LEGACY IRON ORE LIMITED

ASX Announcement
14 April 2026

MT CELIA GOLD PROJECT MINERAL RESOURCE UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS

Following the infill grade control drilling announced on 9th September 2025, an update of the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Mt Celia Gold Project has been completed.

- The updated Mt Celia Gold Project MRE totals 8.8 Mt @ 1.38 g/t Au for 390,150 ounces, representing a 53% increase in total contained gold ounces compared with the March 2025 MRE.
- The Measured and Indicated resource totals 3.67Mt @ 1.36 g/t of Au for 160,434 ounces, representing a 77% increase when compared to the March 2025 MRE.
- Kangaroo Bore contained 290,687 ounces for 6.99 Mt @ 1.29 g/t of Au of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources.
- Blue Peter contained 99,462 ounces for 1.81 Mt @ 1.71 g/t of Au of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources.
- Mineralization remains open along strike and at depth for both the Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter deposits.

About Legacy Iron Ore

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

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

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

Board

Amitava Mukherjee, Non-Executive Chairman
Mr Vinay Kumar, Non-Executive Director
Mr Joydeep Dasgupta, Non-Executive Director
Mr Ross Oliver, Non-Executive Director
Mr Ben Donovan, Non-Executive Director and Company Secretary

Key Projects

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

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Legacy Iron Ore Limited (Legacy Iron or the Company) is pleased to advise that it has recently completed resource estimation for the Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter deposits. The Margot area, which was part of previous estimates, has been excluded from the current resource update as the existing drilling density and spatial distribution are not adequate to support a high level of geological confidence. The Mt Celia project resource shows a 77% increase in the total contained gold in the Measured and Indicated category excluding the mine production for the 2025-2026 calendar year shown in Table 1. Importantly, significant increases have been in the higher confidence Measured and Indicated categories as shown in Figure 1.

The updated resource estimation was conducted in-house by the Company's technical team and subsequently independently reviewed and approved by Andrew Hawker (Principal Geologist, HGS Australia). Mt Celia has a Measured, Indicated, and Inferred resource endowment of 8.8 Mt @ 1.38 g/t for 390,150 oz (see Table 2). This revised model provides a robust foundation for the Company's ongoing Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS), which is evaluating the potential for heap leach processing.

Further, the Company believes there is significant potential to extend existing mineralisation and to discover new mineralisation within the project.

Mt Celia Mine production from March 2025 to March 2026 are shown in Table 1:

Table 1. Mt Celia – Mine Production between March 2025 and March 2026

March 2025- 2026 Mine Production			
Mining Area	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ounces
Blue Peter	93,893	1.34	4,042
Kangaroo Bore	467,752	0.75	11,263
Total	**561,645**	**0.85**	**15,305**

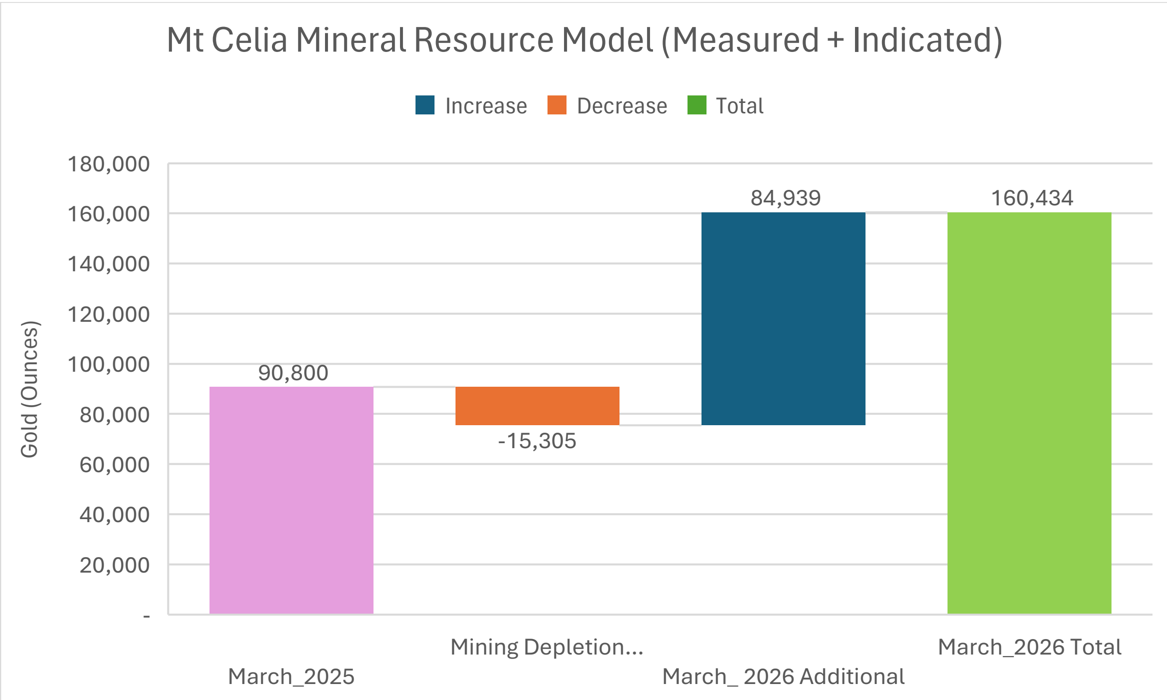

Figure 1. Mt Celia Resource Evolution since March 2025

Mineral Resource Statement

The combined Mt Celia resource is shown in Table 2 while Table 3 and Table 4 detail the contribution to this total from the Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter areas.

To ensure the MRE meets the requirement for "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction," the reported total mineral resource is the sum of the potential open pit mineralisation reported above the 200m depth, at lower cutoffs, and the potential UG mineralisation below the 200m depth reported at a 1g/t cutoff. This aligns with the Company's strategy to evaluate the economic treatment of lower-grade material via heap leach processing from an open pit mining scenario.

The updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) incorporates assay results from 375 reverse circulation (RC) extensional and infill holes (totalling 12,036m) completed in August 2025.

Reflecting a gold price of approximately A$6,500 per ounce and the Company's ongoing Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) evaluating heap leach processing, lower cut-off grades have been applied to support the potential economic treatment of lower-grade material. These cut-off grades are based on oxidation horizons as follows:

- 0.3g/t Au oxide ore,
- 0.4g/t Au transitional ore, and
- 0.5g/t Au fresh ore.

Table 2 . Mt Celia – Mineral Resource Estimate as of March 2026

Potential Open pit above 200m depth			
	Tonnage	Au g/t	Ounces
Measured	1,529,785	1.29	63,557
Indicated	2,022,079	1.38	89,914
Inferred	4,055,576	1.34	174,184
Total	**7,607,440**	**1.34**	**327,655**

Potential Underground below 200m depth @ 1g/t Cutoff			
Indicated	117,185	1.85	6,963
Inferred	1,080,475	1.60	55,532
Total	**1,197,660**	**1.62**	**62,495**

Mt Celia Combined Total			
	Tonnage	Au g/t	Ounces
Measured	1,529,785	1.29	63,557
Indicated	2,139,264	1.41	96,877
Inferred	5,136,051	1.39	229,716
Total	**8,805,100**	**1.38**	**390,150**

Note: The total mineral resource is the sum of the potential open pit mineralisation reported above the 200m depth, at the lower cutoffs, and the potential UG mineralisation below the 200m depth reported at the 1g/t cutoff. Individual figures may not sum precisely due to rounding.

Kangaroo Bore

Table 3 Kangaroo Bore Mineral Resource Estimate as of March 2026

Potential Open pit above 200m depth			
	Tonnage	Au g/t	Ounces
Measured	1,268,318	1.16	47,209
Indicated	1,713,418	1.29	71,134
Inferred	2,905,701	1.24	115,921
Total	**5,887,437**	**1.24**	**234,264**

Potential Underground below 200m depth @ 1g/t Cutoff			
Indicated	117,185	1.85	6,963
Inferred	988,468	1.56	49,460
Total	**1,105,653**	**1.59**	**56,423**

Kangaroo Bore Combined Total			
	Tonnage	Au g/t	Ounces
Measured	1,268,318	1.16	47,209
Indicated	1,830,603	1.33	78,097
Inferred	3,894,169	1.32	165,381
Total	**6,993,090**	**1.29**	**290,687**

Blue Peter

Table 4 Blue Peter – Mineral Resource Estimate as of March 2026

Potential Open pit above 200m depth			
	Tonnage	Au g/t	Ounces
Measured	261,467	1.94	16,347
Indicated	308,661	1.89	18,780
Inferred	1,149,875	1.58	58,263
Total	**1,720,003**	**1.69**	**93,390**

Potential Underground below 200m depth @ 1g/t Cutoff			
Inferred	92,006	2.05	6,072
Total	**92,006**	**2.05**	**6,072**

Blue Peter Combined Total			
	Tonnage	**Au g/t**	**Ounces**
Measured	261,467	**1.94**	16,347
Indicated	308,661	**1.89**	18,780
Inferred	1,241,881	**1.61**	64,335
Total	**1,812,009**	**1.71**	**99,462**

Figure 2 and Figure 3 shows the Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter Block Model constrained to 200m depth from surface in a long section view (looking East) and coloured by grade. While the Kangaroo Bore model extends over 1.7km the Blue Peter model extends over 1.9km,

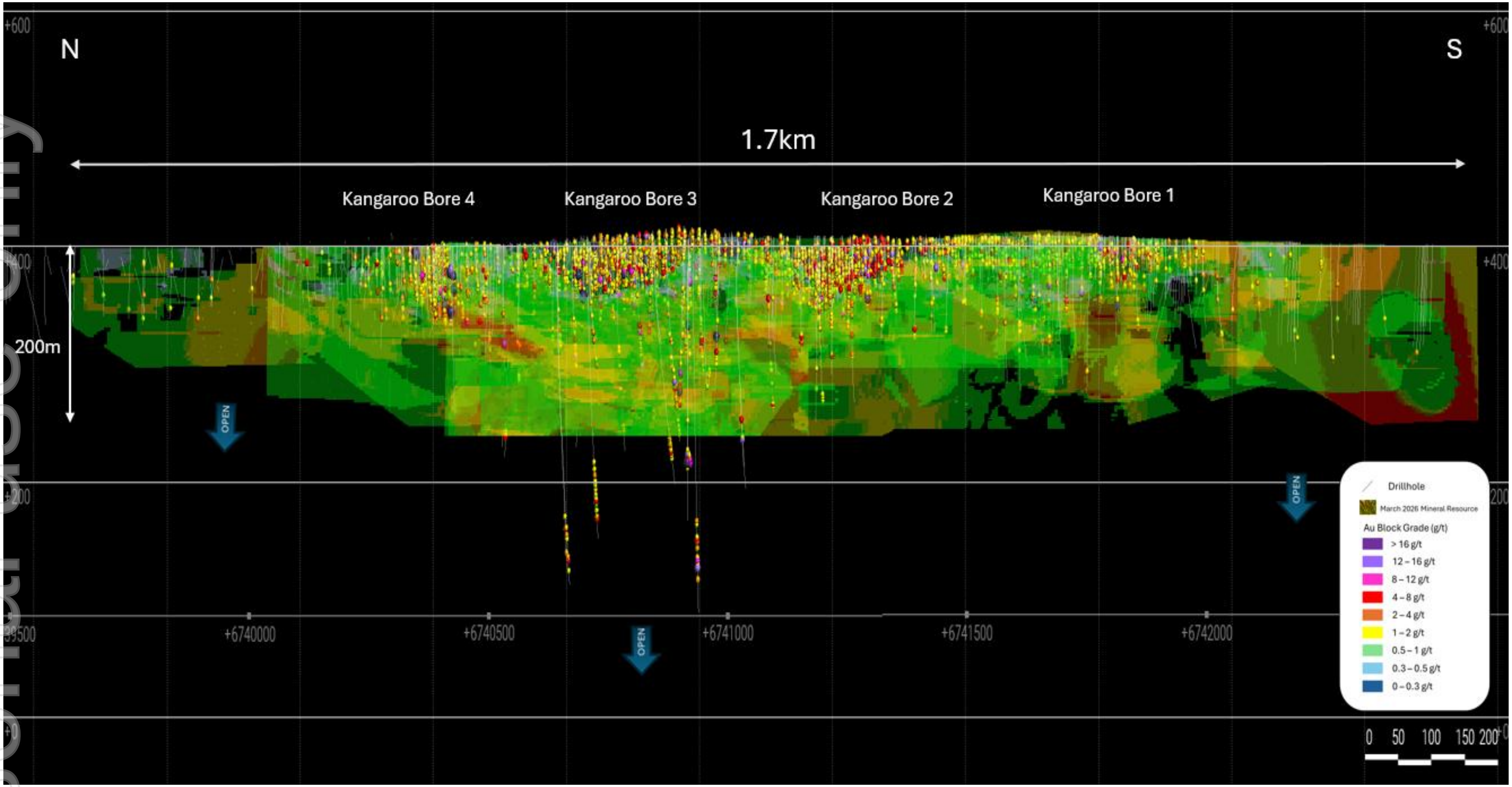

Figure 2. Kangaroo Bore Block Model constrained to 200m depth from surface – Long Section (Looking East)

