ASX:LEG 21 October 2020 ASX Announcement

Assay Results from RKDD021 and Two New DHTEM Conductors at Mawson

- **Assays received for heavy disseminated, net-textured, and semi-massive sulphide in RKDD021**
  - **9.3m @ 0.34% Ni, 0.21% Cu, 0.03% Co from 132.2m - 141.5m**
    Incl. 1.5m @ 0.79% Ni, 0.48% Cu, and 0.07% Co from 140.0m
  - **15.35m @ 0.51% Ni, 0.28% Cu, 0.05% Co from 219.1m - 234.45m**
    Incl. 1.9m @ 0.99% Ni, 0.43% Cu, 0.08% Co from 219.1m
- **DHTEM identifies 25,000-70,000S off hole conductor from RKDD025**
- **DHTEM identifies 6,000-15,000S off hole conductor from RKDD026**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to provide assay results from diamond drillhole RKDD021, as reported to the ASX 14 August 2020, and details of two promising off hole conductors from diamond drillholes RKDD025 and RKDD026 at the Mawson prospect within the Rockford Project, Fraser Range, Western Australia (see Figure 2). The results are discussed in detail in the body of this announcement.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: "These assay results are within our expectations from visual field observations of the nickel-copper sulphides in this hole. The importance of these sulphides is the pointer to something bigger, better, and close by, which subsequently was intersected in hole 023 and reported to ASX on 8 September. The assays from hole 023 are awaited.

"The nature (size, strength and location) of the off hole conductors from holes 025 and 026 makes them compelling drill targets and they will be tested with the next diamond holes drilled. The conductor from hole 025 is interpreted to be more sulphide below hole 023, while the conductor from hole 026 is a new target some 200m north-west of hole 023."

Net-Textured Ni-Cu Sulphide mineralisation from RKDD021 from 140.0-141.5m, NQ2, Grading 0.79% Ni, 0.48% Cu, and 0.07% Co

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TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Assay Results

Assay results have been received from diamond drillhole RKDD021 at Mawson (see Figure 1, Table 1, Table 2, Appendix 1, and Appendix 2). Diamond drillhole RKDD021 was designed to test a strong 12,000-14,000S off hole conductor identified from RC drillhole RKRC013. As reported to the ASX 14 August 2020, the hole intersected two intervals of Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation across two intrusive packages separated by a metasedimentary unit. The upper mineralised interval totalled 9.3m of heavy disseminated to net-textured Ni-Cu sulphides in an olivine websterite/olivine gabbronorite host from 132.2m - 141.5m downhole. The lower mineralised interval totalled 15.35m of semi-massive, net-textured, and heavy disseminated Ni-Cu sulphides in an olivine gabbronorite host from 219.1m - 234.45m downhole. The assay results received for the mineralised intervals are listed below in Table 1. The tenor of the nickel and copper sulphide reports in-line with the visual assessment of the mineralised intervals, suggesting the semi-massive mineralisation intersected is remobilised and proximal to source.

