Assays Strengthen Potential of Rockford South Prospects

- **Broad anomalous nickel intervals returned in two holes at Crean Prospect**
  RKAC538 28m @ 0.17% Ni, 0.02% Cu, 0.03% Co from 16m
  RKAC539 34m @ 0.19% Ni, <0.01% Cu, 0.03 % Co from 20m to EOH
- **New anomalous copper-zinc associated with EM conductor at Worsley prospect**

Legend Mining Limited ("Legend") is pleased to announce assay results from 15 infill aircore drillholes following up anomalous geochemistry in previous Rockford South holes RKAC520 (now named Crean prospect) and RKAC505 (now named Worsley prospect) (see Figure 1). The results have confirmed and enhanced the previous results from December 2018 with Crean considered a magmatic Ni-Cu intrusive related style, while Worsley displays characteristics of a Cu-Zn-Ag VMS system.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said, "The nickel footprint at Crean is within a major structural trend which runs from Nova in the south, past Silver Knight, up into Legend's tenements and on into the northwestern area of the Fraser Zone. This structural trend is interpreted to contain the deep structures which are fundamental to the formation of the style of deposits we are seeking. The new assays from Worsley add an extra dimension to the VMS potential. Both infill programmes have provided valuable information for future works".

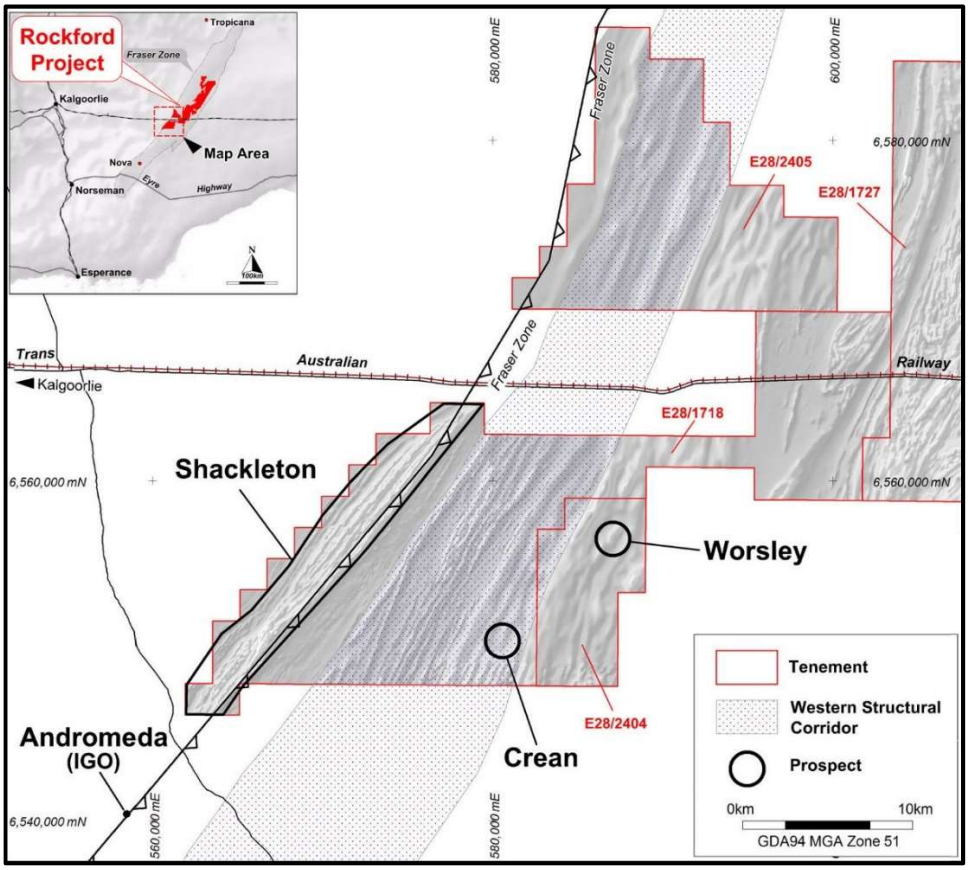

Figure 1: Rockford South Prospect Locations

Technical Discussion

Aircore Drilling Programme

Assay results from 15 infill drillholes (RKAC525-539) following up anomalous geochemistry in previous holes RKAC520 (Crean prospect) and RKAC505 (Worsley prospect) have been received (see Figure 1). These results have confirmed the previous anomalous drill results along with the presence of two mineralisation styles, namely magmatic Ni-Cu at Crean and VMS Cu-Zn-Ag at Worsley. Both are discussed in more detail below.

Crean Prospect – Mafic/ultramafic related magmatic Ni-Cu

The Crean prospect lies within an interpreted structural corridor near the western margin of the Fraser Zone (see Figure 1) and is considered prospective for nickel-copper mineralisation similar to Nova-Bollinger and Silver Knight.

An eight hole traverse with holes at 400m spacing was completed in November 2018 originally designed to test a coincident aeromagnetic low and gravity high interpreted as a possible mafic/ultramafic (see Figure 2). Drillhole RKAC520 intersected an olivine-rich ultramafic intrusive with strong silica/goethite alteration and returned an intersection of 11m @ 0.42% Ni, 0.01% Cu, 0.03% Co from 32m to end of hole, including a maximum value of 3m @ 0.71% Ni from 40m to end of hole. The full extent of this anomalous interval was not tested, as the aircore rig was unable to penetrate the highly siliceous ultramafic bedrock.

