Announcement
03 April 2025

About Legacy Iron Ore

Legacy Iron Ore Limited ("Legacy Iron" or the "Company") is a Western Australian based Company, focused on iron ore, base metals, tungsten and gold development and mineral discovery.

Legacy Iron's mission is to increase shareholder wealth through capital growth, created via the discovery, development, and operation of profitable mining assets.

The Company was listed on the Australian Securities Exchange on 8 July 2008. Since then, Legacy Iron has had a number of iron ore and gold discoveries which are now undergoing drilling and resource definition.

Board

Amitava Mukherjee, Non-Executive Chairman
Mr Rakesh Gupta, Chief Executive Officer and board member
Mr Vishwanath Suresh, Non-Executive Director
Mr Vinay Kumar, Non-Executive Director
Mr Ross Oliver, Non-Executive Director

Ben Donovan, Company Secretary

Key Projects

Mt Bevan Iron Ore Project
South Laverton Gold Project
East Kimberley Gold, Base Metals and REE Project

Enquiries

Rakesh Gupta
Chief Executive Officer
Phone: +61 8 9421 2000

ASX Codes: LCY

LEVEL 6
200 ADELAIDE TERRACE
PERTH WA 6000

PO BOX 5768
ST GEORGES TERRACE WA 6831

Phone: +61 8 9421 2000
Fax: +61 8 9421 2001
Email: info@legacyiron.com.au
Web: www.legacyiron.com.au

ASX Market Announcements
ASX Limited
Via E Lodgement

REVISED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES OF THE MT CELIA GOLD PROJECT

Highlights:

- Total Mineral Resources of 4.30 MT @1.84 g/tonne for 255,200 ounces, with a 27% increase in grade
- 46% of resource in Measured and Indicated category with contained gold of 90,800 ounces
- Kangaroo Bore contained gold totals 64,400 ounces at 1.60 g/t, in Measured and Indicated.
- Blue Peter contained gold totals 26,400 ounces at 2.75 g/t, in Measured and Indicated.
- Mineralisation is open at depth for both Blue Peter and Kangaroo Bore deposits.
- Future potential for underground mining based on high grade modelled in Blue Peter deposits.
- Key changed included ore wireframe interpretation to multiple thin vein lodes as experienced in Blue Peter and Kangaroo Bore mining activities.
- Future potential to increase mineral resource through resource development drilling in Blue Peter 4 and Kangaroo Bore 4 deposits.

Legacy Iron Ore Limited (Legacy Iron or the Company) is pleased to advise that the recently completed resource estimation for the Kangaroo Bore, Blue Peter and Margot Find deposits. The Mt Celia project has resulted in a decrease of 46% for the total contained gold of the project in the Measured and Indicated category classification, inclusive of mining depletion (Table 1). The revision in the geological and resource model has been completed by Andrew Hawker, Principal Geologist, HGS Australia (HGS). As per the new estimates, Mt Celia has Measured, Indicated, and Inferred resource endowment of 4.30 MT @ 1.84 g/t for 255,200 oz (see Table 2). The revised total Mt Celia gold resource endowment with 46% i.e., 90,800 oz as Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources, provides further confidence of the economic potential of the Mt Celia project.

These estimates continue to support the Company's aim of further developing the Mt Celia gold project. Further, the Company believes there is significant potential to extend existing mineralisation and to discover new mineralisation within the project.

Reconciled mine production from start of mining November 2023 to 1st of March 2025 was:

Mine Reconciled Production - Nov-23 to March25			
Mining Area	**Tonnes**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ounces**
Blue Peter	141,561	1.41	6,422
Kangaroo Bore	229,753	1.03	7,581
Total	**371,314**	**1.17**	**14,003**

Table 1. Mt Celia – Mine Production between 1st of November 2023 and 1st of March 2025

Mineral resource estimates in this report use the following cut-off grades:

- Oxide: 0.5g/t Au
- Transitional: 0.6g/t Au
- Fresh: 0.7/t Au

Mineral Resource Statement

The current Mineral Resource estimates (MRE) were prepared using the results from drilling programs with a data cut-off date of 1st of November 2024. Further drilling commenced in late November, which was not included in the MRE update, with high grade results reported on 18th of December 2024 (*ASX announcement - High Grade Drilling Intercepts at Mt Celia Gold Operation* and 3rd of March 2025, (*ASX announcement - High Grade Drilling Intercepts at Mt Celia Gold Operation)*.

The current Mineral Resource Statements for Kangaroo Bore (including Margot Find) and Blue Peter are presented in Table 2-4, respectively. The estimates for all deposits are based on various cut-off grades applied to oxidation horizons of 0.5g/t oxide, 0.6g/t transitional, and 0.7g/t fresh. The lower cut-off grades reflect modest operating costs with marginal increases based on weathering profiles. Most of the Indicated resources are within the upper 150m and therefore considered amenable to open pit mining.

The resource estimation results are summarised in tables 2-4. Tables 3 and 4 show the breakdown of the total resource shown in Table 2.

Classification	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ounces
Measured	750,000	1.68	40,400
Indicated	801,000	1.96	50,400
Inferred	2,753,000	1.86	164,400
Total	**4,304,000**	**1.84**	**255,200**

Table 2. Mt Celia – Mineral Resource Estimate as of March 2025

Classification	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ounces
Measured	669,000	1.56	33,500
Indicated	583,000	1.65	30,900
Inferred	2,411,000	1.85	143,000
Total	**3,663,000**	**1.76**	**207,400**

Table 3. Kangaroo Bore, includes Margot Find – Mineral Resource Estimate as of March 2025

Classification	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ounces
Measured	81,000	2.67	6,900
Indicated	218,000	2.79	19,500
Inferred	342,000	1.95	21,400
Total	**641,000**	**2.33**	**47,800**

Table 4. Blue Peter – Mineral Resource Estimate as of March 2025

Revised Resource at Mt Celia Gold Project – January 2025

The Mineral Resource estimates are classified in accordance with the 2012 edition of The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). A perspective view of the block model is shown in figure1 and 2.

