26 August 2021

Diamond drilling extends chonolith at Mawson

- **Diamond drilling extends chonolith to northeast and expands ultramafic core**
- **Nickel-copper mineralisation identified adjacent to DHTEM conductors**
- **Nickel-copper mineralisation intersected in RKDD071 400m NE of RKDD044**
- **Downhole EM (DHTEM) ongoing, identifying multiple new targets**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to report geology, DHTEM and assay results from the latest diamond drillholes at its flagship Mawson nickel-copper-cobalt prospect within the Rockford Project, Fraser Range, Western Australia (see Figure 7). Comprehensive details are contained in the body of this report.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: "The results in this announcement continue the evolution and understanding of the Mawson Prospect. The mineralised intrusion has been extended to the northeast and importantly there has been a big increase in the extent of the high MgO ultramafic core. Recent drilling has also intersected encouraging nickel-copper mineralisation in RKDD071 and mineralisation proximal to EM conductors.

"This new data is continually updating the 3D model, which will be the predictive tool for identifying trap sites for massive nickel-copper sulphide accumulations. Our systematic programme of diamond drilling followed by DHTEM to identify priority targets is ongoing at Mawson."

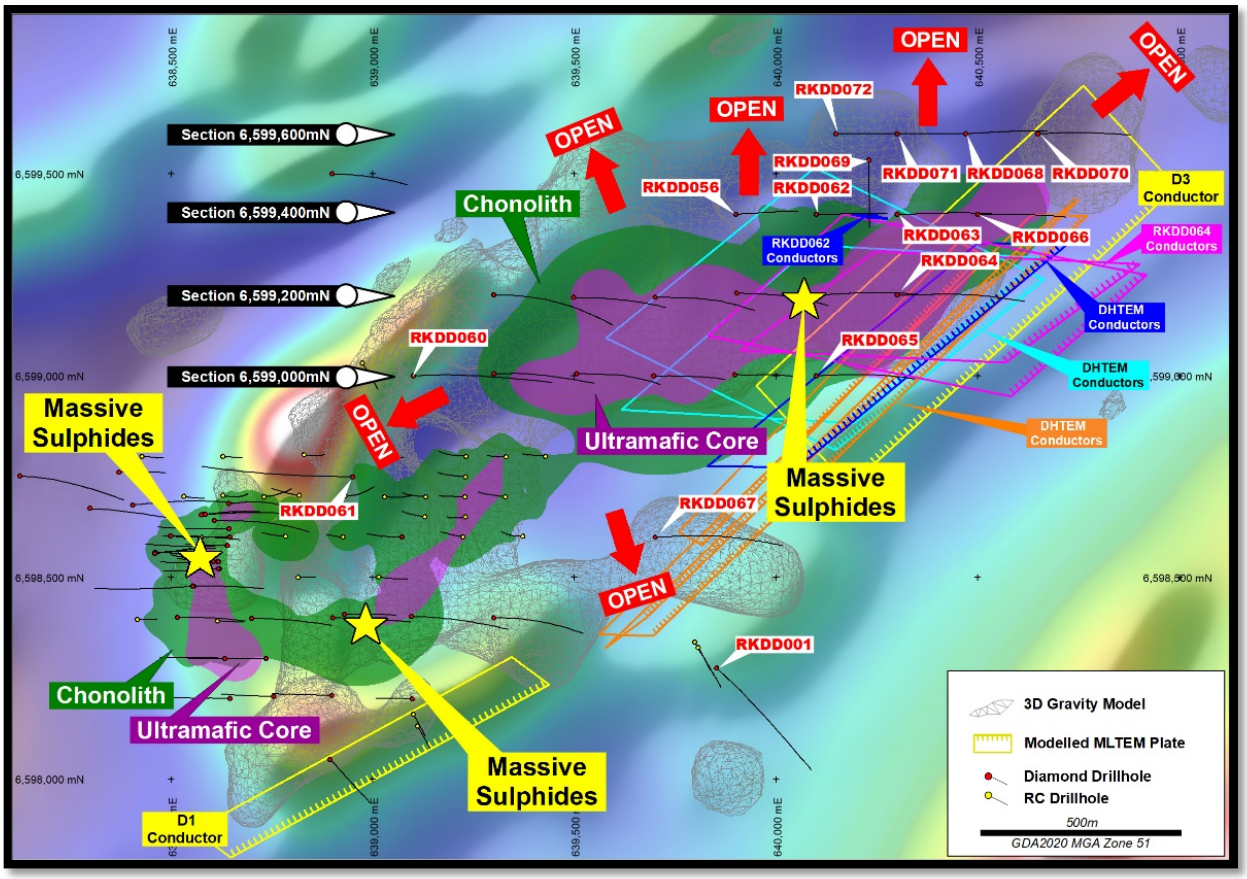

Figure 1: Diamond drillhole locations, defined chonolith model, and constrained gravity model projected to surface over aeromagnetics

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Below is a technical summary of assays received and the diamond drilling completed at the Mawson Ni-Cu-Co prospect since the ASX Announcement *12 July 2021*. A total of twelve further diamond drillholes have been completed or in progress (RKDD056 and RKDD062-RKDD072), with diamond drilling continuing (see Figure 1).

