ASX:LEG 30 June 2020 ASX Announcement

RKDD017 Assay Results and Diamond Drilling Update at Mawson

- **RKDD017 assays received from three massive sulphide intervals**
  - **9.55m @ 2.07% Ni, 1.27% Cu, 0.11% Co from 158.60m**
  - **2.80m @ 2.84% Ni, 2.06% Cu, 0.15% Co from 193.10m**
  - **19.80m @ 2.71% Ni, 1.79% Cu , 0.13% Co from 227.80m**
- **RKDD014 assays received**
  - **3.45m @ 1.92% Ni, 0.83% Cu , 0.10% Co from 251.75m**
- **RKDD018 intersected 12.85m of Ni-Cu sulphides with supergene overprint hosted in mafic/ultramafic intrusive, assays pending**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to provide assay results from diamond drillholes RKDD017, 016 and 014 and an update on drillholes RKDD018-020 at the Mawson prospect within the Rockford Project, Fraser Range, Western Australia (see Figure 7). The results are discussed in detail in the body of this announcement.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: "The paydirt grades returned over 35.95m in hole 17 confirm this to be the best hole drilled at Mawson to date. The mineralisation remains open to the northeast, southwest and east of the current diamond drilling and requires further analysis of all datasets prior to planning step out RC/diamond holes."

RKDD017: Portion of Lower 19.8m Massive Sulphide Interval (238.3-243.1m NQ2)

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TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

An additional three diamond drillholes (RKDD018-020) totalling 1,334.9m have been completed at the Mawson and NE Mawson prospects with selected samples from these holes submitted for assaying (see Figure 1 & Table 1). The drillholes were testing a combination of extensions to mineralisation intersected in previous drilling and FLTEM conductors. Full assay results have now also been received from three previously reported drillholes, RKDD017, RKDD016 and RKDD014 (see Figure 1 & Table 2).

A summary of the assay results from RKDD017, 016 and 014 and the geology/mineralisation from holes RKDD018-020 is as follows:

- RKDD017 intersected three significant intervals of massive sulphide
  - 9.55m @ 2.07% Ni, 1.27% Cu , 0.11% Co from 158.60m
  - 2.80m @ 2.84% Ni, 2.06% Cu, 0.15% Co from 193.10m
  - 19.80m @ 2.71% Ni, 1.79% Cu , 0.13% Co from 227.80m
- RKDD016 intersected 1.85m @ 1.13% Ni, 0.35% Cu, 0.05% Co from 112.70m
- RKDD014 intersected 7.70m @ 1.29% Ni, 0.68% Cu, 0.07% Co from 249.90m
- RKDD018 intersected 12.85m of supergene overprinted Ni-Cu sulphide from 103.70m
- RKDD019 testing the D13 conductor intersected graphitic units within metasediment
- RKDD020 testing the D15 conductor intersected graphitic units within metasediment
- Assay results for RKDD015, RKDD018-020 pending.

Further details of the assay results (RKDD017, 016 & 014) and geological descriptions (RKDD018, 019 & 020) are provided below.

