ASX Announcement
27 May 2025

Drilling Underway Across Generative Projects and New JV

Multiple drill campaigns are underway targeting Gold, Platinum, and-Palladium

Drilling Results - Fontenoy

Latest Platinum Palladium Drilling Results:

- 374.6m at 0.1g/t 3E PGE from surface (no cut-off) (EFO21D), including:
    - 40m at 0.2g/t 3E PGE from 110m (EFO21D)
- Assays indicate the known PGE-bearing mineral system to be approximately 2km^2, highlighting the significant exploration potential within this large PGE-bearing footprint.
- New results build on previously released results of drill hole EFO9D[i]:
    - 120m at 0.30g/t 3E PGE (no cut-off grade) from 298m, including:
        - 010m at 1.2g/t 3E PGE from 388m.

July 2025 Drilling Planned Following Completion of Airborne Survey:

- Further drilling is planned in July 2025, aiming to extend the size of the known mineral system and test for higher-grade PGE zones within the basal zone of the ultramafic unit.
- Drill targeting will be aided by a recently completed 371km^2 airborne electromagnetic survey.

Drilling Underway and New Joint Venture – Harden

- Hilltops Gold (Hilltops) has signed an Earn-In Joint Venture (JV) Agreement to earn an 80% interest in Legacy Minerals' 100% owned Harden Gold Project by spending $0.8M over four years.
- The JV will include a minimum of 1.5km of drilling across the Project and the definition of a JORC Compliant Mineral Resource by the end of the second earn-in period.
- In consideration for entering into JV, Legacy Minerals will hold a 5% interest in Hilltops, a privately owned company with plans to establish a gold processing hub in central NSW.
- In addition to the Harden JV, Hilltops also owns the Kinzan Gold Project in Grenfell NSW, providing Legacy exposure to additional discovery and near-term gold development opportunities.
- Drilling is underway at Kinzan, with seven reverse circulation and three diamond holes to be completed by 31 May 2025. Drilling is planned to commence at the Harden JV in the next quarter.

Figure 1. Drill rigs on site at Fontenoy targeting PGEs and Kinzan targeting high-grade gold

1. See Endnotes on Page 18 for references

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (**ASX: LGM, "LGM", "the Company"** or **"Legacy Minerals"**) is pleased to provide an update on generative exploration projects in NSW, including work programs at the Fontenoy, and Harden.

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

"While we continue to focus our efforts on our core assets – with drilling underway at our Thomson Project and interpretation of airborne survey data underway at the Drake Project – Legacy Minerals is pleased to provide an update on activities across our non-core, generative project portfolio. This includes encouraging platinum and palladium drill results at Fontenoy, as well as a new Joint Venture on the Harden Gold Project.

This new Joint venture has seen Legacy Minerals acquire an ownership stake in Hilltops Gold, adding to our portfolio of assets. This is the Company's fifth joint venture in two years across our generative, non-core assets. The work on these generative assets provides Legacy Minerals' shareholders with additional discovery exposure and non-dilutive value upside through exploration success.

At Fontenoy, we are pleased to see the EarthAI team continue to advance the project with this latest round of encouraging drill results. The team has also completed a tenement-wide, Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) geophysical survey, and drilling approvals are underway to test newly defined targets.

With drilling underway at Thomson, drilling across the Hilltops Kinzan Project, and drilling planned at Fontenoy, Harden, Glenlogan, and Drake it will be another busy few months and we look forward to updating shareholders on our progress."

Hilltops Gold – Harden JV

Hilltops Gold will acquire an 80% interest in the Harden Gold Project through a planned investment of $800,000 over the next four years. This strategic move is part of Hilltops Gold's broader initiative to establish a centralised gold processing hub in central New South Wales to produce high-grade gold to in the buoyant gold market. Additionally, Legacy Minerals will gain a 5% interest in Hilltops Gold, providing an additional investment opportunity for shareholders.