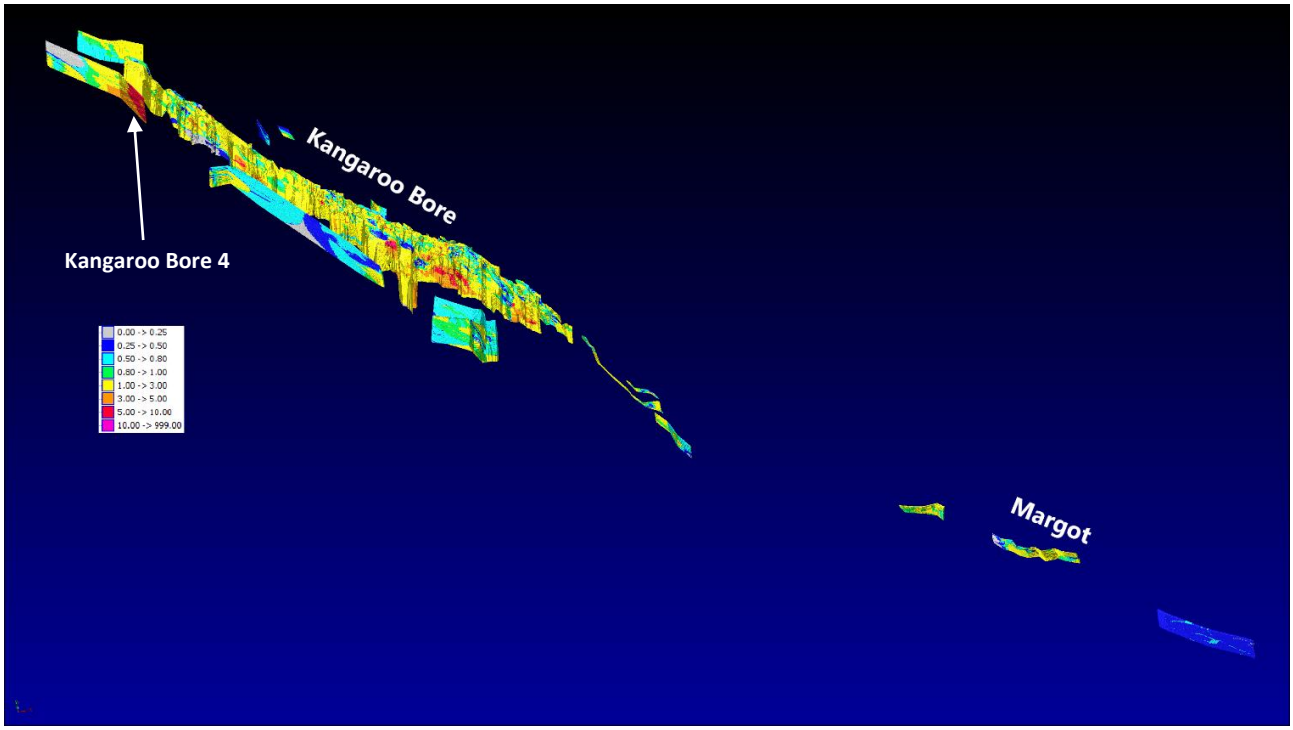

Figure 1 Kangaroo Bore Block Model Lode Classification, 3D view

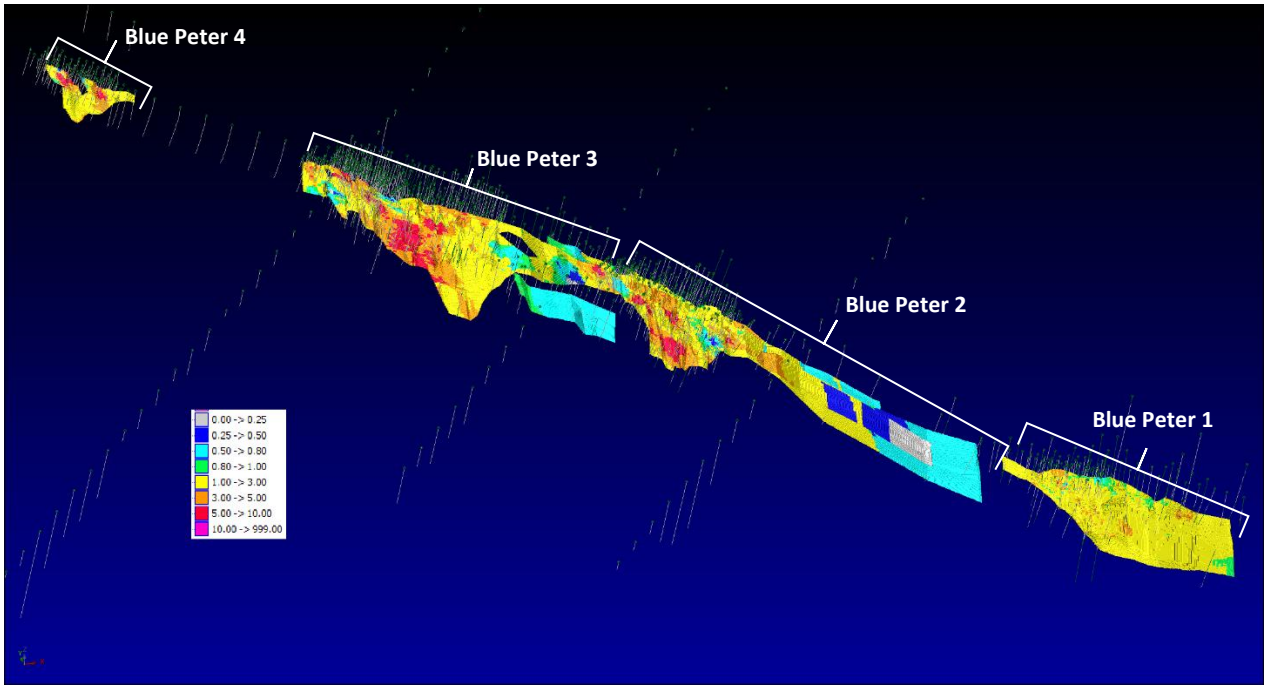

Figure 2 Blue Peter Block Model Lode Classification, 3D view

Resource Estimation overview

The database for March 2021 mineral resource estimation included 540 reverse circulation (RC) for 41,295 metres and 29 diamond drill (DD) holes for 4,959.29 metres. The database for the March 2025 mineral resource estimation increased to 1,788 reverse circulation (RC) holes for 91,310 metres and 29 diamond drill (DD) holes for 4,959.29 metres, and 8 unknown holes for 684 metres (2 unknown holes intersected the ore interpretation, COROM3 and KBLG4 and used in the estimation).

The drilling has been performed on section lines oriented orthogonal to the general strike of the lodes. For both deposits, the nominal drill hole spacing is 10 m between sections, and 10 m along sections, with most of the holes dipping at 60° to the southwest (221°). Drill hole collar plots for Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter are presented in figures 3 & 4. Legacy Iron conducted all the drilling from 2010 onwards. The earlier programs were conducted by several companies, including Anglo, Wells, Herald, and Union.

Legacy Iron included several quality assurance protocols in its drilling program, including twinned DD and RC holes, field duplicates, laboratory duplicates, certified standards and coarse crushed blanks.

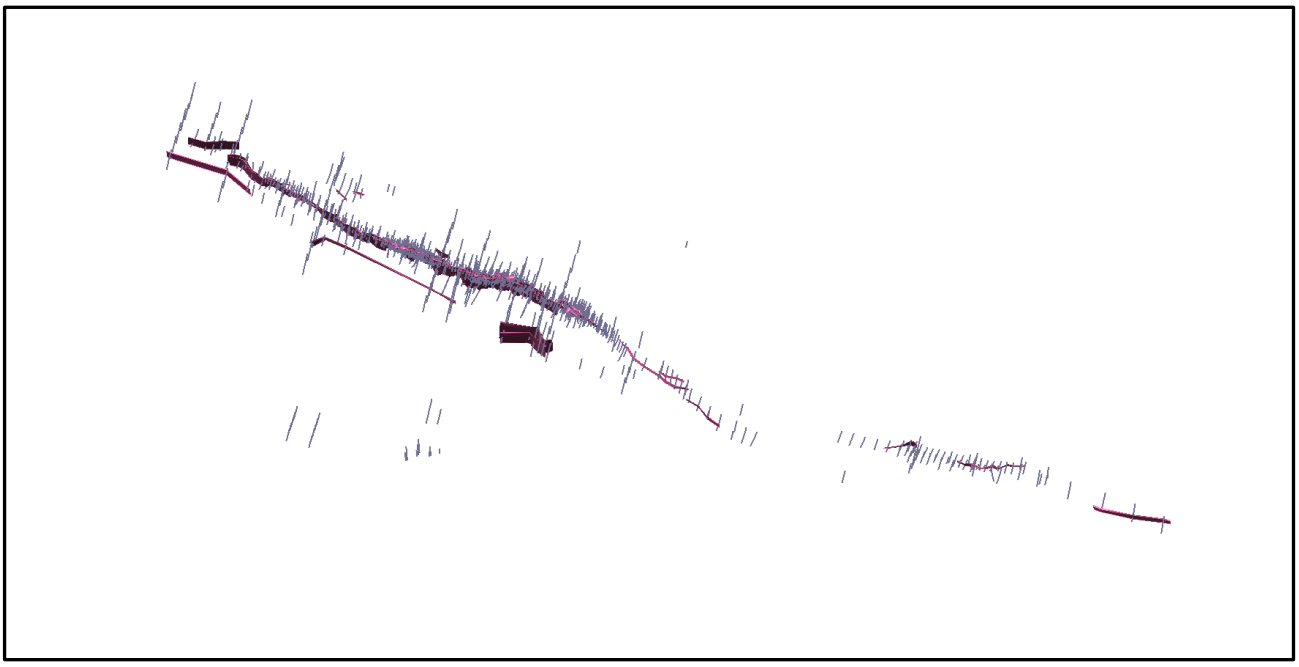

Figure 3 Kangaroo Bore Lodes and Drillhole Collars, 3D view

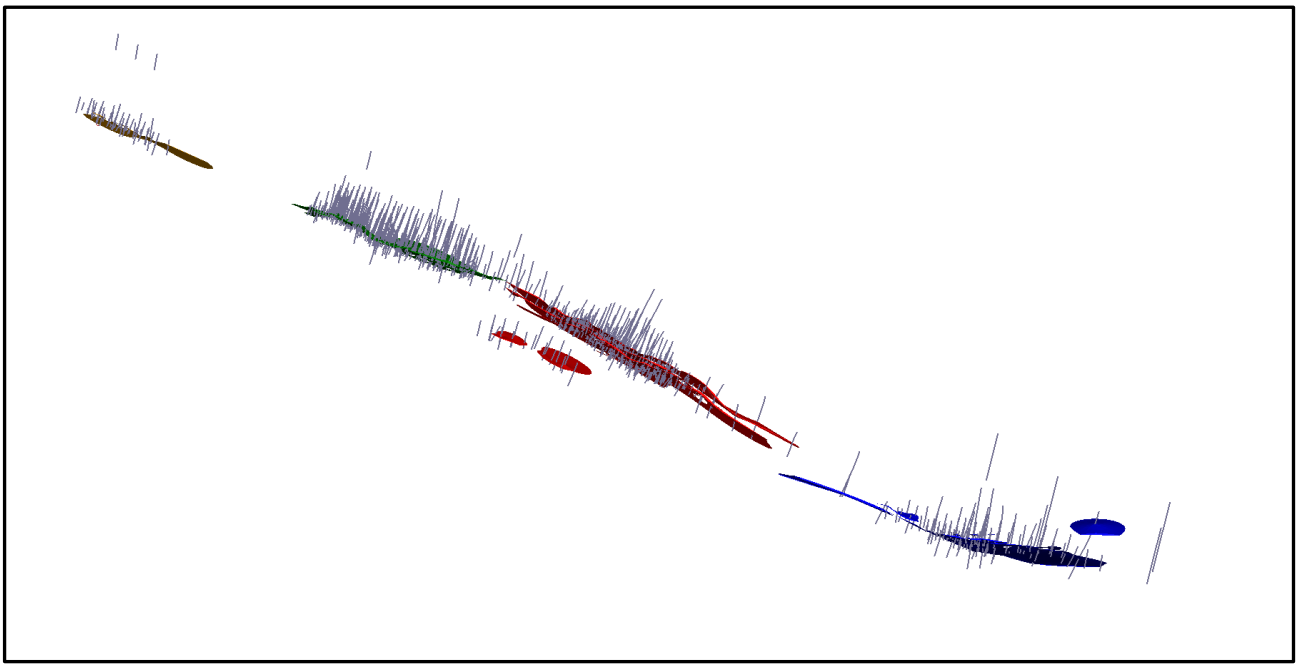

Figure 4 Blue Peter Lodes and Drillhole Collars, 3D view

Geological Modelling

The mineralisation is hosted within sets of narrow, sub-parallel lodes that strike to the northwest and dip steeply to the northeast. Both prospective areas have mineralisation identified over strike lengths of approximately 2km. The interpretation comprises 42 lodes separated in both prospect areas, Blue Peter and Kangaroo Bore.

Significant ore interpretation changes occurred between the March 2021 MRE and March 2025 MRE which impacted the total contained ounces within the Mt Celia project. The most significant change was from re-interpretation to thin veined mineralised domains which is supported by the increase in drill data and in pit mapping.

- Blue Peter 1 was modelled with 1 lode in March of 2021 with a width of 6.0m in thickness. Updated March 2025 MRE is modelled as1 lode between 1.5 – 2.5m in thickness.
- Blue Peter 2 lodes were modelled in March of 2021 with up to 3 ore lodes with widths between 2.0 – 6.0m in thickness. The updated March 2025 MRE, modelled 6 lodes with widths between 0.5 – 1.0m in thickness.
- Blue Peter 3 was modelled with 1 lode in March of 2021 with a width of 6.0m in thickness. Updated March 2025 MRE, modelled 1 lode between 2.0 – 3.0m in thickness.
- Kangaroo Bore was modelled with up to 3 lodes in March of 2021 with a width of 7.0 – 22m in thickness. Updated March 2025 MRE, modelled up to 3 lodes between 2.0 – 16.0m in thickness.

