16 February 2026

Geophysical Surveys Identify New Gold Potential at Pinnacle Well

- **Geophysical surveys at Pyrophyllite Hill identify a coincident chargeable and resistive feature representing a drill target for potential gold mineralisation**
- **Rockchip assay results confirm the presence of industrial mineral pyrophyllite**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to provide an update on recent exploration activities over the Pyrophyllite Hill Prospect (Pyrophyllite Hill) within the Pinnacle Well Project (Project), located 25 km NNE of Leonora, Western Australia (see Figure 1).

The results from the January-February 2026 low impact geophysical surveys at Pyrophyllite Hill have been received, along with assays from a rockchip sampling programme conducted in December 2025. Inversion modelling of pole-dipole induced polarisation data indicates possible disseminated sulphides at shallow depth and the potential for gold mineralisation at Pyrophyllite Hill. The assays from the rockchips have provided valuable input into a high level market assessment of the industrial mineral potential of the pyrophyllite. Full details are included in the body of this report.

Legend Executive Chair, Mr Mark Wilson said: “Following on from the success of the work programmes at Alpha North released last week, we are excited about the outcomes of the geophysical surveys at Pyrophyllite Hill. The gold prospectivity at both prospects has been considerably enhanced with relatively shallow targets of significant strength and scale identified. Our team is now focussed on planning drill programmes to test the target areas.

“Meanwhile we have commissioned a high level market survey to assess the industrial mineral potential of the pyrophyllite”.

Photo: Pyrophyllite Hill outcrop – northern outcrop looking to SW

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

While evaluating the Pinnacle Well Project prior to purchase, Legend recognised an area of extensive pyrophyllite alteration in the central part of the Project (see Figure 1). This general area within the project (Pyrophyllite Hill prospect) is considered prospective for both intrusion-related and structurally-controlled gold mineralisation associated with regional scale faulting (Keith Kilkenny Fault – Figure 2). Given the extent of pyrophyllite, the industrial mineral potential of the pyrophyllite is also being investigated, however, the gold potential at Pyrophyllite Hill remains the primary focus (see Appendix 1 for pyrophyllite information).

Recent exploration activity at Pyrophyllite Hill initially involved the re-assessment of soil geochemistry, followed by gradient array induced polarisation (GAIP) and pole-dipole induced polarisation (PDIP) geophysical surveys aimed at assessing the gold potential. Pyrophyllite-bearing outcrops were also sampled and subjected to full suite multielement and X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis as a first pass evaluation of the pyrophyllite for industrial purposes.

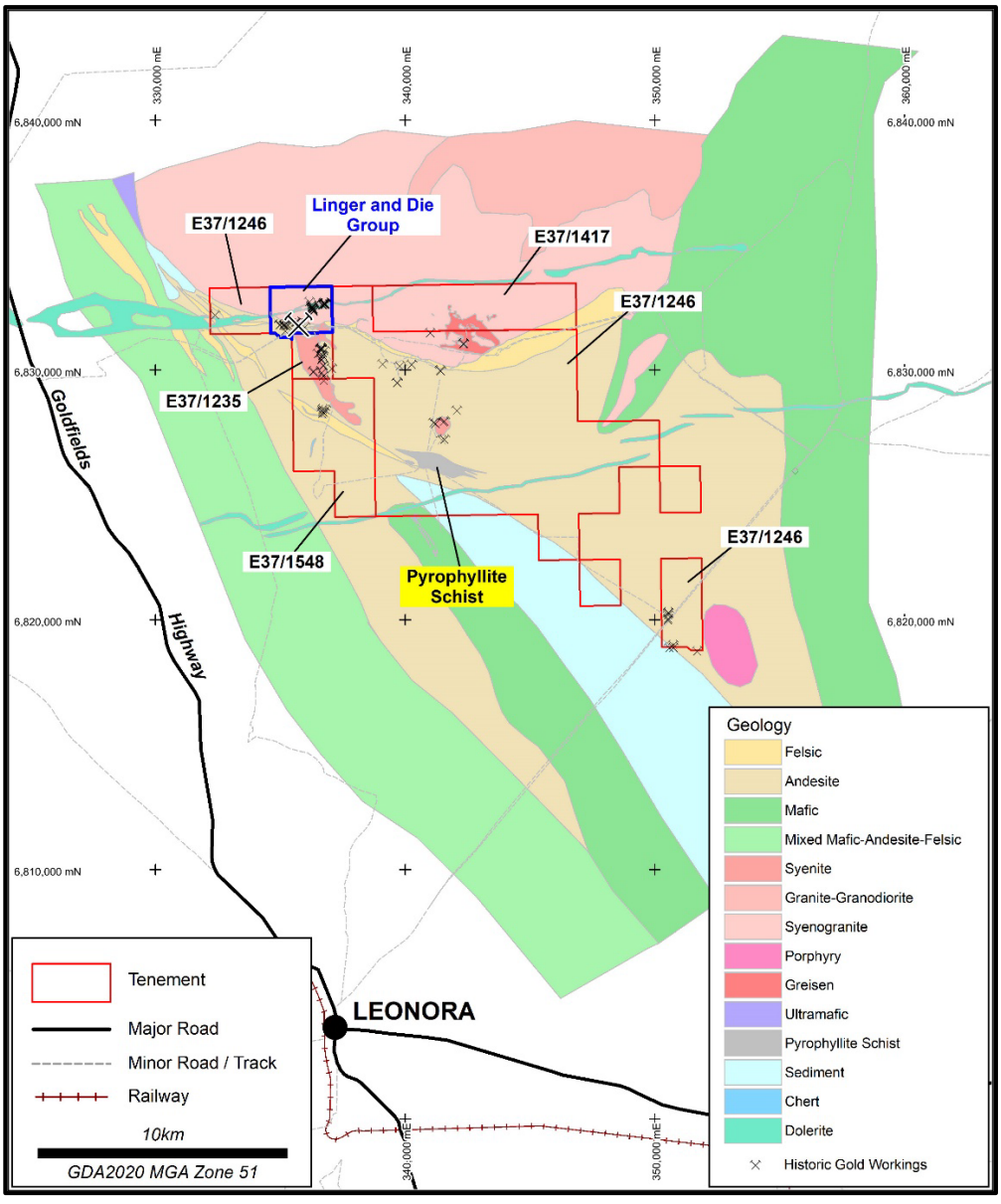

Figure 1: Pinnacle Well Project – Interpreted geology showing Pyrophyllite Schist

