LEGACY MINERALS

Targeting High-Value Discoveries

79 Au

29 Cu

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RSS Webinar

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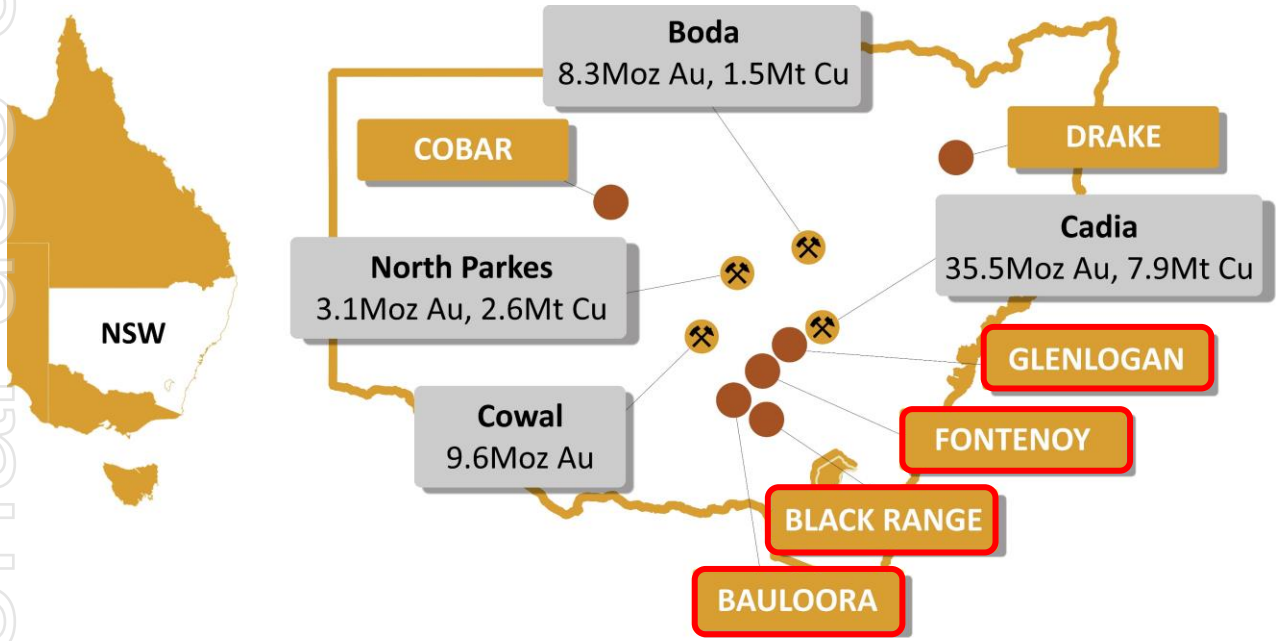
The information in this presentation that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Thomas Wall, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Wall is the Technical Director is a full-time employee of Legacy Minerals Limited and a shareholder, who 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.

The release of these presentation materials has been authorised by the Board.

Legacy Minerals Assets

Why the Lachlan Fold Belt NSW?

- Continued discovery success e.g. Achilles (AGC:ASX), Boda (ALK:ASK)
- Home to Australia's premier Cu-Au porphyry district and largest gold mine
- Discovery potential validated by global mining company investment
  - **$210M in joint ventures in the last 12 months**



Map of central NSW showing Legacy Minerals tenements and geographical location of major mining and exploration projects in NSW[1,2,3,4] (figures are expressed as mineral resources).

LGM Drilling Campaigns in 2024

Black Range	Au-Ag	LGM 100%
Bauloora	Au-Ag	Newmont
Fontenoy	Ni-Cu-PGE-Au	EARTH AI
Glenlogan	Cu-Au	S2R S2 Resources

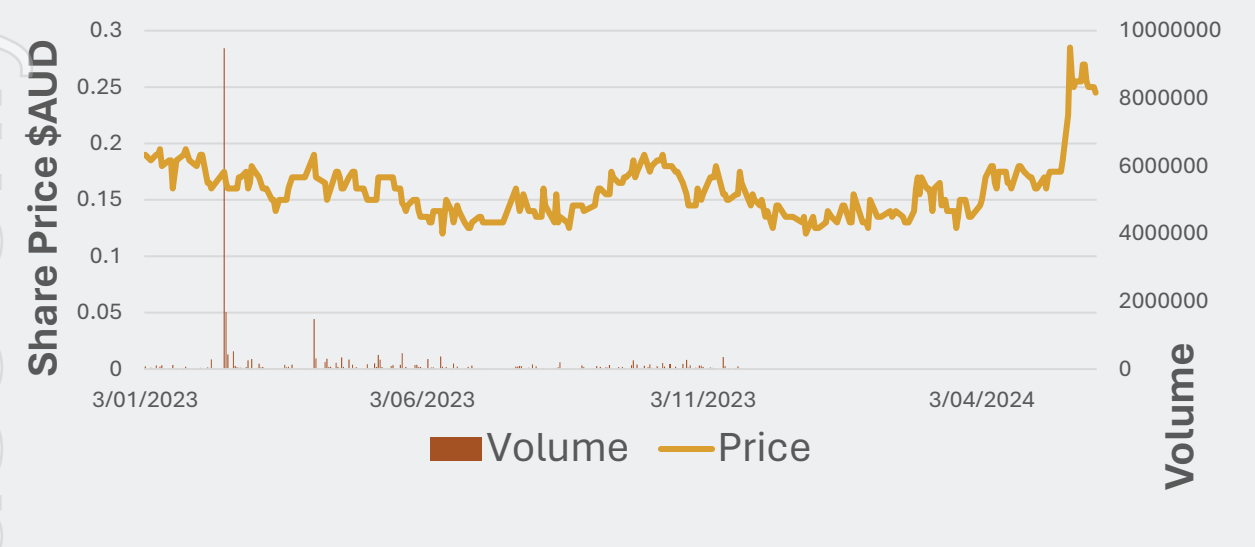
Drill Targeting

Drake	Au-Cu	LGM 100%
Cobar	Au-Cu (Pb Zn)	LGM 100%
Rockley, Harden		LGM 100%

Note: references on this slide are in the Appendix – Endnotes from slide 27

Company Overview[1]

Share Price $0.25



Market Cap $26M

Shares Outstanding 105M

Debt Nil

Cash – 31 Mar $3.2M

Top 20 46%

Liquidity 23/24 CY ~$.5M month

Joint Venture Funding $25.5M

Newmont · S2 Resources · EARTH AI

Board and Management

Dr David Carland
Non-Executive Chairman

Matthew Wall
Non-Executive Director

Douglas Menzies
Non-Executive Director

Christopher Byrne
CEO and Managing Director

Thomas Wall
Exploration Manager and Executive Director

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1 At June 11 2024

Value Proposition

Actively drilling with three more upcoming drill campaigns in the next 6 months

100% Owned Projects

- 5 x 100% owned high-quality projects - no royalties
- Multiple projects being actively explored
- All projects, bar Drake, acquired for $0 – low-cost base to add value
- **Full discovery upside to shareholders upon exploration success**

Joint Ventures

- Aggressive exploration targeting world class deposits
- Financed pathway to mining under earn in
- **Legacy Minerals retains 20% ownership of Project**

Hybrid Discovery Approach

- Direct upside for shareholders through self-funded exploration
- Minimise dilution and financing risk with partner funding
- $25 million in JV and strategic alliance funding
- Multiple active projects increase the probability of discovery success
- **4 projects to be drilled in 2024**

Why Buy A Junior Miner With A Minority Stake?

Value Proposition – LGMs Partnership Projects

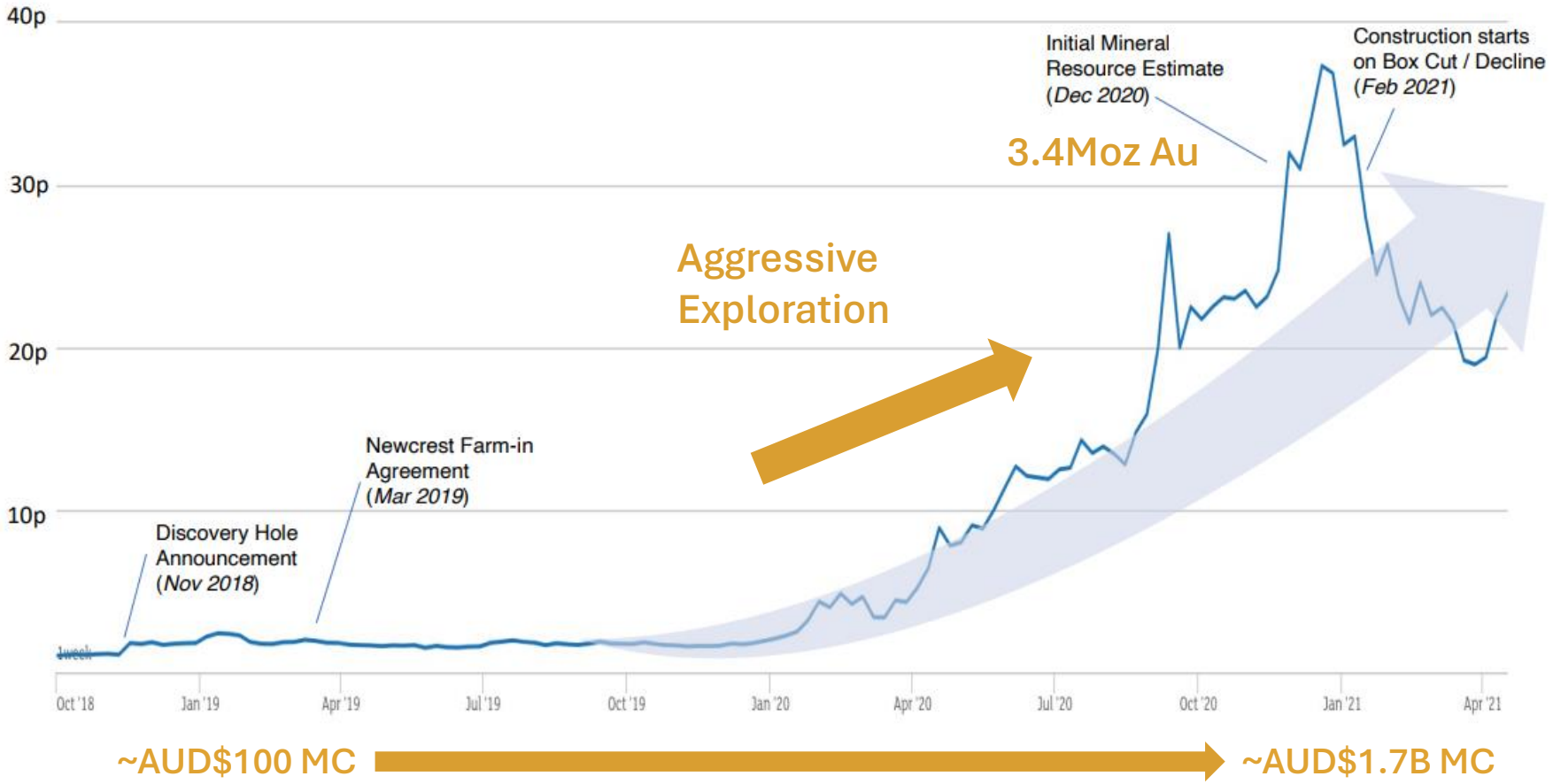
Greatland – Newcrest JV[1]

