

Exploration to Commence at New Low Sulphidation Epithermal Black Range Project in NSW

The Black Range Project (EL9466/ELA6613) covers 905km² of volcanics prospective for low-sulphidation epithermals. It is located 65km from the Bauloora Project (Newmont Joint Venture)^{i,1}.

Black Range - another large, underexplored low sulphidation epithermal

Legacy Minerals considers the Project to be insufficiently tested for epithermal systems.

- Large unexplored area hosting low to intermediate sulphidation mineralisation in association with large scale silica-sericite-pyrite alteration zones (up to 2.5km²)ⁱⁱ.
- Historical maps show large extents (4.3km x 1.2km) of mapped “silicification/chert” which remains unsampled and requires petrography to assess potential for paleo-water table lithology or sinterⁱⁱ.
- In 1992 Newcrest identified Bauloora as the closet known mineralisation signature in the Lachlan Fold Beltⁱⁱ from isotope ratios (ages and origins of rocks) in samples from Sugarbag Hill.

Limited Exploration History

Newcrest Mining conducted the last on-ground exploration in 1992 at the Sugarbag Hill Prospectiv.

- No further on ground exploration has been conducted for over 30 years at Sugarbag Hill.
- With a focus on the Cadia discovery in 1992, Newcrest relinquished the tenement in early 1993.

District Scale Control

- Legacy Minerals has control of 100% of the known epithermal style mineralisation within the Mountain Creek Volcanics covered by a 905km² licence and licence application.
- **Over 30km of underexplored strike** between known epithermal occurrences including the high priority targets of Sugarbag Hill Prospect and Mylora Prospect.

Epithermal Preservation Potential

- **The identification of a large low temperature “silicified upper zone” or ‘cap’ⁱⁱⁱ may represent the top of a preserved epithermal systemⁱⁱⁱ.**

High-Grade Rock Chips and Encouraging Intercepts

Historical drilling at the Sugarbag Hill demonstrates need for deeper testing with results:^{iv}:

- FRC-1: 30m at 0.3g/t Au (from surface)
- FRC-21: 7m at 0.39g/t Au, 97.1ppm Mo and 18.1ppm Bi (from 20m)
- FRC-21: 7m at 0.39g/t Au (from 20m) FRC-24: 4m at 0.77g/t Au (from 90m)

Regional rock chip results returned up to:

- 2.8g/t Au (Mt Mylora Mine) and 3.6g/t Au (Winooka Reef)^v

Opportunity to deliver value

- Legacy Minerals intends to conduct systematic exploration across the Project including mapping, rock chipping and petrography/textural interpretation to vector future exploration based on the interpretation of the features of a low-sulphidation epithermal (i.e., preservation, structure etc).

¹ See “Referenced Documents” at page 7 of this announcement for details of all cross-referenced documents.

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

“Legacy Minerals are very excited about commencing our exploration of a newly pegged, greenfield low sulphidation epithermal district in NSW, the Black Range Project. We consider Black Range to be a highly prospective and underexplored system, with key prospects like Sugarbag Hill having last seen on ground exploration in 1992 by Newcrest Mining.

We’ve begun the process of applying our systematic exploration approach and modern geophysics to the Project. Work will also include petrography of the historically mapped cherts and silicified areas and rock chip sampling of the prospective vein trends.

After the learnings and success achieved at the Bauloora low-sulphidation epithermal Project we began a search of NSW for low-sulphidation systems that presented similar opportunities. From that review the Black Range Project was identified as an underexplored and highly prospective epithermal region that had many geological similarities to the Bauloora Project.

Both the Bauloora and Black Range Projects are extensive epithermal systems. With the recent Joint Venture Agreement with Newmont Corporation at Bauloora, securing a second extensive epithermal system means shareholders have additional exposure to potential discoveries at the 100% owned Black Range epithermal gold Project.”

