14 April 2021

Diamond Drilling Grows Mawson Mineralised Intrusive Footprint

- **Mineralised lithologies intersected south and south east of Mawson and in northern portion of Eastern Aircore Geochemical Anomaly**
- **Off hole conductors in first two holes with further DHTEM underway**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to provide a report on diamond drilling activities at the flagship Mawson Ni-Cu-Co prospect within the Rockford project, Fraser Range, Western Australia (see Figure 8).

These first diamond drill holes for the year were designed to test for southern/south-eastern extensions of the mineralised mafic/ultramafic intrusion of Mawson (see Figure 1, Target Area 1) and northern extensions of the mineralised intrusion of the Eastern Aircore Geochemical Anomaly (EAGA), (see Figure 1, Target Area 2). Comprehensive details are contained in the body of this report.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: "This has been a successful start to our 2021 diamond drill program with step-out holes intersecting mineralisation in the right rocks in all traverses drilled this year which adds to our confidence of a large mineralised system at this prospect.

"Diamond drilling continues, complimented by down hole EM, in our ongoing systematic search for the main mineralised source at Mawson."

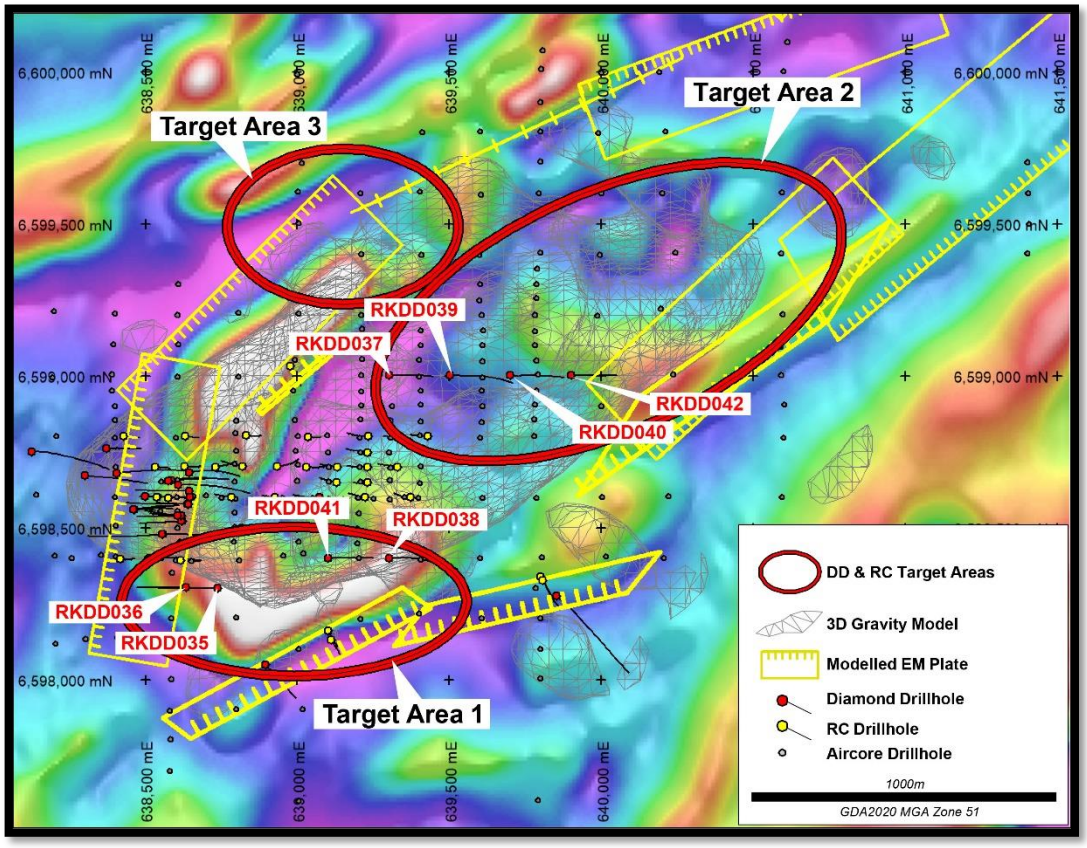

Figure 1: Mawson Diamond Drilling Priority Target Areas.

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Below is a technical summary of the diamond drilling completed to date for 2021 at the Mawson Ni-Cu-Co prospect. A total of seven diamond drillholes have been completed (RKDD035-RKDD041), with drilling ongoing. Selected samples have been sent for assay and results will be reported as received.