Cross sections are provided for each mined pit to show the interpretation change from the March 2021 model to March 2025 MRE, figure 5 - 8.

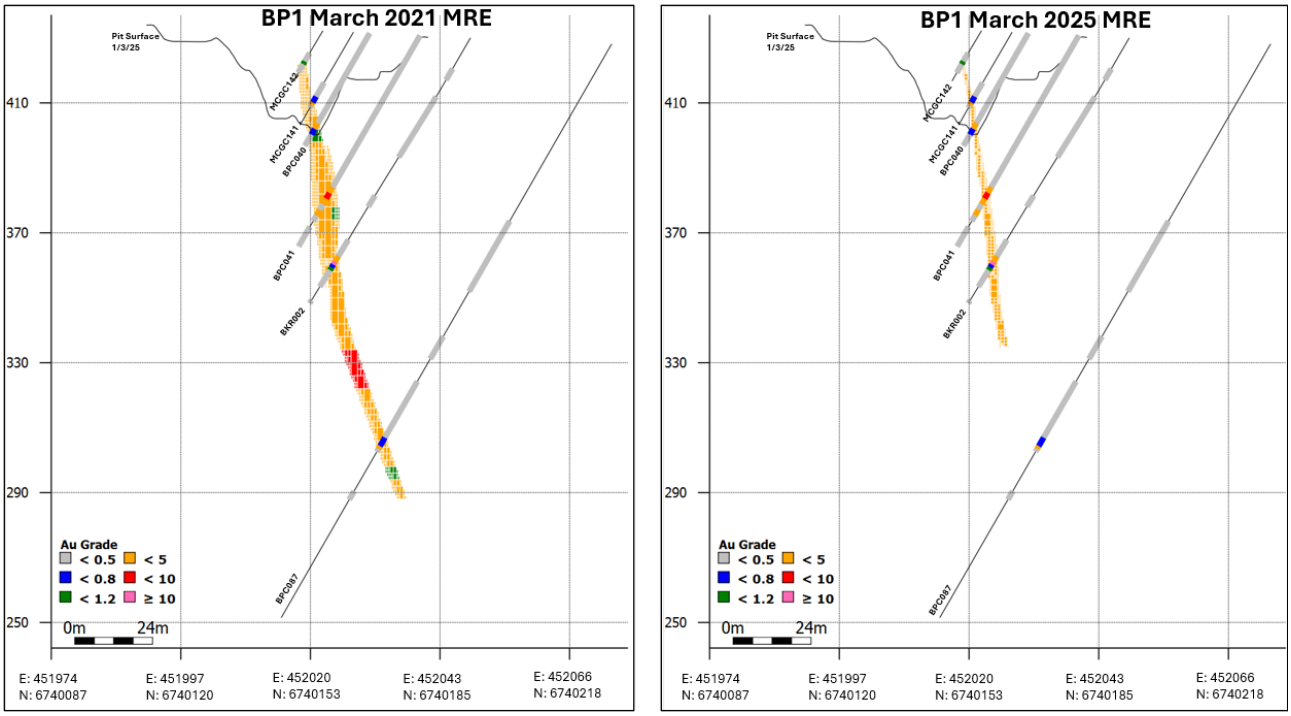

Figure 5 Blue Peter 1 cross section of 2025 MRE drillholes, March 2025 pit surface, and block models

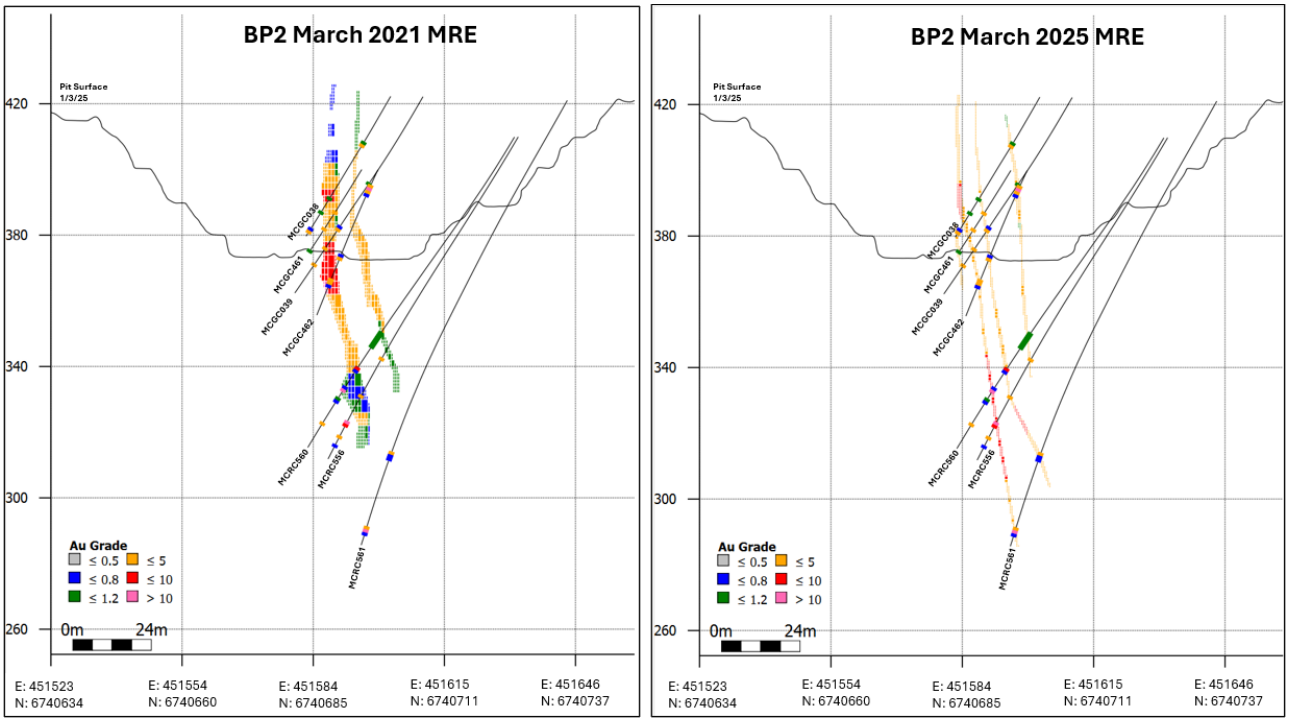

Figure 6 Blue Peter 2 cross section of 2025 MRE drillholes, March 2025 pit surface, and block models

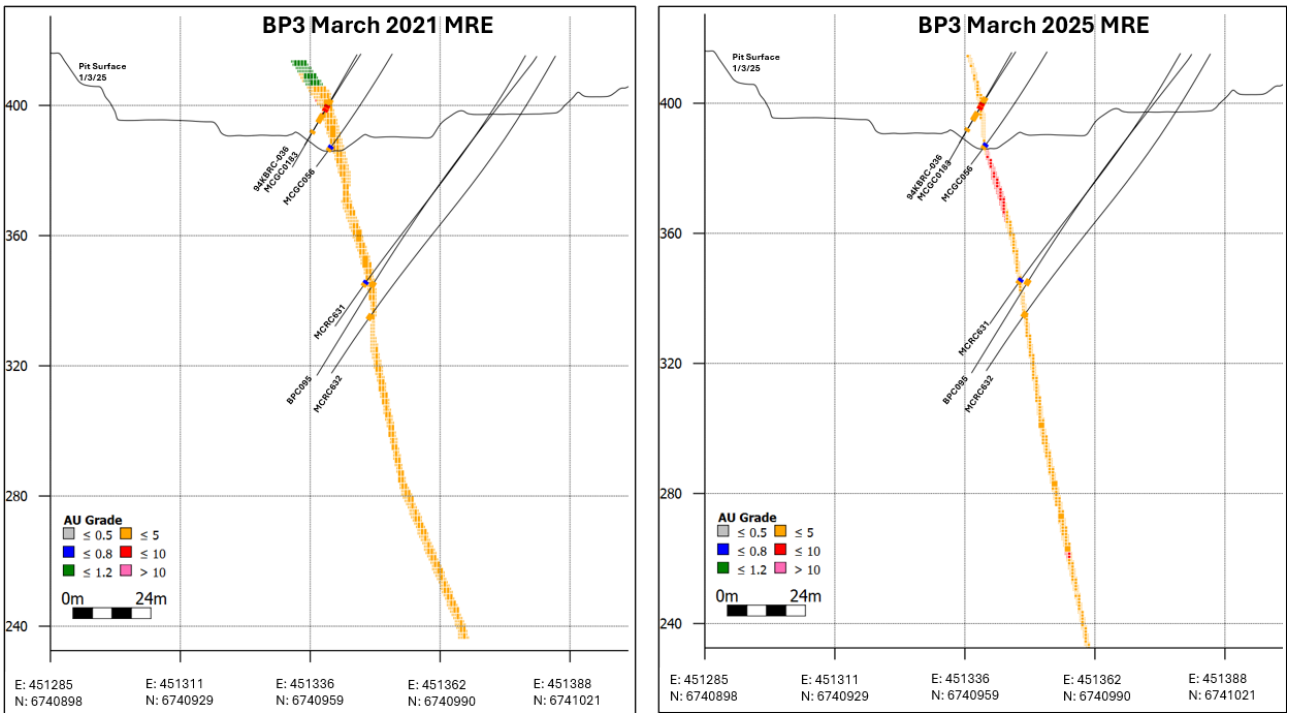

Figure 7 Blue Peter 3 cross section of 2025 MRE drillholes, March 2025 pit surface, and block models

