaroo Bore shear zone, which strikes to the northwest, and dips steeply to the northeast. The gold mineralisation occurs predominantly within micro-folded quartz-carbonate veins hosted within silicified quartz-pyrophyllite schists. A schematic representation of the regional geology is shown in Figure 9.

The Blue Peter prospect is located approximately 2-3 km south of the Kangaroo Bore with in the Mt Celia Project. At Blue Peter, the shear system contains several small historic gold workings (Figures 8). The shear system extends over a distance of at least 2 kilometers, and consists of single, parallel or enechelon quartz filled shears within mafic and lesser ultramafic lithologies, that flank an eastern granitoid.

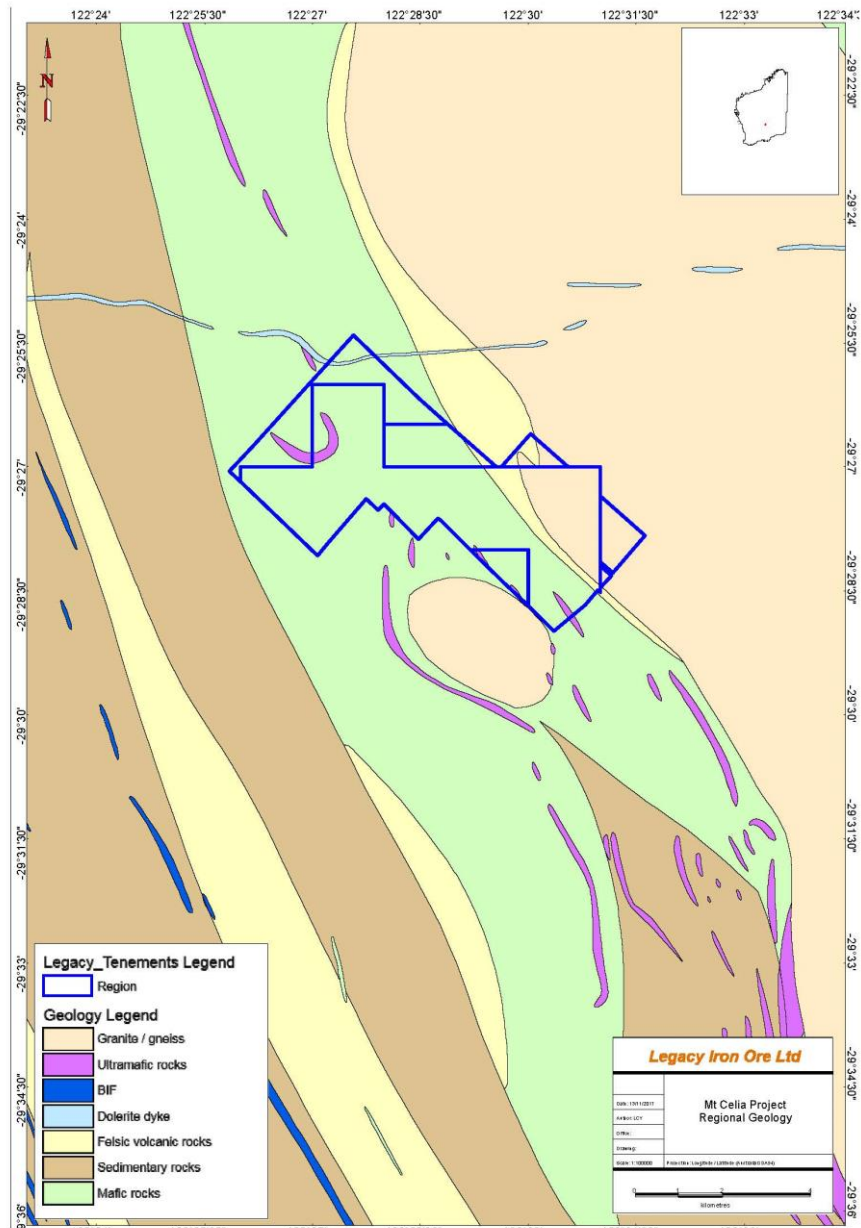


Figure 9: Regional Geology of the Mt Celia area

The mineralisation at Kangaroo bore is hosted within a set of narrow, sub-parallel lodes that strike to the northwest and dip steeply to the northeast. A strike extent of approximately 1,500 m has been defined for Kangaroo Bore. The drilling has been performed on section lines oriented orthogonal to the general strike of the lodes. The nominal drill hole spacing is 25 m between sections, and 10 - 20 m along sections, with most of the holes dipping at 60° to the southwest (221°).

A schematic representation showing the general geometry and drill intercepts for three of the larger lodes is displayed in Figure 10.

