ASX:LEG 21 April 2020 ASX Announcement

First Assay Results From Diamond Drillhole RKDD008 at Mawson

Assays results have been received from five intervals of significant nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation (see ASX announcement 31 March 2020):

- **Two zones of heavy disseminated, semi massive and massive Ni-Cu sulphides**
  - **5.8m @ 0.97% Ni, 0.61% Cu, 0.05% Co from 148.0m**
  - **10.4m @ 1.32% Ni, 1.11% Cu, 0.07% Co from 153.8m**
- **Three zones of massive Ni-Cu sulphides**
  - **5.6m @ 2.85% Ni, 1.86% Cu, 0.15% Co from 199.4m**
  - **6.9m @ 2.55% Ni, 1.67% Cu, 0.14% Co from 218.2m**
  - **12.8m @ 2.76% Ni, 1.36% Cu, 0.14% Co from 234.9m**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to provide assay results from the five significant intercepts of nickel-copper sulphides from diamond drillhole RKDD008 at the Mawson prospect within the Rockford Project, Fraser Range, Western Australia (see Figure 4). Further sampling and assaying of disseminated sulphide intervals surrounding these intercepts will be undertaken and reported as they come to hand.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: “The results and photos from the sulphide zones in hole 8 confirms economic grades of nickel-copper-cobalt. In simple terms this is paydirt.

This announcement will not lift Legend’s current trading halt as we are preparing an Exploration Update which will detail the results from the next three diamond holes 9, 10 and 11. We expect the Exploration Update announcement to be released pre market on Wednesday 22 April 2020.”

Photo: Mawson massive nickel-copper sulphide

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

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Diamond drillhole RKDD008 was designed to test a strong 6,000-8,000S offhole conductor identified by downhole electromagnetic (DHTEM) surveying in RKDD007. This offhole feature was interpreted to represent the down plunge extension of significant nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation previously identified in RKDD007 (14.9m @ 1.07% Ni, 0.75% Cu, 0.06% Co from 114m) (see Figure 1).