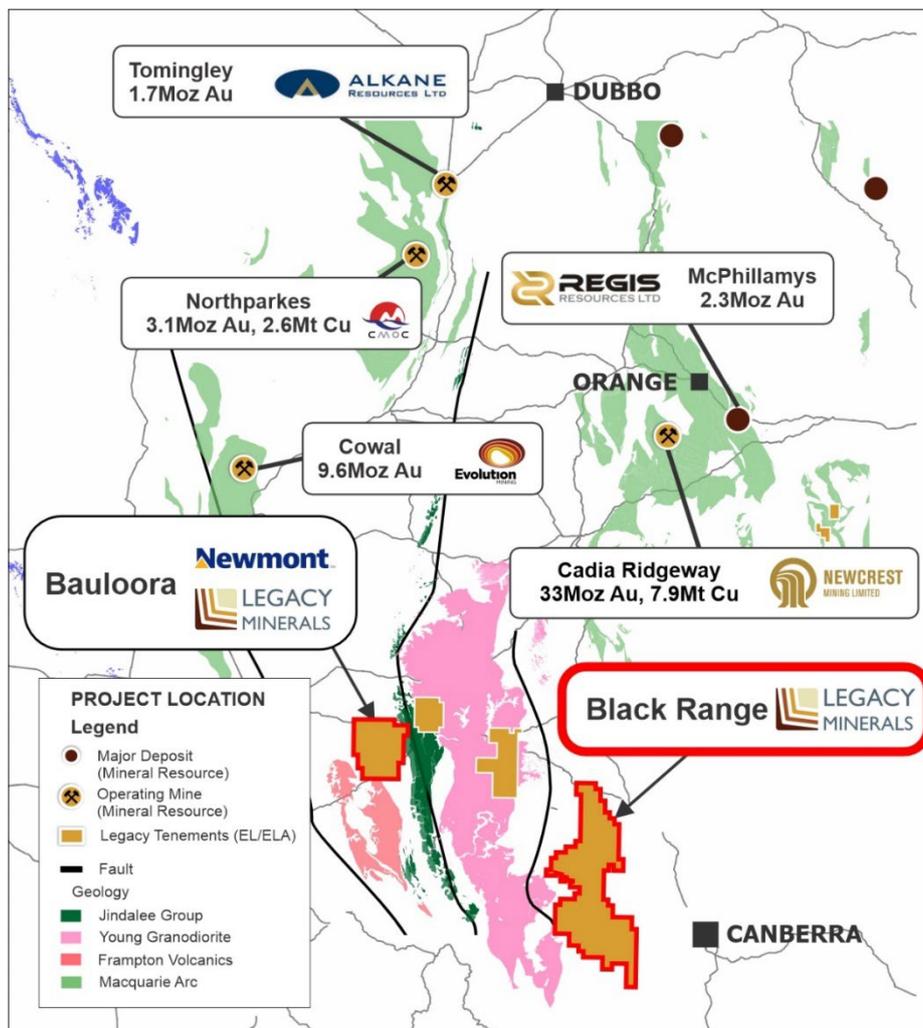


Figure 1: Regional setting of the Black Range and Bauloora Projects^{vi,vii,viii,ix,x}

The Black Range Project

The Black Range Project is in the Central Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW, which hosts world-class copper-gold orebodies including the Cadia-Ridgeway, North Parkes and Cowal Mines. Black Range is a late Devonian, early Silurian volcanic system dominated by acid volcanics. Rhyolite to dacitic volcanism with lavas, breccias and tuffs are widely distributed and associated with epithermal mineralisation. A 5.2km² zone of silica-sericite-pyrite alteration has been mapped with low-sulphidation gold mineralisation intercepted in historical shallow percussion and diamond drilling^{xi}. The interpreted low temperature quartz and low-iron sphalerite that is associated with gold mineralisation indicates the Projects may host a large, preserved epithermal environment.

