

17 August 2022

## Rockford Seismic Programmes Progress at Mawson and Octagonal

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to announce that a contract to carry out a new 3D seismic survey over the Octagonal Intrusive Complex (“Octagonal”) at the Rockford Project, Fraser Range, Western Australia has been signed with HiSeis (see Figure 1 and 5). The survey covers 24.5 km<sup>2</sup> and has been designed by Barry Bourne of Terra Resources who are retained as consultant for the survey. The data collection phase of the survey is scheduled to commence mid October 2022, with the final processed results by the end of May 2023.

In addition, a fifth diamond drillhole has been completed at Mawson extending the mineralised chonolith further and remaining open to the northwest. Full details are contained in the body of this announcement.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: “The results thus far of the five diamond holes drilled at Mawson this year have confirmed the effectiveness of seismic as an exploration tool at the Rockford Project. These results have encouraged Legend to commit to a new +\$1M 3D seismic survey at the Octagonal prospect. The Octagonal prospect is the fourth known occurrence of massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation in the Fraser Zone, the other three being Nova-Bollinger, Silver Knight (both IGO) and Legend’s discovery at Mawson.

“As such, Legend is positioned with two advanced prospects for the discovery of nickel-copper sulphides and a treasury of circa \$13M - a truly enviable position for any junior explorer.”

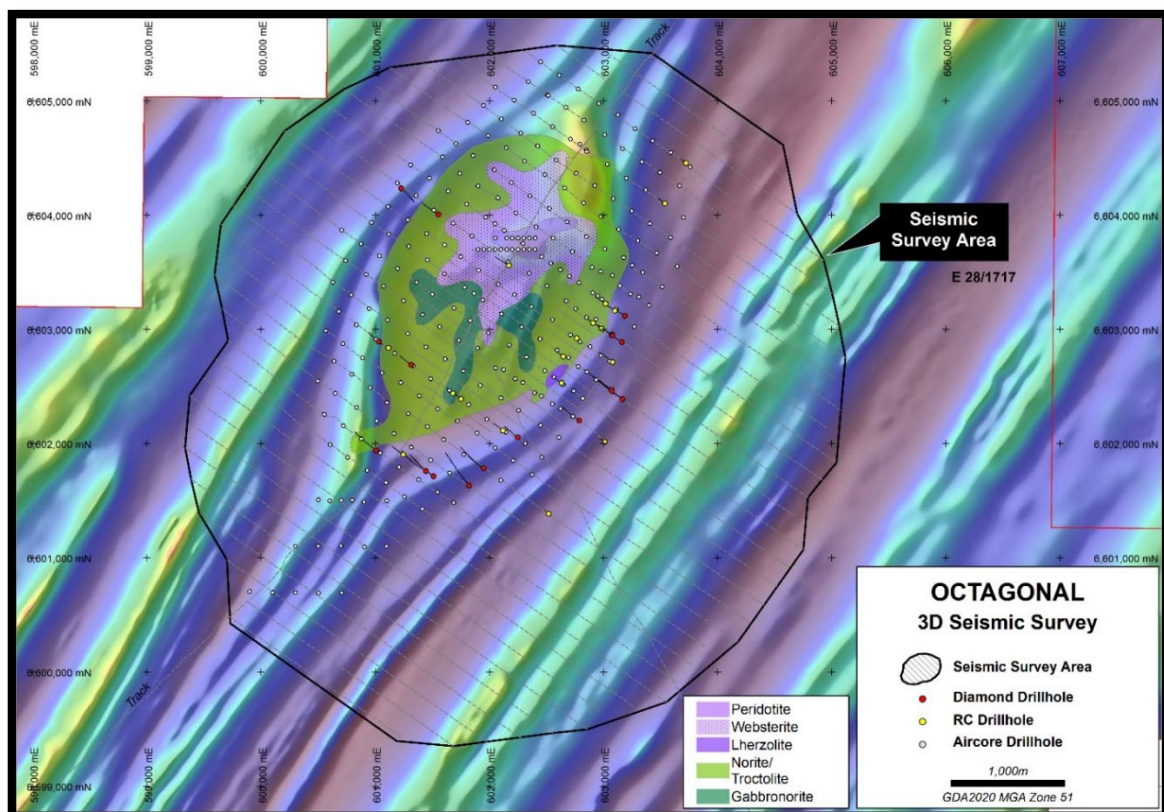


Figure 1: 3D Seismic Survey lines across the Octagonal Intrusive Complex with geology map

## TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

### OCTAGONAL

HiSeis has been engaged by Legend to conduct a 3D seismic survey at the highly prospective Octagonal prospect within the Rockford Project, Fraser Range, WA. The aim of the survey is to define the architecture of the Octagonal Intrusive Complex in relation to the stratigraphic package, to a depth of investigation of a minimum 1500m below surface. The decision to conduct this +\$1M survey is based on the results Legend is generating from the drilling of seismic targets at the Mawson prospect.

HiSeis are scheduled to mobilise to site in mid October 2022 to commence the data acquisition phase of the 3D seismic survey which is planned to be completed by the end of November 2022. Processing of the data and delivery of the final 3D model is scheduled for May 2023.

On receipt of the results of this 3D seismic survey, Legend will conduct an intensive process of interrogation, including incorporation of existing geophysical, geological, geochemical, and structural datasets with the aim to define and rank new diamond drilling targets for the 2023 field season at Octagonal.

### Octagonal Prospect Background

The Octagonal Intrusive Complex (“Octagonal”) was originally targeted by the Creasy Group due to its distinctive “eye” aeromagnetic feature, which has remarkably similar shape and size characteristics with the Nova “eye” (see Figures 1, 2 and 5). Soil sampling and aircore drilling across Octagonal returned anomalous Ni-Cu values and identified highly favourable Ni-Cu host rocks including olivine gabbro-norite, troctolite, peridotite, gabbro-norite and norite. RC and diamond drilling was then undertaken, mainly on the south-eastern and southern margins of the intrusive complex targeting EM conductors and IP features.

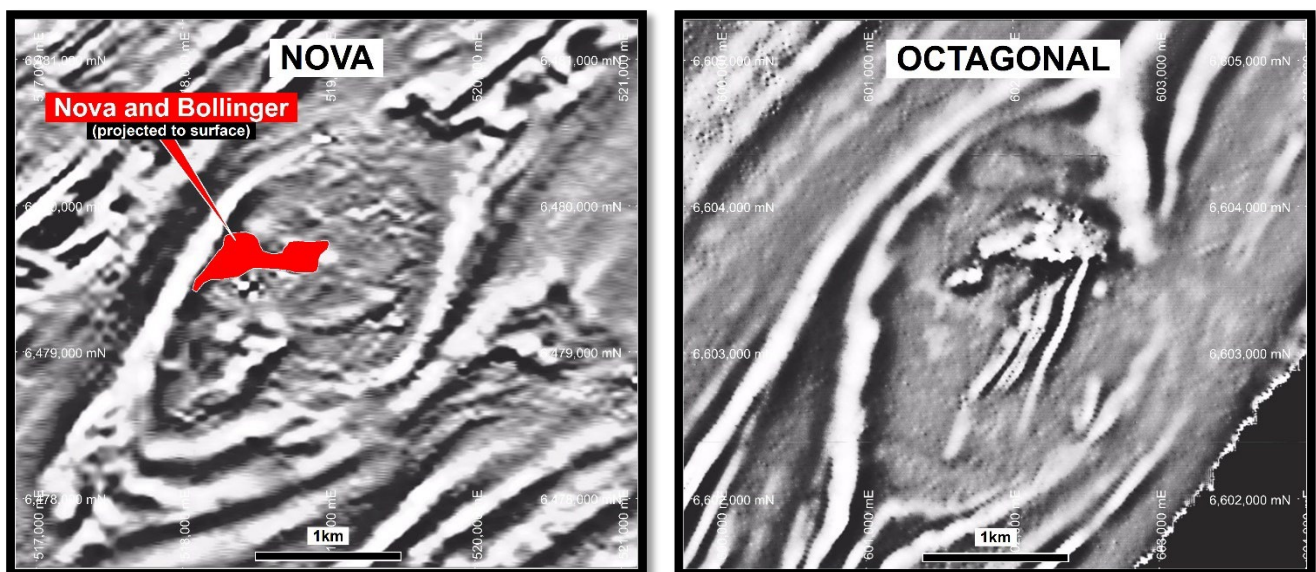


Figure 2: Nova AMAG ‘eye feature’ left and Octagonal AMAG ‘eye feature’ right (scale 1:1)

