Assays Confirm New Epithermal Discovery at Bauloora

Initial diamond drill assay results confirm high-grade mineralisation and the potential for a large, low-sulphidation epithermal deposit at Bauloora.

New Prospect Discovery – 'Bluecap'

- **13m at 4.53g/t AuEq** incl. **6m at 8.00g/t AuEq** from 57m
  - 13m at 1.66g/t Au, 6.68g/t Ag, 0.14% Cu and 4.23% Pb+Zn incl.
  - 6m at 3.56g/t Au, 10.95g/t Ag, 0.22% Cu and 6.47% Pb+Zn

Mee Mar drilling highlights:

- **3.8m at 3.91g/t AuEq** from 179.6m (MM002)
  - 3.8m at 0.93g/t Au, 6.60g/t Ag, 0.28% Cu and 4.17% Pb+Zn
- **9m at 2.07g/t AuEq** from 79m (MM004)
  - 9m at 0.16g/t Au, 5.0g/t Ag, 0.07%Cu and 1.75% Pb+Zn

High-grade mineralisation likely to extend at depth

- Drill holes report strongly elevated in Sb (up to 216ppm) and Hg (up to 125ppm) values which support textural observations and interpretation that drill holes have only tested the upper levels of the epithermal vein system.
- These assays and textural observations strongly support deeper drilling, targeting high-grade gold mineralisation in the interpreted crustiform-colloform superzone (Boiling zone).

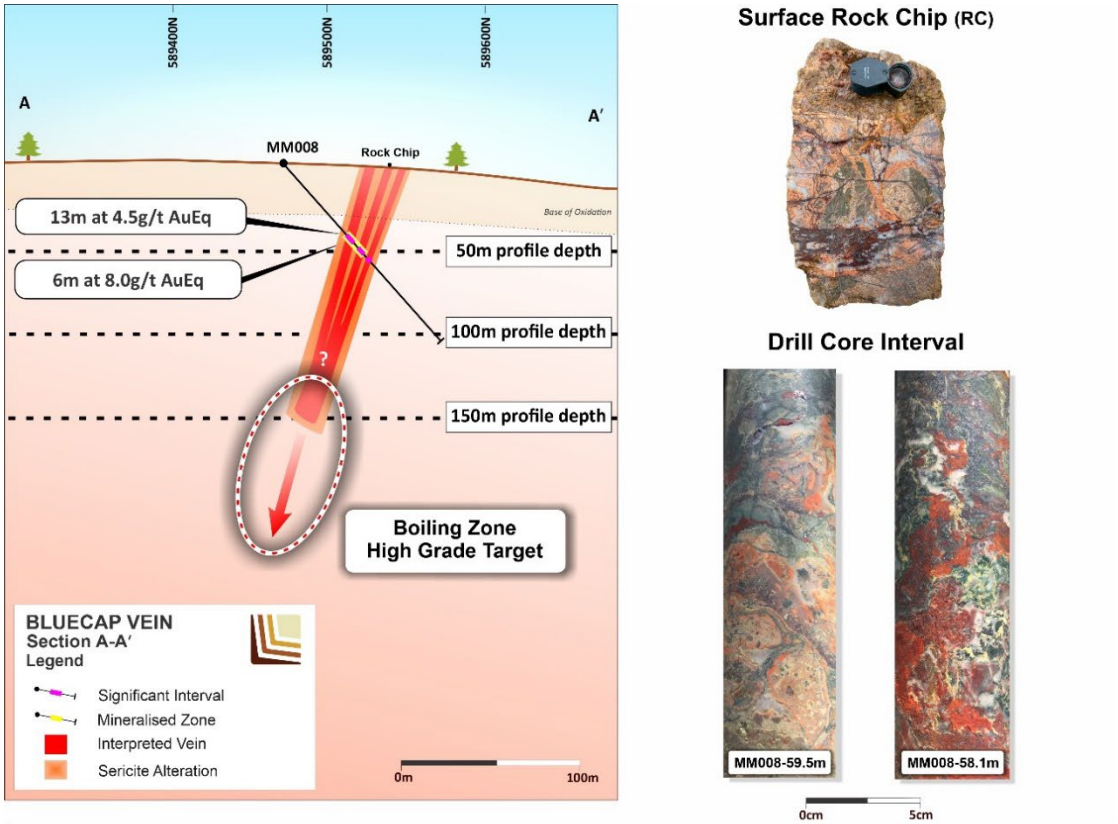
Newmont to fund further drilling through Joint Venture agreement[i]

- Legacy Minerals and Newmont Exploration, a subsidiary of Newmont Corporation, have entered a A$15 million farm-in and joint venture agreement across Bauloora to fund further drilling.
- Newmont has extensive experience in the discovery and development of epithermal systems including at its formerly owned Pajingo (4.5Moz Au)[ii] and Cerro Negro, Argentina (7.1Moz)[iii].

Figure 1: Hole MM008 and MM001 showing low sulphidation epithermal textured veins (chalcedony-quartz-carbonate) and breccia (galena-sphalerite-hematite). Quartz and chalcedony is white to dark grey and rarely purple in colour, adularia is orange to salmon pink, hematite is red, sphalerite may be white, light green to yellow and galena is silver to grey in colour.

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (ASX: **LGM**, "**LGM**", "**the Company**" or "**Legacy Minerals**") is pleased to release assays from diamond drill core completed at its Bauloora Epithermal Gold Project.

