

Bauloora drill results up to 468g/t Ag, 3.8g/t Au, 22% Zn-Pb

Compelling gold and silver drilling results at new Prospects

- High-grade and shallow assays up to 468g/t Ag, 3.8g/t Au and 22.8% Zn+Pb.
- Multiple vein trends were highlighted for future follow-up drill testing.

New discovered mineralised veins trends

Moonlite (New Area):

- **4.1m at 5.0g/t AuEq** from 149m (0.61g/t Au, 17.5g/t Ag, 5.8% Zn, 4.3% Pb, 0.2% Cu) incl.
 - **1m at 10.9g/t AuEq** from 150m (1.2g/t Au, 44.8g/t Ag, 11.1% Zn, 11.8% Pb, 0.44% Cu)
 - within 14.1m at 2.13g/t AuEq from 141m (0.25g/t Au, 8.1g/t Ag, 2.3% Zn, 2% Pb and 0.1% Cu ML001 – no cut off)

Ben Hall (New Area):

- **24m at 0.5g/t Au** from 70m incl.
 - 13.4m at 0.7g/t Au from 70.6m incl.
 - 2m at 3.33g/t Au from 76m (BH001).

Breakout (New Area):

- **4.3m at 3.2g/t AuEq** from 106m (0.6g/t Au, 80.5g/t Ag, 2% Zn, 0.6% Pb, 0.3% Cu) incl.
 - **0.6m at 10.8g/t AuEq** from 107.9m (0.5g/t Au, 468g/t Ag, 6.0% Zn, 1.3% Pb, 0.64% Cu) (BK002)

Next Stages at the Bauloora Project

- Drilling was funded under the Phase 1 Earn-In of the \$15M Bauloora Joint Venture with Newmont¹.
- Upcoming drilling is planned in Q4 2024 to continue reconnaissance step out drill holes.
- Other prospects and areas of interest include:

Bluecap Prospectⁱⁱ:

- **13m at 3.6g/t AuEq** from 57m, (13m at 1.7g/t Au, 6.7g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 4.2% Pb+Zn) incl.
 - **3.7m at 10.5g/t AuEq** from 57.44m, (3.7m at 5.6g/t Au, 17.4g/t Ag, 0.3% Cu, 10.5% Pb+Zn)

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

“The latest results have delivered shallow and high-grade hits up to 468g/t Ag, 22% Zn+Pb and 3.8g/t Au from wide-spaced reconnaissance drill testing.

“This is encouraging as we’re confirming multiple vein trends with strong mineralisation that until now had never before been drill tested. The success at these targets further highlights the potential of the large anomalous areas that remain undrilled and the potential of the Bauloora system that remains open in all directions.

“An exciting takeaway is the success rate of intercepting mineralisation on the Bauloora Project. Out of four previously undrilled prospects, three have returned promising results. The single hole into the fourth prospect, Marry Bugg, delivered over a 200m zone of alteration that provides further encouragement to the size of the mineral system at Bauloora and is supported by the widespread surface soil and rock chip anomalism.

“We have another drilling campaign planned at Bauloora for later this year, and we look forward to providing further updates on the Project over the coming months.”

¹ See ‘Endnotes’ on Page 18 for references.

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (ASX: LGM, "Legacy Minerals" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on the drilling completed at the Bauloora Project (EL8995 and EL9464) in the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW.

Daimond Drilling Results

On the Bauloora Project, eight diamond holes have been completed for a total of 1,437.1 metres. These tested four prospects defined by a combination of anomalous soil and rock chip geochemistry and geophysical signatures. The diamond drill holes have confirmed epithermal-style veins beneath elevated gold, silver, and pathfinder rock chip and soil geochemical results and mapped veins.

