



New Drill Targets identified at Central Cobar Project

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (ASX: **LGM**, “**Legacy Minerals**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at its Central Cobar Project (EL9511) in NSW.

Newly identified gossan found during ground truthing

- **Ground truthing of soil anomalies has resulted in the discovery of a previously unknown and undrilled quartz bearing gossan at surface**
 - Gossans are ferruginous rock, which is the product of oxidation by weathering and leaching of sulphide mineralisation.
- 1,215 soil samples were analysed across the northern portion of the EL9511
- Due to cover across the project, sampling is restricted to soil profiles appropriate for sampling and, although subtle, results highlighted areas of interest associated with interpreted faults, mineralisation and geophysical targets

3D geophysical modelling

- The Woggle magnetic anomaly has been highlighted as a priority target for follow up field work.
- Priority AEM targets are associated with encouraging geochemistry and structures.

Cobar exploration work programs ongoing

- Electrical geophysical survey planning is currently underway to follow-up priority targets, prior to drill testing.
- Work is ongoing in the southern portion of EL9511, along strike of the CSA and Peak Gold Mines where reconnaissance field work is planned.



Figure 1: Ground truthing identified gossan. **Figure 2 (Top):** 1.91g/t Ag, 10.3ppm Sb, 14.7ppm As and 412ppm Zn, **Figure 3 (Bottom):** 2.6g/t Ag, 8.76ppm Sb, 30.7ppm As 303ppm Zn

¹ See 'Endnotes' on page 11 for references

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

“Legacy Minerals is pleased to be back on the ground in Cobar where we have an exceptional exploration licence package in the heart of the Cobar Basin. We have been opportunistic in our work out here with time between the Company’s drill campaigns at Black Range and Bauloora earlier last month. This has allowed the exploration team to visit several key areas and it’s exciting to see new targets identified including Jethro and Hillview.

Ground truthing focused on following up priority multi-element soil geochemical anomalies and areas of interest, identified during AEM modelling and noted in the aeromagnetic data. Encouragingly, a number of these areas are returning with anomalous pathfinder’s indicative of Cobar-type base and precious metal mineralisation, with structural complexity observable on surface, and the discovery of gossan which may be a surface expression of primary mineralisation at depth.

Legacy Minerals is also pleased to have further work being completed by the NSW Government in the form of two recently completed seismic lines across the northern and southern areas of the Project. We look forward to receiving that data and keeping shareholders updated as we progress the project.”