Ultra Fine Fraction Soil Anomaly PYR1

Multivariate geochemical interpretation of Ultra Fine Fraction (UFF) soil samples (52 elements) at Pinnacle Well was previously completed using unsupervised machine learning (including principal component analysis and factor analysis), aimed at identifying mineralised trends and hydrothermal signatures. This work resulted in the identification of ten UFF anomalies across the Pinnacle Well Project, including the Pyr1 anomaly which displays a distinct hydrothermal signature, along with six gold (Au1-6) and three base metal (BM1-3) anomalies (see Figure 2, ASX announcement 8 December 2025).

Pyr1 is charactered by a strongly anomalous suite of elements (Ag-Cd-Hg-Sb-As) consistent with an intrusion-related hydrothermal signature and coincident pyrophyllite alteration (see Table 1). UFF base metal anomalies (BM2 and BM3) located immediately north and south of Pyr1 are interpreted as potentially peripheral alteration halos surrounding the pyrophyllite zone. The Pyr1, BM2 and BM3 anomalies and pyrophyllite outcrop are situated within the Pig Well Graben corridor and interpreted to be related to major NW-SE bounding regional structures including the Keith-Kilkenny Fault (see Figure 2).

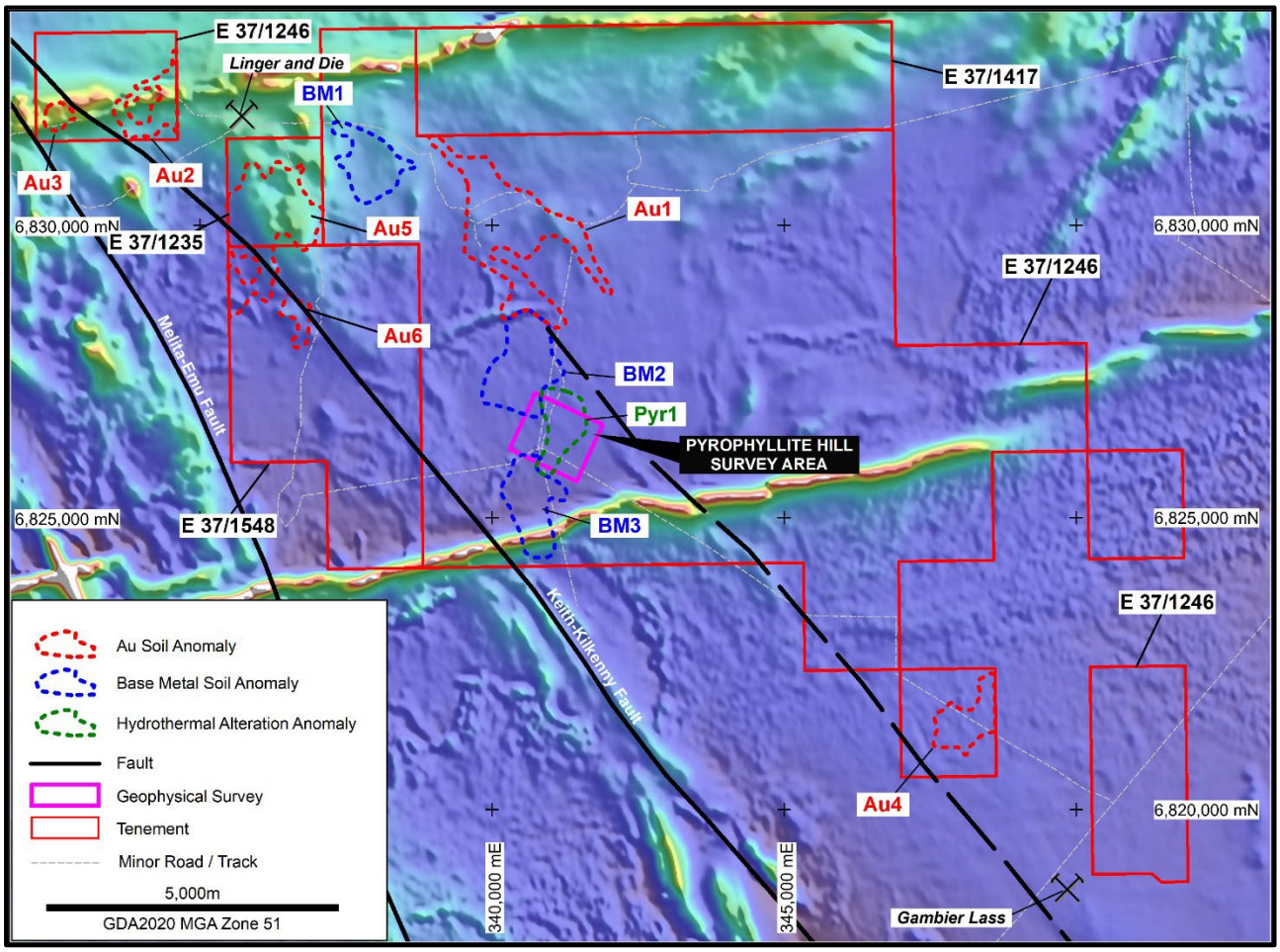

Figure 2: Pinnacle Well UFF soil anomalies on aeromagnetic image, including Pyr1, BM2 and BM3 over the Pyrophyllite Hill prospect

