ASX:LEG 5 June 2019 ASX Announcement

Worsley VMS Prospectivity Elevated by New Assay Results

- **New anomalous multi-element results associated with EM conductor**

  RKAC594 28m @ 0.17% Zn, 1.37 g/t Ag from 40m
  Incl. 4m @ 0.71% Zn, 1.71 g/t Ag, 0.11% Ni, 0.09% Co from 52m

- **Gold results >0.1 g/t Au returned in five holes over EM conductor**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to announce assay results from 12 infill aircore drillholes at the Worsley prospect in its Rockford Project in the Fraser Range district of WA (see Figure 1). The Worsley prospect is one of three Rockford South prospects and these early results are indicative of a volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) system. The following technical discussion gives a full description of the current status of Worsley.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said, "These results have elevated Worsley to Legend's best VMS prospect at our Rockford project. Independence Group have previously highlighted the VMS potential in the region with their Andromeda discovery in July 2018. The mineralised footprint we have identified is in the vicinity of the top of the modelled conductor which is a further positive feature. We will need to do more of our innovative EM surveys to better model the conductor as the current 500m line spaced work is insufficient to properly design diamond drill testing. This EM work will be commissioned as a priority and will be done in conjunction with the EM work required at the nearby Crean prospect".

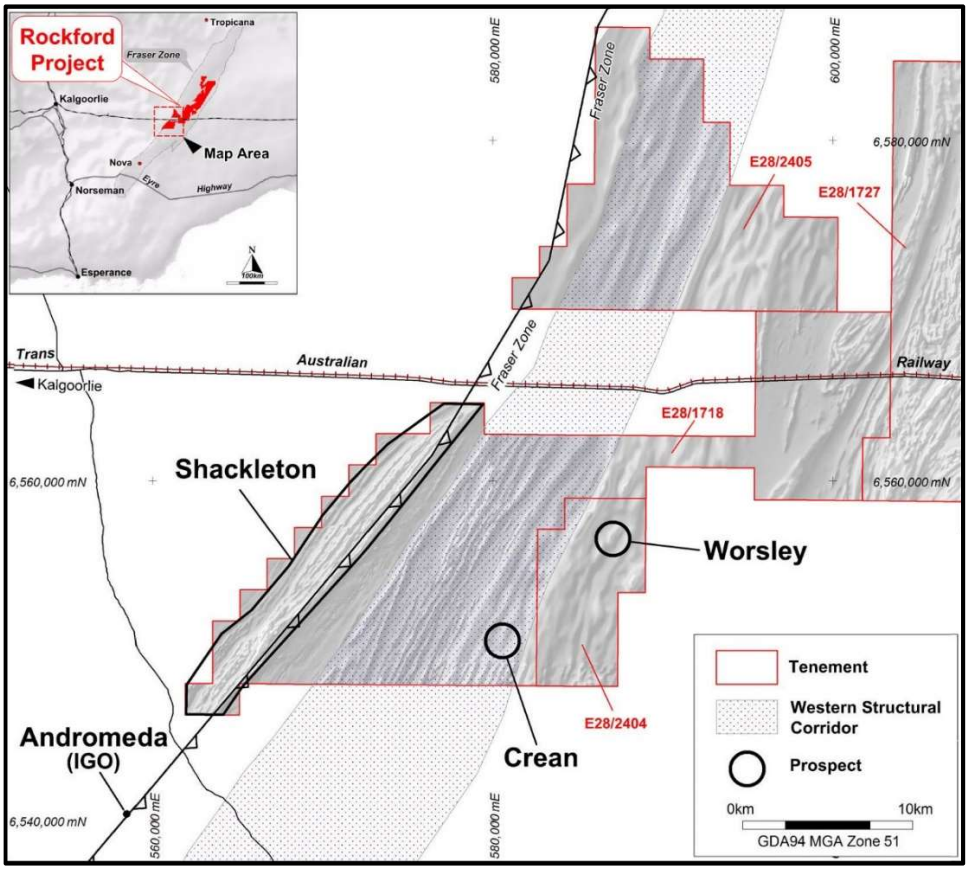

Figure 1: Rockford South Prospect Locations

Technical Discussion

Assay results from 12 infill aircore drillholes (RKAC590-601) following up anomalous multi-element geochemistry in previous holes RKAC505 and RKAC526 have been received. This infill drilling at 50m spacings around RKAC505 and RKAC526 also provided coverage over the up-dip projection of the Worsley moving loop electromagnetic (MLTEM) conductor (see Figure 2).

Anomalous multi-element geochemistry was returned in hole RKAC594, along with anomalous gold results in another four holes (RKAC592, 595, 597, 599) and is discussed further below.

