LEGACY MINERALS

ASX: LGM

Three Untested Copper-Gold Targets Defined at Rockley, NSW

Three untested IP chargeability targets defined at Crystal Hill up to 45mV/V, including a priority 800m-long target coincident with surface copper-gold-silver anomalism

THREE NEW CHARGEABILITY TARGETS DEFINED

- An induced polarisation (IP) survey completed recently over the Crystal Hill Prospect at Legacy's 100%-owned Rockley Project, 25km west of Oberon, NSW, has defined three discrete chargeability targets exceeding 35mV/V, none of which have been drill tested.
- The Central target is the highest priority target identified by the survey, comprising a north-north-west trending zone with responses up to **45mV/V over an 800m strike length,** modelled from a 100m depth and coincident with the Crystal Hill soil geochemistry anomaly.

STRONG RESPONSES MODELLED FROM SHALLOW DEPTH

- The North-West target is a strong zone of more than 40mV/V modelled from approximately 200m depth and the East target is a 35mV/V zone at approximately 200m depth within a resistive zone.
- Chargeability responses of this nature can reflect disseminated sulphide mineralisation or alteration.

COINCIDENT WITH HIGH-GRADE SURFACE COPPER, GOLD AND SILVER

- The Central target sits beneath the Crystal Hill soil anomaly, where nearby rock chip samples returned assays of up to 9.3% Cu, 3.9g/t Au, and 415g/t Ag[i].
- None of the three priority IP targets has been tested by historical drilling.
- Integration of the inversion models with geology, mapping and geochemistry is underway, with drill testing of the three targets under consideration.

HIGHLY PROSPECTIVE ORDOVICIAN MACQUARIE ARC SETTING

- Rockley (EL8926) was assessed by Kenex Pty Ltd, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of NSW, as one of the most prospective areas for porphyry-related copper-gold mineralisation in the Rockley-Gulgong Volcanics.
- The Project sits within the Ordovician Macquarie Arc, which also hosts the Cadia Valley, North Parkes and Cowal copper-gold deposits, and is located less than 15km from the Bushranger Deposit, where drilling has intersected 920m at 0.3% Cu from 110m, including 156m at 0.48% Cu[xiii].

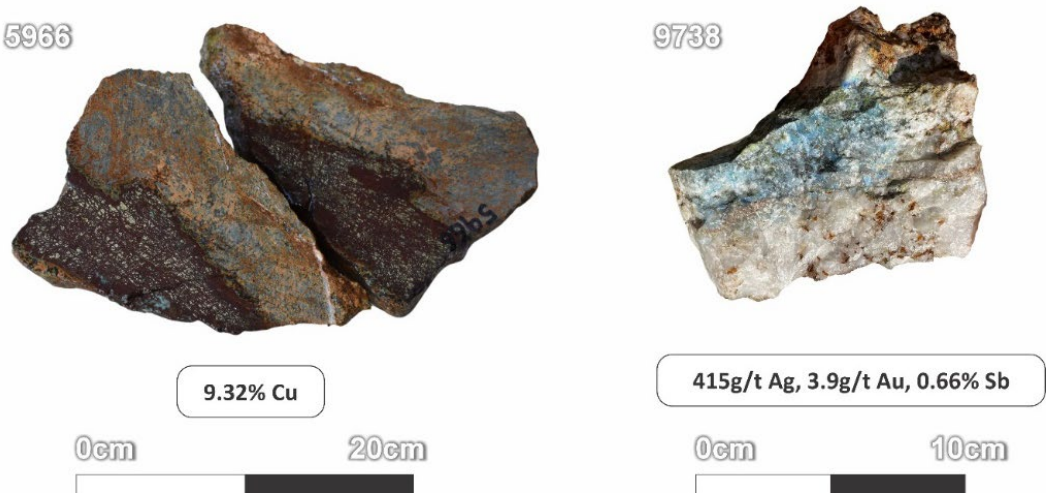


Figure 1. Rock chip samples 5966 and 9738 from the Crystal Hill Prospect, Rockley, with assay results inset[1].

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See Endnotes on Page 16 for references
Refer to Disclaimer on Page 9

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (ASX: LGM, "Legacy Minerals" or "the Company") is pleased to report the results from a recently completed IP survey at the Crystal Hill Prospect, within its 100%-owned Rockley Project (the Project) (EL8926) in the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW, approximately 25km west of Oberon.

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

> *"It's hard to ask for better drill targets than these three clear, untested copper targets at Rockley. The most compelling target sits directly beneath the copper, gold and silver anomaly we mapped during previous campaigns.*
>
> *Our strategy at Rockley has always been to determine whether the high-grade copper and gold we see at the surface reflects a larger system at depth. This is the first time we have an extremely high-conviction geophysical response, up 45mV/V over an 800m strike length, coincident with highly anomalous surface geochemistry. This is ground that has never been drilled, and it lies in the same-aged volcanics that host the world-class Cadia-Ridgeway deposits.*
>
> *Our focus now is to integrate this modelling with our geology and geochemistry and to work towards drill testing these targets. Like our recent work at NiCo Young, the Company plans to advance these generative projects alongside the ongoing programs at Mt Carrington, providing shareholders with additional critical mineral and copper discovery exposure."*