- $60M for 70% over 7 years
- Greatland to fund its 30%
- As of 2023 ~$300M in debt/debt facility

Legacy – Newmont and S2R JV[2]

- ✓ JV's ensure sufficient funding to deliver potential discovery's
- ✓ **Finance secured:** LGM option for 20% equity interest to be loan carried to production
- ✓ Repayments to come from production revenue

Greatland Gold Share Price 3 Year Period (> x 10)



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Timeframes and Discovery Catalysts

June

- Cobar field work and drill targeting
- Black Range ASTER data and interpretation

July

- Drake Project update
- Expected assays for diamond drilling at Black Range
- Expected completion of diamond drilling at Bauloora
- Planned drilling at Fontenoy
    - Targeting Magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE

August

- Expected assays from diamond drilling at Bauloora

September Onwards

- Expected assays from Glenlogan, Fontenoy

Upcoming drilling

Planned drilling at Glenlogan

- Targeting Cadia-Type Cu-Au Porphyry

Legacy Minerals Team and the Bauloora Project (NEM Farm-In and Joint Venture)

Black Range

Drilling a high-grade gold target

Black Range

100% ownership of a large underexplored epithermal system

District scale control – 905km² license

- **Newcrest** were the last to complete significant exploration over **30 years ago** [1]
- Newcrest relinquished the ground in 1992 (Cadia discovery) [1]

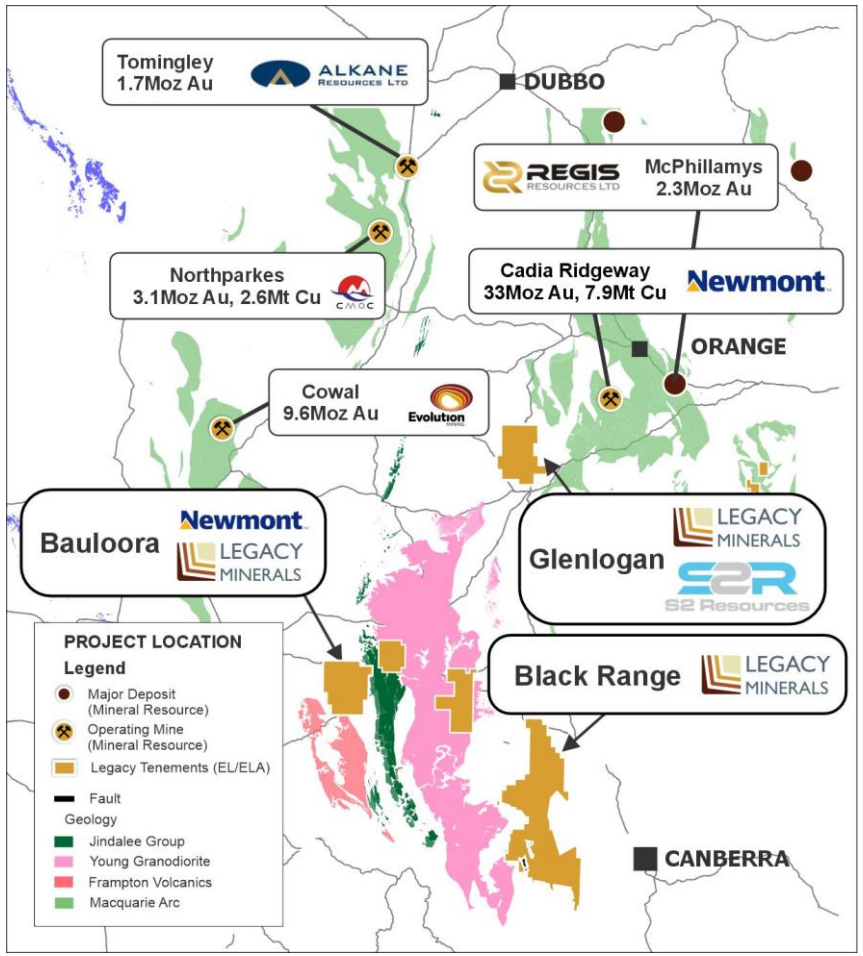
Why is it a compelling project?

- Preservation and **widespread Au anomalism (Sugarbag Hill)**
- 65km from Bauloora with clear parallels between the two systems
- Newcrest dated Black Range to be the same age mineralisation as Bauloora[1]

Upcoming news flow

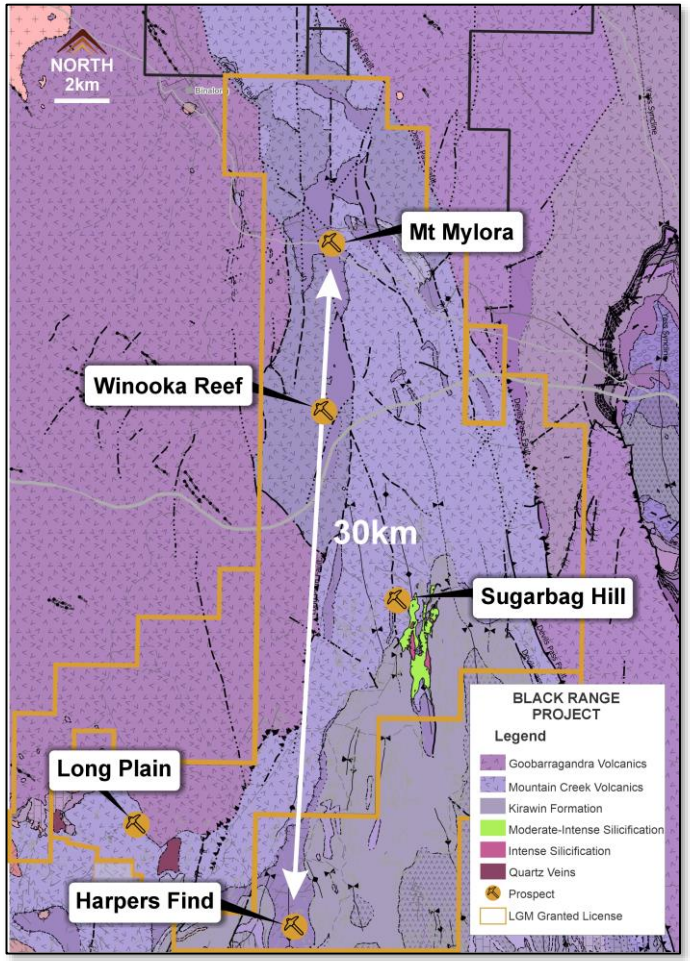
- **Assays pending from recent drilling**

Black Range Project



Regional Setting of the Black Range project and nearby operations[2,3,4,5,6]

