LEGACY MINERALS

ASX: LGM

Shallow Copper Intersected in Maiden Drilling at Emu, Mt Carrington

Intercept of 9m at 1.0% Cu and 3.9g/t Ag from 32m returned from the Emu Prospect, outside the current 1.6Moz AuEq Mt Carrington Mineral Resource (MRE)[i]

HIGHLIGHTS

- Final assay results received from the Phase 1 diamond drilling campaign at the Emu Prospect.
- Results support the continuity of higher-grade copper mineralisation at depth below the historical open pit mine, with multiple holes returning encouraging copper and zinc-copper results:
  - **9m at 1.0% Cu and 3.9g/t Ag from 32m,** incl. 1m at 2.7% Cu and 6.9g/t Ag from 34m (EMDD004).
  - 9m at 0.23% Cu from 40m, incl. 1m at 1.15% Cu and 5.5g/t Ag from 40m (EMDD003).
  - Approximately 760m to the west of Emu, drilling at the Ginnies Prospect also intersected a series of silver-gold-rich lead-zinc veins above a zinc-copper zone, with assays including:
  - 10m at 3.4% Zn and 0.3% Cu from 150m, within 16m at 2.44% Zn, 0.20% Cu and 2.5g/t Ag from 144m, incl. 1m at 11.05% Zn, 1.18% Cu and 4.3g/t Ag from 158m (EMDD007).
- This large hydrothermal system suggests the opportunity for higher gold and silver grades at depth.

COPPER POTENTIAL

- Copper is widespread across the Mt Carrington Project but has been underexplored relative to the extensive exploration and mining of gold and silver in the district.
- The Mt Carrington Mineral Resource Estimate contains 40kt of Cu[i], with significant copper intersected in historical drilling, including:
  - **18.9m at 5.8% Cu from 58m and 10.1m at 7.26% Cu from 88m**[ii] and new, broader intercepts by Legacy Minerals including 95m at 0.13% Cu (outside the 2026 Mineral Resource)[iii].

NEXT STEPS - DISCOVERY

- Follow-up drilling is planned at Emu to test extensions of the copper zones.
- Assays from further drilling at Mascotte are expected in December[iv]

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

"We believe that copper has an important role to play alongside gold and silver at Mt Carrington and forms part of our regional discovery focus. This is the first time the Emu area has been drilled in over 50 years and encouragingly, our initial holes have returned shallow sulphide copper next to the old Emu Mine intersecting 9m at 1% Cu from just 32m. On top of that, step-out drilling over 700m away has delivered a brand-new zinc-copper-silver zone with gold-bearing veins at the Ginnies Prospect, an area with no previous drilling.

These results add another mineralised centre to the Mt Carrington Project, kilometres away from the current Mineral Resource area. Follow-up exploration is planned, with further drilling approvals underway as well as pending assays from drilling at Mascotte. We are also progressing well with the larger Scoping Study, based on the increased 1.6Moz AuEq MRE, which is on track to released shortly."

See Endnotes on Page 16 for references

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (**ASX: LGM, "LGM", "the Company"** or **"Legacy Minerals"**) is pleased to report final assay results from the Phase 1 diamond drilling program at the Emu Copper-Gold Prospect, within its Mt Carrington Project in northern New South Wales (EL6273, EL9616, EL9727, ALA75)[v].

Emu Prospect

Holes EMDD001 to EMDD005 were drilled from three pads to test the Emu Alteration Halo SE target and the down-dip and along-strike extensions of the historical Emu Creek copper mine workings. Shallow copper mineralisation was intersected in three holes, including 10m at 0.92% Cu and 3.6g/t Ag from 31m in EMDD004 (including 9m at 1.01% Cu and 3.9g/t Ag from 32m), 9m at 0.23% Cu from 40m in EMDD003 (including 1m at 1.15% Cu and 5.5g/t Ag from 40m), and 4m at 0.28% Cu from 101m in EMDD001 (Table 2 and Figure 1). EMDD002 and EMDD005 did not return intercepts of note beyond narrow 1m intervals (Table 2) but carry sericite alteration over most of their length, confirming they sit within the halo of the system.

