Significant Intrusion-Related Gold Confirmed at Thomson Project

Drilling is currently underway with new assays from historic drilling never sampled defining extensive zones with intervals up to 6.7g/t gold, 497g/t silver and 0.13g/t niobium

New assay results return the highest grades to date at Thomson

- Historical drilling completed in 2011[1,i] had over 1,000m of drill core that was sitting in the NSW Londonderry core yard, never cut, or sent for assay.
- Subsequent sampling and new assays demonstrate the presence of large-scale Intrusion-related Gold (IRG) systems at the Cut-A Anomaly, with strong evidence suggesting that similar systems may also occur at Cut-B, F4, and other identified targets across the Thomson Project area.
- The Thomson district has similar characteristics to other major Intrusion Related Gold-Copper (IRG-Cu) districts, where recent major IRG and IRG-Copper discoveries have been made, including; Winu (2.8Mt Cu, 8Moz Au, 51Moz Ag)[ii], Havieron (7Moz Au, 0.3Mt Cu)[iii], and Hemi (13.6Moz Au)[iv].

Historical 'Near-Miss' strengthens discovery potential

- These new results are similar to IRG pre-discovery drill holes, such as De Grey's 2.1Moz Eagle deposit[v] discovery hole (part of the Hemi deposit), which intercepted 68m at 0.7g/t Au beneath 50m of cover[vi].

The Cut-A Anomaly

Assays from the CutAD01 drill hole have returned a broad anomalous interval of:

- 377m at 0.1g/t Au (no cut-off) from 225m to 602m including,
    - **11m at 0.8g/t Au from 287m** (no cut-off) including,
        - 3m at 1.6g/t Au from 283m, and
        - 1m at 3.7g/t Au from 293m
    - **41m at 0.4g/t Au from 420m** (no cut-off) including,
        - 8m at 0.5g/t Au from 420m, and
        - 15m at 0.65g/t Au from 446m

The Cut-B Anomaly

The CutBD02 drill-hole intersected approximately 300m of silica-albite +/- tourmaline-biotite alteration, delivering several high-grade intervals with highlight assays including:

- **1m at 6.73g/t Au from 370m**
- 1m at 497g/t Ag, 0.13% Nb from 392m
- 0.7m at 112g/t Ag, 0.5% Cu, 4.2% Zn and 0.4%Sn from 411m[i]

Further Assays Due with Drilling Underway

- A drill campaign comprising two 600m drill holes at the F4 and Cut-B anomalies is underway.
- The F4 and Cut-B targets are defined by discrete, coincident zones of elevated magnetic and gravity responses, similar to those observed at the Cut-A anomaly, and are two of over a dozen untested, large, discrete geophysical targets that may represent IRG-Cu mineralisation.
- The first drill hole at F4 is complete, with the drill rig now offsite and is scheduled to return to Cut-B once a significant wet weather event has passed.
- These results further enhance the compelling opportunity within LGM's 100%-owned belt-scale exploration package encompassing 5,500km^2 in one of the most underexplored terrains in Australia.

1 See 'Endnotes' on page 22 for references

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (ASX: **LGM**, **Legacy Minerals** or **the Company**) is pleased to report assay results from new sampling of historic diamond drill core at its Thomson Project (EL9190, EL9194 and EL9728) in NSW, Australia.

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

We are pleased to announce the confirmation of a large-scale intrusion-related gold (IRG) system on our Thomson Project, which remains open in all directions. The Cut-A anomaly, one of many 'bullseye' anomalies at the Project, was recognised as a potential IRG system and subsequent review of the drilling completed in 2011 led the team to analyse the unsampled historical drill core.

These 'near miss' drill holes strengthen the discovery potential of our current drilling and future drilling planned on the Project. The new assay results delivered from this unsampled historical core include a broad anomalous interval of 377m at 0.1g/t Au and 41m at 0.4g/t Au, as well as zones of up to 6.73g/t Au and 497g/t Ag across the Cut-A and Cut-B anomalies.

These results are comparable to several pre-discovery holes for major intrusion-related gold deposits, including De Grey Mining's 'Eagle deposit' (part of the Hemi Deposit in WA), which intercepted 68m at 0.7g/t Au beneath 50m of cover. The Eagle Deposit now has a reported resource of 2.1Moz.

Legacy Minerals is greatly encouraged by these new assays and the similarities between the geophysical anomalies of Cut-A and those of the F4 and Cut-B targets to be drilled in the current campaign. These include coincident elevated gravity and magnetic responses.

The Thomson Project presents a rare opportunity to be a first mover in exploring a new intrusion-related gold and copper mineral system belt and is poised for a major discovery in the region. We look forward to keeping our shareholders updated on the progress of our drilling campaign.

Current Drilling

Legacy Minerals recently commenced a drilling campaign underway at Thomson comprising two 600m deep drill-holes at the F4 and Cut-B anomalies for a total of 1,200m (Figure 1). The F4 and Cut-B targets are defined by discrete, coincident zones of elevated magnetic and gravity responses similar to that observed at the Cut-A anomaly and are two of over a dozen untested, large, discrete geophysical targets that may represent IRG-Cu style mineralisation.

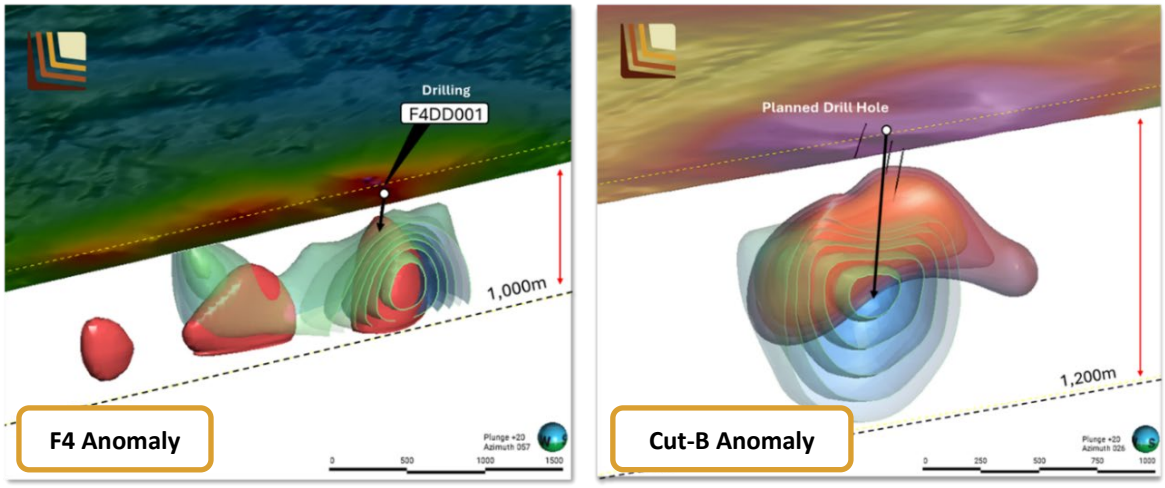


Figure 1. Oblique views of the F4 anomaly (Left image: 6613500mN, MGA94 z54) and Cut-B anomaly (Right image: 249750mE, MGA94 z55). 3D magnetic inversion model anomaly shells (Red >0.006 SI) and gravity elevated modelled density shells (green >2.72) with surface showing magnetic RTP.