This joint venture not only allows Legacy Minerals to maintain a stake in Hilltops Gold's projects—including the Kinzan Gold Project and the Harden joint venture—but also offers its shareholders valuable exposure to the discovery and development aspects of gold mining.

About the Kinzan Project

Seven Reverse Circulation (RC) holes and three diamond drill holes will be completed by 31st May, as part of an in-fill delineation program. More recent site work has observed outcrops with potential to define 350 metres of extended mineralisation along strike. The in-fill drilling and site mapping are expected to extend the resource along strike and at depth, with the potential to define a JORC compliant Mineral Resource.

There is currently a well-defined structure of rhyolitic tuff with intensive quartz stockwork within a sub-vertical horizon of 3-6 metres in thickness extending for more than 750 metres and potential for this to extend at least a further 350 metres along strike and beyond the current model depth from surface to 40 metres. There is an extensive "line of load" of old workings and shafts which assist in identifying drill targets and costeans. These workings date back to the late 1800's.

Fontenoy Diamond Drilling

Earth AI completed three diamond-cored holes for a total 1,255.6 metres earlier this year. These holes were drilled at the Fontenoy Project to test the interpretation of a mafic intrusive complex with the potential to host magmatic related PGE and nickel-copper sulphide related mineralisation.

Initial observations appear to be consistent with previous drilling in the assay data indicate PGE mineralisation is dominantly occurring within and immediately underlying a high MgO core zone (>33% MgO) and sulphide development within this lower zone. This lower zone may reflect a favourable zone for PGE development. This is encouraging as it is consistent with the general model for magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE type mineral systems such as the Norilsk deposit[ii].

