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New Gold Discovery Confirmed with Further Drilling Assays

Final assays from the Mascotte drilling program, Mt Carrington, deliver gold up to 9.7g/t Au and broad mineralisation, confirming a new gold-silver system outside the current Mineral Resource

High Grade and Broad Intercepts

- Final assays have been received from all diamond-cored holes in the maiden eight-hole diamond drilling program at the Mascotte Prospect (1,841m across holes MSDD001 to MSDD008).
- Gold intercepts confirm continuity of the discovery announced in the first hole:
  - **40m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 151m, including **9m @ 2.7g/t Au** (first hole, MSDD001)[i].
  - **57m at 0.3g/t Au** from 81m *(uncut),* including **8m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 129m including,
    - 1m @ 8.1g/t Au from 131m (MSDD002),
  - **1m @ 9.7g/t Au** from 167m, including (MSDD007).
- **1m @ 18.7% Pb, 8.7% Zn and 43g/t Ag** (MSDD003) confirm the potential for high-grade base-metal and silver mineralisation.

Discovery Open at Depth and Along Strike

- Results confirm a coherent gold-silver epithermal mineralised system over the 1.3km Mascotte trend that remains open along strike to the northeast and southwest, and at depth.

Results sit outside the existing 1.2Moz AuEq (115Moz AgEq) Mineral Resource[ii]

- All drill holes are outside the current Mt Carrington Mineral Resource and provide an opportunity to increase the existing Mineral Resource with a new discovery.

Ongoing Drilling Planned

- **Emu:** drilling preparations are underway at the Emu Prospect to target copper-gold mineralisation near the largest historical producing copper mine in the Mt Carrington district.
- **Mascotte:** ground geophysics and the planning of follow-up drilling to target the higher-grade gold and base-metal/silver zones identified across the campaign.

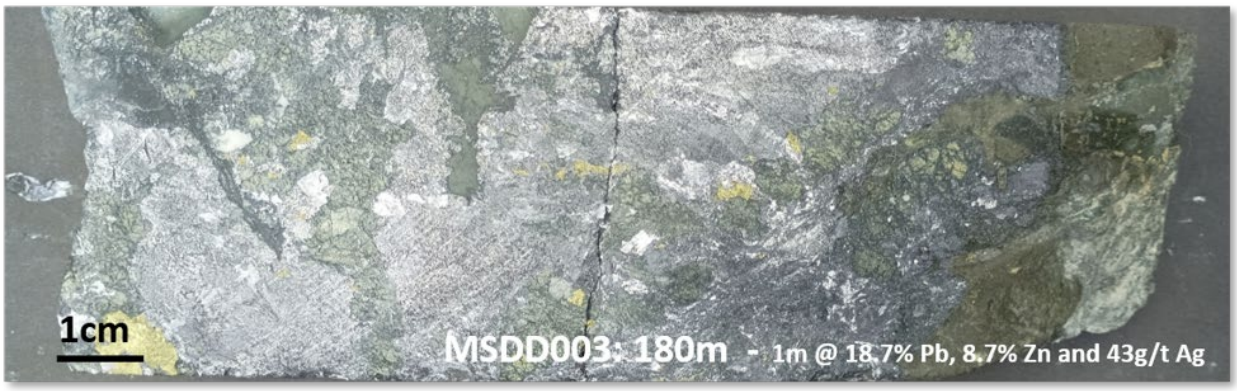


Figure 1. MSDD003 diamond drill core showing semi-massive mineralisation that occurs along strike of the known gold breccia zone.

1. See 'Endnotes' on Page 17 for references

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (**ASX: LGM,** "**LGM**", "**the Company**" or "**Legacy Minerals**") is pleased to provide the results of its completed maiden diamond drilling campaign at the Mascotte Prospect, part of the Mt Carrington Project in NSW (EL6273, EL9616, EL9727, ALA75).

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

"The receipt of final assays from our maiden diamond drilling at Mascotte has confirmed what the first hole suggested, which is that we have made a new gold-silver discovery. The implications are significant as these results show a coherent epithermal system extending over the 1.3km Mascotte trend and sitting entirely outside the existing 1.2Moz AuEq (115Moz AgEq) Mineral Resource Estimate at Mt Carrington[ii].

The breadth and grade of these results are highly encouraging. Further gold intercepts, including 3 metres at 3.3g/t gold (with 1 metre at 9.7g/t) in MSDD007 and 8 metres at 1.3g/t gold in MSDD002, together with a high-grade lead-zinc-silver breccia in MSDD003, demonstrate both the gold and polymetallic potential of this system. Because every hole lies outside the current Resource Estimate, these results present a clear opportunity to increase the Mineral Resource estimation.

Importantly, the mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth. With all assays now received, we are advancing ground geophysics and planning follow-up drilling at Mascotte to target the higher-grade gold and base-metal/silver zones these results have defined. Drilling is now occurring at the Emu Prospect for copper-gold near the district's largest historical copper producer. It is an exciting period of activity ahead for the Company across the Mt Carrington Project."

