ASX Announcement
22 July 2025

Major 10,000m platinum-copper-gold drill campaign underway

Fontenoy Project drilling to target newly defined VTEM PGE-Ni-Cu targets

Large-scale Drill Campaign at Emerging PGE-Ni-Cu Discovery

- A major new drill campaign comprising 17 diamond drill-holes for up to 10,000m across the Fontenoy Platinum Group Elements (PGEs) Project in NSW is now underway.
- The drilling is designed to test the high-priority conductivity features defined from a recent airborne geophysical survey, as well as step-outs from previous drilling that intersected broad zones of PGEs and copper-gold mineralisation.
- The drill campaign is fully funded through the Farm-in JV agreement with Earth-Ai[i].

Large VTEM Conductive Zone Identified

- A large and strike extensive airborne electromagnetic (EM) response identified from processing and interpretation of Versatile Time Domain Electro-magnetic (VTEM) data has been prioritised for immediate drilling.
- Previous drilling intersected the periphery of the new anomaly, demonstrating a potential relationship between anomalous PGE mineralisation and the elevated conductivity response.
- Importantly, the main interpreted "neck" of the AEM conductivity anomaly is untested by drilling and is located adjacent to, and along strike from, several significant historical drill results, including:
    - **120m at 0.30g/t PGE** (no cut-off grade) from 298m down-hole (EFO7D), including:
        - 10m at 1.2g/t 3E PGE from 388m down-hole[i]
    - **19.8m at 0.19g/t Au and 0.33% Cu** from 39.9m (1-2-10D)[iv]
    - **22m at 0.67g/t Au and 0.34% Cu** from 20m (WRC9)[iv]
    - **26m at 0.44g/t Au and 0.11% Cu** from surface (WRC3)[iv]
    - **14m at 0.72g/t Au and 0.37% Cu** from 108m (1-2-15D)[iv]
- The increased conductivity potentially reflects an accumulation of sulphides within the host rock.

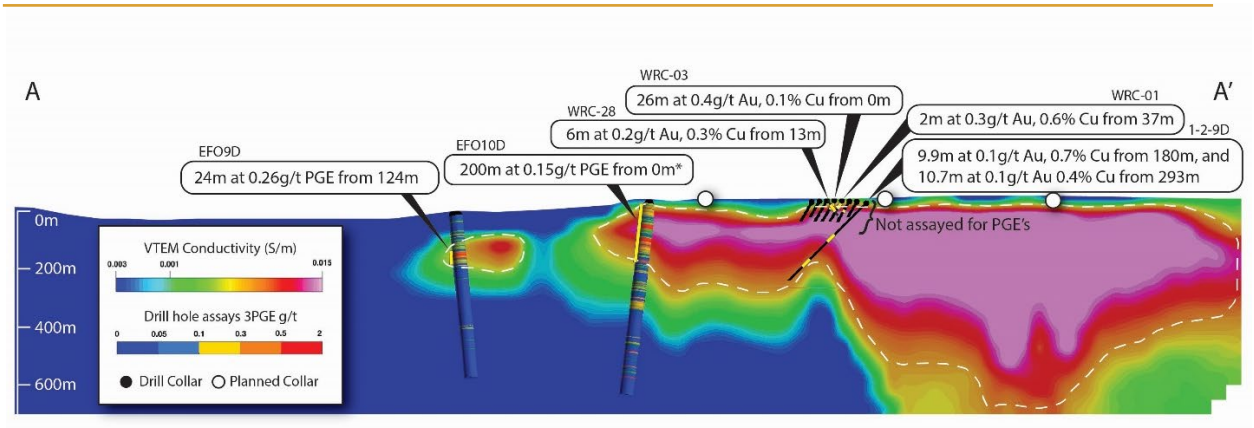

Figure 1. Cross-section showing conductivity slice (200m width, 6,187,400mN), significant intervals (yellow)[ii], planned EarthAI drill collars and VTEM conductivity area of interest (white dashed line).

See 'Endnotes' Page 15 for references.

Management comment

Legacy Minerals CEO & Managing Director, Christopher Byrne, said:

"The recently completed airborne electro-magnetic survey has given the Earth AI team great encouragement to undertake a significant drilling program that will test multiple high-priority platinum group element (PGE) - copper-gold targets across the Fontenoy Project. The deposit type models to be tested include potential magmatic PGE and nickel-copper-sulphide accumulations as well as structurally controlled copper-gold mineralisation.