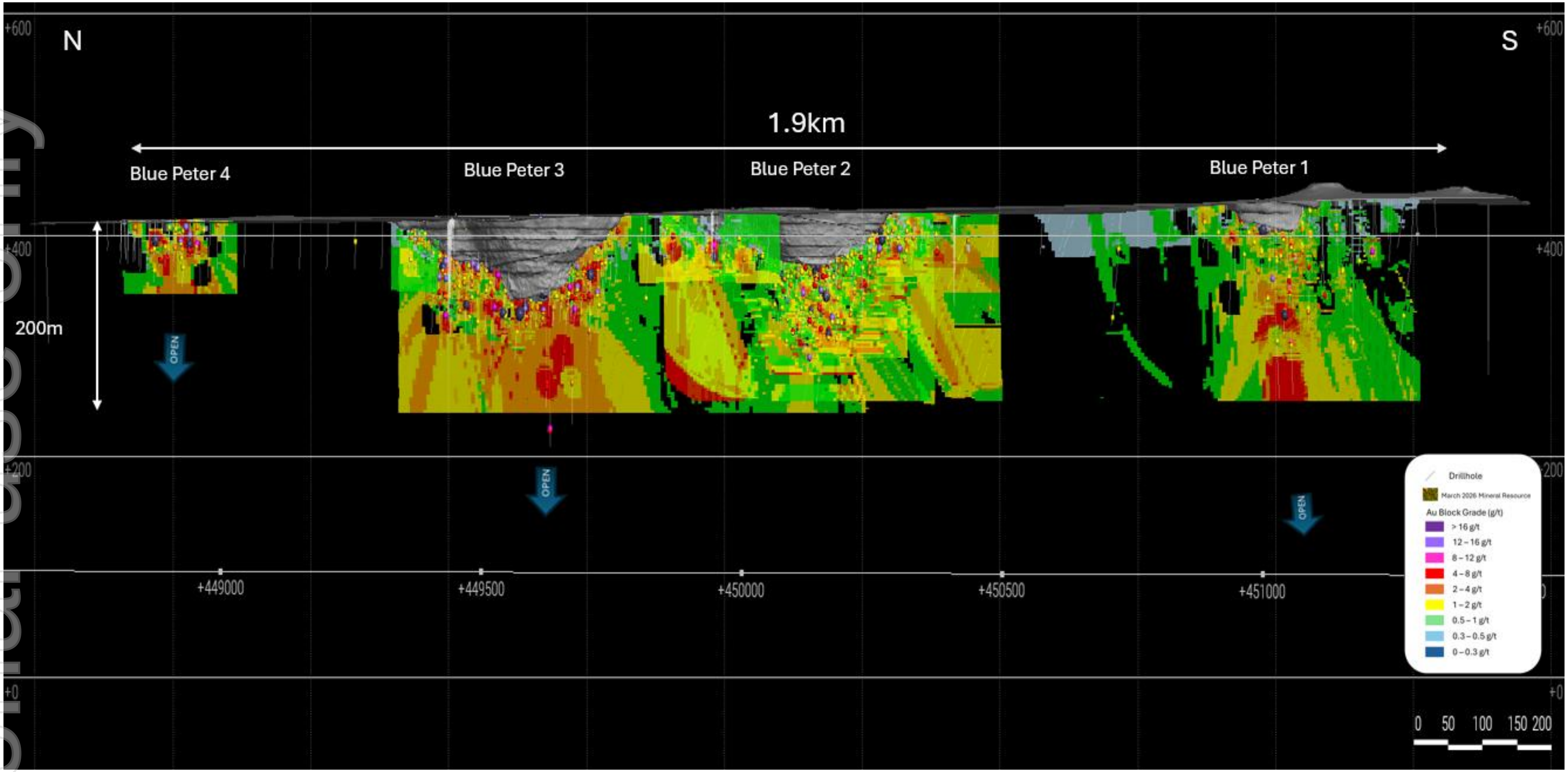

Figure 3 Blue Peter Model constrained to 200m depth from surface – Long Section (Looking East)

Figure 4 and Figure 5 shows the block model coloured by resource classification, where red and green indicate Measured and Indicated Resources while grey indicates Inferred Resources.

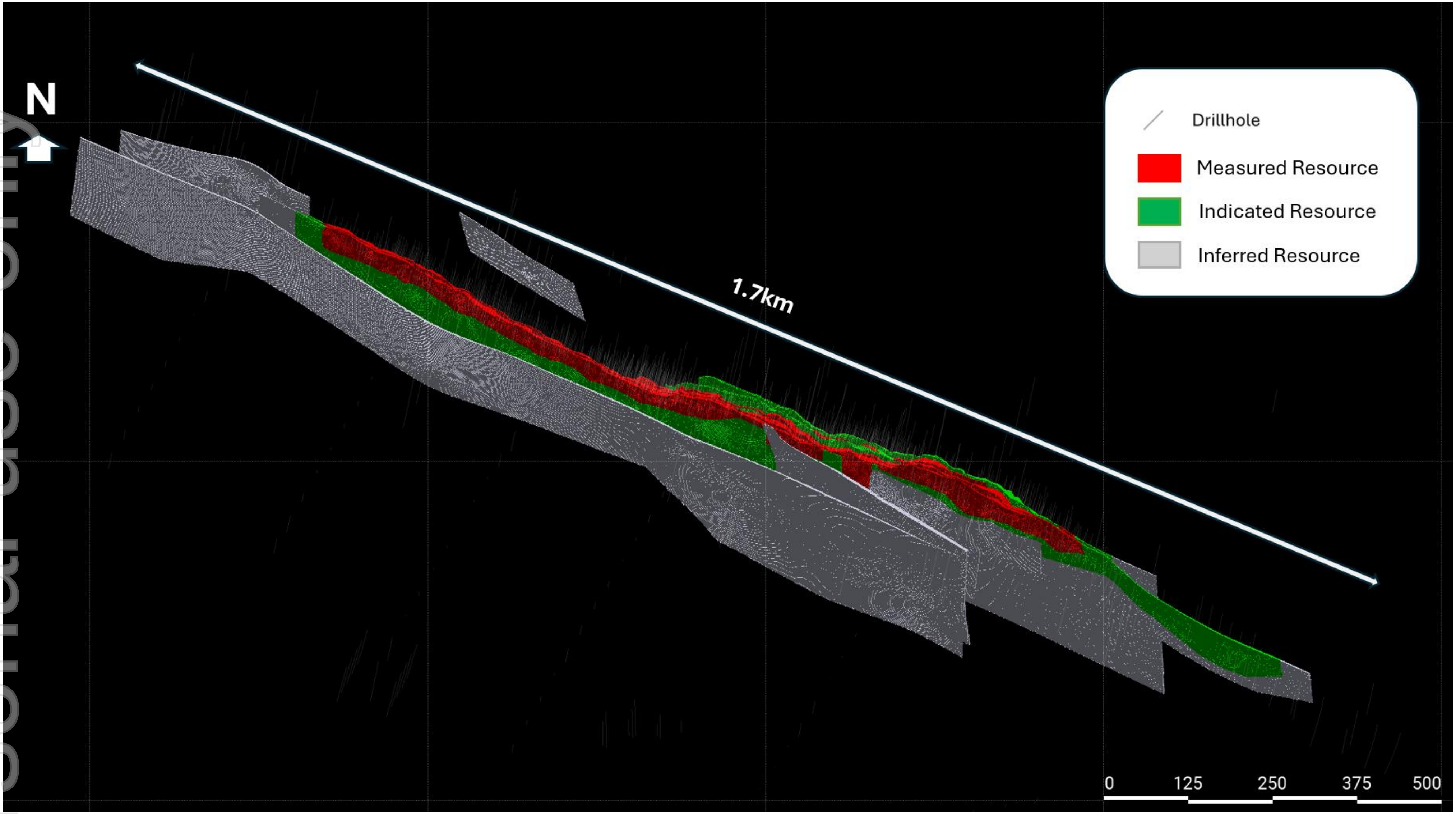

Figure 4 Kangaroo Bore Block Model Classification, 3D view looking North

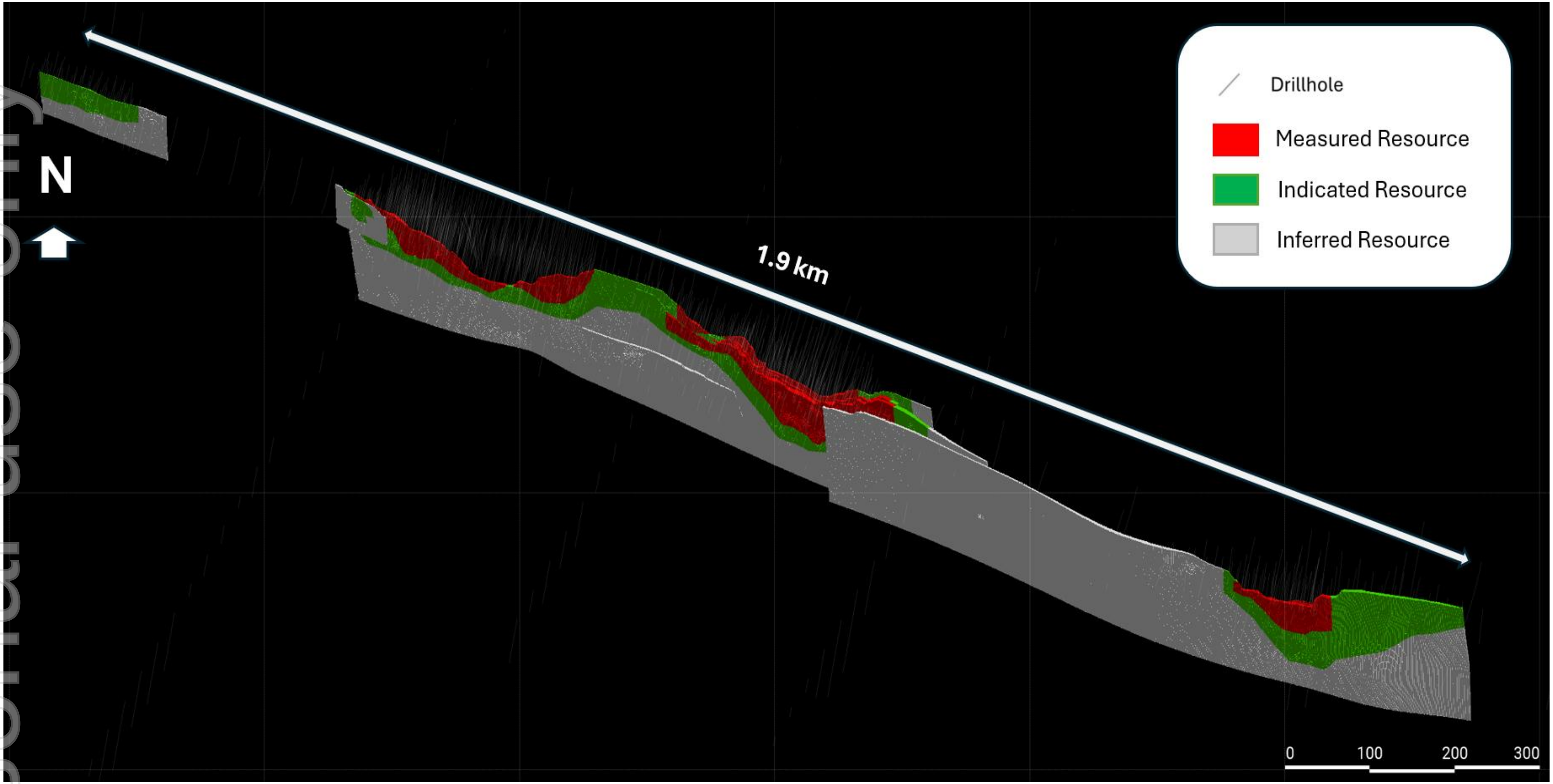

Figure 5 Blue Peter Block Model Classification, 3D view looking North

Figure 6 and Figure 7 show the drill holes done during 2025 and the pre-2025 drill holes.

