Significant new discovery at the Bauloora Epithermal Project

Low-sulphidation epithermal veins have been consistently intersected in diamond drilling across a 1.5km strike of the Mee Mar Prospect including at a newly discovered vein trend.

New discovery with significant widths

- **Drill hole MM008 has intercepted 16m (estimated true width ~12m) of low sulphidation epithermal style veins parallel to the main Mee Mar Prospect.**
    - **This is the largest intercept to date across the Bauloora Project.**
- The drill intercept is near surface, commencing from 57m down hole and is open along strike, up to surface, and down dip.

Consistent intersections of epithermal veins

- This diamond drilling was planned to test the Mee Mar Prospect over a 1.5km strike a length.
- **Every hole in the campaign to date has intersected substantial low sulphidation epithermal style quartz veins and mineralisation (Figure 1) and remains open in all directions and at depth.**

District scale, epithermal gold-silver opportunity

- Drill hole MM008 highlights the untested potential for parallel veins, along strike and with depth at the Mee Mar Prospect.
- Observations of sulphide mineralisation supports the potential for a major epithermal gold-silver system with extensive sinters confirmed in petrology supporting boiling zone preservation[1].
- **There is limited testing at depth and across the 15km^2 gold zone with only 1.8km of approximately 10km of mapped epithermal veins tested with drilling (Figure 2-3).**

Figure 1. Hole MM008 and MM001 showing low sulphidation epithermal textured veins (chalcedony-quartz-carbonate) and breccia (galena-sphalerite-hematite). Quartz and chalcedony is white to dark grey and rarely purple in colour, adularia is orange to salmon pink, hematite is red, sphalerite may be white, light green to yellow and galena is silver to grey in colour. Note Cautionary statement about visible observations on Page 2.

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (ASX: **LGM**, "**LGM**", "**the Company**" or "**Legacy Minerals**") is pleased to provide an update on diamond drilling underway at its Bauloora Epithermal Gold Project in NSW.

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

"The Legacy Minerals team is pleased to confirm a remarkable discovery at the Bauloora Epithermal Gold Project of low sulphidation epithermal veins and breccia across an extensive strike of the Mee Mar Prospect vein trend. This project's scale is demonstrated by the fact that every diamond drill hole testing the strike of the Mee Mar vein intercepted epithermal veins and breccia – delivering a continuous strike of 1,500m which remains open to the north, south and at depth.

We are very encouraged by what we have seen in the maiden diamond drilling program into this exciting Mee Mar Prospect gold-silver vein target. While alteration, veins and breccia do not directly translate to gold-silver grade, the presence of the broad down-hole width intervals of low sulphidation epithermal textured quartz-chalcedony-adularia-hematite veins and cockade breccia as well as extensive lead-zinc sulphides is a very exciting outcome.

The Bauloora Project has the potential to be a very large gold-silver epithermal system and presents a great opportunity to deliver shareholder value through discovery. The newly discovered zone at MM008 demonstrates this growth potential with significant anomalous trends and targets of the project that remain completely untested. With two holes remaining in the campaign, we look forward to keeping investors updated and providing assay results in the months ahead."

