ASX:LEG 9 November 2020 ASX Announcement

Assay Results from RKDD023 and RKRC023-027 at Mawson

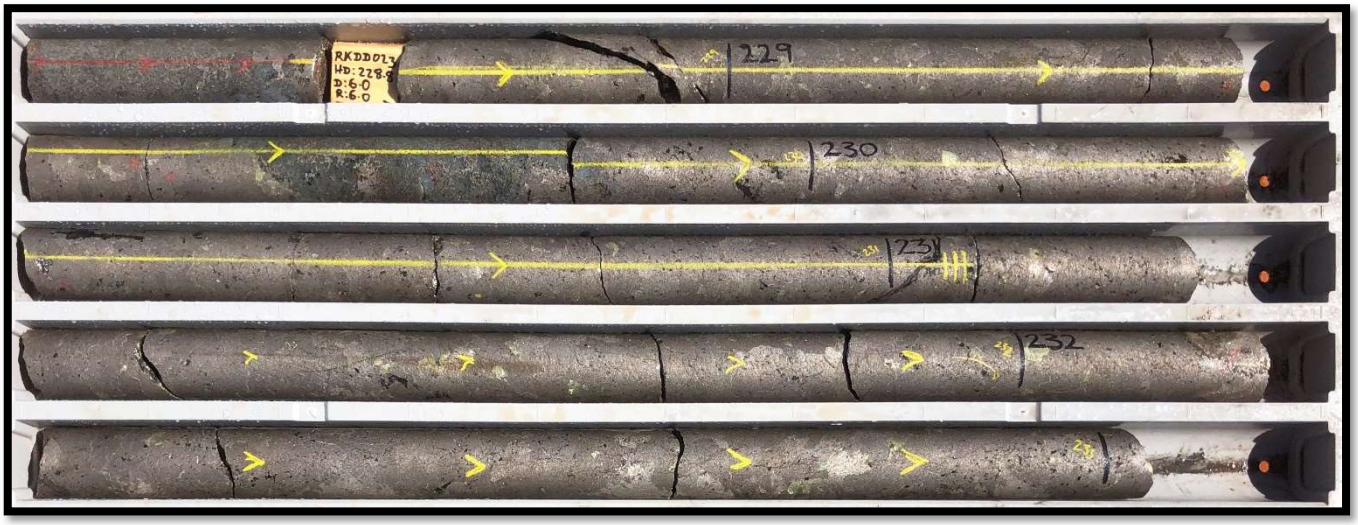
- **Assays received for massive and semi-massive sulphide in RKDD023**
  - **24.7m @ 1.35% Ni, 0.77% Cu, 0.11% Co from 219.2m**
    Incl. 3.05m @ 1.11% Ni, 0.81% Cu, 0.09% Co, 0.19g/t Pt from 219.2m
    and 8.2m @ 1.83% Ni, 0.86% Cu, 0.15% Co from 228.7m
  - **2.85m @ 1.71% Ni, 1.23% Cu, 0.14% Co from 237.75m**
- **Assays received from five RC holes in the Eastern Geochemical Anomaly**
- **Diamond drilling of DHTEM targets ongoing**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to announce assays received from both diamond and RC drillholes at the Mawson prospect within the Rockford Project, Fraser Range, Western Australia (see Figure 3). Details are in the body of this announcement along with an update on current diamond drilling progress.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: "The assays from diamond hole 023 are in line with our expectations from visual observations and structural interpretations of the core. The key objective of the ongoing work at Mawson is to look for and find the primary source of this mineralisation.

"The anomalous RC assays returned from the three holes in the Eastern Geochemical Anomaly have added to the geochemical and geology datasets for this area. Ultimately, the assimilation of all these datasets will lead to diamond drill targets over this eastern area of Mawson.

"As per the detail in the body of this announcement, the current drilling of the two offhole conductors, announced to the ASX on 21 October 2020, is a work in progress."