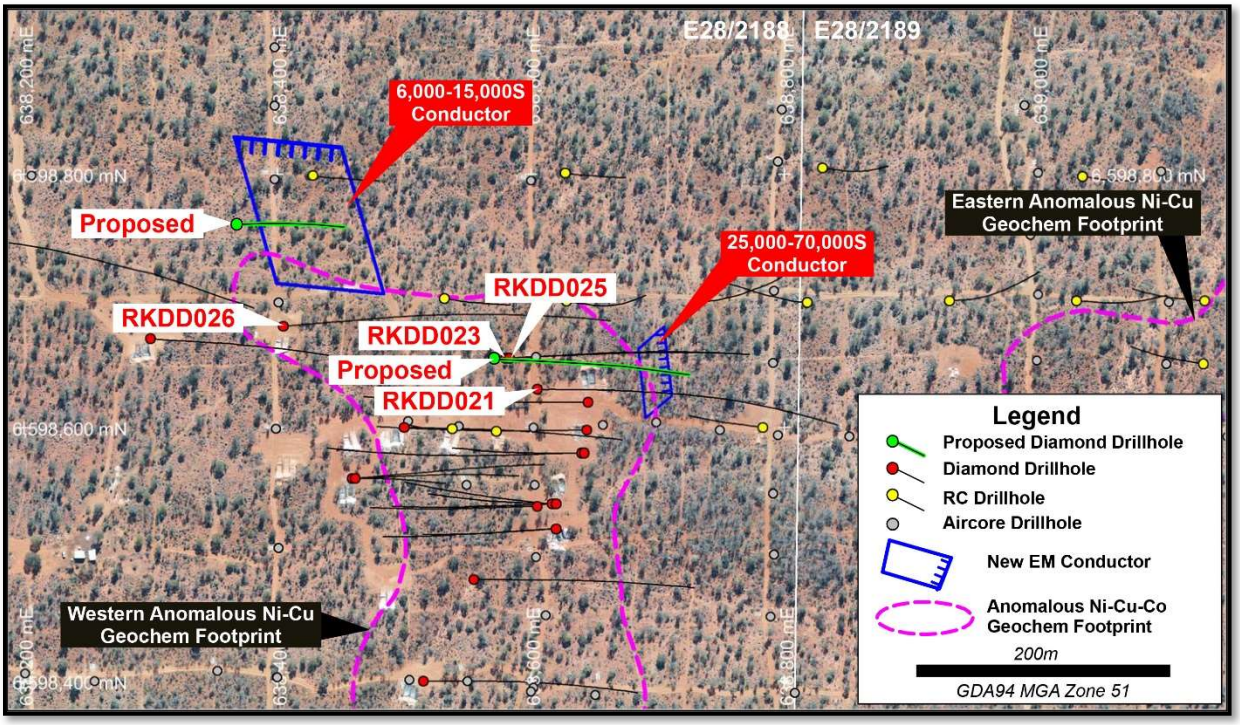

Figure 1: Mawson Diamond Drillhole Locations

Table 1: Mawson Diamond Drillhole Assay Results							
Hole	**From**	**To**	**Int**	**Ni%**	**Cu%**	**Co%**	**Sulphide Type**
RKDD021	132.2	141.5	9.3	0.34	0.21	0.03	Heavy disseminated, net-textured
Incl.	140.0	141.5	1.5	0.79	0.48	0.07	Net-textured
RKDD021	219.1	234.45	15.35	0.51	0.28	0.05	Heavy disseminated, Net-textured, semi-massive
Incl.	219.1	221.0	1.9	0.99	0.43	0.08	Semi-massive, heavy disseminated, Net-textured

See Appendix 1 for Summary of Sulphide Mode, Type and Percentage

Table 2: Mawson Drillhole Details						
Hole	**MGA94-East**	**MGA94-North**	**RL**	**Azimuth**	**Dip**	**Total Depth**
RKRC013	638,783	6,598,600	202	270	-80	316.0m
RKDD021	638,605	6,598,630	202	090	-60	483.2m
RKDD023	638,580	6,598,655	202	088	-58.5	399.8m
RKDD025	638,583	6,598,655	200	088	-50	297.0m
RKDD026	638,405	6,598,680	200	090	-50	449.9m

GDA94 Zone 51.

DHTEM Results

DHTEM has been completed and subsequent modelling received for RKDD025 and RKDD026 (see Figure 1 and Table 3). DHTEM in RKDD025 identified a very strong 25,000-70,000S off hole response, interpreted to be the extension of massive sulphide below RKDD025 and RKDD023. This is a highly encouraging development, as thickening of sulphide in the vertical extent below these diamond holes fits well with the current structural model.

DHTEM in RKDD026 identified a moderate to strong 6,000-15,000S off hole response of encouraging dimensions. This target is ~200m north-west of the massive Ni-Cu sulphide zone identified in RKDD023.

Both DHTEM conductors are highly ranked targets and are scheduled for drill testing sequentially post completion of the current drillhole.

