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ASX Announcement
19 March 2026

Maiden Drilling Makes New Greenfields Gold Discovery

New discovery with outstanding first pass drill results at Mascotte Prospect, Mt Carrington

- The first ever diamond drill hole beneath the 1.3km line of Mascotte workings has returned significant widths and grades of gold and elevated silver, up to 5.6g/t Au and 72g/t Ag (MSDD001):
  - **40m at 1.0g/t Au from 151m,** including:
  - 9m at 2.7g/t Au from 180m, and
  - 1m at 5.6g/t Au from 157m.

Results are outside of the existing 115Moz AgEq[1,i] Mineral Resource Estimate

- **This new gold discovery is open at depth, to surface, and along strike.**
- The drilling exists outside of the existing Mineral Resource (MRE) at Mt Carrington.

Grades and style indicative of a Mt Carrington Epithermal System

- The grades and widths of this drilling (e.g. MSDD003) are similar in character to mineralisation seen at the Mt Carrington epithermal deposits of Kylo, Strauss and Silver King, 5km to the north.

Next Steps – targeting high-grade zones

- 1,191m of drilling has been completed across six holes at Mascotte, with pending assay results for five drill holes. Two additional holes remain to be drilled.
- All six completed drill holes have intersected variable thick zones of very fine-grained sulphides within veins and breccias in association with hematite and sericite/adularia alteration.
- MSDD001 did not intersect the high-grade silver results that were intersected in historical 1970 drilling, which included **18.3m at 237g/t Ag** from 3m, and **9.1m at 394g/t Ag** (PDMS005A)[ii], suggesting there is a parallel structure(s) yet to be tested.

Figure 1. Intercept from the third drill hole, MSDD003 (assays pending): semi-massive sulphide chalcedony-quartz-carbonate-galena (15%)-sphalerite (1%)-chalcopyrite (1%) breccia (see Appendix 1 – Table 1: Visual Estimate.

*"**Cautionary Note: Visual Estimates of Mineralisation**: 'Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.'*

1. See Endnotes on Page 21 for References

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Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (**ASX: LGM, "LGM", "the Company"** or **"Legacy Minerals"**) is pleased to advise that it has intersected a significant zone of gold mineralisation outside the existing Mineral Resource in initial drilling at its Mt Carrington Project in NSW.

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

"Making a greenfields gold discovery in our very first diamond hole at the Mascotte Prospect is an exceptional result. Returning a standout intercept of 40m at 1.0g/t Au from 162m is an exciting opportunity to define a new deposit within an existing, 115Moz AgEq[i] gold-silver resource camp at Mt Carrington. Importantly, this drill result lies outside the current Mineral Resource, and mineralisation is open up-dip to surface, along strike, and at depth, with higher-grade gold zones up to 5.4g/t.

This thick intercept and the considerable strike of mine workings at the surface suggest that we have discovered a new epithermal system of similar character to those at Mt Carrington. The historical silver results from drilling in the 1970's close to surface – including 9.1m at 394g/t Ag from 3m[ii] – suggest that the system may be transitioning to a gold-dominant system at depth or the existence of parallel silver-rich mineralised structures. This has significant implications for the prospectivity of high-grade gold at depth and along strike, both here at Mascotte and at our other silver-dominant deposits, including White Rock and Lady Hampden.

The second-last hole of the initial eight-hole program is now in progress. All completed drill holes in this campaign have intersected broad zones of very fine-grained sulphide mineralisation hosted within veins and breccias similar to the first drill hole. We look forward to updating the market on the results of the remaining drilling. We intend to follow up the current program with ground geophysics and planning for additional drilling to focus on targeting the higher grades identified in these results."

