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 and gold discoveries which are now undergoing drilling and resource definition.

Board

Amitava Mukherjee, Non-Executive Chairman
Mr Rakesh Gupta, Chief Executive Officer and board member
Mr Vishwanath Suresh, Non-Executive Director
Mr Vinay Kumar, Non-Executive Director
Mr Ross Oliver, Non-Executive Director

Ben Donovan, 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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ASX Market Announcements
ASX Limited
Via E Lodgement

HIGH GRADE DRILLING INTERCEPTS AT MT CELIA GOLD OPERATION

Highlights:

- 8 holes drilled 30 metres north of Blue Peter 2 pit for strike extension on the mineralized ore structure for a total of 245m.
- Drilling intersected gold mineralisation greater than 3.0 gram metre Au in all 8 holes north of Blue Peter 2 Pit.
- The significant mineralised (>3.0 gram metre Au) intersections are:
    - **GCBP2_420_052 - 2 m @ 3.8 g/t Au from 5 m hole depth**
    - **GCBP2_420_053 - 2 m @ 13.8 g/t Au from 24 m hole depth**
    - **GCBP2_420_054 - 4 m @ 15.6 g/t Au from 42 m hole depth**
    - **GCBP2_420_055 - 3 m @ 4.3 g/t Au from 6 m hole depth**
    - **GCBP2_420_056 - 2 m @ 9.0 g/t Au from 22 m hole depth**
    - **GCBP2_420_057 - 2 m @ 19.3 g/t Au from 40 m hole depth**
    - **GCBP2_420_058 - 3 m @ 3.7 g/t Au from 11 m hole depth**
    - **GCBP2_420_059 - 3 m @ 9.3 g/t Au from 22 m hole depth**
- Shallow mineralisation with intersections between 6-38 meters from surface.
- Drilling results will be reviewed to identify high-potential targets for the next stage of drilling targeting continuity of mineralisation.

Legacy Iron Ore Limited (**Legacy Iron** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce encouraging gold intersections reported from the Company's recent resource definition drilling program at the Mt Celia Operation.

The recent drilling intersected high-grade mineralisation with a total strike extent 30 metres north of the BP2 Pit. Drilling intersected shallow mineralisation with intersections between 6 and 38 metres from surface. The results provide encouragement for follow up drilling aimed at extending the Blue Peter 2 prospect towards the north.

A total of 8 grade control holes were drilled north of Blue Peter 2 pit of which all 8 intersected mineralisation greater than 3.0 gram metres, with GCBP2_420_054 having the highest gram metre intersect for an average grade of 15.6 g/t Au over a 4m downhole interval starting at 42 metre drill depth, Table 1.

Figure 1 is a plan view of Mt Celia pit location within the tenement boundary.

