15 September 2022

New Prospective Areas Identified by Regional Aircore and EM

- **Aircore geochemistry identifies multiple new fertile intrusions**
- **MLTEM and FLTEM surveys identify new bedrock conductors**
- **+13,000m of aircore drilling completed YTD, drilling ongoing**
- **Octagonal 3D seismic survey site preparations underway**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to announce results to date from the 2022 regional aircore and EM programmes and provide an update on preparations for the upcoming Octagonal seismic survey at the Rockford Project, Fraser Range, Western Australia (see Figure 6).

Legend Managing Director, Mr Mark Wilson said: "The latest results from our 2022 regional programmes and interpretations detailed in the body of this announcement speaks to the prospectivity and untapped potential of the entire Rockford Project area. This potential is further enhanced by the fact that two of the four publicly disclosed occurrences of massive nickel-copper in the Fraser Range, being Mawson and Octagonal, are within the Rockford project.

"Our technical team and consultants are currently reviewing results as they come to hand from this years' diamond drilling at Mawson, which will ultimately lead to a new interpretation of the Mawson seismic data. The new Mawson model and the first seismic model from Octagonal promise exciting diamond drill targets at both locations in 2023."

Aircore Drilling at Rockford

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TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Exploration activity continues across the Rockford Project with aircore drilling identifying new fertile Ni-Cu intrusions, while innovative EM continues to identify new bedrock conductors (see Figure 1). Five of these areas have been identified through a combination of reconnaissance aircore drilling and innovative MLTEM. In addition, site preparations for the 3D seismic survey at Octagonal are underway, with the data collection phase scheduled for October 2022.

Aircore Drilling

A total of 161 aircore holes (RKAC1480-1640) for 13,047m have been completed year to date over selected areas within the greater Rockford Project (see Figure 1). This drilling is part of an extensive 30,000m regional aircore programme planned across the greater 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.

Newly identified Areas W, X, and Y are detailed below.

Area W

Area W was selected for first pass aircore drilling targeting a folded “eye” like feature in aeromagnetic data (see Figure 1). The drilling intersected anomalous nickel and copper associated with olivine bearing websterite in multiple drillholes, within a regional metasedimentary package (see Figure 1 and Table 1). The assay result from RKAC1566 of 12m @ 0.1% Ni and 0.09% Cu from 58m in a favourable ultramafic host rock is an encouraging first pass result. Geochemically, three wide-spaced aircore drillholes across Area W display the key indicator elements associated with fertile Ni-Cu intrusions when plotted against the fertile intrusion datasets of the Fraser Range including Nova, Mawson, and Octagonal (see Figures 2, 3, and 4).

Innovative high power MLTEM surveying over the area identified a deep, poorly constrained conductor located west south-west of the anomalous aircore holes. Follow up FLTEM surveying to better define the feature identified a conductor plate with modelled parameters of ~300m x 300m in size, with a conductance of 2,500-4,500S at a depth of 600-650m (see Table 2). Further evaluation of this conductor and anomalous aircore geochemistry is planned.

