Assays Received and Three New Conductors Identified at Rockford Project

- **Drill assay results support presence of mafic/ultramafic intrusive bodies – petrology awaited**
- **Low frequency FLTEM underway to identify next drill targets at Area N**
- **Regional MLTEM identifies three new conductors at Areas Q, S and U – aircore drilling planned**

Legend Mining Limited ("Legend") is pleased to announce drill assay results from the recently completed diamond and reverse circulation ("RC") drilling at Areas N, E, F and O, see Figure 1. Three new bedrock conductors have also been identified from the most recent regional moving loop electromagnetic ("MLTEM") surveys in the south of the Rockford Project in the Fraser Range district of Western Australia.

Final assay results have now been received from selected core samples (see Footnote 2, Table 1) from diamond holes RKDD003-004 and four metre composite samples from RC holes RKRC008-010. The tenor of nickel and copper values from two sulphide bearing pyroxenitic units were consistent with field observations and drill core logging, see Photo 1. Several intervals with high MgO (18-27%) values and up to 0.16% Ni in the two diamond holes are of particular interest, as they are indicative of mafic/ultramafic lithologies. The true significance of these intervals and other assay results will not be fully understood until integrated with the petrology results which are expected by the end of September 2017.

Legend Managing Director Mark Wilson said "We are looking forward to the petrology results to confirm we have intersected mafic/ultramafic intrusions into sulphur rich metasediments at Area N. This is a geological setting consistent with Nova style nickel-copper orebodies. We are also currently conducting innovative low frequency fixed loop EM surveys at Area N to assist in identifying the next round of diamond drill targets at this location."

Photo 1: ***Matrix pyrrhotite, minor chalcopyrite in pyroxenite, 693.9m (NQ2 core)***

The ongoing innovative regional MLTEM surveys have resulted in three additional bedrock conductors at Areas Q, S and U, see Figure 1. Planning is underway to drill lines of aircore over these and several other conductors to get lithogeochemical information along with regolith profiles to assist in prioritising future RC/diamond drill programmes.

Technical Discussion

Area N

Full multi-element assay results for 164 drillcore samples from diamond drillholes RKDD003-004, testing fixed loop electromagnetic ("FLTEM") conductors N1 and N2, have now been received, see Figures 1 & 2.