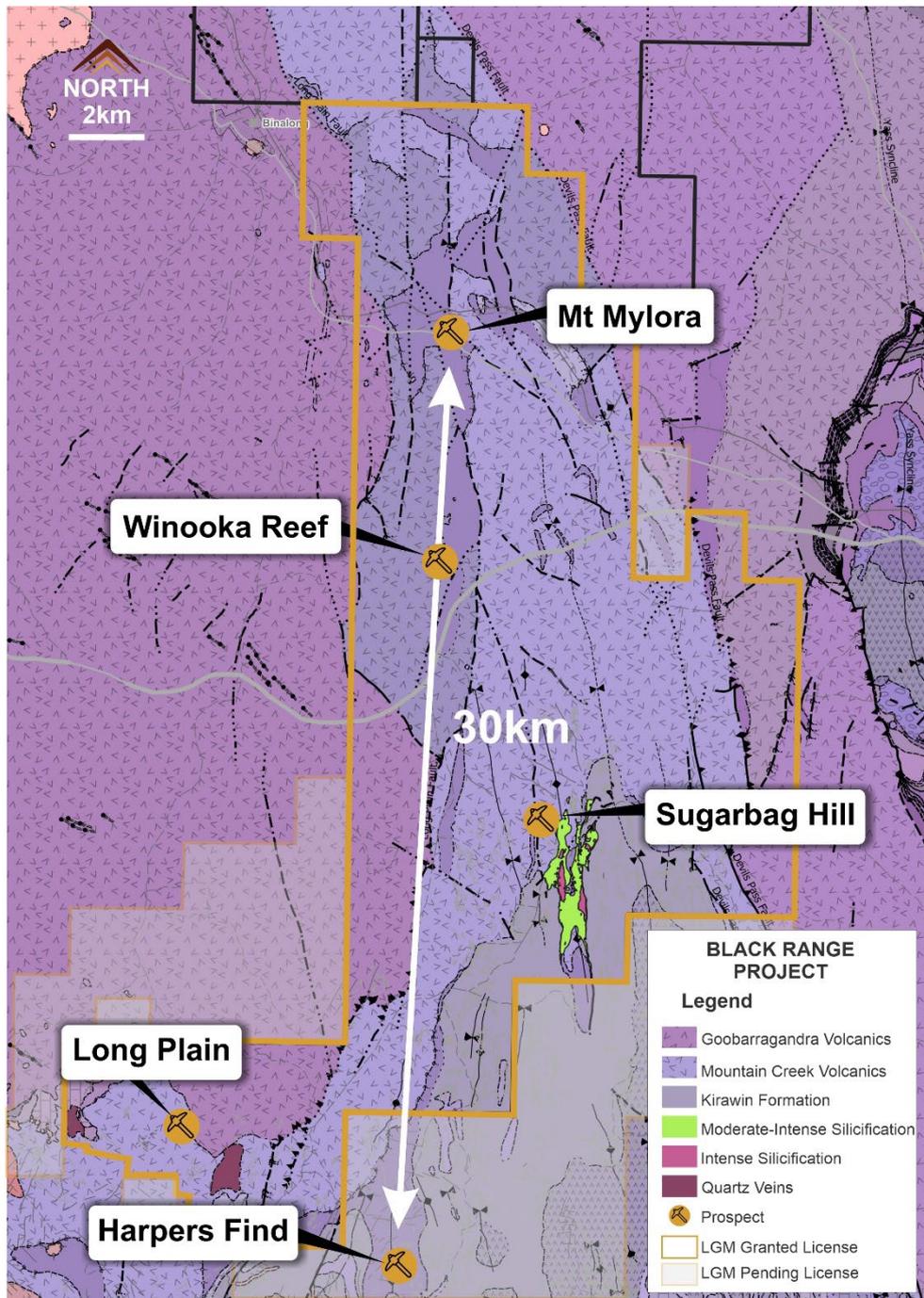


Figure 2: Black Range Project showing geology, granted and pending licenses.

Planned Exploration – Black Range

Legacy Minerals will progressively develop the Black Range Project through systematic exploration work including data compilation and reprocessing, geological mapping, rock chip sampling and petrography before assessing the benefits of conducting further geophysical or geochemical surveys including drill campaigns.

The initial assessment from the literature review and data compilation from this work, including the recognition of widespread cherts and low temperature quartz and sphalerite, support the assessment that there is significant potential for a major low sulphidation epithermal-style gold deposit at the Black Range Project.

