

Reconnaissance Drilling Defines New Vein Trends at Bauloora

Significant alteration at new Prospect areas and recent surface geochemical surveys increase the scale of the Bauloora Project epithermal system.

Wide Alteration Zones Highlight Prospective Structural Trends

The reconnaissance drill campaign has identified multiple vein trends and broad alteration zones in a number of areas warranting follow-up:

- Thunderbolt Prospect (TH001) intersects 200m of argillic alteration from the start to end of the hole (200m), including two wide zones of sericite-silica alteration +/- adularia.

The Quarry target drilling aimed to intersect wide epithermal veins mapped on the surface.

- In QU001 drilling intercepted minor epithermal veins with wide silicification and hematite alteration towards end-of-hole with elevated Sb (125ppm), As (171ppm) and Mo (11ppm).
- Large surface veins were not intercepted, and end-of-hole alteration combined with structural measurements suggests the vein trends may not have been reached.

New Sinter Lithology and Veining Identified in Generative Work

BLEG Sampling

- 92 Regional BLEG samples were taken across the Project area, highlighting previously unrecognised areas of anomalism that require follow-up work.
- These anomalous drainages may indicate nearby, previously unrecognised epithermal vein trends to the north, east and south of the known vein field.

Soil Sampling

- 2,002 soil samples have been collected over the southern vein field area. This is the first time any systematic sampling has been conducted across this area, resulting in the identification of several, new epithermal vein occurrences on the surface.

Rock Chip Sampling

- 46 rock chip samples were taken from veins that were interpreted to exhibit epithermal-style textures, which occurred across the southern soil sampling grid.

Sinter-related lithology identified in undrilled, southern Bauloora area

- Petrographic analysis of rock samples has confirmed further sinter-related lithology.
 - Sinter is a rock primarily composed of silica that is precipitated at or near surface from hot waters at the vents of hot springs and geysers.
- These new samples are ~2.5km south of the nearest, previously recognised sinter-related lithology.
- This provides strong evidence supporting the preservation of the epithermal system over a significantly larger area of the Bauloora vein field than previously interpreted.

Next Stages at the Bauloora Project

- These reconnaissance drill results will guide target ranking for the next stages on the Project.
- Significant drill intercepts previously intercepted and remaining to be followed up include:
- **Bluecap - MM008: 13m at 3.6g/t AuEq** from 57m, (13m at 1.7g/t Au, 6.7g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 4.2% Pb+Zn)ⁱ
 - Incl. **3.7m at 10.5g/t AuEq** from 57.44m, (3.7m at 5.6g/t Au, 17.4g/t Ag, 0.3% Cu, 10.5% Pb+Zn)
- **Ben Hall - BH001: 24m at 0.5g/t Au** from 70mⁱ

¹ See 'Endnotes' on page 20 for references

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (ASX: LGM, Legacy Minerals or the Company) is pleased to report assay results from new sampling of historic diamond drill core at its **Bauloora** (EL8994, EL9464) in NSW, Australia.

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

“Legacy Minerals is pleased to have completed the latest reconnaissance drilling at Bauloora. It’s encouraging that, while we move further away from known high-grade drill intercepts and surface geochemistry, we continue to see evidence of major structures and broad halo alteration zones. From the drilling results, it appears that two of the Quarry Prospect holes did not intercept the large veins mapped on the surface. The team is incorporating these recently received drilling results to inform our interpreted dip of these veins further and to rank targets for future exploration.

In preparation for the next round of exploration, the Company has collected systematic surface geochemical samples across projected southerly extensions of the known vein field. In doing so, the team on the ground collected several rock chip samples of previously unrecognised epithermal veins and confirmed sinter-related lithology in the south.

This observation increases the prospectivity of the vein field in the south due to the strong preservation evidence provided through petrological analysis. We look forward to providing further updates at Bauloora as we continue this systematic work with earn-in partners Newmont.”

Petrography Rock Chip Samples



Figure 1. Petrology Sample 11189 (See Figure 8 for sample location): Interpreted to have formed in a hot spring environment, perhaps as part of the sinter sheet. Similar textures in opaline silica sinter can be observed in the currently forming sinter sheet about the Champagne Pool at Wai-o-tapu, New Zealandⁱⁱ. Sample sent of for petrology study only.

Cautionary Note – Visual Estimates of Mineralisation: ‘Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.’

Daimond Drilling Results

On the Bauloora Project, four diamond holes have been completed for a total of 950.2 metres. These tested the Thunderbolt and Quarry Prospects defined by a combination of anomalous soil geochemistry and geophysical signatures. The diamond drill holes have confirmed epithermal-style alteration with veining beneath elevated pathfinder rock chip and soil geochemical results and mapped veins while also suggestive that the main targets at the Quarry may not have been satisfactorily tested.

