ASX:LEG **9 December 2019** **ASX Announcement**

Legend Discovers Massive Nickel-Copper Sulphides at Rockford

- **Diamond drillhole RKDD007 returns intersection of:**
  14.9m @ 1.07% Ni, 0.75% Cu, 0.06% Co from 114m
  Incl. 2.1m @ 2.03% Ni, 1.34% Cu, 0.11% Co from 115.5m
- **The 14.9m sulphide zone occurs within a larger 70.15m disseminated sulphide halo – suggesting the presence of a large mineralised system**
- **The 70.15m disseminated sulphide halo starts at 76m below the surface and is open in all directions**
- **Assays pending for 40.15m of disseminated sulphide halo**
- **Area D has been renamed 'Mawson'**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to announce significant nickel-copper assay results from the third diamond drillhole (RKDD007) at Mawson.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said:

"This discovery hole at Mawson is an outstanding exploration success and a watershed moment for all Legend stakeholders and indeed all of the Fraser Range. The 2.1m high grade intercept within a 14.9m sulphide zone is within a 70m disseminated sulphide halo and has all the hallmarks of a large mineralised system.

Legend MD Mark Wilson with RKDD007 Drill Core

Mawson lies within a 16km x 6km mag feature within a distinctly different stratigraphic package of rocks from the other known Fraser Range occurrences of massive sulphides at Nova, Silver Knight and Octagonal. Legend holds a dominant land position over this Eastern Stratigraphic package.

I would like to thank all of our employees, consultants and contractors who have been part of this journey to date. I also acknowledge the contribution of the Creasy Group Exploration team, without whose advice and assistance we would not be where we are today."

Registered Office: Level 1 / 8 Kings Park Road, West Perth WA 6005, Australia

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

The third diamond drillhole at Mawson (formerly Area D) has now been completed with RKDD007 terminated at 363.3m (see Figure 1 & Table 1). The drillhole intersected significant nickel-copper-cobalt mineralisation associated with a suite of mafic/ultramafic intrusives and is discussed further below.