Encouragingly, PGE mineralisation intersected in the previous drilling completed by Earth AI has been observed to be coincident with increased conductivity responses. These new datasets, in conjunction with historical induced polarisation, aeromagnetic, and surface geochemical survey data, have defined clear targets for follow-up, with drilling now underway.

We look forward to keeping shareholders updated on this exciting phase of drilling as it progresses, along with the other work Legacy Minerals is conducting across its exploration portfolio."

Versatile Time Domain Electro-Magnetic Survey

Earth AI engaged UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd (UTS) to collect advanced, versatile time-domain electromagnetic (VTEM^{TM} Max) survey data across the Fontenoy exploration licence. A high-resolution survey was flown over an area of 12km x 3.5km with data collected on 100m spaced lines, an average transmitter-receiver loop terrain clearance height of 37m above ground level and a total of 438 line-km completed in total.

The survey was flown with a caesium magnetometer to collect concurrent magnetic field data with additional equipment, including a GPS navigation system and radar altimeter. The VTEM^{TM} Max system uses a full receiver-waveform streamed data recording system, which utilises the streamed half-cycle recording of the transmitter and receiver waveforms to obtain a complete system response. Data quality control, quality assurance, and preliminary data processing were carried out by the UTS each day during the acquisition phase of the program.

Figure 2. Earth AI drilling onsite at Fontenoy.

Data Interpretation and Analysis

SRK Consulting (Global) Limited has been engaged by EarthAI to help interpret and analyse the data., The initial interpretations highlighted several significant conductive zones that are of interest and are consistent with the suggested geological structural framework and system setting.

The survey revealed a variety of electromagnetic and magnetic anomalies, including several mid-late-channel conductive signatures in the central-eastern section, indicating potential mineralisation target zones within the 41km² area, particularly where resistivity variations suggest complex, sub-surface structures.