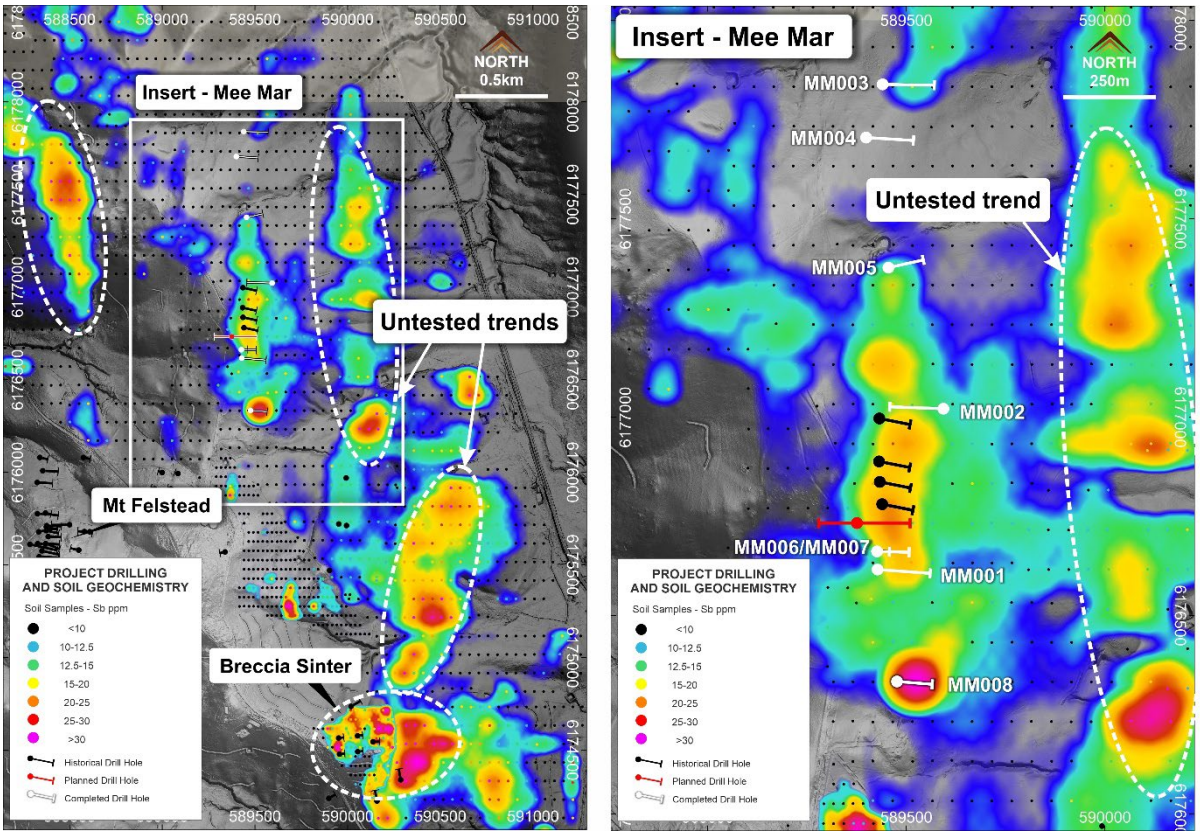

Figure 2 and Figure 3. Mee Mar Prospect showing location of completed and planned Phase One diamond drill holes over Sb soil sample results, testing low sulphidation epithermal veins bearing Au-Ag and anomalous pathfinder elements.

Cautionary Note – Visual Estimates of Mineralisation: References in this announcement to visual results are from HQ3 diamond drill core. Fresh sulphide mineralisation consists of chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and pyrite in stringers, veins, and as disseminations and semi-massive/massive mineralisation. Visual estimates of percentages are based on logged visual observations of the drill core surface as presented in the core trays and may not be representative of the entire sample interval. Laboratory assays are required for metal content abundance. Mineralised sections in drill core will be cut, and half-core sampled the for assays.

MM008 at 22.5m – crustiform-colloform chalcedony-adularia-quartz (amethyst) vein in hematite-sericite altered rhyodacite tuff.

MM008 at 58.1m – colloform-crustiform hematite-chalcedony-galena-sphalerite-chlorite vein in sericite altered rhyodacite tuff.

MM008 at 59m – semi-massive galena-sphalerite-hematite-chlorite breccia with rounded chalcedony and sericite altered rhyodacite clasts.

MM008 at 59.5m – rounded rhyodacite tuff and chalcedony-quartz-adularia vein and breccia clasts within galena-sphalerite-hematite breccia

MM008 at 60.4m – semi-massive galena-sphalerite-hematite-chlorite breccia with rounded chalcedony and sericite altered rhyodacite tuff clasts.

Figure 4: Drill core photos

MM001 at 52m – crustiform-colloform chalcedony-quartz-adularia vein breccia with minor disseminated dark sulphide.

MM001 at 52.9m – crustiform-colloform quartz-adularia-chalcedony vein in hematite-sericite altered rhyodacite tuff.