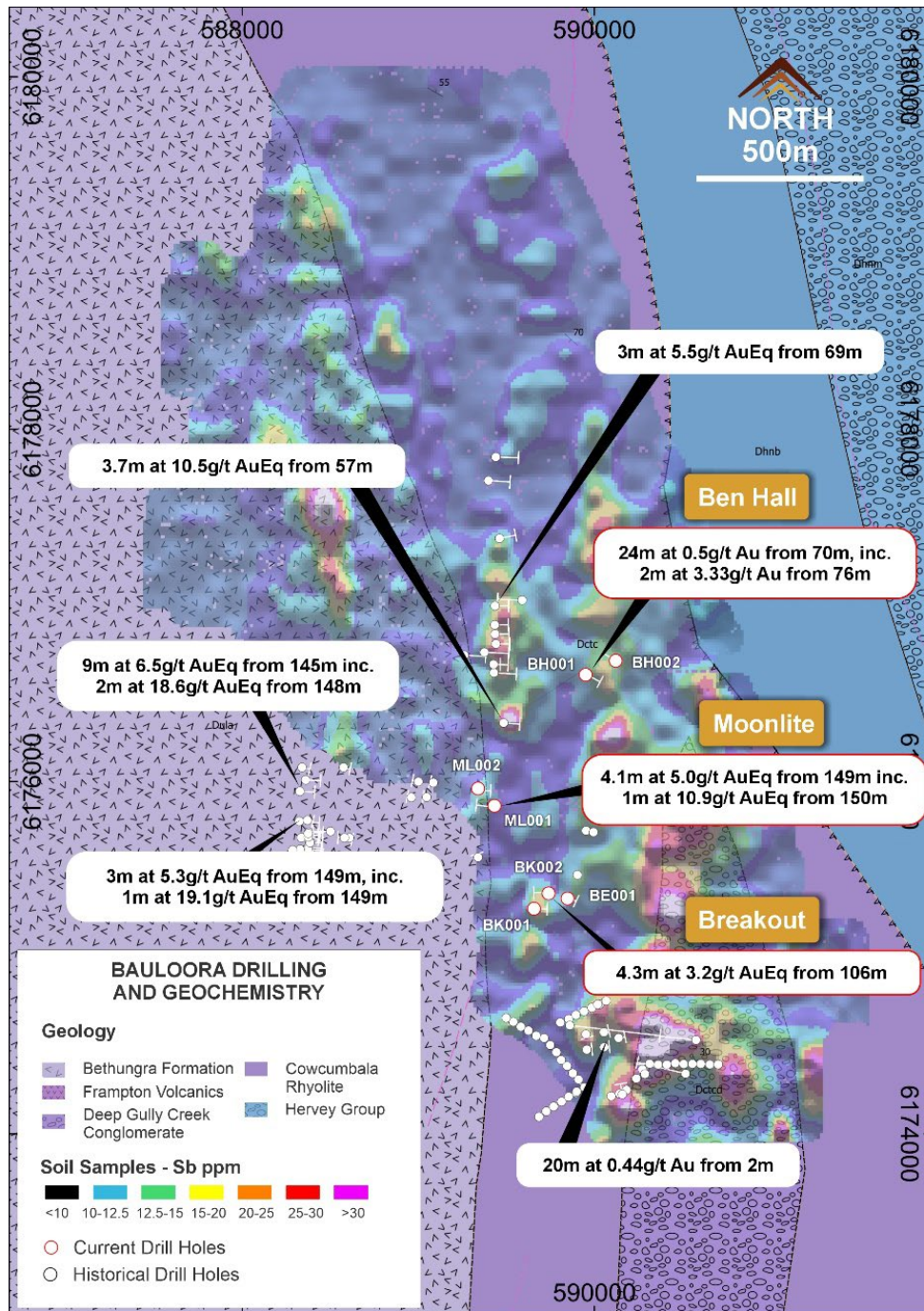


Figure 1: Bauloora Project with recently completed drilling (red border) and previous drilling results over Sb in soil sampling and regional geology interpretation.

At the Ben Hall Prospect, two diamond drill holes, for a total of 315.6m, were completed which tested the 400m long zone of elevated gold and pathfinder elements defined in soil sampling with gold grades in rock chips returning up to 4.15g/t Au. BH001 intersected strong alteration from 66-95m and 134-158m in association with epithermal veins. Intercepts reported include 24m at 0.5 g/t Au from 70m, including 13.4m at 0.7g/t Au from 70.6m. BH002 intercepted moderate alteration with lesser veins with no significant intercepts reported.

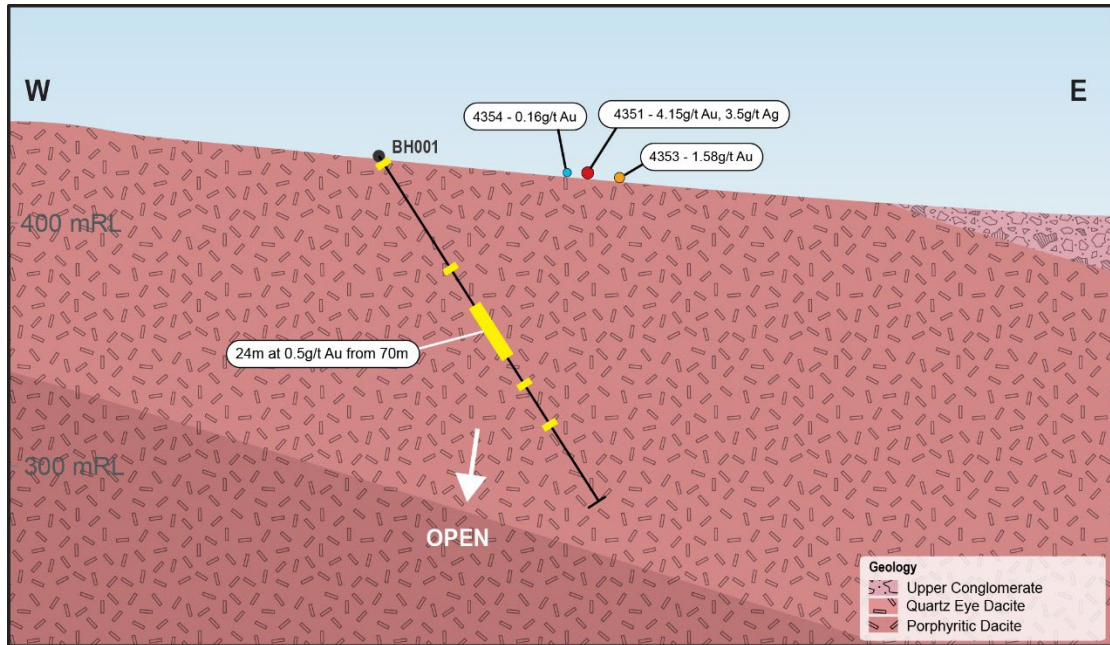


Figure 2: Ben Hall Prospect, cross section showing BH001, looking NE showing significant intercepts (yellow) and surface sampling rock chip results.

