IRON ORE LIMITED

An NMDC Company

ASX Announcement
22 March 2018

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/REE 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
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, Tungsten and REE Project

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ASX Market Announcements
ASX Limited
Via E Lodgement

157% increase in inferred resource at Blue Peter contributes to 140% increase in overall resource for the Mt Celia Project

Highlights include:

- BLUE PETER INFERRED RESOURCE INCREASES BY APPROXIMATELY 157% TO 51,100 OUNCES.
- TOTAL INFERRED RESOURCE AT MT CELIA PROJECT NOW STANDS AT 184,100 OUNCES.
- FURTHER RESORCE UPGRADE AND INITIAL SCOPING STUDY IS PLANNED TO INVESTIGATE THE MINING POTENTIAL AT MT CELIA
- ADDITIONAL EXPLORATION TARGETS IDENTIFIED IN THE PROJECT THAT REQUIERS FURTHER DRILL TESTING

Legacy Iron Ore Limited (**Legacy Iron** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that the recently completed resource estimates at the Blue Peter deposit have resulted in an approximate 157% increase in the inferred resource to 51,100 ounces.

The Blue Peter ore body is located within Mt Celia Project held by Legacy Iron.

Following the substantial resource upgrade, current inferred resource estimates for the Mt Celia Project stands at:

Deposit	Classification	Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnage (t)	Grade (g/t)	Metal (OZ)
Kangaroo Bore	Inferred	0.7	2,800,000	1.48	133,000
Blue peter	Inferred	1	607200	2.62	51,100
Total (Mt Celia)	Inferred		3,407,200	1.68	184,100

Table 1: Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter - Mineral Resource estimate as at March 2018
(refer ASX announcement of 17/11/2017 for details about Kangaroo Bore resource estimates).

Mt Celia Project -

The Mt Celia Project lies within the Laverton Tectonic Zone, some 40km south of the Sunrise Dam gold mine (approximately, 8 M oz gold resource), as shown in Figure 1.

The Project currently contains several known gold occurrences including Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter orebodies (Figure 1 & 2).

