ASX:LEG 15 May 2020 ASX Announcement

Diamond and Aircore Assay Results Received From Mawson

- **First assay results from two significant nickel-copper sulphide zones in diamond drillhole RKDD011 received:**
  - **Upper interval – 15m @ 0.65% Ni, 0.53% Cu , 0.04% Co from 129.25m**
  - **Lower interval – 21.6m @ 1.93% Ni, 1.09% Cu, 0.10% Co from 217.5m**

    Incl. 1.9m @ 2.97% Ni, 1.10% Cu, 0.15% Co from 217.5m
    4.2m @ 2.68% Ni, 1.36% Cu, 0.14% Co from 221.7m
    6.3m @ 2.62% Ni, 1.62% Cu, 0.14% Co from 232.8m
- **Final assay results also received from diamond drillhole RKDD008 bringing the total of significant nickel-copper sulphides to 107.9m in this hole**
- **New aircore assay results from Mawson**
  - **RKAC744: 12m @ 0.14% Ni, 0.08% Cu, 0.02% Co from 56m**
  - **RKAC747: 19m @ 0.37% Ni, 0.15% Cu, 0.03% Co from 60m to EOH**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to announce assay results from diamond drillholes RKDD011 and RKDD008, along with assays from the first batch of 2020 aircore drillholes from the Mawson prospect within the Rockford Project, Fraser Range, Western Australia (see Figure 5). The results are discussed in detail in the body of this announcement.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: “These results support Legend’s previous statements that Mawson is a large mineralised system. The 21.6m intercept from hole 11 is material in both width and grade.

“The new aircore assay results received, point to a developing story northeast of the current diamond drilling programme with aircore hole RKAC744 a few hundred metres from the collar of diamond hole11. As can be seen in Figure 4, the geochem footprint is currently over 600m long. We have commissioned a closer spaced gravity survey in this area, which is now underway. The datasets from both the gravity and aircore are expected to provide the information for follow up diamond drilling in this area.”

Massive nickel-copper sulphides in RKDD011

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Assay results have been received from high grade intervals in diamond drillhole RKDD011 and from three low grade intervals in RKDD008 at Mawson (see Figure 1 & Table 1). Aircore assays have also been returned from the first batch of holes as part of a broad 200m x 200m programme across the greater Mawson area. These results are discussed in detail below.