Results from historical soil geochemical sampling at the Sugarbag Hill Prospect have defined a ~2.5km² footprint of Au, As, Pb and Zn anomalism (soil samples assaying >25ppb Au and as high as 550ppb Au)ⁱⁱ. These results, in conjunction with geological observations of widespread silicification and chert, and interpreted shallow level mineralisation, suggest we are at high levels in this low-sulphidation epithermal gold system. These systems are typically shallowly emplaced, and this preservation factor is critical when considering the opportunity for a district scale, preserved, gold bearing low-sulphidation epithermal-style system.

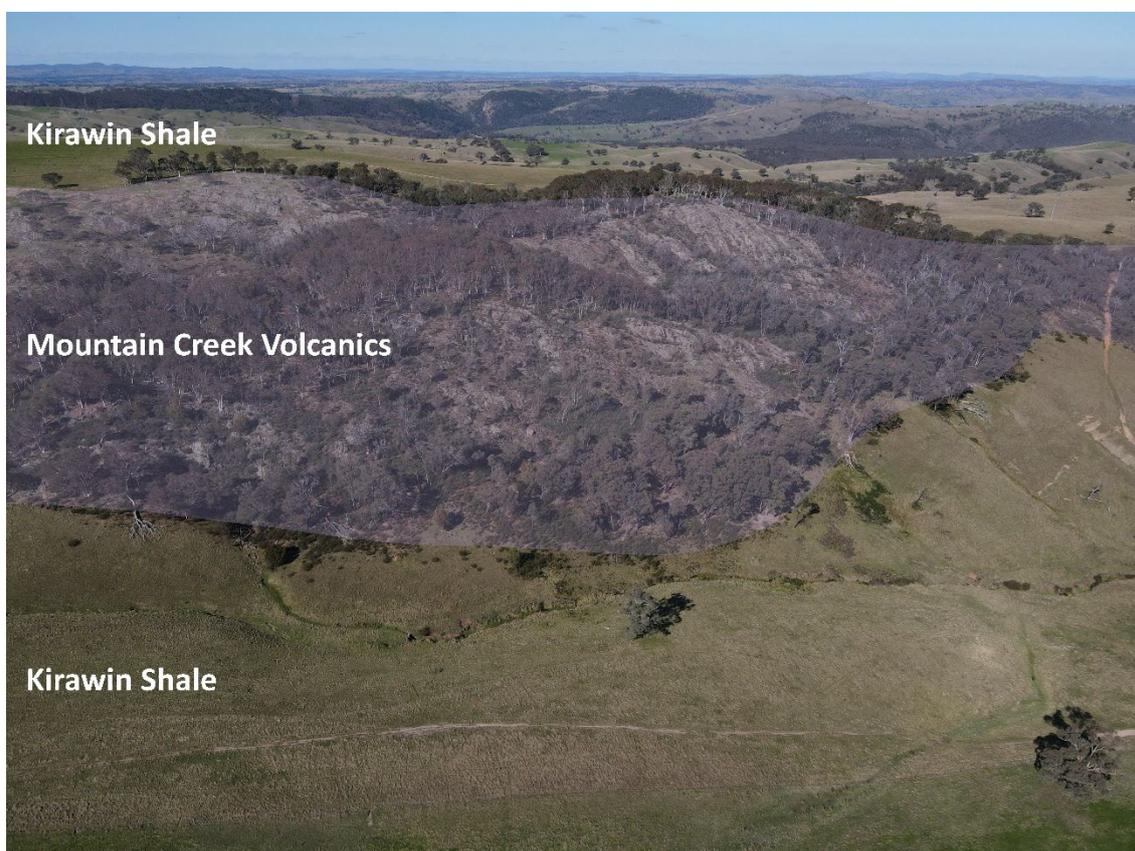


Figure 3: Aerial view looking east across the Sugarbag Hill Prospect hosted within the Mountain Creek Volcanics, Black Range Project.

Approved by the Board of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited.

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DISCLAIMER AND PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

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 in the Report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears in this announcement.