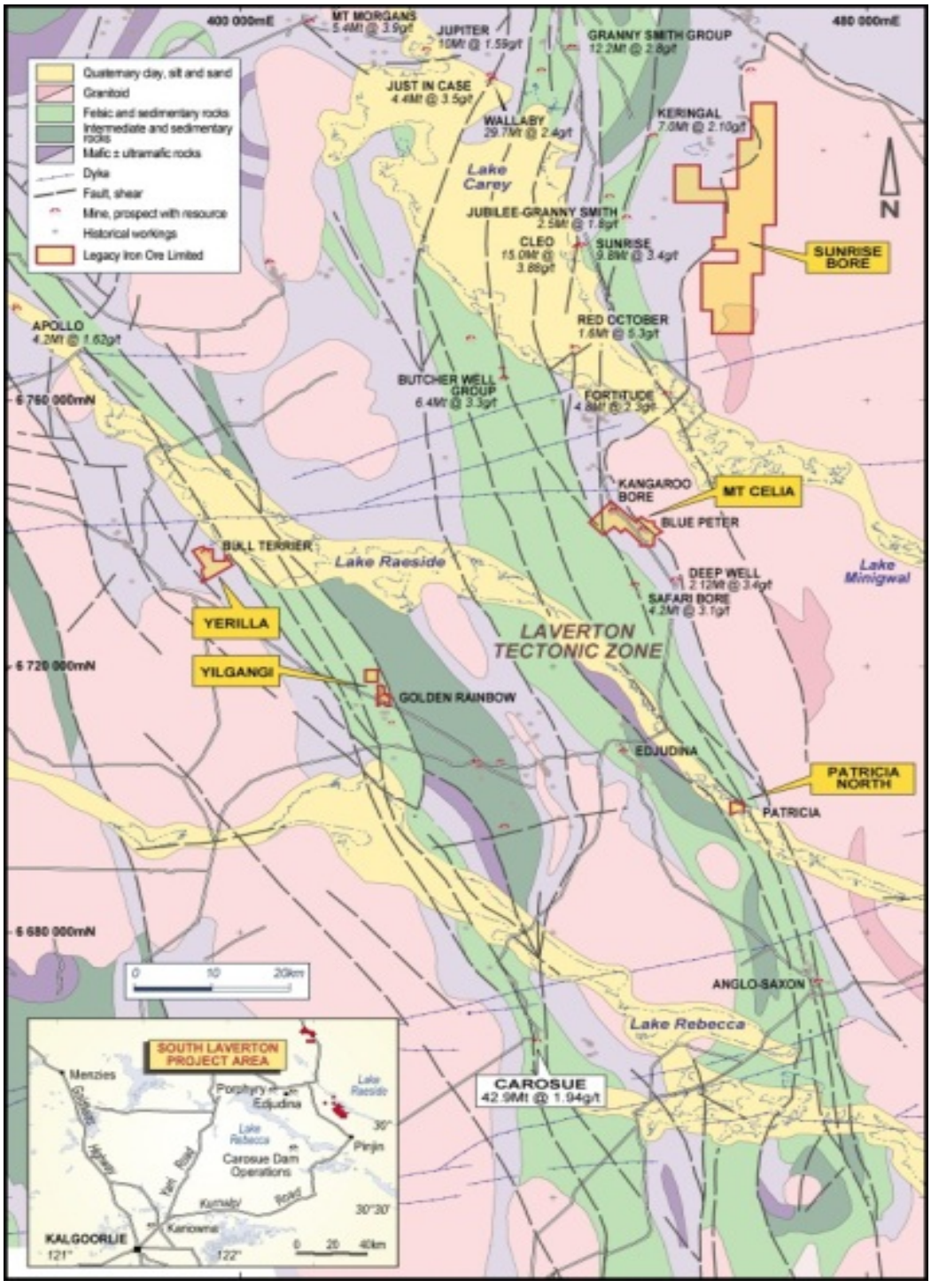

Figure 1: Legacy Iron's South Laverton Gold Projects including Mt Celia

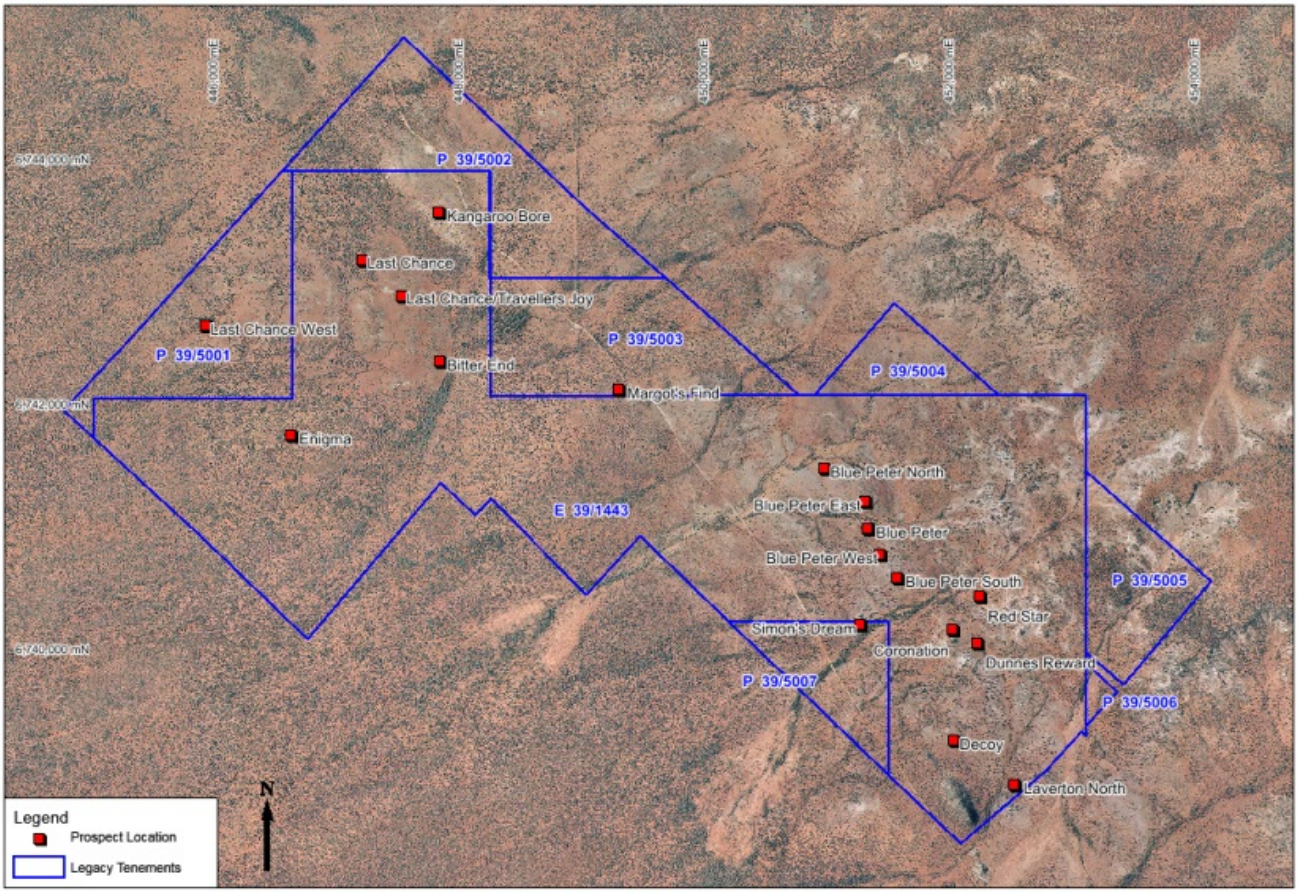

Figure 2: Mt Celia Project- Aerial image showing Kangaroo Bore, Blue Peter, Coronation and other prospects

SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd (SRK) was engaged to prepare/update the resource model and Mineral Resource estimates for the Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter gold deposits. As mentioned above both the deposits are part of Legacy's Mt Celia Project.

Both the Blue peter and Kangaroo Bore deposits are hosted by the Laverton Tectonic Complex, a strongly faulted and folded greenstone sequence that forms part of the larger Edjudina-Laverton greenstone belt. The Blue Peter prospect/s is located approximately 2-3 km south of the Kangaroo Bore with in the Mt Celia Project.

At Blue Peter, the shear system, which strikes northwest extends and dips steeply to the northeast, over a distance of at least 2 kilometers, and consists of single, parallel or en echelon quartz filled shears within mafic and lesser ultramafic lithologies, that flank an eastern granitoid. The gold mineralisation occurs predominantly within micro-folded quartz-carbonate veins hosted within mafic and schistose lithologies. A schematic representation of the regional geology is shown in Figure 3.