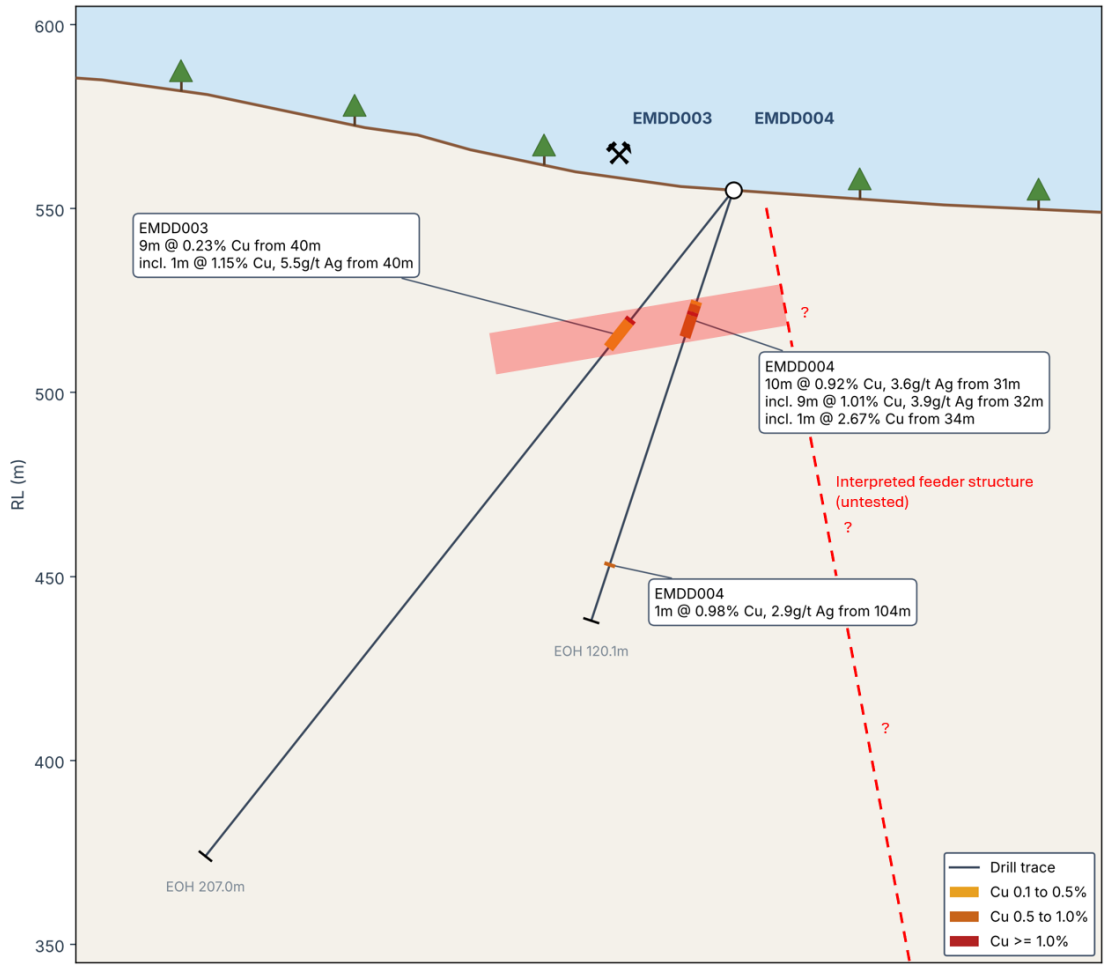


Figure 1. Emu Prospect cross-section (looking north-west) through EMDD003 and EMDD004 showing the shallow, gently dipping copper zone.

Copper mineralisation at the Emu Prospect is hosted in dacitic volcanics with sericite alteration and occurs in sulphide-rich, strongly silicified zones as chalcopyrite-pyrite-sulphide fracture fill veins. The copper zones carry elevated silver and bismuth, a signature typical of the hotter, intrusion-proximal position in porphyry-epithermal systems. Zinc is consistently elevated over tens of metres in all five holes, defining a broad sulphide halo around the copper structures. The intercepts indicate a flat-lying to shallow-dipping copper zone geometry with potential for vertical feeder structures. The zone is open to the south-west, east and along strike (Figure 3).