At the Moonlite Prospect, two diamond drill holes, for a total of 331m, were completed which tested the 400m long zone of elevated gold (up to 136ppb Au), silver and pathfinder elements defined in soil sampling. Rock chip sampling returned gold and silver grades up to 2.94g/t Au and 33.3g/t Ag. ML001 intersected strong alteration from start to end of hole with a 12.2m interval of epithermal vein and breccia from 142.8m downhole. Intercepts reported include 14.1m at 0.25g/t Au, 8.1g/t Ag, 2.3% Zn, 2% Pb and 0.1% Cu from 141m (uncut), including 4.1m at 0.61g/t Au, 17.5g/t Ag, 5.8% Zn, 4.3% Pb and 0.2% Cu from 149m. ML002 intersected a best result of 1.6m at 0.37g/t Au and 2.4g/t Ag from 64.4m.

At the Breakout Prospect, two diamond drill holes, for a total of 309.4m, were completed which tested the 500m zone of elevated gold (up to 204ppb Au) and pathfinder elements defined in soil sampling. Rock chip sampling returned gold and silver grades up to 1.27g/t Au and 81.6g/t Ag. BK002 intersected moderate-strong alteration from 20-117m. Strong alteration was associated with the main epithermal vein zone intersected between 105.5-110.5m. Intercepts reported include 4.3m at 0.6g/t Au, 80.5g/t Ag, 2% Zn, 0.6% Pb and 0.3% Cu from 106m, including 0.6m at 0.5g/t Au, 468g/t Ag, 6.0% Zn, 1.3% Pb and 0.6% Cu from 107.9m. BK001 intersected alteration and anomalous gold from start of hole to approximately 140m. Strong alteration was associated with the two main epithermal vein zones intersected between approximately 28-37m and 102-108m. A number of anomalous zones were intercepted including 2.7m at 0.23g/t Au, 8.64g/t Ag, 1.62% Zn and 0.95% Pb from 105.3m.

At the Bauloora East Prospect, a single diamond drill hole was completed to 150.5m. This drill hole tested the southernmost extent of the large 1,500m x 150m zone of elevated gold, base-metals and other pathfinder elements defined in soil sampling. Rock chip sampling has returned gold and silver grades up to 8.52g/t Au. Better intercepts reported include 1m at 10g/t Ag, 4.86% Zn and 1.73% Pb from 111.5m.

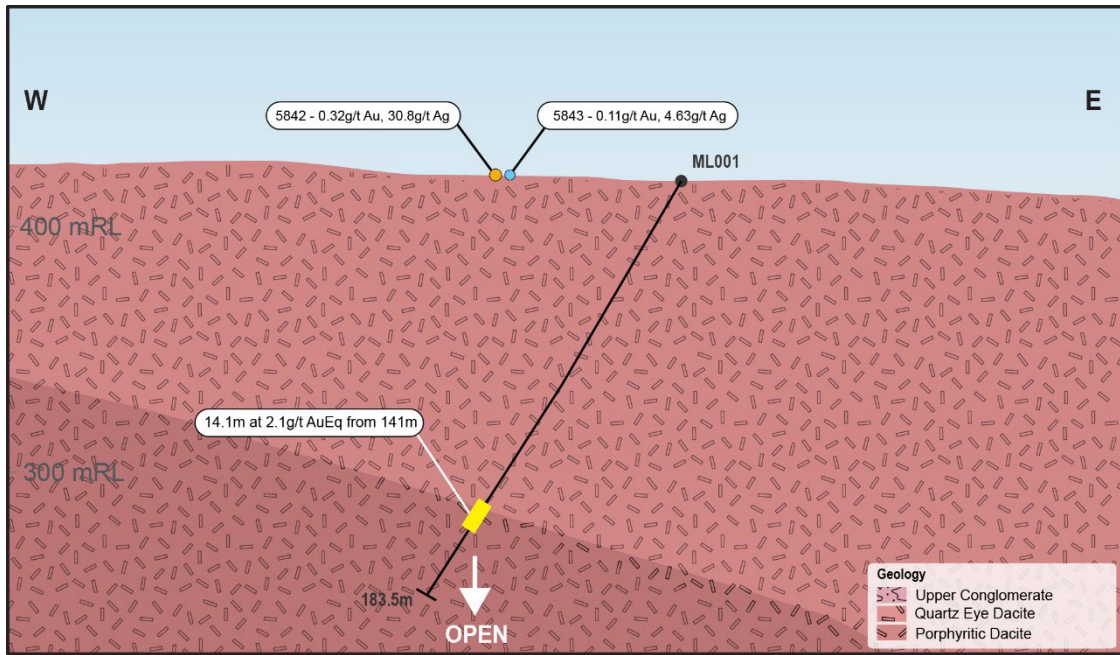


Figure 3: Moonlite Prospect, cross section showing ML001, looking north showing significant intercepts (yellow) and surface sampling rock chip results.