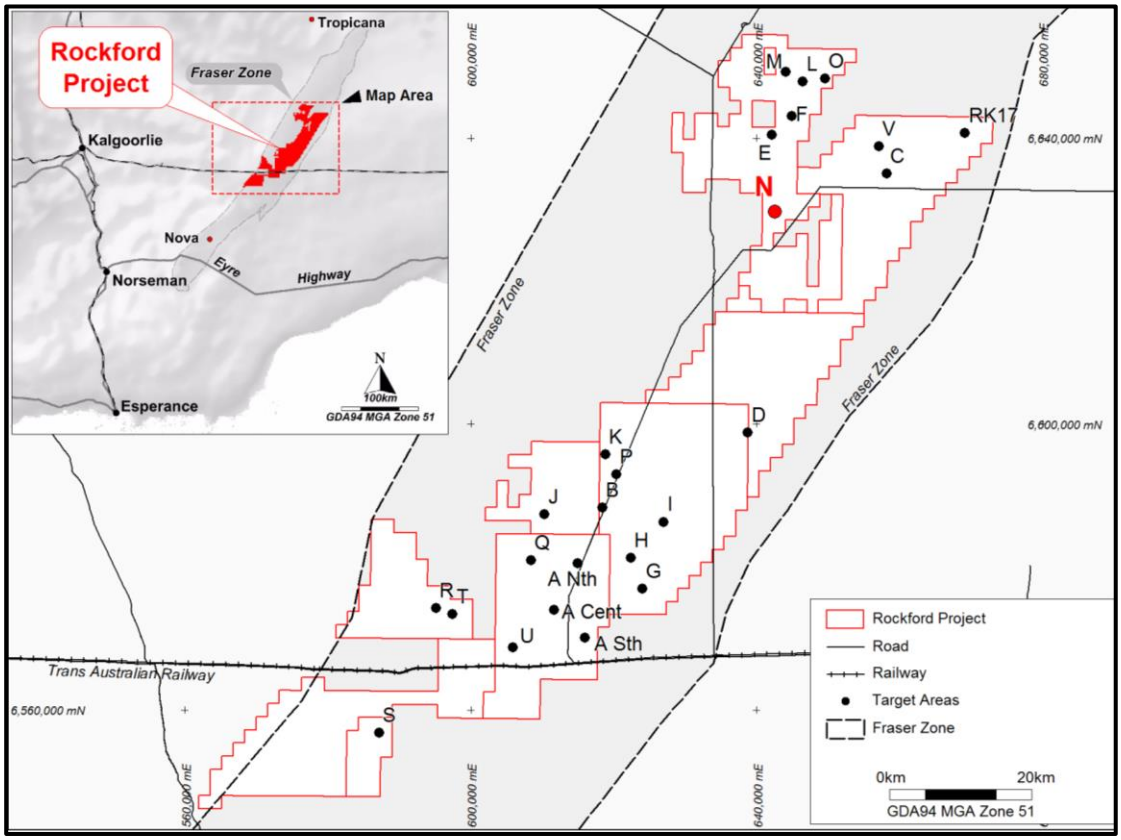

Figure 1: Prospect Location

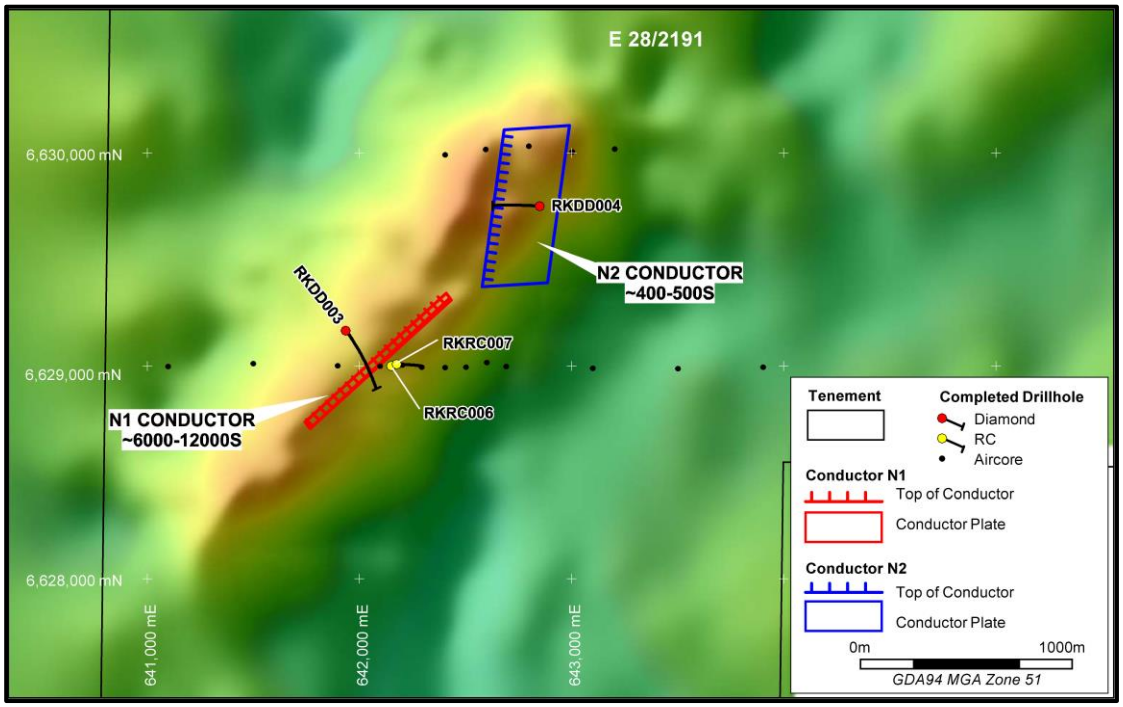

Figure 2: Area N Drillholes and Conductor Plates on Gravity

The tenor of nickel and copper values were as expected, and consistent with geological observations and logging, see Tables 1 & 2.

