ASX:LEG 20 November 2020 ASX Announcement

New Assays and Diamond Drilling Progress Mawson

- **RKDD027 assays received for sulphide intercepts, including;**
  - **14.45m @ 2.63% Ni, 2.09% Cu, 0.14% Co from 162.05m**
  - **11.60m @ 0.75% Ni, 0.67% Cu, 0.04% Co from 187.4m**
    - **Incl. 1.60m @ 2.48% Ni, 1.50% Cu, 0.12% Co from 188.85m**
  - **6.0m @ 1.7% Ni, 1.44% Cu, 0.09% Co from 214.0m**
    - **Incl. 3.75m @ 2.60% Ni, 2.23% Cu, 0.13% Co from 215.8m**
  - **6.0m @ 1.07% Ni, 0.82% Cu, 0.05% Co, 0.06g/t Pd, 0.45g/t Pt from 229.0m**
    - **Incl. 1.75m @ 2.75% Ni, 1.90% Cu, 0.13% Co, 0.17g/t Pd, 1.50g/t Pt from 231.8m**
- **RKDD029 assays received for sulphide intercepts, including;**
  - **2.0m @ 2.75% Ni, 1.63% Cu, 0.15% Co from 171.2m**
- **RKDD032 intersects a 38.79m of Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation including:**
  - **10.97m of massive and semi-massive sulphide**
  - **27.82m of disseminated, vein, and heavy disseminated sulphide**

Massive Ni-Cu Sulphide from RKDD032 from 274m, NQ2

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to announce assay results from diamond drillholes (RKDD027 and RKDD029) and a summary of geological observations from recently completed diamond drillholes at the Mawson prospect at the Rockford Project, Fraser Range, WA.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: "The prospectivity at Mawson has been enhanced by the material widths and grades of the massive nickel copper sulphide in hole 27 along with the presence of platinum and palladium numbers.

"The mineralisation observed in hole 32 is continuing to develop our knowledge of the nature of the remobilised nickel copper sulphide in the vicinity of this hole.

"The overarching point is the amount of nickel copper sulphide mineralisation we continue to see at Mawson speaks to a large system driving the mineralisation event at this prospect."

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

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

RKDD027 - Assay Results

Assay results have been received from diamond drillhole RKDD027 at Mawson (see Figure 1, Figure 2, Table 1, and Appendix 1). RKDD027 is part of an infill diamond drill programme designed to extend/close off known Ni-Cu mineralisation at the Mawson massive Ni-Cu sulphide discovery. The drillhole targeted the extension of known mineralisation in RKDD017 and was planned for a 20m separation from RKDD017. RKDD027 remained straighter than planned during drilling, resulting in an actual separation of 23.8m at 230m downhole.

RKDD027 intersected 26.25m of Ni-Cu sulphide including multiple zones of massive, semi-massive and matrix sulphide. Assay results confirm the visual interpretation of good grade primary Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation at shallow depths below surface. Elevated palladium and platinum encountered in RKDD027 also adds to the prospectivity of Mawson. The amount of mineralisation encountered by drilling continues to speak to a large system driving the mineralisation event at Mawson.