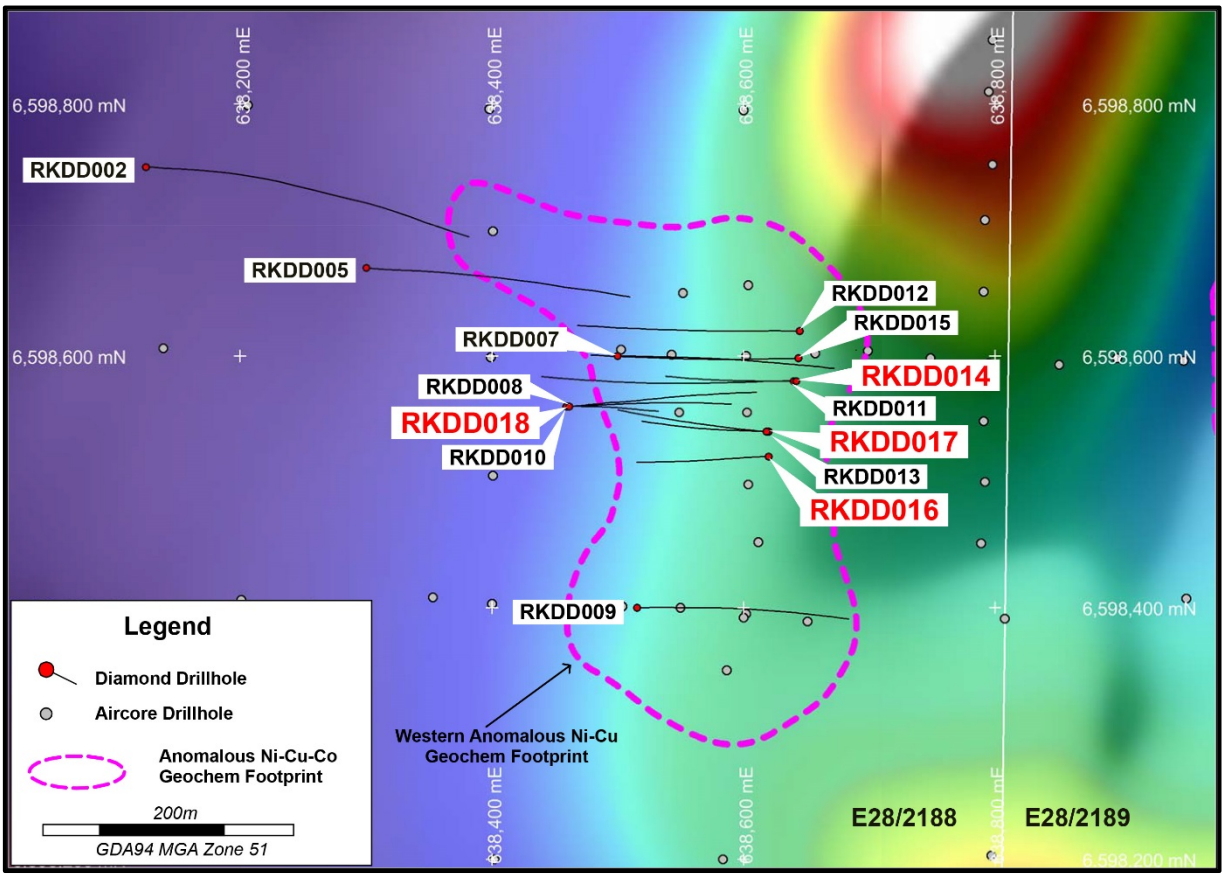

Figure 1: Mawson Diamond Drillhole Locations on Aeromagnetics

Table 1: Mawson Diamond Drillhole Details						
Hole	**MGA94-East**	**MGA94-North**	**RL**	**Azimuth**	**Dip**	**Total Depth**
RKDD014	638,642	6,598,580	202	270^0	-67.5^0	294.9
RKDD015	638,645	6,598,600	202	270^0	-60^0	341.6
RKDD016	638,620	6,598,520	202	268^0	-70^0	339.8
RKDD017	638,618	6,598,540	202	270^0	-65^0	299.2
RKDD018	638,462	6,598,560	202	88^0	-60^0	337.1
RKDD019	643,100	6,600,825	203	145^0	-60^0	454.9
RKDD020	643,850	6,602,690	203	180^0	-65^0	542.9

Table 2: Mawson Diamond Drillhole Assay Results							
Hole	**From**	**To**	**Int**	**Ni%**	**Cu%**	**Co%**	**Sulphide Type**
RKDD014	246.65	247.30	0.65	2.14	0.58	0.11	Massive, semi massive
RKDD014	249.90	257.60	7.70	1.29	0.68	0.07	Semi-massive, massive, blebby, disseminated
Incl.	251.75	255.20	3.45	1.92	0.83	0.10	Semi-massive, massive, blebby, disseminated
RKDD016	112.70	114.55	1.85	1.13	0.35	0.05	Semi-massive, blebby, heavy disseminated
Incl.	113.60	113.95	0.35	2.74	0.39	0.11	Massive
RKDD017	109.05	111.05	2.00	2.60	0.86	0.13	Semi-massive
RKDD017	138.75	139.40	0.65	2.67	0.64	0.15	Semi-massive, heavy disseminated
RKDD017	158.60	168.15	9.55	2.07	1.27	0.11	Massive, semi-massive, blebby, heavy disseminated
RKDD017	185.65	186.80	1.15	2.73	1.76	0.14	Massive
RKDD017	193.10	195.90	2.80	2.84	2.06	0.15	Massive
RKDD017	227.80	247.60	19.8	2.71	1.79	0.13	Massive

