

Aggressive Exploration Program Commences at Bauloora under Newmont Joint Venture

New epithermal veins discovered at surface as multifaceted geophysical, geochemical, and geological programs commence across the project.

The Bauloora Project and Newmont Joint Venture

- Bauloora is one of the largest low sulphidation epithermal systems in the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW.
- Legacy Minerals recently entered a \$15M joint venture with Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd (Newmont) at Bauloora in April 2023^{i,1}.
- Newmont has extensive experience in the discovery and development of epithermal Au deposits including at its formerly owned Pajingo mine (4.5Moz Au)ⁱⁱ and Cerro Negro, Argentina (7.1Moz)ⁱⁱⁱ.

Systematic exploration programs aim to define high-value drill targets

- Legacy Minerals and Newmont are undertaking an extensive program of geophysical and geochemical works across the Bauloora Project.
- The results of these programs will be used to plan the upcoming drill campaigns starting with the Breccia Sinter Prospect in Q3/Q4 2023.

Geophysical Survey Underway – Audio-Magnetotellurics (AMT)

- A large, 83 line-km survey has commenced covering over 10km² of the Bauloora Vein Field with the goal of defining resistive ‘feeder structures’ that may host high-grades of gold and silver.
- AMT is a geophysical survey technique that has been successful in targeting low sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag deposits around the world^{iv} and will provide visibility to more than 1km depth.

Aerial Magnetics and Radiometrics

- Fixed wing magnetics and radiometrics will be flown across the entire Bauloora Project.
- This is large and detailed survey that will cover the entire 330km² Bauloora Project, comprising 7,000 line km and will be flown at 50m spaced lines.

Discovery of new epithermal veins at surface

- Sampling of rock chips has defined possible northern extensions of the Breccia Sinter Prospect
- Soil geochemistry programs designed to infill the 15km² are being completed.



Figure 1: Rock chip samples taken from the newly discovered veins at the Breccia Sinter Prospect. 7254 – Chalcedony-quartz-adularia cockade breccia. 7257 - Crustiform-colloform banded chalcedony-quartz-adularia and quartz after bladed calcite vein. No sulphides observed. Note Cautionary statement about visible observations on Page 2.

1 Refer page 18, ENDNOTES for references.

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (ASX: LGM, “LGM”, “the Company” or “Legacy Minerals”) is pleased to provide an update on the exploration program at the Bauloora Epithermal Gold Project.

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

“Legacy Minerals is extremely pleased to get off to such an aggressive start to the exploration program at Bauloora under the Newmont JV. We are focused on the discovery of a Tier One gold deposit at Bauloora and our exploration program is clearly focussed on this objective.

With our joint venture partner Newmont, Legacy Minerals is now in the fortunate position to be able fund and undertake these large, systematic surveys – at a scale and pace of exploration that is often beyond the reach of a junior exploration company.

We will have detailed magnetic and radiometric surveys completed across the entire Bauloora tenement. Further to this we will have AMT resistivity models that provide visibility down to over 1,000m depth across an entire 10km² of the Bauloora vein field. This will vector our drilling towards the resistive ‘feeder structures’ that may host high-grade gold-silver mineralisation in ore shoots on veins.

These multifaceted programs will further build upon the extensive geochemical and geophysical data the Company has systematically acquired. The result will be a comprehensive data set and we look forward to updating our shareholders on the drill targets generated.”



Figure 2: AMT Survey Site, Breccia Sinter Prospect

Cautionary Note – Visual estimates of mineralisation: References in this announcement to visual results are from rock chip sampling taken at surface and are provided to show the textural observations. Fresh sulphide mineralisation may consist of chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and pyrite in stringers, veins, and as disseminations. Laboratory assays are required for metal content abundance. All rocks have been sampled for laboratory analysis.

Audio Magnetotelluric (AMT) survey

The Company is completing an initial, large-scale, 80 line-km AMT survey over the Bauloora Vein Field. Geophysical contractors Quantec and AGS have now been engaged to complete this work. The survey will cover approximately 10km² with 200m spaced lines with the objective of the survey to identify and target large, potentially deeper and strike extensive resistivity anomalies that may represent zones of silicification associated with epithermal veining. It is expected that the survey will provide quality resistivity datasets to depths greater than 1,000m.

MT surveys such as AMT have proven success globally in the delineation of subsurface zones of silicification, even beneath areas of high-level silica and steam-heated clay alteration, which can be expected in the upper portions of a completely preserved epithermal system such as that interpreted at Bauloora.