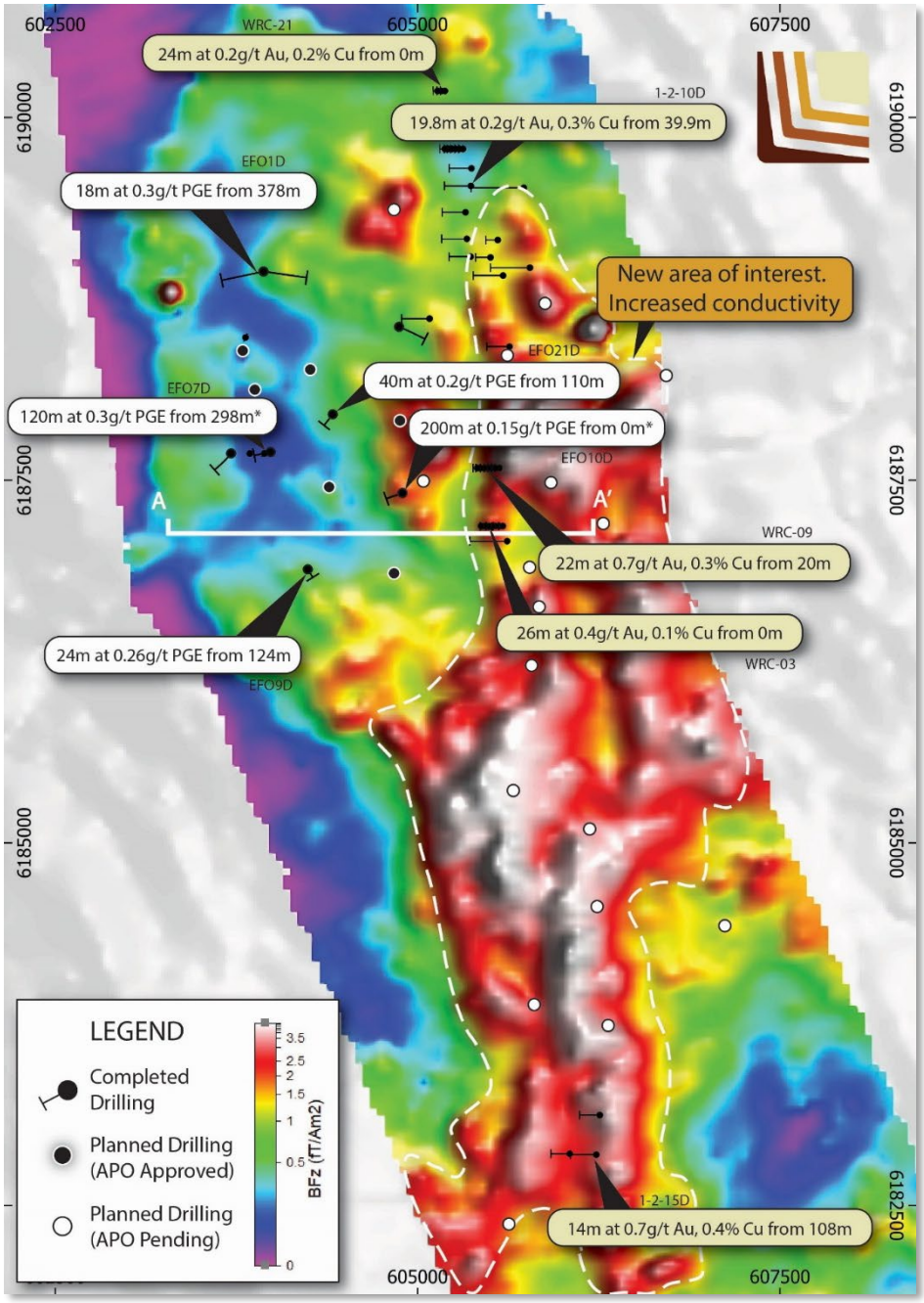

Figure 3. Fontenoy overview of AEM conductivity (BFz10) and proposed drill-hole collar locations, including contingency hole collars (23 collars in total).

Apparent resistivity depth slices modelled from the VTEM data show a prominent resistivity low (conductivity high) conductor from surface to the maximum depth of the interpolated model (~700m) (Figure 1). This spatial relationship is compelling as previous drilling encountered significant mineralisation on the flanks of this large anomaly.

This conductor appears to have limited to no outcrop on the surface, with the continuity of the response extending to the depth limit of the survey (~500m). The geometry of this conductor within a mafic-ultramafic complex setting has the potential to reflect conduit-feeder zones and magmatic fluid pathways, potentially accumulating higher grades during emplacement.

The geological characteristics of the Fontenoy Project are similar to those of the Norilsk complex[iii]. This mafic-ultramafic intrusion displays a complex, taxitic layered texture, with rock compositions ranging from picrites, peridotites, gabbro to leucogabbros. Intrusive rocks appear to form sill-like bodies and exhibit strong geochemical and mineralogical affinities with Norilsk-type systems. These include elevated chromium (Cr) concentrations, high palladium-to-platinum (Pd/Pt) ratios, and disseminated magmatic nickel sulphide mineralisation.

The sulphides typically occur interstitially within the cumulate textures, indicating a magmatic origin. Identified PGE occurs as platinum arsenide sperrylite ($PtAs_2$), sudburyite (Pd, Ni)Sb and Pd-Cu alloys.

The identification of euhedral sperrylite (PtAs2) and euhedral sudburyite crystals (Pd, Ni)Sb intergrown with Pd-Cu alloy as inclusions in olivine suggests a primary magmatic origin and an early formation, contemporaneous with olivine crystallisation. The presence of these elements in olivine suggests that PGE mineralisation began early, with the melt already saturated in PGE and chalcophile elements. This relationship is indicative of a fertile magmatic system, with potential for Ni-Cu-PGE ore deposits.

The discovery of this new conductive zone, within favourable geology and nearby previous mineralised intercepts, reinforces the potential for identifying high-grade zones of PGEs. As drilling advances, conductivity may prove to be a key to unlocking the higher tenor zones characteristic of world-class, magmatic sulphide systems.

The targets identified also include a large conductive body adjacent to previous drilling which intersected elevated PGE mineralisation in zones of increased conductivity and sits parallel to the strike extensive Yandilla Volcanics, which hosts widespread copper-gold anomalism.

As previously mentioned, this is encouraging as it is consistent with the general model for magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE type mineral systems such as the Norilsk deposit[iii].

Next Steps

In addition to the diamond drilling underway; EarthAI intends to follow up some of these conductivity anomalies with 3D IP surveys to investigate the depth, extent and applicability of the geophysical technique as well as to refine further the exploration targets for drill testing.