See Appendix 1 for Summary of Sulphide Mode, Type and Percentage

Diamond Drillhole Assays Received

RKDD017

RKDD017 was designed to test a strong 50,000-60,000S offhole conductor identified in drillholes RKDD010 and RKDD013, along with extensions to the 12m interval of massive sulphide intersected in RKDD013 at 239.2m (see Figures 1 & 2). The hole intersected three significant massive sulphide (pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite) intervals at 158.6m, 193.1m and 227.8m downhole, with the upper two intervals hosted by mafic/ultramafic intrusives and the lower interval hosted in metasediments. The lower 19.8m interval of massive sulphide in RKDD017 correlates with the lower interval in RKDD013 and occurs approximately 25m up dip to the west of the RKDD013 intersection (see Figure 2). Full assay results for RKDD017 have been received and are shown in Table 3.

DHTEM in RKDD017 has identified a 50,000-60,000S conductor associated with the lower 19.8m sulphide interval with a NE-SW orientation. The DHTEM also identified a 60,000-65,000S offhole conductor located southwest of the upper massive sulphide mineralisation at ~158m. These results suggest the mineralisation continues south of the RKDD013-017 section (Figure 2) and to the west of RKDD016.

Table 3: RKDD017 – Significant Assay Results						
Hole	**From**	**To**	**Int**	**Ni%**	**Cu%**	**Co%**
RKDD017	109.05	111.05	2.00	2.60	0.86	0.13
RKDD017	138.75	139.40	0.65	2.67	0.64	0.15
RKDD017	158.60	168.15	9.55	2.07	1.27	0.11
RKDD017	185.65	186.80	1.15	2.73	1.76	0.14
RKDD017	193.10	195.90	2.80	2.84	2.06	0.15
RKDD017	227.80	247.60	19.8	2.71	1.79	0.13