Bluecap Prospect



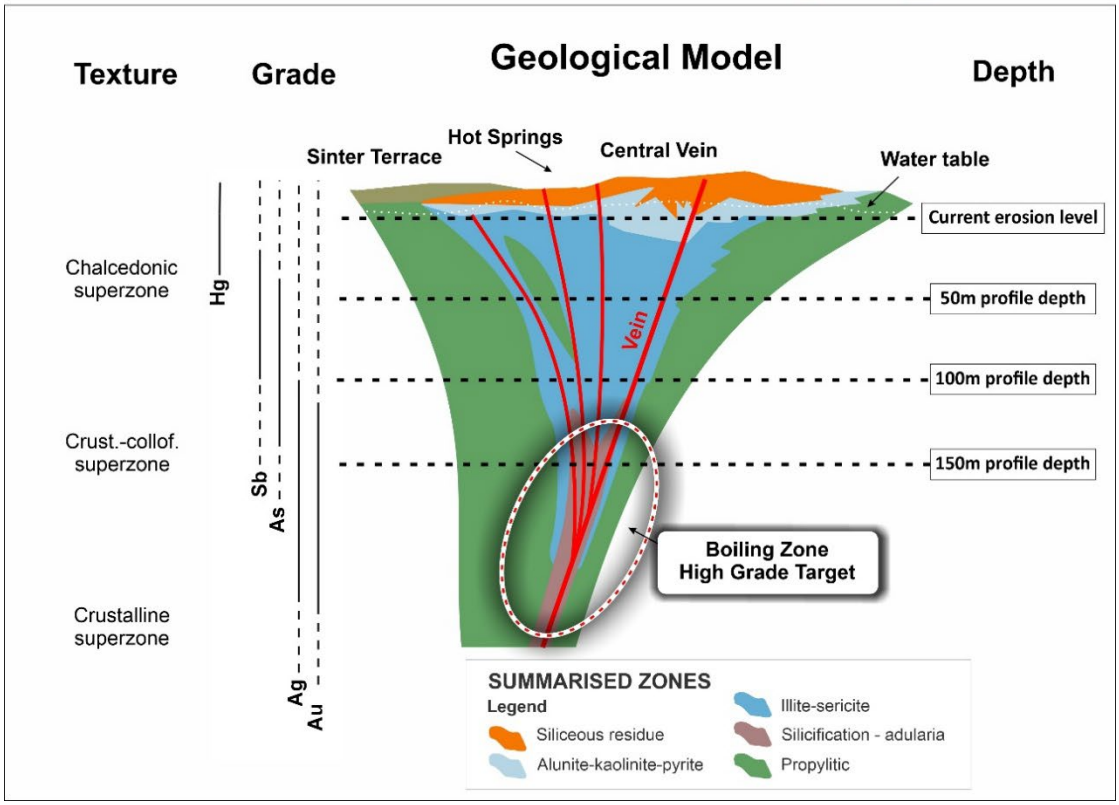


Figure 2: Bluecap Prospect MM008 Drill hole cross section (left) and interpreted boiling zone and geological model[iv] (right) with rock chip and core textures.

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

"The Bauloora project continues to deliver exceptional results. The goal of the Mee Mar Prospect drilling was to understand the system level, the strike continuity, and to discover a high-grade shoot within the veins strike. It exceeded our expectations with the consistent interception of high-level quartz textures and epithermal mineralisation as well as three potential shoots in the vein strike, two in Mee Mar and a new discovery at 'Bluecap'.

The drilling returned wide mineralised intervals up to 13m downhole width, across a 1.4km strike and is open to the north, south and at depth. The results support the theory that a lot more gold could be found at depth as we vector our targeting in on the crustiform-colloform 'boiling zones' along the vein trend.

With the recent joint venture agreement, Newmont's global expertise will assist in rapidly advancing our exploration at Bauloora and Legacy Minerals looks forward to updating the market with the next stages of the exploration program in the coming weeks."

Diamond Drilling Assays

Exploration at Legacy Minerals' Bauloora Project, located in New South Wales, has returned high-grade gold, zinc and lead assay results. Diamond drilling focused on the Mee Mar Prospect where rock chip samples have returned elevated gold and silver over an extensive 2km strike. The Mee Mar Prospect is the first of several high priority target areas to be tested with diamond cored drilling at the Bauloora Project. These assay results support the interpretation based on quartz textural observations that the drill holes have tested the Mee Mar vein within the upper levels of the epithermal system which were represented by quartz textures of the chalcedony superzone and possibly into the upper crustiform-colloform superzone. This is greatly encouraging given the significant mineralisation that's been intercepted in these interpreted higher levels. Furthermore, drill holes MM008, MM002 and MM004 may have intercepted the top of potentially high-grade mineralised shoots that remain open at depth.

Ten diamond-cored drill holes were completed for a total of 1,649.6m testing the 2km-long gold-silver bearing low sulphidation epithermal Mee Mar Vein (Figure 3). Elevated gold, silver and pathfinder element anomalism was defined by last year's soil geochemistry program and extensive rock chip sampling program, which returned gold and silver grades up to 55.5g/t Au and 905g/t Ag[v][vi]. In addition, extensive zone of elevated induced polarisation resistivity underlying the encouraging geochemical signatures are coincident with north trending zones of low magnetic responses, interpreted to be the result of magnetite destructive hydrothermal alteration, represented compelling drill targets.

To date, drill assays have confirmed a sub-vertical mineralised vein and breccia trend with parallel mineralised veins down to at least 183.4m depth and along a 1.4km strike length with mineralisation open along strike and down dip.

Geological observations indicate that all drill holes intersected host rocks that are dominantly variably altered quartz-eye and feldspar-phyric dacitic crystal lithic tuffs. A sedimentary unit of well bedded sandstone-siltstone-mudstone was intersected in MM003 (170.9 to 176.67m) and MM005 (119.55 to 125.6m). Sericite and hematite alteration are commonly observed in the periphery of the main vein trend with sericite increasing in intensity proximal to more abundant veined zones. The Mee Mar vein trend is dominated by brecciated and crustiform-colloform banded chalcedony-quartz-adularia bearing veins (± hematite, galena, low-Fe sphalerite and chalcopyrite).

