

# QUARTERLY REPORT

DECEMBER 2021

ASX:LEG | 19 JANUARY 2022

## LEGEND MINING LIMITED

ASX Symbol: **LEG**

ABN 22 060 966 145

Level 1, 8 Kings Park Road  
West Perth  
Western Australia 6005

PO Box 626  
West Perth  
Western Australia 6872

Phone: +61 8 9212 0600

Facsimile: +61 8 9212 0611

Email:  
[legend@legendmining.com.au](mailto:legend@legendmining.com.au)

Website:  
[www.legendmining.com.au](http://www.legendmining.com.au)

## CONTACT

Mr Mark Wilson  
Managing Director

Mr Oliver Kiddie  
Executive Director

## PROJECTS

**Rockford - Fraser Range:**  
Nickel-Copper (Ni-Cu)  
Copper-Zinc-Silver (Cu-Zn-Ag)  
Gold (Au)

## HIGHLIGHTS – Rockford Project, Fraser Range

- Data collection phase of 3D seismic survey completed in December 2021
- 24,703m of diamond drilling and 15,222m of aircore drilling completed during the 2021 field season
- Cash and receivables \$18.8M at 31 December 2021

## OVERVIEW

Legend completed the data collection phase of a 6.5km<sup>2</sup> 3D seismic survey at the Mawson prospect in December 2021. This is the first ever seismic survey over a greenfields exploration nickel-copper prospect by a junior in the Fraser Range. The final product (processed and modelled data) is scheduled for early February 2022 and is expected to delineate targets for diamond drilling which is planned to commence in March 2022. It is important to note that Legend has a large geological data base at Mawson which will greatly assist in fingerprinting features identified by the interpretation of the seismic survey data.

Our geology team is to be congratulated for drilling circa 40,000m of diamond and aircore drilling during the 2021 field season under the trying circumstances for managing the COVID 19 pandemic. Assay results from this drilling are still awaited at the time of this report, as one small example of these conditions.

With \$18.8M in cash and receivables, a new seismic data set imminent at Mawson and ongoing regional aircore drilling and MLTEM programmes, we are looking forward to another productive year at the Rockford project.

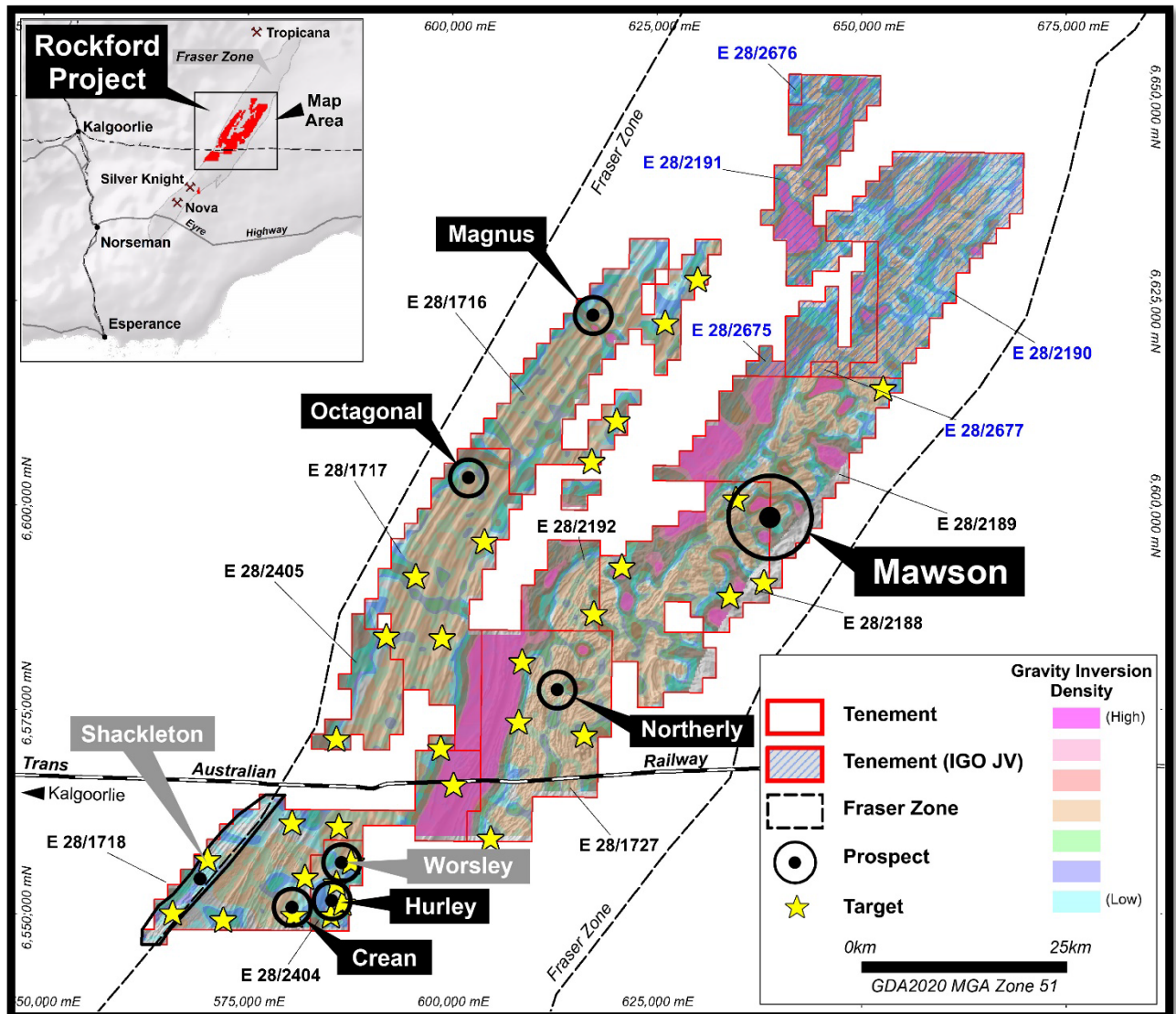
### **ROCKFORD PROJECT (Fraser Range District)** **Nickel-Copper, Copper-Zinc-Silver, Gold**

Legend's Rockford Project is located in the highly prospective Fraser Range district of Western Australia and considered prospective for mineralisation styles including magmatic nickel-copper, VMS zinc-copper-silver and structurally controlled gold.

The Rockford Project comprises 15 granted exploration licences (14 contiguous) covering a total area of 3,056km<sup>2</sup> (see Figure 1). A detailed breakdown of ownership, area and manager is given below:

- Legend (100%) 206km<sup>2</sup>
- Legend (70%)/Creasy Group (30%) two JVs covering 2,192 km<sup>2</sup> with Legend manager
- IGO (60%)/Creasy Group (30%)/Legend (10% free carry) JV covering 634km<sup>2</sup> with IGO manager
- IGO (70%)/Legend (30% free carry) JV covering 24km<sup>2</sup> with IGO manager

Exploration activities completed during the December 2021 Quarter at the Rockford Project included continued focused exploration on the Mawson prospect, as well as highly ranked regional targets. Systematic step-out diamond drilling continued to grow the Mawson intrusion to the north-east, intersecting mineralised intrusion as well as defining the architecture of the Mawson intrusion in relation to the country rock. The evolving understanding of the Mawson structural architecture has resulted in the potential identification of trap sites for massive Ni-Cu sulphide accumulations in this north-east zone. 3D model evolution utilising updated geophysical and geological modelling continues to drive focused exploration targeting, with the mineralised intrusive footprint growing significantly. In addition, a 3D seismic survey was completed by HiSeis Pty Ltd to define the architecture of the Mawson intrusion in relation to the stratigraphic package to a minimum 1000m below surface. Regionally, first-pass diamond drilling by Legend has been completed at highly ranked targets Hurley, Crean, and the new Northerly prospect. Aircore drilling across greater Mawson and regionally across prospective targets has been completed, with MLTEM survey completed across multiple new target areas of the Rockford Project (see Figure 1).





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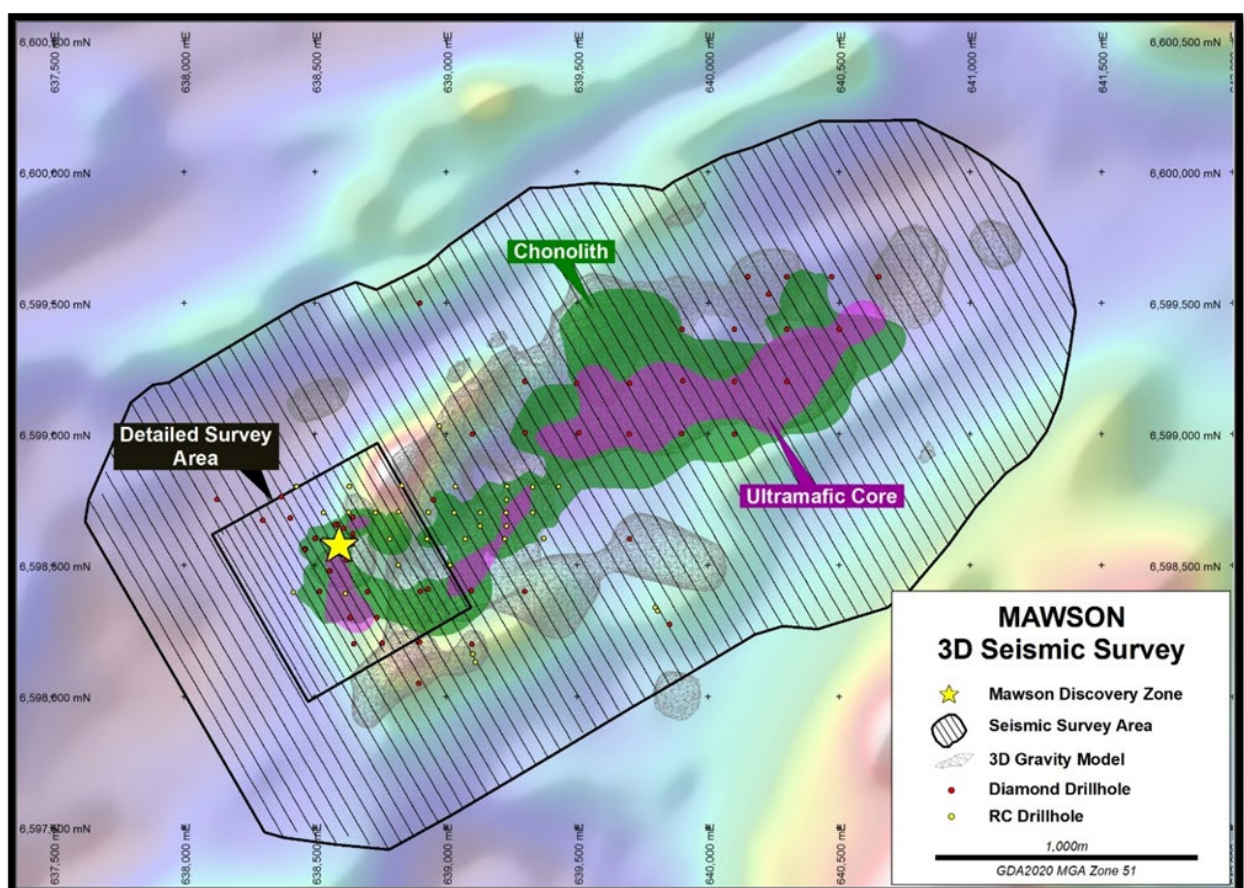
## Mawson Prospect