New Drilling Assays

Cut-A Anomaly

The Cut-A anomaly exhibits a coincident zone of elevated magnetic and gravity data that extends over a strike length of approximately 1,000m, in an east-west direction. Previous explorers completed a single line of induced polarisation dipole-dipole (DDIP) over the highest magnetic feature and identified a zone of increased chargeability coincident with the elevated magnetic data.

Previous explorers completed a 641.8m drill-hole to test for a potential base metal massive sulphide deposit. Drilling reached top of basement at 136m and continued in approximately 480m of strong to moderate silica-carbonate altered meta-siltstone dominated package with thin, frequent quartz veins. Quartz veins commonly contain pyrite and pyrrhotite-bearing. Granodiorite was intercepted from 597m to the end-of-hole (at 641.8m)[i].

While the drill hole intersected a significant amount of quartz veining, no massive sulphide base metals were encountered, and the target was considered sufficiently tested.

A DDIP survey was completed in 2008 by Zonge Geophysics and included a north-south oriented line over the Cut-A Prospect at 100m spacing. IP maps chargeability of the rocks and, at the Cut-A anomaly, appears to map sulphide alteration and the veins intercepted in drilling.

A review of this historical logging and limited assay data led the Company to conclude that the potential for IRG and IRG-Cu deposits had not been sufficiently considered nor tested historically which presented a significant discovery opportunity for the Company.

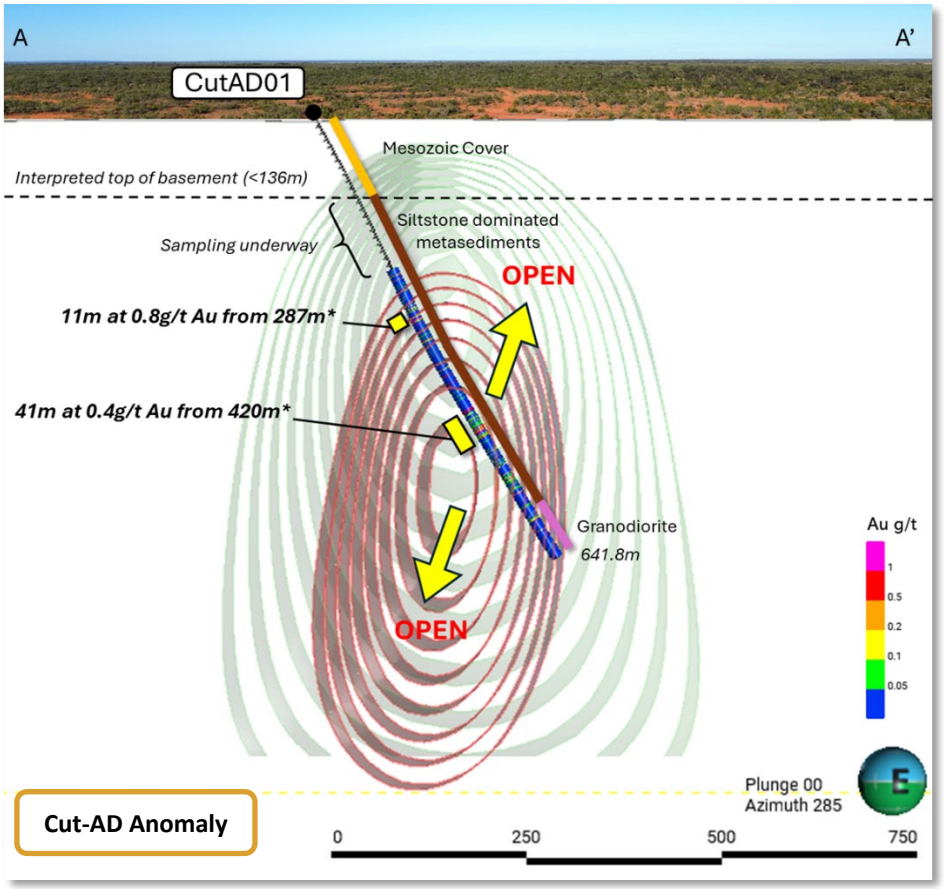


Figure 2. Cut-A anomaly cross section showing 3D magnetic inversion model anomaly shells (Red >0.0035 SI) and gravity anomaly modelled density shells (green >2.70) with historic drilling and chargeability (Section 232946mE, MGA94 z55). *No cut-off grade applied.

These latest assay results from historic drill core have delivered a broad anomalous uncut interval of 377m at 0.1g/t Au (no cut-off) from 225m. Pathfinder elements are consistent with a reduced intrusion related gold model where gold correlates with Bi and Te in quartz veins and As, Sn and W are elevated. The target is interpreted to be open in all directions.

Better results within this broad zone include:

- 7m at 1.2g/t Au and 658ppm Bi from 287m (uncut) including:
  - 3m at 1.6g/t Au and 935ppm Bi from 283m; and
  - 1m at 3.7g/t Au and 1670ppm Bi from 293m.
- 41.95m at 0.4g/t Au from 420m (uncut) including:
  - 8m at 0.5g/t Au from 420m including:
    - 4m at 1g/t Au, 5.5g/t Ag and 940ppm Bi from 420m.
  - 24.95m at 0.4g/t Au, 7.9g/t Ag from 437m including:
    - 7.95m at 0.49g/t Au and 7.1g/t Ag from 446m including:
    - 5.45m at 1.1g/t Au and 6.7g/t Ag from 448.55m.

Further sampling (80m) and assaying is planned to be undertaken further up hole between 216m to 136m. As sampling was aimed at providing proof-of-concept for IRG mineralisation, the first 60m of the top of basement from 136m to 180m was not sampled.

Preparations are now underway for sampling this section of the hole.