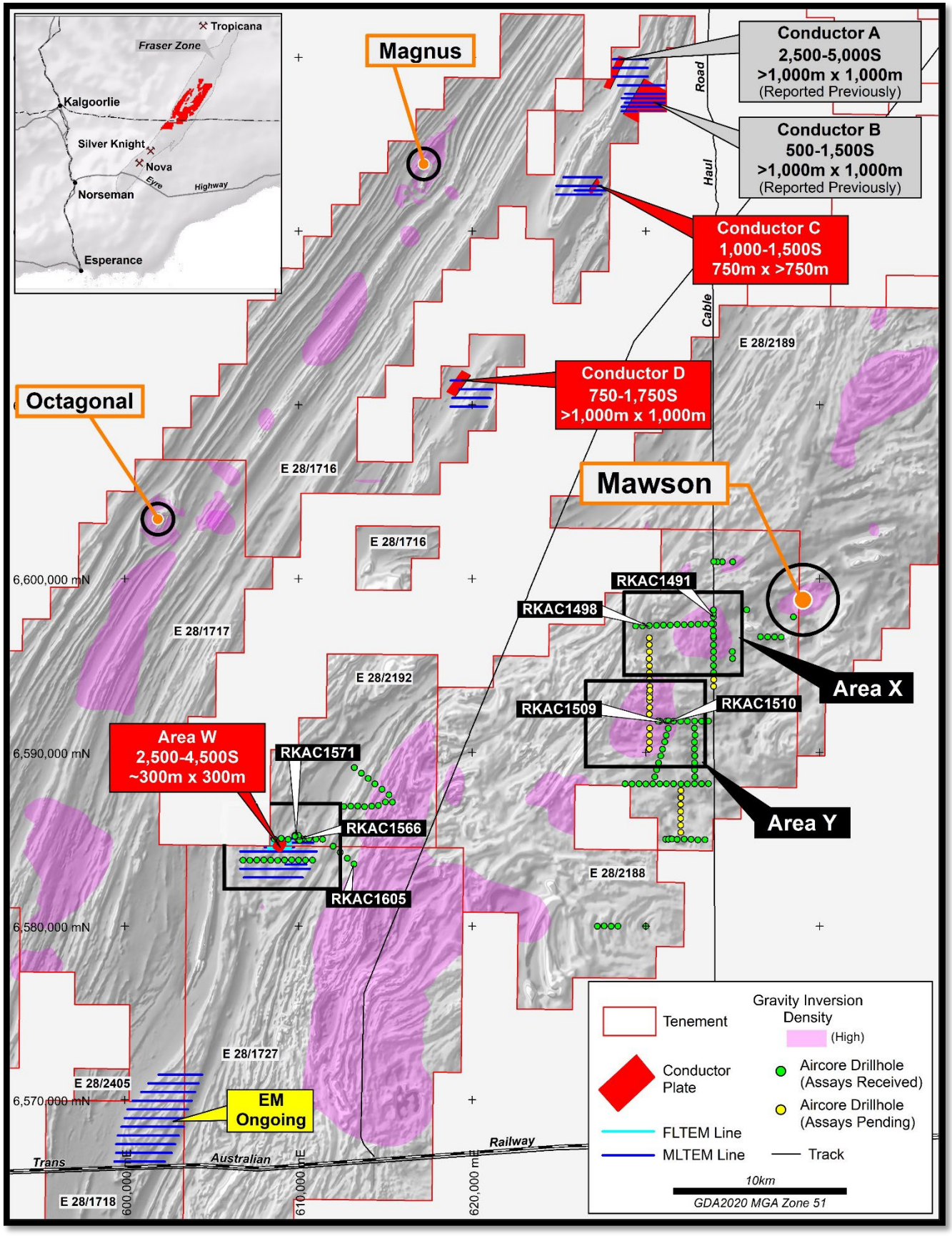

Figure 1: Aircore and EM activity over aeromagnetic image and gravity inversion highs

Area X and Area Y

First pass aircore drilling was completed over Area X and Area Y, located 5-10km directly south-west of Mawson, targeting a combination of aeromagnetic and gravity features (see Figure 1). The drilling has intersected extensive ultramafic and mafic intrusives including olivine websterite and gabbronorite, visually similar to those which host Ni-Cu mineralisation at Mawson. Geochemistry supports the visual assessment that these identified intrusions plot on or proximal to prospective trends as defined in Figures 2, 3, and 4. Given the wide-spaced nature of first pass aircore, these results are encouraging as early indications suggest a potential cluster of newly identified fertile Ni-Cu intrusions.

Infill aircore and high-power moving loop electromagnetic surveying is planned to further evaluate the Areas W, X, and Y.

Table 1: Aircore Drill Assays >0.05% Ni

Hole	From	To	Int	Ni%	Cu%	Co%	Cr%	Fe%
RKAC1491	54	66	12	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.09	10.83
RKAC1498	63	67	4	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.04	11.11
RKAC1509	79	83	4	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.14	12.66
RKAC1510	80	112	32	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.14	10.50
RKAC1566	58	70	12	0.10	0.09	0.02	0.38	15.11
RKAC1571	58	66	8	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.20	15.00
RKAC1605	65	68 EOH	3	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.02	9.09