Mawson Diamond Drilling Programme

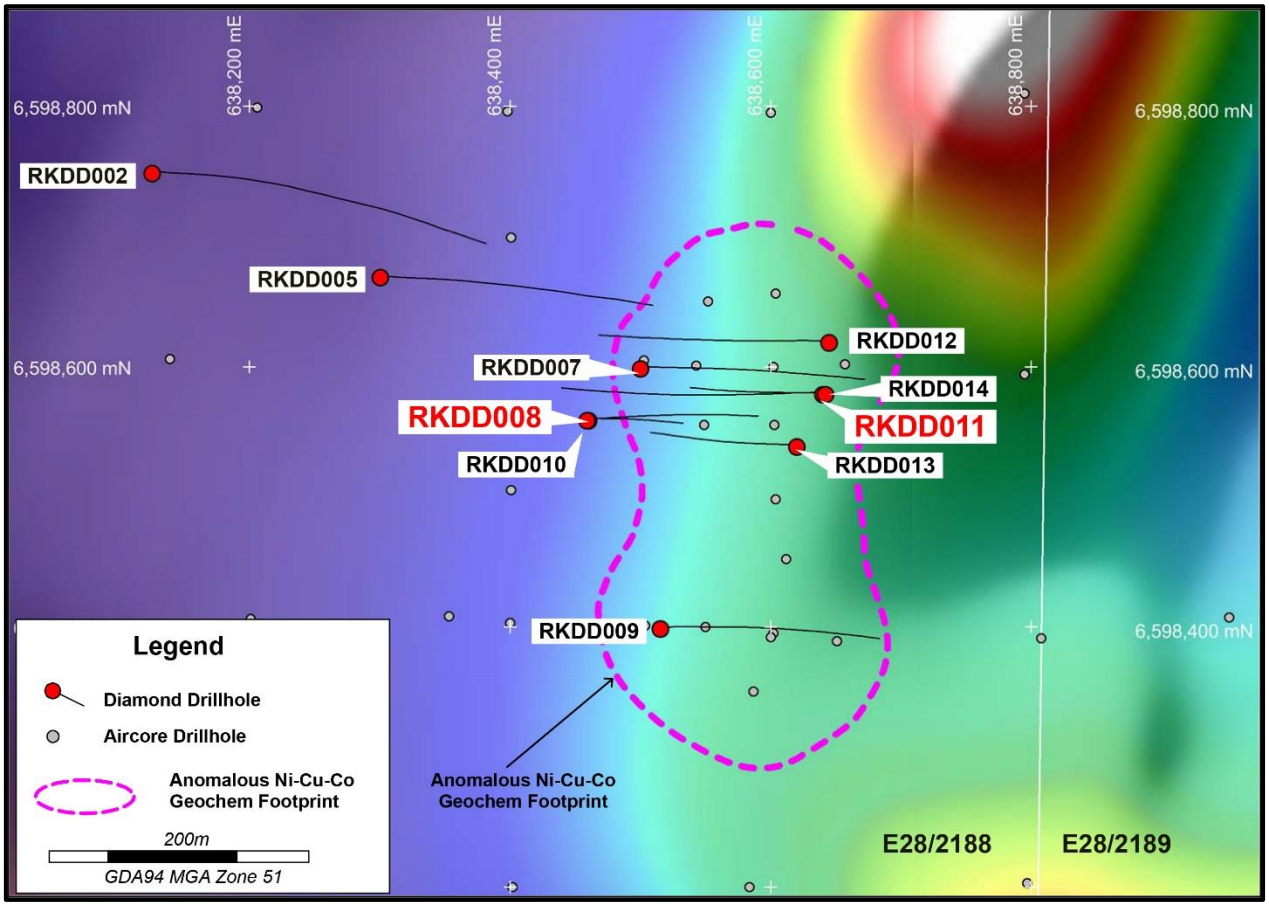

Figure 1: Mawson Diamond Drillhole Locations on Aeromagnetics

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
RKDD011	638,640	6,598,580	202	270^0	-60^0	438.6

RKDD011

RKDD011 was originally designed to test a strong 50,000-60,000S downhole electromagnetic (DHTEM) conductor identified in RKDD010 and also test for extensions to the sulphide mineralisation intersected in adjacent drillholes RKDD007 and RKDD008 (see Figure 1).

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 (see Figure 2). Assay results for these intervals are summarised in Table 2 below.

Table 2: RKDD011 – Significant Assay Results						
Hole	**From**	**To**	**Int**	**Ni%**	**Cu%**	**Co%**
RKDD011	129.25	144.25	15.0	0.65	0.53	0.04
RKDD011	217.5	239.1	21.6	1.93	1.09	0.10
Incl.	217.5	219.4	1.9	2.97	1.10	0.15
Incl.	221.7	225.9	4.2	2.68	1.36	0.14
Incl.	232.8	239.1	6.3	2.62	1.62	0.14