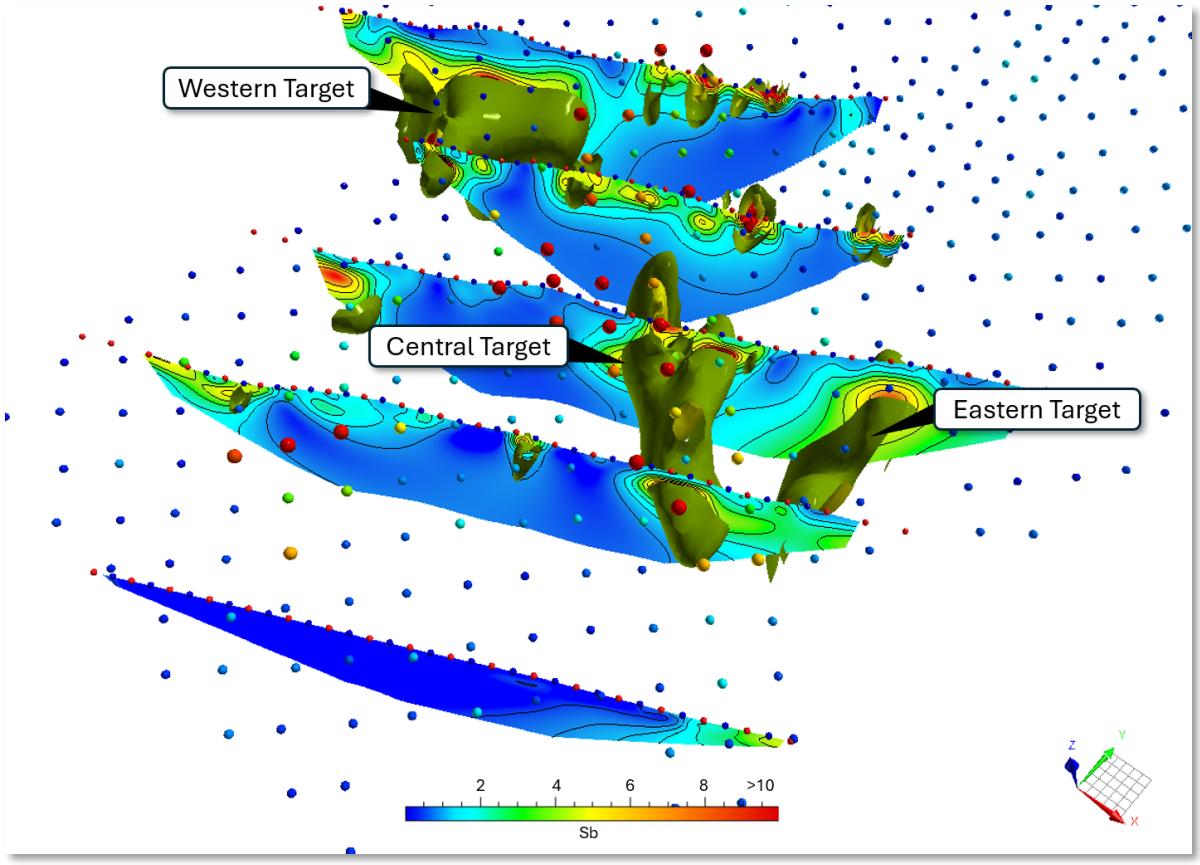


Figure 2. Perspective view from the south-east showing the 2D inverted chargeability sections and the 3D inverted chargeability iso-shells (30, 40, 50 and 60mV/V). Coloured points are soil geochemistry, coloured and sized by antimony (Sb). The North-West, Central and East targets are shown from left to right. [ii]

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Chargeability Targets

Two-dimensional (2D) and three-dimensional (3D) inversion modelling of the survey data has defined three discrete zones of elevated chargeability (Table 1). The most significant of these is a north-north-west trending zone of approximately 800m strike extent that is coincident with the Crystal Hill soil geochemistry anomaly. None of the three zones has been drill tested.

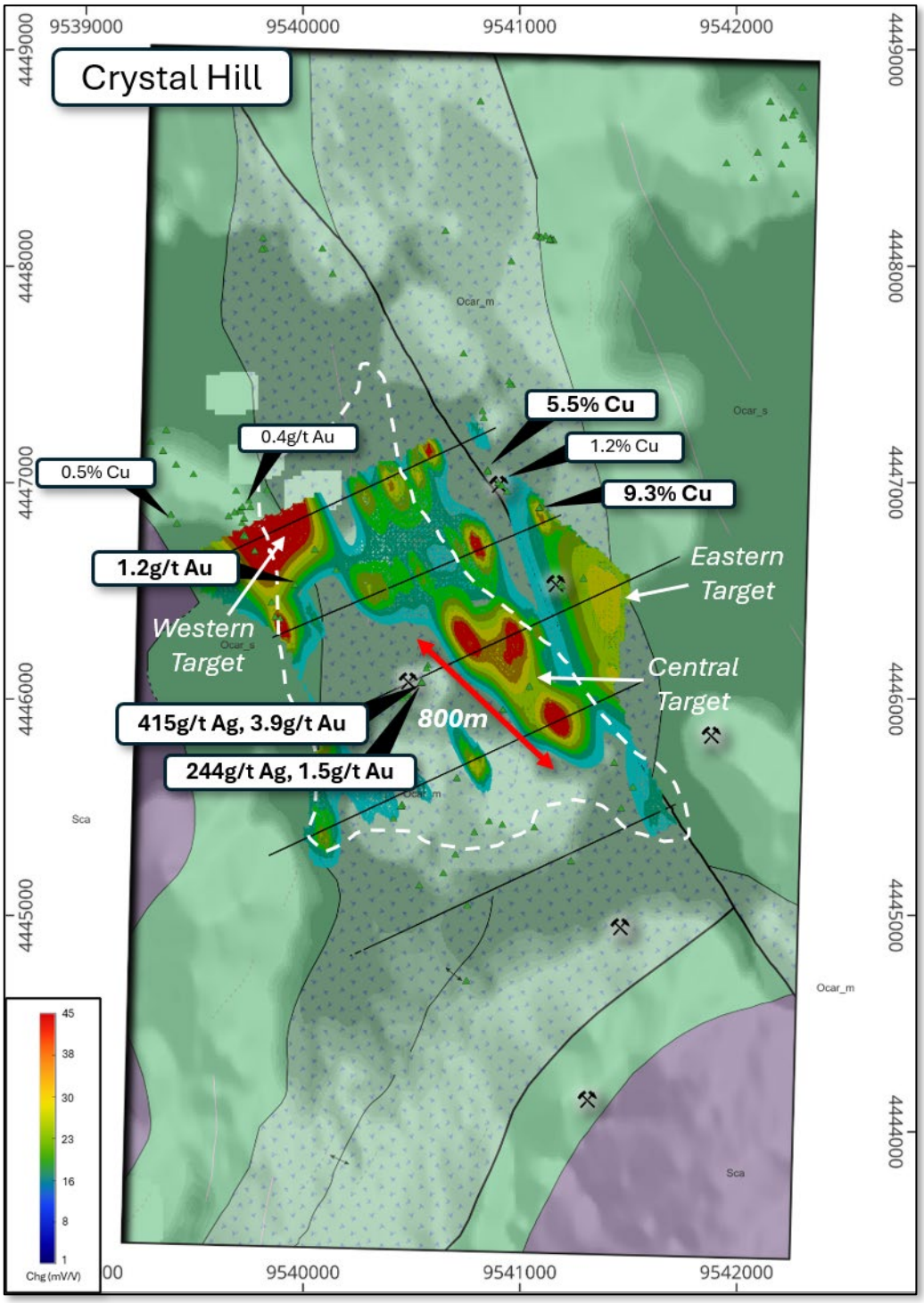


Figure 3. The Crystal Hill magnetic low target area (white dashed line) with 3D inverted chargeability iso-shells over highlight rock chip assays, historic workings, and geology[i].

