9 June 2022

Rockford Project Exploration Activity Update

- **Two diamond drillholes completed at Mawson, with the third in progress and fourth in planning**
- **65 regional aircore drillholes completed with assays pending**
- **Innovative MLTEM surveys completed over the northern Rockford project area with programme ongoing**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to announce an exploration activity update at the Rockford Project, Fraser Range, Western Australia (see Figure 8).

Legend Managing Director, Mr Mark Wilson said: "We have been very busy since the commencement of the 2022 field season with diamond drilling at Mawson and regional aircore and MLTEM programmes elsewhere in the Rockford Project area.

Diamond Drilling at Mawson

"The first two diamond holes have intersected packages of rocks which are consistent with the geological interpretation of the seismic data. The third hole is currently being drilled beneath the Mawson fault in the vicinity of the discovery zone.

"Thorough interpretation of the seismic data based on these three holes will only be possible once all follow up information (DHTEM, geochemistry from assays, petrophysics, etc.) is received and processed.

"Meanwhile, the regional aircore drilling and innovative MLTEM surveys continue to identify a pipeline of prospective nickel-copper targets."

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Exploration activity continues across the Rockford Project with diamond drilling testing seismic targets at the lead Mawson Prospect, while regionally, innovative EM and aircore drilling continues to identify a new pipeline of prospective Ni-Cu targets.

MAWSON

The aim of the seismic survey was to define the architecture of the Mawson intrusion in relation to the stratigraphic package, to a depth of investigation of a minimum 1000m below surface across a 6.5km^2 area. The 3D seismic data supports the exploration model at Mawson, that a large intrusive source continues at depth below drilling completed to date. 3D seismic reflectors clearly map the mineralised chonolith in drilled areas down to 500m below surface, with the chonolith interpreted to extend below 500m, below the Mawson fault, to a possible keel position at ~800m to 1,000m. This interpreted keel position is defined by a complex set of reflectors and structural breaks, consistent with the seismic signature of the Mawson discovery zone (see Figure 2).

RKDD081 was the first diamond drillhole to interrogate the interpreted keel below the Mawson fault (see Figure 1). Drilling conditions encountered resulted in slower than anticipated drilling rates and a swing in the hole trace, with rotation, away from planned trajectory. The drillhole largely intersected intrusive suites and metasedimentary packages where predicted.

The lower zone of the target zone intersected various mafic intrusive suites, including a heavily disseminated gabbronorite intrusion at 840m downhole (see Photo 1). Early interpretation of the intrusive suite intersected in RKDD081 suggests the drillhole has tested an area marginal to the main chonolith.

Further data analysis and additional drilling will aid in refinement of the initial interpretation. Assay results are pending.