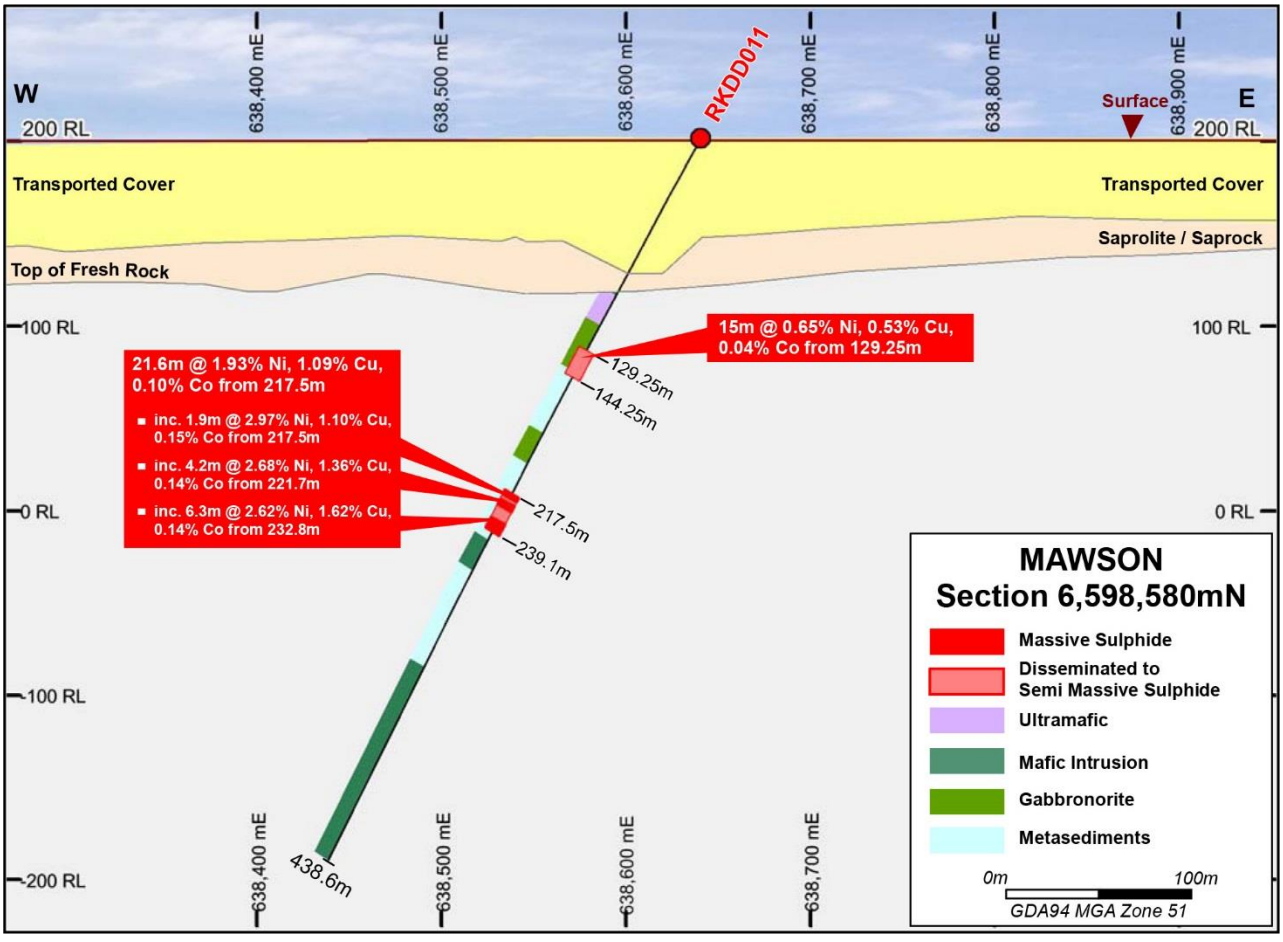

Figure 2: Drill Section 6,598,580N - RKDD011

RKDD008

Diamond drillhole RKDD008 was designed to test a strong 6,000-8,000S offhole conductor identified by 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).

RKDD008 intersected multiple significant intervals of nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation, three of which comprise massive sulphides of pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite (see Figure 3). Results from a second batch of lower grade samples from RKDD008 have now been received and are summarised in Table 3 along with previously released assays (21 April 2020).