Table 1: Pyr1 Hydrothermal Alteration and BM2-3 Base Metal UFF Soil Anomalies				
Anomaly	**Associated Elements**	***Highest values above background**	**Geological Support**	**Area km²**
Pyr1	As, Ag, Cd, Cu, Hg, Pb, S, Sb, Zn	Ag 9x, Cd 8x, Hg 6.5x, Sb 5x, S 3.5x, As 3x, Zn 1.5x: normalised background	Large hydrothermally altered pyrophyllite outcrop/subcrop	0.77
BM2	As, Bi, Mo, Sb, Te, Tl	Mo 6.5x, Sb-Te-Tl 2x, As-Bi 1.5x: normalised background	North of hydrothermally altered pyrophyllite outcrop, quartz veins, adjacent to isolated syenite intrusive	1.56
BM3	As, Bi, Mo, In, Sb	Mo 3x, As-Bi-Sb 1.5x: normalised background	South of hydrothermally altered pyrophyllite outcrop, quartz veins	1.13

** Elements and elemental loadings identified by principal component analysis and factor analysis are reported with the highest value shown as multiple above normalised background (e.g., 5x means 5 times normalised background). See ASX announcement 1 August 2025.*

Geophysical Surveys

Based on analysis of the Pyr1 UFF soil results, field reconnaissance and rockchip sampling over the area of pyrophyllite outcrop, a GAIP and PDIP geophysical programme was designed to further evaluate the Pyrophyllite Hill prospect. The geophysical surveys were primarily aimed at providing information on the potential presence of mineralised quartz veining/silicification with associated sulphides at depth, along with the secondary aim of assessing the depth and extent of the pyrophyllite alteration.

A 1km x 1km GAIP survey was completed by contractor Moombarriga Geoscience over the Pyr1 UFF soil hydrothermal alteration anomaly and region of outcropping pyrophyllite (see Figure 2). GAIP surveying was undertaken to geophysically map the 2D chargeability and resistivity responses across the Pyrophyllite Hill prospect.

The survey highlighted a broad central region with low chargeability (blue), which corresponds closely with the mapped outcrops of pyrophyllite (see Figure 3). This chargeability low is flanked to the north and south by moderate to strong chargeable responses. The GAIP resistivity response defines a tight fold in the stratigraphy with the hinge zone coinciding with the main central pyrophyllite outcrop (see Figure 3).

Follow-up PDIP surveying comprising two lines for 3.0km was completed over GAIP chargeable features, in addition to covering the main northern pyrophyllite outcrop (see Figure 3). Southern Geoscience Consultants completed sectional inversion modelling of the PDIP lines at Pyrophyllite Hill (see Figure 4).

Inversion modelling identified a strong chargeable feature (red) on the northwestern line (Line 1) at a depth of ~75-300m below surface (see Figure 4). This chargeable response is interpreted to possibly represent disseminated sulphides as the response exceeds values typically associated with weathering-type clays. Line 1 also identified a shallow (0-75m), low chargeability zone (blue) over 1.1km length, which coincides with the mapped pyrophyllite outcrop (see Figure 4). Line 2 defined to two shallow (~25-75m) weak to moderate chargeable features coincident with moderate to high GAIP chargeable responses (see Figure 4).