Significantly, the RC and diamond drilling intersected multiple intervals of massive, semi-massive, net textured, stringer and disseminated pyrrhotite-pentlandite-chalcopyrite sulphides associated with the mafic/ultramafic intrusives. The mineralisation identified to date is discontinuous, however it demonstrates all the characteristics of a fertile magmatic Ni-Cu sulphide system, akin to the known deposits of Nova-Bollinger and Silver Knight in the Albany-Fraser Belt. Significantly, Octagonal sits within the same structural corridor that host the Nova and Silver Knight intrusions and Ni-Cu-Co deposits.

Legend drilled its first diamond hole into the Octagonal Intrusive Complex in August 2021 (see *ASX Announcement 20<sup>th</sup> September 2021* and Photo 1 below).

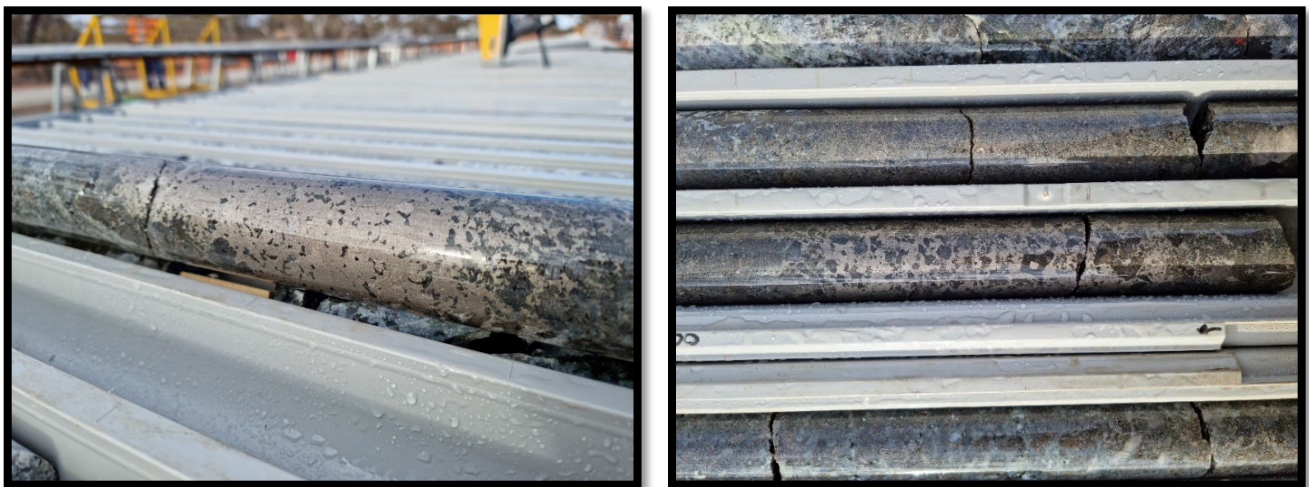


Photo 1: Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation from OCDD001 from 545.2m and 579.5m at the Octagonal Prospect

## MAWSON

Diamond drillhole RKDD085 was designed to intersect a seismic signature replication of that identified by diamond drilling ~150m south (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). The geological, structural, and seismic interpretation was that the mineralised chonolith continues to the north-west of existing diamond drilling coverage. The drillhole intersected and extended the mineralised chonolith as predicted, confirming the chonolith extends and remains open to the north-west. The upper level of the main target zone encountered a prospective mafic intrusive with lesser ultramafic. The lower target zone intersected more ultramafic intrusive with variable zones of disseminated to blebby magmatic sulphide (see Photos 2 & 3). The drillhole finished in a metasedimentary package as predicted by the seismic interpretation. Further data analysis is underway, including structural vectoring and additional aircore drilling, which will aid in refinement of this new target zone. DHTM and assay results are pending. Petrophysical property measurements are underway with hand-held and downhole instrumentation, with results pending.

Diamond drilling for the current programme has been completed. Current outstanding data includes physical property data, DHTM modelling, detailed structural analysis, and critical multi-element assay data. These datasets are key components to reprocessing, modelling, and interpretation of the 3D seismic cube at Mawson. Once received, reprocessing of the 3D seismic data will be undertaken to refine existing models, refine existing targets, and define new targets across the Mawson intrusion.