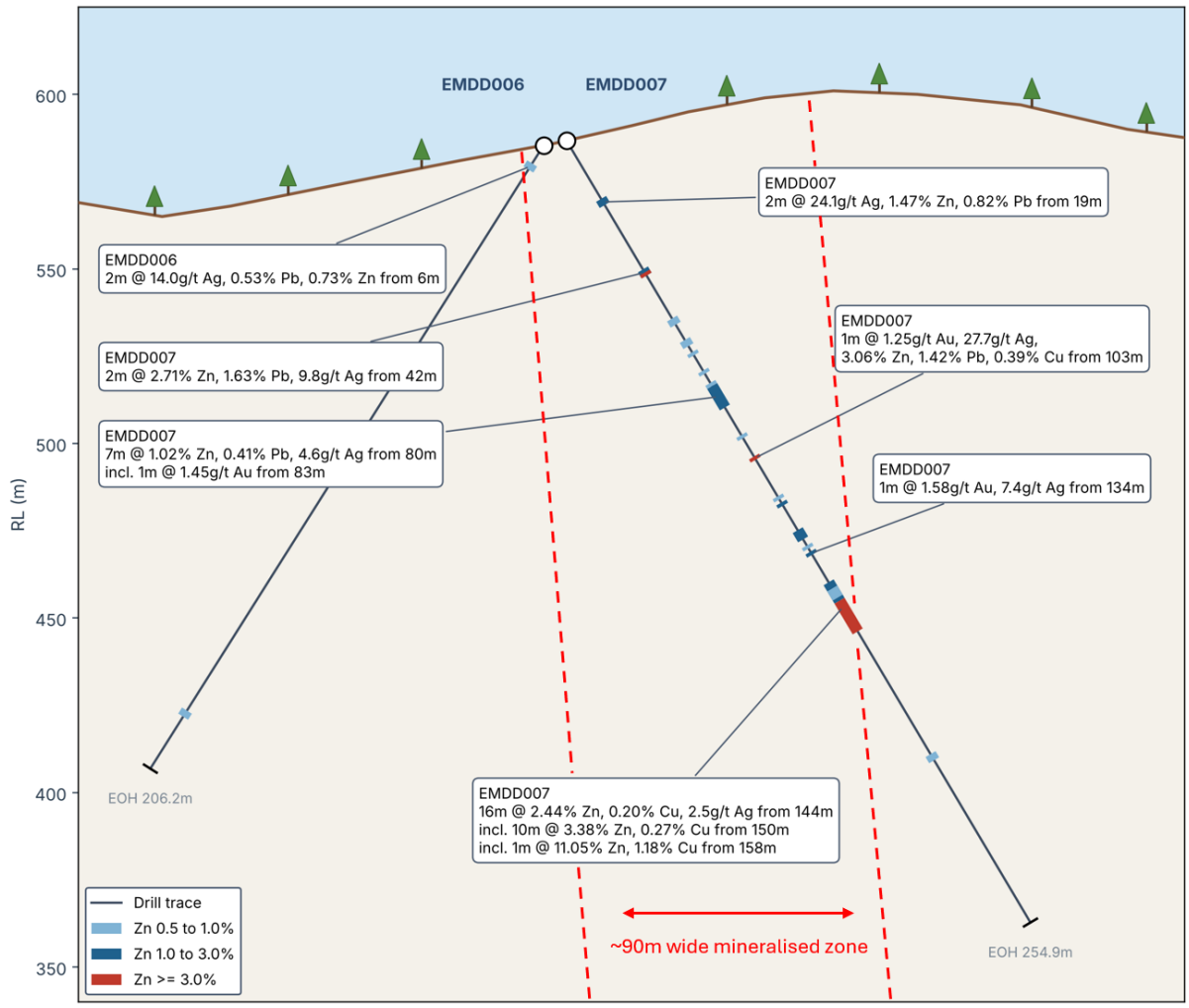


Figure 2. Ginnies Prospect cross-section (looking north-east) through EMDD006 and EMDD007 showing the silver-gold-lead-zinc veins and the zinc-copper sulphide zone in EMDD007.

Holes EMDD006 to EMDD008 were drilled at the Ginnies Prospect, located approximately 760m west of the Emu Prospect, where soil geochemistry, radiometrics and the Emu Mobile Magnetotelluric (MT) feature defined the target. EMDD006 and EMDD007 were drilled as a scissor pair from a single pad, to the north-west and south-east respectively (Table 2 and Figure 2). EMDD007 intersected new, previously unknown polymetallic sulphide mineralisation of 16m at 2.44% Zn, 0.20% Cu and 2.5g/t Ag from 144m, including 10m at 3.38% Zn and 0.27% Cu from 150m and 1m at 11.05% Zn, 1.18% Cu and 4.3g/t Ag from 158m, beneath a series of silver-gold-rich lead-zinc veins that include 1m at 1.25g/t Au, 27.7g/t Ag, 3.06% Zn, 1.42% Pb and 0.39% Cu from 103m, 2m at 24.1g/t Ag, 1.47% Zn and 0.82% Pb from 19m, and 1m at 1.58g/t Au and 7.4g/t Ag from 134m. EMDD006 returned 2m at 14.0g/t Ag, 0.53% Pb and 0.73% Zn from 6m, and EMDD008 returned 1m at 0.31% Cu and 1.34% Zn from 188m. In EMDD007, the mineralisation is hosted by an andesite unit between 19m and 137m, sitting above dacite.

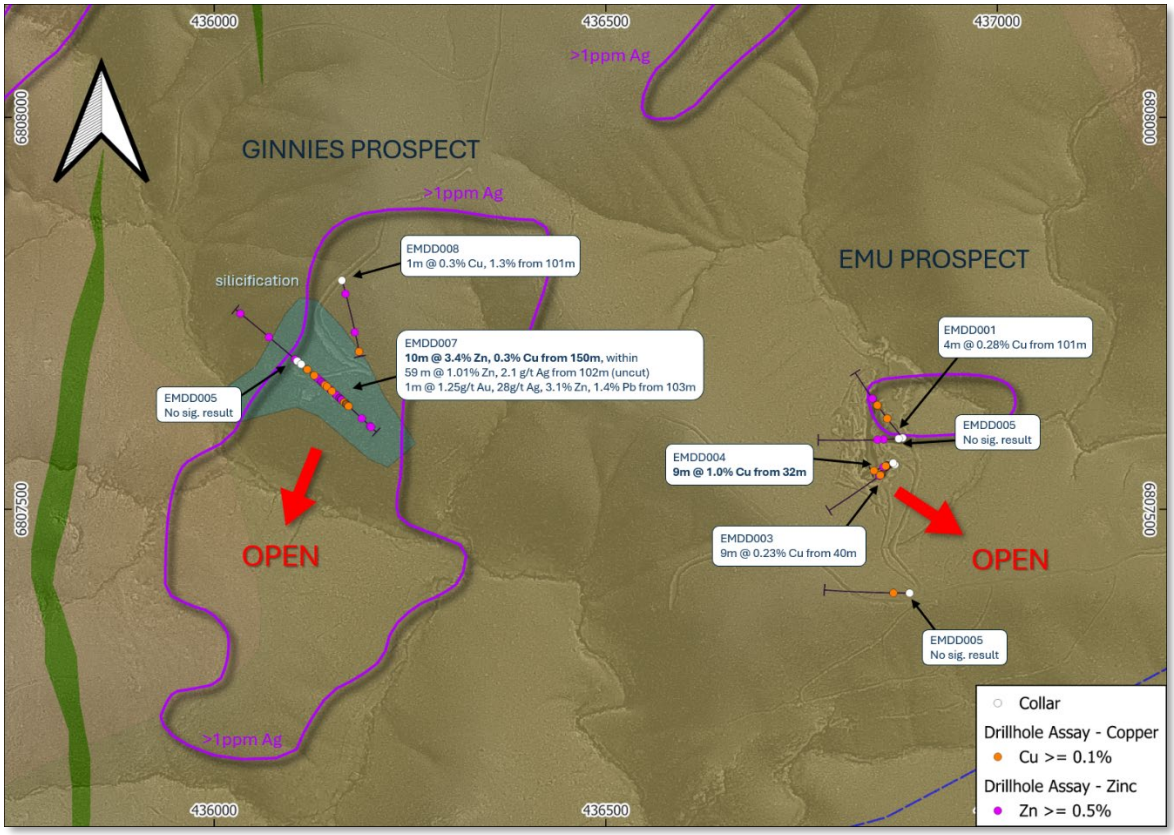


Figure 3. Plan view of the Emu and Ginnies Prospects showing the Phase 1 diamond drill hole traces with significant copper and zinc intercepts and Ag >1ppm soil contour.