Table 3: RKDD025 & RKDD026 Modelled DHTEM Conductor Parameters				
Conductor	**Conductance**	**Dimensions**	**Plate Orientation**	**Plate Dip**
RKDD025 (Off hole)	25,000-70,000S	80m strike x 20-30m plunge	NNW	W-SW
RKDD026 (Off hole)	6,000-15,000S	90m strike x 120m plunge	WNW	S-SSE

Mawson Future Programmes

- Diamond drill testing of DHTEM targets generated from RKDD025 and RKDD026.
- Ongoing DD drilling programme targeting known sulphide mineralisation, geochemical anomalies, DHTEM targets, and structural targets.
- Ongoing RC drilling programme targeting known sulphide mineralisation, geochemical anomalies, and geophysical features.
- Ongoing integration of DD, RC, aircore and geophysical datasets to evolve 3D emplacement model of Mawson and assist future diamond drillhole planning/design.
- Reconnaissance Level 1 Flora and Fauna Survey.

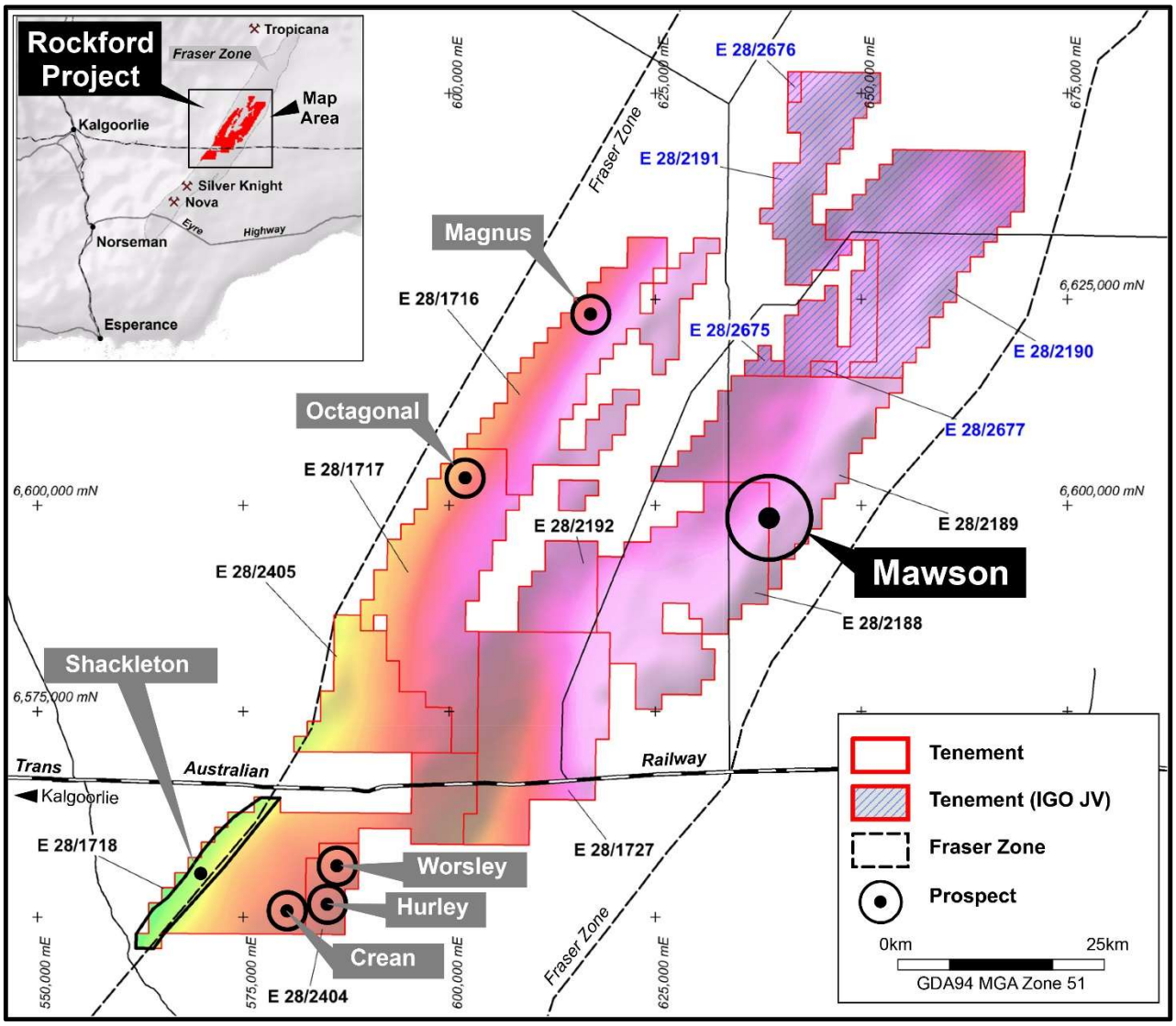

Figure 2: Rockford Project – Mawson Location

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

Appendix 1 – Summary of Sulphide Mode, Type and Percentage

Hole	Interval	Sulphide Mode	Sulphide Type	Sulphide % (Visual Estimate)
RKDD021	132.2-140.0m	Heavy disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	5-20%
RKDD021	140.0-141.5m	Net-textured	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	20-40%
RKDD021	219.1-219.75m	Semi-massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80%
RKDD021	219.75-234.45m	Heavy disseminated, Net-textured	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	5-20% 20-40%

Cautionary Statement: The sulphide percentage is a visual estimate of total sulphide.

Appendix 2 - Legend Field Logging Guidelines

Legend Field Logging Guidelines

Sulphide Mode	Percentage Range
Disseminated & blebby	1-5%
Heavy Disseminated	5-20%
Matrix	20-40%
Net-Textured	20-40%
Semi-Massive	>40% to <80%
Massive	>80%

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Oliver Kiddie, a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full-time employee of Legend Mining Limited. Mr Kiddie has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Kiddie consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Legend's Exploration Results is a compilation of previously released to ASX by Legend Mining (14 August 2020, 27 August 2020, 8 September 2020, 5 October 2020) and Mr Oliver Kiddie consents to the inclusion of these Results in this report. Mr Kiddie has advised that this consent remains in place for subsequent releases by Legend of the same information in the same form and context, until the consent is withdrawn or replaced by a subsequent report and accompanying consent. Legend confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. Legend confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of securities laws of applicable jurisdictions. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "believe", "continue", "objectives", "outlook", "guidance" or other similar words, and include statements regarding certain plans, strategies and objectives of management and expected financial performance. Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied upon as an indication or guarantee of future performance. These forward-looking statements are based upon a number of estimates, assumptions and expectations that, while considered to be reasonable by Legend Mining Limited, are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies, involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Legend Mining Limited and any of its officers, employees, agents or associates.

