



Widespread Sinter Lithology Confirmed at Black Range

Implications for a large, preserved epithermal gold system

- **The identification of widespread sinter is interpreted to represent the top of a preserved low-sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag system.**
- Petrographic analysis (the microscopic study of the mineral content and the textural relationships within rocks) supports geological mapping of widespread sinter related lithology.
- Sinter is a silica rich sedimentary rock primarily that is precipitated at or near surface from hot waters at the vents of hot springs and geysers.
- **This is the first identification of sinter at Black Range**, not recognised by other previous exploration companies including Newcrest.

District scale control of the Mountain Creek Volcanics

- The presence of widespread sinter over 4 kilometres strongly supports the interpretation that a large epithermal gold system is preserved at depth at the Sugarbag Hill Prospect.
- There remains over 30km of underexplored strike between known epithermal occurrences including high priority target areas with known large silica rich lithologies.
- The Black Range project covers 900km² of prospective Mountain Creek volcanics.

Parallels with the nearby Bauloora Project

- Black Range and Bauloora are both late Devonian, early Silurian, epithermal projects in NSW.
- They are located 65kms apart and Legacy Minerals controls dominant positions in both districts.
- In November 2022, Legacy Minerals discovered sinter lithology at Baulooraⁱ which led to an aggressive exploration effort and the discovery of significant epithermal mineralisation.
- In May 2023 Legacy Minerals and Newmont entered into Joint Venture at Baulooraⁱⁱ



Figure 1: Sample 7371: A fine-grained siliceous rock interpreted to have formed as a hot spring precipitate such as silica sinter deposit (7.89ppm Mo and 12.9ppm Sb). The rock is dominated by fine grained quartz (including chalcedonic quartz and very fine to ultrafine granular material); in some there is diffuse layering (including crustiform banding) and small lobate, pelletal and elongate aggregates.

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (ASX: LGM) ("Legacy Minerals" or "the Company") is pleased to announce results from petrographic analysis at the Black Range Project in the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW.

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

"The identification of sinter lithology at Black Range is a breakthrough technical advancement at the Project and gives shareholders another compelling low sulphidation epithermal gold silver discovery opportunity."

We are at the exploration forefront looking for epithermal systems in NSW with this large silica sinter confirmation is the second identified by Legacy Minerals in NSW in less than two years. The first confirmed silica sinter was at our Bauloora project, another large low sulphidation epithermal system which is currently being drilled under our joint venture agreement with Newmont.

Historically, the rocks here at Black Range were misinterpreted by the previous explorers in 1990s to be chert lithology. The confirmation of this as sinter across a 4 kilometer zone has reinforced our belief that we control a large, preserved epithermal gold system. Importantly, none of the shallow historic percussion drill holes at the Sugar Bag Hill prospect are interpreted to have tested the feeder structures or the potential boiling zone at depth where high-grade gold mineralisation tends to occur.

We look forward to providing imminent updates on the targeting programs at Black Range and as well as our drilling program which is underway at Bauloora testing the Breccia Sinter prospect."