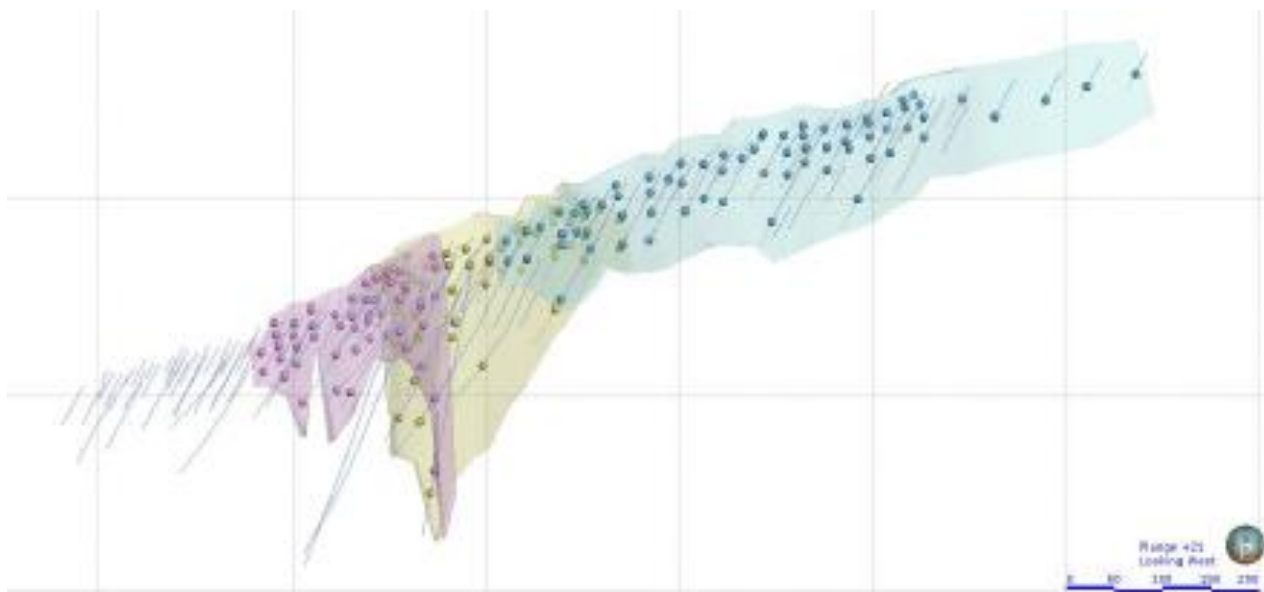


Figure 10: A schematic representation showing the general geometry and drill intercepts for three of the larger lodes