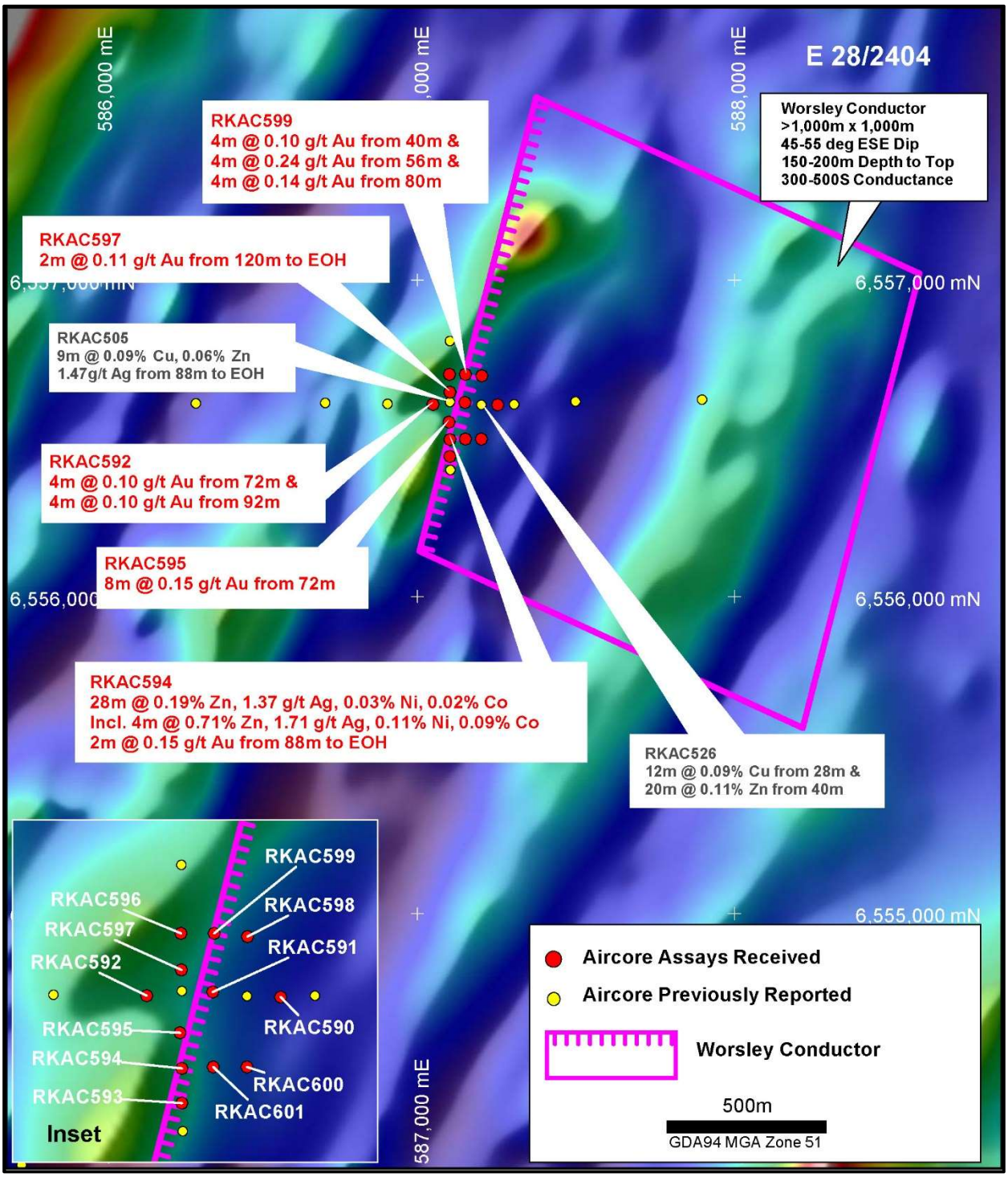

Figure 2: Worsley Aircore Drillholes and MLTEM Conductor on Aeromagnetics

Drillhole RKAC594 (100m south of RKAC505 and 150m southwest of RKAC526) returned anomalous multi-element results in two distinct zones that lie directly above the modelled Worsley conductor (see Figure 3). The hole intersected an upper ferruginous zone with 16m @ 28.28% Fe (plus elevated Zn, P, Se, Mo) overlying a lower zone with 28m @ 0.17% Zn, 1.37 g/t Ag (plus elevated Fe, S, Cd, Se, Tl, Ni, Co). This lower zone also includes a highly anomalous interval of 4m @ 0.71% Zn, 1.71 g/t Ag, 0.11% Ni, 0.09% Co, 7.75 ppm Tl, 11.9 ppm Se, 20.08 ppm Cd (see Table 1).

