ASX:LEG 22 April 2020 ASX Announcement

Massive Nickel-Copper Sulphides intersected in Diamond Drillhole RKDD011 at Mawson

- **RKDD011 intersects two zones of significant nickel-copper sulphides:**
  - **Upper interval – 15m of vein, breccia, disseminated, semi-massive Ni-Cu sulphides from 129.25m-144.25m**
  - **Lower interval – Three massive Ni-Cu sulphide intercepts totalling 12.4m within 21.6m from 217.5-239.1m**
- **Structural logging and downhole EM underway with assays to follow**
- **Diamond rig moved to drillhole RKDD012**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to provide an update of exploration activities from the Mawson prospect within the Rockford Project, Fraser Range, Western Australia (see Figure 3). The update covers results from three diamond drillholes RKDD009-011 and is discussed in detail in the body of this announcement.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: "We have drilled three further holes since we first reported to market on hole 8 on 31 March 2020, holes 9, 10 and 11. Hole 11, which was drilled 20m north of hole 8, has hit 12.4m of massive nickel-copper sulphides within a 21.6m mineralised intercept and is an outstanding result.

The process we will follow is as per hole 8, with structural logging before the samples are sent for assay and downhole EM happening as we speak. The assay results should be available in 3-4 weeks and are eagerly awaited. Our expectation is they will be every bit as good as those reported on 21 April 2020 from hole 8.

Meanwhile the rig has moved onto hole 12 and we have several further holes ready to go prior to our analysis of the hole 11 data providing the next step out drill target."

Legend's team at Mawson with RKDD011 drill core

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TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

An additional three diamond drillholes (RKDD009-011) totalling 1,195.1m have been completed at Mawson, with downhole electromagnetic (DHTEM) surveying completed in holes RKDD009-010 (see Figure 1 and Table 1). DHTEM in RKDD011 is planned over the next five days. The drillholes were testing a combination of geophysical and geochemical targets, with RKDD011 intersecting an upper interval of 15m containing vein, breccia, disseminated and semi-massive sulphide, and a lower 21.6m interval containing three significant massive nickel-copper sulphide intercepts from 217.5m downhole. Details of the recent drilling are provided below.