Systematic step-out diamond drilling continues to grow the Mawson intrusion to the north-east, intersecting fertile intrusion as well as defining the architecture of the Mawson intrusion in relation to the country rock. The evolving understanding of the Mawson structural architecture has resulted in the potential identification of trap sites for massive Ni-Cu sulphide accumulations in this north-east zone. The 3D model driving predictive exploration at Mawson continues to evolve with new data and continues to be very accurate as a predictive tool for targeting interpreted fertile intrusion. The updated 3D constrained gravity model at this stage appears to have a high correlation for mineralised intrusion. To date, the mineralised intrusive footprint at Mawson extends over 1.4km in strike length, with the gravity model suggesting the intrusion extends over 3km in strike length. Ongoing drilling across Mawson will focus on continued definition of these mineralised intrusive bodies and targeting of structural trap sites for massive Ni-Cu sulphide accumulation.

Section 6,599,000mN

Diamond drillhole RKDD065 was completed 200m east of RKDD042, designed to extend the mineralised chonolith to the interpreted eastern margin of the Mawson intrusion. The drillhole also provided a point location test of a series of complex DHTEM and MLTEM conductors interpreted to be the D3 stratigraphic conductor (see Figure 1 and Figure 2).

RKDD065 encountered a dominantly mafic sequence with minor interleaved ultramafic zones of the chonolith below a metasedimentary hanging wall sequence of meta-pelite before entering a variably mineralised intrusive, dominantly ultramafic, from 280.36m to 391.56m downhole (see Photo 1). The hole then entered the footwall sequence of recrystallised mafic intrusives before finishing in a faulted metasedimentary package including graphitic and sulphidic zones to end of hole at 554.2m. The graphitic and sulphidic zones are interpreted to represent a complex set of EM conductors associated with stratigraphic conductor D3. The mineralised intrusion in close proximity to these complex conductors confirms the current working model at Mawson that Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation can be masked in the EM shadow of these highly conductive stratigraphic features.

Photo 1: Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation from RKDD065 from 314m

Section 6,599,200mN

Diamond drillhole RKDD064 has been completed 400m east of RKDD044. Drilling continues to target the interpreted northern extension of the Mawson chonolith with RKDD064 designed to extend the mineralised chonolith to the interpreted eastern margin of the Mawson intrusion on this section. The drillhole also provided a point location test of a series of complex DHTEM and MLTEM conductors interpreted to be the D3 stratigraphic conductor (see Figure 1 and Figure 3).

RKDD064 intersected a series of thick ultramafic units bounded by thin units of mafic interpreted to be a significant thickening of the ultramafic chonolith core. The chonolith is over 400m in vertical thickness in RKDD064, with the dominantly ultramafic component being the thickest intersection to date at Mawson (see Photo 2). The chonolith finished at 406.84m downhole, where the drilllhole entered a complex zone of interleaved graphitic metasediments, amphibolites, and small mafic intrusions to 624.5m. The retrogressive amphibolites encountered are indicative of the margin of the Mawson intrusion. The graphitic zones intersected are interpreted to represent a complex set of EM conductors associated with stratigraphic conductor D3.

Photo 2: Disseminated Ni-Cu sulphide from RKDD064 from 304m

Section 6,599,400mN

Four diamond drillholes have been completed on this section, continuing to follow the interpreted mineralised chonolith to the north-east corner of the Mawson intrusion (see Figure 1 and Figure 4).

RKDD056 intersected thin zones of mafic chonolith at the top and bottom of the hole either side of a thickened zone of metasedimentary units. The chonolith remains open to the west.

RKDD062 intersected a variably mineralised mafic zone of the chonolith before finishing in a metasedimentary package to 381.3m downhole (see Photo 3). Subsequent DHTEM on RKDD062 resulted in a series of discrete offhole conductors, interpreted to be within the chonolith. RKDD069 was designed to target these offhole conductors. RKDD069 was drilled to 345.1m and intersected mafic chonolith up to the DMTEM conductors before intersecting highly sulphidic meta-BIF, interpreted to be the conductors. These internal meta-BIF units are interpreted to be rafts of country rock caught up during the chonolith emplacement

Photo 3: Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation from RKDD062

RKDD063 drilled 200m east of RKDD062 encountered an increased thickness of mafic chonolith with minor disseminated mineralisation.

RKDD066 drilled 200m east of RKDD063 intersected a thickened ultramafic unit bound by thinner mafic, interpreted to be the extension of the thickened ultramafic core of the chonolith seen on section 6,599,200mN. Minor dissemination was logged in the ultramafic (see Photo 4). The chonolith remains open to the west, east, and north. DHTEM is pending on RKDD066.

Photo 4: Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation from RKDD066 from 266m

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Section 6,599,600mN

Four diamond drillholes have been completed on this section, continuing to follow the interpreted mineralised chonolith to the north-east corner of the Mawson intrusion (see Figure 1 and Figure 5).

RKDD068 intersected a thickened package of metasediments of dominantly pelite, meta-BIF and meta-conglomerate. Structural logging will determine the significance of this thickened package once additional drillholes are completed on this section.

RKDD070 intersected dominantly gneissic, meta-BIF, meta conglomerate, and metasedimentary lithologies with interleaved norite intrusion between 290m and 396m downhole. The hole is currently undergoing detailed structural logging and is interpreted to be near the intrusion margin. DHTEM is now scheduled.