### 3D Seismic Survey

HiSeis has completed the 3D seismic survey data acquisition phase at the Mawson Prospect (see Figure 1). Data processing has commenced, with delivery of final product is expected by February 2022.

The aim of the survey is to define the architecture of the Mawson intrusion in relation to the stratigraphic package, to a depth of investigation of a minimum 1000m below surface across a 6.5km<sup>2</sup> area (See Figure 2). In addition, a more detailed survey on the western side of the survey area has been designed to test for a direct detection signature of Ni-Cu-Co sulphide accumulations at the Mawson discovery zone, given the shallow nature of mineralisation (<250m below surface).

On receipt of the final results of this 3D seismic survey, Legend will conduct an intensive process of interrogation, including incorporation of existing geophysical, geological, geochemical, and structural datasets with the aim to define and rank new diamond drilling targets for the 2022 field season across the Mawson intrusion.



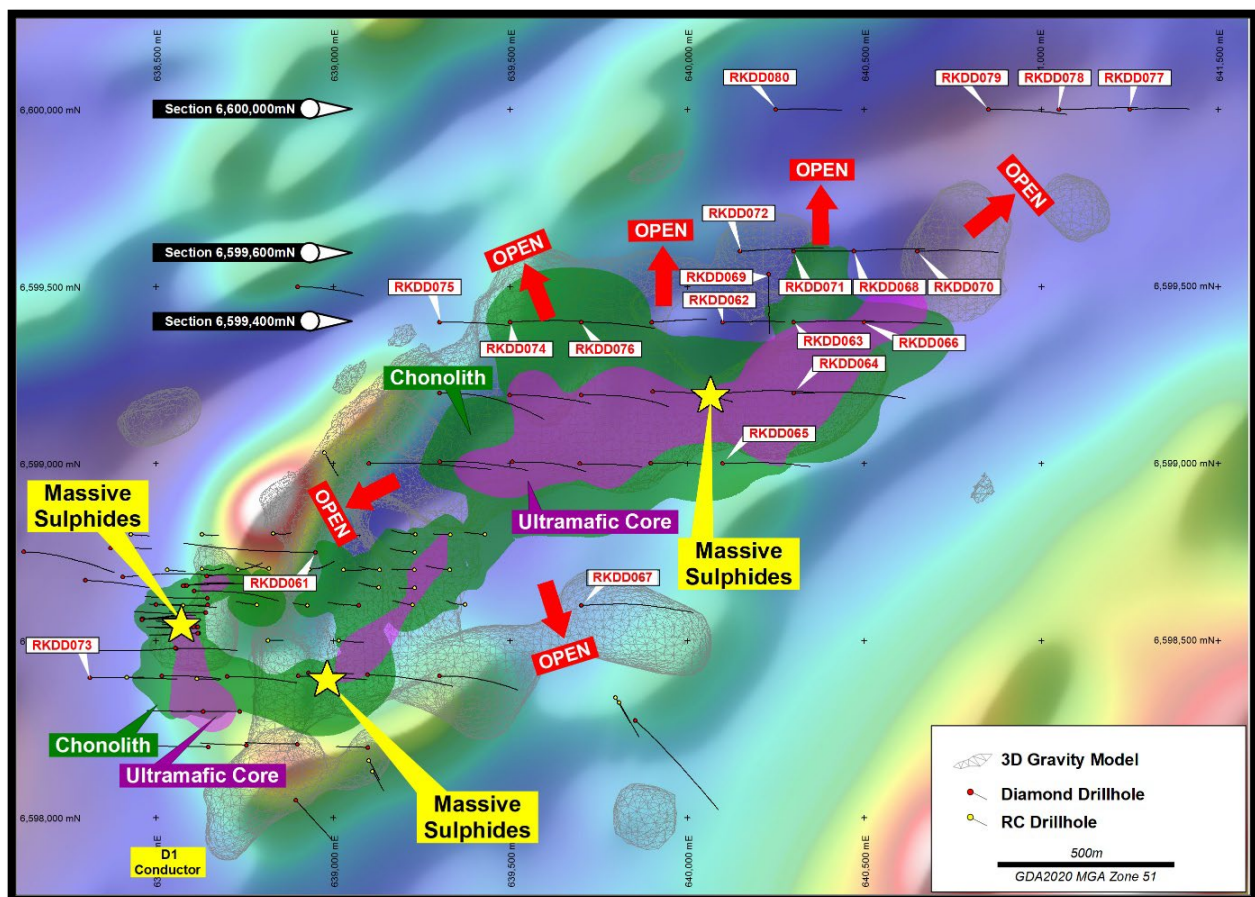
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### Diamond Drilling

Diamond drilling continued during December 2021 Quarter, with 9 holes completed (RKDD061 and RKDD073-RKDD080), resulting in a total of 21,202.4m drill metres completed for the 2021 field season (see Figure 1, Figure 3, and Table 1). Systematic step-out diamond drilling continues to grow the Mawson intrusion to the north-east, intersecting mineralised intrusion as well as defining the architecture of the Mawson intrusion in relation to the country rock. The evolving understanding of the Mawson structural architecture has resulted in the potential identification of trap sites for massive Ni-Cu sulphide accumulations in this north-east zone.

The 3D model driving predictive exploration at Mawson continues to evolve with new data and continues to be very accurate as a predictive tool for targeting interpreted fertile intrusion. The updated 3D constrained gravity model at this stage appears to have a high correlation for mineralised intrusion. To date, the mineralised intrusive footprint at Mawson extends over 1.6km in strike length. The northern most drill section completed suggests intersection of a new intrusion adjacent to the Mawson intrusion.

Future diamond drilling planning at Mawson will focus on continued definition of these mineralised intrusive bodies at depths below 500m based on the interpretation of the seismic data. Geological, structural, and geochemical datasets will be combined with seismic, gravity, magnetic, and DHTeM datasets to design our 2022 diamond drill programme to test targets for massive Ni-Cu sulphide accumulation.



**Table 1: Rockford Project Diamond Drillhole Details**

Hole	MGA20-East	MGA20-North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)
HYDD001	586370	6551270	224	190	-60	531.4
HYDD002	585055	6549720	222	270	-60	445
CRDD001	580440	6549560	227	270	-60	568.4
CRDD002	580680	6550535	230	270	-60	324.4
RKDD061	638950	6598750	200	270	-60	858.4
RKDD062*	640100	6599400	204	90	-60	381.3
RKDD063*	640300	6599400	204	90	-60	528.4
RKDD064*	640300	6599200	204	90	-60	624.5
RKDD065*	640100	6599000	204	90	-60	554.2
RKDD066*	640500	6599400	203	90	-60	447.4
RKDD067*	639700	6598600	204	90	-60	676.9
RKDD068*	640470	6599600	203	90	-60	411.4
RKDD069*	640230	6599535	203	180	-60	345.1
RKDD070*	640650	6599600	202	90	-60	469.1
RKDD071*	640300	6599600	203	90	-60	363.2
RKDD072*	640150	6599600	204	90	-60	477.7
RKDD073	638313	6598395	200	90	-60	519.4
RKDD074	639500	6599400	204	90	-60	442.9
RKDD075	639300	6599400	204	90	-60	457.1
RKDD076	639700	6599400	204	90	-60	441.5
RKDD077	641250	6600000	201	90	-60	384.3
RKDD078	641050	6600000	201	90	-60	474.5
RKDD079	640850	6600000	201	90	-60	462.4
RKDD080	640250	6600000	201	90	-60	378.4

\* Drillhole reported in the September Quarter.  
GDA2020 MGA Zone 51



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### Section 6,599,400mN

Diamond drillholes RKDD074-RKDD076 have been completed on this section, continuing to follow the interpreted mineralised chonolith to the west of RKDD062 (see Figure 3 and Figure 9).

RKDD074 intersected thin meta-BIF, sulphidic pelite and semi-pelite package from 51.9m downhole before intersecting a 230m thick intrusion, dominantly olivine gabbro norite and olivine norite, before entering a norite and biotite norite assemblage top at 299.6m. Dominantly disseminated and blebby Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation was encountered across two zones, an upper zone and a lower zone, above and below the ultramafic core of this thickened intrusive package (see Photo 1). The drillholes then intersected a meta-conglomerate with minor psammite and meta-BIF before finishing in a graphitic pelite, pelite and psammite package at 442.9m.