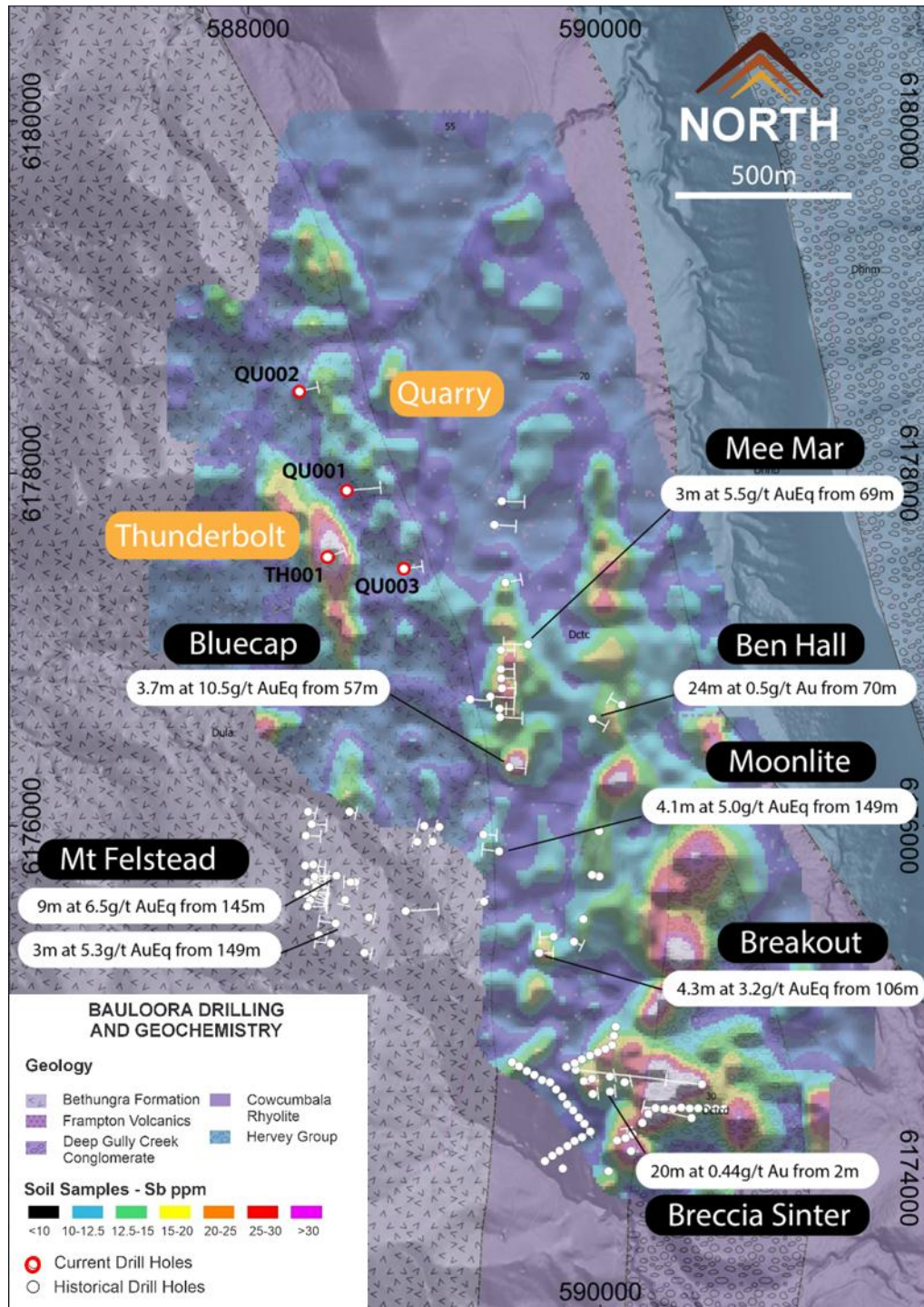


Figure 2: Bauloora Project with recently completed drilling (red border) and previous highlight drilling results over Sb in soil sampling and regional geology interpretation.

Thunderbolt Prospect

At the Thunderbolt Prospect, a single diamond drill hole, for a total of 200m, was completed which tested the 1,300m long zone of elevated epithermal pathfinder elements defined in soil sampling. TH001 intersected strong argillic alteration from 0-200m with increased silica-sericite alteration and anomalous pathfinder elements associated with faults between 0-60m and 105-130m with no significant gold-silver intercepts reported. The Prospect is interpreted to sit along strike of the Mt Felstead Prospect and as such the size and intensity of the alteration system is encouraging.