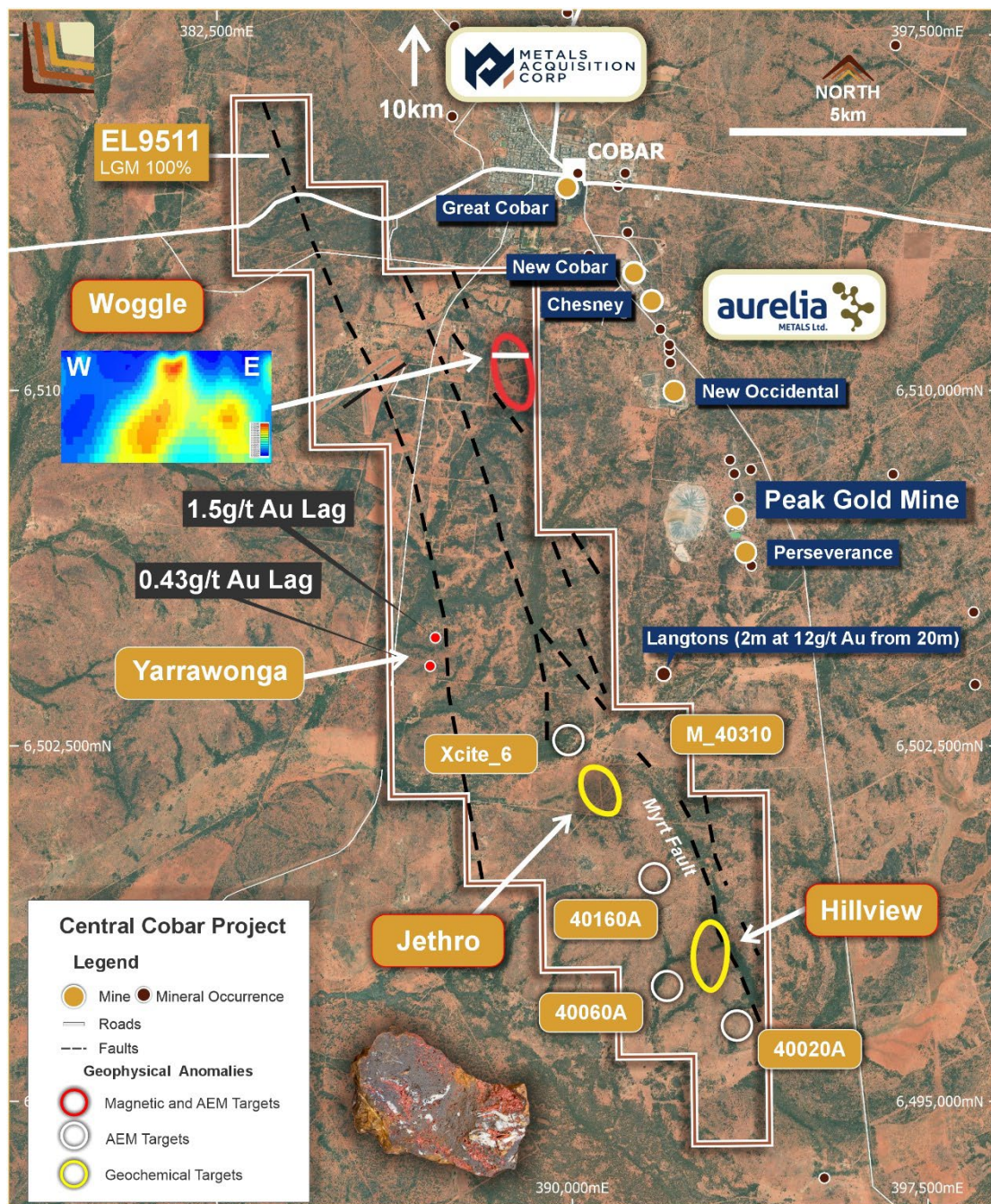


Figure 4: Northern Cobar Project Area, key prospects, mines, and mineral occurrences¹

Exploration overview

The Company has finalised the completion of soil and rock chip geochemical sampling programs that have now been incorporated into the current geological understanding of the tenement, and the previously completed geophysical surveys. AEM geophysical anomalies have been modelled and priority targets are now defined. Two seismic lines have been completed by the Geological Survey of NSW and the Company is awaiting the public release of the interpretation of this data. The NSW governments continued support of exploration in the Cobar region is very encouraging.

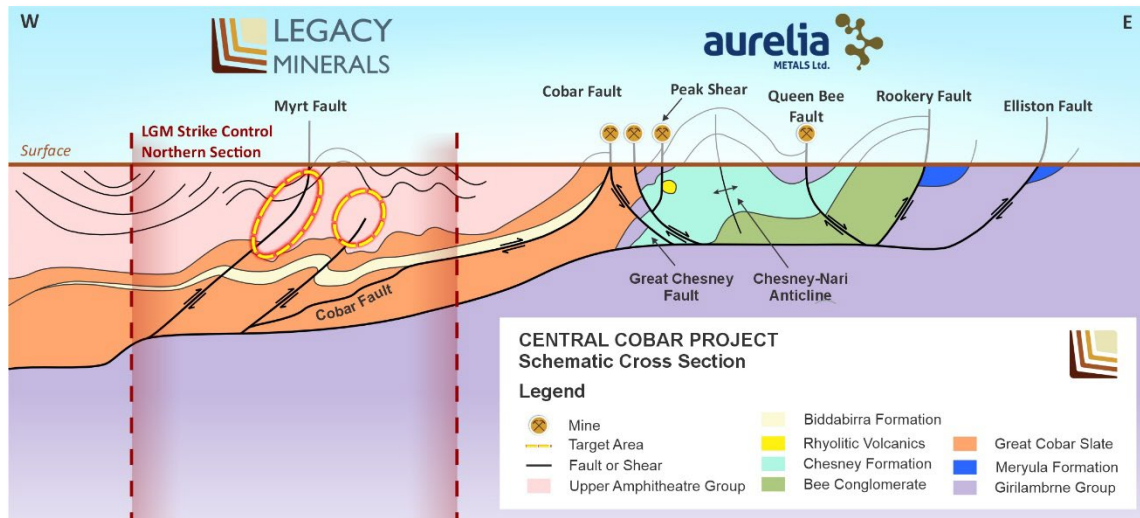


Figure 5: Cross-section of the Central Cobar Project showing potential mineralised fluid pathwaysⁱⁱ