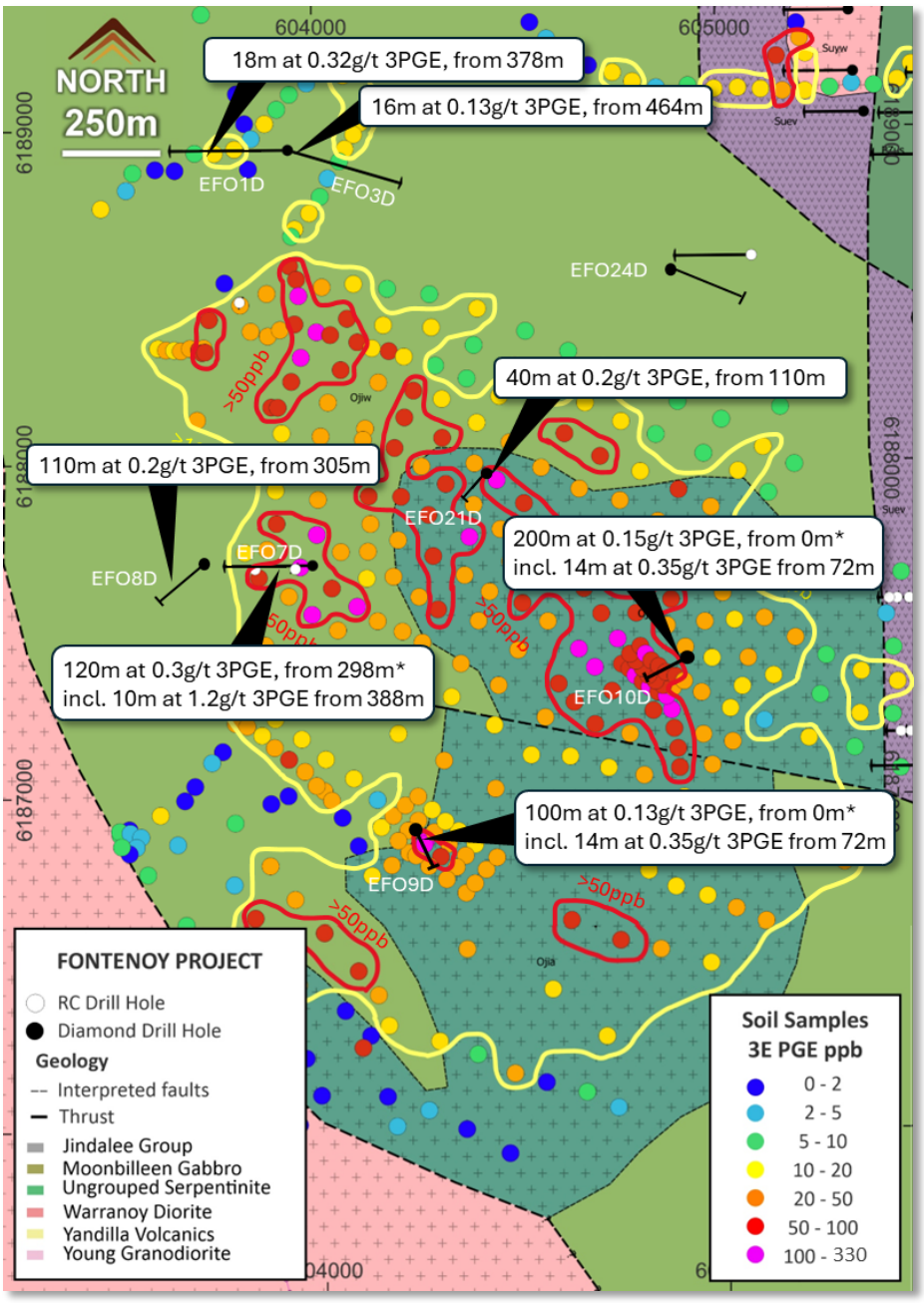

Figure 2. Soil samples and completed drill holes over geology[iii].

Drill hole EFO21D intercepted a large zone of elevated PGE mineralisation targeting beneath elevated PGE soils on surface, elevated gravity high response and on the interpreted contact of the Moonbilleen Gabbro and undifferentiated serpentinites.

Significant drilling intercepts in EFO21D included:

- 374.6m at 0.1g/t 3E PGE from surface (no cut-off)
    - Including 40m at 0.2g/t 3E PGE from 110m
    - Including 10m at 0.3g/t 3E PGE from 355m

Drill hole EFO8D was drilled to the west of drill hole EFO7D to follow potential western extensions to the significant mineralisation intercepted in that hole.

Significant drilling intercepts at EFO7D included[iv]:

- 120m at 0.3g/t 3E PGE from 298m including:
    - 10m at 1.2g/t 3E PGE from 388m.

The Fontenoy Project has historically drilled with companies targeting the potential for shallow nickel-laterite and Cu-Au deposits. Historical explorers had not tested the potential for PGE's or magmatic-related nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation. This style of deposit is rare and greatly prized for potentially higher grades and potential suite of valuable metals.

Planned Future work

Earth AI has recently completed a VTEM survey across the Fontenoy tenement which is a geophysical technique that is used to map the and characterize subsurface electrical conductivity. It's commonly used in mineral exploration to detect conductive bodies, such as nickel and copper sulphide deposits. The results of this surface and ongoing surface geochemical surveys will be used to guide future drilling. Current plans indicate two further holes will be drilled before the end of the year.

Earth AI Exploration Strategy

Earth AI is a vertically integrated metals exploration company based in San Francisco, USA. Its NSW based operations are located at Young, 15km from Legacy Minerals' Fontenoy tenement. Earth AI plans to implement its artificial intelligence deposit targeting system to generate drill targets across the tenement. Once identified, Earth AI will follow up with on ground geophysical and geochemical work before drill testing.

Approved by the Board of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited.