Table 1: Aircore assay results

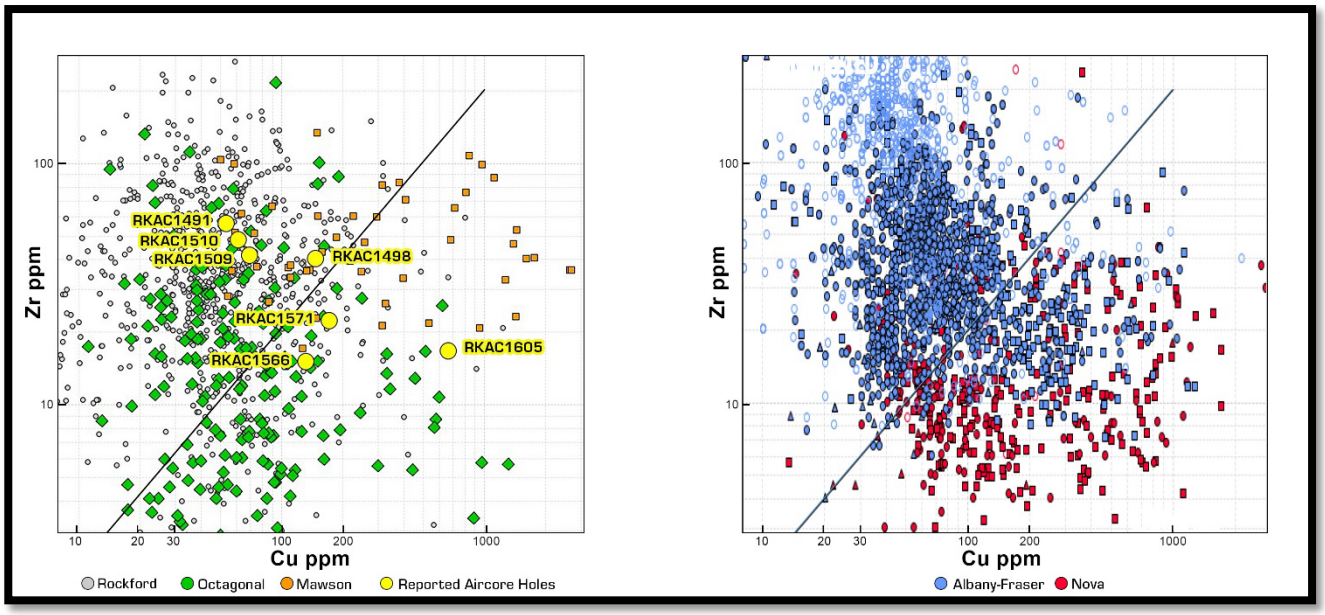

Figure 2: Zr vs Cu for Table 1 bottom of hole aircore for Areas W, X, Y and Fraser Range mafics compared with the Nova, Mawson, and Octagonal mineralised intrusions. Mineralised intrusion samples are defined by Zr-Cu values on the Cu-rich side of the mantle line. These compositions are interpreted as fractionated sulphide magmas which have the ability to form orebodies. *