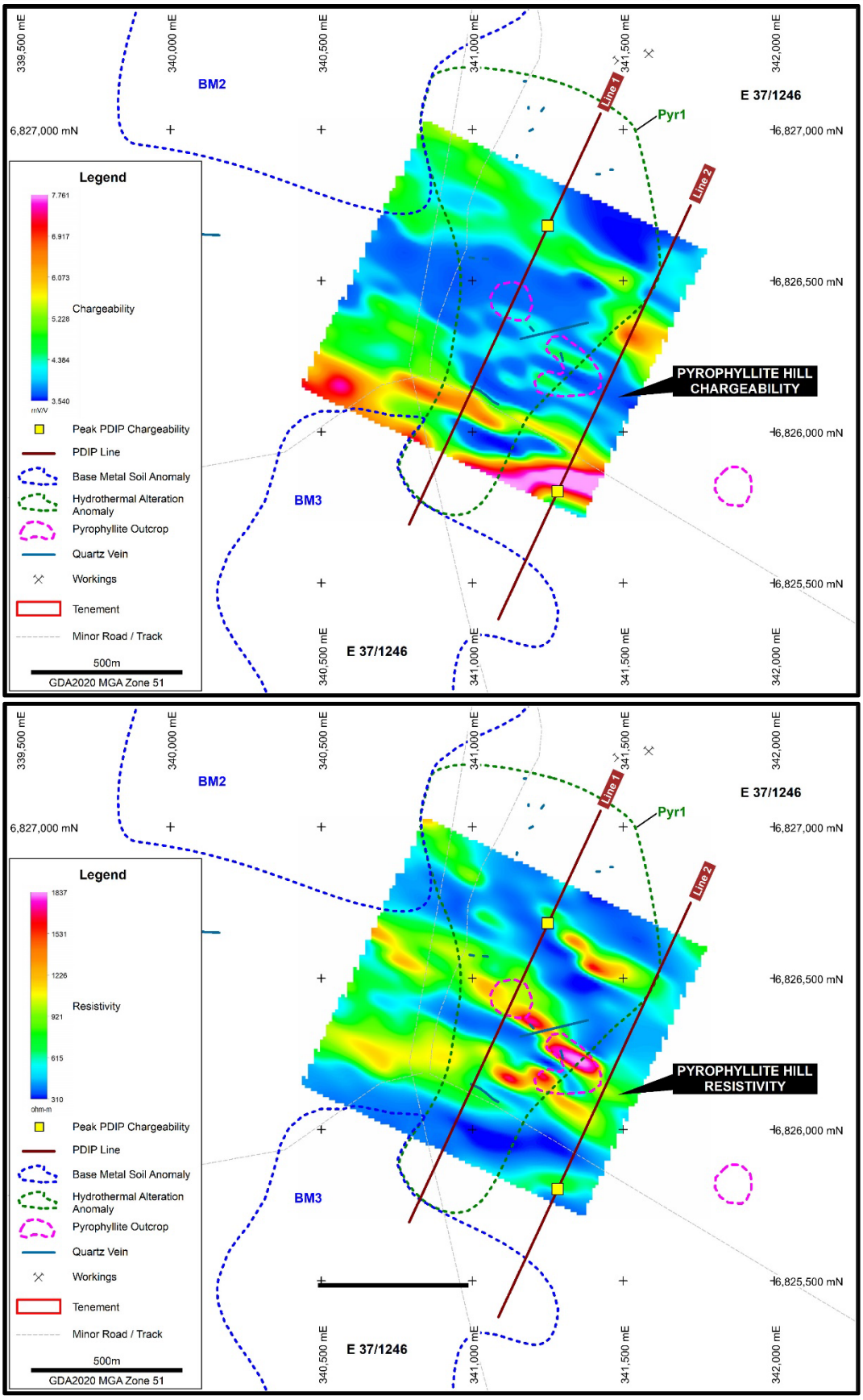

Figure 3: Pyrophyllite Hill GAIP survey images - chargeability (top), resistivity (bottom) with PDIP lines (peak chargeability), main pyrophyllite outcrop and Pyr1 UFF soil anomaly

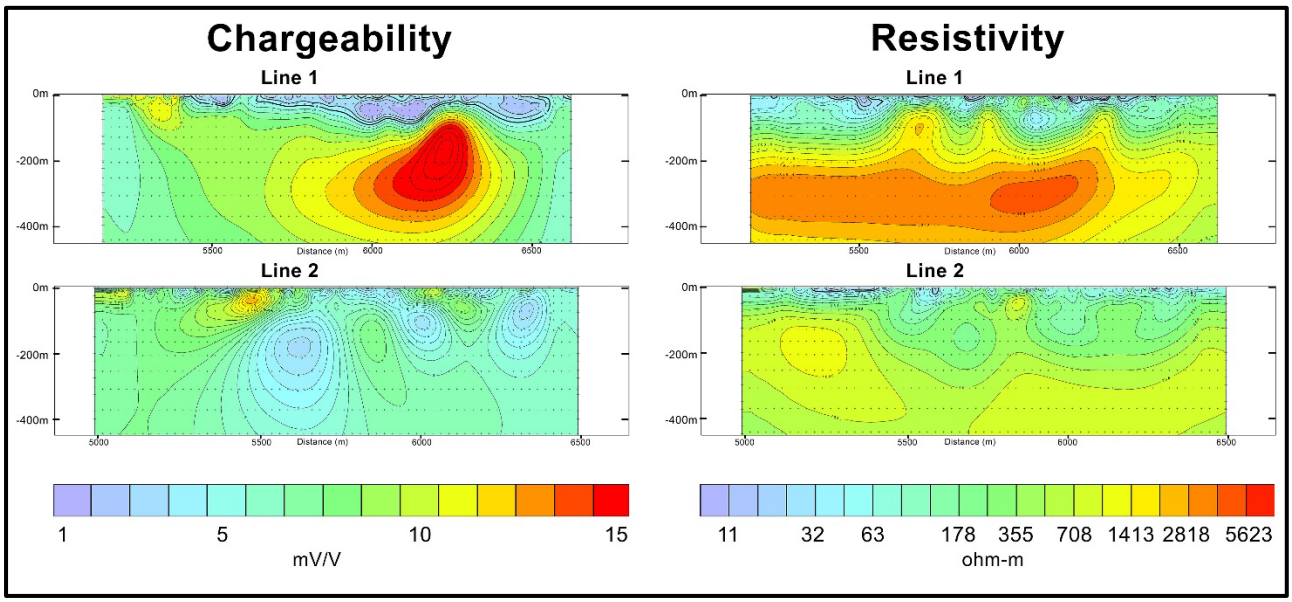

Figure 4: Pyrophyllite Hill PDIP survey chargeability and resistivity inversion models. Line 1 displays a strong chargeable high (red) at depth and shallow chargeable low (blue)

The strong chargeable feature on PDIP Line 1 is considered a priority target and will be assessed further with the aim of designing follow up drilling.

Rockchip Geochemistry

Field reconnaissance and rockchip sampling was undertaken over the Pyrophyllite Hill prospect aimed at defining the extent of the pyrophyllite and provide information on the multielement and XRD character of the pyrophyllite. The prospect contains three prominent pyrophyllite outcrops (see Figure 5) together with patchily-distributed subcrop over an area of ~1,300m x 700m.

Legend favours a hydrothermal origin for the pyrophyllite, supported by the strong Ag-Cd-Hg-Sb-As hydrothermal signature returned from the UFF soils (Pyr1), as opposed to routine regional metamorphism of an aluminous country rock. The source of the hydrothermal fluid is potentially linked to an underlying intrusive or may be related to fluid movement associated with regional scale faulting, i.e., the Keith Kilkenny Fault and the Pig Well Graben (see Figure 2).

Eleven rockchip samples were taken across the Pyrophyllite Hill prospect and assayed for a multielement suite (62 elements), along with XRD analysis to determine the constituent mineral species and their quantitative contents (as weight percentage) (see Appendices 2-4).

The XRD analysis confirmed the presence of pyrophyllite ($Al_2Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$) in all samples with a percentage range of 10-38wt% pyrophyllite (Figure 5), and aluminium oxide percentages between 9.82-20.55% Al_2O_3. (see Appendices 3-4).