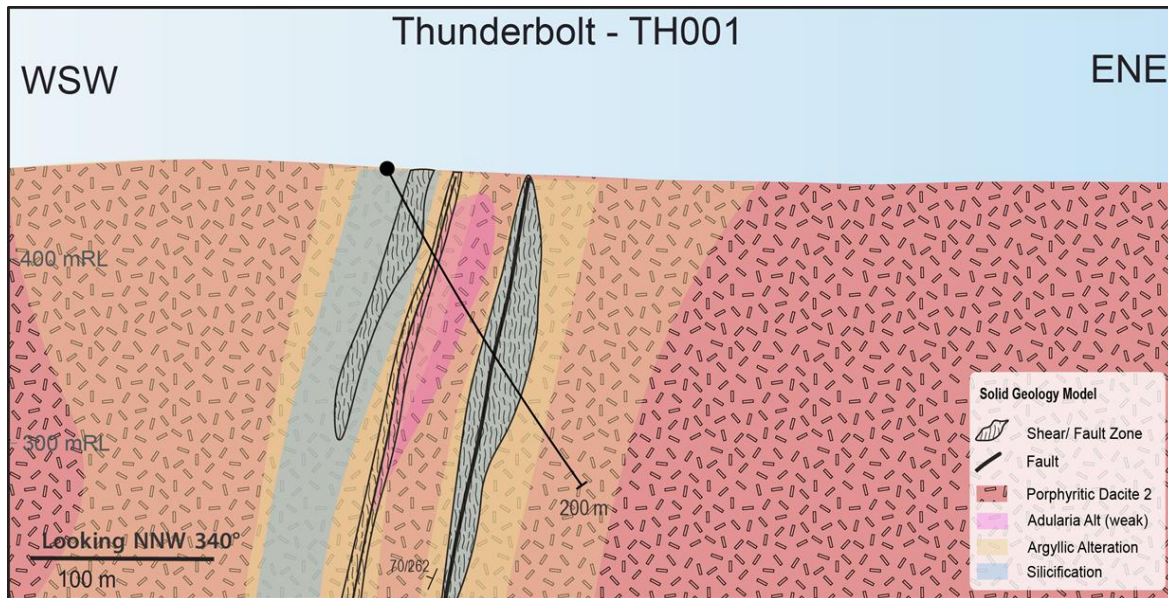


Figure 3. TH001 cross section (MGA94z55 6177524mN) showing solid geology interpretation.

Quarry Prospect

At the Quarry Prospect, three diamond drill holes, for a total of 750.2m, were completed which tested the 3km long zone of elevated pathfinder elements defined in soil sampling and mapped epithermal vein on surface. QU001 intersected the strongest silica alteration from approximately 150-270m with hematite increasing from 300 to end of hole at 350m. This suggests that the drill hole may have missed the target veins as the veins may in fact dip in an easterly direction. This presents an obvious follow up opportunity for future testing. QU002 and QU003 intercepted zones of moderate alteration with lesser epithermal veins with no significant intercepts reported. An easterly dip to the Quarry Prospect veins is supported by the lack of alteration and veins intercepted in QU002 and the intersection of a easterly dipping altered and veined zone in QU003.

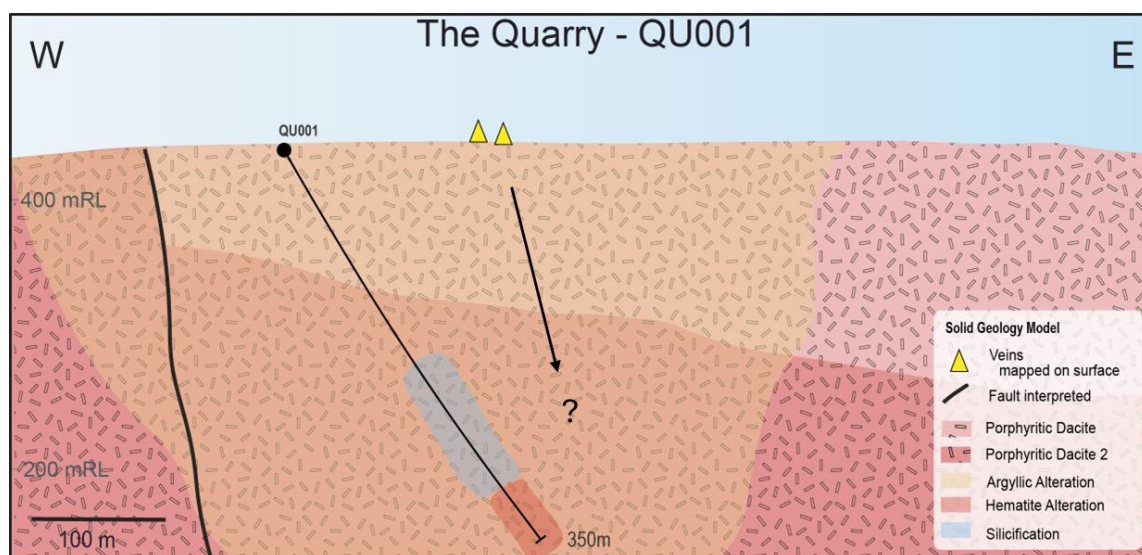


Figure 4. QU001 cross section (MGA94z55 6177903mN) showing solid geology interpretation.