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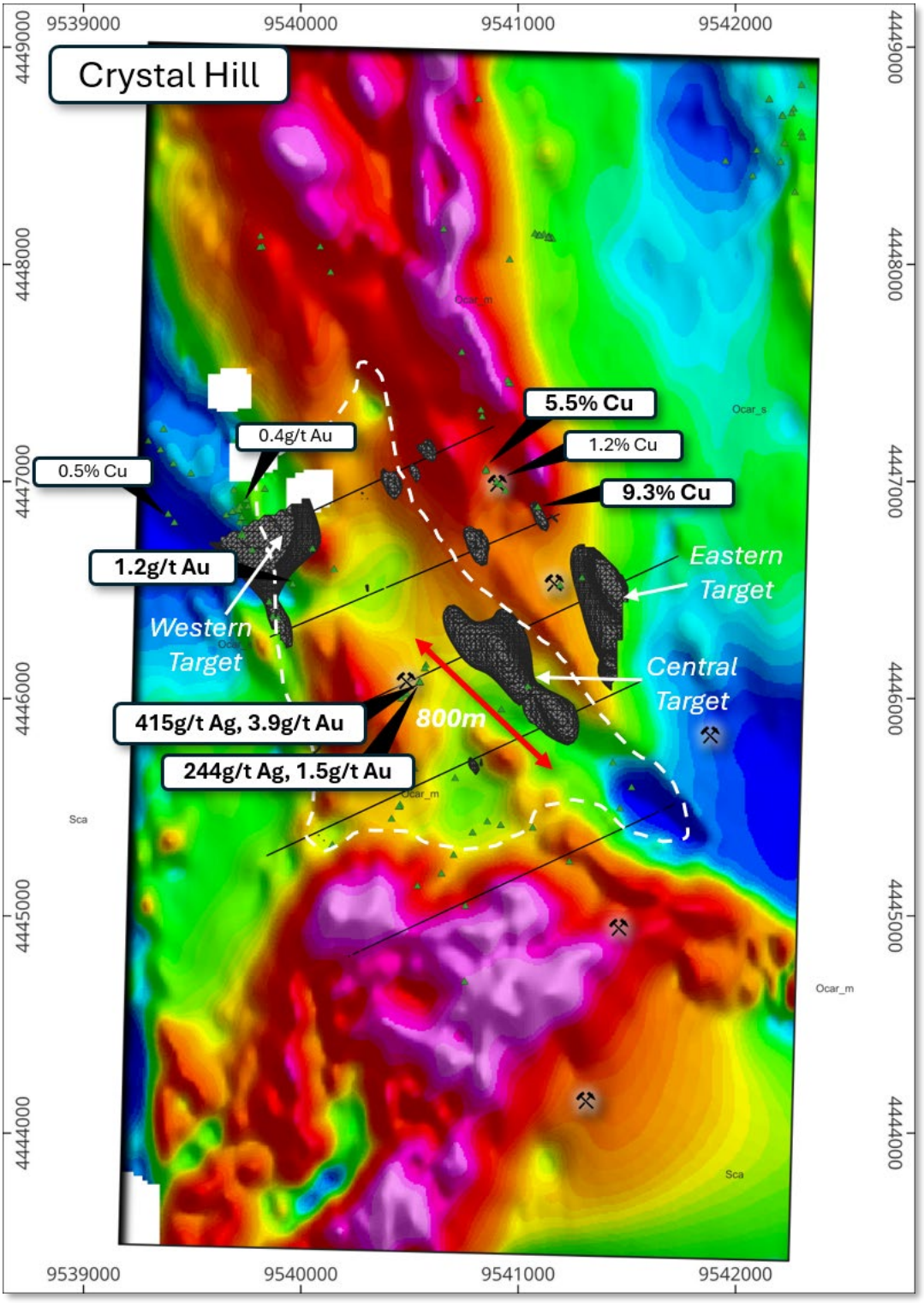


Figure 4. The Crystal Hill magnetic low target area (white dashed line) with 3D inverted chargeability iso-shells (>35mV/V) over highlight rock chip assays, historic workings and geology, as previously reported in the ASX release of 14 October 2024.

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The three chargeability targets defined by the 2D and 3D inversion modelling are shown in Figure 3 and summarised in Table 1. They are described below.

Table 1. Summary of the modelled chargeability targets defined by the 2026 Rockley IP survey. Positions are given in the local survey grid. Depths are modelled depths below surface and are not true widths of mineralisation.

Target	Survey line(s)	Local grid position	Modelled depth	Peak modelled chargeability	Comment
North-West	21950N	10800E	~200m	>40mV/V	Discrete zone at the western end of the northernmost line.
Central	20600N, 21050N, 21500N	11200E to 11800E	~100m to 200m	45mV/V+	NNW trending, ~800m strike extent, coincident with the soil geochemistry anomaly. Highest priority target.
East	21050N	12200E	~200m	35mV/V	Hosted within a resistive zone, unlike the other two targets.

Chargeability in millivolts per volt (mV/V) measures the ability of the ground to hold an electrical charge and can be elevated in response to disseminated sulphide minerals, alteration, graphite, clay or other lithological variation.

North-West target: a strong chargeability anomaly of more than 40mV/V centred at approximately 200m depth at 10800E on Line 21950N, where the resistivity model also shows a change from resistive in the west to conductive in the east that is interpreted to reflect the schist and metabasalt contact mapped in the regional geology.

Central target: a north-north-west trending linear zone of approximately 800m strike extent defined across Lines 21500N, 21050N and 20600N, with modelled chargeability of up to 45mV/V from approximately 100m depth. The zone is coincident with the Crystal Hill soil geochemistry anomaly and is considered the most prospective target defined by the survey.

East target: a 35mV/V chargeable zone at 12200E on Line 21050N at approximately 200m depth. This target is distinguished from the other two by sitting within a resistive rather than a conductive zone.

Key features identified at the Rockley Project include:

1. The presence of copper oxides (malachite and azurite) and copper sulphides (chalcopyrite) in rock chips from outcrop and as float near historic workings over an area at least 3km^2.
2. Assays up to 9.3% copper, 3.9g/t gold and 415g/t silver with associated anomalous molybdenum (up to 28.5ppm), lithium (40ppm), beryllium (2.1ppm), tellurium (19ppm), arsenic (1,845ppm) and antimony (5,550ppm). [iii]
3. Higher grade copper assays occur in focussed zones associated with 3rd order faults of the parent Native Dog Fault. These fault zones may have potentially tapped a mineralised intrusion at depth (Figure 8).
4. The coincidence of an area of extensive copper oxide bearing rocks with several potassium highs, evident in the radiometric data coincident within the regionally aeromagnetic high Rockley-Gulgong volcanic unit, may be suggestive of porphyry-proximal magnetite bearing potassic alteration zones at depth.