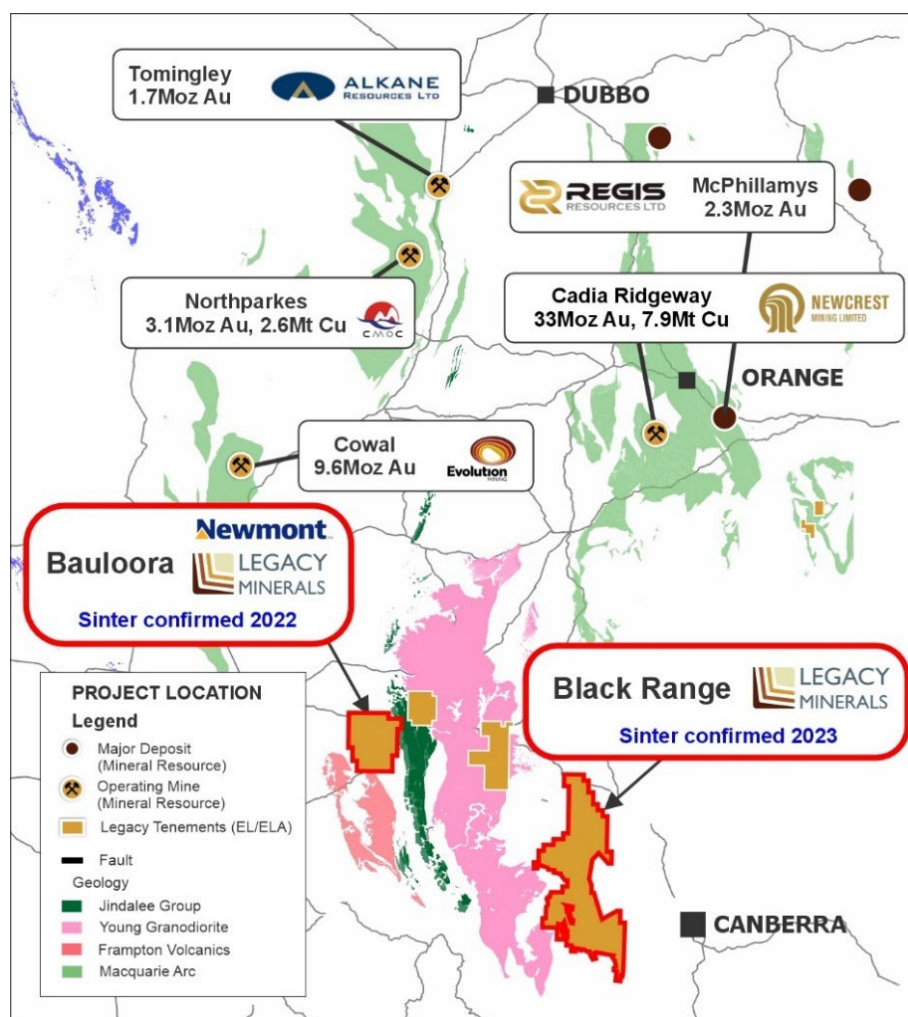


Figure 2: Regional setting of the Black Range and Bauloora Epithermal Projects^{iii, iv, v, vi, vii}

Sugarbag Hill Prospect overview

The project is located in an underexplored area of the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW. Mineralisation is hosted within early Devonian felsic rocks of the Mountain Creek volcanics. Indications of a preserved epithermal sinter were identified during ground reconnaissance of historically mapped “cherts” within the prospect area which appeared to have been misidentified. Petrography has now confirmed an extensive silica sinter outcrop at the prospect. Alteration at the prospect is moderate to intense silica-sericite +/- pyrite in association with the exposed agglomerate and ignimbrite of the Mountain Creek volcanics.

Historic exploration on the prospect was completed by Newcrest Mining who conducted the last on-ground exploration in 1992^{viii}. This consisted of geological mapping, soil sampling, geophysical IP surveys and several shallow reverse circulation (RC) drill holes and a single shallow diamond drill hole. Drilling completed between 1992 and 1993 by Newcrest was interpreted to have intercepted a “silica cap”. Newcrest at the time was exploring for a shallow, near-surface bulk-tonnage deposit. Drill holes were commonly no deeper than 50m with the deepest to 119m. These historic results are an indication of the potential for mineralisation within the feeder structures and at depth. Limited shallow drilling failed to identify high grade feeder zones and the tenement was relinquished in 1992. No further on ground exploration has been conducted for over 30 years at Sugarbag Hill.