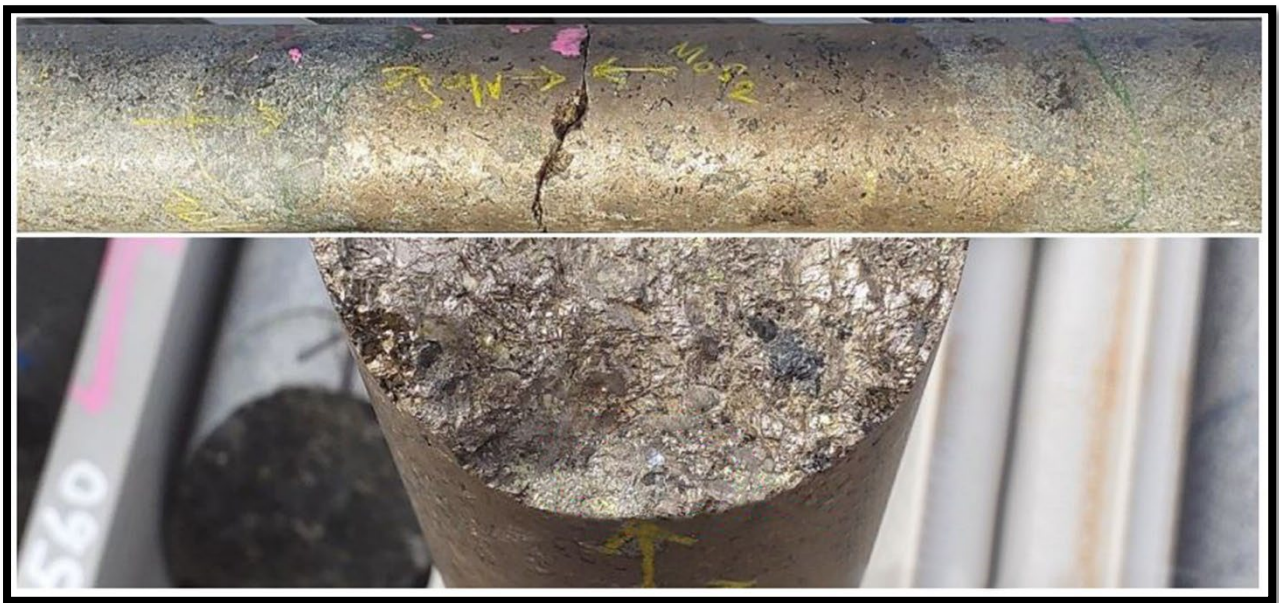


**Photo 1: Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation from RKDD074 from 276-279m**

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RKDD075 is the westernmost drillhole on section 6,599,400m, marking the western most mineralised chonolith intersection on this section. The section remains open to the west, east and north.

The drillhole intersected a disseminated and blebby Ni-Cu sulphide bearing biotite norite intrusive to 106.6m downhole before entering a carbonate-rich and meta-BIF dominated metasedimentary package to 134.1m. The drillhole intersected a second sulphide bearing biotite norite intrusive to 151.3m, including a narrow zone of semi-massive Ni-Cu sulphide at 141m (see Photo 2), before finishing in a thick meta-BIF package with minor granitoid dykes to 457.1m bottom of hole.

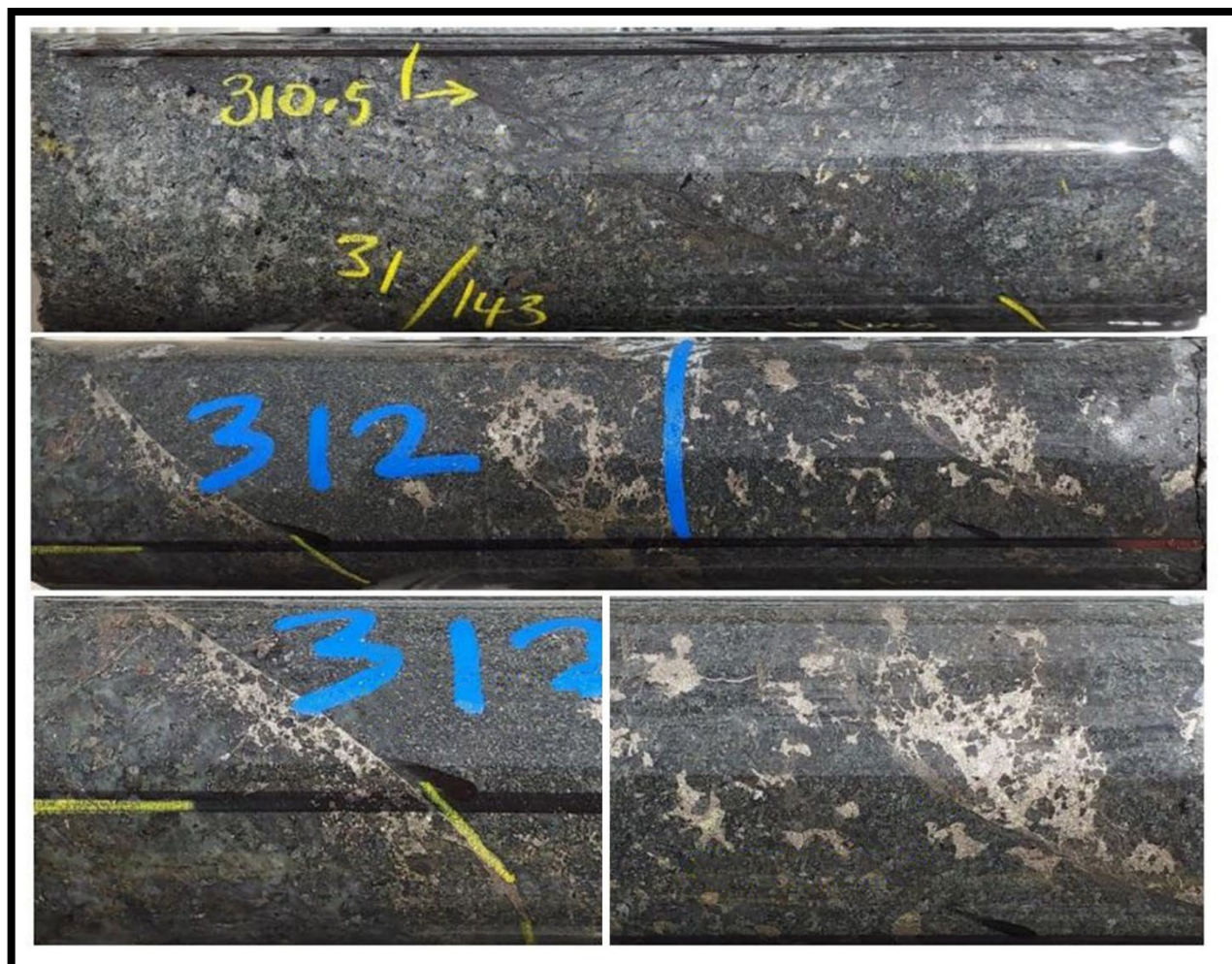


**Photo 2: Semi-massive Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation from RKDD075 from 141m**

RKDD076 drilled 200m east of RKDD074 encountered an increased thickness of chonolith with disseminated and blebby Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation encountered across multiple zones through this thickened intrusive package (see Photo 3). The intrusion varied from olivine norite through olivine gabbronorite, and lesser biotite norite and gabbronorite to 329.4m downhole. The drillhole finished in a sequence of psammite, meta-conglomerate, and semi-pelite with extensive granitic intrusives to bottom of hole 441.5m.

DHTEM was completed on all three drillholes (see Table 2). DHTEM targets will be ranked for testing post receipt of assay and seismic data.





**Photo 3: Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation from RKDD076 from 310-312m**

## Section 6,600,000mN

Four diamond drillholes (RKDD077-080) have been completed on section 6,600,000mN, representing a 400m step out from the previous section to the south (see Figure 3 and Figure 11).

All four drillholes intersected thickened recrystallised and primary mafic intrusive assemblages, dominantly norite and biotite norite, with minor anorthosite zones, interleaved with metasedimentary and orthogneisses with a large amount of granitic intrusive. Minor disseminated Ni-Cu sulphide was encountered in RKDD078 in a gabbro-norite host at 228m.

Early interpretation of the geology encountered in RKDD077-080 suggests we have encountered a new mafic intrusion, different to the Mawson intrusion. Geochemical and petrological analysis will be required to confirm this interpretation. Assay results and petrology reporting are pending at the time of writing.

DHTEM was completed on all four drillholes (see Table 2). DHTEM targets will be ranked for testing post receipt of assay and seismic data.

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### DHTEM

Modelled DHTEM conductors from all completed diamond drillholes are shown below in Table 2.

Table 2: Modelled DHTEM Conductor Parameters					
Conductor	Conductance	Dimensions	Plate Orientation	Depth Downhole	Plate Dip
RKDD061 (offhole)	~2,000-4,000S	1000m x 1000m	SW	~1100m downhole	50°
RKDD073 (in hole/offhole)	~1,000-1,500S	150m x 150m	NW	~190m downhole	80°
RKDD073 (offhole)	~3,000-5,000S	125m x 200m	NW	~320m downhole	85°
RKDD073 (offhole)	~3,000-5,000S	125m x 200m	SW	~320m downhole	Subvertical
RKDD073 (offhole)	~10,000-20,000S+	800m x 800m	SE	~510m downhole	45°
RKDD074 (in hole/offhole)	~2,500-3,500S	15m x 15m	NW	~315m downhole	75°
RKDD074 (offhole)	~2,000-4,000S	1500m x 1500m	S	~500m downhole	75°
RKDD075 (offhole)	~1,000-1,500S	1000m x 1000m	SE	~455m downhole	60°
RKDD076 (offhole)	~1,500-3,500S	1000m x 1000m	SE	~260m downhole	50°
RKDD077 (offhole)	~5,000-7,000S	500m x 2000m	WSW	~520m downhole	30°
RKDD078 (offhole)	~4,000-8,000S	1000m x 2000m	WSW	~630m downhole	35°
RKDD079 (offhole)	~6,000-8,000S	1500m x 1500m	NW	~640m downhole	50°
RKDD080 (offhole)	~4,000-7,000S	1000m x 1000m	SE	~200m downhole	Subvertical
RKDD080 (offhole)	~2,500-3,500S	75m x 150m	SE	~145m downhole	80°
RKDD080 (offhole)	~6,000-7,000S	25m x 10m	SE	~190m downhole	80°

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### Assays

Assay results from diamond drillholes RKDD061-072 have now been received (see Figure 3, Figure 10, and Table 3). Elevated Ni-Cu values were also returned from a number of drillholes associated with disseminated sulphides in mafic and ultramafic intrusive, as expected.