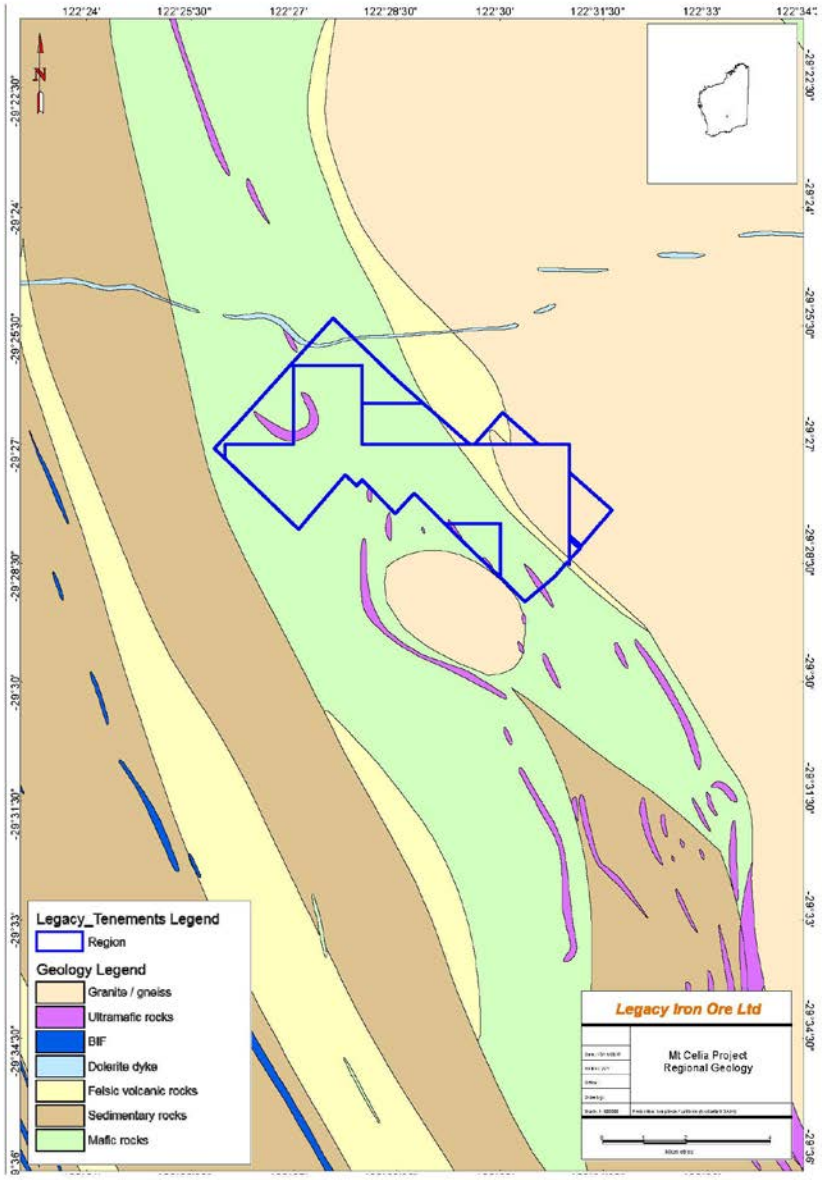

Figure 3: Regional Geology of the Mt Celia area

Mineral Resource Statement

The Mineral Resource estimates were prepared using drill hole data provided by Legacy Iron in August 2017 and reflect a data cut-off date of 31 July 2017 (no additional drilling has been completed after this date). The Mineral Resource estimates are classified in accordance with the 2012 edition of The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012).

A Mineral Resource Statement for Blue Peter is presented in Table 2-1, and a grade-tonnage curve is presented in Figure 2-1. A summary of the resource quantities in the individual lodes is presented in Table 2-2. The estimates are based on a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t Au applied to individual parent cells.

The estimates only include model cells above 270 mRL, which is approximately 150 m below the natural surface.

Table 2-1: Blue Peter - Mineral Resource estimate as at January 2018

Classification	Tonnage (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (oz)
Inferred	607.2	2.62	51,100

Figure 2-1:Blue Peter grade-tonnage curve

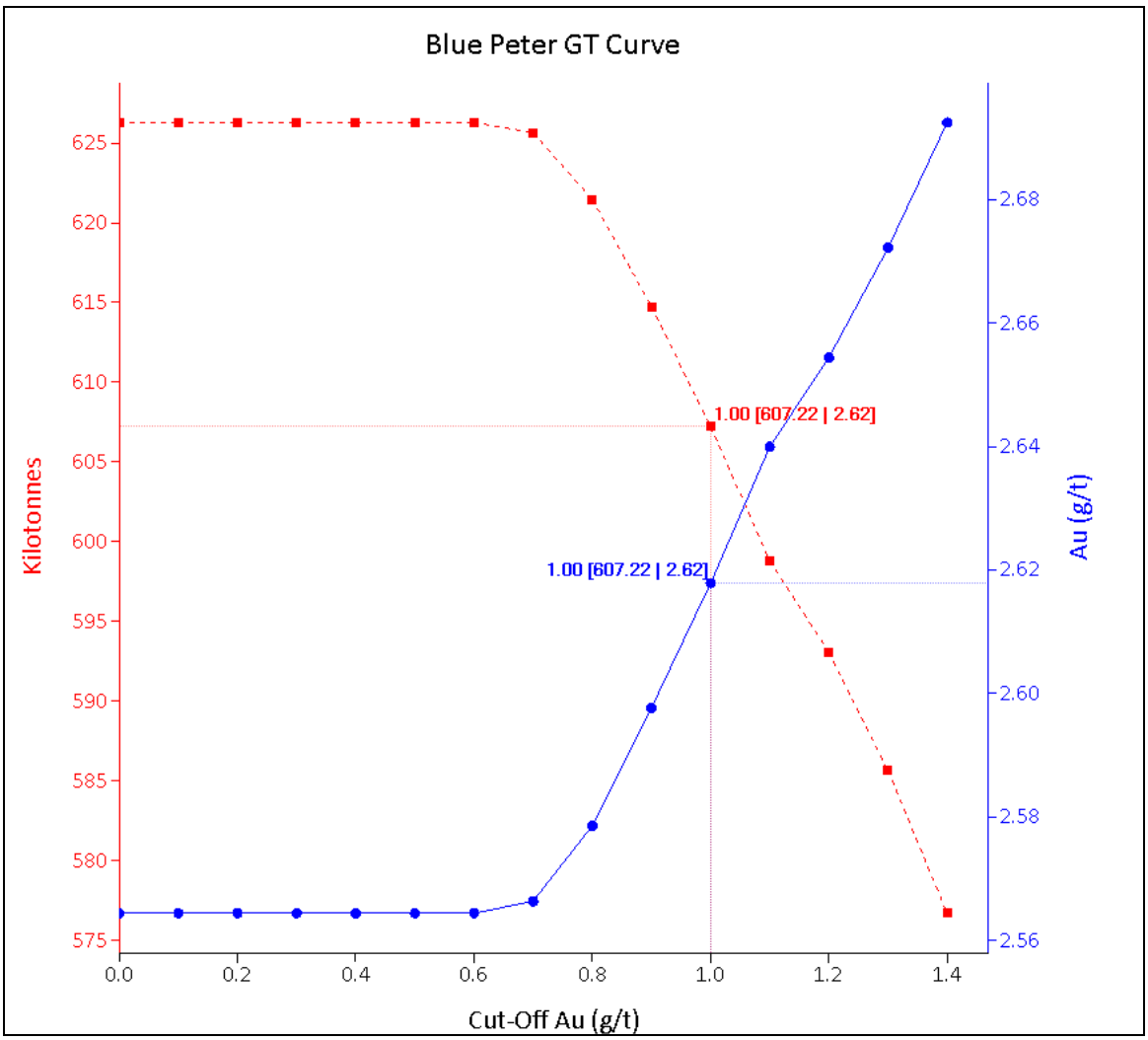

Table 2-2: Mineral Resource summary by lode

Lodes	Tonnage (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (oz)
bp_1	199.7	2.91	18,660
bpn_1	42.3	4.07	5,542
bps_1	103.2	2.60	8,615
bps_2	42.5	1.75	2,393
bps_3	12.9	1.65	686
coronation	206.5	2.29	15,212
Total	**607.2**	**2.62**	**51,107**

The resource estimation activities are summarised in the following sections. The JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1 is included in Appendix A to this memorandum, which includes descriptions of the data acquisition programs.