Emu Copper-Gold Prospect Overview

The Emu Prospect lies on a regional caldera-margin trend within the Mt Carrington Project, approximately 8km north of Drake, NSW, within EL6273. It is a priority regional target identified as a discrete porphyry-epithermal target through the integration of historical geological mapping, surface sampling and recent airborne Mobile MT geophysics. The Emu target area contains the historical Emu Creek copper mine, originally worked as a shaft developed on an outcropping zone of copper carbonates before an open cut mine was operated between 1966 and 1971[vi].

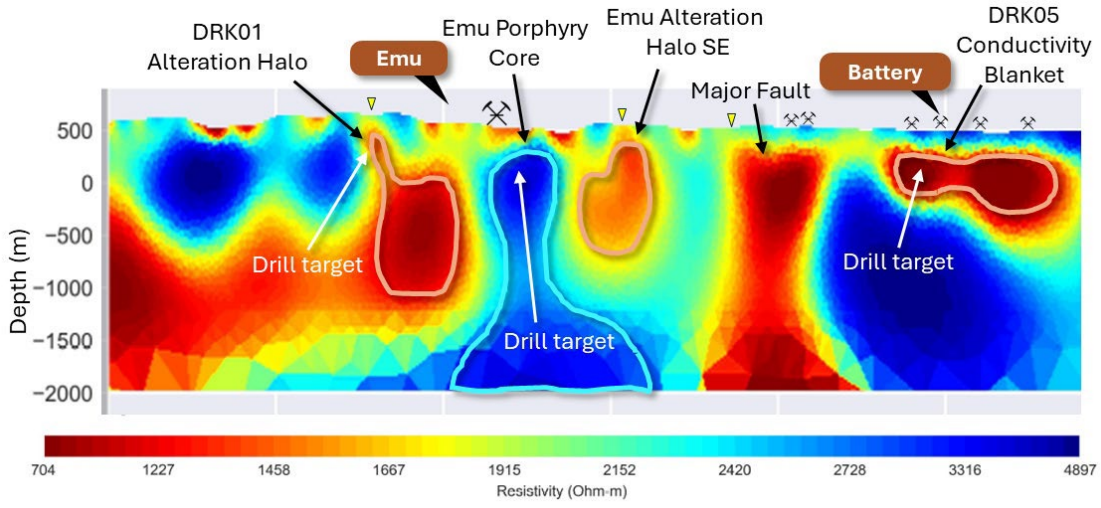


Figure 4. Mobile MT resistivity 2D inversion section (Line 2290) showing the interpreted Emu Porphyry Core, Emu Alteration Halo SE targets tested by the Phase 1 program, and the Battery target.

The completed Phase 1 program comprised eight diamond drillholes for a total of 1,600m across five drill pad sites, providing the first modern drill test of the two targets defined by the airborne Mobile MT survey: the Emu Porphyry Core, a deep, low-resistivity feature interpreted as a potential porphyry-style intrusive body; and the Emu Alteration Halo SE, a shallow zone of elevated resistivity interpreted as a silicified alteration halo (Figure 4)[vii].

Next Steps

Follow-up drilling is planned at Emu to test extensions of the copper zone in EMDD004 and the zinc-copper-silver zone in EMDD007, and to test the target at depth and along strike. Assay results from the Phase 2 diamond drilling program at the Mascotte Silver-Gold Prospect are expected in December 2026 and January 2027. Activities across the broader Mt Carrington Project continue in parallel, including the Optimised Scoping Study being completed by Ausenco and WSP[viii].