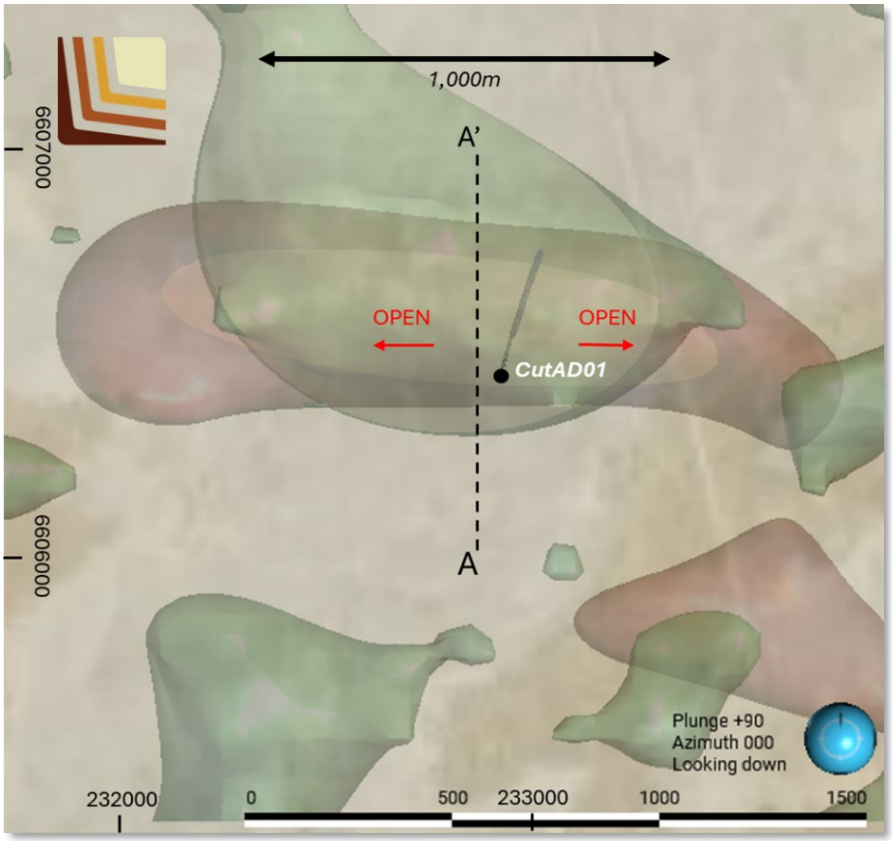
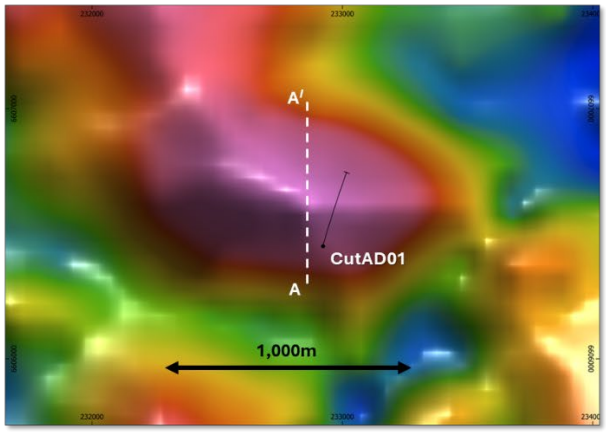


Figure 3. Plan view of the Cut-A magnetic anomaly shells (Red >0.001 SI) and gravity anomaly modelled density shells (green >2.69) over aerial image.



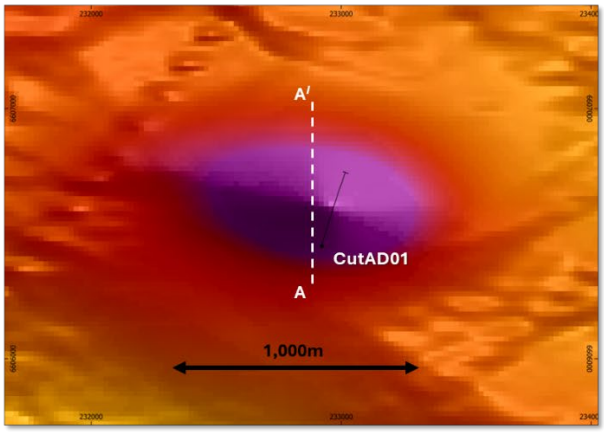


Figure 4. Gravity residual 500m depth slice (MGA94z55); **Figure 5.** Regional Magnetic RTP image (MGA94z55).

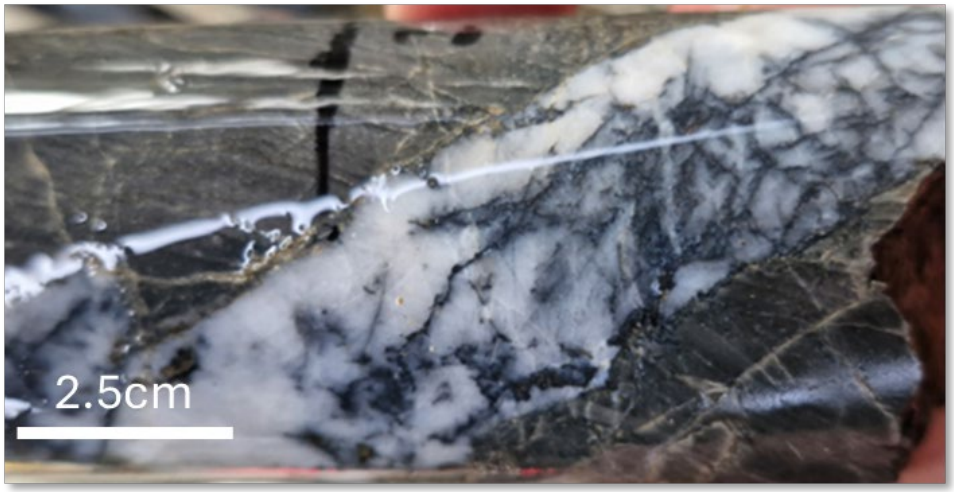


Figure 6. 1m at 1.1g/t Au, 4g/t, 2ppm As, 558ppm Bi and 18.4ppm W from 288m – CutAD001

