DECEMBER 2016 QUARTERLY REPORT 16 January 2017

LEGEND MINING LIMITED

ASX Symbol: **LEG**

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PROJECTS

Rockford - Fraser Range:
Nickel-Copper
Gold

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Multiple conductors identified at Areas N and J**
- **Completion of first aircore drilling programme intersects favourable host rocks**
- **Gravity survey underway in South Rockford**
- **EM and drilling programmes planned for March quarter**

OVERVIEW

Legend continued to actively explore the Rockford Project during the December quarter with ongoing EM surveying, the completion of a 64 hole aircore drilling programme along with the commencement of an extensive gravity survey.

The EM survey identified four conductors at Areas N (N1-N2) and J (J1-J2). Further surveying and modelling work on these features is planned during February 2017 aimed at defining RC/diamond drill targets. Regional EM surveying will also be undertaken over Areas L and M, which were unable to be completed in 2016.

Legend's first aircore drilling programme at Rockford was also successfully completed during the quarter. Encouragingly, favourable host rocks for nickel-copper mineralisation were intersected in seven of the eight traverses and the drilling has provided valuable geochemical and geological data to assist future planning. Petrology results from 22 bottom of hole samples are due in early February 2017.

A 5,400 station gravity over the southern part of Rockford commenced in December and is expected to be completed in late January 2017. This data will be used in conjunction with the aeromagnetics to assist with target selection for future aircore and EM surveys.

1. ROCKFORD PROJECT – (Fraser Range District) Nickel-Copper, Gold

Legend's Rockford Project is located in the highly prospective Fraser Range district of Western Australia (Figure 1) and covers an area of 2,554km^2. The majority of the project (2,530km^2), comprising seven contiguous granted exploration licences, is the subject of a joint venture between Legend (70%) and Creasy Group (30%), with Legend operator and manager of the joint venture, (see LEG:ASX announcement 2 July 2015).

The project covers a strike length of 100km over a regional gravity high "ridge" associated with dense mafic/ultramafic intrusive rocks of the Fraser Zone, within the larger Albany-Fraser Orogen. The Nova-Bollinger deposit, which lies within the Fraser Zone, is situated on a similar tenor gravity ridge to that of the Rockford Project, see Figure 1.

Exploration completed during the December quarter included; a 64 hole aircore drilling programme, MLTEM surveys over six targets (Areas G, H, I, J, K ,N) and the commencement of a gravity survey in the southern portion of the project.