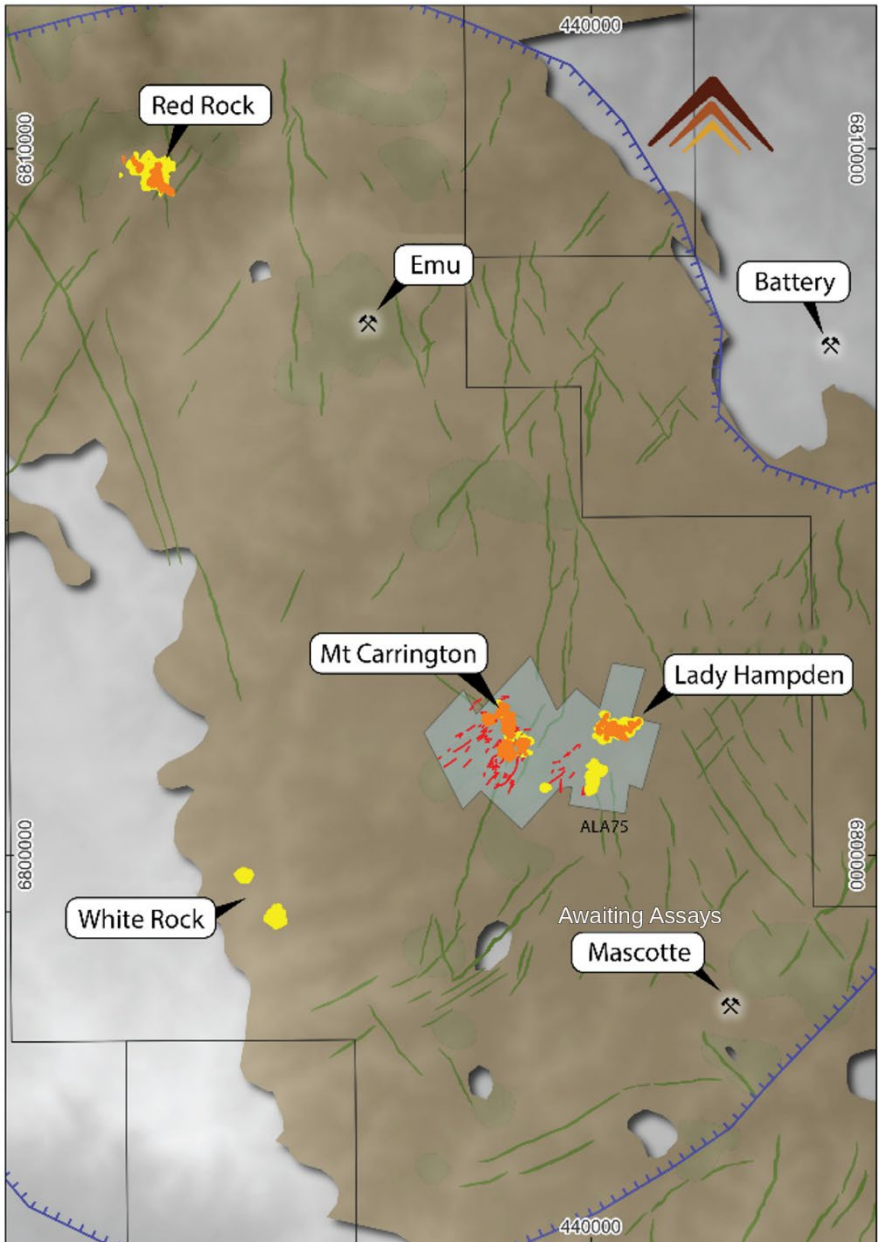


Figure 5.regional geology plan view showing Major Prospects and known mineralisation projected to surface (yellow) and gold dominant mineralisation (orange) over the Drake Volcanics and historical mapped mineralised veins (green).

Approved by the CEO & Managing Director

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

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

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

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

About Legacy Minerals

Legacy Minerals is an ASX-listed public company that has been exploring gold, silver, copper, and base-metal projects in NSW since 2017. The Company's projects present significant discovery opportunities for shareholders, with a focus on discovery drilling and the development of the Mt Carrington Project (Figure 5).

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

Large caldera (~150km^2) with similar geological characteristics to other major Pacific Rim low-sulphidation deposits. The current Mineral Resource of 1.6Moz AuEq[i]

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

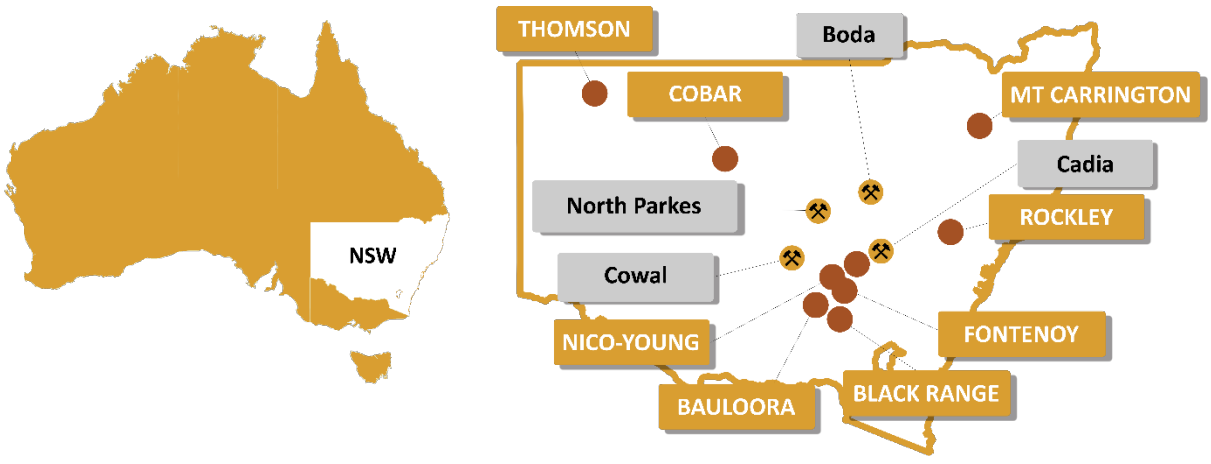


Figure 6. Location summary of Legacy Minerals' Projects in NSW, Australia, and major mines and deposits.

Appendix 1 - Emu Phase 1 Drill Hole Details

Table 1. Emu Phase 1 diamond drill hole collar details (GDA94 / MGA Zone 56).

Hole ID	Target	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
EMDD001	Emu	436879	6807591	544	-60	321	204.2
EMDD002	Emu	436874	6807590	536	-60	269	204.1
EMDD003	Emu	436869	6807557	555	-60	233	207.0
EMDD004	Emu	436867	6807559	555	-75	246	120.1
EMDD005	Emu	436888	6807393	558	-60	270	202.8
EMDD006	Ginnies	436106	6807689	587	-61	311	206.2
EMDD007	Ginnies	436111	6807685	585	-60	131	254.9
EMDD008	Ginnies	436163	6807792	602	-60	165	201.1