Geochemical Sampling Background

Soil sampling was focused in areas of interest in the northern portion of the tenement. 2,402 soil samples were collected on a 50m x 100m grid with 1,215 soil samples submitted to the assay laboratory, for ICPMS multi-element analysis with a four-acid digest on a 100m x 100m grid. In total, 142 rock chip samples have been collected during follow up reconnaissance mapping of both soil and geophysical anomalies.

Geochemical Results

The recent soil results highlighted a number of areas anomalous in coincident Cobar-type base and precious metal mineralisation pathfinder elements, some of which are along strike or adjacent to priority AEM anomalies.

Several areas returned significant rock chip results up to 2.63g/t Ag, 45ppb Au, 132.5ppm As, 15.3ppm Sb and 886ppm Zn.



Figure 6: Looking NE - Yarrawonga shaft (foreground) and Peak Gold Mine Mill (background).

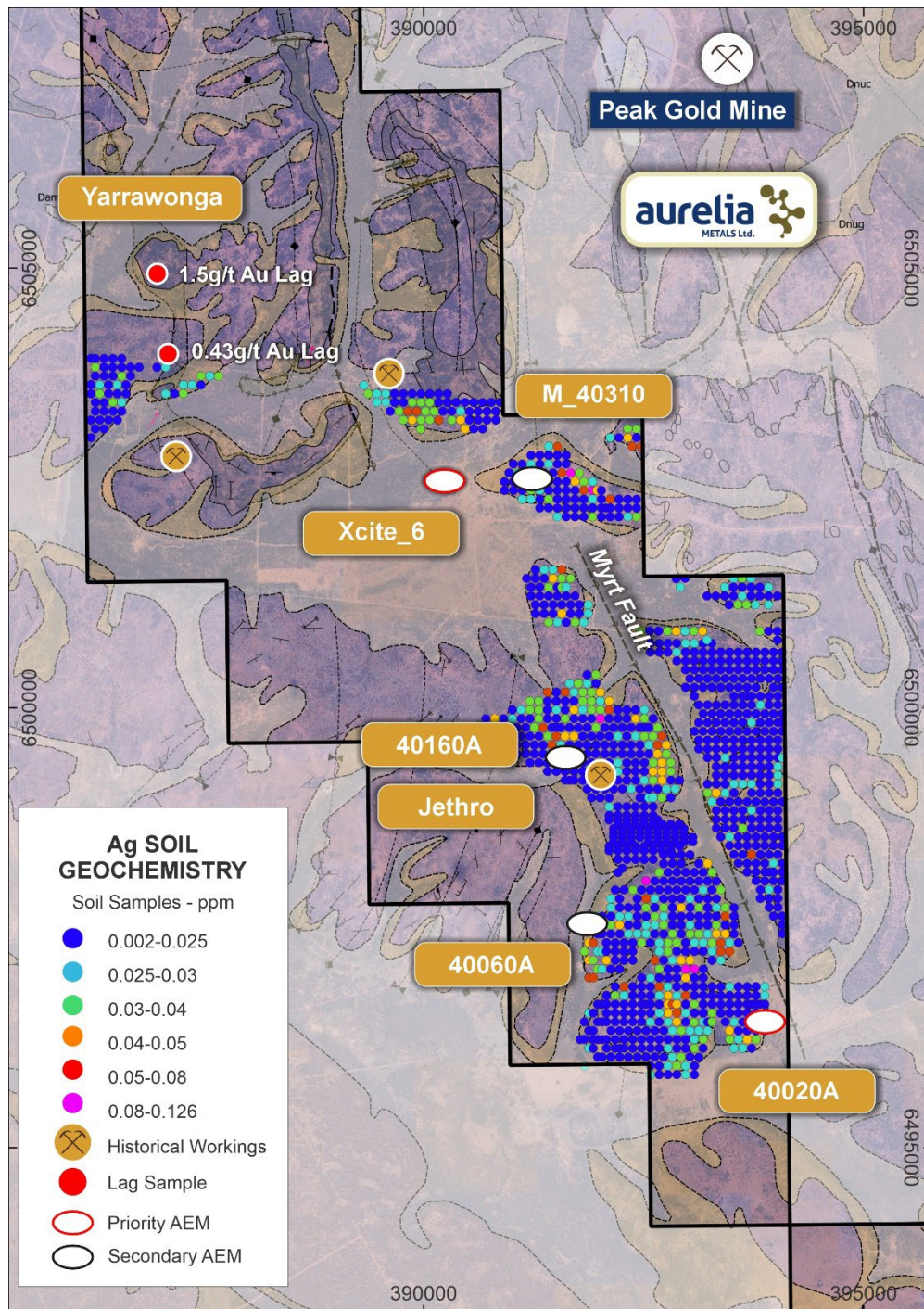


Figure 7: Soil sampling grid with NSW Government mapped structures and showing cover sequences (pale yellow)ⁱⁱⁱ

Geophysics 3D modelling