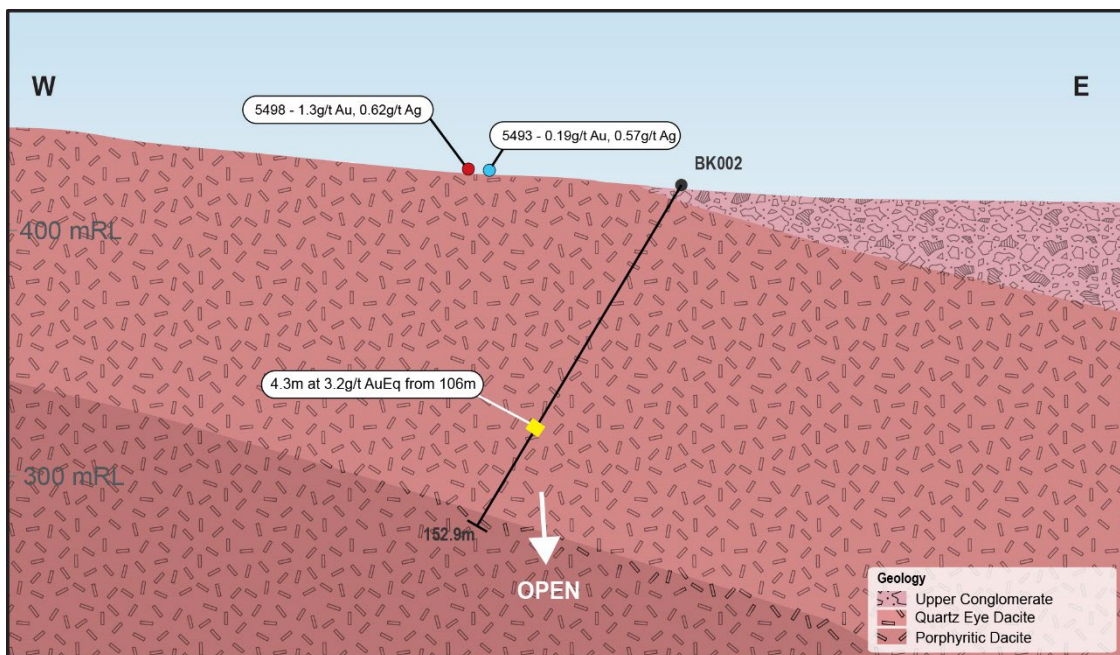


Figure 14: Breakout Prospect, cross section showing BK002, looking north showing significant intercepts (yellow) and surface sampling rock chip results.

At the Mary Bugg Prospect, a single diamond drill hole, for a total of 330.6m, was completed which tested a gold-silver bearing low sulphidation epithermal vein zone with elevated gold and pathfinder elements defined in soil and extensive rock chip sampling returning grades up to 8.29g/t Au and 933g/t Ag. Drilling intersected widespread pathfinder anomalism in association with alteration with better intercepts reported including 4.4m at 0.16g/t Au, 4.35g/t Ag, 1.4%Zn and 0.6% Pb from 186.6m.

About the Bauloora Project

Legacy Minerals' Bauloora Project is located in the Lachlan Fold Belt of New South Wales which is host to world-class copper-gold orebodies including the Cadia-Ridgeway, Northparkes, and Cowal Mines. In 2023, Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd entered into a Farm-In and Joint Venture on the Projectⁱⁱⁱ. It covers a large hydrothermal alteration zone 27km² in size, within which is an anomalous gold zone currently mapped to 15km². Rock chip and soil samples collected by the Company from the Project area have highlighted several priority areas of anomalous precious metal values with highly anomalous values of epithermal pathfinders^{iv}. The drilling of the first of these targets resulted in the discovery of the Bluecap Prospect returning 13m at 1.66g/t Au, 6.68g/t Ag, 0.14% Cu and 4.23% Pb+Zn from 57m^{iv}.

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

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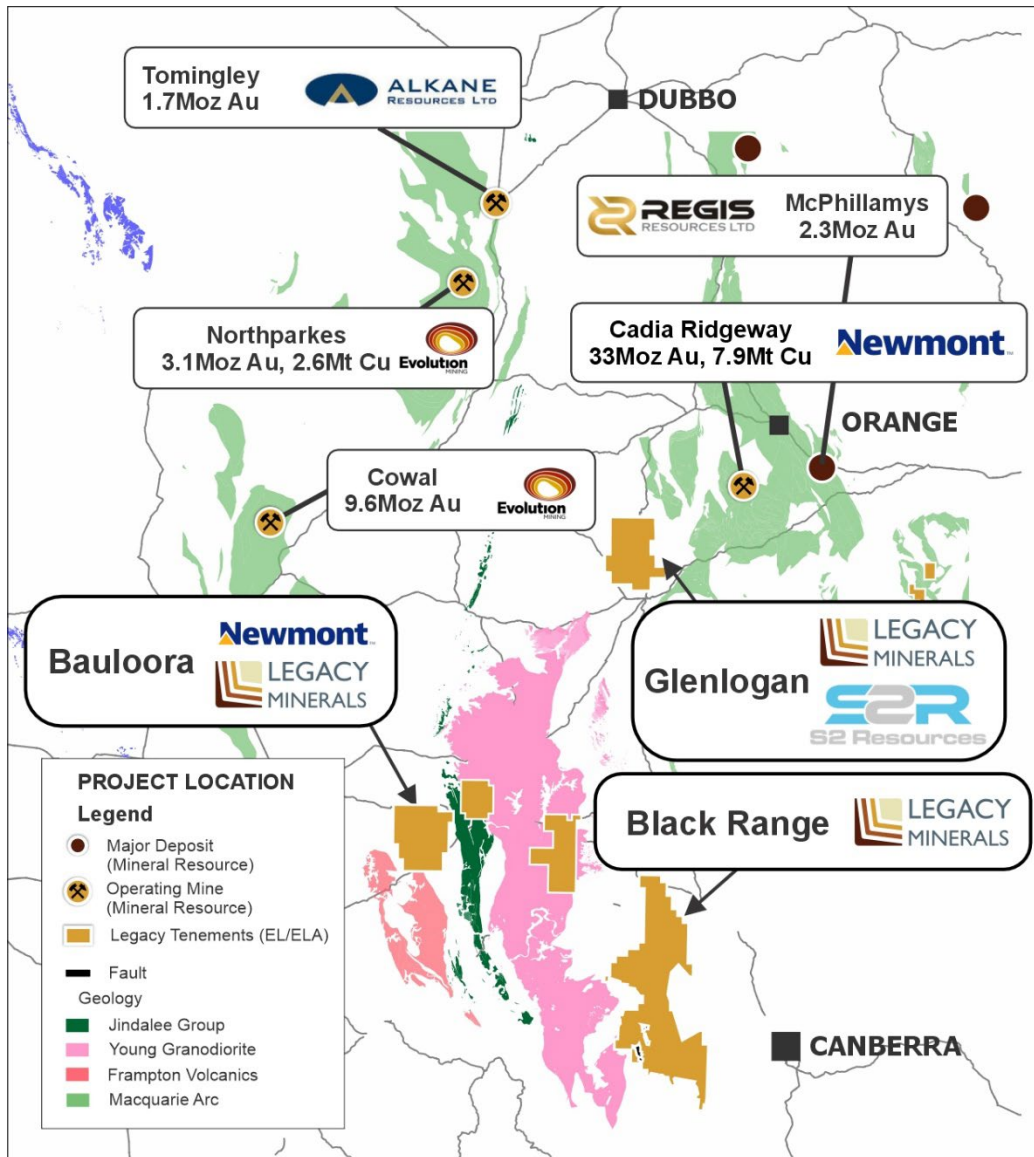