The assay results from RKDD071 support the visual identification that where the mineralised Mawson chonolith thins and focuses, Ni-Cu sulphide accumulations become more prevalent (see Photo 4).

**Table 3: Diamond Drillhole Assays >0.1% Ni**

Hole	From	To	Int	Ni%	Cu%	Co%
RKDD065	298	299	1	0.18	0.12	0.01
RKDD065	304	306	2	0.14	0.13	0.01
RKDD065	314	319	5	0.16	0.15	0.01
RKDD065	323	324	1	0.14	0.12	0.01
RKDD065	339	340	1	0.11	0.09	0.01
RKDD071	99	100	1	0.11	0.13	0.01
RKDD071	167	168	1	0.10	0.08	0.01
RKDD071	170	207.18	37.18	0.15	0.12	0.02
RKDD071	177	205	28	0.17	0.14	0.02
RKDD071	182	196	14	0.20	0.18	0.02



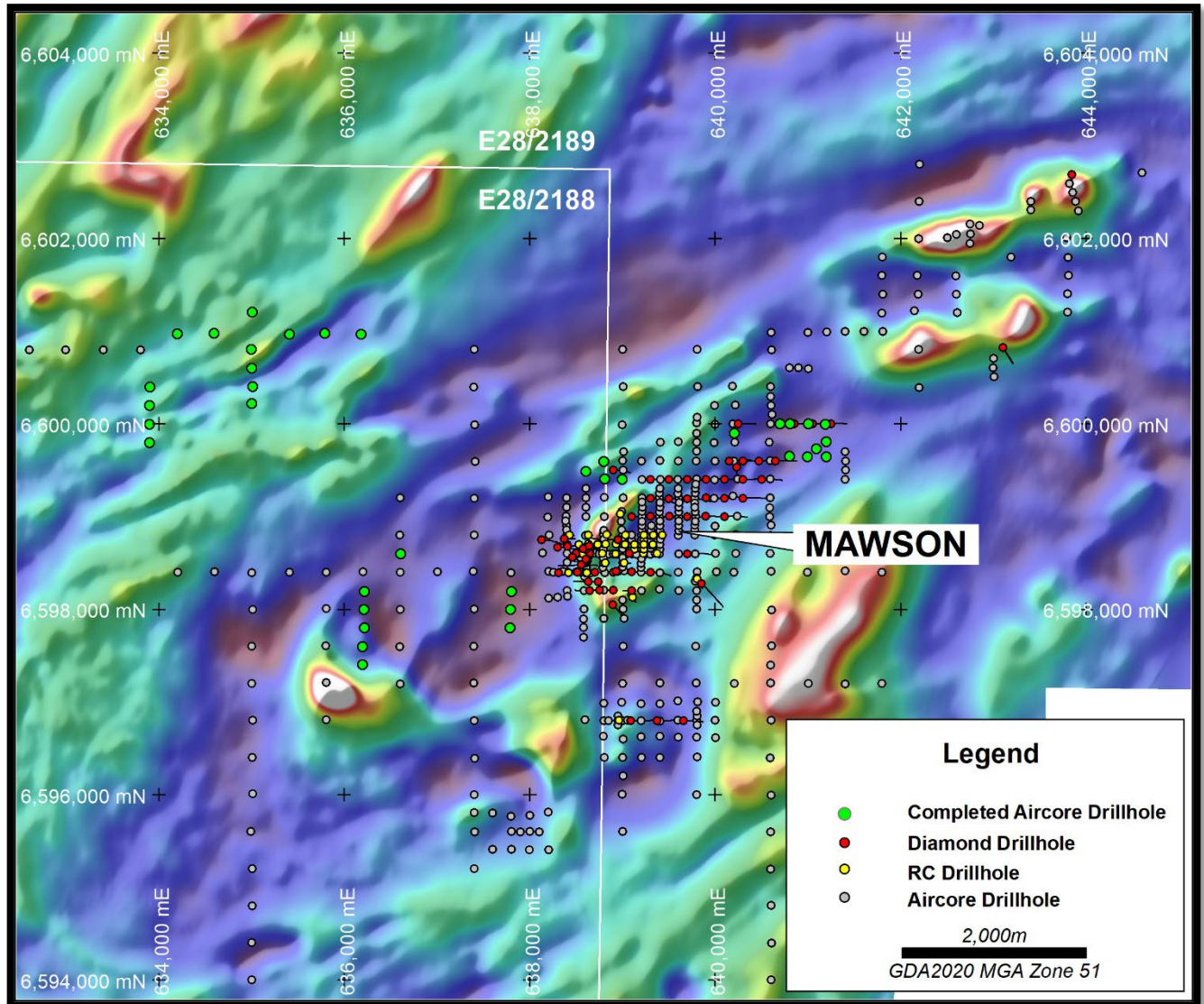
**Photo 4: Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation from RKDD71 from 201m**



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### Aircore Programme

Aircore drilling contractor Drillpower Pty Ltd completed 37 drillholes across the Mawson Intrusive Complex for 3,038m, primarily testing for fertile Ni-Cu intrusions (see Figure 4). No significant results were received from this drilling.



**Figure 4: Mawson Intrusive Complex Showing Recently Completed Aircore Drilling**

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### Regional Rockford

Regional exploration comprising diamond drilling, Moving Loop Electro Magnetic (“MLTEM”) surveying and further aircore drilling has been completed at the Rockford Project over tenements E28/1718, E28/1727, and E28/2404 (see Figure 1 and Figures 5-8). These tenements contain the Crean, Hurley, and Northerly prospects, which have been identified as favourable Ni-Cu-Co targets by Legend through systematic exploration utilising aircore drilling and innovative MLTEM surveys. The Crean and Hurley prospects lie within the same NE-SW trending structural corridor which hosts the Silver Knight and Nova-Bollinger Ni-Cu deposits to the south.

Diamond drilling completed has confirmed that Crean, Hurley, and Northerly are prospective orthomagmatic Ni-Cu intrusive hosts, akin to the known deposit hosts of Nova-Bollinger and Silver Knight in the Albany-Fraser Belt. Future work programmes at Crean, Hurley, and Northerly will include assessment of geological, geochemical, geophysical, and structural results from completed diamond drilling, followed by planning of extensive aircore drilling, innovative MLTEM/FLTEM, and targeted diamond drilling. These work programmes will be designed to define the target intrusion geometry at each prospect, as well as to identify and target mineralisation through systematic exploration, with the aim to discover multiple economic Ni-Cu sulphide accumulations.

### Crean Prospect – E28/1718

#### Diamond Drillhole CRDD001

Legend’s first diamond drillhole into the Crean Prospect, CRDD001, was drilled targeting the C1 FLTEM plate (see Figure 1, Figure 5, and Table 1). The drillhole intersected an interpreted recrystallised gabbro-norite intrusive between 58.6m and 78.3m downhole before entering a dominantly metasedimentary package of psammite and granite gneisses to 203.9m. Recrystallised gabbro-norite with lesser peridotite was intersected to 254.5m before an olivine-rich peridotite was intersected through to 297.2m. Recrystallised gabbro-norite with interleaved carbonate veining was intersected through to 340.95m, followed by interleaved recrystallised gabbro-norite and metasedimentary assemblages of graphitic pelite, psammite and mafic granulite, with minor pegmatitic veining to 568.4m end of hole. Minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite sulphide was noted associated with interleaved recrystallised gabbro-norite and metasedimentary assemblages. The C1 FLTEM conductor is interpreted to have been intersected between 447.1m and 472.7m, where significant zones of banded graphite and pyrite were intersected in a dominantly graphitic pelitic gneiss. Selected samples have been sent for assay and further assessment is required following receipt of geochemical results from the laboratory.

DHTEM has been completed on CRDD001 with results confirming the FLTEM conductor has been explained (see Table 4).

Encouragingly, prospective mafic and ultramafic lithologies have been encountered in CRDD001. This validates the aircore assessment methodology to delineate Ni-Cu-Co prospective intrusive suites. Significant thicknesses of mafic-ultramafic intrusives intersected suggest Crean is a large intrusive body. Additional aircore is currently being planned to define the footprint of the Crean intrusion.