CAUTIONARY DISCLAIMER ABOUT THE HISTORIC DATA AND COMMENTARY

Historic exploration data contained within this report has been reported based on results undertaken and reported by exploration companies unrelated to the Company. At the date of this release, the Company's competent person has not done sufficient work to provide supporting data in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. While the Company has undertaken a review of the exploration results, no assurances can be made about the quality and representativity of the historic work. The information was prepared and first disclosed under pre the JORC Code 2012. The supporting date has not been updated to comply with the JORC Code 2012, on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. It is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that this historic data will be able to be reported in accordance with JORC Code 2012. The data has not been and cannot be verified by the Company nor relied upon and is provided only as a guide. The Company is not in possession of any new information or data relating to the historic data or commentary that materially impacts on the reliability of the data, or the Company's ability to verify the historic data as presented. The hyperlink references to the original reports should be read in conjunction with this report. See references to the historical on page 7.

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.

<p>Au-Cu (Pb-Zn) Cobar (EL9511)</p> <p>Undrilled targets next door to the Peak Gold Mines. Several priority geophysical anomalies and gold in lag up to 1.55g/t Au.</p>	<p>Au Harden (EL8809, EL9257)</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Au-Ag Bauloora (EL8994, EL9464) Newmont JV</p> <p>One of NSW's largest low sulphidation epithermal systems with a 27km² epithermal vein field.</p>	<p>Au-Cu Fontenoy (EL8995) EARTH AI-Alliance</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Cu-Au Rockley (EL8296)</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Sn-Ni-Cu Mulholland (EL9330) EARTH AI-Alliance</p> <p>Numerous tin and nickel occurrences with trends up to 2.6km defined in drilling and significant intercepts including 44m at 0.45% Ni.</p>

Au-Ag Black Range (EL9466)

Extensive low sulphidation epithermal system with limited historical exploration.