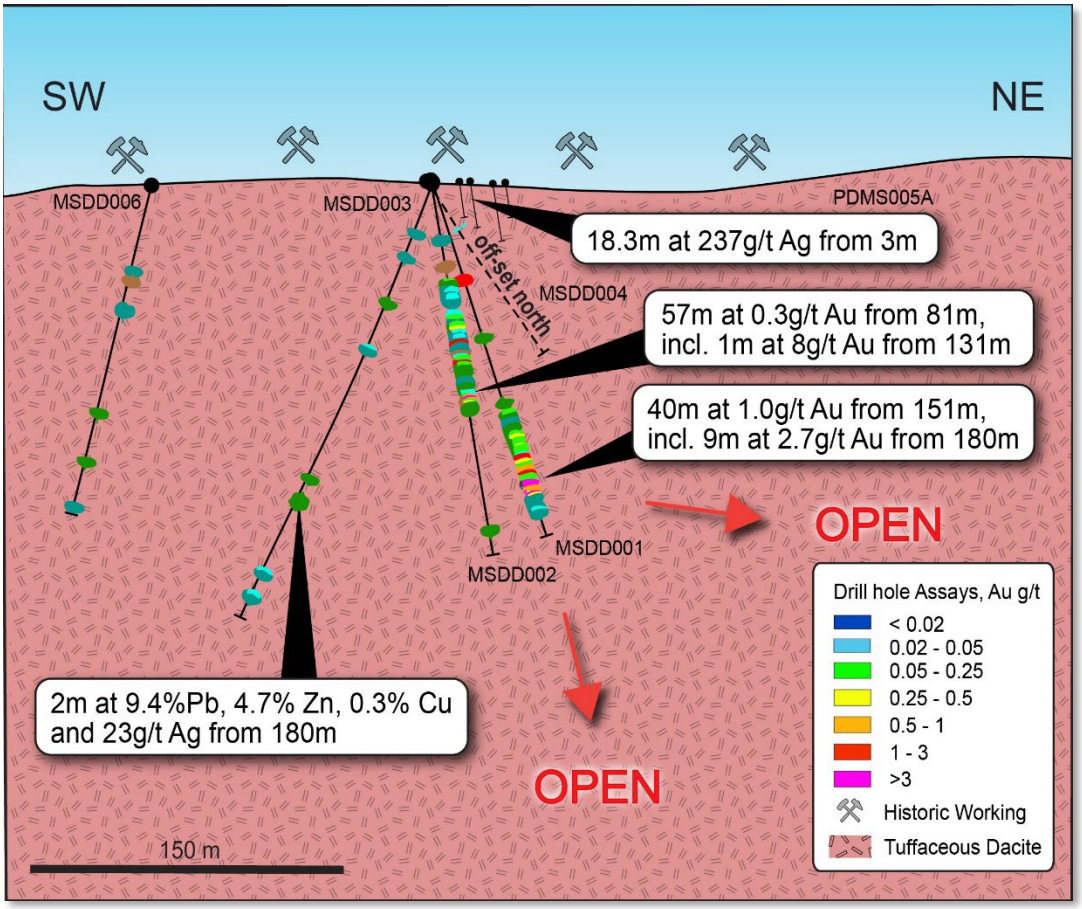


Figure 2. Long-section of the breccia zone at the Mascotte Prospect line of workings.

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Mascotte Campaign Overview

The maiden program comprised eight diamond drill holes (MSDD001–MSDD008) for 1,840.95m, drilled to test the potential for epithermal gold-silver mineralisation beneath and along the 1.3km line of historical Mascotte workings. All holes intersected variably thick zones of very fine-grained sulphide mineralisation hosted within veins and breccias in association with hematite and sericite/adularia alteration, consistent with the style of mineralisation observed at the Mt Carrington epithermal deposits 5km to the north.

The first hole, MSDD001, reported on 19 March 2026 returned the broadest gold zone of the campaign (40m at 1.0g/t Au from 151m, including 9m at 2.7g/t Au). Assays have now been received for the remaining seven holes[i].