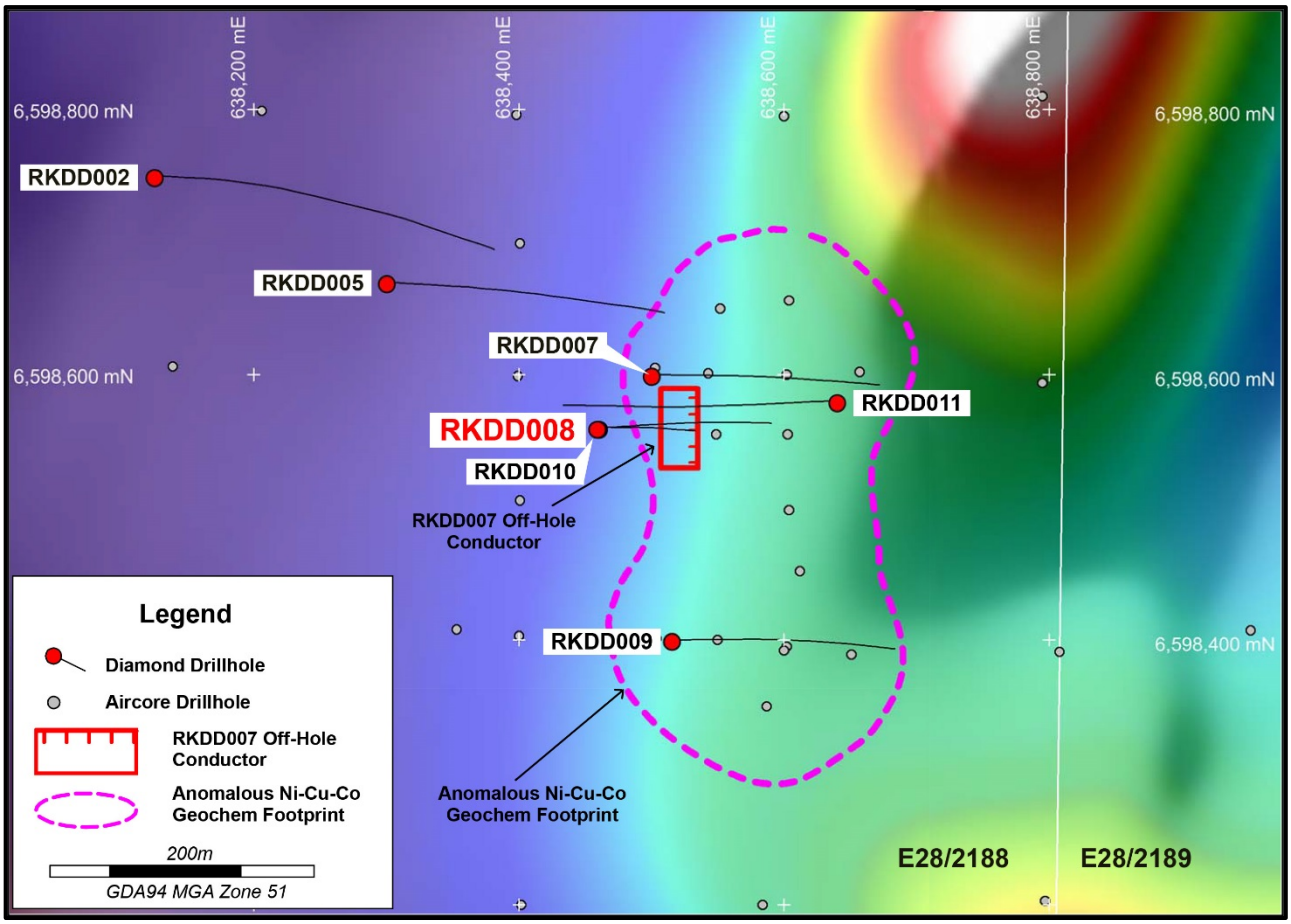


Figure 1: Mawson Diamond Drillhole Locations on Aeromagnetics

RKDD008 intersected five significant intervals of nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation, three of which comprise massive sulphides of pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite (see ASX announcement 31 March 2020). Results from these five intervals have been received and are summarised in Table 1 below, while individual sample results from these intervals are provided in Table 2.

Table 1: RKDD008 – Assay Results from Five Sulphide Intervals

Hole	From	To	Int	Ni%	Cu%	Co%	Sulphide Type
RKDD008	148.0	153.8	5.8	0.97	0.61	0.05	Heavy diss., semi-massive
RKDD008	153.8	164.2	10.4	1.32	1.11	0.07	Semi massive, diss., massive
RKDD008	199.4	205.0	5.6	2.85	1.86	0.15	Massive sulphide
RKDD008	218.2	225.1	6.9	2.55	1.67	0.14	Massive sulphide
RKDD008	234.9	247.7	12.8	2.76	1.36	0.14	Massive sulphide