A thick intrusive suite with mineralised envelopes encountered in this first step-out diamond drilling across Target Area 1 and Target Area 2 (see Figure 1 and Figure 2) adds weight to existing datasets, supporting the suggestion a large mineralised system is driving Mawson. Highly encouragingly, the 3D model driving predictive exploration at Mawson is to date very accurate. This bodes well for select targeting to test for the preferred host lithologies and structurally favourable positions to host massive Ni-Cu mineralisation across the Mawson intrusion.

Target Area 1

Diamond drillholes RKDD035, RKDD036, RKDD038, and RKDD041 have been completed targeting the interpreted bifurcated chonolith driving the Ni-Cu-Co mineralisation directly south and south-east of the Mawson massive Ni-Cu-Co discovery zone (see Figure 1 and Figure 2).

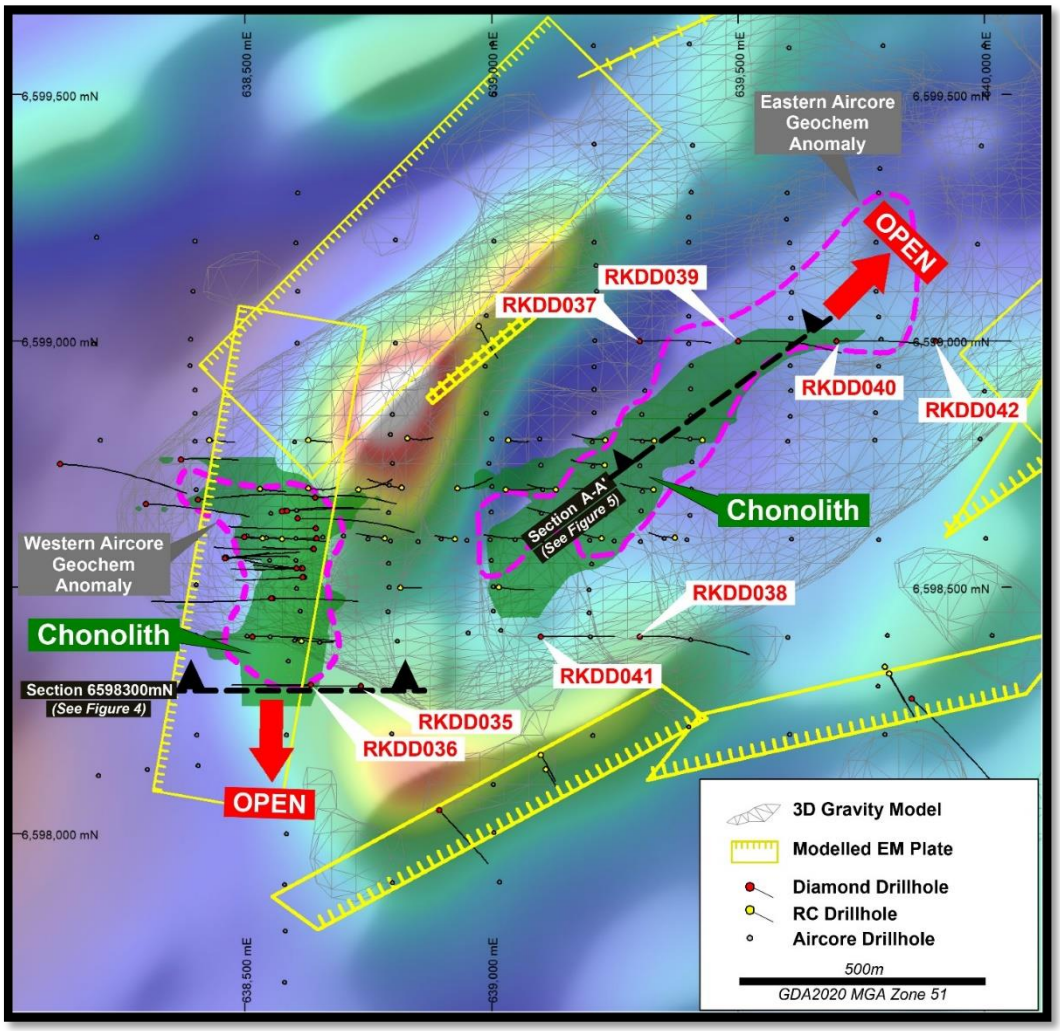

Figure 2: Diamond Drillhole Locations and defined Chonolith model projected to surface over Aeromagnetics.