Table 1: Diamond Drillhole Assay Summary							
Drillhole	**From**	**To**	**Int.**	**Ni_%**	**Cu_%**	**MgO_%**	**Au_ppm**
RKDD003	525	526	1	**0.10**	0.02	**18.76**	0.020
RKDD003	534	535	1	**0.10**	0.01	**19.74**	-0.005
RKDD003	539	540	1	**0.09**	0.01	**17.99**	-0.005
RKDD003	680	681	1	0.05	**0.06**	11.87	-0.005
RKDD003	693.8	694.6	0.8	0.02	**0.07**	8.24	0.050
RKDD003	757	758	1	**0.16**	0.01	**23.84**	-0.005
RKDD003	778.4	779	0.6	0.01	0.04	5.47	**0.160**
RKDD003	780	781	1	**0.10**	0.02	17.12	0.010
RKDD004	104	108	4	0.06	0.01	15.92	**0.110**
RKDD004	120	132	12	**0.10**	<0.01	**22.66**	-0.005
incl	124	128	4	**0.15**	<0.01	**27.57**	-0.005
RKDD004	243.7	244	0.3	0.05	**0.12**	7.65	0.014
RKDD004	368	369	1	**0.11**	0.02	**17.99**	-0.005
RKDD004	466.8	467.8	1	0.03	<0.01	6.42	**0.220**
RKDD004	515	516	1	0.03	**0.06**	4.02	-0.005
RKDD004	528	529	1	0.02	**0.06**	5.03	0.007

1. Table shows anomalous values of Ni >0.09% and/or Cu >0.05% and/or Au >0.1ppm
2. Drill core from both drillholes was selectively sampled over nominal 1m intervals with samples taken at spacings of 5-15m for the entirety of the holes aimed at providing lithogeochemical information.
3. Additional closer spaced samples were taken over intervals containing significant amounts of sulphide or intervals of geological interest.

Table 2: Area N Diamond Drillhole Summary							
Hole	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Conductor**	**RL**	**Dip**	**Azimuth**	**Depth**
RKDD003	641935	6629165	N1	204	-70^0	135^0	804
RKDD004	642850	6629750	N2	205	-70^0	270^0	546.4

Co-ordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 51.

Several intervals with elevated nickel (0.1-0.16%) and associated high MgO (18-27.57%) are indicative of mafic/ultramafic lithologies, however the true significance of these assay results will not be fully understood until integrated with petrology results. A total of 22 core samples were submitted for petrological analysis and rock identification/classification purposes, with results expected by the end of September 2017.

The preliminary interpretation of the assay results confirms the geological setting at Area N as a thick sequence of variably sulphidic-graphitic metasediments/granulites which have been intruded by multiple mafic and ultramafic bodies. This is a highly favourable setting for the formation of magmatic nickel-copper mineralisation similar to Nova-Bollinger and warrants further investigation.

Current work at Area N involves a programme of innovative low frequency FLTEM surveying with readings taken at 0.02-0.04Hz compared to the more conventional/standard 0.5Hz as utilised for routine nickel sulphide exploration. This is potentially a significant step forward in using an advanced EM method to try and distinguish between responses due to massive nickel-copper sulphide and barren graphitic-sulphide bodies.

The low frequency survey will be following up encouraging drill and downhole electromagnetic ("DHTEM") surveying results associated with the N1 conductor. N1 (6,000-12,000S) was intersected in diamond drillhole RKDD003 and shown to be sourced by a 55m thick package of graphitic-sulphidic metasediments/granulites.

Subsequent DHTEM confirmed the graphitic-sulphidic interval (683-738m) as the source of the N1 conductor, but also identified a highly conductive offhole feature near the base of this interval with a conductance of >30,000S, dimensions of <75m x 75m and located ~20m below and southwest of the hole. The significance of this feature is not fully understood, however it correlates closely with a 2.8m matrix sulphide zone hosted by pyroxene-rich rocks and may represent a more significant accumulation of sulphides.

The low frequency FLTEM survey and further detailed DHTEM in RKDD003 will be undertaken aimed at better defining the offhole feature and to test for possible additional targets along the entire 800m strike length of the N1 conductor.

Regional RC Drilling

Results for three RC drillholes (RKRC008-010) testing conductors at Area E (E2), Area F (F1) and Area O (O1) have been received, see Figure 1 for locations and Tables 3 & 4.

Table 3: RC Drillhole Assay Summary

Drillhole	From	To	Int.	Ni_%	Cu_%	MgO_%	Au_ppm
RKRC010	142	150	8	0.01	**0.05**	2.28	0.009
RKRC010	172	184	12	0.01	**0.05**	2.00	0.014

Table shows anomalous values of Ni >0.09% and/or Cu >0.05% and/or Au >0.1ppm

Table 4: Regional RC Drillhole Summary

Hole	Easting	Northing	Conductor	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
RKRC008	644360	6638850	E2	210	-60^0	110^0	232
RKRC009	646600	6642800	F1	214	-60^0	120^0	268
RKRC010	649350	6647300	O1	224	-70^0	120^0	268
Total							**768**

Co-ordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 51.