Geophysical modelling of the AEM responses and ground truthing of anomalies, have been completed^{iv}. From this work, a number of anomalies have been highlighted as primary target anomalies for follow up, with the remainder of the anomalies categorised as lower priority. Lower priority anomalies are also potentially significant given their location to mapped major faults, however further assessment of these will take place with an improved geological model gained from further work completed on the priority anomalies.

Woggle Anomaly – coincident magnetic high and AEM conductor

The Woggle magnetic anomaly is a discrete magnetic high favourably positioned on a rheological contact between the Biddabirra Formation and the CSA Siltstone. The anomaly potentially reflects disseminated magnetic pyrrhotite which is characteristic of alteration halos to Cobalt-type deposits. AEM has identified a subtle late time peak anomaly that is coincident

with the peak of the magnetic response. Ground truthing has confirmed the response does not appear to be related to a cultural feature and sits in an area of thin colluvial cover.

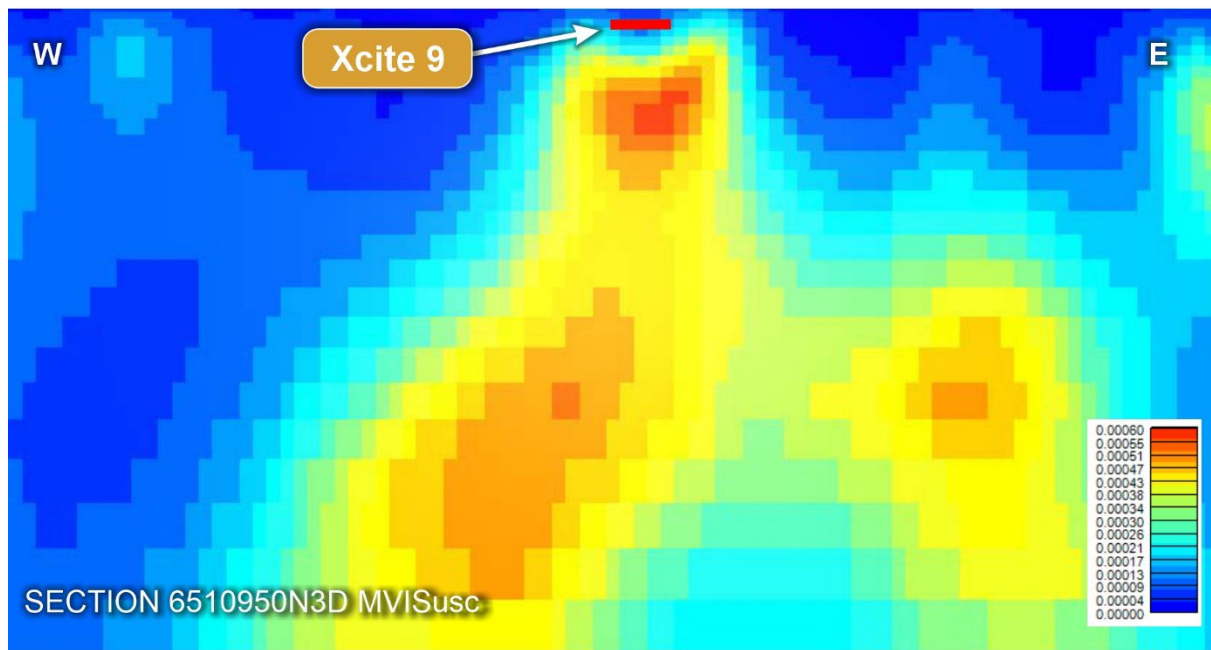


Figure 8: Wobble Anomaly showing coincident AEM anomaly (Xcite_9) and modelled magnetic high¹.