Textural observations and interpretations of the chalcedony-quartz-sulphide bearing veins and breccia intersected to date indicate drill holes have tested the lower chalcedonic superzone to upper crustiform-colloform superzone. This interpretation is based on the observation of abundant chalcedony dominant over crystalline quartz and is now supported by the widespread elevated levels of Hg (up to 125ppm) and Sb (up to 216ppm) in drill assay results for most drill holes.

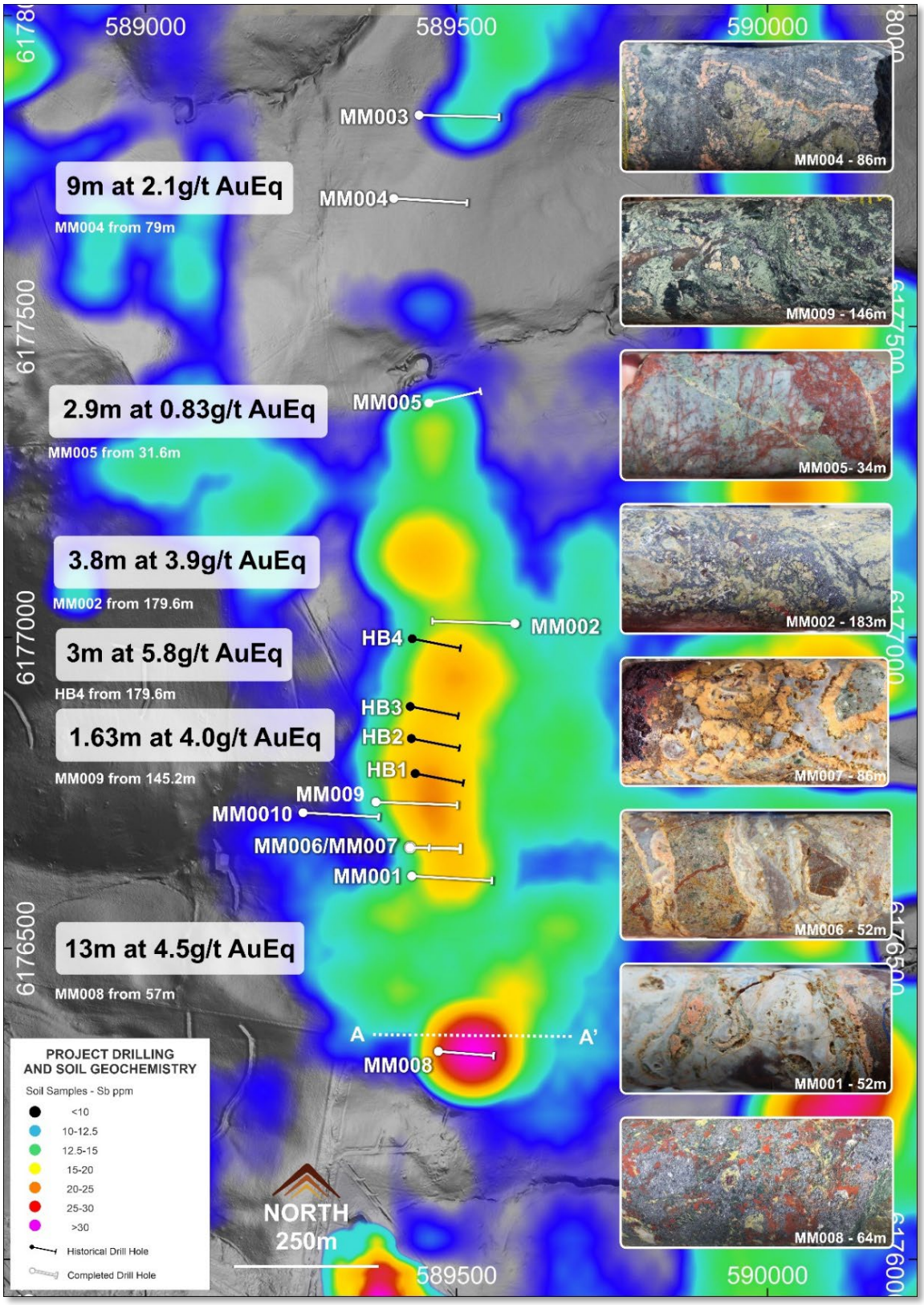


Figure 3: Mee Mar Prospect showing the location of completed diamond-cored drill holes and highlight drill intercepts, over Sb soil sample results, which tested low sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag bearing veins with anomalous pathfinder elements.

Table 1: Highlight drilling assay intervals from the Mee Mar Prospect

Hole ID	Interval							
	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
MM001	45.5	47.94	2.54	0.59	3.07	0.02	0.02	0.01
MM002	179.6	183.4	3.8	0.93	6.60	0.28	1.47	2.70
MM004	79	88	9	0.16	5.00	0.07	0.54	1.21
MM005	22	23	1	0.25	1.49	0.04	0.16	0.23
and	29	30	1	<0.01	0.35	0.01	0.1	0.32
and	31.55	34.45	2.9	0.33	3.58	0.17	0.49	0.16
MM006	62.2	65.1	2.9	0.30	3.08	0.26	0.8	0.26
MM007	1	3	2	0.22	0.68	0.28	<0.01	<0.01
and	24	25	1	0.23	0.67	0.27	<0.01	<0.01
and	84.5	89	4.5	0.81	2.18	0.07	0.13	0.06
MM008	57	63	6	**3.56**	**10.95**	**0.22**	**1.89**	**4.58**
and	93	94	1	0.64	5.29	0.10	0.65	0.98
MM009	145.2	146.83	1.63	1.10	7.76	0.19	1.82	2.58

The implication of the high levels of Hg, Sb and Au, when combined with the widths of mineralisation is that a potentially wide, high-grade gold bearing boiling zone remains at depth. With increasing depth towards the crystalline crustiform-colloform superzone there is also the potential for gold grades to greatly increase. As such, with these high-grade results returning from the interpreted higher-level zones of the system, there is great encouragement for further testing at depth targeting the interpreted boiling zone.