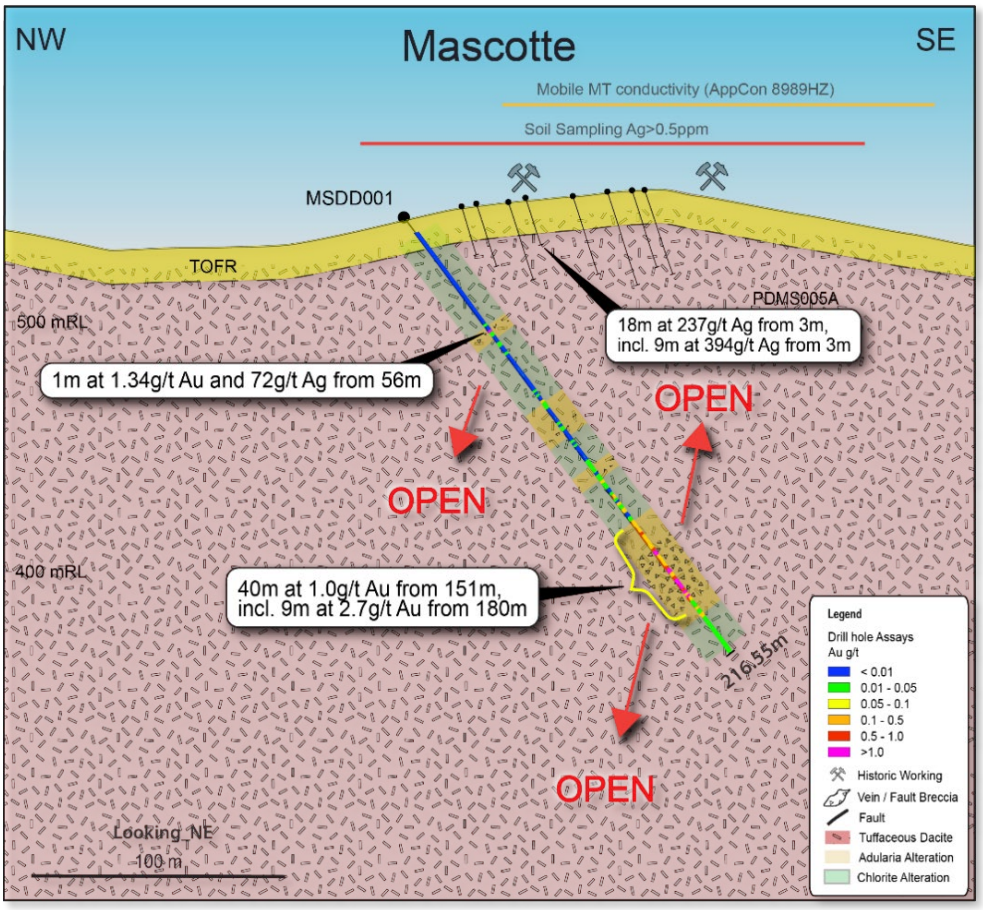

Figure 2. Cross-section of assays of geology interpretation at drill hole MSDD001[ii].

Figure 3. MSDD001 core trays and highlight assay intervals (177.5m – 188.8m)

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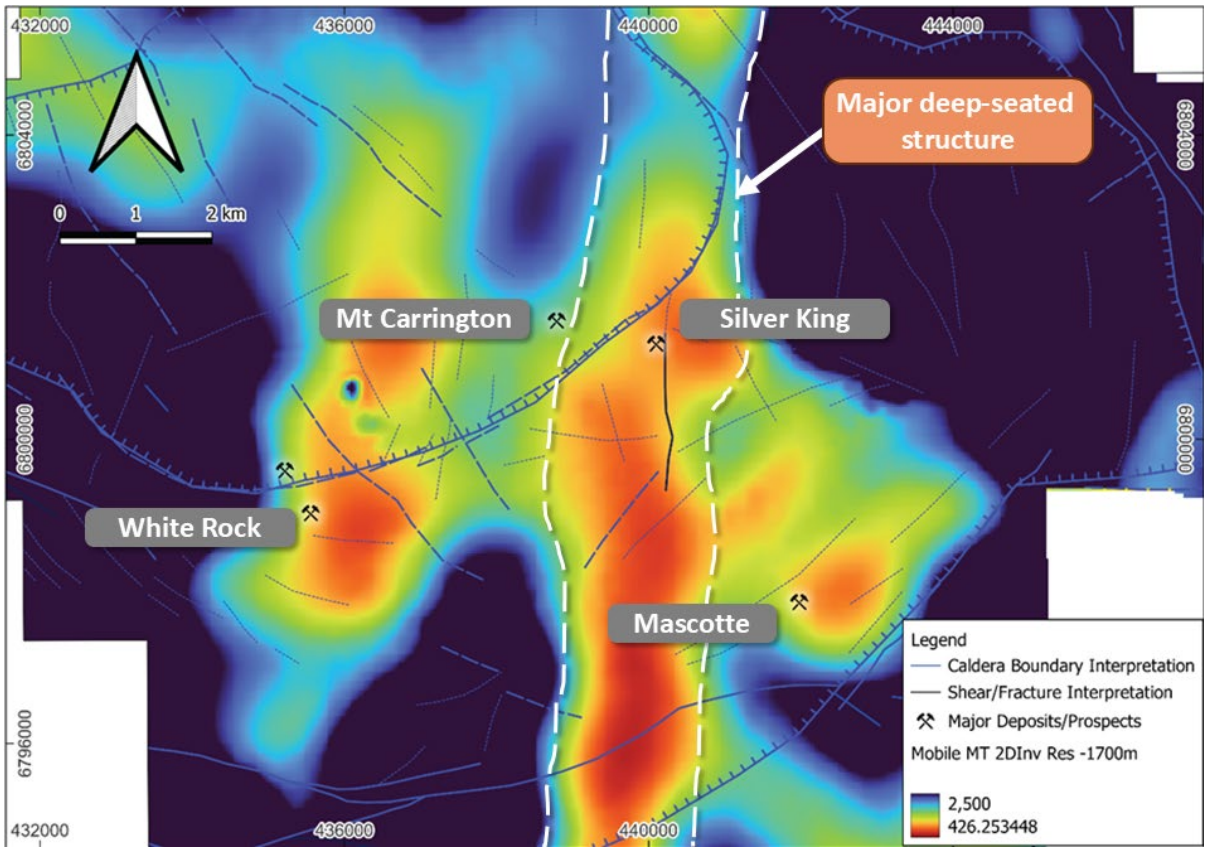