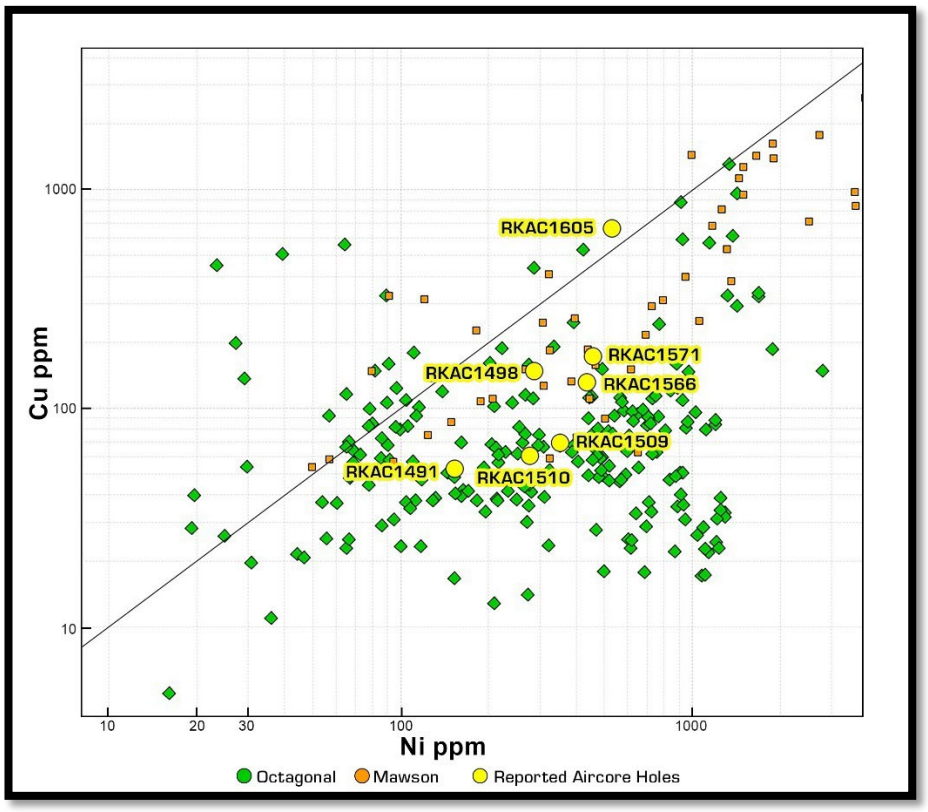

Figure 3: Cu vs Ni plot highlighting Table 1 bottom of hole aircore drillholes from Areas W, X, and Y compared to known mineralised intrusions of Mawson and Octagonal.

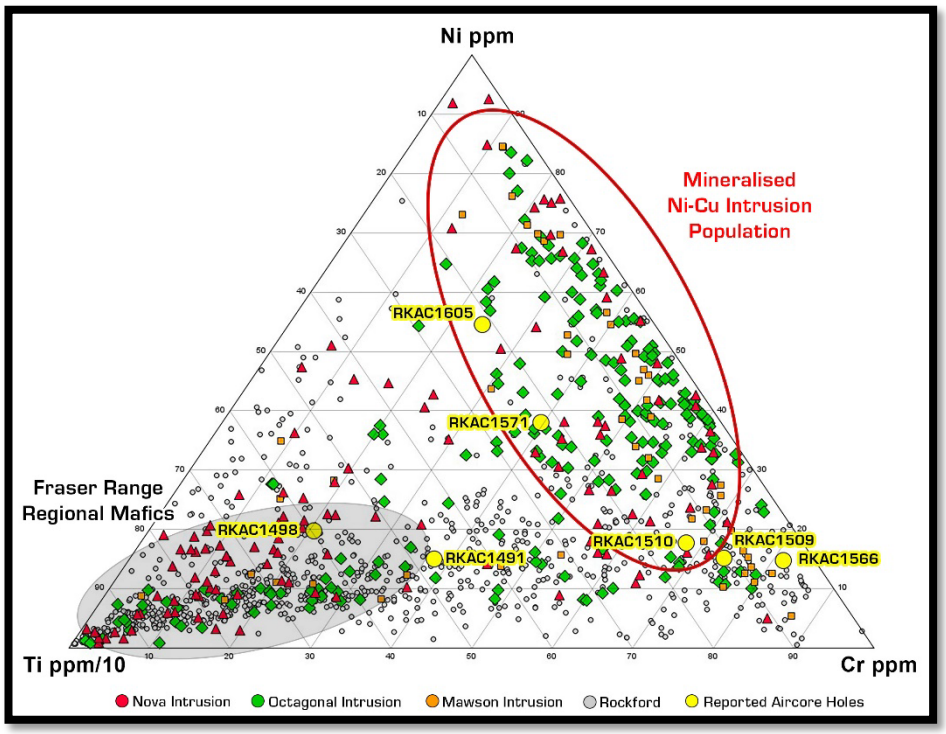

Figure 4: Ni-Cr-Ti plot comparing mineralised intrusion of Nova, Mawson, and Octagonal with Table bottom of hole aircore samples for Areas W, X, and Y. Plot of immobile elements applicable as a proxy in the weathered environment to identify prospective mineralised intrusions. *

**Figures 2 & 4 data sourced from WAMEX open file No.96247. Geochemical plots referenced from Lithogeochemistry in exploration for intrusion-hosted magmatic Ni-Cu-Co deposits, Stephen J Barnes 2022.*

EM Surveying

Following a review of regional aeromagnetic and gravity datasets, previous aircore drilling, and lithological domain mapping, 12 areas were selected for follow up with innovative high power electromagnetic surveying (see Figure 1). Four of the 12 areas have been completed to date, with surveying currently underway at the fifth area. Conductors have been identified at all four areas surveyed (see Table 2). This technique has proven successful in detecting conductive bodies beneath thick, conductive transported cover for Legend across the Rockford Project.