RKDD008: 638,460E / 6,598,560N (GDA94 Zone 51), -70^0 / 090^0

Table 2: RKDD008 – Individual Assay Results from Five Sulphide Intervals									
Hole	**From**	**To**	**Interval**	**Ni %**	**Cu %**	**Co %**	**Au ppb**	**Pd ppb**	**Pt ppb**
RKDD008	148	149	1	0.66	0.42	0.04	33	59	2
RKDD008	149	150	1	0.62	0.59	0.04	30	38	2
RKDD008	150	151	1	0.68	0.46	0.04	23	35	2
RKDD008	151	152	1	1.48	0.80	0.08	69	73	2
RKDD008	152	153	1	1.28	0.63	0.07	38	64	1
RKDD008	153	153.8	0.8	1.11	0.78	0.06	113	119	2
RKDD008	153.8	155	1.2	1.34	1.40	0.08	197	114	61
RKDD008	155	156.1	1.1	2.13	1.62	0.12	105	118	4
RKDD008	156.1	157	0.9	1.77	1.00	0.10	73	108	11
RKDD008	157	157.9	0.9	0.54	0.36	0.03	94	34	21
RKDD008	157.9	158.5	0.6	1.09	0.84	0.06	89	70	7
RKDD008	158.5	159.6	1.1	1.65	1.00	0.09	73	163	7
RKDD008	159.6	160	0.4	1.12	0.87	0.06	49	73	72
RKDD008	160	161	1	0.47	0.51	0.03	162	41	127
RKDD008	161	161.9	0.9	0.73	0.93	0.04	295	42	171
RKDD008	161.9	163	1.1	1.42	1.83	0.08	184	73	15
RKDD008	163	164.2	1.2	1.72	1.33	0.09	204	63	3
RKDD008	199.4	200	0.6	2.62	3.86	0.14	339	152	3
RKDD008	200	201	1	2.96	1.28	0.16	28	123	3
RKDD008	201	202	1	2.79	3.08	0.15	46	146	3
RKDD008	202	203	1	2.98	0.44	0.16	17	118	3
RKDD008	203	204	1	2.91	0.25	0.15	15	108	3
RKDD008	204	205	1	2.76	3.05	0.14	79	164	4
RKDD008	218.2	219	0.8	2.83	1.96	0.15	157	138	3
RKDD008	219	220	1	2.90	1.28	0.15	34	73	3
RKDD008	220	221	1	2.89	0.93	0.15	22	66	3
RKDD008	221	222	1	2.69	2.11	0.14	47	77	3
RKDD008	222	223	1	2.69	3.54	0.14	88	97	5
RKDD008	223	224.1	1.1	2.81	1.11	0.15	41	100	3
RKDD008	224.1	224.6	0.5	0.18	0.17	0.01	162	46	4
RKDD008	224.6	225.1	0.5	2.00	1.56	0.10	233	134	5
RKDD008	234.9	236	1.1	2.26	2.16	0.12	89	108	4
RKDD008	236	237	1	2.93	1.12	0.15	27	126	3
RKDD008	237	238	1	2.70	1.63	0.14	41	110	4
RKDD008	238	239	1	2.79	1.64	0.14	49	92	4
RKDD008	239	240	1	3.03	0.93	0.16	34	101	4
RKDD008	240	241	1	2.86	0.25	0.15	16	89	5
RKDD008	241	242	1	2.78	1.41	0.15	162	159	5
RKDD008	242	243	1	2.76	1.51	0.15	27	100	5
RKDD008	243	244	1	2.66	1.74	0.14	38	119	5
RKDD008	244	245	1	2.83	1.15	0.15	78	123	6
RKDD008	245	246	1	2.77	1.98	0.14	79	116	4
RKDD008	246	247	1	2.79	0.40	0.14	24	98	4
RKDD008	247	247.7	0.7	2.82	1.77	0.15	28	115	5

The results in Table 2 show that the individual assay values for nickel and cobalt, and to a lesser degree copper, are relatively consistent throughout the massive sulphide intervals and reflects the uniform visual appearance of the sulphides shown in the core photos (see Appendices 2-4).

A drill section showing the geology of RKDD008 along with the location of the five sulphide intervals is shown below in Figure 2.