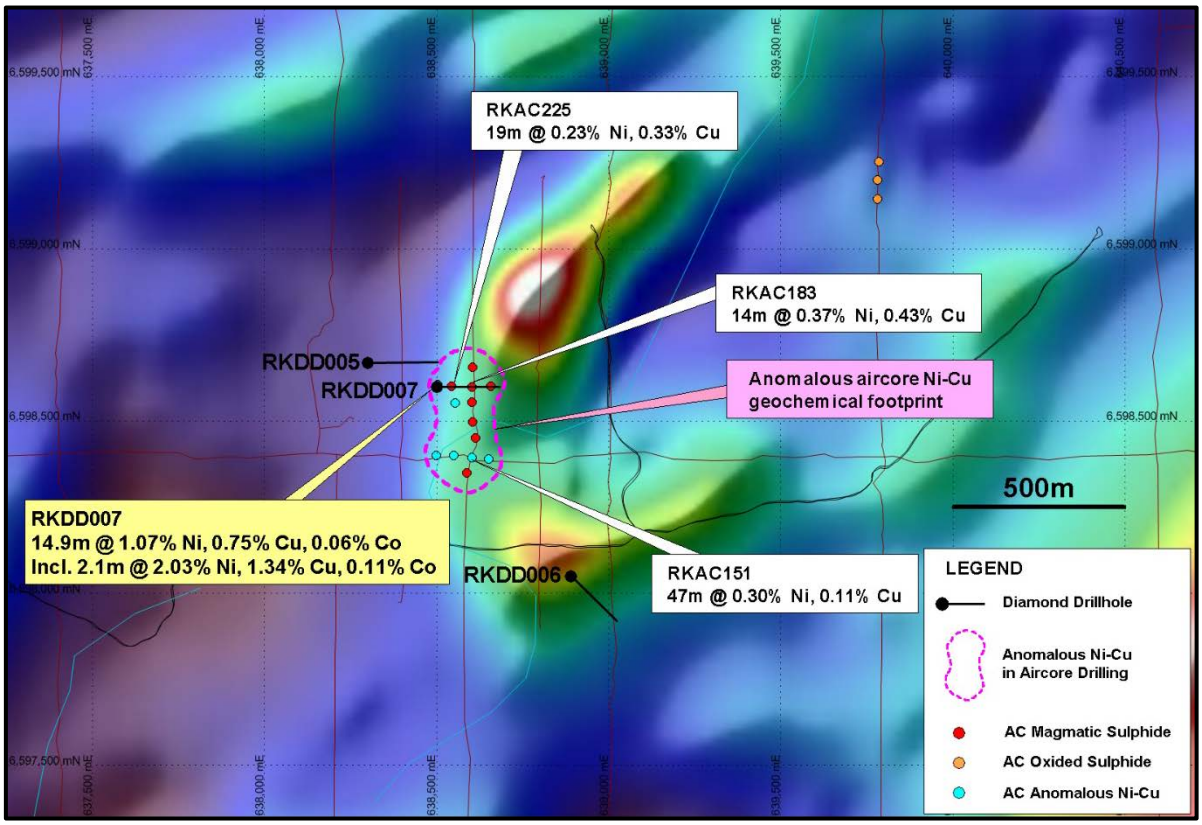


Figure 1: Mawson Diamond Drillhole Locations on Aeromagnetics

Table 1: Mawson Diamond Drillhole Details

Hole	MGA94-East	MGA94-North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth
RKDD005	638,300	6,598,670	203	090^0	-70^0	586.2
RKDD006	638,890	6,598,050	205	135^0	-70^0	473.7
RKDD007	638,500	6,598,600	202	090^0	-60^0	363.3

RKDD007

Diamond drillhole RKDD007 was designed to test beneath anomalous nickel-copper geochemistry associated with pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite (po-cpy-pn) intersected in previous aircore drillholes RKAC183 and RKAC225, and follow up encouraging results from the recently completed RKDD005. RKDD007 was collared in the northern part of a 400m x 200m supergene Ni-Cu-Co blanket defined by aircore drilling (see Figure 1).

RKDD007 intersected a suite of mafic/ultramafic intrusives (containing significant sulphide intervals), bedded/banded metasediment, a second mafic/ultramafic intrusive package, followed by an open ended (>162.3m) interval of mafic intrusive (see summary log and Figure 2 below).

RKDD007 - Summary Drill Log

0 – 54.0m	Transported cover
54.0 – 88.2m	Weathered Mafic Intrusive
88.2 – 107.2m	Mafic Intrusive (0.5-2% disseminated po-cpy-pn sulphide)
107.2 – 158.35m	Ultramafic/Mafic Intrusive (including massive, semi-massive, net-textured, vein and disseminated po-cpy-pn sulphide)
158.35 – 201.0m	Metasediment (locally sulphidic, po-cpy, trace pn)
201.0 – 239.9m	Mafic/Ultramafic Intrusive (0.1-1% disseminated po-cpy-pn sulphide)
239.9 – 363.3m	Mafic Intrusive (<0.1% disseminated po sulphide)