Resource Estimation Overview

The database that Legacy has compiled for the Mt Celia Project area contains over 360 reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core holes (DDH). Of these drill holes, 122 RC holes (totalling 9,356 m of drilling) were considered for use in the Blue Peter estimates, with the remainder located beyond the limits of the interpreted Blue Peter mineralisation. The majority of the data used for resource estimation was derived from drilling programs conducted by Legacy since the start of 2010. A summary of the drill hole data retained from estimation is presented in Table 3-1.

Table 3-3: Summary of drill data used in Mineral Resource estimation

Company	Period	Reverse circulation	
		Holes	Metres
Wells	1994	9	398
Legacy	2010	85	4,890
	2012	6	1,236
	2016	15	1960
	2017	7	872
All		**122**	**9,356**

The mineralisation is hosted within a set of narrow, sub-parallel lodes that strike to the northwest and dip steeply to the northeast. The mineralisation occurs over a strike extent of approximately 2 km, and comprises three main sub-regions: Blue Peter North, Blue Peter/ Blue Peter South/ Blue Peter West, and Coronation, which have approximate strike lengths of 130 m, 620 m, and 200 m, respectively.

Within these subregions, the nominal drill spacing is 25 m. The section lines are oriented orthogonal to the general strike of the mineralisation, with most of the holes dipping at 60° to the southwest.

A schematic representation showing the general geometry and drill intercepts for three of the larger lodes is displayed in Figure 3-1.

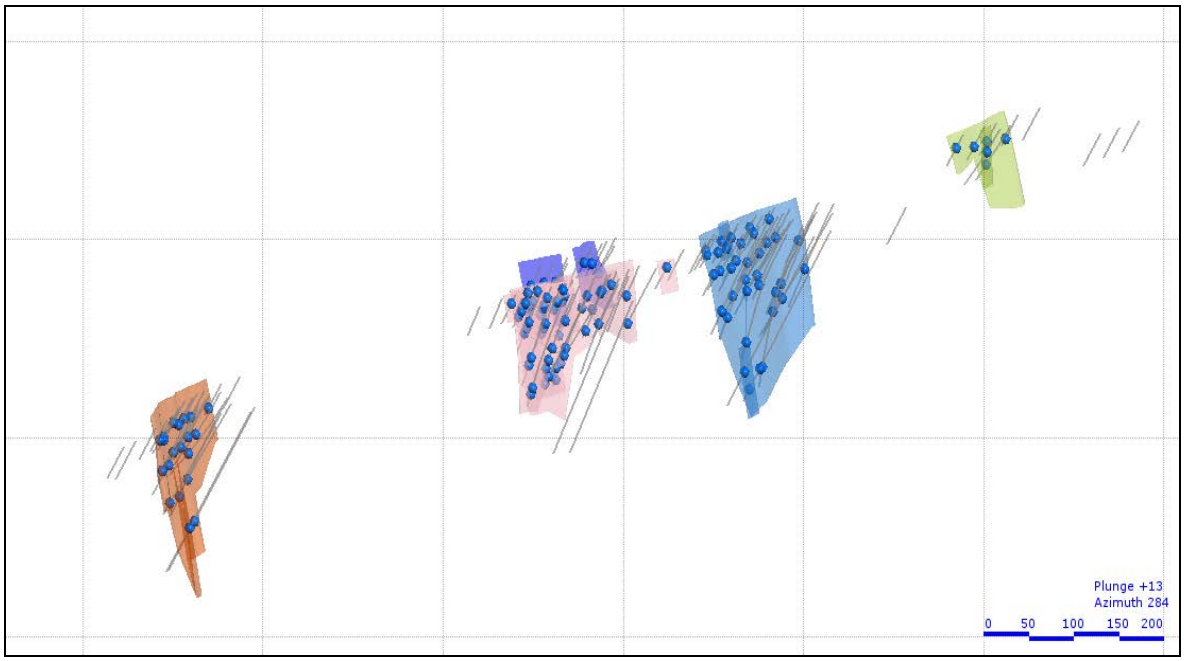

Figure 3-2:Schematic representation of the Blue Peter lodes

SRK prepared the geological interpretation, with lode boundaries primarily based on geochemical data. The mineralised lodes were primarily defined using a nominal 0.5 g/t Au grade threshold and, in most locations, the contacts were clearly defined. The lode boundaries were interpreted as cross section strings, which were subsequently linked to form wireframe solids.

A total of 16 separate lodes were delineated. Several of these were interpreted from a single drill hole intersection and were not retained within the Mineral Resource estimates.

A summary of the interpreted Blue Peter lode characteristics, including commentary on whether they were retained in the resource model, is presented in Table 3-2. An example drill hole section showing the lode interpretation is presented in Figure 3-2.

Table 3-4:Lode summary by category

Lode	Volume (m^3)	Hole Intercepts	Composites	Resource
bp_1	81,491	35	124	Retained in resource
bp_2	844	1	1	Excluded, too few intercepts
bp_3	3,682	1	3	Excluded, too few intercepts
bpn_1	15,677	5	12	Retained in resource
bpn_2	1,771	1	2	Excluded, too few intercepts
bps_1	38,937	20	84	Retained in resource
bps_2	15,740	15	39	Retained in resource
bps_3	4,788	8	13	Retained in resource
bps_4	1,962	6	11	Excluded, minimal grade above cut-off
bps_5	2,780	5	10	Excluded, minimal grade above cut-off
bps_6	1,177	1	2	Excluded, too few intercepts
bps_7	2,223	3	6	Excluded, too few intercepts
bpw_1	6,367	4	9	Excluded, too few intercepts
bpw_2	4,597	3	5	Excluded, too few intercepts
bpw_3	1,258	1	2	Excluded, too few intercepts
Coronation	85,151	20	111	Retained in resource

* The shaded records reflect the lodes that have been retained in the resource.