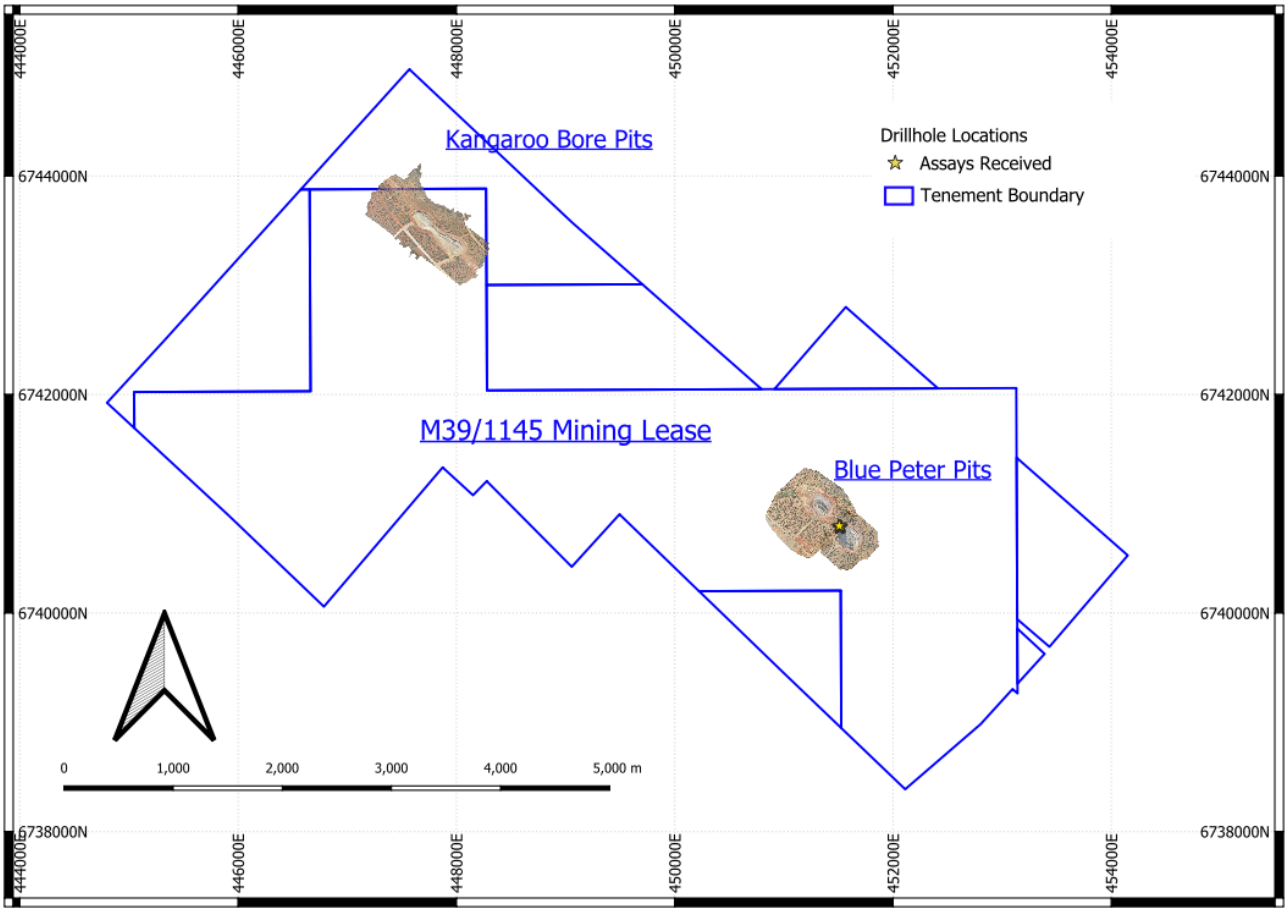

Figure 1. Map showing Tenement Boundary at Mt Celia Operation

Figure 2 is a plan view of Blue Peter 2 pit with hole collar location from the recent grade control program. The yellow hole collars are the Blue Peter 2 holes drilled north of the Blue Peter 2 pit drilled from the natural topography, showing section lines of provided cross sections in figures 3-5.