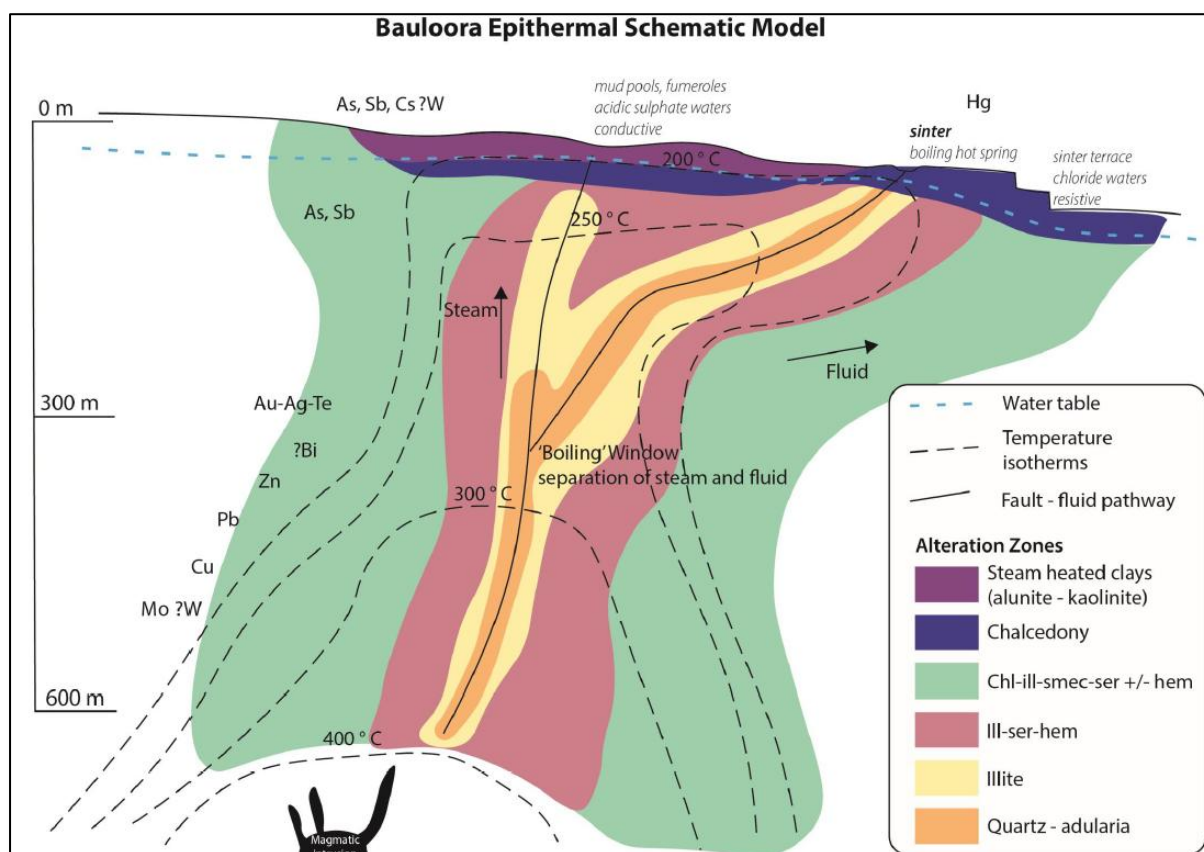


Figure 5. Bauloora epithermal schematic model showing zone alteration patterns (modified from Buchanan 1981, Morrison et. al 1995).

BLEG sampling program

The regional stream sediment BLEG sampling program has been completed with results highlighting several new catchments along strike to the north and south of the Bauloora vein field. These are new areas not covered by any existing soils, drilling or rock chip results and therefore warrant further investigation.