Geology and Project Overview

The Fontenoy Project covers Ordovician aged Yandilla Volcanics, Warrenoy Diorite and ultramafic rocks of the Wambidgee Serpentinite that are prospective for copper-nickel and cobalt. Stratabound manganese mineralisation occurs in the Cambro-Ordovician Jindalee Group, while the Wambidgee Serpentinite is prospective for PGE-Cu-Ni mineralisation. Disseminated and veined copper-gold mineralisation hosted within the Yandilla Volcanics extends over a strike length of approximately 8km.

Recent diamond drilling has intersected magmatic-related PGE mineralisation:

EFO7D: 120m at 0.3g/t 3E PGE from 298m including,

10m at 1.2g/t 3E PGE, 0.2% Ni and 891ppm Cu from 388m.

Historical drilling has confirmed that soil anomalism is associated with broad gold-copper mineralisation intersected along an 8km strike and provides encouragement for a number of drill-ready target zones.

Historical drill intercepts at the Project include[iv]:

1-2-10D:	19.8m at 0.21g/t Au and 0.33% Cu	from 39.9m
WRC9:	22m at 0.67g/t Au and 0.34% Cu	from 20m
WRC21:	24m at 0.17g/t Au and 0.24% Cu	from surface
WRC3:	27m at 0.44g/t Au and 0.11% Cu	from surface
1-2-15D:	14m at 0.72g/t Au and 0.37% Cu	from 108m

Earth AI Exploration Strategy

Earth AI is a vertically integrated metals exploration company based in San Francisco, USA. Its NSW-based operations are located at Young, 15km from Legacy Minerals' Fontenoy tenement. Earth AI plans to implement its artificial intelligence deposit targeting system to generate drill targets across the tenement. Once identified, Earth AI will follow up with on-ground geophysical and geochemical work before drill testing.

Approved by the Board of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited.

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DISCLAIMER AND PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

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

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

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

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

About Legacy Minerals

Legacy Minerals is an ASX-listed public company that has been exploring gold, copper, and base-metal projects in NSW since 2017. The Company has ten projects that present significant 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.	Au-Cu (Pb-Zn) **Cobar** (EL9511) Helix JV Undrilled targets next door to the Peak Gold Mines and along strike of the CSA copper mine.
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) Hilltops JV Substantial historical gold production from two high-grade and poorly tested orogenic systems.
Cu-Au **Glenlogan** (EL9614) S2 Resources JV Untested porphyry search space located 55kms from Australia's largest porphyry complex, Cadia Valley.	Au-Cu **Fontenoy** (EL8995) Earth AI JV A highly prospective and underexplored area for PGE, Ni, Au and Cu mineralisation with significant drill intercepts.
Cu-Au **Thomson** (EL9190, EL9194, EL9728) A new and unexplored Intrusion-related gold and copper system search space with numerous 'bullseye' magnetic and gravity anomalies that remain untested.	Ni-Co **Nico Young** (ELA6901) One of the largest nickel deposits in Australia with significant counter-cyclical exposure.

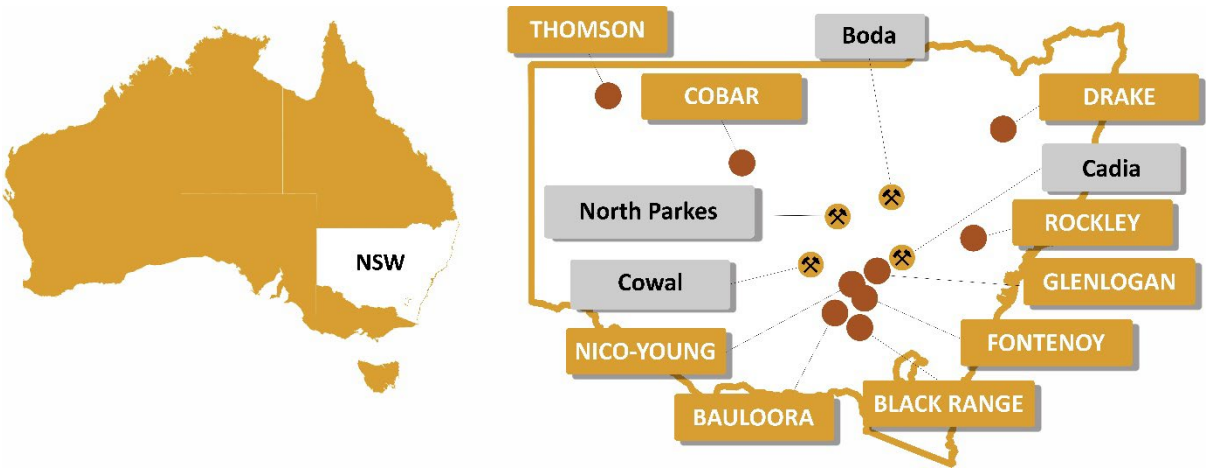

Figure 4. Location summary of Legacy Minerals' Projects in NSW, Australia, and major mines and deposits