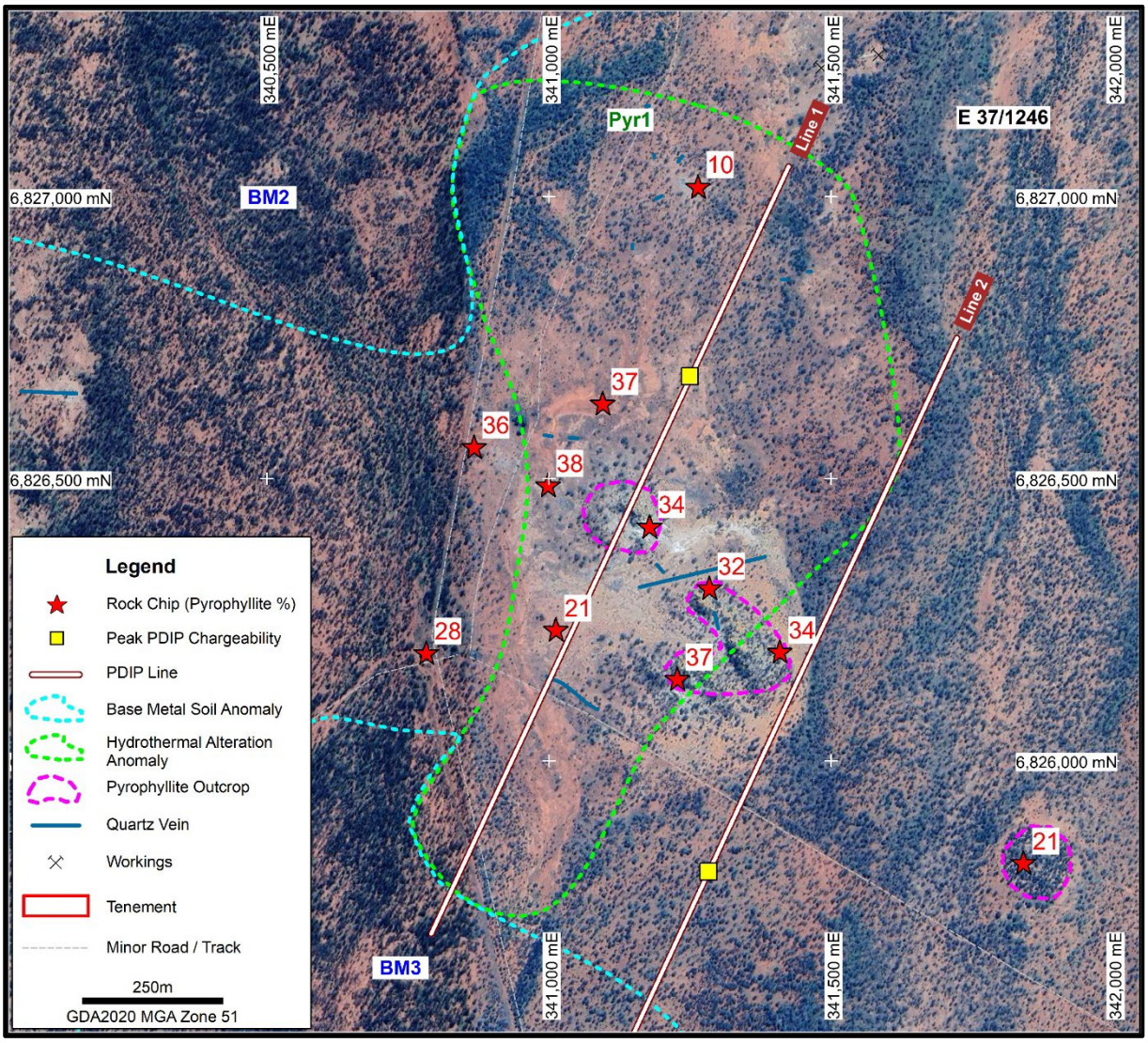

Figure 5: Pyrophyllite Hill – Rockchip pyrophyllite results with main pyrophyllite outcrop, quartz veining, PDIP lines and chargeable peaks on Google Earth image

Summary

The GAIP survey identified a broad chargeability low which corresponds closely with the mapped extent of pyrophyllite, flanked to the north and south by moderate to strong chargeable responses. The follow up PDIP survey identified a strong chargeable feature on Line 1 which is interpreted to represent disseminated sulphides at depth. Infill surveys are warranted to refine this feature prior to drillhole design.

Given that these geophysical features are coincident with the Pyr1 UFF soil anomaly, the extensive development of strong pyrophyllite alteration and occur proximal to regional-scale structures, Legend considers the Pyrophyllite Hill area to have potential to host significant gold mineralisation. The industrial mineral potential of the pyrophyllite is also being investigated, although this remains peripheral to Legend's focus on determining the gold potential.

FUTURE PROGRAMMES

- Integrate IP geophysics, multielement/XRD geochemistry and outcrop geology to assist prospect interpretation.
- Design drillholes based on PDIP inversion modelling.
- Assess Industrial Mineral potential for bulk pyrophyllite.

PINNACLE WELL PROJECT BACKGROUND

Legend acquired a 100% interest in exploration licences E37/1246 and E37/1548 on 2 July 2025 and tenements E37/1235 and E37/1417 on 5 November 2025. Legend also obtained a "Right of First Refusal" (ROFR) over seven adjacent "Linger and Die Group" tenements (E37/1234, P37/8573, P37/9675, P37/9676, P37/9752, M37/1385, M37/1400). Full transaction details are provided in ASX announcements 2 July 2025 and 5 November 2025.

The Project covers a combined area of 128km^2 and is located approximately 25km NNE of Leonora in the northern goldfields of Western Australia. The Pinnacle Well Project is considered prospective for gold and base metals as the region is host to a number of significant gold deposits including Gwalia and King of the Hills, in addition to base metal deposits at Bentley and Jaguar (see Figure 6).