Table 3: RKDD008 – Full Assay Results						
Hole	**From**	**To**	**Int**	**Ni%**	**Cu%**	**Co%**
RKDD008	91	135.1	44.1	0.47	0.25	0.03
**RKDD008*	*148*	*153.8*	*5.8*	*0.97*	*0.61*	*0.05*
**RKDD008*	*153.8*	*164.2*	*10.4*	*1.32*	*1.11*	*0.07*
RKDD008	164.2	175	10.8	0.42	0.34	0.02
RKDD008	188	199.4	11.4	0.52	0.39	0.03
**RKDD008*	*199.4*	*205.0*	*5.6*	*2.85*	*1.86*	*0.15*
**RKDD008*	*218.2*	*225.1*	*6.9*	*2.55*	*1.67*	*0.14*
**RKDD008*	*234.9*	*247.7*	*12.8*	*2.76*	*1.36*	*0.14*

** RKDD008 results reported previously 21 April 2020*

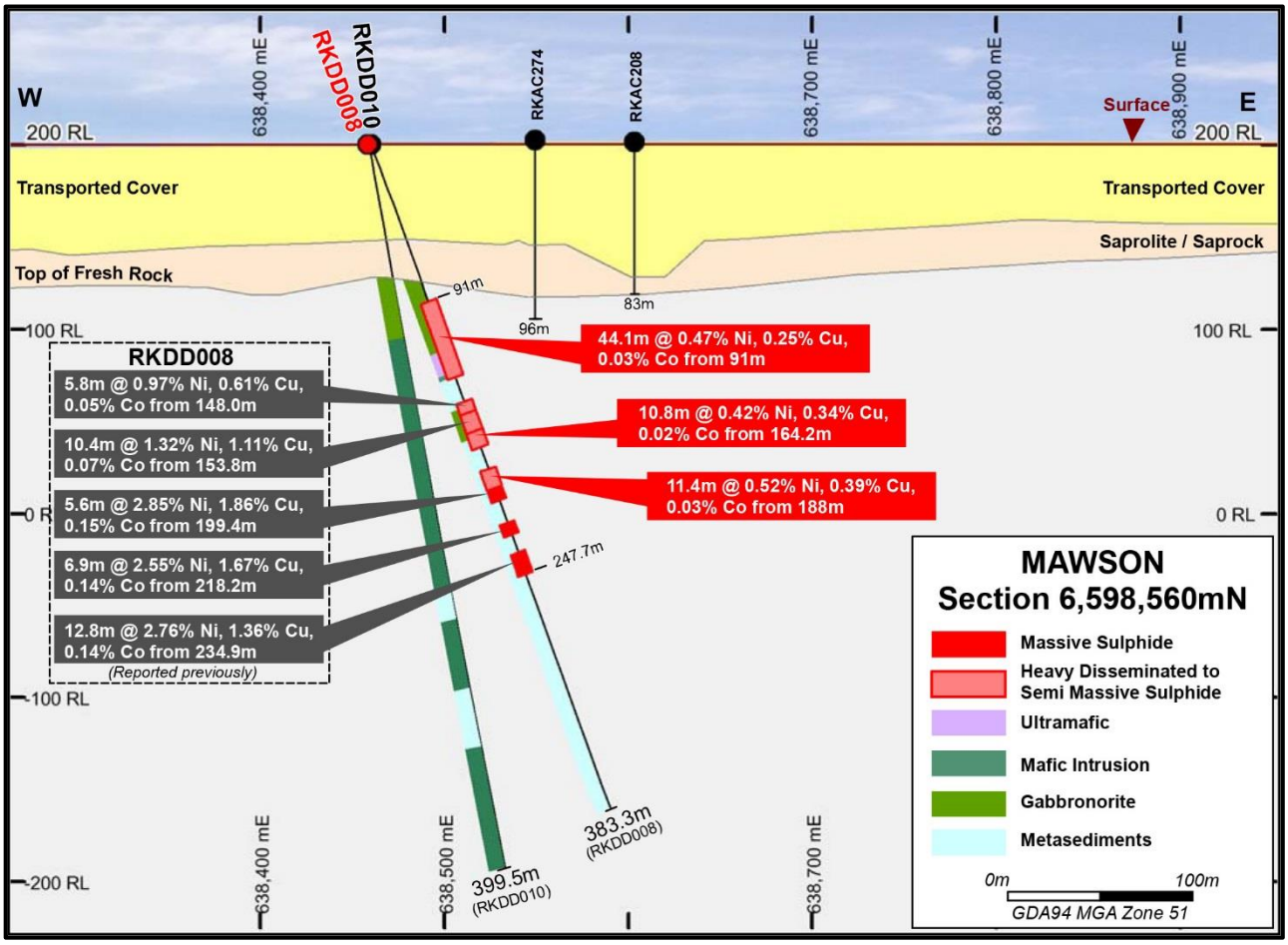

Figure 3: Drill Section 6,598,560N - RKDD008 and RKDD010

Significant sulphide intervals in RKDD008 are now shown to total 107.9m with massive sulphides accounting for 25.3m. The sulphide mineralisation is hosted in a range of rock types including mafic/ultramafic intrusives and metasediments.

Mawson Aircore Drilling Programme

Results from the first batch of aircore drillholes (RKAC736-762) have been received. Anomalous Ni-Cu-Co values were returned from three drillholes RKAC744, 747 and 755 associated with mafic/ultramafic host rocks (see Figure 4 and Tables 4 & 5). Follow up infill aircore drilling has been undertaken with all results pending.