Conductors C and D

MLTEM follow up of elevated 2021 aircore geochemistry was completed over two areas in the north of the Rockford Project (see Figure 1). Conductors were identified at both areas and modelled as large, moderate strength features. These conductors, along with previously reported Conductors A and B, parallel the regional stratigraphic trend and are considered low priority areas for follow up work.

Table 2: Modelled MLTEM/FLTEM Conductor Parameters

Conductor	Conductance	Dimensions	Depth to Top	Plate Orientation	Plate Dip
Conductor A*	2,500-5,000S	>1,000m x 1,000m	75-125m	NE-SW	55-75^0 NW
Conductor B*	500-1,500S	>1,000m x 1,000m	50-100m	NE-SW	30-50^0 SE
Conductor C	1,000-1,500S	750m x >750m	50-75m	NNE-SSW	65-75^0 ESE
Conductor D	750-1,750S	>1,000m x 1,000m	75-125m	NE-SW	65-75^0 NW
Area W (FLTEM)	2,500-4,500S	~300m x 300m	600-650m	NE-SW	20-40^0 SE

Table 2: MLTEM/FLTEM Conductors

**Conductor previously reported*

OCTAGONAL

3D Seismic Survey

Planning of the 24km^2 Octagonal 3D seismic survey continues, with Programme of Work approvals from DMIRS received and line clearing underway at time of writing (see Figure 5). The acquisition phase of the seismic survey is due to commence in October 2022.