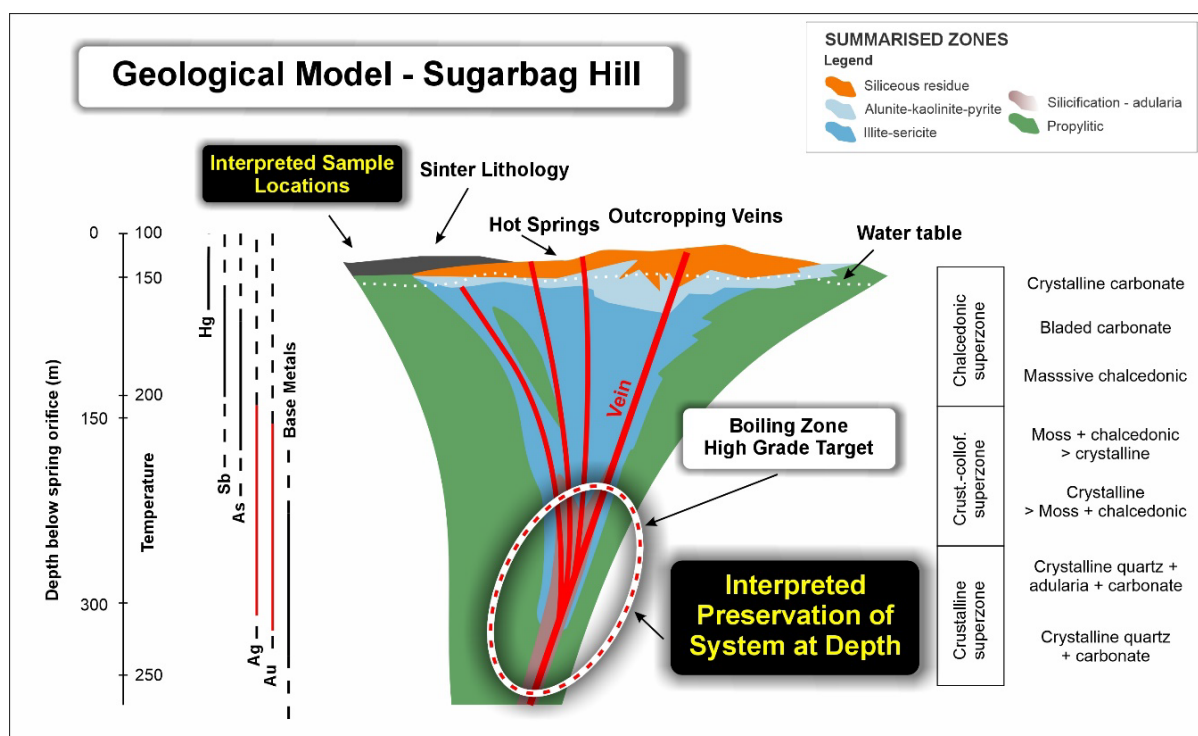


Figure 3: Model of the Black Range Epithermal Project and interpreted zones of preservation beneath sinter horizons^{ix}



Figure 4: Rock Samples 7371 (4ppb Au, 0.18ppm Ag, 106.5ppm As, 7.89ppm Mo and 12.9ppm Sb) and 7377 (2ppb Au, 0.02ppm Ag, 7.1ppm As, 1.76ppm Mo and 1.28ppm Sb) are fine-grained siliceous rock interpreted to have formed as a hot spring precipitates, e.g. as silica sinter deposit. Siliceous chemical sediments are dominated by fine grained quartz (varieties include chalcedonic quartz and very fine to ultrafine granular material); in some there is diffuse layering (including crustiform banding) and small lobate, pelletal and elongate aggregates. Small aggregates, some of spicular form, are interpreted as of former organic origin, and might represent replaced carbonaceous material.

