4 November 2021

Comprehensive Regional Programmes Advance Rockford Project

- **Diamond drill holes at Crean, Hurley, and the new Northerly prospect intersect prospective host rocks**
- **MLTEM survey at Northerly identifies a large shallow conductor**
- **Aircore drilling continues to identify a future pipeline of prospects**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to announce initial results of diamond drilling at the Crean, Hurley, and Northerly prospects, an MLTEM survey at Northerly and regional aircore across the Rockford Project, Fraser Range, Western Australia (see Figure 1).

Details of the five diamond holes CRDD001, CRDD002, HYDD001, HYDD002, and NODD001, the Northerly MLTEM survey, and the 213 hole for 12,168m aircore drilling programme are contained in the body of this report.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: "Our field team have done an exceptional job to execute these programmes with the industry wide labour difficulties being experienced under the current border travel restrictions.

"The early success from the new Northerly prospect is particularly pleasing with anomalous geochemistry indications from aircore, sulphides in intrusive host rocks observed in diamond drill core and a large shallow conductor from the MLTEM survey.

"The significance of all of these programmes will be better understood once all assays and analysis of the results are collated."

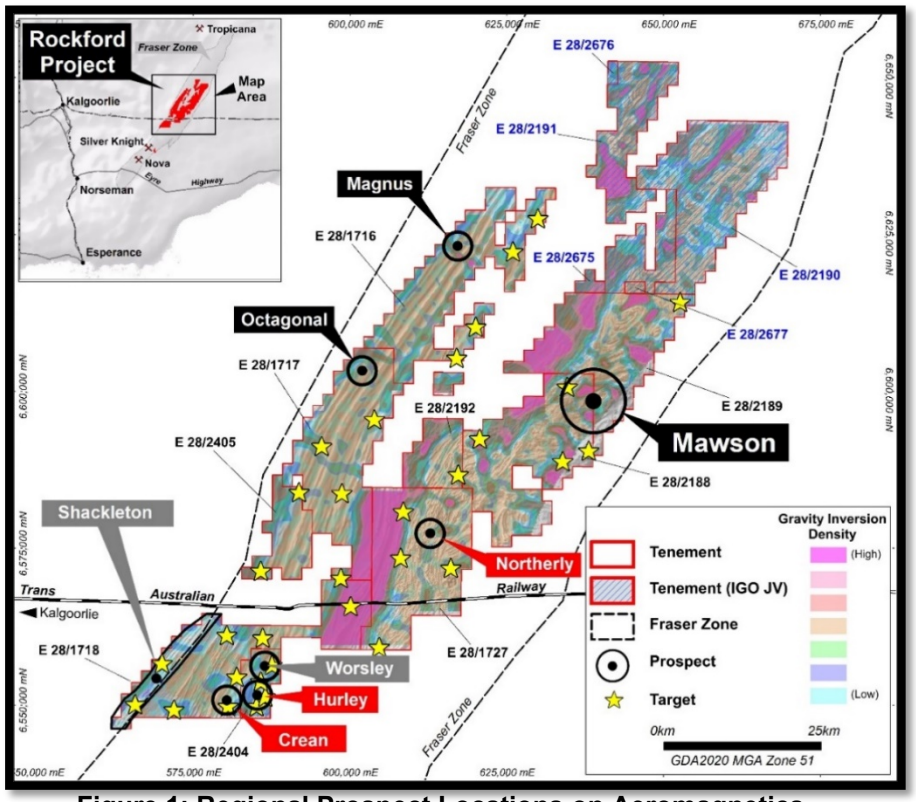

Figure 1: Regional Prospect Locations on Aeromagnetics

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Regional exploration comprising diamond drilling, Moving Loop Electro Magnetic ("MLTEM") surveying and further aircore drilling has been completed at the Rockford Project over tenements E28/1718, E28/1727, and E28/2404 (see Figure 1 and Figure 5). These tenements contain the Crean, Northerly, and Hurley prospects, which have been identified as favourable Ni-Cu-Co targets by Legend through systematic exploration utilising aircore drilling and innovative MLTEM surveys. The Crean and Hurley prospects lie within the same NE-SW trending structural corridor which hosts the Silver Knight and Nova-Bollinger Ni-Cu deposits to the south.

Diamond drilling completed has confirmed that Crean, Hurley, and Northerly are prospective orthomagmatic Ni-Cu intrusive hosts, akin to the known deposit hosts of Nova-Bollinger and Silver Knight in the Albany-Fraser Belt. Future work programmes at Crean, Hurley, and Northerly will include assessment of geological, geochemical, geophysical, and structural results from completed diamond drilling, followed by planning of extensive aircore drilling, innovative MLTEM/FLTEM, and targeted diamond drilling. These work programmes will be designed to define the target intrusion geometry at each prospect, as well as to identify and target mineralisation through systematic exploration, with the aim to discover multiple economic Ni-Cu sulphide accumulations.