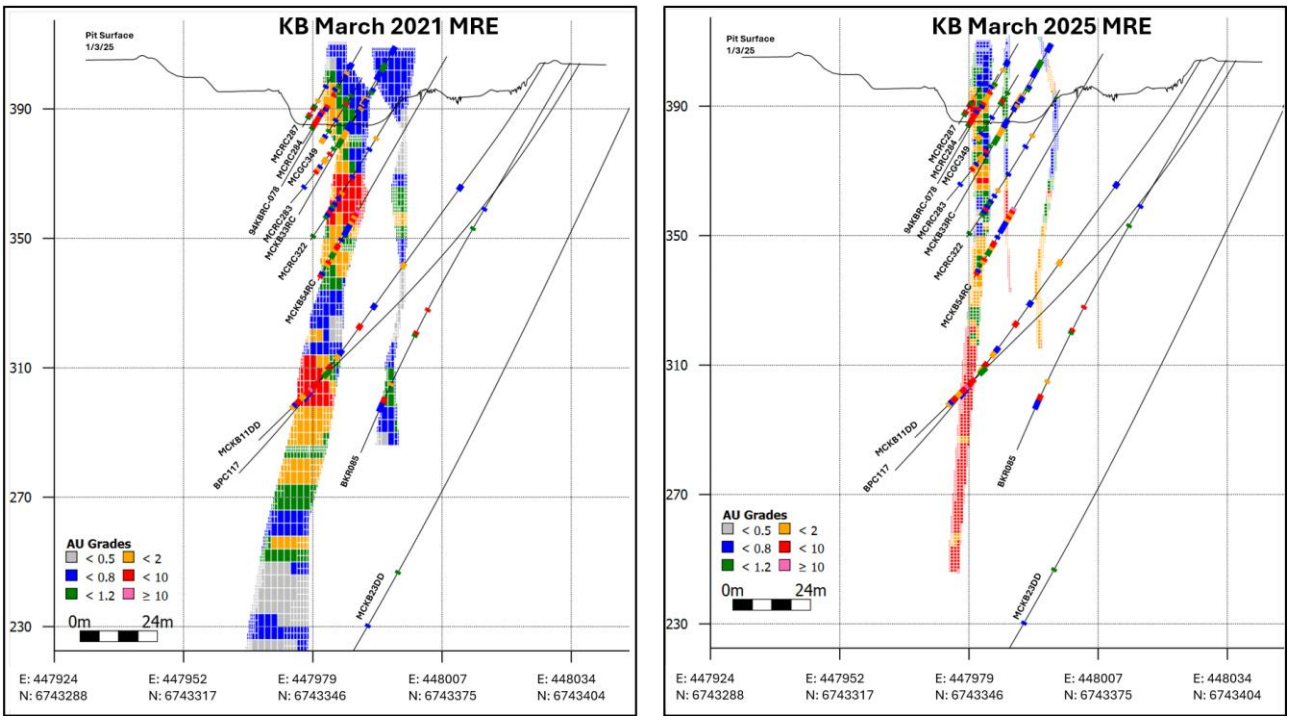

Figure 8 Kangaroo Bore cross section of 2025 MRE drillholes, March 2025 pit surface, and block models

Change in Mineral Resource

Due to the interpreted changes from March 2021 MRE, and mining depletion, Mt Celia had a reduction of 58% in tonnes, 27% increase in grade, and 46% reduction in ounces within the Measured and Indicated resource. The Inferred resource was also impacted with a 53% reduction in tonnes, a 27% increase in grade, and 41% reduction in ounces, inclusive of mining depletion. Table 5 is a comparison of the change in MRE results.

	March 2021 MRE			March 2025 MRE		
Classification	**Tonnes**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ounces**	**Tonnes**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ounces**
Measured	0	0.00	0	750,000	1.68	40,400
Indicated	3,663,000	1.43	168,300	801,000	1.96	50,400
Inferred	3,312,000	1.36	144,300	2,753,000	1.86	164,400
Total	**6,975,000**	**1.39**	**312,600**	**4,304,000**	**1.76**	**255,200**

Table 5. Comparing Mineral Resource Estimate from March 2021 to March 2025

Due to inclusion of close spaced grade control drilling Mt Celia has reported a Measured resource not available in March 2021. Grade control drilling has a drill spacing of 10m by 10m overall and down to 5m by 10m in isolated areas in Kangaroo Bore.

Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral resource classification is based search passes during the estimation process. Table 6 and 7 show the search pass parameters and the resource classification.

Blue Peter					
Lodes	**Search Pass**	**Min Samples**	**Max Samples**	**Max Search Distance**	**Classification**
1-10 and 12-13	1	8	25	20	Measured
1-10 and 12-13	2	4	25	40	Indicated
1-10 and 12-13	3	2	25	100	Inferred
1-10 and 12-13	4	1	15	160	Inferred
11	1	10	22	20	Measured
11	2	5	22	40	Indicated
11	3	2	22	100	Inferred
11	4	1	15	160	Inferred

Table 6. Blue Peter Search Pass and Classification Parameters

Kangaroo Bore					
Lodes	**Search Pass**	**Min Samples**	**Max Samples**	**Max Search Distance**	**Classification**
1-8 and 10-13	1	10	25	25	Measured
1-8 and 10-13	2	5	25	50	Indicated
1-8 and 10-13	3	2	25	100	Inferred
1-8 and 10-13	4	1	15	160	Inferred
9, 14-18, 27-29	1	8	26	15	Measured
9, 14-18, 27-29	2	4	26	30	Indicated
9, 14-18, 27-29	3	2	26	100	Inferred
9, 14-18, 27-29	4	1	15	160	Inferred
19-26	1	8	20	15	Measured
19-26	2	4	20	30	Indicated
19-26	3	2	20	100	Inferred
19-26	4	1	15	160	Inferred

Table 7. Kangaroo Bore Search Pass and Classification Parameters

A significant inferred resources has been extrapolated to the deepest drill holes. Extrapolation below these holes is not excessive and is required to maintain a static elevation of mineralisation. There is sufficient deep drilling along the strike of the lodes where the deep drill holes intersect mineralisation to justify the consistent depth of interpretation. These deeper areas are classified inferred as there is insufficient data to determine grade continuity and variability in the lode size and grade as seen in Figures 9 and 10.

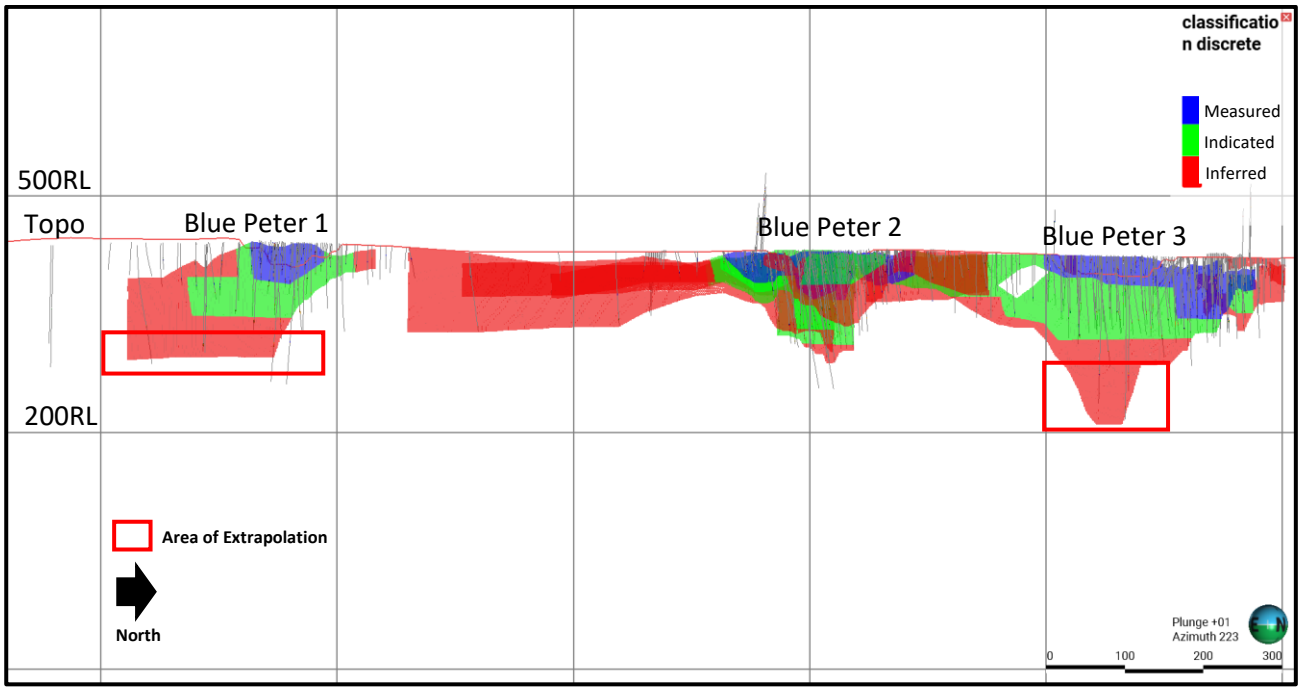

Figure 9 Blue Peter long section of 2025 MRE drillholes, March 2025 pit surface, and block models