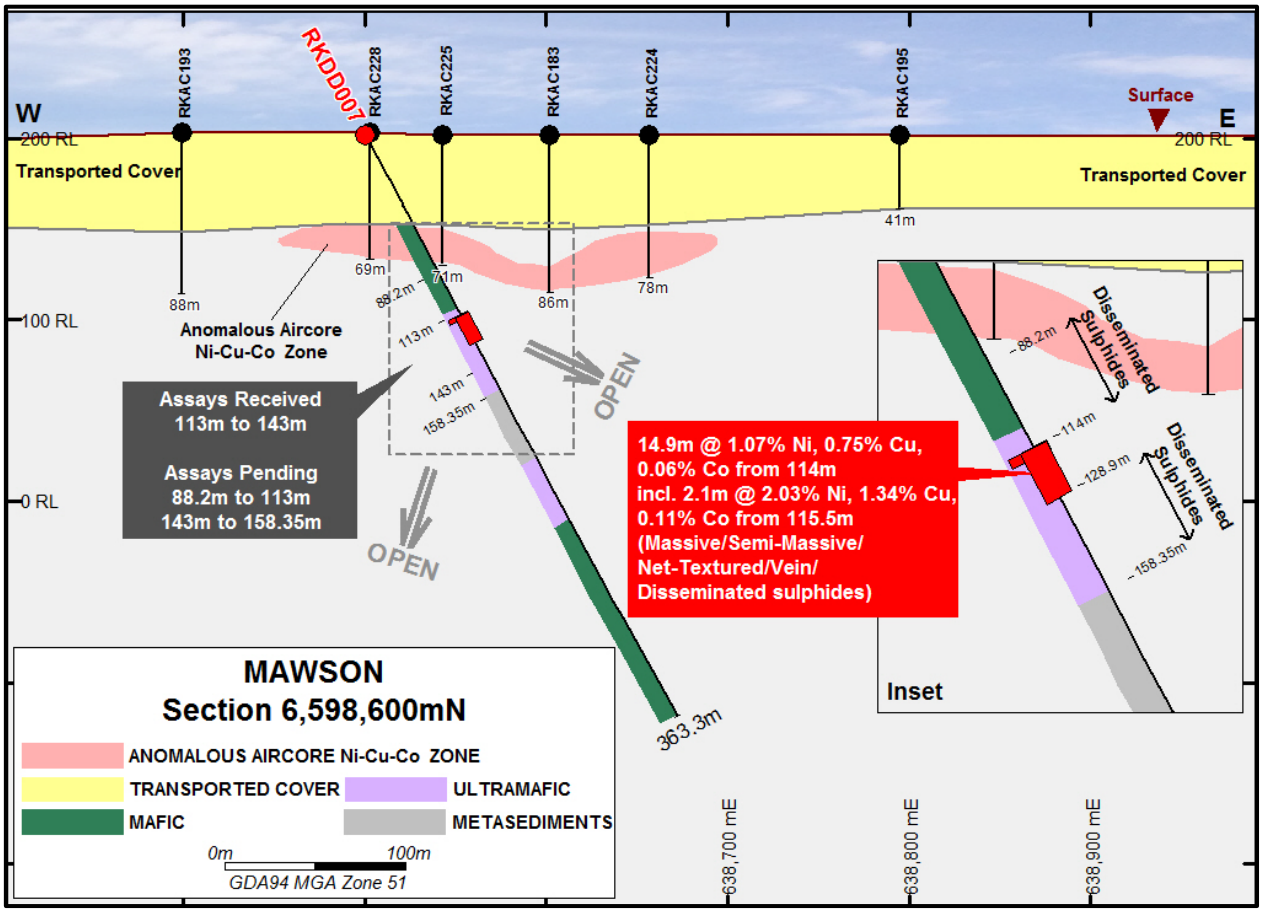


Figure 2: Drill Section 6,598,600N with Diamond Drillhole RKDD007

A significant nickel-copper-cobalt intersection of 14.9m @ 1.07% Ni, 0.75% Cu, 0.06% Co from 114m, including 2.1m @ 2.03% Ni, 1.34% Cu, 0.11% Co from 115.5m was returned in RKDD007 associated with mafic/ultramafic intrusives (see Table 2 & Figure 3). A combination of massive, semi-massive, net-textured, vein and disseminated three phase sulphides occur in this zone. This 14.9m zone is bounded uphole and downhole by broad halos of disseminated sulphides (88.2-114m and 128.9-158.35m) giving an overall 70.15m downhole sulphide interval.