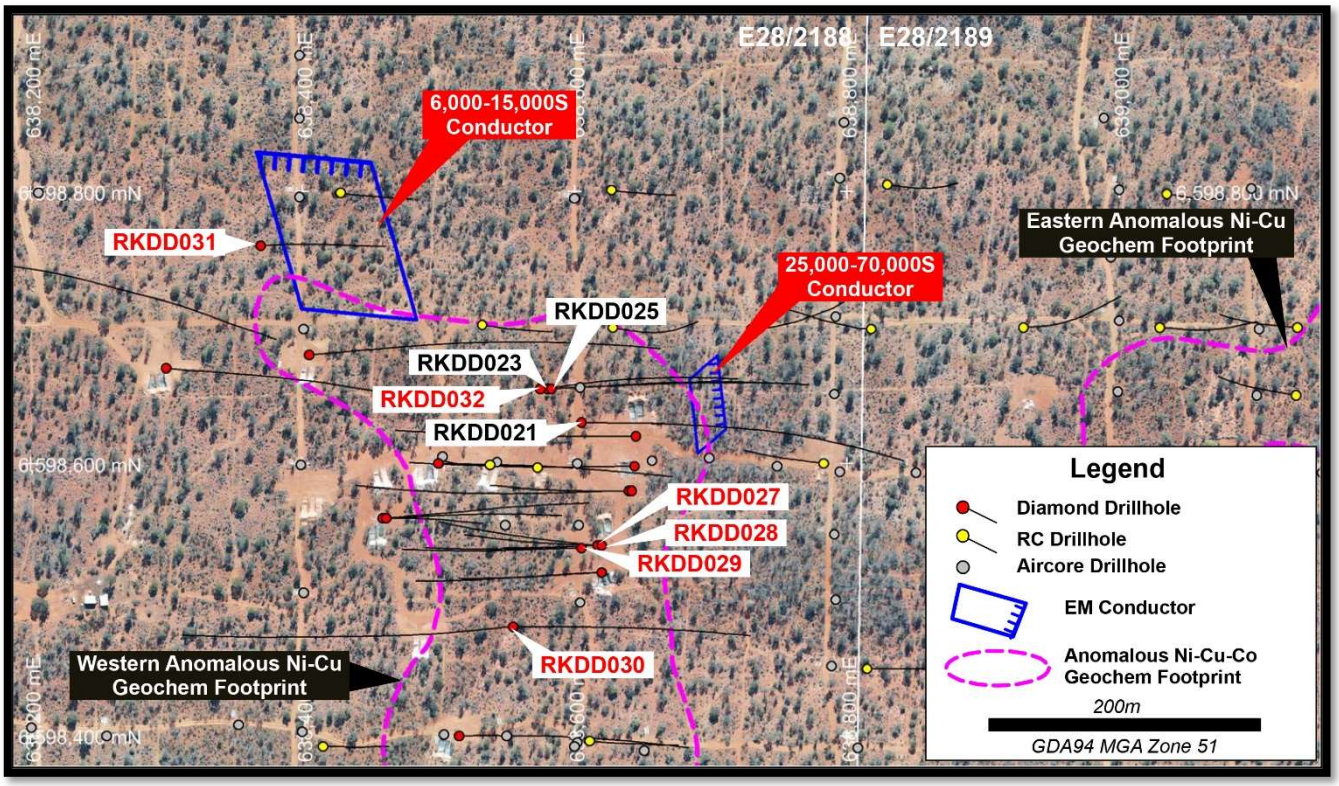


Figure 1: Mawson Diamond Drillhole Locations

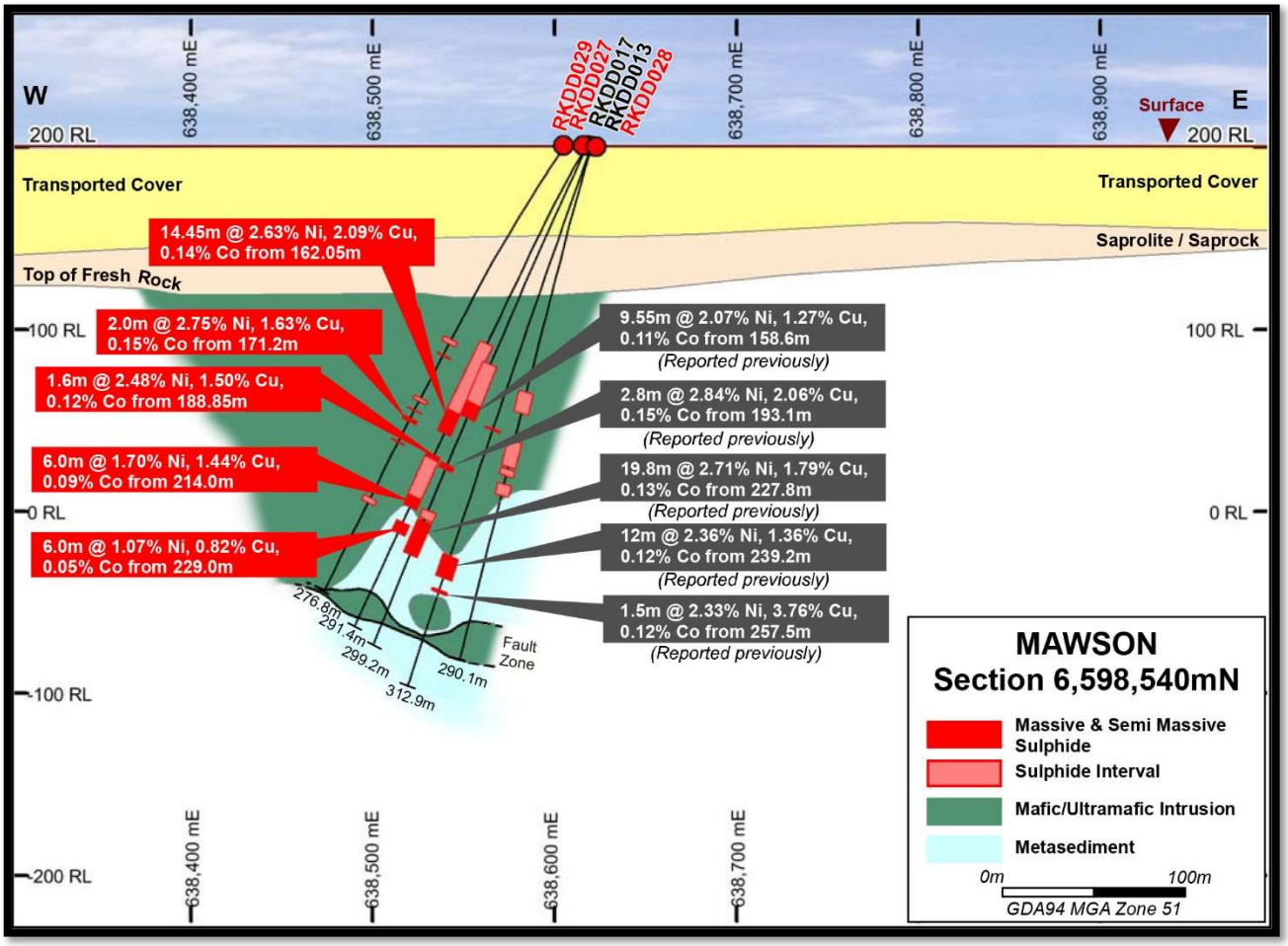


Figure 2: Section 6,598,540mN depicting RKDD027/028/029 in relation to RKDD013/017 ***Note – this section does not accurately depict the actual 3D hole separation, see plan view (Figure 1) and technical discussion.***

Table 1: RKDD027 & RKDD029 - Assay Results									
Hole	**From**	**To**	**Int.**	**Ni%**	**Cu%**	**Co%**	**Pd g/t**	**Pt g/t**	**Sulphide Mode**
RKDD027	162.05	176.50	14.45	2.63	2.09	0.14	0.12	NSR	Massive, matrix sulphide
RKDD027	187.4	199.0	11.6	0.75	0.67	0.04	0.06	NSR	Semi-massive, massive, disseminated sulphide
Incl.	188.85	190.45	1.60	2.48	1.50	0.12	0.08	NSR	Massive sulphide
RKDD027	214.0	220.0	6.0	1.70	1.44	0.09	0.06	NSR	Semi-massive sulphide
Incl.	215.80	219.55	3.75	2.60	2.23	0.13	0.10	NSR	Semi-massive sulphide
RKDD027	229.0	235.0	6.0	1.07	0.82	0.05	0.06	0.45	Massive, disseminated sulphide
Incl.	231.80	233.55	1.75	2.75	1.90	0.13	0.17	1.50	Massive sulphide
RKDD029	171.2	173.2	2.0	2.75	1.63	0.15	0.13	NSR	Massive Sulphide

See Appendix 1 for drillhole details and Appendix 3 for Legend Field Logging Guidelines

RKDD029 - Assay Results

RKDD029 was drilled up-dip of Ni-Cu mineralisation intersected in RKDD013, RKDD017, and RKDD027 (see Figure 2). RKDD029 intersected 2m of massive Ni-Cu sulphide grading 2.75% Ni, 1.63% Cu, and 0.15% Co from 171.2m. The narrow nature of the sulphide interval in addition with geological logging and DHTEM suggest the Ni-Cu mineralisation is closed off up-dip to the west on this section. RKDD028 was drilled down dip of the Ni-Cu mineralisation (see Figure 2) did not

intersect any significant Ni-Cu mineralisation, with geological logging and DHTEM suggesting the Ni-Cu mineralisation is closed off down-dip immediately to the east on this section.

