28 April 2021

Massive nickel-copper sulphide intercepts in two diamond drillholes highlights the scale of Mawson

- **RKDD043 intersects wide sulphide zone 400m east-south-east of the Mawson discovery zone including:**
  - **2.45m semi-massive and massive sulphide**
  - **10.4m net-textured and semi-massive sulphide**
- **RKDD044 intersects semi-massive and massive sulphide 1.2km north-east of the Mawson discovery zone including:**
  - **1.15m massive sulphide**
  - **3.75m net-textured and semi-massive sulphide**
- **Downhole EM in RKDD043 identifies off hole conductors**
- **Downhole EM in RKDD044 pending**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to announce two new intercepts of massive Ni-Cu sulphide and 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 4).

Comprehensive details are contained in the body of this report.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: “The success of this year’s diamond drill programme has ramped up with two new intercepts of massive nickel copper sulphide within broad bands of sulphide mineralisation.

“The distance between these holes and the discovery zone, along with the developing story from downhole EM surveys, continue to demonstrate a very large system driving Mawson, which is consistent with the potential of a significant deposit.”

Photo 1: Massive Ni-Cu Sulphide from RKDD044 from 457m

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TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Below is a technical summary of the diamond drilling completed at the Mawson Ni-Cu-Co prospect since the ASX Announcement *14 April 2021*. A total of four further diamond drillholes have been completed (RKDD037, RKDD042, RKDD043 & RKDD044), with drilling of RKDD045 in progress at the time of writing (see Figure 1).

Step-out diamond drilling across Mawson continues to add weight to existing datasets, with visual intercepts over a 1.2km strike length now adding additional support that a large mineralised system is driving Mawson. The 3D model driving predictive exploration at Mawson continues to be very accurate. This bodes well for continued selection of targets to test for the preferred host lithologies and structurally favourable positions to host massive Ni-Cu mineralisation across the Mawson intrusion.