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

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

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this Report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Thomas Wall, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Wall is the Technical Director and a full-time employee of Legacy Minerals Pty Limited, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, and a shareholder of the Company. Mr Wall has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Wall consents to the inclusion of the matters based on 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 ten projects that present significant 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, EL9727, ALA75) Large caldera (~150km^2) 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.	Au-Cu (Pb-Zn) **Cobar** (EL9511) Helix JV Undrilled targets next door to the Peak Gold Mines and along strike of the CSA copper mine.
Au-Ag **Bauloora** (EL8994, EL9464) Newmont JV One of NSW's largest low-sulphidation, epithermal systems with a 27km^2 epithermal vein field.	Au **Harden** (EL9657) Hilltops JV Substantial historical gold production from two high-grade and poorly tested orogenic systems.
Cu-Au **Glenlogan** (EL9614) S2 Resources JV Untested porphyry search space located 55kms from Australia's largest porphyry complex, Cadia Valley.	Au-Cu **Fontenoy** (EL8995) Earth AI JV A highly prospective and underexplored area for PGE, Ni, Au and Cu mineralisation with significant drill intercepts.
Cu-Au **Thomson** (EL9190, EL9194, EL9728) A new and unexplored Intrusion-related gold and copper system search space with numerous 'bullseye' magnetic and gravity anomalies that remain untested.	Ni-Co **Nico Young** (ELA6901) One of the largest nickel deposits in Australia with significant counter-cyclical exposure.

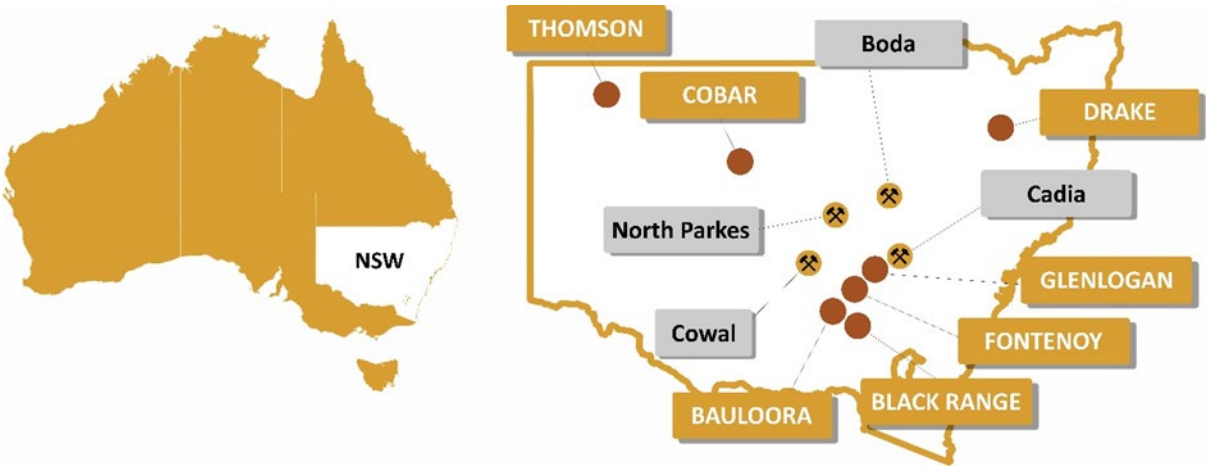

Figure 3. Location summary of Legacy Minerals' Projects in NSW, Australia, and major mines and deposits

Appendix 1 – Fontenoy Drill Collar Information and Drill Hole Assays

Table 2: Drill hole collar information

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth (True North)
EFO21D	604415	6187954	488	374.6	-75	218
EFO8D	603713	6187685	452	473.6	-70	219
EFO24D	604872	6188558	499	407.4	-60	112