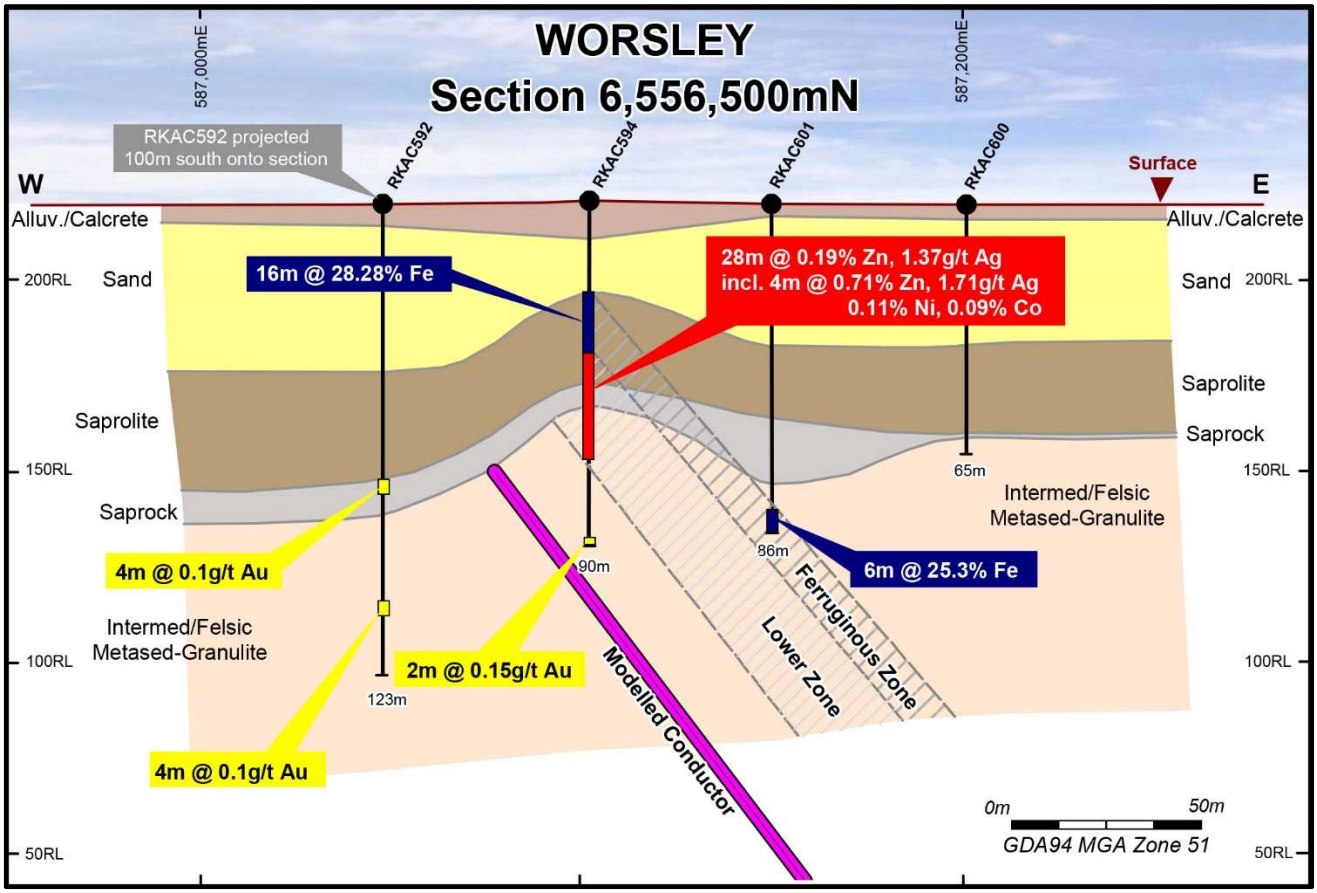

Figure 3: Drill Section 6,556,500N Showing Anomalous Geochemical Zones Relative to Position of Modelled MLTEM Conductor

Previously reported drillhole RKAC526 returned similar results with an upper zone including 12m @ 21.58% Fe, 0.09% Cu (plus elevated Pb, Fe, Ag, Bi, In, Sb, Sn), overlying a lower zone of 20m @ 0.11% Zn (plus elevated Bi, In, P) (ASX, 1 May 2019).