Figure 4. Interpreted deep-set conductive feeder structures and lineaments[iii].

Mascotte Drill Hole Overview

Diamond drilling of hole MSDD001 has intersected two zones of epithermal gold-silver mineralisation. The first zone, nearer to the surface, is associated with elevated silver mineralisation, and a second, wider zone is associated with decreased silver and increased gold mineralisation.

Drill hole MSDD001 was the first hole designed to test the potential for epithermal mineralisation under the eastern end of the Mascotte workings, where historic drilling had identified increased silver grades. Gold and silver mineralisation is associated with increased iron-sulphide mineralisation and sericite/adularia alteration.

The anomalous levels of silver in surface geochemical sampling, with relatively little gold anomalism, suggest that the epithermal system may transition to a gold-dominant system at depth, or that separate silver-rich structures are present adjacent to the gold mineralisation. The width and gold-silver tenure of the interval suggest a coherent, strong hydrothermal system, and the Company will assess next steps upon receipt of the remaining assays across the wider zone.

The Mascotte Prospect is adjacent to and proximal to an increased-conductivity lineament feature identified in the Mobile MT data (Figure 4). This is of a similar character to features identified at White Rock, Mt Carrington, and the Silver King trend. This supports the interpretation that these features may represent major fluid-flow structures and an increased likelihood of gold-silver deposits being proximal to these features.

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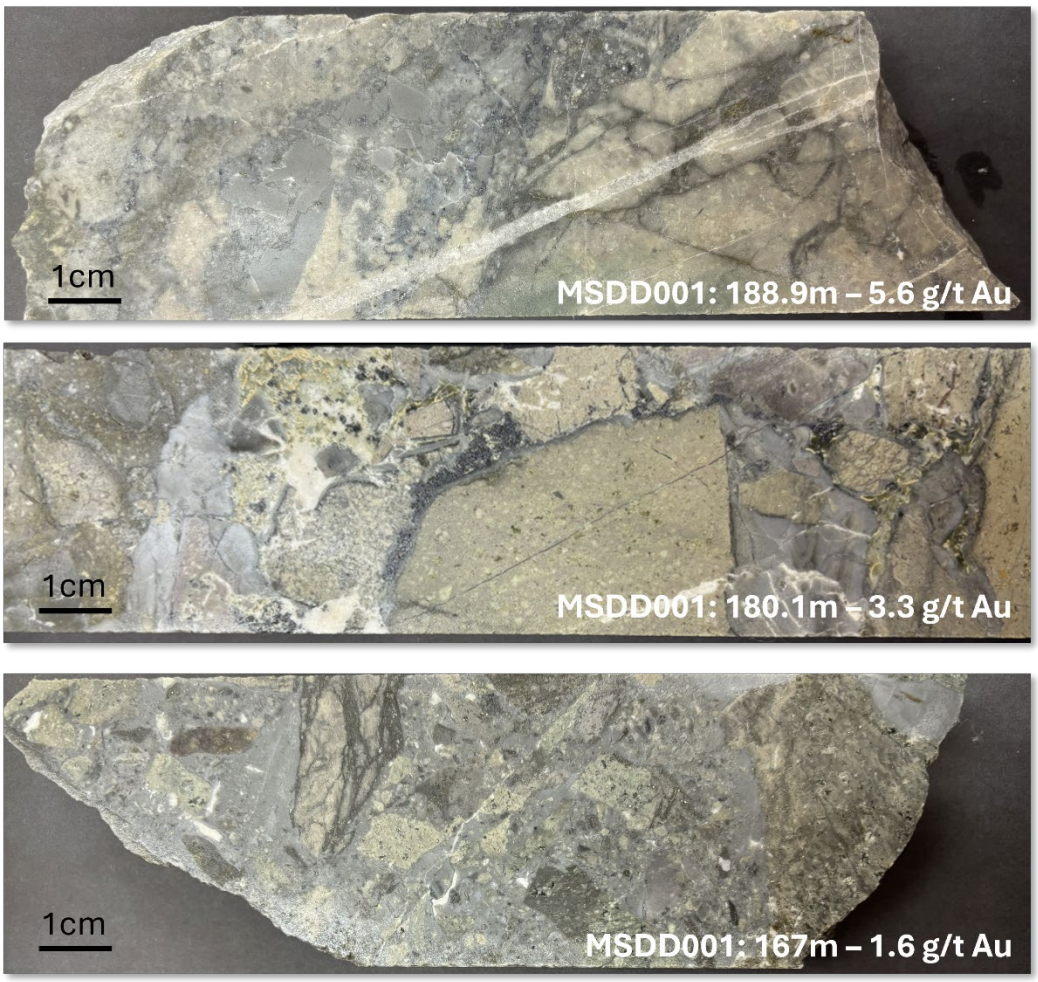