Furthermore, a series of AEM anomalies have been identified which are spatially associated with the regional Myrt Fault. It is a major NNW-SSE trending structure which can be delineated undercover from airborne magnetic data. These anomalies are beneath thin colluvial cover sediments that can mask geochemical responses of buried deposits. The high priority AEM anomalies identified by the Company, are characterised by discrete and moderate to late time conductive responses that may be along strike of, or adjacent, to nearby anomalous geochemistry and sit in structural locations interpreted to be favourable for Cobar-type ore deposits.

Legacy Minerals considers the AEM anomalies to present compelling targets and references Metals Acquisition Corp's (ASX MAC), SEC S-K 1300 Technical Report Summary - CSA Copper Mine, Australia – MAC. Metals Acquisition Corp had a total of 9-lines of the same Xcite AEM survey covering and area which had previously been flowed with another airborne electromagnetic survey in 2001. The comparison between the systems showed the 2001 AEM and high quality 2019 Xcite AEM data agree well in the early EM channels (0.4-1.2ms). This data has been reliably used to identify and interpret geophysical signatures that might be associated with prospective structures and enhanced weathering due to sulphides at depth or lithological variations^v.

Work Planned

Ground geophysical surveys are currently being planned and considerations are being given for an expanded geochemical survey in the southern portion of the tenement, along strike of the Peak Gold Mines. Drill planning will commence in parallel to these activities.

Table 1. Highlight rock chip results

Sample ID	NAT Grid ID	Northing	Easting	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
9694	MGA94_55	6499794.4	391333.09	2	2.63	30.7	19.6	8.76	303
7558	MGA94_55	6496364.29	392934.44	2	2.5	18.5	21.8	4.11	90
7543	MGA94_55	6499736.08	391553.76	3	2.16	34.5	18.1	2.15	117
7639	MGA94_55	6499801.86	391451.77	3	2.12	14	30.3	1.41	112
9691	MGA94_55	6499794.4	391333.09	-2	1.91	14.7	12.8	10.3	412
7642	MGA94_55	6499794.5	391331.29	-10	1.69	12.3	11.1	9.76	455

9692	MGA94_55	6499794.4	391333.09	-2	1.06	10.1	11.5	6.86	237
7545	MGA94_55	6496174.1	393003.26	45	0.02	10.9	13	0.65	11
7575	MGA94_55	6496701.1	393376.9	2	0.05	66.8	121	0.85	549
7576	MGA94_55	6496708.73	393396.92	-10	0.03	62.4	243	4.54	672
9687	MGA94_55	6502862.24	391211.64	-2	0.13	107	85	3.22	258
9688	MGA94_55	6503345.13	390086.3	-2	0.26	132.5	57	4.37	295
9696	MGA94_55	6499892.49	391584.94	-2	0.13	20.5	14.6	3.06	886
7640	MGA94_55	6499803.81	391447.57	2	0.06	24.2	15.8	15.3	721

About Central Cobar

The Central Cobar project covers the 100% owned tenement EL9511. The tenement covers approximately 308km² in the world-class exploration and mining jurisdiction of Cobar, NSW. The project has seen continued exploration success, both in the near mine setting and regionally. The Project is considered to have all the right ingredients for Cobar-Type mineralisation and contains undrilled targets surrounded by operating and historical gold and copper mines with proximity to infrastructure and a skilled mining workforce.

Approved by the Board of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited.

For more information:

Investors:

Chris Byrne

CEO & Managing Director

chris.byrne@legacyminerals.com.au

+61 (0) 499 527 547

Media:

Nicholas Read / Kate Bell

Read Corporate

info@readcorporate.com.au

+ 61 (0) 419 929 046

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 NSW since 2017. The Company has eight projects that present significant discovery opportunities for shareholders.