MM001 at 47.8m – quartz-carbonate-adularia-chalcedony cockade breccia hosting hematite-sericite altered rhyodacite tuff clasts.

MM002 at 180.5m – crustiform-colloform quartz-carbonate-hematite-galena-sphalerite veins in hematite-sericite altered rhyodacite tuff.

MM002 at 183.25m – crustiform-colloform quartz-carbonate-specular hematite-galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite vein.

Figure 5: Drill core photos

MM003 at 113m – chalcedony-quartz vein hosting fine grained chlorite and sulphides in sericite altered rhyodacite tuff.

MM004 at 86.1m – crustiform-colloform quartz-adularia-chalcedony-galena-sphalerite-specular hematite cockade breccia.

MM004 at 86.5m –crustiform-colloform quartz-adularia-chalcedony-galena-sphalerite cockade breccia with sericite altered rhyodacite tuff clasts.

MM004 at 87.1m – crustiform-colloform quartz-adularia-chalcedony-galena-sphalerite-specular hematite vein in sericite altered rhyodacite tuff.

MM005 at 34.1m – crustiform chalcedony-hematite vein with disseminated fine grained sulphide in sericite altered rhyodacite tuff.

Figure 6: Drill core photos

MM005 at 31.8m – chalcedony-quartz-adularia breccia with fine grained sulphides and sub-rounded sericite altered rhyodacite tuff clasts.

MM006 at 52.5m – chalcedony-quartz-carbonate-adularia cockade breccia cutting quartz-hematite vein in sericite altered rhyodacite tuff.

MM006 at 64.35m – chalcedony-quartz-carbonate-adularia-hematite cockade breccia with disseminated galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite.

MM007 at 84.95m – quartz-chalcedony-adularia-carbonate-hematite cockade breccia with subrounded sericite altered rhyodacite tuff and chalcedony

MM007 at 85.8m – quartz-carbonate-adularia cockade breccia with supergene hematite alteration and sericite altered rhyodacite tuff clasts.

Figure 7: Drill core photos

Diamond Drilling Progress Update

At the Mee Mar Prospect, eight diamond drill holes have been completed testing the large, 2km-long gold-silver (Au-Ag) bearing low sulphidation epithermal Mee Mar Vein (Figures 4-7 above). Gold, silver and pathfinder anomalism was defined by last year's soil geochemistry program and extensive rock chip sampling program, which returned gold and silver grades up to 55.5g/t Au and 905g/t Ag[2,3]. In addition, extensive IP resistivity anomalies underlying the encouraging geochemical signatures and coincident with north trending zones of low magnetic responses, possibly because of hydrothermal alteration, represented compelling exploration targets.

The interpreted position of the mineralised structure has been intersected in all holes to date. Preliminary geological observations indicate these holes intersected host rocks that are variably altered rhyodacite volcaniclastics and tuffs. Broad zones of chlorite alteration is observed distal to the structure and sericite-hematite alteration proximal to vein target. The Mee Mar vein trend is dominated by crustiform-colloform quartz-adularia-chalcedony veins and breccia (+/- hematite, galena and low-Fe sphalerite). Common minor quartz-carbonate +/- chalcopyrite, galena, low-Fe sphalerite veins are also observed proximal to the main Mee Mar vein trend.

The diamond drill holes have confirmed low-sulphidation epithermal veins, down dip from gold, silver and pathfinder rock chip and soil geochemistry anomalism, mapped veins and are broadly coincident with north striking magnetic lows and resistivity highs. The low sulphidation epithermal veins or breccias have been encountered in all holes drilled to date along the Mee Mar Prospect strike length.

Preliminary down hole structural observations from these holes show veins strike north to north-north-east and have steeply west dipping (80°-85°) orientations for veins and breccias and though true widths are not yet known, they are estimated to be 70% to 100% of the down hole interval. The vein trend remains open along strike and down dip.

The ongoing drill program is expected to be completed within the next two weeks, after testing coincident resistivity highs with high order gold-silver-antimony soil anomalies. Eight holes have been completed for 1,267.7m, with two holes remaining for a total of ten holes expected to be completed by the beginning of March.