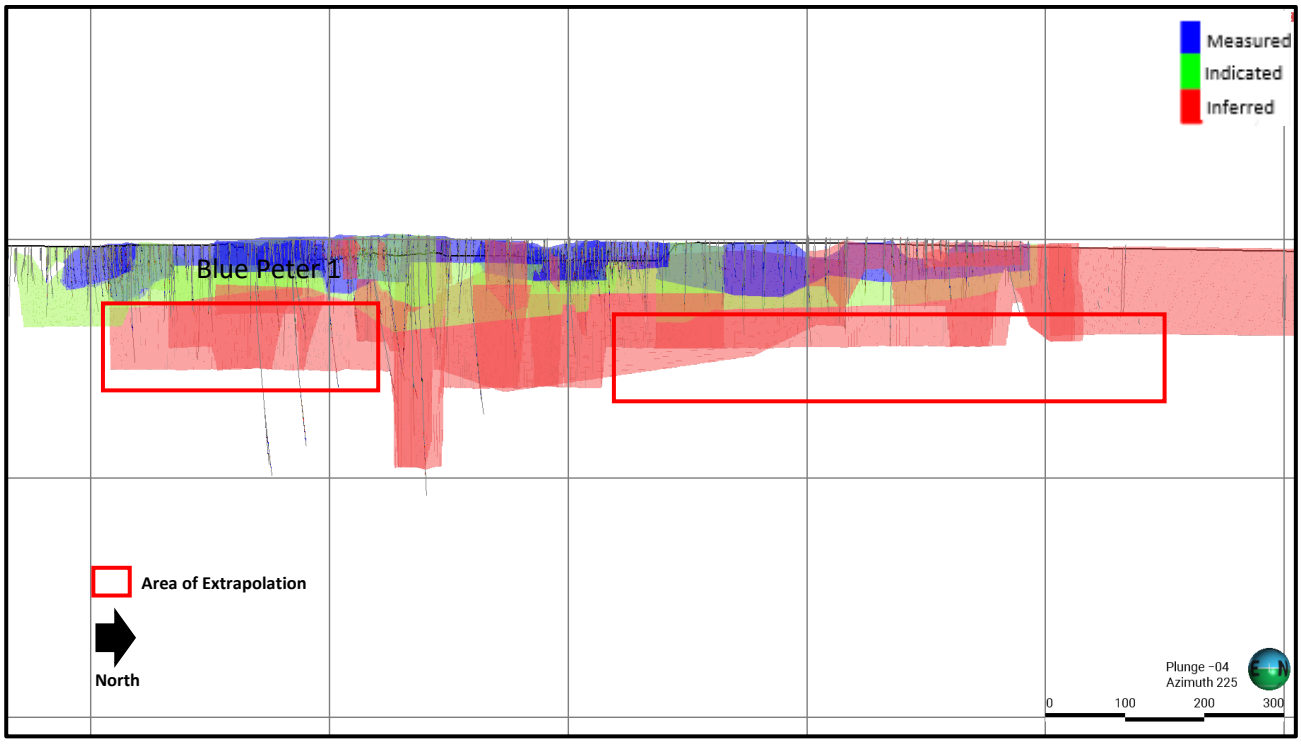

Figure 10 Kangaroo Bore long section of 2025 MRE drillholes, March 2025 pit surface, and block models

Mineral resources classification had changes from March 2021 mineral resource estimate by reducing the search pass distance between samples for the measured and indicated resource.

Drilling Techniques

The resource estimation datasets were derived from RC and DD hole samples. The RC rigs were equipped with 128–140 mm face sampling hammers. The diamond core drilling was conducted using a mix of double and triple tube PQ, HQ and NQ equipment.

Sampling Techniques

Drilling from 2023 to present, RC samples were collected on 1 m intervals using either a rig-mounted cone or riffle splitter. Some samples from the 2016 and 2017 programs were field composited to 2 m intervals using a three-tier riffle splitter or a cone splitter. For resource estimation, the sample data within each domain were composited to a nominal downhole interval of 1 m. The RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter or a three-tier riffle splitter to yield a split size of 2.0–4.0 kg.

Diamond core samples were collected over 1 m intervals or terminated at lithological contacts. The core pieces were longitudinally cut, with half cores submitted for assay.

Sample were submitted to SGS and BV Laboratory where they were dried, crushed, and pulverised. A 30 g or 50 g charge was submitted for fire assay analysis, with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) or inductively coupled plasma – mass spectrometry (ICP MS) finish for some samples.

Duplicates, blanks and standards were included in the laboratory batches to monitor accuracy and precision. The three standards were sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd, with certified gold values of 0.5 g/t, 1.52 g/t, and 2.94 g/t.

Estimation Methodology

The resource estimates were prepared using conventional block modelling and distance-weighted estimation techniques reporting using ordinary kringing (OK), inverse distance squared (ID^2) was completed as validation. Two models were created separating the Kangaroo Bore (including Margot) and Blue Peter.

The lode wireframes were used as hard boundaries as a standard to narrow vein gold deposits. Due to the lack of supporting data in individual domains, statistical analysis used for top cuts were completed on each deposit, inclusive all wireframes within the deposit. The Blue Peter top cut was 30 g/t and the Kangaroo Bore was 24 g/t.

Table 8 and 9 provide the parameters for the block models for Blue Peter and Kangaroo Bore.

Blue Peter			
Type	**Northing**	**Easting**	**Elevation**
Minimum Coordinates	6739872	452154	190
Maximum Coordinates	6741922	452454	436
User Block Size	5	2	2
Min. Block Size	1.25	0.5	0.5
Rotation	-43	0	0
Total Blocks	6063098		
Storage Efficiency %	98.74		

Table 8. Blue Peter block model parameters

Kangaroo Bore			
Type	**Northing**	**Easting**	**Elevation**
Minimum Coordinates	6741271	449523	100
Maximum Coordinates	6745171	450113	440
User Block Size	5	2	2
Min. Block Size	1.25	0.5	0.5
Rotation	-42	0	0
Total Blocks	20716730		
Storage Efficiency %	101.15		

Table 9. Kangaroo Bore block model parameters

Modifying Factors

The historical study reports that Legacy has acquired indicate that some preliminary metallurgical testwork was performed by AMMTC in 1987–1988 on material collected from the Kangaroo Bore deposit. The following conclusions were contained in the AMMTC study report:

- The material at Kangaroo Bore is amenable to heap leaching without the requirement for agglomeration.
- Gold recoveries after 28 days leaching are in the range 84%-90% for 12.5-25mm crushed material.
- Reagent consumptions are very reasonable at 0.9kg/t NaCN and 0.4-0.5 kg/t CaO.
- Qualitatively, the physical characteristics of the ore do not appear to present any major processing constraints.
- Also, the Bottle roll CIP leach testing of sulphide mineralisation were in the range of 91% to 97% and reagent consumption was low for both the samples.
- The high gold recoveries indicate that ore is non-refractory.

Legacy commenced metallurgical testwork as part of its 2020/2021 program, with a total of eight composite samples collected from Kangaroo Bore, Blue Peter, and Coronation and tested by ALS Metallurgy. The program included head grade analyses, density testing, mineralogical assessment, comminution studies, gravity gold recovery, and cyanide leach testing. The findings supported those from the earlier studies. Legacy's metallurgical consultants concluded that the material could be processed using a conventional comminution, gravity and carbon-in- leach/carbon-in-pulp (CIL/CIP) circuit, with expected recoveries in the low to high nineties. They also noted that although moderate sulfide levels were identified in the fresh material, high recoveries were maintained

Mt Celia Deposit

The Mt Celia project area is situated on the eastern margin of the Norseman-Wiluna Achaean Greenstone Belt within the Linden Domain of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Craton. The area is underlain by an assemblage of deformed and altered Archaean greenstone lithologies of the Linden Domain, which have been intruded by foliated pre-to syn-tectonic adamellite and syenite granitic rocks. The mafic metavolcanic rocks have been subjected to medium-grade metamorphism with a higher amphibolite-grade metamorphic zone lying along the granite-greenstone contact.

Gold mineralisation at Kangaroo Bore is hosted by folded and faulted silicified quartz-pyrophyllite schists, which are primarily associated with the steeply dipping, northwest trending Kangaroo Bore shear zone. Gold mineralisation at Blue Peter is hosted by a quartz vein hosted in a basalt.

Further Work

The Blue Peter deposit high-grade plunge continues at depth with the potential for future underground mining opportunities. Figure 9. Shows the Blue Peter 2 high grade plunge toward the north and open at depth.

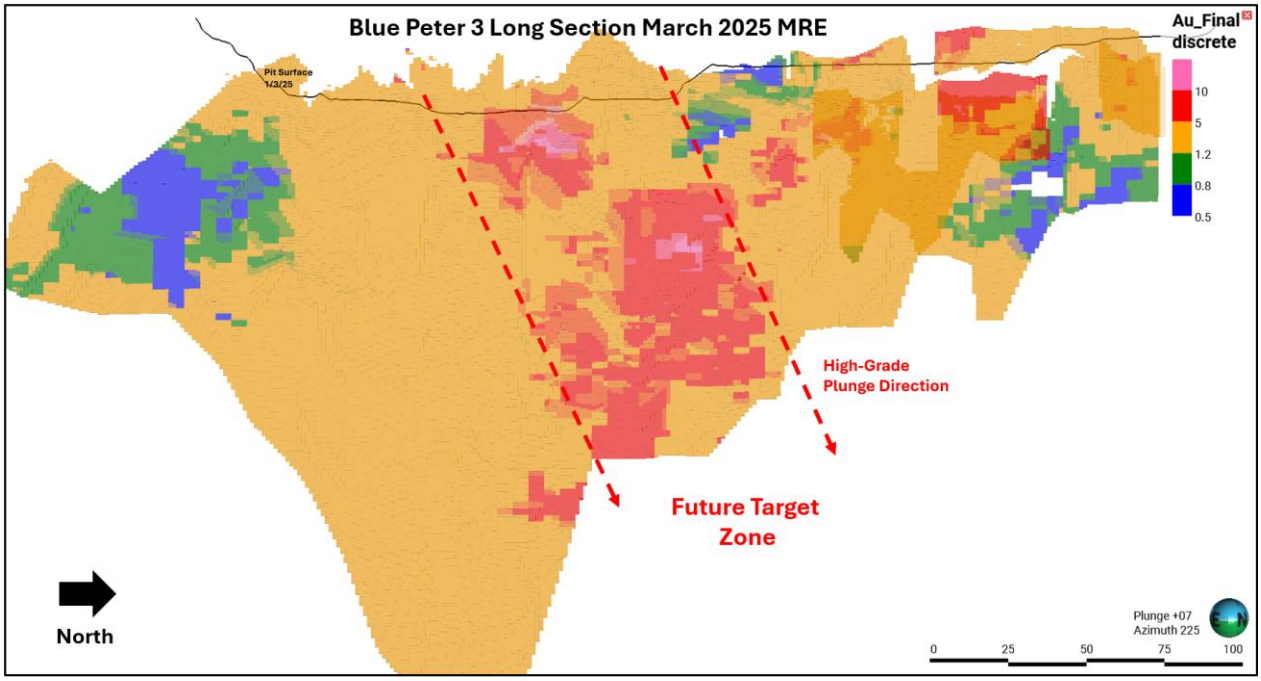

Figure 11 Long Section of Blue Peter 3 Pit showing March 2025 MRE Model in gram per tonne and trend of High-Grade plunge

Blue Peter 4 (Figure 2) and Kangaroo Bore 4 (Figure 1) are mineralised areas targeted for further drilling to potentially expand the current MRE.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to mineral resource estimation is based on, and fairly represents, information that has been compiled by Andrew Hawker of HGS Australia, Principal Geologist. Mr Hawker has a Bsc. Geol and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hawker 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 Hawker consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Yours faithfully,

Rakesh Gupta

Chief Executive Officer

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Legacy Iron Ore Ltd.

