31 August 2023

Octagonal exploration activity update

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Diamond drillhole OCDD005 intersects intrusion/metasedimentary mixing zone at depth with magnetite and pyrrhotite the source of the AMT feature**
- **Downhole EM (DHTEM) is scheduled for completion on OCDD005**
- **New High-Power Fixed Loop Electro-Magnetics (HPFLTEM) survey over the entire Octagonal prospect designed to identify large sulphide bodies at depth**
- **Future diamond drillhole planning pending outcome of HPFLTEM survey results**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to provide an update on the diamond drilling and exploration activities at the Octagonal prospect within the Rockford Project, Fraser Range, Western Australia (see Figures 1 and 4).

Legend Executive Chair, Mr Mark Wilson said: *"The AMT feature which hole 5 was designed to test turned out to be largely magnetite and pyrrhotite, which explains the lack of significant nickel-copper sulphide in this hole. Whilst we need to await the DHTEM results and structural analysis to appreciate the totality of information from this hole in particular, the results from the recent 4-hole programme have not reduced the overall prospectivity of Octagonal. These drillholes represent the first steps in unlocking the nickel-copper sulphide potential at Octagonal.*

"From the information to date, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the best mineralisation is on the eastern flank of the prospect. This is further evidenced by the 4 conductors from DHTEM in hole 4.

"A decision has been made to conduct a large high powered EM survey over Octagonal with the design capacity to identify conductive responses below a depth of 600m. This is expected to deliver EM data which along with the seismic and other data sets will give us the next generation of diamond drill targets."

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Exploration activities continue at the Octagonal prospect at the time of writing. Below is a summary of the exploration activities at Target Area B and Target Area C.

TARGET AREA B

Key takeaways from OCDD005 - Target Area B:

- Intrusion extends at depth, with increased carbonate digestion proximal to the basal contact
- Mixing zone of intrusion and metasediment supports the working model that the Octagonal Intrusive Complex (OIC) cracks into the surrounding metasediments
- Sulphide decreased toward the west of the OIC, vectoring for mineralisation to targeting towards the eastern margins of the OIC
- Critical structural data to further understand the controls of the OIC
- OCDD005 provides an excellent DHTEM platform