In light of the widths and significant mineralisation observed to date, the drilling strategy is currently under review and will be reassessed upon receipt of assays, before additional drill holes are planned that will test the highest grades zones. Core processing and logging is in progress and samples will be submitted for assay upon completion of the drill campaign with results expected in April. Drill hole details are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Drill hole details for diamond holes completed in 2023.

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94/55)	Northing (MGA94/55)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth (True North)	Depth (m)	Drill hole status
MM001	589429.1861	6176616.38	465.0632	-50	90	191.1	Completed
MM002	589592.7755	6177022.04	456.1086	-50	270	199.1	Completed
MM003	589439.8919	6177840.324	441.1035	-50	90	195.7	Completed
MM004	589399.5864	6177705.41	445.4701	-50	90	176.1	Completed
MM005	589455.2436	6177376.819	441.1085	-50	75	134.5	Completed
MM006	589427.3405	6176662.867	473.663	-50	90	120.8	Completed
MM007	589426.694	6176662.429	468.0416	-75	90	114.8	Completed
MM008	589476.473	6176334.228	448.0631	-50	90	135.6	Completed

Figure 8. Drill core trays from MM008 showing quartz-chalcedony-adularia veins +/- galena, sphalerite and hematite, including zone of semi-massive (yellow brackets) galena-sphalerite-hematite-chlorite breccia hosting rounded chalcedony and quartz-chalcedony-adularia vein and breccia clasts within hematite-sericite altered rhyodacite tuff.

Bauloora Project Background[4]

Legacy Minerals has progressively developed the Bauloora Project through systematic exploration work including geological mapping, rock chip sampling, gradient array IP surveying, detailed ground magnetic surveying, ASTER data acquisition and interpretation, and widespread soil sampling. The results from this work strongly support the assessment that there is significant potential for a major low sulphidation epithermal-style gold-silver deposit at the Bauloora Project.

The Bauloora Project is located in the Central Lachlan Fold Belt NSW, which is host to world-class copper-gold orebodies including the Cadia-Ridgeway, Northparkes, and Cowal Mines. It is in a zone which is bounded to the west by the Gilmore Fault Zone and to the east by the Cootamundra Fault. Bauloora contains structural remnants of Early Silurian dominantly dacitic volcanic rocks and related granites, Siluro-Devonian sediments and felsic volcanic rocks deposited on a basement of Late Ordovician turbidites, Late Ordovician to Early Silurian intermediate volcanic rocks and related intrusions and sedimentary rocks.