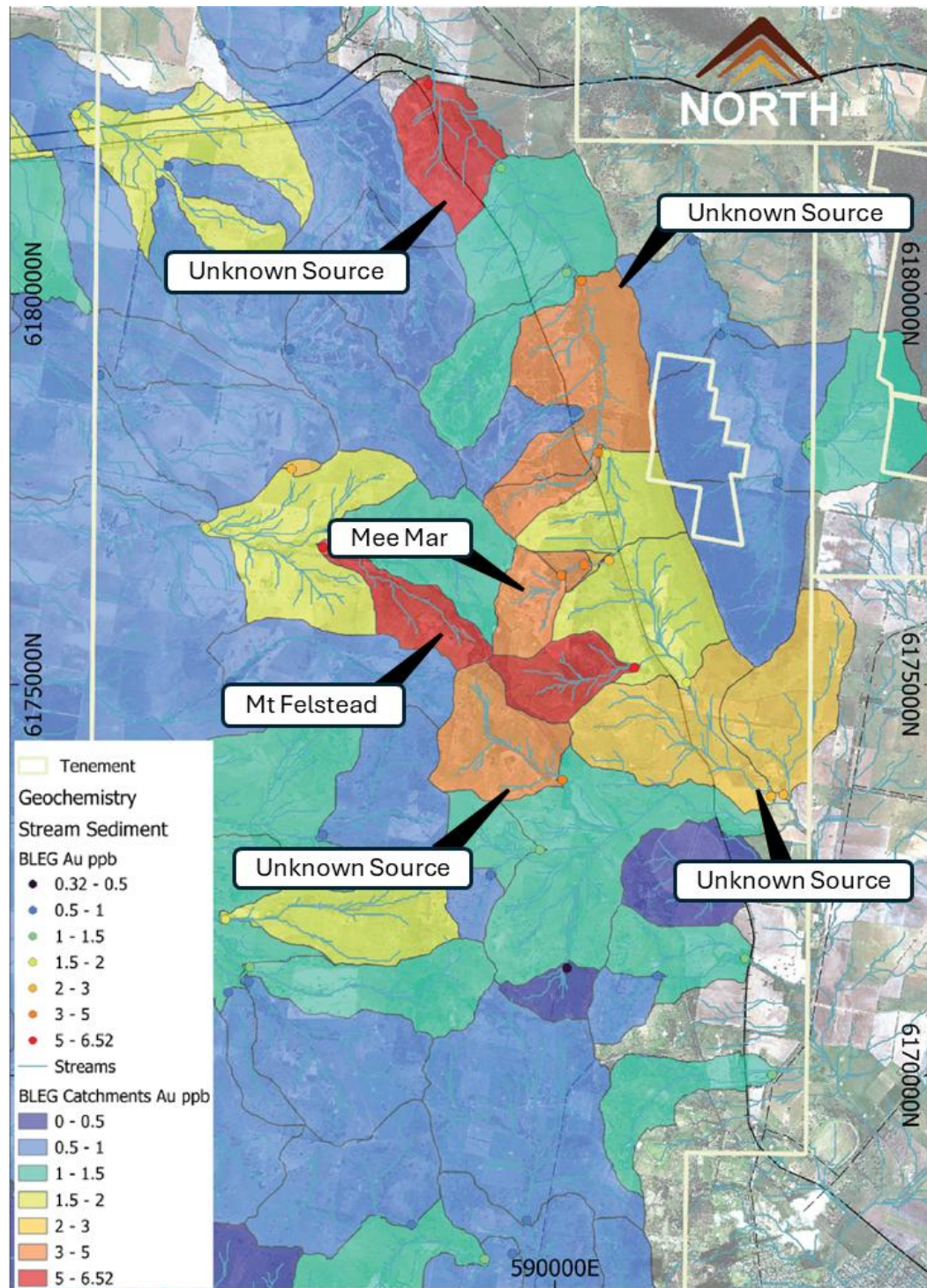


Figure 6. Bauloora Project overview showing BLEG sampling locations and anomalous drainage areas warranting follow up work.

Soil and rock chip sampling program

The southern extension to the soil sampling program has been completed with 2,002 soil samples collected across 7.5 km² at 50m x 100m spacing. The soil sampling dataset that was collected in the northern portion of the vein field has been critical in the targeting strategy at the Bauloora Project. The addition of the southern extension will greatly expand and continue this effective strategy.