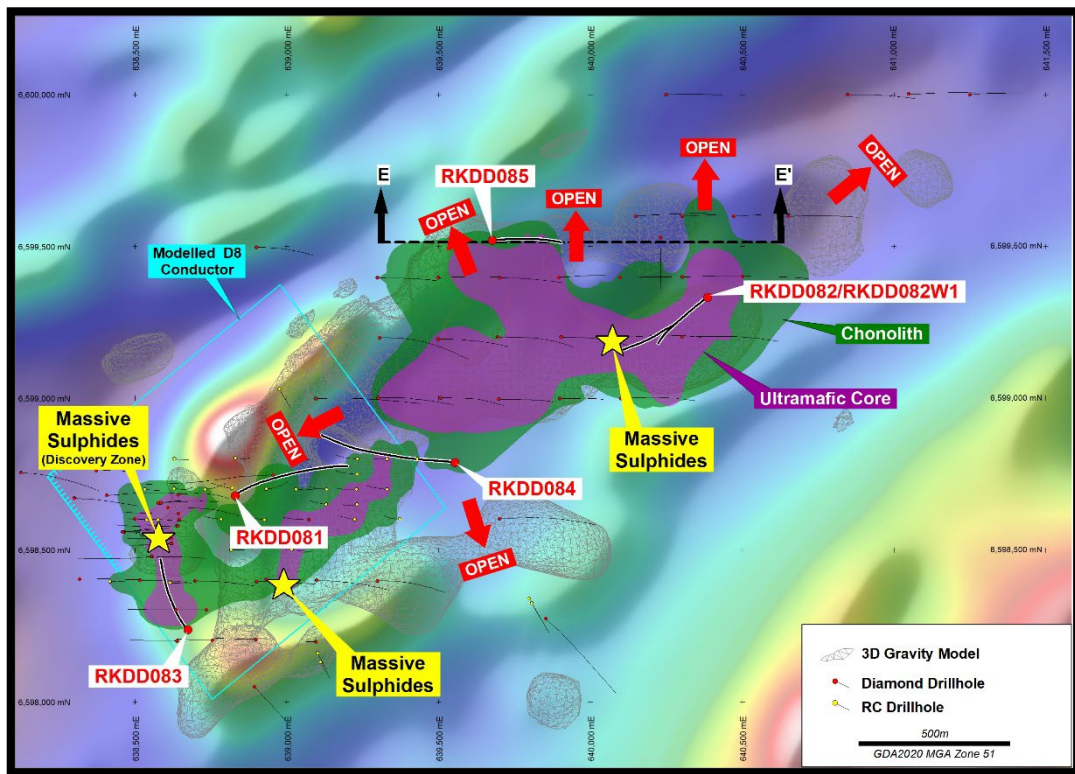


Figure 3: Updated and extended Mawson chonolith, diamond drillholes, and section location