Figure below is an example of drill section showing lode interpretation -

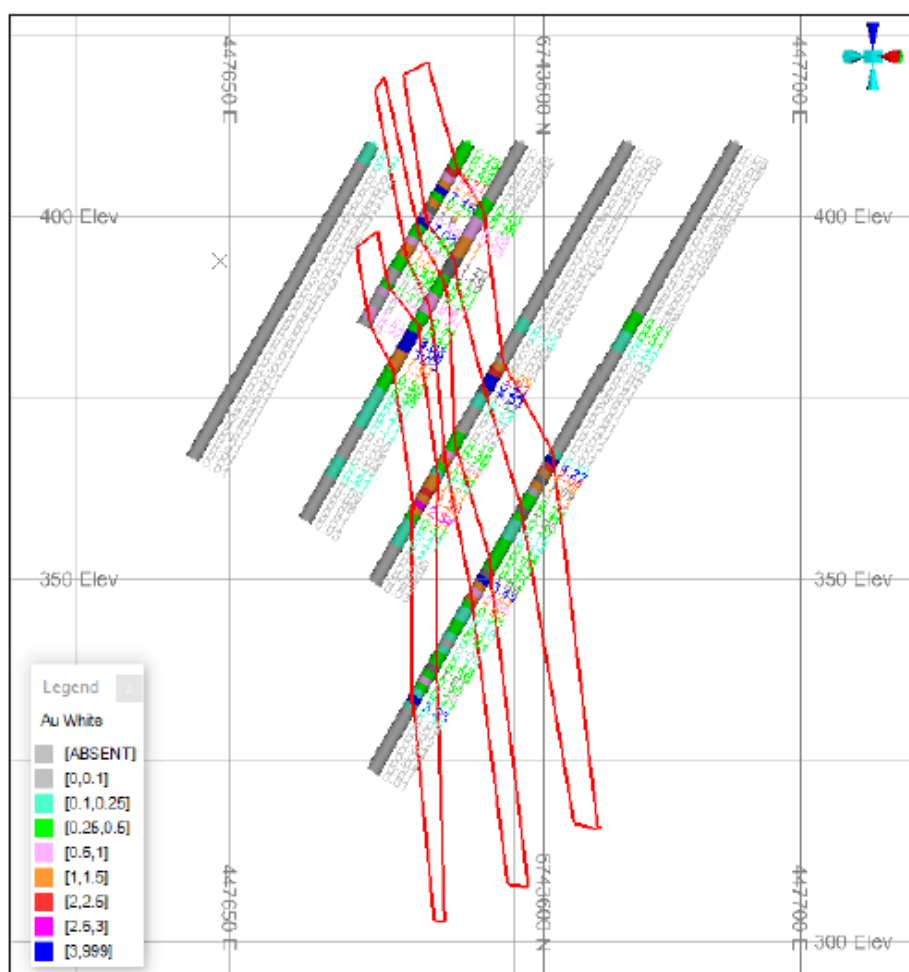


Figure 11: Example of drill section showing lode interpretation (oblique section looking northeast)

NOTE: Please refer to ASX announcement made on 17/11/2017 for the complete statement about the Kangaroo bore resource estimates.

Blue Peter Resource Estimation -

At Blue Peter and coronation prospects, a total of 115 have been drilled to date and like Kangaroo Bore the resource estimate using all of the above holes is under way currently and likely to be completed by early 2018.

The resource at Blue Peter will further increase the overall resource for the Mt Celia Project.

Future Plan:

- Complete the resource estimation work for the Blue Peter prospect (in progress)
- Carry out pit optimisation study for the project and plan the next step to assist with the project development (if supported by the study outcome).
- Complete the next round of drilling in Mar 2018 on other prospects and anomalies present with in the Mt Celia project.

Sunrise Bore Project

The Sunrise Bore project lies some 12 km east of the world class Sunrise Dam gold mine operated by AngloGold Ashanti (Figure 7). A number of prospective shear structures have been identified within the project area associated either with gold anomalism noted in earlier field work and/or nugget gold found by recent prospecting.

Towards the end of the last quarter, results third phase of the auger soil geochemical sampling were received (a total of 1654 samples including QAQC samples). This round of the Auger sampling covered the target areas that were not adequately tested in past and were anomalous for gold and rare earth elements, located mainly in the northern and southern part of the tenement (Figure 7).

The central area of the tenement has already been sampled in the first two successful rounds of the auger sampling (ASX announcement - Aug 2016 and Figure 12 & 13).

interpretation of the of the results of latest round of sampling was completed during this.

Results of the phase 3 round of sampling returned with a peak Au value of 131ppb, while this is not an extremely high value but it is higher than that the background gold (Au) values (Figure 13) Anomalous results from the auger sampling work done to date in the project provide encouragement for the Company to follow up these results with where warranted close spaced sampling, geological traversing, ground geophysics and drill (RAB or RC) testing of priority targets.

The samples returned (being over 24ppb) in the latest round of sampling (phase 3) are shown in Table 1 below:

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Au (PPB)
SBA1432	463749	6784399	490.1	26
SBA1584	464948	6785200	504.4	26
SBA1666	464649	6785403	504.1	32
SBA1670	464852	6785401	503.8	27
SBA1693	464902	6785597	503.5	28
SBA1777	464751	6785802	498	24
SBA1783	465050	6785802	497.9	30
SBA1888	465002	6786200	497.3	28
SBA2005	465850	6783401	519.7	28
SBA2029	465548	6782603	513.9	25
SBA2041	465150	6782202	519.4	25
SBA2058	465051	6781997	517.9	28
SBA2406	464352	6795601	521.3	48
SBA2407	464399	6795602	528.3	131
SBA2408	464450	6795603	527	53
SBA2409	464500	6795602	524.2	41
SBA2660	464799	6798201	510	31
SBA2678	464700	6798401	512.7	125
SBA2680	464798	6798400	511	29
SBA2707	465248	6798599	522.6	29
SBA2712	465000	6798599	515.2	42
SBA2716	464799	6798598	514.3	37
SBA2729	464450	6798801	527.1	26
SBA2732	464602	6798796	525.8	30
SBA2741	465052	6798802	520.9	80
SBA2742	465099	6798801	522.4	26
SBA2762	465099	6799000	518.3	46
SBA2763	465051	6799000	514.7	26
SBA2764	465001	6799002	515.1	54
SBA2766	464901	6799001	523.9	52
SBA2770	464700	6798997	518.9	27
SBA2771	464649	6799001	521	40
SBA2776	464450	6798996	516.9	24
SBA2777	464400	6799001	517.6	25
SBA2779	464363	6799229	509.7	44
SBA2783	464551	6799199	515.7	37
SBA2797	465249	6799197	510	34