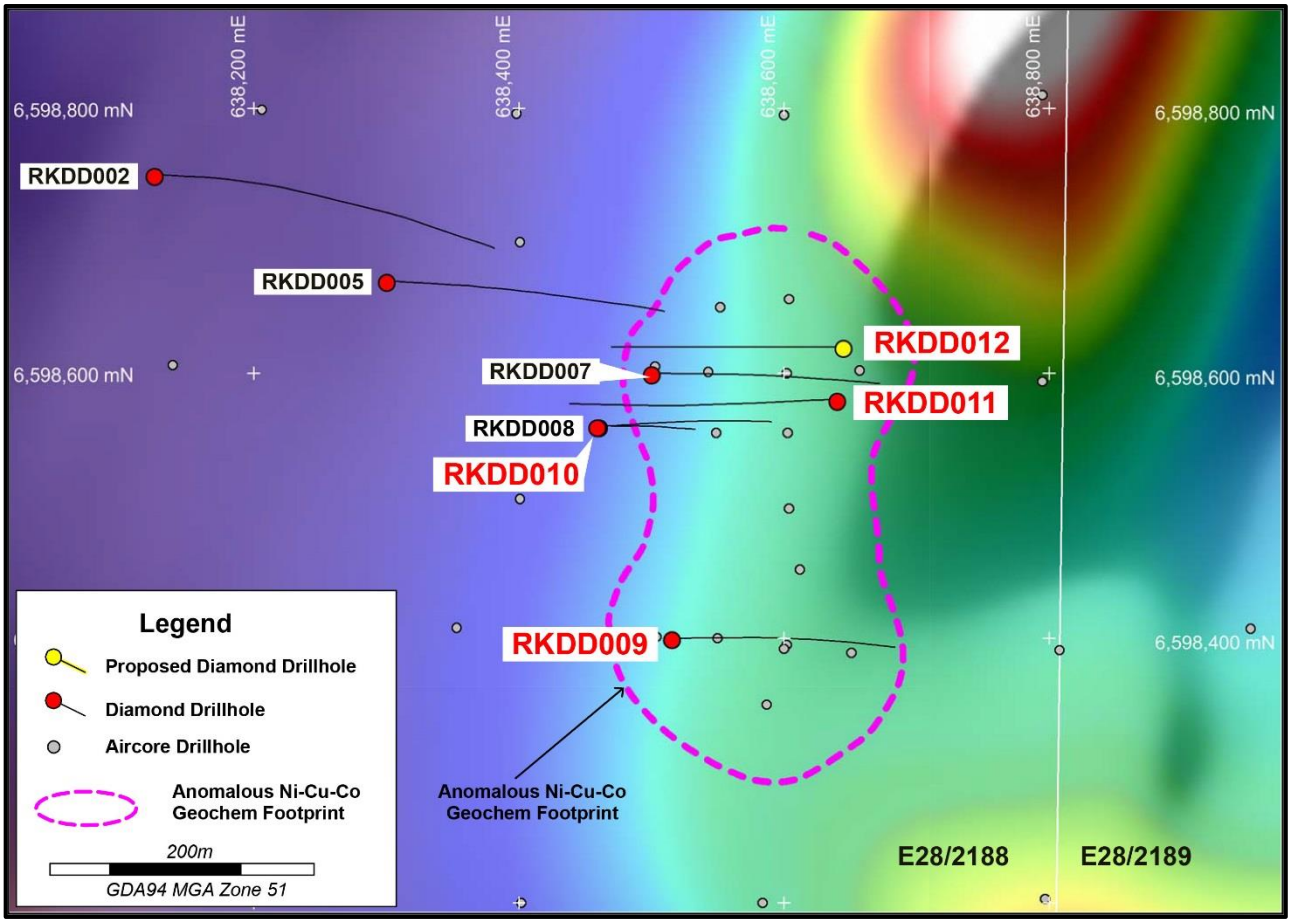


Figure 1: Mawson Diamond Drillhole Locations on Aeromagnetics

Table 1: Mawson Diamond Drillhole Details						
Hole	**MGA94-East**	**MGA94-North**	**RL**	**Azimuth**	**Dip**	**Total Depth**
RKDD008	638,460	6,598,560	202	090^0	-70^0	383.3
RKDD009	638,515	6,598,400	203	090^0	-60^0	357.0
RKDD010	638,459	6,598,560	202	090^0	-80^0	399.5
RKDD011	638,640	6,598,580	202	270^0	-60^0	438.6
Total						**1,578.4**

RKDD011

RKDD011 was designed to test a strong 50,000-60,000S DHTEM conductor identified from surveying in RKDD010 and also test for extensions to the sulphide mineralisation intersected in adjacent drillholes RKDD007 and RKDD008 (see Figures 1 & 2).

RKDD011 intersected two broad intervals of nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation. The upper interval contains multiple thin/localised units of vein, breccia, disseminated and semi-massive sulphide hosted in mafic/ultramafic intrusive, while the lower interval contains three intercepts of massive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite. These mineralised intervals are visually similar to those observed in RKDD008. The two intervals have a combined downhole thickness of 36.6m, and are summarised below.

Upper Interval

129.25-144.25 (15.0m): Vein, breccia, disseminated, semi-massive Ni-Cu sulphides
Hosted in mafic/ultramafic intrusive

Lower Interval

217.5-239.1m (21.6m): Contains three separate massive Ni-Cu sulphide units totalling 12.4m (217.5-219.4m), (221.7-225.9m), (232.8-239.1m)
Remainder of interval contains a mixture of semi-massive, breccia and vein sulphide, hosted in metasediment

Core photos of the lower interval highlighting the massive sulphide are provided in Appendix 1.

RKDD011 intersected an upper olivine mafic/ultramafic intrusive, then a thick metasedimentary unit containing numerous noritic intrusives, before ending in a mixed suite of mafic intrusives (see Figure 2).