Main Prospects



Black Range EL with solid geology showing major prospects

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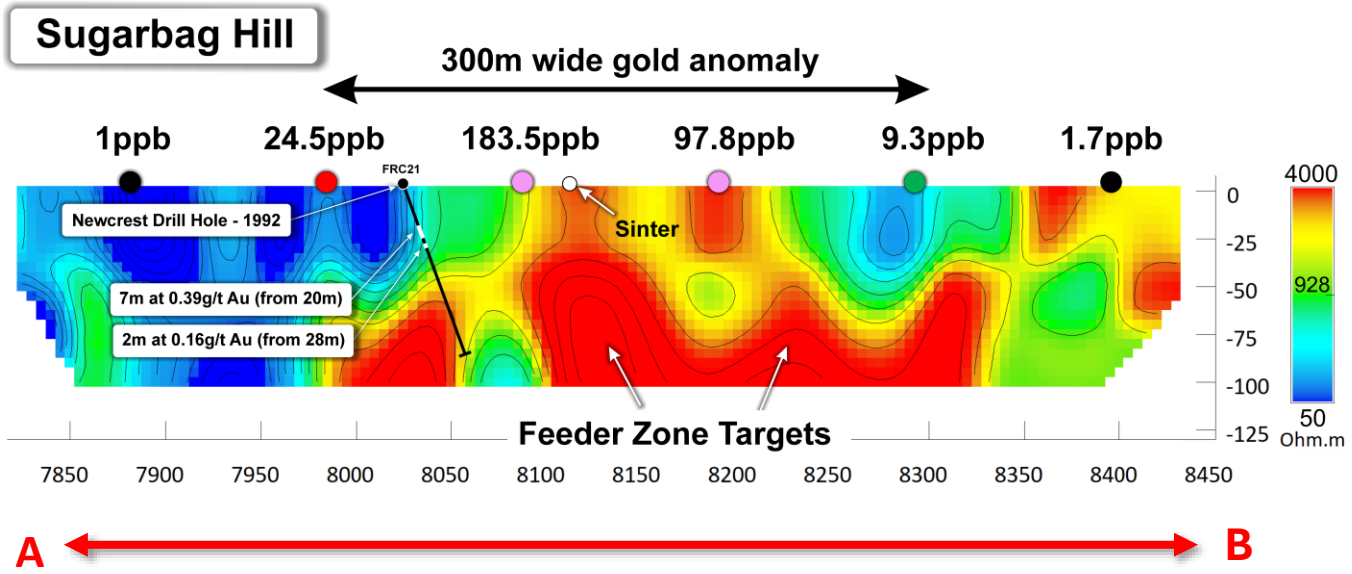
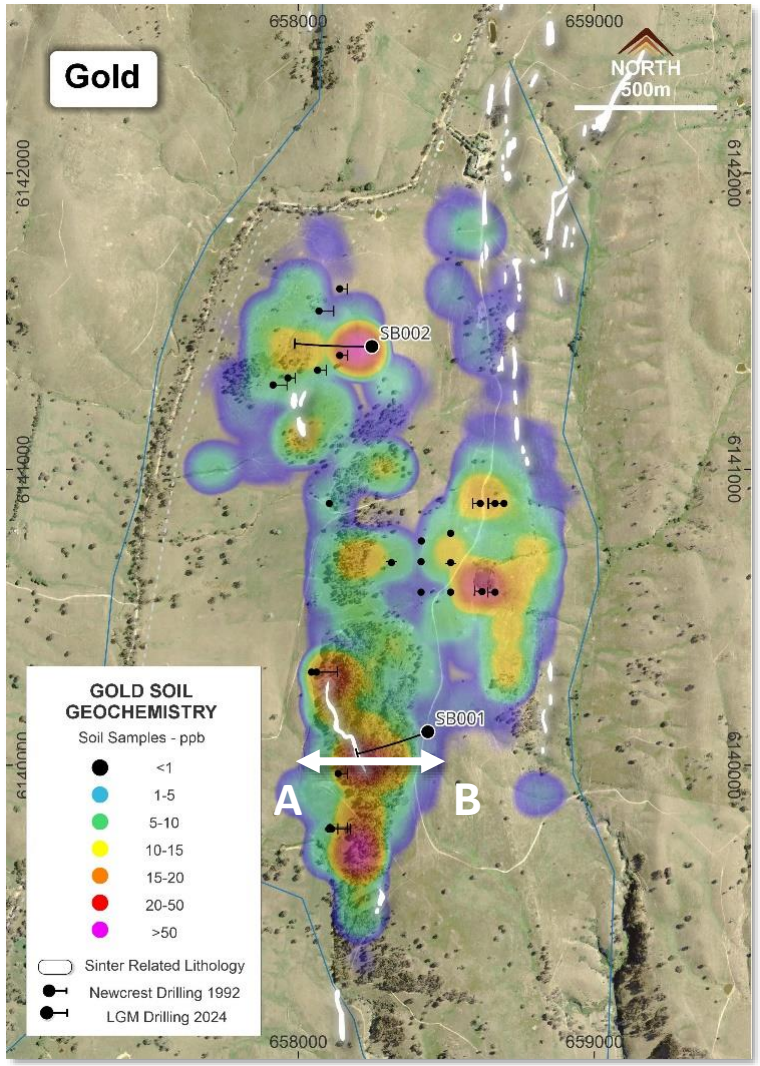
Note: references on this slide are in the Appendix – Endnotes from slide 27

Targeting High Grade Gold

Coincident pathfinder element targets

- The latest soil sampling results at Sugarbag Hill have mapped[1]:
  - A **3.5km x 1.2km zone** of elevated low-sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag pathfinder elements
  - **2.2km long gold trend >20ppb Au (up to 296ppb Au).**
- First pass rock chip sampling has returned **up to 2.27g/t gold and 29.6g/t silver[1].**





Sugar Bag Hill soil geochemistry and drill hole sections [1]

Note: references on this slide are in the Appendix – Endnotes from slide 27

Sugarbag Hill - Diamond Drilling May 2024

Drilling intercepted veins indicative of a low-sulphidation epithermal style of mineral system

What grades gold on surface?

2.27g/t Au, 29.6g/t Ag, 2,550ppm As and 32.4ppm Sb (Rock Sample 7437)

- Both holes intercepted a thick volcanic sequence of volcanic conglomerates, ignimbrites and volcanic breccia.
- Widespread silica-sericite +/- chlorite-pyrite alteration was observed in both holes.

SB001 showing quartz (white), adularia (orange), chlorite (dark green) vein

SB002 showing a bladed carbonate-fluorite vein.

Cautionary Note – Visual Estimates of Mineralisation: *'Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.'*

Note: references on this slide are in the Appendix – Endnotes from slide 27

What's the significance?

Drilling Summary and the Exploration Model

Preservation

Sinter confirmed at surface[1]

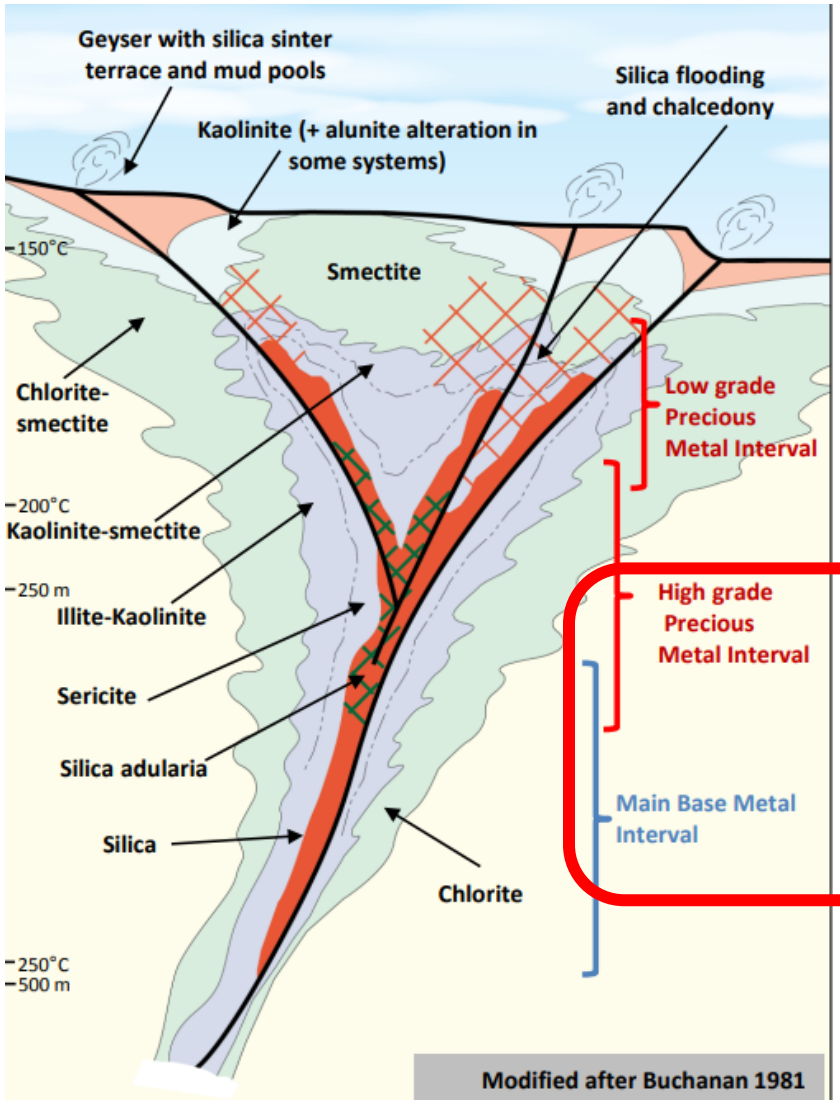
District Scale

Over 30km of epithermal occurrences

Textures and Gangue

Right vein textures/gangue material

Assays due early July



Interpreted position in the model

Ore	Gangue	Vein Textures
Rare Gold	Zeolite, Calcite, Clays	Crystalline Carbonate
	Calcite, Zeolite, Agate, Stibnite, Realgar	Lattice Bladed +Bladed Carbonate ± agate
Gold in pyrite Silver sulfosalts		Massive Chalcedonic ± Lattice bladed
	Quartz, Calcite, Pyrite	
Pyrargite Argentite Electrum		Moss + Chalcedonic > Crystalline
Argentite Electrum	Quartz, Adularia, Sericite, Pyrite	Crystalline > Moss + Chalcedonic ± needle adularia ± sulphide bands
Galena Sphalerite Chalcopyrite Argentite	Quartz, Fluorite, Pyrite	Crystalline Quartz + Adularia + Sulphide (crustiform)
	Pyrrhotite, Arsenopyrite, Pyrite	Crystalline Quartz + Carbonate

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Bauloora

Large scale programs underway and fully funded

Bauloora – Drilling underway

Targeting a Tier-1 Epithermal Deposit

Ongoing discovery exposure

- Drilling underway, assays expected August

Newmont Joint Venture ($15M)[1]