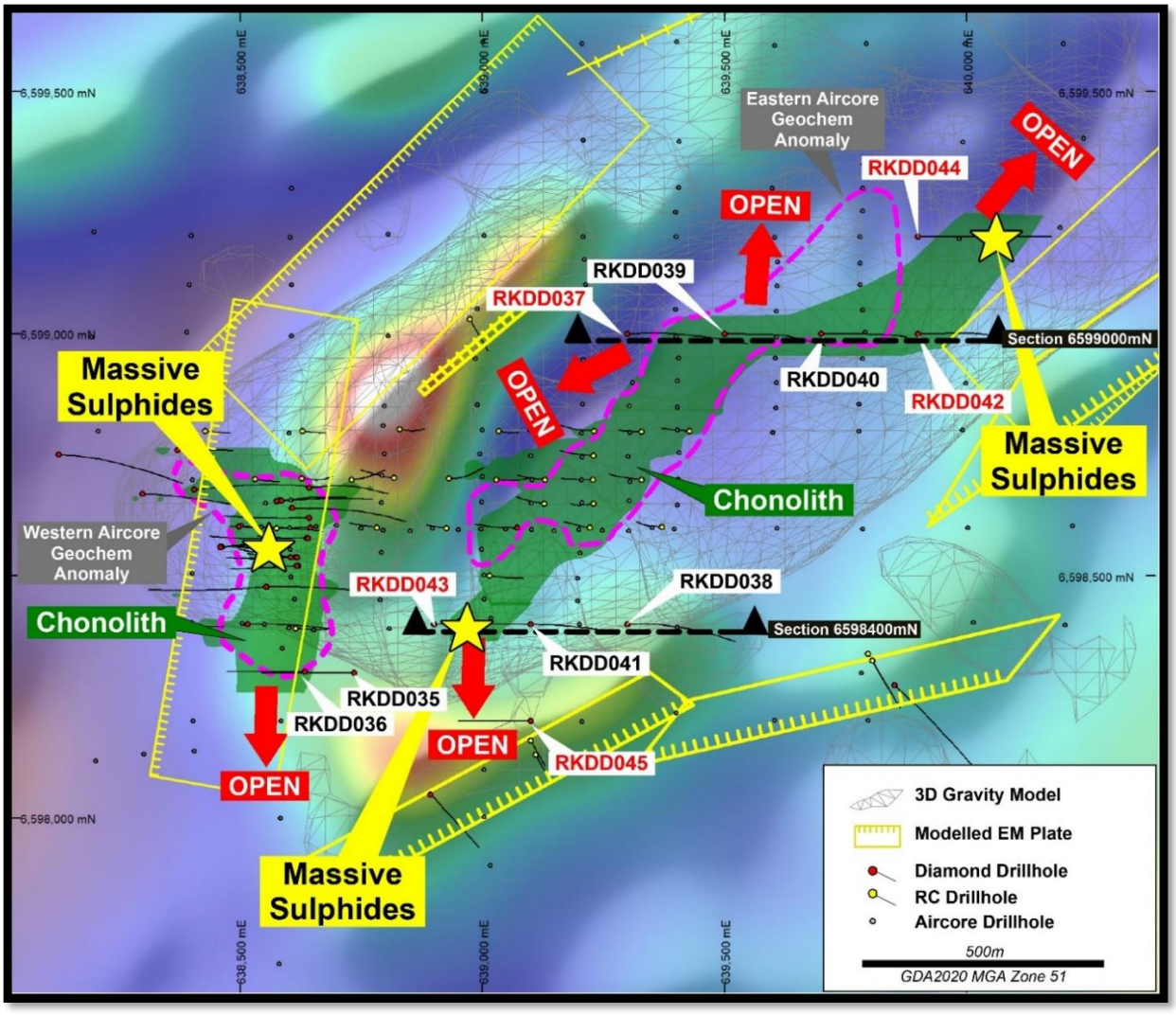

Figure 1: Diamond Drillhole Locations, Massive Sulphide Zones, and defined Chonolith model projected to surface over Aeromagnetics.

Diamond drillhole RKDD043 has been completed 200m west of RKDD041 (*see ASX Announcement 14 April 2021*), targeting the interpreted south-west extension of the eastern chonolith (see Figures 1 & 2).

RKDD043 intersected a metasedimentary package from 52.3m to 79.7m before intersecting a variably mineralised gabbronorite with interleaved metasediments, anorthosite, and pegmatitic zones from 79.7m to 263.3m downhole, a total mineralised zone of over 180m in thickness.

Mineralisation intersected included disseminated, blebby, heavy disseminated, brecciated, net-texture, semi-massive, and massive magmatic Ni-Cu sulphide (see Appendix 1). Semi-massive and net-textured sulphide was intercepted at 131.6m to 132.8m, 170.1m to 176.95m, and 178.5m to 180.85m with semi-massive and massive sulphide intercepted at 180.85m to 183.3m downhole.

Textures of the sulphides across these zones indicate remobilisation of sulphide, suggesting the drillhole has not intersected the primary sulphide source.