Au-Ag Black Range (EL9464, EL9589) Extensive low-sulphidation, epithermal system with limited historical exploration. Epithermal occurrences across 30km of strike.	Cu-Au Drake (EL6273, EL9616, ELA6642) Large caldera (~150km²) with similar geological characteristics to other major pacific rim low-sulphidation deposits.
Cu-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.	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-Ag Bauloora (EL8994, EL9464) Newmont JV One of NSW's largest low-sulphidation, epithermal systems with a 27km² epithermal vein field.	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 Glenloghan (EL9614) S2 Resources JV Large, undrilled magnetic anomaly underneath Silurian cover located 55kms from Cadia Valley.	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 Thomson (EL9190, EL9194, ELA6777)

Perspective for iron oxide copper-gold and intrusion related gold systems, the project contains numerous 'bullseye' magnetic and gravity anomalies that remain untested.

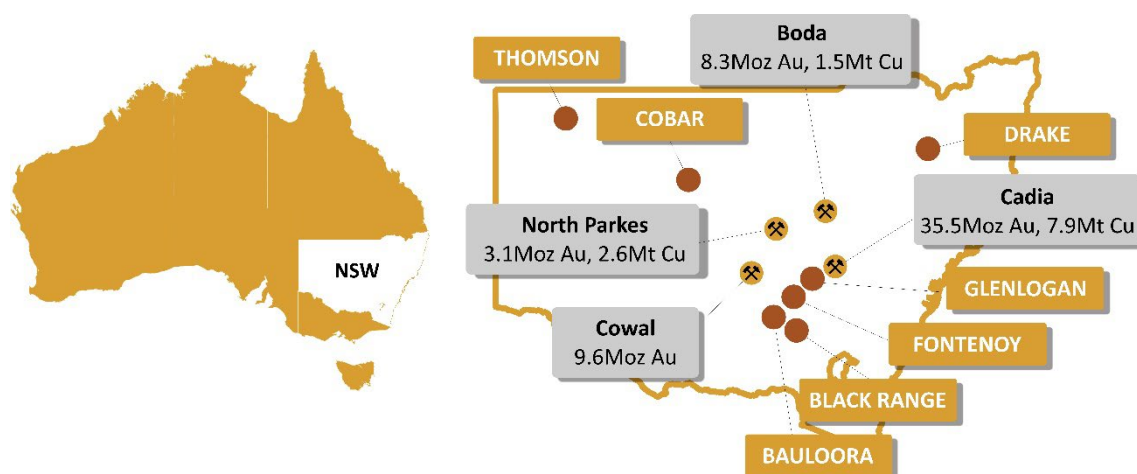


Figure 9: Location of Legacy Minerals Projects in NSW, Australia^{vi}

Appendix 2– JORC Code, 2021 Edition Table 1

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>	Soil Samples A total of 1,215 soil samples were submitted for assay on a 100x100m grid interval and at a 50x100m grid interval in localised areas. The grid coordinates for the samples were planned in a GIS system over areas interpreted to have a residual soil profile. A handheld GPS was used to navigate to each sample point. Approximately 0.5-1 kg soil was sampled between 10-30cm depth, targeting the B soil horizon. The bulk sample was placed in a numbered paper bag. The bulk samples were submitted to ALS laboratory in Orange Rock Chip Samples 142 number of rock chip samples were taken from numerous locations throughout the project area. The nature of the sampling is considered appropriate for the reconnaissance stage of exploration.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Soil Samples Sample representivity was ensured by a combination of Company quality control measures and quality assurance at by ALS. Rock Chip Samples 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 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	Soil Samples Soil sampling techniques are considered industry standard for the Bauloora work program. Rock Chip Samples 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, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
Drill sample recovery	<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 may be 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>	Soil Samples Bulk soil samples were taken at the interpreted B soil horizon in the field. Samples were delivered by Legacy Minerals Holdings personnel to ALS 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-32). Pulverisers are washed with QAQC tests undertaken (PUL-QC). Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. Rock Chip Samples Samples were delivered by Legacy Minerals Holdings personnel to ALS Minerals Laboratory, Orange NSW. Sample preparation will comprise of an industry standard of drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to -75 microns (85% passing) (ALS code PUL-23). Pulverisers are washed with QAQC tests undertaken (PUL-QC). Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. Quality control procedures for rock sample assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks and duplicates. Field duplicate and standard samples are collected and inserted at a rate of 1:50. Duplicate results show an acceptable level of variability for the material sampled and style of mineralisation. Soil Samples Sample weights are considered appropriate for this method of exploration. Weights are recorded and provided by the laboratory. Rock Chip Samples 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.
	<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>	Gold is determined using a 50g charge. The resultant prill is dissolved in aqua regia with gold determined by flame AAS. Pulp samples were analysed for gold by ALS method Au-ICP21; a 30g lead-collection Fire Assay, 34 elements by four acid digest (ALS 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>	Quality control procedures for assays were followed via internal laboratory protocols. Accuracy and precision are within acceptable limits.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Significant intersections are verified by the Company's technical staff. Significant assays have not been verified by independent or alternative companies. This is not required at this stage of exploration.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</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.
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>	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>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data collected for the purpose of reporting assay grades and mineralised intervals.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	A handheld Garmin GPSmap 65 was used to pick up sample point locations with an averaged accuracy of 5m.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 55.
		A handheld Garmin GPSmap 65 was used to pick up sample point locations with an averaged accuracy of +/- 25m.
		Soil Sampling Soil sample spacing is appropriate for the early-stage nature of the exploration work.
		Rock Chip Sampling