Appendix 2 - Significant Intervals

Table 2. Emu Phase 1 significant intervals (downhole widths).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
EMDD001	62	63	1	0.01	1.8	0.61	0.00	1.73
EMDD001	101	105	4	0.00	1.2	0.28	0.00	0.34
incl.	*101*	*104*	*3*	*0.00*	*1.3*	*0.31*	*0.00*	*0.40*
EMDD001	125	126	1	0.00	0.2	0.01	0.00	1.45
EMDD002	37	38	1	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.98
EMDD002	53	54	1	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.00	0.59
EMDD003	40	49	9	0.00	1.2	0.23	0.00	0.11
incl.	*40*	*41*	*1*	*0.01*	*5.5*	*1.15*	*0.00*	*0.06*
EMDD004	31	41	10	0.00	3.6	0.92	0.00	0.03
incl.	*32*	*41*	*9*	*0.00*	*3.9*	*1.01*	*0.00*	*0.03*
incl.	*34*	*35*	*1*	*0.01*	*6.9*	*2.67*	*0.00*	*0.06*
EMDD004	53	54	1	0.00	0.5	0.09	0.00	1.50
EMDD004	104	105	1	0.00	2.9	0.98	0.00	0.02
EMDD005	40	41	1	0.01	0.7	0.31	0.00	0.85
EMDD006	2	3	1	0.05	11.8	0.01	0.44	0.02
EMDD006	6	8	2	0.03	14.0	0.07	0.53	0.73
EMDD006	94	95	1	0.01	0.7	0.07	0.14	0.50
EMDD006	189	190	1	0.01	0.5	0.02	0.01	0.57
EMDD007	19	21	2	0.22	24.1	0.09	0.82	1.47
incl.	*20*	*21*	*1*	*0.32*	*36.4*	*0.13*	*1.31*	*2.44*
EMDD007	42	44	2	0.12	9.8	0.18	1.63	2.71
incl.	*43*	*44*	*1*	*0.18*	*14.2*	*0.26*	*2.55*	*4.14*
EMDD007	49	50	1	0.20	4.7	0.10	0.56	1.04
EMDD007	58	59	1	0.04	1.8	0.06	0.10	0.65
EMDD007	75	77	2	0.01	1.3	0.03	0.31	0.64
EMDD007	80	87	7	0.25	4.6	0.07	0.41	1.02
incl.	*80*	*86*	*6*	*0.27*	*3.7*	*0.06*	*0.39*	*1.01*
incl.	*83*	*84*	*1*	*1.45*	*4.7*	*0.06*	*0.36*	*0.70*
EMDD007	97	98	1	0.05	3.4	0.05	0.11	0.57
EMDD007 (uncut)	102	161	59	0.06	2.1	0.07	0.11	1.01

incl.	102	104	2	0.66	16.9	0.23	0.98	2.02
incl.	*103*	*104*	*1*	*1.25*	*27.7*	*0.39*	*1.42*	*3.06*
EMDD007	116	120	4	0.01	1.3	0.02	0.29	0.72
incl.	*119*	*120*	*1*	*0.02*	*3.0*	*0.07*	*0.49*	*1.54*
EMDD007	128	137	9	0.19	3.3	0.04	0.17	0.93
incl.	*134*	*135*	*1*	*1.58*	*7.4*	*0.08*	*0.15*	*0.99*
EMDD007	144	160	16	0.02	2.5	0.20	0.02	2.44
incl.	*150*	*160*	*10*	*0.01*	*1.7*	*0.27*	*0.01*	*3.38*
incl.	*158*	*159*	*1*	*0.02*	*4.3*	*1.18*	*0.02*	*11.05*
EMDD007	204	205	1	0.00	0.4	0.06	0.00	1.11
EMDD007	233	237	4	0.00	0.2	0.01	0.00	0.59
EMDD008	35	36	1	0.03	2.3	0.06	0.26	0.53
EMDD008	137	138	1	0.00	0.1	0.02	0.01	0.65
EMDD008	188	189	1	0.00	1.2	0.31	0.22	1.34

Cut-off: >/= 0.1g/t Au, >10g/t Ag, >0.5% Zn and >/= 0.1% Cu, </=2m internal waste. No top-cuts applied; no compositing. Widths are downhole; true widths are not yet determined.

Appendix 3 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Core size analysed was HQ core (diameter: 63.5mm) to end of hole (EOH). LGM used a reputable drilling contractor, GeoDrill, with a suitable rig. Diamond drill core provides a high-quality sample that is logged for lithological, structural, geotechnical, and other attributes. Sub-sampling of the core is carried out as per industry best practice.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth are conducted using a single shot camera every 30m, and using a downhole Gyro when required, to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. The drill-hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m. All drill-hole collars may be surveyed to a greater degree of accuracy using a certified surveyor at a later date. An Olympus Vanta pXRF is used to spot analyse the drill core onsite. Readings are taken to help identify minerals and alteration with field calibration of the pXRF instrument using standards periodically performed. The handheld pXRF results are only used for preliminary assessment of element compositions, prior to the receipt of assay results from the certified laboratory. The drill core was orientated using suitable core orientation tool by the drilling contractor with LGM staff supervision. These orientations are extended onto the remainder of the core and meter marks for logging. The visible structural features (veins, bedding, foliation, faults) are measured against the core orientation marks. The drill core was cut in half, and assayed at a certified assay laboratory, ALS Laboratories. Core is prepared for analysis by cutting along the longitudinal line and then samples are numbered as per the pre-designed cut-sheet. The core is selectively sampled down the drill string at 1m nominal intervals across the mineralised zones, unless selected geological or mineralisation boundaries. A certified sample