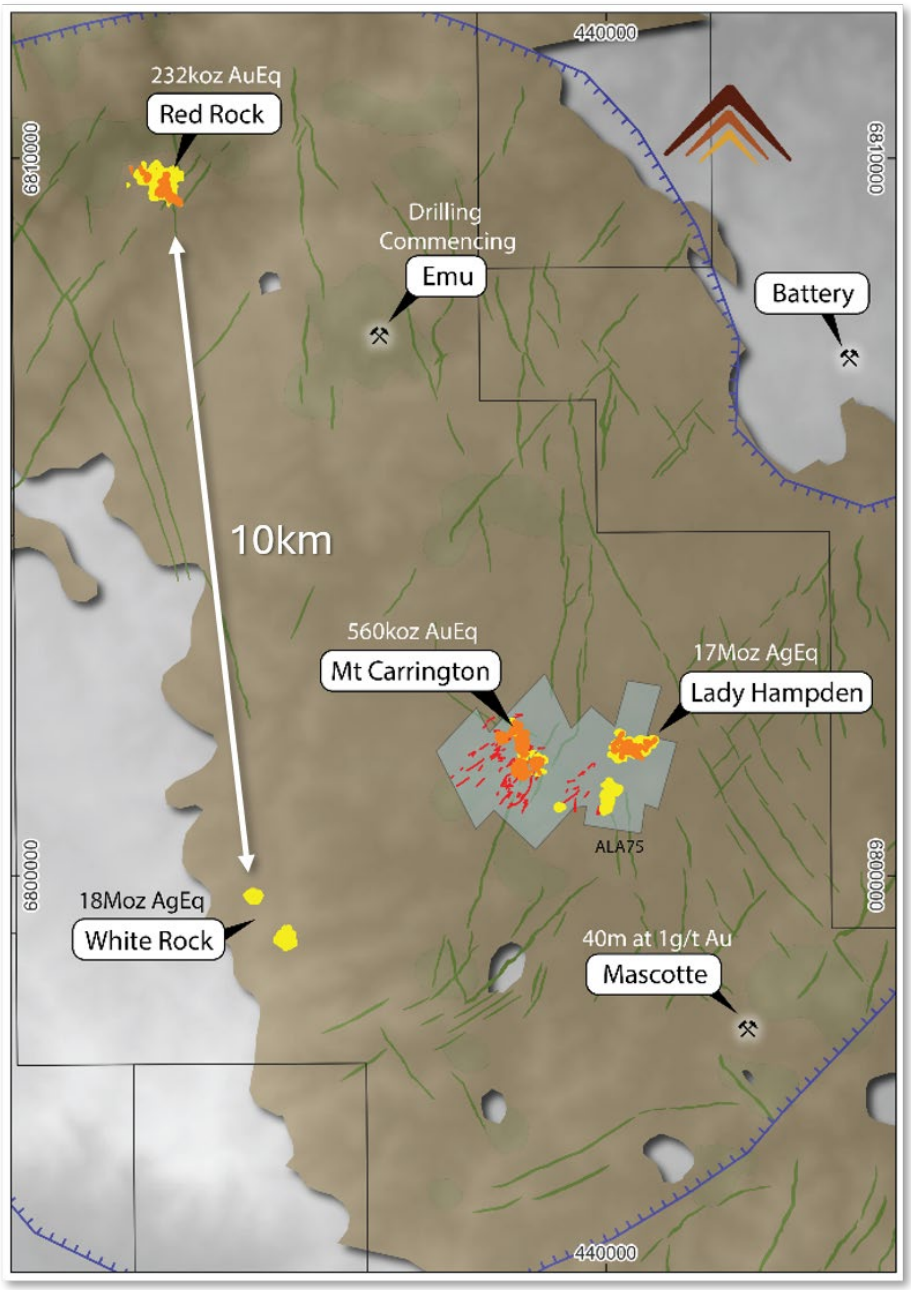


Figure 3: Mt Carrington Project Drake Volcanics plan view showing major prospects and known mineralisation projected to surface (yellow) and gold dominant mineralisation (orange) over the Drake Volcanics and historical mapped mineralised veins (red)[iii].

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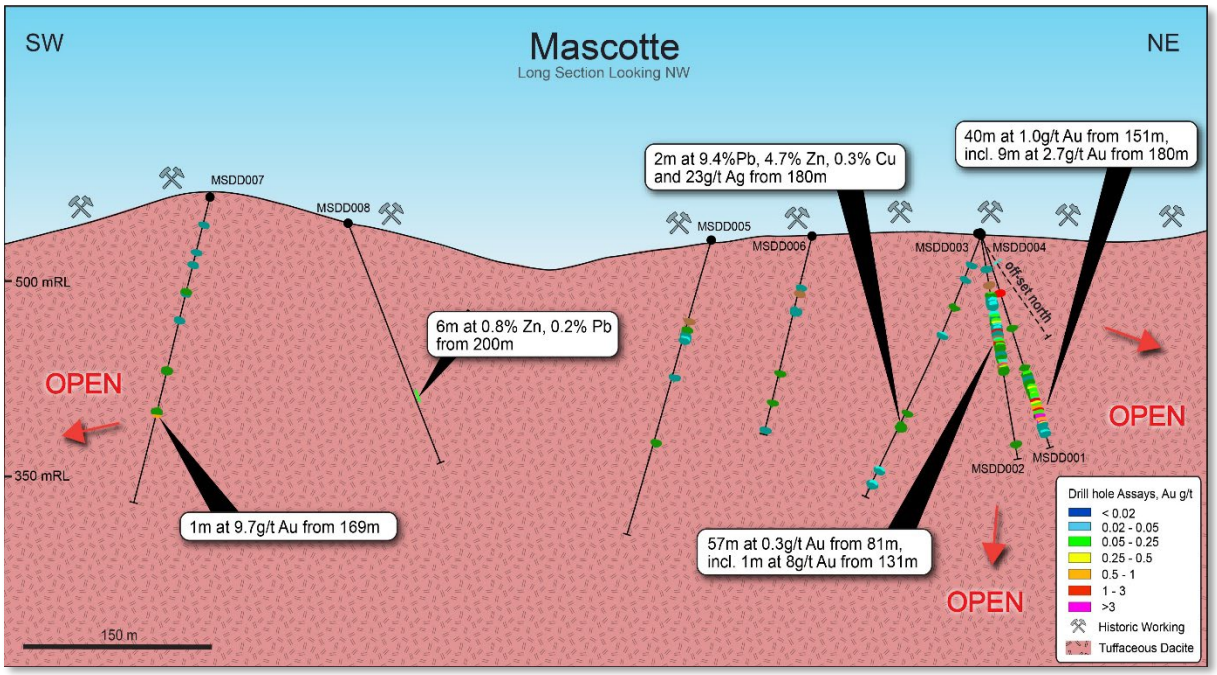


Figure 4. Long-section of drill hole assays along the Mascotte Prospect line of workings.

Drill Hole Summaries

MSDD002 confirmed continuity of gold mineralisation west of MSDD001, returning 8m at 1.3g/t Au from 129m (including 1m at 8.1g/t Au), with additional narrower gold intervals up-hole. MSDD007, drilled along the trend, returned the highest-grade gold of the campaign at 3m at 3.3g/t Au from 167m, including 1m at 9.7g/t Au.

MSDD003 intersected a high-grade, base-metal and silver breccia of 2m at 9.4% Pb, 4.7% Zn and 22.8g/t Ag from 180m (including 1m at 18.7% Pb, 8.7% Zn and 43g/t Ag), consistent with the semi-massive galena-sphalerite breccia logged in core. MSDD006 and MSDD008 returned broader, lower-grade zinc-lead-silver zones (including 6m at 0.8% Zn in MSDD008), extending the mineralised footprint to the west and south.