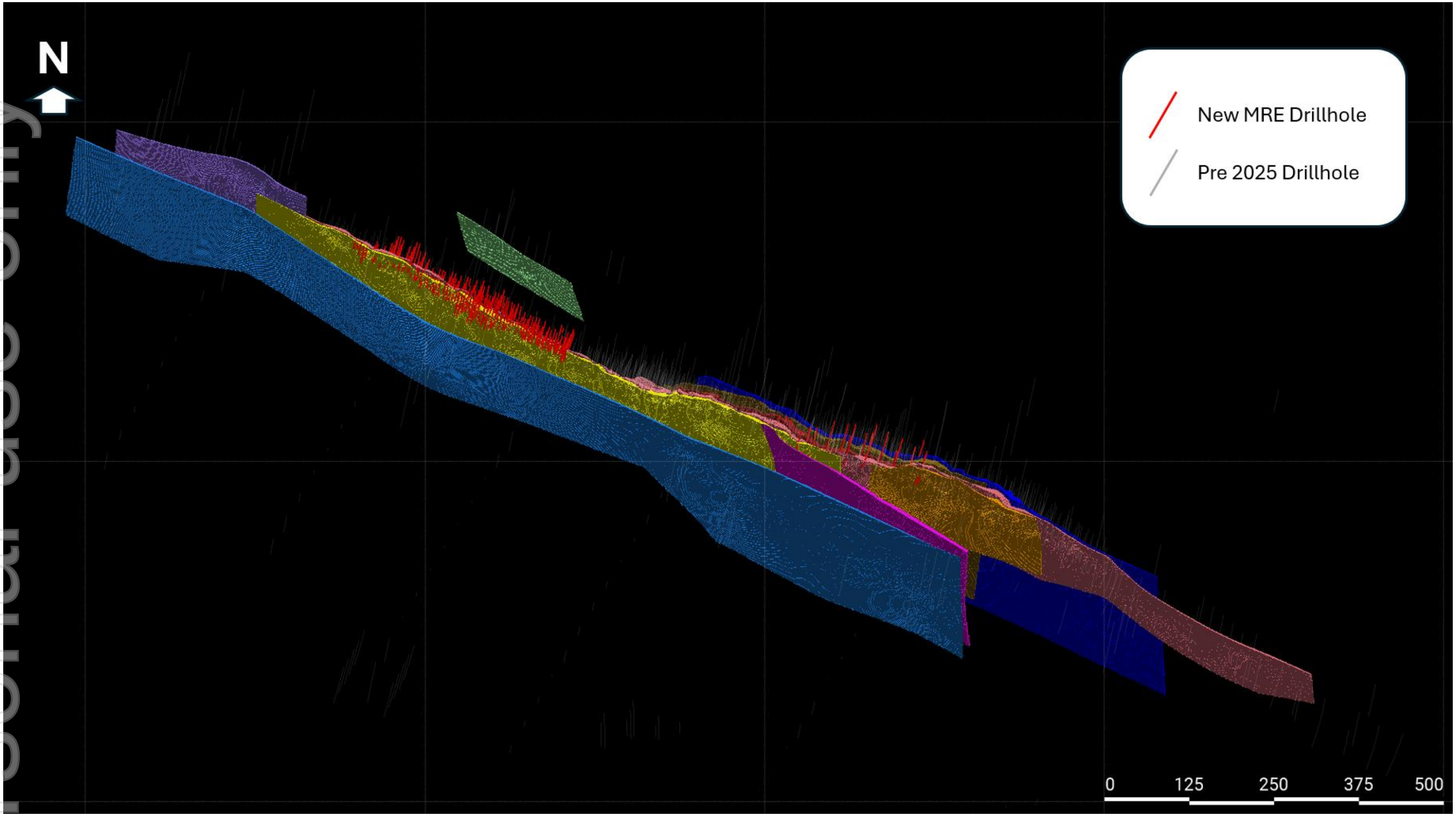

Figure 6 Kangaroo Bore Lodes Additional 2025 MRE Drillholes (Red) Pre 2025 Drilling (White), 3D view looking North

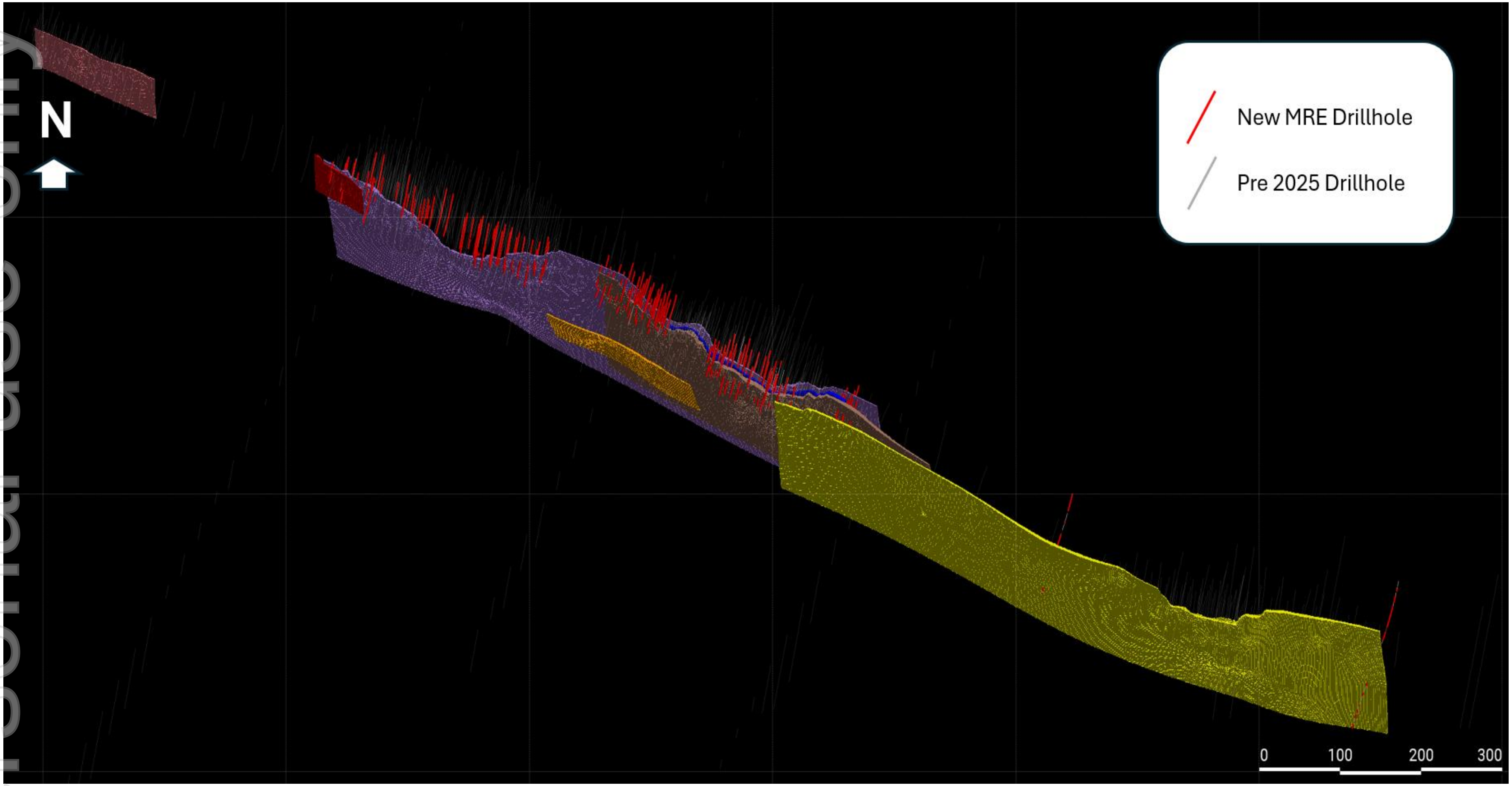

Figure 7 Blue Peter Lodes and Additional 2025 MRE Drillholes (Red) Pre 2025 Drilling (White), 3D view looking North

Table 5 shows the resource growth between the March 2025 and March 2026 estimates:

Table 5 Mt Celia Project – MRE Resource Growth Comparison (2025 vs 2026)

March 2025 Resource

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

March 2026 Resource

	Tonnage	Au g/t	Ounces
Measured	1,529,785	1.29	63,557
Indicated	2,139,264	1.41	96,877
Inferred	5,136,051	1.39	229,716
Total	**8,805,100**	**1.38**	**390,150**

Classification	Tonnes Variance	Grade Variance	Ounces Variance
Measured	104%	-23%	57%
Indicated	167%	-28%	92%
Inferred	87%	-25%	40%
Total	**105%**	**-25%**	**53%**

Note: The March 2026 figures are inclusive of mining depletion and reflect updated cut-off grades aligned with the ongoing heap leach PFS.

Figure 8 and Figure 9 show comparison of March 2025 block model and drill holes with the March 2026 block model and the additional drill holes side by side, for Blue Peter and Kangaroo Bore respectively.

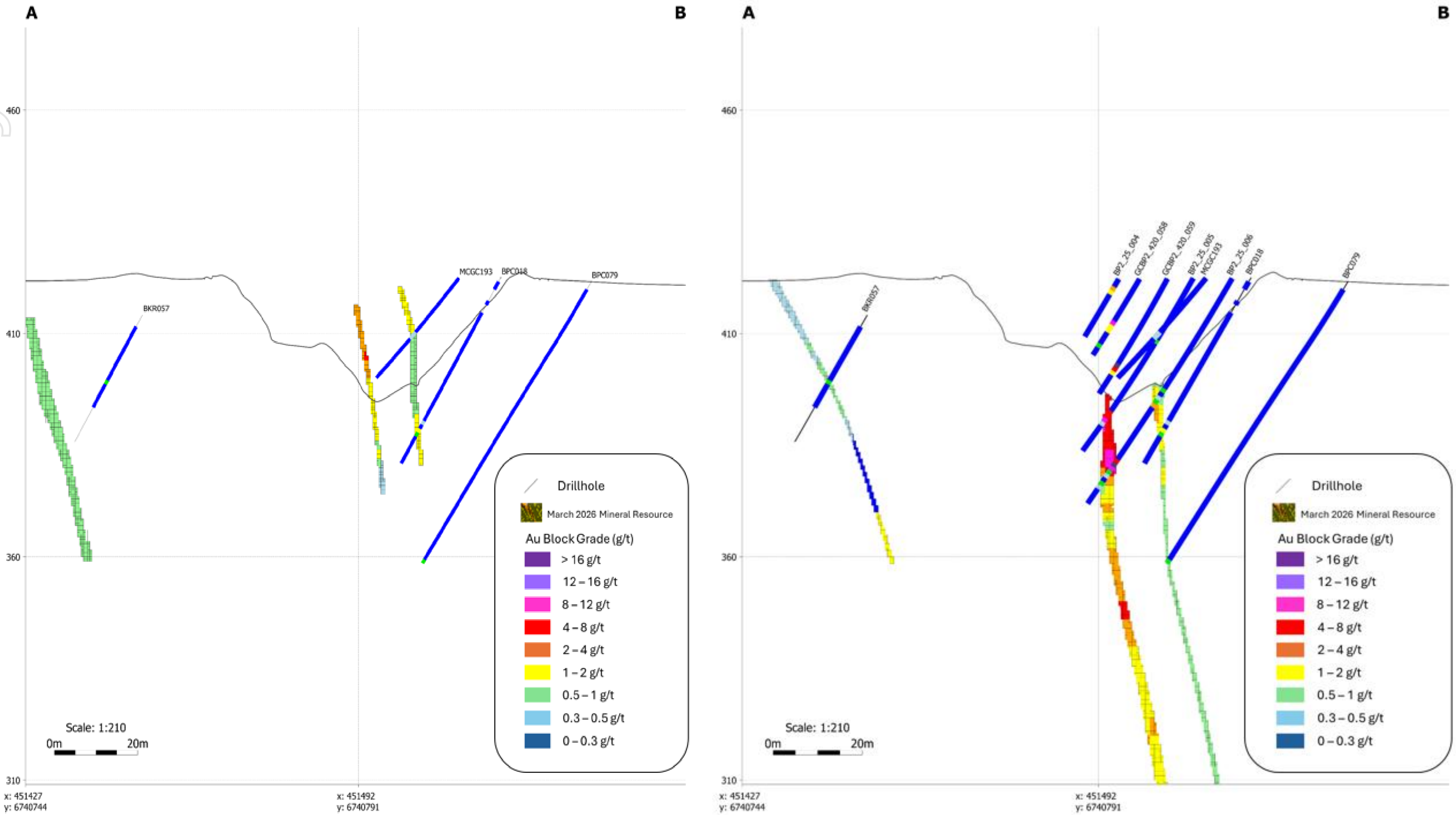

Figure 8 Comparison of Blue Peter 3 March 2025 (LHS) MRE and March 2026 (RHS) MRE comparison with updated drilling