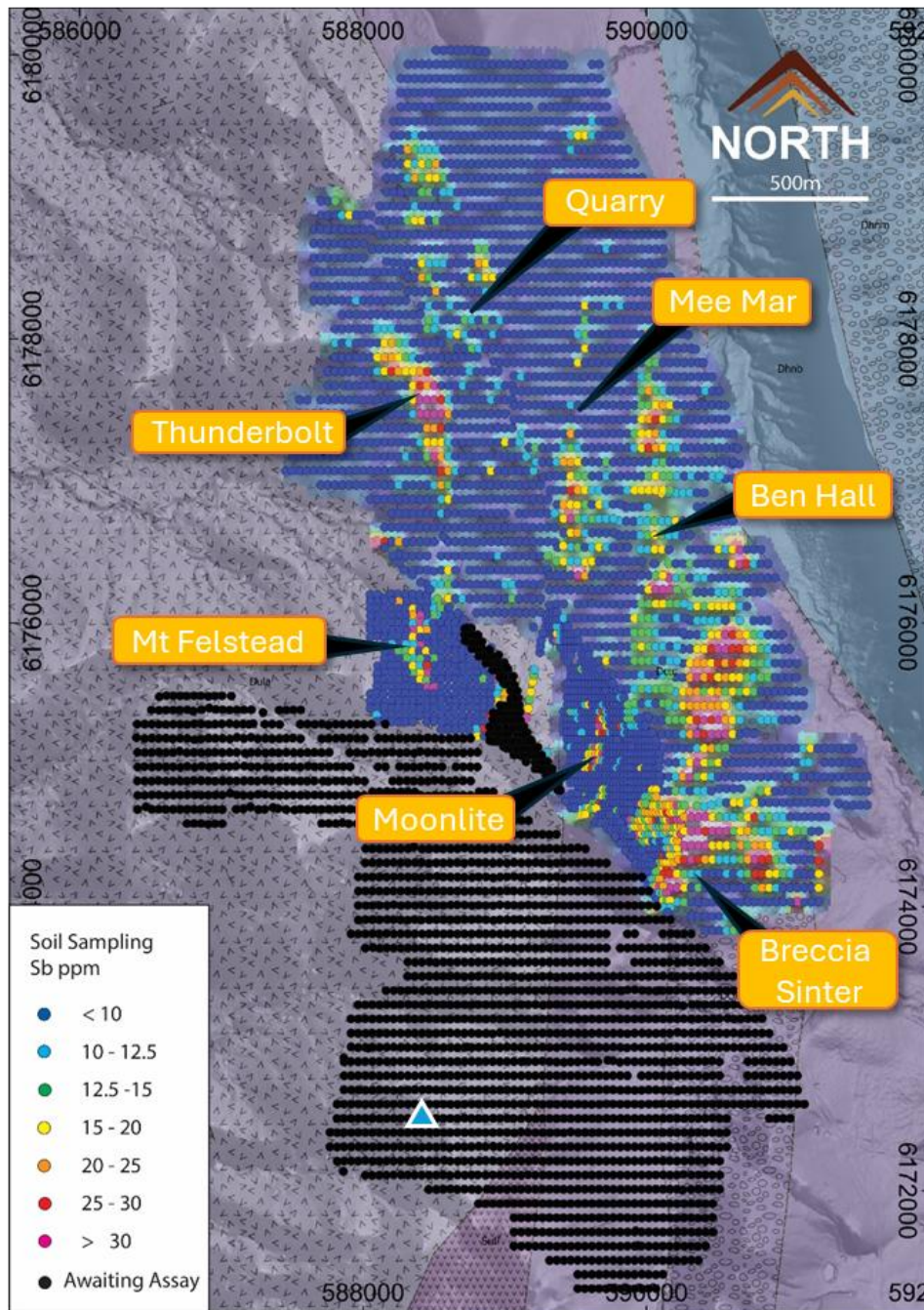


Figure 7. Bauloora Project map with recently completed soil samples and petrology rock chip sample (blue triangle) confirming sinter related lithology

While in the field the team collected 46 reconnaissance rock chips from newly identified epithermal vein occurrences. This sampling shows epithermal veins extend a further 2.5km to the south of where the company has previously sampled. Furthermore the identification of sinter related lithology in this southern area is strong evidence for widespread preservation of the epithermal system across the known epithermal vein field.

Petrology observed rock banding as defined by differences in finely recrystallised quartz texture, and in grain size, as well as locally having a small proportion of clay. The characteristics of the banded, fine grained quartz are interpreted as indicating deposition of original material as a chemical sediment, e.g. perhaps former opaline or chalcedonic silica, with a small proportion (estimated at ~1%) of fine clastic material. A chemical sedimentary (plus a little admixed clastic material - clay) is interpreted to accord with formation in a hot spring environment, perhaps as part of the sinter sheet. For example, similar textures in opaline silica sinter can be observed in the currently forming sinter sheet about the Champagne Pool at Wai-o-tapu, New Zealand. The observed textures in 11160 and 11189 do not appear to be similar to those formed in chalcedony vein fillings.

Future work program

Work in the near term will be focussed on ground truthing the newly identified areas of anomalism from the BLEG and soil sampling. In parallel to these activities the understanding gained from the drilling will be incorporated into the targeting strategy and target ranking criteria for the Project which will further refine targets for follow up testing.

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 Projectⁱⁱⁱ. 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^{iv}. The drilling of the first of these targets resulted in the discovery of the Bluecap Prospect returning 13m at 1.66g/t Au, 6.68g/t Ag, 0.14% Cu and 4.23% Pb+Zn from 57 metres.ⁱ

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 support the assessment that there is potential for the discovery of a low-sulphidation epithermal-style gold-silver deposit at the Bauloora Project.