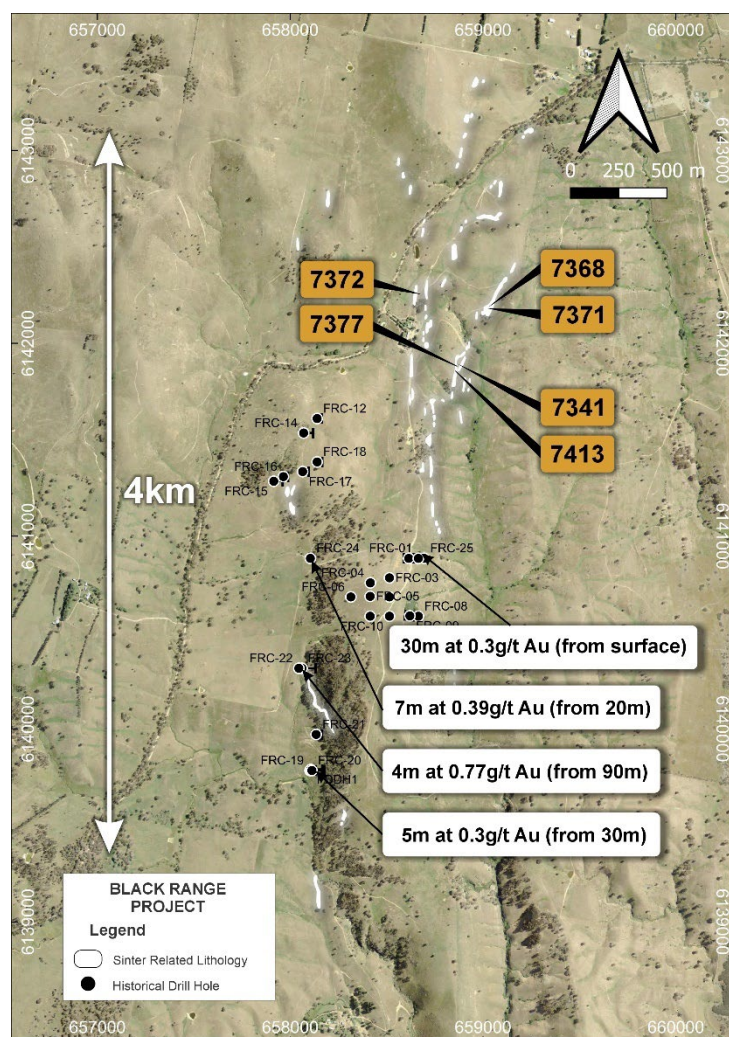


Figure 5: Mapped sinter lithology at Sugarbag Hill and Newcrest drilling 1992^{viii}

Petrographic study summary

Six samples (7368, 7371, 7372, 7377, 7411, 7413) were interpreted as siliceous chemical sediments and could have formed as hot spring precipitates such as silica sinter deposits. They are dominated by fine grained quartz (varieties include chalcedonic quartz and very fine to ultrafine granular material); in some there is diffuse layering (including crustiform banding) and small lobate, pelletal and elongate aggregates. Other samples (7377, 7411, 7413) are essentially massive and relatively homogeneous. A little siliciclastic material could have accompanied initial silica precipitation in 7368 and 7371, perhaps representing detrital fine grained clay or maybe tuffaceous material. It is now represented by small amounts of illite-sericite, locally concentrated in laminae. In 7368, there are small aggregates, some of spicular form, that are interpreted as of former organic origin, and might represent replaced carbonaceous material. The two main textural types of quartz observed (chalcedonic quartz and very fine to ultrafine granular material) could represent products of “maturation” of an initial siliceous chemical precipitate (maybe formerly opaline silica) due to the imposition of diagenesis/very low grade metamorphism.

7368 Thin Section

Summary: Very fine grained quartz-rich rock, with local vague layering and pelletal texture, and with sparse small wispy and spicular aggregates. Much of the rock is of ultrafine homogeneous quartz, with a little admixed illite-sericite, but this type of material is invaded by patchy and veinlike masses of chalcedonic quartz, and by a few paragenetically later discontinuous veins of quartz and a little illite-sericite. It is speculated that the wispy and spicular aggregates might have originally been of organic material, but were later replaced by supergene goethite. Elsewhere, there is a little goethite staining and aggregates, mostly associated with quartz veining. The composition and texture of the rock are interpreted to indicate a potential hot spring chemical precipitate origin.

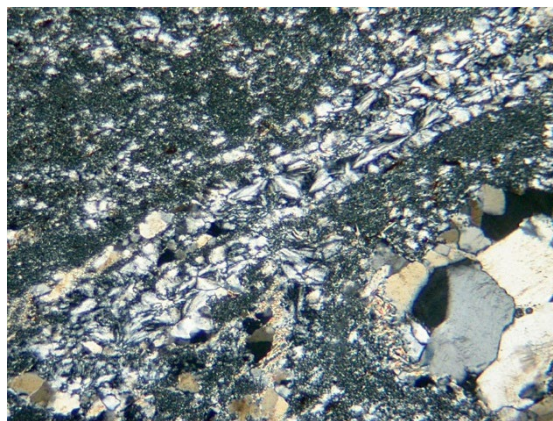
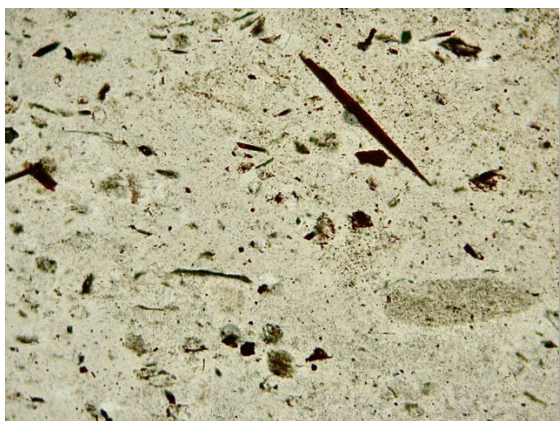