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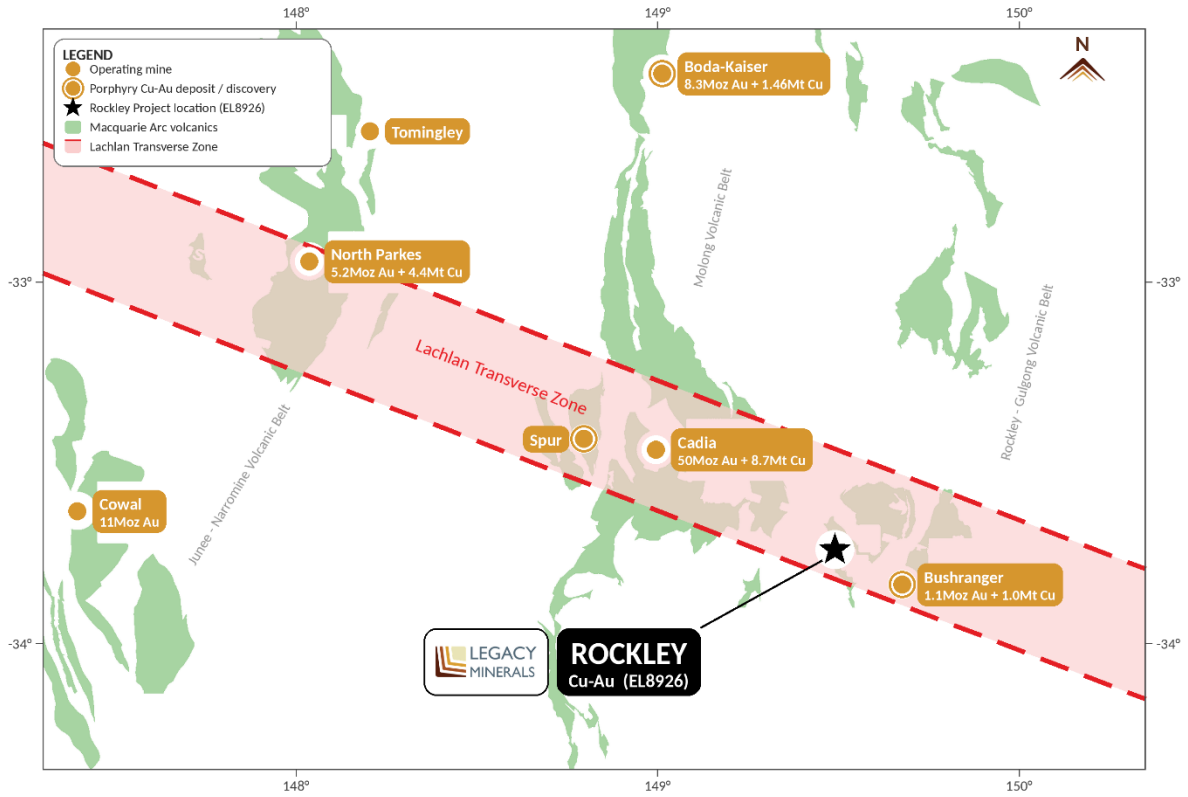


Figure 5. Location of the Rockley Project, the Lachlan Transverse Zone, and the Macquarie Arc. [v]

Implications of the IP Response for Potential Sulphide Mineralisation

Chargeability measures how strongly the ground stores an electrical charge, and in porphyry and vein systems it is most commonly generated by disseminated sulphide minerals such as pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. The three targets, at 35mV/V to more than 45mV/V, are an order of magnitude above the 3mV/V background.

The resistivity models add a second dimension to the interpretation. The Central target sits within a conductive zone, the response expected where sulphides occur with potentially sericite altered wall rock. The East target is the opposite, a chargeable zone within resistive ground, a pairing more typically associated with sulphides hosted in silicified or quartz veined rock. The North-West target sits near a modelled resistivity contact interpreted to reflect the schist and metabasalt contact, a lithological contrast that may have localised mineralisation.

Sulphide minerals are already documented at surface across the target area. Mapping and rock chip sampling at Crystal Hill identified quartz-pyrite veins with variable copper oxides (malachite and azurite) and copper sulphide (chalcopyrite), and gossanous and sulphide veins carrying pyrite and pyrrhotite (refer ASX release 14 October 2024). The modelled chargeability zones sit beneath and adjacent to that mineralisation and beneath the coincident gold, arsenic, molybdenum and antimony soil anomaly, at modelled depths of approximately 50m to 200m.

Chargeability is not diagnostic of mineralisation. Clay alteration, disseminated magnetite and serpentinised ultramafic rocks can all produce elevated chargeability, and several of those are plausible within the Ordovician mafic-ultramafic and sedimentary sequence mapped at Rockley.

The Central target is the Company's priority for drill testing as it combines the largest modelled strike extent, chargeability of up to 45mV/V and direct coincidence with the surface geochemical anomaly and its position adjacent to the mapped workings at Crystal Hill.

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Surface Geochemistry at Crystal Hill