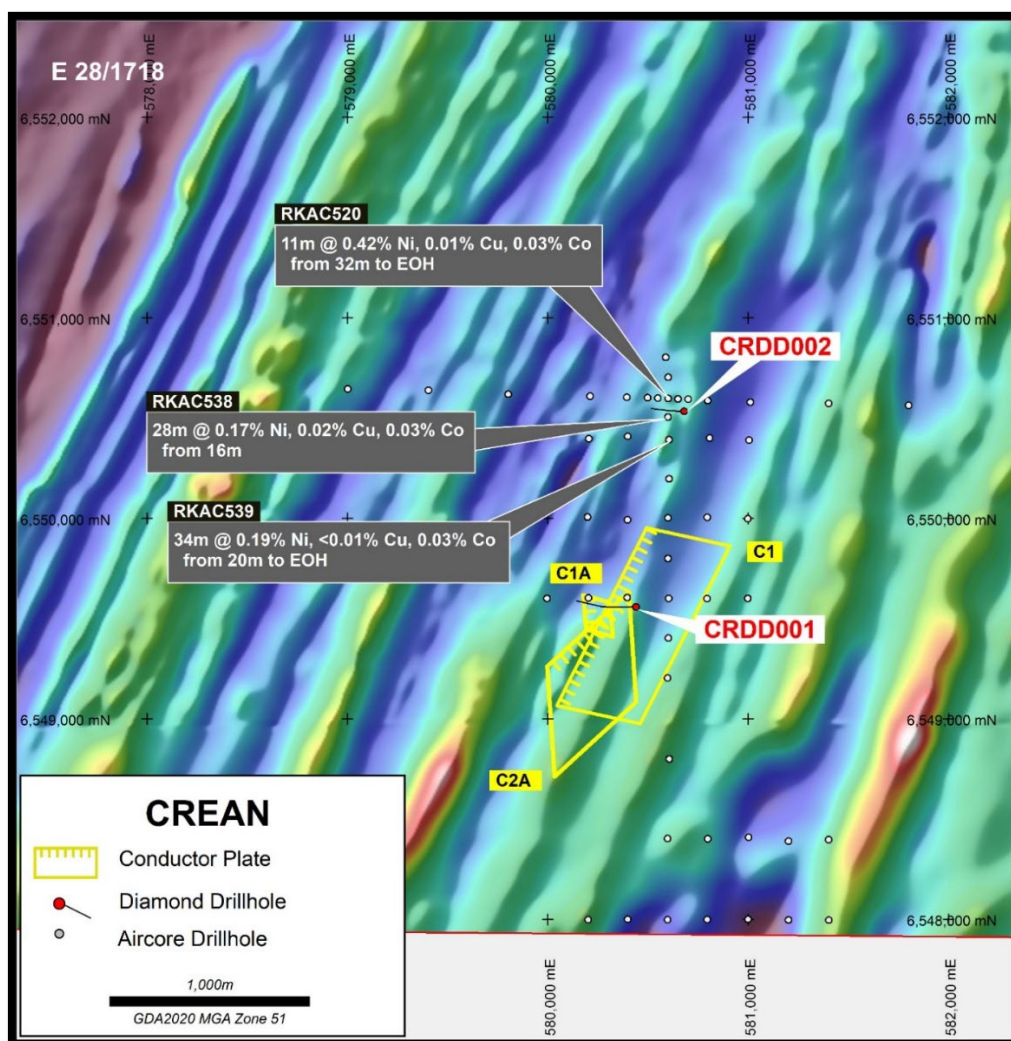


## Diamond Drillhole CRDD002

CRDD002 was drilled targeting a cluster of anomalous aircore geochemistry results (see Figure 1, Figure 5, and Table 1). Highly prospective mafic and ultramafic assemblages were identified below 26m of transported cover. Olivine gabbronorites, gabbronorites, and peridotite were encountered to 95.5m downhole before a zone of interleaved recrystallised gabbronorite and norite/mafic granulite with clear evidence of country rock contamination to 138.5m. The drillhole then intersected a gabbronorite and peridotite assemblage to 167.8m before a package of psammitic and granitic gneisses to 278.75m. A thick second intrusive package was encountered through to 311.9m, comprising dominantly gabbronorite with minor granitic gneiss, before finishing in a psammitic gneiss at 324.4m bottom of hole. Minor disseminated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite was identified associated with the lower intrusive package. Selected samples have been sent for assay and further assessment is required following receipt of geochemical results from the laboratory.

DHTEM has been completed on CRDD002 with no conductors identified.

Akin to CRDD001, CRDD002 validates the use of systematic aircore to define prospective intrusions. Additional aircore will focus on defining the Crean intrusion footprint as the next step.



**Figure 5: Crean Prospect showing drilling completed over aeromagnetics**



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### Hurley Prospect – E28/2404

#### Diamond Drillhole HYDD001

Legend's first diamond drillhole into the Hurley Prospect, HYDD001, was drilled targeting the H1 MLTEM plate (see Figure 1, Figure 6, and Table 1). Transported cover was intersected to 85m downhole before transitioning into a thick zone of norite, leuconorite, and gabbronorite to 232m. The drillhole then intersected a metasedimentary assemblage of pelites and graphitic pelites with intervals of massive graphite between 274m and 294m, which explains the MLTEM conductor target (see Table 4). Below the graphitic unit, the drillhole entered a package of gabbronorite and narrow zones of pyroxenite interleaved with metasedimentary units to 428m before finishing in a pelitic gneiss at 531.4m bottom of hole. Both the interpreted upper mafic intrusive package and lower mafic/ultramafic intrusive package contained variable amounts of disseminated and blebby pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite with fine graphite and magnetite also noted, suggesting contaminated intrusions. The intrusions are interpreted to be prospective hosts for Ni-Cu mineralisation. Selected samples have been sent for assay and further assessment is required following receipt of geochemical results from the laboratory.

DHTEM has been completed on HYDD001 with results confirming the H1 MLTEM conductor has been explained (see Table 4).

#### Diamond Drillhole HYDD002

HYDD002 was drilled targeting the H3 MLTEM plate (see Figure 1, Figure 6, and Table 1). Transported cover was intersected to 74.3m downhole before intersecting an amphibolised mafic assemblage with narrow zones of altered ultramafic to 152m. The drillhole then intersected a thin metasedimentary package of pelites, before intersecting a dominantly leuconorite intrusion with minor pelitic gneiss to 260m and a zone of semi-massive graphitic pelite at 163m. From 260m the drillhole intersected a gabbronorite and a pyroxenite intrusive assemblage, with lesser norite and leuconorite to 365m. Below this, the drillhole intersected a dominantly metasedimentary package of pelites with minor narrow zones of leuconorite intrusion to bottom of hole at 445m. Both the interpreted upper mafic intrusive package and lower mafic/ultramafic intrusive package contained variable amounts of disseminated and blebby pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite with fine graphite and magnetite also noted, suggesting contaminated intrusions (see Photo 5). The intrusions are interpreted to be prospective hosts for Ni-Cu mineralisation. Selected samples have been sent for assay and further assessment is required following receipt of geochemical results from the laboratory.

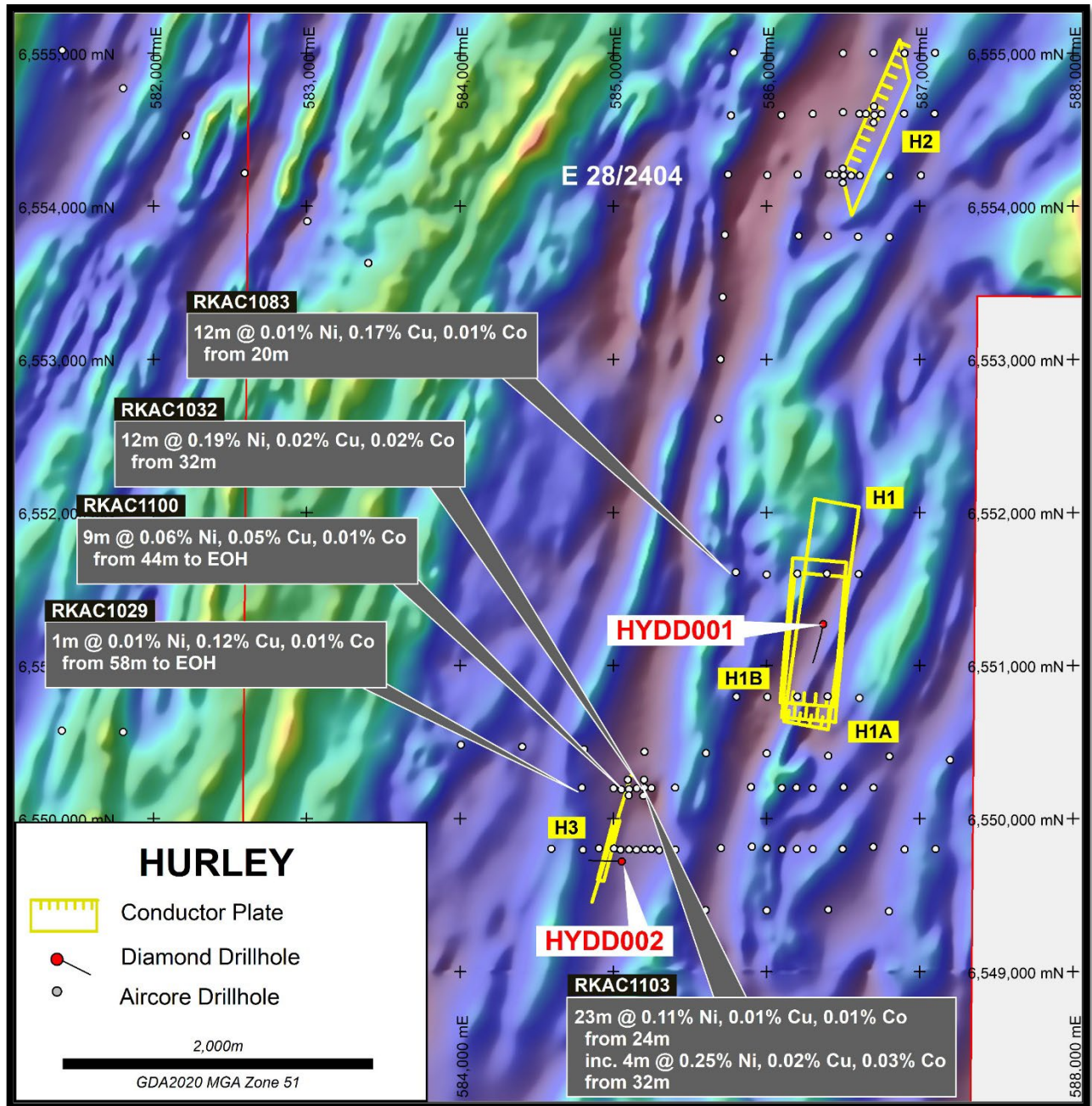
DHTEM has been completed on HYDD002 with results confirming the H3 MLTEM conductor has been explained (see Table 4).