- Discovery focused joint venture
- **LGM option for 20% loan carried to production**

District scale control – 330km² license

- Alteration across 150km² zone[2]
- 27km² low sulphidation vein field

High-Grades and Extensive Veining

- Veins up to 3m wide at surface for >2km
- **3,701g/t Ag, 6.9g/t Au, 6.4% Cu, and 55% Pb+Zn** (0.2m face sample) [4]
- 6m at 3.56g/t Au, 10.95g/t Ag, 0.22% Cu and 6.47% Pb+Zn (from 57m) [4]

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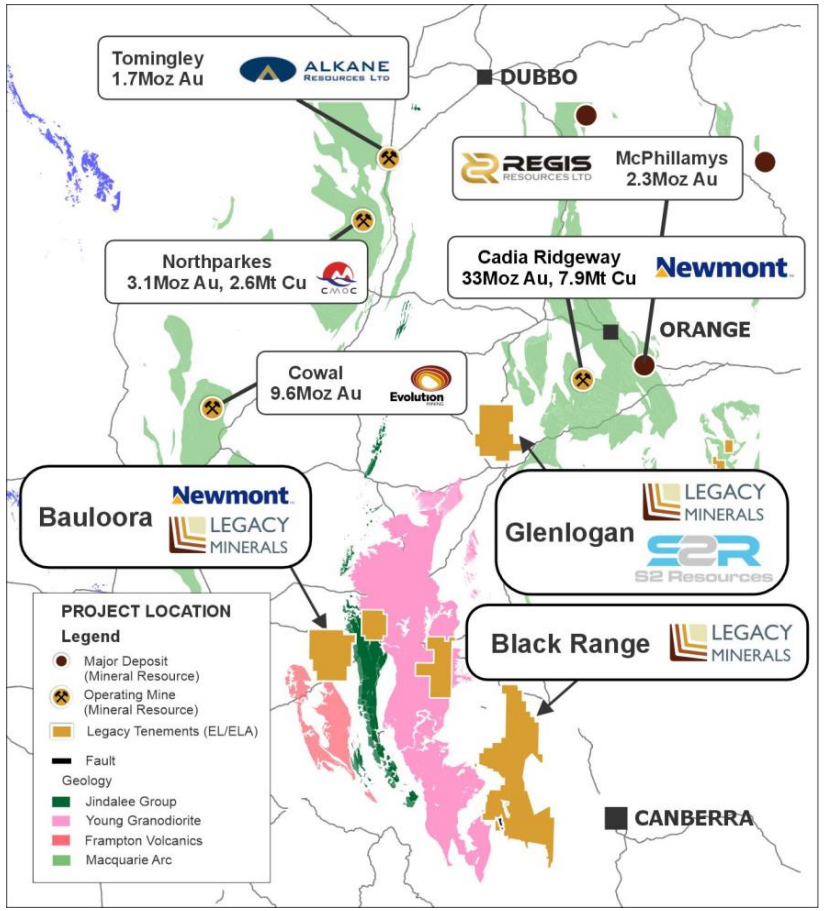
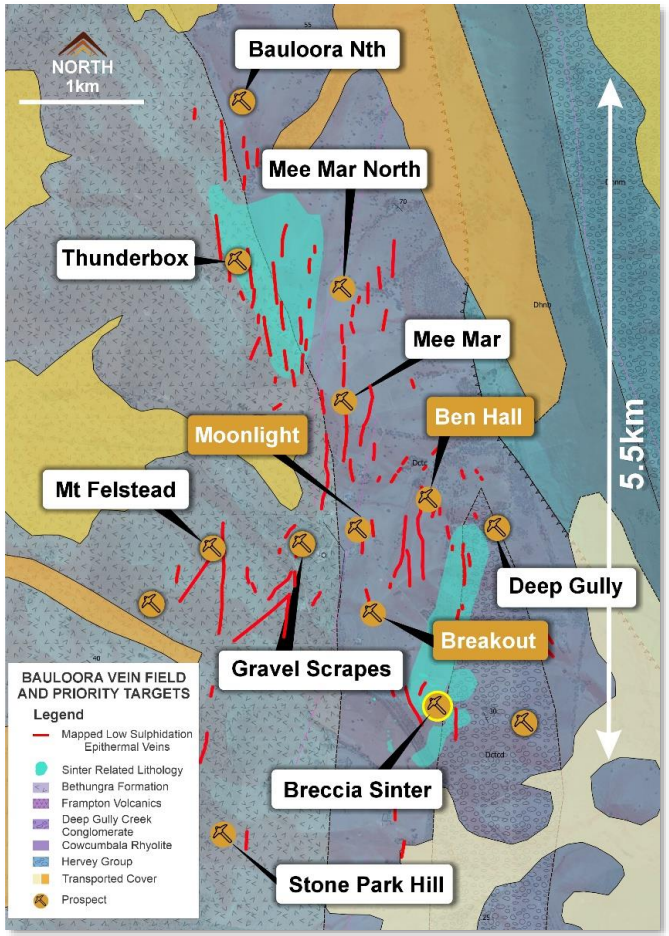
Bauloora Project



Map of central NSW showing Legacy Minerals tenements and geographical location of major mining and exploration projects in NSW (figures are expressed as mineral resources)[2].

Drill Targets



Drill targets and extent of low-sulphidation epithermal-style textured veins and sinter related lithology[2]

Note: references on this slide are in the Appendix – Endnotes from slide 27

Glenlogan

A Tier-1 Cu-Au porphyry target

Targeting a Copper-Gold Porphyry Giant

Partnership with S2 Resources

Tier-1 Cadia-style porphyry target

- Planning underway for testing the target in 2024
- Discrete, ~600m body plunging for over 1km

Rio Tinto did not drill test

- Rio Tinto last held in the ground in 1994 and did not drill test the target due to modelled target depth of 800m[1]

Modern geophysical breakthrough

- Modern technology has shown the target is much shallower than previously thought (~500m), and well within economic mining depths[2]

Significant stake retained by LGM

- LGM may contribute or dilute from 30% ownership
- Option to have a 20% interest loan carried to production[2]

Partnership with a quality exploration company

- S2 Resources led by Dr Mark Bennet with by Mark Creasy as major shareholder

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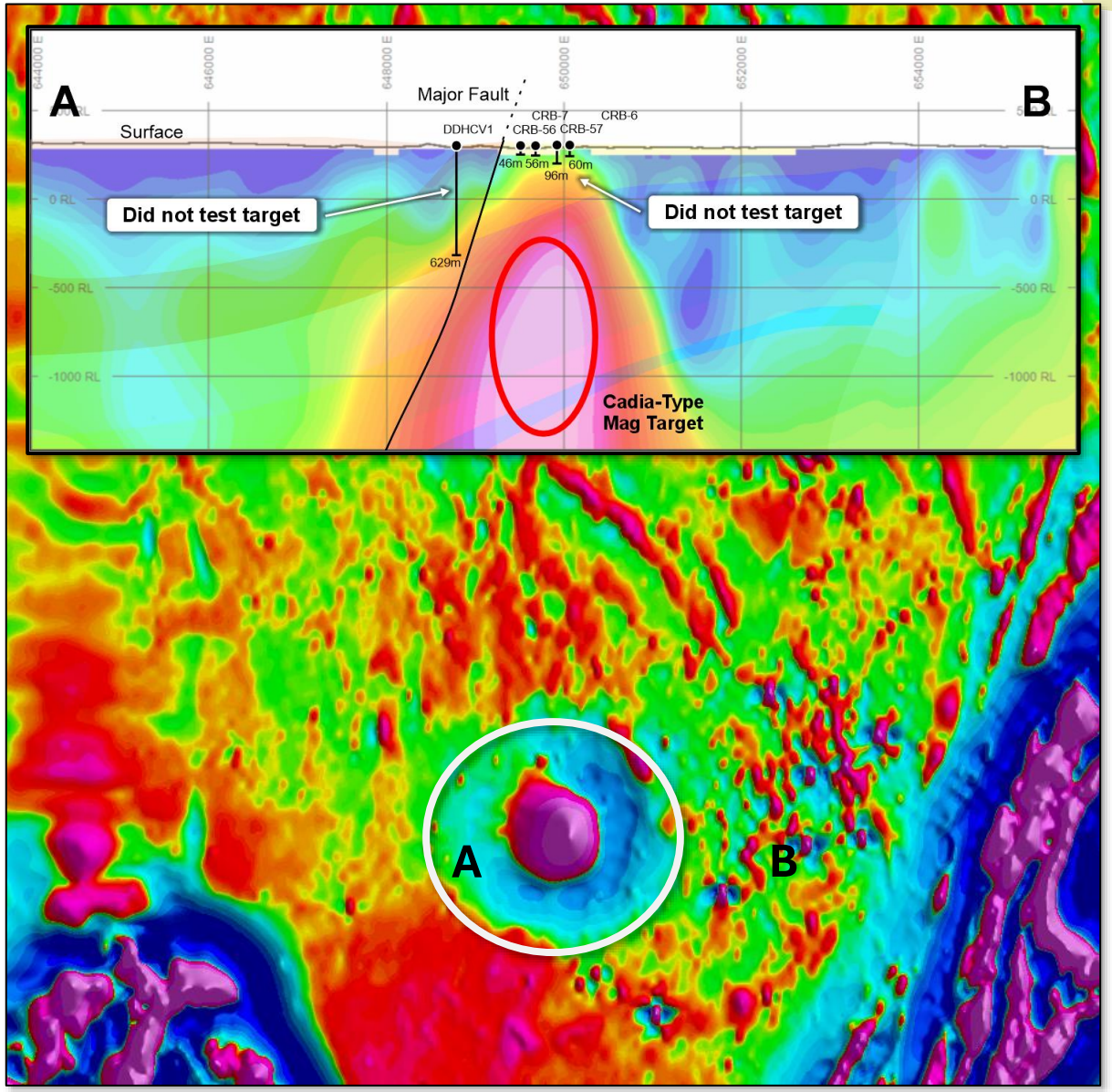