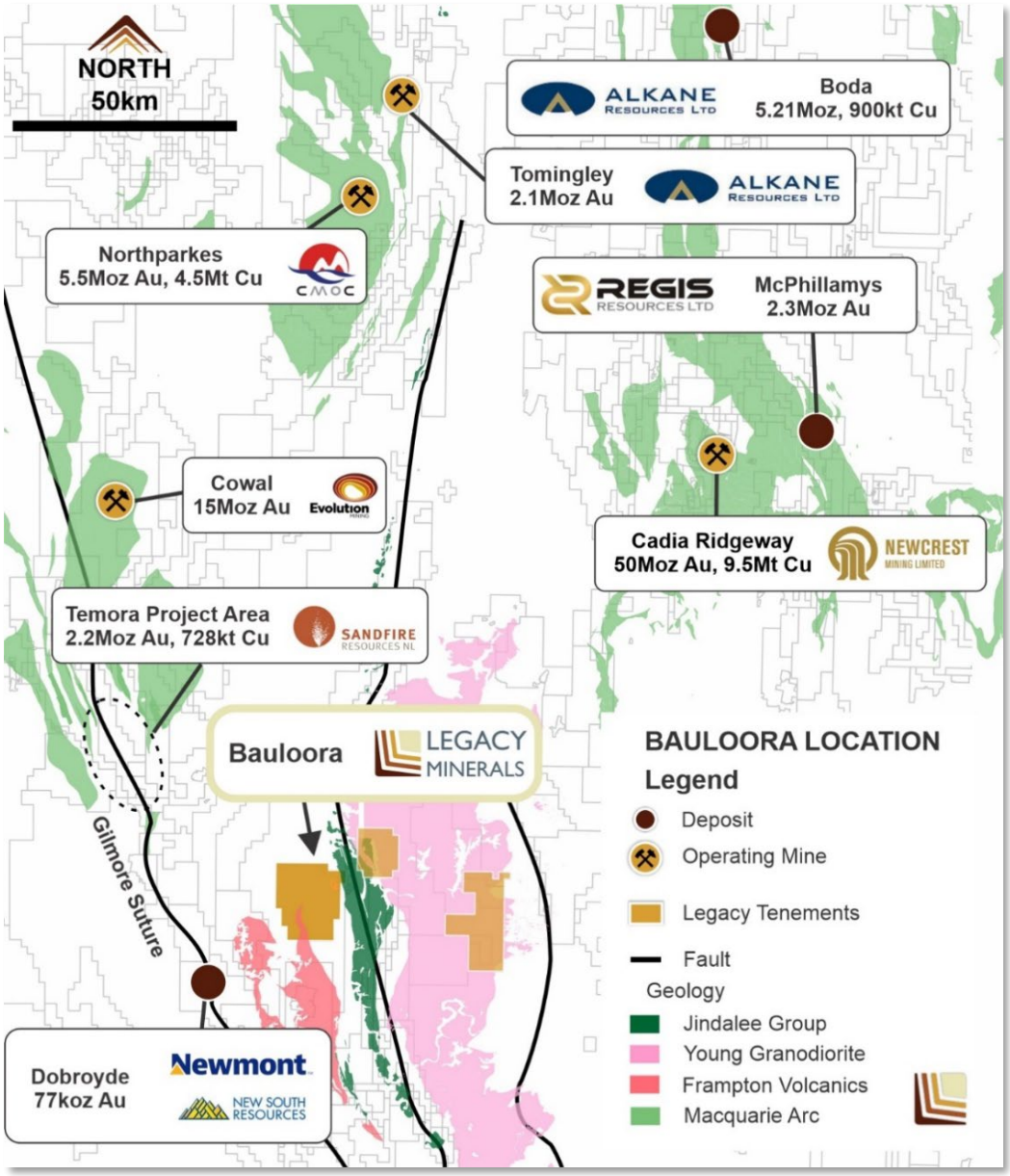

Figure 9: Regional setting of the Bauloora Epithermal Project

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 in the Report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears in this announcement.

REFERENCES

1 ASX: LGM 8 November 2022 "Widespread sinter recognition underpins Bauloora potential"

2 ASX: LGM 5 December 2022 "Bauloora soil results define multiple gold drill targets"

3 ASX: LGM 21 November 2022 "New High-Grade Gold Assays Returned Across Bauloora"

4 Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021 lodged 9 September 2021 (ASX: LGM)

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 wholly owned and unencumbered tenements that present significant discovery opportunities for shareholders.

Au-Cu (Pb-Zn) Cobar (EL8709, EL9256)

Undrilled targets next door to the Peak Gold Mines with several priority geophysical anomalies Late time AEM conductors, IP anomaly, and magnetic targets Geochemically anomalous - gold in lag up to **1.55g/t Au.**

Au Harden (EL8809, EL9257)

Large historical high-grade quartz-vein gold mineralisation open along strike and down plunge. Significant drill intercepts include **3.6m at 21.7g/t Au** 116m and **2m at 17.17g/t Au** from 111m.

Au-Ag Bauloora (EL8994, EL9464)

A 27km^2 hydrothermal alteration area containing low-sulphidation epithermal-style gold silver targets. Historical bonanza grades at the Mt Felstead Prospect included face sampling up to **3,701g/t Ag, 6.9g/t Au, 29% Pb, 26% Zn,** and **6.4% Cu.**

Au-Cu Fontenoy (EL8995) **EARTH AI-Alliance**

The Project exhibits a greater than 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 with numerous untested anomalies along the 8km strike length.