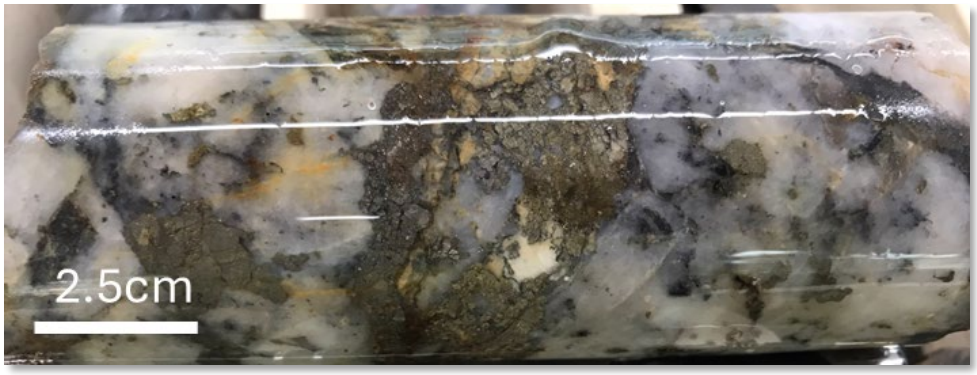


Figure 7. 1m at 0.8g/t Au, 16g/t Ag, 1.9% As, 329ppm Bi, 56ppm Mo and 29ppm W from 460m – CutAD001

Cut-B Anomaly

The Cut-B anomaly exhibits a coincident elevated gravity and magnetic data which indicates a close spatial relationship between magnetic material and dense material. This target strikes east-to-west over approximately 900m.

Historical exploration included the completion of a fence of three drill holes (CUTBDD01-3) which attempted to test the top of the main magnetic anomaly, however, the adjacent gravity feature appears untested.

Tourmaline and biotite alteration was intercepted from 75m to 227m in drill hole CBRCD001 and subsequent follow-up drill hole CUTBD02 which tested beneath CBRCD001 intercepted pyrrhotite-bearing quartz veins with rarer base metal and arsenopyrite-bearing quartz veins. These veins are within a 300m wide zone of silica-albite +/- tourmaline and biotite alteration indicative of a large, metalliferous, intrusion-related hydrothermal system.

These latest drill results have delivered several significant intervals further highlighting gold, silver and niobium endowment and increases the prospectivity of the target. Best results include:

- 6m at 0.2g/t Au from 277m
- 0.5m at 0.4g/t Au, 38.3g/t Ag, 0.42% Bi and 0.2% W from 357.5m
- 1m at 6.73g/t Au from 370m
- 1m at 497g/t Ag, 0.13g/t Nb and 854ppm Mo from 392m
- 0.7m at 112g/t Ag, 0.5% Cu, 4.2% Zn and 0.4%Sn from 411m

Current Drilling Programs

Cut-B Anomaly

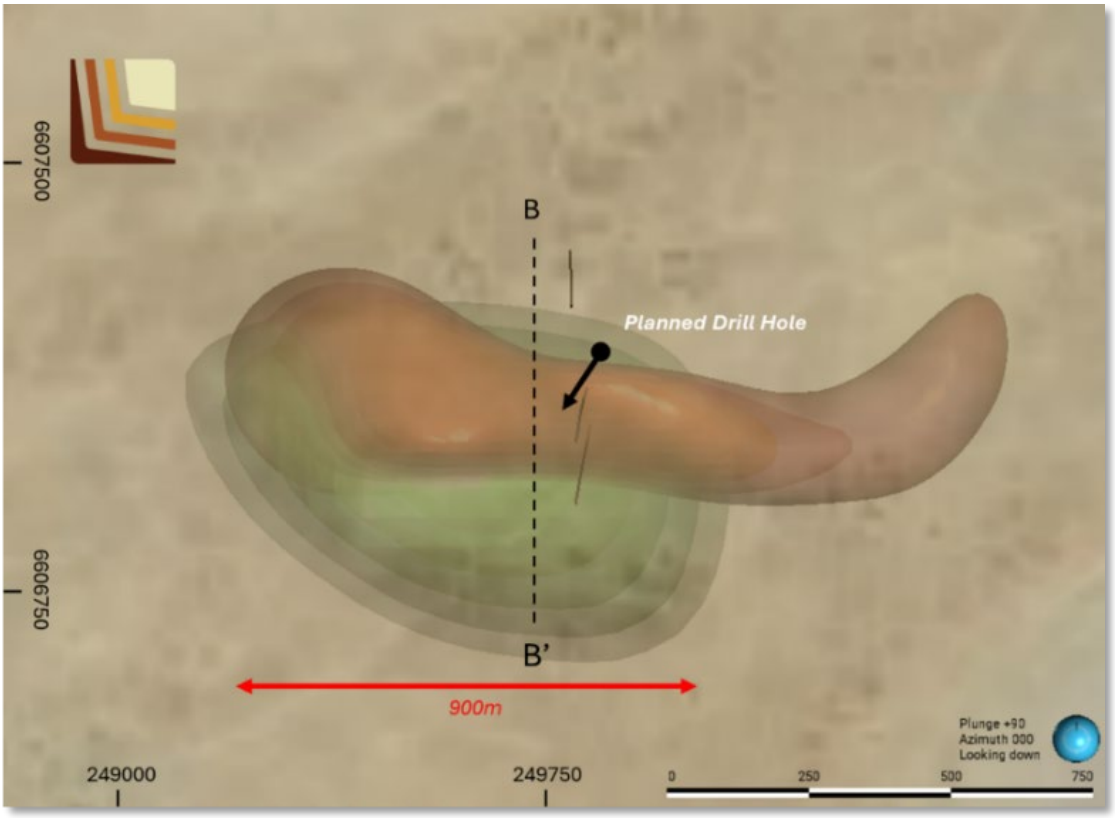


Figure 8. Plan view of the Cut-B magnetic anomaly shells (Red >0.006 SI) and gravity anomaly modelled density shells (green >2.78) over aerial image.