***Photo 5: Stringer and blebby pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite sulphides with disseminated graphite within olivine leuconorite from HYDD002 from 415.85m.***



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**Figure 6: Hurley Prospect showing drilling completed over aeromagnetics**



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### Northerly Prospect – E28/1727

#### Diamond Drillhole NODD001

The Northerly prospect was identified through aircore drilling by the Creasy Group, with its prospectivity confirmed by recently completed aircore drilling by Legend (see Figure 1, Figure 7, and Table 1). Diamond drillhole NODD001 represents the first diamond drillhole into the Northerly Prospect, specifically targeting anomalous aircore geochemistry with supporting petrological verification of prospective Ni-Cu-Co mineralisation host rocks. NODD001 was drilled HQ3 triple tube from surface to preserve the regolith profile with a view to understanding the regolith zone producing the anomalous aircore geochemical response. Transported cover sequences were encountered to 33.4m downhole before intersecting in-situ weathered ultramafic saprolitic clays to 42.4m. Weathered ultramafic with abundant carbonate veins and minor goethite was intersected to 70.0m before encountering a zone of weathered olivine gabbro-norite, norite, biotite norite, and peridotite, with minor pegmatite to 100.76m. Fresh magmatic sulphide blebs of pyrrhotite, pentlandite, and chalcopyrite were observed between 92.93m and 100.76m, confirming the fertility of the encountered mafic/ultramafic intrusive (see Photo 6). Granitic and semi-pelite gneisses were intersected from 100.76m to 217.9m before the drillhole intersected dominantly recrystallised norite and gabbro-norite to bottom of hole at 347.7m. Selected samples have been sent for assay and further assessment is required following receipt of geochemical results from the laboratory.

DHTEM has been completed on NODD001 with no significant bedrock conductors identified.



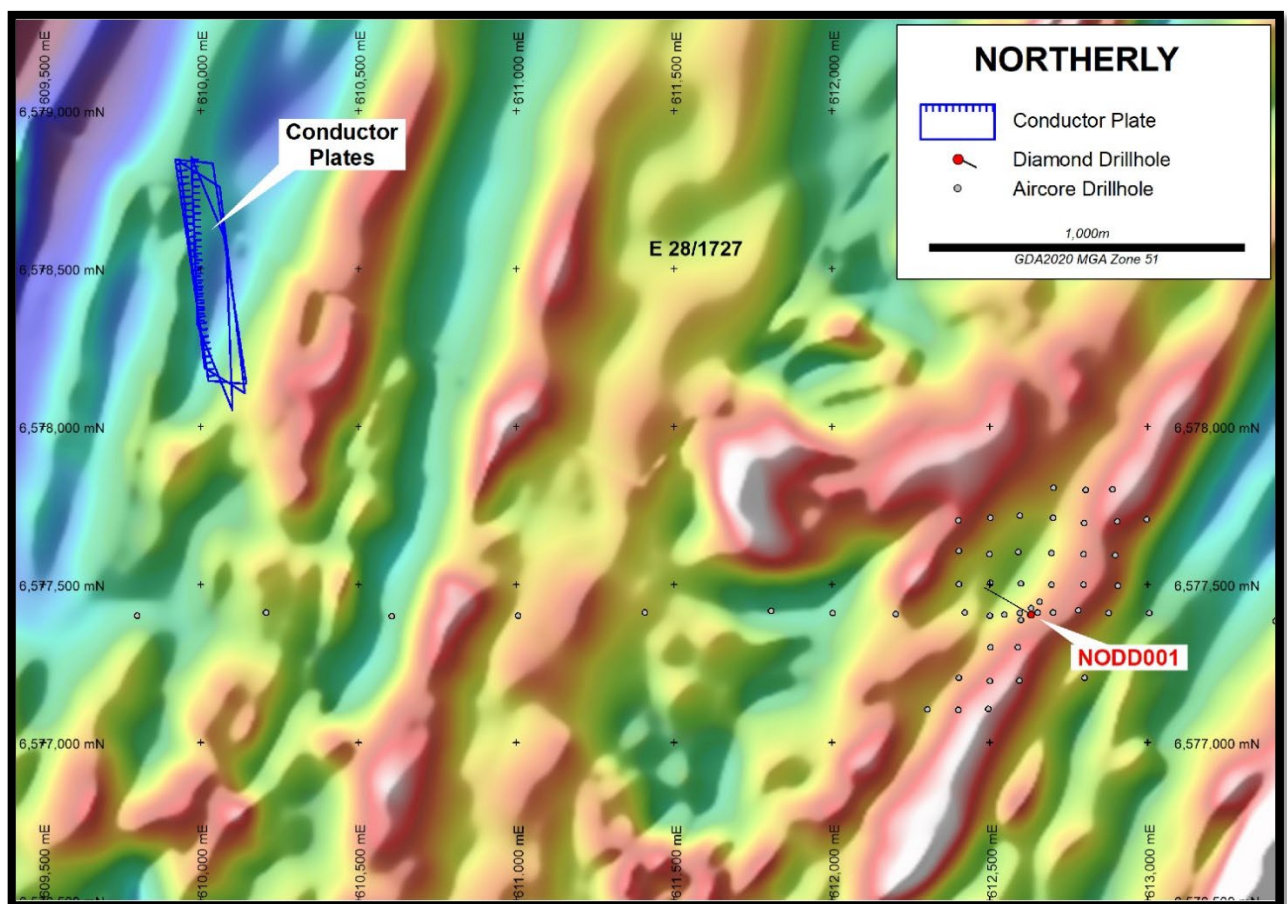
***Photo 6: Blebby magmatic sulphides from NODD001 from 96m.***



The visual results from the first diamond drillhole into the Northerly prospect are highly encouraging. The presence of primary Ni-Cu sulphides in fertile host lithologies below anomalous aircore suggest the discovery of a new fertile intrusion at the Rockford project, akin to known fertile intrusions within the belt including Nova, Silver Knight, Mawson, Octagonal, and Magnus.

## MLTEM Survey

A MLTEM survey has been completed across the greater Northerly prospect identifying a large, shallow conductive feature west of NODD001 (see Figure 7 and Table 4). Interestingly the NNW orientation of the conductor is offset to the regional NNE geological strike, suggesting this is not a stratigraphic feature. The conductor also lies on the western margin of a gravity high. Additional MLTEM and FLTEM is planned to close off or extend the current feature before initial aircore drill testing.



**Figure 7: Northerly Prospect showing completed aircore drilling and the N1 MLTEM conductor over aeromagnetics**

**Table 4: Modelled EM Conductor Parameters**

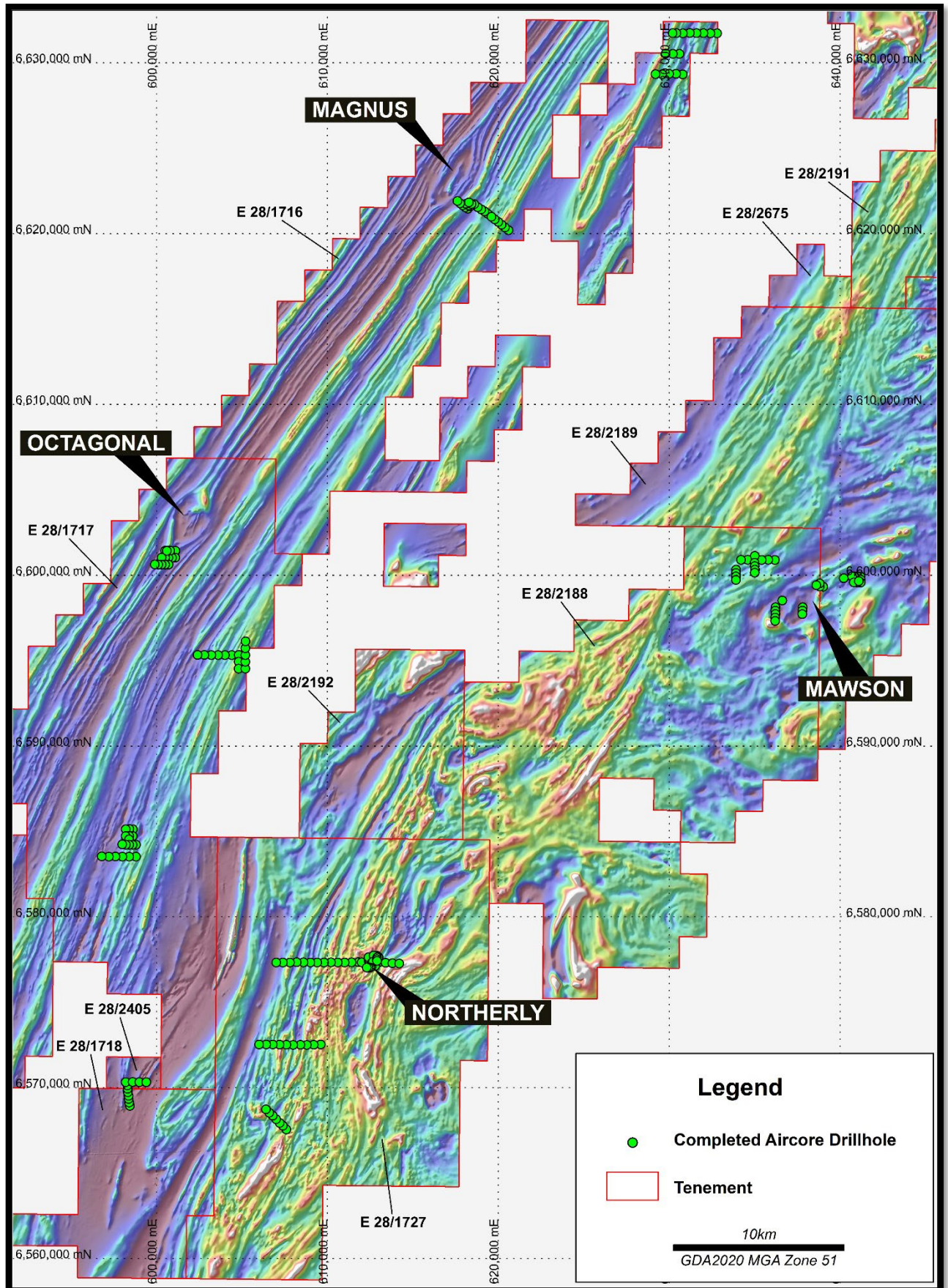
Conductor	Conductance	Dimensions	Plate Orientation	Depth Downhole	Plate Dip
<b>Crean_C1 FLTEM</b>	~750-1,500S	750m x 1,000m	NE-SW	~450-550m to top of conductor	-55-65° ESE
<b>CRDD001_1A (in hole)</b>	~500-750S	200m x 300m	NE-SW	~455m downhole	-60-70° E
<b>CRDD001_2A (offhole)</b>	~500-1,000+S	>700m x 700m+	NE-SW	~530m downhole	-55-65° ESE
<b>Hurley_H1 MLTEM</b>	~2,500-4,000S	250m x 1,200m	NNE-SSW	~225-275m to top of conductor	-15-25° NNE
<b>Hurley_H3 MLTEM</b>	~4,000-7,000S	500m x 300m	NNE-SSW	~100-150m to top of conductor	Subvertical
<b>HYDD001_1A/2A (in hole/offhole)</b>	~1,000-1,500+S	350m x 1,000m+	N-S	~220m and ~300m downhole	-15-20° N-NNE
<b>HYDD001_1B/2B (in hole)</b>	~1,000-1,500+S	350m x 1,000m+	N-S	~370m downhole	-15-20° N-NNE
<b>HYDD002_1A (in hole/offhole)</b>	~6,000-10,000+S	400m x 200m+	NNE-SSW	~170-270m downhole	-15-20° N-NNE
<b>MLTEM Northerly_N1</b>	~3,000-5,000+S	600m x 600m+	NNW-SSE	~75-100m to top conductor	-75-85° E-ESE