Appendix 1 – Drill hole collar details

Table 1. Drill hole collar details (GDA95z55)

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth (True)	Dip	EOH Depth (m)
WRC-01	RC	605563	6187184	492.5	270	-60	80
WRC-03	RC	605513	6187184	495	270	-60	80
WRC-09	RC	605538	6187584	507	270	-60	60
WRC-21	RC	605263	6189784	505.9	270	-60	70
WRC-28	RC	605496	6187179	494.7	89	-60	60
1-2-9D	DD	605618	6187080	486.9	270	-45	364.9
1-2-10D	DD	605368	6189529	485.6	270	-45	257.6
1-2-15D	DD	606233	6182850	496.4	270	-60	251.5

Appendix 2 – Significant drill intercepts

Table 2. Drill hole significant drill hole intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Down hole width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
WRC-01	37	39	2	0.28	0.63
WRC-03	0	26	26	0.44	0.11
WRC-09	20	42	22	0.67	0.34
WRC-21	0	24	24	0.17	0.24
WRC-28	13	19	6	0.19	0.27
1-2-9D	179.98	189.98	9.91	0.08	0.67
and	293.22	303.89	10.67	0.11	0.43
1-2-10D	39.93	59.74	19.81	0.19	0.33
1-2-15D	108	122	14	0.72	0.37

Significant intervals defined using >=0.1g/t Au, or >=1000ppm Cu and <=2m internal waste. All intercepts are down hole widths only, true widths are not calculated.

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.*	Geophysics: An airborne versatile time domain Electromagnetic (EM) survey was undertaken by UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd., an independent geophysical contractor. • The airborne EM survey employed the following equipment specifications and data sampling techniques: • System: UTS Time Domain EM (VTEM™ MAX) • Base frequency: 25Hz • Waveform: trapezoid • Tx Current: 180.7A • Tx loop diameter: 34.6m • Tx dipole moment: 679610.15 NIA • Rx Components: Z, X (preliminary

		dB/dt) • Off-time gates: 25 channels • Line spacing: 100m • Line direction: NE-SW • Nominal Tx height: 80m Data compilation and processing were carried out by the application of Geosoft OASIS Montaj and programs proprietary to UTS Geophysics Ltd. Drilling: RC Drilling • Samples were collected at 1m intervals and composited into 2m, 4m or 6m intervals for first pass assay. Samples identified as anomalous were usually resubmitted as single metre intervals. Diamond Drilling • Half core samples were collected at between 0.9m-13.4m intervals. Diamond core measured in feet was converted to meters. These were usually halfcore samples, but where the core had previously been hand-split, quarter-core samples were taken.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Geophysics: A Geometrics Cesium vapour magnetometer was used as a magnetic sensor with a sensitivity of 0.001 nT. The base station was recording the magnetic field together with the GPS time at 1 Hz on a base station computer. The base station magnetometer sensor was installed near the landing zone at 34° 15.0942' S, 148° 14.8595' E; away from electric transmission lines and moving ferrous objects. The base station data were backed up to the data processing computer at the end of each survey. The base station magnetometer data was edited and merged into the Geosoft GDB database daily. The aeromagnetic data was corrected for diurnal variations by subtracting the observed magnetic base station deviations. A micro-levelling procedure was applied to remove persistent low-amplitude components of flight-line noise remaining in the data. Drilling: Recording in the database was not completed at the time and as such it has not been possible to locate the survey files at this time. Historic hole projections are based on collar details and end of hole depths. Drill collar locations have been digitised from local grids and historic maps in exploration annual reports. Drill core was not orientated. No certified standards are