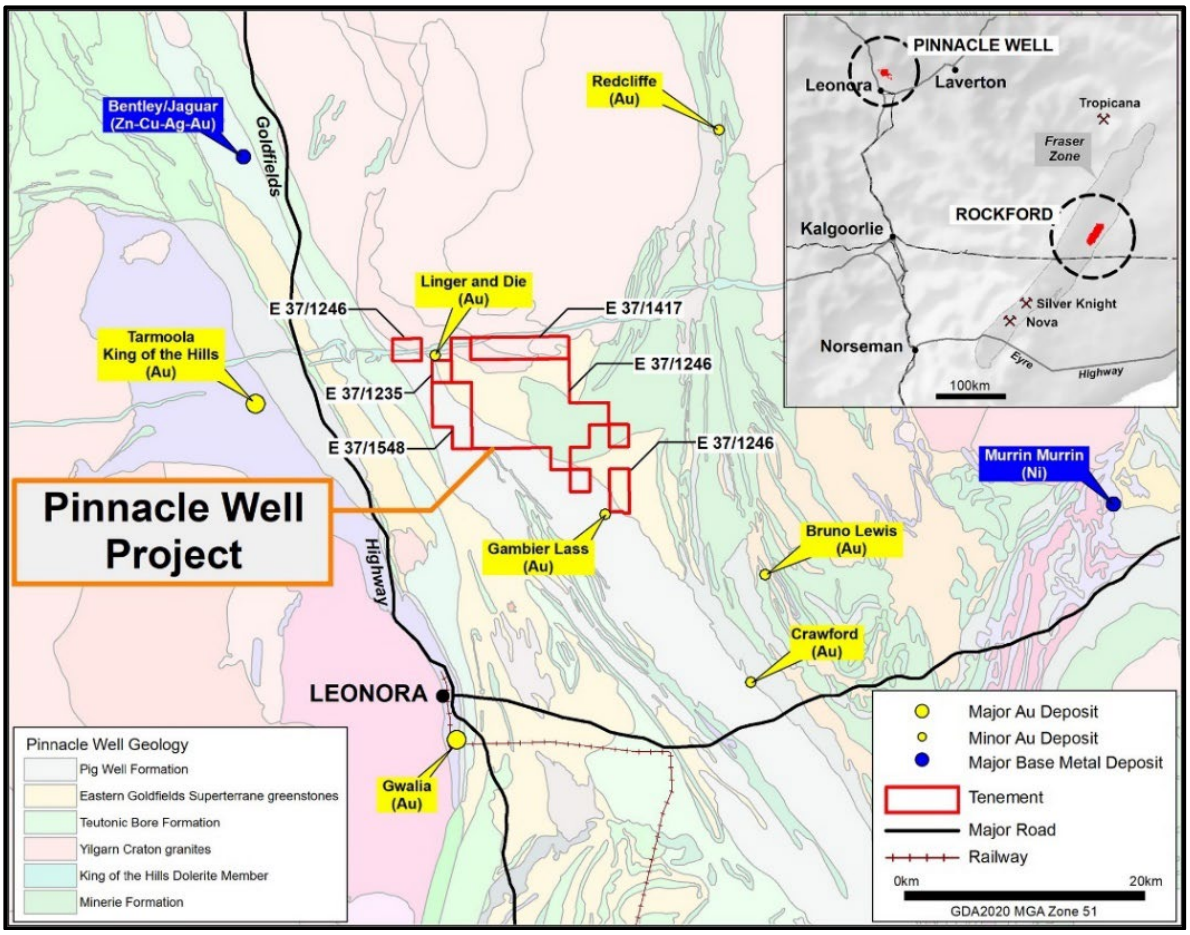

Figure 6: Pinnacle Well Project Location with Major Mines/Deposits on Regional Geology (GSWA 1:500K)

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Executive Chair.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Derek Waterfield. Mr Waterfield is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full time employee of Legend Mining Limited. Mr Waterfield has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types 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" (JORC Code). Mr Waterfield consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Legend's Exploration Results is a compilation of previously released to ASX by Legend Mining (1 August 2025, 5 November 2025, 8 December 2025). Mr Waterfield consents to the inclusion of these Results in this report. Mr Waterfield has advised that this consent remains in place for subsequent releases by Legend of the same information in the same form and context, until the consent is withdrawn or replaced by a subsequent report and accompanying consent. Legend confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. Legend confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of securities laws of applicable jurisdictions. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "believe", "continue", "objectives", "outlook", "guidance" or other similar words, and include statements regarding certain plans, strategies and objectives of management and expected financial performance. Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied upon as an indication or guarantee of future performance. These forward-looking statements are based upon a number of estimates, assumptions and expectations that, while considered to be reasonable by Legend Mining Limited, are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies, involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Legend Mining Limited and any of its officers, employees, agents or associates.

Actual results, performance or achievements may vary materially from any projections and forward-looking statements and the assumptions on which those statements are based. Exploration potential is conceptual in nature, to date there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and Legend Mining Limited assumes no obligation to update such information made in this announcement, to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of this announcement.

Visit www.legendmining.com.au for further information and announcements.

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Appendix 1

Pyrophyllite Information

Pyrophyllite ($Al_2Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$) is a soft, white-to-greenish hydrous aluminium silicate mineral structurally analogous to talc (Mg silicate).

Primary Uses

- **Refractory Material:** Extensively used for manufacturing heat-resistant bricks, crucibles, and cement as it does not become fluid when fired.
- **Filler and Extender:** Employed in paint, rubber, plastics, and paper industries.
- **Agricultural:** Used as a carrier in insecticides and fertilisers.
- **Ceramics:** Used in the production of whitewares, electrical porcelain, and as a raw material in the glass industry to introduce alumina.

Origin/Formation

- **Hydrothermal:** Typically formed by the moderate temperature (250-350°C) acidic hydrothermal alteration of Al-rich metasediments or feldspars. Pyrophyllite is an important constituent of the 'advanced argillic' hydrothermal alteration zone surrounding some intrusion-related mineralising systems (e.g. porphyries) and thus can be associated with significant gold mineralisation.
- **Metamorphic:** Forms under low grade greenschist facies conditions of aluminium-rich rocks.

Properties

- **Composition:** A phyllosilicate mineral consisting of approximately 28.3% Al_2O_3, 66.7% SiO_2 and 5% H_2O.
- **Colour:** Usually white, grey, or greenish, but can be found in yellow, brownish-green, or blue shades.
- **Physical Properties:** Has a pearly lustre, perfect cleavage, and is typically found in radiated, lamellar, or compact massive forms.
- **Thermal Properties**: Has low thermal conductivity, a low coefficient of expansion, and high resistance to heat and molten metals.
- **Electrical Properties**: Exhibits low electrical conductivity and high dielectric strength, making it a good insulator.
- **Behaviour under heat:** It is infusible but exfoliates and hardens when heated.
- **Structure:** It has a similar structure to talc, but is an aluminium silicate, whereas talc is a magnesium silicate.