Table 3. Significant intervals assay intervals from the Fontenoy Project.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	3E PGE	Au ppm	Pt ppm	Pd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Ni ppm
EFO21D	0	374.6	374.6*	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	90	1736	1143
incl.	19	88	69	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	108	2815	1461
	85	88	3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	106	1490	1375
	110	150	40	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	84	1110	984
incl.	115	120	5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	104	1050	1235
	255	290	35	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	97	1038	1129
incl.	265	270	5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	104	925	1290
	310	315	5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	79	1220	875
	335	370	35	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	79	1404	1001
incl.	355	365	10	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	57	739	663
	360	365	5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	54	823	607
EFO8D	66	75	9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	126	1700	1500
incl.	66	69	3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	128	3810	1700
	84	90	6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	124	3585	1788
incl.	84	87	3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	122	1590	1775
	87	90	3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	126	5580	1800
	130	135	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	134	5890	2500
	180	185	5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	128	2890	1830
	210	230	20	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	117	3103	1853
incl.	225	230	5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	112	2030	1440
	305	415	110*	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	125	4560	1780
	320	355	35	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	122	3016	1636
incl.	330	345	15	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	123	2568	1642
	335	340	5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	129	2570	1695
	380	415	35	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	125	7231	1864
incl.	380	385	5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	131	18000	1820
	390	410	20	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	133	2425	2070
incl.	390	400	10	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	128	2220	1910
incl.	390	395	5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	125	2180	1890
	405	410	5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	128	2800	2100
EFO24D	No significant result									

(*no cut-off grade applied)

Significant intervals defined using >=0.1g/t Au+Pd+Pt, or >=0.25% Ni, >=1m downhole width, and <=1m internal waste. All intercepts are down hole widths only, true widths are not calculated.

Appendix 2 – Fontenoy JORC Code, 2021 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Diamond drilling was used to obtain HQ (diameter: 63.5) and NQ sized (diameter: 47.5mm) drill core for geochemical sampling. Interval spacing was 3 to 5 m with rare variance to adhere to geological contacts and alteration. Diamond drill core provides a high-quality sample that is logged for lithological attributes. 3-5m sample intervals were collected from the core trays. DD core samples have been half cut with an automatic core saw. Samples were submitted to ALS Geochemistry Pooraka SA for laboratory analysis. Sample preparation used industry standard methods of drying, jaw crushing and pulverizing to -75 microns (85% passing) (ALS code PUL-21 and PUL-22). Samples were analysed by ALS methods PGM-ICP23 and ME-MS61R. No other measurement tools have been used in the holes. Drillhole EF08D and EF024D were downhole surveyed. The core was unoriented. Rock chip and soil grab samples were taken from numerous locations and analysed using a handheld pXRF where available. pXRF data is collected by Olympus Vanta, serial 801341 with routine QAQC performed before data acquisition in field, using standards provided by OREAS (OREAS 36, OREAS 22b). Rock chip sampling was reconnaissance in nature and was biased towards sampling of outcrop and mineralised samples. Soil sampling was completed in soil traverse lines that were infilled to an approximate sample spacing of 100x100m. Samples represented residual soils and were nominally collected from the B soil horizon at depths between 0.1m and 0.4m. Localised areas were sampled at closer spacing, in some cases to 25x25m spaced samples. Soil samples were sieved and the <1mm retained for analysis.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Drill core sampling was undertaken using sampling protocols and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice. Due to the early-stage nature of exploration, no field duplicates or certified reference standards were submitted.

		The drill core was unoriented. 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 outcrop and mineralised samples. This is appropriate for this type of work. Sampling was undertaken using sampling protocols and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice. Due to the early-stage nature of exploration, no field duplicates or certified reference standards were submitted. Laboratory QC procedures for rock sample assays involve the use of internal certified reference material. Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. Samples undergo a dry crush of 90% passing 2mm with additional pulverising to a grind quality of 85% passing 75µm (ALS code PUL-21 and PUL-22).
	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.*	The drill core was cut by Earth AI staff and trained staff of RME Geological Services Pty. Ltd., NSW. Diamond drilling was used to obtain drill core for geochemical sampling. After cutting, half core sampled in 3m-5m intervals were sent for analysis. Rock chip samples taken weighed about a kilogram. Soil samples taken weighed about 500 grams. Core and surface samples were submitted to ALS Geochemistry Pooraka SA for laboratory analysis. Sample preparation used industry standard methods of drying, jaw crushing and pulverizing to -75 microns (85% passing) (ALS code PUL-21 and PUL-22). Samples were analysed by ALS methods PGM-ICP23 and ME-MS61R. Assay standards, blanks and duplicates were analysed as part of the standard laboratory analytical procedures.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diametre, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond drill techniques were used to obtain HQ sized core (diameter: 63.5mm) on average for the initial 90m-100m and NQ sized core (diameter: 47.5mm) for the remainder of the hole.
	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Drill recovery was conducted by measuring core lengths and comparing to rod string lengths during drilling. Core block were used