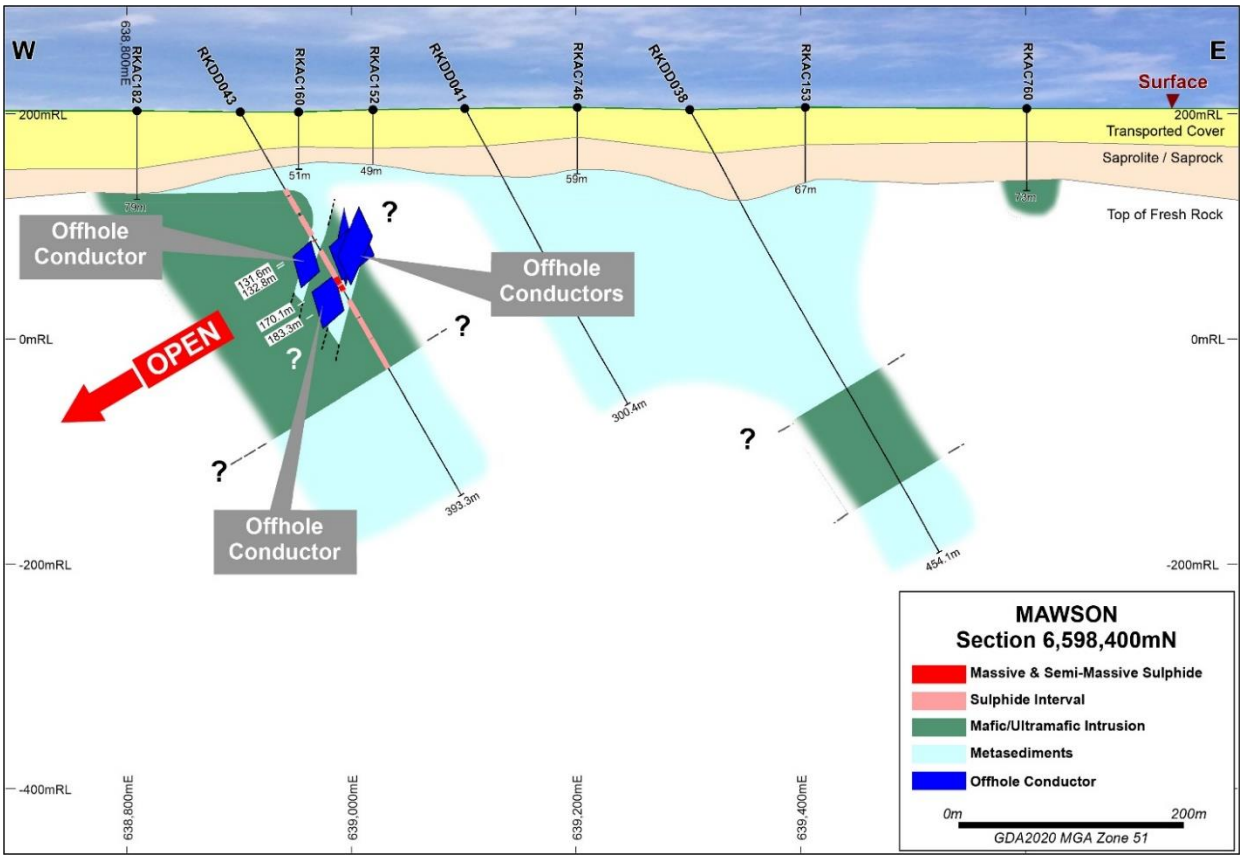

Figure 2: Drill Section 6,598,400mN looking north showing diamond drillholes RKDD038, RKDD041 & RKDD043 (Note – conductors strike N-S).

DHTEM has been completed on RKDD043 with in-hole and off-hole conductors identified, interpreted to be extensions of the massive and semi-massive Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation encountered in-hole (see Figure 2 & Table 1). Diamond drilling is planned to test these conductors.

Table 1: RKDD043 Modelled DHTEM Conductor Parameters					
Conductor	**Conductance**	**Dimensions**	**Plate Orientation**	**Depth Downhole**	**Plate Dip**
RKDD043 (offhole)	2,250-3,250S	50m x 50m	N-S	160m	Subvertical
RKDD043 (in-hole and offhole)	1,000-1,250S	35m x 35m	N-S	142m	Subvertical
RKDD043 (in-hole and offhole)	1,000-1,250S	35m x 35m	N-S	167m	Subvertical

Photo 2: Massive Ni-Cu sulphide from RKDD043 from 181m.

RKDD044 was drilled 200m north of RKDD042, off the north-eastern end of the Eastern Aircore Geochemical Anomaly (EAGA), targeting the north-eastern interpreted extension of the eastern chonolith (see Figure 1). The drillhole intersected a weakly mineralised gabbronorite from 92m to 381m downhole before intersecting a meta-BIF and orthogneiss assemblage to 403.2m. The drillhole then entered an interpreted marginal early-stage recrystallised gabbronorite to 437.9m before intersecting a heavily mineralised gabbronorite to 476.75m. A zone of net-textured, semi-massive, and massive Ni-Cu sulphide was intersected from 453.2m to 458.1m (see Photo 3 & Appendix 1). DHTEM is now scheduled for RKDD044.

This discovery of massive Ni-Cu sulphide is 1.2km north-east of the Mawson discovery zone.

RKDD044 in addition to RKDD043 (over 1km to the south) delivers the first visual confirmation that the Mawson intrusion displays the ability to host multiple accumulations of massive Ni-Cu sulphide.

The drill traverse of RKDD044 will be extended east, west, and north with planned diamond drilling.