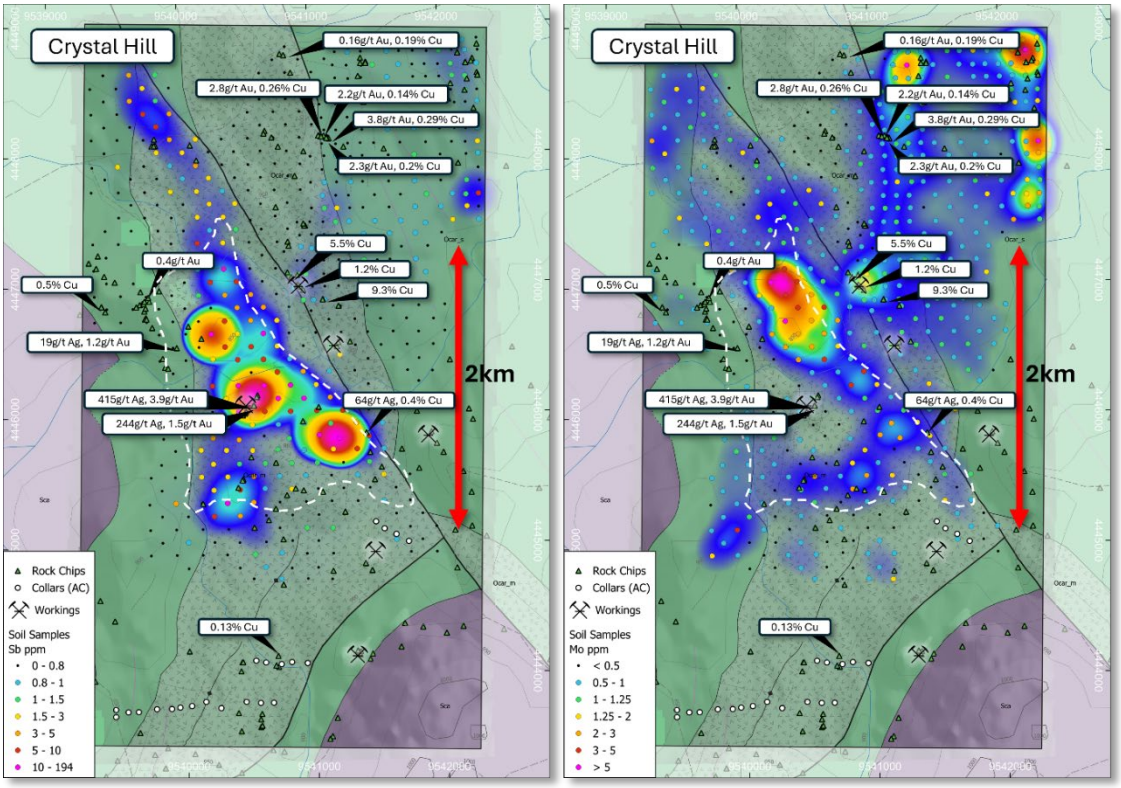


Figure 6. The Crystal Hill magnetic low target area (white dash line) with soil assay results (Sb and Mo), highlight rock chip assays, and geology.

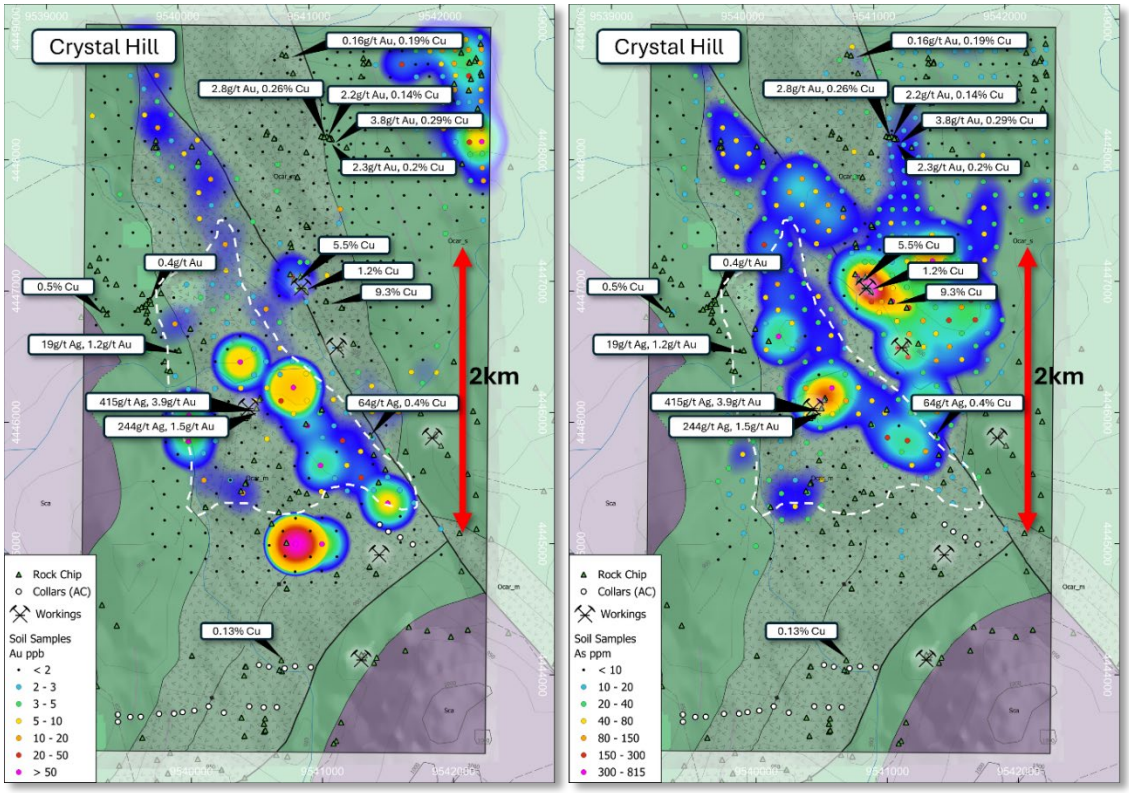


Figure 7. The Crystal Hill magnetic low target area (white dash line) with soil assay results (Au and As), highlight rock chip assays, and geology.

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The Central target is coincident with the Crystal Hill soil geochemical anomaly (Figures 6 and 7), which was defined by a first pass soil survey of 570 samples completed on a 200m by 100m grid across 12km^2 of the Project. Those results delineated an extensive central zone of elevated gold, arsenic, molybdenum and antimony with less coherent but elevated copper, lead and zinc, with peak values of 1,170ppb Au, 2.12ppm Ag, 1,035ppm Cu, 815ppm As, 9.58ppm Mo and 194ppm Sb (refer ASX release 14 October 2024).

Reconnaissance rock chip sampling over the same area (Figure 1) returned assays of up to 9.3% Cu, 3.9g/t Au, 415g/t Ag, 28.5ppm Mo, 5,550ppm Sb and 1,845ppm As from quartz veined and brecciated Ordovician mafic and ultramafic rocks associated with historic workings and vein trends. The anomalous area is approximately 3km2 in size. The potential of the Crystal Hill Prospect remains untested, with no systematic exploration and only a small number of shallow reconnaissance drill holes (less than 14m depth) completed more than 25 years ago.

Geochemical Exploration for Porphyry Copper Gold Deposits

Fundamental to the exploration process of porphyry copper-gold deposits is to understand the nature and distribution of pathfinder elements, metal zonation, and alteration mineral assemblage. These zones form around deposits providing indications to the level of the porphyry system and vectors to the higher-grade mineralised core (Figure 8).