Drill sample recovery		to mark measured rod intervals. Meter marks were measured against core blocks and sampling intervals were taken according to the meter marks.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Various diamond drilling additives (including muds and foams) have been used to condition the drill holes to maximise recoveries and sample quality. Drill core samples cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling.
	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.	There is no significant loss of material reported in the mineralised parts of the diamond core that is considered to bias samples.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Drill holes are in the process of being logged in full, from a visual basis, recording lithology, texture, alteration and mineralisation. Systematic geological logging was undertaken. Data collection where appropriate includes: • Nature and extent of lithologies. • Relationship between lithologies. • Texture, alteration and mineralisation • Amount and mode of occurrence of minerals. Geological logging is carried out on all rock chips and where appropriate lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining is recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of core is both qualitative and quantitative capturing downhole depth, lithology and features of the sample. Logging of rock chips records where appropriate the lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures, weathering, colour and other observable features. Rock chips may be photographed for reference.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Drill holes EFO1D, EFO3D and EFO7D were logged in full. Remaining drillholes EFO8D, EFO9D, EFO10D, EFO21D and EFO24D are in the process of being logged.
	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Diamond drill core has been cut using conventional automatic core saw in ½ for NQ and HQ core. The diamond core has been consistently sampled ½ for NQ and HQ core with remaining ½ retained/stored in core trays. A sample size of 3m to 5m intervals, weighing between 3 and 5 kg were collected. This size is considered appropriate, and representative of the material being

		sampled given the width and continuity of the intersections.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable as results are for core drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	Drill core is cut in half along the length and the total half core submitted as the sample. This procedure meets industry standards where 50% of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted. Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. Samples undergo a dry crush of 90% passing 2mm with additional pulverising to a grind quality of 85% passing 75µm (ALS code PUL-21 and PUL-22). Sample preparation of the core is of industry standard. Soil samples represented residual soils and were nominally collected from the B soil horizon at depths between 0.1m and 0.4m. These were sieved and the <1mm retained for analysis. Samples were couriered to ALS Geochemistry, Pooraka SA for laboratory analysis. Sample preparation will comprise of an industry standard of drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to -75 microns (85% passing) (ALS code PUL-21 and PUL-22). Pulverisers are washed with QAQC tests undertaken (PUL-QC). Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. Laboratory QC procedures for rock sample assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. Samples undergo a dry crush of 90% passing 2mm with additional pulverising to a grind quality of 85% passing 75µm (ALS code PUL-21 and PUL-22). The size of the rock chip samples is appropriate for this stage of exploration.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Core sample intervals are based on a nominal, 3m to 5m spacing. Core samples are dried and pulverised before analysis. Pulverisers are washed and fineness checks are routine, to ensure grind size as per the QAQC undertaken by the external laboratory. ALS Laboratory QC procedures for rock sample assays involve the use of internal

		certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks and duplicates.
	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.	To ensure adequate preparation at the pulverisation stage samples are split to weigh less than 3kg. 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. Rock chip samples taken, weighed about a kilogram. Soil samples taken, weighed about 500 grams. These are considered sufficient sample sizes for this stage of exploration. ALS Laboratory QC procedures for rock sample assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks and duplicates.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style and analytical techniques used.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Soil and rock chip samples undergo a spectral scan using the TerraSpec® 4 HR spectrometer. Samples are analysed for a Multi-Element Suite (48 element) Analysis by ICP-MS (ME-ICP61) following a four-acid digest. The Pt, Pd, Au analysis was carried out via standard lead fire assay with ICP-AES finish. Fire Assay is an industry-standard for Pt, Pd, Au and it is considered appropriate as a first-pass analysis. Certified Reference Materials/standards, blanks and duplicates are inserted to assess the assaying accuracy of the external laboratory for QAQC protocol. Techniques used for the early-stage nature of the Project are considered total.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentrations.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Laboratory internal procedures to ensure grind size of 85% passing -75µm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC for assay analysis involved the use of internal lab standards using standards, blanks, and duplicates. In addition to the EarthAI's QAQC procedures, the ALS laboratory complete its own QAQC including the use of CRMs, Blanks and duplicates. Acceptable levels of

		precision and accuracy have been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All samples are analysed by an independent laboratory and verified by Earth AI staff and reviewed by Legacy Minerals personnel. Significant intersections in the core are verified by the LGM technical staff.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been completed in this drill program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary field data is recorded on an iPhone using Fieldmove Clino application. pXRF data is taken in the field collected by Olympus Vanta, serial 801341 with routine QAQC performed before data acquisition in field, using standards provided by OREAS (OREAS 36, OREAS 22b). This information collected in the field, is saved locally and uploaded to a central online database and reviewed. Primary results certified by ALS Geochemistry is saved within a company database. Raw data files are saved separately. Reviews of the data which encompasses geological logs, sample details, QA/QC insights and general geological interpretation of data is saved locally and uploaded to Earth AI's internal database. Primary assay result is obtained from the lab in the form of digital files and incorporated into the Legacy Minerals (LGM) sampling database, ensuring verification processes. Each lab report undergoes a QAQC review. This data, together with the assay data, is stored both locally and entered into the LGM central online database. Primary assay data gathered for reporting on assay grades and mineralised intervals is not subject to any modifications or calibrations. In the analysis of geological components, recognised standards and factors might be employed to estimate the oxide form of assayed elements or determine the levels of minerals free from volatile compounds within rock specimens.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments to assay data were undertaken.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars and surface samples are located using an iPhone dual frequency GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. Down hole surveys were completed on drill hole EF08D and EF024D. Drillhole EFO1D, EFO3D, EFO7D, EFO9D, EFO10D and EF021D were not surveyed. Downhole depths are in meters from surface.

	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, zone 55
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Elevation is recorded using an iPhone dual frequency GPS with an accuracy of +/- 10m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling. Drill holes were preferentially located at those areas considered most prospective. Soil and rock chip spacing and distribution is appropriate for this stage of exploration.
	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.	Data spacing and distribution is appropriate for this stage of exploration. No Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications apply to exploration data being reported. Core was cut in ½ sections using a core saw and sampled in 3m to 5m intervals.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied to diamond drill core.
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.*	Drillholes were oriented between 60 - 75° from horizontal and 98 - 258 true north azimuth. No orientation tool was used during drilling and as such structural orientation is not completely possible. The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified. If orientation of drilling relative to key mineralised structures or lithology has introduced sampling bias is unknown. The purpose of the rock chip samples was to establish the tenor of mineralisation indicated by alteration in outcrop and float. Rock samples are biased towards altered samples. Soil sampling was completed in both a reconnaissance and systematic nature to identify possible increased concentrations of elements of interest across the project area. This is appropriate for this type of work. The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Orientation of the mineralisation and structural trends is interpreted by previous drilling and outcrop. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineral style and the stage of exploration. No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All drill core samples were held in a locked storage facility prior to being transported via courier to an independent assay laboratory.