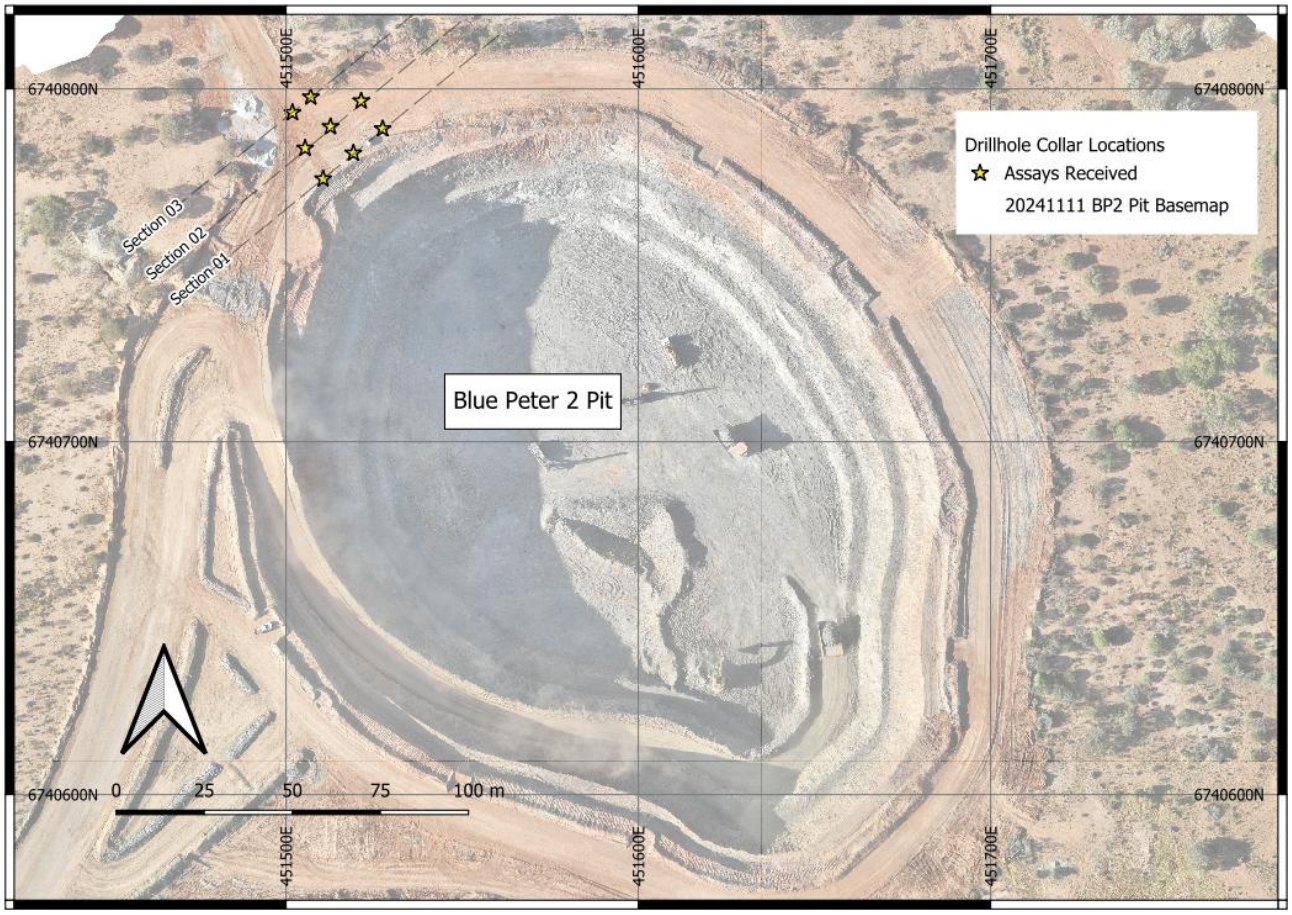

Figure 2. Plan Map showing cross section lines for drill results at Blue Peter 2 Pit

Figures 3-5 are cross sections showing recent drilling intercepts from the November 2024 drilling program, north of Blue Peter 2 pit, highlighting mineralised intersections of greater than 3.0 gram - metre Au.