Actual results, performance or achievements may vary materially from any projections and forward-looking statements and the assumptions on which those statements are based. Exploration potential is conceptual in nature, to date there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and Legend Mining Limited assumes no obligation to update such information made in this announcement, to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of this announcement.

Visit www.legendmining.com.au for further information and announcements.

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Appendix 2:
Legend Mining Ltd – Diamond Drilling Programme Mawson Prospect
JORC Code Edition 2012: 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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of 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.*	• Diamond drilling was used to produce half HQ and NQ2 core samples (between 0.2m-1.2m) which were submitted to Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Services Perth for geochemical analysis. • Sample intervals were based on geology and style of sulphide occurrence. • QAQC standard samples were included. • Samples were analysed for: ➢ Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr by methods 4A/MS48R and 4AH/OE (four acid digest with ICP-MS finish). • Au, Pt, Pd by method FA50/MS (fire assay with an ICP-MS finish).
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 drillhole RKDD021 was pre-collared using the mud rotary technique. No samples were recovered from the mud rotary pre-collar. • The remainder of the hole was diamond drilled with HQ into solid/fresh rock, followed by NQ2 coring to end of the hole. • Orlando Drilling completed the drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample*	• Drill core sample recoveries for the HQ and NQ2 core were measured and recorded in drill log sheets.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Drill core orientation was recorded when possible at the end of each drill run (line on bottom of core). • No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and grade and there is insufficient data to determine if there is a 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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological logging of drillholes included; lithology, grainsize, texture, structure, deformation, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour, weathering. • Drill core logging is qualitative and based on drill core retained in core trays. • The drillhole was logged in its entirety.
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 representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Selected sawn half HQ and NQ2 core samples based on geology and sulphide occurrence were submitted for geochemical analysis. • The size of the sample from the diamond drilling method is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style sought and for the analytical technique used. • Sample preparation includes; drying, crushing and pulverising before analysis. • QAQC standard samples were included.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used*	• Core samples were analysed for: ➢ Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li,