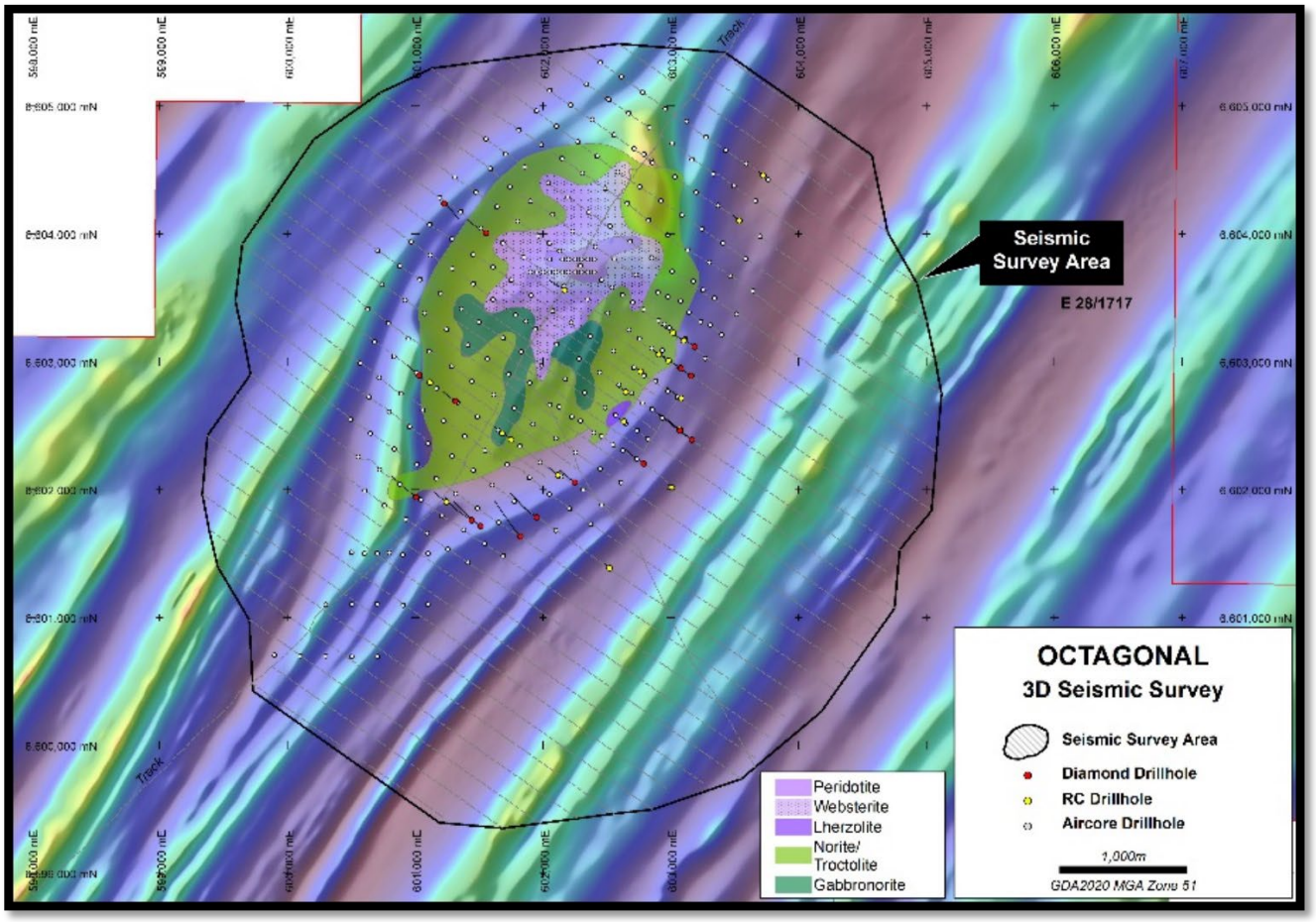

Figure 5: Octagonal 3D Seismic Survey Area on AMAG with geology map

FUTURE REGIONAL ROCKFORD PROGRAMMES

- Aircore drilling over selected areas ongoing
- Data analysis ongoing identifying new and advancing existing areas
- Octagonal 3D Seismic data acquisition scheduled for October 2022