Photo 3: Massive Ni-Cu Sulphide from RKDD044 from 456m

RKDD037 *(see ASX Announcement 14 April 2021)* was re-entered and extended to a depth of 513.2m. This is the western hole on a drill section including RKDD039, RKDD040 and RKDD042 targeting the north-east untested portion of the EAGA (see Figure 1).

RKDD037 intersected a package of meta-BIF and metasedimentary units to 307.95m downhole before entering a thick package of prospective gabbronorites with disseminated and blebby magmatic sulphides from 307.95m to 476.26m downhole, before finishing in a metasedimentary package (see Figure 3).

This 168m thick mineralised envelope adds further support to Mawson hosting a large mineralised system, that appears hidden largely below a thickened metasedimentary package. This increases the search space for fertile intrusives and associated Ni-Cu accumulations significantly. Additional drilling is planned west of RKDD037 to target the prospective intrusive package and associated mineralisation, below the depth penetrative capabilities of surface MLTEM/FLTEM. DHTEM has been completed and modelling is pending.

RKDD042 is the eastern hole on the drill section including RKDD037, RKDD039, and RKDD040 (see Figures 1 & 3). The drillhole intersected a partially weathered gabbronorite intrusion from 98m to 126.6m downhole before intersecting a metasedimentary and mafic granulite package to end of hole at 331.1m. The thinning and shallowing intrusion suggests we have encountered the end of the Mawson intrusion on this section. DHTEM is now scheduled for RKDD042.