RKDD035 and RKDD036 were drilled 250m south of the Mawson discovery zone, with the aim of defining the chonolith interpreted to be the host of the primary mineralisation. Both drillholes intersected the targeted chonolith host of websterite and olivine gabbronorite before entering a fault zone between 213m and 223m in RKDD036 and 235m to 261m in RKDD035 (see Figure 3). Post exiting the fault zone, both holes intersected recrystallised intrusive suites before entering a metasedimentary country rock package interpreted to be a basal contact position. The chonolith was only weakly mineralised in places, with structural interpretation suggesting the fault has offset the lower intrusive suite of the chonolith. The intersection of the fertile host lithologies visually interpreted as the host of the Mawson discovery zone is highly encouraging.

DHTEM has been completed on RKDD035 and RKDD036 with end of hole conductors identified in both drillholes, however these conductors are not fully constrained (see Figure 3). Both conductors are interpreted to be in close proximity to the D5 stratigraphic conductor. Additional drilling 100m south of this section will test these conductors and investigate the interpreted offset position of the chonolith.

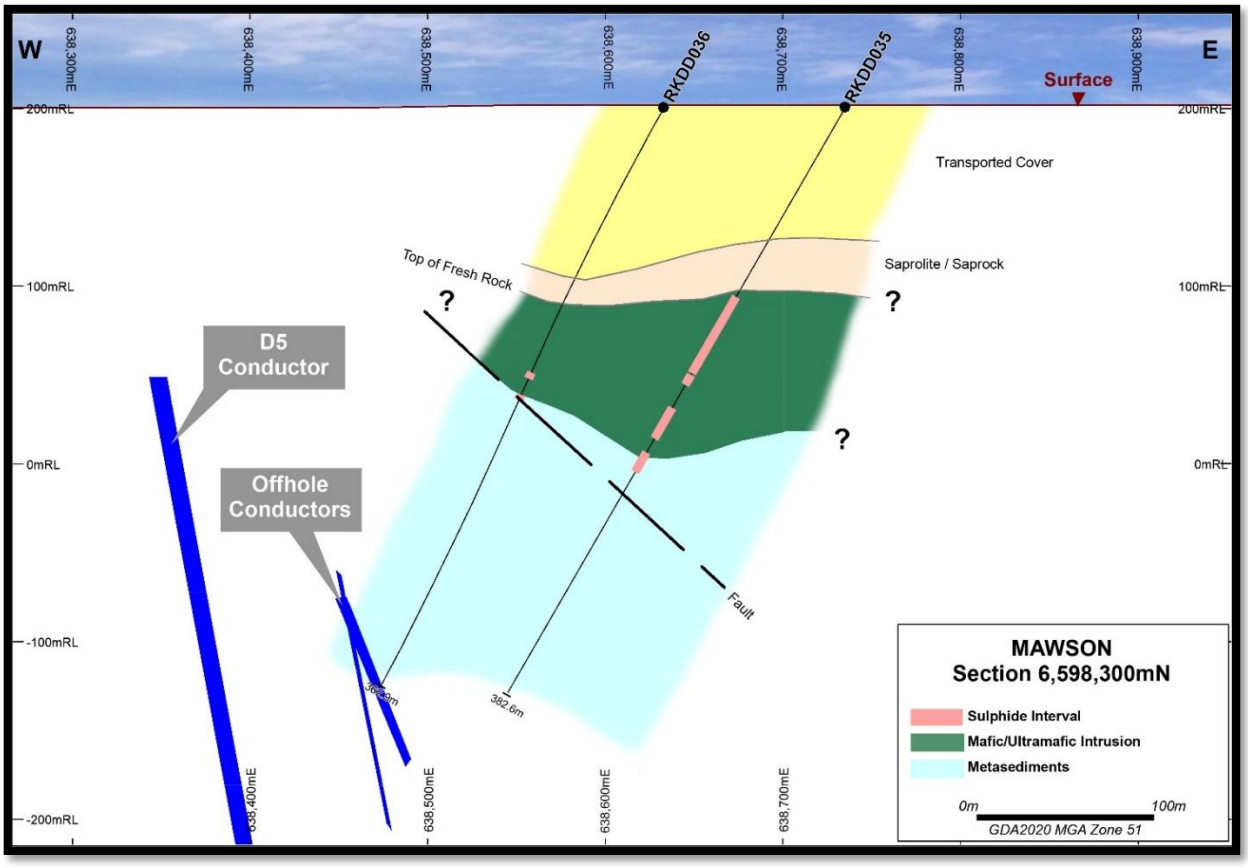

Figure 3: Drill Section 6,598,300mN looking north.