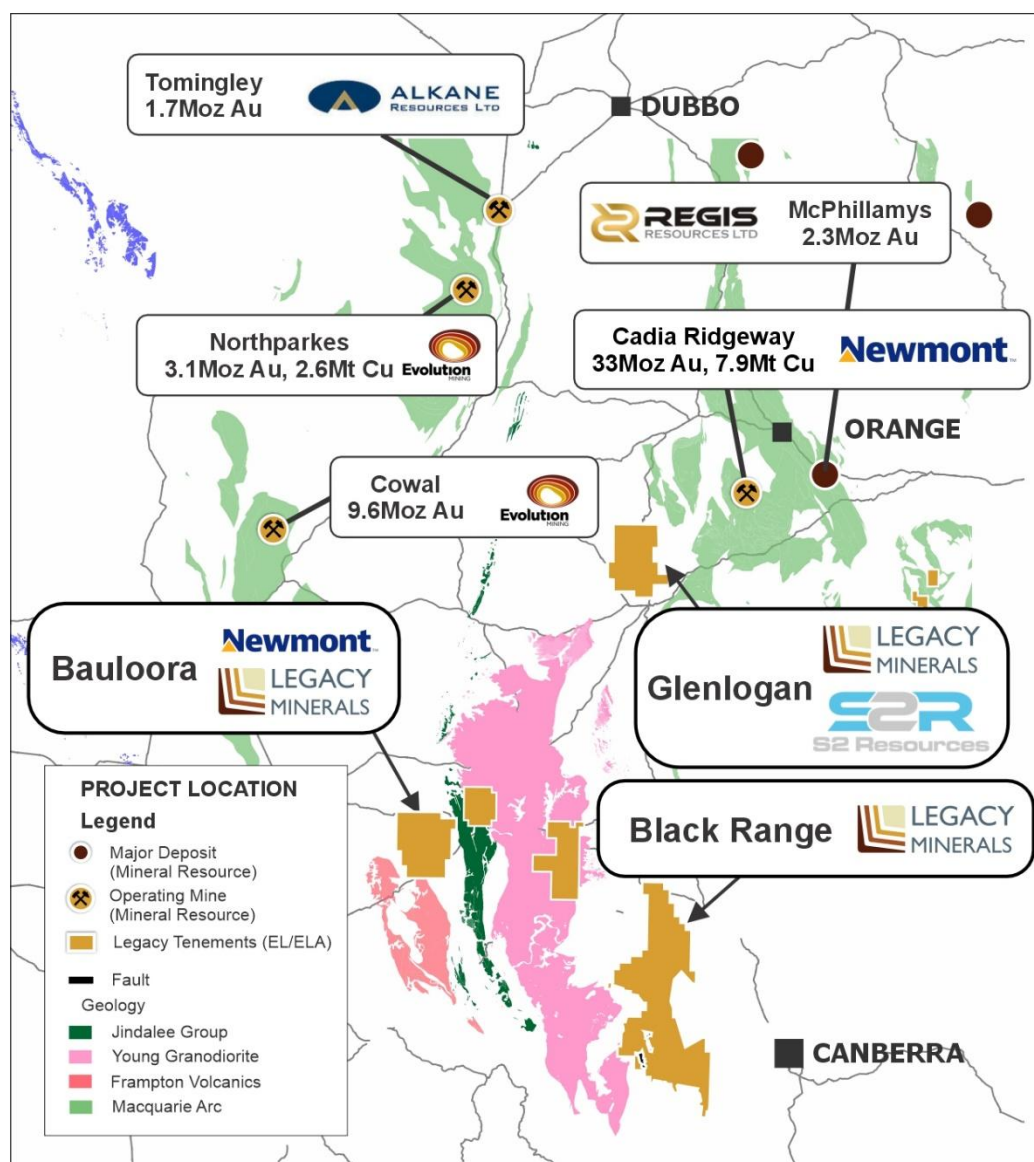


Figure 8. Regional setting of the Bauloora Project and major deposits in NSW^v

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 and Exploration Results 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 this 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 exploring gold, copper, and base-metal projects in NSW since 2017. The Company has nine projects that present significant discovery opportunities for shareholders.

0B0B0BAu-Ag Black Range (EL9464, EL9589) Extensive low-sulphidation, epithermal system with limited historical exploration. Epithermal occurrences across 30km of strike.	1B1B1BCu-Au Drake (EL6273, EL9616, EL9727, ALA75) Large caldera (~150km²) with similar geological characteristics to other major pacific rim low-sulphidation deposits.
2B2BCu-Au Rockley (EL8926) 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.	3B3B3BAu-Cu (Pb-Zn) Cobar (EL9511) Helix JV Undrilled targets next door to the Peak Gold Mines. Several priority geophysical anomalies and gold in lag up to 1.55g/t Au.
Au-Ag Bauloora (EL8994, EL9464) Newmont JV One of NSW's largest low-sulphidation, epithermal systems with a 27km² epithermal vein field.	6B Au Harden (EL9657) 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.
Cu-Au Glenloggan (EL9614) S2 Resources JV Large, undrilled magnetic anomaly underneath Silurian cover located 55kms from Cadia Valley.	Au-Cu Fontenoy (EL8995) Earth AI JV Significant PGE, Au and Cu anomalism defined in soil sampling and drilling. Significant drill intercepts include 120m @ 0.3g/t PGE from 298, and 79m at 0.27% Cu from 1.5m.

4B4B4CCu-Au Thomson (EL9190, EL9194, EL9728)

Prospective for intrusion-related gold and copper systems the Project contains numerous 'bullseye' magnetic and gravity anomalies that remain untested.

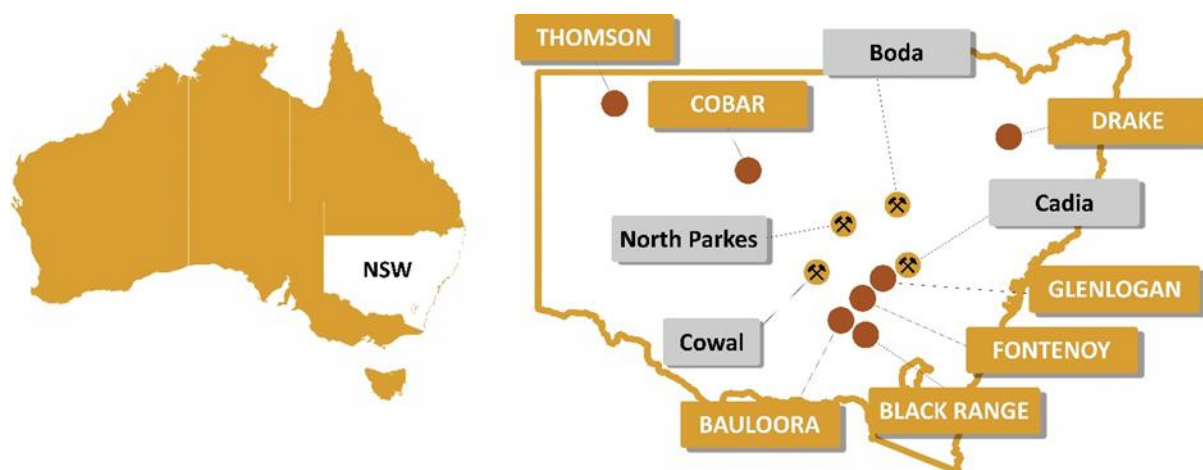


Figure 2. Location of Legacy Minerals' Projects in NSW, Australia, and major mines and deposits