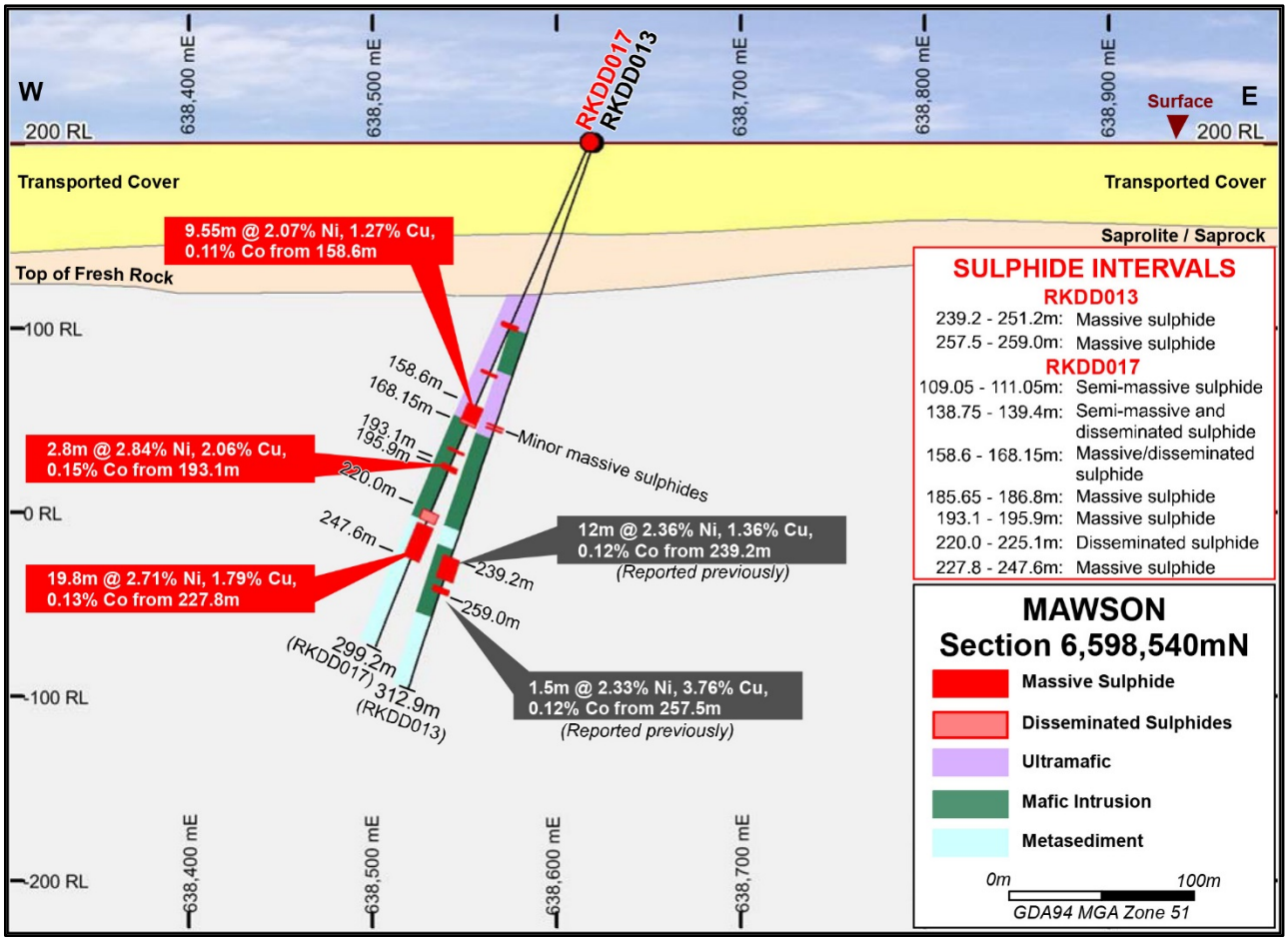

Figure 2: Drill Section 6,598,540N Showing Diamond Drillholes RKDD013 and RKDD017

RKDD016 (Assay Results)

Diamond drillhole RKDD016 was designed to test the southern extension of massive sulphide mineralisation in RKDD013 (see Figure 1). The hole intersected a thick sequence of ultramafic and mafic intrusives to 283m downhole, before ending in mafic granulite. The ultramafic/mafic unit contained a 1.85m interval of semi-massive to heavy disseminated sulphide at 112.7m returning an intersection of 1.85m @ 1.13% Ni, 0.35% Cu, 0.05% Co.

DHTEM in RKDD016 identified a strong 45,000-50,000S offhole conductor at 165-175m which correlates with the upper massive sulphide in RKDD017 to the northwest. The DHTEM also defined a 50,000-60,000S conductor associated with the lower sulphide interval in RKDD017. These results suggest RKDD016 has been drilled to the east of the main mineralised trend as defined by RKDD013 and RKDD017 to the north.

RKDD014 (Assay Results)

RKDD014 was designed to test the eastern extension of massive sulphide mineralisation intersected in RKDD011 and targeted a strong 50,000-60,000S offhole DHTEM plate identified in RKDD011 (see Figure 1). The hole intersected a 7.7m interval containing semi-massive to massive, blebby and disseminated sulphides (pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite) hosted within metasediments at 249.9m downhole (see Figure 3 & Table 4). This intersection is interpreted to be the eastern down dip extension (~35m) of the sulphides intersected in RKDD011 from 217.5m downhole.

Table 4: RKDD014 – Significant Assay Results

Hole	From	To	Int	Ni%	Cu%	Co%
RKDD014	246.65	247.30	0.65	2.14	0.58	0.11
RKDD014	249.90	257.60	7.70	1.29	0.68	0.07
Incl.	251.75	255.2	3.45	1.92	0.83	0.10