The three targeted conductors were successfully explained by intercalated packages of metasediments/granulites containing broad graphite/sulphide intervals. Anomalous iron and sulphur values reflected the logged pyrrhotite content in these intervals as expected, which also recorded elevated copper, zinc and silver values. No further work is warranted over these targets.

Regional MLTEM Surveys

Regional MLTEM surveys have recently been completed over six new targets; Areas P, Q, R, S, T and U, selected from interpretation of aeromagnetic and gravity data in the southern part of the Rockford Project, see Figure 1 for location.

The surveying utilised high power MLTEM and identified three significant bedrock conductors at Area Q (Q1), Area S (S1) and Area U (U1), see Figure 3 and Table 3.

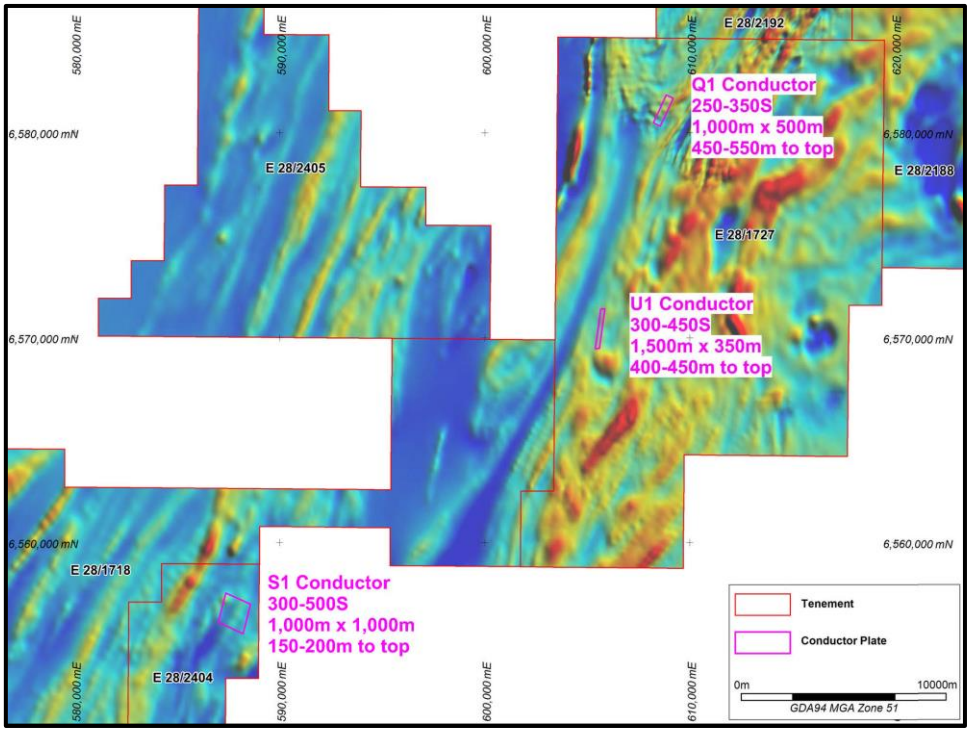

Figure 2: MLTEM Conductors Q1, S1 and U1 on Regional Aeromagnetics

Table 3: Conductor Description (Modelled Parameters)				
Conductor	**Conductance**	**Dimensions**	**Depth to Top**	**Plate Orientation**
Q1	250-350S	1,000m x 500m	450-550m	50-70^0 WNW dip
S1	300-500S	1,000m X 1,000m	150-200m	45-55^0 ESE dip
U1	300-450S	1,500m x 350m	400-450m	50-60^0 E

These three newly defined conductors now bring the total number of untested conductors across the Rockford Project to nine, namely D3, E1, J1-2, M1, N3, Q1, S1 and U1. An aircore drilling programme comprising a single traverse over each of the nine conductors is planned to provide lithogeochemical data and information on the depth and character of regolith.

Future Activities

- Complete assessment and evaluation of drill core assay results in conjunction with results from petrology samples.
- Low frequency FLTEM over conductor N1 aimed at defining “hot spots” along the entire 800m strike length of the conductor.
- Low frequency DHTEM surveying in drillhole RKDD003 (N1) to better define the parameters of the very strong >30,000S offhole feature.
- Aircore drill traverses over nine untested bedrock conductors (D3, E1, J1-2, M1, N3, Q1, S1, U1) to provide lithogeochemical data and information on regolith character and depth of cover.
- MLTEM survey over Area V target.

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.