## Regional Aircore Drilling

Focused aircore drilling continues to develop the prospect pipeline across the >3,000km<sup>2</sup> at Rockford, with the aim of defining prospective mafic/ultramafic intrusive bodies which exhibit the characteristics to host economic Ni-Cu mineralisation.

A total of 213 aircore drillholes for 12,168 metres have been drilled over ranked targets across the Rockford Project (see Figure 8). Assay results for completed aircore drilling are pending at time of writing, with current laboratory timeframe on receipt of results up to 12 weeks. Results will be reported once received.





**Figure 8: Regional aircore drilling completed over aeromagnetics**

# ASX Announcement

ASX:LEG

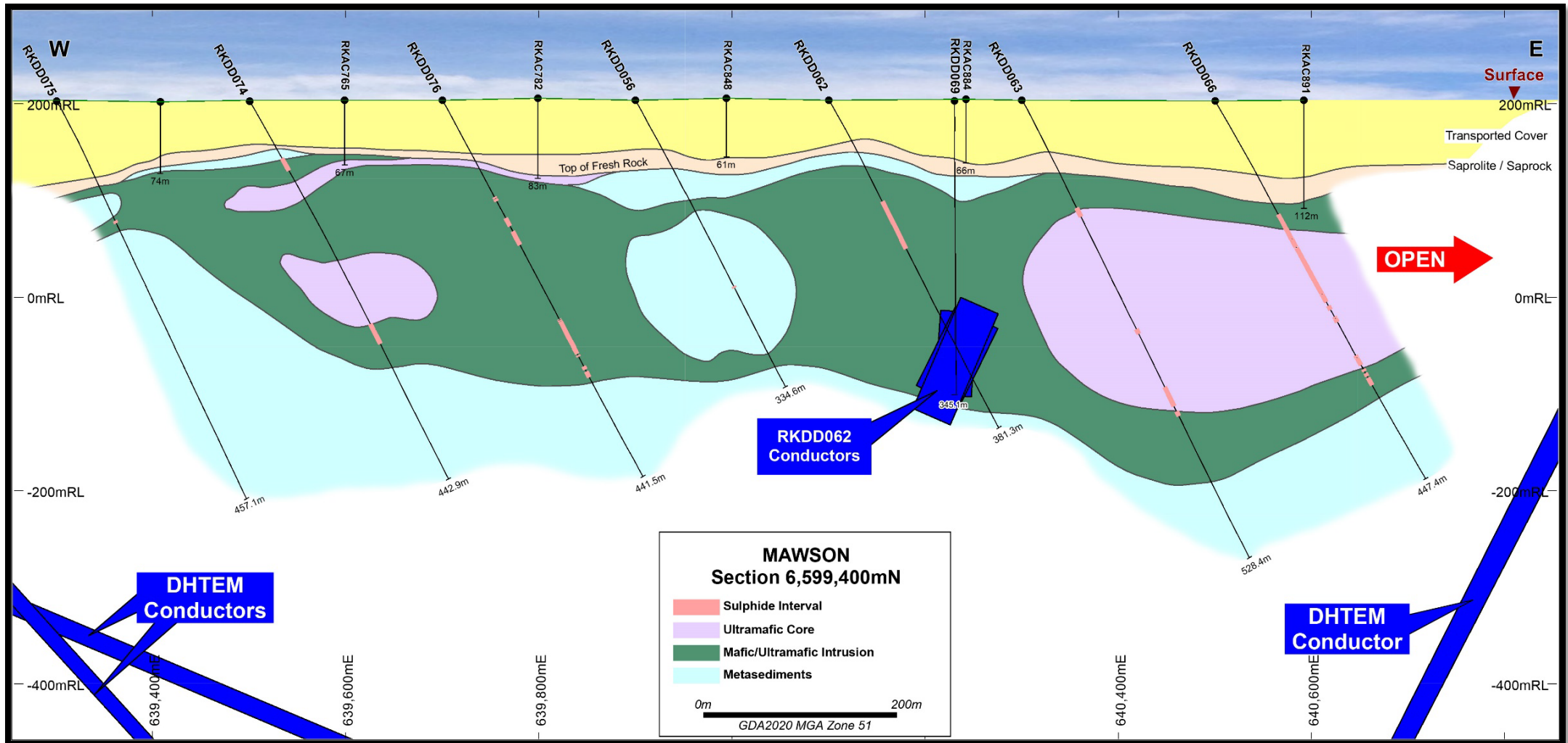


Figure 9: Drill section 6,599,400mN looking north



# QUARTERLY REPORT

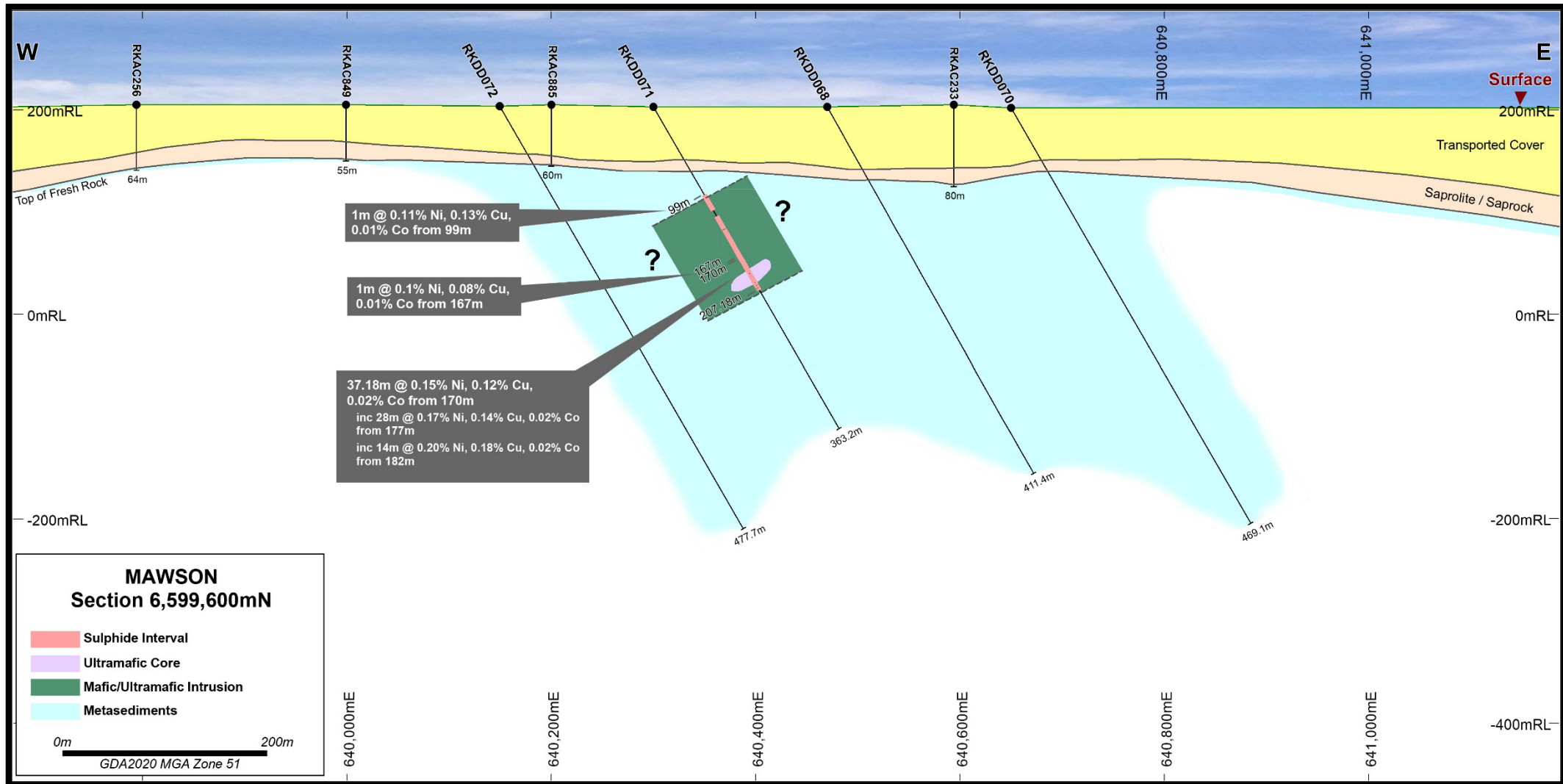


Figure 10: Drill section 6,599,600mN looking north



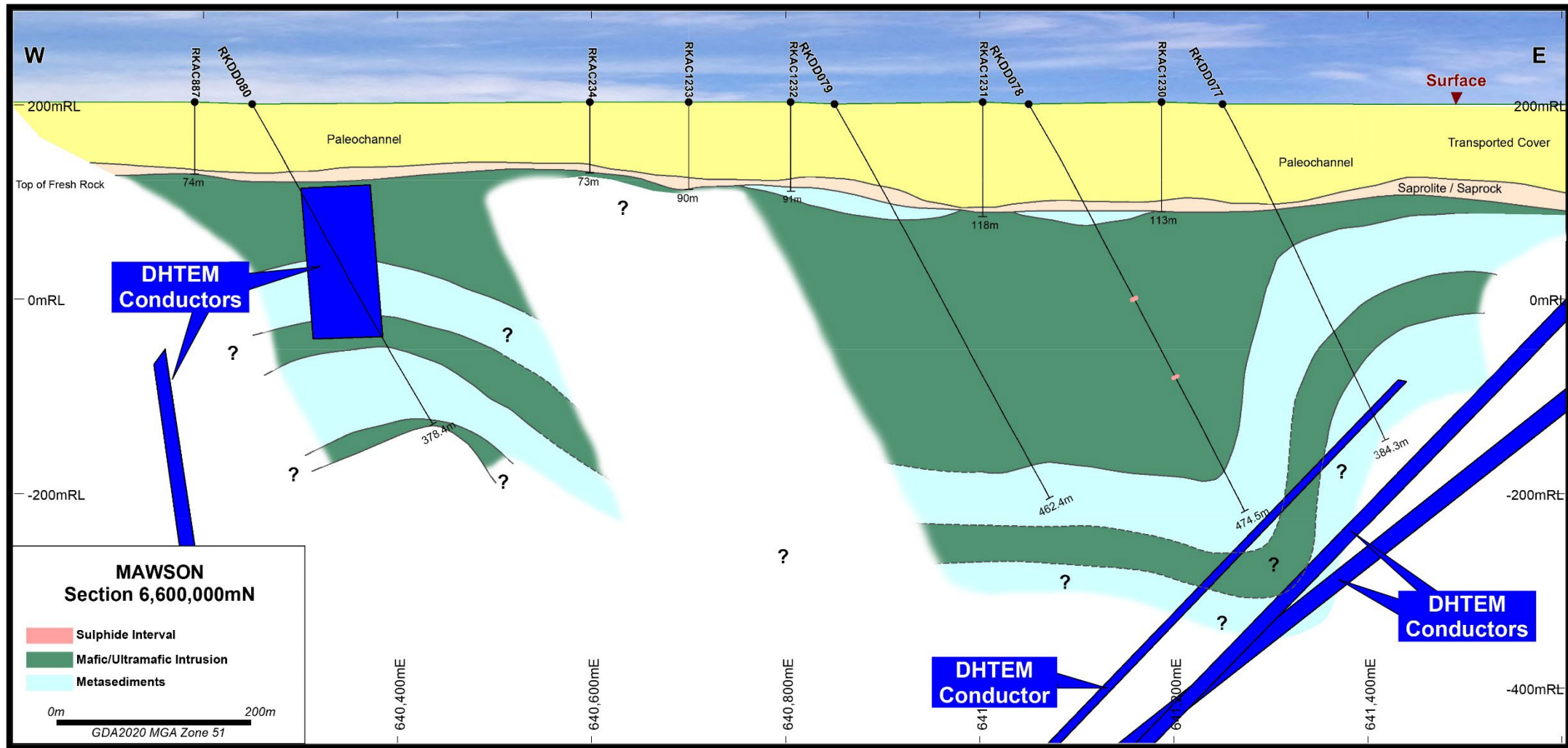


Figure 11: Drill section 6,600,000mN looking north

## QUARTERLY REPORT

### Future Programmes

- Seismic data processing December 2021 – January 2022
- Final 3D seismic model receipt February 2022
- First 3D structural model of Mawson
- Incorporate completed drilling, geophysics, geochemistry, structural, and existing 3D modelling into seismic model for diamond drilling target ranking and planning
- Planning further aircore drill testing of Hurley, Crean, Magnus, and Octagonal
- Regional aircore drilling of priority targets
- Regional innovative MLTEM and follow-up FLTEM.

### CORPORATE

#### Jindal Receivable

In December 2021, Legend received an interest payment of \$24,494 from Jindal Steel and Power. As at 31 December 2021, \$500,000 is receivable from Jindal, with interest on this receivable pre-paid up to the due date of 31 March 2022.

#### R& D refund received

Legend Mining lodged its FY2021 tax return in December 2021 and in late December 2021 received a Research and Development Cash Refund from the Australian Taxation Office of \$781,445.

#### Change of Directors Interest

During the December 2021 Quarter, the Company's Managing Director, Mark Wilson, increased his interests in the Company by the acquisition on-market of 5,000,000 ordinary shares, increasing his relevant interest in the Company to 174,748,200 ordinary shares, being a 6.34% interest in the Company.

#### ASX Additional Information

1. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.1: Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure during the December 2021 Quarter was \$3,494,000. Full details of exploration activity during the December 2021 Quarter are set out in this report.
2. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.2: There was no substantive mining production and development activities during the December 2021 Quarter.
3. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.5: Payments to related parties of the Company and their associates during the December 2021 Quarter: \$234,000. The Company advises that this relates to non-executive director's fees and executive directors' salaries and entitlements only. Please see Remuneration Report in the Annual Report for further details on Directors' remuneration.

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