Crean Prospect – E28/1718

Diamond Drillhole CRDD001

Legend's first diamond drillhole into the Crean Prospect, CRDD001, was drilled targeting the C1 FLTEM plate (see Figure 1, Figure 2, and Appendix 1). The drillhole intersected an interpreted recrystallised gabbronorite intrusive between 58.6m and 78.3m downhole before entering a dominantly metasedimentary package of psammite and granite gneisses to 203.9m. Recrystallised gabbronorite with lesser peridotite was intersected to 254.5m before an olivine-rich peridotite was intersected through to 297.2m. Recrystallised gabbronorite with interleaved carbonate veining was intersected through to 340.95m, followed by interleaved recrystallised gabbronorite and metasedimentary assemblages of graphitic pelite, psammite and mafic granulite, with minor pegmatitic veining to 568.4m end of hole. Minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite sulphide was noted associated with interleaved recrystallised gabbronorite and metasedimentary assemblages. The C1 FLTEM conductor is interpreted to have been intersected between 447.1m and 472.7m, where significant zones of banded graphite and pyrite were intersected in a dominantly graphitic pelitic gneiss. Selected samples have been sent for assay and further assessment is required following receipt of geochemical results from the laboratory.

DHTEM has been completed on CRDD001 with results confirming the FLTEM conductor has been explained (see Table 1).

Encouragingly, prospective mafic and ultramafic lithologies have been encountered in CRDD001. This validates the aircore assessment methodology to delineate Ni-Cu-Co prospective intrusive suites. Significant thicknesses of mafic-ultramafic intrusives intersected suggest Crean is a large intrusive body. Additional aircore is currently being planned to define the footprint of the Crean intrusion.

Diamond Drillhole CRDD002

CRDD002 was drilled targeting a cluster of anomalous aircore geochemistry results (see Figure 1, Figure 2, and Appendix 1). Highly prospective mafic and ultramafic assemblages were identified below 26m of transported cover. Olivine gabbronorites, gabbronorites, and peridotite were encountered to 95.5m downhole before a zone of interleaved recrystallised gabbronorite and norite/mafic granulite with clear

evidence of country rock contamination to 138.5m. The drillhole then intersected a gabbronorite and peridotite assemblage to 167.8m before a package of psammitic and granitic gneisses to 278.75m. A thick second intrusive package was encountered through to 311.9m, comprising dominantly gabbronorite with minor granitic gneiss, before finishing in a psammitic gneiss at 324.4m bottom of hole. Minor disseminated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite was identified associated with the lower intrusive package. Selected samples have been sent for assay and further assessment is required following receipt of geochemical results from the laboratory.

DHTEM has been completed on CRDD002 with no conductors identified.

Akin to CRDD001, CRDD002 validates the use of systematic aircore to define prospective intrusions. Additional aircore will focus on defining the Crean intrusion footprint as the next step.