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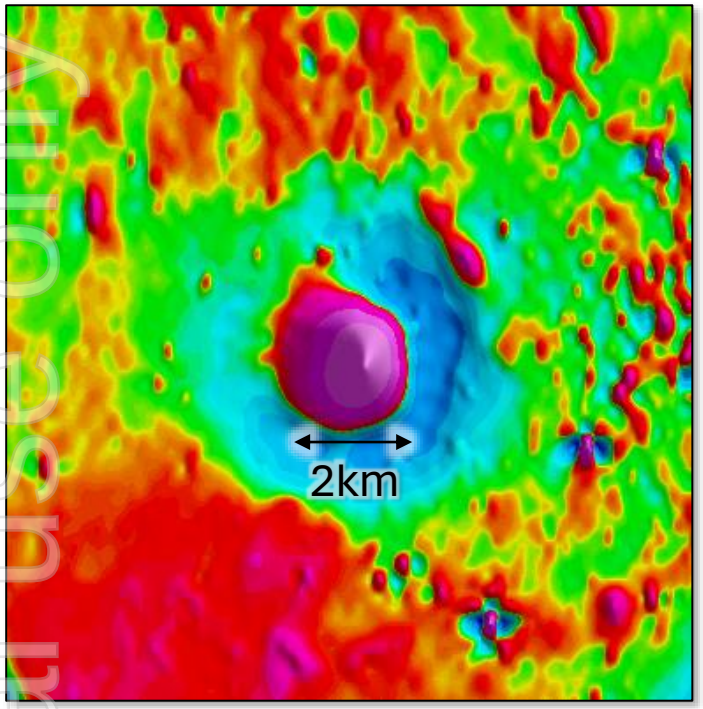
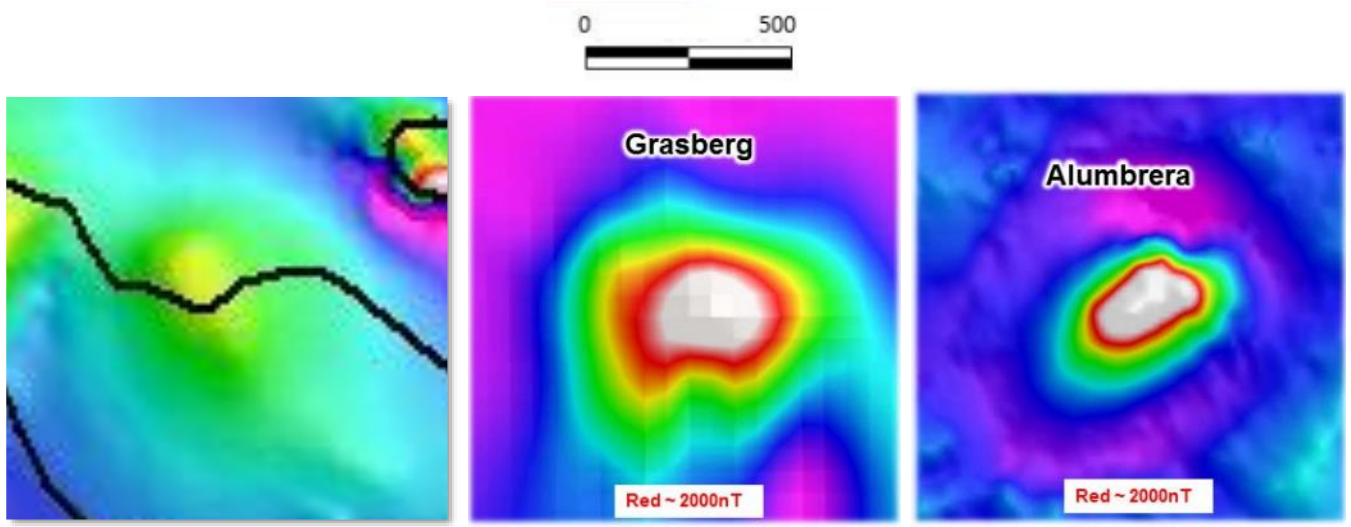
All the hall marks of a large buried porphyry

Magnetic signatures of world class porphyry's



Glenlogan Porphyry Target
MagRTP_HP



Cadia East, NSW, Australia
Copper-Gold

Grasberg, Indonesia
Copper-Gold

Alumbrea, Argentina
Copper-Gold

Comparison in aeromagnetic signature between Cowra in NSW and the Cadia East (Australia), Grasberg (IND) and Alumbrera (ARG).

These examples show elevated magnetic response with discreet central magnetic highs due to chalcopyrite-magnetite mineralisation in the core “potassic zone”, and surrounded by an annular magnetic low due to magnetite destructive hydrothermal alteration, typical of globally important copper-gold porphyries[1].

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Cobar

Prime position in a prolific mining district

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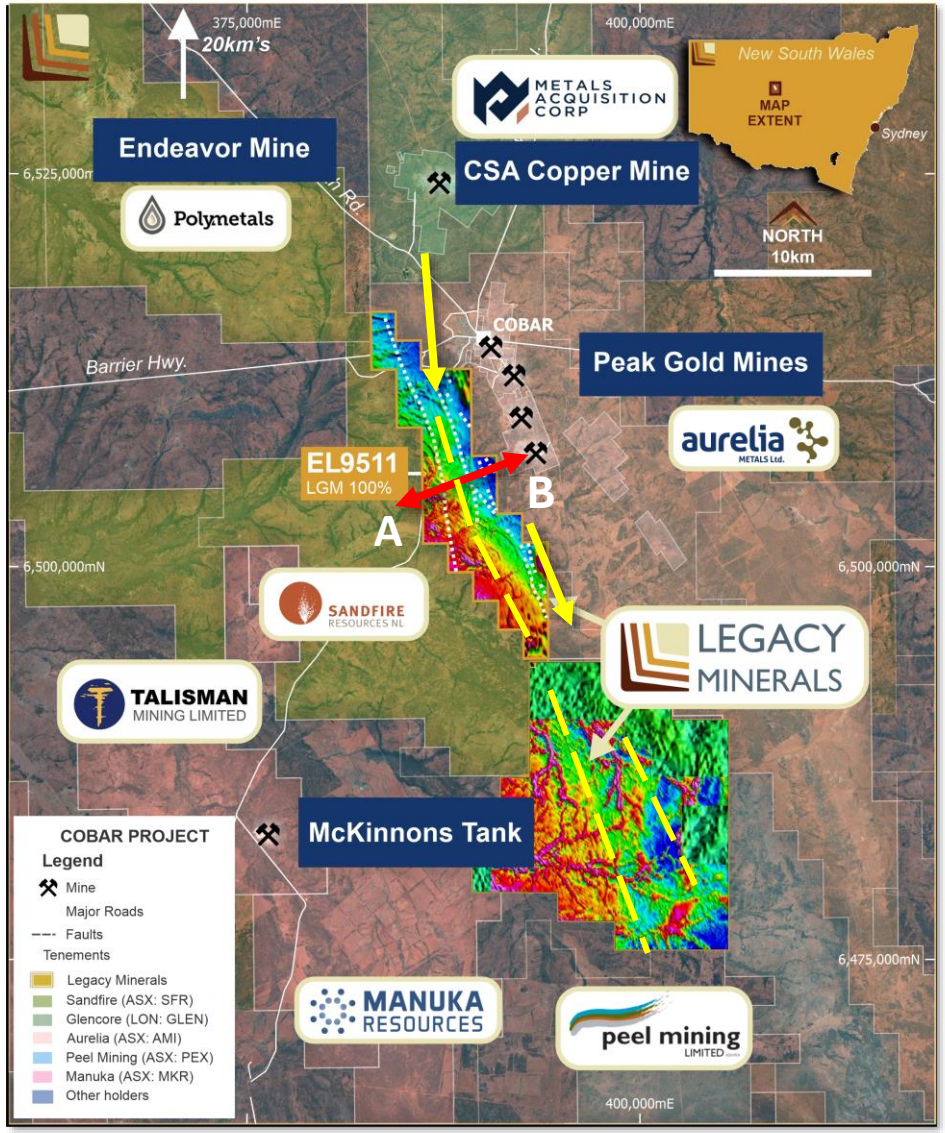
Untested Ground in the Heart of Cobar



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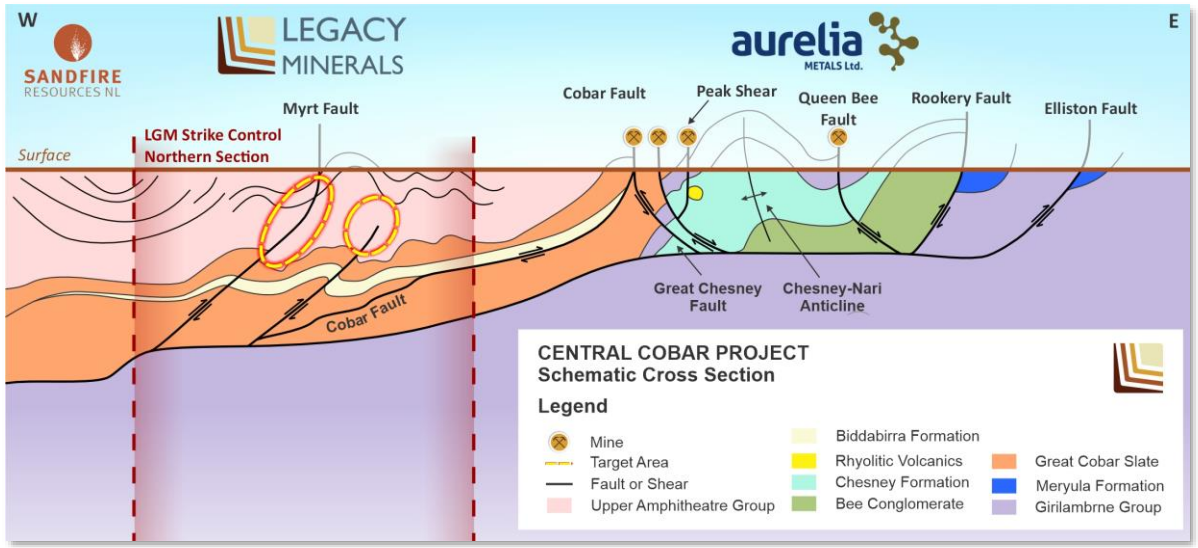
Map of the Cobar Project and other mining and exploration companies (as at 1 June 2024)