Current Diamond Drilling Summary (RKDD028 – RKDD032)

RKDD032 was drilled to test a very strong offhole 25,000-70,000S DHTEM conductor identified in RKDD025, interpreted to be the extension of massive sulphide below RKDD025 and RKDD023 (see Figure 1 and Figure 3). This conductor fits the current emplacement model at Mawson for Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation, being vertical in nature. RKDD032 intersected a remobilised mineralised zone of Ni-Cu sulphide over 30m in thickness downhole, including heavy disseminated, brecciated, semi-massive and massive sulphide, largely hosted in a gabbronorite to olivine gabbronorite intrusive suite (see Table 2 and Appendix 2 for core photos). A total of 10.97m of massive and semi-massive sulphide was intersected across ten zones, within a +27m zone of variable Ni-Cu mineralisation, before crossing a late-stage fault zone. DHTEM is scheduled for RKDD032.

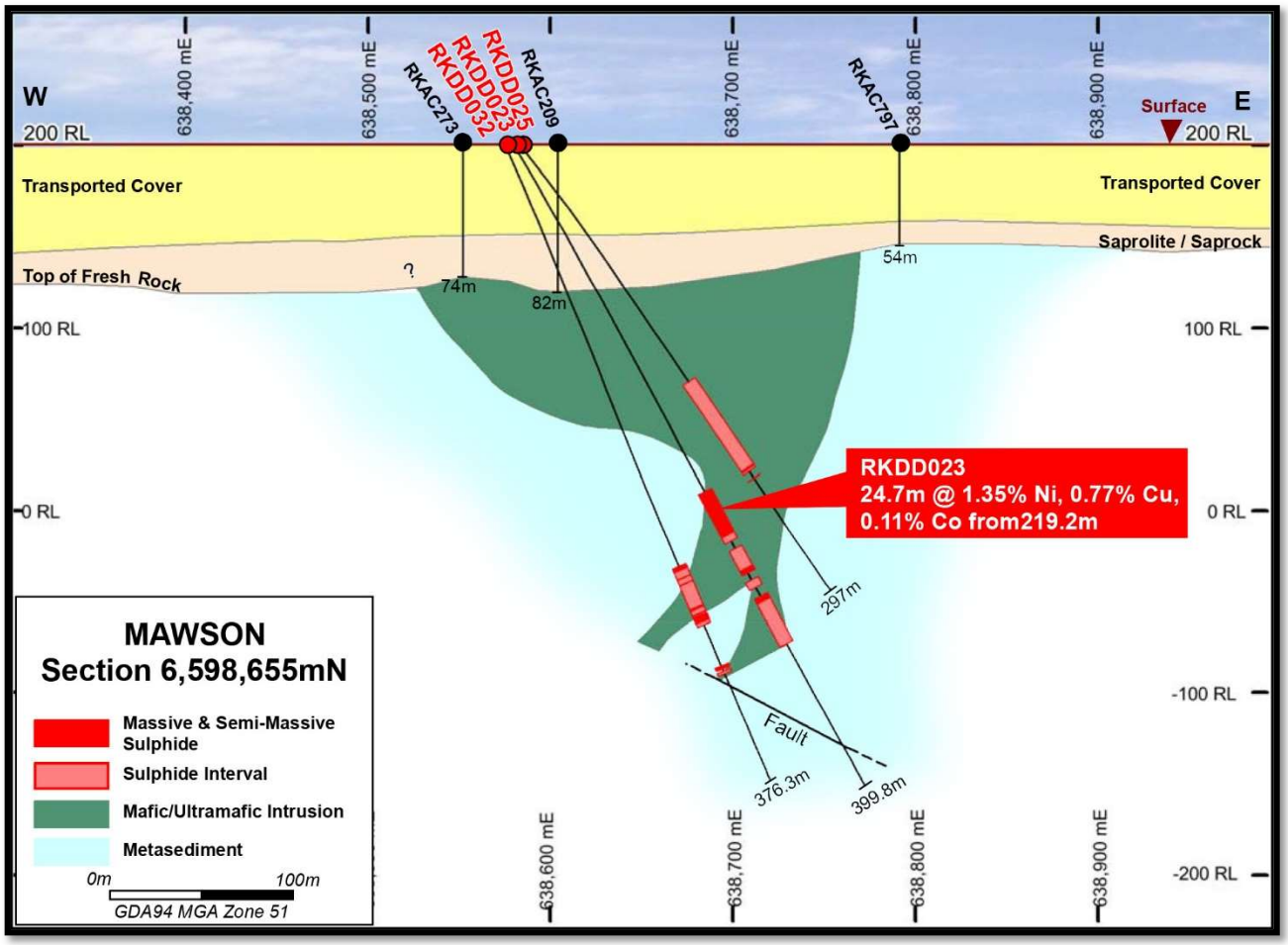


Figure 3: Drill Section 6,598,655N Showing Diamond Drillholes RKDD023, RKDD025, & RKDD032