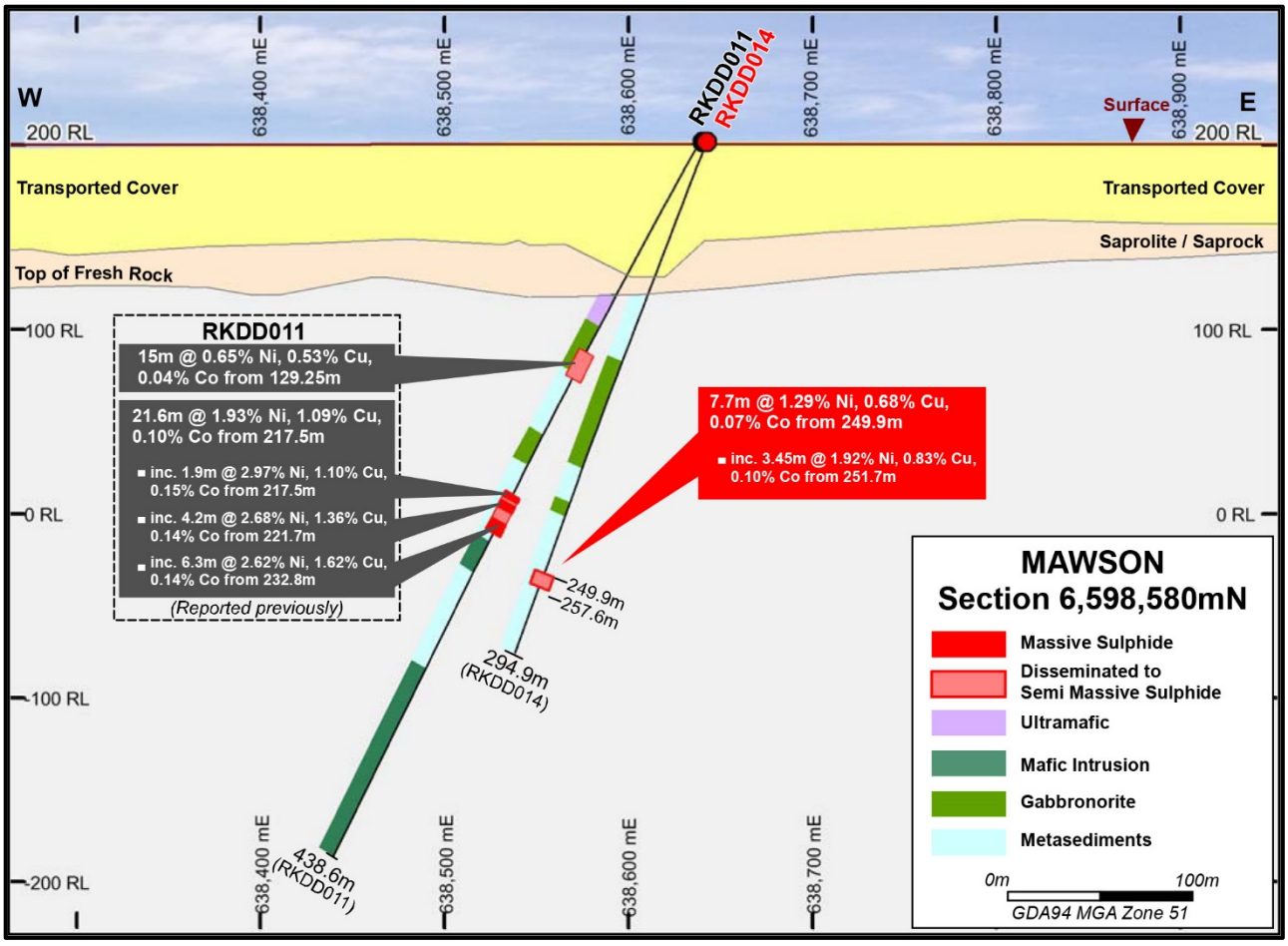

Figure 3: Drill Section 6,598,580N Showing Diamond Drillholes RKDD011 and RKDD014

Recently Completed Diamond Drillholes

RKDD018

RKDD018 was designed to test the eastern extension of sulphide mineralisation in both the upper disseminated and lower massive sulphide intervals intersected in RKDD008 (see Figure 1). The hole intersected a 12.85m upper mafic/ultramafic intrusive containing gossan, massive, brecciated and disseminated sulphides all displaying a strong supergene overprint from 103.7m (see Figures 4 & 5). Below this intrusive is a thin metasediment, followed by ~101m of olivine bearing mafic intrusive with varying amounts of disseminated and blebby sulphide, before ending in a thick footwall metasediment. All assays for RKDD018 are pending.

Figure 4: RKDD018 – Gossanous intervals in mafic intrusive (HQ core 96.3-100.0m)