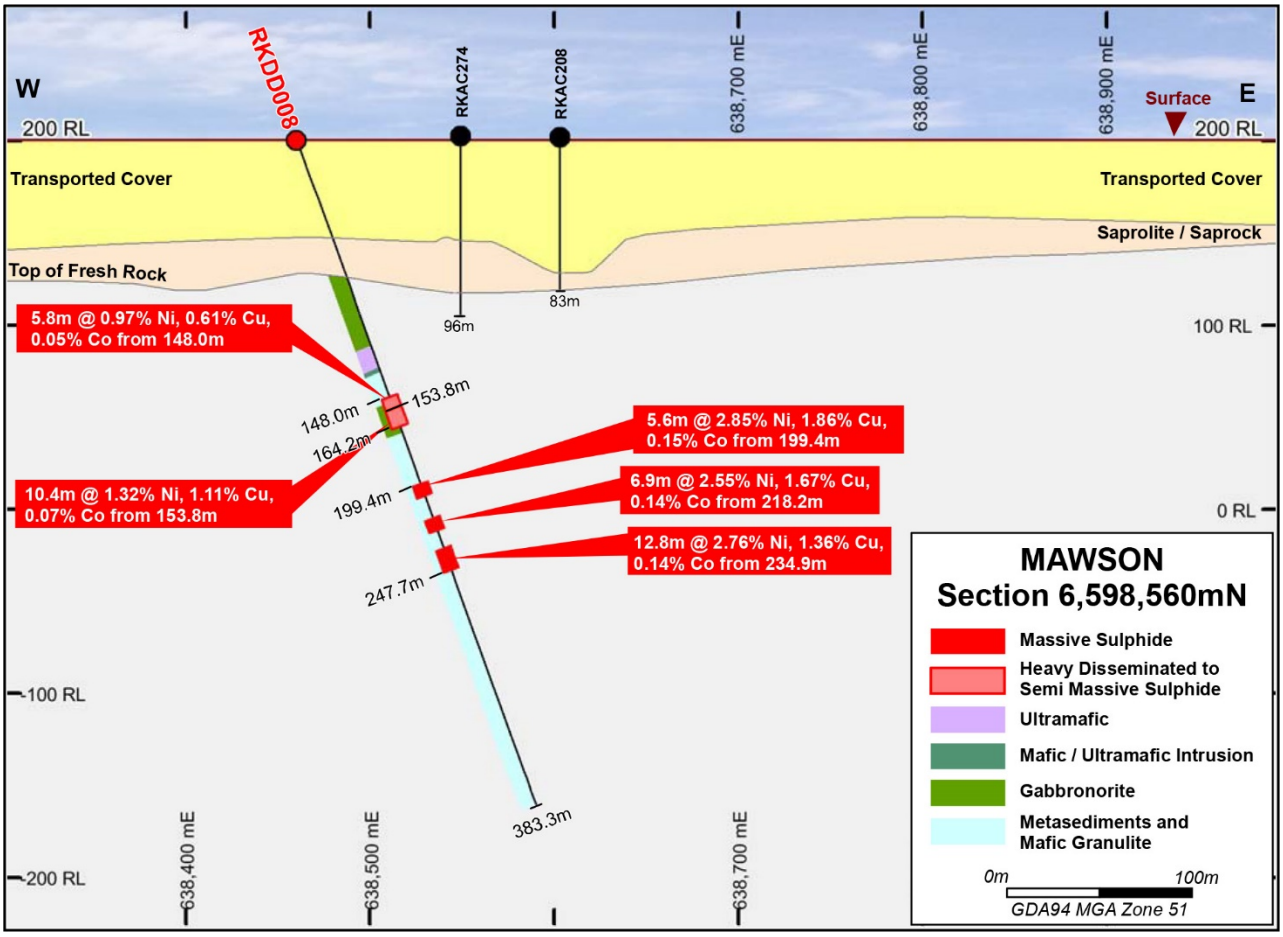


Figure 2: RKDD008 Drill Section 6,598,560N

DHTEM surveying in RKDD008 has provided valuable information regarding the position, orientation and size of multiple inhole and offhole conductors. The extremely high conductances (60,000-120,000+S) associated with the three massive sulphide intervals have however made interpretation of the DHTEM data more challenging. Offhole conductors identified by this survey will be targeted in future drillholes.

Ultra high-speed microXRF (µXRF) analysis of selected core samples of massive sulphide from RKDD008 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 (see Figure 3). The scans show pentlandite commonly rimming the larger chalcopyrite grains, while pentlandite loop textures are clearly evident in the 245.05-245.3m sample.