The AMT survey will expand upon the knowledge gained from the Companies Gradient Array Induced Polarisation survey^v which demonstrated that linear resistive trends at Bauloora are commonly associated with mapped quartz veins and silicic alteration on surface. The AMT survey will provide a depth and dip parameter to previously identified resistive trends, and add further clarity to the magnitude of these trends and mapped zones of silicification.

The survey will be completed in two phases. The first phase will focus on the Breccia Sinter Prospect which will be tightened to 100m spaced lines over the main area of geochemical anomalism. The second phase will cover the broader Bauloora vein field including the Mee Mar vein trend where wide and strike extensive epithermal veins were intercepted in diamond drilling early this year, and a new discovery at the Bluecap Prospect which returned 13m at 4.53g/t AuEq including. 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)^{vi}.

The 3D modelling of the AMT survey results over the Breccia Sinter has been prioritised to increase the Company's understanding of the geological terrain and refine the low-sulphidation epithermal gold exploration model for the project. Subsequent study of the results will focus on targeting the potential boiling zone level (Buchanan's precious metal interval) with diamond drilling later this year.

About AMT

Audio-Magnetotellurics (AMT) is a passive geophysical method which uses natural time variations of the Earth's magnetic and electric fields to measure the electrical resistivity of the sub-surface rocks. Electrical resistivity of rocks and minerals is an important physical property to measure as part of attempts to understand geological structure, alteration, veining and lithology. It varies by many orders of magnitude which allows for the differentiation of very resistive zones of silicification and quartz veining from more conductive sedimentary rocks or saline clay gouge faults. As measured by the magnetotelluric method, the resistivity obtained is a bulk property of a volume of earth material and is associated with factors such as rock composition, porosity and permeability as well as rock fluid composition and temperature.