MSDD004, which was a shallower 100m hole targeting a potential parallel vein trend, and MSDD005 returned only minor, narrow mineralisation. Full results for all holes are tabulated in Appendix 2.

Prospect Overview

The Mascotte Prospect is defined by an area of significant historical workings extending over approximately 1.3km of strike, with several potential parallel mineralised structures historically mined for silver and gold, with elevated copper and zinc noted in surface sampling and drilling. Historical drilling intersected strongly elevated silver, with a best historical intersection of 18.3m at 237g/t Ag, including 9.1m at 394g/t Ag from 3m (PDMS005A)[iv]. The completed campaign confirms that the system is gold-bearing at depth, while the high-grade lead-zinc-silver mineralisation in MSDD003 supports the presence of silver-rich, polymetallic structures adjacent to the gold zones.

The prospect lies adjacent to an increased-conductivity lineament identified in Mobile-MT data, of similar character to features at the White Rock, Mt Carrington and the Silver King trend, supporting the interpretation of a major hydrothermal fluid pathway and the potential scale and depth extent of mineralisation.

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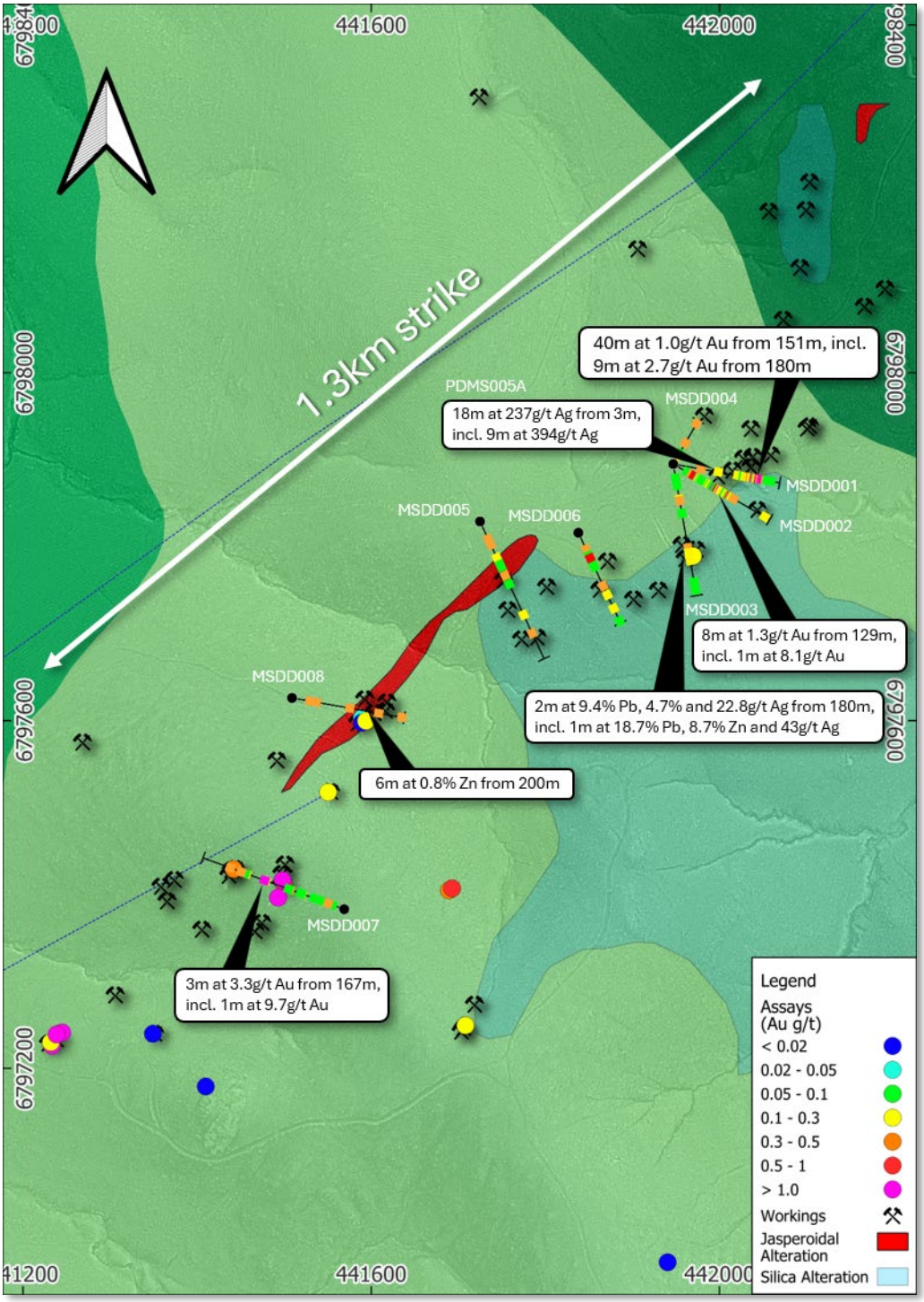


Figure 5. Mascotte Prospect plan view showing rock chip sample gold assay results, completed holes (black dots), and historical mine workings.

Next Steps

With the maiden campaign completed and all assays received, the Company will integrate the results with geological, geochemical and geophysical data to refine future drill targeting. Planned activities include ground geophysics over the Mascotte trend and planning of a follow-up drill program focused on the higher-grade gold and base-metal and silver zones identified, together with continued advancement of approvals and site preparation across the broader Mt Carrington, White Rock and Emu prospects.

Approved by the CEO & Managing Director.