Table 2: Diamond Drillhole RKDD007 – Significant Interval

Hole	From	To	Int	Ni %	Cu %	Co %
RKDD007	114	128.9	14.9	1.07	0.75	0.06
Incl.	115.5	117.6	2.1	2.03	1.34	0.11

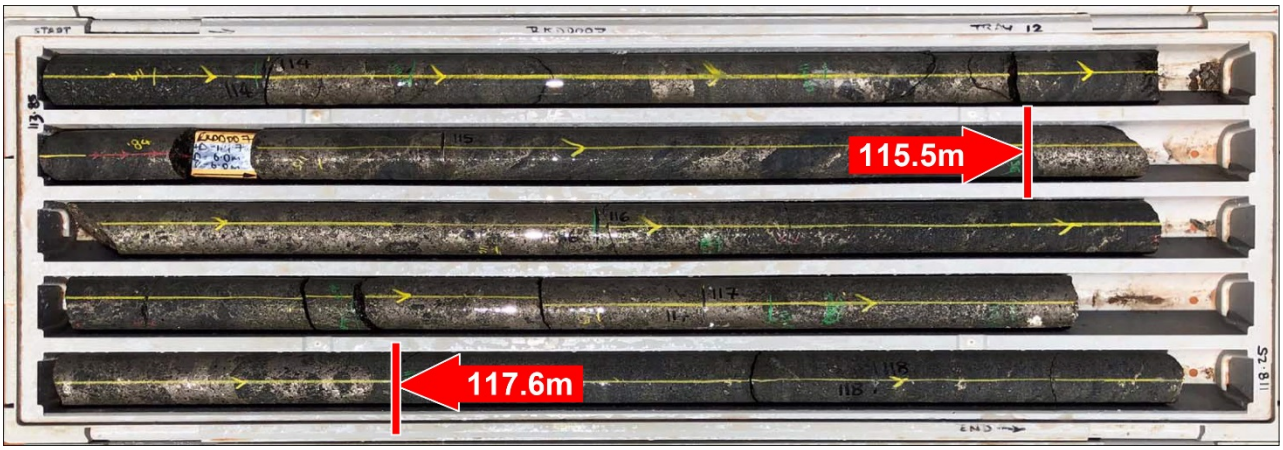


Figure 3: Ni-Cu Sulphide Mineralisation in Drillhole RKDD007
2.1m @ 2.03% Ni, 1.34% Cu, 0.11% Co from 115.5m (NQ2 core).

To date, only 30m of the broader 70.15m sulphide interval has been assayed, with samples from 88.2-113m and 143-158.35m to be submitted following detailed structural logging of the core.

Data for the 22 individual samples related to the 14.9m intersection (114-128.9m) are provided in Table 3, along with Au, Pd and Pt values. Note these precious metal levels are highly anomalous and their association with the Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation significantly increases the prospectivity of Mawson.

Table 3: Diamond Drillhole RKDD007 – Significant Assay Results (114-128.9m)

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	MgO (%)	Au (ppb)	Pd (ppb)	Pt (ppb)
RKDD007	114	115	1.0	1.20	0.64	0.06	6.61	43	46	3
RKDD007	115	115.5	0.5	1.36	0.68	0.07	4.27	61	56	9
RKDD007	***115.5***	***116.15***	***0.65***	***2.59***	***1.58***	***0.13***	***2.67***	***24***	***69***	***2***
RKDD007	***116.15***	***116.7***	***0.55***	***0.88***	***0.76***	***0.05***	***8.25***	***79***	***34***	***1,311***
RKDD007	***116.7***	***117.05***	***0.35***	***2.67***	***3.01***	***0.15***	***4.58***	***28***	***26***	***3***
RKDD007	***117.05***	***117.6***	***0.55***	***2.10***	***0.56***	***0.11***	***6.19***	***36***	***29***	***3***
RKDD007	117.6	118.65	1.05	0.23	0.19	0.02	10.87	43	13	8
RKDD007	118.65	119.45	0.8	1.94	1.27	0.10	5.05	109	45	720
RKDD007	119.45	120.15	0.7	1.46	0.71	0.08	7.88	166	43	55
RKDD007	120.15	120.55	0.4	0.90	1.04	0.05	12.20	171	56	83
RKDD007	120.55	121.2	0.65	0.73	0.73	0.05	14.65	651	157	93
RKDD007	121.2	121.75	0.55	1.17	1.04	0.06	11.18	534	195	81
RKDD007	121.75	122.5	0.75	0.29	0.30	0.02	17.86	128	29	14
RKDD007	122.5	123.3	0.8	1.53	0.78	0.09	9.73	225	259	9
RKDD007	123.3	124	0.7	0.40	0.28	0.03	19.26	254	71	12
RKDD007	124	125	1.0	0.46	0.34	0.03	18.64	238	69	53
RKDD007	125	126	1.0	0.71	0.54	0.04	16.36	558	189	39
RKDD007	126	126.95	0.95	0.82	0.77	0.05	16.17	348	113	104
RKDD007	126.95	128	1.05	0.77	0.60	0.04	14.93	131	52	3
RKDD007	128	128.5	0.5	1.28	1.52	0.07	10.93	103	46	5
RKDD007	128.5	128.7	0.2	0.62	0.48	0.04	15.65	44	20	7
RKDD007	128.7	128.9	0.2	1.71	0.37	0.09	8.33	39	24	5