Figure 6 and Figure 7: Small dark spicules (now composed of supergene goethite) in ultrafine quartz that displays a few diffuse pelletal structures. Plane polarised transmitted light, field of view 1 mm across. Portion of a veinlike mass of chalcedonic quartz within ultrafine quartz (dark grey), with a couple of aggregates of crystalline quartz accompanied by small illite-sericite aggregates. Transmitted light, crossed polarisers, field of view 1.5 mm across.

About the Black Range Project

The Black Range Project is in the Central Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW, which hosts world-class copper-gold orebodies including the Cadia-Ridgeway, Northparkes and Cowal Mines. Black Range is a late Devonian, early Silurian volcanic system dominated by acid volcanics. The other regionally significant Devonian to early Silurian volcanics system is Legacy Mineral's Bauloora Project, located 65km from Black Range.

Widespread epithermal mineralisation at Black Range is associated with rhyolite to dacitic volcanism with lavas, breccias and tuffs. Limited exploration has defined a 5.2km² zone of silica-sericite-pyrite alteration has been mapped with low-sulphidation gold mineralisation intercepted in historical shallow percussion and diamond drilling at the Sugar Bag Hill prospect giving encouragement to the prospectivity of the wider tenement. The identification of silica sinter, interpreted low temperature quartz and low-iron sphalerite that is associated with gold mineralisation indicates the Project may host a large, preserved epithermal environment.