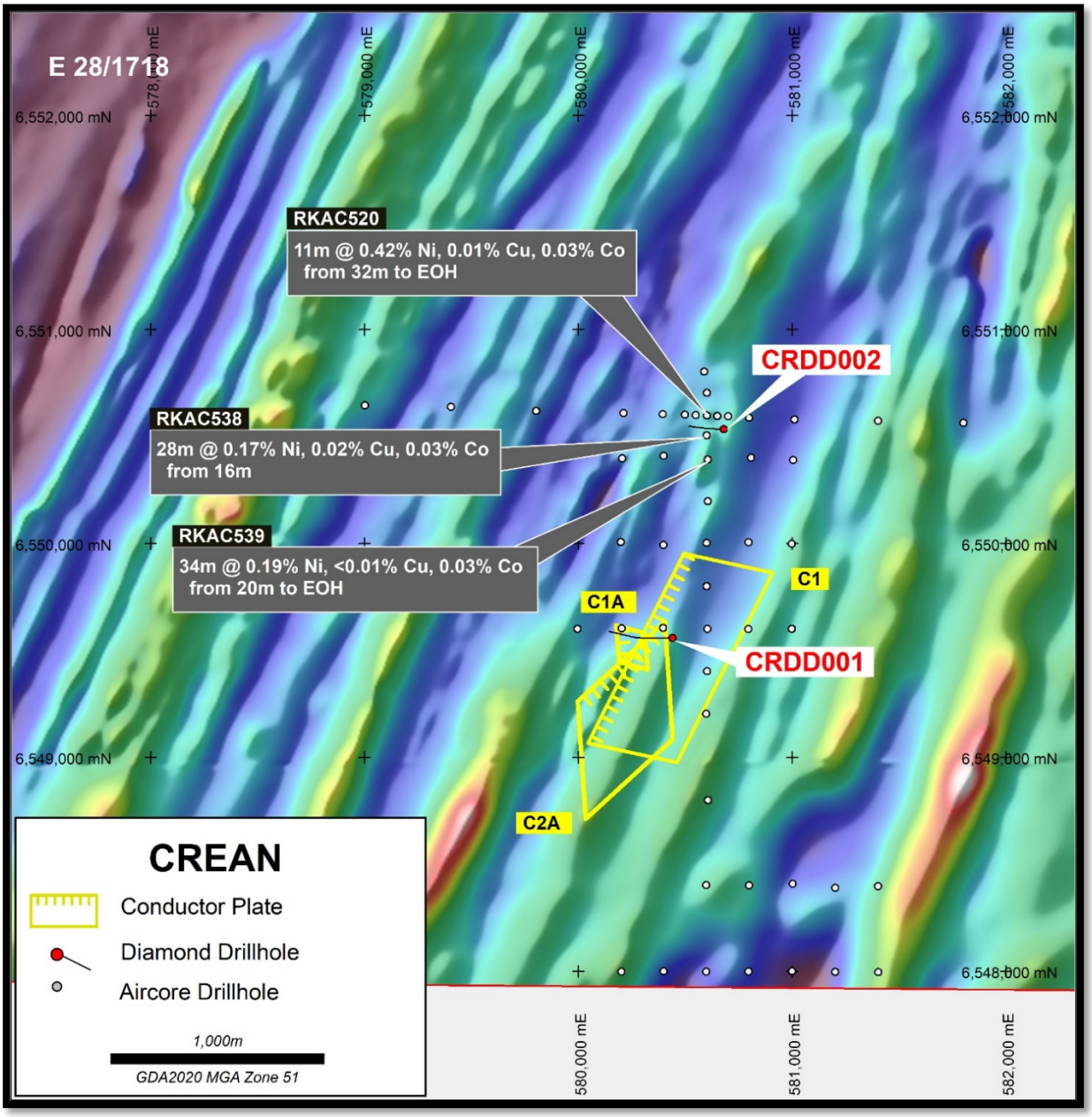

Figure 2: Crean Prospect showing drilling completed over aeromagnetics

Hurley Prospect – E28/2404

Diamond Drillhole HYDD001

Legend's first diamond drillhole into the Hurley Prospect, HYDD001, was drilled targeting the H1 MLTEM plate (see Figure 1, Figure 3, and Appendix 1). Transported cover was intersected to 85m downhole before transitioning into a thick zone of norite, leuconorite, and gabbronorite to 232m. The drillhole then intersected a metasedimentary assemblage of pelites and graphitic pelites with intervals of massive graphite between 274m and 294m, which explains the MLTEM conductor target (see Table 1). Below the graphitic unit, the drillhole entered a package of gabbronorite and narrow zones of pyroxenite interleaved with metasedimentary units to 428m before finishing in a pelitic gneiss at 531.4m bottom of hole. Both the interpreted upper mafic intrusive package and lower mafic/ultramafic intrusive package contained variable amounts of disseminated and blebby pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite with fine graphite and magnetite also noted, suggesting contaminated intrusions. The intrusions are interpreted to be prospective hosts for Ni-Cu mineralisation. Selected samples have been sent for assay and further assessment is required following receipt of geochemical results from the laboratory.

DHTEM has been completed on HYDD001 with results confirming the H1 MLTEM conductor has been explained (see Table 1).

Diamond Drillhole HYDD002

HYDD002 was drilled targeting the H3 MLTEM plate (see Figure 1, Figure 3, and Appendix 1). Transported cover was intersected to 74.3m downhole before intersecting an amphibolised mafic assemblage with narrow zones of altered ultramafic to 152m. The drillhole then intersected a thin metasedimentary package of pelites, before intersecting a dominantly leuconorite intrusion with minor pelitic gneiss to 260m and a zone of semi-massive graphitic pelite at 163m. From 260m the drillhole intersected a gabbronorite and a pyroxenite intrusive assemblage, with lesser norite and leuconorite to 365m. Below this, the drillhole intersected a dominantly metasedimentary package of pelites with minor narrow zones of leuconorite intrusion to bottom of hole at 445m. Both the interpreted upper mafic intrusive package and lower mafic/ultramafic intrusive package contained variable amounts of disseminated and blebby pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite with fine graphite and magnetite also noted, suggesting contaminated intrusions (see Photo 1). The intrusions are interpreted to be prospective hosts for Ni-Cu mineralisation. Selected samples have been sent for assay and further assessment is required following receipt of geochemical results from the laboratory.

DHTEM has been completed on HYDD002 with results confirming the H3 MLTEM conductor has been explained (see Table 1).

Photo 1: Stringer and blebby pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite sulphides with disseminated graphite within olivine leuconorite from HYDD002 from 415.85m.