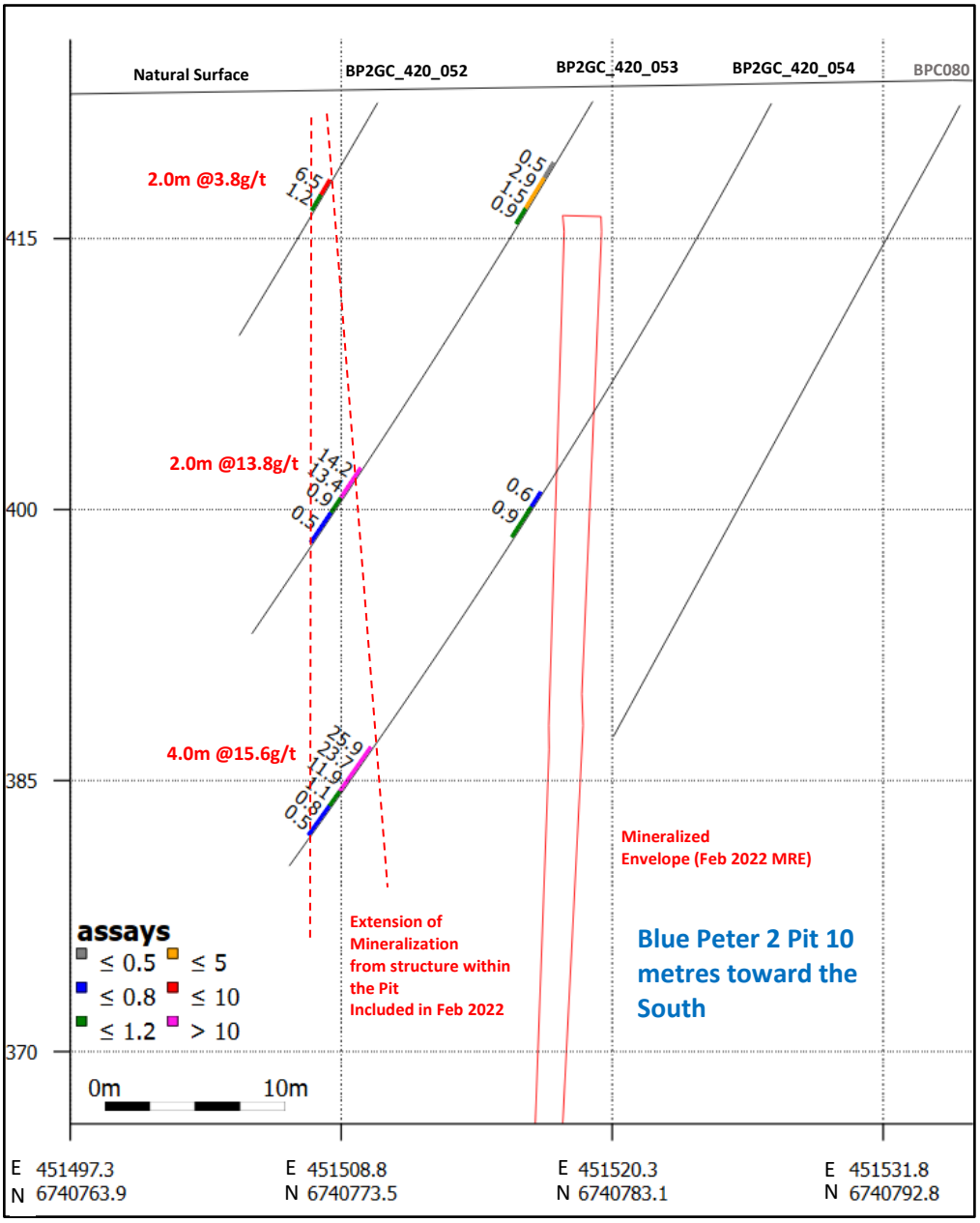

Figure 3. Cross Section 01 of High-Grade Intersection in Blue Peter 2

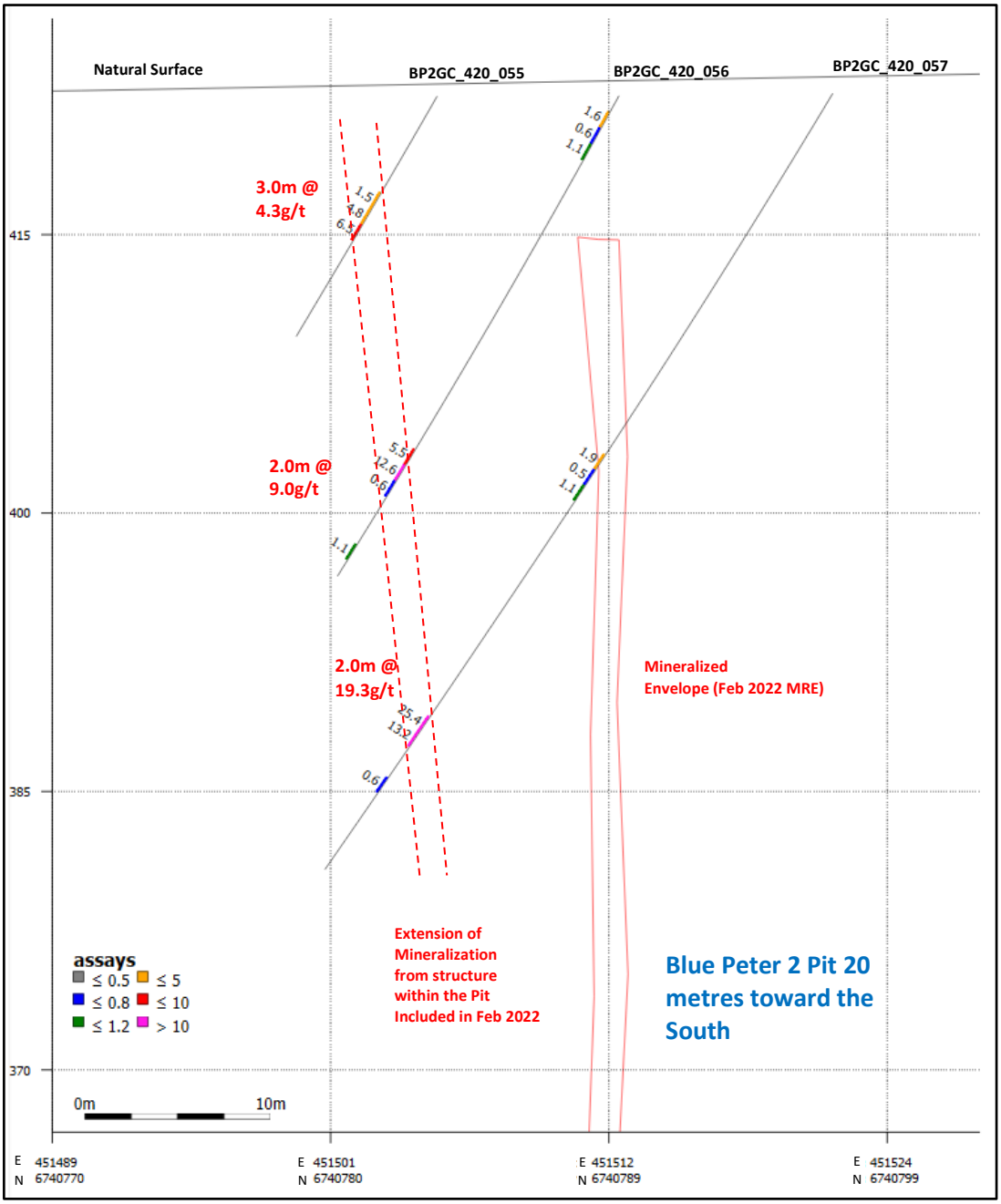

Figure 4. Cross Section 02 of High-Grade Intersection in Blue Peter 2

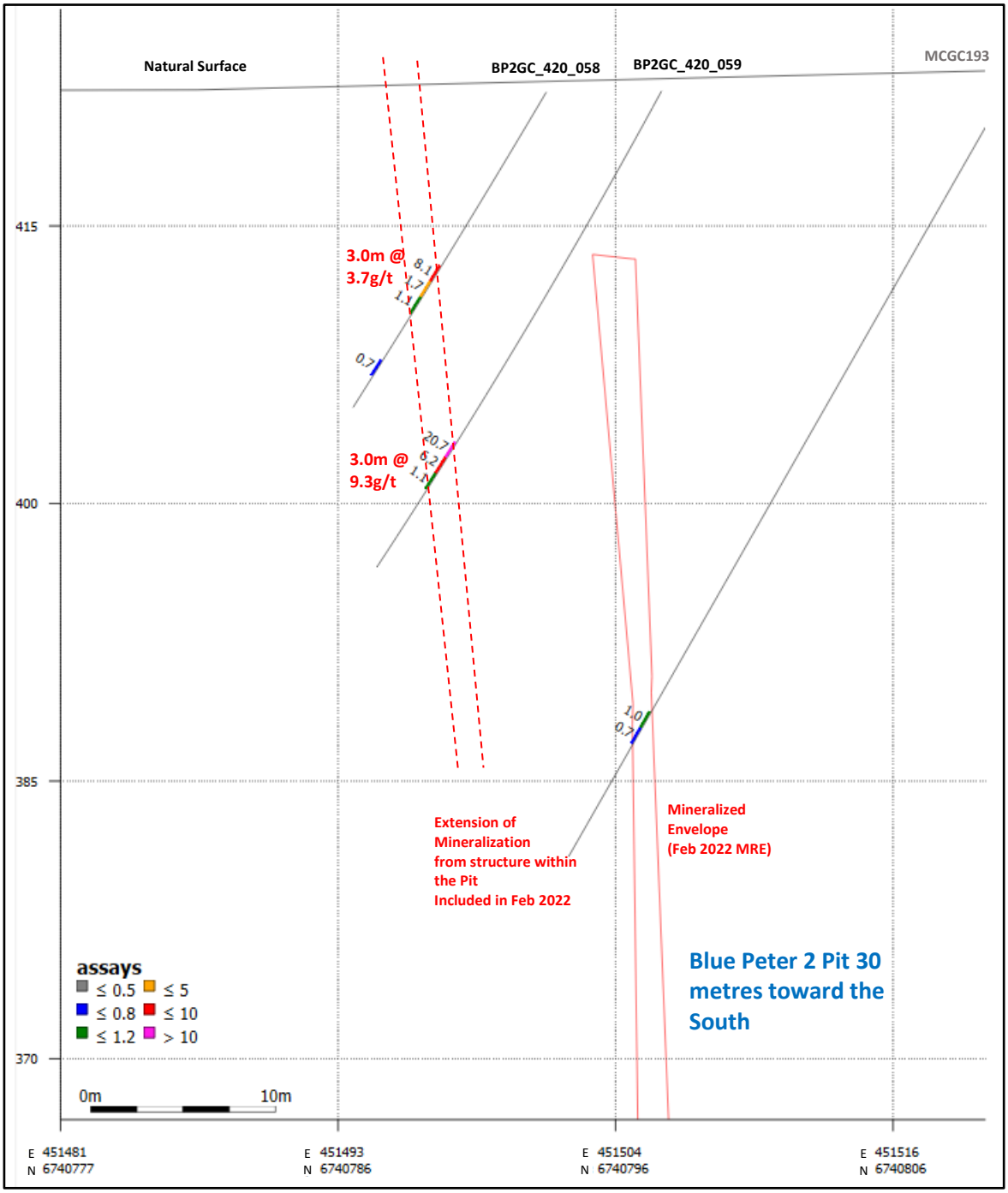

Figure 5. Cross Section 03 of High-Grade Intersection in Blue Peter 2

A list of all analytical results from November 2024 drill program (≥3.0 gram metre Au) and aggregated intercepts are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Resource definition Drill Hole Intersections during November 2024.

Hole	Prospect	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au (g/t)	Intercept
GCBP2_420_052	BP2	451507.89	6740777.73	422.51	233.5	-59.9	15	5	7	2	3.8	2m @ 3.8g/t
GCBP2_420_053	BP2	451518.30	6740783.84	422.58	231.8	-59.4	35	24	26	2	13.8	2m @ 13.8g/t