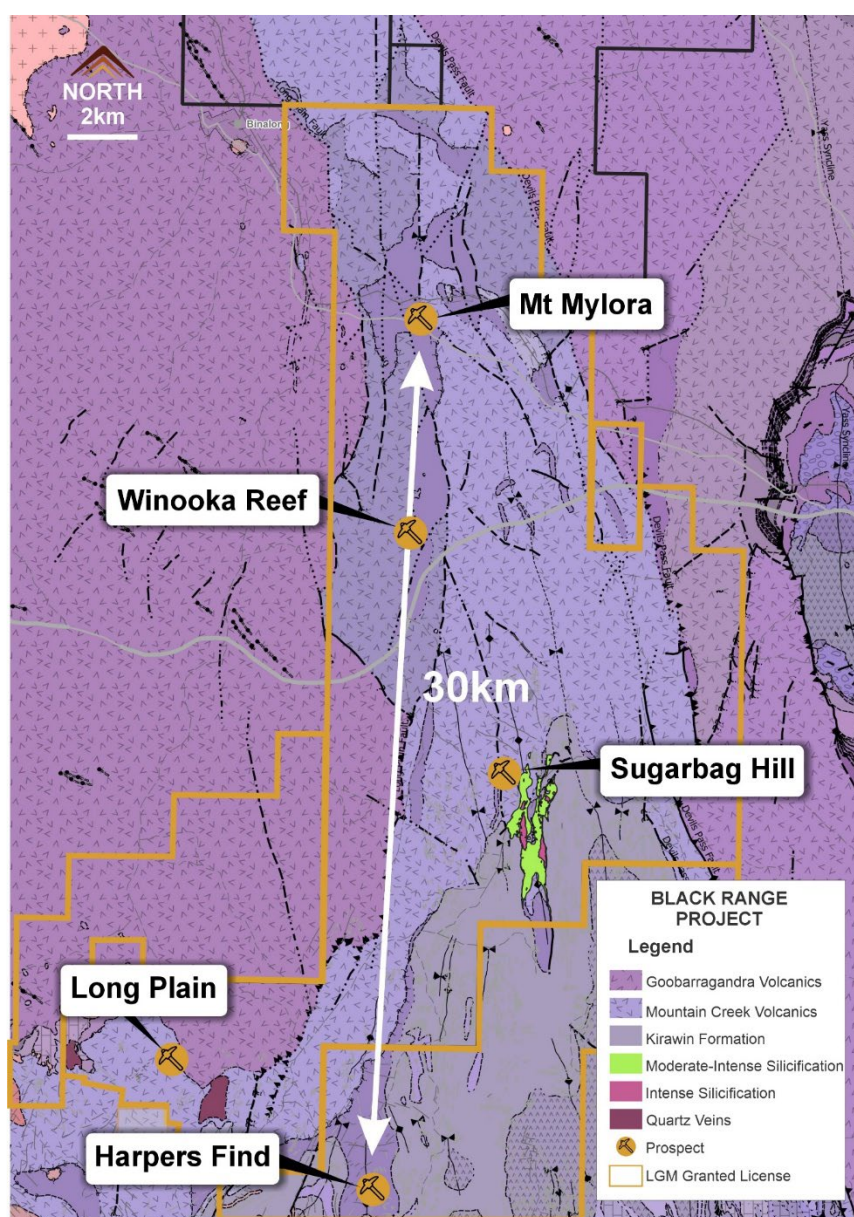


Figure 2: Black Range Project geology and priority prospects

Approved by the Board of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited.

For more information:

Chris Byrne

CEO & Managing Director

chris.byrne@legacyminerals.com.au

+61 (0) 499 527 547

DISCLAIMER AND PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

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

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

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this Report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Thomas Wall, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Wall is the Technical Director and a full-time employee of Legacy Minerals Pty Limited, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, and a shareholder of the Company. Mr Wall has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Wall consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears in this announcement.

About Legacy Minerals

Legacy Minerals is an ASX listed public company that has been involved in the acquisition and exploration of gold, copper, and base-metal projects in the Lachlan Fold Belt since 2017. The Company has six projects that present significant discovery opportunities for shareholders.

Au-Cu (Pb-Zn) Cobar (EL9511) Undrilled targets next door to the Peak Gold Mines. Several priority geophysical anomalies and gold in lag up to 1.55g/t Au.	Au Harden (EL8809, EL9257) Large historical high-grade quartz-vein gold mineralisation. Drilling includes 3.6m at 21.7g/t Au 116m and 2m at 17.17g/t Au from 111m.
Au-Ag Bauloora (EL8994, EL9464) Newmont JV One of NSW's largest low sulphidation epithermal systems with a 27km² epithermal vein field and 15km² gold zone.	Au-Cu Fontenoy (EL8995) Earth AI-Alliance An 8km long zone of Au and Cu anomalism defined in soil sampling and drilling. Significant drill intercepts include 79m at 0.27% Cu from 1.5m.
Cu-Au Rockley (EL8296) Prospective for porphyry Cu-Au and situated in the Macquarie Arc Ordovician host rocks with historic high-grade copper mines that graded up to 23% Cu.	Au-Ag Black Range (EL9466, EL9589) Extensive low sulphidation epithermal system with limited historical exploration. Epithermal preservation across 7km² of intense silicification

Cu-Au Drake (EL6273, ELA6640)

Large collapsed caldera (~150km²) and associated mineralisation bears similar geological characteristics to other major pacific rim settings and deposits.