Mt Celia Background

Legacy Iron's Mt Celia deposits (Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter deposits) form part of the Company's South Laverton Project, which holds multiple prospective tenements along the Keith Kilkenny Tectonic Zone ("KKTZ") and the southern part of the Laverton Tectonic Zone ("LTZ").

These structures host numerous gold mines, with the LTZ hosting gold resources of some 20 million ounces. The South Laverton project includes Mt Celia and Yilgangi deposits, Patricia North, Sunrise Bore and Yerilla prospects as set out in Figure 12.

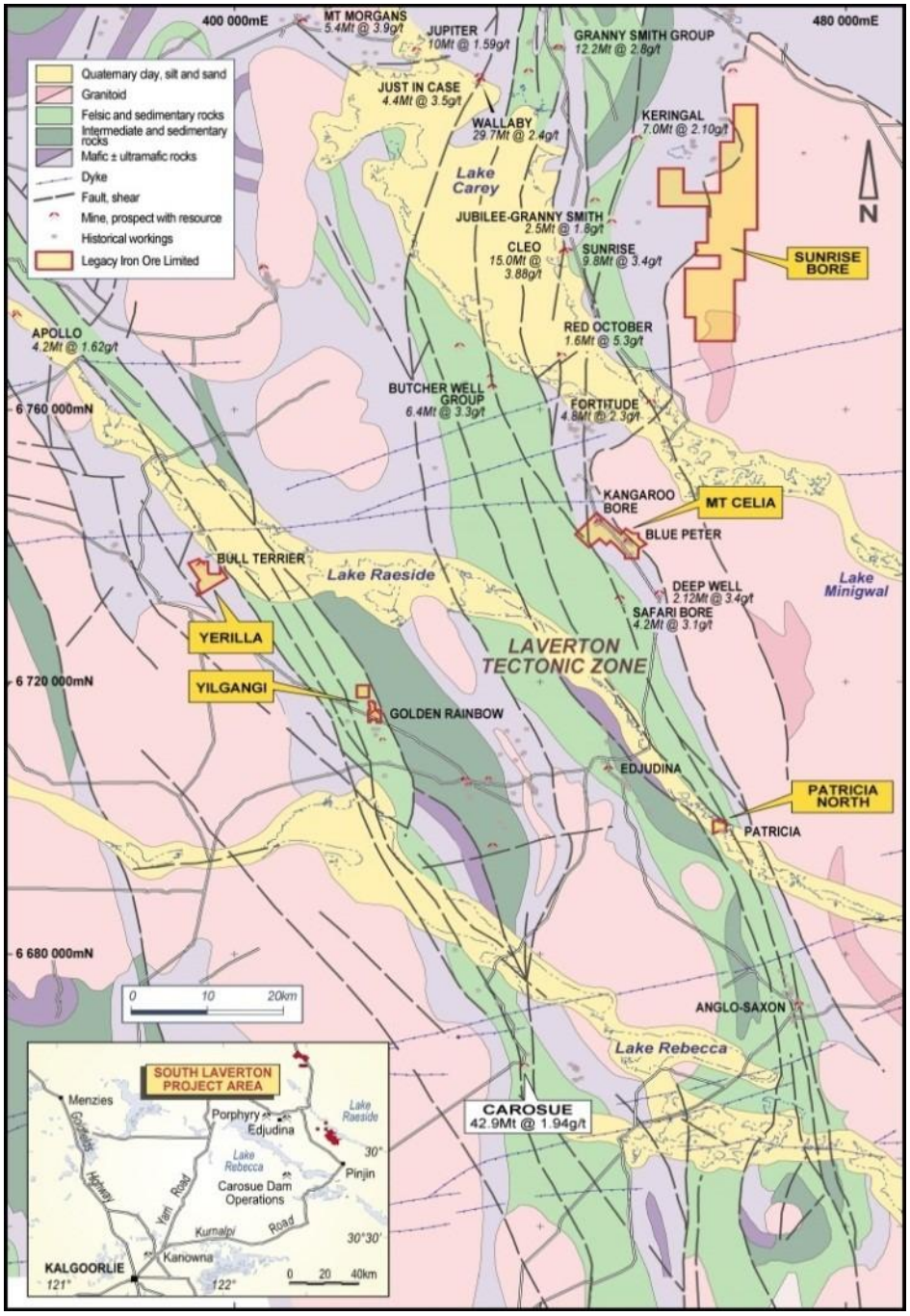

Figure 12 . *Legacy Iron's South Laverton Gold Projects on Regional Geology*

Appendix 1

JORC CODE 2012 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.*
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*
	• *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 Mt Celia component of the database comprises the following information:
		  • Diamond drilling: 29 holes for 4,959.29m.
		  • RC drilling: 1,788 holes for 91,310m.
		  • RAB Drilling: 339 holes for 8,999m. These were not used for interpretation or evaluation
		  • Unknown Holes: 8 holes for 684m. These were not used for interpretation or evaluation
		• The majority of the RC samples were collected on 1 m intervals using either a rig-mounted cone or riffle splitter. Some samples from the 2016 and 2017 programs were field composited to 2 m intervals using a three-tier riffle splitter or a cone splitter. For resource estimation, the sample data within each domain were composited to a nominal downhole interval of 1 m.
		• Sample splits weighing approximately 2.0–4.0 kg were submitted to SGS and BV Laboratory where they were dried, crushed, and pulverised. A 30 g or 50 g charge was submitted for fire assay analysis, with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) or inductively coupled plasma – mass spectrometry (ICP MS) finish for some samples.

Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• The resource estimation datasets were derived from RC and DD hole samples. The RC rigs were equipped with 128–140 mm face sampling hammers. The diamond core drilling was conducted using a mix of double and triple tube PQ, HQ and NQ equipment.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• RC sample recovery was based on visual estimates only, with the recovery reported to be acceptable. The diamond core recoveries were measured and recorded on the geological logs, with most being approximately 95%. • For the Legacy programs, the rig-mounted cone splitters were cleaned on a regular basis to reduce down-hole or cross-hole contamination. Most of the samples were observed to be dry, with very few recorded occurrences of wet or moist samples. • Comparisons between the DD and RC data (including both Legacy and historical holes) indicated acceptable agreement with no evidence of significant grade biases. No relationships have been identified between the visual recovery estimates and grade.
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.*	The geological logging was completed using pro-forma logging sheets and the company's geological coding system. Information on lithology, colour, deformation, structure, weathering, alteration, veining, and mineralisation was recorded. Field data were then transferred to digital format.

	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The logging was conducted on 1 m intervals, with the entire drill hole logged. Sieved rock chips from each RC sample were collected in chip trays and logged. The sample condition and degree of weathering were recorded. • The logging is considered to be of sufficient detail to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies. The logging comprises a mix of qualitative and semi-quantitative data. • The Legacy pre-2024 drill holes were geologically logged by company geologists, with sieved chip specimens collected from each interval and retained for reference. Geological and geotechnical logs are also available for the historical DD holes. • Legacy 2024 drilling program was not all geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The RC samples were collected over either 1 m or 2 m intervals using a rig-mounted cone splitter or a three-tier riffle splitter to yield a split size of 2.0–4.0 kg. Most of the samples were recorded as being dry. • The DD samples were collected over 1 m intervals or terminated at lithological contacts. The core pieces were longitudinally cut, with half cores submitted for assay. • Samples were submitted to SGS and BV Perth for analysis. All samples were dried, crushed and pulverised. The sample preparation is considered appropriate for the materials collected. • Field duplicates were collected for all of the Legacy drilling programs. For the 2010 and 2012 programs, the duplicates were collected using a splitter to resample the retained rejects after the completion of the drilling program. For the later programs, the duplicates were collected from the splitter during drilling. • Legacy inserted purchased certified reference materials (CRMs) and blanks into the sample batches at a nominal frequency of 1 in 25 to 30 samples. The CRMs were in the form of pulps, and the blanks were in the form of coarse crushed samples. • The sample sizes are consistent with those widely used in the local industry, and the results from the QAQC assessments do not indicate an issue with the representative sampling.
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.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *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.*	• The samples from the Legacy programs were assayed for gold by SGS and BV Laboratory, Perth, using either a 30 g or 50 g fire assay with or without an AAS finish with a 0.01 g/t lower limit of detection. Fire assaying is considered to be a total extraction technique. The historical samples were assayed by fire assay or aqua regia digest with an AAS finish. • Duplicates, blanks and standards were included in the laboratory batches to monitor accuracy and precision. The three standards were sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd, with certified gold values of 0.5 g/t, 1.52 g/t, and 2.94 g/t. The performance of the standards, blanks, and field duplicates is considered to be reasonable, with no evidence of significant bias or imprecision.
Verification of	• *The verification of significant intersections by either*	• Significant intersections were checked by the Legacy senior geologists. Some Legacy holes were drilled sufficiently close to some of the historical holes to enable twinned hole comparisons to be