Assays below the 14.9m sulphide zone have also been received (128.9m to 143m) returning an intersection of 14.1 @ 0.41% Ni, 0.27% Cu, 0.03% Co, 23.18% MgO from 128.9m. This 14.1m interval is associated with a coarse grained ultramafic and represents the upper portion of the 29.45m disseminated sulphide halo which extends to 158.35m downhole from the sulphide zone (see Figure 2). Assays from the remainder of this disseminated halo will be submitted following structural logging. Samples from the disseminated sulphide halo uphole (88.2-113m) of the 14.9m sulphide zone will also be submitted at the same time.

Ultra high-speed microXRF (µXRF) analysis of selected core samples of semi-massive to massive sulphide was completed by Portable Spectral Services. The analysis has provided valuable information on the type, style and distribution of the sulphides, as well as the textural relationships between the sulphide species and the host rock (see Figure 4).

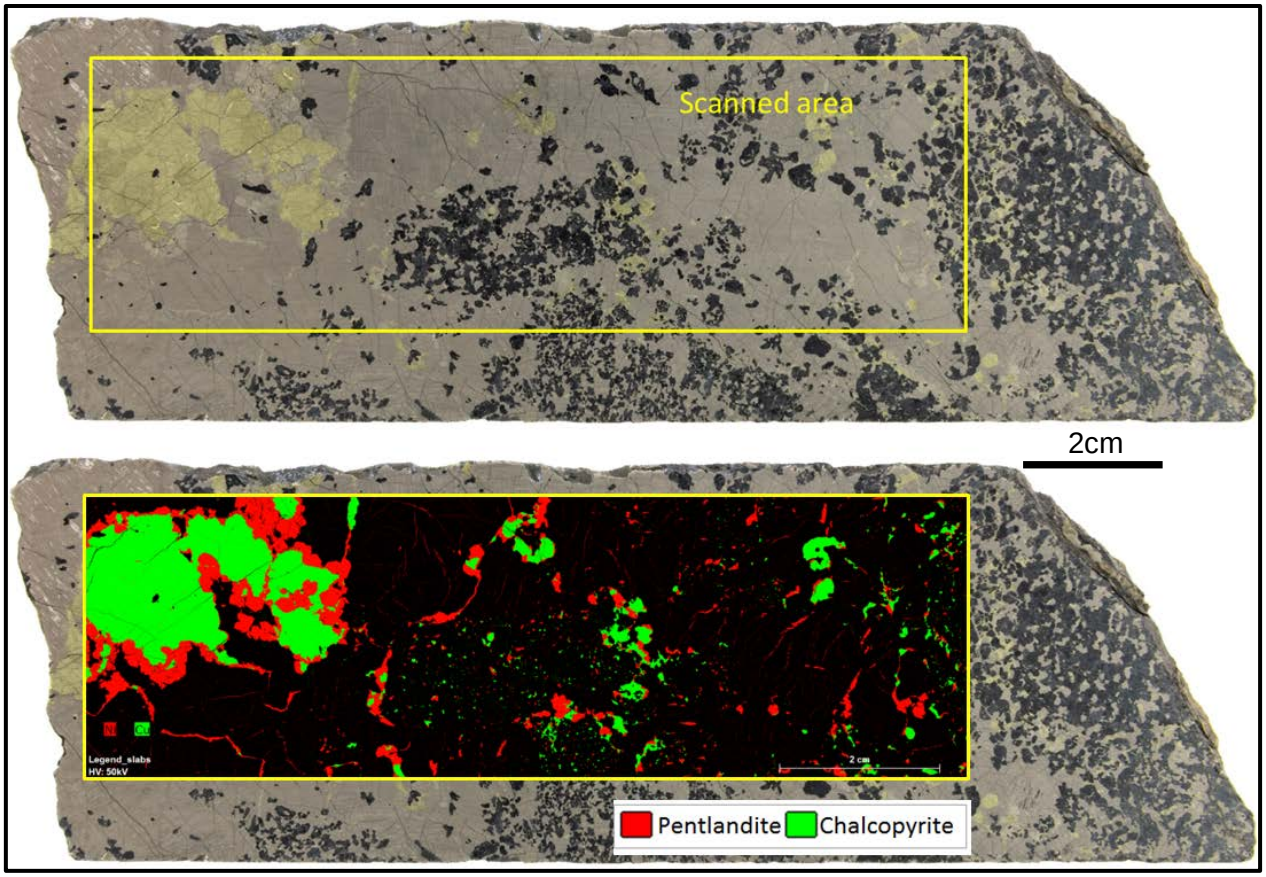


Figure 4: Top – Photograph of RKDD007 sulphidic diamond drill core (116.7-116.85m, NQ2) Bottom - Ultra high-speed microXRF (µXRF) analysis/scan showing pentlandite (Ni sulphide) and chalcopyrite (Cu sulphide) distribution within the sample.
Note: The core sample shown represents 116.7-116.85m and is contained within the larger sample interval 116.7-117.05m which returned: 0.35m @ 2.67% Ni, 3.01% Cu, 0.15% Co.

Downhole electromagnetic surveying of RKDD007 was undertaken incorporating two standard loops and a figure-8 loop. The survey defined an inhole and localised offhole conductor associated with the sulphide zone between ~115-125m and a second feature within the metasediments between ~160-200m. The presence of highly conductive transported cover directly above (possibly in contact) the sulphide zone along with the conductor in the metasediment unit below makes interpretation complex and further geophysical assessment and modelling is required.

Key Points

- The 14.9m sulphide zone lies within a larger 70.15m disseminated sulphide halo suggesting the presence of a large mineralised system.
- The 70.15m disseminated sulphide halo starts at 76m below the surface and is open in all directions.
- The intersection of massive, semi-massive and net-textured nickel-copper sulphides at Mawson is significant as it represents the first occurrence of such sulphides outside of the "western stratigraphic trend", which hosts Nova, Silver Knight and Octagonal. Legend has a large tenement holding over this newly defined "eastern stratigraphic package".
- RKDD007 intersected massive Ni-Cu sulphides beneath an anomalous Ni-Cu-Co halo (400m x 200m) identified by aircore drillholes.
- Geophysical methods such as moving loop EM and induced polarisation (IP) appear to be affected by the close proximity of strongly conductive transported cover and graphitic units within the metasedimentary package.

Future Activities

- Undertake structural logging of RKDD007 to assist future drillhole targeting.
- Submit core samples for assay from the disseminated sulphide intervals above (88.2-113m) and below (143-158.35m) the main 14.9m sulphide zone.
- Reconcile DHTEM results with surface EM and IP results.
- Full interpretation of geological, geochemical and geophysical data from drillholes RKDD007 and RKDD005.
- Diamond drilling follow up aimed at defining the extent of nickel-copper mineralisation.