GCBP2_420_054	BP2	451527.31	6740788.49	422.47	229.1	-61.8	50	42	46	4	15.6	4m @ 15.6g/t
GCBP2_420_055	BP2	451505.05	6740783.35	422.45	232.6	-60.1	15	6	9	3	4.3	3m @ 4.3g/t
GCBP2_420_056	BP2	451512.80	6740789.36	422.48	230.3	-61.3	30	22	24	2	9.0	2m @ 9.0g/t
GCBP2_420_057	BP2	451521.63	6740796.76	422.60	233.4	-59.0	50	40	42	2	19.3	2m @ 19.3g/t
GCBP2_420_058	BP2	451501.81	6740793.2	422.22	232.8	-59.4	20	11	14	3	3.7	3m @ 3.7g/t
GCBP2_420_059	BP2	451506.81	6740796.94	422.28	226.5	-61.5	30	22	25	3	9.3	3m @ 9.3g/t

Competent Person's Statement:

Information in this report that relates to Exploration results is based on information reviewed or compiled by Joe Fabrizio, BSc, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Joe Fabrizio is the Technical Services Manager of Legacy Iron Ore Ltd and an employee of the Company. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results and Mineral Resources'. Joe Fabrizio consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

Yours faithfully,

Rakesh Gupta

Chief Executive Officer

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Legacy Iron Ore Ltd.

Mt Celia Background

Legacy Iron's Mt Celia deposits (Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter deposits) form part of the Company's South Laverton Project, which holds multiple prospective tenements along the Keith Kilkenny Tectonic Zone ("KKTZ") and the southern part of the Laverton Tectonic Zone ("LTZ").

These structures host numerous gold mines, with the LTZ hosting gold resources of some 20 million ounces. The South Laverton project includes Mt Celia and Yilgangi deposits, Patricia North, Sunrise Bore and Yerilla prospects as set out in Figure 6.