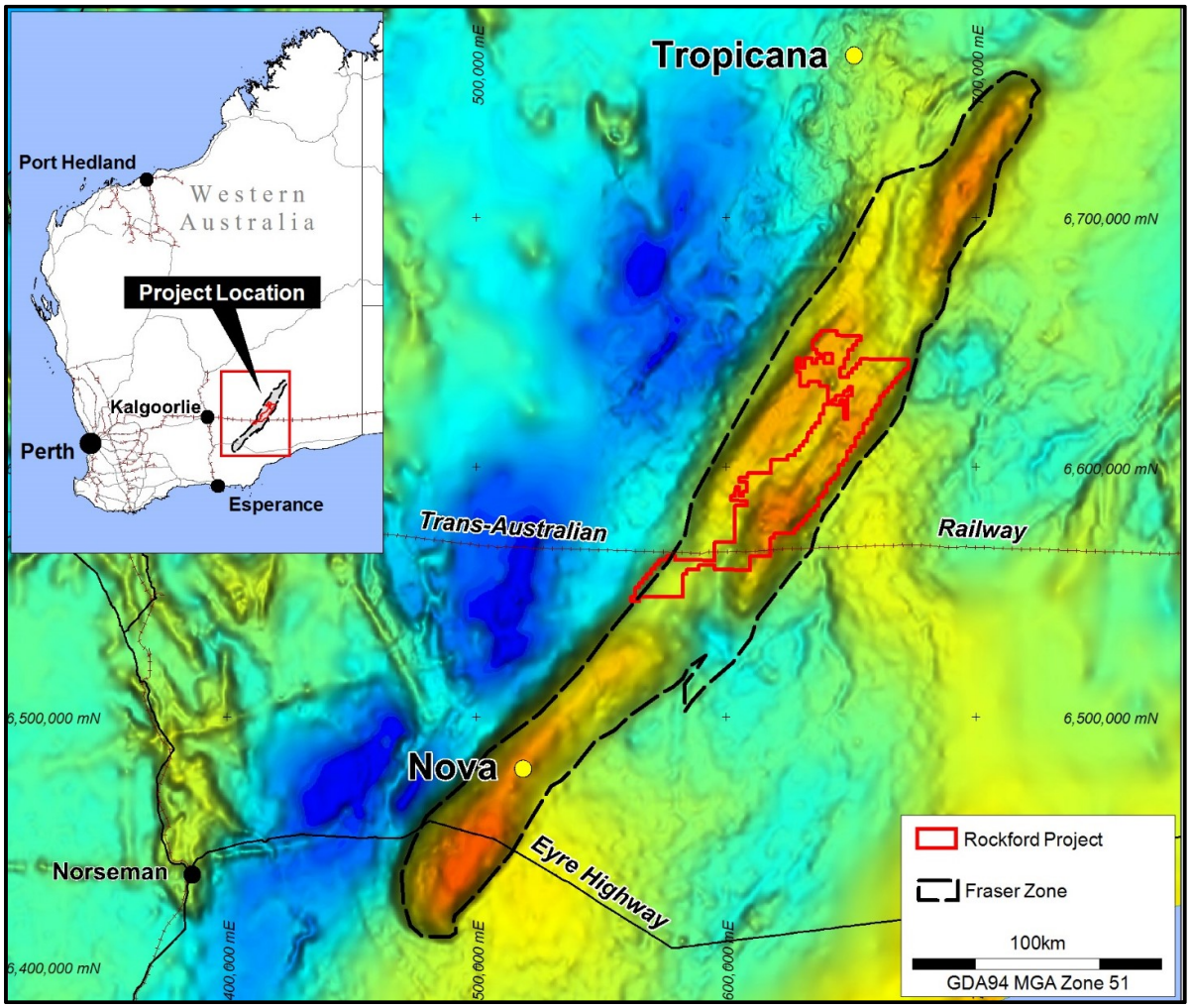

Figure 1: Rockford Project on Regional Gravity

MLTEM Surveys

Eight areas (Areas G to N) were selected for MLTEM surveying (see Figure 2), based on the interpretation of detailed aeromagnetic/gravity data and from recently gained knowledge from diamond drilling at Area D. The encouraging results from Area D including; pentlandite (nickel sulphide) and chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) in cumulate ultramafic host rock and sulphide bearing country rocks, validate the current process of target selection.