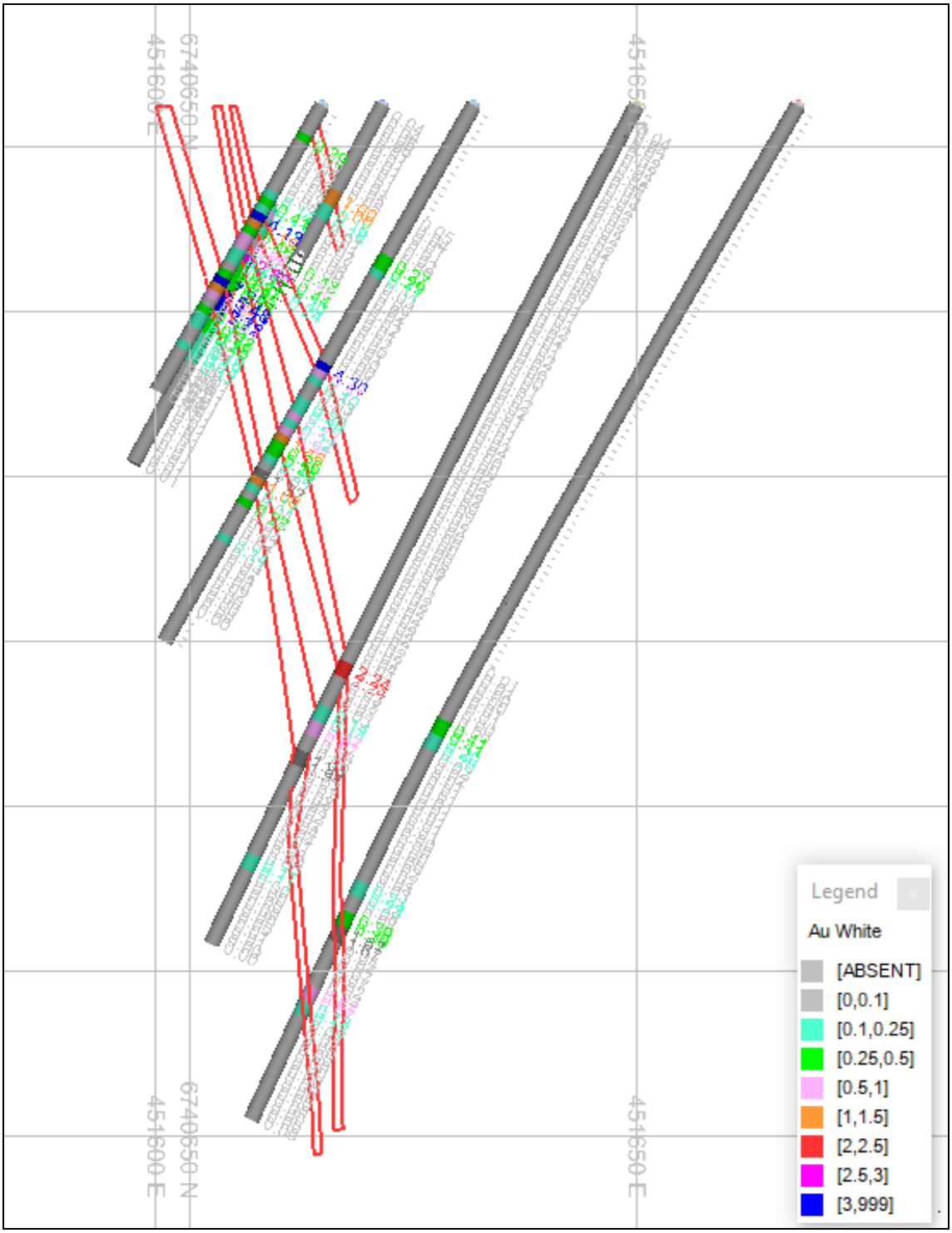

Figure 3-3:Example of drill section showing lode interpretation (Blue Peter South oblique section looking northeast)

The individual lode wireframes were used as estimation domains. The wireframes were used to assign domain codes to the drill hole samples. Most of the drill holes were collected on 1 m intervals; however, some were field composited to 2 m intervals for laboratory submission. The estimation dataset comprised a mix of 1 m and 2 m samples. For estimation, the samples within each domain were composited to a nominal downhole interval of 1 m, which resulted in some interval splitting. For this level of investigation, the impact on the variography and estimation is not deemed to be significant.

Statistical analyses were performed on the composite grades within individual and combined domains. The combined domain grades displayed a relatively well-defined log normal distribution. Probability plots and distribution disintegration plots were used to identify outlier values, and a top-cut of 12 g/t Au was applied to the composites in all domains. This resulted in top-cuts being applied to eight composite grades. This represents approximately 1.8% of the dataset and reduced the average grade of the lode composites by approximately 8%.

There were insufficient data to generate robust variograms for Blue Peter. For grade estimation, the variography derived from the nearby Kangaroo Bore deposit dataset was used for the kriging parameters. The Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter deposits occur within the same shear system, and the mineralisation characteristics are considered to be similar. Some adjustments were applied to reflect the minor differences in lode orientation.

The Kangaroo Bore variograms were prepared using the combined dataset for the composites occurring within the main domains (refer to Kangaroo Bore Resource Statement – November 2017 – Project Memorandum, SRK 2017). The experimental variograms were well defined in the major and semi-major directions, which corresponded to the general strike and dip of the lodes. The variograms indicated a nugget value of approximately 0.35 and a total range of approximately 150 m, although 90% of the sill was reached at approximately 60 m.

Resource modelling was conducted using Vulcan® and Datamine® software, with the resource estimates prepared using conventional block modelling techniques. A single 3D model framework was created to cover the entire Blue Peter deposit. Drill spacing and kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) were used to assist with the selection of a parent cell size of 5 x 12.5 x 5 m, and a sub cell size of 1 x 2.5 x 1 m (XYZ). The model cells were flagged using the domain wireframes. A digital elevation model (DEM) prepared from the topography data was used to remove cells located above the current surface.

Local estimates were prepared for gold only. Ordinary kriging was used for grade interpolation and all domain contacts were treated as hard boundary constraints. Estimates were made into the discretised parent cells. A three-pass search strategy was implemented using discoid-shaped search ellipsoids, with orientations and dimensions chosen from the variography.

Successive estimation passes used larger search distances and/ or less restrictive sample selection criteria. The estimation parameters are presented in Table 3-3.