Figure 5: Regional setting of the Bauloora Project and major deposits in NSW^v

Approved by the Board of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited.

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

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

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this Report that relates to Exploration Targets, 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 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.

<p>Au-Ag Black Range (EL9464, EL9589)</p> <p>Extensive low-sulphidation, epithermal system with limited historical exploration. Epithermal occurrences across 30km of strike.</p>	<p>Cu-Au Drake (EL6273, EL9616, ELA6642)</p> <p>Large caldera (~150km²) with similar geological characteristics to other major pacific rim low-sulphidation deposits.</p>
<p>Cu-Au Rockley (EL8926)</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Au-Cu (Pb-Zn) Cobar (EL9511) Helix JV</p> <p>Undrilled targets next door to the Peak Gold Mines. Several priority geophysical anomalies and gold in lag up to 1.55g/t Au.</p>
<p>Au-Ag Bauloora (EL8994, EL9464) Newmont JV</p> <p>One of NSW's largest low-sulphidation, epithermal systems with a 27km² epithermal vein field.</p>	<p>Au Harden (EL9657)</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Cu-Au Glenlogan (EL9614) S2 Resources JV</p> <p>Large, undrilled magnetic anomaly underneath Silurian cover located 55kms from Cadia Valley.</p>	<p>Au-Cu Fontenoy (EL8995) Earth AI Alliance</p> <p>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.</p>

Cu-Au Thomson (EL9190, EL9194, ELA6777)

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

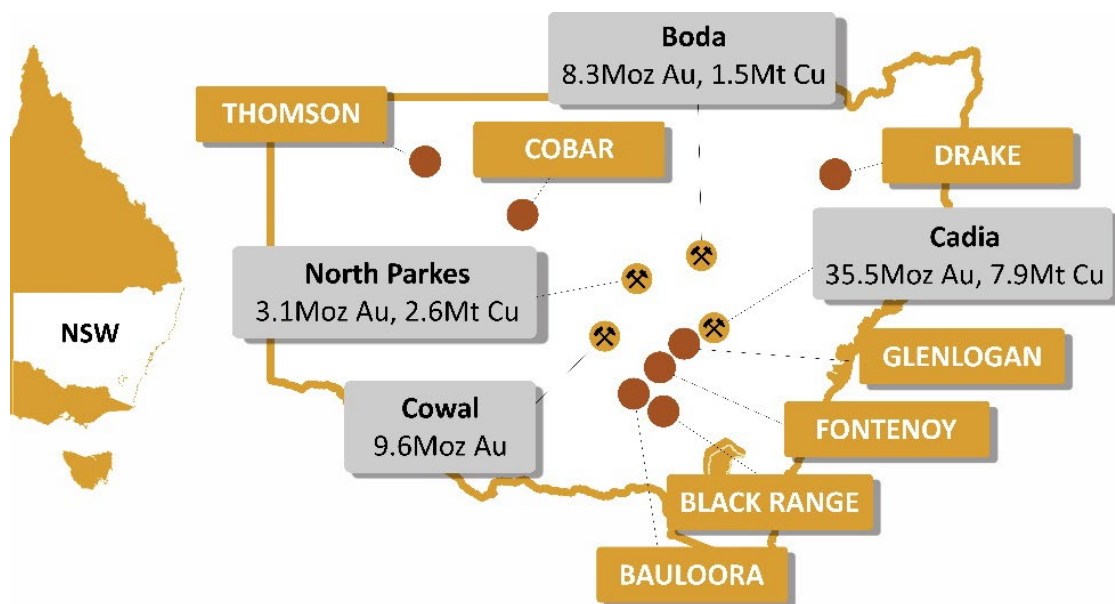


Figure 6: Location of Legacy Minerals' Projects in NSW, Australia^{vi}

Appendix 1 - Highlight Drill Results

Table 1. Drill hole collar details for recently completed diamond core drill holes.