RKDD038 and RKDD041 were drilled as part of a traverse south-east of Mawson and 200m south of the EAGA. Modelling suggests the Mawson chonolith may sit below a thickened metasedimentary cap, with this drill traverse designed to test this model. RKDD038 intersected a thick sequence of meta-BIF's, granulites, and metasediments to 280m downhole before intersecting a suite of recrystallised intrusives through to the end of hole. Magmatic disseminated, heavy disseminated, and bleb sulphide was encountered from 339m to 345.5m downhole, most notably in contact with a calc-silicate assemblage (see Figure 4). This is the first time the carbonate-intrusive contact has been identified at Mawson. This carbonate-intrusive contact is also seen at the Nova-Bollinger deposit.

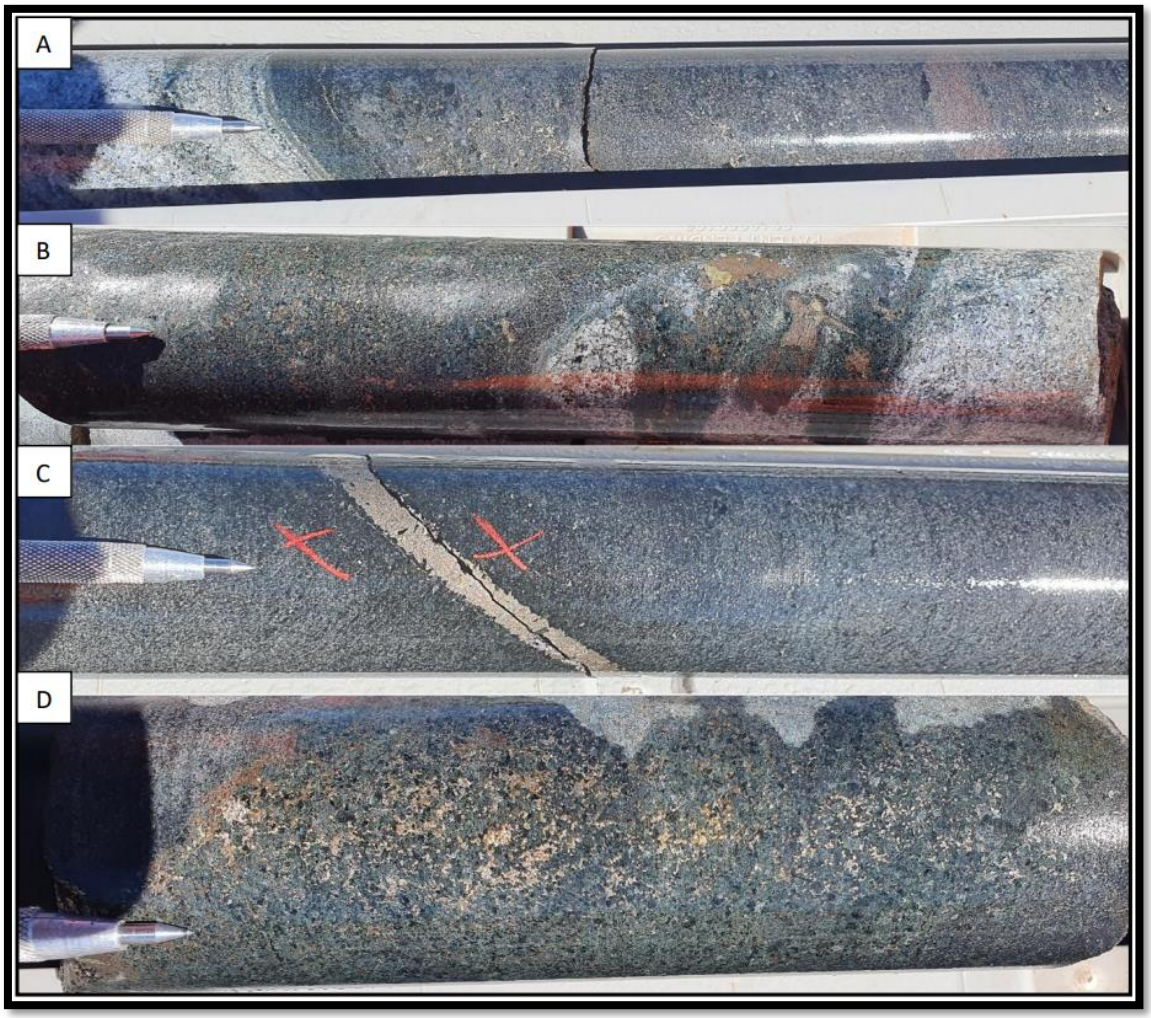

Figure 4: RKDD038 A: Fine disseminated Ni-Cu sulphide in recrystallised gabbronorite contact with calc-silicate. B: Magmatic Ni-Cu bleb and disseminated sulphide hosted in recrystallised gabbronorite and calc-silicate. C: Vein Ni-Cu sulphide from 345.2m. D: Disseminated Ni-Cu sulphide in altered gabbronorite.