		Rock chip spacing is applicable to the reconnaissance nature of the work.
	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.	No mineral resource or reserve calculation has been applied
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Not Applicable. No drilling.
	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.	Not Applicable. No drilling.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All rock samples are bagged into tied calico bags, before being grouped into polyweave bags.
		All samples are bagged into soil sample paper bags, before being grouped into hard plastic containers and transported
		Chain of Custody is managed by the Company until samples pass to a certified assay laboratory for subsampling and assaying. The samples are stored on secure sites and delivered to the assay laboratory by the Company or a competent agent. When not in transit, they are kept in locked premises. Where it is appropriate, transport logs have been set up to track the progress of samples.
		Sample pulps are returned to site and stored for an appropriate length of time.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.
		Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Cobar Project is comprised of Exploration Licences EL9511. The licence 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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The land is primarily freehold land. There are no native title interests in the license area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historic exploration relevant to the tenement can be found in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	The Cobar tenements are hosted within the Siluro-Devonian Cobar Basin. The project is prospective for high-grade gold and base metal Cobar-Type mineralisation of a similar style to that which has been historically mined in the region.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • Easting and northing of the drill hole collar • Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • Dip and azimuth of the hole • Down hole length and interception depth • Hole length	See Table 1 in the body of the article.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not applicable. Information provided in Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high	Not applicable. Information provided in Table 1.

	<i>grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	
	<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. Information provided in Table 1.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Not applicable. No metal equivalent values reported.
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 drill hole assays are being reported in this release.
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. Historical exploration results and reports 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 is discussed in the body of the announcement and will be planned based on ongoing interpretation of geochemical and geophysical results and geological assessment of prospectivity.

ENDNOTES

ⁱ Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited Prospectus dated 28 July 2021, ASX LGM: 18 November 2021 Cobar magnetic survey highlights priority targets

ⁱⁱ Seccombe, Philip & Jiang, Z. & Downes, Peter. (2017). Sulfur isotope and fluid inclusion geochemistry of metamorphic Cu–Au vein deposits, central Cobar area, NSW, Australia. Australian Journal of Earth Sciences. 64. 1-20. 10.1080/08120099.2017.1297330.

ⁱⁱⁱ ASX LGM: 18 November 2021 Cobar magnetic survey highlights priority targets, Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited Prospectus dated 28 July 2021

^{iv} Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited Prospectus dated 28 July 2021

^v SEC S-K 1300 Technical Report Summary - CSA Copper Mine, Australia – MAC

^{vi} 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*

Table 2: Major Mineral Resources of NSW

Project & Company	Mineral Resource	Measured Resource	Indicated Resource	Inferred Resource
Boda-Kaiser, NSW (Alkane Resources Ltd)	7.26Moz Au, 1.38Mt Cu	-	-	8.28Moz Au, 1.46Mt Cu
Cadia-Ridegway, NSW (Newmont Corporation)	35.3Moz Au, 7.8Mt Cu	0.3Moz Au, 0.045Mt Cu	30.9Moz Au, 6.9Mt Cu	4.1Moz, 0.9Mt Cu
Cowal, NSW (Evolution Mining Limited)	9.618Moz Au	0.367Moz Au	7.33Moz Au	1.92Moz Au
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