For more information:

Investors:
Chris Byrne
CEO & Managing Director
chris.byrne@legacyminerals.com.au
+61 (0) 499 527 547

Media:
Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
nicholas@readcorporate.com.au
+61 (0) 419 929 046

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 and legislative, fiscal or regulatory developments, political risks, project delay, approvals and cost estimates. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those contained in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect the views of LGM only at the date of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable laws and ASX Listing Rules, LGM does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement to reflect changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any forward-looking statements is based.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

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

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About Legacy Minerals

Legacy Minerals is an ASX-listed public company that has been exploring gold, silver, copper, and base-metal projects in NSW since 2017. The Company's projects present significant discovery opportunities for shareholders, with a focus on discovery drilling and the development of the Mt Carrington Project.

Cu-Au Mt Carrington (EL6273, EL9616, EL9727, ALA75)

Large caldera (~150km^2) with similar geological characteristics to other major Pacific Rim low-sulphidation deposits. The current Mineral Resource of 1.2Moz AuEq (115Moz AgEq)

Au-Ag Bauloora One of NSW's largest low-sulphidation, epithermal systems with a 15km^2 epithermal vein field.	**Ni-Co Nico Young Cobalt Blue MoU** One of the largest nickel deposits in Australia with significant counter-cyclical exposure.
Cu-Au Rockley Prospective for porphyry Cu-Au, situated in the Macquarie Arc Ordovician host rocks with historical high-grade copper mines.	**Au-Cu (Pb-Zn) Cobar Aurelia Metals Earn-In** Undrilled targets next door to the Peak Gold Mines and along strike of the CSA copper mine.
Au-Ag Black Range Extensive low-sulphidation, epithermal system with limited historical exploration. Epithermal occurrences across 30km of strike.	**Au Harden Hill Tops Earn-In** Substantial historical gold production from two high-grade and underexplored, orogenic systems.
Cu-Au Thomson A new and unexplored Intrusion-related gold and copper search space with numerous 'bullseye' targets.	**Au-Cu Fontenoy Earth AI JV** A highly prospective and underexplored area for PGE, Ni, Au and Cu mineralisation with significant drill intercepts.

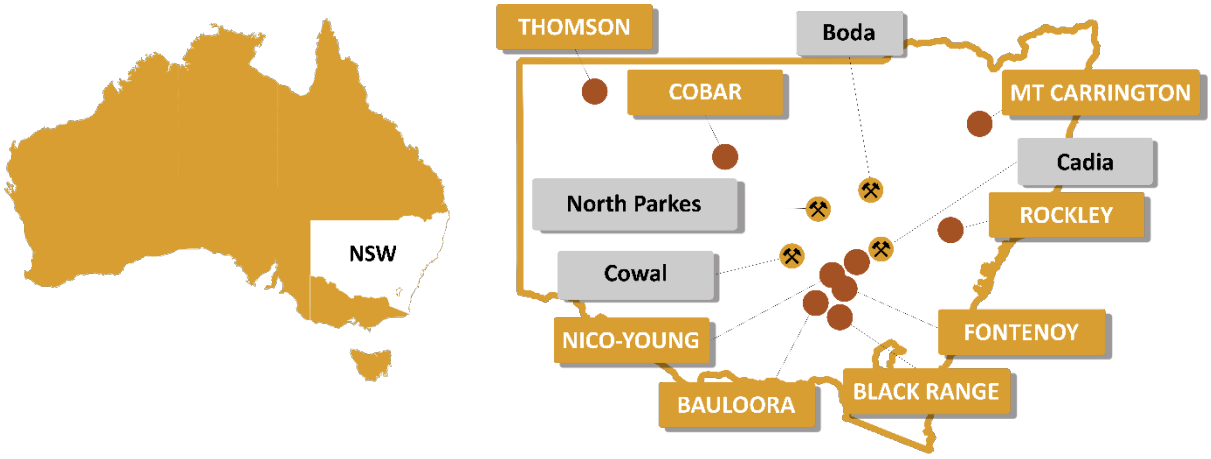


Figure 6. Location summary of Legacy Minerals' Projects in NSW, Australia, and major mines and deposits.

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Appendix 1 – Drill Collar Information

Table 1: Drill hole collar information, Mascotte Prospect (GDA94 / MGA Zone 56).

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth (TN)	Comments
MSDD001	441958	6797897	559.3	216.55	-55	105	Released 19/03/26
MSDD002	441959	6797896	559.0	223.05	-56	123	Released 16/06/26
MSDD003	441959	6797898	561.0	267.87	-55	170	Released 16/06/26
MSDD004	441959	6797895	561.0	100.05	-55	35	Released 16/06/26
MSDD005	441718	6797827	560.3	303.70	-55	155	Released 16/06/26
MSDD006	441843	6797819	563.9	200.08	-55	155	Released 16/06/26
MSDD007	441575	6797389	588.1	300.90	-55	290	Released 16/06/26
MSDD008	441505	6797633	565.0	228.75	-54	104	Released 16/06/26