RKDD071 intersected multiple intervals of Ni-Cu mineralised mafic and ultramafic chonolith from 99.26m through to 207.18m downhole before finishing in a metasedimentary package of dominantly pelite, meta conglomerate, and meta-BIF at 363.2m. Mineralisation ranged from disseminated to net textured sulphide throughout the intrusive sequence (see Photo 5). Structural interpretation suggests the Ni-Cu mineralisation encountered in RKDD071 is the continuation of the mineralisation intersected in RKDD044 located 400m south-west. This is based on structural vectoring, which continues to prove a positive targeting tool. DHTEM is now scheduled to search for offhole conductors related to the mineralisation encountered in-hole.

Photo 5: Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation from RKDD71 from 201m

RKDD072 intersected a meta-BIF and metasedimentary package down to 477.7m bottom of hole. The current interpretation is that RKDD072 represents an internal raft of thickened country rock or is the northern margin of the Mawson intrusion in this location. DHTEM is now scheduled.

Additional Diamond Drillholes

RKDD067 was drilled to test the eastern margin of the interpreted Mawson intrusion (see Figure 1). Relogging of RKDD001 confirmed prospective chonolith occurs further east than current modelling suggested. RKDD067 was drilled to 676.9m and intersected multiple zones of interleaved metasediments with gabbronorite and anorthosite intrusives. Logging suggests the drillhole potentially drilled down the edge of the Mawson intrusion, however, with the drillhole finishing in intrusion, more drilling is required in this area to constrain the geological modelling.

RKDD061 is ongoing, with geological, structural, and geophysical logging to be completed at time of writing.

DHTEM is pending on RKDD061 and RKDD065-RKDD72 (see Table 2).

DHTEM

Modelled DHTEM conductors from completed diamond drillholes are shown below in Table 2.

DHTEM is ongoing at the time of writing, with completed drillholes (RKDD061 and RKDD065-RKDD072) scheduled for surveying in the coming weeks.

Table 2: Modelled DHTEM Conductor Parameters

Conductor	Conductance	Dimensions	Plate Orientation	Depth Downhole	Plate Dip
RKDD062 (offhole)	~1,750-2,250S	125m x 45m	E-W	~280m downhole	Sub vertical
RKDD062 (offhole)	~2,000-2,500S	90m x 40m	E-W	~280m downhole	Sub vertical
RKDD062 (offhole)	~1,750-2,250S	90m x 50m	E-W	~280m downhole	Sub vertical
RKDD063 (In-hole/offhole)	~11,000-13,000S	750m x 1,000m	NE-SW	~300m off bottom of hole	70-80^0
RKDD064 (in hole)	~9,000-12,000S	500m x 1000m	NE-SW	~483m downhole	70-80^0