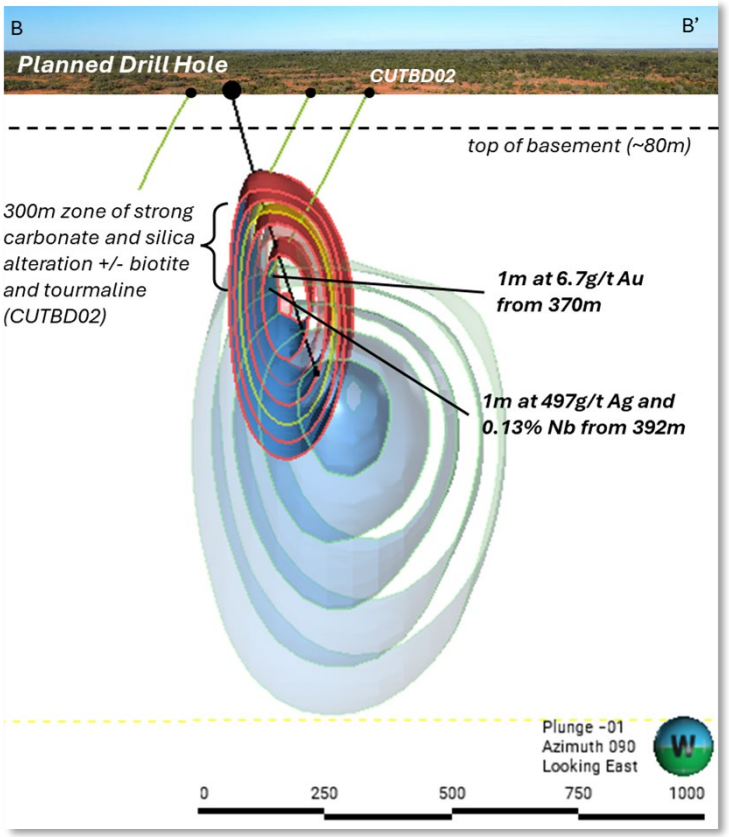


Figure 9: Cut-B anomaly cross section showing 3D magnetic inversion model anomaly shells (Red >0.006 SI) and gravity anomaly modelled density shells (green >2.78) with historic drilling and surface showing magnetic RTP (section 249750mE, MGA94 z55).

F4 Anomaly

Drilling at the F4 anomaly has been completed with core processing underway. Initial observations and magnetic susceptibility measurements indicate that the magnetic feature has been caused by hydrothermal pyrrhotite-bearing quartz veins and is not a lithologically derived magnetic feature. With core processing and sampling underway results are expected in approximately 6-8 weeks.

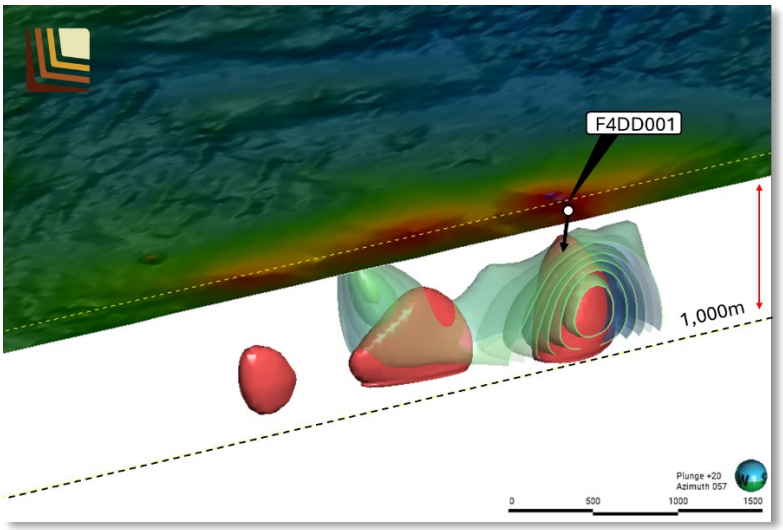


Figure 10. F4 anomaly cross section showing 3D magnetic inversion model anomaly shells (Red >0.006 SI) and gravity anomaly modelled density shells (green >2.72) with historic drilling and surface showing magnetic (section 6613500mE, MGA94 z54).

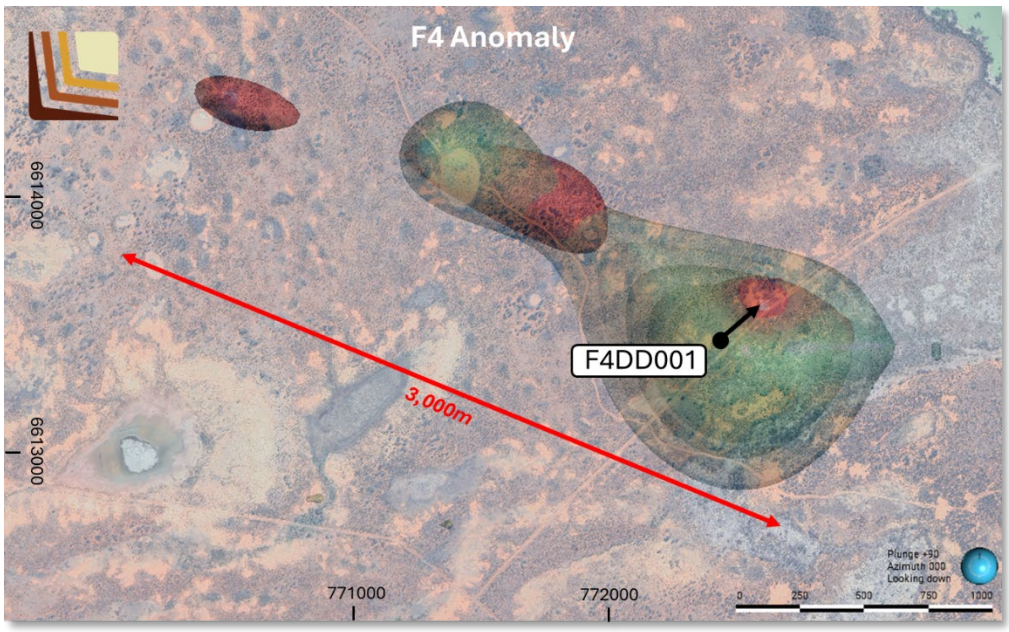


Figure 11. Plan view of the F4 magnetic anomaly shells (Red >0.006 SI) and gravity anomaly modelled density shells (green >2.72) over aerial image.

Future work program

Drilling at the Thomson Project has been paused until the wet ground conditions and flooding caused by effects of the significant recent wet weather event in western Queensland and New South Wals has passed. Major flooding in Queensland is beginning to move south through the river system which is being monitored as it approaches and the Southern Thomson Project area. Work will re-commence to test the Cut-B anomaly as soon as possible.

Further sampling and assaying (80m) is planned to occur up hole between 136m and 216m. As initial sampling was aimed at providing proof of concept IRG mineralisation, the first 80m of the basement diamond drill core was not sampled. Preparations are now underway for sampling this section of the hole and results are expected within 6-8 weeks.