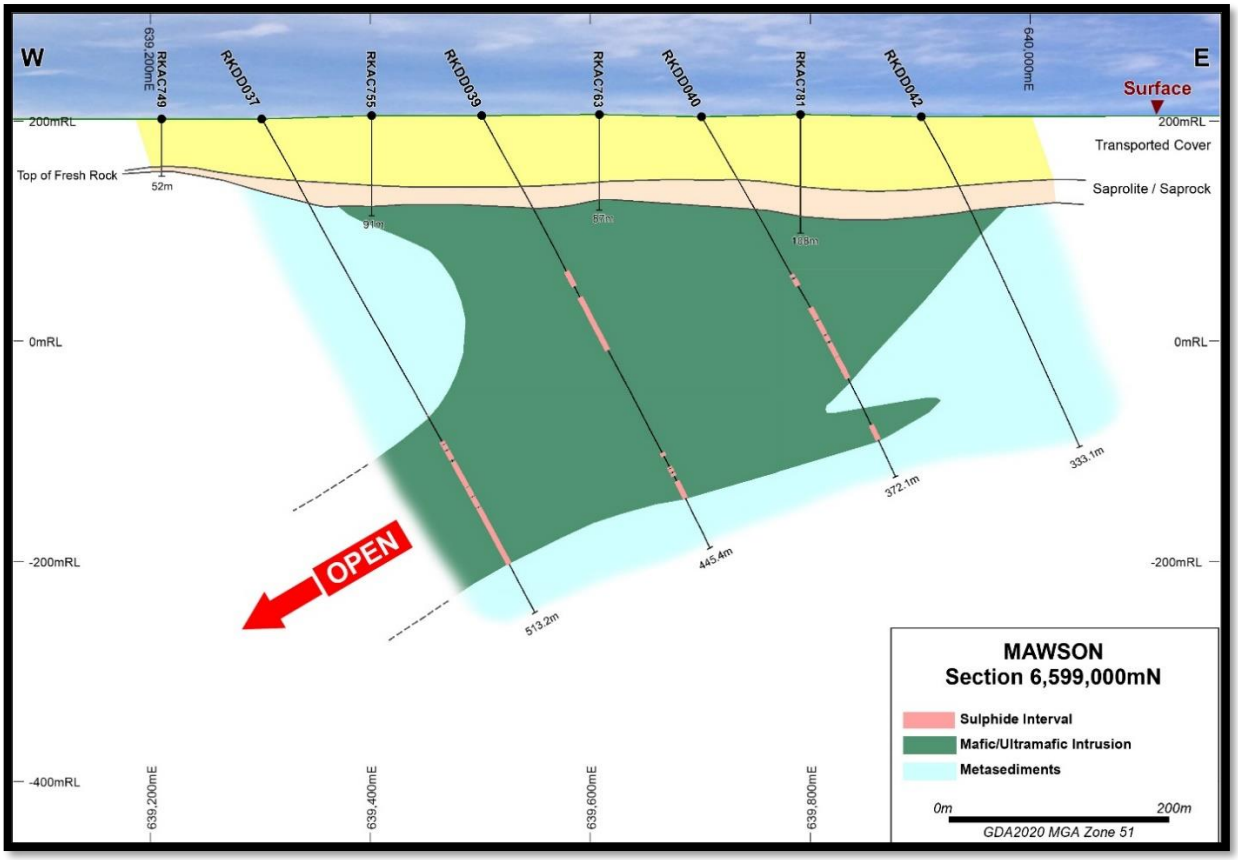

Figure 3: 6,599,000mN Section looking north showing diamond drillholes RKDD037, RKDD039, RKDD040, & RKDD042.

Ongoing drilling across Mawson will focus on continued definition of these intrusive bodies and targeting of structural trap sites for massive Ni-Cu sulphide accumulation.

Downhole EM

The DHTEM contractor GEM Geophysics is currently on site with completed drillholes to undergo surveying as scheduled.