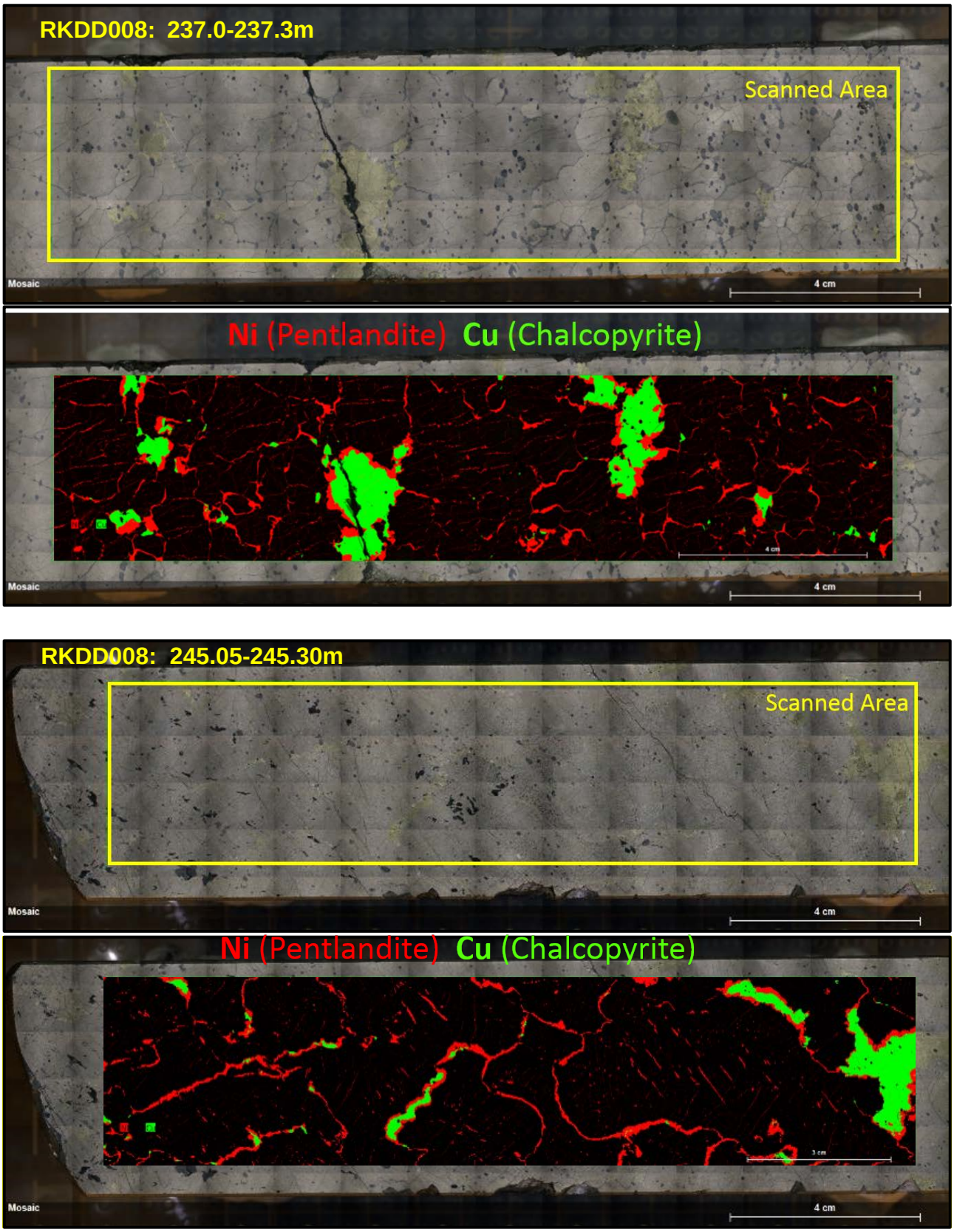


Figure 3: Top & Bottom– Drill core photograph and Ultra high-speed microXRF (µXRF) analysis/scan of massive sulphide (237.0-237.3m and 245.05-245.30m, NQ2 core)

- ***237.0-237.3m within interval: 1m @ 2.70% Ni, 1.63% Cu, 0.14% Co from 237m***
- ***245.05-245.30m within interval: 1m @ 2.77% Ni, 1.98% Cu, 0.14% Co from 245m***

In summary, the consistent nickel-copper-cobalt grades of these sulphide intervals along with their combined thickness of 41.5m confirms the mineralisation intersected in RKDD008 as highly significant. Future drilling activities will provide valuable geological, geophysical and geochemical data which will be incorporated into the Mawson 3D geological model.