Massive Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation from RKDD023 from 228.6m-233.0m, NQ2

Registered Office: Level 1 / 8 Kings Park Road, West Perth WA 6005, Australia

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

RKDD023 Assay Results

Assay results have been received from diamond drillhole RKDD023 at Mawson (see Figure 1, Table 1, and Appendix 1). Diamond drillhole RKDD023 was designed to test a very strong 25,000-30,000S offhole conductor identified from diamond drillhole RKDD021. As reported to the ASX on 8 September 2020, RKDD023 intersected a wide zone of Ni-Cu mineralisation over 90m downhole from 216.45m to 310.4m in an interleaved intrusive and metasedimentary assemblage, before finishing in metasedimentary package. The host intrusive is a mixture of olivine gabbronorite and gabbronorite, with massive, semi-massive, net textured, matrix, heavy disseminated, disseminated, and blebby Ni-Cu sulphides throughout. The massive Ni-Cu sulphide accumulations from 221.9-223.75m, 228.7-236.9m, and 237.8-240.7m downhole occur within the interleaved metasedimentary units, with distinctive brecciated margins, indicating sulphide mobilisation. This textural observation, combined with the evidence of limited sulphide extension veining, suggests the mineralised zone intersected is remobilised and proximal to the source. Assay results received for RKDD023 confirm the field observations of remobilised sulphide, suggesting the mineralisation intersected is not the primary source.