Appendix 2 – Significant Drill Intercepts

Table 2: Significant drilling assay intervals, MSDD001–MSDD008, Mascotte Prospect.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
MSDD002	48.0	49.0	1.0	0.53	1.3	34	50	34
MSDD002	58.0	60.0	2.0	0.88	2.6	443	1073	77
incl.	58.0	59.0	1.0	1.63	2.6	824	2010	126
MSDD002	64.0	65.0	1.0	0.10	1.3	130	130	47
MSDD002 (uncut)	81.0	138.0	57.0	0.30	1.2	141	290	61
MSDD002	81.0	91.0	10.0	0.13	1.2	205	365	95
MSDD002	96.0	97.0	1.0	1.15	1.4	157	236	111
MSDD002	102.0	103.0	1.0	0.60	1.6	398	612	75
MSDD002	106.0	114.0	8.0	0.24	1.2	177	339	52
incl.	108.0	109.0	1.0	1.05	0.8	688	1450	78
MSDD002	118.0	119.0	1.0	0.34	1.7	602	1320	38
MSDD002	122.0	123.0	1.0	0.18	0.8	312	282	125
MSDD002	129.0	137.0	8.0	1.26	1.8	220	549	84
incl.	131.0	132.0	1.0	8.10	6.2	745	2030	315
MSDD002	211.0	212.0	1.0	0.11	0.2	6	18	12
MSDD003	71.0	72.0	1.0	0.10	2.8	2760	4960	675
MSDD003	95.0	96.0	1.0	0.01	0.3	403	1075	93
MSDD003	99.8	101.2	1.4	0.06	2.2	1045	3660	76
MSDD003	180.0	182.0	2.0	0.11	22.8	9.39%	4.71%	2853
incl.	180.0	181.0	1.0	0.18	43.4	18.7%	8.73%	4430
MSDD003	193.0	197.0	4.0	0.07	2.6	37	36	61
MSDD003	255.0	256.0	1.0	0.07	1.6	29	64	1240
MSDD004	19.0	20.0	1.0	0.17	2.9	12	79	31
MSDD005	80.0	81.0	1.0	0.28	1.3	175	258	103
MSDD005	89.0	90.0	1.0	0.12	0.3	140	739	83
MSDD005	100.0	101.0	1.0	0.06	1.2	156	1145	174
MSDD005	138.0	139.0	1.0	0.06	0.8	232	1170	87

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MSDD005	165.0	169.0	4.0	0.01	0.4	229	2019	86
MSDD005	176.0	178.0	2.0	0.01	1.0	50	1385	131
MSDD005	206.0	207.0	1.0	0.11	0.5	23	113	119
MSDD006	56.0	57.0	1.0	0.57	3.0	915	2200	320
MSDD006	137.0	138.0	1.0	0.24	0.7	411	1540	180
MSDD006	167.0	168.0	1.0	0.18	0.7	1170	2380	76
MSDD006	195.0	197.0	2.0	0.04	1.7	2970	4893	274
MSDD007	90.0	91.0	1.0	0.10	0.1	88	439	47
MSDD007	167.0	170.0	3.0	3.32	0.5	144	746	82
incl.	169.0	170.0	1.0	9.65	0.8	57	974	184
MSDD007	208.0	211.0	3.0	0.19	0.7	378	716	90
MSDD007	239.0	240.0	1.0	0.00	1.9	174	3930	1580
MSDD008	189.0	190.0	1.0	0.02	1.4	1140	1080	372
MSDD008	200.0	206.0	6.0	0.02	1.3	1581	8292	301
incl.	200.0	202.0	2.0	0.03	2.3	3538	1.88%	667

Cut-off: ≥0.1 g/t Au, or >10 g/t Ag, or >0.1% Pb, or >0.1% Zn, or ≥0.1% Cu, with ≤2m internal dilution. No top-cuts applied; no compositing. 'incl.' rows are higher-grade sub-intervals within the interval above. Widths are downhole; true widths are not yet determined. *Pb and Zn reported in ppm, except over-range values (≥1%) shown as a percentage.

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Appendix 3 – 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.	Core size analysed was HQ core (diameter: 63.5mm) to end of hole (EOH). LGM used a reputable drilling contractor, Tier 1 Drilling, with a suitable rig. Diamond drill core provides a high-quality sample that is logged for lithological, structural, geotechnical, and other attributes. Sub-sampling of the core is carried out as per industry best practice.
Sampling Techniques	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth are conducted using a single shot camera every 30m, and using a downhole Gyro when required, to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. The drill-hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m. All drill-hole collars may be surveyed to a greater degree of accuracy using a certified surveyor at a later date. An Olympus Vanta pXRF is used to spot analyse the drill core onsite. Readings are taken to help identify minerals and alteration with field calibration of the pXRF instrument using standards periodically performed. The handheld pXRF results are only used for preliminary assessment of element compositions, prior to the receipt of assay results from the certified laboratory. The drill core was orientated using suitable core orientation tool by the drilling contractor with LGM staff supervision. These orientations are extended onto the remainder of the core and meter marks for logging. The visible structural features (veins, bedding, foliation, faults) are measured against the core orientation marks. The drill core was cut in half, and assayed at a certified assay laboratory, ALS Laboratories. Core is prepared for analysis by cutting along the longitudinal line and then samples are numbered as per the pre-designed cut-sheet. The core is selectively sampled down the drill string at 1m nominal intervals across the mineralised zones, unless selected geological or mineralisation boundaries. A certified sample standard is inserted a minimum 1:50 samples. Standards may also be added according to geology. Where core was incompetent due to being transported cover or weathered rock, representative samples were collected along the axis of the core.
Sampling Techniques	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	Drill sampling: The drill core was cut by LGM staff. Samples were transported to ALS Laboratory in Brisbane for assaying. Samples are crushed to 6mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g split of the sample was fire assayed for gold. The lower detection limit for gold is 0.002 ppm, which is believed to be an appropriate detection level. All other elements including copper and base metals (total 48 element suite) are analysed