Figure 5. MSDD001 drill core showing patchy, veinlet and disseminated pyrite-sphalerite within chalcedony quartz-carbonate breccia infill.

Prospect Overview

Six of the initial eight drill holes have been completed at the Mascotte Prospect. All holes completed so far have intersected zones of very fine-grained, sulphide mineralisation within veins and breccia in association with hematite and interpreted adularia alteration, similar in character to mineralisation observed at other deposits in the district.

Historical drilling intersected strongly elevated silver mineralisation with a best intersection of 18.3m at 237g/t Ag, including 9m at 394g/t Ag from 3m in hole PDMS005A[ii]. Drilling is progressively testing beneath the strike extent of the historical workings and coincident targets that have elevated surface Au-Ag results in soil and rock chip sampling.

The Mascotte Prospect is defined by an area of significant historical workings. Ground truthing has indicated that the primary trend extends over approximately 1.3km of strike, with several potential parallel mineralised structures that were mined for silver and gold with elevated copper and zinc mineralisation noted in surface sampling and drilling (Figure 6). Silica alteration has been mapped across an area of ~2km^2 bounding the workings on the southeastern edge, as well as a 400m long zone of increased chalcedony and jasperoidal silica associated with workings in the central portion of the Mascotte trend. Recently completed Airborne Mobile-MT identified a district conductivity lineament trending northeast and is broadly associated with known mineralisation and historical workings. This lineament is consistent in the depth profile of the Mobile-MT data, suggesting a major hydrothermal

fluid pathway and providing encouragement for the potential scale and depth extent of mineralisation at the Mascotte Prospect.