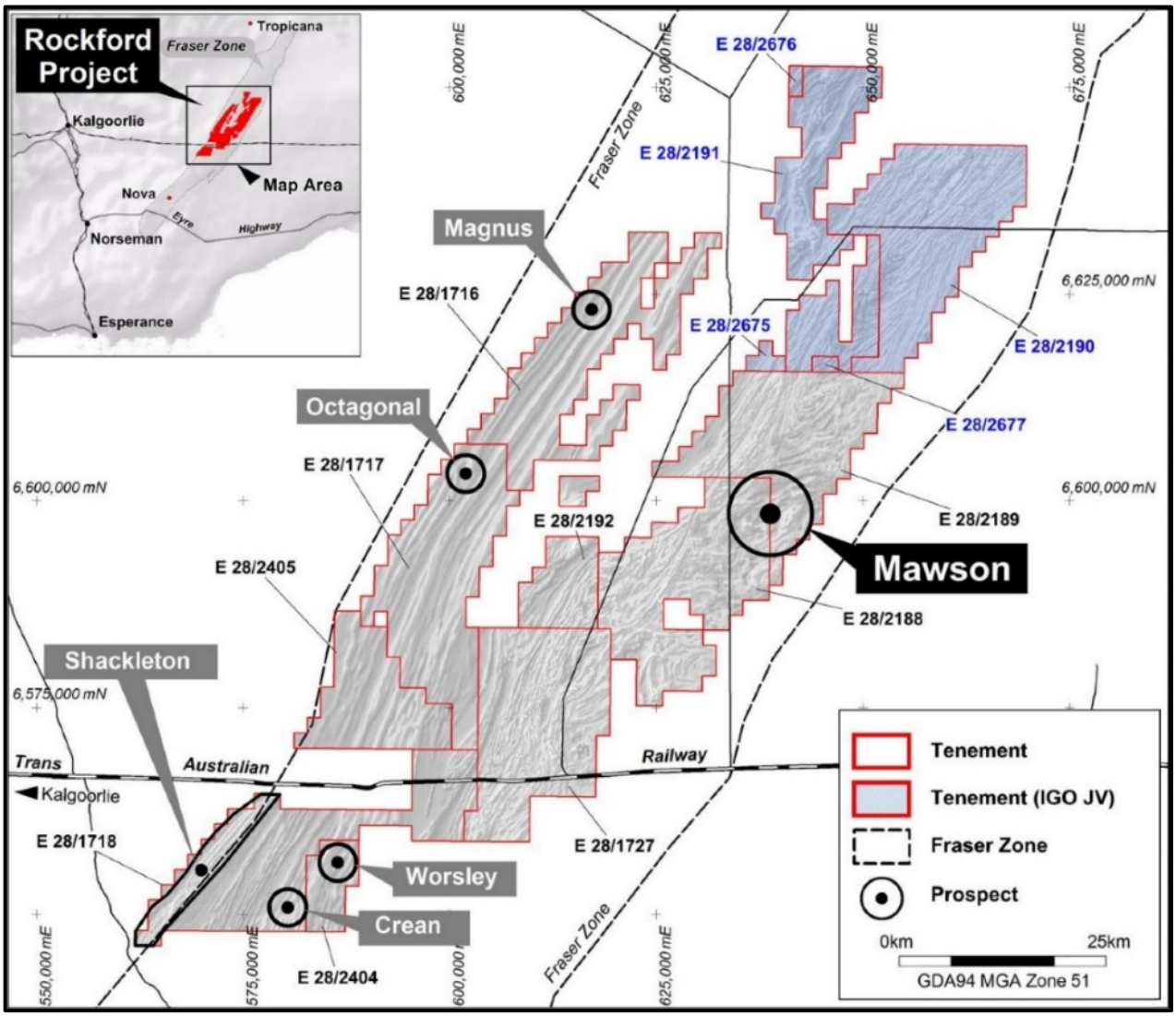
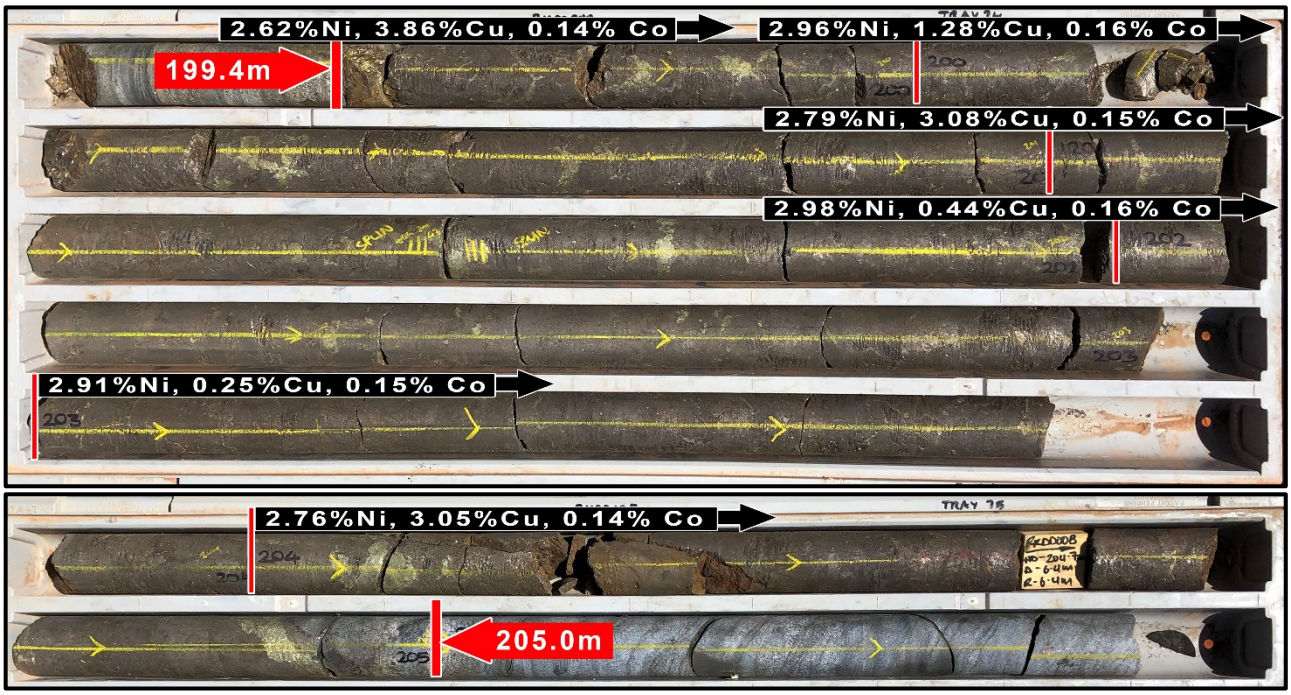