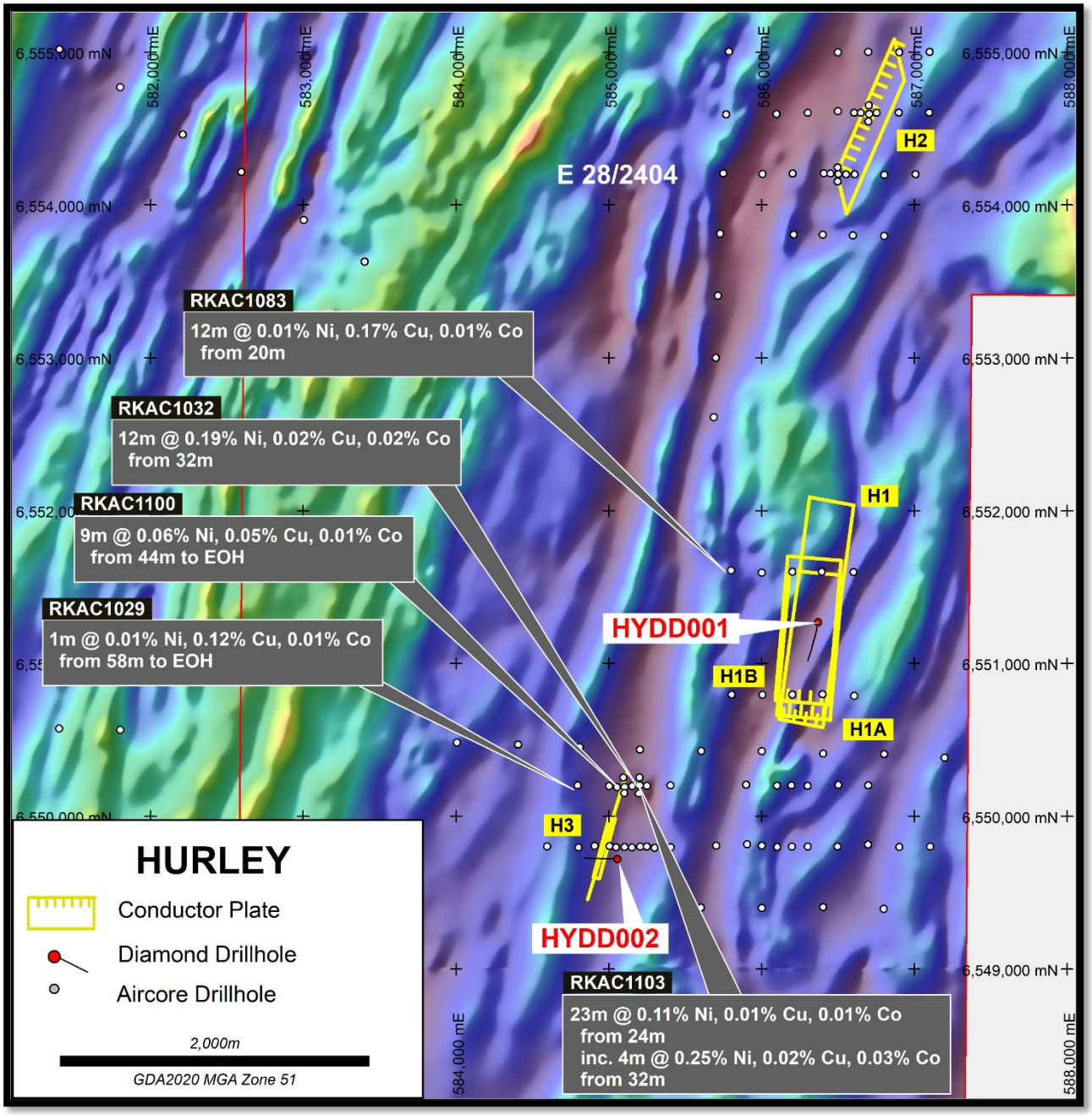

Figure 3: Hurley Prospect showing drilling completed over aeromagnetics

Northerly Prospect – E28/1727

Diamond Drillhole NODD001

The Northerly prospect was identified though aircore drilling by the Creasy Group, with its prospectivity confirmed by recently completed aircore drilling by Legend (see Figure 1 and Figure 4). Diamond drillhole NODD001 represents the first diamond drillhole into the Northerly Prospect, specifically targeting anomalous aircore geochemistry with supporting petrological verification of prospective Ni-Cu-Co mineralisation host rocks. NODD001 was drilled HQ3 triple tube from surface to preserve the regolith profile with a view to understanding the regolith zone producing the anomalous aircore geochemical response. Transported cover sequences were encountered to 33.4m downhole before intersecting in-situ weathered ultramafic saprolitic clays to 42.4m. Weathered ultramafic with abundant carbonate veins and minor goethite was intersected to 70.0m before encountering a zone of weathered olivine gabbronorite, norite, biotite norite, and peridotite, with minor pegmatite to 100.76m. Fresh magmatic sulphide blebs of pyrrhotite, pentlandite, and chalcopyrite were observed between 92.93m and 100.76m, confirming the fertility of the encountered mafic/ultramafic intrusive (see Photo 2). Granitic and semi-pelite gneisses were intersected from 100.76m to 217.9m before the drillhole intersected dominantly recrystallised norite and gabbronorite to bottom of hole at 347.7m. Selected samples have been sent for assay and further assessment is required following receipt of geochemical results from the laboratory.