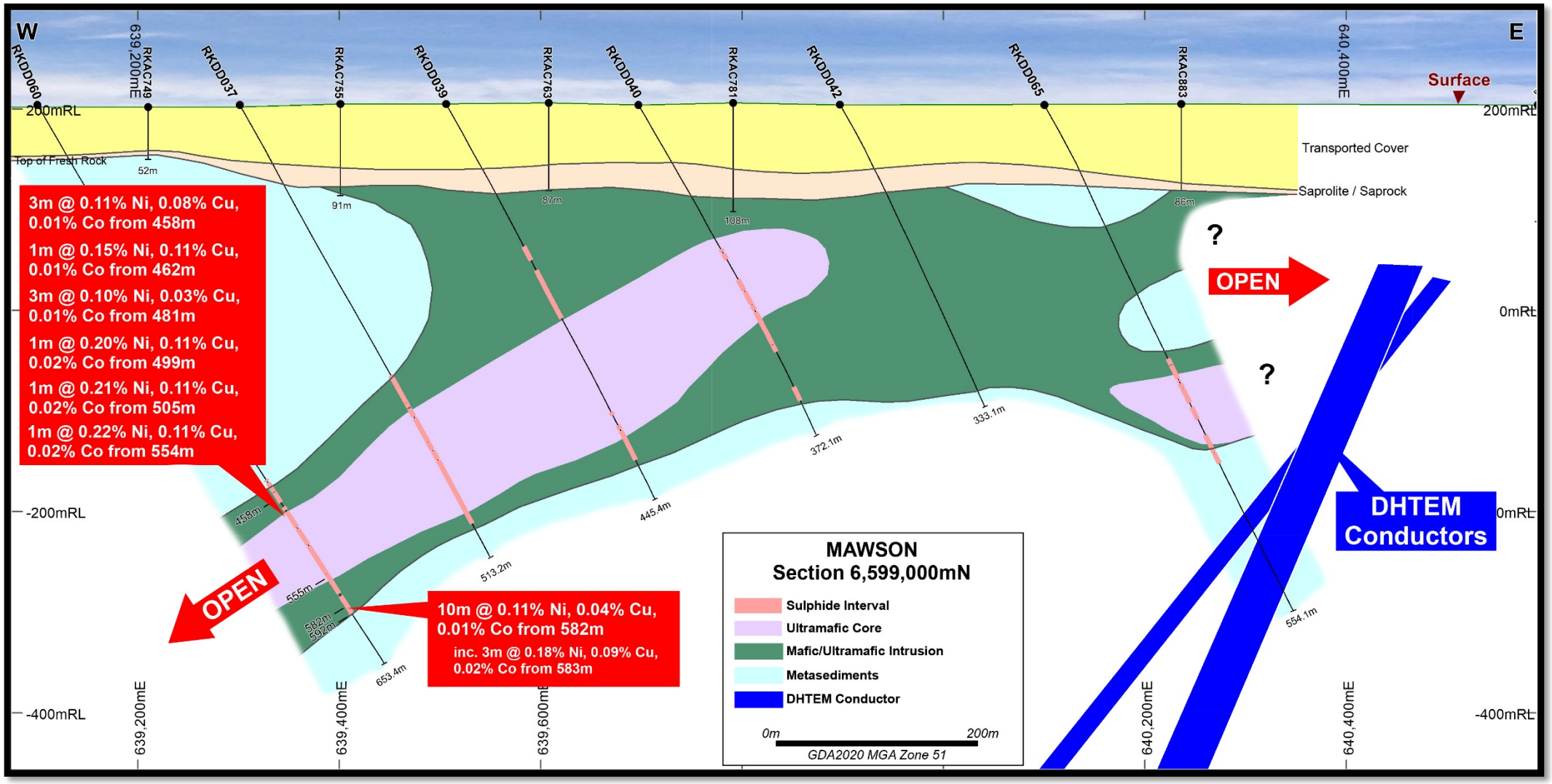

Figure 2: Drill section 6,599,000mN looking north

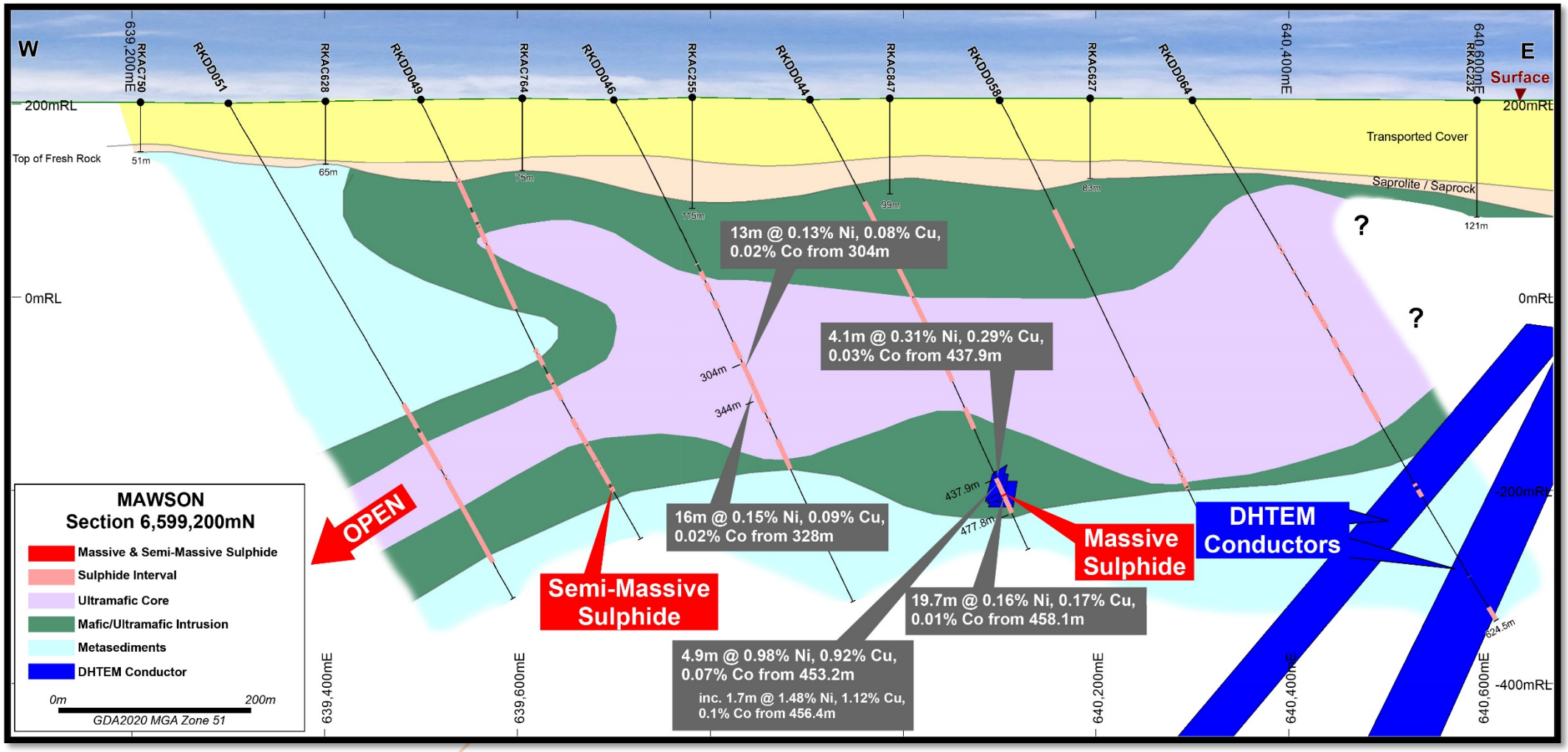

Figure 3: Drill section 6,599,200mN looking north

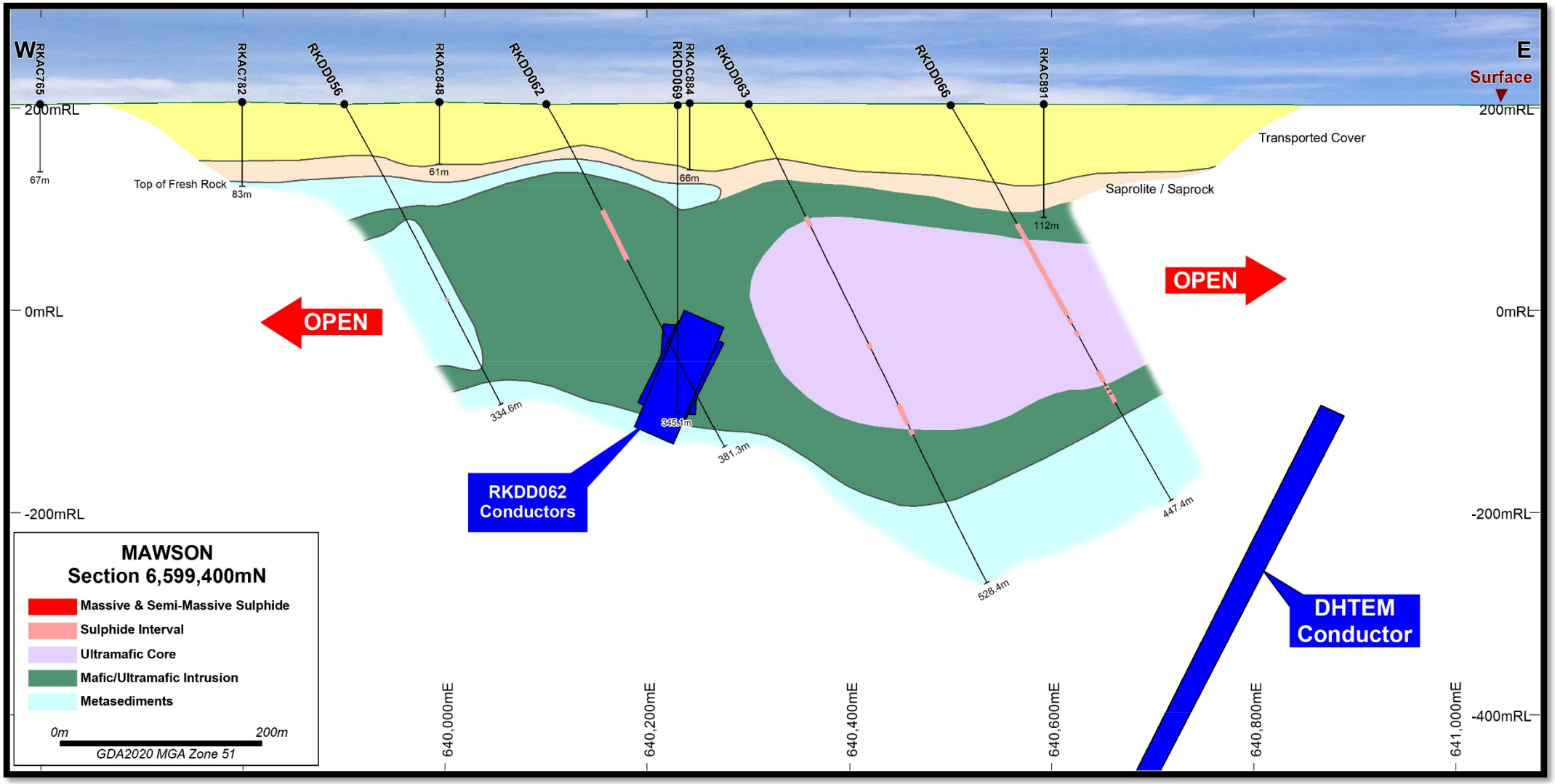

Figure 4: Drill section 6,599,400mN looking north

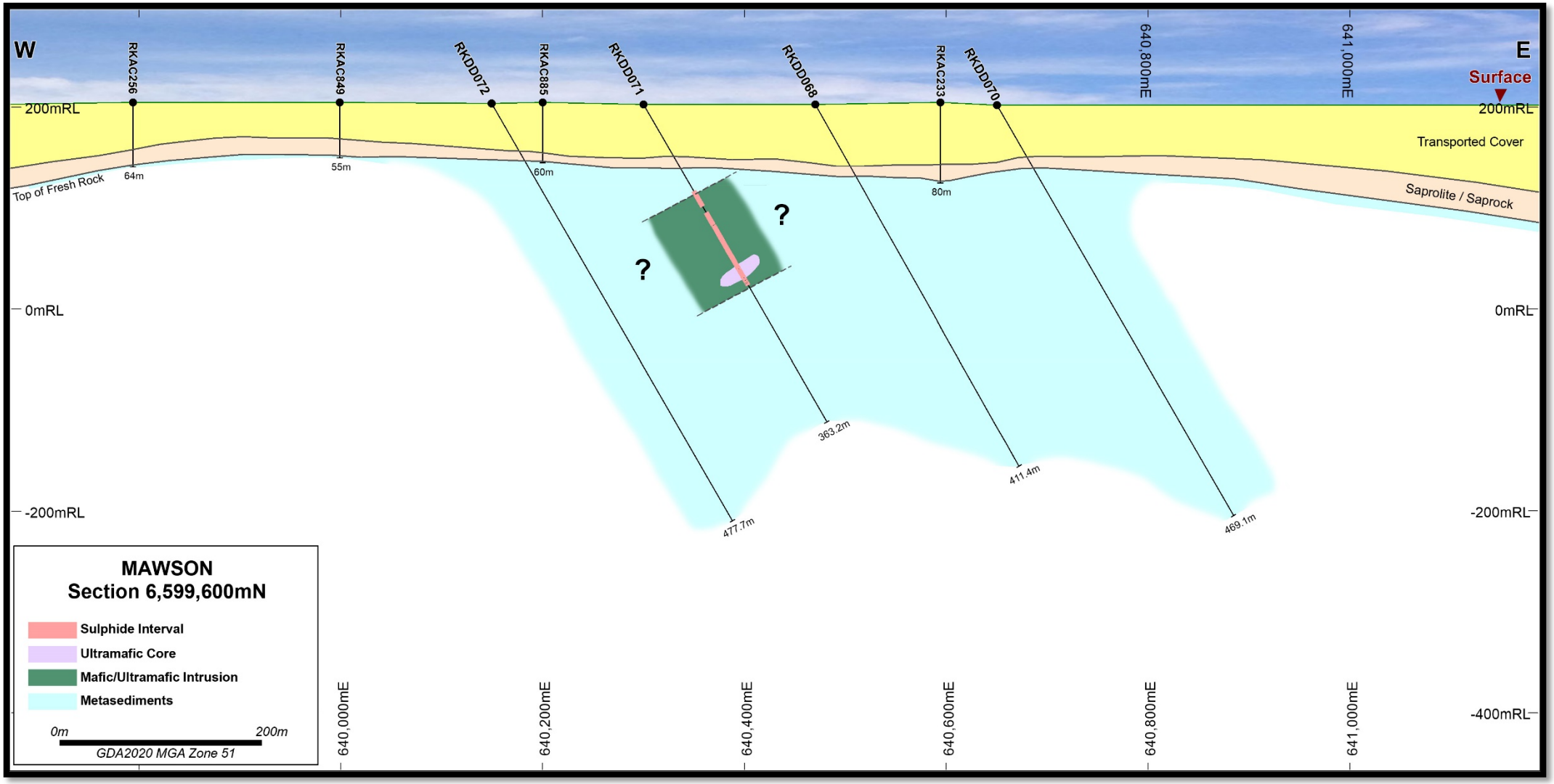

Figure 5: Drill section 6,599,600mN looking north

Assays

Assay results from drillholes RKDD055 and RKDD057-059 have now been received (see Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 6, and Table 3). Elevated Ni-Cu values were also returned from a number of drillholes associated