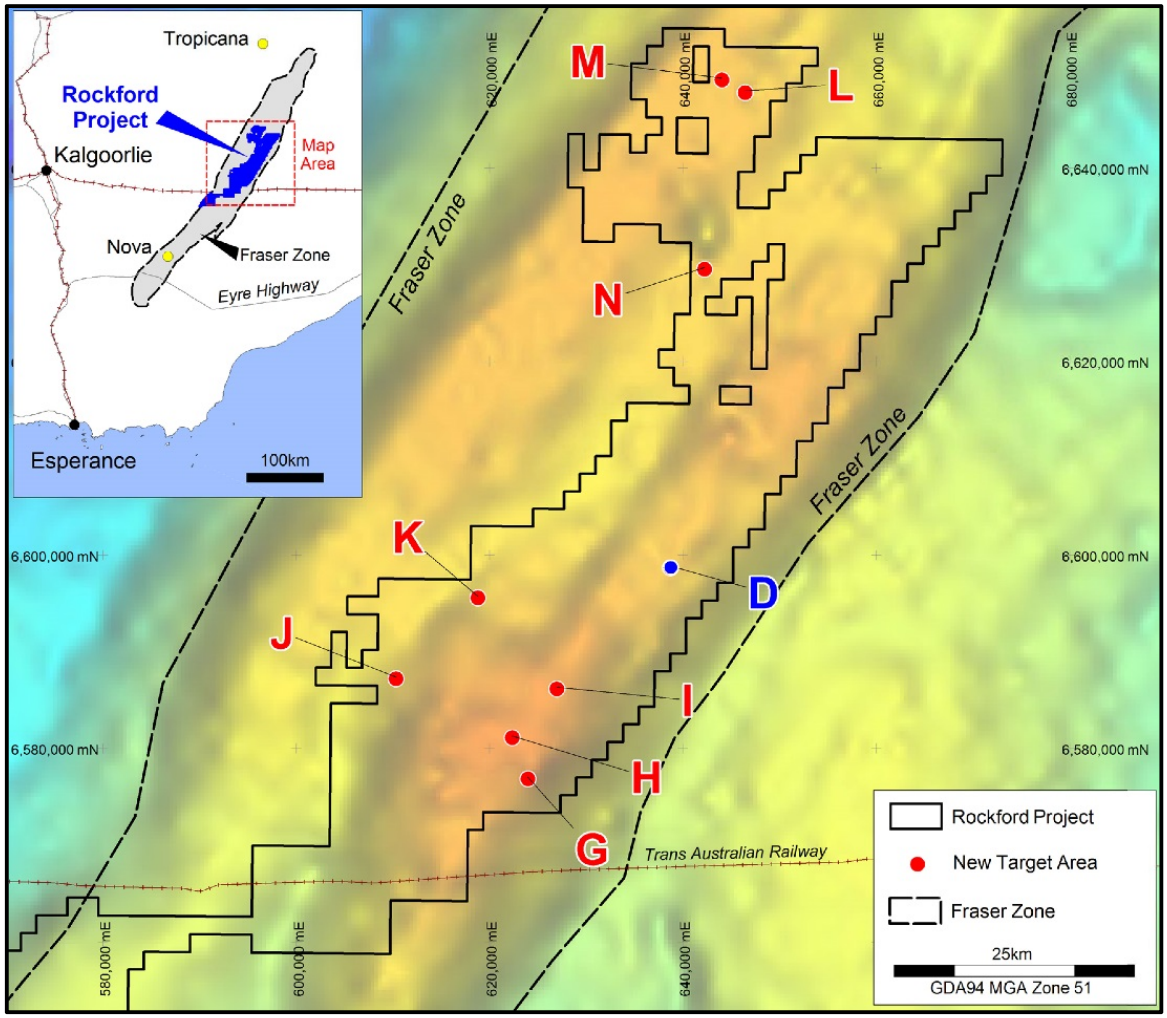

Figure 2: Rockford Project Target Areas on Regional Gravity

The MLTEM survey utilised an enhanced/reconfigured high power EM system compared to previous Legend surveys, which is proving to be an effective tool in "seeing" through the conductive cover sequence. The survey involves 500m spaced lines with 100m stations and 300m x 300m loops. The combination of high power (~200 amp) and slingram (out loop) reading configuration allows for relatively broad spaced surveying, enabling greater area coverage of targets without compromising the quality of the survey and the ability to detect bedrock conductors.

MLTEM surveying over the Rockford Project concluded for the 2016 field season on 19 December with six of the eight planned target areas completed (Areas G-K, N), see Figure 2. Unfortunately

surveying was severely delayed during November and December through a combination of bushfires, wet weather and atmospheric conditions (lightning) interfering with data collection. As a result, Areas L and M were unable to be completed and will be followed up in early 2017.

Two strong-moderate conductors were identified at Area N (N1-N2) and two moderate-weak conductors identified at Area J (J1-J2), and are discussed in detail below.

Area N

Area N contains a large folded and/or intrusive feature with low magnetic response closely associated with a 2.5 x 0.5km NE-SW trending gravity feature. Nine 500m spaced regional lines of MLTEM were completed over Area N identifying two strong to moderate conductive bodies (N1-N2), see Figure 3.

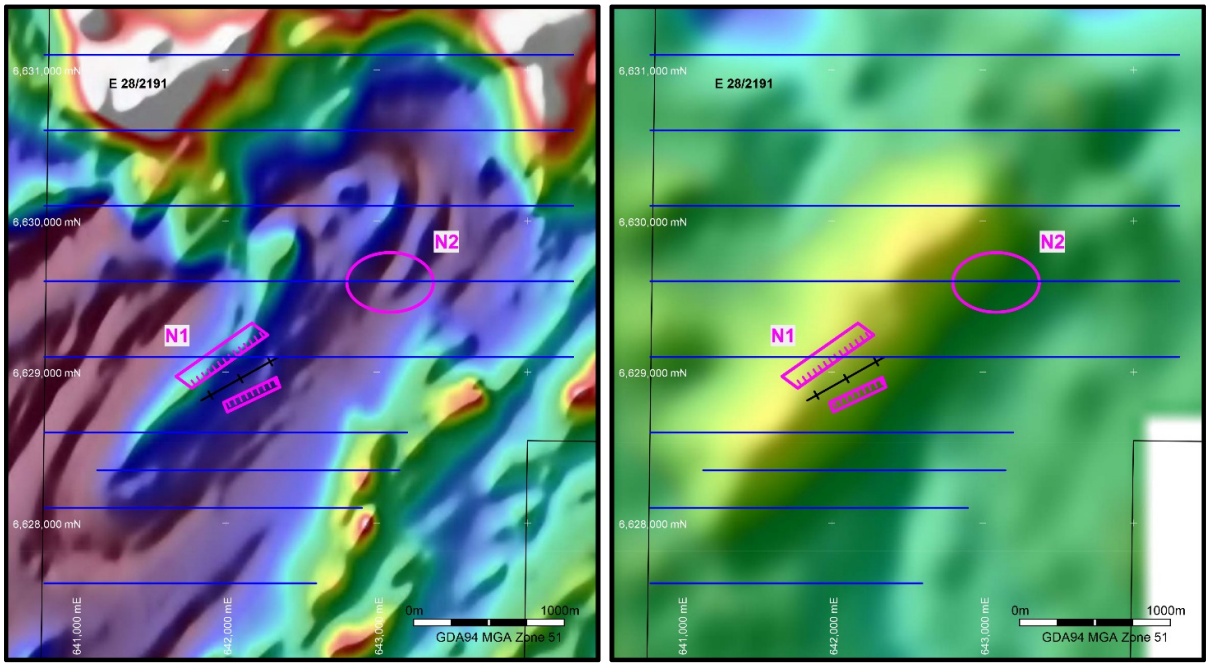

Figure 3: Area N Conductors on Aeromagnetic (left) and Gravity (right) Images
(Note: Conductor N1 defined in preliminary modelling only, while Conductor N2 requires infill MLTEM to enable final modelling)

Five lines of infill MLTEM were planned to provide better definition of the conductors and allow more accurate modelling, however only one line was completed before the end of the field season. As a result, only preliminary modelling of the southwestern conductor (N1) was possible, while the northeastern conductor (N2) could not be accurately modelled, see Figure 3.