Appendix 2

Pyrophyllite Hill –Rockchip Sample Details

Sample	MGA20-E	MGA20-N	RL	Description
PWR129	340782	6826192	431	Pyrophyllite, lt.yellow/white, foliated, gritty, greasy, Pinnacle Well excavation sample
PWR130	341012	6826233	435	Pyrophyllite, cream/brown/grey, 5m x 10m outcrop, foliated, fe on fractures, weathered
PWR131	341178	6826416	438	Pyrophyllite, white, large northern outcrop, minor Fe/qt veining, foliated, 3-4m depth
PWR132	340998	6826489	435	Pyrophyllite, cream/grey, foliated, (yellow/brown/black foliated, weathered crust)
PWR133	341095	6826634	433	Pyrophyllite, cream/grey, foliated/shiny/sheeted, , 5m x 5m subcrop in creek bed
PWR134	340867	6826557	431	Pyrophyllite, cream/lt.grey, weathered, foliated, 20m x 20m outcrop
PWR135	341264	6827018	435	Pyrophyllite, grey/brown, weathered, foliated, manganese staining, 10m x 10m outcrop, near volcanic contact
PWR136	341284	6826307	437	Pyrophyllite, cream/lt.grey, foliated, large outcrop/hill, fe cap on top of hill
PWR137	341409	6826194	433	Pyrophyllite, cream/lt.grey, strong foliation, large outcrop/hill
PWR138	341227	6826146	436	Pyrophyllite, cream, foliated, large outcrop/hill, fe cap
PWR139	341841	6825820	437	Pyrophyllite, lt.grey/cream, foliated, large southern outcrop/hill yellow/brown cap

Appendix 3

Pyrophyllite Hill – Rockchip Sample XRD Results

Phase name	Amorphous Content*	Anatase	Dolomite	Halite	Hematite	Kaolin**	Mica**	Opaline Silica	Pyrophyllte-Talc**	Quartz	Rutile	Sodium Plagioclase	Total
Formula		TiO2	CaMg(CO3)2	NaCl	Fe2O3	Al2Si2O5(OH)4	(K,Ca,Na,Li)(Al,Mg,Fe)2(Si,Al)4O10(OH)2	SiO2	(Fe,Al,Mg,Ni)3Si4O10(OH)2	SiO2	TiO2	NaAlSi3O8	
Sample ID / Units	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%
PWR129	11			<0.5	<0.5	12	1	4	28	43	<0.5	1	100
PWR130	11				<0.5	8	<0.5	5	21	55	<0.5		100
PWR131	10					10	1	4	34	41	<0.5		100
PWR132	14					11	1	5	38	30	1		100
PWR133	18				<0.5	9	7	4	37	24	1		100
PWR134	16				<0.5	8	2	4	36	33	1		100
PWR135	13	<0.5	2		<0.5	3	23	2	10	46	<0.5		99
PWR136	13					9	<0.5	5	32	40	<0.5		99
PWR137	12	<0.5				10	2	6	34	36	<0.5		100
PWR138	12					13	1	4	37	33	<0.5		100
PWR139	10	<0.5				7	1	3	21	58	<0.5		100
PWR137 Dup	13					9	2	6	34	36	<0.5		100
Uncertainty in the analysis should reflect errors (absolute) of no greater than: +/- 10% for phases 50-95%, +/- 5% for phases 10-50% and +/- 2% for phases <10%.													
Intertek Genealysis Perth Laboratory : Method **XRDQuant01**													

Appendix 4

Pyrophyllite Hill – Rockchip Sample Major Oxide Assays

Sample	Al_2O_3%	BaO%	CaO%	Cr_2O_3%	Fe_2O_3%	K_2O%	MgO%	MnO%	Na_2O%	P_2O_5%	SO_3%	SiO_2%	TiO_2%	LOI-1000C%
PWR129	14.41	0.01	0.14	-0.01	2.04	0.22	0.13	-0.01	0.44	0.137	0.09	78.45	0.47	3.59
PWR130	10.55	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.51	0.12	0.02	-0.01	0.07	0.054	0.01	85.80	0.41	2.15
PWR131	14.87	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.14	0.04	-0.01	0.10	0.071	0.03	80.70	0.48	2.85
PWR132	18.27	-0.01	0.03	0.01	0.29	0.12	0.03	-0.01	0.06	0.037	0.01	77.02	0.63	3.42
PWR133	20.55	-0.01	0.07	0.02	2.57	0.56	0.09	0.02	0.19	0.090	0.06	71.54	0.57	3.95
PWR134	17.80	-0.01	0.03	0.01	0.44	0.24	0.04	-0.01	0.08	0.035	0.01	77.44	0.61	3.39
PWR135	14.82	0.02	0.59	0.01	0.62	2.55	0.46	0.03	0.35	0.127	0.01	77.01	0.52	2.91
PWR136	15.18	-0.01	0.02	0.01	0.17	0.05	0.02	-0.01	0.05	0.324	0.02	80.21	0.51	2.87
PWR137	16.55	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.20	0.02	-0.01	0.09	0.065	0.01	79.16	0.56	3.07
PWR138	17.55	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0.25	0.13	0.03	-0.01	0.09	0.199	0.02	77.49	0.72	3.58
PWR139	9.82	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.21	0.17	0.03	-0.01	0.08	0.035	0.02	87.27	0.31	1.93