with disseminated sulphides in mafic and ultramafic intrusive, as expected. The results from RKDD060 confirm that the interpreted mineralised feeder to the Mawson intrusion continues at depth. This target area is scheduled to be tested further.

Table 3: Diamond Drillhole Assays >0.1% Ni

Hole	From	To	Int	Ni%	Cu%	Co%
RKDD055	170	171	1	0.11	0.00	0.01
RKDD057	399.49	401.68	2.19	0.11	0.07	0.02
RKDD057	514	515	1	0.19	0.09	0.02
RKDD058	332	334	2	0.10	0.09	0.01
RKDD058	365	366	1	0.12	0.11	0.01
RKDD058	429.11	430	0.89	0.16	0.11	0.01
RKDD060	458	461	3	0.11	0.08	0.01
RKDD060	462	463	1	0.15	0.11	0.01
RKDD060	481	484	3	0.10	0.03	0.01
RKDD060	499	500	1	0.20	0.11	0.02
RKDD060	505	506	1	0.21	0.11	0.02
RKDD060	554	555	1	0.22	0.11	0.02
RKDD060	582	592	10	0.11	0.04	0.01
Incl.	583	586	3	0.18	0.09	0.02

Aircore Programme

Aircore drilling contractor Drillpower Pty Ltd has mobilised to Mawson and commenced an aircore programme designed to test numerous interpreted mafic-ultramafic intrusions across the greater Mawson Intrusive Complex (see Figure 6). Aircore drill testing will occur across 3 priority areas, primarily testing for fertile Ni-Cu intrusions. Results from this programme will be reported once received.