- Extract from Geoscience Australia, Australian Commonwealth Government^{iv}

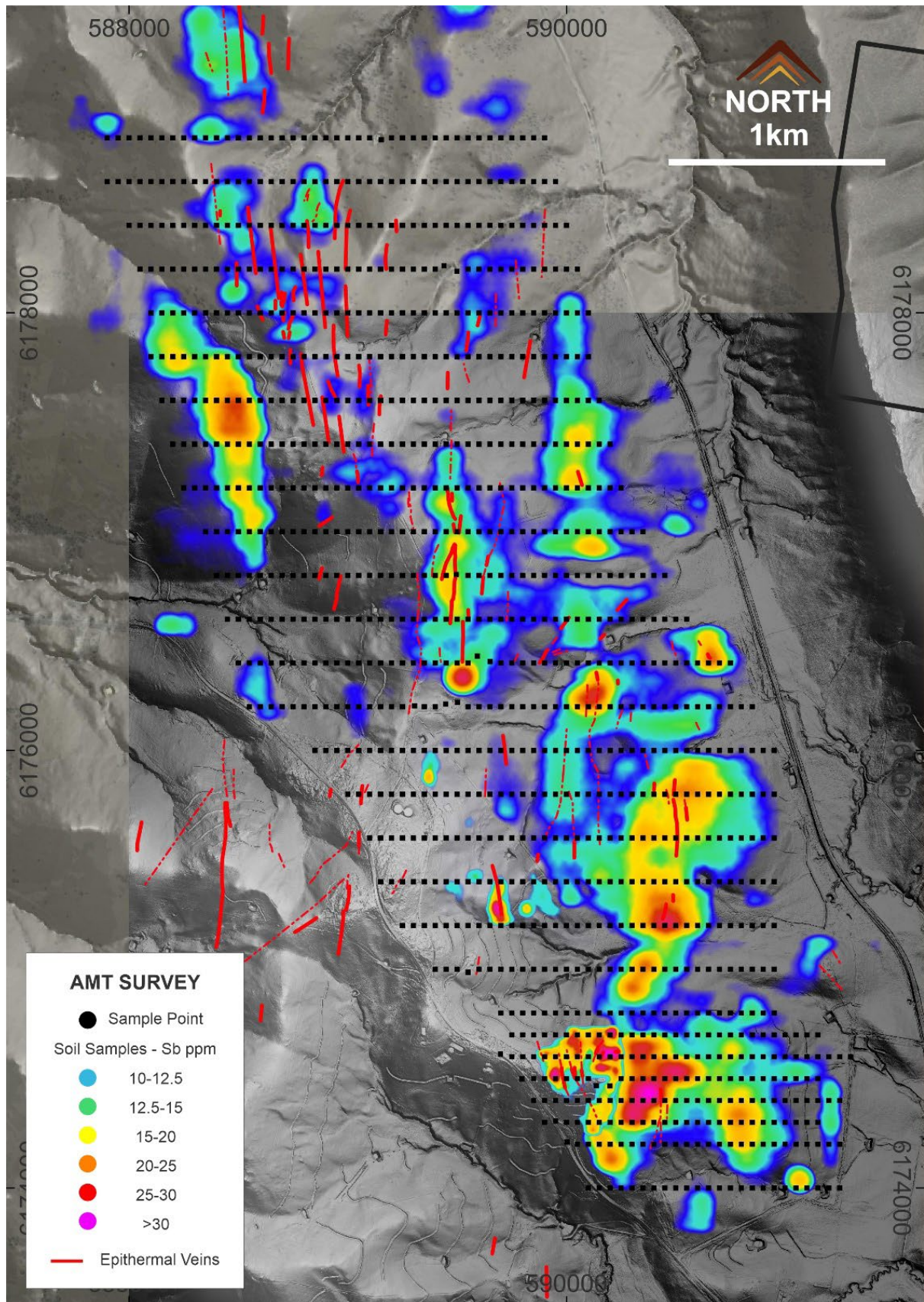


Figure 3: Planned AMT survey area over mapped vein field

Rock Chip Sample Textures



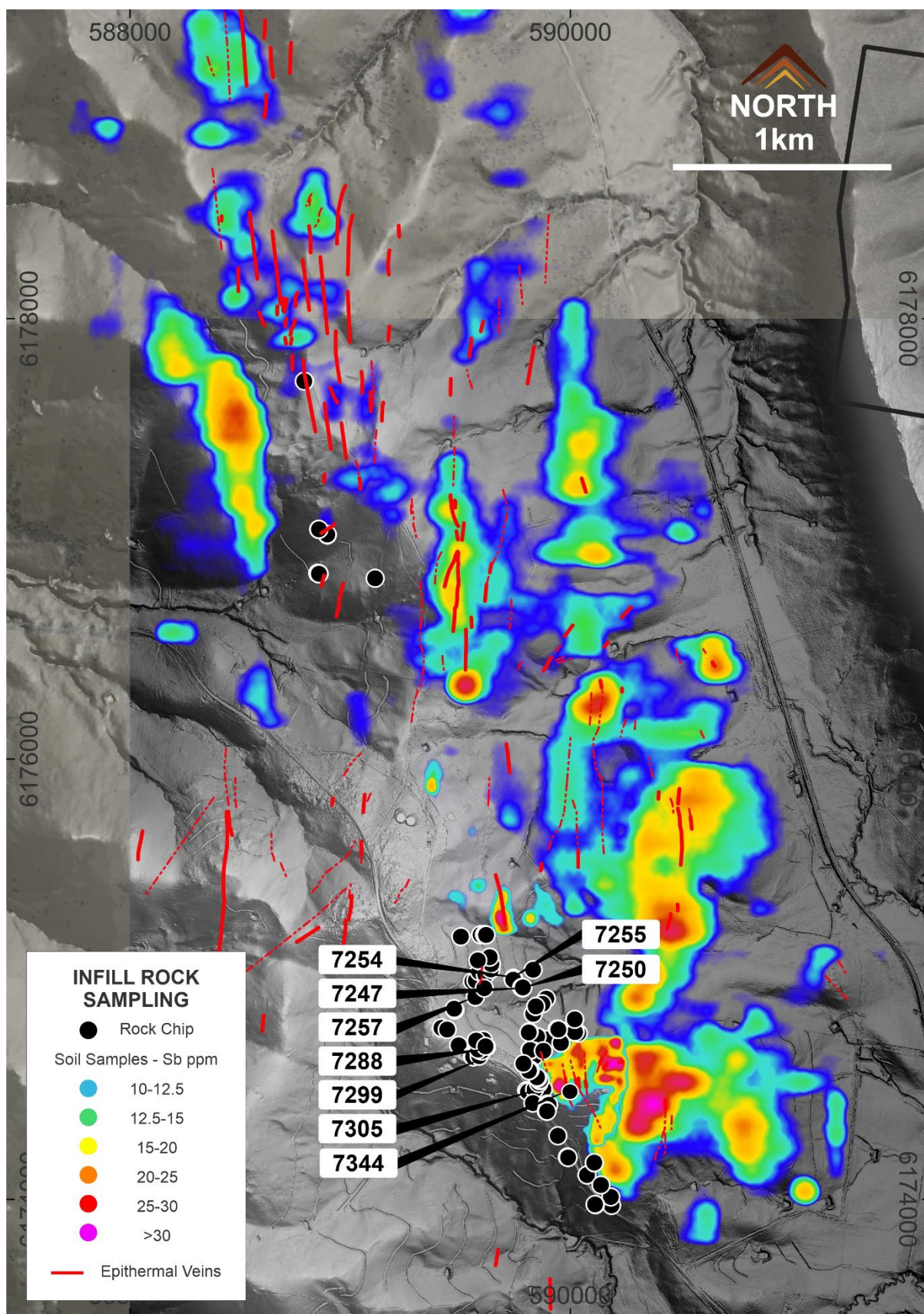
Figure 4 and Figure 5: 7305 – Custiform-colloform quartz-adularia vein clasts within quartz-hematite breccia. No sulphides observed. 7299 – Crustiform quartz-chalcedony vein with quartz after calcite. No sulphides observed.