Table 2: The samples returned (being over 24ppb) in the latest round of sampling (phase 3)

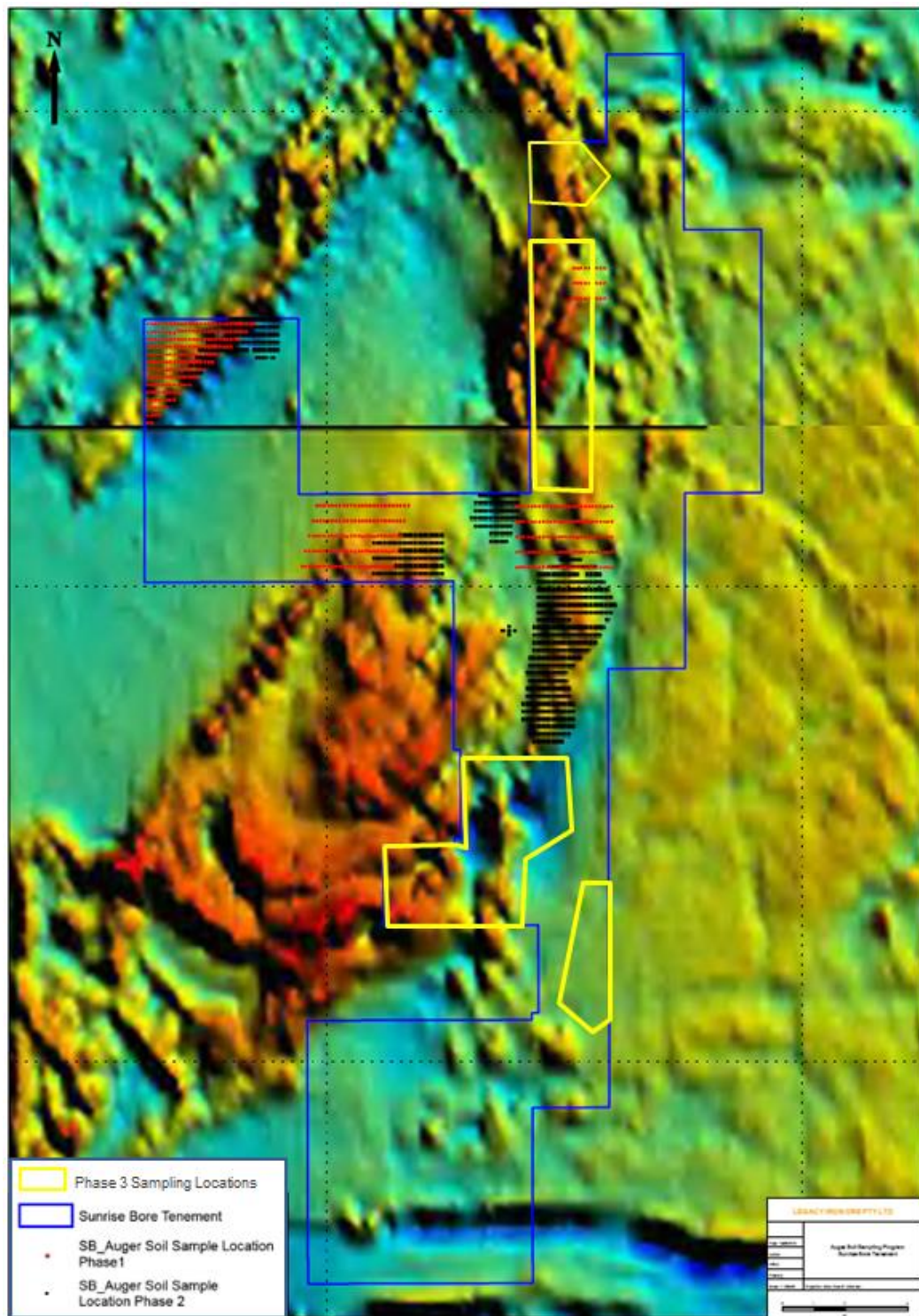
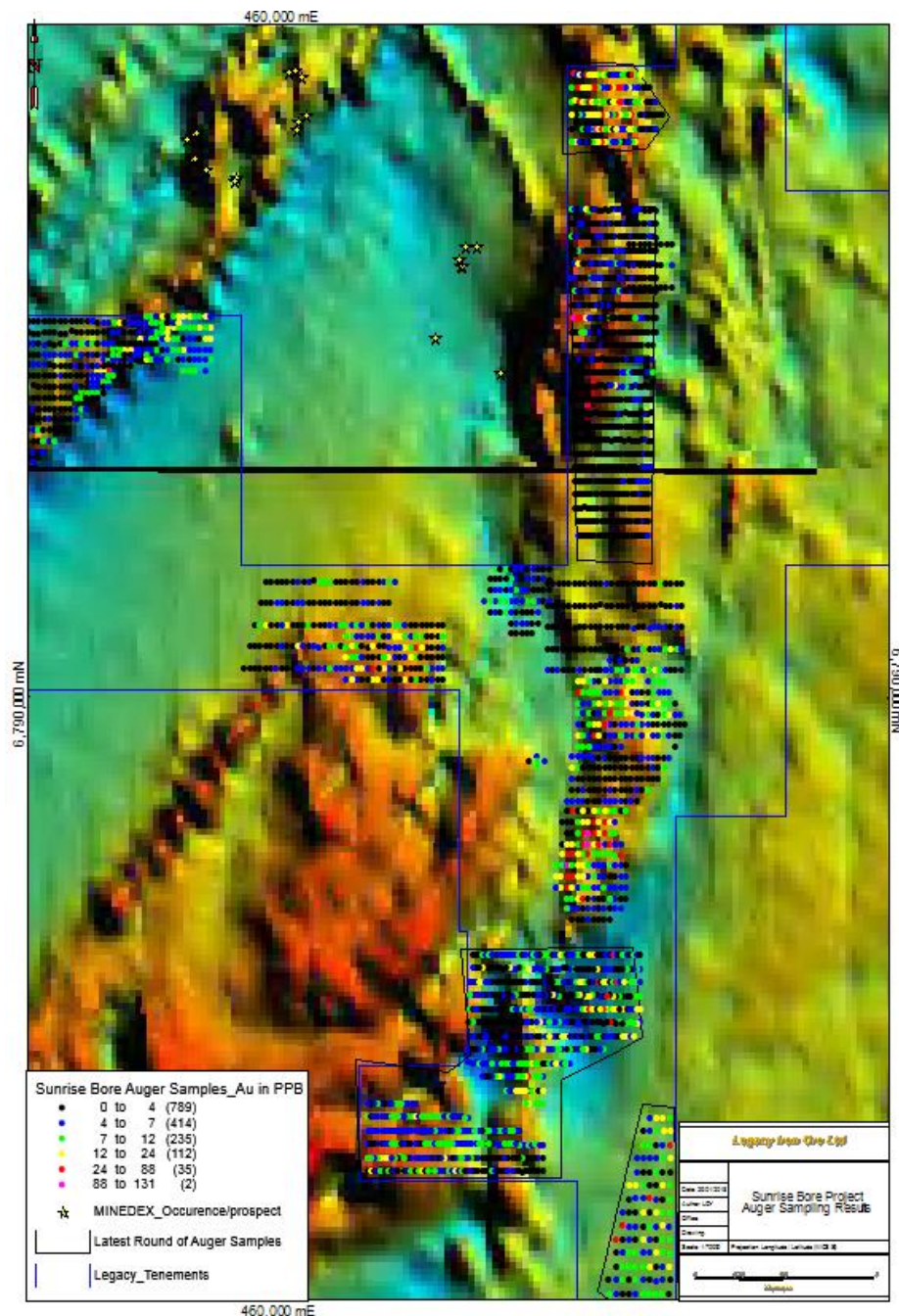