A B



Untested exploration search space along strike of world class mines

- Along strike of the Peak Gold Mine Corridor (Aurelia, ASX)
- Along strike of the CSA Mine (Metals Acquisition Corp, ASX)
- Modern exploration including AEM, airborne mag and rad, systematic soil sampling has resulted in numerous high value, and untested targets
- The western margins of the Peak Corridor has structural complexity and potential for magmatic fluid pathways that form many Cobar-Type deposits (Model based off an NSW Gov interpretation)[1]
- **Exploration programs underway**

Note: references on this slide are in the Appendix – Endnotes from slide 27

Fontenoy

Artificial Intelligence PGE-Ni-Cu Discovery

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EARTH AI

Reaping the reward of Artificial Intelligence

EarthAI Strategic Alliance

Discovery drillhole – February 2024[1]

- **34m at 0.5g/t 3E PGE*** including a higher grade zone of:
- **10m at 1.2g/t 3E PGE,** 0.2% Ni and 891ppm Cu from 388m down-hole.

Unlocked potential for magmatic-related PGE-Ni-Cu

- Deposit styles such Nova-Bollinger (IGO) and Julimar (Chalice)[2,3].

PGE's and Nickel listed as Critical and Strategic Minerals

- Their value, rarity and strategic importance underpin the value for shareholders

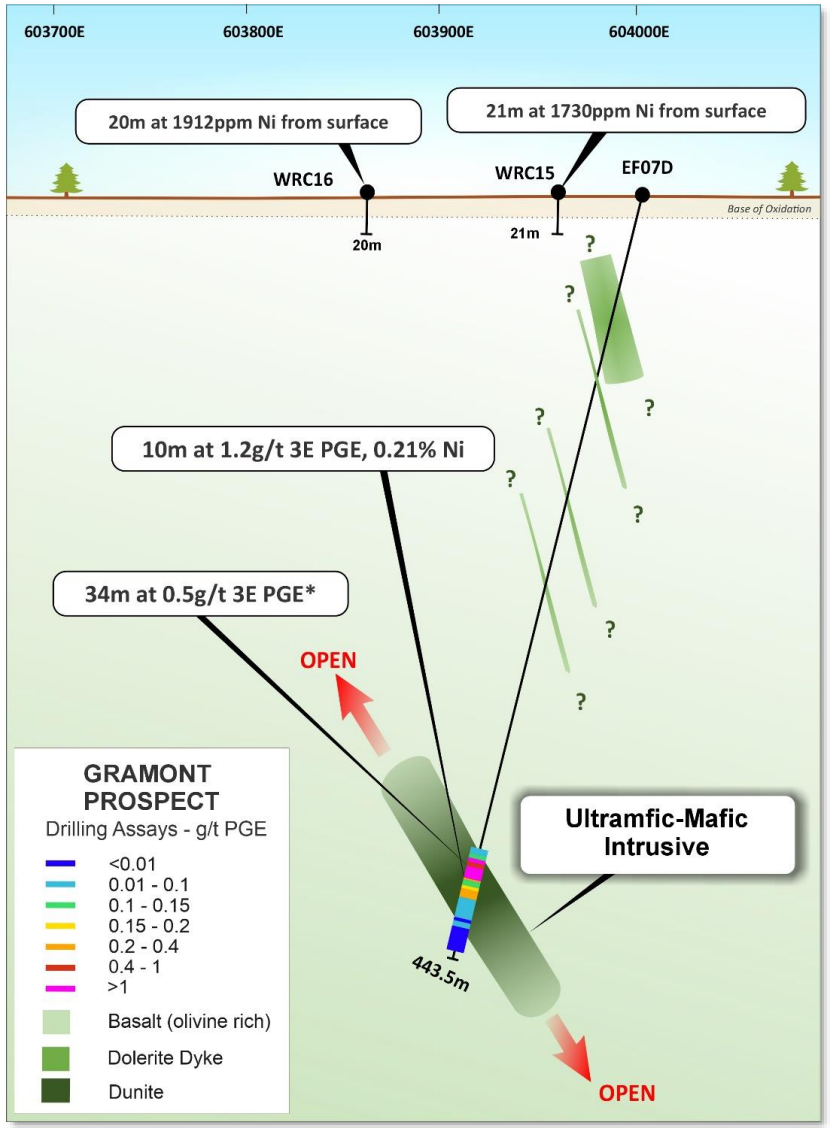
Shareholders are exposed to cutting edge AI

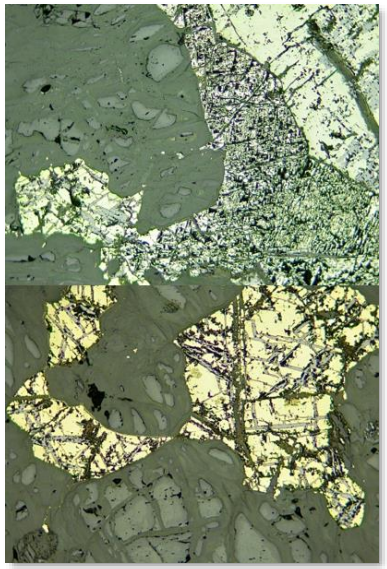
- Strong potential to make further discoveries

Further drilling planned

- Upcoming drilling to test the system

ASX: LGM





Disseminated interstitial Ni-Cu-Fe sulphides and photomicrograph (field of view 1mm across) of the mineralisation (composed of bronze pentlandite, yellow chalcopyrite and brown pyrrhotite).

Note: references on this slide are in the Appendix – Endnotes from slide 27

Drake

Extensive Underexplored Cu-Au mineral system

Unlocking a massive Gold-Copper-Silver system

‘Legacy’ project with new exploration vision and approach

- Historical focus on mining has left behind exceptional targets

An untested copper opportunity

- Historical focus on gold and silver

What’s Legacy Minerals Strategy?

- A holistic district scale approach that will utilise modern technology

Transaction

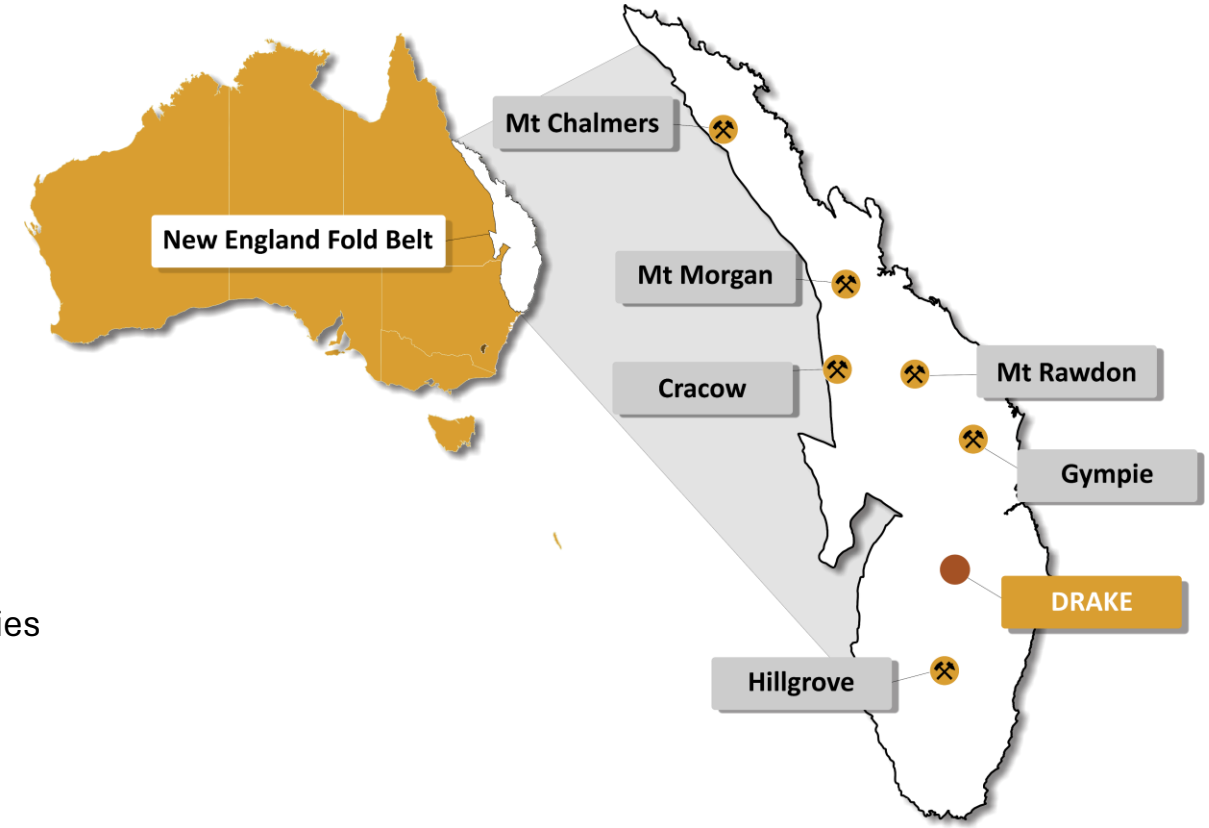
$190k unencumbered sale from White Rock Resources (WRM)[1]