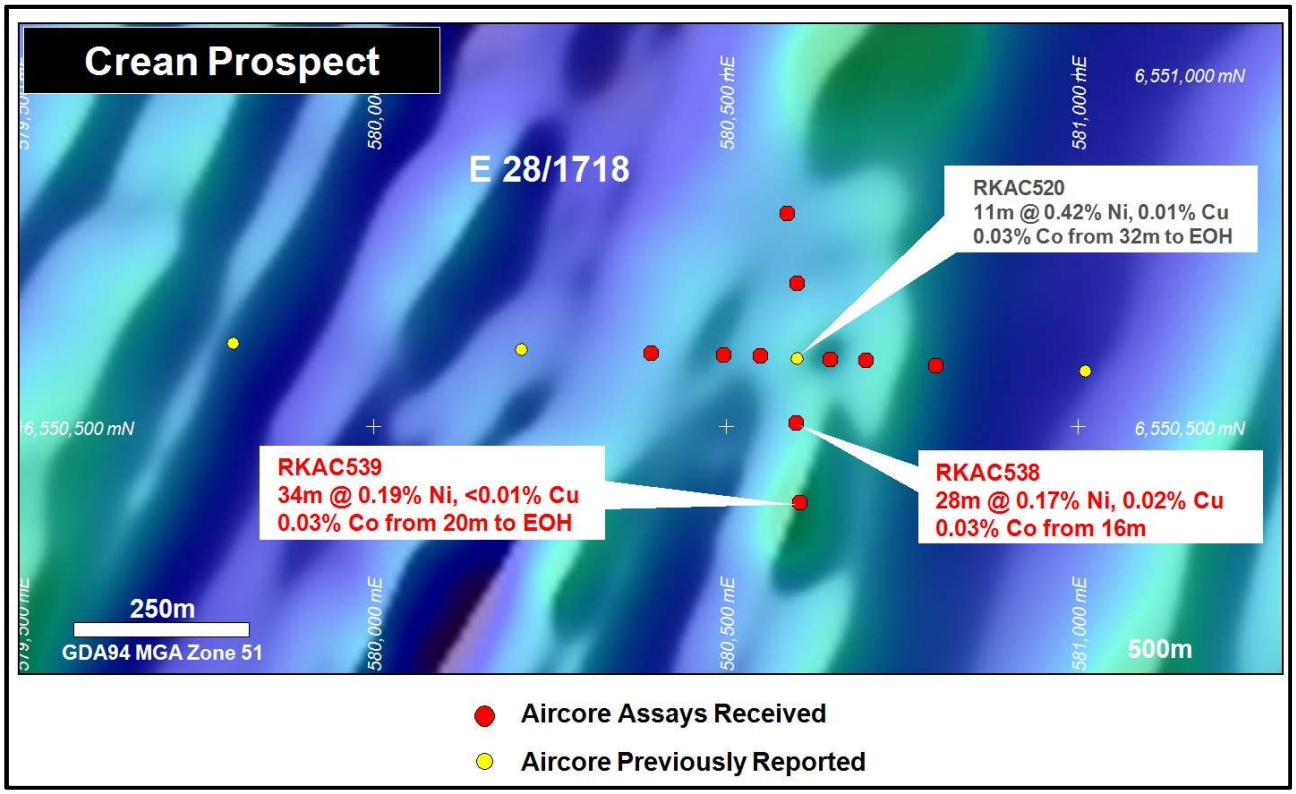

Figure 2: Crean Aircore Drillholes on Aeromagnetics

Ten infill aircore drillholes at 50/100/200m spacings around RKAC520 were subsequently completed to define the extent of the anomalous nickel geochemistry (see Figure 2). Drillholes RKAC538 and RKAC539 drilled 100m and 200m south of RKAC520 respectively, both returned broad intervals with anomalous nickel associated with the same olivine-rich ultramafic unit (see Table 1).

Table 1: Crean - Anomalous Aircore Drillhole Results								
Hole	**From**	**To**	**Int**	**Ni %**	**Cu %**	**Co %**	**Cr %**	**Description**
RKAC538	16	44	28	0.17	0.02	0.03	0.83	Saprolite, Fe/Si-rich ultramafic
RKAC539	20	54 EOH	34	0.19	<0.01	0.03	0.63	Saprolite/saprock ultramafic
**RKAC520*	*32*	*43*	*11*	*0.42*	*0.01*	*0.03*	*0.62*	*Saprolite/saprock ultramafic*
Incl.	*40*	*43 EOH*	*3*	*0.71*	*0.01*	*0.04*	*1.14*	*Olivine-rich ultramafic*

*RKAC520 - reported 5 December 2018

The anomalous nickel footprint around drillhole RKAC520 is directly related to the favourable ultramafic intrusive host rock and is at least 200m long and remains open to the south. A moving loop electromagnetic (MLTEM) survey is planned over Crean aimed at identifying conductors related to possible massive Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation.

Worsley – Cu-Zn-Ag Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS)

A five hole traverse with holes at 400m spacing was completed in November 2018 originally designed to provide bedrock lithological and geochemical information over the Worsley (formerly S1) conductor defined by previous MLTEM surveying (see Table 2 - ASX release 12/09/2017).

Table 2: Worsley - Conductor Description (Modelled Parameters)				
Conductor	**Conductance**	**Dimensions**	**Depth to Top**	**Plate Orientation**
Worsley	300-500S	1,000m X 1,000m	150-200m	45-55^0 ESE dip

Drillhole RKAC505 intersected a profile containing 49m of ferruginous saprolite/saprock before ending at 97m in banded mafic granulite with elevated Cu-Zn-Ag and trace amounts of pyrite. RKAC505 returned an intersection of 9m @ 0.09% Cu, 0.06% Zn, 1.47 g/t Ag from 88m to end of hole (see Table 3). Importantly the anomalous assay results and increased depth of weathering/alteration potentially due to the presence of sulphides in RKAC505 coincides with the up dip projection of the Worsley conductor plate (see Figure 3).