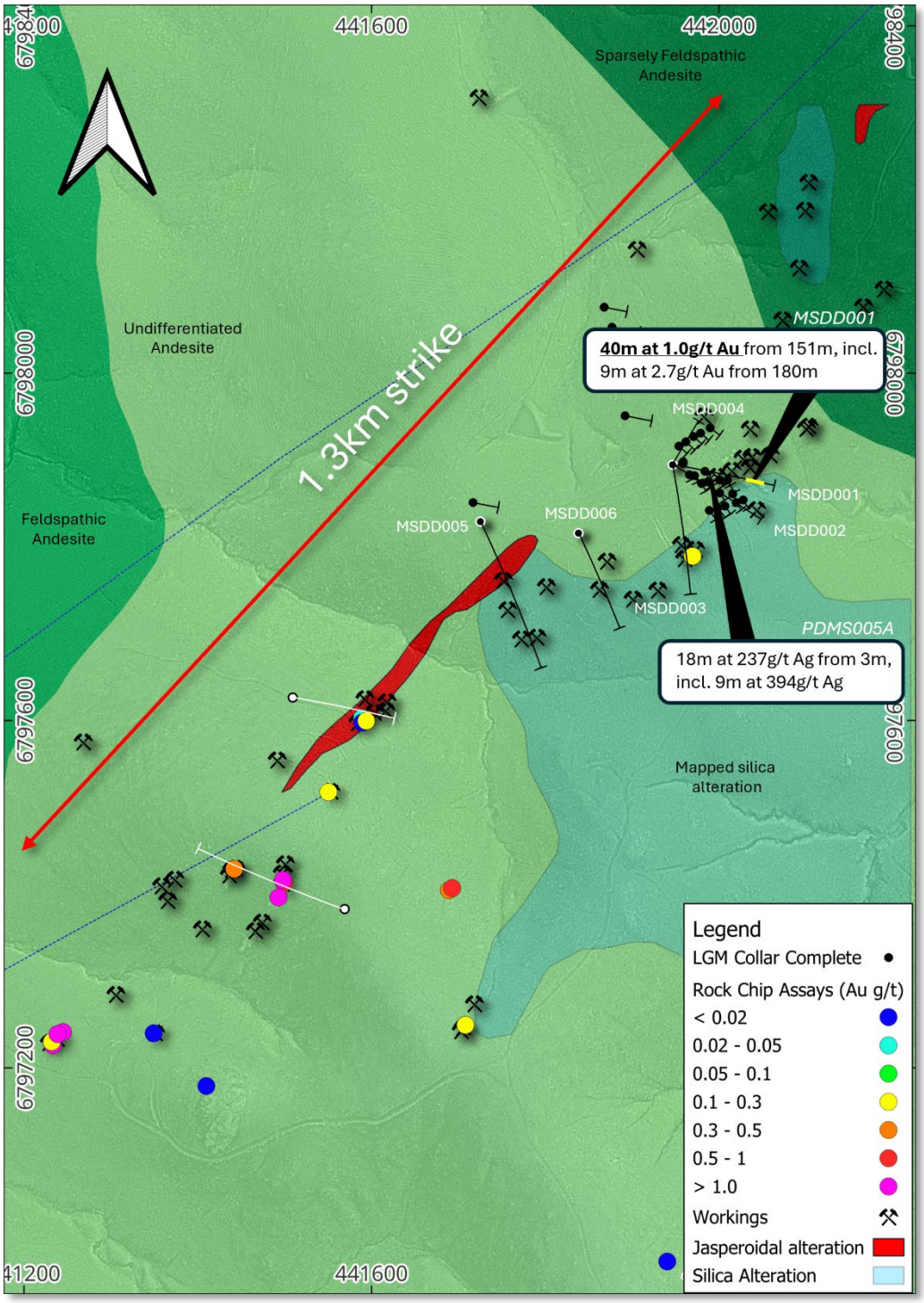

Figure 6. Mascotte Prospect plan view showing rock chip sample gold assay results, completed holes (black dots) planned drilling (white dots), and historical mine workings[ii].

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Next Steps

Drilling at the Mascotte Prospect is continuing with detailed geological logging and sampling ongoing across the 1.3km strike of workings. This broadly spaced drill program aims to determine the extent of the mineralised system.

The receipt of all drilling assays for this campaign is expected by the end of April 2026. Once received, the Company will plan the next steps regarding the Prospect with potential for ground geophysics prior to any follow-up drill campaigns. The Company is also advancing approvals and site preparation for the next regional target areas, including Mt Carrington, White Rock and Emu Prospects.

Work on the Scoping Study is progressing, and it is expected to be released in April 2026.