Photo 1: Heavy disseminated sulphide intrusion from RKDD081 from 840m, NQ2

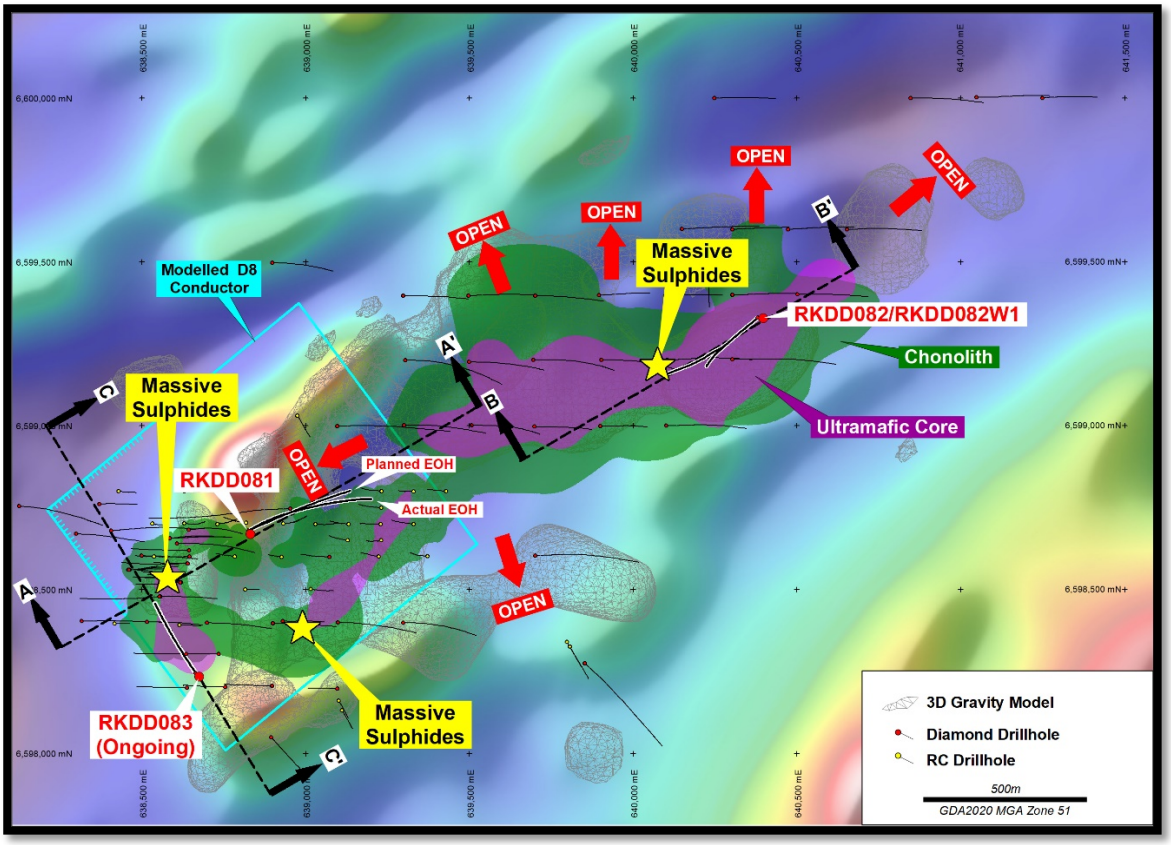

Figure 1: Mawson chonolith, diamond drillholes, and section locations

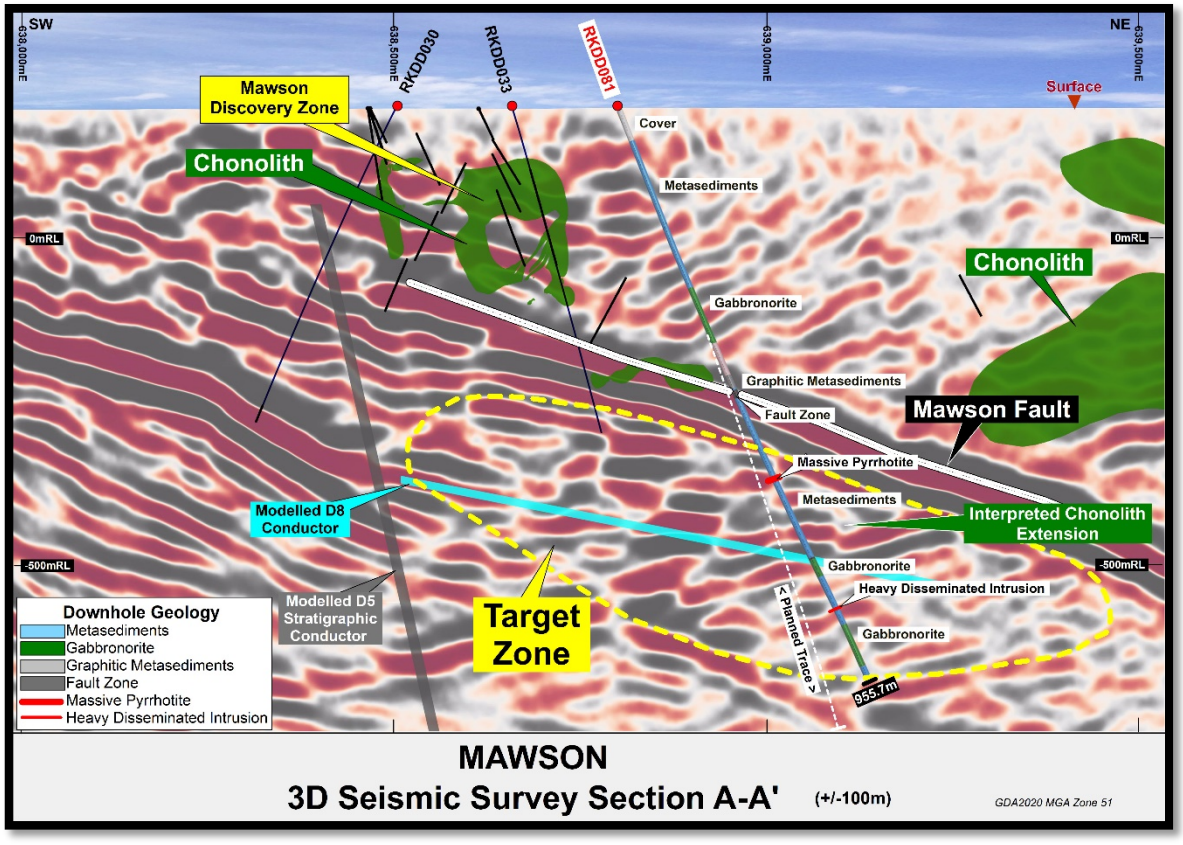

Figure 2: 3D Seismic section A-A' showing the Mawson chonolith with diamond drillhole RKDD081

Note – RKDD030 and RKDD033 projected onto section for illustration purposes

DHTEM has been completed on RKDD081 with results inconclusive. The FLTEM D8 conductor was unable to be reconciled with DHTEM data from RKDD081 (see Table 1). The very complex nature of the EM environment at Mawson has made deciphering conductive sulphide bodies difficult, due to the blinding effects of the large stratigraphic D5 conductor in this location (see Figure 2).

Petrophysical property measurements have been undertaken with hand-held and downhole instrumentation, with results pending.

Table 1: FLTEM Conductor Parameters

Conductor	Conductance	Dimensions	Plate Orientation	Depth to Plate	Plate Dip
D8	~3,000-4,000S	1,000m x 1,000m	NE-SW	~800m below surface	20-40^0 SE

RKDD082 and RKDD082W1 diamond drillholes were designed to interrogate an area of seismic signature interpreted to be a continuation of prospective chonolith below existing drilling, separated by a metasedimentary raft. Difficult drilling conditions again resulted in slower than anticipated production. In addition, the RKDD082 drill trace swung significantly off target. RKDD082W1 was drilled as a wedge off RKDD082 at 347.4m. Following the wedge off the parent drillhole, an additional six navigational cuts were made to keep the drillhole trace along the proposed target drill trace.