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94/55)	Northing (MGA94/55)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth (True North)	Depth (m)
BE001	590122	6176686	430	70	130	150.5
BH001	589425	6175855	465	60	120	183.5
BH002	589336	6175950	449	60	300	150.5
BK001	589734	6175371	470	60	90	152.9
BK002	589652	6175279	449	60	270	156.5
ML001	589850	6175342	473	60	270	150.5
ML002	589955	6176607	432	60	90	165.1
MB001	588920	6175601	335	60	90	330.6

Table 2. Significant intervals from latest drilling.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)
MB001	94.7	95.7	1	0.05	3.33	0.25	0.12	0.01
	111	113	2	0.01	1.24	0.63	0.84	0.00
	122	124	2	0.00	1.63	0.10	0.39	0.00
	147	148	1	0.35	0.73	0.40	0.05	0.01
	186.6	191	4.4	0.16	4.35	1.42	0.63	0.06
	197	198	1	0.02	0.56	1.00	0.03	0.01
	201	202	1	0.01	4.48	0.02	0.58	0.01
	276	278	2	0.01	0.51	0.29	0.04	0.00
BE001	5	10	5	0.00	0.91	0.05	0.33	0.01
	11	12	1	0.19	3.95	0.08	0.19	0.04
	13	14	1	0.01	2.50	0.11	0.18	0.03
	16	18	2	0.01	1.60	0.16	0.15	0.03
	20	24	4	0.01	0.89	0.07	0.24	0.03
	61	62	1	0.04	17.45	0.00	0.23	0.00
	65	66	1	0.01	7.92	0.25	1.00	0.00
	111.5	112.5	1	0.03	9.96	4.86	1.73	0.00
BH001	1.4	2	0.6	0.01	33.40	0.01	0.01	0.00
	52	54	2	0.10	0.70	0.02	0.01	0.00
	70	94	24	0.49	1.52	0.26	0.07	0.00
	108.3	109.55	1.25	0.23	4.68	0.03	0.41	0.00
	120.4	120.6	0.2	0.17	0.81	0.04	0.05	0.00
	126	128	2	0.41	1.31	0.13	0.02	0.01
	143	144	1	0.04	17.85	0.30	0.87	0.00
BH002	NSR							
BK001	11.7	12	0.3	0.15	0.29	0.00	0.01	0.01
	27.7	32	4.3	0.36	4.40	0.03	0.13	0.05

	36	37	1	0.18	1.18	0.01	0.06	0.01
	54	55	1	0.02	3.93	0.08	0.23	0.10
	88	89	1	0.03	2.26	0.16	0.14	0.17
	93	94.1	1.1	0.02	0.81	0.25	0.05	0.03
	105.3	108	2.7	0.23	8.64	1.62	0.95	0.08
	110	113	3	0.05	1.37	0.23	0.12	0.04
	114	115	1	0.18	1.24	0.13	0.13	0.04
	116	116.7	0.7	0.41	13.70	0.07	0.20	0.02
	124	126	2	0.01	0.59	0.24	0.02	0.03
	128	130	2	0.05	0.81	0.27	0.07	0.02
	134	138	4	0.01	0.51	0.10	0.05	0.00
BK002	75	76	1	0.02	0.67	0.48	0.05	0.03
	106	110.3	4.3	0.56	80.49	1.97	0.59	0.29
ML001	41	42	1	0.00	0.15	0.30	0.00	0.00
	141	145	4	0.19	7.19	1.73	1.82	0.09
	147	155.1	8.1	0.34	10.46	3.16	2.57	0.14
ML002	56.4	57.4	1	0.42	1.62	0.01	0.01	0.06
	64.4	66	1.6	0.37	2.40	0.02	0.00	0.02

Significant intervals defined using $\geq 0.1\text{g/t Au}$ or $\geq 10\text{g/t Ag}$ or $\geq 0.25\% \text{ Cu}$, $\geq 0.25\% \text{ Pb+Zn}$, $\geq 1\text{m}$ downhole width, and $\leq 1\text{m}$ internal waste. All intercepts are down hole widths only, true widths are not calculated. Collar location and orientation information coordinates are GDA94/MGA Zone 55, AHD RL. See Appendix 1 for additional details.

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>	<p>Core size was PQ core (diameter: 85mm) to fresh rock and HQ core (diameter: 63.5mm) to end of hole (EOH). LGM used a reputable drilling contractor, Ophir Drilling, with a suitable rig. Diamond drill core provide a high-quality sample that is logged for lithological, structural, geotechnical, and other attributes. Sub-sampling of the core is carried out as per industry best practice.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth are conducted using a single shot camera every 30m, and using a downhole Gyro when required, to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. The drill-hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m. All drill-hole collars may be surveyed to a greater degree of accuracy using a certified surveyor at a later date.</p> <p>An Olympus Vanta pXRF is used to spot analyse the drill core onsite. Readings are taken to help identify minerals and alteration with field calibration of the pXRF instrument using standards periodically performed.</p> <p>The handheld pXRF results are only used for preliminary assessment of element compositions, prior to the receipt of assay results from the certified laboratory.</p> <p>The drill core was orientated using suitable core orientation tool by the drilling contractor with LGM staff supervision. These orientations are extended onto the remainder of the core and meter marks for logging. The visible structural features (veins, bedding, foliation, faults) are measured against the core orientation marks.</p> <p>The drill core was cut in half, and assayed at a certified assay laboratory, ALS Laboratories. Core is prepared for analysis by cutting along the longitudinal line and then samples are numbered as per the pre-designed cut-sheet. The core is selectively sampled down the drill string at 1m nominal intervals across the mineralised zones, unless selected geological or mineralisation boundaries. A certified sample standard is inserted a minimum 1:50 samples. Standards may also be added according to geology.</p> <p>Where core was incompetent due to being transported cover or weathered rock, representative samples were collected along the axis of the core.</p>