DHTEM on NODD001 is pending at the time of writing.

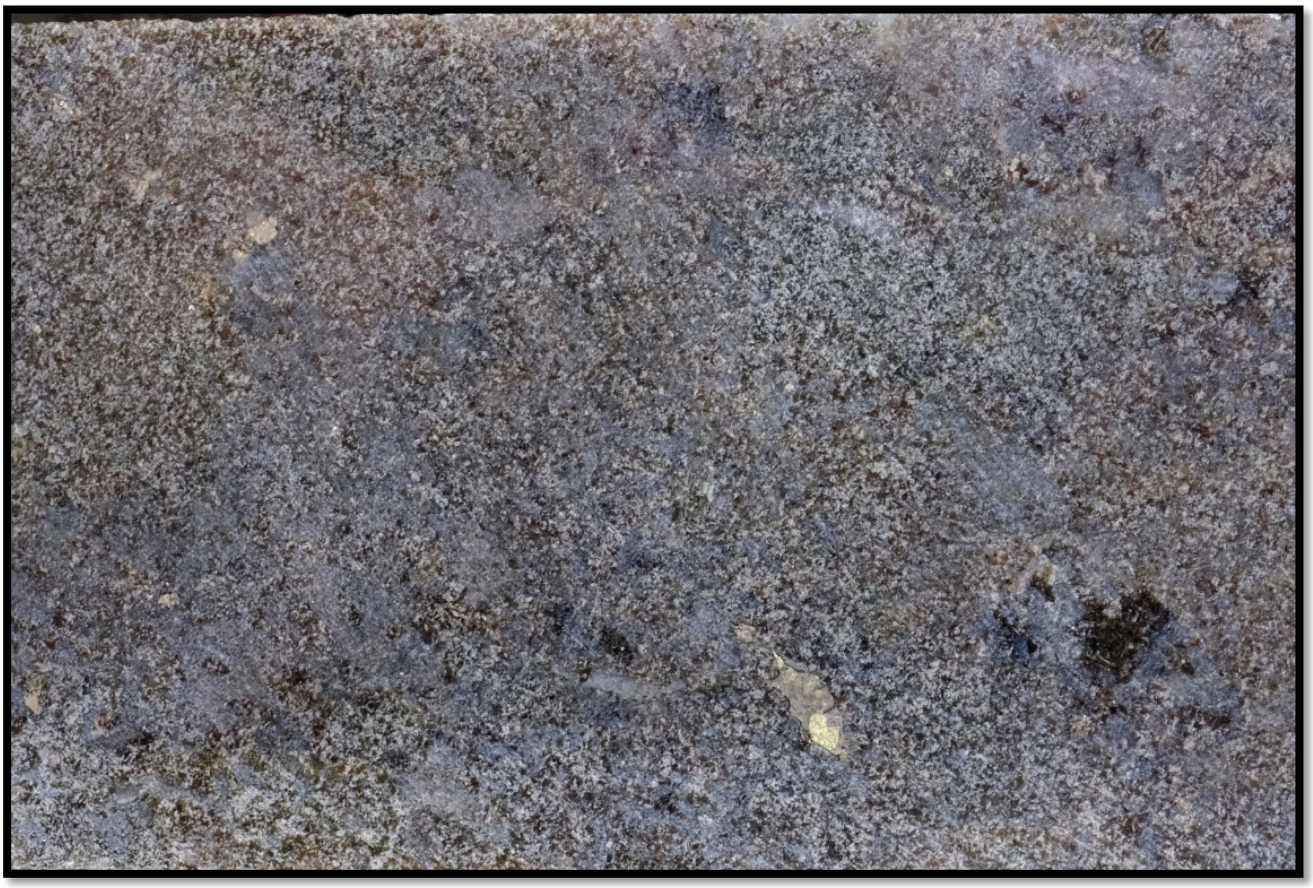

Photo 2: Blebby magmatic sulphides from NODD001 from 96m.

The visual results from the first diamond drillhole into the Northerly prospect are highly encouraging. The presence of primary Ni-Cu sulphides in fertile host lithologies below anomalous aircore suggest the discovery of a new fertile intrusion at the Rockford project, akin to known fertile intrusions within the belt including Nova, Silver Knight, Mawson, Octagonal, and Magnus.

MLTEM Survey

A MLTEM survey has been completed across the greater Northerly prospect identifying a large, shallow conductive feature west of NODD001 (see Figure 4 and Table 1). Interestingly the NNW orientation of the conductor is offset to the regional NNE geological strike, suggesting this is not a stratigraphic feature. The conductor also lies on the western margin of a gravity high. Additional MLTEM and FLTEM is planned to close off or extend the current feature before initial aircore drill testing.