The drillhole intersected a largely prospective intrusive package below existing drilling levels, confirming the Mawson chonolith extends at depth as predicted.

The lower zone of RKDD082W1 encountered a structural change where a sub-vertical metasedimentary package was intersected.

The hole was terminated prematurely at 993m due to the drill rods becoming stuck in broken ground. Preliminary structural analysis and geological logging suggest a change in intrusion geometry, with the chonolith further west. This working model will be evolved with additional data from RKDD082W1 and future drill testing.

Assay results, DHTEM, and petrophysical property measurements are pending at time of writing.

Photo 2: Cross-cutting massive sulphide vein from RKDD082W1 from 819.3m, NQ2

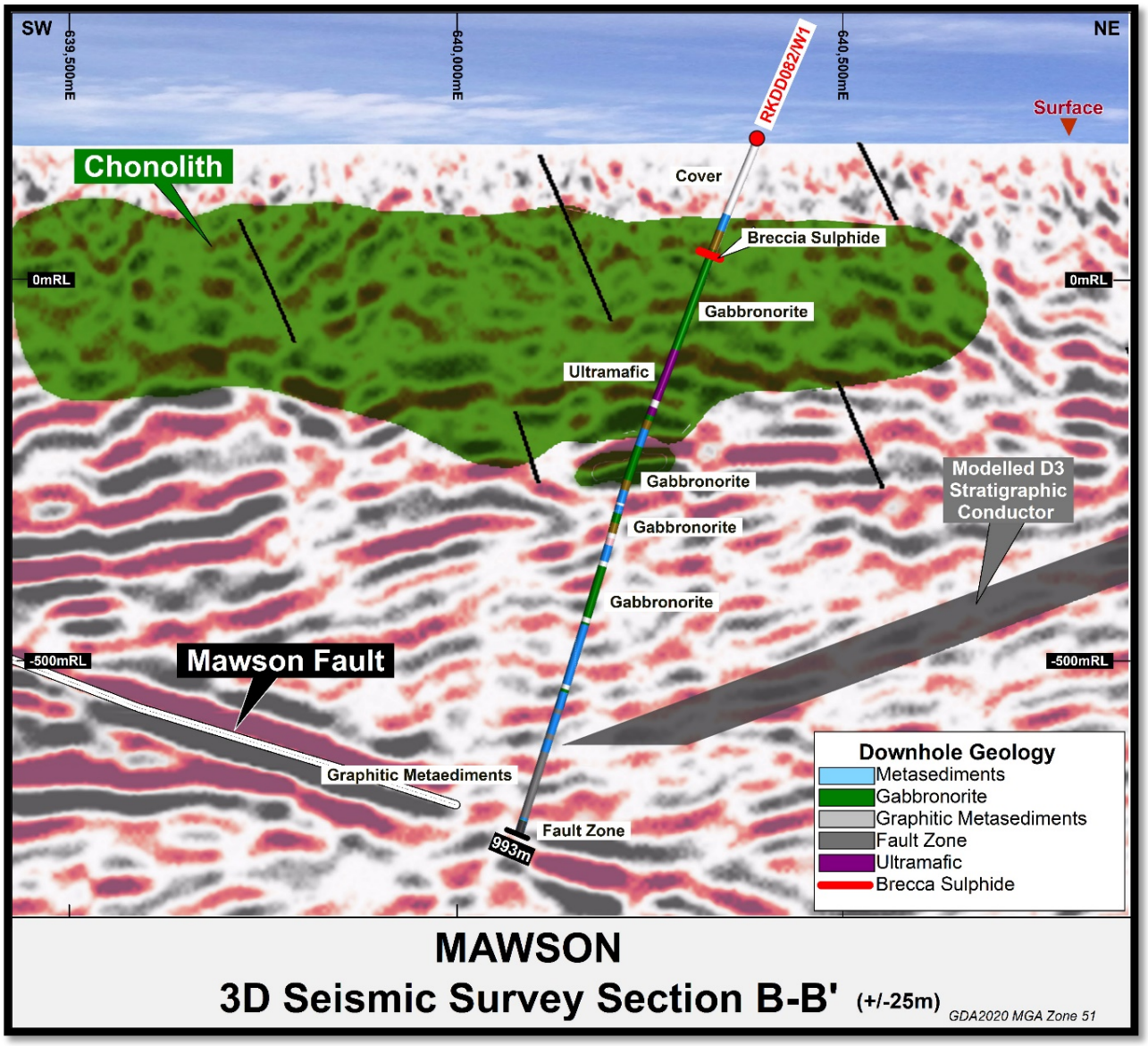

Figure 3: 3D Seismic section B-B' showing the Mawson chonolith with diamond drillhole RKDD082W1

The third diamond drillhole, RKDD083 is underway at time of writing (see Figure 1).

The drillhole is designed to intersect a seismic signature replication of that identified at the Mawson massive Ni-Cu sulphide discovery zone, offset by the Mawson fault (see Figure 4).