Cu-Au Rockley (EL8296)

Prospective for porphyry Cu-Au and situated in the Macquarie Arc Ordovician host rocks the Project contains historic high-grade copper mines that graded up to **23% Cu.**

Sn-Ni-Cu Mulholland (EL9330) **EARTH AI-Alliance**

Associated polymetallic mineralisation. There are several tin and nickel occurrences in the Project area with trends up to 2.6km defined in drilling. Significant drill intercepts include **44m at 0.45% Ni.**

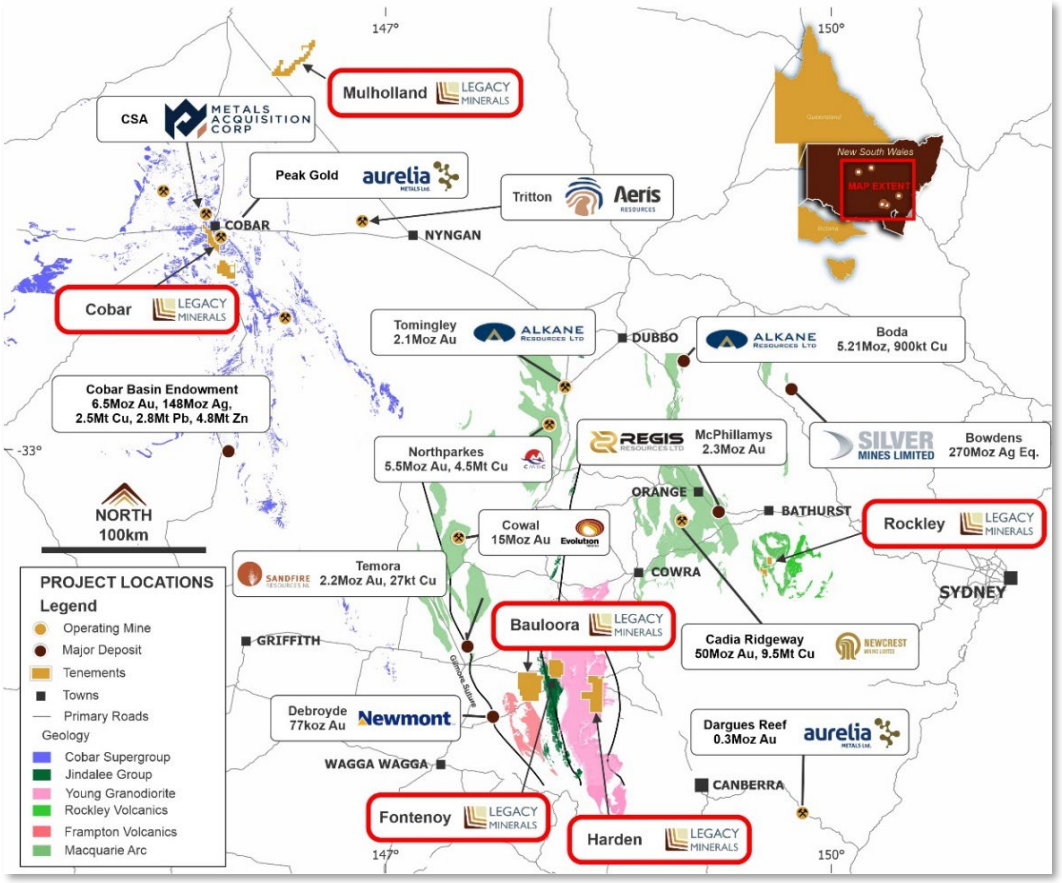

Figure 10: Legacy Minerals Tenements, NSW, Australia

Appendix 1 – Drill log summaries

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Hole ID	From	To	Down-hole width	Estimated Vein %	Estimated Sulphide %	Preliminary Observations
MM001	39	44.85	5.85	1-3	-	crustiform-colloform qtz-chc-adu-crb
	44.85	48	3.15	40	-	crustiform-colloform qtz-chc-adu-crb veins and cockade breccia
	48	51.7	3.7	1	-	crustiform-colloform qtz-chc-adu-crb
	51.7	53	1.3	20	<1	crustiform-colloform qtz-chc-adu-crb veins and cockade breccia
	53	54	1	1	-	crustiform-colloform qtz-chc-adu-crb
	54	55	1	20	-	crustiform-colloform qtz-chc-adu-crb
	55	66	11	1-5	-	crustiform-colloform qtz-chc-adu-crb
MM002	161	179.8	18.8	1-5	2	chc-qtz-carb-sph-gal-cpy extensional veins and veinlets
	179.8	186.2	6.4	50	20	chc-qtz-crb-adu-sph-gal cockade breccia
	186.2	189.3	3.1	1-5	<1	chc-qtz-carb-sph-gal-cpy extensional veins and veinlets
MM003	79	80	1	30	-	qtz-crb breccia
	80	101	21	1-3	<1	qtz-crb-py veins and veinlets
	101	103	2	50	<1	qtz-crb-py-sph breccia
	103	111	8	1-3	<1	qtz-crb-py veins and veinlets
	111	114	3	5-10	<1	chc veins +/- fine grain sulphide
	114	132.8	18.8	1-3	<1	qtz-crb-py veins and veinlets
	132.8	133.25	0.45	90	-	milled matrix breccia
	133.25	157	23.75	1-3	<1	qtz-crb-py veins and veinlets
MM004	55	59	4	3-5	-	qtz-chc-crb-hem veins and veinlets
	75	80	5	5-10	<1	colloform-crustiform crb-qtz-chl +/- cpy-sph-gal
	81	85	4	5-10	<1	crustiform-colloform chc-qtz-adu +/- hem-cpy-sph-gal
	85	87	2	70	30	chc-qtz-adu-sph-gal breccia
	87	90	3	5-10	1	crustiform-colloform chc-qtz-adu +/- hem-sph-gal
	90	98	8	1-3	<1	chc-qtz-sph-py veins and veinlets
MM005	25	26	1	10	<1	chc veinlets +/- cpy
	26	35	9	30	1	crustiform-colloform chc-qtz-crb veins and breccia +/- hem-gal-sph
MM006	49	50	1	1	<1	crustiform-colloform qtz-chc-adu-crb veins +/- fine grained sulphide

	50	55	5	10	<1	crustiform-colloform qtz-chc-adu-crb veins and cockade breccia +/- fine grained sulphide