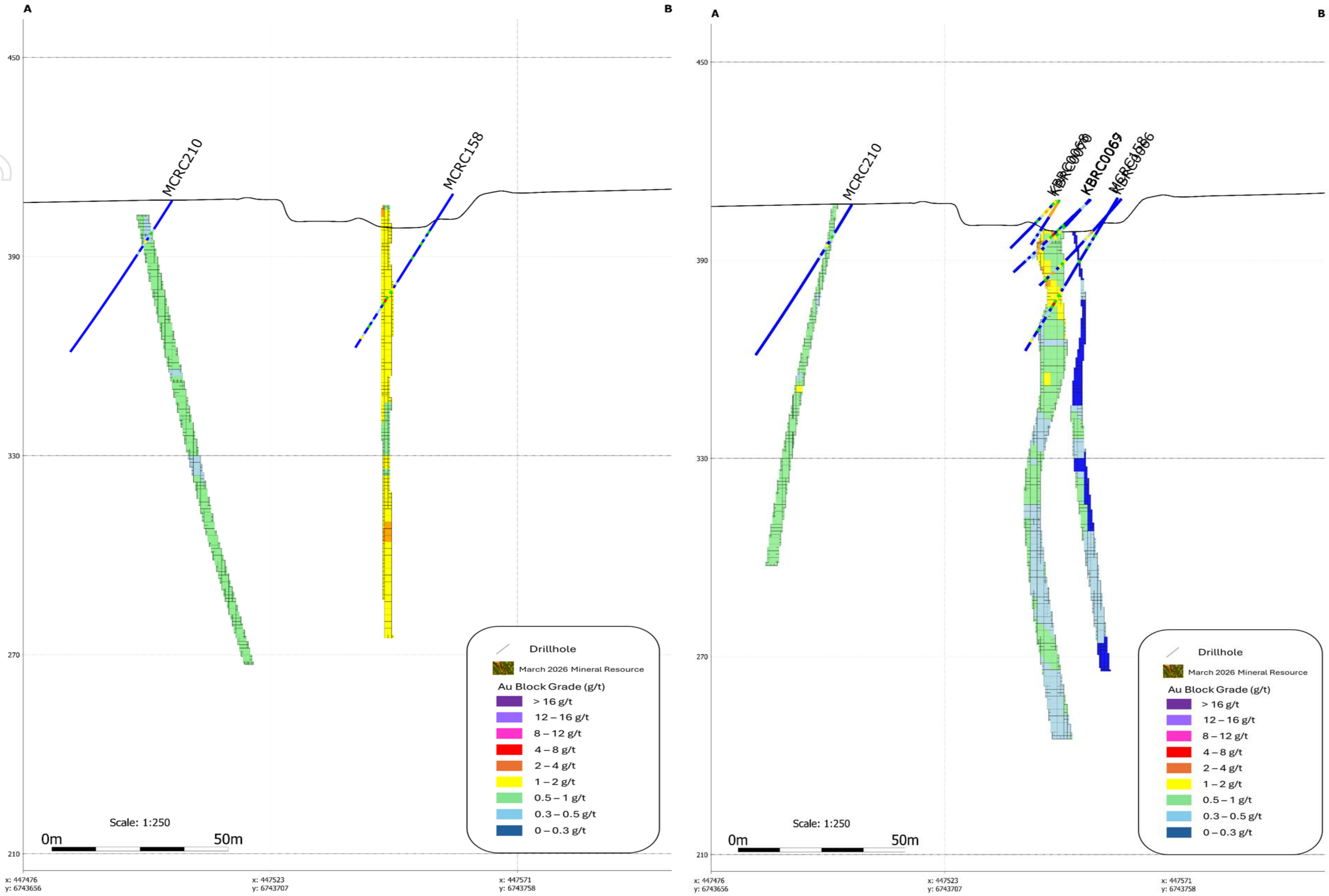

Figure 9 Comparison of Kangaroo Bore 3 March 2025 (LHS) MRE and March 2026 (RHS) MRE comparison with updated drilling

Technical Overview

This Mineral Resource Update was completed in-house by Legacy, then reviewed and signed off by HGS Australia Exploration Services. The MRE is based on an additional 375 RC extensional and infill drilling phase completed within the modelled area after the last Mineral Resource upgrade, which was published in March 2025. All drill holes were assayed where they intersected mineralization and were modelled down to a depth of 400m. Blue Peter and Kangaroo Bore were interpreted separately due to orientations and variations of the mineralized structures within the pits. The drilling has been performed on section lines oriented orthogonal to the general strike of the lodes. For both deposits, the nominal drill hole spacing is 5 m between sections and 5 m along sections, with most of the holes dipping at 60° to the southwest (221°).

Results of the Mineral Resource Estimate are tabled in the statement of Mineral Resources (see tables 2 to 5 and figures 2 to 9.)

Geological Interpretation and Geology

The Mt Celia Project is underlain by an assemblage of deformed and altered Archaean greenstone lithologies of the Linden Domain, which have been intruded by foliated pre-to syn-tectonic adamellite and syenite granitic rocks. The mafic metavolcanic rocks have been subjected to medium-grade metamorphism with a higher amphibolite-grade metamorphic zone lying along the granite-greenstone contact.

Several rock sequences have been identified within the project area and are summarised below:

- Mafic units with minor interbedded ferruginous cherts and felsic volcanics. The mafic units include fine-grained basalt and chlorite schist with a platy schistosity; medium-grained actinolite-tremolite-rich basalt; a massive, weakly schistose, dark green to blue fine-grained basalt interlayered with chlorite schists and commonly containing sulphides – mainly pyrite; and a massive, fine-grained, dark green to blue, high-Mg basalt with a characteristic blocky fracture. A serpentine-rich ultramafic sill and two medium to coarse-grained mafic porphyritic units have intruded the high-Mg basalt. Ferruginous and siliceous cherts and felsic volcanics are interbedded with the schists and basalts.
- Fine-grained schistose argillaceous sediments interbedded with silicified quartz-rich volcanics, acid tuffs and ferruginous cherts. These schists have been subjected to low-grade metamorphism. Large concordant bodies of silicified felsic volcanics lie within the andalusite-rich schists.
- Medium to coarse-grained biotite-rich granitic bodies outcrop along the eastern side and in the SE corner of the project area. Some enclaves of coarse-grained amphibolite lie within the granite.
- A sub-vitreous siliceous conglomerate unit containing silicified fragments of red clay, schists, basalts and rounded white quartz pebbles within a siliceous matrix of angular quartz grains, is situated on the top of some hills. This conglomerate was formed after the main erosional phase of the area and may have been derived from glacial end moraine material.

Gold mineralisation within the project area is structurally controlled within the northwest-striking, steeply dipping shear zones. Gold is found in narrow parallel ore lodes 1 to 5m thick with a high-grade central core and a halo of low-grade mineralization. The ore shoots are associated with quartz-filled shear zones within basalts, chlorite schists and felsic volcanics.

At Kangaroo Bore, the gold is hosted primarily by folded and faulted silicified quartz-pyrophyllite schists, often found in, but not limited, to quartz carbonate veins within the Kangaroo Bore shear zone, while at Blue Peter, it is found in quartz veins hosted in a basalt unit associated with a steeply north east dipping (~85), northwest trending shear zone.

At Blue Peter, the gold mineralization is hosted by, but not limited to, quartz veins within shear zones in a basalt unit.

Weathering and Regolith

Recent and Tertiary-aged eluvium and alluvium onlap onto bedrock. This cover sequence varies in thickness from zero metres (bedrock outcropping) to around 10 m thick in the central part of the project area. The typical weathered Archean profile is not well developed across the deposits, with the upper and lower saprolite regolith eroded in many areas around the mining areas. Sap rock is exposed at the surface over large areas of the project.

Drilling Techniques

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

Sampling Techniques

During drilling from 2023 to August 2025 RC samples were collected on 1 m intervals using either a rig-mounted cone or riffle splitter. Some samples from the 2016 and 2017 programs were field composited to 2 m intervals using a three-tier riffle splitter or a cone splitter. For resource estimation, the sample data within each domain were composited to a nominal downhole interval of 1 m. The RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter or a three-tier riffle splitter to yield a split size of 2.0–4.0 kg.

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

Sample and analysis method

Samples were submitted to SGS and BV Laboratory, where they were dried, crushed, and pulverised. A 30 g or 50 g charge was submitted for fire assay analysis, with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) or inductively coupled plasma – mass spectrometry (ICP MS) finish for some samples. Area of Extrapolation North Blue Peter 1 Duplicates, blanks and standards were included in the laboratory batches to monitor accuracy and precision. The three standards were sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd, with certified gold values of 0.5 g/t, 1.52 g/t, and 2.94 g/t. Quartz and Cement were used as blanks.

Mineral Resource Methodology

A new set of mineralization envelopes was constructed using Leapfrog Geo to accommodate both the anticipated estimation method (Ordinary Kriging) and to manage the significant issues related to the geological and grade continuity of mineralization. The new envelopes were based primarily on the grade distribution, but also loosely followed the geometry of the quartz veining and shear zones associated with gold mineralization that were mapped on pit floors and pit walls during the mining phase.

The interpretation comprises 17 ore lodes separated into 2 prospect areas (10 lodes in Kangaroo Bore and 7 lodes in Blue Peter). The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. Weathering wireframes for oxidized, transitional and fresh rock were also constructed.

Samples were composited to 1m based on an analysis of sample lengths inside the wireframes, and top cuts of values of 25 g/t for Kangaroo Bore and 30 g/t for Blue Peter were used after analysing the composite statistics for each lode.

The block model was created and estimated in Surpac using Ordinary Kriging (OK) grade interpolation. The block dimensions used in the model were determined by a kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA). Block Model parameters used are shown in Table 6.

Table 6 Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter Block Model Parameters

Kangaroo Bore Block Model			
Type	Northing	Easting	Elevation
Minimum Coordinates	6741271	449523	100
Maximum Coordinates	6745171	450115	440
User Block Size	5	2	2
Min. Block Size	1.25	0.5	0.5
Rotation	-42	0	0
Total Blocks	28,808,666		
Storage Efficiency %	101.61		

Blue Peter Block Model			
Type	Northing	Easting	Elevation
Minimum Coordinates	6739872	452154	190
Maximum Coordinates	6741922	452454	456
User Block Size	5	2	2
Min. Block Size	1.25	0.5	0.5
Rotation	-43	0	0
Total Blocks	10,992,233		
Storage Efficiency %	97.9		

Variography and anisotropy were studied on the major lodes for both Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter prospects. The lodes selected were based on population and orientation consistency with surrounding lodes. In Kangaroo bore 3 lodes represented the largest data set covering 3 orientations, while at Blue Peter 2 lodes represented the largest data set with slightly different orientations observed. Variography parameters used for estimation are shown in Table 7.

Table 7 Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter Block variography parameters

	bp_lode_2	bp_lode_3
Bearing	134	109
Plunge	-44	-64
Dip	67	67
Major/Semi	2	1.4
Major/Minor	2.5	2
Nugget	0	0
Sill	0.94	0.96
Range	30.2	25

	kp_lode_3	kb_lode_4	kb_lode_ 5
Bearing	321	315	302
Plunge	-9.84	0	14.766
Dip	-85	-85	-85
Major/Semi	4.597	2.037	2.074
Major/Minor	9.664	5.112	9.02
Nugget	0.6997	0.565	0.812
Sill	0.2992	0.255	0.35
Range	226.282	99.859	107.95

Each lode for Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter was assigned to a group (Table 8) that used the assigned variogram and assigned search pass parameters shown on Table 9 and 10.

Table 8 Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter lode groups

Kangaroo Bore Lode Group 3	1,2,3 and 10	kb_lode_3 Variogram
Kangaroo Bore Lode Group 4	4 and 9	kb_lode_4 Variogram
Kangaroo Bore Lode Group 5	5,6,7, and 8	kb_lode_5 Variogram
Blue Peter Lode Group 2	1 and 2	bp_lode_2 Variogram
Blue Peter Lode Group 3	3,4,5,6 and 7	bp_lode_3 Variogram

Table 9 Kangaroo Bore Search Pass and Classification Parameters

Kangaroo Bore Lodes 1 - 10	Min samples	Max Samples	Max Search (m)	Classification
Pass 1	10	20	20	Measured
Pass 2	5	20	40	Indicated
Pass 3	2	20	100	Inferred
Pass 4	1	15	160	Inferred
Pass 5	1	15	1000	Unclassified

Table 10 Blue Peter Search Pass and Classification Parameters

Blue Peter Lodes 1 - 7	Min samples	Max Samples	Max Search (m)	Classification
Pass 1	8	20	20	Measured
Pass 2	4	20	40	Indicated
Pass 3	2	20	100	Inferred
Pass 4	1	15	160	Inferred

Bulk Density

No new bulk density data has been taken since the previous estimation, therefore the same parameters from the March 2025 estimation have been used and listed below:

- Oxide ore = 2.2t/m³
- Transition ore = 2.69t/m³
- Fresh ore = 2.92t/m³

The above density values used for estimation are derived from Bulk density core samples that have been taken from diamond drill holes at Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter within the already mined area.Moving forward, addition bulk density drilling will need to be completed.

MRE classification

The Mineral Resource Estimate was classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred based on data quality and density and confidence in the geological interpretation and predictability of structure and grade continuity within the mineralized domains. The Measured resource was defined within areas of close-spaced drilling of 5x5m where the continuity and predictability of the mineralisation were of high confidence. Indicated Resources delineated in areas of moderate drill density (5 m × 5 m to 25 m × 25 m) with reasonable confidence in geological and grade continuity. The Inferred resource was assigned to areas with sparse drilling greater than 25x25m, where there are limited samples for estimation; therefore, confidence and continuity of mineralisation are low.

The Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter deposits both show good continuity of the main mineralized lodes that allowed the drill hole intersection to be modelled into coherent, geologically robust domains. Consistency is evident in the thickness of the structures, and the distribution of grade appears to be reasonable down plunge to the main shear zones.

Further drilling along strike and downdip at Mt Celia may define extensions to known mineralization or define new zones of mineralization and improve confidence in known mineralization at depth.

Cut-off grade

This resource estimate adopts a 0.3g/t cutoff grade, which aligns with a current gold price of approximately AUD$6,500 per ounce (or AUD$209 per gram). At this level, the oxide material holds a value of AUD$62.70, representing a practical threshold for near-surface ore that is both softer and easier to process. This approach also supports future plans at Mt Celia, where low-grade material is expected to be treated through a simple heap leach method.

Mining

The Mt Celia open-pit mining approach used selective mining methods tailored to the narrow-lode geology. Mining was carried out on 10 m benches. Blasting was conducted in 5m flitches followed by excavation being carried out in 2.5m flitches to minimise dilution and improve ore recovery. Grade control teams marked ore–waste boundaries, and material routing was supported by ore spotters, with ore above 0.7 g/t sent to the ROM and 0.3–0.7 g/t material stockpiled as mineralised waste. The mine design incorporated pit depths ranging from 30–69 m across the Blue Peter and Kangaroo Bore pits, supported by geotechnical parameters including batter angles of 55° for oxide and 70° for transitional and fresh rock, with corresponding bench heights and berm widths designed to maintain the slope.

CIL Metallurgical Test Work

Legacy engaged Simulus Engineers and Simulus Laboratories to conduct a comprehensive metallurgical program for the Mt Celia Gold Project, evaluating ore amenability to a conventional gravity-assisted Carbon-in-Leach (CIL) flowsheet. The test work, executed by ALS Metallurgy, is considered appropriate for the current level of study and provides a robust technical basis for the proposed processing routes.

Ore Characteristics and Comminution

The material is classified as generally soft to moderately hard with a low Unconfined Compressive Strength (UCS). It exhibits favourable crushing and grinding characteristics typical of Western Australian goldfield ores, indicating no significant constraints to milling throughput.

Recovery and Performance

Mineralogical studies identified both fine gold associated with sulphides and coarser liberated gold, supporting the potential for significant gravity recovery. Gravity and cyanide leach tests returned strong results:

- Total Gold Recoveries: Typically exceeding 90%.
- Expected Recovery Range: 90–93% across oxide, transitional, and fresh ore types at a nominal P80 grind of approximately 125 μm.
- Slurry Characteristics: Rheological testing confirmed acceptable slurry handling under anticipated operating conditions.

These outcomes are supported by operational data from ore sold to the Paddington Gold CIL plant, where realised recoveries aligned with these laboratory findings.

Heap Leach Tests Work

Legacy has commenced a specialized heap leach metallurgical program for the Kangaroo Bore deposit to support the ongoing Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS). This program is being developed in-house by the Company's technical team in close consultation with JT Metallurgy, a specialist metallurgical consultancy.

All physical test work is currently being executed by Bureau Veritas (BV) Laboratories in Perth. These studies are specifically designed to evaluate the amenability of Kangaroo Bore ore to onsite heap leach processing, providing the critical technical data required to optimize recovery and flow-sheet design for the proposed Heap Leach project development.

Future Programs

Legacy is currently advancing several key workstreams:

Heap Leach PFS: Engaged Mincore Pty Ltd to lead technical and engineering studies for a proposed onsite heap leach plant.

Geological Modelling: Comprehensive structural modelling is underway to refine primary mineralisation controls and identify future targets.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Andrew Hawker, Principal Geologist of HGS Australia, who is an independent geological consultant engaged by Legacy Iron Ore Limited.

Mr Hawker holds a Bachelor of Science in Geology (BSc) and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Hawker has sufficient experience, which 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 (JORC Code).

Mr Hawker consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix 1 – Drilling Location of Latest drilling used for 2026 MRE

Hole_id	Hole_path	Hole status	Holetype	Max_depth	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Elevation	year
BP2_25_009	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	36	BP	451500.857	6740809.21	421.975	2025
BP2_25_010	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	45	BP	451506.506	6740813.96	422.144	2025
BP2_25_011	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	40	BP	451483.306	6740806.96	421.752	2025
BP2_25_012	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	20	BP	451488.365	6740811.46	421.761	2025
BP2_25_013	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	36	BP	451494.439	6740816.93	421.808	2025
BP2_25_014	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	50	BP	451500.106	6740821.75	421.802	2025
BP2_25_015	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	60	BP	451505.633	6740825.96	421.542	2025
BP2_25_016	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	27	BP	451475.6	6740829.2	420.97	2025
BP2_25_017	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	45	BP	451489.297	6740838.5	420.857	2025
BP2_25_018	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	27	BP	451464.667	6740844.66	420.078	2025
BP2_25_019	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	45	BP	451476.376	6740853.8	419.956	2025
BP2_25_020	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	27	BP	451453.812	6740860.9	419.335	2025
BP2_25_021	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	51	BP	451466.358	6740871.58	419.208	2025
BP2_25_036	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	48	BP	451463.277	6740854.57	419.746	2025
BP2_25_037	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	30	BP	451480.736	6740818.61	421.362	2025
BP2_25_038	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	48	BP	451492.244	6740827.89	421.472	2025
BP2_25_039	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	60	BP	451499.602	6740833.42	421.149	2025
BP2_25_040	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	36	BP	451476.847	6740841.86	420.401	2025
BP2_25_041	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	60	BP	451491.154	6740851.08	420.308	2025
BKR117	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	180	BP	452249.07	6740114.47	429.126	2025
BKR118	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	121	BP	451905.683	6740364.63	420.304	2025
BP2_25_001	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	42	BP	451513.146	6740781.22	422.634	2025
BP2_25_002	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	30	BP	451507.974	6740788.89	422.404	2025
BP2_25_003	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	42	BP	451515.385	6740794.82	422.466	2025
BP2_25_004	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	15	BP	451496.734	6740792.22	422.215	2025
BP2_25_005	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	46	BP	451509.387	6740803.31	422.402	2025
BP2_25_006	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	60	BP	451516.225	6740808.76	422.351	2025
GCBP2_390_001	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	15	BP	451558.457	6740723.52	390	2025

GCBP2_390_002	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	12	BP	451552.438	6740728.49	390	2025
GCBP2_390_003	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451575.47	6740718.28	390	2025
GCBP2_390_004	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	35	BP	451566.964	6740726.53	390	2025
GCBP2_390_005	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	33	BP	451560.682	6740732.15	390	2025
GCBP2_390_006	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	10	BP	451555.578	6740722.6	390	2025
GCBP2_390_007	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	18	BP	451554.793	6740730.58	390	2025
GCBP2_390_008	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451592.744	6740706.24	390	2025
GCBP2_390_009	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451587.771	6740712.52	390	2025
GCBP2_390_010	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451582.013	6740718.28	390	2025
GCBP2_390_011	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	40	BP	451572.067	6740728.23	390	2025
GCBP2_390_012	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	45	BP	451566.309	6740736.21	390	2025
GCBP2_390_013	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	45	BP	451562.971	6740740.45	390	2025
GCBP2_390_014	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	25	BP	451568.252	6740718.52	390	2025
GCBP2_390_015	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	25	BP	451619.56	6740651.83	390.164	2025
GCBP2_390_016	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451629.475	6740671.2	390.354	2025
GCBP2_390_017	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	30	BP	451623.152	6740654.98	390.339	2025
GCBP2_390_018	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	25	BP	451609.311	6740664.5	390.99	2025
GCBP2_390_019	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	45	BP	451630.976	6740659.12	390.554	2025
GCBP2_390_020	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	40	BP	451619.902	6740668.99	390	2025
GCBP2_390_020A	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	40	BP	451619	6740668	390	2025
GCBP2_390_021	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	40	BP	451614.074	6740674.41	390	2025
GCBP2_390_022	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	20	BP	451609.331	6740679.11	390.199	2025
GCBP2_390_023	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451615.695	6740679.39	390	2025
GCBP2_390_024	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451615.247	6740688.85	390.036	2025
GCBP2_390_025	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451624.537	6740686.81	390.143	2025
GCBP2_390_026	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451623.396	6740678.59	390.124	2025
GCBP2_390_027	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451630.621	6740685.01	390.273	2025
GCBP2_390_031	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451579.71	6740733.87	390	2025
GCBP2_390_032	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451587.639	6740740.25	390	2025
GCBP2_390_033	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451585.331	6740725.55	390	2025
GCBP2_390_034	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451598.27	6740733.29	390.373	2025
GCBP2_390_035	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451595.583	6740720.99	390.212	2025

GCBP2_390_036	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451603.407	6740727.57	390.382	2025
GCBP2_390_037	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451600.76	6740711.67	389.897	2025
GCBP2_390_038	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451608.185	6740706.05	389.607	2025
GCBP2_390_039	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451614.256	6740697.62	389.639	2025
GCBP2_390_040	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451622.489	6740704.09	389.666	2025
GCBP2_390_050	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	40	BP	451635.436	6740644.27	390	2025
GCBP2_390_051	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	25	BP	451594.107	6740687.9	390	2025
GCBP2_420_041	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	35	BP	451694.113	6740576	420	2025
GCBP2_420_042	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	30	BP	451684.496	6740580.98	420	2025
GCBP2_420_043	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	40	BP	451690.792	6740586.27	420	2025
GCBP2_420_044	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451696.333	6740590.92	420	2025
GCBP2_420_045	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451702.78	6740596.33	420	2025
GCBP2_420_046	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	30	BP	451680.925	6740591.04	420	2025
GCBP2_420_047	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451688.329	6740597.26	420	2025
GCBP2_420_052	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	15	BP	451507.89	6740777.73	422.517	2025
GCBP2_420_053	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	35	BP	451518.307	6740783.84	422.587	2025
GCBP2_420_054	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	50	BP	451527.311	6740788.49	422.476	2025
GCBP2_420_055	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	15	BP	451505.05	6740783.35	422.454	2025
GCBP2_420_056	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	30	BP	451512.802	6740789.36	422.487	2025
GCBP2_420_057	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	50	BP	451521.635	6740796.76	422.609	2025
GCBP2_420_058	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	20	BP	451501.813	6740793.2	422.227	2025
GCBP2_420_059	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	30	BP	451506.809	6740796.94	422.288	2025
GCBP3_390_001	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	36	BP	451321.549	6741003.12	389.741	2025
GCBP3_390_002	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	48	BP	451327.087	6741009.52	389.679	2025
GCBP3_390_003	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	36	BP	451331.631	6740999.59	389.782	2025
GCBP3_390_004	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	36	BP	451335.646	6740989.39	389.806	2025
GCBP3_390_005	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	45	BP	451339.647	6740995.02	389.771	2025
GCBP3_390_006	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	60	BP	451344.054	6740999.58	389.585	2025
GCBP3_390_007	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451347.571	6740987.28	389.862	2025
GCBP3_390_008	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	12	BP	451351.036	6740976.1	390.088	2025
GCBP3_390_009	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	45	BP	451354.74	6740980.4	390.058	2025
GCBP3_390_010	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451359.195	6740985.71	389.928	2025

GCBP3_390_011	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	40	BP	451359.753	6740971.03	389.943	2025
GCBP3_390_012	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	48	BP	451365.737	6740977.66	391.721	2025
GCBP3_390_014	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	42	BP	451368.561	6740966.91	389.818	2025
GCBP3_390_015	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451372.977	6740972.44	390.014	2025
GCBP3_390_016	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	36	BP	451373.668	6740955.69	390.322	2025
GCBP3_390_017	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	48	BP	451379.694	6740963.33	390.345	2025
GCBP3_390_019	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	33	BP	451382.001	6740950.69	390.355	2025
GCBP3_390_020	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	48	BP	451383.402	6740954.5	390.257	2025
GCBP3_390_022	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451391.5	6740946.7	390	2025
GCBP3_390_023	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	24	BP	451391.905	6740930.59	392.361	2025
GCBP3_390_024	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	39	BP	451397.948	6740938.7	393.208	2025
GCBP3_405_012	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	25	BP	451200.794	6741108.26	407.081	2025
GCBP3_405_013	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	35	BP	451204.263	6741112.46	406.998	2025
GCBP3_405_014	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451206.941	6741116.29	407.319	2025
GCBP3_405_015	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	30	BP	451211.277	6741105.86	407.398	2025
GCBP3_405_016	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	40	BP	451214.519	6741110.48	407.334	2025
GCBP3_405_017	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451241.262	6741111.96	407.267	2025
GCBP3_405_018	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451249.757	6741106.55	407.478	2025
GCBP3_405_019	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	50	BP	451271.183	6741069.2	407.834	2025
GCBP3_405_021	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	35	BP	451289.545	6741026.83	410	2025
GCBP3_405_021A	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	35	BP	451289.553	6741026.88	407.925	2025
GCBP3_405_022	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451308.149	6741035.32	408.134	2025
GCBP3_405_024	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	50	BP	451313.533	6741025.43	408.206	2025
GCBP3_405_029	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	25	BP	451186.469	6741115.08	407.176	2025
GCBP3_405_030	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451227.87	6741077.98	407.457	2025
GCBP3_405_030A	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	15	BP	451226.566	6741076.56	410	2025
GCBP3_405_031	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	30	BP	451282.378	6741026.75	407.928	2025
GCBP3_407_031	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	20	BP	451270.981	6741023.72	407.5	2025
GCBP3_407_032	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	35	BP	451277.955	6741028.92	407.879	2025
GCBP3_407_033	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	15	BP	451260.783	6741041.36	407.816	2025
GCBP3_407_034	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	30	BP	451272.424	6741050.68	407.715	2025
GCBP3_407_035	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	20	BP	451253.948	6741061.78	407.639	2025