The low sulphidation epithermal veins and breccias of the Mee Mar vein trend are open to the north and south along strike, down dip and to surface. Structural observations from these holes show veins strike north to north-north-east and have steeply west dipping (80°-85°) orientations for veins and breccias and though true widths are not yet confirmed, they are estimated to be 70% to 100% of the down hole interval. Drill hole details are provided in Table 3.

Bauloora Project background

Legacy Minerals has progressively developed the Bauloora Project through systematic exploration work including geological mapping, rock chip sampling, gradient array IP surveying, detailed ground magnetic surveying, ASTER data acquisition and interpretation, and widespread soil sampling. The results from this work strongly support the assessment that there is significant potential for a major low sulphidation epithermal-style gold-silver deposit at the Bauloora Project.

The Bauloora Project is located in the Central Lachlan Fold Belt NSW, which is host to world-class copper-gold orebodies including the Cadia-Ridgeway, Northparkes, and Cowal Mines. It is in a zone which is bounded to the west by the Gilmore Fault Zone and to the east by the Cootamundra Fault. Bauloora contains structural remnants of Early Silurian dominantly dacitic volcanic rocks and related granites, Siluro-Devonian sediments and felsic volcanic rocks deposited on a basement of Late Ordovician turbidites, Late Ordovician to Early Silurian intermediate volcanic rocks and related intrusions and sedimentary rocks[vii].

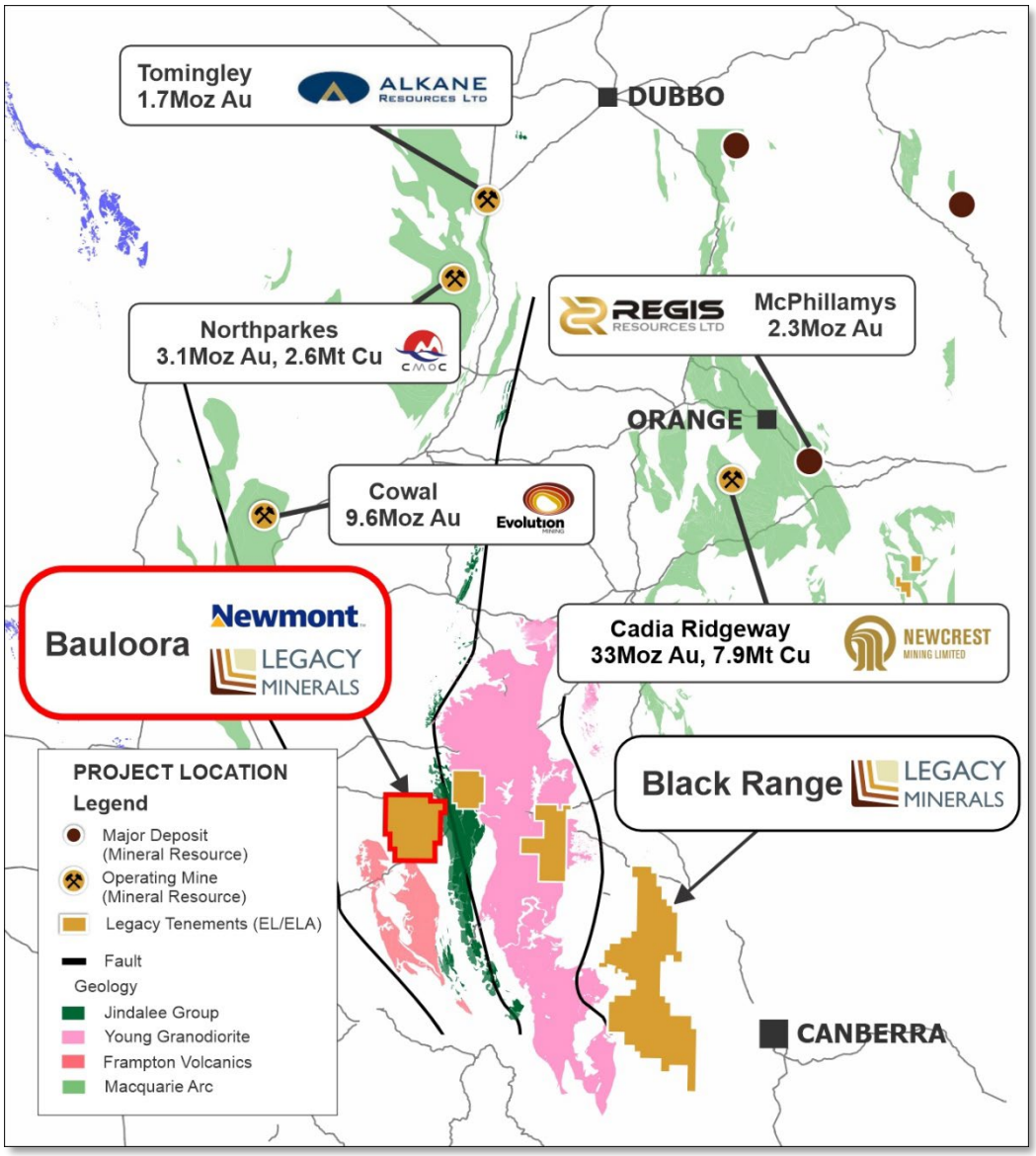


Figure 4: Regional setting of the Bauloora Project[viii, ix, x, xi, xii, xiii, xiv]

Approved by the Board of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited.

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Information in this announcement is extracted from reports lodged as market announcements referred to above and available on the Company's website https://legacyminerals.com.au/. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements. Forward looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside of the control of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (LGM). These risks, uncertainties and assumptions include commodity prices, currency fluctuations, economic and financial market conditions, environmental risks and legislative, fiscal or regulatory developments, political risks, project delay, approvals and cost estimates. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those contained in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect the views of LGM only at the date of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable laws and ASX Listing Rules, LGM does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement to reflect changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any forward-looking statements is based.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this Report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Thomas Wall, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Wall is the Technical Director and a full-time employee of Legacy Minerals Pty Limited, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, and a shareholder of the Company. Mr Wall has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Wall consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears in this announcement.