## QUARTERLY REPORT

### **Competent Person Statement**

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Oliver Kiddie, a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full-time employee of Legend Mining Limited. Mr Kiddie 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 Kiddie 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 (4 November 2021, 8 November 2021, 18 November 2021, and 14 December 2021) and Mr Oliver Kiddie consent to the inclusion of these Results in this report. Mr Kiddie have 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.*

### **Forward Looking Statements**

*This announcement contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of securities laws of applicable jurisdictions. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as “may”, “will”, “expect”, “intend”, “plan”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “continue”, “objectives”, “outlook”, “guidance” or other similar words, and include statements regarding certain plans, strategies and objectives of management and expected financial performance. Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied upon as an indication or guarantee of future performance. These forward-looking statements are based upon a number of estimates, assumptions and expectations that, while considered to be reasonable by Legend Mining Limited, are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies, involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Legend Mining Limited and any of its officers, employees, agents or associates.*

*Actual results, performance or achievements may vary materially from any projections and forward-looking statements and the assumptions on which those statements are based. Exploration potential is conceptual in nature, to date there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and Legend Mining Limited assumes no obligation to update such information made in this announcement, to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of this announcement.*

Visit [www.legendmining.com.au](http://www.legendmining.com.au) for further information and announcements.

### **For more information:**

Mr Mark Wilson  
Managing Director  
Ph: (08) 9212 0600

Mr Oliver Kiddie  
Executive Director  
Ph: (08) 9212 0600



## QUARTERLY REPORT

### Appendix 1: 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%

### Appendix 2: Tenement Schedule as at 31 December 2021

#### Mining Tenements

Tenement Reference	Location	Interest at beginning of Quarter	Acquired / Withdrawn	Interest at end of Quarter	Comments
E28/1716	Fraser Range, Western Australia	70%	N/A	70%	70:30 JV
E28/1717	Fraser Range, Western Australia	70%	N/A	70%	70:30 JV
E28/1718	Fraser Range, Western Australia	70%	N/A	70%	70:30 JV
E28/1727	Fraser Range, Western Australia	70%	N/A	70%	70:30 JV
E28/2188	Fraser Range, Western Australia	70%	N/A	70%	70:30 JV
E28/2189	Fraser Range, Western Australia	70%	N/A	70%	70:30 JV
E28/2190	Fraser Range, Western Australia	10%	N/A	10%	10:60:30 JV
E28/2191	Fraser Range, Western Australia	10%	N/A	10%	10:60:30 JV
E28/2192	Fraser Range, Western Australia	70%	N/A	70%	70:30 JV
E28/2404	Fraser Range, Western Australia	100%	N/A	100%	100% Legend
E28/2405	Fraser Range, Western Australia	100%	N/A	100%	100% Legend
E28/2675	Fraser Range, Western Australia	30%	N/A	30%	30:70 JV
E28/2676	Fraser Range, Western Australia	30%	N/A	30%	30:70 JV
E28/2677	Fraser Range, Western Australia	30%	N/A	30%	30:70 JV
E28/2795	Fraser Range, Western Australia	100%	N/A	100%	100% Legend

#### Farm-In or Farm-Out Arrangements

Tenement Reference	Location	Interest at beginning of Quarter	Acquired / Withdrawn	Interest at end of Quarter	Comments
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A