The preliminary modelling over conductor N1 indicates a strong to moderate bedrock conductor (3,000-5,000S+) with an overall NE-SW strike and an estimated depth to top of source of >300m. The conductor is interpreted to represent either a deep, steeply dipping conductor mid-way between two observed EM anomaly peaks or a fold structure with moderately to steeply dipping NW and SE conductors/limbs.

N1 is located in the centre of the folded/intrusive feature, as shown on the aeromagnetic and gravity images, making this a compelling target for follow up work. Accurate modelling of this feature will require infill MLTEM and potentially FLTEM surveying to define possible RC/diamond drill targets.

As mentioned, conductor N2 could not be accurately modelled, however early indications suggest a moderate strength conductor (~3,000S), striking NE-SW, <500m x 500m in size and with a depth to top of source of >300m. Further MLTEM/FLTEM is required to better define this conductor, which again is located in an interesting position with respect to the localised aeromagnetic and gravity features.

Area J

Area J was originally selected for MLTEM follow up based on the coincidence of a broad aeromagnetic low and a subtle 2.5 x 0.6km gravity feature. A total of 10 lines of high power MLTEM were completed over Area J, including two infill lines to provide better definition of the conductors and allow more accurate modelling.

The MLTEM survey identified two conductors J1-J2, which are summarised in Table 1 below and located on aeromagnetic and gravity images in Figure 4.

Table 1: Area J Conductor Description

Conductor	Conductance	Dimensions	Depth to Top	Plate Orientation
J1	500-750S	300m x 1,500m	150-250m	60-70^0 NW dip
J2	150-250S	>2km x 2km	300-500m	60^0 W dip

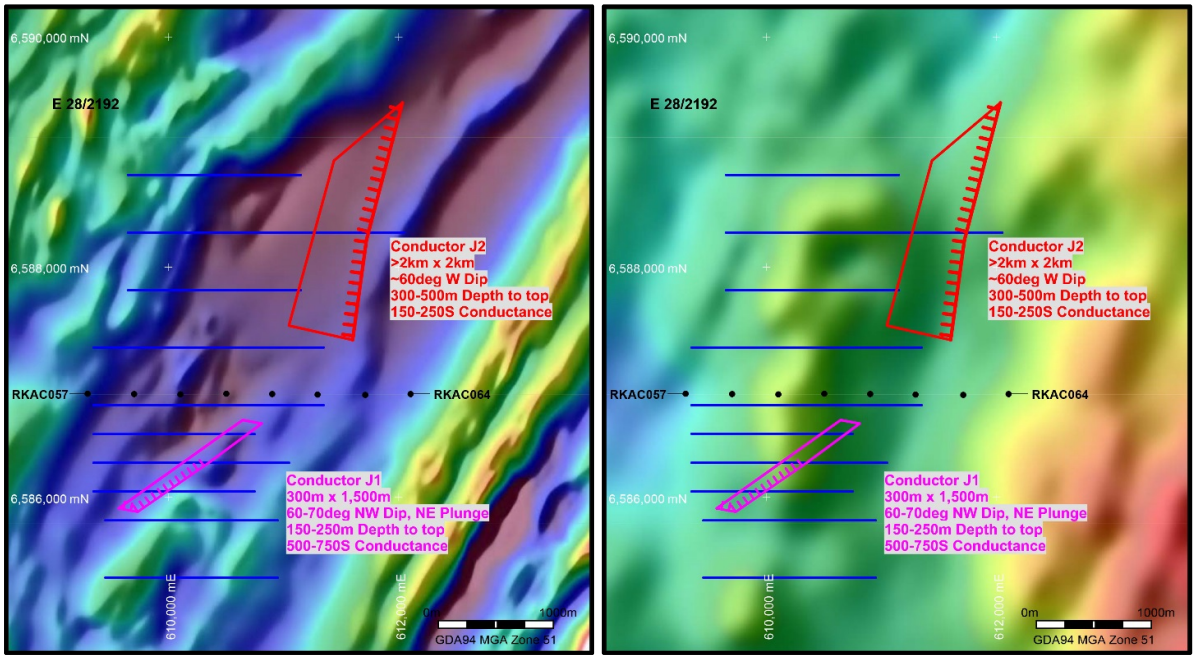

Figure 4: Area J Conductors (J1-J2) on Aeromagnetic (left) & Gravity (right) Images

Conductor J1 represents a moderate-weak, broad (300m wide x 1,500m down plunge) conductor interestingly located on the northern margin of a small aeromagnetic unit and the southern margin of a localised gravity feature, see Figure 4. Low to moderate conductance levels of ~500-750S were apparent from modelling, with the associated source having an estimated depth to top of source of 150-250m, orientated NE-SW and dipping at 60-70^0 to the NW.

Conductor J2 represents a weak, extensive (>2km x 2km) conductor interpreted as being related to stratigraphy or a large scale structural feature, see Figure 4. Low conductance levels of ~150-250S were apparent from modelling, with the associated source having an estimated depth to top of source of 300-500m, orientated NNE-SSW and dipping at 60^0 to the W.