		reported for the RC drilling. Drill core was sampled but chisel and hammer and some portions of core were assayed by half core. Check assays were carried out on a limited suite of duplicate crushed samples with duplicates split off, and assigned different numbers. The re-numbered duplicates were re-submitted to ALS as a separate batch, for gold analysis. RC Samples are assumed to have been split through a cyclone to produce a composite and single metre sample but it is unknown if this was done through a cone or riffle splitter. RC drill assaying was completed at ALS Laboratory Brisbane. Diamond Drill assaying was completed at ALS Laboratory Brisbane.
	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.*	RC Drilling: Sample preparation not recorded. Samples send to ALS Laboratory for analysis. 50g Fire assay / lead collection/ flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS), Au -(0.01). Inductively-Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP AES), perchloric acid digestion. - Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Co, Cr and Ni. Aqua-regia Digestion, Hydrochloric Acid dissolution with addition of Ammonium Acetate and Thiosulphate for complexation of Lead and Silver, Flame Atomic Absorbtion Spectrometry. - Cu for re-assay of samples> 1 % Cu under PM209. (ALS codes: PM209, IC580, A101). Diamond Drilling: The samples were analysed by Australian Laboratory Services Pty Ltd ("ALS") in Brisbane, after continuous feed milling, splitting to 200 grams, and pulverizing. Analyses were initially for gold by fire assay (50 gm charge), silver and copper by perchloric acid leach AAS, thallium by technique Al76, and barium, antimony, tin, tungsten and arsenic by XRF.
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).*	Reverse Circulation and Diamond drilling completed. Diamond drilling was NQ to top of fresh rock and BQ core (diameter: 46.1mm) to end of hole (EOH). Core was not orientated.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recoveries were routinely recorded for historic diamond holes.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Core was 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.	No 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.*	• All drillholes have been geologically logged. • It is assumed the logging is of insufficient quality for Mineral Resource • Geological logs exist in the historic records for all diamond holes, with all intersections logged.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging was qualitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were geologically logged in full. There are no records of geotechnical logging of historical holes in the reports.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was usually halfcore samples, but where the core had previously been hand-split, quarter-core samples were taken.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC Samples are assumed to have been split through a cyclone to produce a composite and single metre sample but it is unknown if this was done through a cone or riffle splitter.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Drilling: Drill core was sampled but chisel and hammer and portions of core assayed by half core. RC Samples are assumed to have been split through a cyclone to produce a composite and single metre sample but it is unknown if this was done through a cone or riffle splitter.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Check assays were carried out on a limited suite of duplicate crushed samples with duplicates split off, and assigned different numbers. The re-numbered duplicates were re-submitted to ALS as a separate batch, for gold analysis.
	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 Londonderry Core yard and allows assay values to be viewed against the geology; and, where required, further samples may be submitted for quality assurance.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate representations of the mineralisation 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.*	Geophysics: The survey was undertaken by UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd, an independent geophysical service provider using the Eurocopter Aerospatiale (A-Star) 350 B3 helicopter operated by United Areo Helicopters with installation of geophysical and ancillary equipment owned and operated by UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd. An
	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.	
	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.	airborne time domain Electromagnetic (EM) survey was undertaken by UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd., an independent geophysical contractor using the UTS Time Domain EM (VTEM^{TM} MAX) system on NE-SW lines with a line spacing of 100 m and a nominal Tx height of 80m. The base frequency for the survey was 25Hz and consisted of a Tx current of 180.7A, a Tx dipole moment of and 679610.15 NIA utilised a Tx loop diameter of 34.6 m. The waveform for the survey is a trapezoid wave, 50% duty -cycle with Rx Components: Z, X (preliminary dB/dt) and off-time gates of 25 channels Drilling: The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures for historical holes is unknown. Overall the drilling programs were carried out by competent groups and assays were anticipated to be of reasonable standards. The groups introduced standards, blanks and duplicates into the assay sample stream however the results of this QA/QC exercise are not universally reported.
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.	There are no historical twinned holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The historic drilling data was captured on paper copy spreadsheets and digitised by the company and verified by technical personnel. Data includes drilling information, geological logging, sample data and QA/QC information. This data, together with the assay data, is stored both locally and entered in the LGM 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.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Geophysics: UTS PC104 based navigation system utilizing a NovAtel WAAS (Wide Area Augmentation System) enabled GPS receiver. The grid system used from the survey data points is WGS84 datum, UTM (Zone 55S) Drilling: Drill locations were georeferenced from original reports and maps completed in 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1992 and are considered to have an accuracy of +/- 20m which is considered appropriate for it's