Figure 12: Sunrise Bore Project showing magnetic image with Phase 3 (latest round) sampling areas



**Figure 13: Sunrise Bore Auger Sampling Results
(including the latest round)**

Follow up Program

Develop a follow up plan and drill test the anomalies identified to date.

Given the Sunrise Bore project is a large tenement, some additional work including regional geochemical sampling, mapping and geophysical survey will also be undertaken over other areas of the tenement.

GOLD/BASEMETALS – EAST KIMBERLEY

The East Kimberley Project tenement is located in the Halls Creek area, 347km south of Kununurra and is readily accessible via the sealed Great Northern Highway. The project currently comprises exploration licence “Koongie Park - E80/4221” (Figure 14).

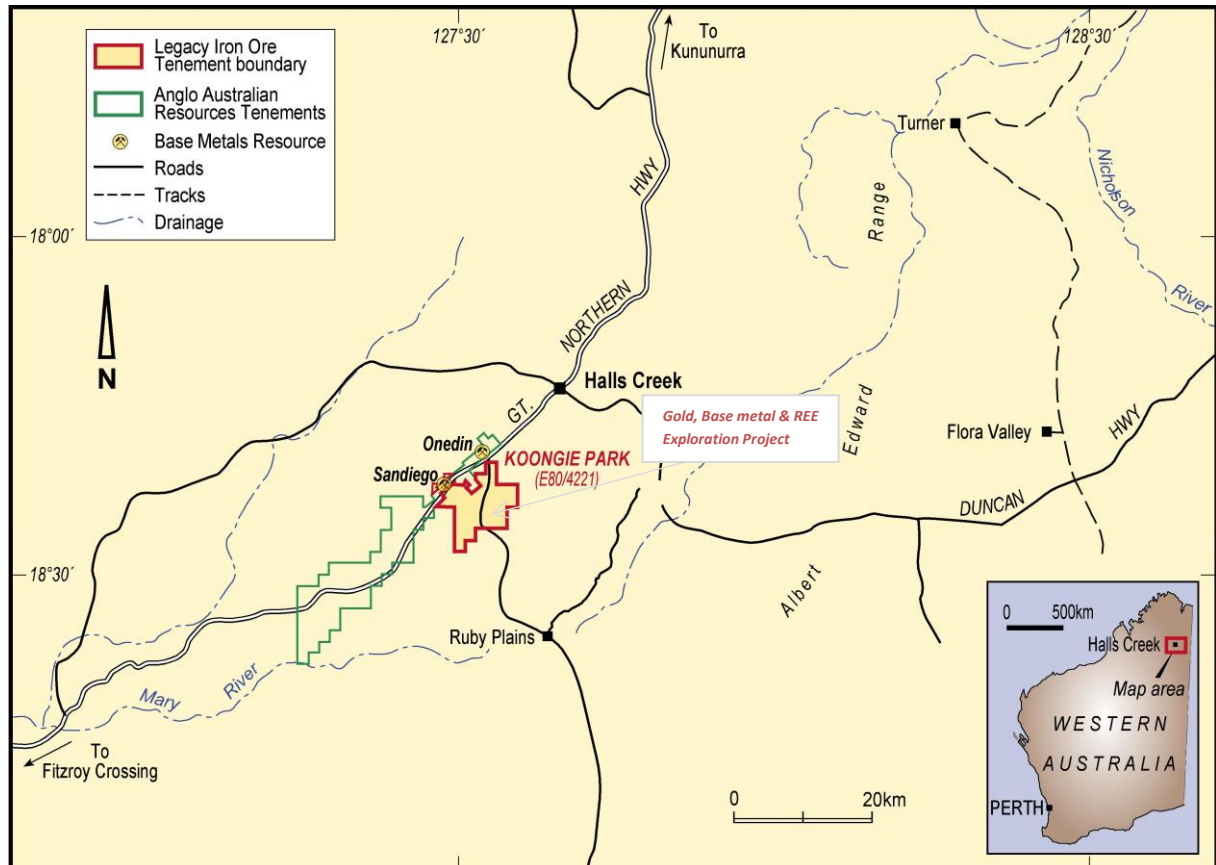


Figure 14: East Kimberley Project

Koongie Park Project

Legacy Iron holds exploration licence E80/4221 that is contiguous with ground under exploration by Anglo Australian Resources Limited (AAR) at its Koongie Park VHMS base metals deposit. AAR has defined substantial base metal/gold/silver mineralisation in two deposits to date, with a total JORC resource (Indicated and Inferred) of 8Mt at 3.3% zinc, 1.2% copper, 0.3g/t gold and 23g/t silver. AAR has also recently outlined a shallow supergene high grade copper resource.

The style of mineralisation (VHMS) is similar to that found at Sandfire Resources' Doolgunna and Monty discoveries and at the Teutonic Bore/Jaguar/Bentley deposits of Independence Group. This style of deposit is known worldwide to occur in clusters and often the early discoveries in these camps are not the largest.

Historical exploration done by Legacy Iron has consisted of:

- Field reconnaissance and minor rock chip sampling. Most of the northern part of the tenement is under shallow alluvial cover with very little rock outcrop.

-
- The flying of a helicopter borne geophysical survey over the northern part of the tenement. This was conducted by Fugro Geophysical Surveys and comprised a HELITEM survey measuring the electrical conductivity of the ground at depth.
 - Drill testing (drilled 12 RC drill holes for 2,133 metres) over some of the high priority EM targets (HELITEM targets) but none of the drill hole intersected any mineralisation, however the drilling to date has only tested a small part of this unit (less than 1 km strike), and at a wide spacing.
 - A detailed geological review of the tenement was completed based on all the available data sets during Oct – Nov 2016. An area of 25 sq km was outlined for soil geochemical sampling with spacing of 200x80m grid and geological traversing.
 - A total of 1,436 location at 200x80m spacing have been sampled (auger soil geochemical samples) in the target area of 25 sq km. (Figure 15). The results of this work identified a number of anomalies for Base metals and REE (ASX announcement on 31 July 2017).
 - Geological traversing by the company in the past has identified an additional mineralised outcrop with anomalous values of Zn and Cu. These values were measured by using hand held XRF (portable XRF) unit and are indicative only and used in project as an additional tool to further assist the visual assessment of rock samples in the field. The outcrop is approximately 30-50m wide and 400-500m long. This outcrop is located approximately 1.5km ENE of the Sandiego deposit and 800m N of the known gossanous outcrop with in the tenement area (Figure 15).