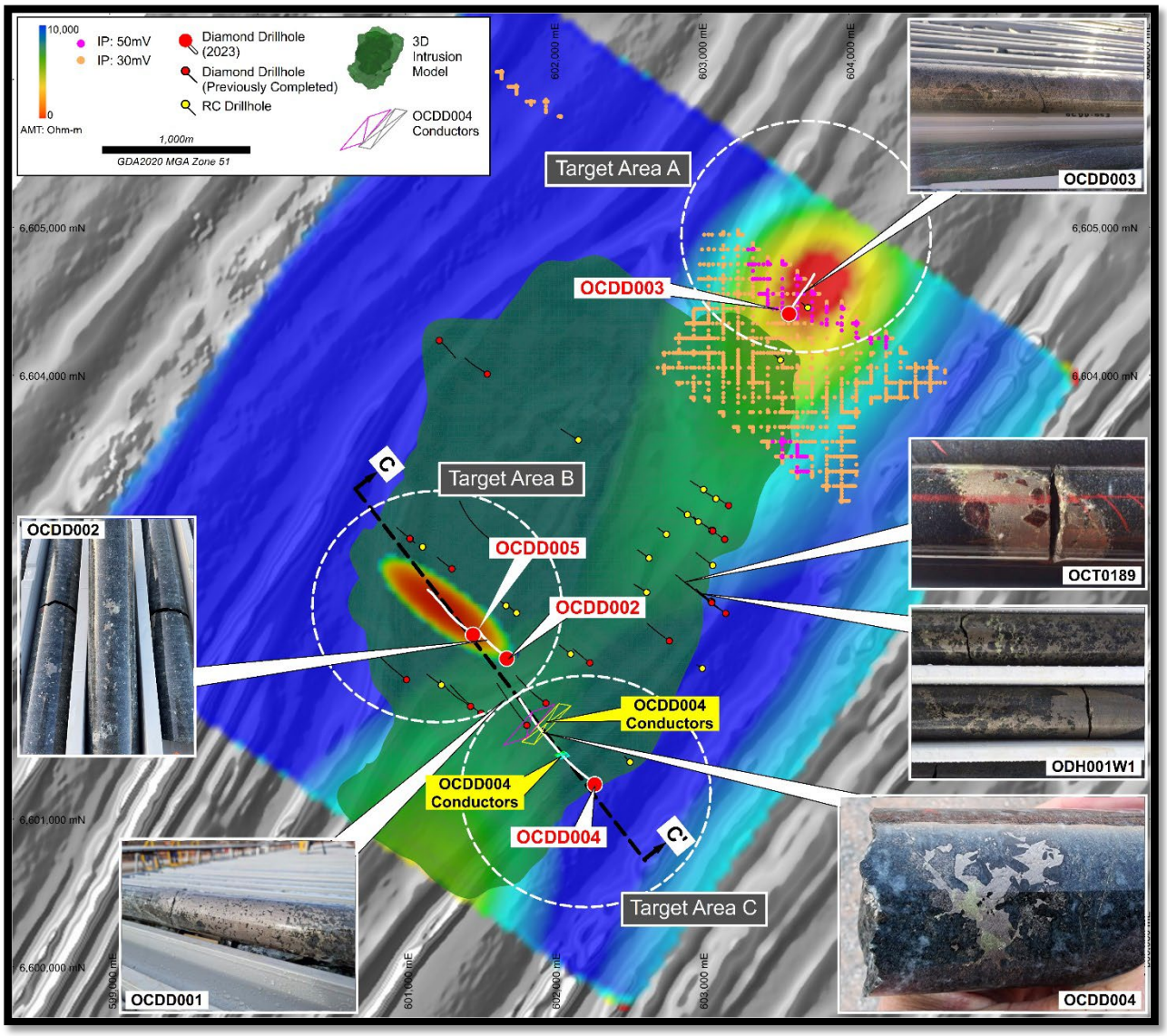

Figure 1: *Priority target areas and diamond drillholes shown with Octagonal intrusion model, IP anomalies, 2D & 3D AMT anomalies, and visual Ni-Cu mineralisation on AMAG.*

Diamond drillhole OCDD005 targeted a coincidental seismic and AMT zone of the Octagonal intrusion (see Figures 1 and 2). The drillhole was completed at a bottom of hole depth of 1,662m. The seismic zone and associated AMT feature are now confirmed as a mixing zone of digested metasediments and gabbroic intrusions. Indications are the AMT feature is derived from magnetite and pyrrhotite within this mixing zone. The drillhole intersected an upper suite of gabbronorites and leucocratic gabbronorites before intersecting a varied suite of higher MgO intrusion consisting of olivine gabbronorites, pyroxenites, and troctolites, with weakly mineralised zones. Extensive carbonate digestion in the mixing zone of intrusion and metasediments towards the basal contact supports the visual observations in OCDD004 that the Octagonal intrusion cracks into the underlying and surrounding metasediments. Reduced sulphide content in the drillhole suggests the sulphide content of the OIC decreases towards the west. This is an important indicator, with strong evidence from completed drilling suggesting that sulphide content of the OIC increases towards the eastern margins. This vectoring will allow for more focused drillhole targeting. OCDD005 will provide valuable structural information in an area of the OIC not previously drilled, allowing the integration of physical structural data with seismic responses to map folding. This folding is a primary control of the OIC geometry.

DHTEM is scheduled to be completed on OCDD005 at the time of writing.