GCBP3_407_036	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	20	BP	451238.601	6741075.06	407.451	2025
GCBP3_407_037	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	20	BP	451224.225	6741088.64	407.279	2025
GCBP3_407_038	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	10	BP	451211.187	6741090.46	407.213	2025
GCBP3_407_039	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	15	BP	451279.824	6741017.63	407.65	2025
GCBP3_407_040	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	20	BP	451266.255	6741031.68	407.929	2025
GCBP3_410_026	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	30	BP	451403.187	6740919.2	404.744	2025
GCBP3_410_027	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	40	BP	451405.961	6740926.46	404.733	2025
GCBP3_410_028	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	BP	451406.98	6740932.42	404.797	2025
KBGC_385_009	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	35	KB	448000.2	6743343.3	385	2025
KBGC_385_011	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	48	KB	447944.5	6743391	386	2025
KBGC_390_006	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	KB	447975.613	6743382.19	390.576	2025
KBGC_390_008	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	KB	447967	6743386.5	389.5	2025
KBGC_390_013	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	48	KB	447901.1	6743417.8	391.6	2025
KBGC_390_016	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	30	KB	447876	6743418	390.5	2025
KBGC_390_036	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	48	KB	447891.7	6743422.3	391.1	2025
KBGC_395_001	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	KB	447945.5	6743407.5	395	2025
KBGC_395_002	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	KB	448013.533	6743356.34	395.099	2025
KBGC_395_003	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	42	KB	448025.87	6743333.35	395.15	2025
KBGC_395_004	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	KB	448041.746	6743341.74	396.295	2025
KBGC_395_005	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	KB	447997.277	6743376.39	392.641	2025
KBGC_395_007	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	KB	447985.5	6743393.5	395.2	2025
KBGC_395_010	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	KB	447956	6743405	395	2025
KBGC_395_015	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	KB	447928	6743419	395.1	2025
KBGC_395_017	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	KB	447869.5	6743441.5	395	2025
KBGC_395_020	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	KB	447861	6743447	395	2025
KBGC_395_021	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	KB	447863.5	6743450	395	2025
KBGC_395_023	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	42	KB	447853.5	6743453.5	395	2025
KBGC_400_028	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	45	KB	448034.721	6743311.84	399.052	2025
KBGC_400_029	CURVED	DRILLED	RCGC	54	KB	448038.816	6743317.59	398.529	2025
KBRC0012	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	46	KB	447612.023	6743691.22	407.783	2025
KBRC0013	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	16	KB	447591.78	6743664.85	407.014	2025
KBRC0014	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	46	KB	447613.073	6743697.94	407.832	2025

KBRC0015	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	46	KB	447606.569	6743690.3	407.741	2025
KBRC0016	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	26	KB	447600.539	6743682.98	407.608	2025
KBRC0017	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	26	KB	447593.996	6743675.5	407.462	2025
KBRC0018	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	8	KB	447588.122	6743668.39	406.982	2025
KBRC0020	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	34	KB	447603.742	6743694.46	407.793	2025
KBRC0021	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	26	KB	447597.167	6743686.45	407.709	2025
KBRC0022	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	18	KB	447587.985	6743675.29	407.32	2025
KBRC0023	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	26	KB	447593.618	6743690.65	407.633	2025
KBRC0024	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	20	KB	447587.525	6743682.6	407.386	2025
KBRC0025	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	6	KB	447580.794	6743674.73	407.233	2025
KBRC0026	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	8	KB	447599.753	6743704.86	407.922	2025
KBRC0027	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447587.871	6743690.68	407.604	2025
KBRC0028	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	20	KB	447583.047	6743685.55	407.357	2025
KBRC0029	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	8	KB	447579.045	6743680.6	407.3	2025
KBRC0030	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	18	KB	447599.14	6743711.48	408.077	2025
KBRC0031	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	22	KB	447587.621	6743698.39	407.762	2025
KBRC0032	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	18	KB	447578.187	6743686.79	407.344	2025
KBRC0033	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	8	KB	447574.425	6743682.96	407.312	2025
KBRC0035	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	36	KB	447587.813	6743705.87	407.901	2025
KBRC0036	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	20	KB	447577.56	6743694.18	407.546	2025
KBRC0037	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	8	KB	447571.476	6743686.81	407.241	2025
KBRC0038	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447581.361	6743706.02	407.855	2025
KBRC0039	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	18	KB	447571.754	6743694.69	407.456	2025
KBRC0041	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	36	KB	447580.988	6743713.13	408.078	2025
KBRC0042	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	26	KB	447574.226	6743705.45	407.744	2025
KBRC0043	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	16	KB	447568.234	6743698.28	407.49	2025
KBRC0044	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	8	KB	447564.725	6743694.17	407.565	2025
KBRC0046	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	18	KB	447565.015	6743701.67	407.606	2025
KBRC0047	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	12	KB	447561.757	6743698	407.472	2025
KBRC0048	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	36	KB	447578.136	6743724.79	408.35	2025
KBRC0049	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447571.323	6743717.03	408.107	2025
KBRC0050	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	20	KB	447565.003	6743709.51	407.729	2025

KBRC0051	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	10	KB	447559.95	6743703.63	407.668	2025
KBRC0052	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447567.047	6743719.65	408.054	2025
KBRC0053	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	12	KB	447558.657	6743709.86	407.738	2025
KBRC0054	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	6	KB	447556.035	6743706.9	407.771	2025
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KBRC0056	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	32	KB	447565.248	6743724.74	408.105	2025
KBRC0057	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	16	KB	447558.256	6743717.06	407.848	2025
KBRC0058	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	10	KB	447554.749	6743713.16	407.703	2025
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KBRC0060	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	32	KB	447561.632	6743728.27	408.27	2025
KBRC0061	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	20	KB	447554.697	6743720.87	407.939	2025
KBRC0062	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	8	KB	447551.41	6743716.62	407.859	2025
KBRC0063	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	36	KB	447563.576	6743738.24	408.433	2025
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KBRC0069	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	25	KB	447551.685	6743739.61	408.406	2025
KBRC0070	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	16	KB	447545.753	6743732.69	408.212	2025
KBRC0071	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	13	KB	447554.838	6743750.44	408.706	2025
KBRC0072	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	23	KB	447548.545	6743743.72	408.49	2025
KBRC0073	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	10	KB	447541.582	6743736.61	408.249	2025
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KBRC0075	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	10	KB	447538.889	6743740.3	408.291	2025
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KBRC0090	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	19	KB	447526.394	6743755.17	408.544	2025
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KBRC0092	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	35	KB	447532.913	6743771.19	409.059	2025
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KBRC0096	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	32	KB	447538.994	6743785.89	409.659	2025
KBRC0097	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	45	KB	447532.449	6743778.37	409.256	2025
KBRC0098	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	12	KB	447516.514	6743759.43	408.438	2025
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KBRC0111	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	52	KB	447525.669	6743800.97	410.035	2025
KBRC0112	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	52	KB	447518.988	6743793.15	409.697	2025
KBRC0113	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447512.801	6743785.42	409.361	2025
KBRC0114	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	12	KB	447507.019	6743778.66	409.061	2025
KBRC0115	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	50	KB	447516.201	6743797.37	409.794	2025
KBRC0116	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	44	KB	447509.932	6743789.73	409.496	2025
KBRC0117	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	20	KB	447503.755	6743782.57	409.183	2025

KBRC0119	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	47	KB	447513.437	6743800.58	409.867	2025
KBRC0120	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	40	KB	447506.771	6743793.51	409.606	2025
KBRC0122	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	40	KB	447519.844	6743816.31	410.426	2025
KBRC0123	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	40	KB	447506.776	6743801.7	409.794	2025
KBRC0124	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447500.114	6743793.35	409.479	2025
KBRC0125	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	12	KB	447496.832	6743789.63	409.232	2025
KBRC0127	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	52	KB	447513.246	6743816.31	410.291	2025
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KBRC0130	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	20	KB	447497.078	6743797.12	409.505	2025
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KBRC0132	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447515.799	6743827.35	410.613	2025
KBRC0133	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	52	KB	447509.902	6743820.25	410.335	2025
KBRC0134	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	52	KB	447503.085	6743811.93	409.966	2025
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KBRC0137	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	12	KB	447489.847	6743796.96	409.313	2025
KBRC0138	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	36	KB	447498.199	6743813.79	409.96	2025
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KBRC0140	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	20	KB	447506.16	6743831.14	410.609	2025
KBRC0141	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	40	KB	447499.506	6743823.29	410.366	2025
KBRC0142	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	35	KB	447493.062	6743815.2	409.939	2025
KBRC0143	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	18	KB	447486.982	6743807.69	409.512	2025
KBRC0144	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	12	KB	447483.17	6743804.82	409.396	2025
KBRC0146	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	42	KB	447493.377	6743823.68	410.142	2025
KBRC0147	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	36	KB	447486.763	6743816.73	409.9	2025
KBRC0148	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	24	KB	447483.242	6743812.63	409.693	2025
KBRC0149	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	18	KB	447480.199	6743808.45	409.422	2025
KBRC0150	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	12	KB	447497.947	6743837.51	410.652	2025
KBRC0151	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	48	KB	447486.58	6743823.38	410.035	2025
KBRC0152	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447480.722	6743816.23	409.74	2025
KBRC0153	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	18	KB	447477.854	6743812.69	409.588	2025

KBRC0155	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	48	KB	447495.775	6743841.54	410.802	2025
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KBRC0157	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	48	KB	447486.787	6743831.24	410.304	2025
KBRC0158	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447480.187	6743823.74	409.898	2025
KBRC0159	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	18	KB	447474.618	6743817.01	409.588	2025
KBRC0161	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	18	KB	447473.018	6743822.07	409.458	2025
KBRC0163	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	45	KB	447486.834	6743846.09	410.669	2025
KBRC0164	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	36	KB	447479.958	6743838.59	410.183	2025
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KBRC0166	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	12	KB	447470.838	6743827.79	409.494	2025
KBRC0168	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	34	KB	447477.622	6743843.18	410.518	2025
KBRC0169	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	20	KB	447470.708	6743834.78	409.776	2025
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KBRC0171	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	44	KB	447480.567	6743853.71	410.794	2025
KBRC0172	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	33	KB	447474.026	6743846.32	410.315	2025
KBRC0173	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	20	KB	447467.402	6743838.94	409.907	2025
KBRC0174	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	12	KB	447462.112	6743833.01	409.418	2025
KBRC0175	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	44	KB	447477.412	6743858.17	410.812	2025
KBRC0176	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	32	KB	447470.518	6743850.34	410.353	2025
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KBRC0178	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	12	KB	447458.874	6743836.91	409.351	2025
KBRC0179	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	40	KB	447467.261	6743862.13	410.235	2025
KBRC0180	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	28	KB	447461.148	6743854.05	410.082	2025
KBRC0181	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	12	KB	447454.757	6743845.99	409.597	2025
KBRC0182	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	40	KB	447465.125	6743865.62	410.375	2025
KBRC0183	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	24	KB	447458.064	6743857.93	409.837	2025
KBRC0184	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	12	KB	447451.458	6743850.16	409.496	2025
KBRC0185	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	40	KB	447461.596	6743869.55	410.081	2025
KBRC0186	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	28	KB	447454.886	6743861.36	409.695	2025
KBRC0187	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	12	KB	447448.092	6743853.91	409.166	2025
KBRC0188	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447451.764	6743866.31	409.794	2025
KBRC0189	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447451.908	6743874.19	409.963	2025