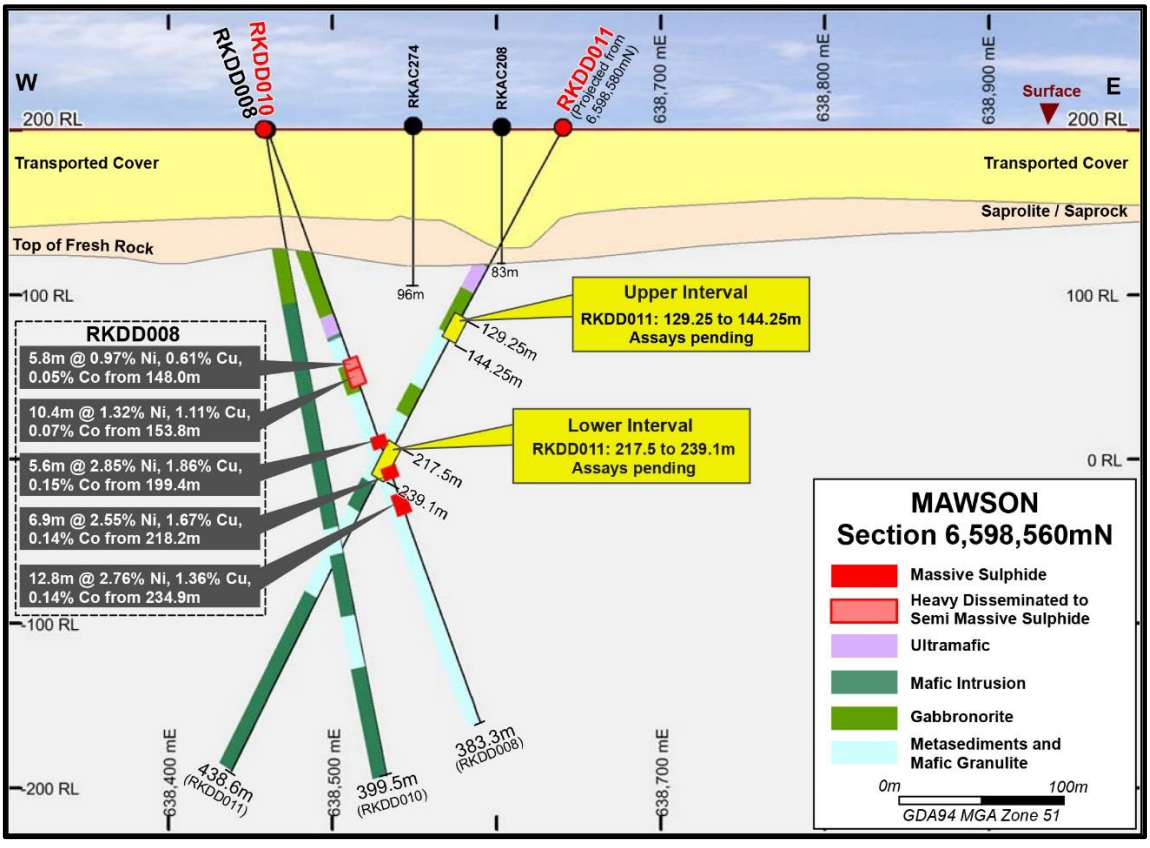


Figure 2: Drill Section 6,598,560N with RKDD011 (projected 20m south onto section)

Sampling of the RKDD011 drill core for assay has not been undertaken at this stage and will be completed immediately following detailed structural logging with assay results expected 2-3 weeks later. DHTEM surveying with multiple loop configurations is planned to test for extensions to the mineralisation and to assist future drillhole design.

RKDD010

RKDD010 was drilled directly below RKDD008 targeting a position approximately 40m down-dip and to the west of the RKDD008 massive sulphide intersections (see Figures 1 & 2). The hole intersected minor brecciated sulphide mineralisation between 161.0-162.9m which correlates with the upper sulphide zone of RKDD008, but did not intersect massive sulphides at depth.

Critically however, RKDD010 provided a good platform for DHTEM defining a strong 50,000-60,000S offhole conductor which was targeted by RKDD011 and intersected the lower sulphide interval discussed above. The DHTEM also identified an offhole response related to the upper sulphide interval in RKDD011 (129.25-144.25m) and a third deeper offhole DTHEM response (7,500-10,000S) yet to be tested.

RKDD009

RKDD009 was designed to test beneath aircore drillhole RKAC151 (which returned an intersection of 47m @ 0.30% Ni, 0.11% Cu from 64m to EOH, see Figure 1 & ASX announcement 11 December 2017). The hole intersected a thick olivine mafic/ultramafic intrusive containing sporadic minor disseminated sulphide throughout, with the sulphide content increasing locally to heavy disseminated and minor semi-massive near the basal contact with footwall metasediments.