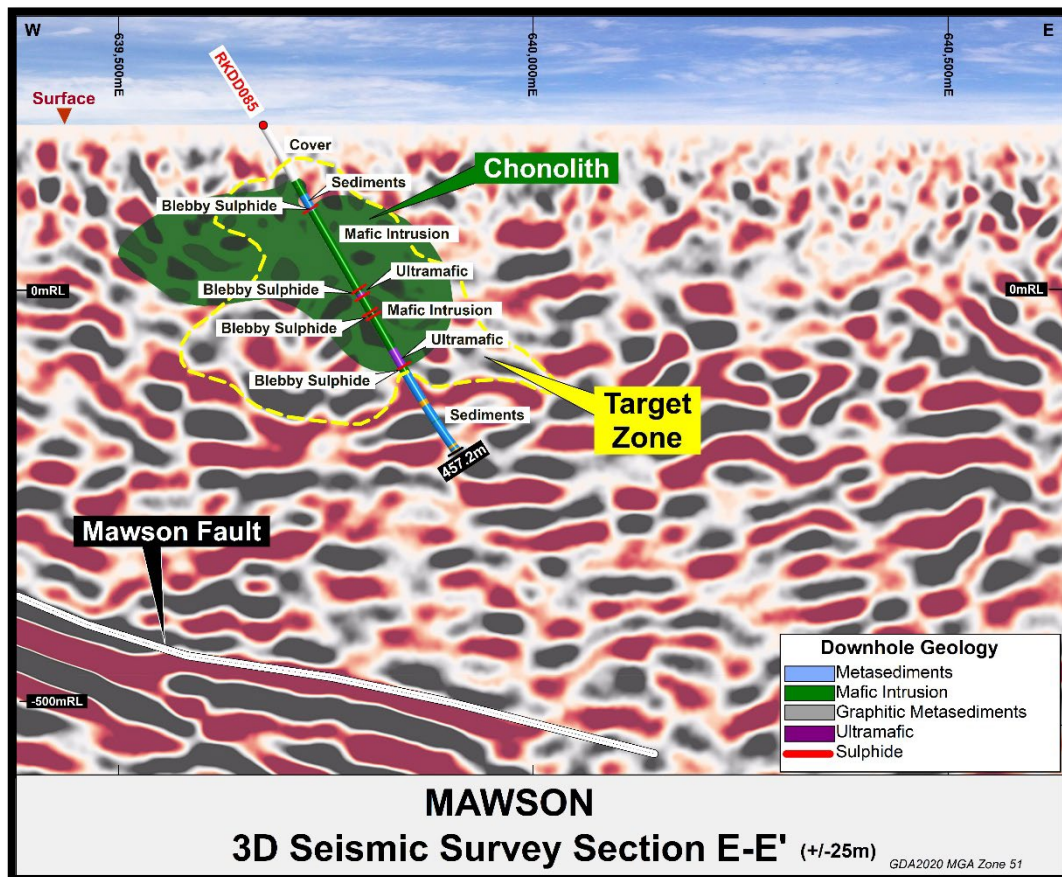


Figure 4: 3D Seismic section E-E' showing the Mawson chonolith with diamond drillhole RKDD085



**Photo 2: Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation from RKDD085 from 234m**



**Photo 3: Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation from RKDD085 from 237m downhole**

## FUTURE PROGRAMMES

- Detailed structural analysis of completed diamond drillholes at Mawson
- Collation of all downhole geophysical and petrophysical data from Mawson
- Reprocessing of the Mawson 3D seismic model with new downhole datasets
- Octagonal seismic data acquisition underway October through November 2022
- Octagonal seismic data processing November 2022 – March 2023
- Final 3D seismic model for Octagonal to be received April-May 2023
- Incorporate completed drilling, geophysics, geochemistry, and structural data with existing 3D modelling into the seismic model for diamond drilling target ranking and planning mid 2023