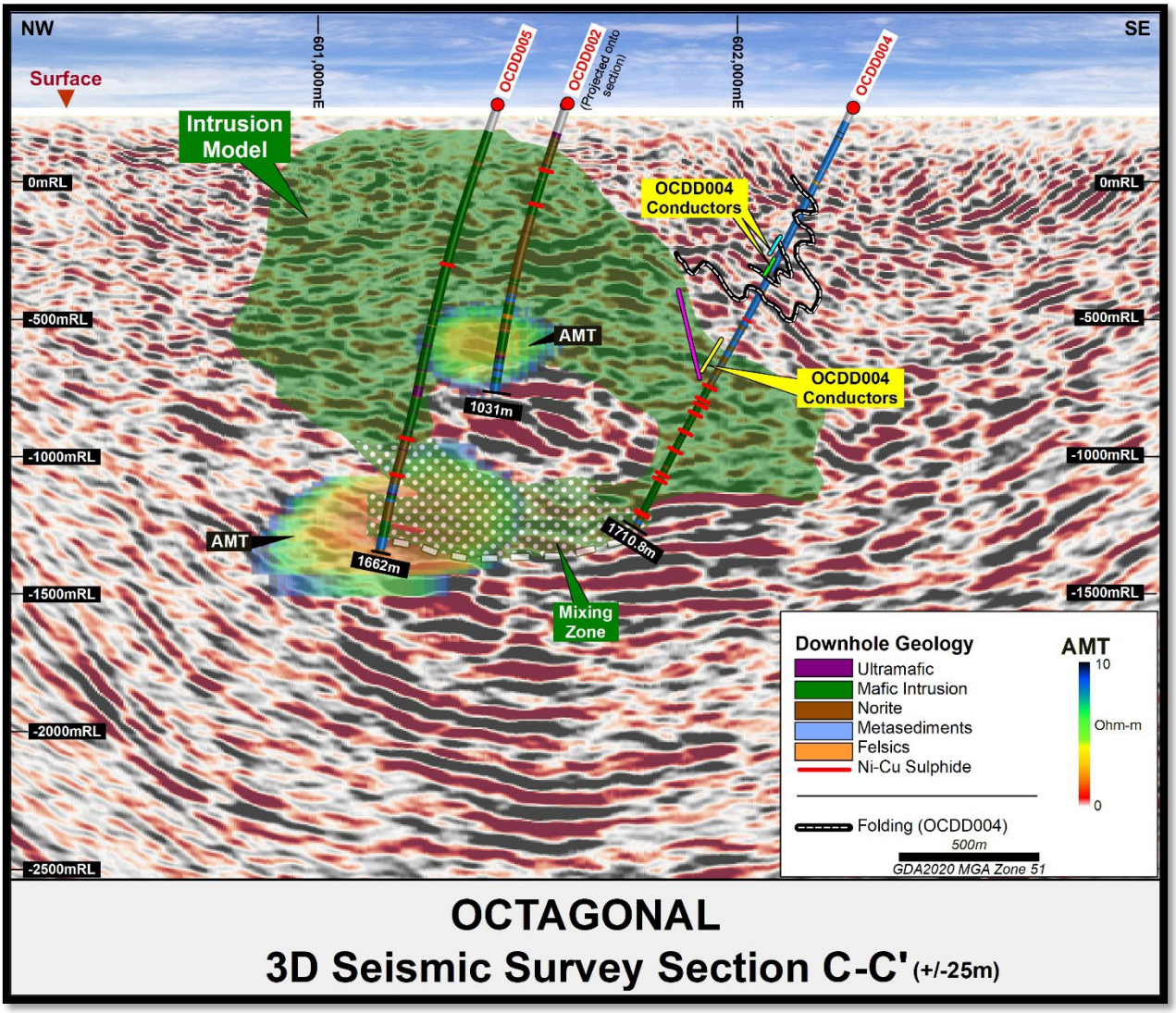

Figure 2: *Section C-C' showing drillholes OCDD002, OCDD004 and OCDD005 on seismic section and DHTEM conductors, downhole geology and structure, the Octagonal intrusion and interpreted intrusion, and AMT targets.*

TARGET AREA C

DHTEM has been completed on drillhole OCDD004 and the associated models received (see Figures 1, 2 and Table 1). Four off-hole conductors have been identified, two interpreted to be relating to mineralisation inside the Octagonal intrusion and along the eastern hanging wall contact.