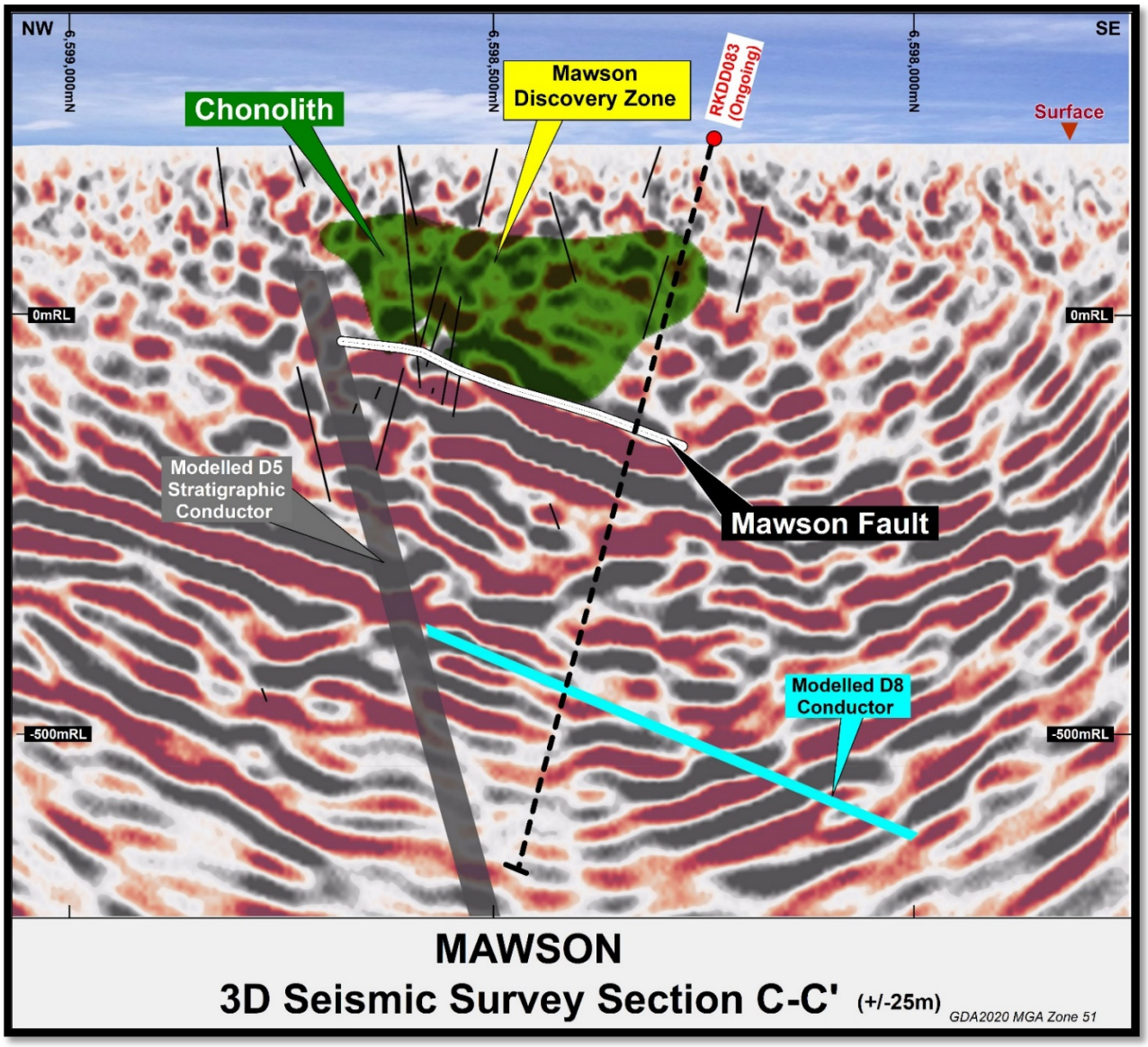

Figure 4: 3D Seismic section C-C' showing the Mawson chonolith with diamond drillhole RKDD083

REGIONAL

Aircore Drilling

A total of 65 aircore holes (RKAC1480-1544) for 5,675m have been completed over an area to the southwest of Mawson (see Figure 5). This drilling represents the commencement of an extensive 30,000m regional aircore programme across the entire Rockford Project.

The completed drilling was targeting a combination of aeromagnetic and gravity features interpreted to represent ultramafic and mafic intrusives within the same structural domain as Mawson. This domain is characterised by an elevated gravity and low magnetic response which extends southwest and northeast of Mawson and has only been tested with limited aircore drilling to date.