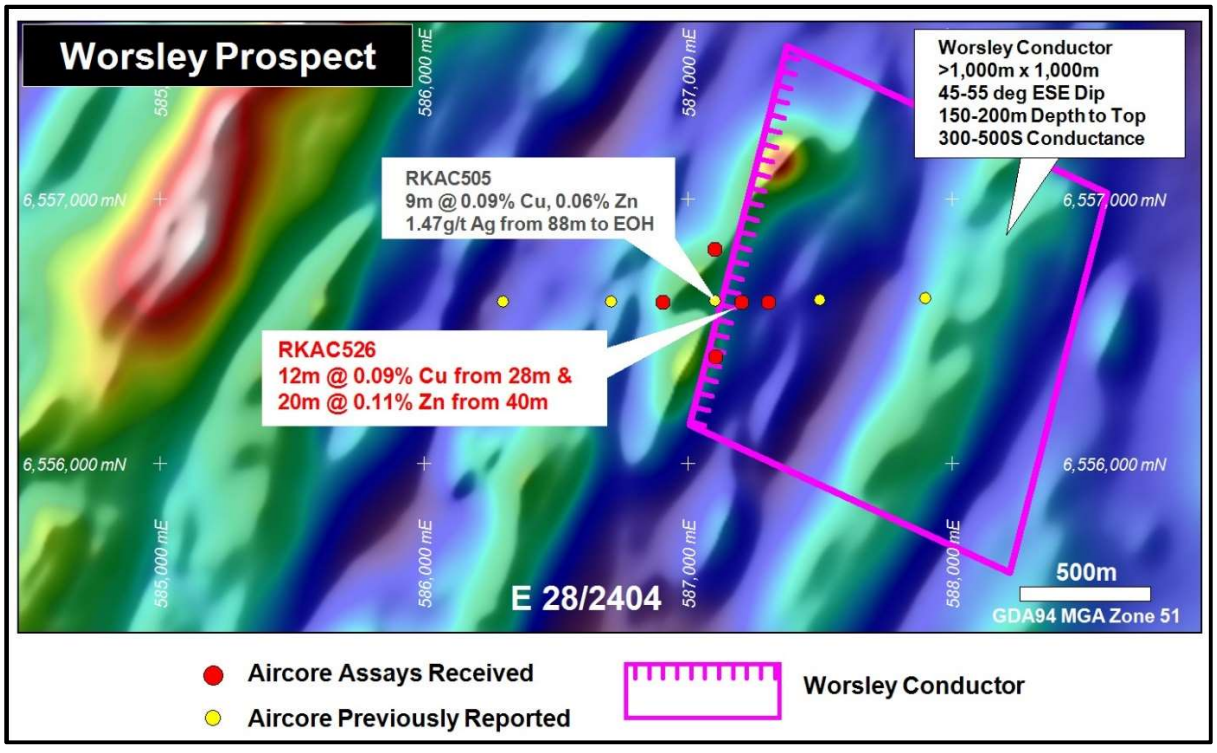

Figure 3: Worsley Aircore Drillholes and MLTEM Conductor on Aeromagnetics

Five infill aircore drillholes at 100/200m spacings around RKAC505 were completed to define the extent of the anomalous copper-zinc geochemistry (see Figure 3). Drillhole RKAC526 drilled 100m east of RKAC505, defined coherent metal zoning including 12m @ 0.09% Cu (plus elevated Pb, Fe, Ag, Bi, In, Sb, Sn), overlying 20m @ 0.11% Zn (plus elevated Bi, In, P) (see Table 3). Beneath the zinc zone is a broad 61m interval to end of hole (121m) with a strong multi-element association of Ag-Mo-S-Cd-Se-Cs-P hosted within mafic granulite.

Table 3: Worsley - Anomalous Aircore Drillhole Results

Hole	From	To	Int	Cu %	Zn %	Pb %	Fe %	Ag g/t	Description
RKAC526	28	40	12	0.09	0.03	0.04	21.58	0.26	Fe-rich Saprolite
RKAC526	40	60	20	0.02	0.11	0.02	17.64	0.05	Saprock/Mafic Granulite
**RKAC505*	*88*	*97 EOH*	*9*	*0.09*	*0.06*	*<0.01*	*22.94*	*1.47*	*Mafic granulite*

*RKAC505 - reported 5 December 2018

The assay results from RKAC505 and RKAC526 both provide further strong evidence for VMS style mineralisation and along with the associated MLTEM conductor make Worsley a compelling target.