Thomson Project – Intrusion-Related Gold and Copper

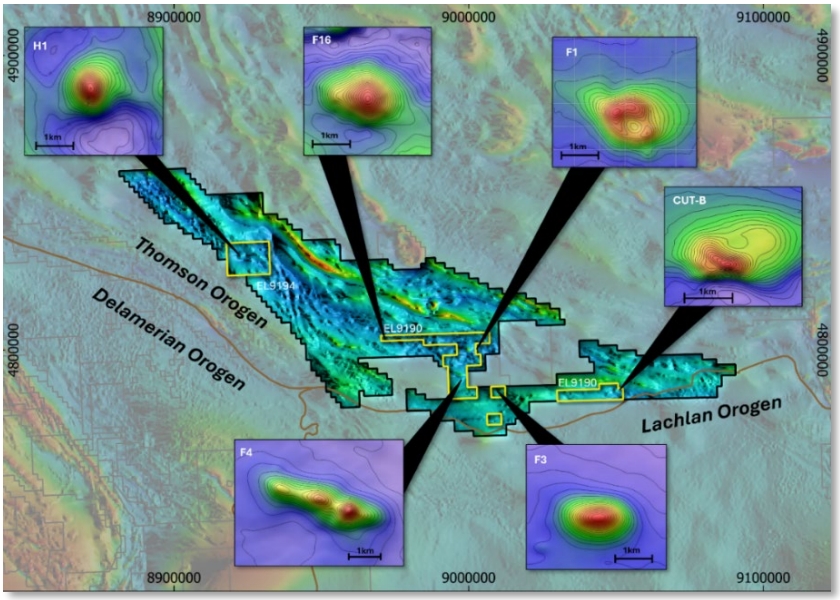


Figure 12. Project overview showing EL9190, EL9194, EL9728 and examples of "bullseye" magnetic targets (inset).

Located west of Bourke, the Thomson Project covers 5,500km^2 of tenure under granted and pending exploration licences, securing a belt-scale exploration opportunity for Legacy Minerals shareholders. Legacy Minerals is exploring nine projects in NSW, with four under farm-in and joint venture agreements covering more than 8,000km^2 of tenure.

The Thomson Project is located near the southern margin of the Thomson Orogen nearby the interpreted contact with the Lachlan Fold Belt and the Delamerian Orogen. The Thomson Orogen covers a large area of Queensland and north-western New South Wales, mostly under cover of the Mesozoic Eromanga Basin.

The dominant basement rocks are interpreted to consist of Cambrian to Ordovician volcanics, metamorphosed turbidite, siltstone, and slate that are intruded by Silurian to Devonian felsic and mafic igneous rocks. This interpretation is supported by:

- Several deep stratigraphic drill holes, such as Tongo 1, Laurelvale 1, completed by the NSW Geological Survey (GSNSW)[vii].
- Historic drill holes completed by previous exploration companies.
- The incorporation and interpretation of regional geophysical data (aeromagnetic, gravity and seismic) conducted by the GSNSW with geology logged in drill holes.

The Thomson Project is covered by younger sediments that ranges up to 280m thick. These sediments are part of the Eromanga and the Surat Basin cover sequences.

Historically this cover has partly, deterred previous exploration companies and has limited the recognition of the Thomson Orogen's mineral potential. Importantly, historical work indicates that this cover sequence is geophysically transparent, with a number of the key geophysical targeting methods, such as magnetics and gravity, providing highly useful and important data sets.

The GSNSW has suggested that the basement rocks within the Thomson Orogen could hold similar mineral potential to the adjoining belts, including the base metal and gold endowment of the Lachlan Orogen to the south, which is over 80Moz gold and 13Mt copper[viii]. A series of major, belt-scale faults are interpreted from regional magnetic and gravity data, which may have acted as major fluid flow conduits during both early extensions and later deformation of the belt.

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

About Legacy Minerals

Legacy Minerals is an ASX-listed public company that has been exploring gold, copper, and base-metal projects in NSW since 2017. The Company has nine projects that present significant discovery opportunities for shareholders.

Au-Ag **Black Range** (EL9464, EL9589) Extensive low-sulphidation, epithermal system with limited historical exploration. Epithermal occurrences across 30km of strike.	Cu-Au **Drake** (EL6273, EL9616, EL9727, ALA75) Large caldera (~150km^2) with similar geological characteristics to other major pacific rim low-sulphidation deposits.
Cu-Au **Rockley** (EL8926) Prospective for porphyry Cu-Au and situated in the Macquarie Arc Ordovician host rocks with historic high-grade copper mines that graded up to **23% Cu.**	Au-Cu (Pb-Zn) **Cobar** (EL9511) Helix JV Undrilled targets next door to the Peak Gold Mines. Several priority geophysical anomalies and gold in lag up to **1.55g/t Au.**
Au-Ag **Bauloora** (EL8994, EL9464) Newmont JV One of NSW's largest low-sulphidation, epithermal systems with a 27km^2 epithermal vein field.	Au **Harden** (EL9657) 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.
Cu-Au **Glenlogan** (EL9614) S2 Resources JV Large, undrilled magnetic anomaly underneath Silurian cover located 55kms from Cadia Valley.	Au-Cu **Fontenoy** (EL8995) Earth AI JV Significant PGE, Au and Cu anomalism defined in soil sampling and drilling. Significant drill intercepts include **120m @ 0.3g/t PGE** from 298, **and 79m at 0.27% Cu** from 1.5m.

Cu-Au **Thomson** (EL9190, EL9194, EL9728)

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

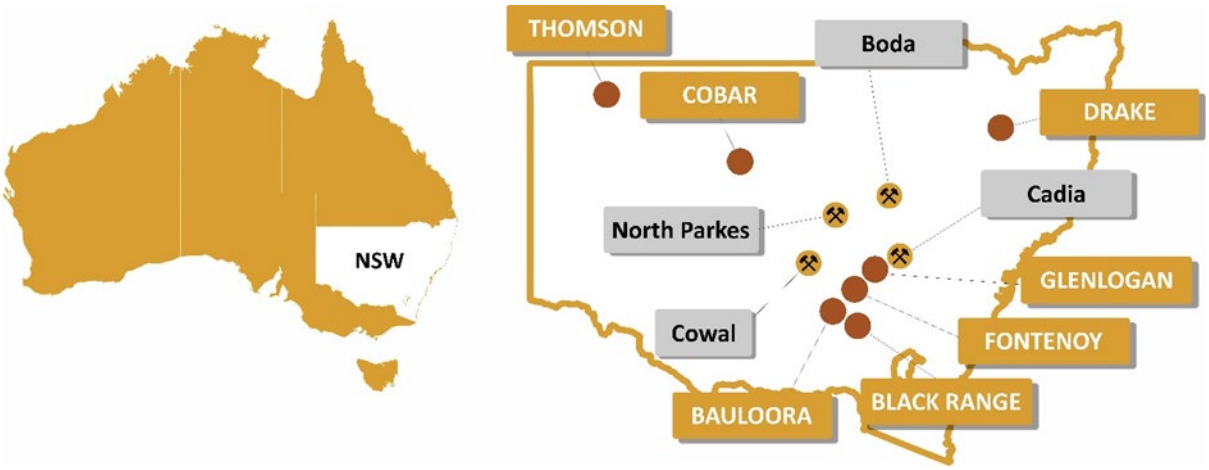

Figure 13. Location of Legacy Minerals' Projects in NSW, Australia, and major mines and deposits

Appendix 1 – Drill hole collar details

Table 1. Drill hole collar details for the Cut-A, Cut-B and F3 anomaly.