Figure 4: Rockford Project – Mawson Location

Appendix 1 – RKDD008 Sulphide Intervals 148.0-153.8m & 153.8-164.2m
(5.8m @ 0.97% Ni, 0.61% Cu, 0.05% Co and 10.4m @ 1.32% Ni, 1.11% Cu, 0.07% Co)

Appendix 2 – RKDD008 Massive Sulphide Interval 199.4-205.0m

(5.6m @ 2.85% Ni, 1.86% Cu, 0.15% Co from 199.4m)



Appendix 3 – RKDD008 Massive Sulphide Interval 218.2-225.1m

(6.9m @ 2.55% Ni, 1.67% Cu, 0.14% Co from 218.2m)

Appendix 4 – RKDD008 Massive Sulphide Interval 234.9-247.7m

(12.8m @ 2.76% Ni, 1.36% Cu, 0.14% Co from 234.9m)

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 (19 & 27 November 2019, 9 December 2019, 15 & 23 January 2020, 31 March 2020) 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.

COVID-19

The Company has been proactively managing the potential impact of COVID-19 and has developed systems and policies to ensure the health and safety of our employees and contractors, and limiting the risk to our operations. These systems and policies have been developed in line with the formal guidance of State and Federal health authorities and with the assistance of our contractors.

To ensure the health and wellbeing of our employees and contractors, the Company has implemented a range of measures to minimise the risk of infection and rate of transmission of COVID-19. These measures include employees and contractors completing a COVID-19 Exposure Questionnaire, increased hygiene practices, restrictions on non-essential travel, establishing strong infection control systems and protocols across the business and facilitating remote working arrangements, where practicable. The Company will continue to monitor the formal requirements and guidance of State and Federal health authorities, and act accordingly.

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 5:
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 0.3m-1.2m) 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 (8 standards for 77 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/OE (four acid digest with ICP-MS finish). • Au, Pt, Pd by method FA50/MS (fire assay with an ICP-MS finish). • Specific Gravity measurements were taken by the laboratory for all half core samples.
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 RKDD008 was pre-collared using the mud rotary technique to a depth of 59.3m. No samples were recovered from the mud rotary pre-collar. • The remainder of the hole was diamond drilled with HQ to 95.7m, followed by NQ2 coring to end of the hole. • 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 sample recoveries for the HQ and NQ2 core were measured and recorded in drill log sheets. • Drill core orientation was recorded when possible at the end of each drill run (line on bottom of core). • 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 drillhole RKDD008 included; lithology, grainsize, texture, deformation, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour, weathering. • Drill core logging is qualitative and based on drill core retained in core trays. • The drillhole was logged in its 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.*	• 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 (8 standards for 77 sample batch).

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/OE (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 (8 standards for 77 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.*	• The drillhole collar was 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.*	• 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 and anomalous geochemical results in previous drillholes. • Only selected sawn NQ2 half core samples based on geology and sulphide mineralisation were submitted for geochemical analysis. • Diamond drillhole RKDD008 was

	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	targeting an offhole downhole electromagnetic conductor identified in hole RKDD007.
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 drillhole RKDD008 was planned to intersect the modelled DHTEM conductor plate identified in hole RKDD007 perpendicular to strike and down plunge. • 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. • 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.
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. • 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, 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, aircore drilling ground EM surveys and DHTEM surveys have been used to target drilling. • GEM Geophysics completed downhole EM surveying of RKDD007. ***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.*	• Submit further selected drill core from RKDD008 for full analysis. • Assessment of geochemical results. • Full geological, geophysical and geochemical integration of data. • Plan further diamond drillholes.