A single aircore drill traverse (Line 8) comprising eight holes (RKAC057-064) for 585m was completed across Area J in November aimed at providing information on the depth of cover, bedrock lithologies and geochemical data, see Figure 4 and Table 2 for details. The drilling intersected mafic/ultramafic lithologies on the western end of the line, with a combination of felsic-mafic granulites and gneiss to the east, including over the gravity feature. No significant nickel-copper assays were returned from this traverse.

Table 2: Aircore Drillhole Details for Line 8 - Area J

Drillhole	MGA94_East	MGA94_North	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Final Depth (m)
RKAC057* #	609298	6586899	207	-90	0	96
RKAC058	609704	6586897	210	-90	0	88
RKAC059	610105	6586895	211	-90	0	14
RKAC060*	610502	6586900	212	-90	0	39
RKAC061	610902	6586898	211	-90	0	91
RKAC062	611297	6586893	212	-90	0	102
RKAC063	611709	6586890	215	-90	0	89
RKAC064	612105	6586897	216	-90	0	66

Note: Co-ordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 51, * Mafic/Ultramafic rocks # Olivine bearing;

Further evaluation of conductor J1 is required given its location on the margins of both aeromagnetic and gravity features. Conductor J2 is considered a low priority target as it appears to be stratigraphic in character with low conductance.

Aircore Drilling Programme

A regional aircore drilling programme comprising 64 holes (RKAC001-064) for 5,115m was completed during the quarter, see Figure 5. The drilling was undertaken over eight areas selected from the interpretation of aeromagnetic/gravity data and EM surveys, with the aim of providing information on the regolith profile, basement lithologies and the lithogeochemical signature of the basement rocks. Holes were spaced at 400m along traverses with minor infill to 200m, see Appendix 2 for full drillhole details.