KBRC0190	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	20	KB	447442.069	6743862.16	409.377	2025
KBRC0191	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	14	KB	447439.099	6743866.01	409.327	2025
KBRC0192	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	40	KB	447452.212	6743893.74	410.115	2025
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KBRC0195	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	14	KB	447434.691	6743872.95	409.247	2025
KBRC0196	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	12	KB	447429.515	6743874.67	408.904	2025
KBRC0197	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	20	KB	447432.423	6743881.09	408.995	2025
KBRC0198	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	42	KB	447451.076	6743908.09	410.193	2025
KBRC0199	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	36	KB	447444.624	6743899.74	409.9	2025
KBRC0200	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447438.166	6743892.4	409.437	2025
KBRC0201	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	20	KB	447430.577	6743883.71	408.834	2025
KBRC0202	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	16	KB	447431.817	6743890.35	409.203	2025
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KBRC0206	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447447.654	6743926.62	409.679	2025
KBRC0207	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	20	KB	447426.128	6743900.86	408.898	2025
KBRC0208	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447445.49	6743931.74	409.496	2025
KBRC0209	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447438.363	6743923.4	409.277	2025
KBRC0210	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447432.551	6743916.37	409.154	2025
KBRC0211	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	20	KB	447425.873	6743908.49	408.839	2025
KBRC0212	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	14	KB	447421.189	6743903.42	408.791	2025
KBRC0213	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447426.106	6743915.97	408.779	2025
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KBRC0216	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447428.218	6743942.33	408.616	2025
KBRC0217	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447422.094	6743935.01	408.456	2025
KBRC0218	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447416.018	6743927.71	408.25	2025
KBRC0219	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	24	KB	447412.112	6743922.97	408.124	2025
KBRC0220	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447426.669	6743949.17	408.526	2025
KBRC0221	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447423.003	6743951.16	408.324	2025

KBRC0222	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	40	KB	447418.27	6743945.61	408.239	2025
KBRC0223	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447410.943	6743937.32	408.026	2025
KBRC0224	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	24	KB	447405.841	6743931.14	407.88	2025
KBRC0225	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	40	KB	447410.324	6743942.09	408.025	2025
KBRC0226	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	36	KB	447398.861	6743939.22	407.476	2025
KBRC0227	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	12	KB	447395.497	6743935.06	407.558	2025
KBRC0228	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	20	KB	447386.562	6743939.7	406.981	2025
KBRC0229	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447389.636	6743946.27	407.269	2025
KBRC0230	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	30	KB	447389.983	6743951.03	407.373	2025
KBRC0231	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	20	KB	447385.51	6743946.34	407.074	2025
KBRC0232	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	12	KB	447381.763	6743941.95	406.839	2025
KBRC0233	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	20	KB	447373.968	6743947.91	406.693	2025
KBRC0234	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	36	KB	447376.412	6743958.61	406.969	2025
KBRC0235	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	20	KB	447371.526	6743952.98	406.509	2025
KBRC0236	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	6	KB	447368.917	6743949.98	406.248	2025
KBRC0237	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	18	KB	447367.21	6743956.77	406.244	2025
KBRC0238	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	12	KB	447365.021	6743960.83	406.071	2025
KBRC0239	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	6	KB	447362.533	6743958.08	406.113	2025
KBRC0240	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	18	KB	447363.919	6743968.43	406.153	2025
KBRC0241	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	12	KB	447360.211	6743964.44	405.901	2025
KBRC0242	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	6	KB	447357.83	6743961.6	405.948	2025
KBRC0246	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	27	KB	447976.569	6743350.71	377.616	2025
KBRC0247	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	25	KB	447954.8	6743372.33	377.673	2025
KBRC0248	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	34	KB	447956.626	6743374.27	377.783	2025
KBRC0249	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	32	KB	447938.545	6743389.01	377.843	2025
KBRC0250	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	12	KB	447922.286	6743386.3	377.889	2025
KBRC0251	CURVED	DRILLED	RC	35	KB	447922.865	6743401.87	378.077	2025

JORC CODE TABLE 1 SECTION 1, 2 AND 3

SECTION 1 - SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 mineralization 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 pulverized 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 mineralization types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*
		• The Mt Celia component of the database comprises the following information:
		  ◦ Diamond drilling: 29 holes for 4,959.29m.
		  ◦ RC drilling: 2004 holes for 96,809m.
		  ◦ RAB Drilling: 339 holes for 8,999m. These were not used for interpretation or evaluation
		  ◦ RCGC Drilling: 153 holes for 6202m.
		  ◦ Unknown Holes: 8 holes for 684m. These were not used for interpretation or evaluation
		• The majority of the RC samples were collected at 1 m intervals using either a rig-mounted cone or riffle splitter. Some samples from the 2016 and 2017 programs were field composited to 2 m intervals using a three-tier riffle splitter or a cone splitter. For resource estimation, the sample data within each domain were composited to a nominal downhole interval of 1 m.
		• Sample splits weighing approximately 2.0–4.0 kg were submitted to SGS and BV Laboratory, where they were dried, crushed, and pulverized. A 30 g or 50 g charge was submitted for fire assay analysis, with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) or inductively coupled plasma – mass spectrometry (ICP MS) finish for some samples.

Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• The resource estimation datasets were derived from RC and DD hole samples. The RC rigs were equipped with 128–140 mm face sampling hammers. The diamond core drilling was conducted using a mix of double and triple tube PQ, HQ and NQ equipment.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade, and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/ coarse material.*	• RC sample recovery was based on visual estimates only, with the recovery reported to be acceptable. The diamond core recoveries were measured and recorded on the geological logs, with most being approximately 95%. • For the Legacy Iron programs, the rig-mounted cone splitters were cleaned regularly to reduce down-hole or cross-hole contamination. Most of the samples were observed to be dry, with very few recorded occurrences of wet or moist samples. • Comparisons between the DD and RC data (including both Legacy Iron and historical holes)

		indicated acceptable agreement with no evidence of significant grade biases. No relationships have been identified between the visual recovery estimates and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	The geological logging was completed using pro-forma logging sheets and the company's geological coding system. Information on lithology, colour, deformation, structure, weathering, alteration, veining, and mineralization was recorded. Field data were then transferred to digital format. • The logging was conducted at 1 m intervals, with the entire drill hole logged. Sieved rock chips from each RC sample were collected in chip trays and logged. The sample condition and degree of weathering were recorded. • The logging is considered to be of sufficient detail to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies. The logging comprises a mix of qualitative and semi-quantitative data. • The Legacy Iron pre-2024 drill holes were geologically logged by company geologists, with sieved chip specimens collected from each interval and retained for reference. Geological and geotechnical logs are also available for the historical DD holes. • The Legacy Iron 2024 drilling program was not all geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including, for instance, results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The RC samples were collected over either 1 m or 2 m intervals using a rig-mounted cone splitter or a three-tier riffle splitter to yield a split size of 2.0–4.0 kg. Most of the samples were recorded as being dry. • The DD samples were collected over 1 m intervals or terminated at lithological contacts. The core pieces were longitudinally cut, with half cores submitted for assay. • Samples were submitted to SGS and BV Perth for analysis. All samples were dried, crushed and pulverized. The sample preparation is considered appropriate for the materials collected. • Field duplicates were collected for all of the Legacy Iron drilling programs. For the 2010 and 2012 programs, duplicates were collected using a splitter to resample the retained rejects after the completion of the drilling program. For the latter programs, the duplicates were collected from the splitter during drilling. • Legacy Iron inserted purchased certified reference materials (CRMs) and blanks into the sample batches at a nominal frequency of 1 in 25 to 30 samples. The CRMs were in the form of pulps, and the blanks were in the form of coarse crushed samples. • The sample sizes are consistent with those widely used in the local industry, and the results from the QAQC assessments do not indicate an issue with the representative sampling.

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.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis, including instrument make and model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The samples from the Legacy Iron programs were assayed for gold by SGS and BV Laboratory, Perth, using either a 30 g or 50 g fire assay with or without an AAS finish with a 0.01 ppm lower limit of detection. Fire assaying is considered to be a total extraction technique. The historical samples were assayed by fire assay or aqua regia digest with an AAS finish. • Duplicates, blanks and standards were included in the laboratory batches to monitor accuracy and precision. The three standards were sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd, with certified gold values of 0.5 g/t, 1.52 g/t, and 2.94 g/t. The performance of the standards, blanks, and field duplicates is considered to be reasonable, with no evidence of significant bias or imprecision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustments to assay data.*	• Significant intersections were checked by the Legacy Iron senior geologists. Some Legacy Iron holes were drilled sufficiently close to some of the historical holes to enable twinned hole comparisons to be conducted, and acceptable correlation in terms of thickness and grade tenor was observed. • Primary data were recorded in the field on paper logs, with subsequent transfer to digital format, and check comparisons. The assay data were imported directly from digital files supplied by the laboratory and merged into the database with sample data. Some validation checks were performed when importing the data into resource modelling software. • Apart from the application of top cuts to grades that are considered to be outliers (see below), no adjustments to the assay data were made. • The 2025 RC drilling program was conducted for grade control on a nominal 5m x 5m grid, providing sufficient data population that would average out any errors that may have occurred.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The survey data were reported using the GDA1994, MGA Zone 51 grid system. • The Legacy Iron drill hole locations were pegged using a handheld Garmin GPS, to an expected accuracy of ±5 m (easting, northing and elevation). After drilling, the actual collar locations were surveyed by an independent surveying contractor using differential GPS to a stated accuracy of ±100 mm. • Downhole surveys were conducted using a single-shot camera (Camteq Proshot Camera probe -CTPS200 and Axis gyro tool), with readings taken approximately every 30 m down the hole. Some check recordings were taken using a gyroscope. Legacy Iron has located and resurveyed the collar locations of several historical holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal drill spacing is 5m x 5m in the main resource areas defined from past resource work and pit optimization studies. Outside of this area, a grid of 25 m between sections and 10–20 m along sections, with the majority of the holes dipping at 60° to the southwest. At these drill spacings, the lodes can be easily traced between drill holes. • The majority of samples were collected and assayed over 1 m intervals. The sample data were composited to 1 m downhole intervals for resource modelling.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The general orientation of the mineralized lodes is quite consistent over the project area, with most dipping steeply to the northeast. Most of the drill holes are oriented orthogonal to the regional strike, and with a declination of 60° to the southwest. The relationship between drill hole orientation and lode geometry is not expected to result in sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples were sealed in calico bags, which were in turn placed in large polyweave bags and transported by Legacy Iron from the site to the SGS depot in Kalgoorlie. The laboratory checked the samples received against the consignment and submission documentation and notified Legacy Iron of any missing or additional samples. Upon completion of analysis, the pulp packets, residues and coarse rejects were retained in the laboratory warehouse.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A detailed independent review of the Legacy Iron programs has not been conducted. Legacy Iron advised that a review of some of the historical programs was conducted by Mackay and Schnellmann in 2006. • Legacy Iron has conducted internal reviews and audits as a result of ongoing campaigns and the employment of senior geological personnel.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership, including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting, along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The reported Mineral Resources are all contained within 100% owned Legacy Iron tenements, which include Mining Leases M39/1128 and M39/1145. Legacy Iron advised that there are no known impediments to the tenements and that they are understood to be in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The project area has been the focus of alluvial gold prospecting over many years, particularly around the Kangaroo Bore, Dunn's Reward, Coronation and Blue Peter prospects. Alluvial methods employed in these areas have included the use of a trailer-mounted alluvial plant, portable dry blowing, trenching, panning and metal detecting. • The project area has been drilled by several exploration companies over the years. The programs varied from reconnaissance exploration drilling over the strike length of the felsic volcanic unit in the western part of the project, evaluating the gold potential of auriferous quartz veins beneath historical gold workings, and resource definition drilling at Kangaroo Bore. Kangaroo Bore resource delineation drilling commenced in 1986, with some geotechnical and geo-metallurgical assessments also completed.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mt Celia project area is situated on the eastern margin of the Norseman-Wiluna Achaean Greenstone Belt within the Linden Domain of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Craton. • The area is underlain by an assemblage of deformed and altered Archaean greenstone lithologies of the Linden Domain, which have been intruded by foliated pre-to syn-tectonic adamellite and syenite granitic rocks. The mafic metavolcanic rocks have been subjected to medium-grade metamorphism with a higher amphibolite-grade metamorphic zone lying along the granite-greenstone contact. • The project area is prospective for gold mineralization, which is typified elsewhere in the Yilgarn Craton. There are several old workings for gold in the project area. • Gold mineralization at Kangaroo Bore is hosted by folded and faulted silicified quartz-pyrophyllite schists, which are primarily associated with the steeply dipping, northwest-trending Kangaroo Bore shear zone. • At Blue Peter the gold mineralization is hosted but not limited to quartz veins within sheer zones in a basalt unit.

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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• No new exploration results are reported in this announcement. • Additional drill hole collars for reported MRE update have can be found in Appendix 1 of this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• No exploration or drilling results are contained in this announcement.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration or drilling results are contained in this announcement. • The mineralised deposits are observed to be subvertical and drilled with inclined holes from surface resulting in true thicknesses ranging from 60-70% for reported downhole intervals. • The MREs are derived from 3D modelled volumes with geostatistical calculations of grade and density applied.
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.*	• Refer to figures and tables within the body of the report.
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.*	• No exploration or drilling results contained in this announcement.