DHTEM surveying of RKDD009 did not identify any inhole features, however defined a moderate 1,000-1,500S offhole conductor, which is yet to be tested.

Mawson Future Programmes

- Detailed structural logging of RKDD009-011 by Jon Standing prior to cutting and sampling of RKDD011.
- Completion of RKDD011 DHTEM survey followed by interpretation of data.
- Integration of geological and geophysical data from diamond drillholes RKDD009-011 into the Mawson 3D geological model.
- Diamond drilling continuing with the collaring of RKDD012 testing geological and DHTEM geophysical targets (see Figure 1).
- Continue infill aircore drill programme across the greater Mawson area

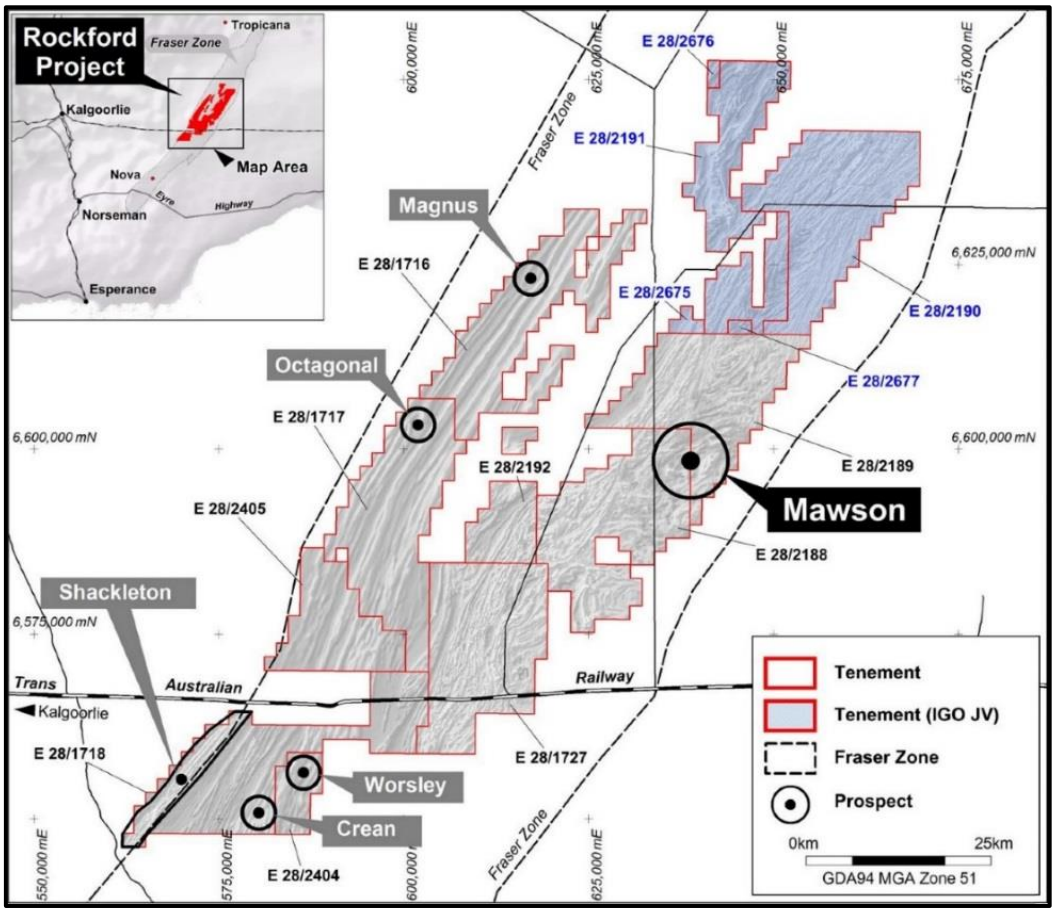
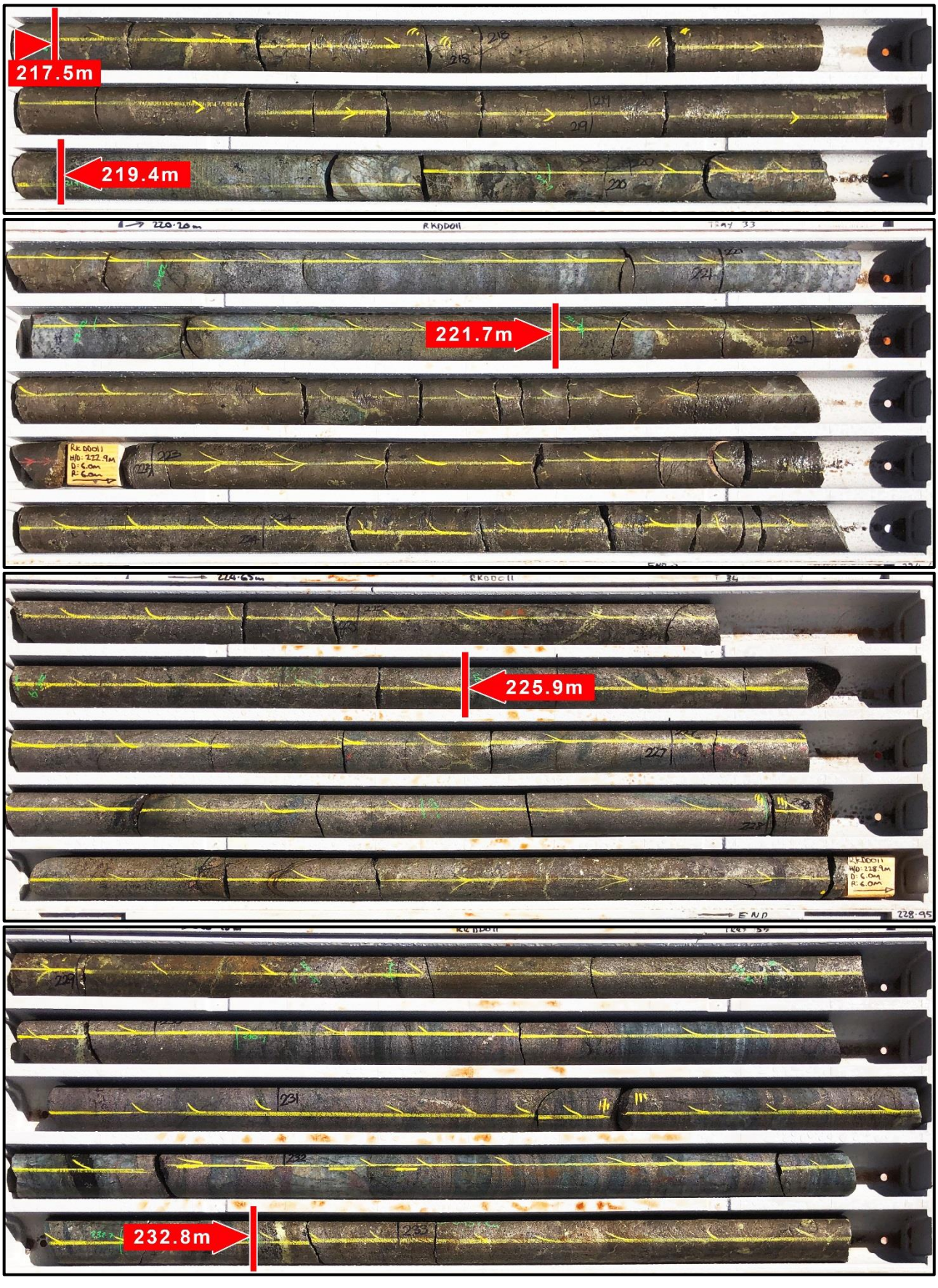
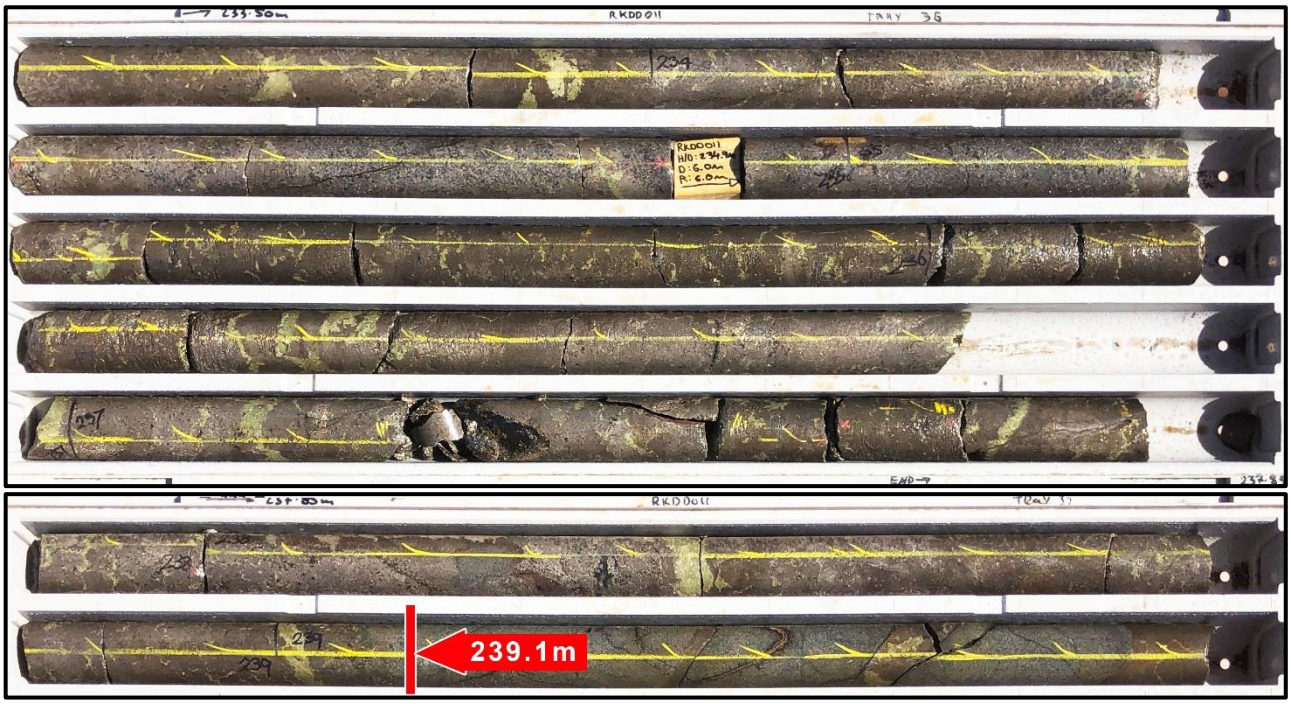