About Legacy Minerals

Legacy Minerals is an ASX listed public company that has been involved in the acquisition and exploration of gold, copper, and base-metal projects in the Lachlan Fold Belt since 2017. The Company has seven projects that present significant discovery opportunities for shareholders.

Au-Cu (Pb-Zn) Cobar (EL9511)

Undrilled targets next door to the Peak Gold Mines. Several priority geophysical anomalies and gold in lag up to **1.55g/t Au.**

Au Harden (EL8809, EL9257)

Large historical high-grade quartz-vein gold mineralisation. Drilling includes **3.6m at 21.7g/t Au** 116m and **2m at 17.17g/t Au** from 111m.

Au-Ag Bauloora (EL8994, EL9464) **Newmont JV**

One of NSW's largest low sulphidation epithermal systems with a 27km^2 epithermal vein field.

Au-Cu Fontenoy (EL8995) **EARTH AI-Alliance**

An 8km long zone of Au and Cu anomalism defined in soil sampling and drilling. Significant drill intercepts include **79m at 0.27% Cu** from 1.5m.

Cu-Au Rockley (EL8296)

Prospective for porphyry Cu-Au and situated in the Macquarie Arc Ordovician host rocks with historic high-grade copper mines that graded up to **23% Cu.**

Sn-Ni-Cu Mulholland (EL9330) **EARTH AI-Alliance**

Numerous tin and nickel occurrences with trends up to 2.6km defined in drilling and significant intercepts including **44m at 0.45% Ni.**

Au-Ag Black Range (EL9466)

Extensive low sulphidation epithermal system with limited historical exploration.

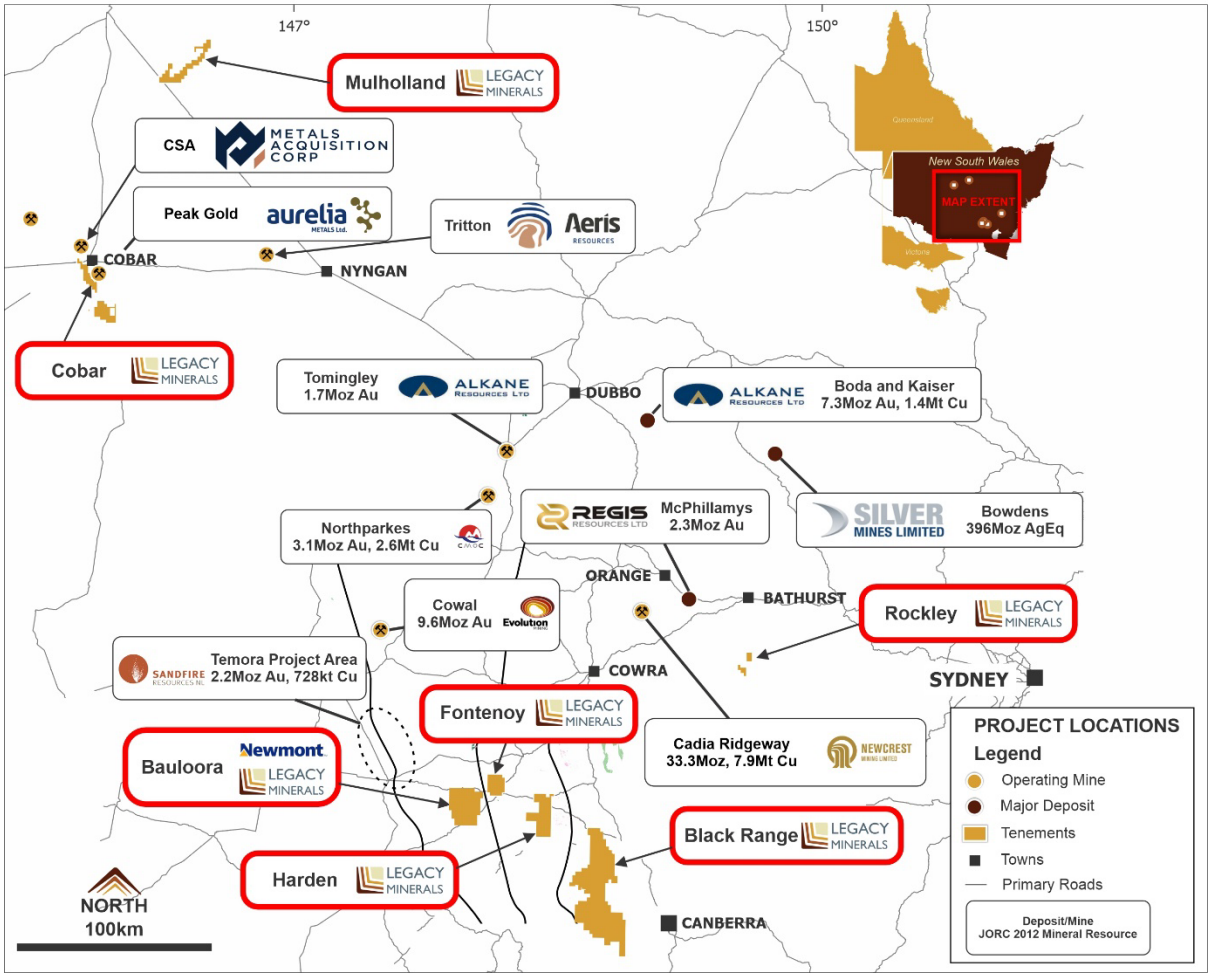

Figure 5: Legacy Minerals Tenements, NSW, Australia [viii,ix,x,xi,xii,xiii,xiv,xv]