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	mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	using a 4-acid acid digest and an ICP finish (ALS code: ME-MS61 + Au-AA21). Assay standards, blanks and duplicates were analysed as part of the standard laboratory analytical procedures. Company standards were also introduced into the sampling stream at a ratio minimum of 1 standard for every 50 samples. Sample length: Core is sampled in 0.2m to 2m sample interval lengths except for minor changes due to geological or mineralisation boundaries. Pulps are retained by LGM for potential follow-up analysis.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diametre, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Diamond drilling using industry standard techniques. PQ core (diameter: 85mm) to fresh rock followed by HQ core (diameter: 63.5mm) to end of hole (EOH).
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Core is measured and marked after each drill run using wooden blocks calibrating depth. Adjusting rig procedures as necessary including, drilling rate, run length and fluid pressure to maintain sample integrity.
Drill sample recovery	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Core is measured and marked after each drill run using wooden blocks calibrating depth.
Drill sample recovery	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	To date, no sample recovery issues have been identified that would impact on potential sample bias.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Systematic geological and geotechnical logging was undertaken. Data collection where appropriate includes; Nature and extent of lithologies; Relationship between lithologies: Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals; Location, extent and nature of structures such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc. Structural data (alpha & beta) are recorded for orientated core; Geotechnical data is collected as required including recovery, RQD, fracture frequency, qualitative IRS, microfractures, veinlets and number of defect sets. For some geotechnical holes the orientation, nature of defects and defect fill may be recorded; Representative bulk density by Archimedes principle may be taken; Magnetic susceptibility recorded at 1m intervals for some holes as an orientation and alteration characterisation tool.
Logging	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, veins, structures, weathering, colour and other noticeable features. This is generally qualitative except for % of sulphides and vein mineral content. Core trays are photographed in wet form.
Logging	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are geologically logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Core is being cut using a conventional automatic core saw with core holding support. All samples are collected from the same side of drill core where possible. A half-core sample was submitted for assay analysis. Where core was incompetent due to being transported

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		cover, weathered rock, or soft rock due to faulting, representative samples were collected along the axis of the core. This information is recorded in the cut-sheet and loaded into database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable as results are for core drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Drill core is cut in half along the length and the total half core submitted as the sample. This procedure meets industry standards where approximately 50% of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted. All mineralised intervals and surrounding wall rock were submitted for assay. Sample weights are recorded by the lab. Samples are delivered by Legacy Minerals Holdings personnel to ALS Minerals Laboratory, Brisbane, QLD. Sample preparation will comprise of an industry standard of drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to -75 microns (85% passing) (ALS code PUL-23). Pulverisers are washed with QAQC tests undertaken (PUL-QC). Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards) and duplicates with each sample batch. QAQC results are routinely reviewed to identify and resolve any issues. All sub-sampling of the prepared core is completed by the laboratory. No sub-sampling is completed by LGM.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	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 and allows assay values to be viewed against the geology; and, where required, further samples may be submitted for quality assurance. Quarter core resampling may be completed in zones where appropriate.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are appropriate to correctly represent the mineralization based on style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	All samples were analysed by ALS Global. Samples were crushed to 6mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Gold is determined using a 50g charge. The resultant prill is dissolved in aqua regia with gold determined by flame AAS. The lower detection limit for gold is 0.002 ppm, which is believed to be an appropriate detection level. All other elements are analysed using a 4-acid acid digest and an ICP finish (ALS code: ME-MS61 + Au-AA22).
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentrations.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material (CRMs), blanks and pulp duplicates as part of in-house procedures. The Company also submits a suite of CRMs and blanks where

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		appropriate and selects appropriate samples for duplicates. CRM's are inserted approximately every 50 samples. Sample preparation checks for fineness are performed by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm is being attained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intersections are verified by the Company's technical staff.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were completed in the current drill programme.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is captured onto a laptop through excel and using Mx Deposit software and includes geological logging, sample data and QA/QC information. This data, together with the assay data, is stored both locally and entered into the LGM central online database which is managed by external consultants. All primary assay data is received from the laboratory as electronic data files which are imported into sampling database with verification procedures in place. QAQC analysis is undertaken for each laboratory report
Verification of sampling and assaying	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data collected for the purpose of reporting assay grades and mineralised intervals.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	A handheld GPS was used to pick up collars with an accuracy of +/- 5m. Downhole surveys are conducted using a downhole Imdex Omni North Seeking Gyro tool during drilling to record and monitor deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth.
Location of data points	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 56
Location of data points	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Data supplied in LiDAR datums as downloaded from ELVIS in GDA2020, UTM zone 56 South in metres, vertical datum AHD using AusGeoid2020 in metres. Average horizontal accuracy: <= +/- 40cm @68% confidence interval, average vertical accuracy: <= +/- 10cm @68% confidence interval.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling. Drill holes were preferentially located at those areas considered most prospective.
Data spacing and distribution	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The completed drilling at the Project is not used to establish or support a definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
Data spacing and distribution	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The drill holes were orientated to intersect the dipping mineralised trends at as near perpendicular orientation possible (unless otherwise stated). The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified. The orientation of drilling relative to