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr by methods 4A/MS48R and 4AH/OE (four acid digest with ICP-MS finish). ➢ Au, Pt, Pd by method FA50/MS (fire assay with an ICP-MS finish). ➢ These assay methods are considered appropriate. • QAQC standard samples were included. In addition, reliance is placed on laboratory procedures and internal laboratory batch standards and blanks. • All samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Services Perth.
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 were verified by senior exploration personnel. • Primary data was collected in the field using a set of standard logging templates and entered into a laptop computer. • The data was forwarded to Legend's database manager for validation and loading into the company's drilling database. • No adjustments of assay results have been undertaken.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The drillhole collars were surveyed with a handheld GPS unit with an accuracy of ±5m which is considered sufficiently accurate for the purpose of the drillhole. • All co-ordinates are expressed in GDA94 datum, Zone 51. • Regional topographic control has an accuracy of ±2m based on detailed DTM data.
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.*	• Diamond drillhole spacing is not regular or grid based, with the location of individual drillholes governed by targeting the position of modelled EM conductor plates and anomalous geochemical results in previous drillholes. • Only selected sawn HQ and NQ2 half core samples based on geology and sulphide mineralisation were submitted for geochemical analysis. • Diamond drillholes RKDD021was targeting an off hole DHTEM plate

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		generated from RKRC013.
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.*	• Diamond drillholes RKDD021 was planned to intersect the interpreted DHTEM plate perpendicular to dip. • The relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation is unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Individual calico sample bags from the diamond drilling were placed in polyweave bags and hand delivered directly to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie by company personnel. • All diamond drill core will be removed from site and stored at an appropriate facility.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal audits/reviews of procedures are ongoing, however no external reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Rockford Project comprises nine granted exploration licences, covering 2,430km^2, (Legend manager). • Rockford JV tenements: ➢ E28/2188, 2189, 2192 (70% Legend, 30% Rockford Minerals Pty Ltd) ➢ E28/1716, 1717, 1718, 1727 (70% Legend, 30% Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd). • Legend 100%: E28/2404, 2405. • The Project is located 280km east of Kalgoorlie mostly on vacant crown land with the eastern portion on Kanandah Pastoral Station. • There are no Native Title Claims over tenements E28/1716, 1717, 2192, 2405. Tenements E28/2188, and E28/2189 are covered 20% and 85% respectively by the Untiri Pulka Native Title Claim. Tenements E28/1718, E28/1727 & E28/2404 are covered 90%, 20% and 100% respectively by the Ngadju Native Title Claim. • The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Not applicable, not referred to.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The primary target is Nova style nickel-copper mineralisation hosted in mafic/ultramafic intrusives within the Fraser Zone of the larger Albany-Fraser Orogen. • Secondary targets include VMS style zinc-copper-lead-silver mineralisation and structurally controlled Tropicana style gold.
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.*	• Refer to table of drillhole collars in body of report.
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.* • *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.*	• Individual sample assays and weighted averages are presented.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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').*	• The drill core has been oriented to enable structural logging and evaluation of true thicknesses of the mineralised intervals. • Drillhole intercepts/intervals are measured downhole in metres.
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.*	• Project and drillhole location maps and drill sections have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Assay results presented are balanced.
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.*	• Detailed high quality aeromagnetic/ gravity datasets, aircore drilling ground EM surveys and DHTEM surveys used to target drilling. • Downhole EM surveying was completed by GEM Geophysics in drillholes RKRC013, RKDD021, RKDD025, and RKDD026. ***DHTEM Details*** ➢ Loop Size: 300m x 300m, double turn ➢ Station Spacing: 2-10m intervals ➢ Sensor: B-field DigiAtlantis ➢ Base/frequency: 0.125Hz ➢ Stacking: ~32-64 stacks, 2-3 repeatable readings
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*	• Continued geological, geophysical and geochemical integration of data. • Plan further diamond drillholes. • RC drill testing of geochemical and gravity targets

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	this information is not commercially sensitive.	