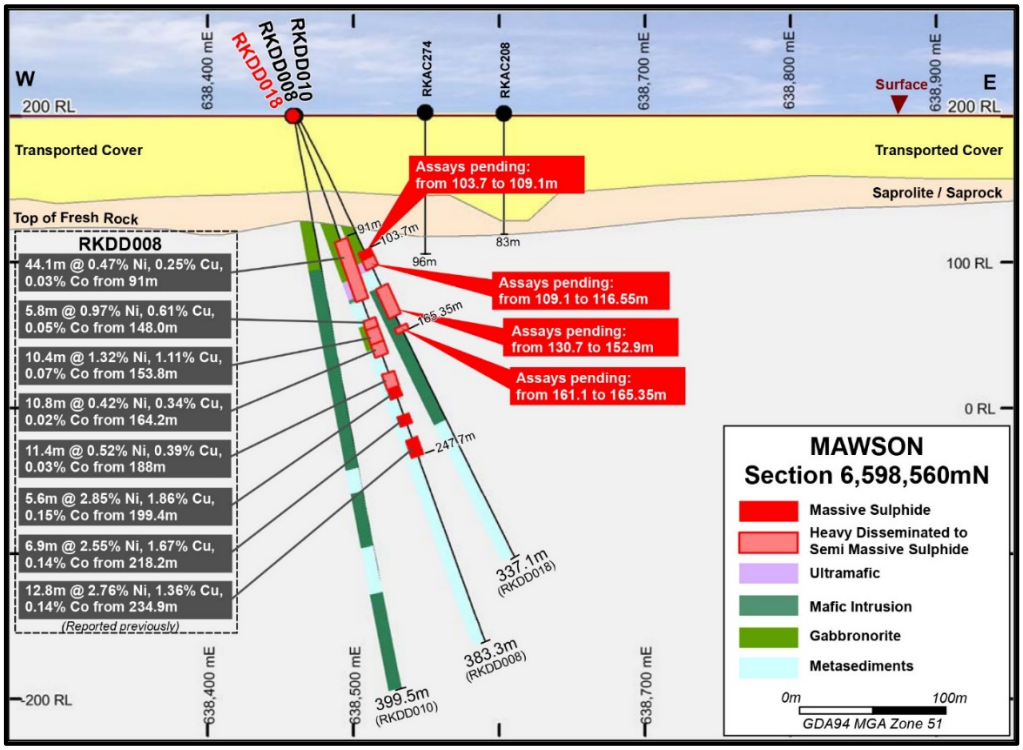

Figure 5: Section 6,598,560N Showing Diamond Drillholes RKDD008, RKDD010 and RKDD018

RKDD019 & RKDD020 – NE Mawson

Diamond drillholes RKDD019 and RKDD020 were completed at NE Mawson testing FLTEM conductors D13 and D15 respectively (see Figure 6). Both conductors have moderate to strong conductances and are of relatively limited size, unlike most other Mawson conductors which are considerably larger and stratigraphic in character (see Table 5).

Table 5: FLTEM – NE Mawson Modelled Plate Parameters					
Prospect	**Conductor**	**Conductance**	**Dimensions**	**Depth to Top**	**Orientation**
NE Mawson	D13	2,000-3,000S	>500 x 250m	125-175m	75-80^0 SE
NE Mawson	D15	7,500-12,500S	~300 x 300m	300-350m	65-75^0 NNW