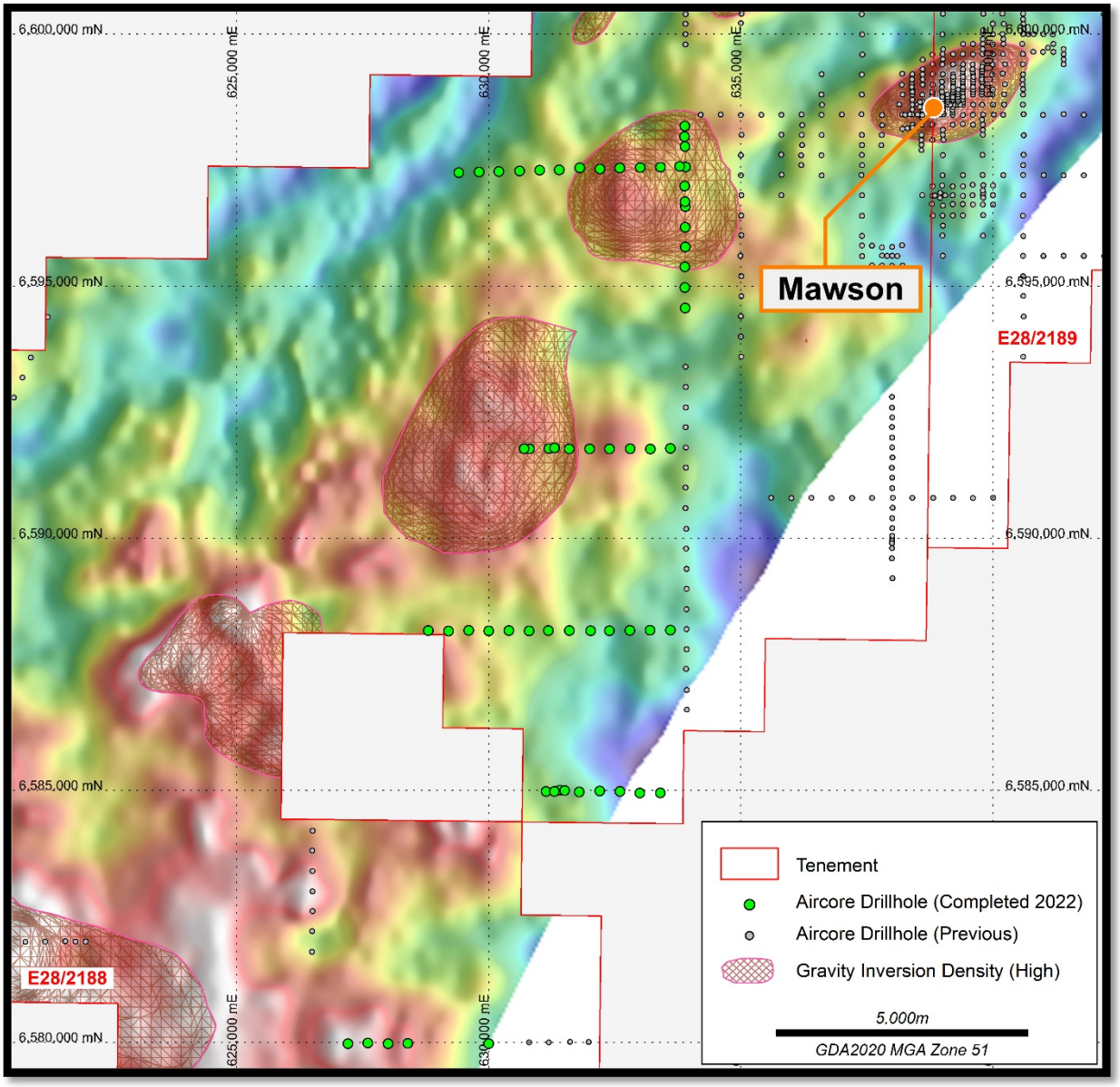

Figure 5: Aircore drilling over gravity image and gravity inversion shells

The broad spaced drilling has intersected prospective olivine bearing ultramafics and/or gabbronorite-norite mafic intrusions on all six traverses. Infill aircore and high-power moving loop electromagnetic surveying is planned to further evaluate the potential of the region. Drill samples from this programme have been submitted for full analysis with all assay results pending.

MLTEM Surveying

Following a review of regional aeromagnetic and gravity datasets, previous aircore drilling and lithological domain mapping, 12 areas have been selected for follow up with innovative high power electromagnetic surveying (see Figure 6). This technique has proven successful in detecting conductive bodies beneath thick, conductive transported cover for Legend across the Rockford Project.