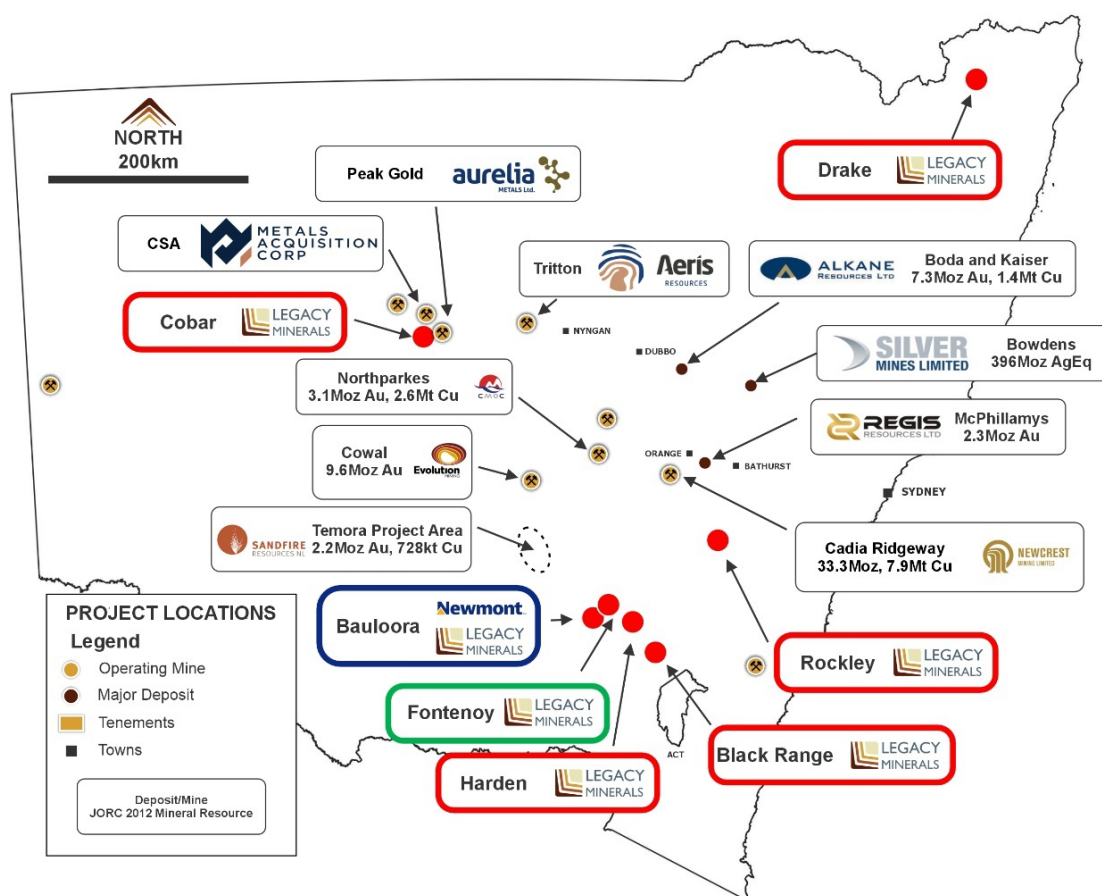


Figure 6. Regional setting of Legacy Minerals Projects^{v,vi,vii,ix,x,xi}

ENDNOTES

ⁱ ASX: LGM 2 November 2022 Widespread sinter recognition underpins Bauloora potential

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

ⁱⁱⁱ CMOC Northparkes Mining and Technical Information, <http://www.northparkes.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/northparkes-mining-and-technical-information.pdf>

^{iv} Alkane Resources Kaiser Resource Estimate of ~4.7M Gold Equivalent 27 February 2023

^v Newcrest Mining Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement 17 February 2022

^{vi} Regis Resources Annual Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement 8 June 2022

^{vii} Evolution Mining 2022 Annual Report

^{viii} Newcrest Mining Limited, Final Report EL3137 December 1992

^{ix} Buchanan, L. J. (1981) "Precious metal deposits associated with volcanic environments in the southwest," Arizona Geol. Soc. Digest, 14, pp. 237–261., Klondike Exploration Services, "Textural Zoning in Epithermal Quartz Veins", Townsville: Queensland 1995

^x Silver Mines, Ord Minnett East coast Mining Conference, March 2023

^{xi} Sandfire Resources NL 2019 Annual Report

Bowdens Mineral Equivalent: Bowdens silver equivalent: $\text{Ag Eq (g/t)} = \text{Ag (g/t)} + 33.48 * \text{Pb (\%)} + 49.61 * \text{Zn (\%)} + 80 * \text{Au (g/t)}$ calculated from prices of US\$20/oz silver, US\$1.50/lb zinc, US\$1.00/lb lead, US\$1600/oz gold and metallurgical recoveries of 85% silver, 82% zinc and 83% lead, 85% gold estimated from test work commissioned by Silver Mines Limited.

Table 1: 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	-	-	7.26Moz Au, 1.38Mt Cu
Tomingley, NSW (Alkane Resources Ltd)	1.75Moz Au	0.13M Au	1.019Moz Au	0.59Moz
McPhillamys, NSW (Regis Resources Ltd)	2.29Moz Au		2.28Moz Au	0.001Moz Au
Cadia-Ridegway, NSW (Newcrest Mining Ltd)	33.31Moz Au, 7.9Mt Cu	0.31Moz Au, 0.041Mt Cu	33Moz Au, 7.3Mt Cu	0.75Moz, 1.1Mt Cu
Cowal, NSW (Evolution Mining Limited)	9.618Moz Au	0.367Moz Au	7.33Moz Au	1.92Moz Au
Nth Parkes, NSW (CMOC Mining Pty Ltd)	3.09Moz Au, 2.63Mt Cu	1.64Moz Au, 1.2Mt Cu	1.1Moz Au, 1.1Mt Cu	0.35Moz Au, 0.33Mt Cu