Table 3-5: Blue Peter estimation parameters

Lodes	Pass	Orientation			Distance (m)			Sample Count			Discretisation
		Major	Semi-major	Minor	Major	Semi-major	Minor	Min	Max	Max per Hole	
BPN	Pass 1	0/130	-80/040	10/040	50	50	10	8	20	6	5*5*5
	Pass 2	0/130	-80/040	10/040	100	100	50	7	20	6	5*5*5
	Pass 3	0/130	-80/040	10/040	100	100	50	1	20	6	5*5*5
BP	Pass 1	0/130	-80/040	10/040	50	50	10	8	20	6	5*5*5
	Pass 2	0/130	-80/040	10/040	100	100	50	7	20	6	5*5*5
	Pass 3	0/130	-80/040	10/040	100	100	50	1	20	6	5*5*5
BPS	Pass 1	0/140	-70/050	20/050	50	50	10	8	20	6	5*5*5
	Pass 2	0/140	-70/050	20/050	100	100	50	7	20	6	5*5*5
	Pass 3	0/140	-70/050	20/050	100	100	50	1	20	6	5*5*5
BPW	Pass 1	0/130	-75/040	15/040	50	50	10	8	20	6	5*5*5
	Pass 2	0/130	-75/040	15/040	100	100	50	7	20	6	5*5*5
	Pass 3	0/130	-75/040	15/040	100	100	50	1	20	6	5*5*5
Coronation	Pass 1	0/120	-80/030	10/030	50	50	10	8	20	6	5*5*5
	Pass 2	0/120	-80/030	10/030	100	100	50	7	20	6	5*5*5
	Pass 3	0/120	-80/030	10/030	100	100	50	1	20	6	5*5*5

A dry in situ bulk density of 2.7 t/m3 has been used for tonnage estimation. SRK is not aware of what density data (if any) have been collected for Blue Peter, and the density is based on the test results obtained from the nearby Kangaroo Bore deposit, which is considered to be geologically similar to Blue Peter. The uncertainty in density has been taken into consideration when assigning classifications to the Mineral Resource estimates.

Reliable weathering data were not available for Blue Peter, and weathering boundaries have not been used as estimation constraints or used to code the model cells. The drill hole assay data do not appear to show signs of significant supergene enrichment.

SRK inspected the Blue Peter site in September 2017. No drilling activities were occurring at Blue Peter at the time of the visit; however, drilling activities using similar equipment was observed at the nearby Kangaroo Bore. A significant number of historical workings were observed in the Blue Peter area, including lines of shafts and waste piles. Very limited information was available to SRK on previous mining activities and, during the time at site, it was not possible to accurately define the extents of the historical workings. Legacy provided a tabulation excerpted from a 1955 Department of Mines report that indicated 2,421 oz of gold was mined from Blue Peter and Coronation between 1940 and 1945. No depletions or adjustments have been applied to the Mineral Resource model to account for any previous mining activities.

Model validation included visual comparisons of the sample and model cell grades, local and global statistical comparisons of the sample and model cell grades, and an assessment of the estimation performance data. No significant issues were identified, with the model cell estimates appearing to be consistent with the input data.

Legacy included a number of quality assurance protocols in its drilling program, including field duplicates, laboratory duplicates, certified standards and coarse crushed blanks. SRK assessed the quality assurance data and, although no significant issues with data quality were identified, there are some shortcomings with the available datasets. The main limitations being the absence of procedures to identify biases that may be introduced during initial sample extraction, and the relatively small number of QA samples within the grade ranges of importance for resource definition.

The resource classifications have been applied based on a consideration of the confidence in the geological interpretation, the quality and quantity of the input data, the confidence in the estimation technique, and the likely economic viability of the material.

The drilling data indicates that the lode geometry is relatively predictable, and that lithological continuity can be demonstrated at the current drill spacing. The limited amount of sample data for each lode means that grade continuity cannot be reliability demonstrated. However, the variography for Kangaroo Bore, which is understood to have similar mineralisation characteristics, shows practical ranges of at least 40 m in the plane of the orebodies.

The grade and tonnage estimates have been prepared using widely applied techniques, and the validation results indicate good correlation between the input data and estimated model grades.

Lode interpretation was based on a 0.5 g/t Au grade threshold, which appears to enable accurate discrimination of the lode material from the host material. This threshold is also consistent with the Mineral Resource reporting cut-off of 1.0 g/t Au and is also similar to that used in many gold operations in the Goldfields Region.

SRK is not aware of any metallurgical testwork that may have been performed on Blue Peter samples. In 1987 – 1988, AMMTC performed preliminary metallurgical testwork on samples from the nearby Kangaroo Bore deposit, which is considered to have similar mineralogy. The testwork did not indicate the likelihood of any significant processing difficulties, and SRK is also not aware of the presence of minerals that may cause processing issues.

SRK considers the following are main sources of uncertainty in the Mineral Resource estimates:

- Data quality. The limitations with the QAQC datasets means that it is not possible to fully assess the reliability of the drill data that have been used to prepare the estimates.
- Density. The absence of density data means that the accuracy of the tonnage estimates is unknown.
- Material type. Because of the lack of reliable data, weathering constraints or codes have not been applied to the model. This reduces the confidence in the grade and tonnage estimates in the vicinity of weathering boundaries.
- Mining depletions. The extent of the historical workings has not been accurately determined, and no depletions have been applied to the interpreted lode volumes. The historical reports from the Department of Mines do not indicate that significant depletions have occurred.

Based on a consideration of the factors described above, SRK has assigned a classification of Inferred Mineral Resource to the estimates for lode material contained within bp_1, bpn_1, bps_1, bps_2, bps_3, and Coronation, and located within approximately 150 m of the natural surface.

A JORC Code 2012 edition – Table 1 is included as an attachment to this memorandum. Mineral Resource classifications have not been assigned to any of the remaining lode or waste material.

Further Work –

- Commence the initial scoping study within the next few weeks to investigate the potential for mining at Mt Celia Project.

- There are several other exploration targets present in the project which require further work and Legacy Iron plans to drill test some of the priority targets in the next few weeks.

- Further upgrade the resource classification for the ore bodies in the Mt Celia project. Kangaroo Bore orebody will be first to upgrade given that a significant amount of RC and DD drilling has already been done.

The Company will make further announcements to the market in due course.