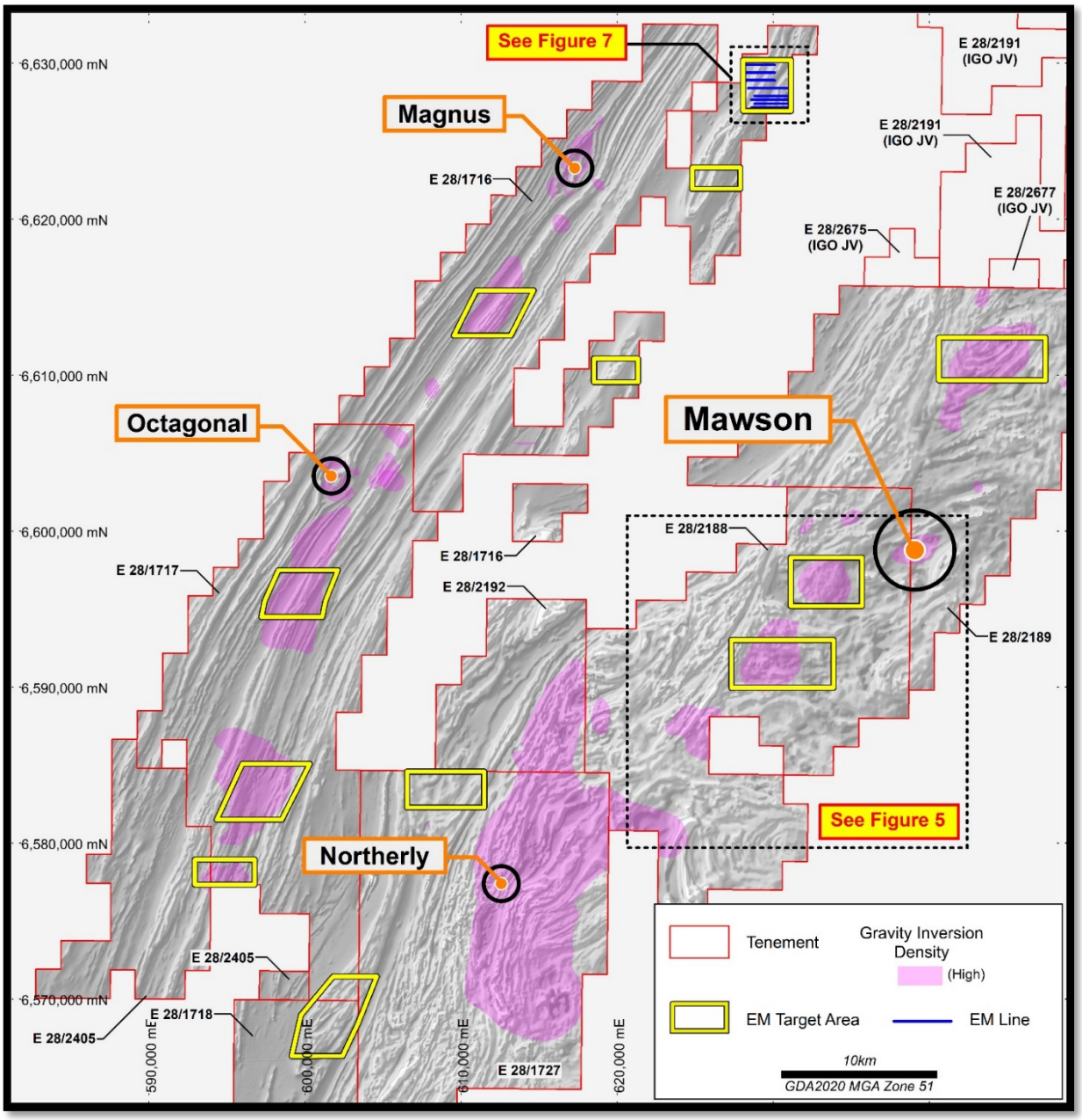

Figure 6: EM Target areas over aeromagnetic image and gravity inversion highs

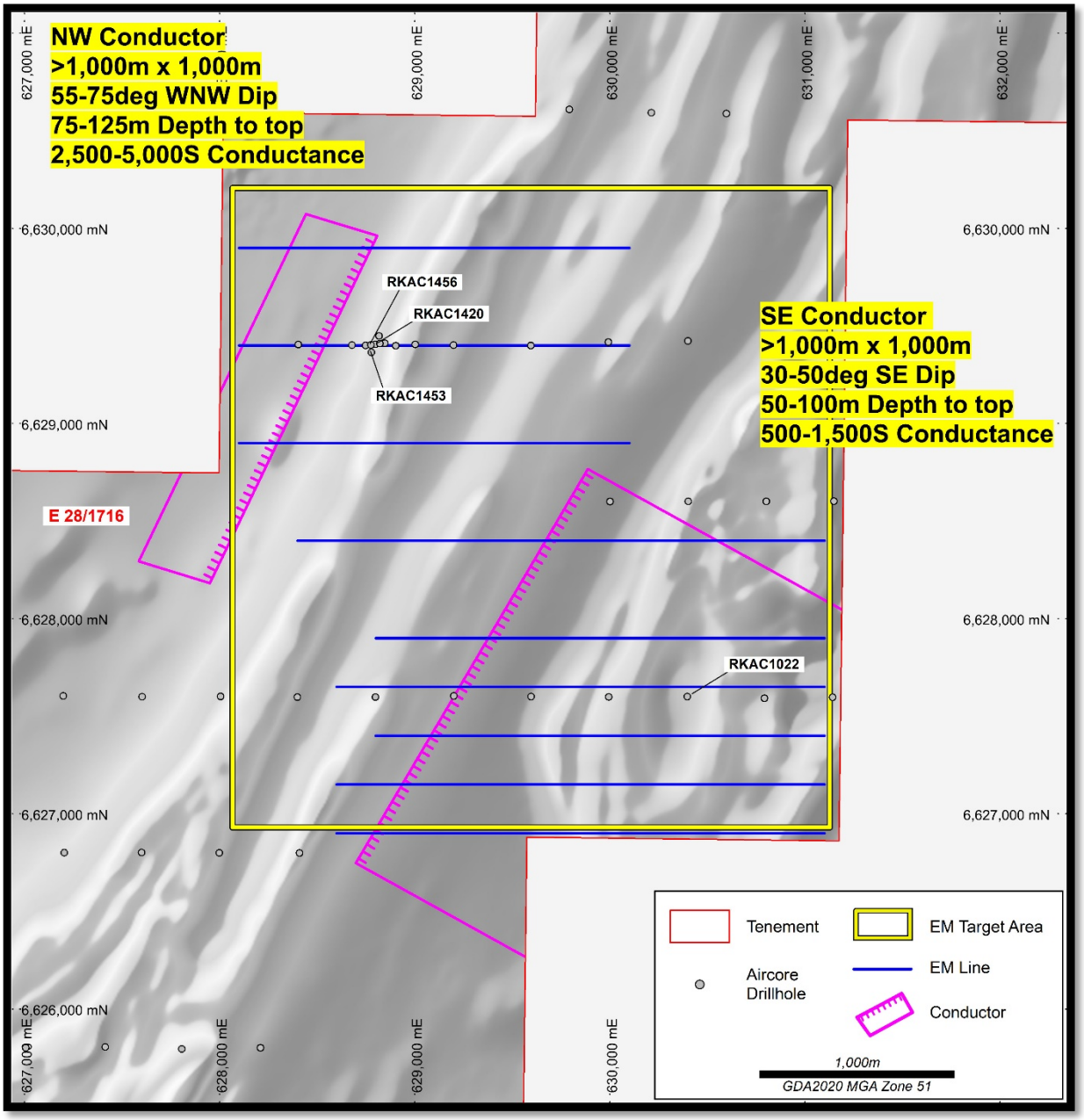

Figure 7: MLTEM Conductors and aircore drilling over aeromagnetic image

Moving loop electromagnetic (MLTEM) surveying has been completed over the first area in the north identifying two large conductors (see Figure 7). The characteristics of these conductors suggest stratigraphic sources, however the presence of high MgO ultramafics in three drillholes (RKAC1420, 1453, 1456) in the vicinity of the north-western conductor warrants further evaluation. Drillhole RKAC1022 over the south-eastern conductor returned weakly anomalous results also requiring follow up work.