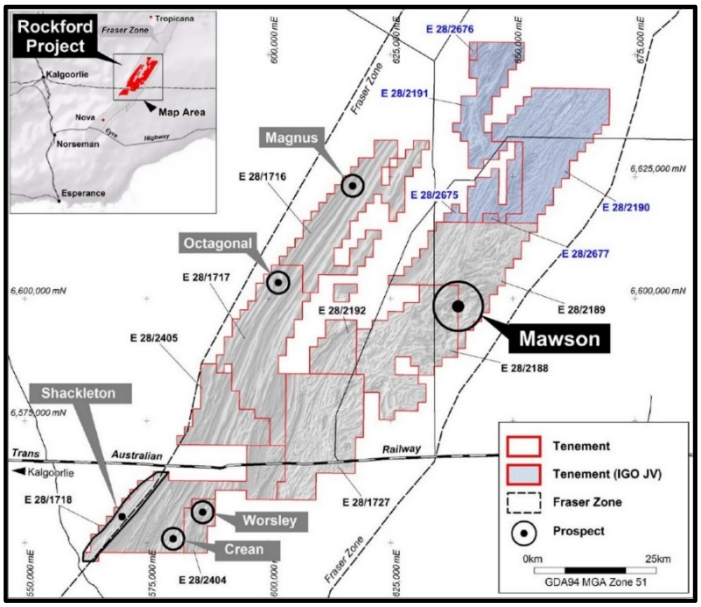


Figure 4: Rockford Project – Mawson Location

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

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.

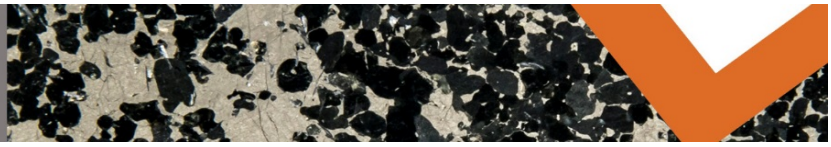
The information in this report that relates to Legend's Exploration Results is a compilation of previously released to ASX by Legend Mining (11 December 2017, 9 April 2018 & 12 June 2018) and Mr Derek Waterfield consents to the inclusion of these Results in this report. Mr Waterfield has advised that this consent remains in place for subsequent releases by Legend of the same information in the same form and context, until the consent is withdrawn or replaced by a subsequent report and accompanying consent. Legend confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. Legend confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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

For more information contact:

Mr Mark Wilson
Managing Director
Ph: +61 8 9212 0600

Mr Derek Waterfield
Executive Director - Technical
Ph: +61 8 9212 0600

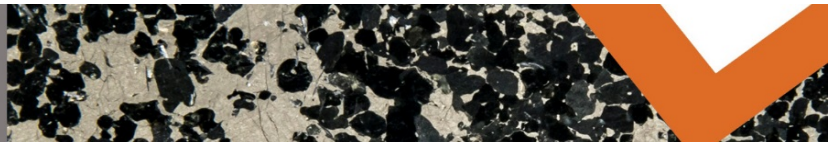


Appendix 1:
Legend Mining Ltd – Diamond Drilling Programme Mawson Prospect - Rockford Project
JORC Code Edition 2012: Table 1

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.*	• Diamond drilling was used to produce half NQ2 core samples (between 0.2m-1.05m) which were submitted to Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Services Perth for geochemical analysis. • Sample intervals were based on geology and style of sulphide occurrence. • QAQC standard samples were included (3 standards in 40 sample batch). • Samples were analysed for: ➢ 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 methods 4A/MS48R and 4AH/OM (four acid digest with ICP-MS finish). ➢ Au, Pt, Pd by method FA50/MS (fire assay with an ICP-MS finish).
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.).*	• Diamond drillhole pre-collars were completed using the mud rotary technique to depths of 64.2-79.2m. No samples were recovered from the mud rotary pre-collar. • The remainder of the hole was drilled with HQ into the top of fresh rock (depths between 80.4-89.7m), followed by NQ2 diamond coring to end of hole.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• 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.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill core orientation was recorded when possible at the end of each drill run (line on bottom of core). • Drill core sample recoveries for the HQ and NQ2 core were measured and 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. • Drill core logging is qualitative and based on drill core retained in core 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.*	• Selected sawn half NQ2 core samples based on geology and sulphide occurrence were submitted for geochemical analysis. • The size of the sample from the diamond drilling method is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style sought and for the analytical technique used. • The samples are dried, crushed and pulverised before analysis. • A quartz wash was utilised between samples to avoid any carry over. • QAQC standard samples were included (3 standards in 40 sample batch).