Hole ID	GRS	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth (True North)	Pre-collar Depth (m)	Depth (m)
CutAD01	MGA94/55	232923	6606450	90	-61	15	135.9	641.8
CutBD02	MGA94/55	249800	6606900	81	-63	10	90	463.1
F03D02	MGA94/54	785992	6607372	80	-50	360	264.6	716.4

Appendix 2 – Significant drill intercepts

Table 2. Significant drilling assay intervals from the CutAD01, CutBD02 and F03D02 drill holes.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Down hole width (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	W (ppm)
CUTBD02	107.5	108.05	0.55	0.1	24	1	190	10
	133.64	134	0.36	0.2	53	5	70	6190
	206	207	1	0.2	1	2	9	3650
	277	278	1	0.5	3	7	13	110
	281	282	1	0.3	4	7	14	24
	346.7	347.03	0.33	0.0	19	4	970	33
	357.5	358	0.5	0.4	38	0	209	1550
	370	371	1	6.7	0	9	13	17
	392	393	1	0.0	497	1245	198	18
	411	411.7	0.7	0.1	113	2	7870	10
	411.7	413.2	1.5	0.0	7	No Data	310	30
	413.2	414.3	1.1	0.0	1	No Data	90	30
	414.3	415	0.7	0.0	21	5	2540	20
CutAD01	225*	602	377	0.1	2	-	-	20
	225	226	1	0.2	8	10	3	9
	231	232	1	0.4	0	20	5	10
	247	248	1	0.5	1	17	5	21
	265	277	12	0.1	0	17	4	9
incl.	265	266	1	0.3	0	15	3	21
and	268	269	1	0.1	0	16	5	8
and	271	272	1	0.1	1	17	4	8
and	273	274	1	0.2	2	17	4	5
and	276	277	1	0.3	0	17	3	8
	283	290	7	0.7	2	16	5	16
incl.	283	285	2	0.2	0	17	5	6
and	283*	294	11	0.8	1	10	3	10
	287	290	3	1.6	3	15	5	27
	293	294	1	3.7	1	16	5	10
	304	305	1	0.5	1	16	5	13
	317	319	2	0.3	3	15	5	7

	325	326	1	0.5	0	16	4	15
	330	331	1	0.0	23	13	3	10
	360	361	1	0.1	2	16	4	20
	369	370	1	0.9	3	16	4	22
	380	381	1	0.6	6	15	3	19
	389.45	389.75	0.3	0.1	5	No Data	No Data	20
	420*	461	41	0.4	6	-	-	43
	420	427	7	0.6	3	13	4	9
incl.	420	421	1	2.3	14	12	3	9
and	421	422	1	0.8	2	14	4	16
and	423	424	1	1.0	6	13	4	10
and	426	427	1	0.1	0	15	4	5
	433	434	1	0.1	7	14	6	8
	437	438	1	0.1	5	15	5	11
	446	461	15	0.6	11	-	-	82
incl.	446	447	1	1.2	21	No Data	No Data	13
and	447	448	1	0.2	2	No Data	No Data	8
and	449.8	450.8	1	3.7	29	No Data	No Data	10
and	450.8	451.8	1	0.5	3	No Data	No Data	10
and	451.8	452.11	0.31	0.2	2	No Data	No Data	10
and	452.11	453	0.89	0.5	1	No Data	No Data	10
and	453	454	1	1.8	5	No Data	No Data	1030
and	455	456	1	0.0	5	No Data	No Data	20
and	456	457	1	0.2	93	16	6	19
and	459	460	1	0.2	10	14	4	10
and	460	461	1	0.8	16	14	5	29
	481	482	1	0.1	0	14	4	8
	516	517	1	0.1	4	12	3	22
	521.6	521.9	0.3	0.3	12	No Data	No Data	10
	521.9	523	1.1	0.1	0	18	4	9
	523	524	1	0.0	0	18	5	9
	524	525	1	0.0	0	17	3	9
	525	526	1	0.1	1	17	5	17
	537.5	538	0.5	0.2	28	No Data	10	10
	538	538.5	0.5	0.1	21	No Data	10	20
	538.5	539.5	1	0.1	21	No Data	10	20
incl.	545	546	1	0.2	4	19	5	13
and	547	547.5	0.5	2.5	58	No Data	No Data	10
	556	557	1	0.0	23	5	3	4
	584	586	2	0.2	1	18	5	16
	601	602	1	0.5	34	15	4	16
F03D02				No Significant Result				

Significant intervals defined using >=0.1g/t Au or >=15g/t Ag and <=2m 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.*No cut off intervals are included where anomalous zones are considered significant in their widths and in the context of the early stage of the exploration.

Appendix 3 – 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.*	Mud-rotary drilling was completed to fresh rock followed by NQ core (diameter: 45mm) to end of hole (EOH). Drilling was completed by Thomson Resources in 2011. Diamond drill core provides a high-quality sample that is logged for lithological, structural, geotechnical, and other attributes. Sampling of the core was carried out by Legacy Minerals and Thomson Resources as per industry best practice. The gravity data was collected by Fender Geophysics using a Scintrex CG5 gravimeter. Station spacing was on a 1,200m x 1,200m grid for the regional surveys with infill to 200m x 200m over areas of interest. Gravity stations at ANT geode locations were surveyed using Post Processed Kinematic (PPK) methodology due to the wide (1200m) distribution, while the other stations were surveyed using Real Time Kinematic (RTK) methodology. The survey data was tied to the Australian National Gravity Datum utilising the GA gravity benchmark 64911106 located at Wanaaring.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth were conducted using a single shot Reflex-EZ camera every 30m, 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. The drill core was orientated by the drilling contractor. 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. The drill core was cut in half, and assayed at a certified assay laboratory, ALS Laboratories. Core is prepared for analysis by cutting adjacent to the ori-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. Where core was incompetent due to being transported cover or weathered rock, representative samples were collected along the axis of the core.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The drill core was cut by 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 47 element suite) are analysed using a 4-acid acid digest and an ICP finish (ALS code: ME-MS61 + Au-AA21). 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. 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.
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 using industry standard techniques. Mud rotary to refusal (commonly fresh rock) and NQ3 (45mm) to end of hole (EOH).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recoveries were recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Core is measured and marked after each drill run using wooden blocks calibrating depth.
	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 intervals.
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.*	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 including 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. • Representative bulk density by Archimedes principle may be taken. • Magnetic susceptibility recorded at 1m intervals for some holes as an orientation and alteration characterisation tool.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	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.
	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.*	Core was cut using a conventional clipper saw with core holding support. All samples are collected from the same side of drill core. 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.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable as results are for core drilling.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Drill core is cut in half along the length and the total half core submitted as the sample. This procedure meets industry standards where 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. 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.