FUTURE MAWSON AND REGIONAL ROCKFORD PROGRAMMES

- Seismic interrogation ongoing
- Diamond drilling of seismic targets at Mawson ongoing
- DHTEM on completed diamond drillholes
- Regional aircore drilling across highly ranked regional targets ongoing
- Innovative MLTEM across highly ranked regional targets ongoing

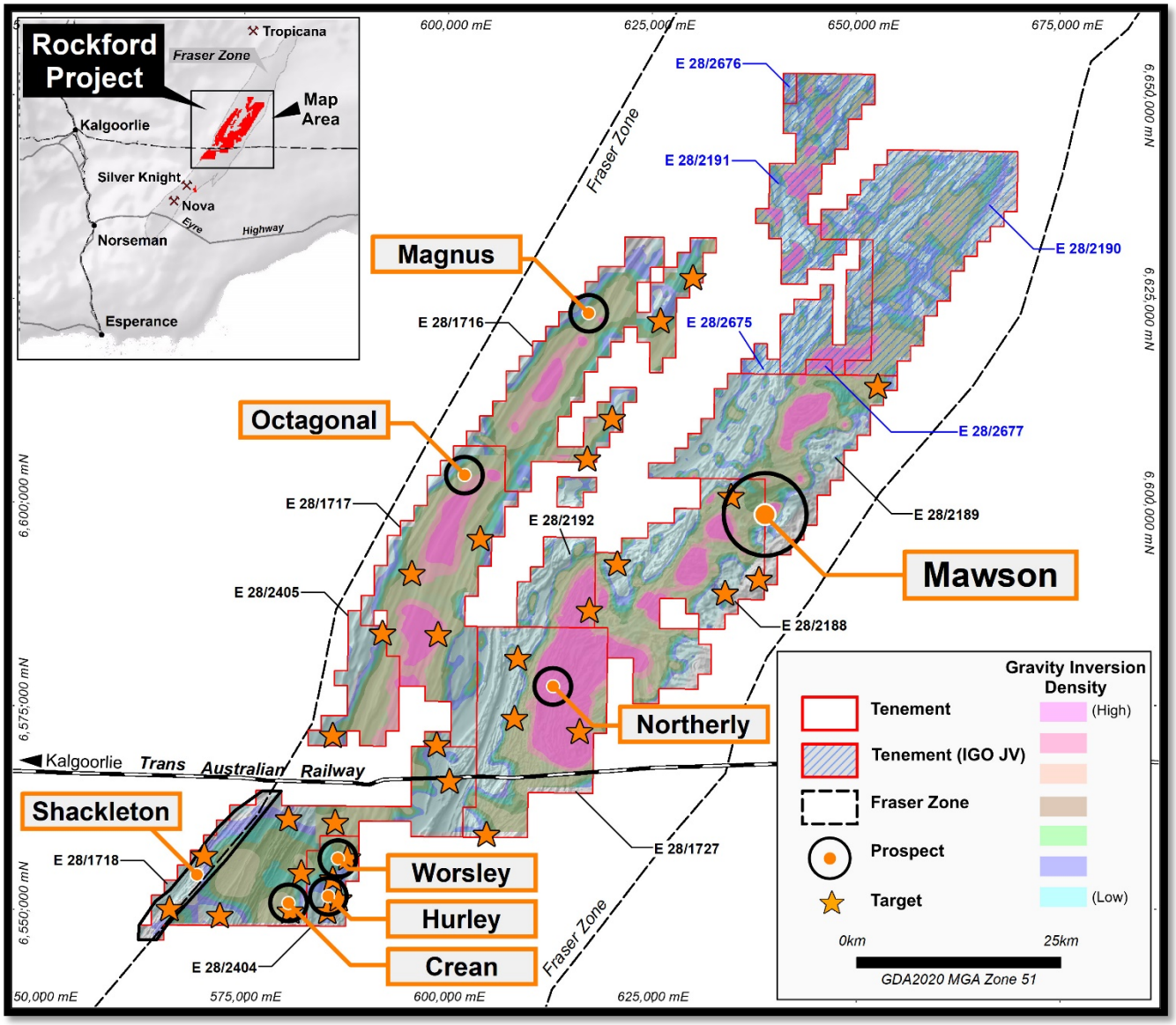

Figure 8: Rockford Project Prospect Locations on Gravity

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

Appendix 1 – Mawson Diamond Drillhole Details

Hole	MGA94-East	MGA94-North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth
RKDD081	638825	6598680	199	61	-68	955.7
RKDD082	640380	6599330	204	230	-70	633
RKDD082W1*	640380	6599330	204	230	-70	993
RKDD083**	638665	6598245	204	325	-75	Ongoing