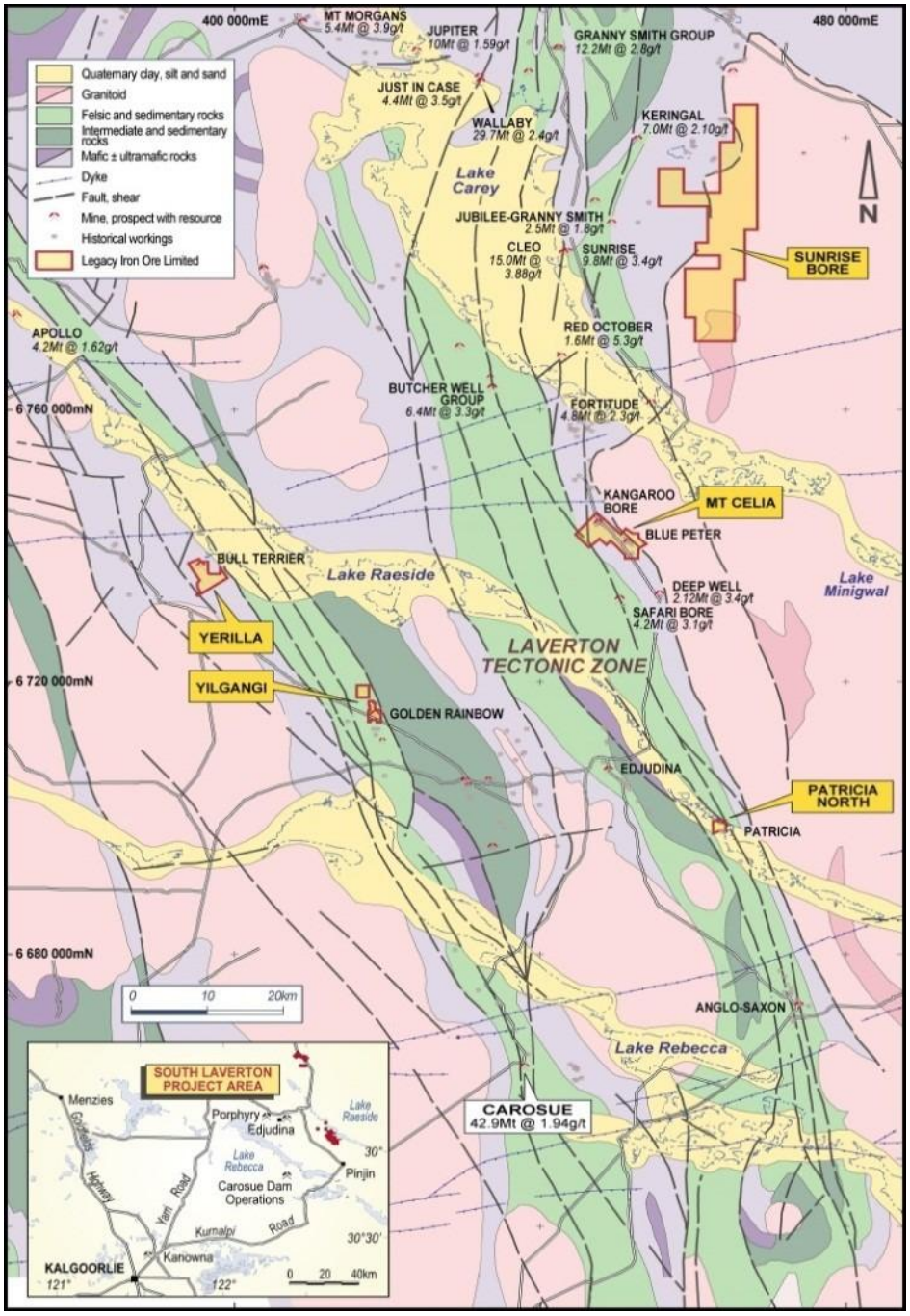

Figure 6. Legacy Iron's South Laverton Gold Projects on Regional Geology

Appendix 1

JORC CODE 2012 TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg 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. RAB 339 holes for 8,999m. RC drilling: 1,698 holes for 88,321 m. • The majority of the 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. • Sample splits weighing approximately 2.0–4.0 kg 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. • The Legacy Iron 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. • During March through July 2024 RC chips were not collected at the rig and not available for use in geological logging.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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 maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• 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 on a regular basis 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(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 mineralisation was recorded. Field data were then transferred to digital format. • The logging was conducted on 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. • Between March 2024 and July 2024, RC chip logging was suspended due to production pressures. Chip logging commenced in August 2024.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity 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 pulverised. 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, the duplicates were collected using a splitter to resample the retained rejects after the completion of the drilling program. For the later 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 50 samples. The CRMs were in the form of pulps, and the blanks were in the form of coarse crushed samples. • In November 2024 an updated QAQC Procedure was implemented with standards being inserted 1:20, blanks 1:25, and dups 1:50. • The sample sizes are consistent with those widely used in the local industry, and the results from the QAQC assessments do not