The observed increase in sulphide content and tenor in OCDD004 and DHTEM response has given encouragement to deploy a new High Power Fixed Loop Electro-Magnetics (HPFLTEM) across Octagonal, with the aim to identify large sulphide bodies at depth (see Figure 3). Forward modelling conducted during the HPFLTEM programme design suggests large sulphide accumulations should be detectable below 600m depth with the large loop, high current, and ultra-low frequency parameters of the purpose-designed survey. The survey will commence in the coming weeks.

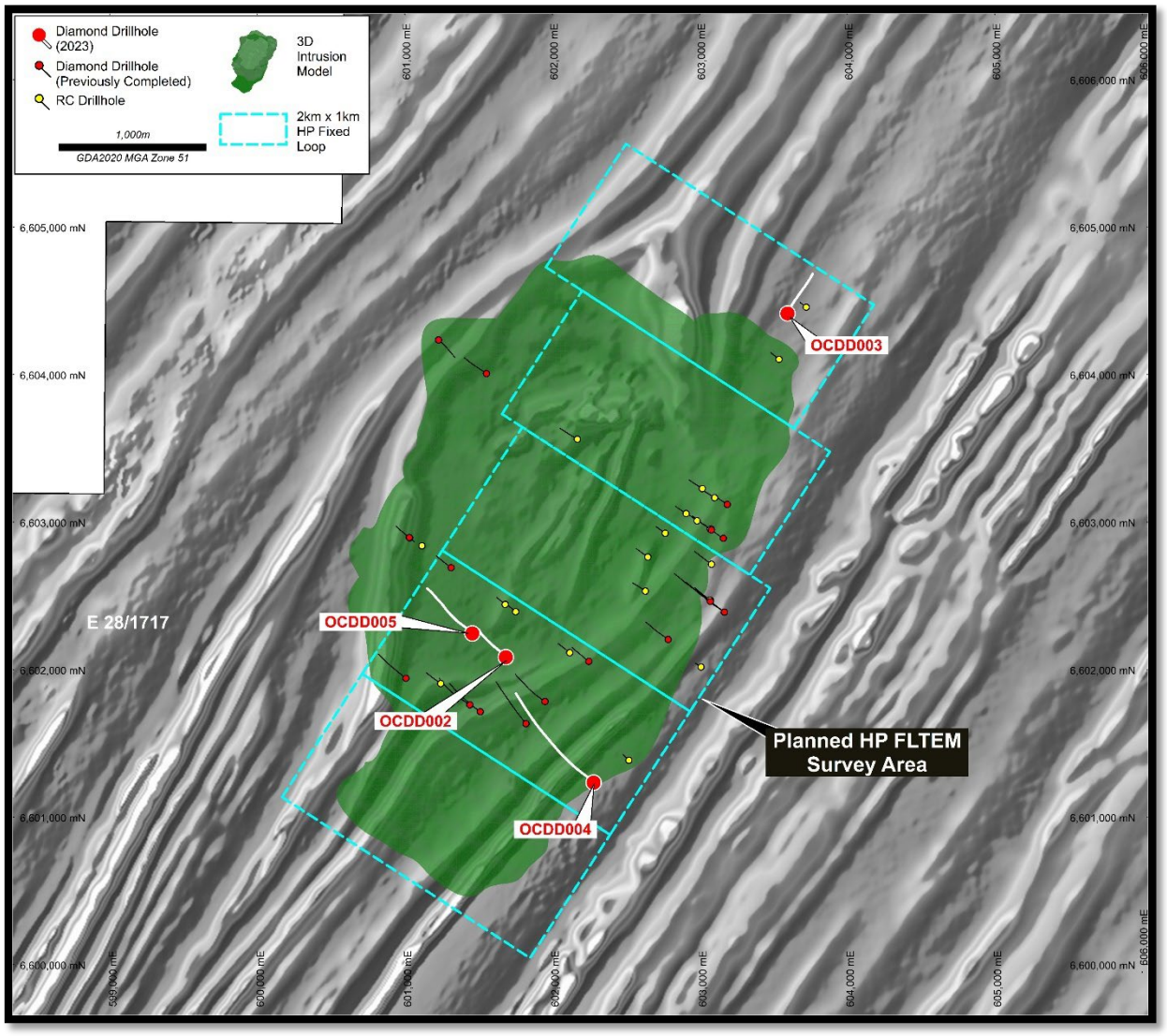

Figure 3: *Octagonal plan view showing proposed HPFLTEM survey loops and the interpreted Octagonal intrusion model projected to surface on AMAG.*

Table 1: DHTEM Conductor Parameters					
Conductor	**Conductance**	**Dimensions**	**Plate Orientation**	**Depth to Plate**	**Plate Dip**
OCDD004_1 (Off-hole)	~1,250-1,750S	50m x >50m	ENE-WSW	~470m downhole	55-65^0 NW
OCDD004_2 (Off-hole)	~1,250-1,750S	50m x >50m	ENE-WSW	~565m downhole	55-65^0 NW
OCDD004_3 (Off-hole)	~1,250-1,750S	>300m x >100m	NE-SW	~800m downhole	55-65^0 NW
OCDD004_4 (Off-hole)	~1,000-1,500S	>300m x >200m	NE-SW	~665m downhole	65-80^0 SE

Table 1: *DHTEM conductors from OCDD004*

FUTURE OCTAGONAL PROGRAMME

- DHTEM on OCDD005
- Detailed structural analysis of completed drillholes
- Downhole petrophysics on completed drillholes
- HPFLTEM across the Octagonal intrusion
- Assaying of selected intervals