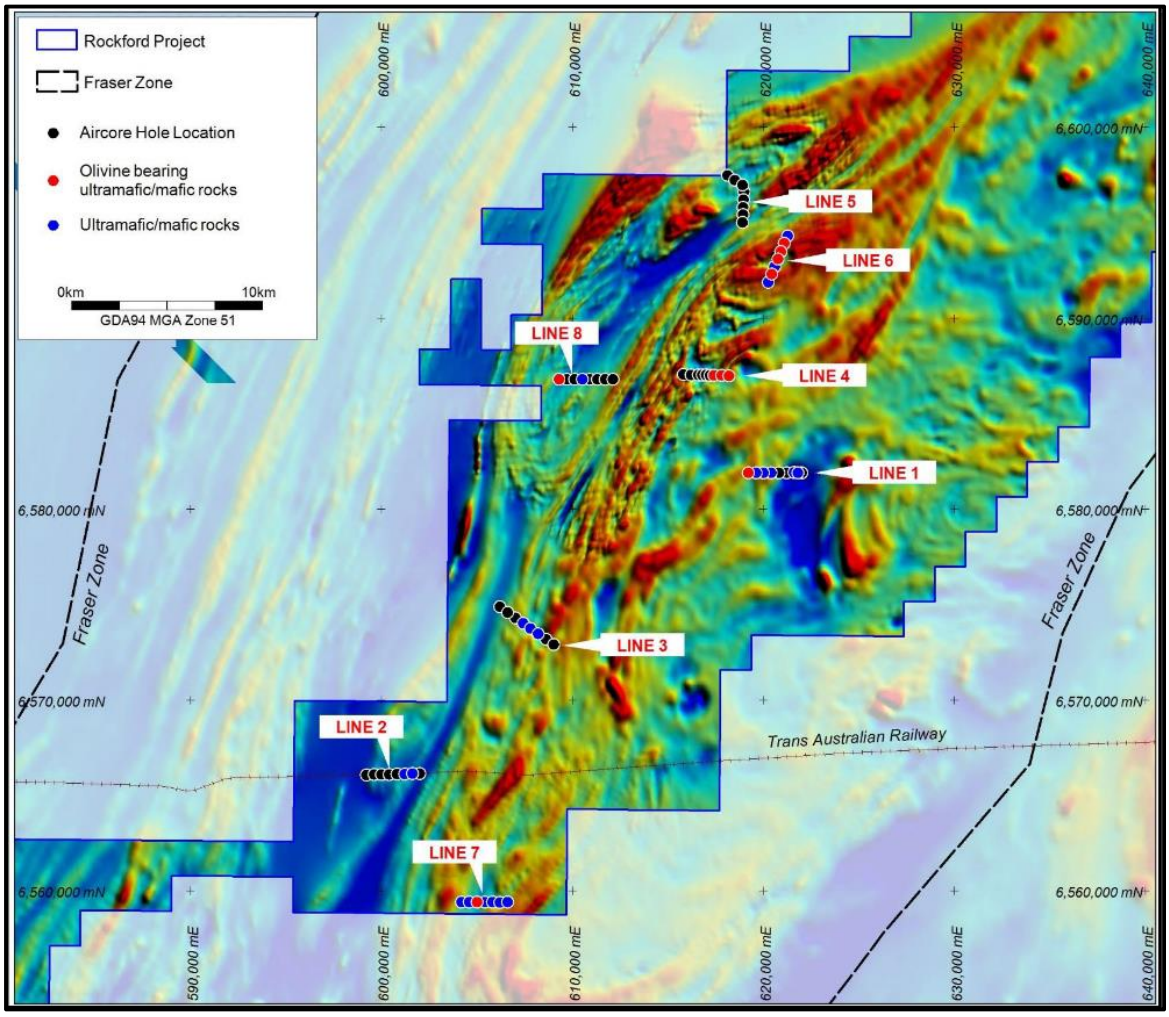

Figure 5: Aircore Drill Traverses on Regional Aeromagnetic Image

All drillholes intersected a moderate to deep cover sequence including sediments of the Eucla Basin overlying Proterozoic basement of the Fraser Zone. The widespread occurrence of this cover sequence illustrates the necessity for aircore drilling to provide reliable geochemical information and further demonstrates the ineffectiveness of surface sampling across the Rockford Project.

Mafic/ultramafic rocks were intersected in seven of the eight drill traverses, and importantly olivine was observed in ten of the 64 drillholes, see Figure 5. These results are considered highly encouraging as olivine is a key component in favourable host rocks for Ni-Cu mineralisation. The aircore drilling has greatly improved the geological knowledge in relation to the aeromagnetics and gravity data across the project.

Lines 1, 6 and 7 are considered the most prospective based on the occurrence of mafic/ultramafic intrusive rocks (often containing olivine), along with elevated coincident Ni-Cu assay results, see Figure 2. Drillhole RKAC005 (Line 1) returned the most anomalous result of: 13m @ 0.1% Ni and 0.02% Cu from 48m to EOH associated with a fine grained gabbro/dolerite.

Table 3 below summarises anomalous nickel (>300ppm), copper (>250ppm) and gold (>0.1g/t) results from the aircore drilling. The assays only represent samples from the top 0.5-1m of fresh bedrock and overlying saprock and are considered encouraging given the broad 400m spacing of the drillholes.

Table 3: Anomalous Assay Values in Aircore Drillholes

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Lithology
RKAC005	48	61 BOH	13	964	175	<0.01	Saprock/Gabbro
Incl.	48	52	4	1,237	390	<0.01	Saprock
Incl.	52	56	4	1,225	81	<0.01	Saprock
RKAC024	32	36	4	330	145	<0.01	Granulite
RKAC030	48	52	4	110	92	0.12	Saprock/Granulite
RKAC047	104	116	12	335	66	<0.01	Saprolite/Ultramafic
RKAC050	48	52	4	41	21	0.12	Saprolite
RKAC050	64	71 BOH	7	589	269	<0.01	Pyroxenite
RKAC052	97	98 BOH	1	142	251	<0.01	Ultramafic
RKAC060	32	36	4	38	36	0.23	Saprock/Gabbro

Note: Table shows anomalous values of Ni >300ppm and/or Cu >250ppm and/or Au >0.1 g/t.
BOH – Bottom of Hole

The multi-element assay results from the aircore drilling programme further support the nickel-copper prospectivity of the region and provide confidence in Legend's targeting methodology and area selection in the search for Nova-Bollinger style Ni-Cu mineralisation at Rockford.

Aircore drill chips from 22 bottom of hole samples have been submitted for petrological analysis aimed at providing information on rock types, magmatic/metamorphic textures and the possible presence of trace sulphides, and will be fully assessed in conjunction with the multi-element data.

Gravity Survey

Legend commenced a 5,400 station gravity survey covering an area of 435km^2 over the southern portion of the Rockford Project during December. The survey comprises initial 800m x 100m spaced stations with infill to 400m x 100m over areas of interest as identified. Approximately 40% of the survey was completed up to the Christmas break, with the remainder of the survey to be completed by the end of January 2017. The data will be used in conjunction with existing detailed aeromagnetic data to focus the next phase of exploration and target generation in the region.

Future Programmes

- Further MLTEM/FLTEM at Area N to define RC/diamond drill targets at conductors N1 and N2.
- Complete MLTEM surveys over 2016 targets Area L and M.
- Target selection ahead of a 5,000m aircore drilling programme commencing in late March.

2. CORPORATE

Cameroon Project

Legend received the quarterly interest payment of $30,000 on 20 December 2016 from Jindal Steel and Power (Mauritius) Limited ("Jindal"), as per the rescheduled debt agreement announced to the ASX on 28 July 2015.

Legend announced on 4 January 2017 that it had received a request from Jindal to consider a further deferral of the payment of the final amount of $3 million owing to Legend from the sale of the Cameroon Iron Ore project. Legend has agreed to this request in principle, and will report to the ASX as soon as an agreement of new payment terms is reached. In the meantime, the amount owing continues to attract interest at the rate of 4% per annum paid quarterly.