	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	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. No sub-sampling is completed by LGM. All sub-sampling of the prepared core is completed by the laboratory.
	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.	The remaining half-core is stored at the Londonderry Core Library and allows assay values to be viewed against the geology.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are appropriate to correctly represent the mineralization based on style of mineralisation.
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.*	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 47 element suite) are analysed using a 4-acid acid digest and an ICP finish (ALS code: ME-MS61 + Au-AA21).
	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.	Gravity data has been reviewed by consultants and the Competent Person and is considered to be of a good quality and mapping sub-surface density. Anomalies associated with infrastructure have been ignored.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Laboratory 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.
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 were completed in 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 MxDeposit 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
	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 GPS was used to pick up collars with an accuracy of +/- 5m. Downhole surveys are conducted using a downhole Reflex-EZ shot 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.	Geophysical surveys were conducted using a professional specialist contractor. Their survey control was considered accurate for the context in which it is presented.
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 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.
	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 were 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.*	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. 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. The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling 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.

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 Thomson Project is comprised of EL9190, EL9194 and EL9728. The licences are owned 100% by Starlight Exploration Pty Ltd (a fully owned subsidiary of Legacy Minerals Holdings Ltd). There is a 1.5% NSR on EL9190 and EL919 which can be purchased by Starlight Exploration Pty Ltd at any stage. The land is primarily western lands lease. One Native Title claim is registered over the area (NNTT #NC1997/032). All of the tenements are current and in good standing.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Early exploration throughout the 1980's was undertaken by WMC, Dominion, Norand and Preussag Australia in search for phosphate. Throughout 2005 to 2010 exploration was focused on the search for Cobar Type orebodies. Work during this time was completed by Compass Resources, Platsearch, Minotaur and Thomson Resources. Exploration work completed consisted of detailed airborne magnetics and radiometrics, limited detailed ground magnetics and detailed ground gravity surveys. 17 drill holes were attempted to test interpreted buried magnetic bodies. Drilling was plagued by wet weather and poor drilling conditions, however successful tests discovered large alteration systems with magnetism attributable to hydrothermal pyrrhotite.

Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The basement rocks in the project area form part of the Thomson Orogen, but these rocks are covered by younger sediments of the Eromanga Basin and do not outcrop within the tenements. Targets in the basement beneath the cover rocks are the focus of the Company's exploration activities. The Thomson Orogen is one of the most poorly understood major orogenic belts in Australia. It covers a vast area of south central Queensland and extends into northwestern New South Wales, where the Company's tenements are located. The southern part of the Thomson Orogen is a major east-west oriented structure that runs broadly parallel to the Queensland-New South Wales border. Aeromagnetic data can be used to map structures in the basement, as well as to identify key anomalies that may be associated with mineralisation. A cooperative program between the Geological Surveys of Queensland and New South Wales and Geoscience Australia that commenced in 2005 led to a better understanding of the regional potential. High quality aeromagnetic data became available from this program, and this led to drill testing of some of the anomalies by a small number of companies. The southern Thomson Orogen is considered prospective for copper-gold intrusion-related deposits. These deposits can often have a magnetic signature that reflects either magnetic minerals associated with the alteration or ore bearing fluids. Discrete gravity anomalies may reflect the hydrothermal intrusion related system.
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 Appendix 1. Information provided in Table 1.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not applicable. Information provided in Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Significant intervals defined using >=0.1g/t Au or >=15g/t Ag, and <=2m internal waste.
	Where aggregated intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths	High-grade intervals are only reported where they differ significantly to the overall

	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.	interval. Reporting of the shorter intercepts allows a more thorough understanding of the overall grade distribution.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable: No metal equivalents reported.
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.*	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.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures in body of text.
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. All results reported in this release have been compiled from open file information and appropriately listed in the reference list. Magnetic data was a fixed wing survey completed by UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd. Line spacing was 100m, traverse direction 180deg, tie-lines of 1000m, tie-lines 90 deg and sensor height 20m. Magnetic data maps magnetism in the rocks and hydrothermal alteration has been shown to occur with hydrothermal magnetic pyrrhotite in historic drilling. Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation survey was completed in 2008 by Zonge Geophysics and included 4 N-S Oriented lines at 4 different magnetic anomalies (CutB,CutA, CutAC and CutD) at 100m spacing. IP maps chargeability of the rocks in the CutA anomaly appear to be mapping sulphide alteration and veins intercepted in drilling. Haines Surveys completed a ground gravity survey in 2008. Survey consisted of 2,000 stations at 50m by 50m.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out*	See body of report. See figures in body of report.

	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.	Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing drill results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.

Endnotes

[i] Eastern Metals Limited, 18 August 2021; ASX Release TMZ, 22 September 2011, Drilling intersects three large polymetallic mineralised systems; ASX Release TMZ, 7 November 2011, Drilling results indicate discovery of an intrusion-related gold system, ASX Release TMZ, 28 November 2011, CEO's presentation AGM.

[ii] ASX Release RIO, 20 February 2025, Reserves and Resources - Supporting Information and Table 1s

Winu Total Mineral Resource (Indicated and Inferred):

Tonnage (Mt)	% Cu Grade	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
721	0.4%	0.34	2.21

[iii] Greatland Gold, 28 February 2024, Presentation *Building a platform for growth*

Greatland Gold Total Mineral Resource (Indicated and Inferred):

Tonnage (Mt)	% Cu Grade	Au (g/t)
131	0.21%	1.7

[iv] De Grey Mining, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves - De Grey Mining

Tonnage (Mt)	Au (g/t)
309.5	1.4

[v] De Grey Mining, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves - De Grey Mining

Eagle Total Mineral Resource (Indicated and Inferred):

Tonnage (Mt)	Au (g/t)
49.5	1.3

[vi] ASX DEG Release, 16 February 2022, RIU Explorers Conference

[vii] Minview, Geological Survey of NSW: MinView | Regional NSW | Mining, Exploration and Geoscience

[viii] Lachlan Fold Belt Project https://www.ga.gov.au/about/projects/resources/lachlan