Table 2: RKDD032 - Summary drill log from 249.81m to 313.86m of Ni-Cu mineralisation				
Hole	**Interval**	**Sulphide Mode**	**Sulphide Type**	**Sulphide % (Visual Estimate)**
RKDD032	249.81 – 251.02m	Breccia, semi-massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	20-40%, >40% to <80%
RKDD032	251.02 - 251.73m	Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD032	251.73 – 256.58m	Disseminated, stringer veins	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD032	256.58 - 256.71m	Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD032	256.71 – 259.10m	Heavy disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	5-20%
RKDD032	259.10 – 259.49m	Breccia, semi-massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	20-40%, >40% to <80%
RKDD032	259.49 – 262.32m	Disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD032	262.32 – 274.10m	Heavy disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	5-20%
RKDD032	274.10 – 275.60m	Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD032	275.60 – 277.22m	Disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD032	277.22 – 277.64m	Semi-massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80%
RKDD032	277.64 – 278.02m	Heavy disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	5-20%
RKDD032	278.02 – 278.76m	Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD032	278.76 – 279.66m	Stringer veins	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD032	279.66 – 280.67m	Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD032	280.67 – 282.32m	Semi-massive, veins	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80%, 1-5%
RKDD032	282.32 – 284.37m	Veins	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD032	309.40 – 310.56m	Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD032	312.84 – 313.86m	Heavy Disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	5-20%

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

RKDD031 was drilled targeting a 6,000-15,000S DHTEM conductor (see Figure 1) as announced to the ASX on 21 October 2020. The hole intersected a graphitic metasediment which was the source of the conductor. The drillhole drilled down the foliation of the metasedimentary units, intermittently intersecting mafic intrusion, with structural analysis suggesting the drillhole has intersected the margin of the Mawson intrusion and metasedimentary country rock, hence the graphite.

RKDD030 was designed to test the structural model of the Mawson chonolith extending west of RKDD024 (see Figure 1). The hole intersected an upper intrusive package of gabbronorite and pegmatitic zones, followed by an intercalated zone of gabbronorite and semi-pelitic gneiss, before grading into an interleaved norite and mafic granulite. At 399.64m downhole the drillhole intersected a highly prospective taxitic gabbronorite assemblage with variable mineralised zones of discrete Ni-Cu sulphide blebs and veins through to 470.94m downhole. Below this zone the drillhole intersected fine grained norites to bottom of hole at a depth of 537.9m. DHTEM is now scheduled for RKDD030.

Mawson Future Programmes

- Completion of DHTEM programme on completed DD and RC drillholes.
- 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.
- Phase I sighter metallurgical test work on massive sulphide identified at Mawson