Figure 6 and Figure 7: 7247 - Chalcedony-quartz-adularia cockade breccia with possible ginguro banding. 7228 - Colloform-crustiform chalcedony-quartz-adularia vein. No sulphides observed.



Figure 8 and Figure 9: 7250 - Colloform-crustiform quartz-chalcedony-adularia vein and quartz-hematite-adularia cockade breccia. No sulphides observed. 7255 - Crustiform-colloform quartz-chalcedony-adularia vein with quartz after bladed calcite and possible ginguro bands.



Infill Soil Programs

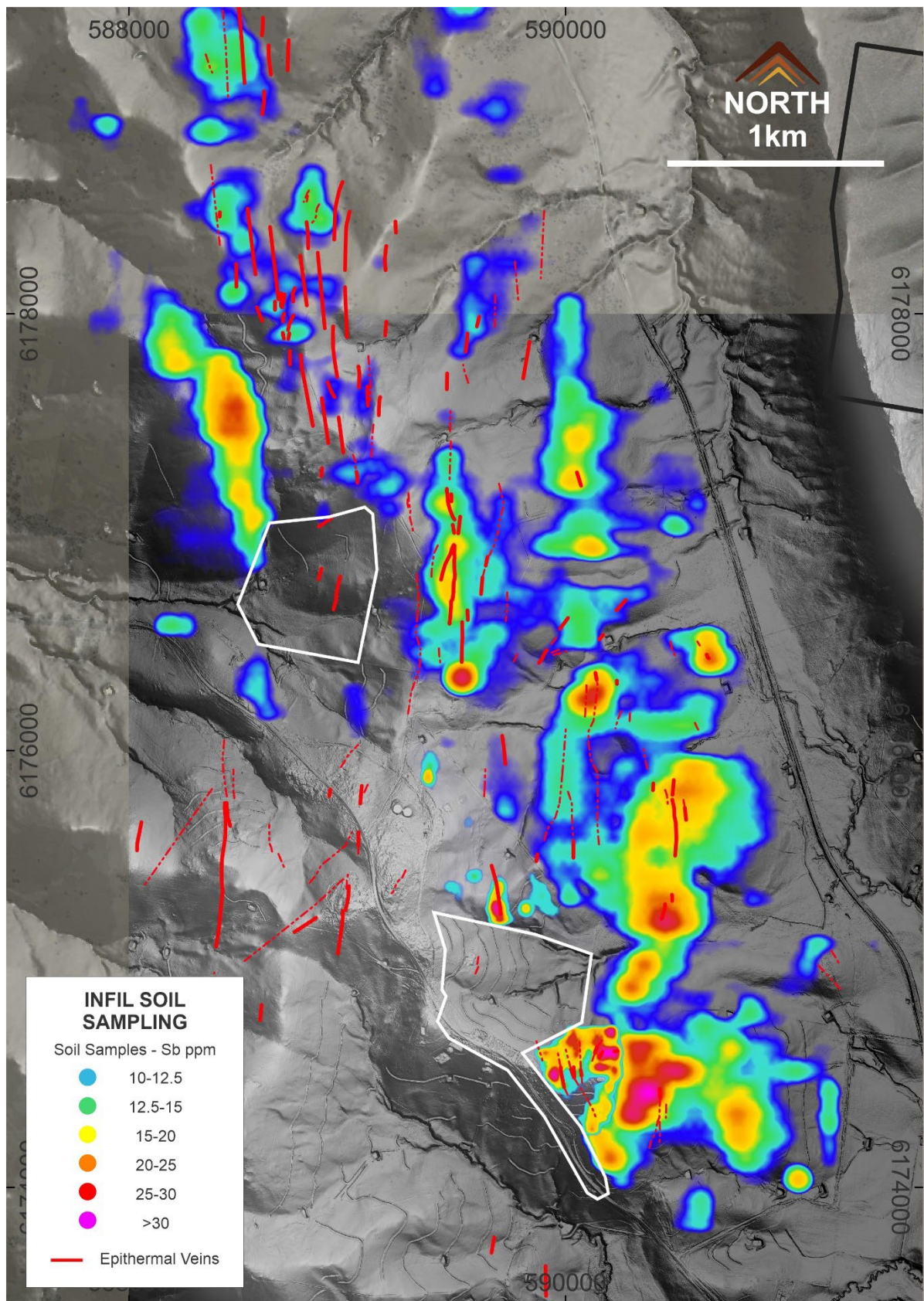


Figure 11: Infill soil sample program (white polygons) over Sb soil sample results and DEM

Vein Field Mapping

Detailed geological mapping of the known low-sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag bearing vein field is anticipated to commence in the next couple of months and will focus on delineation of surface vein trends, lithological boundaries, and structural controls to vein deposition. This campaign is anticipated to take approximately six weeks to complete. Upon completion the new solid geology map will significantly enhance in the interpretation of surface geochemical results by providing a lithological and structural context, will assist in interpretation of geophysical data sets, and provide the basis for a new 3D geological model of the Project. Further to this there is the potential for discovery of previously unrecognised vein trends and alteration zones. Recently completed soil sampling and reconnaissance rock chip sampling discovered multiple new low-sulphidation vein occurrences (Figure 12) which will form the basis of future mapping activities.



Figure 12: 7344 – Crustiform-colloform chalcedony-quartz-adularia-hematite vein. No sulphides observed.

Fixed-wing Magnetic and Radiometric Survey

The Company plans to commence a tenement wide (EL8994 and EL9464) fixed-wing magnetic and radiometric survey. Geophysical contractors Thomson Aviation have been engaged to complete the survey. Flight lines will be at 50m line spacing at a height of ~60m and will provide high quality magnetic and radiometric survey data which will greatly improve upon the currently available low resolution the 200m and 250m line spaced surveys over the tenement.

These datasets will greatly enhance the ability to interpret controls to mineralisation across the tenement by the detection of demagnetisation due to magnetite-destructive alteration of the host volcanic rocks and elevated K:Th which may represent illite-adularia alteration. These data may help define the location of potential high-grade Au-Ag-basemetal bearing ore-shoots.