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Appendix 1:
Legend Mining Ltd – EM Survey/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.*	• Reverse circulation "RC" drilling was used to obtain samples on 1m intervals. For each metre drilled, a 2-3kg rig split sample was collected from the cyclone in a calico bag with the remainder of the sample collected in a green plastic bag (20-40kg). • All RC drillholes have been sampled as 4m composites and submitted for geochemical analysis. Where anomalous values are returned from 4m composites, the 1m rig split samples may be submitted for assay. • Selected 1m half NQ2 core samples were submitted for geochemical analysis. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely (approximately 1 each every 50 samples) for RC. • 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, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr by ICP-MS.
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.).*	• RC drillholes used the standard RC drilling technique, utilising a face sampling bit and undertaken by Orland Drilling. • Diamond drillhole pre-collars were completed using the RC technique to depths of 142 and 212m. The remainder of the hole was drilled with NQ2 diamond coring. Orlando Drilling completed the 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.*	• RC 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• RC drill samples were recovered from the pre-collar portion of the diamond drillholes. • Drill core sample recoveries for the NQ2 core were recorded in drill log sheets. • No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and 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. • RC logging is qualitative and based on 1m intervals which are sieved and retained in chip trays. • Drill core logging is qualitative and based on drill core retained in core trays. Drill core orientation was recorded when possible. • 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.*	• All RC 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. • Selected cut half core samples based on geology were submitted for geochemical analysis, i.e. the core holes have not been sampled in their entirety. • The size of the sample from each drilling method 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,*	• RC/core 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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 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.*	• 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. • 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.*	• All 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.*	• RC and diamond drillhole spacing is not regular or grid based, with the location of individual drillholes governed by targeting the position of modelled EM conductor plates. • RC drillholes are sampled in their entirety as 4m composites on a routine basis or as 2m, 3m and 5m composites at the end of holes as required. • Only selected cut half core samples based on geology were submitted for geochemical analysis.
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.*	• RC and diamond drillholes were planned to intersect modelled EM conductor plates perpendicular to strike.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Individual calico sample bags from the RC and core drilling were placed in polyweave bags and delivered directly to the assay laboratory prep facility in Kalgoorlie by company personnel. • All RC chip trays and diamond drill core will be removed from site and stored at an appropriate facility in Kalgoorlie.
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 and three applications, covering 2,792km^2. • Rockford JV tenements: E28/2188-2192 (70% Legend, 30% Rockford Minerals Pty Ltd), E28/1718 & E28/1727 (70% Legend, 30% Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd). • Legend 100% owned: E28/2404-2405 & ELA28/2675-2677. • 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 & E28/2405. 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.
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*	• Refer to table of drillhole collars in body of report.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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 averaging based on sample interval has been used in the reporting of the 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The drill core has been oriented to enable future evaluation of true thicknesses of any mineralised intervals. • All 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 location and MLTEM conductor 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*	• All significant results are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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 have been used in the initial targeting of EM surveys. • Highpower EM Geophysical Services Pty Ltd have undertaken high powered fixed loop and downhole electromagnetic surveying (FLTEM, MLTEM & DHTEM) over Area N at the Rockford Project to assist with drillhole targeting. ***FLTEM Details*** ➢ Loop Sizes: 400mx600m up to 800mx800m, single turn ➢ Line/Station Spacing: 150m spaced lines with 100m stations ➢ Transmitter: HPTX (270-290 amps) ➢ Receiver: GDD Nordic EM24 ➢ Sensor: EMIT Fluxgate, 3 component B field sensor ➢ Time base/frequency: 0.125Hz (2,000msec time base), ~1.75msec and 10msec ramp ***MLTEM Details*** ➢ Loop Size: 300mx300m, 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: EMIT Fluxgate, 3 component B field sensor ➢ Time base/frequency: 0.5Hz (500msec time base), ~1msec ramp ***DHTEM Details*** ➢ Loop Size: 800mx800m, single turn ➢ Station Spacing: 1-10m intervals ➢ Transmitter: HPTX (230 amps) ➢ Receiver: Crone PEM ➢ Sensor: Crone PEM Z and XY dB/dt DH probes ➢ Time base/frequency: 0.25Hz (1,000msec time base) ➢ Stacking: 128 stacks, 2 repeatable readings
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Low frequency FLTEM will be undertaken over conductor N1 aimed at identifying possible drill targets. • Further DHTEM surveying to evaluate strong offhole feature in RKDD003 associated with conductor N1. • Aircore drill traverses over untested EM conductors.