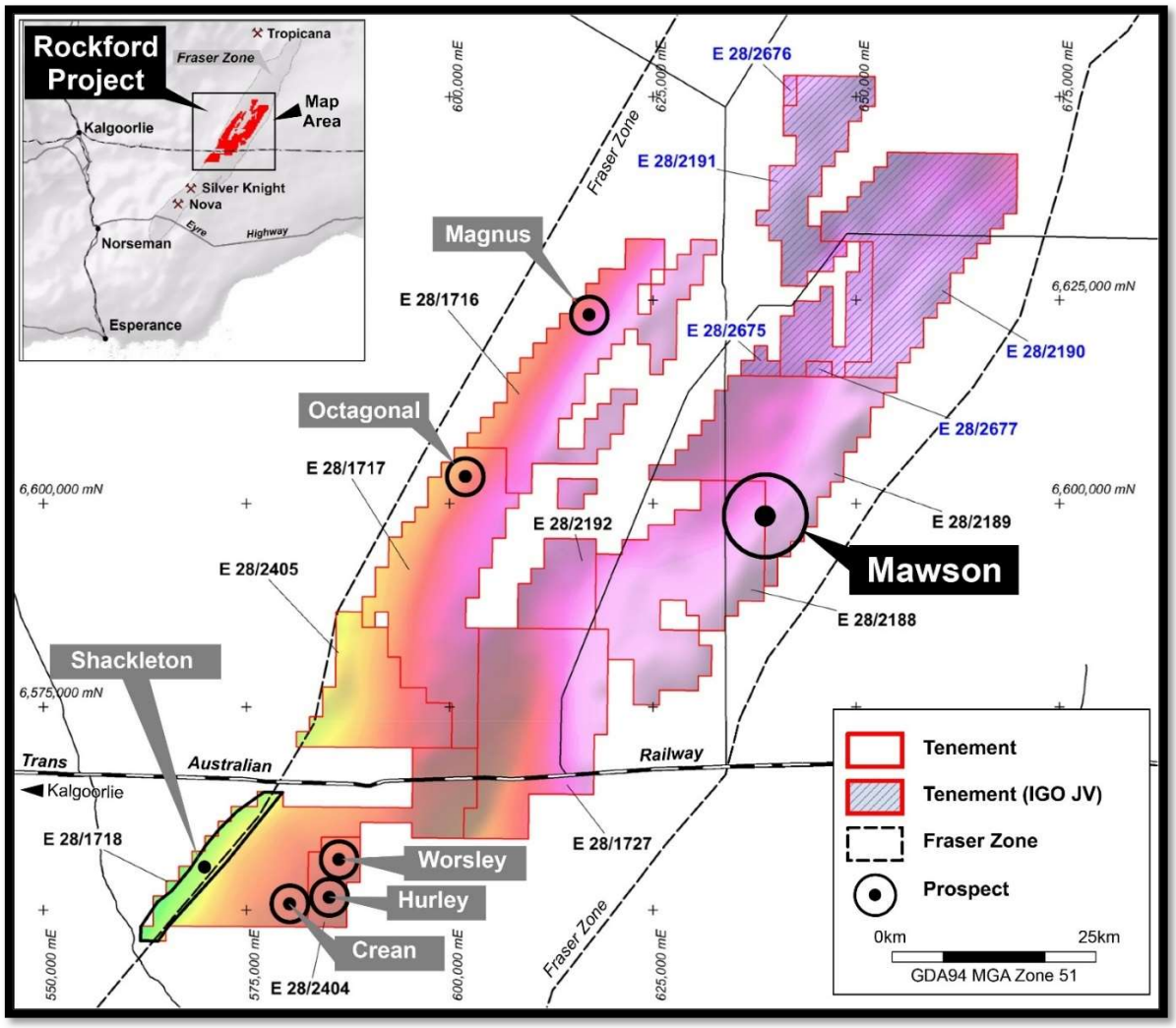


Figure 4: Rockford Project – Mawson Location on Gravity Image

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

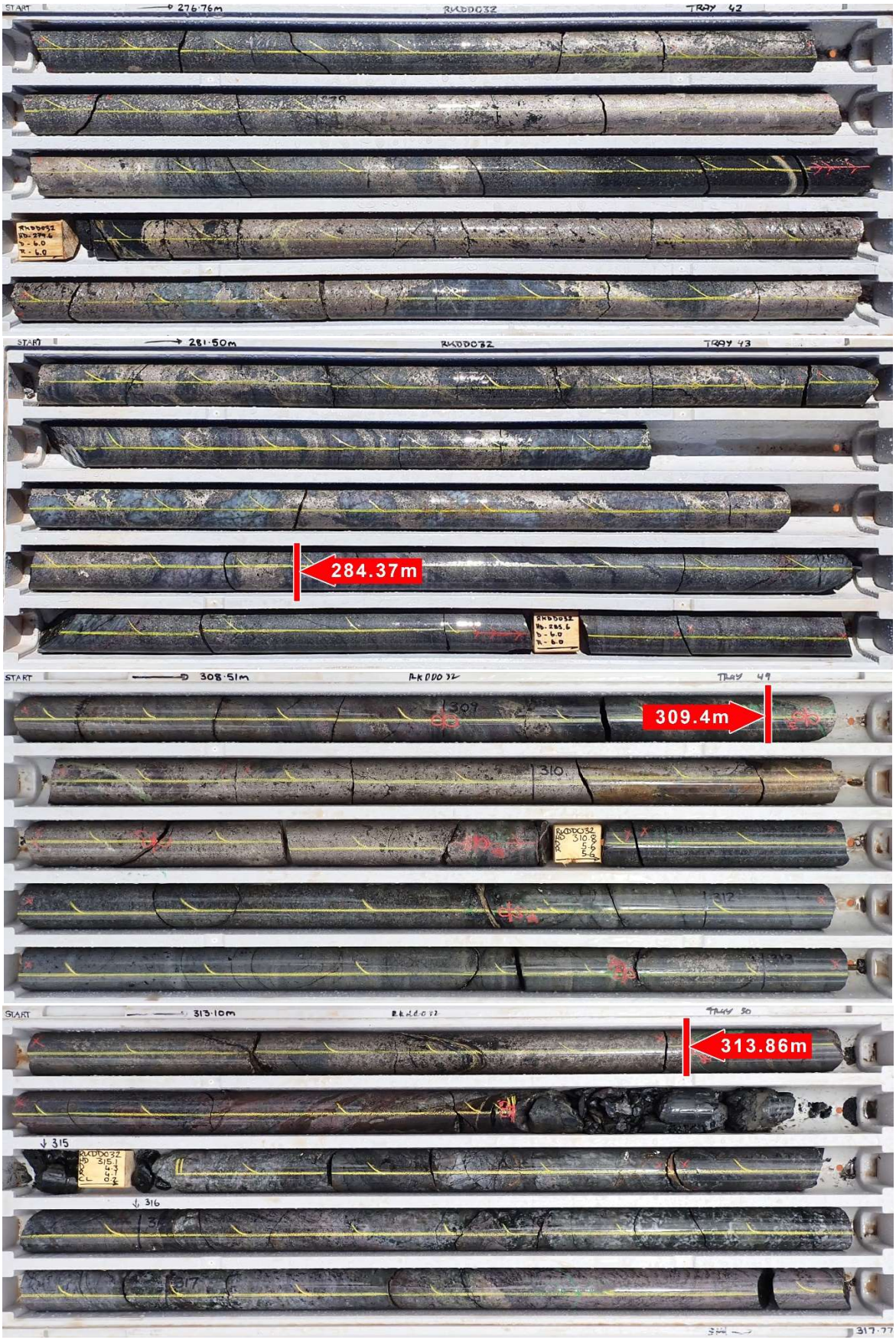
Appendix 1 – Mawson Diamond Drillhole Details

Hole	MGA94-East	MGA94-North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth
RKDD013	638,620	6,598,540	200	270	-70	312.9m
RKDD017	638,618	6,598,540	200	270	-65	299.2m
RKDD023	638,580	6,598,655	200	88	-58.5	399.8m
RKDD024	638,555	6,598,480	200	90	-60	367.2m
RKDD025	638,583	6,598,655	200	88	-50	297m
RKDD027	638,617	6,598,540	200	268	-60	291.4m
RKDD028	638,620	6,598,540	200	268	-75	290.1m
RKDD029	638,605	6,598,538	200	268	-55	276.8m
RKDD030	638,555	6,598,480	201	270	-60	537.9m
RKDD031	638,370	6,598,760	200	88	-75	456.3m
RKDD032	638,575	6,598,655	200	88	-66	376.3m

Co-ordinates GDA94 Zone 51

Appendix 2 – RKDD032 Sulphide Interval 249.63m – 313.86m


START
257.95m
TRAY 38
START
262.63m
TRAY 39
START
267.38m
TRAY 40
START
272.17m
TRAY 41


284.37m
309.4m
313.86m

Appendix 3 - 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, 21 October 2020, and 9 November 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 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 drillholes RKDD027and RKDD029 were 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 drillholes were logged in their 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 RKDD031 and RKDD032 were targeting off hole

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		DHTEM plates generated from RKDD025 and RKDD026.
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 RKDD031 and RKDD032 were 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.

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 1. • Drill core photos of sulphide intervals in RKDD032 are provided in Appendix 2.
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 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*	• Continued geological, geophysical and geochemical integration of data. • Plan further diamond drillholes. • RC drill testing of geochemical and gravity targets

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	extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	