RKDD041 intersected a thick metasedimentary package to the end of hole at 300.4m. This increase in thickness is interpreted as a fold closure, with additional drilling planned on the traverse to confirm this. As identified at Target Area 2, the current model suggests the thickened metasedimentary cap may sit on prospective mafic/ultramafic intrusions below.

Target Area 2

Diamond drillholes RKDD037, RKDD039, and RKDD040 have been completed targeting the north-east untested portion of the EAGA (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). RKDD042 is currently being drilled at time of writing this announcement.

RKDD037 intersected a package of meta-BIF and metasedimentary units to the end of hole at 296.3m. Subsequent drilling on the same section (RKDD039 and RKDD040) suggest RKDD037 did not drill deep enough to penetrate a thickened metasedimentary cap and intersect prospective intrusion below. RKDD037 will be extended to test for intrusion below 300m downhole.

RKDD039 and RKDD040 intersected a large, thickened assemblage of highly prospective gabbronorite, olivine gabbronorite, and websterite lenses (see Figure 5). The high MgO lithologies appear visually identical to those of the chonolith at the Mawson discovery zone. The magmatic sulphide content increases from 308m in RKDD039, through to the interpreted basal contact position at 401m downhole. Examples of the magmatic disseminated and bleb sulphide encountered in RKDD039 are depicted in Figure 6. Two zones of disseminated and bleb sulphide were intersected between 228.6m-234.8m and 264.4m-283.3m downhole in RKDD040 (see Figure 7). Ongoing drilling across the three target areas will focus on defining these intrusive bodies and target structural trap sites for massive Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation accumulation.