		standard is inserted a minimum 1:50 samples. Standards may also be added according to geology. Where core was incompetent due to being transported cover or weathered rock, representative samples were collected along the axis of the core.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Drill sampling: The drill core was cut by LGM staff. Samples were transported to ALS Laboratory in Brisbane for assaying. Samples are crushed to 6mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g split of the sample was fire assayed for gold. The lower detection limit for gold is 0.002 ppm, which is believed to be an appropriate detection level. All other elements including copper and base metals (total 48 element suite) are analysed using a 4-acid acid digest and an ICP finish (ALS code: ME-MS61 + Au-AA22). Assay standards, blanks and duplicates were analysed as part of the standard laboratory analytical procedures. Company standards were also introduced into the sampling stream at a ratio minimum of 1 standard for every 50 samples. Sample length: Core is sampled in 0.2m to 2m sample interval lengths except for minor changes due to geological or mineralisation boundaries. Pulps are retained by LGM for potential follow-up analysis.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core 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).*	Diamond drilling using industry standard techniques. PQ core (diameter: 85mm) to fresh rock followed by HQ core (diameter: 63.5mm) to end of hole (EOH).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core is measured and marked after each drill run using wooden blocks calibrating depth. Adjusting rig procedures as necessary including, drilling rate, run length and fluid pressure to maintain sample integrity.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Core is measured and marked after each drill run using wooden blocks calibrating depth.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	To date, no sample recovery issues have been identified that would impact on potential sample bias.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Systematic geological and geotechnical logging was undertaken. Data collection where appropriate includes; Nature and extent of lithologies; Relationship between lithologies: Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals; Location, extent and nature of structures such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc. Structural data (alpha & beta) are recorded for orientated core; Geotechnical data is collected as required including recovery, RQD, fracture frequency, qualitative IRS, microfractures, veinlets and number of defect sets. For some geotechnical holes the orientation, nature of defects and defect fill may be recorded; Representative bulk density by Archimedes principle may be taken; Magnetic susceptibility recorded at 1m intervals for some holes as an orientation and alteration characterisation tool.

	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, veins, structures, weathering, colour and other noticeable features. This is generally qualitative except for % of sulphides and vein mineral content. Core trays are photographed in dry and wet form.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are geologically logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core is being cut using a conventional automatic core saw with core holding support. All samples are collected from the same side of drill core where possible. A half-core sample was submitted for assay analysis. Where core was incompetent due to being transported cover, weathered rock, or soft rock due to faulting, representative samples were collected along the axis of the core. This information is recorded in the cut-sheet and loaded into database.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable as results are for core drilling.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Drill core is cut in half along the length and the total half core submitted as the sample. This procedure meets industry standards where approximately 50% of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted. All mineralised intervals and surrounding wall rock were submitted for assay. Sample weights are recorded by the lab. Samples are delivered by Legacy Minerals Holdings personnel to ALS Minerals Laboratory, Brisbane, QLD. Sample preparation will comprise of an industry standard of drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to -75 microns (85% passing) (ALS code PUL-23). Pulverisers are washed with QAQC tests undertaken (PUL-QC). Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards) and duplicates with each sample batch. QAQC results are routinely reviewed to identify and resolve any issues. All sub-sampling of the prepared core is completed by the laboratory. No sub-sampling is completed by LGM.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	The remaining half-core is stored and allows assay values to be viewed against the geology; and, where required, further samples may be submitted for quality assurance. Quarter core resampling may be completed in zones where appropriate.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are appropriate to correctly represent the mineralization based on style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	All samples were analysed by ALS Global. Samples were crushed to 6mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Gold is determined using a 50g charge. The resultant prill is dissolved in aqua regia with gold determined by flame AAS. The lower detection limit for gold is 0.002 ppm, which is believed to be an appropriate detection level. All other elements are analysed using a 4-acid acid digest and an ICP finish (ALS code: ME-MS61 + Au-AA22).
	For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the	No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentrations.

	parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material (CRMs), blanks and pulp duplicates as part of in-house procedures. The Company also submits a suite of CRMs and blanks where appropriate and selects appropriate samples for duplicates. CRM's are inserted approximately every 50 samples. Sample preparation checks for fineness are performed by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm is being attained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are verified by the Company's technical staff.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were completed in the current drill programme.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is captured onto a laptop through excel and using Mx Deposit software and includes geological logging, sample data and QA/QC information. This data, together with the assay data, is stored both locally and entered into the LGM central online database which is managed by external consultants. All primary assay data is received from the laboratory as electronic data files which are imported into sampling database with verification procedures in place. QAQC analysis is undertaken for each laboratory report
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data collected for the purpose of reporting assay grades and mineralised intervals.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	A handheld GPS was used to pick up collars with an accuracy of +/- 5m. Downhole surveys are conducted using a downhole Axis Champ North Seeking Gyro tool during drilling to record and monitor deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 56
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Data supplied in LiDAR datums as downloaded from ELVIS in GDA2020, UTM zone 56 South in metres, vertical datum AHD using AusGeoid2020 in metres. Average horizontal accuracy: <= +/- 40cm @68% confidence interval, average vertical accuracy: <= +/- 10cm @68% confidence interval.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling. Drill holes were preferentially located at those areas considered most prospective.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The completed drilling at the Project is not used to establish or support a definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.