Figure 3: Rockford Project – Mawson Location

Appendix 1 – RKDD011 Lower Sulphide Interval 217.5 – 239.1m




239.1m

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, 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.

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Appendix 2:
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.*	• No sampling has been undertaken.
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 drillholes RKDD009-011 were pre-collared using the mud rotary technique to depths between 74.5-113.0m. No samples were recovered from the mud rotary pre-collar. • The remainder of the holes were diamond drilled with HQ to between 101.7-131.8m, 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*	• Drill core sample recoveries for the HQ and NQ2 core were measured

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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 sampling has been undertaken.
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 drillholes RKDD009-011 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.*	• No sampling has been undertaken.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used*	• No sampling has been undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 sampling has 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 collars were 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.*	• No regular drill hole spacing has been set with individual holes design to intersect specific targets. • Diamond drillhole RKDD009 was targeting anomalous Ni-Cu geochemistry in aircore drilling, RKDD010 was targeting extensions to sulphide mineralisation in RKDD008, and RKDD011 was targeting an offhole DHTEM conductor identified in hole RKDD010 and sulphides in RKDD007-008.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 RKDD011 was planned to intersect a DHTEM target perpendicular to strike and dip. • The relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation is unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No sampling has been undertaken.
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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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.*	• Table included in the body of the 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.*	• No sampling has been undertaken.
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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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').*	
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.*	• No sampling has been undertaken, however photographs of the lower sulphide interval is provided in Appendix 1.
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 RKDD009-010 (RKDD011 underway). ***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 RKDD009-011. • Submit selected drill core from RKDD009-011 for full analysis. • Assessment of geochemical results. • Full integration of geological, geophysical and geochemical data. • Plan further diamond drillholes.