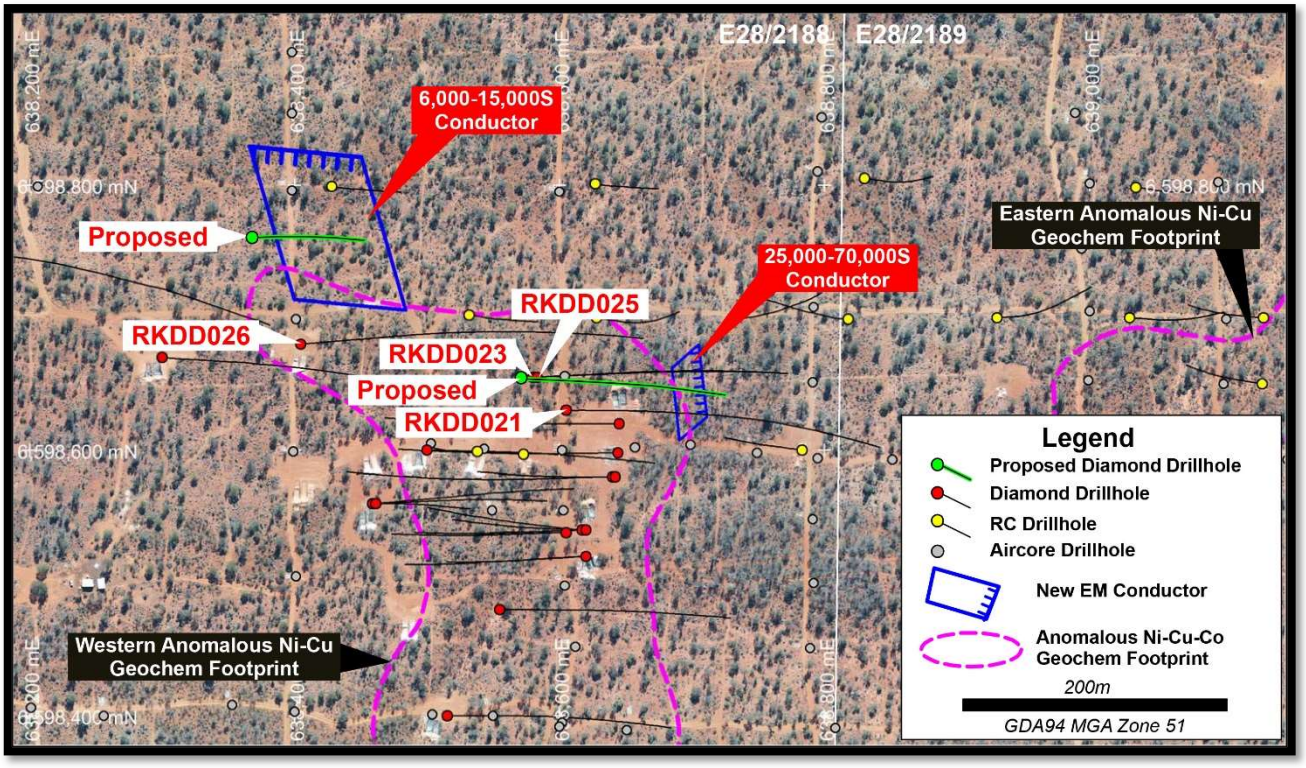


Figure 1: Mawson Diamond Drillhole Locations

Table 1: RKDD023 - Assay Results							
Hole	**From**	**To**	**Int.**	**Ni%**	**Cu%**	**Co%**	**Sulphide Mode**
RKDD023	175.1	195.0	19.9	0.17	0.09	0.02	Disseminated, blebby
RKDD023	219.2	243.9	24.7	1.35	0.77	0.11	Massive, semi-massive, heavy disseminated, disseminated
Incl.	228.7	236.9	8.2	1.83	0.86	0.15	Massive Sulphide
RKDD023	251.85	311.0	59.15	0.32	0.19	0.03	Disseminated, heavy disseminated, net-textured, matrix, semi-massive

RKDD023: 638,580E / 6,598,655N, GDA94 Zone 51. 58.5^{0}dip, 088^0 azimuth, EOH=399.8m.
See Appendix 2 for Legend Field Logging Guidelines

RKRC023-RKRC027 Assay Results

Assay results have been received from drillholes RKRC023 through RKRC027 over the eastern geochemical anomaly. Three of the five holes returned anomalous Ni-Cu-Co intercepts (see Table 2 & Figure 2). Results confirm drilling visual observations that primary Ni-Cu mineralisation continues below the aircore drilling into the primary intrusive rock suite. Geological, geochemical, and geophysical datasets continue to be integrated on receival of data to design and target potential Ni-Cu sulphide accumulations with diamond drilling.

Table 2: Mawson RC - Assay Results						
Hole	**From**	**To**	**Interval**	**Ni%**	**Cu%**	**Co%**
RKRC023	63	87	24	0.20	0.03	0.02
RKRC025	53	67	14	0.15	0.11	0.02
RKRC027	64	105	41	0.30	0.10	0.02