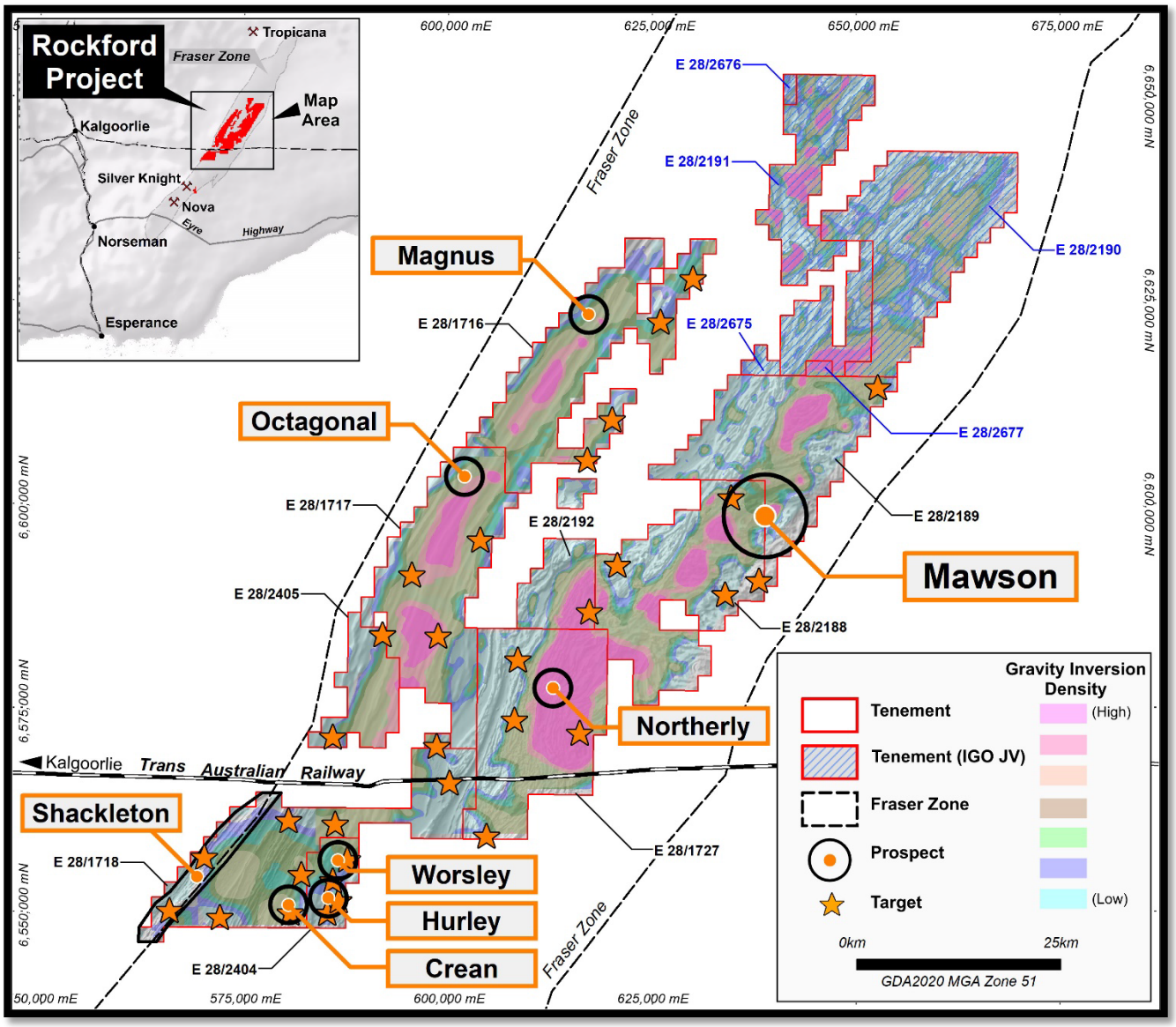

Figure 6: Rockford Project Prospect Locations on Gravity

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

Appendix 1 – Rockford Aircore Drillhole Details

Hole	MGA2020-East	MGA2020-North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)
RKAC1491	633892	6597798	180	0	-90	67
RKAC1509	631194	6591807	177	0	-90	91
RKAC1510	631303	6591818	179	0	-90	112
RKAC1566	610009	6585037	208	0	-90	79
RKAC1571	609799	6585233	211	0	-90	67
RKAC1605	613197	6583580	191	0	-90	68

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 (9 June 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.

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Appendix 2:

Legend Mining Ltd – 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.*	• 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. • 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.
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.).*	• Aircore drilling utilised a 90mm bit and was completed by Drillpower.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample*	• No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and grade and there is insufficient data to

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	recoveries and results assessed. • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	determine if there is a sample bias. • Sample recoveries are visually estimated for each metre by the supervising rig geologist with poor or wet samples recorded in drill and sample log sheets. • The sample cyclone is routinely cleaned at the end of each rod and when deemed necessary.
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 aircore drillholes included; lithology, grainsize, texture, structure, deformation, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour, weathering. • The drillholes were logged in their entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used*	• Aircore samples were analysed for: ➢ Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe,

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	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 (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.
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.*	• Aircore drilling was undertaken on a nominal 400/200m spacing testing aeromagnetic and gravity targets.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation is unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Individual calico sample bags from the 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 2,359km^2, (Legend manager). • Rockford JV tenements: ➢ E28/2188, 2189, 2192 (70% Legend, 30% Rockford Minerals Pty Ltd) ➢ E28/1716, 1717, 1718, 1727 (70% Legend, 30% Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd). • Legend 100%: E28/2404, 2405. • The Project is located 280km east of Kalgoorlie mostly on vacant crown land with the eastern portion on Kanandah Pastoral Station. • Tenements E28/1716, 1717, 2192, 2405 are covered by the Upurli Upurli Nguratja Native Title Claim. Tenements E28/2188, and E28/2189 are covered 20% and 85% respectively by the Untiri Pulka Native Title Claim. Tenements E28/1718, E28/1727, E28/2404 are covered 90%, 20%, and 100% respectively by the Ngadju Native Title Claim. • The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Not applicable, not referred to.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The primary target is Nova style nickel-copper mineralisation hosted in mafic/ultramafic intrusives within the Fraser Zone of the larger Albany-Fraser Orogen. • Secondary targets include VMS style zinc-copper-lead-silver mineralisation and structurally controlled Tropicana style gold.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See Appendix 1.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Weighted averages are presented.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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.*	• Assay results presented are balanced. • All significant results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Detailed high quality aeromagnetic and gravity datasets, aircore drilling, ground EM surveys and DHTEM surveys have been used to target drilling. • 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: 800 x 800m single turn • Line/Station Spacing: 125m spaced lines with 100m stations • Transmitter: ORE HPTX (150-200 amps) • Receiver: EMIT SMARTem24 • Sensor: HT SQUID LANDTEM 3 component B field sensor • Time base/freq.: 0.125Hz (200msec time base), ~1msec 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)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• 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.
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.*	• Continue aircore drilling programme over greater Rockford Project. • Plan further aircore drillholes. • Plan further EM surveys. • Ongoing assessment of drilling and geochemical results.