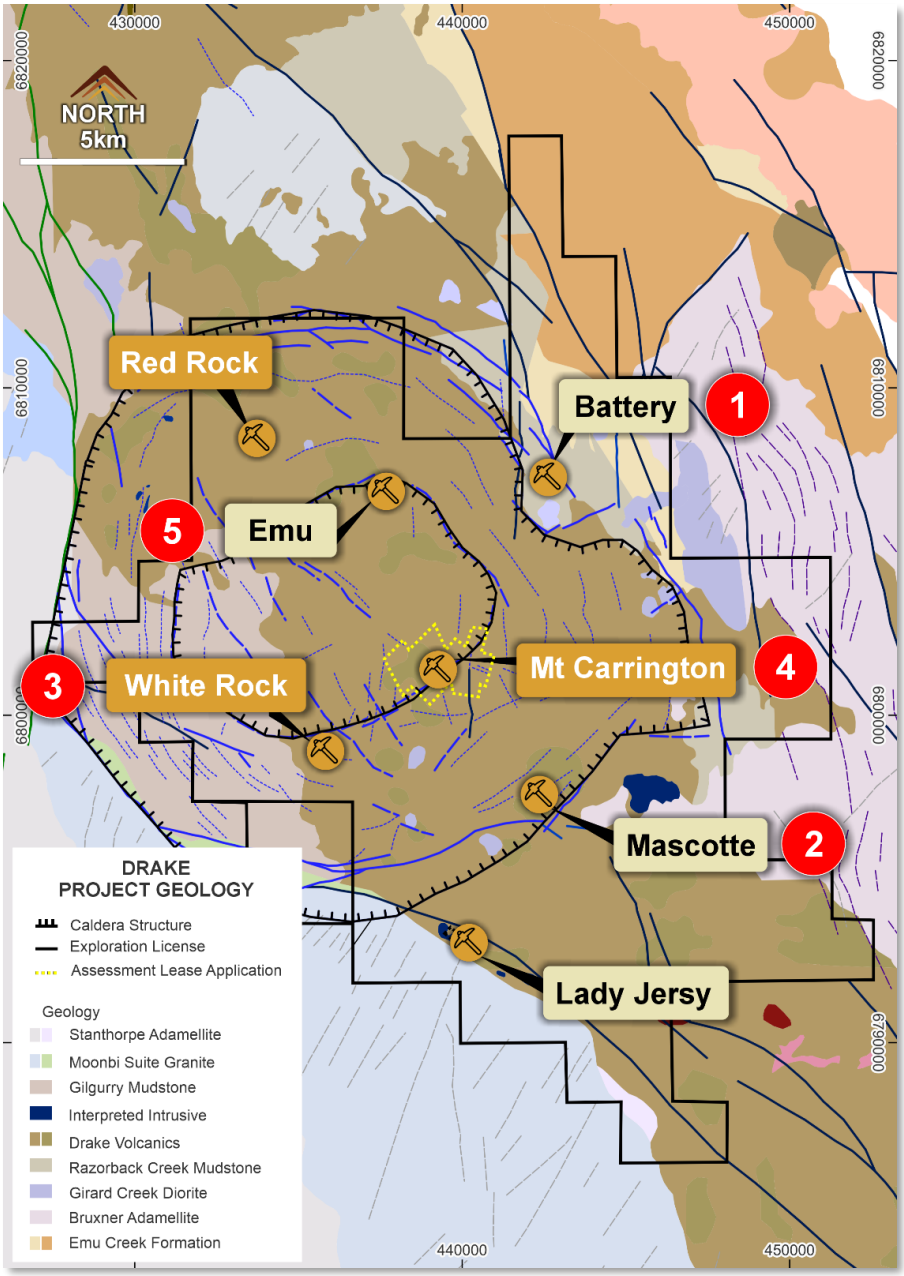

Figure 7. Drake Project Geology and Planned Drilling for 2026 targeting greenfields and brownfields silver, gold, and copper targets.

Approved by the Board of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited.

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

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

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

Ni-Co Nico Young Cobalt Blue MoU One of the largest nickel deposits in Australia with significant counter-cyclical exposure.	**Cu-Au Thomson Rio Tinto JV Option** A new and unexplored Intrusion-related gold and copper search space with numerous 'bullseye' targets.
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** 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 JV** Substantial historical gold production from two high-grade and underexplored, orogenic systems.
Au-Ag Bauloora One of NSW's largest low-sulphidation, epithermal systems with a 15km^2 epithermal vein field.	**Au-Cu Fontenoy Earth AI JV** A highly prospective and underexplored area for PGE, Ni, Au and Cu mineralisation with significant drill intercepts.

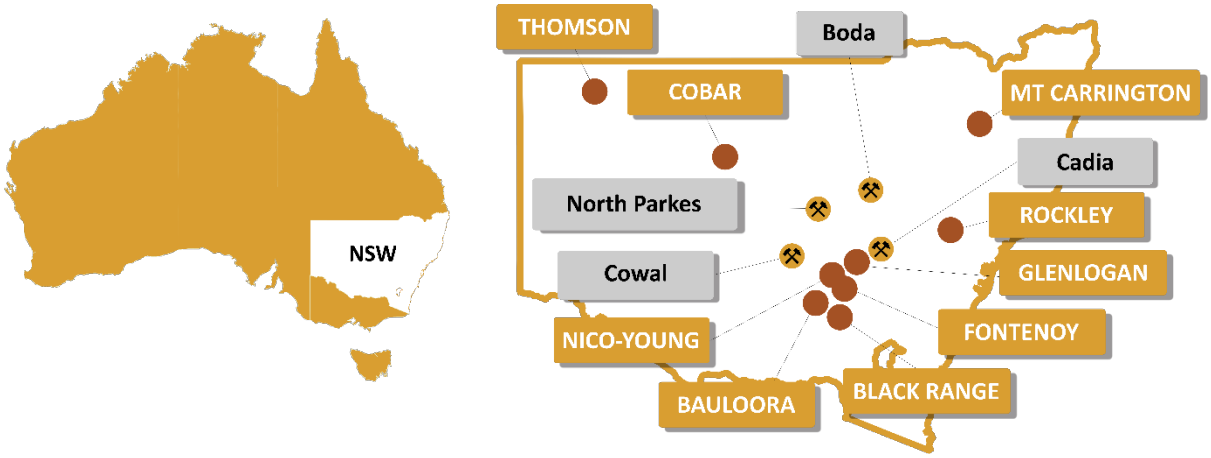

Figure 8. Location summary of Legacy Minerals' Projects in NSW, Australia, and major mines and deposits.