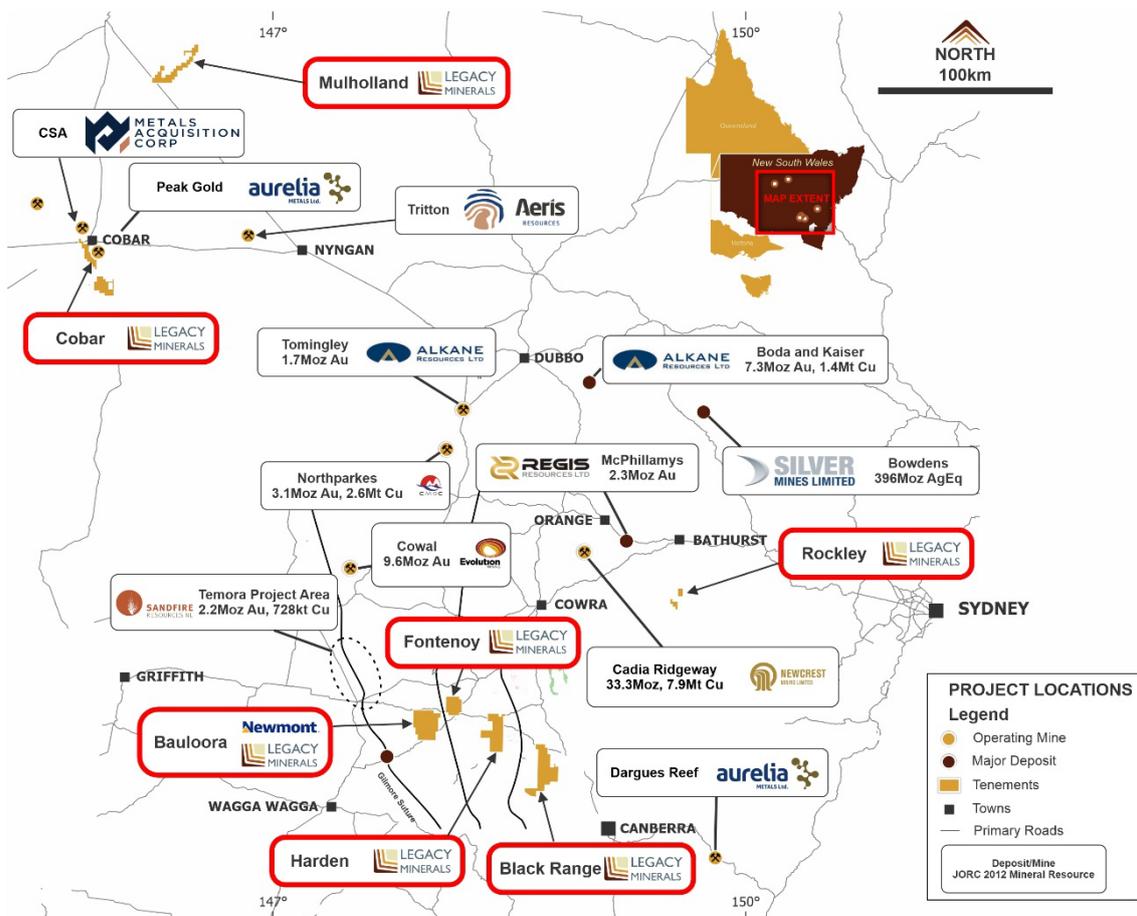


Figure 4: Map of central NSW, Australia, showing Legacy Minerals tenements (red) and geographical location of major mining and exploration projects^{vi, vii, viii, ix, x, xii, xiii, xiv}

REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

- ⁱ ASX Announcement 5th April 2023, "Newmont Farm-in at Bauloora Project"
- ⁱⁱ 1992 Newcrest Mining Limited (R00001533) License 3137 Goondah
- ⁱⁱⁱ Sillitoe, Richard H. "Epithermal paleosurfaces." *Mineralium Deposita* 50.7 (2015): 767-793.
- ^{iv} 1993 Newcrest (R00001534) License 3137 Goondah
- ^v 1989 BHP-Utah International (R00006030) License 3137 Goondah
- ^{vi} CMOC Northparkes Mining and Technical Information
- ^{vii} Newcrest Mining Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement 17 February 2022
- ^{viii} Evolution Mining 2022 Annual Report
- ^{ix} Regis Resources Annual Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement 8 June 2022
- *Alkane Resource and Reserve Statement FY22, 9 September 2022
- ^{xi} 1992 Newcrest Mining Limited (R00001533) License 3137 Goondah
- ^{xii} Alkane Resources Kaiser Resource Estimate of ~4.7M Gold Equivalent 27 February 2023
- ^{xiii} Sandfire Resources NL 2019 Annual Report
- ^{xiv} Silver Mines, Ord Minnett East coast Mining Conference, March 2023

Bowdens Mineral Equivalent: Bowdens silver equivalent: $\text{Ag Eq (g/t)} = \text{Ag (g/t)} + 33.48 * \text{Pb (\%)} + 49.61 * \text{Zn (\%)} + 80 * \text{Au (g/t)}$ 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 Error! Main Document Only.: 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

Table 2: Black Range historical Rock Chips

Prospect	Original Title	Sample ID	East (MGA94/55)	North (MGA94/55)	Date	Company
Mt Mylora	EL3137	GC6-104	654158.3	6155722.3	1989	BHP-Utah
Mt Mylora	EL3137	GC6-107	654084.6	6155759.4	1989	BHP-Utah
Mt Mylora	EL3137	GC6-122	653811.6	6155817	1989	BHP-Utah
Winooka Reef	EL3137	GC6-128	653733	6151911	1989	BHP-Utah
Winooka Reef	EL3137	MC52	653640	6151961	1989	BHP-Utah

Table 3: Black Range historical Rock Chip Assays. NR = No results available.