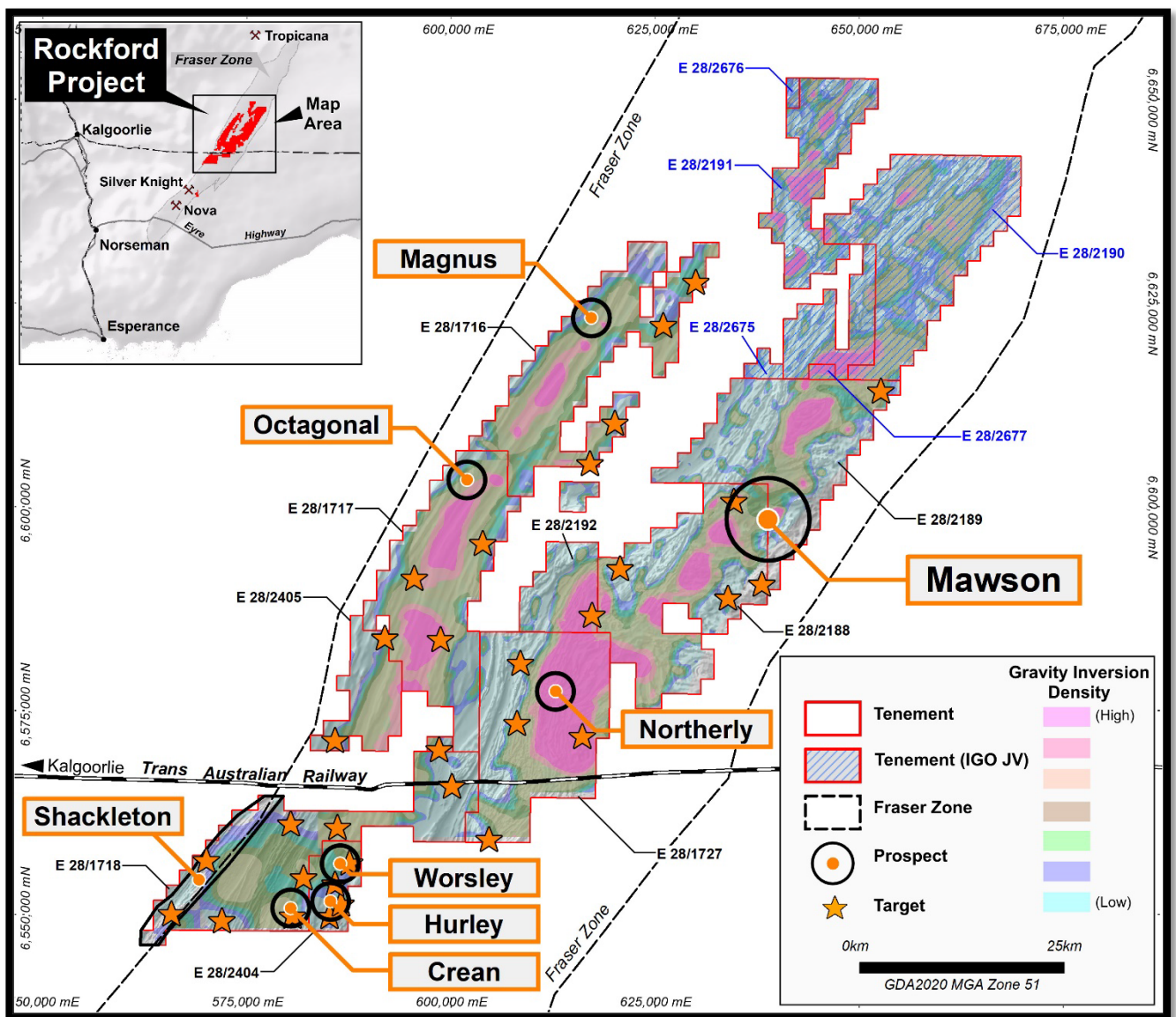


Figure 5: Rockford Project Prospect Locations on Gravity

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

## Appendix 1 – Mawson Diamond Drillhole Details

Hole	MGA2020-East	MGA2020-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	330	-75	908.7
RKDD084	639550	6598790	204	270	-60	846.3
RKDD085	639670	6599520	202	90	-60	457.2

\*RKDD082W1 is a wedge hole off RKDD082 at 347.4m  
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. 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 (20 September 2021, 17 March 2022, 9 June 2022, and 28 July 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](http://www.legendmining.com.au) for further information and announcements.

#### For more information contact:

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## Appendix 3:

### Legend Mining Ltd – Diamond Drilling Programme - Rockford Project JORC Code Edition 2012: Table 1

#### Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>HiSeis Pty Ltd conducted a ground seismic survey between 18 November and 8 December 2021, with survey details below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equipment area coverage: ~7.62 km<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Total receivers: 8300</li> <li>Total source points: 6012</li> <li>Sample rate: 2 ms</li> <li>Record length: 3 s</li> <li>Source: INOVA AHV-IV (60000 lb)</li> <li>Source array: 1 x AHV-IV</li> <li>Source number: 2 ping pong</li> </ul> <p>Recording Filters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hi-cut: 0.8 Nyquist set to 205 Hz</li> <li>Notch: out</li> <li>Diversity stack: no</li> </ul> <p>Source Parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source spacing: 12.5 m nominal</li> <li>Sweep frequency: 6-160 Hz</li> <li>Sweep length: 20 s</li> <li>Sweep type: linear</li> <li>Source array: stacked</li> <li>Tapers: 500 ms</li> <li>Maximum source gaps: as required for safety</li> </ul> <p>Receiver Parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group spacing: varies: 12 m (high-res) and 18 m (low-res)</li> <li>Geophone type: Quantum 5 Hz</li> <li>Case: land</li> <li>Frequency: 5 Hz</li> <li>Geophones per group: 1</li> <li>Geophone spacing: varies: 12 m (high-res) and 18 m (low-res)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No diamond drill core sampling has been undertaken.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond drillhole RKDD085 was pre-collared using the mud rotary technique.</li> <li>No samples were recovered from the mud rotary pre-collar.</li> <li>The remainder of the holes were diamond drilled with HQ then NQ coring to end of hole.</li> <li>Terra Drilling completed the diamond</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>drilling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill core sample recoveries for the HQ-NQ core were measured and recorded in drill log sheets.</li> <li>• Drill core orientation was recorded when possible at the end of each drill run (line on bottom of core).</li> <li>• No diamond drill core sampling has been undertaken.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geological logging of drillhole RKDD085 included; lithology, grainsize, texture, structure, deformation, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour, weathering.</li> <li>• Drill core logging is qualitative and based on drill core retained in core trays.</li> <li>• The drillholes were logged in their entirety.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No diamond core sampling has been undertaken.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p><b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	
<p><b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant intersections were verified by senior exploration personnel.</li> <li>• Primary data was collected in the field using a set of standard logging templates and entered into a laptop computer.</li> <li>• The data was forwarded to Legend's database manager for validation and loading into the company's drilling database.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Location of data points</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The drillhole collars were surveyed with a handheld GPS unit with an accuracy of <math>\pm 5\text{m}</math> which is considered sufficiently accurate for the purpose of the drillhole.</li> <li>• All co-ordinates are expressed in GDA2020 datum, Zone 51.</li> <li>• Regional topographic control has an accuracy of <math>\pm 2\text{m}</math> based on detailed DTM data.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data spacing and distribution</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No regular drill hole spacing has been set with individual holes design to intersect specific targets.</li> <li>• Diamond drillhole RKDD085 was designed to test seismic and structural features.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation is unknown.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No diamond core sampling has been undertaken.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal audits/reviews of seismic procedures are ongoing, with external reviews managed by Terra Resources Pty Ltd.</li> </ul>

## Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Rockford Project comprises ten granted exploration licences, covering 2,397km<sup>2</sup>, (Legend manager).</li> <li>Rockford JV tenements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E28/2188, 2189, 2192 (70% Legend, 30% Rockford Minerals Pty Ltd)</li> <li>E28/1716, 1717, 1718, 1727 (70% Legend, 30% Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd).</li> </ul> </li> <li>Legend 100%: E28/2404, 2405, 2795.</li> <li>The Project is located 280km east of Kalgoorlie mostly on vacant crown land with the eastern portion on Kanandah Pastoral Station.</li> <li>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 &amp; E28/2404 are covered 90%, 20% and 100% respectively by the Ngadju Native Title Claim.</li> <li>The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable, not referred to.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The primary target is Nova style nickel-copper mineralisation hosted in</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>mafic/ultramafic intrusives within the Fraser Zone of the larger Albany-Fraser Orogen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secondary targets include VMS style zinc-copper-lead-silver mineralisation and structurally controlled Tropicana style gold.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See Appendix 1.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No assay results have been received.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drill core has been oriented to enable structural logging and evaluation of true thicknesses of the mineralised intervals.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drillhole intercepts/intervals are measured downhole in metres.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project and drillhole location maps and seismic sections have been included in the body of the report.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All significant results are reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed high quality aeromagnetic and gravity datasets, aircore drilling, ground EM surveys and DHTEM surveys have been used to target drilling.</li> <li>GEM Geophysics Pty Ltd completed downhole electromagnetic (DHTEM) surveying in diamond holes RKDD083 and 084, with RKDD085 pending.                             <p><b>DHTEM Details</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loop Size: 800mx400m double turn &amp; 400mx400mx2 Figure 8</li> <li>Station Spacing: 2-10m intervals</li> <li>Sensor: B-field DigiAtlantis</li> <li>Base/frequency: 0.25Hz, 1,000ms time base, 0.5-1.0ms ramp</li> <li>Stacking: ~32-64 stacks, 2-3 repeatable readings</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submit selection of RKDD085 for geochemical analysis.</li> <li>Full integration of geological, structural, geophysical (including seismic), and geochemical data.</li> <li>Plan further diamond drillholes.</li> <li>Complete DHTEM surveying on RKDD85.</li> </ul>