Resources

- Exploration License Application and Exploration Licences Resource
  - 320koz Au and 23Moz Ag of resources in existing open pit mines[1]
  - **Estimated $20-30M in project expenditure** by previous companies

Significant project scale compared to global systems

- Prospective for epithermal and porphyry deposits
- Similar features to world class deposits such as Porgera, PNG[2]



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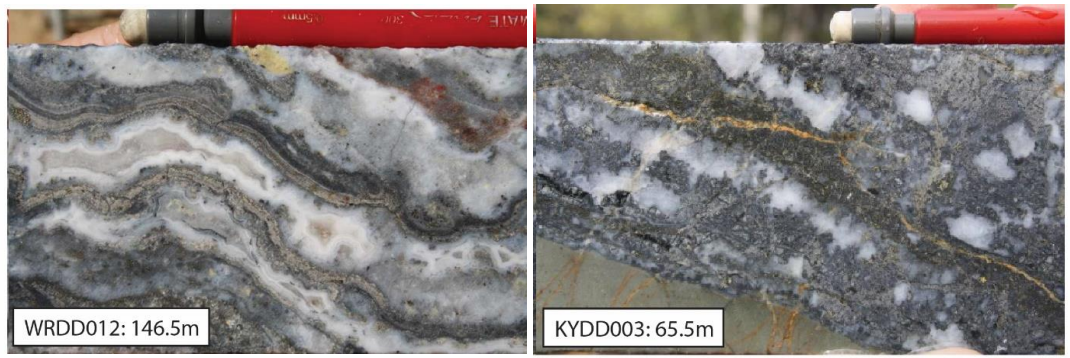
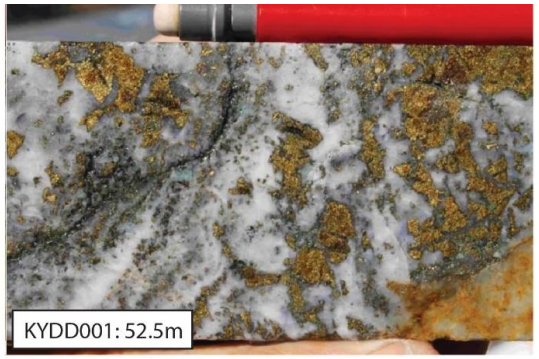
Extensive high-grades demonstrate system potential

Why we are here: right grades and right textures





Porphyry D-vein

Examples of epithermal vein textures from drill holes KYDD003 at 65.5m, WRDD012 at 120m and 146.5m and interpreted porphyry D-veins in KYDD001 at 52.5m (Comments on Exploration at the Drake Project, Corbett Geological Consulting)

- **12.82m at 48g/t Au and 2,589g/t Ag**, including **6.88m at 82g/t Au, 3,355g/t Ag with 3.78m of core loss** (DDH006) [1]
  - **The highest grades in this interval went 0.91m at 230g/t Au and 9,081g/t Ag**

- **8m at 16.92g/t Au,** 17g/t Ag, 0.53% Cu, 1.45% Pb and 6.89% Zn, from 52m **(NOT IN RESOURCE)** (RED003)[1]
- **118m at 1.71g/t Au,** 6.9g/t Ag, 0.1%Cu and 1.12% Zn from 2m (KYDD003) [2]
- **16m at 5.8% Cu** from 58m and **10.1m at 7.26% Cu** from 88m **(NOT IN RESOURCE)** (KYDD001) [3]
- **26.5m at 220g/t Ag** and 0.1g/t Au from 133.3m **(NOT IN RESOURCE)** (MODD004) [4]

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Our strategy to unlock value

Next steps at the Drake Project

The Basic Steps

- Compiling a comprehensive database of all historical surface and drilling assays, as well as historical geological maps, mining activities and geophysical surveys

Modern and Systematic Exploration

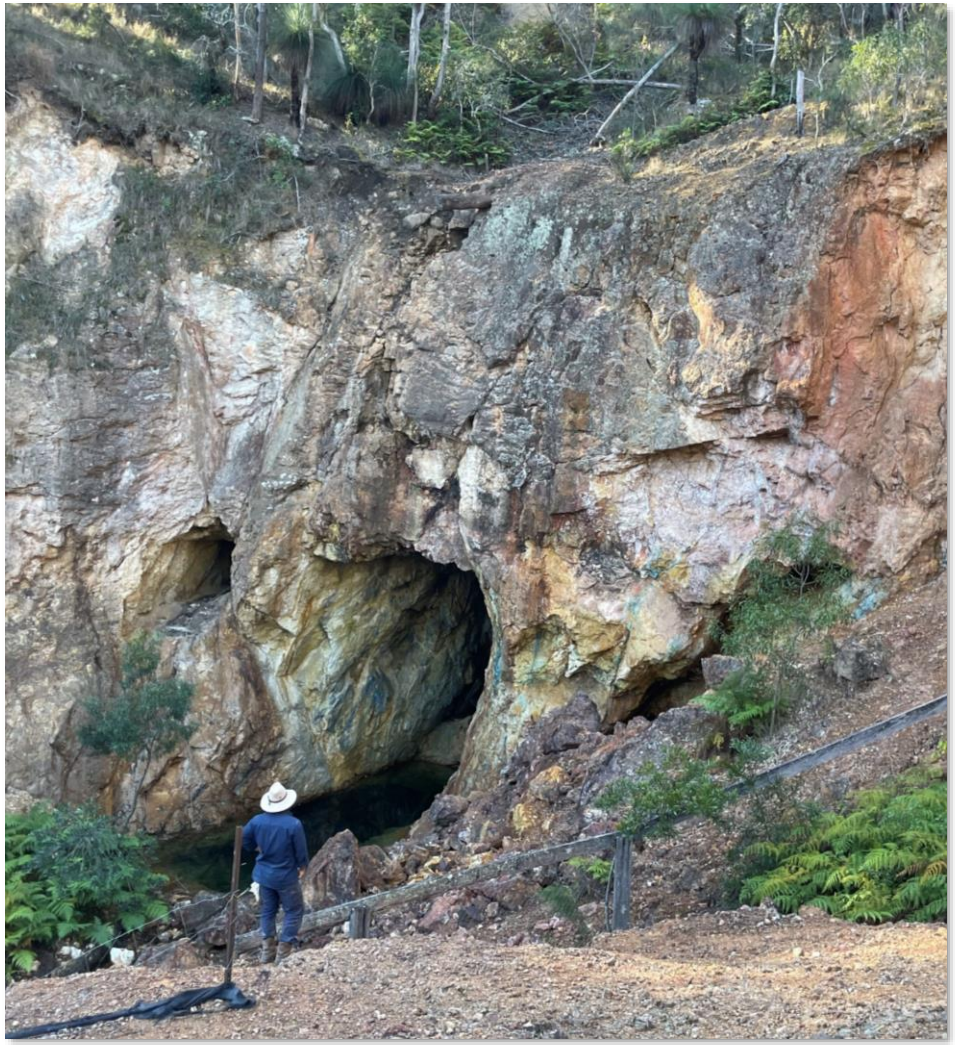
- Assessing a range of potential geophysical survey techniques to be acquired over the tenement area
- Utilise modern geochemistry and a focus on mapping textures and grade
- Implement machine learning and AI to help identity trends in the large data set

Test the porphyry copper opportunity

- Porphyry ‘smoke’ but no source yet to be found:
  - Porphyry D Vein intercepted in drilling and mapped at surface
- Follow up on previous copper drilling
- Follow up on the historical copper mines including Emu Creek
  - Emu Creek was the largest copper producer in the Drake Caldera

Timeframes

- Digitisation of all historical data is expected to be completed in June
- Interpretation, field campaigns, and drill target identification Q3-Q4 2024
- Potential airborne geophysical survey’s Q3-Q4 2024



View of the historic Pioneer Mine

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Investment Case

Targeting high-value discoveries

1. Multiple share price catalysts

- **Actively drilling with 2 campaigns** and 2 further campaigns in the next 3 months

2. $26m market capitalisation presents significant growth opportunities

- Single discovery could result in significant re-rate

3. Focused on gold and copper

- Strong macro market thematic

4. Projects backed by Tier 1 Partners

- Partnered with serially successful people and companies who have a track record of making and monetising discoveries, as well as successful mining operations

5. Clear strategy to deliver shareholder value

- 100% ownership of projects give shareholders direct upside to discoveries & partnerships minimise dilution and financing risk

6. Funding to delivery strategy

- $3.2M in cash and $25.5M in JV funding

Bauloora Project, Mee Mar Prospect drill core (Newmont Farm-in Joint Venture)

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Appendices – Endnotes

Slide 3, Slide 9, Slide 14 1 Alkane Resources Kaiser Resource Estimate of ~4.7M Gold Equivalent 27 February 2023; 2 Silver Mines, Ord Minnett East coast Mining Conference, March 2023; 3 Alkane Resource and Reserve Statement FY22, 9 September 2022; 4 Newcrest Mining Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement 17 February 2022; 5 Sandfire Resources NL 2019 Annual Report ; 6 Regis Resources Annual Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement 8 June 2022; 7 CMOC Northparkes Mining and Technical Information; 8 Evolution Mining 2022 Annual Report