	<p><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></p>	<p>The drill core was cut by LGM staff. Samples were transported to ALS Laboratory in Orange for assaying. Samples are crushed to 6mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g split of the sample was fired assayed for gold. The lower detection limit for gold is 0.002 ppm, which is believed to be an appropriate detection level. All other elements including copper and base metals (total 48 element suite) are analysed using a 4-acid acid digest and an ICP finish (ALS code: ME-MS61 + Au-AA21 + Hg-MS42).</p> <p>Assay standards, blanks and duplicates were analysed as part of the standard laboratory analytical procedures. Company standards were introduced into the sampling at a ratio minimum of 1 standard for every 50 samples.</p> <p>Sample length: Core is sampled in 0.2m to 2m sample interval lengths except for minor changes due to geological or mineralisation boundaries. Pulps are retained by LGM for potential follow-up analysis.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><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></p>	<p>Diamond drilling using industry standard techniques. HQ core (diameter: 63.5mm) to end of hole (EOH).</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p>	<p>Core recoveries were recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging.</p>
	<p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p>	<p>Core is measured and marked after each drill run using wooden blocks calibrating depth. Adjusting rig procedures as necessary including, drilling rate, run length and fluid pressure to maintain sample integrity.</p>
	<p><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></p>	<p>To date, minimal sample recovery issues have been identified that would impact on potential sample bias in the competent fresh rocks that host the mineralised intervals.</p>
Logging	<p><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></p>	<p>Systematic geological and geotechnical logging was undertaken. Data collection where appropriate includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and extent of lithologies. • Relationship between lithologies. • Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals. • Location, extent and nature of structures such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc. Structural data (alpha & beta) are recorded for orientated core. • Geotechnical data is collected as required including recovery, RQD, fracture frequency, qualitative IRS, microfractures, veinlets and number of defect sets. For some geotechnical

		<p>holes the orientation, nature of defects and defect fill may be recorded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative ulk density by Archimedes principle may be taken. • Magnetic susceptibility recorded at 1m intervals for some holes as an orientation and alteration characterisation tool.
	<p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p>	<p>Logging records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, veins, structures, weathering, colour and other noticeable features. This is generally qualitative except for % of sulphides and vein mineral content. Core trays are photographed in wet form.</p>
	<p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>All drill holes are geologically logged in full.</p>
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p>	<p>Core was cut using a conventional automatic core saw with core holding support. All samples are collected from the same side of drill core.</p> <p>A half-core sample is submitted for assay analysis. Where core was incompetent due to being transported cover, weathered rock, or soft rock due to faulting, representative samples were collected along the axis of the core. This information is recorded in the cut-sheet and loaded into database.</p>
	<p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p>	<p>Not applicable as results are for core drilling.</p>
	<p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p>	<p>Drill core is cut in half along the length and the total half core submitted as the sample. This procedure meets industry standards where approximately 50% of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted. All mineralised intervals and surrounding wall rock were submitted for assay. Sample weights are recorded by the lab.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p>	<p>Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards) and duplicates with each sample batch. QAQC results are routinely reviewed to identify and resolve any issues.</p> <p>No sub-sampling is completed by LGM. All sub-sampling of the prepared core is completed by the laboratory.</p>
	<p><i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected,</i></p>	<p>The remaining half-core is stored and allows assay values to be viewed against the geology; and, where required, further samples may be</p>

	<i>including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	submitted for quality assurance. Quarter core resampling may be completed in zones where appropriate.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The sample sizes are appropriate to correctly represent the mineralization based on style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	All samples were analysed by ALS Global. Samples are crushed to 6mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Gold is determined using a 50g charge. The resultant prill is dissolved in aqua regia with gold determined by flame AAS. The lower detection limit for gold is 0.002 ppm, which is believed to be an appropriate detection level. All other elements (total 48 element suite) are analysed using a 4-acid acid digest and an ICP finish (ALS code: ME-MS61 + Au-AA21 + Hg-MS42) and undergo spectral analysis (TRSPEC-20).
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No geophysical tools or other handheld XRF instruments were used to determine grade.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material (CRMs), blanks and pulp duplicates as part of in-house procedures. The Company also submits a suite of CRMs and blanks where appropriate and selects appropriate samples for duplicates. CRM's are inserted approximately every 50 samples. Sample preparation checks for fineness are performed by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm is being attained.
	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections are verified by the Company's technical staff.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes were completed in the current drill programme.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data is captured onto a laptop through excel and using Datashed software and includes geological logging, sample data and QA/QC information. This data, together with the assay data, is stored both locally and entered into the LGM central online database which is managed by external consultants. All primary assay data is received from the laboratory as electronic data files which are imported into sampling database with verification procedures in place. QAQC analysis is undertaken for each laboratory report
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data collected for the purpose of reporting assay grades and mineralised intervals.
	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches,</i>	A handheld Garmin GPSmap 65 was used to pick up collars with an averaged accuracy of 1m.