		Assay results are reported through access via the laboratory's web portal. 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. All surface samples are placed into labelled calico bags and transported in a box stored inside a car. Samples are sent via courier to ALS Geochemistry laboratory in Pooraka SA. All sample submissions are documented via the ALS tracking system. Assay results are reported through access via the laboratory's web portal. The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and data methodologies and practices are regularly reviewed internally. To date, no external audits have been completed on the drilling programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	*Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Fontenoy Project is comprised of EL8995. The license is owned 100% by Legacy Minerals Pty Ltd (a fully owned subsidiary of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited) and part of the Company's Farm-in Agreement with Earth AI. Earth AI has met conditions under the Earth AI alliance agreement for a 3% royalty to be granted on unit h, of block number 2138, map code CAN, and adjoining blocks. 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.*	Pacminex Pty Ltd – conducted soil and rock chip sampling, electro-magnetic (EM) and induced polarization (IP) surveying which were all concentrated on the Fontenoy Prospect. 16 cored drill holes were completed in 1970. Billiton Australia Ltd (Shell Australia Ltd) – conducted reassaying of historical core, a tenement wide bulk cyanide leach stream sediment survey, and rock chip sampling. Michelago Resources NL – detailed airborne magnetic/radiometric survey, rock chip sampling, soil sampling, and 28 RC drill holes. Alloy Resources - mapping, rock chip sampling and gradient array induced polarisation surveys focused on Mn mineralisation. Bushman Resources Pty Ltd – completed rock chip sampling, mapping, and

		hyperspectral work of selected historical drill core.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Fontenoy Project contains a number of prospective units within the Project area include the Yandilla Volcanics, Warrenoy Diorite and ultramafic rocks of the Wambidgee Serpentinite for copper-nickel and cobalt. Stratabound manganese mineralisation occurs in the Cambro-Ordovician Jindalee Group while the Wambidgee Serpentinite contains several chromite deposits, and a differentiated ultramafic sequence prospective for both chromite and platinum group element (PGE) mineralisation. The Yandilla volcanics are prospective for porphyry or VHMS mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *• Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *•Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *• Dip and azimuth of the hole* *• Down hole length and interception depth* *• Hole length*	See Table 1 in the body of the article.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not applicable. Information provided in Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	All reported assays have been average weighted according to the sample interval. No top cuts have been applied.
	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.	In reporting exploration results, length weighted averages are used for intercepts. Length weighted averages is (sum product of the interval x corresponding interval grade %) divided by the sum of the interval length. Unless otherwise stated, significant intervals defined using >=0.1g/t Au, or >=10g/t Ag, or >=0.1g/t Pt, or >=0.1g/t Pd, or >=0.1g/t Au+Pd+Pt, or >=0.2% Ni, >=1m downhole width, and <=1m internal waste. All intercepts are down hole widths only, true widths are not calculated.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are used in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.*	Due to the early stage of exploration, few down hole surveys and lack of orientated core, the geometry of the mineralisation is not known at this stage. Only downhole lengths are presented in this report.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and*	Refer to Figures in body of text.

	tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	A prospect location map and plan view are shown in the report. Other relevant maps are shown in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	See body of the report. Reports on historical exploration can be found in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All material or meaningful data collected has been reported. The geological results are discussed in the body of the report.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	See body of report. See figures in body of report. Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing assessment of the drill results in the context of geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.

Endnotes

[i] ASX Release LGM, 16 October 2024, *120m at 0.3gt PGE drill hit and JV Signed at Fontenoy*
[ii] Stephen J. Barnes, Marina A. Yudovskaya, Giada Iacono-Marziano, Margaux Le Vaillant, Louise E. Schoneveld, Alexander R. Cruden; Role of volatiles in intrusion emplacement and sulfide deposition in the supergiant Norilsk-Talnakh Ni-Cu-PGE ore deposits. Geology 2023;; 51 (11): 1027–1032
[iii] ASX Release LGM 17 July 2024 *Extensive Undrilled Palladium-Platinum Footprint at Fontenoy*
[iv] ASX Release LGM 16 October 2024 *120m at 0.30g/t PGE in Drilling and Joint Venture Signed at Fontenoy*