Yours faithfully,
Rakesh Gupta
Chief Executive Officer

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this statement that relates to the Mineral Resource estimates is based on work managed by Rodney Brown of SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd. Rodney Brown is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person in terms of The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 edition). Mr Brown 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 A: JORC Code 2012 – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The database that Legacy Iron Ore Limited (Legacy) has compiled for the Blue Peter deposit contains 122 RC drill holes totalling 9,356 m of drilling. Of these, 113 were drilled by Legacy in several programs conducted since early 2010. The remaining nine holes were drilled by Wells in 1994. • A total of 119 RC holes were used for the preparation of the Blue Peter Mineral Resource estimate, with the remaining three located outside of the interpreted lode region. • Limited information is available for the nine historical drill holes, and the descriptions below primarily pertain to the Legacy programs. • 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 3-tier riffle splitter or a cone splitter. For resource estimation, the samples within each domain were composited to a nominal downhole interval of 1 m. • Sample splits weighing approximately 2.0 - 3.5 kg were submitted to SGS Laboratory where they were dried, crushed, and pulverized. A 30 g or 50 g charge was submitted for fire assay analysis, with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) or ICP MS finish. • The Legacy drill holes were geologically logged by company geologists, with sieved chip specimens collected from each interval and retained for reference.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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 drill hole samples. The RC drill rigs were equipped with 128 - 140 mm face sampling hammers.
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 as being acceptable by the Legacy geologist. • Samples were collected via a rig-mounted cone or riffle splitter that was cleaned on a regular basis to reduce downhole or cross-hole contamination. Most of the samples were observed to be dry, with very few wet or moist samples collected. • The relationship between sample recovery and grade, and whether bias had been introduced, has not yet been investigated.
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 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 is considered to be of sufficient detail to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies. The logging comprises a mix of qualitative and semi-

	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	quantitative data. • 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. Sample condition and the degree of weathering were recorded.
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 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.*	• The RC samples were collected over either 1 m or 2 m intervals using a rig-mounted cone splitter or 3 tier riffle splitter to yield a split size of 2.0 - 3.5 kg. Most of the samples were recorded as being dry. • Samples were submitted to SGS Perth for analysis. All samples were dried, crushed and pulverized. The sample preparation is considered appropriate for the materials collected. • Field duplicates were collected for all of the Legacy drilling programs. For the 2016 and 2017 programs, these were collected from the splitter during drilling. For the 2010 and 2012 program, they were collected by using a splitter to resample the retained rejects after the completion of the drilling program. • Legacy inserted purchased certified reference materials (CRMs) into the sample batches at a nominal frequency of 1 in 25 to 30 samples. The CRMs were in the form of pulps.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The samples were assayed for gold by SGS Laboratory, Perth, using either a 30 g or 50 g fire assay with an Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) finish with a 0.01 ppm lower limit of detection. Fire assaying is considered to be a total extraction technique. • Duplicates, Blanks and Standards were included in the laboratory batches to monitor accuracy and precision. The two Standards were sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd, with certified gold values of 1.52 g/t and 2.94 g/t. The performance of the Standards, Blanks, and field duplicates is considered to be reasonable, with no evidence of significant bias or imprecision.
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 were checked by the Legacy senior geologists. • Primary data were recorded in the field on paper logs, with subsequent transfer to digital format, and check comparisons. The assay data were imported directly from digital files supplied by the laboratory and merged in the database with sample data. Some validation checks were performed when importing the data into resource modelling software. • Apart from the application of top-cuts to grades that are considered to be outliers, no adjustments to the assay data were 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.*	• The survey data are reported using the GDA1994, MGA Zone 51 grid system. • The Legacy drill hole locations were pegged using a handheld Garmin GPS, to an expected accuracy ±5 m (easting, northing and elevation). After drilling, the actual collar locations were surveyed by an independent surveying contractor using differential GPS to a stated accuracy of ±100 mm.

		• Downhole surveys were conducted using a single-shot camera (Camteq Proshot Camera probe -CTPS200), with readings taken approximately every 30 m down the hole. Some check recordings were taken using a gyroscope.
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.*	• The nominal drill spacing is 25 m between sections and 10 - 20 m along sections, with the majority of the holes dipping at 60° to the southwest. At these drill spacings, the lodes can be easily traced between drill holes. The variography indicated practical grade continuity ranges of approximately 60 m. The majority of samples were collected over 1 m intervals. The samples were composited to 1 m downhole intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• The orientation of the mineralised lodes is consistent over the project area, with most dipping steeply to the northeast. Most of the drill holes are oriented orthogonal to the regional strike, and with a declination of 60° to the southwest. The relationship between drill hole orientation and lode geometry is not expected to result in sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples were sealed in calico bags, which were in turn placed in large polyweave bags and transported by Legacy from site to the SGS' depot in Kalgoorlie. The laboratory checked the samples received against the consignment and submission documentation and notified Legacy of any missing or additional samples. Upon completion of analysis, the pulp packets, residues and coarse rejects were retained in the laboratory warehouse.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There has been no independent review of sampling techniques or data.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Exploration Results have not been reported in this Mineral Resource Statement.

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.*	The reported resources are all contained within 100% owned Legacy tenements, which include E39/1443 (Exploration License). At the time of reporting, Legacy advised that there are no known impediments to the tenements and that they are understood to be 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 over many years, particularly around the Kangaroo Bore, Dunn's Reward, Coronation and Blue Peter prospects. Alluvial methods employed in these areas have included the use of a trailer-mounted alluvial plant, portable dry blowing; trenching, panning and metal detecting. • The project area has been drilled by several 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, and evaluating the gold potential of auriferous quartz veins beneath historical gold workings.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mt Celia project area 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 area is underlain by an 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, which is typified elsewhere in the Yilgarn Craton. There are several old workings for gold in the project area. • Gold mineralisation at Blue Peter is hosted by folded and faulted silicified quartz -pyrophyllite schists, which are primarily associated with the steeply dipping, northwest trending Kangaroo Bore shear zone.

Section 3 - Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

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.*	• Most of the data used for resource estimation was derived from drilling programs conducted by Legacy since 2010. The data were compiled by Legacy into spreadsheets, an MS Access database, and on hardcopy tabulations. SRK has conducted some spot checking between 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 Blue Peter site was visited by an SRK geologist in September 2017. The aim of the site visit was to examine the local geology, to inspect the current drilling activities, and to assess the likely extents of any historical mining activities. At the time of the visit, the drill rig was operating at the nearby Kangaroo Bore deposit, and SRK understands the observed drilling equipment and sampling procedures are similar to those used by Legacy for Blue Peter. The field observations did not highlight any concerns pertaining to data collection. The historical workings in the Blue Peter area were observed to be widespread, but it was not possible to make an assessment of potential resource depletions.
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 and geology.*	• The geological interpretation is considered consistent with site 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 distinct changes in gold grade. Lode geometry was observed to be relatively constant over the defined extents of the mineralisation.
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 sub-vertical shear zone that has been defined over a strike length of approximately 2 km, and to a depth of up to approximately 200 m below the surface. Within the shear zone, the mineralisation occurs in a series of discrete lodes that are sub-parallel to the general orientation of the shear zone. A total of 16 separate lodes have been defined for Blue Peter. These range in volume from approximately 1,000 m^3 to 85,000 m^3. Lode thickness ranges up to approximately 14 m; however, the average thickness is approximately 3 m. The largest lode has a strike length of approximately 200 m, and a depth of approximately 200 m. A total of six lodes were retained in the resource inventory, with the remainder excluded because they intersected by too few drill holes, or contained minimal material above the reporting cut-off.