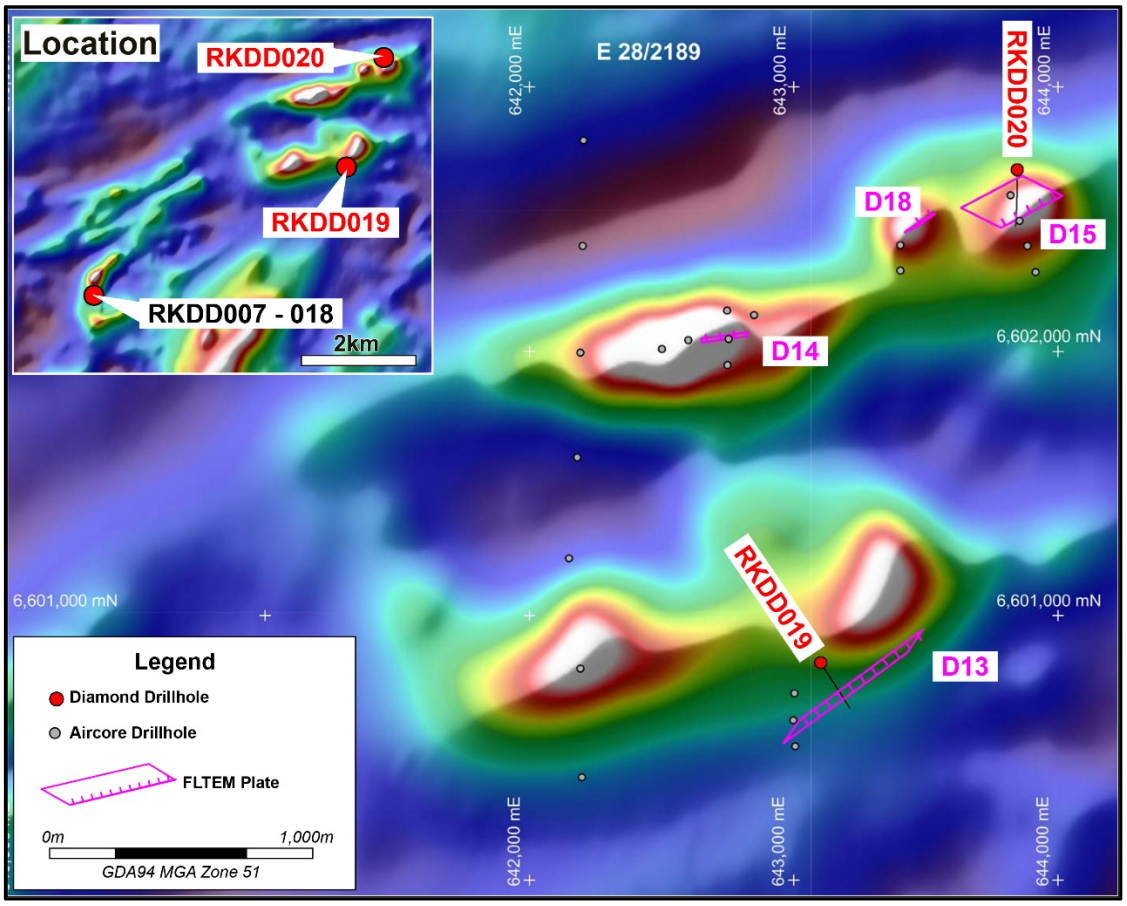

Figure 6: NE Mawson Diamond Drillhole Locations RKDD019 and RKDD020 Showing FLTEM Conductor Plates on Aeromagnetic Image

RKDD019 intersected a mixed sequence of alternating mafic intrusive and metasediment with the hole ending a thick metasedimentary package containing several graphitic units. These graphitic units adequately explained the D13 conductor and confirmed with DHTEM surveying. No significant mineralisation was intersected in the drillhole with only minor disseminated sulphide observed in the mafic intrusives.

RKDD020 intersected an upper metasedimentary unit dominated by BIF followed by a mixed mafic/ultramafic intrusive, before ending in a lower metasedimentary unit containing several graphitic units. These graphitic units adequately explained the D15 conductor and confirmed with DHTEM surveying. No significant mineralisation was intersected in the drillhole.

Mawson Future Programmes

- Continue 3,000m RC drilling programme targeting known sulphide mineralisation, geochemical anomalies and gravity features.
- Continue infill aircore drill programme across the greater Mawson area.
- Ongoing integration of RC, aircore and gravity datasets to assist future diamond drillhole planning/design.
- Report assays from RKDD015, 018, 019 and 020 once received.