Future Programmes

- Further infill aircore drilling at Worsley to fully define the extent of the anomalous multi-element geochemistry and to assist deep drillhole design.
- RC/diamond drilling at Worsley to test anomalous geochemistry and MLTEM conductor. This programme will be conducted in conjunction with planned RC/diamond drilling at Shackleton.
- MLTEM survey planned at Crean testing for conductors associated with the anomalous nickel results and ultramafic host rocks.

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: Aircore Drillhole Details

Drillhole	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
RKAC525	587305	6556608	218	-90	0	80
RKAC526	587201	6556607	219	-90	0	121
RKAC527	586905	6556609	220	-90	0	57
RKAC528	587101	6556808	221	-90	0	105
RKAC529	587103	6556401	221	-90	0	78
RKAC530	580797	6550587	229	-90	0	45
RKAC531	580699	6550594	230	-90	0	42
RKAC532	580497	6550602	229	-90	0	30
RKAC533	580393	6550604	230	-90	0	35
RKAC534	580600	6550703	229	-90	0	51
RKAC535	580587	6550803	229	-90	0	50
RKAC536	580648	6550595	230	-90	0	48
RKAC537	580548	6550600	229	-90	0	19
RKAC538	580599	6550505	229	-90	0	50
RKAC539	580604	6550392	230	-90	0	54
**RKAC505*	587102	6556615	221	-90	0	97
**RKAC520*	580600	6550597	229	-90	0	43

* Drillholes previously reported 5 December 2018

Appendix 2:
Legend Mining Ltd – Aircore Drilling Rockford South Prospects - Rockford Project
JORC Code Edition 2012: Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Aircore drilling was undertaken on broad spaced traverses testing aeromagnetic and gravity targets. • The residual (non-transported) portion only of each drillhole was originally sampled as 4m composites to the end of hole, with a 1m bottom of hole sample also collected. All samples weighed 2-3kg. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely (approximately 1 each every 50 samples). • Samples were submitted to an independent commercial assay laboratory. • Au was analysed by fire assay with an ICP-OES finish. A four acid digest with ICP-MS finish was used for a multi-element suite including: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr.
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.).*	• The aircore drilling technique was used, utilising a 90mm 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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	at the end of each rod (3m) and when deemed necessary. • 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. • 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.*	• 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*	• Aircore samples were analysed for Au by 50g fire assay with an ICP-MS 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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.*	• 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 drilling was at 50m, 100m and 200m spacings adjacent to anomalous previous drillholes. • 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*	• The orientation of the aircore drill traverses and broad spacing of the individual drillholes is considered to achieve unbiased sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	should be assessed and reported if material.	
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 twelve granted exploration licences, covering 2,379km^2. • Rockford JV tenements: E28/2188-2192 (70% Legend, 30% Rockford Metals Pty Ltd), E28/1718 & E28/1727 (70% Legend, 30% Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd). • Legend 100% owned: E28/2404-2405, E28/2675-2677. • 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 & E28/2675-2677. 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. • Secondary targets are: Andromeda style VMS copper-zinc mineralisation and 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*	• Refer to Figures 1 & 2.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 aircore drilling results. • No short length 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 geometry of anomalous nickel-copper and copper-zinc 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, drillhole and EM conductor plate location maps have been included in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Detailed high quality aeromagnetic and gravity datasets and aircore drilling have been used in the targeting of the MLTEM survey. • Highpower EM Geophysical Services Pty Ltd have undertaken high powered moving loop electromagnetic surveying (MLTEM) over the Worsley prospect at the Rockford Project to assist with drillhole targeting. ***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
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.*	• Further activities include: infill aircore drilling, moving loop electromagnetic surveying.