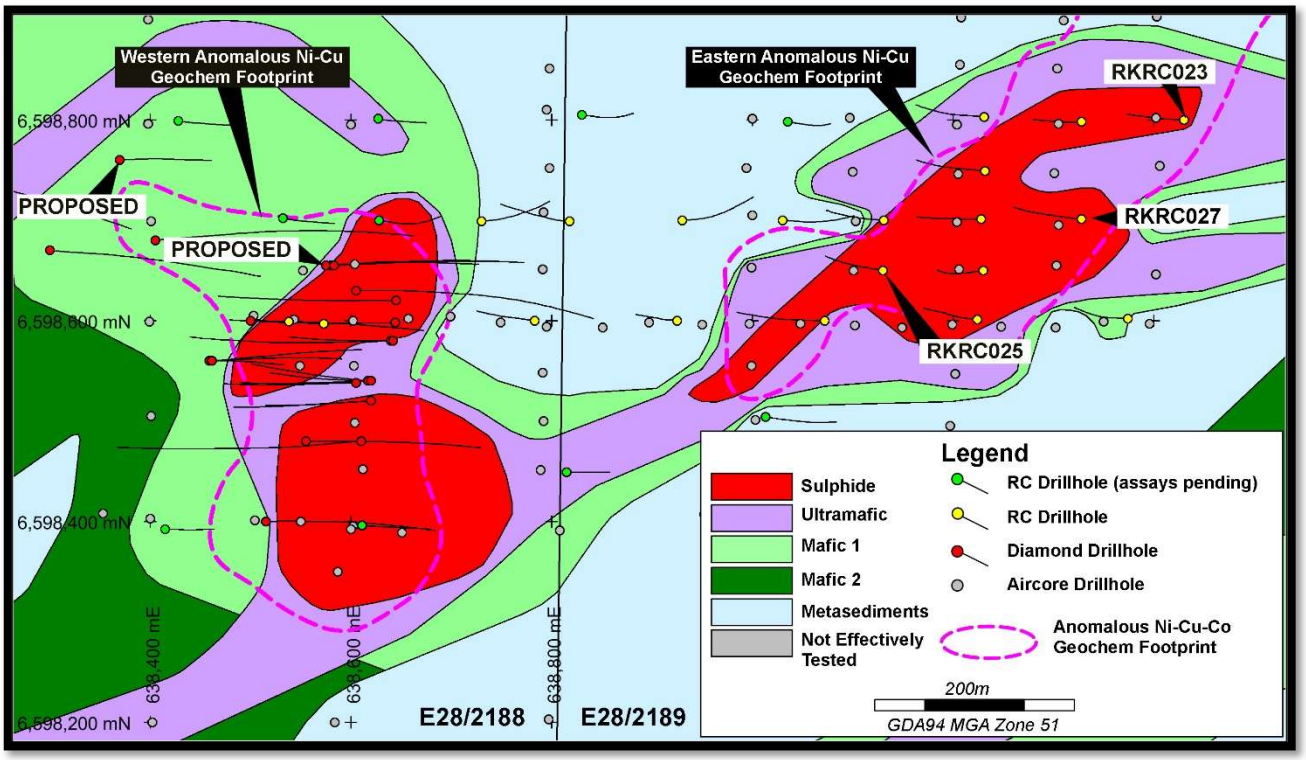


Figure 2: DD and RC Drilling Locations over Mawson Aircore Geology Interpretation

Diamond Drilling Update

Diamond drilling of the offhole DHTEM conductors from RKDD025 and RKDD026 as announced to the ASX on 21 October 2020 has been disrupted by unforeseen weather and associated logistical issues.

The first proposed hole was to test the 6,000-15,000S conductor (see Figure 1). The hole did not intersect the conductor at the modelled depth. Subsequent DHTEM in the hole has suggested the feature is below the bottom of the hole and geophysical advice is the hole be extended. This is scheduled once the current hole (testing the 25,000-70,000S conductor off hole from RKDD025 – see Figure 1) is completed.

Mawson Future Programmes

- Diamond drill testing of DHTEM targets generated from RKDD023, RKDD025, and RKDD026.
- Ongoing DD drilling programme targeting known sulphide mineralisation, geochemical anomalies, DHTEM targets, and structural targets.
- Ongoing integration of DD, RC, aircore and geophysical datasets to evolve 3D emplacement model of Mawson and assist future diamond drillhole planning/design.