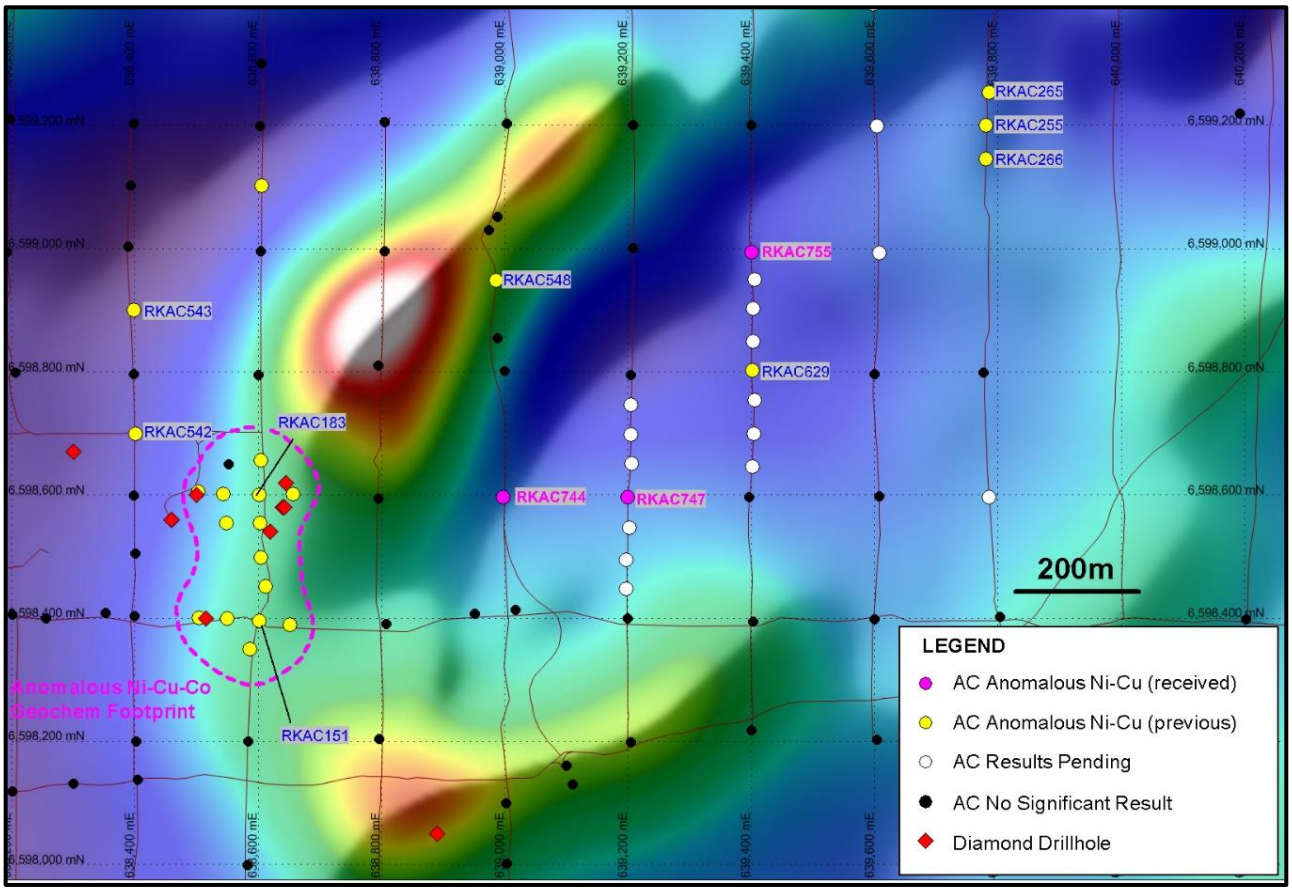

Figure 4: Summary of Anomalous Ni-Cu Aircore Results at Mawson

Table 4: Mawson Anomalous Aircore Assay Results						
Hole	**From**	**To**	**Int**	**Ni%**	**Cu%**	**Co%**
RKAC744	56	68	12	0.14	0.08	0.02
RKAC747	60	79	19	0.37	0.15	0.03
RKAC755	64	84	20	0.07	0.07	0.01

Table 5: Mawson Aircore Drillhole Details						
Hole	**MGA94-East**	**MGA94-North**	**RL**	**Azimuth**	**Dip**	**Total Depth**
RKAC744	638,997	6,598,597	202	0^0	-90^0	72
RKAC747	639,199	6,598,596	205	0^0	-90^0	79
RKAC755	639,400	6,598,995	205	0^0	-90^0	91

These anomalous results extend over 600m strike from RKAC744 in the southwest to RKAC755 in the northeast. The position of this geochemical feature coincides with the centre of an oval shaped magnetic feature and a 4mgal gravity high. Further infill aircore drilling is required to define the extent of the anomalism.

A detailed (50mx50m and 100mx100m) gravity survey comprising ~2,000 stations and covering ~10km^2 is planned over the main Mawson gravity high. This survey will allow accurate modelling of the feature and will be used in conjunction with the aircore data to assist future drill targeting.

Mawson Future Programmes

- Continue diamond drilling programme targeting extensions to the Ni-Cu mineralisation.
- Integration of geological and geophysical data from diamond drillholes and DHTEM into the Mawson 3D geological model.
- Continue infill aircore drill programme across the greater Mawson area.
- Detailed gravity survey over the main Mawson gravity high.