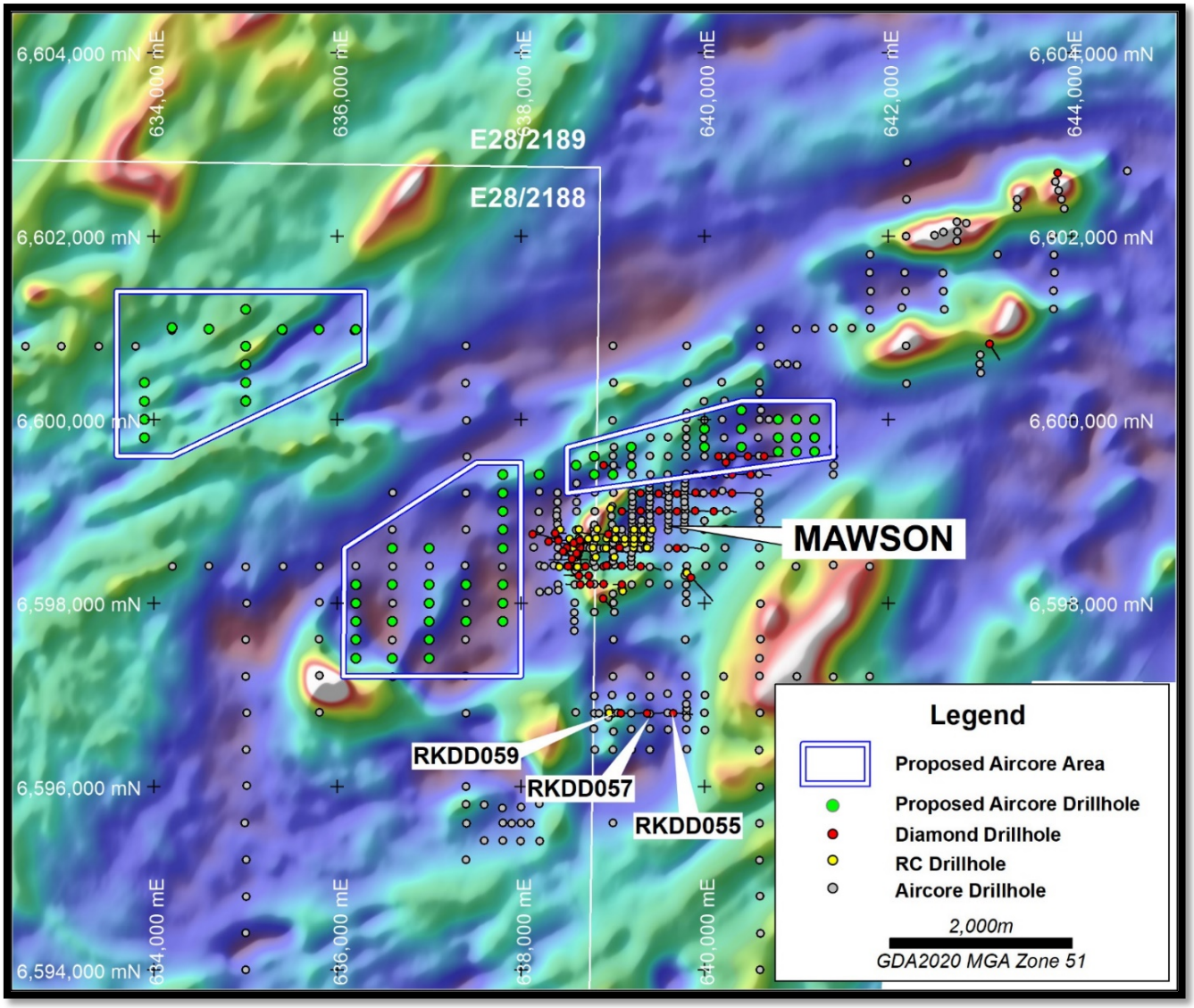

Figure 6: Mawson Intrusive Complex Proposed Aircore Drilling

Mawson Future Programmes

- Diamond drilling continuing systematically at Mawson across priority target areas.
- DHTEM to be undertaken on all completed diamond drillholes.
- Aircore drilling across interpreted mafic-ultramafic intrusions within the greater 16km x 6km Mawson Intrusive Complex.
- Integration of diamond, RC, aircore geochemical and geophysical datasets to evolve 3D emplacement and test the latest model of Mawson.