Work Completed in the previous quarter –

- Ground traversing across all the Base Metals and REE anomalies outlined from the latest augur sampling program in the project area identified a number of oxidised/gossanous outcrops for base metals (with Zn values ranging from 50 ppm to 2000 ppm) and rocks enriched in heavy rare earth minerals (~1000 ppm Y) - Figure 15.

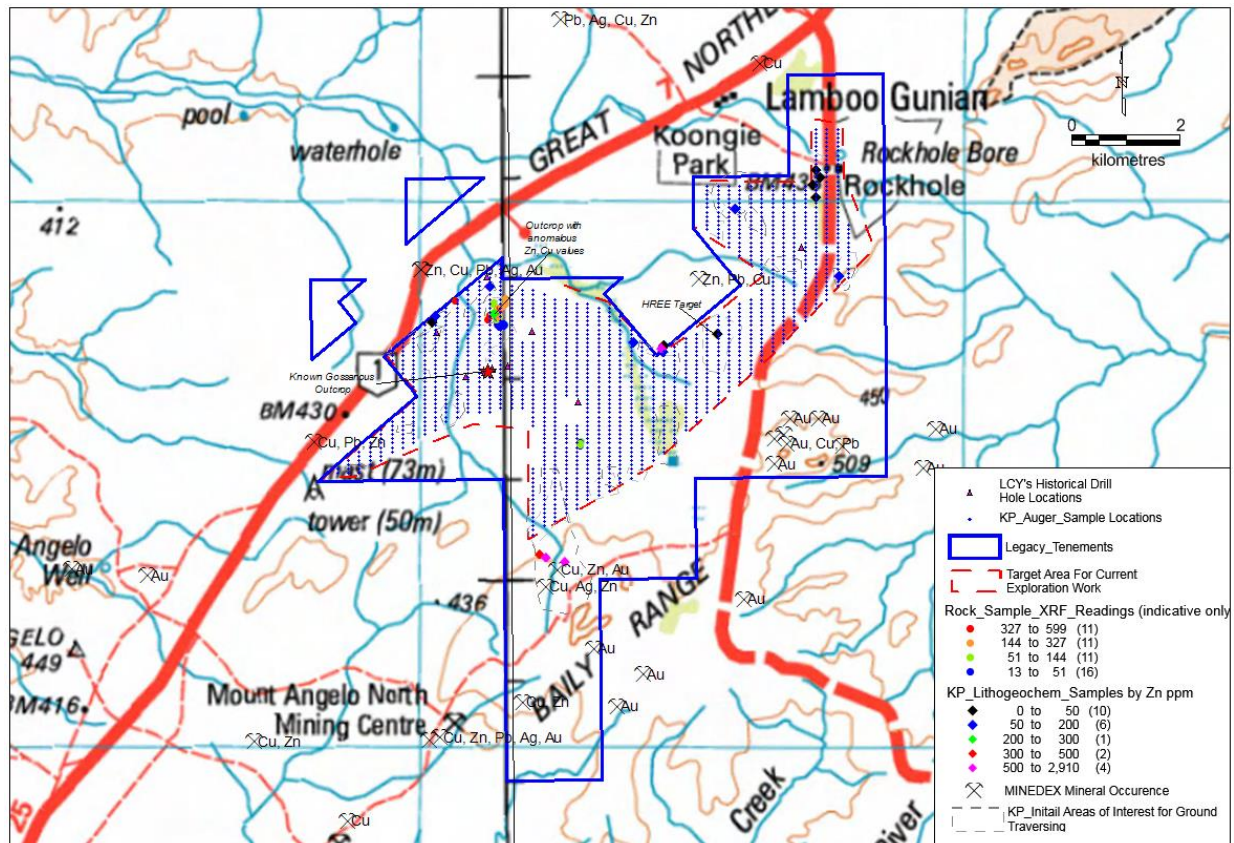


Figure 15: Koongie Park Project: Work Completed and Results to date

During this quarter no field activity was carried out in the Koongie Park project however some time was spent on planning the follow-up work (including drill testing where required) of the anomalous results seen to date (work in progress).

Future Plan:

The follow-up steps/plan for the project includes-

- Geological mapping and sampling in the southern part of the tenement where a number of occurrences are known for base metals.
- Follow-up by ground geophysics if required and Drill testing (approximately 3,000m)

PLANNED ACTIVITIES – MARCH 2018 QUARTER

Principal activities planned for the March 2018 quarter will comprise:

Mt Bevan Project: Data interpretation, ground truthing and follow-up planning including finalising drill location for with JV partner for testing any potential the nickel targets in the project area.