ENDNOTES

[i] ASX: LGM 4 April 2023 "Newmont Farm-in at Bauloora Project"

[ii] Howard, N., Halley, S., Pinder, J., Chambers, C. and Smith, R., Multi-element Geochemistry and Hydrothermal Alteration at the Pajingo Low Sulfidation Epithermal Gold Deposit, SEG 2015 Conference

[iii] Vidal et al. (2021) The Cerro Negro Epithermal District, northwestern Deseado Massif (Patagonia, Argentina): New insight from telescoped volcanic-hydrothermal systems, Journal of South American Earth Sciences

[iv] Buchanan, L. J. (1981) "Precious metal deposits associated with volcanic environments in the southwest," Arizona Geol. Soc. Digest, 14, pp. 237–261., Klondike Exploration Services, "Textural Zoning in Epithermal Quartz Veins", Townsville: Queensland 1995

[v] ASX: LGM 21 November 2022 "New High-Grade Gold Assays Returned Across Bauloora"

[vi] ASX: LGM 17 August 2022 "New High-Grade Gold Assays Returned Across Bauloora"

[vii] Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021 lodged 9 September 2021 (ASX: LGM)

[viii] CMOC Northparkes Mining and Technical Information

[ix] Alkane Resources Kaiser Resource Estimate of ~4.7M Gold Equivalent 27 February 2023

[x] Newcrest Mining Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement 17 February 2022

[xi] Evolution Mining 2022 Annual Report

[xii] Regis Resources Annual Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement 8 June 2022

[xiii] Sandfire Resources NL 2019 Annual Report

[xiv] Alkane Resource and Reserve Statement FY22, 9 September 2022

[xv] Silver Mines, Ord Minnett East coast Mining Conference, March 2023

Bowdens Mineral Equivalent: Bowdens silver equivalent: Ag Eq (g/t) = Ag (g/t) + 33.48*Pb (%) + 49.61*Zn (%) + 80*Au (g/t) calculated from prices of US$20/oz silver, US$1.50/lb zinc, US$1.00/lb lead, US$1600/oz gold and metallurgical recoveries of 85% silver, 82% zinc and 83% lead, 85% gold estimated from test work commissioned by Silver Mines Limited.

Table 2: Major Mineral Resources of NSW

Project & Company	Mineral Resource	Measured Resource	Indicated Resource	Inferred Resource
Bowdens, NSW (Silver Mines Ltd)	396Moz AuEq	236 AgEq	88 AgEq	73 AgEq
Boda-Kaiser, NSW (Alkane Resources Ltd)	7.26Moz Au, 1.38Mt Cu	-	-	7.26Moz Au, 1.38Mt Cu
Tomingley, NSW (Alkane Resources Ltd)	1.75Moz Au	0.13M Au	1.019Moz Au	0.59Moz
McPhillamys, NSW (Regis Resources Ltd)	2.29Moz Au		2.28Moz Au	0.001Moz Au
Cadia-Ridegway, NSW (Newcrest Mining Ltd)	33.31Moz Au, 7.9Mt Cu	0.31Moz Au, 0.041Mt Cu	33Moz Au, 7.3Mt Cu	0.75Moz, 1.1Mt Cu
Cowal, NSW (Evolution Mining Limited)	9.618Moz Au	0.367Moz Au	7.33Moz Au	1.92Moz Au
Temora, NSW (Sandfire Resources Ltd)	2.2Moz 728kt Cu	-	0.381Moz Au, 83kt Cu	1.8Moz Au, 645kt Cu
Nth Parkes, NSW (CMOC Mining Pty Ltd	3.09Moz Au, 2.63Mt Cu	1.64Moz Au, 1.2Mt Cu	1.1Moz Au, 1.1Mt Cu	0.35Moz Au, 0.33Mt Cu

Appendix 1 - Bauloora Project, Mee Mar Prospect drill hole assay results

Table 3: Drill collar information.

Hole ID	Drill hole Collar Information					
	Easting (MGA94/55)	Northing (MGA94/55)	RL (m)	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth (True North)
MM001	589429	6176616	465	191.1	-50	90
MM002	589593	6177022	456	199.1	-50	270
MM003	589440	6177840	441	195.7	-50	90
MM004	589400	6177705	445	176.1	-50	90
MM005	589455	6177377	441	134.5	-50	75
MM006	589427	6176663	474	120.8	-50	90
MM007	589427	6176662	468	114.8	-75	90
MM008	589477	6176334	448	135.6	-50	90
MM009	589370	6176736	474	197	-50	90
MM010	589253	6176719	449	184.9	-50	90

Significant intervals defined using >=0.2g/t Au or >=10g/t Ag or >=0.25% Cu, >=0.25% Pb+Zn, >=1m downhole width, and <=1m internal waste. All intercepts are down hole widths only, true widths are not calculated. Collar location and orientation information coordinates are GDA94/MGA Zone 55, AHD RL. See Appendix 2 and 3 for additional details.

Table 4: Significant intervals.

Hole ID	Interval							
	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
MM001	45.5	47.94	2.54	0.59	3.07	0.02	0.02	0.01
and	55	56	1	0.01	1.00	0.29	0.01	0.01
and	161.3	164	2.7	0.01	2.37	0.31	<0.01	<0.01
MM002	179.6	183.4	3.8	0.93	6.60	0.28	1.47	2.70
MM003	No Significant Interval							
MM004	79	88	9	0.16	5.00	0.07	0.54	1.21
and	131	132	1	0.11	0.79	0.01	0.07	0.68
MM005	22	23	1	0.25	1.49	0.04	0.16	0.23
and	29	30	1	<0.01	0.35	0.01	0.1	0.32
and	31.55	34.45	2.9	0.33	3.58	0.17	0.49	0.16
MM006	62.2	65.1	2.9	0.30	3.08	0.26	0.8	0.26
MM007	1	3	2	0.22	0.68	0.28	<0.01	<0.01
and	24	25	1	0.23	0.67	0.27	<0.01	<0.01
and	84.5	89	4.5	0.81	2.18	0.07	0.13	0.06
MM008	57	63	6	**3.56**	**10.95**	**0.22**	**1.89**	**4.58**
and	66	70	4	0.06	4.86	0.11	1.34	2.68
and	76.25	79	2.75	0.03	1.10	0.01	0.20	0.60
and	93	94	1	0.64	5.29	0.10	0.65	0.98
and	100	101	1	<0.01	0.53	0.03	0.21	0.13
MM009	145.2	146.83	1.63	1.10	7.56	0.19	1.82	2.58
MM010	No Significant Interval							