Mawson Future Programmes

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

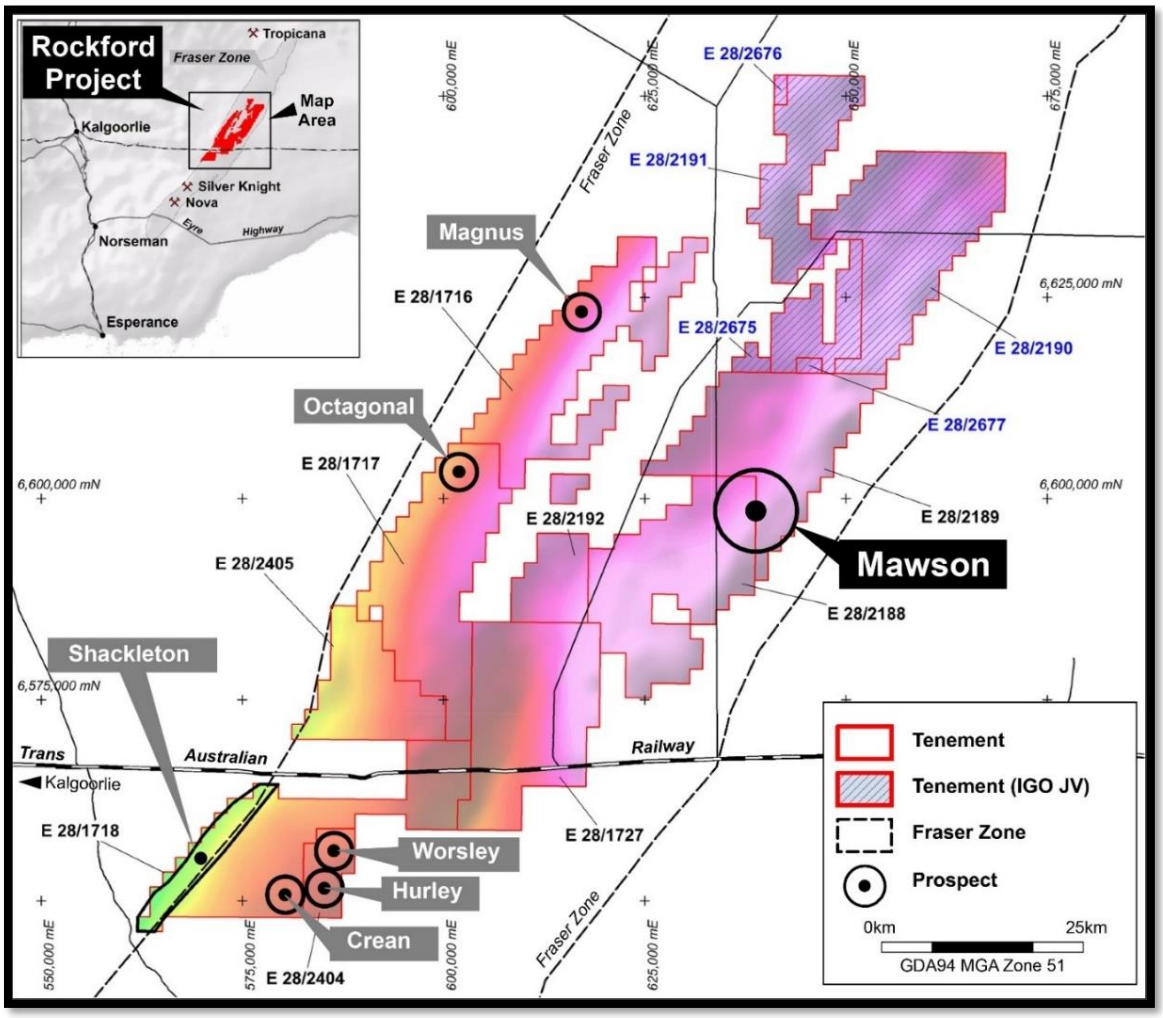

Figure 4: Rockford Project – Mawson Location

CORPORATE – JINDAL RECEIVABLE

Legend received a payment of $518,005 ($500,000 principal and $18,005 interest) from Jindal on 23 April 2021. This now reduces the outstanding amount to $1,500,000 and interest payments are up to date as at 31 March 2021.

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

Appendix 1 – RKDD043 and RKDD044 Summary Drill Log of Ni-Cu Mineralisation

Hole	Interval	Sulphide Mode	Sulphide Type	Sulphide % (Visual Estimate)
RKDD043	79.7 – 85.9m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD043	86.8 – 104.0m	Disseminated and Blebby Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD043	107.0 – 117.7m	Disseminated and Blebby Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD043	117.7 – 119.3m	Net-textured and Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	20-40% 1-5%
RKDD043	119.3 – 131.6m	Disseminated and Blebby Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD043	131.6 – 132.8m	Semi-massive and Net-textures Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80% 20-40%
RKDD043	142.58 – 149.7m	Disseminated and Blebby Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD043	149.7 – 154.4m	Disseminated and Net-textured Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5% 20-40%
RKDD043	154.4 – 167.7m	Disseminated and Blebby Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD043	167.7– 170.1m	Net-textured and Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	20-40% 1-5%
RKDD043	170.1 – 173.5m	Net-textured and Semi-massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	20-40% >40% to <80%
RKDD043	173.5 – 176.95m	Semi-massive and Net-textured Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80% 20-40%
RKDD043	176.95 – 178.5m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD043	178.5 – 180.85m	Net-textured and Semi-massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	20-40% >40% to <80%
RKDD043	180.85 – 183.3m	Semi-massive and Massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80% >80%
RKDD043	183.3 – 184.7m	Disseminated and Stringer Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD043	193.3 – 210.8m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD043	211.7 – 232.7m	Disseminated and Blebby Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD043	233.2 – 263.6m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%

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RKDD044	275.0 – 284.6m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD044	437.9 – 444.7m	Heavy Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	5-20%
RKDD044	444.7 - 453.2m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD044	453.2 - 456.4m	Net-textured Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	20-40%
RKDD044	456.4 - 456.95m	Semi-massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80%
RKDD044	456.95 - 458.1m	Massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD044	458.1 - 476.75m	Heavy Disseminated and Blebby Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	5-20% 1-5%

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

Appendix 2 – Mawson Diamond Drillhole Details

Hole	MGA20-East	MGA20-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	513.2
RKDD038	639300	6598400	204	90.0	-60	454.1
RKDD039	639500	6599000	205	90.0	-60	445.4
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	333.1
RKDD043	638900	6598400	202	90.0	-60	393.3
RKDD044	639900	6599200	205	90.0	-60	519.3
RKDD045	639100	6598200	205	270.0	-60	Ongoing

Co-ordinates GDA2020 Zone 51

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 April 2021) 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 4:
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 RKDD037-045 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-NQcore 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 RKDD037-045 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 drillholes RKDD037-045 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.*	• Drillhole details are provided in 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, 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.*	• 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 RKDD037, 038, 042, and 043. ***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 RKDD037-045 for geochemical analysis. • Assessment of geochemical results. • Complete DHTEM surveying of all drillholes. • Full integration of geological, geophysical and geochemical data. • Plan further diamond and RC drillholes.