Change of Company Secretary

Legend appointed Tony Walsh as Company Secretary on 12 December 2016, following the resignation of Dennis Wilkins.

2016 Tax Return

On 11 January 2017 Legend submitted its 2016 annual tax return, which includes a research and development claim reimbursement of $1.037M.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Derek Waterfield, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full time employee of Legend Mining Limited. Mr Waterfield 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 Waterfield consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

For more information:

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Appendix 1: Tenement Schedule as at 31 December 2016

Mining Tenements

Tenement Reference	Location	Interest at beginning of Quarter	Acquired / Disposed	Interest at end of Quarter	Comments
E28/1718	Fraser Range, Western Australia	70%	N/A	70%	70:30 JV
E28/1727	Fraser Range, Western Australia	70%	N/A	70%	70:30 JV
E28/2188	Fraser Range, Western Australia	70%	N/A	70%	70:30 JV
E28/2189	Fraser Range, Western Australia	70%	N/A	70%	70:30 JV
E28/2190	Fraser Range, Western Australia	70%	N/A	70%	70:30 JV
E28/2191	Fraser Range, Western Australia	70%	N/A	70%	70:30 JV
E28/2192	Fraser Range, Western Australia	70%	N/A	70%	70:30 JV
ELA28/2638	Fraser Range, Western Australia	100%	N/A	100%	Application
ELA28/2639	Fraser Range, Western Australia	100%	N/A	100%	Application
ELA28/2640	Fraser Range, Western Australia	100%	N/A	100%	Application

Farm-In or Farm-Out Arrangements

Tenement Reference	Location	Interest at beginning of Quarter	Acquired / Disposed	Interest at end of Quarter	Comments
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Appendix 2: Rockford Project Aircore Drillhole Details							
Drillhole	Line No	MGA94_East	MGA94_North	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Final Depth (m)
RKAC001	1	622000	6582000	200	-90	0	120
RKAC002 *	1	621600	6582008	200	-90	0	117
RKAC003	1	621200	6582000	201	-90	0	84
RKAC004	1	620805	6581993	204	-90	0	60
RKAC005*	1	620400	6582000	206	-90	0	61
RKAC006 *	1	619990	6582000	201	-90	0	73
RKAC007 *	1	619607	6581990	202	-90	0	78
RKAC008 # *	1	619200	6582000	201	-90	0	83
RKAC009 *	1	621800	6582000	200	-90	0	135
RKAC010	2	599200	6566154	205	-90	0	77
RKAC011	2	599600	6566174	206	-90	0	72
RKAC012	2	600000	6566187	206	-90	0	70
RKAC013	2	600400	6566190	206	-90	0	85
RKAC014	2	600800	6566213	203	-90	0	72
RKAC015*	2	601200	6566219	203	-90	0	84
RKAC016 *	2	601625	6566230	201	-90	0	90
RKAC017	2	602000	6566240	199	-90	0	75
RKAC018	3	606200	6574964	206	-90	0	74
RKAC019	3	606600	6574670	206	-90	0	75
RKAC020	3	607000	6574388	204	-90	0	69
RKAC021*	3	607400	6574110	202	-90	0	53
RKAC022*	3	607800	6573826	203	-90	0	32
RKAC023*	3	608200	6573560	203	-90	0	30
RKAC024	3	608600	6573268	206	-90	0	36
RKAC025	3	609020	6572986	208	-90	0	30
RKAC026	4	615800	6587140	211	-90	0	18
RKAC027	4	616208	6587130	206	-90	0	12
RKAC028	4	616590	6587118	203	-90	0	39
RKAC029	4	616795	6587113	203	-90	0	45
RKAC030	4	616994	6587109	201	-90	0	58
RKAC031 # *	4	617396	6587099	200	-90	0	74
RKAC032	4	617196	6587103	199	-90	0	57
RKAC033 # *	4	617805	6587092	198	-90	0	102
RKAC034 # *	4	618194	6587080	195	-90	0	83
RKAC035	5	618962	6596700	210	-90	0	57
RKAC036	5	618098	6597554	213	-90	0	101
RKAC037	5	618498	6597311	214	-90	0	72
RKAC038	5	618907	6597061	213	-90	0	53
RKAC039	5	618949	6596299	207	-90	0	74
RKAC040	5	618934	6595898	205	-90	0	73
RKAC041	5	618920	6595502	205	-90	0	96
RKAC042	5	618905	6595107	206	-90	0	114
RKAC043 *	6	621250	6594387	203	-90	0	108
RKAC044 # *	6	621087	6594000	202	-90	0	124
RKAC045 # *	6	620915	6593584	201	-90	0	118
RKAC046 # *	6	620748	6593186	202	-90	0	117
RKAC047 *	6	620580	6592790	203	-90	0	122
RKAC048 # *	6	620414	6592396	204	-90	0	104
RKAC049 *	6	620239	6591976	203	-90	0	122
RKAC050*	7	604196	6559497	194	-90	0	71
RKAC051*	7	604600	6559499	193	-90	0	113
RKAC052 # *	7	604996	6559497	192	-90	0	98
RKAC053*	7	605399	6559504	191	-90	0	113
RKAC054*	7	605799	6559504	191	-90	0	128
RKAC055 *	7	606195	6559484	190	-90	0	134
RKAC056*	7	606594	6559496	190	-90	0	95
RKAC057 # *	8	609298	6586899	207	-90	0	96
RKAC058	8	609704	6586897	210	-90	0	88
RKAC059	8	610105	6586895	211	-90	0	14
RKAC060*	8	610502	6586900	212	-90	0	39
RKAC061	8	610902	6586898	211	-90	0	91
RKAC062	8	611297	6586893	212	-90	0	102
RKAC063	8	611709	6586890	215	-90	0	89
RKAC064	8	612105	6586897	216	-90	0	66