	55	62	7	1-3	<1	crustiform-colloform qtz-chc-adu-crb veins +/- fine grained sulphide
	62	65.1	3.1	70	<1	crustiform-colloform qtz-chc-adu-crb veins and cockade breccia +/- fine grained sulphide
MM007	84	88	4	50	<1	crustiform-colloform qtz-chc-adu-crb veins and cockade breccia +/- fine grained sulphide
	88	91	3	1-3	<1	crustiform-colloform qtz-chc-adu-crb veins +/- fine grained sulphide
MM008	18	22	4	1	-	crustiform-colloform qtz-chc-adu veins
	22	23	1	10	-	crustiform-colloform qtz-chc-adu vein
	57.5	61.5	4	90	50	crustiform-colloform qtz-chc-adu vein clasts within semi-massive sph-gal-hem breccia
	61.5	73	11.5	5-10	5	crustiform-colloform qtz-chc-adu veins and sph-gal-cpy veins and breccia
	76	77	1	20	-	crb-fl breccia

qtz – quartz, crb – carbonate, chc – chalcedony, adu – adularia, fl – fluorite, sph – sphalerite, gal – galena, cpy – chalcopyrite, hem – hematite, py – pyrite.

Appendix 2 – 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.*	No assays are being reported in this release. References in this announcement to visual results are from HQ3 diamond drill core. Mineralised sections in drill core will be cut, and half-core sampled for assaying. Assay results are expected in April 2023.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	No assays are being reported in this release.
	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.	No assays are being reported in this release.
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 drilling is completed using HQ3 drill core. Core orientation completed using a REFLEX tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recovery is captured in the core logging. No assays are being reported in this release.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No assays are being reported in this release.
	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.	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 sulphide intervals. Systematic geological and geotechnical logging was undertaken. Data collection where appropriate includes: • Nature and extent of lithologies. • Relationship between lithologies. • Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals. • Location, extent and nature of structures such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc. Structural data (alpha & beta) are recorded for orientated core. • Geotechnical data is collected as required such as recovery, RQD, fracture frequency, qualitative IRS, microfractures, veinlets and