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.*	• The resource estimates were prepared using conventional block modelling and distance-weighted estimation techniques. A single model was prepared to represent the defined extents of the mineralisation. The modelling study was performed using Datamine Studio 3®, Vulcan®, and Supervisor®. • Kriging neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) studies (using the Kangaroo Bore variography) were used to assess a range of parent cell dimensions, and a size of 5 x 12.5 x 5 m (XYZ) was considered appropriate, given the drill spacing, grade continuity characteristics, and the expected mining method. The drilling has been conducted on section lines oriented orthogonal to the regional strike of the shear zone. The nominal drill spacing is 25 m between sections and 25 m along sections, with most of the holes dipping at 60° to the southwest. • The lode wireframes were used as hard boundary estimation constraints. The drill data did not show evidence of significant supergene enrichment or grade trending with depth, and for this reason, the weathering surfaces were not used as estimation constraints. • Probability plots and distribution disintegration plots were used to identify outlier values, with grade cuts applied accordingly. A top-cut of 12 g/t Au was used for all lodes. • The parent cell grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging. There were insufficient lode samples to generate robust variograms and the search orientations and weighting factors were derived from the Kangaroo Bore variography. A multiple-pass estimation strategy was invoked, with KNA used to assist with the selection of search distances and sample number constraints. Extrapolation along strike and down dip was limited to approximately half the nominal drill spacing. • Gold is deemed to be the only constituent of economic importance, and no by-products are expected. The model does not contain estimates of any deleterious elements.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The resource estimates are expressed on a dry tonnage basis, and in situ moisture content has not been estimated. A description of density data is presented below.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t Au has been used for resource reporting. An assessment of the geological data shows the mineralised lodes to be well defined at grade thresholds of approximately 0.5 g/t Au.

Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Detailed mining studies have not yet been completed. It is expected that ore will be extracted using conventional selective open pit mining methods, which includes drilling and blasting, hydraulic excavator mining, and dump truck haulage. Mining dilution assumptions have not been factored into the resource estimates.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• SRK is not aware of any metallurgical testwork for Blue Peter. However, the historical study reports that Legacy has acquired indicate that some preliminary metallurgical testwork was performed by AMMTC in 1987 – 1988 for the nearby Kangaroo Bore deposit. The two deposits are considered to have similar mineralogy. The following conclusions were contained in the AMMTC study report: – *The material at Kangaroo Bore is amenable to heap leaching without the requirement for agglomeration.* – *Gold recoveries after twenty-eight days leaching are in the range 84% -90% for 12.5-25mm crushed material.* – *Reagent consumptions are very reasonable at 0.9kg/t NaCN and 0.4-0.5 kg/t CaO.* – *Qualitatively, the physical characteristics of the ore do not appear to present any major processing constraints.* – *Also, the Bottle roll CIP leach testing of sulphide mineralisation were in the range of 91% to 97% and reagent consumption was low for both the samples.* – *The high gold recoveries indicate that ore is non-refractory.* • Legacy plans to conduct additional metallurgical testwork as part of its next phase of assessment.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• It is anticipated that material included in the resource will be mined under the relevant environmental permitting, which will be defined as a part of scoping and feasibility studies. • The characterisation of acid-generating potential will be completed during a definitive feasibility study and factored into waste rock storage design. • Legacy reports that no heritage sites are present in the area where Mineral Resources have been defined; however, community consultation will form part of the evolving exploration, mine planning and mine closure planning efforts.

Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• SRK is not aware of the existence of any density test data for Blue Peter. A dry in situ bulk density of 2.7 t/m^3 has been used for tonnage estimation. This is based on the test results obtained from the nearby Kangaroo Bore deposit, which is considered to be geologically similar to Blue Peter. The classifications that SRK has assigned to the Mineral Resource estimates reflect the uncertainty in the density.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The resource classification applied has been based on a consideration of the confidence in the geological interpretation, the quality and quantity of the input data, the confidence in the estimation technique, and the likely economic viability of the material. • The defined lodes can be traced over a number of drill lines and, although there is some evidence of localised pinching and swelling, and insufficient data to reliably quantify grade continuity, the lodes retained in the resource inventory are generally quite consistent in terms of thickness, orientation, and grade tenor. • Although the existing QAQC data does not indicate any significant issues with the data, there is insufficient QAQC data available to fully demonstrate the reliability of the data. • There is insufficient density data for reliable tonnage estimates. • There is insufficient survey data to confirm that historical mining activities have not resulted in significant resource depletions. • The model validation checks show a good match between the input data and estimated grades, indicating that the estimation procedures have performed as intended, and the confidence in the estimates is consistent with the classifications that have been applied. • The numerous operations with similar mineralisation style and grade tenor within the Yilgarn area support the potential economic viability of the deposit. • Based on the findings summarised above, SRK considers that the controlling factor for classification is data quality, density data, and possible historical depletions. A classification of Inferred Resource has been assigned to the estimates to reflect the uncertainty in the reliability of the grade, density, and remaining resource volumes.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No independent audits or reviews have been conducted on the latest Mineral Resource estimates.

Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimates have been prepared and classified in accordance with the guidelines that accompany the JORC Code (2012), and no attempts have been made to further quantify the uncertainty in the estimates. • The largest sources of uncertainty are considered to be related to the uncertainty in data quality, density, and mining depletions. • The drilling is relatively close spaced, and the likelihood of an alternative interpretation that would yield significantly different grade and tonnage estimates is considered to be low. • The resource quantities should be considered as global estimates only. The accompanying model is considered suitable to support concept-level mine planning studies, but is not considered suitable for production planning, or studies that place significant reliance upon the local estimates.