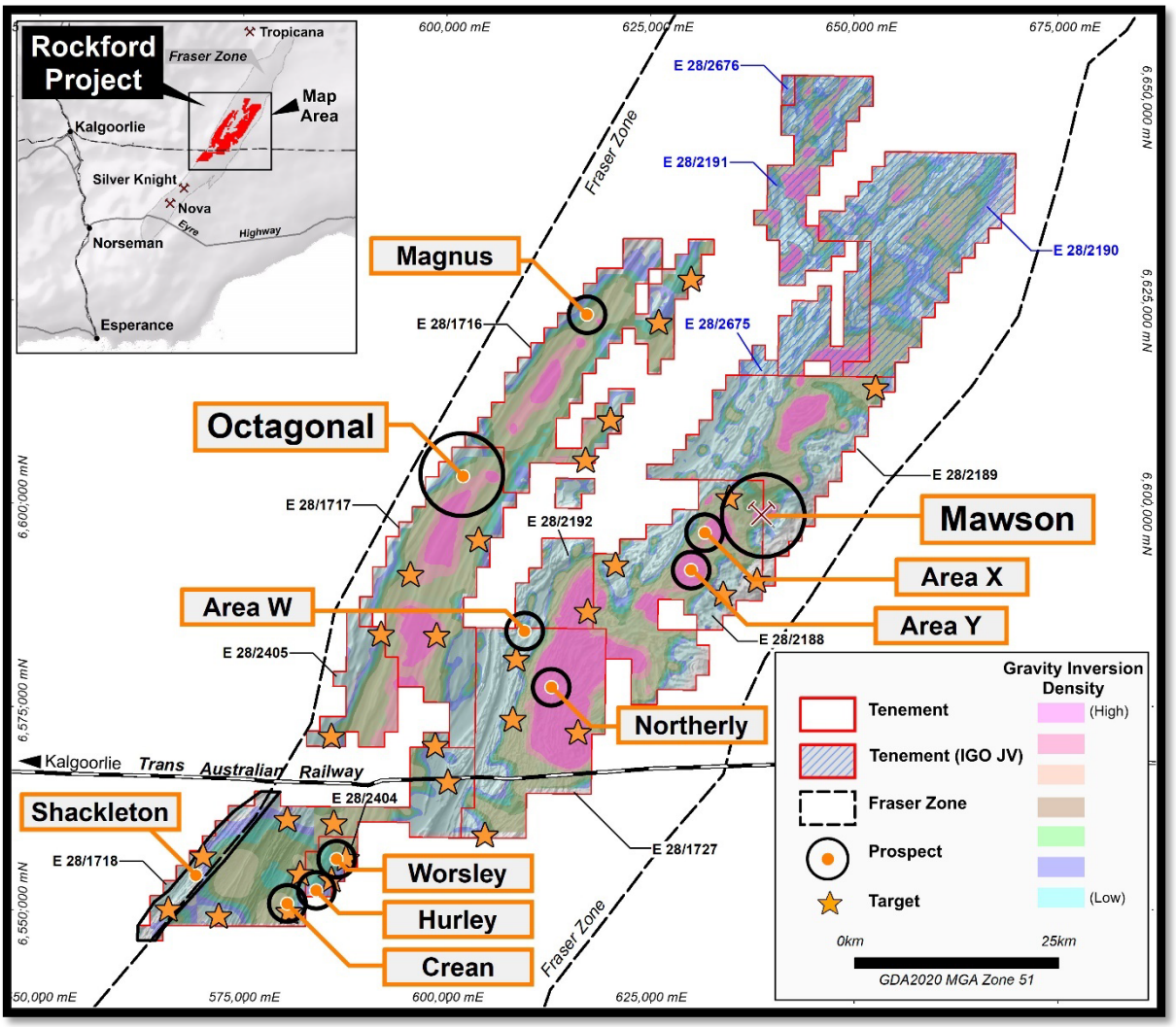

Figure 4: *Rockford Project Prospect Locations on Gravity.*

Authorised by Oliver Kiddie, Managing Director.

Appendix 1 – Summary Drill Log of Ni-Cu Mineralisation

Hole	Interval	Sulphide Mode	Sulphide Type	Sulphide % (Visual Estimate)
OCDD005	591.75m – 591.95m	Disseminated & Blebby	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1% - 5%
OCDD005	1251.1m – 1252.42m	Disseminated & Blebby	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1% - 5%
OCDD005	1381.94 – 1382.3	Disseminated & Blebby	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1% - 5%

Cautionary Statement: *The sulphide percentage is a visual estimate of total sulphide. Visual estimates should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.*
Legend regularly uses a portable XRF (pXRF) analyser to screen diamond drill core for mineralisation prior to cutting and sampling. This allows for understanding of the distribution of mineralisation prior to sampling to better ensure that the sampled core is representative of the type and style of mineralisation. Readings are obtained and recorded for future reference. The pXRF provides confirmation that mineralisation is present however it is not an accurate determination of the elemental concentration within the sample analysed. Limitations include; very small analysis window, possible inhomogeneous distribution of mineralisation, analytical penetration depth and possible effects from irregular rock surface. The pXRF readings are subject to confirmation by chemical analysis from an independent laboratory. Assay results are expected to be received for selected sample intervals during the September and December 2023 Quarters.