Appendix 2 – JORC Code, 2021 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Core size was HQ core (diameter: 63.5mm) to end of hole (EOH). LGM used a reputable drilling contractor, Durock Drilling, with a suitable rig. Diamond drill core provide a high-quality sample that is logged for lithological, structural, geotechnical, and other attributes. Sub-sampling of the core is carried out as per industry best practice.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth are conducted using a single shot camera every 30m, and using a downhole Gyro when required, to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. The drill-hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m. All drill-hole collars may be surveyed to a greater degree of accuracy using a certified surveyor at a later date. An Olympus Vanta pXRF is used to spot analyse the drill core onsite. Readings are taken to help identify minerals and alteration with field calibration of the pXRF instrument using standards periodically performed. The handheld pXRF results are only used for preliminary assessment of element compositions, prior to the receipt of assay results from the certified laboratory. The drill core was orientated using suitable core orientation tool by the drilling contractor with LGM staff supervision. These orientations are extended onto the remainder of the core and meter marks for logging. The visible structural features (veins, bedding, foliation, faults) are measured against the core orientation marks. The altered and veined intervals of drill core were cut in half, and assayed at a certified assay laboratory, ALS Laboratories. Core is prepared for analysis by cutting along the longitudinal line and then samples are numbered as per the pre-designed cut-sheet. The core is selectively sampled down the drill string at 1m nominal intervals across the mineralised zones, unless selected geological or mineralisation boundaries. A certified sample standard is inserted 1:50 samples. Standards may also be added according to geology. Where core was incompetent due to being transported cover or weathered rock, representative samples were collected along the axis of the core.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples	The drill core was cut by LGM staff. Samples were transported to ALS Laboratory in Orange for assaying. Samples are crushed to 6mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g split of the sample was fired assayed for

	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.	gold. The lower detection limit for gold is 0.002 ppm, which is believed to be an appropriate detection level. All other elements including copper and base metals (total 48 element suite) are analysed using a 4-acid acid digest and an ICP finish (ALS code: ME-MS61 + Au-AA22 + Hg-MS42). Assay standards, blanks and duplicates were analysed as part of the standard laboratory analytical procedures. Company standards were also introduced into the sampling stream at a ratio of approximately 1 standard for every 50 samples. Sample length: For selected core 1m sample lengths except for minor changes due to geological or mineralisation boundaries. Pulps are retained by LGM for potential follow-up analysis.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diametre, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond drilling using industry standard techniques. HQ core (diameter: 63.5mm) to end of hole (EOH).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recoveries were recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Core is measured and marked after each drill run using wooden blocks calibrating depth. Adjusting rig procedures as necessary including, drilling rate, run length and fluid pressure to maintain sample integrity.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	To date, minimal sample recovery issues have been identified that would impact on potential sample bias in the competent fresh rocks that host the mineralised intervals.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Systematic geological and geotechnical logging was undertaken. Data collection where appropriate includes: • Nature and extent of lithologies. • Relationship between lithologies. • Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals. • Location, extent and nature of structures such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc. Structural data (alpha & beta) are recorded for orientated core. • Geotechnical data is collected as required including recovery, RQD, fracture frequency, qualitative IRS, microfractures, veinlets and number of defect sets. For some geotechnical holes the orientation, nature of defects and defect fill may be recorded. • Bulk density by Archimedes principle at regular intervals may be taken.

		• Magnetic susceptibility recorded at 1m intervals for some holes as an orientation and alteration characterisation tool.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, veins, structures, weathering, colour and other noticeable features. This is generally qualitative except for % of sulphides and vein mineral content. Core trays are photographed in wet form.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are geologically logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was cut using a Husqvarna clipper saw with core holding support. All samples are collected from the same side of drill core. The full interval of half-core sample is submitted for assay analysis. Where core was incompetent due to being transported cover, weathered rock, or soft rock due to faulting, representative samples were collected along the axis of the core. This information is recorded in the cut-sheet and loaded into database.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable as results are for core drilling.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Drill core is cut in half along the length and the total half core submitted as the sample. This procedure meets industry standards where 50% of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted. All mineralised intervals and surrounding wall rock were submitted for assay. Sample weights are recorded by the lab. Samples were delivered by Legacy Minerals Holdings personnel to ALS Minerals Laboratory, Orange NSW. Sample preparation will comprise of an industry standard of drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to -75 microns (85% passing) (ALS code PUL-23). Pulverisers are washed with QAQC tests undertaken (PUL-QC). Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards) and duplicates with each sample batch. QAQC results are routinely reviewed to identify and resolve any issues. No sub-sampling is completed by LGM. All sub-sampling of the prepared core is completed by the laboratory.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	The remaining half-core is stored and allows assay values to be viewed against the geology; and, where required, further samples may be submitted for quality assurance. Quarter core resampling may be completed in zones where appropriate.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are appropriate to correctly represent the mineralization based on style of mineralisation.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	All samples were analysed by ALS Global. Samples are crushed to 6mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Gold is determined using a 50g charge. The resultant prill is dissolved in aqua regia with gold determined by flame AAS. The lower detection limit for gold is 0.002 ppm, which is believed to be an appropriate detection level. All other elements (total 48 element suite) are analysed using a 4-acid acid digest and an ICP finish (ALS code: ME-MS61 + Au-AA22 + Hg-MS42).
	For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools or other handheld XRF instruments were used to determine grade.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material (CRMs), blanks and pulp duplicates as part of in-house procedures. The Company also submits a suite of CRMs and blanks where appropriate and selects appropriate samples for duplicates. CRM's are inserted approximately every 50 samples. Sample preparation checks for fineness are performed by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm is being attained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are verified by the Company's technical staff.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been planned for the current drill programme.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is captured onto a laptop through excel and using Datashed software and includes geological logging, sample data and QA/QC information. This data, together with the assay data, is stored both locally and entered into the LGM central online database which is managed by external consultants. All primary assay data is received from the laboratory as electronic data files which are imported into sampling database with verification procedures in place. QAQC analysis is undertaken for each laboratory report
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data collected for the purpose of reporting assay grades and mineralised intervals. For the geological analysis, standards and recognised factors may be used to calculate the oxide form assayed elements, or to calculate volatile free mineral levels in rocks.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	A handheld Garmin GPSmap 65 was used to pick up collars with an averaged accuracy of 1m. Downhole surveys are conducted using a downhole Gyro during drilling to record and monitor deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth.