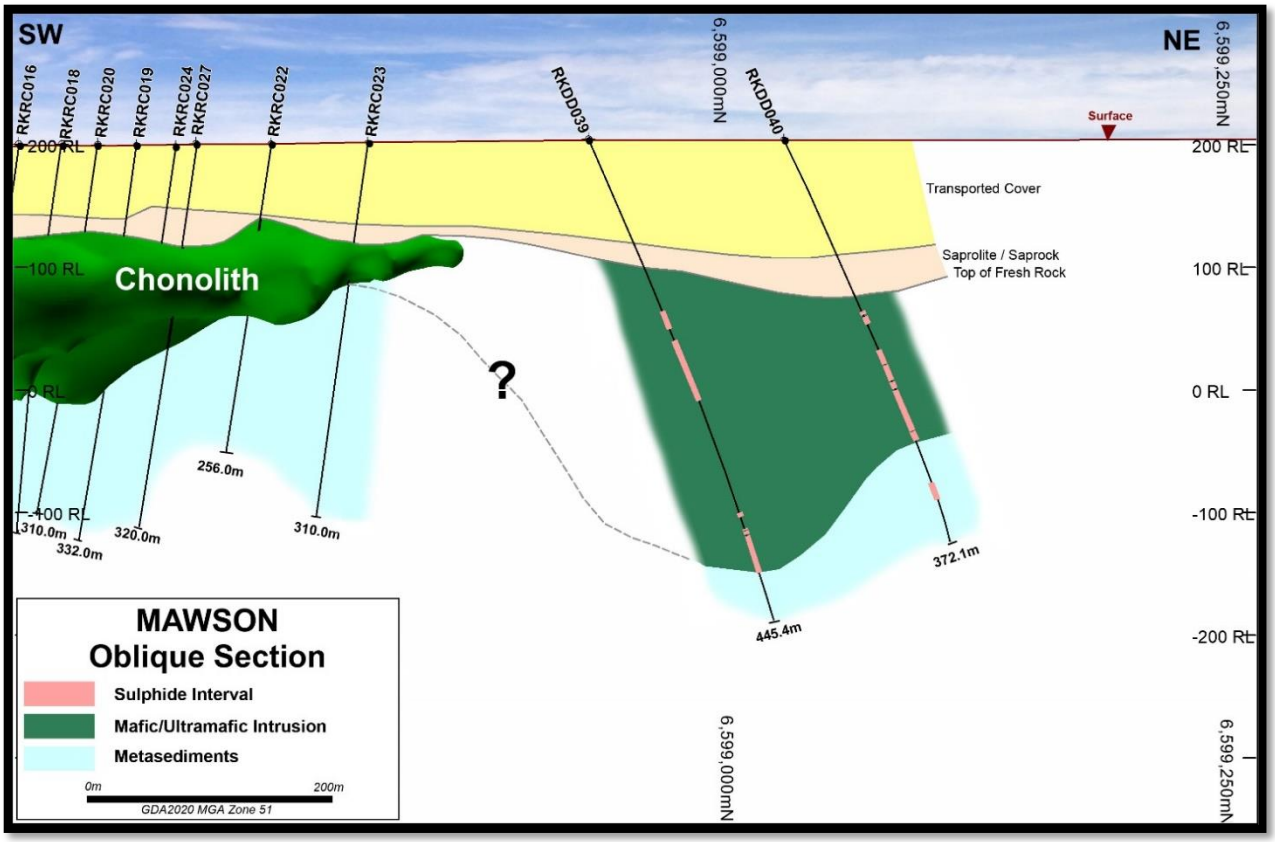

Figure 5: A-A' Oblique Section looking north-west showing diamond drillholes RKDD039 and RKDD040 in relation to RKDD023 and the modelled Mawson Chonolith, specifically depicting the significant thickening of intrusion heading north-east.

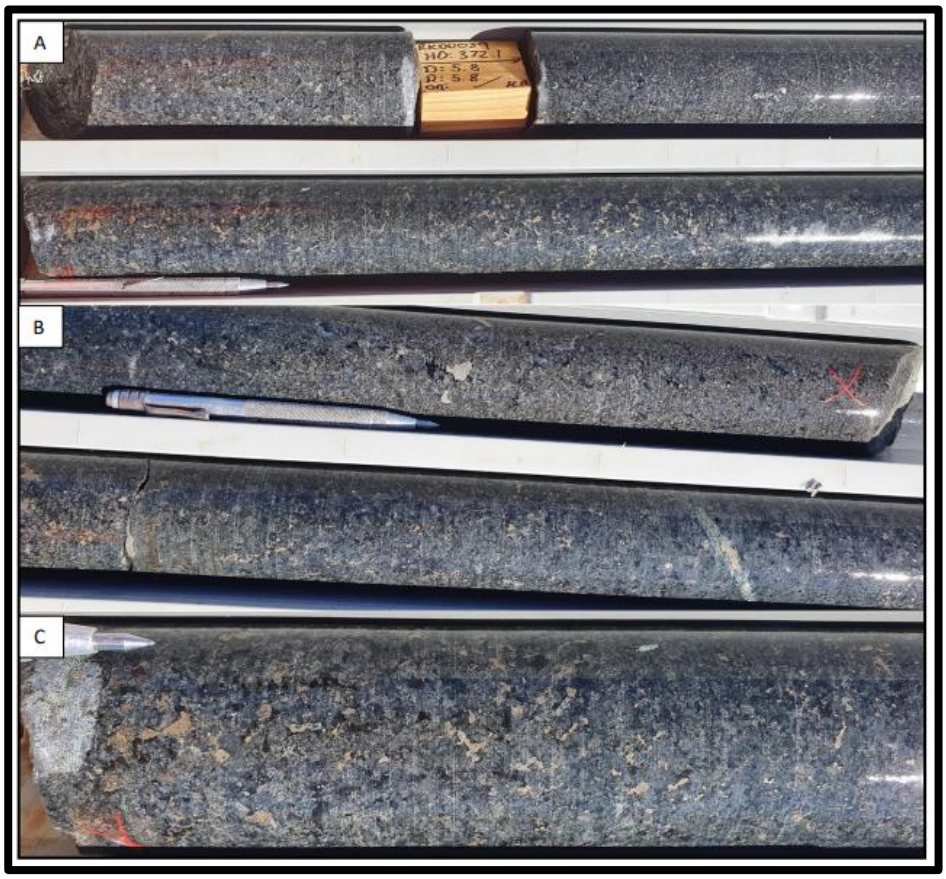

Figure 6: A: Disseminated Ni-Cu sulphide from 372m downhole in RKDD039. B: Magmatic Ni-Cu bleb disseminated, and vein sulphide. C: Bleb and disseminated Ni-Cu sulphide in taxitic textured intrusive.