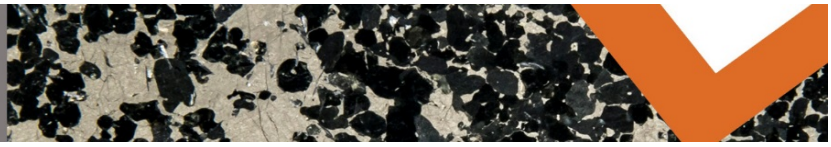


Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were analysed for: ➢ 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 methods 4A/MS48R and 4AH/OM (four acid digest with ICP-MS finish). ➢ Au, Pt, Pd by method FA50/MS (fire assay with an ICP-MS finish). ➢ These assay methods are considered appropriate. • QAQC standard samples were included (3 standards in 40 sample batch). 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections were verified by senior exploration personnel. • Primary data was collected in the field using a set of standard logging templates and entered into a laptop computer. • The data was forwarded to Legend's database manager for validation and loading into the company's drilling database. • 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.*	• Diamond drillhole spacing is not regular or grid based, with the location of individual drillholes governed by targeting the position of modelled EM

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	conductor plates and anomalous geochemical results in previous aircore drillholes. • Only selected sawn NQ2 half core samples based on geology and sulphide mineralisation 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.*	• Diamond drillholes were planned to intersect modelled EM conductor plates perpendicular to strike and beneath anomalous geochemistry in previous aircore drillholes. • The relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation is unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Individual calico sample bags from the core drilling were placed in polyweave bags and hand delivered directly to the assay laboratory in Perth by company personnel. • All diamond drill core will be removed from site and stored at an appropriate facility.
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, covering 2,430km^2, (Legend manager). • Rockford JV tenements: ➢ E28/2188, 2189, 2192 (70% Legend, 30% Rockford Minerals Pty Ltd) ➢ E28/1716, 1717, 1718, 1727 (70% Legend, 30% Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd). • Legend 100%: E28/2404, 2405. • The Project is located 280km east of Kalgoorlie mostly on vacant crown land with the eastern portion on Kanandah Pastoral Station.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• There are no Native Title Claims over tenements E28/1716, 1717, 2188, 2189, 2192, 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 mafic/ultramafic intrusives within the Fraser Zone of the larger Albany-Fraser Orogen. • Secondary targets include VMS style zinc-copper-lead-silver mineralisation and structurally controlled Tropicana style gold.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to table of drillhole collars in body of report.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Individual sample assays and weighted averages are presented.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The drill core has been oriented to enable structural logging and evaluation of true thicknesses of the mineralised intervals. • 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 and drillhole location maps and a drill section 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.*	• Assay results presented are balanced.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material,*	• Detailed high quality aeromagnetic and gravity datasets, aircore drilling

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	and ground EM surveys have been used to target drilling. • GEM Geophysics completed downhole EM surveying of RKDD005-007. ***DHTEM Details*** ➢ Loop Size: 300mx300m, double turn ➢ Station Spacing: 2-10m intervals ➢ Sensor: B-field DigiAtlantis ➢ Base/frequency: 0.125Hz ➢ Stacking: ~32-64 stacks, 2-3 repeatable readings
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Structural logging of RKDD007. • Submit additional samples from RKDD007 for full analysis. • Assessment of geochemical results. • Full geological, geophysical and geochemical integration of data. • Plan further diamond drillholes.