sampling and assaying	*independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic)*	conducted, and acceptable correlation in terms of thickness and grade tenor was observed. • Primary data were recorded in the field on paper logs, with subsequent transfer to digital format, and check comparisons. The assay data were imported directly from digital files supplied by the
	protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	laboratory and merged in the database with sample data. Some validation checks were performed when importing the data into resource modelling software. • Apart from the application of top cuts to grades that are considered to be outliers (see below), no adjustments to the assay data were made. • The 2024 RC drilling program was conducted for grade control on a nominal 5m x 5m grid providing sufficient data population that would average out any errors that may have occurred.
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.*	• The survey data were reported using the GDA1994, MGA Zone 51 grid system. • The Legacy drill hole locations were pegged using a handheld Garmin GPS, to an expected accuracy of ±5 m (easting, northing and elevation). After drilling, the actual collar locations were surveyed by an independent surveying contractor using differential GPS to a stated accuracy of ±100 mm. • Downhole surveys were conducted using a single-shot camera (Camteq Proshot Camera probe -CTPS200 and Axis gyro tool), with readings taken approximately every 30 m down the hole. Some check recordings were taken using a gyroscope. Legacy has located and resurveyed the collar locations of several historical holes.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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 nominal drill spacing is 5m x 5m in the main resource areas defined from past resource work and pit optimization studies. Outside of this area a grid of 25 m between sections and 10–20 m along sections, with the majority of the holes dipping at 60° to the southwest. At these drill spacings, the lodes can be easily traced between drill holes. • The majority of samples were collected and assayed over 1 m intervals. The sample data were composited to 1 m downhole intervals for resource modelling.
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.* • *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 general orientation of the mineralised lodes is quite consistent over the project area, with most dipping steeply to the northeast. Most of the drill holes are oriented orthogonal to the regional strike, and with a declination of 60° to the southwest. The relationship between drill hole orientation and lode geometry is not expected to result in sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples were sealed in calico bags, which were in turn placed in large polyweave bags and transported by Legacy from site to the SGS depot in Kalgoorlie. The laboratory checked the samples received against the consignment and submission documentation and notified Legacy of any missing or additional samples. Upon completion of analysis, the pulp packets, residues and coarse rejects were retained in the laboratory warehouse.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A detailed independent review of the Legacy programs has not been conducted. Legacy advised that a review of some of the historical programs was conducted by Mackay and Schnellmann in 2006.

		• Legacy has conducted internal reviews and audits as a result of ongoing campaigns and employment of senior geological personnel.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Exploration Results have not been reported in this Mineral Resource Statement, but this section of Table 1 has been populated to provide additional information on the deposits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as 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 reported Mineral Resources are all contained within 100% owned Legacy tenements, which include Mining Leases M39/1128, M39/1145 and Exploration License E39/2040. Legacy advised that there are no known impediments to the tenements and that they are understood to be in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The project area has been the focus of alluvial gold prospecting over many years, particularly around the Kangaroo Bore, Dunn's Reward, Coronation and Blue Peter prospects. Alluvial methods employed in these areas have included the use of a trailer-mounted alluvial plant, portable dry blowing, trenching, panning and metal detecting. • The project area has been drilled by several exploration companies over the years. The programs varied from reconnaissance exploration drilling over the strike length of the felsic volcanic unit in the western part of the project, evaluating the gold potential of auriferous quartz veins beneath historical gold workings, and resource definition drilling at Kangaroo Bore. Kangaroo Bore resource delineation drilling commenced in 1986, with some geotechnical and geo-metallurgical assessments also completed.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mt Celia project area is situated on the eastern margin of the Norseman-Wiluna Achaean Greenstone Belt within the Linden Domain of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Craton. • The area is underlain by an assemblage of deformed and altered Archaean greenstone lithologies of the Linden Domain, which have been intruded by foliated pre-to syn-tectonic adamellite and syenite granitic rocks. The mafic metavolcanic rocks have been subjected to medium-grade metamorphism with a higher amphibolite-grade metamorphic zone lying along the granite-greenstone contact. • The project area is prospective for gold mineralisation, which is typified elsewhere in the Yilgarn Craton. There are several old workings for gold in the project area. • Gold mineralisation at Kangaroo Bore is hosted by folded and faulted silicified quartz-pyrophyllite schists, which are primarily associated with the steeply dipping, northwest trending Kangaroo Bore shear zone. Gold mineralisation at Blue Peter is hosted by a quartz vein hosted in a basalt.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The datasets used for resource estimation include a mix of historical data and data acquired from drilling programs conducted by Legacy since 2010. The data were compiled by Legacy into spreadsheets and an MS Access database, and on hardcopy tabulations. SRK conducted some spot checking across the different data sources, as well as checks for internal consistency and logical data ranges when preparing data extracts for resource estimation. • HGS removed all holes with the prefix BPS from interpretations and interpolations as they did not correlate with recent drilling and their collars may be compromised. They are also composited holes and have no downhole survey.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter sites were visited by an SRK geologist in September 2017. The aim of the site visit was to examine the local geology, to inspect the current drilling activities, and to assess the likely extents of any historical mining activities. At the time of the visit, the drill rig was operating at Kangaroo Bore only, but SRK understands the observed drilling equipment and sampling procedures are similar to those used by Legacy for Blue Peter. The field observations did not highlight any concerns pertaining to data collection. The historical workings in the Blue Peter area were observed to be widespread, but it was not possible to make an assessment of potential resource depletions. A follow-up site visit to inspect the 2020 drilling program was not conducted because of travel restrictions; however, core samples collected from this program were inspected at Legacy's storage facility in Perth. • HGS did not visit this area prior to the current resource, but HGS was active in the area for past clients and has a strong working knowledge of the resource areas.

Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*
	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*
		• The geological interpretation is considered consistent with site and core observations, as well as with the broadly accepted understanding of the regional geology and this style of mineralisation by the mining community. Lode definition was primarily based on geochemical data, with boundaries typically defined by a statistical background value of 0.25g/tAu. Lode geometry was observed to be relatively consistent over the defined extents of the mineralisation.
		• Based on current mining and in-pit mapping, the lodes are narrower than identified in past resource evaluations. This has shown the gold variation between the ore and waste rock to be higher than previously thought or calculated. Nominally, the grade cut-off for oxidation profiles and material depth were as follows:
		  • Oxide or upper regolith: 0.5g/t Au
		  • Transitional of top 50m: 0.7g/t Au
		  • Fresh or deeper mineralisation: 1.00g/t Au

Dimensions

- *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*

- The mineralisation is hosted within a subvertical shear zone that has been defined over a strike length of approximately 2 km and has been interpreted to a depth of up to approximately 350 m below the surface. Within the shear zone, the mineralisation occurs in a series of discrete lodes that are subparallel to the general orientation of the shear zone.
- The interpretation comprises 42 lodes separated into prospect areas. Mineralised lodes are defined by their respective string and wireframe number.
  - Kangaroo: Lodes 1-29
  - Blue Peter: Lodes 1-13
- 2 models were created due to the size and orientation of the 2 prospects. Dimensions and block sizes are as follows:
- Kangaroo Bore model dimensions

Type	Northing	Easting	Elevation
Minimum Coordinates	6741271	449523	100
Maximum Coordinates	6745171	450115	440
User Block Size	5	2	2
Min. Block Size	1.25	0.5	0.5
Rotation	-42	0	0
Total Blocks	20716730		
Storage Efficiency %	101.15		

- Blue Peter model dimensions

Type	Northing	Easting	Elevation
Minimum Coordinates	6739872	452154	190
Maximum Coordinates	6741922	452454	436
User Block Size	5	2	2
Min. Block Size	1.25	0.5	0.5
Rotation	-43	0	0
Total Blocks	6063098		
Storage Efficiency %	98.74		

Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The resource estimates were prepared using conventional block modelling and distance-weighted estimation techniques (OK and ID2). Two models were created separating the Kangaroo Bore (including Margot) and Blue Peter. • Block optimisation studies were used to assess a range of parent cell dimensions, maximum search distance and maximum number of samples. Details for each model are as follows:

Prospect	Lode	Block Size	Max Samples	Max Search
Blue Peter	Lode 1	3m	8-25 samples	18m
	Lode 9	6m	7-25 samples	20m
	Lode 11	4m	10-22 samples	20m
Kangaroo Bore	Lode 1	5m	10-25 samples	25m
	Lode 9	6m	8-26 samples	15m
	Lode 21	5m	8-20 samples	15m

- The lode wireframes were used as hard boundary estimation constraints.
- Surface weathering profiles were created from geological logs and density data used from laboratory test work.