South Laverton: Mt Celia project –

- Complete the resource estimates for Blue Peter prospect which will further increase the total resource for the Mt Celia project.
- Pit optimisation study for the project and plan the next step to assist with the project development (if supported by the study outcome).
- Complete the next round of drilling in Mar 2018 on other prospects and anomalies present with in the Mt Celia project.

Sunrise Bore – Finalise the follow-up plan for all the geochemical anomalies (auger sampling) identified in the projects to date.

East Kimberley:

- Detail interpretation of the geochemical sampling results and review the HeliTEM data in the light of the latest information.
- Geological mapping and sampling in the southern part of the tenement where a number of occurrences are known for base metals.
- Follow-up by ground geophysics if required and Drill testing (approximately 3,000m)

New Tenements: Develop a follow-up strategy/work plan for each of the tenement to act once they are granted.

Project Generation: Continue to review new potential opportunities.

Competent Person's Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Bhupendra Dashora who is a member of AusIMM and a consultant to Legacy Iron Ore Limited. Mr. Dashora 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. Dashora consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and the context in which it appears.

Appendix -1

Auger Sampling results for the Sunrise Bore Project

JORC CODE 2012 TABLE 1

APPENDIX 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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"> Four different targets were sampled by auger sampling using a power auger at variable grid spacing to a minimum grid spacing of 80mX160m. A total of 1654 auger holes were completed to a maximum depth of 1.5 m each (with some exceptions up to 2 or 3m). Where present, pedogenic carbonate was preferentially sampled. If there was no pedogenic carbonate within the hole, a sample was taken at 1.5 m depth. Approximately 200- 300gm of sample was collected in pre numbered packets and then further baggage into polyweave bags to minimize outside contamination.
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"> Auger soil sampling was completed using a light vehicle mounted power auger operated by a Perth based field exploration support company.
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"> No recording of recoveries was undertaken. Standard auger drill bits were utilized for the program. No relationship has been identified to date
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"> The use of auger drilling is as a surface exploration tool and not for any resource estimation purposes. The holes were logged for drilled depth, soil/ regolith types, intensity of carbonates. The logging is qualitative in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No core. A dry bulk sample was collected from each auger drill hole The sample preparation of the auger samples follows industry best industry practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, crushing and pulverizing of the total samples so that a minimum of 90% of pulverized material is less than 75 µm grind size. duplicate sampling was not employed
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 by SGS Laboratory, Perth for a using a 25 gm unfiltered aqua regia digest with an advanced Inductively Coupled Plasma mass spectrometry determination for Gold which has 1ppb detection limit. Technique is considered partial for most of the element. It is a relatively early stage of exploration, however to ensure the quality control, 2 standards and 2 duplicates per hundred samples at regular intervals were analysed in addition to the laboratory's internal quality control procedures
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"> None undertaken None undertaken All sampling, geological logging and assay data has been captured digitally and stored There have been no adjustment or averaging applied to the raw data.
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"> Sample positions located by hand held Garmin GPS – accuracy to nominal +/- 5m. Grid system – GDA1994, MGA Zone 51 No topographic control was required.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variable data spacing were utilized. However, in phase 3 round of sampling majority of the sample were collected at the spacing of 50mx200m grid (except the southern most area which was sampled at 100x200m grid) The data spacing is appropriate for this stage of exploration and cannot

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> be untied in estimation and classification. No composite sampling has been completed.
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"> Auger drilling is used to produce a near, subsurface surface only. No orientation-based sampling bias in sampling.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were collected by the auger drilling contractor and stored in a secure location until program completion when all samples were submitted to the laboratory.
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"> Sampling and assay techniques used are considered to be mineral exploration industry standard and audit and reviews are not considered necessarily at this stage of exploration.

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 Exploration Licence E39/1748 which is currently owned 100% by Legacy. At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to the tenement and it is 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"> Previous exploration within the area of sampling comprise limited surface geochemistry and drilling
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project area is located in the southern part of the Merolia Greenstone Belt in the North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location of auger soil sampling is shown in the included figure within the body of text. All auger holes were completed to a depth between 0 to 1.5m. No information has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable for the sampling method used. Not applicable for the sampling method used. 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"> Not applicable for the sampling method used. Not applicable for the sampling method used. 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 included in the text
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 are reported above gold assays of greater than or equal to 24 ppb Au.
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 substantive data is currently considered necessary given the stage of exploration and the results received
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"> Infill sampling where necessary and targeting adjacent areas. Future work is under planning.