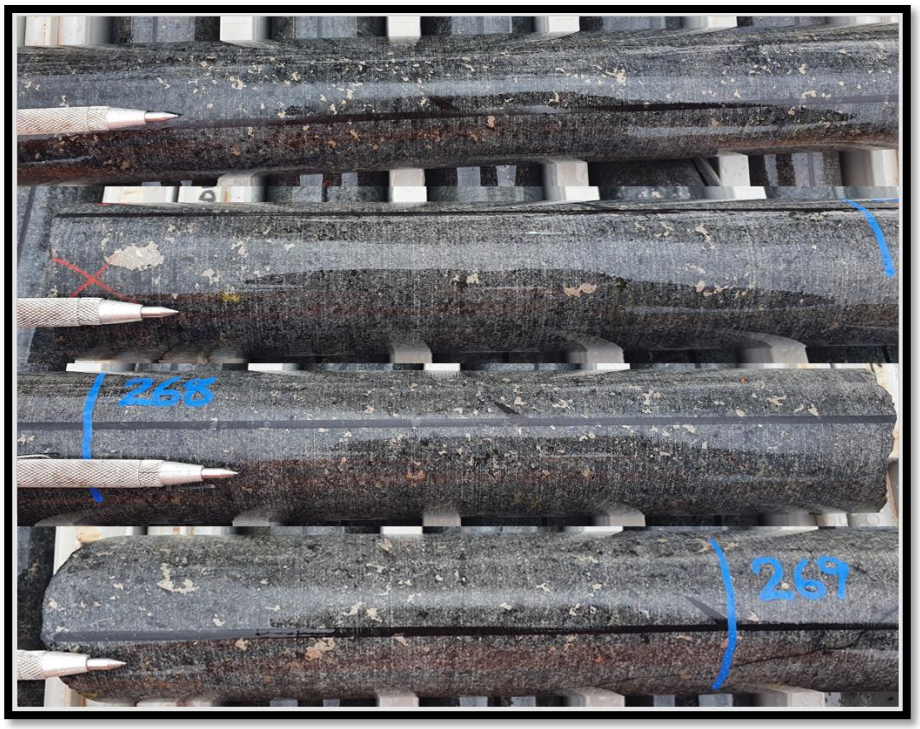

Figure 7: Bleb and disseminated Ni-Cu sulphide in websterite and olivine gabbronorite from 267.4m downhole in RKDD040.

Downhole EM

The DHTEM contractor GEM Geophysics has arrived back on site with surveying to commence this week.

Mawson Future Programmes

- Diamond drilling continuing with two diamond rigs at Mawson across priority target areas.
- DHTEM to be undertaken on all completed diamond drillholes.
- Integration of DD, RC, aircore geochemical and geophysical datasets to evolve 3D emplacement model of Mawson, with new constrained gravity and magnetic inversions ongoing.