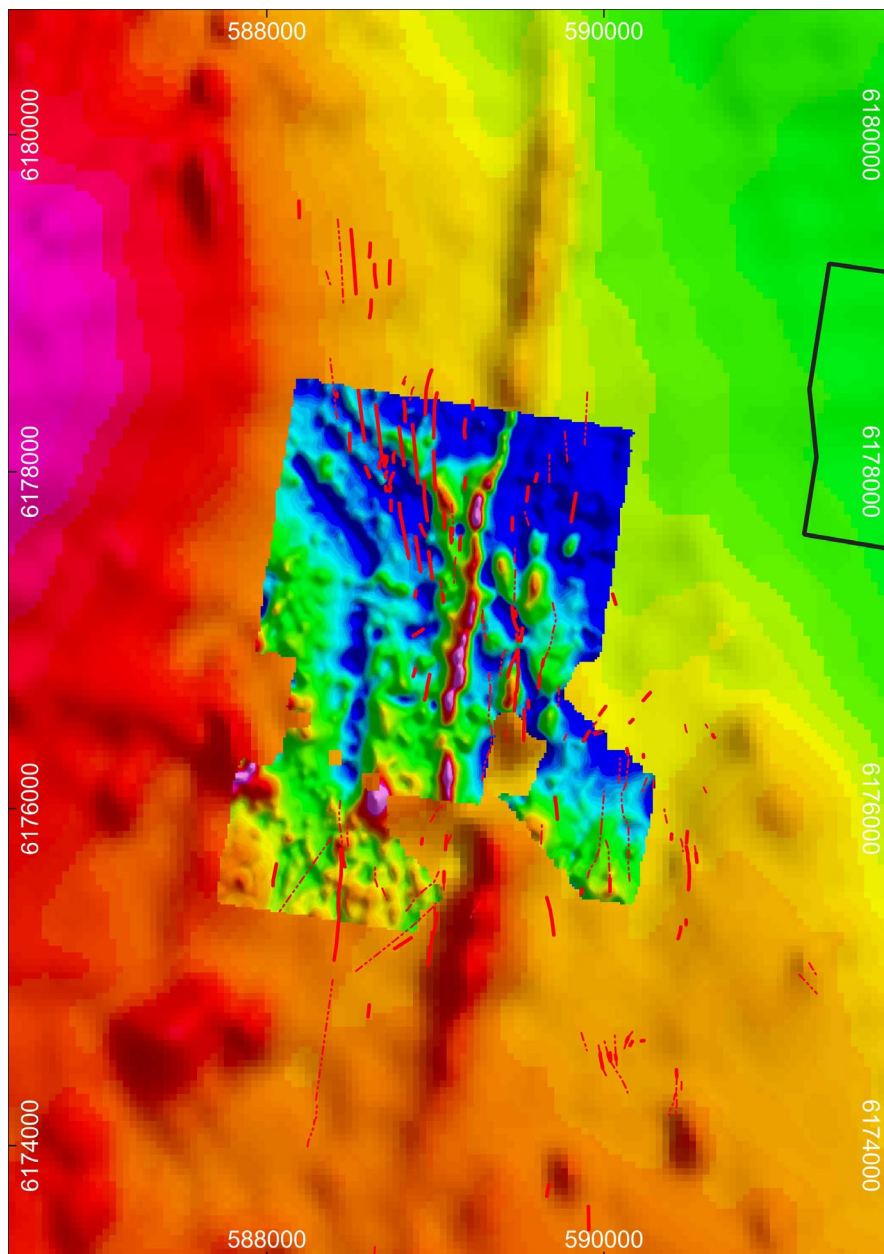


Figure 13: Current Bauloora vein field precompetitive regional magnetics (200m spaced lines) overlain by ground magnetics reduced-to-pole (RTP) (50m spaced lines).

About the Bauloora Project

Legacy Minerals' Bauloora Project is located in the Lachlan Fold Belt of New South Wales which is host to world-class copper-gold orebodies including the Cadia-Ridgeway, Northparkes, and Cowal Mines. In 2023, Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd entered into a Farm-In and Joint Venture on the Project. It covers a large hydrothermal alteration zone 27km² in size, within which is an anomalous gold zone currently mapped to 15km². Rock chip and soil samples collected by the Company from the project area have highlighted several priority areas of anomalous precious metal values with highly anomalous values of epithermal pathfinders^{vii}. The drilling of the first of these targets resulted in the discovery of the Bluecap prospect returning 13m at 4.53g/t AuEq including 6m at 8.00g/t AuEq from 57m^{vi}.

Extensive epithermal alteration exists on the project, including widespread zones of high-level chalcedonic veins, clay alteration and local sinter formations. The project has seen very limited exploration drilling and the Company believes the results from work to date strongly support the assessment that there is significant potential for a major low sulphidation epithermal-style gold-silver deposit at the Bauloora Project.