Table 1: Worsley - Anomalous Multi-Element Aircore Results

Hole	From	To	Int	Zn %	Cu %	Ni %	Fe %	Ag g/t	Description
RKAC594	24	40	16	0.05	0.01	0.01	**28.28**	0.07	Fe-rich Saprolite
RKAC594	40	68	28	**0.19**	0.02	0.03	16.38	**1.37**	*Saprock/Intermed. Granulite*
Incl.	52	56	4	**0.71**	0.02	**0.11**	15.92	**1.71**	Intermed. Granulite
**RKAC526*	*28*	*40*	*12*	*0.03*	***0.09***	*0.01*	***21.58***	*0.26*	*Fe-rich Saprolite*
**RKAC526*	*40*	*60*	*20*	***0.11***	*0.02*	*0.02*	*17.64*	*0.05*	*Saprock/Mafic Granulite*
**RKAC505*	*88*	*97 EOH*	*9*	*0.06*	***0.09***	*0.01*	***22.94***	***1.47***	*Mafic granulite*

*RKAC526 reported 1 May 2019 and RKAC505 reported 5 December 2018.

Four additional holes (RKAC505, 529, 593 and 601) also intersected ferruginous zones of similar character and metal association to those intersected in RKAC594 and RKAC526. These ferruginous

zones are 4-14m thick and occur in the bottom of all holes suggesting that the lower zone lies deeper in “fresh” bedrock and was not tested/penetrated by the aircore drilling.

There is a clear association between the modelled position/orientation of the Worsley conductor and the anomalous geochemistry identified in the upper ferruginous and lower zones. Further MLTEM surveys are required to better constrain the conductor prior to designing a diamond drill programme to test the conductor at depth.

In addition to the multi-element signature described above, the recent drilling at Worsley also returned gold values >0.1 g/t Au in five drillholes (see Table 2). These anomalous results, which are over 10 times background, define a >250m strike length and are also closely associated with the top of the modelled Worsley conductor (see Figure 2).

Table 2: Worsley - Anomalous Gold Aircore Results

Hole	From	To	Int	Au g/t	Description
RKAC592	72	76	4	0.10	Saprock / Felsic Granulite
RKAC592	92	96	4	0.10	Felsic Granulite
RKAC594	88	90 EOH	2	0.15	Mafic Granulite
RKAC595	72	80	8	0.15	Saprolite/ Saprock
RKAC597	120	122 EOH	2	0.11	Intermed. Granulite
RKAC599	40	44	4	0.10	Saprolite
RKAC599	56	60	4	0.24	Saprolite
RKAC599	80	84	4	0.14	Felsic Granulite

*RKAC526 reported 1 May 2019 and RKAC505 reported 5 December 2018.

The multi-element assay results from the recent and previous aircore drilling has greatly enhanced the prospectivity of Worsley with respect to possible VMS style mineralisation. The combination of elevated Zn-Cu-Ag and a suite of VMS pathfinder elements in close association with the modelled position of the Worsley conductor further supports this prospectivity.

Programme Summary and Future Activities

- Aircore drilling defined anomalous geochemistry in two distinct zones.
- Anomalous geochemistry closely associated with position of Worsley MLTEM conductor.
- Further innovative MLTEM surveys at closer line spacing will be conducted in conjunction with the first MLTEM surveys at Crean.
- Diamond drill testing to follow.

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: Worsley Prospect Aircore Drillhole Details

Drillhole	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
RKAC590	587253	6556606	219	-90	0	79
RKAC591	587149	6556614	221	-90	0	152
RKAC592	587048	6556608	220	-90	0	123
RKAC593	587102	6556444	221	-90	0	88
RKAC594	587102	6556497	221	-90	0	90
RKAC595	587099	6556551	220	-90	0	104
RKAC596	587100	6556703	221	-90	0	75
RKAC597	587101	6556647	221	-90	0	122
RKAC598	587202	6556698	220	-90	0	138
RKAC599	587151	6556703	221	-90	0	129
RKAC600	587201	6556499	200	-90	0	65
RKAC601	587150	6556499	200	-90	0	86
**RKAC505*	587102	6556615	221	-90	0	97
**RKAC526*	*587201*	*6556607*	*219*	*-90*	*0*	*121*
**RKAC529*	*587103*	*6556401*	*221*	*-90*	*0*	*78*

* Drillholes previously reported 5 December 2018 and 1 May 2019

Appendix 2:
Legend Mining Ltd – Aircore Drilling Worsley Prospect - 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 originally undertaken on broad spaced traverses with 400m hole spacings testing aeromagnetic and gravity targets. Subsequent infill at 50/100m was completed. • 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.