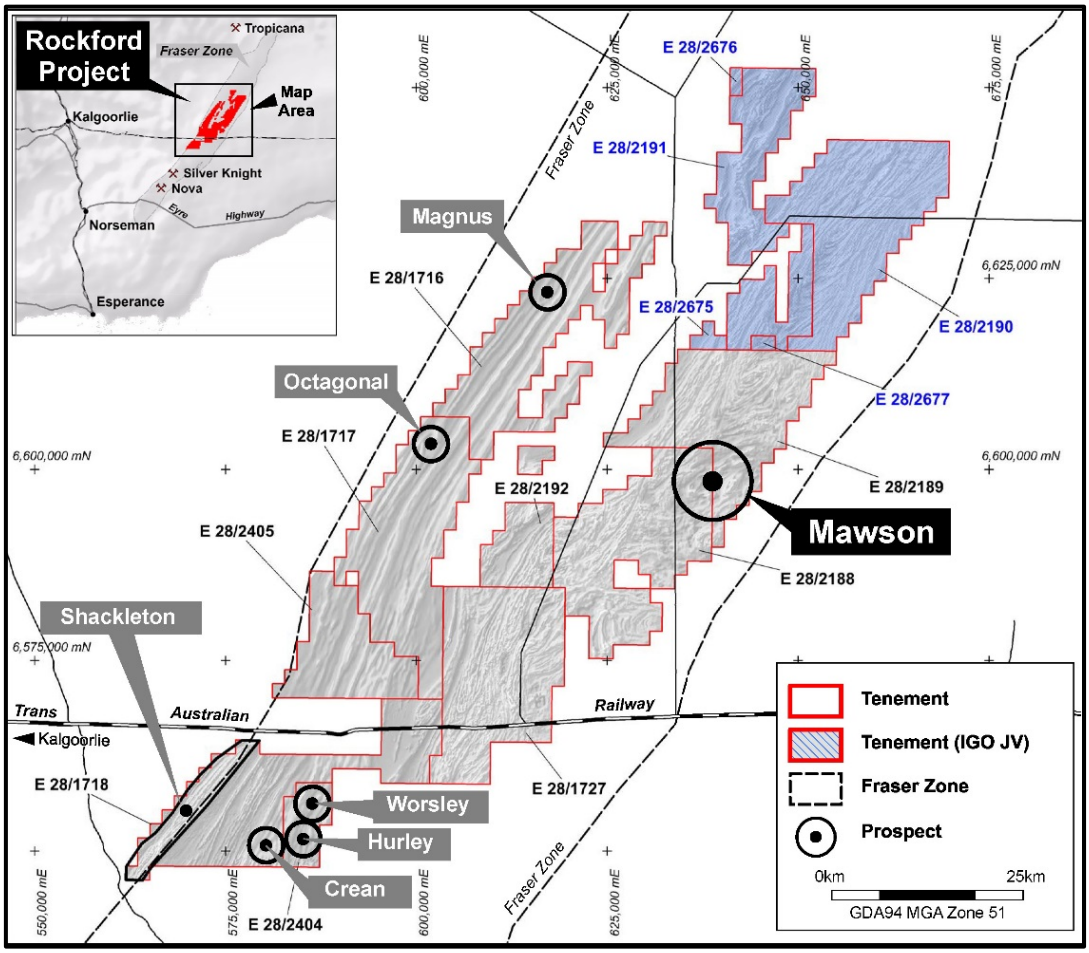

Figure 7: Rockford Project – Mawson Location

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

Appendix 1 – Summary of Sulphide Mode, Type and Percentage

Hole	Interval	Sulphide Mode	Sulphide Type	Sulphide % (Visual Estimate)
RKDD014	246.65-247.30m	Massive, semi-massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80% >40% to <80%
RKDD014	249.90-257.60m	Semi-massive, massive, blebby, disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80%, >80%, 1-5%
RKDD014	251.75-255.20m	Semi-massive, massive, blebby, disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80%, >80%, 1-5%
RKDD016	112.70-114.55m	Semi-massive, blebby, heavy disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80%, 1-5%, 5-20%
RKDD016	113.60-113.95m	Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD017	109.05-111.05m	Semi-massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80%
RKDD017	138.75-139.40m	Semi-massive, heavy disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80%, 5-20%
RKDD017	158.60-168.15m	Massive, semi massive, blebby, heavy disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%, >40% to <80%, 1-5%, 5-20%
RKDD017	185.65-186.80m	Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD017	193.10-195.90m	Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD017	227.80-247.60m	Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD018	103.70-116.55m	Massive, matrix, disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%, 20-40%, 1-5%
RKDD018	130.70-156.30m	Heavy disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	5-20%

Cautionary Statement: The sulphide percentage is a visual estimate of total sulphide with analytical results pending for RKDD018.

Legend Field Logging Guidelines

Sulphide Mode	Percentage Range
Disseminated & blebby	1-5%
Heavy Disseminated	5-20%
Matrix	20-40%
Net-Textured	20-40%
Semi-Massive	>40% to <80%
Massive	>80%

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

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 (15 & 21 May 2020, 11 June 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
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.
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 RKDD014-020 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.
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 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 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 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. • Sample preparation includes; drying, crushing and pulverising before analysis. A quartz wash will be utilised between high grade samples to avoid any carry over. • QAQC standard samples were included.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used*	• 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,

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.*	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.
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 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.*	• 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 drillholes RKDD014-018 were targeting extensions to

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation in adjacent holes with support from modelled offhole DHTEM plates. • RKDD019-020 were targeting FLTEM conductors D13 and D15 respectively.
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 RKDD014-020 were planned to intersect the interpreted mineralisation extensions and modelled DHTEM 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 drilling were placed in polyweave bags and hand delivered directly to the assay laboratory in 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

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		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;*	• 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 in drillholes RKDD016-020.

	metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	***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.*	• Continued geological, geophysical and geochemical integration of data. • Plan further diamond drillholes. • RC drill testing of geochemical and gravity targets