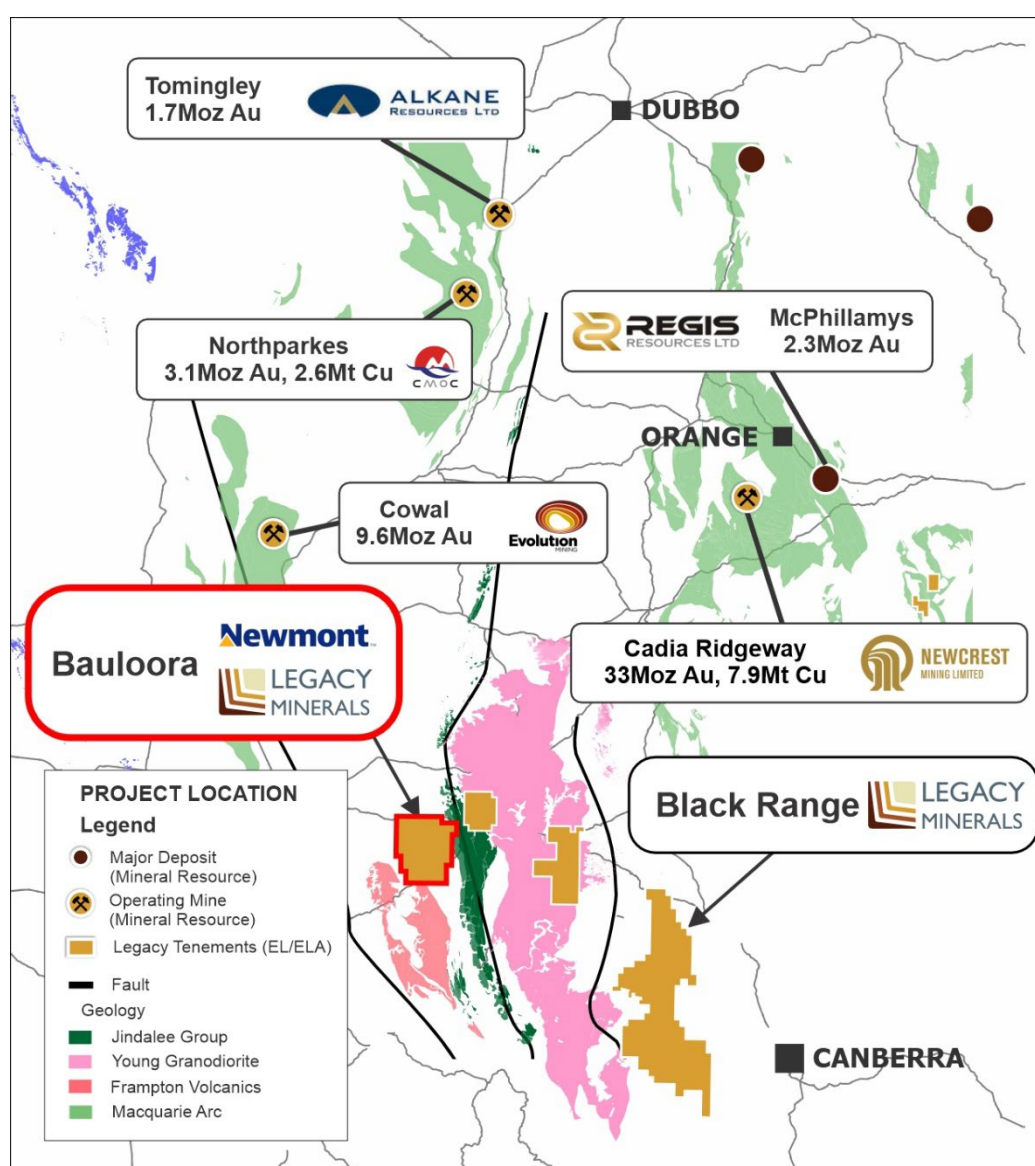


Figure 14: Regional setting of the Bauloora Project^{viii, ix, x, xi, xii, xiii, xiv}

Approved by the Board of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited.

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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 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 27km² 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.