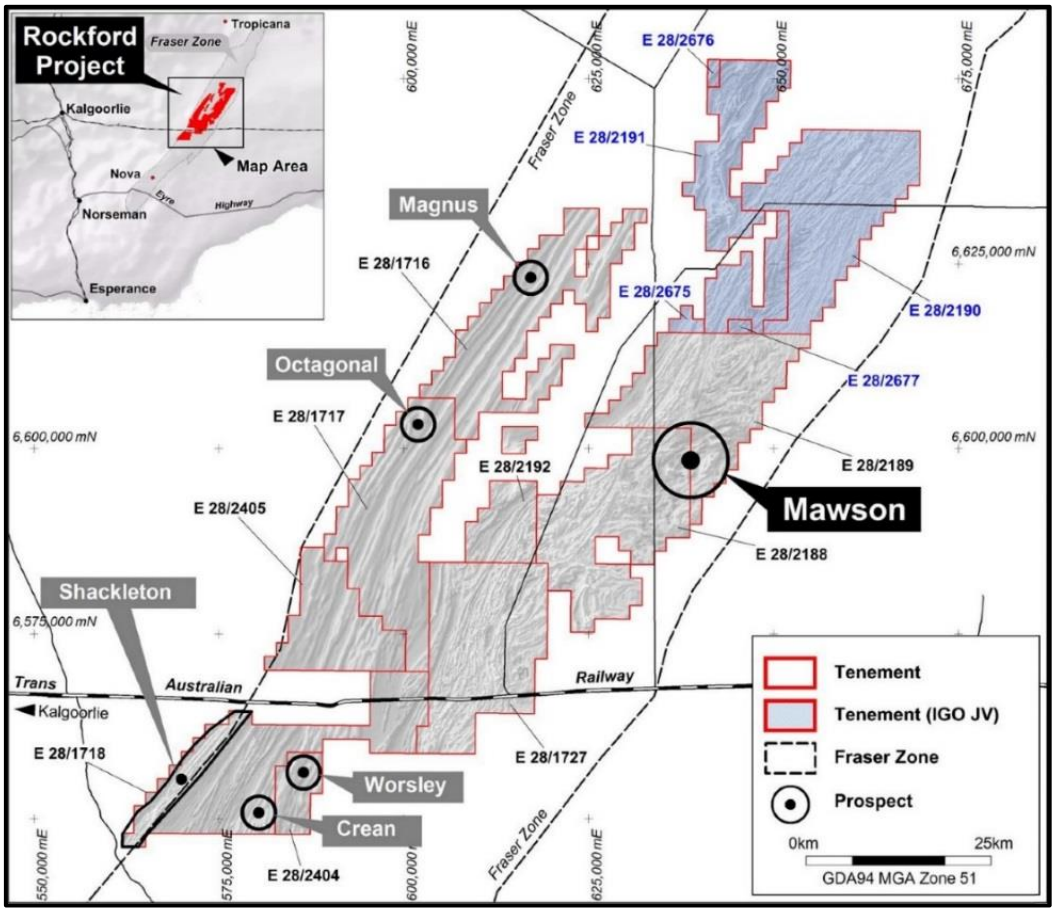

Figure 5: Rockford Project – Mawson Location

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, 19 & 27 November 2019, 9 December 2019, 15 & 23 January 2020, 31 March 2020, 21 April 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 1:
Legend Mining Ltd – Diamond and Aircore Drilling Programmes Mawson Prospect
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-1.2m) 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. • 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 with massive sulphides. • Aircore drilling was undertaken on a nominal 200m x 200m spacing testing aeromagnetic and gravity targets. • The residual (non-transported) portion only of each drillhole was originally sampled as 4m composites to the end of hole, with a 1m bottom of hole sample also collected. All samples weighed 2-3kg. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely (approximately 1 each every 50 samples). • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 RKDD008 and RKDD011 were pre-collared using the mud rotary technique. No samples were recovered from the mud rotary pre-collar. • The remainder of the hole was diamond drilled with HQ into solid/fresh rock, followed by NQ2 coring to end of the hole. • Orlando Drilling completed the drilling. • Aircore drilling was also 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 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. • For aircore, 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 at the end of each rod (3m) and when deemed necessary.
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 diamond and aircore 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. • 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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• The samples are dried, crushed and pulverised before analysis. • A quartz wash was utilised between high grade samples to avoid any carry over. • QAQC standard samples were included. • 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 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.*	• Core 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. 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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		internal laboratory batch standards and blanks. • 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.*	• 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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been 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 targeting an offhole downhole electromagnetic conductor identified in hole RKDD007. • RKDD011 was targeting a DHTEM conductor in RKDD010 and mineralisation in RKDD008. • Aircore drilling was at a nominal 200m x 200m with infill to 50m and 100m spacings adjacent to anomalous 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Diamond drillholes RKDD008 and RKDD011 were planned to intersect the modelled DHTEM conductor plate perpendicular to strike. • The relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation is unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Individual calico sample bags from the diamond and aircore drilling were placed in polyweave bags and hand delivered directly to the assay laboratory in Perth or Kalgoorlie 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 drill sections 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/ gravity datasets, aircore drilling ground EM surveys and DHTEM surveys used to target drilling. • GEM Geophysics completed downhole EM surveying of RKDD008 and RKDD010. ***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.*	• Assessment of geochemical results. • Continued geological, geophysical and geochemical integration of data. • Plan further diamond drillholes.