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		indicate an issue with the representative sampling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The assaying was completed by Bureau Veritas and SGS, for gold using the fire assay method which has a 0.01 g/t lower detection limit. • Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal laboratory standards using certified reference material (CRMs), blanks and pulp duplicates as part of in-house procedures. The Company also submitted a suite of CRMs, and blanks and selects appropriate samples for field duplicates.
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 adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections are verified by the Senior Geologist. • 4 twin holes have been drilled at Kangaroo Bore. • Primary data collected on paper logs in the field with transfer to digital format in the office. Manually validated. Assay data are imported directly from digital assay files supplied direct from the laboratory and merged in the database with sample data. Normal in-house data storage and daily backup of all data. • No adjustments to assay data made.
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.*	• Drill holes have been located and pegged usi ng hand held GPS – accuracy to nominal +/- 1m for easting, northing and elevation. • Grid system – GDA1994, MGA Zone 51 • Downhole in-rod surveys were conducted using an Axis Gyro probe with readings taken approximately every 6m to record any deviations from the planned dip and azimuth.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing within the Kangaroo Bore pit is now at 10m x 10m for short term mining planning and 50m x 15m to the bottom of the pit design. • Refer to ASX announcements dated 15th February 2022 for full statements regarding resource estimates for the Mt Celia Project. • No sample compositing has been applied to the data
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes were planned perpendicular to the conceptualised mineralised structures. However, the orientations may vary at a local scale. • No orientation-based sampling bias in sampling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are sealed in calico bags and placed in large, durable plastic bags for transport. The bags are directly taken to the dispatch depot and plastic wrapped on pallets for direct transport to the laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Documentation is via a sample submission form and consignment note. The laboratory checks the samples received against the consignment and submission documentation and notifies Legacy Iron of any missing or additional samples. Upon completion of the analysis, the pulp packets, residues and coarse rejects are held in their secure warehouse. On request, the pulp packets (and other materials if desired) are returned to Legacy for secure storage. Chip trays of RC cuttings are taken on a 1m sample basis and independently securely stored by Legacy Iron.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There has been no review of sampling techniques or data at this stage.

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 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.*	• Sampling was conducted within Mining Tenement M39/1127, M39/1128, and M39/1145. The tenement is currently owned 100% by Legacy Iron. At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to the tenement, and it is 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 for a number of years, with particular attention being directed towards the Dunn's Reward, Coronation and Blue Peter Prospects. Alluvial methods employed in these areas have included the use of; a trailer mounted alluvial plant; a portable dry blower; trenching, panning and metal detecting. • The project area has been drilled by a number of exploration companies over the years. The programs varied from; reconnaissance exploration drilling across the strike length of the felsic volcanic unit in the western part of the project; evaluating the gold potential of auriferous quartz veins beneath historic gold workings for example at the Blue Peter, Coronation, Bitter End, Enigma, and Lady Kate Prospects; to resource definition drilling at the Kangaroo Bore Prospect.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mt Celia project 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 Project area is underlain by an

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 mineralisation (orogenic gold) which is typified elsewhere in the Yilgarn Craton. There are a number of old workings for gold present in the project area.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Details of the drill holes from this recent program are shown in the included Figure 1 -5, within the main body.
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.*	• This is a preliminary interpretation. All the analytical results greater than 3-gram metre Au from the recent program have been reported in this announcement. • Any high-grade gold assay intervals internal to broader zones of gold mineralisation are reported as included intervals. • Low-grade results (<3-gram metre Au) have not been included. • No metal equivalent 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Assay intersections are reported as downhole lengths. Drill holes were planned as perpendicularly as possible to interpret projections (geometry) of mineralisation, so the downhole lengths are an indication only of near true width (true width is not known at this stage). Results from recent drill programs will be reviewed further to confirm the relationship between downhole lengths and true widths. • Not applicable to the sampling method used.
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 Figure 1 and Table 1 included in the text for the location and lengths of intercepts in each of the holes. The detailed cross-sections and interpretation will be reported once this data is interpreted along with other data sets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results greater than 3 gram metre Au are reported 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.*	• No other exploration data collected to date is considered material or meaningful at this stage.
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.*	• The Company is planning to further drill test the area for strike and depth continuity of the intercepted mineralisation.