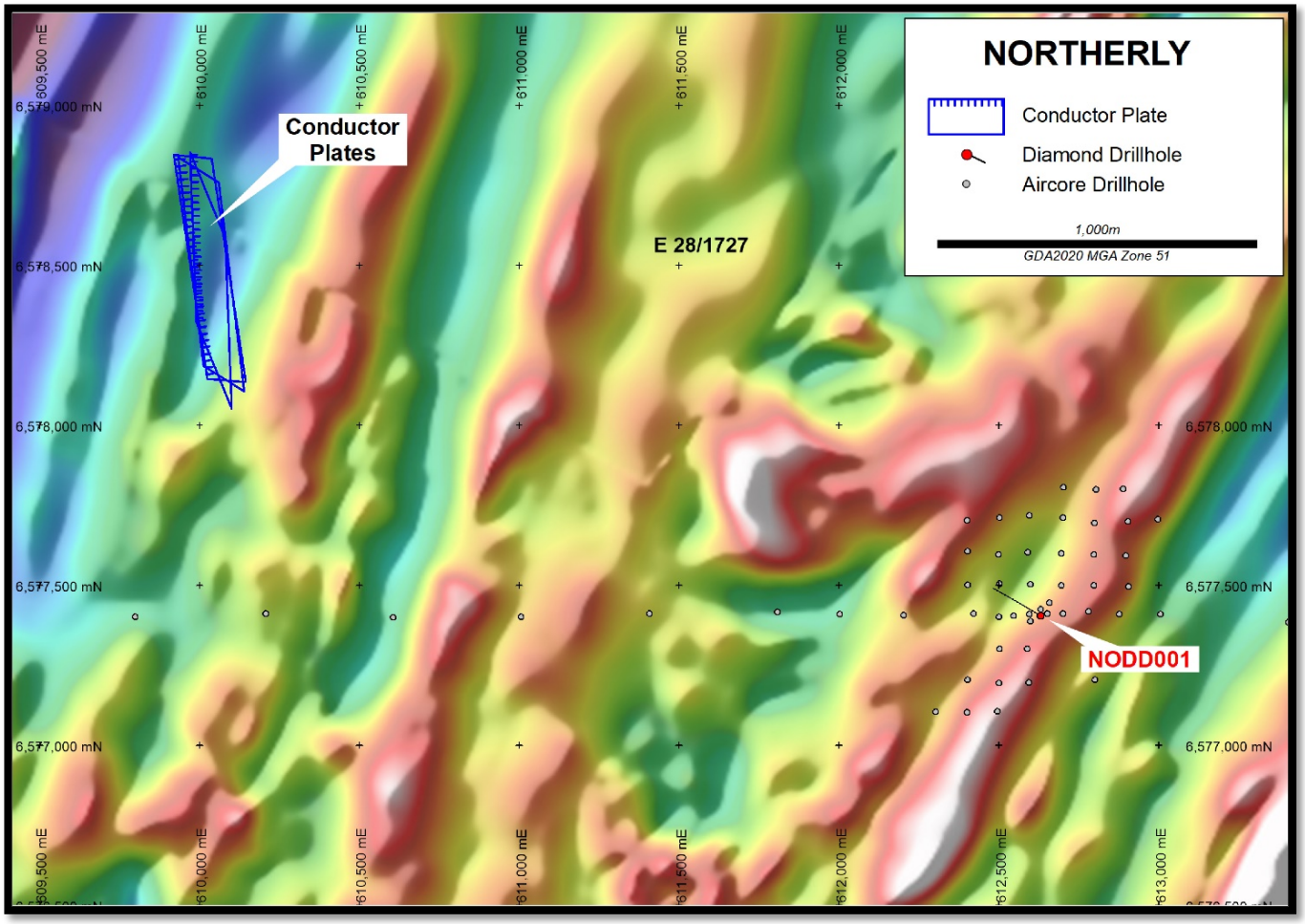

Figure 4: Northerly Prospect showing completed aircore drilling and the N1 MLTEM conductor over aeromagnetics

Table 1: Modelled EM Conductor Parameters					
Conductor	**Conductance**	**Dimensions**	**Plate Orientation**	**Depth Downhole**	**Plate Dip**
Crean_C1 FLTEM	~750-1,500S	750m x 1,000m	NE-SW	~450-550m to top of conductor	-55-65^0 ESE
CRDD001_1A (in hole)	~500-750S	200m x 300m	NE-SW	~455m downhole	-60-70^0 E
CRDD001_2A (offhole)	~500-1,000+S	>700m x 700m+	NE-SW	~530m downhole	-55-65^0 ESE
Hurley_H1 MLTEM	~2,500-4,000S	250m x 1,200m	NNE-SSW	~225-275m to top of conductor	-15-25^0 NNE
Hurley_H3 MLTEM	~4,000-7,000S	500m x 300m	NNE-SSW	~100-150m to top of conductor	Subvertical
HYDD001_1A/2A (in hole/offhole)	~1,000-1,500+S	350m x 1,000m+	N-S	~220m and ~300m downhole	-15-20^0 N-NNE
HYDD001_1B/2B (in hole)	~1,000-1,500+S	350m x 1,000m+	N-S	~370m downhole	-15-20^0 N-NNE
HYDD002_1A (in hole/offhole)	~6,000-10,000+S	400m x 200m+	NNE-SSW	~170-270m downhole	-15-20^0 N-NNE
MLTEM Northerly_N1	~3,000-5,000+S	600m x 600m+	NNW-SSE	~75-100m to top conductor	-75-85^0 E-ENE
NODD001	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending