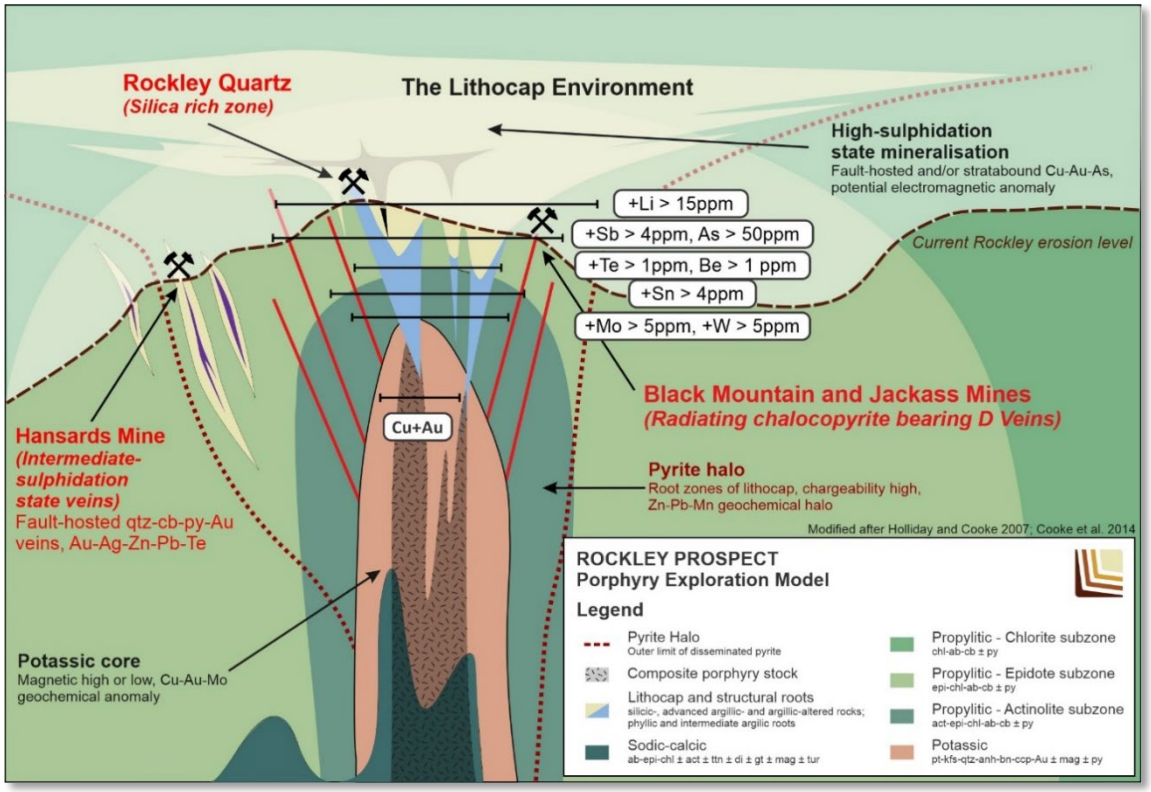


Figure 8. Diagram showing the pathfinder geochemical and alteration patterns of a typical porphyry copper-gold mineral system and the relative location of Rockley.

Next Steps

The Company is integrating the 2D and 3D inversion models with its geological mapping, structural interpretation, soil and rock chip geochemistry to refine and prioritise the three targets for drill testing. Drill testing of the three chargeability anomalies is under consideration and remains subject to drill planning, landholder access, statutory approvals and funding. The Company will update the market as this work progresses.

Approved by the Board of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited

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DISCLAIMER AND PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

Information in this announcement is extracted from reports lodged as market announcements referred to above and available on the Company's website https://legacyminerals.com.au/ and on the Company's Investor Hub. In particular, the soil geochemical and rock chip results referred to in this announcement are extracted from the ASX release "New Copper-Gold Prospects Defined at Crystal Hill, Rockley" dated 14 October 2024, and the earlier Rockley geophysical and rock chip results are extracted from the ASX releases dated 27 July 2022 and 4 April 2022. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the information included in those original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the results in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements, including statements regarding the interpretation of the induced polarisation survey results and the nature, scope and timing of further exploration at the Rockley Project. 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. The chargeability anomalies reported in this announcement are geophysical responses that have not been drill tested, and there is no certainty that they reflect mineralisation or that any mineralisation will be discovered. 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 statement is based.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

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

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About Legacy Minerals

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

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

Large caldera (~150km^2) with similar geological characteristics to other major Pacific Rim low-sulphidation deposits. The current Mineral Resource of 1.6Moz AuEq (refer ASX release 30 July 2026).

Au-Ag Bauloora One of NSW's largest low-sulphidation, epithermal systems with a 15 km^2 epithermal vein field.	**Ni-Co-Sc NiCo Young Cobalt Blue MoU** One of Australia's largest nickel and cobalt deposits, with a combined Ni-Co-Sc Mineral Resource update underway.
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 and underexplored, orogenic systems.
Cu-Au Thomson A new and unexplored Intrusion-related gold and copper search space with numerous 'bullseye' targets.	**Au-Cu Fontenoy Earth AI Joint Venture** A highly prospective and underexplored area for PGE, Ni, Au and Cu mineralisation with significant drill intercepts.

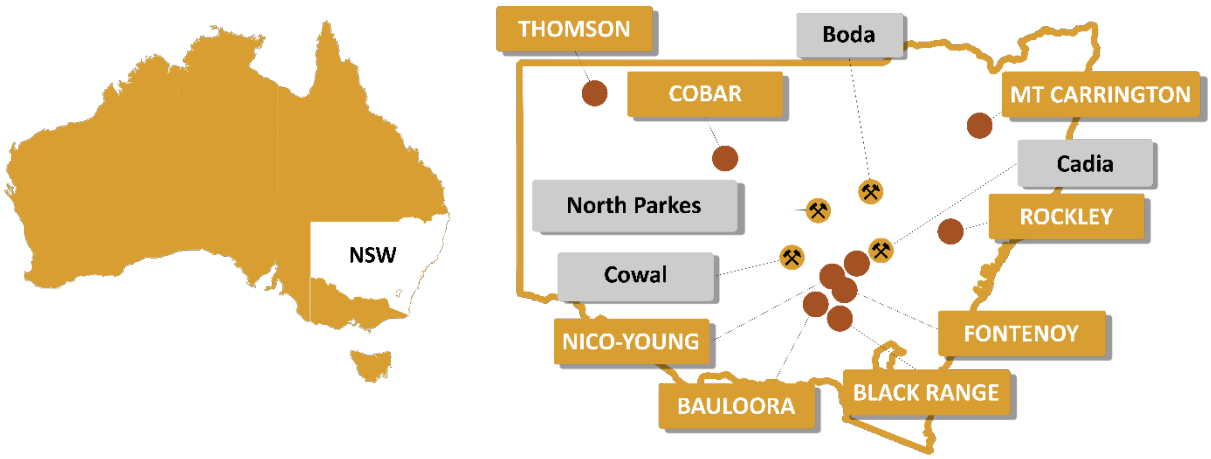


Figure 9. Location summary of Legacy Minerals' Projects in NSW, Australia, and major mines and deposits