Hole_ID	From	To	Density	Prospect	Weathering Code	Oxidation Profile
BKD01	3.5	30.2	2.48t/m3	Kangaroo Bore	HW+MW	Oxide
BKD01	74	88.6	2.67t/m3	Kangaroo Bore	MW	Transitional
BKD04	74	88.6	2.71t/m3	Margot	SW	Transitional
BKD05	75.8	105.6	2.76t/m3	Kangaroo Bore	SW	Transitional
BKD05	105.6	130.1	2.84t/m3	Kangaroo Bore	SW	Transitional
BKD02	56	71	2.97t/m3	Blue Peter	FR	Fresh
BKD03	60.4	83	2.88t/m3	Blue Peter South	FR	Fresh

- The following density averages were used in the calculations:

- Oxide = 2.2t/m³ (assumed based on lithology and local assumptions)
- Transition = 2.69t/m³
- Fresh = 2.92t/m³

- Probability plots and distribution disintegration plots were used to identify outlier values in the datasets for various lodes depending on the density of data:

- Kangaroo Bore:

Lode	Probability	Histogram	Max Value
Combined Lodes	24	40	99.16
Lode 3	3	6	14.10
Lode 4	8	8	21.80
Lode 8	22	22	50.96
Lode 9	24	24	37.50
Lode 19	11	11	24.10
Lode 20	38	25	99.16
Lode 21	16	9	38.70

- Blue Peter

Lode Number	Probability	Histogram	Max Value
Lodes Combined	30	31	63.5
Lode 1	37	37	37.1

Lode 2	15	30	30.9
Lode 4	27	27	55
Lode 7	31	31	31.3
Lode 8	14	NA	14.7
Lode 9	18	NA	17.9
Lode 11	17	NA	63.5

- The top cuts used are:
- Blue Peter: 30g/t Au
- Kangaroo Bore: 24g/t Au

- The parent cell grades were estimated using ordinary kriging. There were insufficient lode samples to generate robust variograms for every lode, and the search orientations and weighting factors were derived from variograms prepared using the data for the regional major lode.
- A multiple-pass estimation strategy was invoked as follows:
- Kangaroo Bore:
  - Lode 4 Group: Comprises Lodes 1-8 and 10-13
    - Pass 1: 10-25 samples max search = 25m
    - Pass 2: 5-25 samples max search = 50m
    - Pass 3: 2-25 samples max search = 100m
    - Pass 4: 1-15 samples max search = 160m Isotropic
  - Lode 9 Group: Comprises Lodes 9, 14-18, 27-29
    - Pass 1: 8-26 samples max search = 15m
    - Pass 2: 4-26 samples max search = 30m
    - Pass 3: 2-26 samples max search = 100m
    - Pass 4: 1-15 samples max search = 160m Isotropic
  - Lode 21 Group: Comprises Lodes 19-26
    - Pass 1: 8-20 samples max search = 15m
    - Pass 2: 4-20 samples max search = 30m
    - Pass 3: 2-20 samples max search = 100m
    - Pass 4: 1-15 samples max search = 160m Isotropic
- Blue Peter Prospect:
  - Lodes 1-10 and 12-13

		• Pass 1: 8-25 samples max search = 20m • Pass 2: 4-25 samples max search = 40m • Pass 3: 2-25 samples max search = 100m • Pass 4: 1-15 samples max search = 160m Isotropic • Lodes 11 • Pass 1: 10-22 samples max search = 20m • Pass 2: 5-22 samples max search = 40m • Pass 3: 2-22 samples max search = 100m • Pass 4: 1-15 samples max search = 160m Isotropic • Extrapolation along strike and down dip was limited to approximately half the nominal drill spacing for measured and indicated resource. • Gold is deemed to be the only constituent of economic importance, and no by-products are expected. • The model does not contain estimates of any deleterious elements.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The resource estimates are expressed on a dry tonnage basis, and in situ moisture content has not been estimated. A description of density data is discussed above.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Cutoffs for the total resource varied depending on the oxidation profile to allow for probably cost increases with mining as follows: • Oxide 0.5g/t Au • Transitional 0.6g/t Au • Fresh 0.7g/t Au

Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Detailed mining studies have been completed on past modelling. It is expected that ore will be extracted using conventional selective open pit mining methods, which include drilling and blasting, hydraulic excavator mining, and dump truck haulage. • Based on operating a site CIP plant and contractor equipment hire, the cut-off grades used in the resource are within accepted cost parameters. This may change depending on third part involvement with processing, mining etc.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The historical study reports that Legacy has acquired indicate that some preliminary metallurgical testwork was performed by AMMTC in 1987–1988 on material collected from the Kangaroo Bore deposit. The following conclusions were contained in the AMMTC study report: − The material at Kangaroo Bore is amenable to heap leaching without the requirement for agglomeration. − Gold recoveries after 28 days leaching are in the range 84%-90% for 12.5-25mm crushed material. − Reagent consumptions are very reasonable at 0.9kg/t NaCN and 0.4-0.5 kg/t CaO. − Qualitatively, the physical characteristics of the ore do not appear to present any major processing constraints. − Also, the Bottle roll CIP leach testing of sulphide mineralisation were in the range of 91% to 97% and reagent consumption was low for both the samples. − The high gold recoveries indicate that ore is non-refractory. • Legacy commenced metallurgical testwork as part of its 2020/2021 program, with a total of eight composite samples collected from Kangaroo Bore, Blue Peter, and Coronation and tested by ALS Metallurgy. The program included head grade analyses, density testing, mineralogical assessment, comminution studies, gravity gold recovery, and cyanide leach testing. The findings supported those from the earlier studies. Legacy's metallurgical consultants concluded that the material could be processed using a conventional comminution, gravity and carbon-in-leach/carbon-in-pulp (CIL/CIP) circuit, with expected recoveries in the low to high nineties. They also noted that although moderate sulfide levels were identified in the fresh material, high recoveries were maintained.

Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts,*	• It is anticipated that material included in the resource will be mined under the relevant environmental permitting, which will be defined as a part of scoping and feasibility studies. • The characterisation of acid-generating potential will be completed during a definitive feasibility study and factored into waste rock storage design. • Legacy reports that no heritage sites are present in the area where Mineral Resources have been defined; however, community consultation will form part of the evolving exploration, mine planning and mine closure planning efforts.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts,*	• It is anticipated that material included in the resource will be mined under the relevant environmental permitting, which will be defined as a part of scoping and feasibility studies. • The characterisation of acid-generating potential will be completed during a definitive feasibility study and factored into waste rock storage design. • Legacy reports that no heritage sites are present in the area where Mineral Resources have been defined; however, community consultation will form part of the evolving exploration, mine planning and mine closure planning efforts.
	particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. *Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	

<table>
<tr>
<td>Bulk density</td>
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Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.
The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.
Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.

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Water immersion bulk density tests were performed on a total of 70 core samples collected from 5 diamond core holes drilled at Kangaroo Bore. The tests were performed on core pieces that were approximately 10 cm in length. The geological logging data were used to assign a weathering code to each sample. The density data were grouped according to weathering code, the distributions in each group were examined, and the average value for each weathering code was assigned as the default value to model cells with the equivalent weathering code.
Surface weathering profiles were created from geological logs and density data used from laboratory test work.

<table>
<tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>From</th><th>To</th><th>Density</th><th>Prospect</th><th>Weathering Code</th><th>Oxidation Profile</th></tr>
<tr><td>BKD01</td><td>3.5</td><td>30.2</td><td>2.48t/m3</td><td>Kangaroo Bore</td><td>HW+MW</td><td>Oxide</td></tr>
<tr><td>BKD01</td><td>74</td><td>88.6</td><td>2.67t/m3</td><td>Kangaroo Bore</td><td>MW</td><td>Transitional</td></tr>
<tr><td>BKD04</td><td>74</td><td>88.6</td><td>2.71t/m3</td><td>Margot</td><td>SW</td><td>Transitional</td></tr>
<tr><td>BKD05</td><td>75.8</td><td>105.6</td><td>2.76t/m3</td><td>Kangaroo Bore</td><td>SW</td><td>Transitional</td></tr>
<tr><td>BKD05</td><td>105.6</td><td>130.1</td><td>2.84t/m3</td><td>Kangaroo Bore</td><td>SW</td><td>Transitional</td></tr>
<tr><td>BKD02</td><td>56</td><td>71</td><td>2.97t/m3</td><td>Blue Peter</td><td>FR</td><td>Fresh</td></tr>
<tr><td>BKD03</td><td>60.4</td><td>83</td><td>2.88t/m3</td><td>Blue Peter South</td><td>FR</td><td>Fresh</td></tr>
</table>

The following density averages were used in the calculations:
Oxide = 2.2t/m³ (assumed based on lithology and local assumptions)
Transition = 2.69t/m³
Fresh = 2.92t/m³.

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification</td>
<td>

The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.
Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).
Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.

</td>
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The resource classification applied has been based on the confidence in the geological interpretation, the quality and quantity of the input data, the confidence in the estimation technique, and the likely economic viability of the material. It is noted that:

The defined lodes can be traced over a number of drill lines and, although there is some evidence of localised pinching and swelling, and insufficient data to reliably quantify grade continuity in all lodes, the lodes retained in the resource inventory are generally quite consistent in terms of thickness, orientation, and grade tenor.
The QAQC data collected by Legacy indicate that the primary data should be sufficiently reliable for resource estimation. Significant differences were not observed between the historical and Legacy datasets, providing some assurance that the historical data are also reliable.
The model validation checks show a good match between the input data and estimated grades, indicating that the estimation procedures have performed as intended, and the confidence in the estimates is consistent with the classifications that have been applied.
The numerous operations with similar mineralisation style and grade tenor within the Yilgarn area add support to the expectation of the potential economic viability of the deposit.

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		• Classification have been based on the following: • Measured: Interpolation Pass 1 with a high correlation in data and structural continuity. • Indicated: Interpolation Pass 1, 2 and minor 3 (only where continuity is maintained). Structure and shape is well understood but some doubt may exist in interpretation. • Inferred: Interpolation Pass 3 and 4. The inferred resource has been extrapolated to the deepest drill holes. Extrapolation below these holes is not excessive to maintain a static elevation of mineralization. There is sufficient deep drilling along the strike of the loads where the deep drill holes intersect to justify the consistent depth of interpretation. These deeper areas are classified inferred as there is insufficient data to determine grade continuity and variability in the load size and grade. • Legacy has a history of mining in the region with high gold recovery rates. The style of mineralization and the current gold price may allow for a pit of substantial size to accommodate this resource. The intersections of higher-grade minimization at depth may be recoverable via underground mining.

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• AMC conducted a fatal flaw assessment of the current resource with no significant issues defined. AMC did highlight the following:
		  • Bulk density determinations are well below industry standards.
		  • There was no evidence of separate laboratory check assay assessments.
		  • AMC performed independent validations that support the estimation.
		  • The estimation process (OK) is an industry acceptable practice.
		  • Mineralised interpretations were reasonable

Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*	• The Mineral Resource estimates have been prepared and classified in accordance with the guidelines that accompany the JORC Code (2012), and no attempts have been made to further quantify the uncertainty in the estimates. • The drilling is closely spaced in most areas, and the likelihood of an alternative interpretation that would yield significantly different grade and tonnage estimates is considered to be low. • The resource quantities should be considered as global estimates though the close spacing of drilling will allow the models to be considered suitable to support mine planning studies, production planning, or studies that place significant reliance upon the local estimates.

	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	