Sample ID	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	As ppm	Sb ppm
GC6-104	1.84	200	0.158	0.20	300	74	<4
GC6-107	1.16	12	890	2.50	3000	820	14
GC6-122	2.8	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
GC6-128	2.1	NR	NR	NR	NR	19	<4
MC52	3.6	5	0.58	0.06	23	NR	NR

Table 4: Black Range historical drill hole details. Collar location and orientation information coordinates are GDA94/MGA Zone 55, AHD RL

Orig Title	Hole ID	East	North	RL	Max Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Type	Date	Company
EL3137	FRC-1	658663	6140894	640	50	270	-60	RC	3/12/1991	Newcrest Australia Ltd
EL3137	FRC-21	658128	6139944	562	90	90	-70	RC	3/8/1992	Newcrest Australia Ltd
EL3137	FRC-24	658076	6140859	600	108	-	-90	RC	18/8/1992	Newcrest Australia Ltd

Table 5: Black Range historical drill hole results. Significant intervals defined using $\geq 0.1\text{g/t Au}$, $\geq 1\text{m}$ downhole width, and $\leq 1\text{m}$ internal waster. All intercepts are down hole widths only, true widths are not calculated. NR = No results available.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Mo (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
FRC-01	0	28	28	0.34	NR	NR
Incl.	8	25	17	0.46	NR	NR
FRC-21	20	27	7	0.39	97.1	18.1
FRC-24	90	94	4	0.77	NR	NR

Appendix 2 – JORC Code, 2021 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Historical Rock Chips: The assaying is considered to be a guide of geochemical anomalism only and cannot be verified or relied upon.</p> <p>Historic Drilling: The assaying is considered to be a guide of geochemical anomalism only and cannot be verified or relied upon. The visual logging data is relevant and appropriate as an indication of potential mineralisation.</p>
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p>Historical Rock Chips: Historical sampling was selective of potentially mineralised outcrops to gain an understanding of mineralisation character and distribution.</p> <p>Historic Drilling: Drill samples were collected via a cyclone, bagged and split in 1 m intervals. Composites of 4 m were 'cup' sampled from the latter and despatched to AAL, Orange for gold analysis by low level fire assay and for Cu, Pb, Zn, As and Ag analysis by the ICP technique. Composite samples returning values greater than 0.2 g/t Au or 3 g/t Ag were subsequently assayed in 1 m intervals.</p> <p>Limited information was captured as these were pre JORC 2012 holes and the data cannot be relied upon.</p>
	<p><i>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 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.</i></p>	<p>Historical Rock Chips: Sample MC52 was sent to RDG laboratories in Perth where it was analysed for Au by FASO/Ms (code 313) and Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag by AAS (code 101).</p> <p>Rock chip samples GC6-104, GC6-107, GC6-122 and GC6-128 were sent to Classic Comlabs where they were analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, by A.A.S., As, Sb, Ba by XRF and Au by fire assay.</p> <p>Historic Drilling: Mineralisation in the holes was geologically logged and drill samples were collected via a cyclone, bagged and split in 1 m intervals. Composites of 4 m were 'cup' sampled from the latter and despatched to AAL, Orange for gold analysis by low level fire assay and for Cu, Pb, Zn, As and Ag analysis by the ICP technique. Composite samples returning values greater than 0.2 g/t Au or 3 g/t Ag were subsequently assayed in 1 m intervals.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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, facessampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></p>	<p>Historic drilling: RC drill rig Pontiz U650 was used for the completion of FRC-1. A Universal 1000 RC drill rig was used to complete FRC-21 and FRC-24</p> <p>The drill holes were drilled to 50 m to 100 m depth and declined at various angles (between -90 and -60) in attempt to intersect the stratigraphy at 90°.</p>

Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Historic drilling: Drill samples were collected via a cyclone, bagged and split in 1 m intervals. Composites of 4 m were 'cup' sampled from the latter. Composite samples returning values greater than 0.2 g/t Au or 3 g/t Ag were subsequently assayed in 1 m intervals.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Historic drilling: All holes were logged for lithology and alteration / mineralisation, where discernible with samples collected via a cyclone, bagged and split in 1 m intervals for potential submission for assay.
	<i>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.</i>	Historic drilling: Unknown due to drilling technique and historic drilling.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Rock Chips: Where possible samples were logged for rock type, structure, veining and alteration. Historic drilling: RC chips were logged but data is pre JORC 2012 and cannot be verified or relied upon. These holes are not suitable for mineral estimation purposes.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Historic drilling: Qualitative logging only given; chips are very hard to log quantitatively.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Historic drilling: All holes were logged in entirety by Newcrest geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Historic drilling: Not applicable, as the drilling technique was not core drilling.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Historic drilling: Samples were collected via a cyclone, bagged and split in 1 m intervals for potential submission for assay. Logging captured if samples were wet.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Rock chips: Limited information was given as these were pre JORC 2012 reports and the data was not captured. Historic drilling: Samples were collected via a cyclone, bagged and split in 1 m intervals for potential submission for assay. Sampling of this nature is widely used and considered an appropriate technique.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Historic drilling: Limited information was given as these were pre JORC 2012 holes and the data cannot be relied upon.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	Historic drilling: Limited information was given as these were pre JORC 2012 holes and the data cannot be relied upon.
<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Historic drilling: Limited information was given as these were pre JORC 2012 holes and the data cannot be relied upon. All sampling methods are considered appropriate for the first pass nature of drilling.	

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<p>Rock chip: Sample MC52 was sent to RDG laboratories in Perth where it was analysed for Au by FASO/Ms (code 313) and Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag by AAS (code 101).</p> <p>Rock chip samples GC6-104, GC6-107, GC6-122 and GC6-128 were sent to Classic Comlabs where they were analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, by A.A.S., As, Sb, Ba by XRF and Au by fire assay.</p> <p>Historic drilling: Standard assay procedures by reputable laboratory AAL, Orange for gold analysis by low level fire assay and for Cu, Pb, Zn, As and Ag analysis by the ICP technique.</p> <p>These techniques are considered a partial digestion.</p>
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	Not applicable, as no geophysical tools were used.
	<i>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.</i>	Rock chip and drill hole assay data is considered to be a guide of geochemical anomalism only and cannot be relied upon.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Historic drilling: Significant drill intersections were discussed by LGM staff at length and the significance determined in the context of the early stage of data and the project.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Historic drilling: No twinned holes completed
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data collected for the purpose of reporting assay grades and mineralised intervals.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Historic drilling: This accuracy of collar data locations cannot be verified and should be used as a guide only.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Map Grid of Australia 1994 Zone 55. See table 1 and 2 in the body of the report for historic data.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Using government data topography and 2017 DTM data
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p>Historic rock chips: Rock chip samples were taken in a prospecting nature with samples taken where outcrop or subcrop was available.</p> <p>Historic drilling: 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</p>

		located at those areas considered most prospective.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Not applicable as this is pre-discovery geochemistry data and not for resource drilling purposes.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Historic drilling: No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Historic drilling: The drill holes were drilled to 50 m to 100 m depth and declined at various angles (between -90 and -60) in attempt to intersect the stratigraphy at 90°. The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.
	<i>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.</i>	Historic drilling: 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	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Limited information was given as these were pre JORC 2012 holes and the data cannot be relied upon.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or review are warranted at this stage

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	<i>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.</i>	The Black Range Project is comprised of EL9466 and ELA6613. The license is owned 100% by Legacy Minerals Pty Ltd (a fully owned subsidiary of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited). There are no royalties or encumbrances over the tenement areas.
	<i>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.</i>	The land is primarily freehold land. There are no native title interests in the license area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	See body of report.

Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	Known mineralisation at the Black Range project sits within the Devonian Mountain Creek Volcanics. The project is considered prospective for low-sulphidation epithermal style gold-silver and base-metal mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>Dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>Down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>Hole length</i> 	See Appendix 1
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable. Information provided in Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	Significant intervals defined using $\geq 0.1\text{g/t Au}$, $\geq 1\text{m}$ downhole width, and $\leq 1\text{m}$ internal waster. All intercepts are down hole widths only, true widths are not calculated.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable, no data aggregations where made.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Not applicable, no data aggregations where made.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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.</i>	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.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	A prospect location map and plan view are shown in the report.
Balanced Reporting	<i>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.</i>	See body of the report.

<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Work is underway to digitise historical information. The geological results are discussed in the body of the report.</p>
<p>Further Work</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>See body of report. See figures in body of report.</p>