		number of defect sets. For some geotechnical holes the orientation, nature of defects and defect fill may be recorded. • Bulk density by Archimedes principle at regular intervals may be taken. • Magnetic susceptibility recorded at 1m intervals for some holes as an orientation and alteration characterisation tool.
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.*	Geological logging is carried out on all drill hole chips with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded where possible.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, 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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are geologically logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No assays are being reported in this release.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No assays are being reported in this release.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	No assays are being reported in this release.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No assays are being reported in this release.
	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.	No assays are being reported in this release.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No assays are being reported in this release.
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.*	No assays are being reported in this release.
	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 assays are being reported in this release.
	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.	No assays are being reported in this release.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are verified by the Company's technical staff.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been planned for the current drill programme.

	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	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.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data collected for the purpose of reporting assay grades and mineralised intervals. For the geological analysis, standards and recognised factors may be used to calculate the oxide form assayed elements, or to calculate volatile free mineral levels in rocks.
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.*	A handheld Garmin GPSmap 65 was used to pick up collars with an averaged accuracy of 1m. Downhole surveys are conducted using a downhole Gyro during drilling to record and monitor deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 55.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Using government data topography and 2017 DTM data. A topographic surface has been created using this elevation data
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.
	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.	Not applicable – see above response.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The drill holes are orientated to intersect the dipping mineralised trends at as near perpendicular orientation possible (unless otherwise stated). The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified. The orientation of drilling relative to key mineralised structures is not considered likely to introduce sampling bias.
	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 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	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of Custody is managed by the Company until samples pass to a certified assay laboratory for subsampling and assaying. The core trays are stored on secure sites and delivered to the assay laboratory by the Company or a competent agent. When not in transit, they are kept in locked premises. Where appropriate transport logs have been set up to track the progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	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	*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 Bauloora Project is comprised of EL8994 and EL9464. The license is owned 100% by Legacy Minerals Pty Ltd (a fully owned subsidiary of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited). There are no royalties or encumbrances over the tenement areas. The land is primarily freehold land. There are no native title interests in the license area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*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	*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*	See Table 1 in the body of the article

	• *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. Information provided in Table 1.
	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.	Significant intervals defined using >=0.2g/t Au or >=10g/t Ag or >=0.25% Cu, >=0.25% Pb+Zn, >=1m downhole width, and <=1m internal waste.
	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.
Data aggregation methods	*The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Gold is deemed to be the appropriate metal for equivalent calculations as gold is the most common metal to all mineralisation zones. Bauloora gold reported equivalents are based on assumptions: AuEq(g/t)= Ag(g/t)+49*Zn(%)+32*Pb(%) and ZnEq(%)= Zn(%)+0.021*Ag(g/t)+0.648*Pb(%) calculated from 31 August 2022 spot prices of US$1,710/oz gold, US$18.88/oz silver, US$3,540/t zinc, US$7,719/t copper, US$1,949/t lead and metallurgical recoveries of 88.3% gold, 96.9% silver, 97.4%, zinc, 94.6% copper, and 95.5% lead which is 3rd stage rougher concentration stage average recoveries in test work commissioned by LGM and reported in the ASX announcement dated 4 July 2022 titled “Exceptional Gold-Silver-Lead-Zinc Recoveries at Bauloora”. It is LGM’s opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold. The mineralisation intercepted in the historical Mee Mar RC drilling indicates strong similarities to that intercepted at Mt Felstead. The close proximity of Mee Mar and Mt Felstead Prospects to one another, the high base metal and precious metal values and their association with vein breccia textures gives confidence in reporting metal equivalents based on the metallurgical test work conducted at Mt Felstead.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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 at 80o to 85o 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 (80-85o) orientations for veins and breccias and though true widths are not yet known, they are estimated to be 70% to 100% 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 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% to 100% of downhole lengths.
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.*	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 drill results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.