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Appendix 1 – 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.	No physical sampling was undertaken for the results reported in this announcement. The results are from a ground IP survey completed using a PDIP array over five lines, with receiver arrays totalling 7,800m.
Sampling Techniques	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Receiving electrodes were standard non-polarising porous pots and transmitter electrodes were buried metal plates. The transmit frequency was 0.125Hz (2 seconds on-time, 2 seconds off-time). Final chargeability was calculated using the standard integration window for 0.125Hz data of 590ms to 1,540ms. Readings were taken synchronously on both sides of the transmitter dipole on all sixteen receiver dipoles for every transmitter position.
Sampling Techniques	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	No mineralisation is reported. Modelled chargeability and resistivity anomalies are geophysical responses that may reflect sulphide mineralisation, alteration or other lithological variation and require drill testing to determine their source.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diametre, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Not applicable. No drilling has been completed.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Not applicable. No drilling has been completed.
Drill sample recovery	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not applicable. No drilling has been completed.
Drill sample recovery	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Not applicable. No drilling has been completed.
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.	Not applicable. No drilling or physical sampling is reported. IP data were quality controlled in TQIPdb, with individual chargeability decays inspected at each station.
Logging	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geophysical data are quantitative. Decays that were noisy, returned poor repeats or had very low primary received voltage were

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		flagged in the database and excluded from all subsequent processing and inversion.
Logging	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not applicable. No drilling has been completed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not applicable. No drilling has been completed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable. No drilling has been completed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Not applicable. No physical sampling or assaying is reported in this announcement.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Not applicable. No physical sampling or assaying is reported in this announcement.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Not applicable. No physical sampling or assaying is reported in this announcement.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Not applicable. No physical sampling or assaying is reported in this announcement.
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.	Not applicable. No assays are reported. Inversion modelling was completed by Mitre using Res2DInv and Res3DInv from Aarhus Geosoftware.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	The survey was acquired by Fender Geophysics between 26 August and 4 September 2026 using a GDD TxIV 5kVA transmitter and a GDD GRx8-32 16 channel receiver at a transmit frequency of 0.125Hz. Line 20020N was surveyed using a Fender Thunderbird 18kVA transmitter following a fault in the primary transmitter. Equipment was operated in accordance with the manufacturer's and the contractor's standard procedures. The 3D inversion used a mesh of 25m along line by 75m between lines, with a 25m thick surface cell and cell thickness increasing by a factor of 1.1 with depth, transformed to GDA94 / MGA Zone 55 on a regular 25m mesh.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Data quality was generally good with clean and repeatable decays. On Line 20600N, four stations returned strongly negative chargeability decays adjacent to high positive values. Testing included swapping wires and connectors, re-seating, swapping and re-watering pots and using single core cables, and repeat readings the following day reproduced the response closely. In the absence of any infrastructure in the area the

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		response was concluded to be geological rather than instrumental. Readings flagged as low quality were not used at any subsequent stage of processing.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No intersections are reported. The inversion models and the interpreted targets were reviewed by the Company's technical staff and by Mitre.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable. No drilling has been completed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Raw IP data supplied by Fender Geophysics were imported into TQIPdb for quality control and processing. Validated data, processed data, 2D and 3D inversion models, section plots, depth slice images and 3D iso-shells were supplied to the Company as digital deliverables and are stored on the Company's servers.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made other than the standard quality control, filtering and inversion modelling described above.
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.	The survey was completed on a local grid. The local grid origin (10000E, 20000N) corresponds to 740067.6mE, 6265566.2mN (GDA94 / MGA Zone 55), with a line bearing of 065 degrees (Line 21500N at 067 degrees). Electrode positions were surveyed by the geophysical contractor.
Location of data points	Specification of the grid system used.	Local survey grid, transformed to GDA94 / MGA Zone 55.
Location of data points	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Electrode elevations were extracted from topographic data downloaded from the NSW Elevation Data Service and integrated into the IP database and the inversion models.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Five PDIP lines spaced nominally 450m apart, with 100m receiver dipoles and the transmitter pole advanced 100m per reading.
Data spacing and distribution	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not applicable. No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is reported. The line and dipole spacing is appropriate to first pass target definition at this stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not applicable. No compositing has been applied.
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.	Survey lines were oriented at 065 degrees, approximately perpendicular to the north-north-west trend of the mapped structures and soil geochemical anomalism at Crystal Hill. Line location and length were restricted by the property boundary, and Line 21500N was rotated to 067 degrees to maximise coverage within that boundary.

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Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Not applicable. No drilling has been completed. Modelled chargeability zones are reported as modelled positions and depths below surface and no true widths are implied.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Not applicable. No physical samples were collected. Digital data were transferred directly between the geophysical contractor, Mitre and the Company.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Data processing, quality control and inversion modelling were completed independently by Mitre. An operations report covering survey logistics and specifications is to be supplied separately by Fender Geophysics.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Rockley Project comprises exploration licence EL8926, held 100% by Legacy Minerals Pty Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited. The tenement is in good standing and the Company is not aware of any known impediments. The 2026 IP survey was completed with the consent of the landholder.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical exploration in the Rockley area includes small scale historical gold, copper and lead-zinc mining and a small number of shallow reconnaissance drill holes (less than 14m depth) completed more than 25 years ago. In 2019 Kenex Pty Ltd, in collaboration with the Geological Survey of NSW, ranked the Rockley Project area as the most prospective ground for porphyry related Cu-Au mineralisation in the Rockley-Gulgong Volcanics.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	The Project is prospective for porphyry and structurally controlled copper-gold mineralisation hosted within Ordovician Macquarie Arc volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Rockley Volcanics, Cabonne Group, comprising basalt, peridotite, pyroxenite, mafic schist, siltstone and sandstone, variably altered to sericite and chlorite assemblages.
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	Not applicable. No drilling is reported.