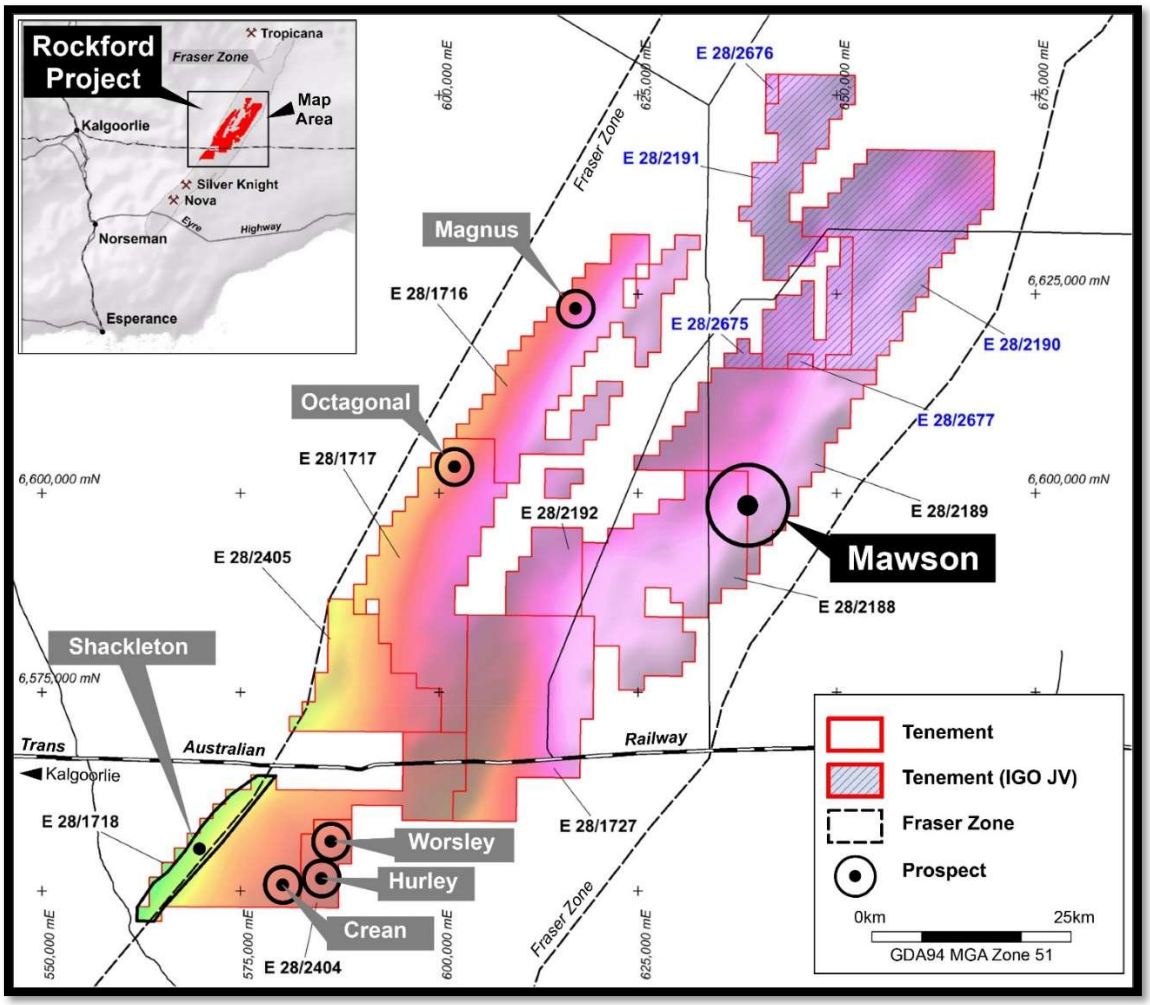


Figure 3: Rockford Project – Mawson Location

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

Appendix 1 – RKDD023 Summary Drill Log of Ni-Cu Mineralisation

Summary drill log from 216.45m to 310.4m of Ni-Cu mineralisation				
Hole	**Interval**	**Sulphide Mode**	**Sulphide Type**	**Sulphide % (Visual Estimate)**
RKDD023	216.45 – 219.2m	Heavy disseminated, Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5% >80%
RKDD023	219.2 – 221.9m	Vein, Stringer, Semi-massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5% >40% to <80%
RKDD023	221.9 – 223.75m	Massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD023	223.75 – 228.7m	Semi-massive, Matrix, Heavy Disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80% 20-40% 5-20%
RKDD023	228.7 – 236.9m	Massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD023	236.9 – 237.8m	Heavy disseminated, Semi-massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	5-20% >40% to <80%
RKDD023	237.8 – 240.7m	Massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD023	240.7 – 243.95m	Heavy disseminated, Semi-massive, Disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	5-20% >40% to <80% 1-5%
RKDD023	243.95 – 247.3m	Heavy Disseminated, Net-textured	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	5-20% 20-40%
RKDD023	251.8 – 257.05m	Heavy Disseminated, Net-textured, Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	5-20% 20-40% >80%
RKDD023	257.05 – 263.1m	Disseminated, Blebby, Matrix	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5% 20-40%
RKDD023	263.1 – 267.2m	Semi-massive, Massive, Matrix, Heavy Disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80% >80% 20-40% 5-20%
RKDD023	271.2 – 275.1m	Disseminated, Net-textured	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5% 20-40%
RKDD023	281.4 – 284.0m	Semi-massive, Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80% >80%
RKDD023	284.0 – 305.7m	Disseminated, Blebby	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD023	305.7 – 310.4m	Disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%