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 and Ridgeway, NSW (2023) (Newmont Corporation)	35Moz Au, 7.9Mt Cu	0.30Moz Au, 0.041Mt Cu	30.98Moz Au, 6.97Mt Cu	4.06Moz, 0.91Mt 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

Mineral Equivalents:

Bowdens: Calculations have been rounded to the nearest 100,000 t, 0.1 g/t silver and 0.01% zinc and lead grades respectively. The Ore Reserve is reported by economic cut-off grade with appropriate consideration of modifying factors including costs, geotechnical considerations, mining and process recoveries and metal pricing. Bowdens' silver equivalent: Ag Eq (g/t) = Ag (g/t) + 33.48*Pb (%) + 49.61*Zn (%) +80*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, 83% lead and 85% gold estimated from test work commissioned by Silver Mines Limited (Silver Mines, Ord Minnett East coast Mining Conference, March 2023)

Appendices – Endnotes (continued)

Slide 6:1 Greatland Gold, greatlandgold.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/2023.08.07-Greatland-Diggers-Dealers-Presentation.pdf, greatlandgold.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/22092022-GGP-Corporate-Update-Sep-2022-vfinal.pdf 2: ASX LGM: 5 April 2023 Newmont Farm-in at Bauloora Project

Slide 9: 1: 1992 Newcrest Mining Limited (R00001533) License 3137 Goondah

Slide 10: 1 ASX LGM: 23 October 2023 Large 2.2km Long Gold Anomaly defined at Black Range, 2 ASX LGM: 11 October 2023 Widespread Silica Sinter Confirmed at Black Range. ASX LGM: 1 NOV 2023 High Conviction Drill Targets Defined at Black Range

Slide 11: 1: ASX LGM: 5 April 2023 Newmont Farm-in at Bauloora Project, ASX LGM 2: ASX LGM 27 April 2023 Exploration underway at new low-sulphidation epithermal, NSW, 2: ASX LGM: 16 June 2022 High-Grade Silver, Gold Drill Results, Met-Testing Underway, Legacy Minerals Prospectus, dated 28 July 2021, ASX LGM: 10 May 2023 Drilling Assays Confirm New Epithermal Discovery at Bauloora, ASX LGM: 21 November New High-Grade Gold Assays Returned Across Bauloora

Slide 15: 1: Rio Tinto Exploration Pty. Limited, EL5226 Cowra 8 Final Report Bathurst SI55-08 NSW, Australia, October 1997, 1: ASX 9 November 2023 Major Untested Porphyry Cu-Au Target Defined at New Project

Slide 17: 1: Clark, D. A. (2014). Magnetic effects of hydrothermal alteration in porphyry copper and iron-oxide copper–gold systems: A review. Tectonophysics, 624–625, 46–65. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tecto.2013.12.011

Slide 19: 1: QN 148 - Metamorphism in the Cobar Basin, NSW Geological Survey

Slide 21: 1: ASX LGM 26 February 2024 Artificial Intelligence makes Magmatic PGE-Ni-Cu Discovery, 2: ASX LGM IGO Ltd, https://www.igo.com.au/site/operations/nova 3: Chalice Mining Limited, https://chalicemining.com/gonneville/, 3: ASX LGM 3 May 2022 Strategic Exploration Alliance with AI Explorer

Slide 23: 1 ASX LGM: 20 July 2023 Acquisition of District Scale Copper-Gold Epithermal Project, 2: World Gold, Pacific Rim Epithermal https://corbettgeology.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/corbett_pacific_rim_epithermal_au.pdf

Slide 24: 1: ASX TMZ Release: 24 Oct 2022, High-Grade Copper Target Identified at Mt Carrington Six Annual Report for Period Ending September 15 2: 1992 El 2662 (Drake) R00000410, CRAE 3: Prospectus is issued by White Rock Minerals Ltd (“White Rock”) dated 20 August 2010, ASX TMZ Release: 24 October 2022, High Grade Copper Target at Mt Carrington, 4: ASX WRM Release: 14 September 2012, Annual Report to shareholders

Slide 25: 1: Emu Creek Copper Mine, Drake R00049088 (MR03134) Mine Inspector 1960

Appendices 1 – Endnotes (continued)

Drake Mineral Resource Estimate as at 26 March 2024

Deposit	Resource Classification	Grade					Metal			
		Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Zn (kt)	Cu (kt)
Strauss (ELA)	Indicated (JORC 2012)	2.2	1.48	1.74	0.49	0.08	105	123	10.7	1.7
	Inferred (JORC 2012)	1.36	0.69	1.81	0.33	0.06	30	79	4.4	0.9
Kylo (ELA)	Indicated (JORC 2012)	2.14	1.25	1.35	0.19	0.04	86	93	4.1	0.8
	Inferred (JORC 2012)	0.3	0.41	1.17	0.18	0.05	4	11	0.5	0.1
Sub-Total		6	1.17	1.59	0.33	0.06	225	306	19.8	3.5
Red Rock (ELA)	Inferred (JORC 2004)	1.63	1.6	2.2			54	182		
Guy Bell (ELA)	Inferred (JORC 2004)	0.16	2.5	4.9			13	24		
Sub-Total		1.79	1.2	3.6			67	206		
Lady Hampden	Indicated (JORC 2004)	1.84	0.6	69			37	4056		
	Inferred (JORC 2004)	2.47	0.3	51			27	4023		
White Rock (ELA)	Indicated (JORC 2004)	1.71		77				4214		
	Inferred (JORC 2004)	2.66		47				3978		
White Rock North (EL)	Inferred (JORC 2004)	3.18		52				5314		
Silver King (ELA)	Inferred (JORC 2004)	0.64		59				1218		
Sub-Total		8.95	0.1	51			64	22803		
Total (JORC 2012 + JORC 2004)		16.74					356	23315		

The Strauss and Kylo Mineral Resources have been estimated using a gold cut-off of 0.3g/t Au and 25g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 0.1% Pb, and 0.1% Zn[i]. The Guy Bell Mineral Resource has been estimated using a cut-off of 0.5g/t Au and Red Rock has been estimated using a 0.7g/t Au cut-off. Silver dominant Mineral Resources (Lady Hampden, White Rock, White Rock North, and Silver King) have been estimated using a cut-off of 25g/t Ag. The Red Rock, Guy Bell, Lady Hampden, White Rock, White Rock North, and Silver King Mineral Resources was prepared and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2004). The Resources figures have not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported[iii].

Appendix 2 – Drill log vein summary

Sugarbag Hill Drilling – Preliminary Observations

Hole ID	From	To	Down-hole width	Estimated Vein %	Estimated Sulphide %	Preliminary Observations - nature of mineral occurrence, mineral identification and estimated sulphide proportion
SB001	54.25	67.3	13.05	1	Tr	Thin irregular qtz- chl veins, some comb textures in qtz veins, trace py
	101.5	111.5	10	1.5	Tr	Narrow irregular qtz-crb +/- Chl veins, trace pyrite
	235	270.3	35.3	0.5	Tr	Irregular & bedding parallel Qtz-crb +/- adu-chl veins, trace py
	270.3	274.1	3.8	20	-	Irregular qtz-crb-chl +/- adu veins in broken core zone
	276.2	286.5	10.3	5	Tr	Hydrothermal breccia with strong chc-qtz matrix. Selective hem altered clasts.
	286.5	289.4	2.87	50	-	Irregular vuggy qtz-crb-chl-adu veins with bladed qtz
	289.4	352.3	117.3	0.5	Tr	Irregular (extensional) qtz-crb +/- adu-chl veins, Trace py
	376	380	4	1	Tr	Qtz-crb +/- hem veins, bladed texture in places. Trace fine disseminated py
	401.7	431.2	29.5	0.5	-	Qtz-crb-chl +/- chc-adu veins
SB002	11	100	89	0.5	0.1	Irregular qtz-crb-chl veins, occasionally vuggy. Veins contain occasional py and po.
	133.7	174.8	41.1	1	-	Qtz-crb-chl veins
	183.32	183.4	0.08	50	-	Bladed fl-crb vein
	184.7	251	66.3	0.5	-	Irregular qtz-crb-chl veins
	265.45	273.2	7.75	1	-	Irregular and vuggy qtz-crb-chl veins with minor fl
	299	300.05	1.05	4	-	Fibrous qtz-crb-chl vein
	346.8	349.6	2.8	1	0.1	Irregular qtz-crb-chl +/- sph veins
	360.4	363.3	2.9	1	0.1	extensional qtz-chl-crb+/-sph veins
	388.7	394	5.3	2.5	0.3	Qtz-crb-chl +/- sph veins
	401.35	403.7	2.35	8	0.1	Crb-chl-ser veins with rare fl-sph

Appendix 3 – Black Range JORC Table

JORC Code, 2021 Edition Table 1

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.	Not applicable. No sampling being reported. 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 July 2024.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Not applicable. No assays being reported.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Not applicable. No assays being reported.
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, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Diamond drilling is completed using HQ3 drill core.

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, no sample recovery issues have been identified that would impact on potential sample bias in the competent fresh rocks that host the vein 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 core with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging 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 wet.
	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.
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.	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 sample compositing has been applied.	No assays are being reported in this release.
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.

Appendix 3 – Black Range JORC Table

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 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 licence area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	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 radiomentric survey, DD-IP geophysical survey and RC drilling. Aurum Metals – resampled drillcore from Mt Mylora.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	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	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • Easting and northing of the drill hole collar •Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • Dip and azimuth of the hole •Down hole length and interception depth • Hole length	See Table 1 in the body of the article.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Information provided in Table 1.

Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Not applicable. No assays are being reported in this release.
	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 assays are being reported in this release.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable. No assays are being reported in this release.
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 is discussed in the announcement and will be planned based on ongoing geochemical and geophysical results and geological assessment of prospectivity.