		intended use within the early stage nature of exploration at the project and targeting.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Geophysics: The survey was undertaken on NE-SW lines with a line spacing of 100 m and a nominal Txheight of 80m. Drilling: The spacing and the distribution of holes is not relevant to the historic early stage nature of the drill programs.
	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.	Geophysics: The 100m flight line spacing of the is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and geological terrain being explored. Drilling: The completed drilling at the Project was 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 flight lines were orientated NE-SW To investigate areas of known surface mineralisation and the outer extents that remained un-tested.
	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.	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.*	Historical sample preparation, dispatch and storage details were not recorded. Diamond Core is stored at the GSNSW Londonderry Core Yard.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All digital data was subjected to review and vetting by the independent geophysical contractor (UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd.) and SRK Consulting (Global) Limited. No audits of sampling techniques and data have been completed. External reviews of QAQC data have not identified any significant issues.

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 Fontenoy Project is comprised of EL8995. The license is owned 100% by Legacy Minerals Pty Ltd (a fully owned subsidiary of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited) and part of the Company's Farm-in Agreement with Earth AI. Earth AI has met conditions under the Earth AI alliance

	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.	agreement for a 3% royalty to be granted on unit h, of block number 2138, map code CAN, and adjoining blocks. The land is primarily freehold land. There are no native title interests in the license area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Pacminex Pty Ltd – conducted soil and rock chip sampling, electro-magnetic (EM) and induced polarization (IP) surveying which were all concentrated on the Fontenoy Prospect. 16 cored drill holes were completed in 1970. Billiton Australia Ltd (Shell Australia Ltd) – conducted reassaying of historical core, a tenement wide bulk cyanide leach stream sediment survey, and rock chip sampling. Michelago Resources NL – detailed airborne magnetic/radiometric survey, rock chip sampling, soil sampling, and 28 RC drill holes. Alloy Resources - mapping, rock chip sampling and gradient array induced polarisation surveys focused on Mn mineralisation. Bushman Resources Pty Ltd – completed rock chip sampling, mapping, and hyperspectral work of selected historical drill core.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Fontenoy Project contains a number of prospective units within the Project area include the Yandilla Volcanics, Warrenoy Diorite and ultramafic rocks of the Wambidgee Serpentinite for copper-nickel and cobalt. Stratabound manganese mineralisation occurs in the Cambro-Ordovician Jindalee Group while the Wambidgee Serpentinite contains several chromite deposits, and a differentiated ultramafic sequence prospective for both chromite and platinum group element (PGE) mineralisation. The Yandilla volcanics are prospective for porphyry or VHMS 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*	All relevant information provided in body of report and appendices.
	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 and throughout the body of the document.
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 >=1000ppm Cu, >=10g/t Ag, or >=0.1g/t Pt, or >=0.1g/t Pd, or >=0.1g/t Au+Pd+Pt >=1m downhole width, and <=2m

		internal waste. All intercepts are down hole widths only, true widths are not calculated.
	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.	In reporting exploration results, length weighted averages are used for intercepts. Length weighted averages is (sum product of the interval x corresponding interval grade %) divided by the sum of the interval length.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are used in this announcement.
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 confirmed in these areas. At this stage of exploration, drilling and geological knowledge, 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. A prospect location map and plan view are shown in the report. Other relevant maps are shown in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	See body of the report. Reports on historical exploration can be found in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All material or meaningful data collected has been reported. The geological results are discussed in the body of the report.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	See body of report. See figures in body of report. Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing assessment of the drill results in the context of geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.

Endnotes

[i] ASX Release LGM, 16 October 2024, *120m at 0.3gt PGE drill hit and JV Signed at Fontenoy*
[ii] ASX Release LGM, 21 November 2024, *Palladium-Platinum Discovery Continues to Grow at Fontenoy*
[iii] Stephen J. Barnes, Marina A. Yudovskaya, Giada Iacono-Marziano, Margaux Le Vaillant, Louise E. Schoneveld, Alexander R. Cruden; Role of volatiles in intrusion emplacement and sulfide deposition in the supergiant Norilsk-Talnakh Ni-Cu-PGE ore deposits. Geology 2023; 51 (11): 1027–1032
[iv] Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited Prospectus dated 28 July 2021