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.*	• Exploration data in the form of surface geochemistry exists for the project area but have not directly contributed to the MREs presented in this report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Further drilling is planned to expand the MRE. • Pre-Feasibility study programs are underway for heap leach processing plant including metallurgical test work(heap leach and CIL) • Diagrams included in body of this announcement are deemed appropriate by Competent Person.

Section 3 - Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The datasets used for resource estimation include a mix of historical data and data acquired from drilling programs conducted by Legacy Iron since 2010. The data were compiled by Legacy Iron into spreadsheets and an MS Access database, and on hardcopy tabulations. SRK conducted some spot checking across the different data sources, as well as checks for internal consistency and logical data ranges when preparing data extracts for resource estimation.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken, indicate why this is the case.*	• The Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter sites were visited by an SRK geologist in September 2017. The site visit aimed to examine the local geology, to inspect the current drilling activities, and to assess the likely extents of any historical mining activities. At the time of the visit, the drill rig was operating at Kangaroo Bore only, but SRK understands the observed drilling equipment and sampling procedures are similar to those used by Legacy Iron for Blue Peter. The field observations did not highlight any concerns pertaining to data collection. The historical workings in the Blue Peter area were observed to be widespread, but it was not possible to make an assessment of potential resource depletions. A follow-up site visit to inspect the 2020 drilling program was not conducted because of travel restrictions; however, core samples collected from this program were inspected at Legacy Iron's storage facility in Perth. • Site visits to the project area were carried out in late November 2025 to scope out the mining activities taking place at that time and to collaborate with the mining contractor in evaluating the updated block model. It was also a chance to review the geological pit mapping that had been completed and verify the structural interpretation responsible for the gold mineralization of the Mt Celia deposit.

Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*
	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*
		• Geological interpretation is considered consistent with site and core observations, as well as with the broadly accepted understanding of the regional geology and this style of mineralization by the mining community. Lode definition was primarily based on geochemical data, with boundaries typically defined by a statistical background value of 0.25g/t Au. Lode geometry was observed to be relatively consistent over the defined extents of mineralization.
		• Based on current mining and in-pit mapping, the lodes are similar than identified in past resource evaluations. This has shown the gold variation between the ore and waste rock to be higher than previously thought or calculated. Nominally, the grade cut-off for oxidation profiles and material depth was as follows:
		  • Oxide or upper regolith: 0.3 g/t Au
		  • Transitional of top 50m: 0.4 g/t Au
		  • Fresh or deeper mineralization: 0.5g/t Au

Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The mineralization is hosted within a subvertical shear zone that has been defined over a strike length of approximately 2 km and has been interpreted to a depth of up to approximately 350 m below the surface. Within the shear zone, mineralization occurs in a series of discrete lodes that are subparallel to the general orientation of the shear zone.
		• The interpretation comprises 17 lodes separated into 2 prospect areas. Mineralized lodes are defined by their respective string and wireframe number.
		  • Kangaroo: Lodes 1-10
		  • Blue Peter: Lodes 1-7
		• 2 models were created due to the size and orientation of the 2 prospects. Dimensions and block sizes are as follows:
		• Kangaroo Bore model dimensions

Type	Northing	Easting	Elevation
Minimum Coordinates	6742576	448347	100
Maximum Coordinates	6744766	448707	440
User Block Size	5	2	2
Min. Block Size	1.25	0.5	0.5
Rotation	-42	0	0
Total Blocks	18,625,451		
Storage Efficiency %	97.83		

• Blue Peter model dimensions

Type	Northing	Easting	Elevation
Minimum Coordinates	6739872	452154	190
Maximum Coordinates	6741922	452454	456
User Block Size	5	2	2
Min. Block Size	1.25	0.5	0.5
Rotation	-43	0	0
Total Blocks	10,992,223		
Storage Efficiency %	97.9		

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by- products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The resource estimates were prepared using conventional block modelling and distance-weighted estimation techniques (OK and ID2). Two models were created separating the Kangaroo Bore (including Margot) and Blue Peter. • Block optimisation studies were used to assess a range of parent cell dimensions, maximum search distance and maximum number of samples. Details for each model are as follows: (see table below) • The lode wireframes were used as hard boundary estimation constraints. • Surface weathering profiles were created from geological logs and density data used from laboratory test work. (see table below) • The following density averages were used in the calculations: • Oxide = 2.2t/m³ (assumed based on lithology and local assumptions)

Prospect	Lode	Block Size	Max Samples	Max Search
Blue Peter	Lode 2	5m	8-20 samples	20m
	Lode 3	5m	8-20 samples	20m
Kangaroo Bore	Lode 1	5m	10-20 samples	20m
	Lode 2	5m	10-20 samples	20m
	Lode 3	5m	10-20 samples	20m

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

		• Transition = 2.69t/m³ • Fresh = 2.92t/m³ • Probability plots and distribution disintegration plots were used to identify outlier values in the datasets for various lodes depending on the density of data: • Kangaroo Bore:

Lode	Probability	Histogram	Max Value
Combined Lodes	24	25	99.16
Lode 1	17	13	38.7
Lode 2	22	22	99.16
Lode 3	22	23	67.9

• Blue Peter

Lode Number	Probability	Histogram	Max Value
Lodes Combined	30	32	130
Lode 2	27	28	37.8
Lode 3	31	32	130

- The top cuts used are:
    - Blue Peter: 30ppm Au
    - Kangaroo Bore: 24ppm Au
- The parent cell grades were estimated using ordinary kriging. There were insufficient lode samples to generate robust variograms for every lode, and the search orientations and weighting factors were derived from variograms prepared using the data for the regional major lode.
- A multiple-pass estimation strategy was invoked as follows:
- Kangaroo Bore:
    - Lode 3 Group: Comprises Lodes 1-3 and 10
        - Pass 1: 10-20 samples max search = 20m

		• Pass 2: 5-20 samples max search = 50m
		• Pass 3: 2-20 samples max search = 100m
		• Pass 4: 1-15 samples max search = 160m Isotropic
		• Pass 5: 1-15 samples max search = 1000m Isotropic
		• Lode 4 Group: Comprises Lodes 4 and 9
		  • Pass 1: 10-26 samples max search = 20m
		  • Pass 2: 5-26 samples max search = 50m
		  • Pass 3: 2-26 samples max search = 100m
		  • Pass 4: 1-15 samples max search = 160m Isotropic
		  • Pass 5: 1-15 samples max search = 1000m Isotropic
		• Lode 5 Group: Comprises Lodes 5-7 and 8
		  • Pass 1: 10-20 samples max search = 20m
		  • Pass 2: 5-20 samples max search = 50m
		  • Pass 3: 2-20 samples max search = 100m
		  • Pass 4: 1-15 samples max search = 160m Isotropic
		  • Pass 5: 1-15 samples max search = 1000m Isotropic
		
		• Blue Peter Prospect:
		  • Lodes 2 Group Comprises Lodes 1 and 2
		    • Pass 1: 8-20 samples max search = 20m
		    • Pass 2: 4-20 samples max search = 40m
		    • Pass 3: 2-20 samples max search = 100m
		    • Pass 4: 1-15 samples max search = 160m Isotropic
		  • Lodes 3 Group Comprises Lodes 3 to 7
		    • Pass 1: 8-20 samples max search = 20m
		    • Pass 2: 4-20 samples max search = 40m
		    • Pass 3: 2-20 samples max search = 100m
		    • Pass 4: 1-15 samples max search = 160m Isotropic
		
		• Extrapolation along strike and down dip was limited to approximately half the nominal drill spacing.
		• Gold is deemed to be the only constituent of economic importance, and no by-products are expected.
		• The model does not contain estimates of any deleterious elements.

Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The resource estimates are expressed on a dry tonnage basis, and in situ moisture content has not been estimated. A description of density data is discussed above.

Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Cutoffs for the potential open pit resource shallower than 200m varied depending on the oxidation profile to allow for probable cost increases with mining. A higher cutoff of 1g/t was applied to resource below 200m depth reflecting the higher costs associated with potential underground mining. Cutoffs used for resource shallower than 200m were:
		  • Oxide 0.3g/t Au
		  • Transitional 0.4g/t Au
		  • Fresh 0.5g/t Au

Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Detailed mining studies have been completed on past modelling. It is expected that ore will be extracted using conventional selective open pit mining methods, which include drilling and blasting, hydraulic excavator mining, and dump truck haulage. • Based on operating a site CIL plant and a Heap Leach Plant and contractor equipment hire, the cut-off grades used in the resource are within accepted cost parameters. This may change depending on third part involvement with processing, mining etc.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The historical study reports that Legacy Iron has acquired indicate that some preliminary metallurgical test work was performed by AMMTC in 1987–1988 on material collected from the Kangaroo Bore deposit. The following conclusions were contained in the AMMTC study report: − The material at Kangaroo Bore is amenable to heap leaching without the requirement for agglomeration. − Gold recoveries after 28 days leaching are in the range 84%-90% for 12.5-25mm crushed material. − Reagent consumptions are very reasonable at 0.9kg/t NaCN and 0.4-0.5 kg/t CaO. − Qualitatively, the physical characteristics of the ore do not appear to present any major processing constraints. − Also, the Bottle roll CIP leach testing of sulphide mineralisation were in the range of 91% to 97% and reagent consumption was low for both the samples. − The high gold recoveries indicate that ore is non-refractory. • Legacy Iron completed metallurgical test work as part of its 2020/2021 program, with a total of eight composite samples collected from Kangaroo Bore, Blue Peter, and Coronation and tested by ALS Metallurgy. The program included head grade analyses, density testing, mineralogical assessment, comminution studies, gravity gold recovery, and cyanide leach testing. The findings supported those from the earlier studies. Legacy Iron's metallurgical consultants concluded that the material could be processed using a conventional comminution, gravity and carbon-in-leach/carbon-in-pulp (CIL/CIP) circuit, with expected recoveries in the low to high nineties. They also noted that although moderate sulfide levels were identified in the fresh material, high recoveries were maintained. • Legacy Iron has commenced Heap leach test work for ore from Kangaroo Bore pit as part if it's ongoing Pre-Feasibility Study for a proposed onsite heap leach processing plant. Legacy Iron has contracted the services of JT Metallurgy to help plan and execute the metallurgical program.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage*	• It is anticipated that material included in the resource will be mined under the relevant environmental permitting, which will be defined as a part of scoping and feasibility studies. • The characterization of acid-generating waste has been completed for BP pits 1-4 and KB 1-4 and the remainder pits will be completed as per relevant condition of MDCP soon. • Legacy Iron reports that no heritage sites are present in the area where Mineral Resources have been defined; however, community consultation will form part of the evolving exploration, mine

<table>
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<td>the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td>
<td>planning and mine closure planning efforts.</td>
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<td>Bulk density</td>
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Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.
The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.
Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.

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

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

The following density averages were used in the calculations:

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

Fresh = 2.92t/m³.

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</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The resource classification applied has been based on the confidence in the geological interpretation, the quality and quantity of the input data, the confidence in the estimation technique, and the likely economic viability of the material. It is noted that: ○ The defined lodes can be traced over a number of drill lines and, although there is some evidence of localized pinching and swelling, and insufficient data to reliably quantify grade continuity in all lodes, the lodes retained in the resource inventory are generally quite consistent in terms of thickness, orientation, and grade tenor. ○ The QAQC data collected by Legacy Iron indicate that the primary data should be sufficiently reliable for resource estimation. Significant differences were not observed between the historical and Legacy Iron datasets, providing some assurance that the historical data are also reliable. ○ The model validation checks show a good match between the input data and estimated grades, indicating that the estimation procedures have performed as intended, and the confidence in the estimates is consistent with the classifications that have been applied. ○ The numerous operations with similar mineralization style and grade tenor within the Yilgarn area add support to the expectation of the potential economic viability of the deposit. • Based on the findings summarized above, controlling factor for classification is data spacing. A classification of Measured Resource has been assigned to the estimates in areas with a nominal uniform drill spacing of 5-10m. A classification of Indicated Resource has been assigned to estimates in areas with drill coverage of up to 25 m. A classification of Inferred Resource has been assigned to estimates in areas with drill coverage of up to 50 m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The current resource was completed and reviewed in February 2026 by Legacy Iron geological and geostatic team and submitted for audit and signoff to HGS Australia Exploration Services.
		• HGS conducted a fatal flaw assessment of the current resource completed by Legacy Iron in February 2026 with no significant issues defined. HGS did highlight the following:
		  • Bulk density determinations require additional work covering all weathering profiles and lodes.
		  • There is sufficient QAQC controls on the drilling and assaying since Legacy Iron had taken control.
		  • The estimation process (OK) is an industry acceptable practice.
		  • Validation work is acceptable and shows no issues
		  • Mineralized interpretations are considered acceptable

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