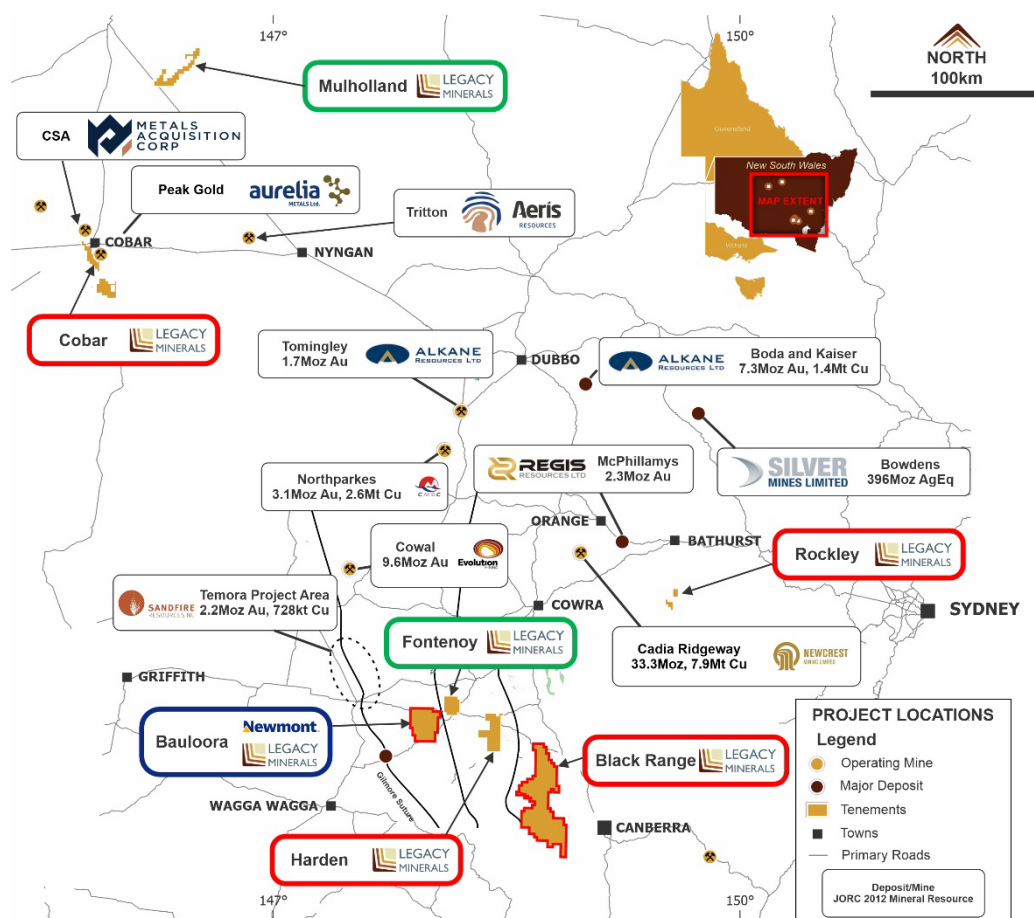


Figure 15: Legacy Minerals Tenements, NSW, Australia ^{viii,ix,x,xi,xii,xiii,xiv,xv}

ENDNOTES

ⁱ ASX: LGM April 5 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} Geoscience Australia, Australian Government, Magnetotellurics 4 April 2023 [https://www.ga.gov.au/scientific-topics/disciplines/geophysics/magnetotellurics#:~:text=Magnetotellurics%20\(MT\)%20is%20a%20passive,resistivity%20of%20the%20sub%2Dsurface.](https://www.ga.gov.au/scientific-topics/disciplines/geophysics/magnetotellurics#:~:text=Magnetotellurics%20(MT)%20is%20a%20passive,resistivity%20of%20the%20sub%2Dsurface.)

^v ASX: March 16 2023: LGM Drilling Assays Confirm New Epithermal Discovery at Bauloora

^{vi} ASX: May 10 2023 LGM Drilling Assays Confirm New Epithermal Discovery at Bauloora

^{vii} ASX: LGM November 2021 New High-Grade Gold Assays Returned Across Bauloora

^{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: $\text{Ag Eq (g/t)} = \text{Ag (g/t)} + 33.48 \cdot \text{Pb (\%)} + 49.61 \cdot \text{Zn (\%)} + 80 \cdot \text{Au (g/t)}$ 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 2 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 – JORC Code, 2021 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<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>	Rock chip and grab samples were taken from numerous locations throughout the prospect areas.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	The purpose of the rock chip samples was to establish the tenor of any mineralisation visible in outcrop and float. Therefore, the samples are biased towards mineralised samples. This is appropriate for this type of work.
	<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>	Samples weighing up to several kilograms were taken.
Drilling techniques	<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, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<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>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
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>	Geological logging is carried out on all rock chips with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of rock chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures, weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Rock chips are occasionally photographed for reference.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	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.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Laboratory QC procedures for rock sample assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks and duplicates.
	<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>	Not appropriate for this stage of exploration.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The size of samples for the rock chips is appropriate for this stage of exploration.
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>	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).
	<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>	All samples were analysed by ALS Global. Gold is determined using a 50g charge. The resultant prill is dissolved in aqua regia with gold determined by flame AAS. 34 elements by four acid digest (Method ME-ICP61).
	<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>	Not Applicable. No geophysical tools used.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections are verified by the Company's technical staff.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes have been planned for the current drill programme.
	<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

		<p>LGM central online database which is managed by external consultants.</p> <p>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</p>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<p>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.</p>
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>	A handheld Garmin GPSmap 65 was used to pick up locations of samples with an averaged accuracy of 1m.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 55.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Using government data topography and 2017 DTM data. A topographic surface has been created using this elevation data.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Rock chip spacing is applicable to the reconnaissance nature of the work.
	<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>	No mineral resource or reserve calculation has been applied.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	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>	<p>The drill holes are orientated to intersect the dipping mineralised trends at as near perpendicular orientation possible (unless otherwise stated).</p> <p>The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.</p> <p>The orientation of drilling relative to key mineralised structures is not considered likely to introduce sampling bias.</p>
	<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>	<p>Orientation of the mineralisation and structural trends is constrained by previous drilling and outcrop.</p> <p>The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineral style.</p> <p>No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.</p>
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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. The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The land is primarily freehold land. There are no native title interests in the license area.</p>
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	<p>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>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.</p>	<p>Not Applicable. No drilling.</p> <p>Not Applicable. No drilling.</p>

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>	Not applicable. No aggregation.
	<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 aggregation.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Not applicable. No aggregation.
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>	Not applicable. No drilling.
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>	Refer to Figures in body of text. 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	<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. Reports on historical exploration can be found in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.
Other substantive exploration data	<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>	All material or meaningful data collected has been reported. The geological results are discussed in the body of the report.
Further Work	<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>	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.