Appendix 5

Legend Mining Ltd – Pinnacle Well Project, Pyrophyllite Hill Prospect
JORC Code Edition 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.*	**Rockchip Sampling** • Rockchip sampling (11 samples) by Legend at Pyrophyllite Hill on E37/1246 comprised 1-3kg of outcropping material with all assaying completed by Intertek Genalysis Perth. • All samples were analysed for Au by fire assay with ICP-MS finish and Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr by four acid digest with ICP-MS finish. • All samples were analysed for major oxides: Al_2O_3, BaO, CaO, Cr_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, MgO, MnO, Na_2O, P_2O_5, SO_3, SiO_2, TiO_2, LOI by XRF with assays provided in Appendix 4. • XRD quantitative analysis for complete mineralogy and amorphous content was also completed for the 11 samples by method XRDQuant01 – Appendix 3. **Gradient Array Induced Polarisation Survey (GAIP)** • GAIP surveying was conducted by contractor Moombarriga Geoscience. The survey was completed over the Pyrophyllite Hill prospect on E37/1246 covering an area of 1km^2. • Survey parameters include: ➢ Receiver: SMARTem24 ➢ Transmitter: Search-Ex WB IP transmitter ➢ Number of Lines: 11 ➢ Line Spacing: 100m ➢ Station Spacing: 50m ➢ Line Direction: NNE-SSW **Pole-Dipole Induced Polarisation Survey (PDIP)** • PDIP surveying was conducted by contractor Moombarriga Geoscience. The survey as completed over the Pyrophyllite Hill prospect on E37/1246 and comprised two lines for a total of 3.0km. • Survey parameters include: ➢ Receiver: SMARTem24 ➢ Transmitter: Search-Ex WB IP transmitter ➢ Number of Lines: 2 ➢ Line Spacing: 400m

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		➢ Dipole Spacing: 50m ➢ Pole-Dipole Line Lengths: 1.5km ➢ Pole-Dipole Line Direction: NNE-SSW • Geophysical consultants Southern Geoscience completed inversion modelling of the PDIP data using Zonge TS2DIP software. • UFF soil sample results and analysis referred to in this announcement were previously reported by Legend in ASX announcements on 1 August, 5 November and 8 December 2025. • Previous compilation and reprocessing of available government and company aeromagnetic, radiometric and gravity data was completed by Southern Geoscience Consultants. A range of geophysical images were supplied and used to assist regional interpretation.
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.).*	• Legend has not completed any drilling at the Pinnacle Well Project.
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.*	• Legend has not completed any drilling at the Pinnacle Well Project.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	• Legend has not completed any drilling at the Pinnacle Well Project.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections 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.*	• Legend has not completed any drilling at the Pinnacle Well Project. • Rockchip sampling at Pyrophyllite Hill by Legend was focussed on outcrop containing pyrophyllite, aimed at providing geochemical and mineralogical data.
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.*	• Rockchip samples discussed in this report were submitted for sample preparation (dry, crush ~2mm, pulverise – SP96) to Intertek Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. • Analysis was completed by Intertek Laboratories Perth comprising: ➢ Au by 50g fire assay (FA50/OE04), ➢ 48 multielement suite with four acid digest and ICPMS finish (4A/MS48), ➢ 14 major oxides (FB1/XRF), ➢ XRD quantitative analysis for complete mineralogy and amorphous content (XRDQuant01). • No standards or duplicates were included by Legend, however Intertek has its own standard QA/QC protocols including laboratory CRMs, blanks and duplicates to monitor laboratory performance. No QAQC issues were noted with the samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• Legend has not completed any drilling at the Pinnacle Well Project. • No adjustments have been made to assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	
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.*	• Legend rockchip sample locations are recorded using handheld GPS to an accuracy of ±5m.
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.*	• Rockchip sampling is non-systematic and restricted to areas of outcrop.
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.*	• There is no biasing of the rockchip samples with random chips taken over an approximate 5m x5m area of outcrop.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Individual rockchip samples were collected in calico sample bags then placed in polyweave bags and delivered directly to Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie by company personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal audits/reviews of all current data are completed prior to entry into Legend's database.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Pinnacle Well Project comprises four granted exploration licences, E37/1235, E37/1246, E37/1417 and E37/1548 covering 128km^2. • The Project is located 25km NNE of Leonora on Mertondale and Clover Downs Pastoral Stations. • All four tenements are covered 100% by the Darlot Group Native Title Claim. • The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration for base metals, gold and molybdenum has been completed over the Pinnacle Well Project tenements (E37/1235, E37/1246, E37/1417 and E37/1548) by a number of companies between 1969 and 2024. Exploration activities include soil and rockchip sampling, geological mapping, ground EM surveys, Rotary Air Blast (RAB), Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling and have been previously reported in detail by Legend to the ASX in announcements on 1 August, 5 November and 8 December 2025. • Compilation and reprocessing of available government and company aeromagnetic, radiometric and gravity data over all tenements was completed by Southern Geoscience Consultants.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The primary target is intrusion-related and structurally-controlled vein hosted gold mineralisation typical of Archaean greenstone belts within the Yilgarn Craton. • A secondary target type is VMS style copper-lead-zinc-silver mineralisation similar to that at the Teutonic Bore/Bentley/ Jaguar deposits.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a 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*	• Legend has not completed any drilling at the Pinnacle Well Project. • No drilling has been undertaken on the Project area since 2014.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *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.*	
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.* • *Where aggregate 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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Legend has not completed any drilling at the Pinnacle Well Project. • No drilling has been undertaken on the Project area since 2014.
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Legend has not completed any drilling at the Pinnacle Well Project. • No drilling has been undertaken on the Project area since 2014.
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 plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Project location, geology, geophysical surveys and rockchip locations maps have been included in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All relevant exploration results have been summarised in the accompanying announcement, associated appendices and figures, and previously reported in Legend ASX announcements on 1 August, 5 November and 8 December 2025.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; 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.*	• Descriptions of substantive exploration data are summarised/included in the accompanying announcement and associated appendices and figures and previously reported in Legend ASX announcements on 1 August, 5 November and 8 December 2025.
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.*	• Integrate IP geophysics, multielement and XRD geochemistry and outcrop geology to assist prospect interpretation. • Design drillholes based on PDIP inversion modelling. • Assess Industrial Mineral potential for bulk pyrophyllite.