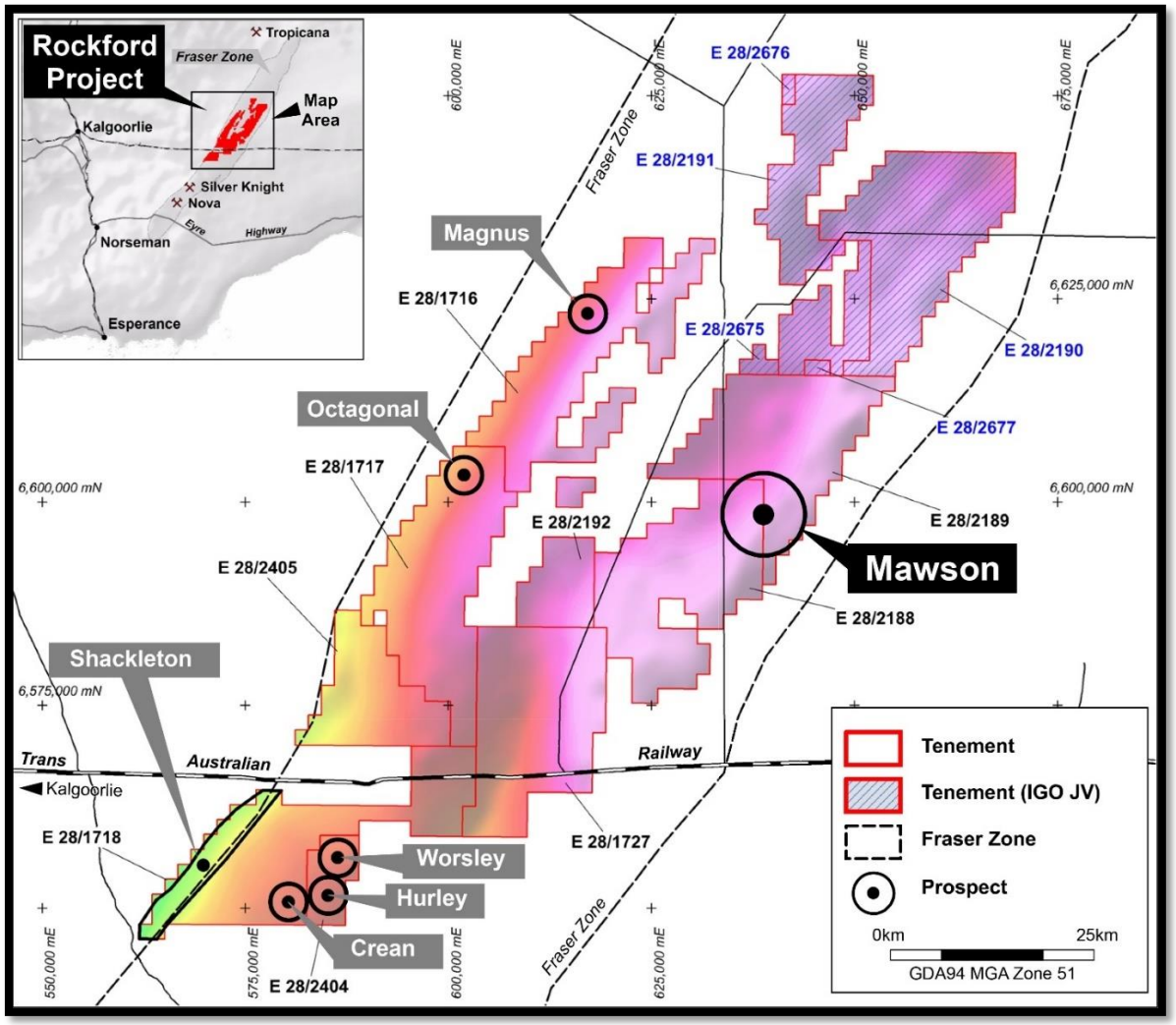

Figure 8: Rockford Project – Mawson Location

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

Appendix 1 – Mawson Diamond Drillhole Details

Hole	MGA94-East	MGA94-North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth
RKDD035	638735	6598300	203	270.0	-60	382.6
RKDD036	638634	6598300	202	270.0	-60	362.9
RKDD037	639301	6599005	204	90.0	-60	296.3
RKDD038	639300	6598400	204	90.0	-60	454.0
RKDD039	639500	6599000	205	90.0	-60	445.6
RKDD040	639700	6599000	204	90.0	-60	372.1
RKDD041	639100	6598400	205	90.0	-60	300.4
RKDD042	639900	6599000	204	90.0	-60	Ongoing

Co-ordinates GDA2020 Zone 51

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%

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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.

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 3:
Legend Mining Ltd – Diamond Drilling Programme Mawson Prospect - Rockford Project
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.*	• No sampling has been undertaken.
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 RKDD035-042 were pre-collared using the mud rotary technique. • No samples were recovered from the mud rotary pre-collar. • The remainder of the holes were diamond drilled with HQ then NQ coring to end of hole. • Terra Drilling completed the drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample*	• Drill core sample recoveries for the HQ-NQ core were measured and recorded in drill log sheets. • Drill core orientation was recorded

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.*	when possible at the end of each drill run (line on bottom of core). • No sampling has been undertaken.
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 RKDD035-042 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.*	• No sampling has been undertaken.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used*	• No sampling has been undertaken.

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.*	
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 sampling has 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 GDA2020 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.*	• No regular drill hole spacing has been set with individual holes design to intersect specific targets. • Diamond drillhole RKDD035-042 were designed to test extensions of interpreted mineralised intrusive packages.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation is unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No sampling has been undertaken.
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. • Tenements E28/1716, 1717, 2192, 2405 are covered by the Upurli Upurli Nguratja Native Title Claim. 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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• 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.*	• See Appendix 1.
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.*	• No sampling has been undertaken.
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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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').*	
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 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.*	• No sampling has been undertaken.
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 and gravity datasets, aircore drilling ground EM surveys and DHTEM surveys have been used to target drilling. • GEM Geophysics completed downhole EM surveying of RKDD035-036. ***DHTEM Details*** ➢ Loop Size: 300mx300m, 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 this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Submit selection of RKDD035-042 for geochemical analysis. • Assessment of geochemical results. • Full integration of geological, geophysical and geochemical data. • Plan further diamond and RC drillholes.