	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 55.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Using government data topography and 2017 DTM data. A topographic surface has been created using this elevation data
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling. Drill holes were preferentially located at those areas considered most prospective.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The completed drilling at the Project is not used to establish or support a definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The drill holes are orientated to intersect the dipping mineralised trends at as near perpendicular orientation possible (unless otherwise stated). The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified. The orientation of drilling relative to key mineralised structures is not considered likely to introduce sampling bias.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Orientation of the mineralisation and structural trends is constrained by previous drilling and outcrop. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineral style. No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples are bagged into tied calico bags, before being grouped into polyweave bags and transported to ALS Minerals Laboratory in Orange by Legacy Minerals personnel. All sample submissions are documented via ALS tracking system with results reported via email. Core and returned sample pulps are stored on site in secured stored for an appropriate length of time. Core was returned to a secure location each night during drilling. The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the drilling programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	*Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Bauloora Project is comprised of EL8994 and EL9464. The license is owned 100% by Legacy Minerals Pty Ltd (a fully owned subsidiary of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited). The Company has signed a Farm-In and Joint Venture Agreement with Newmont Exploration in April 2023. There are no royalties or encumbrances over the tenement areas. The land is primarily freehold land. There are no native title interests in the license area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Teck Exploration - conducted mapping, IP geophysics, rock chip sampling, diamond and RC drilling. BP Minerals/MM&S - conducted detailed mapping, geochemical sampling and AC drilling. Billiton Australia - conducted mapping, IP geophysics, rock chip sampling. North Limited – rock chip sampling, soil sampling, drilled AC and RC holes. Robust Resources – soil sampling diamond and RC drilling. Bushman Resources – Rock chip sampling.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	Known mineralisation at the Bauloora project sits within the Silurian Frampton Volcanics and Devonian Bethungra Formation, Cowcumbala Rhyolite and Deep Gully Creek Conglomerate. The project is considered prospective for low-sulphidation epithermal style gold-silver and base-metal mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *• Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *•Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *• Dip and azimuth of the hole* *• Down hole length and interception depth* *• Hole length*	See Table 1 in the body of the article
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not applicable. Information provided in Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Significant intervals defined using >=0.2g/t Au or >=10g/t Ag or >=0.25% Cu, >=0.25% Pb+Zn, >=1m downhole width, and <=1m internal waste.
	Where aggregated intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	High-grade intervals are only reported where they differ significantly to the overall interval. Reporting of the shorter intercepts allows a more thorough understanding of the overall grade distribution.

	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Gold is deemed to be the appropriate metal for equivalent calculations as gold is the most common metal to all mineralisation zones. Bauloora gold reported equivalents are based on assumptions: AuEq(g/t)=Ag(g/t)+49*Zn(%)+32*Pb(%) and ZnEq(%)= Zn(%)+0.021*Ag(g/t)+0.648*Pb(%) calculated from 31 August 2022 spot prices of US$1,710/oz gold, US$18.88/oz silver, US$3,540/t zinc, US$7,719/t copper, US$1,949/t lead and metallurgical recoveries of 88.3% gold, 96.9% silver, 97.4%, zinc, 94.6% copper, and 95.5% lead which is 3rd stage rougher concentration stage average recoveries in test work commissioned by LGM and reported in the ASX announcement dated 4 July 2022 titled "Exceptional Gold-Silver-Lead-Zinc Recoveries at Bauloora". It is LGM's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold. The mineralisation intercepted in the historical Mee Mar RC drilling and recent diamond drilling indicates strong similarities to that intercepted at Mt Felstead. The close proximity of Mee Mar and Mt Felstead Prospects to one another, the high base metal and precious metal values and their association with vein breccia textures gives confidence in reporting metal equivalents based on the metallurgical test work conducted at Mt Felstead.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.*	Preliminary interpretation is that the veins dip steeply to the west at 80° to 85° and strike north to north-north-east. The vein trend remains open along strike and down dip. Preliminary down hole structural observations from these holes show steeply west dipping (80-85°) orientations for veins and breccias and though true widths are not yet known, they are estimated to be 70% to 100% of the down hole interval. The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and the relationship to mineralisation is yet to be identified. Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible to intersect the geological targets. At this early stage of exploration, drilling and geological knowledge of the project accurate true widths are not yet possible as there is insufficient data, however it is estimated true widths are likely 70% to 100% of downhole lengths.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	A prospect location map and plan view are shown in the report. Other relevant maps are shown in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	See body of the report. Reports on historical exploration can be found in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.

Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All material or meaningful data collected has been reported. The geological results are discussed in the body of the report.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling).Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	See body of report. See figures in body of report. Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing drill results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.