Appendix 1 – Drill hole collar details

Table 1. Drill hole collar details

Hole ID	GRS	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth (True North)	Depth (m)
QU001	MGA94/55	588559	6177903	419.8	-60.4	80.0	350
QU002	MGA94/55	588292	6178465	455.3	-59.7	75.5	200.2
QU003	MGA94/55	588884	6177458	460.0	-60.0	80.3	200
TH001	MGA94/55	588451	6177525	462.2	-60.6	70.7	200

Appendix 2 – Rock sample vein summaries

Reference	Easting	Northing	Estimated Vein %	Estimated Sulphide %	Preliminary Observations - nature of mineral occurrence, mineral identification and estimated sulphide proportion
Figure 1: Sample 11189	588399	6172587	100	0	CC chc

Observation codes: qtz – quartz, crb – carbonate, chc – chalcedony, adu – adularia, fl – fluorite, sph – sphalerite, gal – galena, cpy – chalcopyrite, hem – hematite, py – pyrite, CC – crustiform-colloform, Tr – trace.

Appendix 3 – 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>	Core size was PQ core (diameter: 85mm) to fresh rock and HQ core (diameter: 63.5mm) to end of hole (EOH). LGM used a reputable drilling contractor, Ophir 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.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	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 drill core was 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 a minimum 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.
	<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>	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 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-AA21 + Hg-MS42). Assay standards, blanks and duplicates were analysed as part of the standard laboratory analytical procedures. Company standards were introduced into the sampling at a ratio minimum of 1 standard for every 50 samples. Sample length: Core is sampled in 0.2m to 2m sample interval lengths except for minor changes due to geological or mineralisation boundaries. Pulps are retained by LGM for potential follow-up analysis.
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, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	Diamond drilling using industry standard techniques. HQ core (diameter: 63.5mm) to end of hole (EOH).
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Core recoveries were recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging.

	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <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>	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. 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	<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>	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. • Representative bulk density by Archimedes principle may be taken. • Magnetic susceptibility recorded at 1m intervals for some holes as an orientation and alteration characterisation tool.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	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.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drill holes are geologically logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Core was cut using a conventional automatic core saw with core holding support. All samples are collected from the same side of drill core. A 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.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Not applicable as results are for core drilling.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Drill core is cut in half along the length and the total half core submitted as the sample. This procedure meets industry standards where approximately 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.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	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.
	<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>	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.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The sample sizes are appropriate to correctly represent the mineralization based on style of mineralisation.
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-AA21 + Hg-MS42) and undergo spectral analysis (TRSPEC-20).
	<i>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.</i>	No geophysical tools or other handheld XRF instruments were used to determine grade.
	<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>	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	<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 were completed in 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 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
	<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>	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.
	<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>	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.
	<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>	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.
	<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>	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.

	<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>	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>	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	<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 of sampling techniques and data 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	<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> <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 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). 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	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	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	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	Known mineralisation at the Bauloora Project sits within the Silurian Frampton Volcanics, and Devonian Bethunga 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	<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> • 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.
	<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 $\geq 0.15\text{g/t Au}$ or $\geq 10\text{g/t Ag}$, or $\geq 0.25\% \text{ Cu}$, $\geq 0.25\% \text{ Pb+Zn}$, $\geq 1\text{m}$ downhole width, and $\leq 1\text{m}$ internal waste.
	<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>	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.
		Gold is deemed to be an appropriate metal for equivalent calculations as gold is a dominant metal and the most common metal to mineralised zones across the Bauloora vein field.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Bauloora gold reported equivalents are based on assumptions: $\text{AuEq(g/t)} = \text{Au ppm} + (0.0136 * \text{Ag ppm}) + (0.435 * \text{Zn}(\%)) + (0.316 * \text{Pb}(\%)) + (1.17 * \text{Cu}(\%))$. Calculated from 1 July 2024 spot prices of US\$2,330/oz gold, US\$29/oz silver, US\$2,954/t zinc, US\$9,809/t copper, US\$2,191/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 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	<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>	Preliminary interpretation is that the veins strike north to north-north-east. The vein trend remains open along strike and down dip. 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 in plan view 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.
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.

Endnotes

ⁱ ASX Release, LGM, 26 September 2024, Bauloora drill results up to 468g/t Ag, 3.8g/t Au, 22% Zn-Pb

ⁱⁱ Hamilton, Ayrton R., et al. "Characteristics and variations of sinters in the Coromandel Volcanic Zone: application to epithermal exploration." *New Zealand Journal of Geology and Geophysics* 62.4 (2019): 531-549.

ⁱⁱⁱ ASX LGM: 5 April 2023 Newmont Farm-in at Bauloora Project

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

^v Evolution Mining 2022 Annual Report, Newmont 2023 Reserves Statement, Newmont 2023 Reserves Statement, ASX EVN: 8 May 2024 *Macquarie Conference Presentation*, ASX ALK: 29 April 2024 *Revised Kaiser Resource Est Improves Confidence and Grade*, Alkane Resources 2023 Annual Report