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%

Appendix 3 – Mawson RC & Diamond Drillhole Details

Hole	Type	MGA94-East	MGA94-North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth
RKDD021	DD	638,605	6,598,630	202	090	-60	483.2m
RKDD023	DD	638,580	6,598,655	202	088	-58.5	399.8m
RKRC023	RC	639,430	6,598,800	204	270	-80	310.0m
RKRC025	RC	639,157	6,598,696	201	270	-80	306.0m
RKRC027	RC	639,328	6,598,701	204	270	-80	320.0m

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, and 21 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.

For more information contact:

Mr Mark Wilson
Managing Director
Ph: +61 8 9212 0600

Mr Oliver Kiddie
Executive Director
Ph: +61 8 9212 0600

Appendix 4:
Legend Mining Ltd – Diamond & RC 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.*	***DD Drilling*** • 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). ***RC Drilling*** • RC drilling was undertaken along E-W traverses with holes nominally spaced 100-150m apart testing geochemical, geological, and gravity targets. • Each metre drilled was collected in a green plastic bag (20-30kg) with a 1m representative sample (2-3kg) also collected via a rig mounted cone splitter. • The transported cover in each hole was not sampled. • The residual and fresh portion of each drillhole was sampled as 4m composites to the end of hole. Where significant sulphides were observed, 1m samples were taken • All samples weighed 2-3kg. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely (approximately 1 each every 50 samples). • Au was analysed by fire assay with an ICP-OES finish. A four acid digest with ICP-MS finish was used for a multi-element suite including: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr,

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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.
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 RKDD023 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 DD drilling. • RC drilling utilised a face sampling 5.5 inch bit and was completed by Orlando Drilling.
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.*	• Drill core sample recoveries for the HQ and NQ2 core were measured and recorded in drill log sheets. • 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 • Sample recoveries are visually estimated for each metre by the supervising rig geologist with poor or wet samples recorded in drill and sample log sheets. • The sample cyclone is routinely cleaned at the end of each rod and when deemed necessary.
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 DD and RC 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 drillholes were logged in its entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	***DD Samples*** • Selected sawn half HQ and NQ2 core samples based on geology and sulphide occurrence were submitted for geochemical analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• 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. ***RC Samples*** • 4m composite samples were collected using a PVC spear (2-3kg). • 1m samples comprised 1m rig splits taken directly from the rig mounted cone splitter. • Both wet and dry samples were collected. • The samples are dried and pulverised before analysis. • QAQC reference samples and duplicates were routinely submitted with each sample batch. • The size of the sample is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style sought and for the analytical technique used.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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, 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. • All RC drill samples were analysed for Au by 50g fire assay with an ICP-OES finish, and for a multi-element suite by ICP-MS following a four acid digest. These assay methods are considered appropriate. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		(approximately 1 each every 50 samples). 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 using methods; FA50/OE04 (Au), 4A/MS48 (multi-elements) and 4A/MS48R (REE extended suite).
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.*	***DD Drilling*** • 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 drillhole RKDD023 was targeting an offhole DHTEM plate generated from RKRC021. ***RC Drilling*** • RC drilling was at a nominal 100-150m spacing along E-W traverses. • Drillholes are sampled in the residual and fresh portions of the profile only as 4m composites, with detailed 1m sampling of sulphide bearing

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		intervals.
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 RKDD023 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 and RC 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Not applicable, not referred to.
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 Appendix 3.
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.*	• Individual sample assays and weighted averages are presented.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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 drillholeRKDD021. ***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*	• 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
	geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	