Aircore Drilling

Focused aircore drilling continues to develop the prospect pipeline across the >3,000km^2 at Rockford, with the aim of defining prospective mafic/ultramafic intrusive bodies which exhibit the characteristics to host economic Ni-Cu mineralisation.

A total of 213 aircore drillholes for 12,168 metres have been drilled over ranked targets across the Rockford Project (see Figure 5). Assay results for completed aircore drilling are pending at time of writing, with current laboratory timeframe on receival of results up to 7-9 weeks. Results will be reported once received.

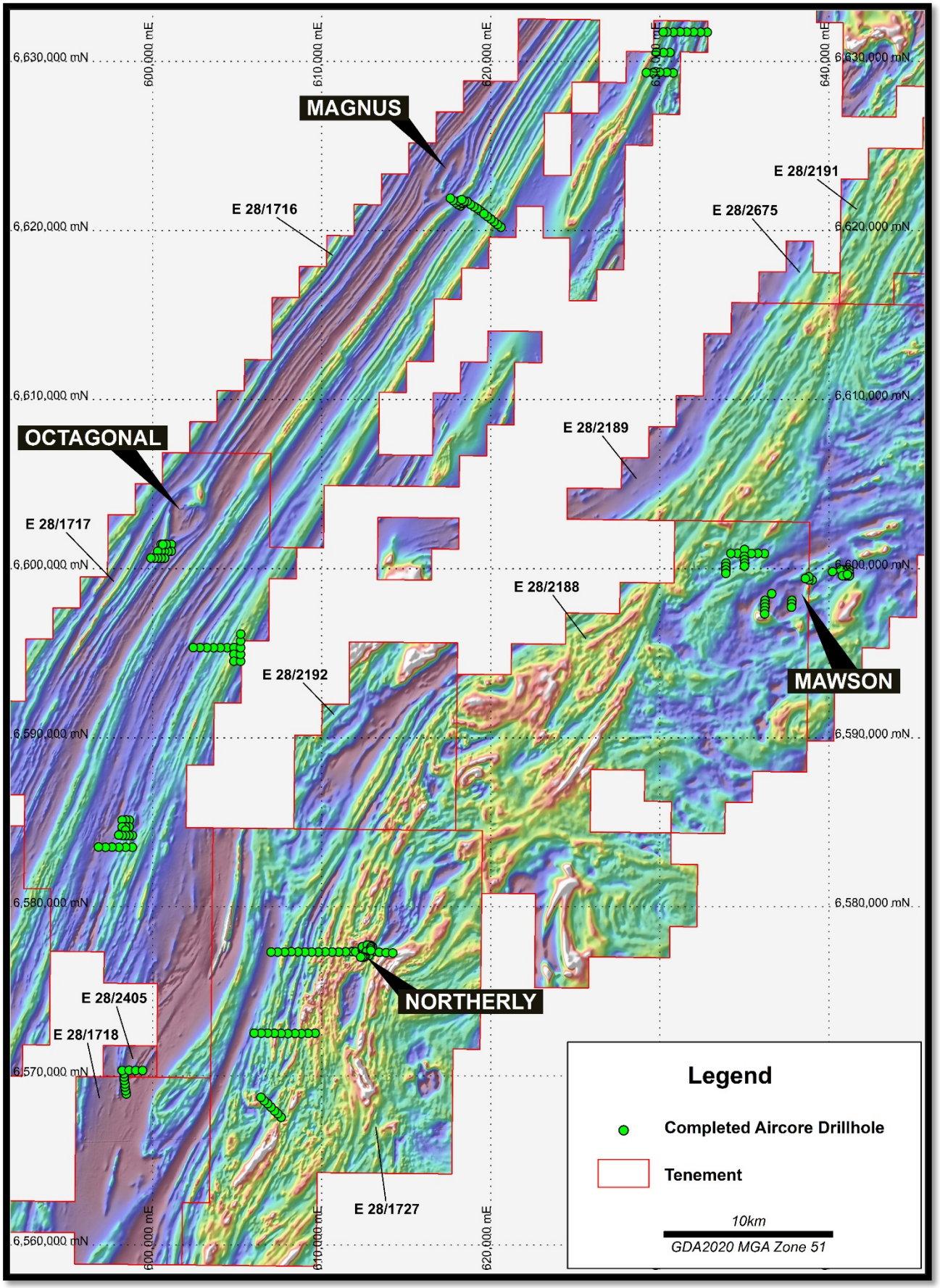

Figure 5: Regional aircore drilling completed over aeromagnetics

FUTURE REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

- Detailed geological, structural, and DHTEM analysis to be undertaken on all completed diamond drillholes at Crean, Hurley, and Northerly.
- Collation and review of diamond sample geochemical results once received.
- Collation and review of aircore geochemical results once received.
- Ongoing regional aircore drilling.
- MLTEM/FLTEM at the Northerly prospect.