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Appendix 1 – Visual Estimate Drill Log Summary

Table 1: Visual estimates information for diamond drill core.

Reference	Estimated Vein %	Estimated Sulphide %	Preliminary Observations - nature of mineral occurrence, mineral identification and estimated sulphide proportion
Figure 1	100	17	chc-qtz-carb-gal(15%)-sph(1%)-cpy(1%) breccia

Observation codes: qtz – quartz, crb – carbonate, chc – chalcedony, adu – adularia, fl – fluorite, sph – sphalerite, gal – galena, cpy – chalcopyrite, hem – hematite, py – pyrite, CC – crustiform-colloform, Tr – trace.

Appendix 2 – Drill Collar Information

Table 1: Drill hole collar information (MGA94z56).

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth (True North)	Comments
MSDD001	441958	6797897	559	216.55	-55	105	Released 19/03/26
MSDD002	441959	6797896	559	223.05	-56	123	Assays pending
MSDD003	441959	6797898	561	267.8	-55	170	Assays pending
MSDD004	441959	6797895	561	100.05	-55	37	Assays pending
MSDD005	441716	6797822	559	183.7	-55	154	Assays pending
MSDD006	441842	6797819	564	200	-55	155	Assays pending

Appendix 3 – Significant Drill Intercepts

Table 2. Significant drilling assay intervals from MSDD001 at the Mascotte Prospect.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole width (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
MSDD001	54	59	5	0.3	14.8	39	71
incl	56	57	1	1.3	72.2	131	145
MSDD001	91	93	2	0.1	0.9	349	552
incl	91	92	1	0.2	1.3	494	645
MSDD001	130	132	2	0.1	1.4	90	241
incl	131	132	1	0.2	1.4	137	307
MSDD001	136	140	4	0.1	1.5	238	522
incl	138	140	2	0.2	2.4	440	845
incl	139	140	1	0.2	3.9	554	938
MSDD001	146	147	1	0.1	0.7	128.5	416
and	151	190	40	1.0	3.3	458	679
incl.	167	168	1	1.6	1.2	358	1270
incl.	175	190	15	2.0	7.01	789	1019
incl.	180	189	9	2.7	10.6	874	1195
incl.	180	181	1	3.3	2.1	1210	2320
incl.	184	185	1	1.9	60.7	2410	156
and	188	189	1	5.6	3.9	1905	4770
and	165	169	4	1.0	1.0	423	1089
and	174	176	2	2.2	2.1	1491	1091
and	179	182	3	2.0	1.9	753	1122
Incl.	180	181	1	3.3	2.1	1210	2320

Appendix 4 – JORC Code 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.
	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.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has*	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

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	85% passing 75 microns. A 50g split of the sample was fired assayed for gold. The lower detection limit for gold is 0.002 ppm, which is believed to be an appropriate detection level. All other elements including copper and base metals (total 48 element suite) are analysed using a 4-acid acid digest and an ICP finish (ALS code: ME-MS61 + Au-AA21). Assay standards, blanks and duplicates were analysed as part of the standard laboratory analytical procedures. Company standards were 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.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Core is measured and marked after each drill run using wooden blocks calibrating depth.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	To date, 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, veins, structures, weathering, colour and other noticeable features. This is generally qualitative except for % of sulphides and vein mineral content. Core trays are photographed in wet form.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are geologically logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core 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 cover, weathered rock, or soft rock due to faulting, representative samples were collected along the axis of the core. This information is recorded in the cut-sheet and loaded into database.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable as results are for core drilling.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Drill core is cut in half along the length and the total half core submitted as the sample. This procedure meets industry standards where approximately 50% of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted. All mineralised intervals and surrounding wall rock were submitted for assay. Sample weights are recorded by the lab. Samples are delivered by Legacy Minerals Holdings personnel to ALS Minerals Laboratory, Brisbane NSW. Sample preparation will comprise of an industry standard of drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to -75 microns (85% passing) (ALS code PUL-23). Pulverisers are washed with QAQC tests undertaken (PUL-QC). Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards) and duplicates with each sample batch. QAQC results are routinely reviewed to identify and resolve any issues. All sub-sampling of the prepared core is completed by the laboratory. No sub-sampling is completed by LGM.
	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.
	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.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 are to be analysed by ALS Global. Samples are to be 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).
	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.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material (CRMs), blanks and pulp duplicates as part of in-house procedures. The Company also submits a suite of CRMs and blanks where appropriate and selects appropriate samples for duplicates. CRM's are inserted approximately every 50 samples. Sample preparation checks for fineness are performed by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm is being attained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are verified by the Company's technical staff.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were completed in the current drill programme.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is captured onto a laptop through excel and using 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
	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.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 56
	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.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The completed drilling at the Project is not used to establish or support a definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The drill holes were orientated to intersect the dipping mineralised trends at as near perpendicular orientation possible (unless otherwise stated). The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified. The orientation of drilling relative to key mineralised structures is not considered likely to introduce sampling bias.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Orientation of the mineralisation and structural trends is constrained by previous drilling. 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

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		techniques and data have been completed on the drilling programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	*Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Drake Project is located approximately 5km north of the town of Drake in northern NSW. The Drake 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 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

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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.
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.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 both holes 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.
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.