**RKDD082W1 is a wedge hole off RKDD082 at 347.4m*
***RKDD083 in progress*
Co-ordinates GDA2020 Zone 51

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Oliver Kiddie. Mr Kiddie is 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 (17 March 2022) Mr Oliver Kiddie consents to the inclusion of these Results in this report. Mr Kiddie has advised that this consent remains in place for subsequent releases by Legend of the same information in the same form and context, until the consent is withdrawn or replaced by a subsequent report and accompanying consent. Legend confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. Legend confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of securities laws of applicable jurisdictions. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "believe", "continue", "objectives", "outlook", "guidance" or other similar words, and include statements regarding certain plans, strategies and objectives of management and expected financial performance. Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied upon as an indication or guarantee of future performance. These forward-looking statements are based upon a number of estimates, assumptions and expectations that, while considered to be reasonable by Legend Mining Limited, are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies, involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Legend Mining Limited and any of its officers, employees, agents or associates.

Actual results, performance or achievements may vary materially from any projections and forward-looking statements and the assumptions on which those statements are based. Exploration potential is conceptual in nature, to date there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and Legend Mining Limited assumes no obligation to update such information made in this announcement, to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of this announcement.

Visit www.legendmining.com.au for further information and announcements.

For more information contact:
Mr Mark Wilson
Managing Director
Ph: +61 8 9212 0600

Mr Oliver Kiddie
Executive Director
Ph: +61 8 9212 0600

Appendix 2:

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.*	HiSeis Pty Ltd conducted a ground seismic survey between 18 November and 8 December 2021, with survey details below. • Equipment area coverage: ~7.62 km^2 • Total receivers: 8300 • Total source points: 6012 • Sample rate: 2 ms • Record length: 3 s • Source: INOVA AHV-IV (60000 lb) • Source array: 1 x AHV-IV • Source number: 2 ping pong Recording Filters: • Hi-cut: 0.8 Nyquist set to 205 Hz • Notch: out • Diversity stack: no Source Parameters: • Source spacing: 12.5 m nominal • Sweep frequency: 6-160 Hz • Sweep length: 20 s • Sweep type: linear • Source array: stacked • Tapers: 500 ms • Maximum source gaps: as required for safety Receiver Parameters: • Group spacing: varies: 12 m (high-res) and 18 m (low-res) • Geophone type: Quantum 5 Hz • Case: land • Frequency: 5 Hz • Geophones per group: 1 • Geophone spacing: varies: 12 m (high-res) and 18 m (low-res) • No diamond drill core sampling has been undertaken. • Aircore drilling was undertaken on a nominal 400/200m spacing testing aeromagnetic and gravity targets. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• 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 RKDD081, 082, 082W1, and 083 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 diamond drilling. • Aircore drilling utilised a 90mm bit and was completed by Drillpower.
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-NQ 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). • No diamond drill core 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 RKDD081, 082, 082W1, and 083 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 diamond core sampling has been undertaken. • 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 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.*	• Aircore 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 was analysed by fire assay with an ICP-OES 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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	(physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	
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 RKDD081, 082, 082W1, and 083 were designed to test seismic features. • Aircore drilling was undertaken on a nominal 400/200m spacing testing aeromagnetic and gravity targets.
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 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 seismic procedures are ongoing, with external reviews managed by Terra Resources Pty Ltd.

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*	• The Rockford Project comprises ten granted exploration licences, covering 2,397km^2, (Legend manager).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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, 2795. • 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 & E28/2795 are covered 90%, 20%, 100% 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*	• See Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 assay results have been received.
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 seismic 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.*	• All significant results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not*	• Detailed high quality aeromagnetic and gravity datasets, aircore drilling, ground EM surveys and DHTEM

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	surveys have been used to target drilling. • Highpower EM Geophysical Services Pty Ltd completed high powered fixed and moving loop electromagnetic (FLTEM-MLTEM) surveying over the Rockford Project. ***FLTEM Details*** • Loop Sizes: 600 x 575m and 450 x 400m, single turn • Line/Station Spacing: 125m spaced lines with 75m stations • Transmitter: ORE HPTX (150-200 amps) • Receiver: EMIT SMARTem24 • Sensor: EMIT SMART fluxgate 3 component B field sensor • Time base/freq.: 0.5Hz (500msec time base), ~1.15msec ramp ***MLTEM Details*** • Loop Size: 300 x 300m, single turn • Line/Station Spacing: 500/250m spaced lines with 100m stations • Transmitter: HPEM HPTX (200 amps) • Receiver: EMIT SMARTem24 • Sensor: HT SQUID LANDTEM 3 component B field sensor • Time base/freq.: 0.25Hz (500msec time base), 0.5-1.0msec ramp • GEM Geophysics Pty Ltd completed downhole electromagnetic (DHTEM) surveying in diamond hole RKDD081. ***DHTEM Details*** ➢ Loop Size: 800mx400m double turn & 400mx400mx2 Figure 8 ➢ Station Spacing: 2-10m intervals ➢ Sensor: B-field DigiAtlantis ➢ Base/frequency: 0.25Hz, 1,000ms time base, 0.5-1.0ms ramp ➢ 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 RKDD081, 082, 082W1 for geochemical analysis. • Full integration of geological, structural, geophysical (including seismic), and geochemical data. • Plan further diamond drillholes. • Plan further aircore drillholes. • Plan further EM surveys.