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

Appendix 1 – Rockford Drillhole Details

Crean, Hurley & Northerly Drillhole Details						
Hole	**MGA20-East**	**MGA20-North**	**RL**	**Azimuth**	**Dip**	**Total Depth (m)**
CRDD001	580440	6549560	227	270	-60	568.4
CRDD002	580680	6550535	230	270	-60	324.4
HYDD001	586370	6551270	224	190	-60	531.4
HYDD002	585055	6549720	222	270	-60	445
NODD001	612631	6577404	204	300	-60	347.7
RKAC520	580601	6550598	229	0	-90	43
RKAC538	580600	6550506	229	0	-90	50
RKAC539	580605	6550393	230	0	-90	54
RKAC1029	584795	6550202	224	0	-90	59
RKAC1032	585204	6550202	223	0	-90	50
RKAC1083	585799	6551609	225	0	-90	34
RKAC1100	585153	6550198	223	0	-90	53

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%

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 (27 August 2019, 15 December 2020, and 26 August 2021) Mr Derek Waterfield and Mr Oliver Kiddie consents to the inclusion of these Results in this report. Mr Waterfield 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/Aircore Drilling Programme - 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. • Aircore drilling was undertaken on a nominal 400/200m spacings testing aeromagnetic and gravity targets. Infill drilling at 50/100m spacings was completed around anomalous drillholes. • The residual (non-transported) portion only of each drillhole was originally sampled as 4m composites to the end of hole, with a 1m bottom of hole sample also collected. All samples weighed 2-3kg. • A four acid digest with ICP-MS finish was used for a multi-element suite including: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, 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. Au was analysed by fire assay with an ICP-OES finish. • All assay results are pending.
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 CRDD001, 002, HYDD001, 002 were pre-collared using the mud rotary technique. NODD001 was drilled using HQ3 triple tube. • No samples were recovered from the mud rotary pre-collar. • The remainder of the holes were diamond drilled with HQ then NQ2 coring to end of the hole. • Terra Drilling completed the drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill core sample recoveries for the HQ and NQ2 core were measured and recorded in drill log sheets. • Drill core orientation was recorded when possible at the end of each drill run (line on bottom of core). • Aircore drilling utilised a 90mm bit and was completed by Drillpower.
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 diamond drillholes CRDD001, 002, HYDD001, 002, and NODD001 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 drillhole was logged in its 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. • • All aircore drill samples were collected using a PVC spear or scoop as 4m composites (2-3kg). Other composites of 2m, 3m and 5m and individual 1m samples were collected where required, i.e. bottom of hole. Both wet and dry samples were collected. • The samples are dried and pulverised before analysis. • QAQC reference samples and duplicates were routinely submitted with each sample batch. • The size of the sample is considered

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		appropriate for the mineralisation style sought and for the analytical technique used. • All assay results are pending.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• • All assay results are pending.
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. • All assay results are pending.
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*	• No regular drillhole spacing has been set with individual diamond holes design to intersect specific targets. • Diamond drillholes CRDD001, 002, HYDD001, 002 were targeting a MLTEM/FLTEM conductors.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• NODD001 was targeting AMAG and geochemical features. • Aircore drilling was undertaken on a nominal 400/200m spacings testing aeromagnetic and gravity targets. Infill drilling at 50/100m spacings was completed around anomalous drillholes.
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 CRDD001, 002, HYDD001, 002 were planned to intersect MLTEM/FLTEM targets perpendicular to strike and dip. NODD001 was planned to intersect perpendicular to the interpreted strike and dip of the geology. • 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 and aircore drilling were placed in polyweave bags and hand delivered directly to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie by company personnel.
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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All assay results are pending.
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 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 assay results have been received, however photographs of the sulphide interval is provided in the body of this report.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical*	• Detailed high quality aeromagnetic and gravity datasets, aircore drilling, ground EM surveys and DHTEM surveys have been used to target drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	• GEM Geophysics completed downhole EM surveying of CRDD001, 002, HYDD001, 002. NODD001 yet be surveyed. ***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.*	• Assessment of geochemical results from diamond drillholes CRDD001, 002, HYDD001, 002 and NODD001, and aircore drillholes when received • Full integration of geological, geophysical and geochemical data. • Plan further aircore and diamond drillholes.