Note: Co-ordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 51 # Olivine bearing ultramafic/mafic rocks; * Ultramafic/mafic rocks

Appendix 3: Legend Mining Limited - 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 (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Aircore drilling was undertaken on broad spaced traverses testing aeromagnetic and gravity targets. • The residual (non-transported) portion only of each drillhole was sampled as 4m composites to the end of hole, with a 1m bottom of hole sample also collected. All samples weighed 2-3kg. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely (approximately 1 each every 50 samples). • Samples were submitted to an independent commercial assay laboratory. • A four acid digest was used, with samples analysed for; Au by fire assay and a multi-element suite including Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr by ICP-MS. Bottom of hole samples were also analysed for a suite of REE including Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Ho, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm, Yb by ICP-MS.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• The aircore drilling technique was used, utilising a 85mm bit and 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*	• 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 (3m) and when deemed necessary. • No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	grade and there is insufficient data to determine if there is a sample bias.
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 all drillholes included; lithology, grainsize, texture, deformation, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour, weathering. • Logging is qualitative and based on 1m intervals. Representative drill chips from the bottom of hole are retained in chip trays. • All 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.*	• No drillcore was collected. • 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 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Aircore samples were analysed for Au by 50g fire assay with an ICP-OES finish, and for a multi-element suite by ICP-MS following a four acid digest. These assay methods are considered appropriate. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely (approximately 1 each every 50 samples). 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 using methods; FA50/OE04 (Au), 4A/MS48 (multi-elements) and 4A/MS48R (REE extended suite).
Verification of sampling	• *The verification of significant*	• Primary data was collected in the field

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
and assaying	*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.*	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. • No adjustments of assay results have been undertaken.
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.*	• Aircore drillhole collars are 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 GDA94 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 drill traverses are not regular or grid based, with the location of traverses governed by aeromagnetic/gravity targets. • Individual drillholes along traverses are spaced at 400m with minor infill to 200m where deemed necessary. • Drillholes are sampled in the residual portion of the profile only, as 4m composites on a routine basis or as 2m, 3m and 5m composites at the end of holes as required. Where anomalous values are returned, 1m samples may be submitted for assay.
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 orientation of the aircore drill traverses and broad spacing of the individual drillholes is considered to achieve unbiased sampling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Individual calico sample bags were placed in polyweave bags and delivered directly to the assay laboratory prep facility 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 seven granted tenements; E28/2188-2192 (70% Legend, 30% Rockford Minerals Pty Ltd JV), E28/1718 & E28/1727 (70% Legend, 30% Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd JV) and three applications ELA28/2638-2640 (100% Legend). • The Project is located 280km east of Kalgoorlie mostly on vacant crown land with the eastern portion on Kanandah Pastoral Station. • There are no Native Title Claims over tenements E28/2188-2192. Tenements E28/1718 & E28/1727 are covered 90% and 20% 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 high grade mafic granulites within the Fraser Complex. • A secondary target is Tropicana style structurally controlled gold mineralisation.
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.*	• Refer to table of drillhole collars in Appendix 2.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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 averaging based on sample interval has been used in the reporting of the aircore drilling results. • No high grade results were returned (therefore not included in aggregate intercepts) and no metal equivalent values have been reported.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The geometry of anomalous nickel-copper assays with respect to the aircore drilling angle and orientation is unknown. • All drillhole intercepts 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 location, MLTEM conductor 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.*	• 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 have been used in the targeting of MLTEM surveys. • Highpower EM Geophysical Services Pty Ltd have undertaken high powered moving loop electromagnetic surveying over the Rockford Project, with survey specifications provided below.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Loop Size: 300m x 300m, single turn • Line/Station Spacing: 500m spaced lines with 100m stations • Configuration: Slingram position, 150m offset from loop edge • Transmitter: HPEM HPTX (~200 amps) • Receiver: GDD NordicEM24 • Sensor: Landtem SQUID B-field sensor • Time base/frequency: 0.5Hz (500msec time base), ~1msec ramp
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Infill MLTEM surveying will be undertaken at Area N. FLTEM surveying may be required to accurately define possible RC/diamond drill targets. • FLTEM surveying and/or aircore drilling at Area J is envisaged. • Regional aircore drilling (5,000m) is planned over selected target areas.