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Appendix A: Mt Carrington AgEq Mineral Resource (See ASX LGM Release dated 13 March 2025 for additional information) [iv]

Prospect	Classification	Resource Tonnes and Grade							Contained Metal					
		Tonnes (Kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	AgEq (g/t)	Au (Koz)	Ag (Koz)	Cu (kt)	Pb (kt)	Zn (kt)	AgEq (Koz)
Strauss	Indicated	2,818	1.1	3.1	0.09	0.07	0.6	149	98	281	3	2	16	13,500
	Inferred	2,026	1	2	0.08	0.04	0.4	130	63	129	2	1	9	8,468
Kylo	Indicated	2,842	1.1	2.1	0.07	0.05	0.4	138	103	191	2	1	11	12,609
	Inferred	2,081	0.6	3.8	0.11	0.06	0.6	101	40	251	2	1	13	6,757
Guy Bell	Inferred	2,512	0.7	2.3	0.16	0.08	0.6	117	58	188	4	2	15	9,449
Carrington	Inferred	2,236	0.5	5.6	0.14	0.08	0.2	83	33	403	3	2	4	5,967
Red Rock	Inferred	8,605	0.5	7.4	0.04	0.12	0.49	84	144	2046	3	10	43	23,239
Lady Hampden	Indicated	2,136	0.71	62	0.01	0.03	0.07	124	49	4251	0	1	2	8,516
	Inferred	2,125	0.74	35	0.01	0.04	0.08	100	51	2388	0	1	2	6,832
Silver King	Indicated	469	0.12	80	0.01	0.03	0.07	93	2	1200	0	0	0	1,402
	Inferred	106	0.05	53	0.01	0.02	0.05	60	0	180	0	0	0	204
Lead Block	Inferred	215	0.21	44	0.01	0.03	0.08	66	2	307	0	0	0	456
White Rock	Indicated	3,135	0.05	66	0.02	0.22	0.73	104	5	6629	1	7	23	10,482
	Inferred	1,051	0.08	37	0.02	0.16	0.62	72	3	1258	0	2	7	2,433
White Rock North	Inferred	2,039	0.05	70	0.01	0.14	0.11	83	4	4592	0	3	2	5,441
Total		34,396						104.7	653	24,294	20	33	146	115,756

The preceding statements of Mineral Resources conform to the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) 2012 Edition. All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes. Minor differences may occur due to rounding to appropriate significant figures. For White Rock & White Rock North. AgEq calculated using the formula: AgEq = Ag + 84.0712xAu + 93.2167xCu + 36.0156xZn + 27.0117xPb and Recoveries applied are 72% (Au), 71.7% (Ag), 66% (Cu), 85% (Zn) and 85% (Pb). For Kylo, Strauss, & Red Rock AgEq calculated using the formula: AgEq = Ag + 101.417xAu + 125.477xCu + 35.4288xZn + 28.23323xPb and Recoveries applied are 83.1% (Au), 68.6% (Ag), 85% (Cu), 80% (Zn) and 85% (Pb).For Lady Hampden, Silver King, and Lead Block, AgEq calculated using the formula: AgEq = Ag + 82.4186xAu + 63.0108xCu + 27.0046xZn + 21.5193xPb and Recoveries applied are 88.6% (Au), 90% (Ag), 56% (Cu), 80% (Zn) and 85% (Pb). AgEq formula calculated using silver price of $43/oz, gold price of $3600/oz, copper price of $14000/t, zinc price of $4200/t and the lead price of $3150/t (all AUD). In the opinion of the Company, all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be sold and recovered based on current market conditions and metallurgical test work up to 2017.

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Endnotes

[i] LGM ASX Release, 12 December 2025, *New Silver Targets and Drill Approvals at Mt Carrington*
[ii] ASX Release LGM, 30 September 2025, *New Silver Drill Targets Approved and Drilling Commencing*
[iii] ASX Release LGM, 25 August 2025, *Drilling Approval and New Targets at Mt Carrington Project*
[iv] ASX Release LGM, 13 March 2025, *New Drake Resource of 0.8Moz Gold-Eq and 35Moz Silver-Eq*

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