Appendix 2 – Octagonal Diamond Drillhole Details

Hole	Type	MGA2020-East	MGA2020-North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth
OCDD002	DD	601,685	6,602,095	267	306	-70	1,031.0m
OCDD003	DD	603,595	6,604,425	263	034	-65	909.4m
OCDD004	DD	602,280	6,601,245	266	300	-65	1,710.8m
OCDD005	DD	601,457	6,602,256	267	302	-70	1,662.0m

Co-ordinates GDA2020 Zone 51

Appendix 3 - 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 (28 March 2023, 20 April 2023, 17 May 2023, 5 June 2023, 27 June 2023, and 31 July 2023). 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 4:

Legend Mining Ltd – Octagonal Diamond 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 7 November and 24 November 2022, with survey details below. • Equipment area coverage: ~19.2 km^2 • Total receivers: 10 986 • Total source points: 8357 • 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: 18m • Source line spacing: 108m (central area), 216m (outer area) • Sweep frequency: 3-180 Hz • Sweep length: 20 s • Sweep type: -0.8 db/oct • Source array: stacked • Tapers: 750 ms start and 350 ms end • Maximum source gaps: as required for safety • Drive level: 65% Receiver Parameters: • Group spacing: 18 m • Receiver line spacing: 108m (central area), 216m (outer area) • Geophone type: Quantum 5 Hz (geophone (PS-5GR)) and STRYDE 10 Hz (accelerometer) • Case: land • Frequency: 5 Hz and 10 Hz • Geophones per group: 1 • Geophone spacing: 18 m • No diamond drill core sampling has been undertaken.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g.,*	• Diamond drillhole OCDD005 was pre-collared using the mud rotary technique. • No samples were recovered from the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.).	mud rotary pre-collar. • The remainder of the hole was diamond drilled with HQ then NQ coring to end of hole. • Terra Drilling completed the diamond drilling.
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 drillhole OCDD005 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*	• No diamond core sampling has been undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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.*	• No diamond core sampling has been undertaken.
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*	• No regular drill hole spacing has been set with individual holes designed to intersect specific targets. • Diamond drillhole OCDD005 was designed to test seismic features and

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	interpreted geological extensions.
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.*	• No diamond drill core sampling has been undertaken.
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 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 2,336km^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 with the remaining area covered by the Upurli Upurli Nguratja Native Title Claim. • Tenements E28/1718 and E28/1727

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		are covered 90% and 20%, respectively by the Ngadju Native Title Claim with the remaining area covered by the Upurli Upurli Nguratja Native Title Claim. • Tenement E28/2404 is covered 100% 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.*	• See Appendix 2.

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.*	• 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 limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment;*	• 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 moving loop electromagnetic

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	(MLTEM) surveying over the Octagonal prospect. • Highpower EM Geophysical Services Pty Ltd will complete high powered fixed loop electromagnetic (HPFLTEM) surveying over the Octagonal prospect. ***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 ***FLTEM Details*** • Loop Size: 2km x 1km single turn, 1km x 1km Figure 8 configuration • Line/Station Spacing: 250m spaced lines with 125m stations • Transmitter: HPEM HPTX (~200 amps) • Receiver: EMIT SMARTem24 • Sensor: HT SQUID LANDTEM 3 component B field sensor • Time base/freq.: 0.125-0.25Hz (1,000-2,000msec time base), 0.5-1.0msec ramp • Readings/Stacks: 2-3 repeatable readings, 64 stacks. • GEM Geophysics Pty Ltd completed downhole electromagnetic (DHTEM) surveying in diamond hole OCDD004 and OCDD005. ***DHTEM Details*** • Loop Size: 800mx800m single turn • Station Spacing: 10-20m intervals • Sensor: B-field DigiAtlantis • Base/frequency: 0.25Hz, 1,000ms time base, 0.5-1.0ms ramp • Stacking: ~32+ 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*	• Submit selection of OCDD005 for geochemical analysis. • Full integration of geological, structural, geophysical (including seismic), and geochemical data. • High-power surface EM surveying • Plan further diamond drillholes. • Plan further EM surveys.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Petrophysical property measurements