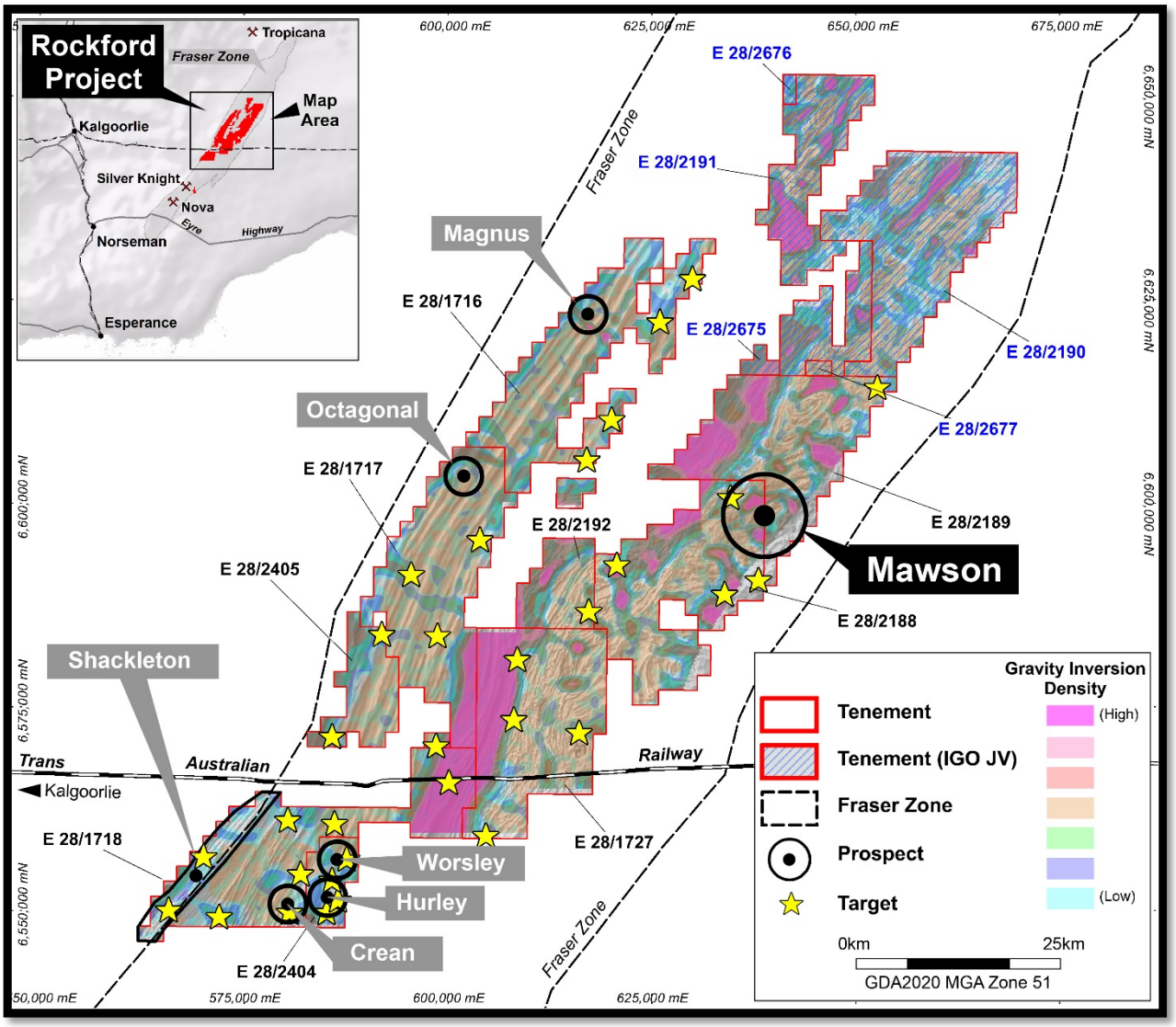

Figure 7: Rockford Project – Mawson Location

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

Appendix 1 – Mawson Diamond Drillhole Details

Hole	MGA20-East	MGA20-North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)
RKDD035	638735	6598300	203	270	-60	382.6
RKDD036	638634	6598300	202	270	-60	362.9
RKDD037	639301	6599005	204	90	-60	513.2
RKDD038	639300	6598400	204	90	-60	454.1
RKDD039	639500	6599000	205	90	-60	445.4
RKDD040	639700	6599000	204	90	-60	372.1
RKDD041	639100	6598400	205	90	-60	486.4
RKDD042	639900	6599000	204	90	-60	333.1
RKDD043	638900	6598400	202	90	-60	393.3
RKDD044	639900	6599200	205	90	-60	519.3
RKDD045	639100	6598200	205	270	-60	189.1
RKDD046	639700	6599194	204	90	-60	576.9
RKDD047	638898	6598208	205	270	-60	297.3
RKDD048	638755	6598205	202	270	-60	141.3
RKDD049	639498	6599194	205	90	-60	510.3
RKDD050	638700	6598399	202	90	-60	426.25
RKDD051	639300	6599200	201	90	-60	597.5
RKDD052	638647	6598200	202	270	-60	351.4
RKDD053	638930	6598409	201	90	-60	260.4
RKDD054	638900	6599500	200	90	-60	375.1
RKDD055	639660	6596800	203	90	-60	516.2
RKDD056	639900	6599400	204	90	-60	334.6
RKDD057	639375	6596800	204	90	-60	616.4
RKDD058	640100	6599200	204	88	-60	596.7
RKDD059	639087	6596800	204	90	-60	641.7
RKDD060	639100	6599000	204	88	-60	653.4
RKDD061	638950	6598750	200	267	-60	Ongoing
RKDD063	640300	6599400	204	88	-60	528.4
RKDD064	640300	6599200	204	90	-60	624.5
RKDD065	640100	6599000	204	90	-60	554.2
RKDD066	640500	6599400	203	87	-60	447.4
RKDD067	639700	6598600	204	87	-60	676.9
RKDD068	640470	6599600	203	87	-60	411.2
RKDD069	640230	6599535	203	177	-60	345.1
RKDD070	640650	6599600	202	87	-60	469.1
RKDD071	640300	6599600	203	87	-60	363.2
RKDD072	640150	6599600	204	87	-60	477.7

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.

The information in this report that relates to Legend's Exploration Results is a compilation of previously released to ASX by Legend Mining (12 July 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 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.*	• Diamond drilling was used to produce half NQ 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 RKDD063-072 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 recoveries and results assessed.*	• 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
	• *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 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 RKDD063-072 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 NQ 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 and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• 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,

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	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 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 RKDD063-072 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.*	• 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. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The primary target is Nova style nickel-copper mineralisation hosted in mafic/ultramafic intrusives within the Fraser Zone of the larger Albany-Fraser Orogen. • Secondary targets include VMS style zinc-copper-lead-silver mineralisation and structurally controlled Tropicana style gold.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• 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.*	• Individual sample assays and weighted averages are presented.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The drill core has been oriented to enable structural logging and evaluation of true thicknesses of the mineralised intervals. • Drillhole intercepts/intervals are measured downhole in metres.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Project and drillhole location maps, and drill sections have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Assay results presented are balanced.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Detailed high quality aeromagnetic and gravity datasets, aircore drilling ground EM surveys and DHTEM surveys have been used to target drilling. • GEM Geophysics completed downhole EM surveying of RKDD062, 063, and 064. ***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 RKDD063-072 for geochemical analysis. • Assessment of geochemical results. • Complete DHTEM surveying of all drillholes. • Full integration of geological, geophysical and geochemical data. • Plan further diamond drillholes.