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	• Down hole length and interception depth • Hole length	
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. No drilling is reported.
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.	Not applicable. No assay results are aggregated. Chargeability and resistivity values quoted are modelled values derived from 2D and 3D inversion of the observed data.
	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.	Not applicable.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are 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.	Not applicable. No drill intercepts are reported. The dimensions quoted for the chargeability zones are modelled dimensions and depths below surface, not true widths of mineralisation.
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 1 to 4 and Table 1.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All five survey lines are reported, including Line 20020N, which returned chargeability of less than 3mV/V across its full length and on which no target has been defined. The three targets reported are untested geophysical anomalies and are not an indication of mineralisation. Historical rock chip results referred to are selective samples and are not necessarily representative of mineralisation on the Project.
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.	Previously reported soil geochemistry, rock chip sampling, magnetic and radiometric data at Rockley (refer LGM ASX releases dated 4 April 2022, 27 July 2022 and 14 October 2024).
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	Integration of the 2D and 3D inversion models with geology, mapping and soil geochemistry, followed by drill planning. Drill testing of the three chargeability targets is under consideration and is subject to

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	geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	approvals, landholder access and funding. Refer to Figures 2 to 4 for the location of the targets.

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Appendix 2 – Mineral Resources of the deposits shown in Figure 5

Table 2. Reported Mineral Resources at the major deposits shown in Figure 5. The source announcement of the reporting company for each deposit is given in the Endnotes. Provided for context only.

Deposit (Owner) and cut-off	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade
Cadia (Newmont Corporation, NYSE: NEM), Mineral Resources exclusive of Ore Reserves [vi]	Measured	28.5	0.30g/t Au, 0.13% Cu
	Indicated	1,009.3	0.29g/t Au, 0.25% Cu
	Inferred	163.9	0.20g/t Au, 0.20% Cu
	Total	1,201.7	0.29g/t Au, 0.24% Cu
Northparkes (Evolution Mining Limited, ASX: EVN), Evolution 80% interest, various cut-offs [vii]	Measured	170	0.25g/t Au, 0.53% Cu
	Indicated	290	0.16g/t Au, 0.48% Cu
	Inferred	47	0.16g/t Au, 0.43% Cu
	Total	500	0.19g/t Au, 0.49% Cu
Cowal (Evolution Mining Limited, ASX: EVN), 0.3g/t Au open pit and 1.4g/t Au underground cut-off [viii]	Measured	52	0.49g/t Au
	Indicated	230	0.99g/t Au
	Inferred	60	1.04g/t Au
	Total	340	0.92g/t Au
Boda-Kaiser (Alkane Resources Limited, ASX: ALK), cut-off not disclosed [ix]	Measured and Indicated	537	0.32g/t Au, 0.19% Cu
	Inferred	258	0.33g/t Au, 0.18% Cu
	Total	795	0.32g/t Au, 0.18% Cu
Tomingley (Alkane Resources Limited, ASX: ALK), includes Peak Hill [x]	Measured and Indicated	17.3	2.1g/t Au
	Inferred	4.5	2.1g/t Au
	Total	21.9	2.1g/t Au
Bushranger, Racecourse and Ascot (Xtract Resources Plc, AIM: XTR), 0.1% CuEq cut-off [xi], [xii], [xiii]	Indicated	50.2	0.22% Cu, 0.04g/t Au, 0.87g/t Ag
	Inferred	549.0	0.17% Cu, 0.06g/t Au, 0.82g/t Ag
	Total	599.1	0.18% Cu, 0.05g/t Au, 0.83g/t Ag

Notes: All figures in Table 2 were previously reported by the companies named and are reproduced for context only. The source announcement for each deposit is referenced in the Endnotes. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements. Totals may not sum exactly because of rounding applied by the reporting company. Peer deposits are not necessarily analogous to the Rockley Project, and the presence of mineralisation at a neighbouring project is not an indication that mineralisation will be identified at the Rockley Project. Cadia figures are reported by Newmont under SEC Regulation S-K Subpart 1300 rather than the JORC Code, and are Mineral Resources reported exclusive of Mineral Reserves; Cadia Mineral Reserves at the same date were 1,007.6Mt at 0.42g/t Au and 0.29% Cu, for 13.5Moz of gold and 2.9Mt of copper. Northparkes figures represent Evolution Mining's 80% interest. Bushranger figures combine the Racecourse and Ascot Mineral Resources and are reported at a copper equivalent cut-off, with CuEq calculated as Cu% + (Au g/t x 0.6577) + (Ag g/t x 0.008769) using US$8,800/t copper, US$1,800/oz gold and US$24/oz silver. No Mineral Resource has been reported for the Spur Project or the Rockley Project.

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Endnotes

[i] LGM ASX Release, 14 October 2024, New Copper-Gold Prospects Defined at Crystal Hill, Rockley.

[ii] Mitre Geophysics Pty Ltd, Rockley IP Surveys Aug-Sep 2026, memorandum to Legacy Minerals dated 11 September 2026 (unpublished company report).

[iii] LGM ASX Release, 4 April 2022, Extensive Gold and Copper in Rock Chips Highlight Prospectivity at Rockley.

[iv] LGM ASX Release, 27 July 2022, Geophysics Defines Porphyry Copper-Gold Targets at Rockley.

[v] Eastern Lachlan Orogen Mineral Systems Mineral Potential Report, A. Ford and K. Peters (Kenex Pty Ltd), J. Greenfield, P. Blevin, P. Downes, J. Fitzherbert, B. Simpson (Geological Survey of NSW), June 2019.

[vi] Newmont Corporation, 19 February 2026, Newmont Reports 2025 Mineral Reserves of 118.2 Million Gold Ounces and 12.5 Million Tonnes of Copper (Cadia, effective 31 December 2025, reported under SEC Regulation S-K Subpart 1300).

[vii] Evolution Mining Limited, 1 May 2026, Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement (Northparkes Mineral Resource, effective 31 December 2025).

[viii] Evolution Mining Limited, 1 May 2026, Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement (Cowal Mineral Resource, effective 31 December 2025).

[ix] Alkane Resources Limited, 11 September 2026, Group Resources & Reserves Statement FY26 (Boda-Kaiser Mineral Resource, effective 30 June 2026).

[x] Alkane Resources Limited, 11 September 2026, Group Resources & Reserves Statement FY26 (Tomingley Mineral Resource, effective 30 June 2026).

[xi] Xtract Resources Plc, 23 November 2022, Racecourse Mineral Resource Update, Bushranger Copper-Gold Project.

[xii] Xtract Resources Plc, 19 December 2022, Ascot Prospect Maiden Mineral Resource, Bushranger Copper-Gold Project.

[xiii] Xtract Resources Plc, 19 March 2021, First Drill Assay Results from the Bushranger Copper-Gold Project.

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