	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The drill holes were orientated to intersect the dipping mineralised trends at as near perpendicular orientation possible (unless otherwise stated). The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified. The orientation of drilling relative to key mineralised structures is not considered likely to introduce sampling bias.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Orientation of the mineralisation and structural trends is constrained by previous drilling. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineral style. No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples are bagged into tied calico bags, before being grouped into polyweave bags and transported to ALS Minerals Laboratory in Brisbane by Legacy Minerals personnel. All sample submissions are documented via ALS tracking system with results reported via email. Core and returned sample pulps are stored on site in secured stored for an appropriate length of time. Core was returned to a secure location each night during drilling. The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits of sampling techniques and data have been completed on the drilling programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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

		sedimentary Emu Creek Formation to the east and bounded by the Demon Fault and Early Triassic Stanthorpe Monzogranite pluton to the west. The sequence is largely dominated by andesite and equivalent volcaniclastics, however basaltic through to rhyolitic facies stratigraphic sequences are present with numerous contemporaneous andesite to rhyolite sub-volcanic units intruding the sequence. The Razorback Creek Mudstone underlies the Drake Volcanics to the east, and Gilgurry Mudstone conformably overlies the Drake Volcanic sequence. In addition, Permian and Triassic granitoid plutons and associated igneous bodies intrude the area, several associated with small scale intrusion-related mineralisation. The Drake Volcanic sequence and associated intrusive rocks are host and interpreted source to the volcanogenic epithermal Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn mineralisation developed at Mt Carrington. The majority of the Drake Volcanics and associated mineralisation are centred within a large-scale circular caldera with a low magnetic signature and 20km diameter. The Strauss and Kylo deposits are low sulphidation epithermal (LSE) vein type mineralisation that manifests as a zone of stockwork fissure veins and vein breccia associated with extensive phyllic to silicic alteration. Veining is localised along the margins of an andesite dome/plug and lava flow within a sequence of andesitic volcaniclastics (tuffaceous sandstone and lapilli tuff). Mineralisation is Au-dominant with lesser Ag and significant Zn, Cu and Pb. The Guy Bell deposit is defined by a number of primary fissure quartz lodes and veins which are interpreted to be hosted within the Mount Carrington andesite. Veining hosts Au-Ag-Zn-Cu mineralisation. Gladstone encompasses the All Nation and Gladstone mineralised trends. The main mineralisation of exploration interest to date has been a shallow supergene copper 'blanket', which overlies primary copper mineralisation hosted in discrete, approximately northeast-southwest structural zones that dip steeply northwest and southeast to sub-vertically. Lady Hampden is a LSE Ag-Au deposit with mineralisation emplaced along structures parallel to bedding planes. The deposit is crosscut by the Chevoit Hills fault. Structures responsible for mineralisation are interpreted to be shear bedding parallel structures sigmoidal in geometry. Silver mineralisation is associated with phyllic alteration overprinting argillic alteration. The Silver King Deposit is interpreted to be similar in style to Lady Hampden, with mineralisation also emplaced along structures parallel to bedding planes and strong silver mineralisation associated with phyllic alteration overprinting argillic alteration. The Cheviot Hills Fault zone goes through the deposit, concentrating mineralisation close to surface. White Rock and

		White Rock North is interpreted to be characterised by a felsic dome intrusion into andesite that has been subsequently overlain by volcanic breccias interpreted to have formed at the dome margin which have been further brecciated by hydrothermal processes with silica-sulphide introduced. Mineralisation is as disseminated and stringer sulphides that are hosted within silicified volcanic breccias or the intrusive itself.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • Easting and northing of the drill hole collar •Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • Dip and azimuth of the hole • Down hole length and interception depth • Hole length	See Appendix 1. Information provided in Table 1.
Drill hole Information	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not applicable. Information provided in Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Significant intercepts across all eight reported holes (EMDD001 to EMDD008) used the cut-off >/= 0.1g/t Au, >10g/t Ag, >0.5% Zn and >/= 0.1% Cu, </=2m internal waste. Other significant intercepts may be included that highlight pathfinder elements of interest which the company considers important for the style of mineralisation and the geological context in which they're found.
	Where aggregated intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	High-grade intervals are only reported where they differ significantly to the overall interval. Reporting of the shorter intercepts allows a more thorough understanding of the overall grade distribution.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable: No metal equivalents reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.	The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and the relationship to mineralisation is yet to be identified. Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible in plan view to intersect the geological targets. At this early stage of exploration, drilling and geological knowledge of the Project accurate true widths are not yet possible.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures in body of text. A prospect location map and plan view are shown in the report and historical figures adequately referenced throughout the report.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical,	See body of the report.

	representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All material or meaningful data collected has been reported. The geological results are discussed in the body of the report.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	See body of report. See figures in body of report. Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing drill results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.

Endnotes

[i] LGM ASX Release, 30 July 2026, Mt Carrington Mineral Resource Grows to 1.6Moz Gold-Eq.

ii LGM ASX Release, 13 May 2026, New Silver-Gold & Copper Drill Program to Commence at Mt Carrington; LGM ASX Release, 29 October 2024, 3,050g/t Silver and 79g/t Gold in Historical Drake Drilling; LGM ASX Release, 2 May 2025, Amendments - Release 1 May 2025; Mount Carrington Mines Limited, 17 April 1970, DIGS R00018103; Sixth Annual Report for Period Ending September 15 1992, EL2662 (Drake), CRA Exploration; Prospectus issued by White Rock Minerals Ltd dated 20 August 2010; ASX TMZ Release, 24 October 2022, High Grade Copper Target at Mt Carrington.

[iii] LGM ASX Release, 30 January 2026, Silver-Gold-Copper Drilling Update at Mt Carrington.

[iv] LGM ASX Release, 28 July 2026, Mt Carrington Gold-Copper-Silver Drilling and Resource Update

[v] LGM ASX Release, 13 May 2026, New Silver-Gold & Copper Drill Program to Commence at Mt Carrington.

[vi] LGM ASX Release, 11 June 2026, Drilling Commences at the Emu Copper-Gold Target, Mt Carrington

[vii] LGM ASX Release, 3 July 2025, Significant Gold-Copper Airborne MT Targets Defined.

[viii] LGM ASX Release, 7 September 2026, Optimised Scoping Study Progressing Well at Mt Carrington