Appendix 1 – Rock Chip Assays

Sample	Northing	Easting	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm
7368	6142150	659023	0.003	0.56	87.7	0.006	2.7	13.05
7371	6142169	659035	0.004	0.18	106.5	0.044	7.89	12.9
7372	6142271	658652	0.005	0.12	54.1	0.014	5.04	4.97
7377	6141802	658850	0.002	0.02	7.1	-0.01	1.76	1.28
7411	6141778	658844	0.002	0.1	13.3	-0.01	1.82	1.1
7413	6141776	658842	0.003	-0.01	42.7	0.005	2.97	3.42

Appendix 2 – JORC Code, 2021 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	Rock sampling of a reconnaissance nature was undertaken from the Sugarbag Hill Prospect and was biased towards outcrop.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Samples are representative of the textural features from the geology in which they are sampled. Further, the purpose of the rock chip samples is to establish the geochemistry in outcrop and float. This is appropriate for this type of work.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	Samples weighing up to several kilograms were taken.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, facessampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.

	<i>have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Geological logging is carried out on all rock chips with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of rock chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures, weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Rock chips are occasionally photographed for reference.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples were delivered by Legacy Minerals Holdings personnel to ALS Minerals Laboratory, Orange NSW. Sample preparation will comprise of an industry standard of drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to -75 microns (85% passing) (ALS code PUL-23). Pulverisers are washed with QAQC tests undertaken (PUL-QC). Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Laboratory QC procedures for rock sample assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks and duplicates as required.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	Not appropriate for this stage of exploration.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The size of samples for the rock samples are appropriate for this stage of exploration.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	All samples were analysed by ALS Global. Samples are crushed to 6mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g pulp sub sample assayed for 53 elements after aqua regia digest and ICP-MS. The lower detection limit for gold is 0.001 ppm, which is believed to be an appropriate detection level. (ALS code: ME-ST44).
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	Not Applicable. No geophysical tools used.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy</i>	In addition to the Company QAQC procedures, the ALS laboratory complete its own QAQC including the use of CRMs, Blanks and

	<i>(i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	duplicates. Acceptable levels of precision and accuracy have been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not Applicable. No drilling conducted.
	<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 have been 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 locations of samples with an average waypoint accuracy of 1m.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 55.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Using government data topography and 2017 DTM data. A topographic surface has been created using this elevation data.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Rock chip spacing is applicable to the reconnaissance nature of the work.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No mineral resource or reserve calculation has been applied.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Not Applicable. No assays being reported.
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 purpose of the rock chip sampling is to provided petrographic information: mineral content and the textural relationships within the rock. It is appropriate for this type of mineralisation and purpose.
	<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. The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security. All petrography samples are stored in tied calico bags and posted under express post.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the drilling programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	<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 Black Range Project is comprised of EL9466 and EL9589. The licenses are 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>	Duval Mining Australia – At the Mt Mylora prospect they conducted mapping, rock chip sampling, and RC drilling. Noranda Australia - At the Mt Mylora prospect conducted detailed mapping, soil sampling, EM and ground magnetic geophysical surveys followed by RC drilling. BHP - conducted mapping, IP geophysics, rock chip sampling, stream sediment sampling, soil sampling and RC drilling at Mt Mylora. Newcrest Mining – rock chip sampling, soil sampling, mapping and drilled RC holes and one diamond hole at Sugarbag Hill. Lachlan Metals – completed soil sampling, rock chip sampling, a regional magnetic and radiometric survey, DD-IP geophysical survey and RC drilling. Aurum Metals – resampled drillcore from Mt Mylora.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	Known mineralisation at the Black Range project sits within the Devonian Mountain Creek Volcanics. The project is considered prospective for low-sulphidation epithermal style gold-silver and base-metal mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	<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	Not Applicable. No drilling

	• 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 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. No drilling.
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.	Not applicable. No aggregation.
	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.	Not applicable. No aggregation.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable. No aggregation.
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.	Not applicable. No drilling.
Diagrams	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.	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	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.
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 drill results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.