Location of data points	<i>mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Downhole surveys are conducted using a downhole Gyro during drilling to record and monitor deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 55.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Using government data topography and 2017 DTM data. A topographic surface has been created using this elevation data.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling. Drill holes were preferentially located at those areas considered most prospective.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	The completed drilling at the Project is not used to establish or support a definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	<p>The drill holes are orientated to intersect the dipping mineralised trends at as near perpendicular orientation possible (unless otherwise stated).</p> <p>The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.</p> <p>The orientation of drilling relative to key mineralised structures is not considered likely to introduce sampling bias.</p>
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	<p>Orientation of the mineralisation and structural trends is constrained by previous drilling and outcrop.</p> <p>The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineral style.</p> <p>No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.</p>
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.</p>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits of sampling techniques and

		data have been completed on the drilling programme.
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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	<p>Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</p> <p>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</p>	<p>The Bauloora Project is comprised of EL8994 and EL9464. The license is owned 100% by Legacy Minerals Pty Ltd (a fully owned subsidiary of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited). There are no royalties or encumbrances over the tenement areas.</p> <p>The land is primarily freehold land. There are no native title interests in the license area.</p>
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Teck Exploration - conducted mapping, IP geophysics, rock chip sampling, diamond and RC drilling. BP Minerals/MM&S - conducted detailed mapping, geochemical sampling and AC drilling. Billiton Australia - conducted mapping, IP geophysics, rock chip sampling. North Limited – rock chip sampling, soil sampling, drilled AC and RC holes. Robust Resources – soil sampling diamond and RC drilling. Bushman Resources – Rock chip sampling.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	Known mineralisation at the Bauloora Project sits within the Silurian Frampton Volcanics, and Devonian Bethungra Formation, Cowcumbala Rhyolite and Deep Gully Creek Conglomerate. The Project is considered prospective for low-sulphidation epithermal style gold-silver and base-metal mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	<p>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easting and northing of the drill hole collar • Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • Dip and azimuth of the hole • Down hole length and interception depth • Hole length <p>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</p>	<p>See Table 1 in the body of the article.</p> <p>Not applicable. Information provided in Table 1.</p>
	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of	Significant intervals defined using $\geq 0.1\text{g/t Au}$ or $\geq 10\text{g/t Ag}$, or $\geq 0.25\% \text{ Cu}$, $\geq 0.25\% \text{ Pb+Zn}$, $\geq 1\text{m}$ downhole width, and $\leq 1\text{m}$ internal waste.

Data aggregation methods

high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.

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.

High-grade intervals are only reported where they differ significantly to the overall interval. Reporting of the shorter intercepts allows a more thorough understanding of the overall grade distribution.

Gold is deemed to be an appropriate metal for equivalent calculations as gold is a dominant metal and the most common metal to mineralised zones across the Bauloora vein field.

Bauloora gold reported equivalents are based on assumptions: $AuEq(g/t) = Au\text{ ppm} + (0.0136 * Ag\text{ ppm}) + (0.435 * Zn(\%)) + (0.316 * Pb(\%)) + (1.17 * Cu(\%))$.

Calculated from 1 July 2024 spot prices of US\$2,330/oz gold, US\$29/oz silver, US\$2,954/t zinc, US\$9,809/t copper, US\$2,191/t lead and metallurgical recoveries of 88.3% gold, 96.9% silver, 97.4% zinc, 94.6% copper, and 95.5% lead which is 3rd stage rougher concentration stage average recoveries in test work commissioned by LGM and reported in the ASX announcement dated 4 July 2022 titled "Exceptional Gold-Silver-Lead-Zinc Recoveries at Bauloora". It is LGM's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

The mineralisation intercepted in the historical Mee Mar RC drilling indicates strong similarities to that intercepted at Mt Felstead. The close proximity of Mee Mar and Mt Felstead prospects to one another, the high base metal and precious metal values and their association with vein breccia textures gives confidence in reporting metal equivalents based on the metallurgical test work conducted at Mt Felstead.

The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.

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.

Preliminary interpretation is that the veins dip steeply to the west averaging 85° and strike north to north-north-east. The vein trend remains open along strike and down dip. Preliminary down hole structural observations from these holes show steeply west dipping (80-85°) orientations for veins and breccias and though true widths are not yet known, they are estimated to be 70% of the down hole interval.

The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and the relationship to mineralisation is yet to be identified.

Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible in plan view to intersect the geological targets. At this early stage of exploration, drilling and geological knowledge of the Project accurate true widths are not yet possible as there is insufficient data, however

		it is estimated true widths are likely 70% of downhole lengths.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures in body of text. A prospect location map and plan view are shown in the report. Other relevant maps are shown in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.
Balanced Reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	See body of the report. Reports on historical exploration can be found in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	All material or meaningful data collected has been reported. The geological results are discussed in the body of the report.
Further Work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling).Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	See body of report. See figures in body of report. Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing drill results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.

Endnotes

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

ⁱⁱ ASX LGM: 10 May 2023 *Drilling Assays Confirm New Epithermal Discovery at Bauloora*

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

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

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

^{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 3: 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