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		key mineralised structures is not considered likely to introduce sampling bias.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Orientation of the mineralisation and structural trends is constrained by previous drilling. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineral style. No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples are bagged into tied calico bags, before being grouped into polyweave bags and transported to ALS Minerals Laboratory in Brisbane by Legacy Minerals personnel. All sample submissions are documented via ALS tracking system with results reported via email. Core and returned sample pulps are stored on site in secured stored for an appropriate length of time. Core was returned to a secure location each night during drilling. The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits of sampling techniques and data have been completed on the drilling programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all preceding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Mt Carrington Project is located approximately 5km north of the town of Drake in northern NSW. The Mt Carrington Project is made up of EL6273, EL9616, EL9727, and ALA75 which are 100% owned by LGM. One Native Title claim is registered over the area (NNTT #NC11/5). All of the tenements are current and in good standing.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Mining of the deposits was undertaken by MCM from 1987 to 1990. Significant exploration has previously been conducted by Aberfoyle, MCM, CRAE, Drake and Rex. All historical work has been reviewed, appraised and integrated into a database by LGM.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	The Drake deposits are hosted by the Drake Volcanics; a NW-trending 60km x 10km Permian bimodal volcano-sedimentary sequence within the Wandsworth Volcanic Group near the north-eastern margins of the southern New England Fold Belt. The Drake Volcanics overlie or is structurally bounded by the Carboniferous to Early Permian sedimentary Emu Creek Formation to the east and bounded by the Demon Fault and Early Triassic Stanthorpe Monzogranite pluton to the west. The sequence is largely dominated by andesite and equivalent volcaniclastics, however basaltic through to rhyolitic facies stratigraphic sequences are present with numerous contemporaneous andesite to rhyolite sub-volcanic units intruding the sequence. The Razorback Creek Mudstone underlies the Drake Volcanics to the east, and Gilgurry Mudstone conformably overlies the

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		Drake Volcanic sequence. In addition, Permian and Triassic granitoid plutons and associated igneous bodies intrude the area, several associated with small scale intrusion-related mineralisation. The Drake Volcanic sequence and associated intrusive rocks are host and interpreted source to the volcanogenic epithermal Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn mineralisation developed at Mt Carrington. The majority of the Drake Volcanics and associated mineralisation are centred within a large-scale circular caldera with a low magnetic signature and 20km diameter. The Strauss and Kylo deposits are low sulphidation epithermal (LSE) vein type mineralisation that manifests as a zone of stockwork fissure veins and vein breccia associated with extensive phyllic to silicic alteration. Veining is localised along the margins of an andesite dome/plug and lava flow within a sequence of andesitic volcaniclastics (tuffaceous sandstone and lapilli tuff). Mineralisation is Au-dominant with lesser Ag and significant Zn, Cu and Pb. The Guy Bell deposit is defined by a number of primary fissure quartz lodes and veins which are interpreted to be hosted within the Mount Carrington andesite. Veining hosts Au-Ag-Zn-Cu mineralisation. Gladstone encompasses the All Nation and Gladstone mineralised trends. The main mineralisation of exploration interest to date has been a shallow supergene copper 'blanket', which overlies primary copper mineralisation hosted in discrete, approximately northeast-southwest structural zones that dip steeply northwest and southeast to sub-vertically. Lady Hampden is a LSE Ag-Au deposit with mineralisation emplaced along structures parallel to bedding planes. The deposit is crosscut by the Chevoit Hills fault. Structures responsible for mineralisation are interpreted to be shear bedding parallel structures sigmoidal in geometry. Silver mineralisation is associated with phyllic alteration overprinting argillic alteration. The Silver King Deposit is interpreted to be similar in style to Lady Hampden, with mineralisation also emplaced along structures parallel to bedding planes and strong silver mineralisation associated with phyllic alteration overprinting argillic alteration. The Cheviot Hills Fault zone goes through the deposit, concentrating mineralisation close to surface. White Rock and White Rock North is interpreted to be characterised by a felsic dome intrusion into andesite that has been subsequently overlain by volcanic breccias interpreted to have formed at the dome margin which have been further brecciated by hydrothermal processes with silica-sulphide introduced. Mineralisation is as disseminated and stringer sulphides that are hosted within silicified volcanic breccias or the intrusive itself.

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Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • Easting and northing of the drill hole collar •Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • Dip and azimuth of the hole • Down hole length and interception depth • Hole length	See Appendix 1. Information provided in Table 1.
Drill hole Information	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not applicable. Information provided in Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Significant intercepts across all eight reported holes (MSDD001 to MSDD008) used the cut-off >/= 0.1gt Au, >10g/t Ag, >0.1% Pb, >0.1% Zn and >/= 0.1% Cu, </=2m internal waste. Other significant intercepts may be included that highlight pathfinder elements of interest which the company considers important for the style of mineralisation and the geological context in which they're found.
	Where aggregated intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	High-grade intervals are only reported where they differ significantly to the overall interval. Reporting of the shorter intercepts allows a more thorough understanding of the overall grade distribution.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable: No metal equivalents reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.	The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and the relationship to mineralisation is yet to be identified. Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible in plan view to intersect the geological targets. At this early stage of exploration, drilling and geological knowledge of the Project accurate true widths are not yet possible.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures in body of text. A prospect location map and plan view are shown in the report and historical figures adequately referenced throughout the report.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	See body of the report.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All material or meaningful data collected has been reported. The geological results are discussed in the body of the report.

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Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	See body of report. See figures in body of report. Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing drill results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.

Endnotes

[i] LGM ASX Release, 19 March 2026, *Maiden Drilling Makes New Greenfields Gold Discovery*

[ii] LGM ASX Release, 1 September 2025, *Metallurgical Study Commences at Mt Carrington Project,* LGM ASX Release, 13 March 2025, *New Drake Resource of 0.8Moz Gold-Eq and 35Moz Silver-Eq*

[iii] LGM ASX Release, 19 March 2026, *Maiden Drilling Makes New Greenfields Gold Discovery,* LGM ASX Release, 13 March 2025*, New Drake Resource of 0.8Moz Gold-Eq and 35Moz Silver-Eq*

[iv] LGM ASX Release, 12 December 2025, *New Silver Targets and Drill Approvals at Mt Carrington*

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