12 July 2021

Results from New Assays and Diamond Drillholes

- **Semi-massive and massive sulphide assay results in RKDD053 return;**
  - **11.0m @ 1.02% Ni, 0.54% Cu, 0.09% Co from 132m**
    Incl. 2.94m @ 1.48% Ni, 0.49% Cu, 0.12% Co from 136m
  - **2.0m @ 1.13% Ni, 0.96% Cu, 0.09% Co from 144.7m**
- **Diamond drilling continues to extend the mineralised intrusion footprint**
- **Downhole EM (DHTEM) ongoing, identifying multiple new targets**
- **Prospective intrusion confirmed 2km south of Mawson**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to report the results from assays received and on the geology and DHTEM from the latest diamond drillholes at its flagship Mawson nickel-copper-cobalt prospect within the Rockford Project, Fraser Range, Western Australia (see Figure 7).

Comprehensive details are contained in the body of this report.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: “The significance of results from hole 53 is an eleven metre intercept of plus 1% nickel and the presence of massive sulphides several hundred metres from the Mawson discovery zone.

“Meanwhile the geology and geophysics (DHTEM conductors) from the next nine holes reported in this announcement continues to grow the mineralised footprint of the intrusion - the evolution of the Mawson story.”

Photo 1: Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation from RKDD053 from 135-140m.

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Below is a technical summary of assays received and the diamond drilling completed at the Mawson Ni-Cu-Co prospect since the ASX Announcement *11 June 2021*. A total of nine further diamond drillholes have been completed or in progress (RKDD054-RKDD062), with two rigs continuing double-shift diamond drilling (see Figure 1 and Figure 2).

Systematic step-out diamond drilling across Mawson continues to add knowledge to existing datasets. This step-out drilling continues to grow the Mawson intrusion, intersecting fertile 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 is critical for the identification of trap sites for massive Ni-Cu sulphide accumulations. The 3D model driving predictive exploration at Mawson continues to evolve with this new data and continues to be very accurate as a predictive tool for targeting interpreted fertile intrusion. An updated 3D model will be released to the market in the coming weeks. Ongoing drilling across Mawson will focus on continued definition of these intrusive bodies and targeting of structural trap sites for massive Ni-Cu sulphide accumulation.

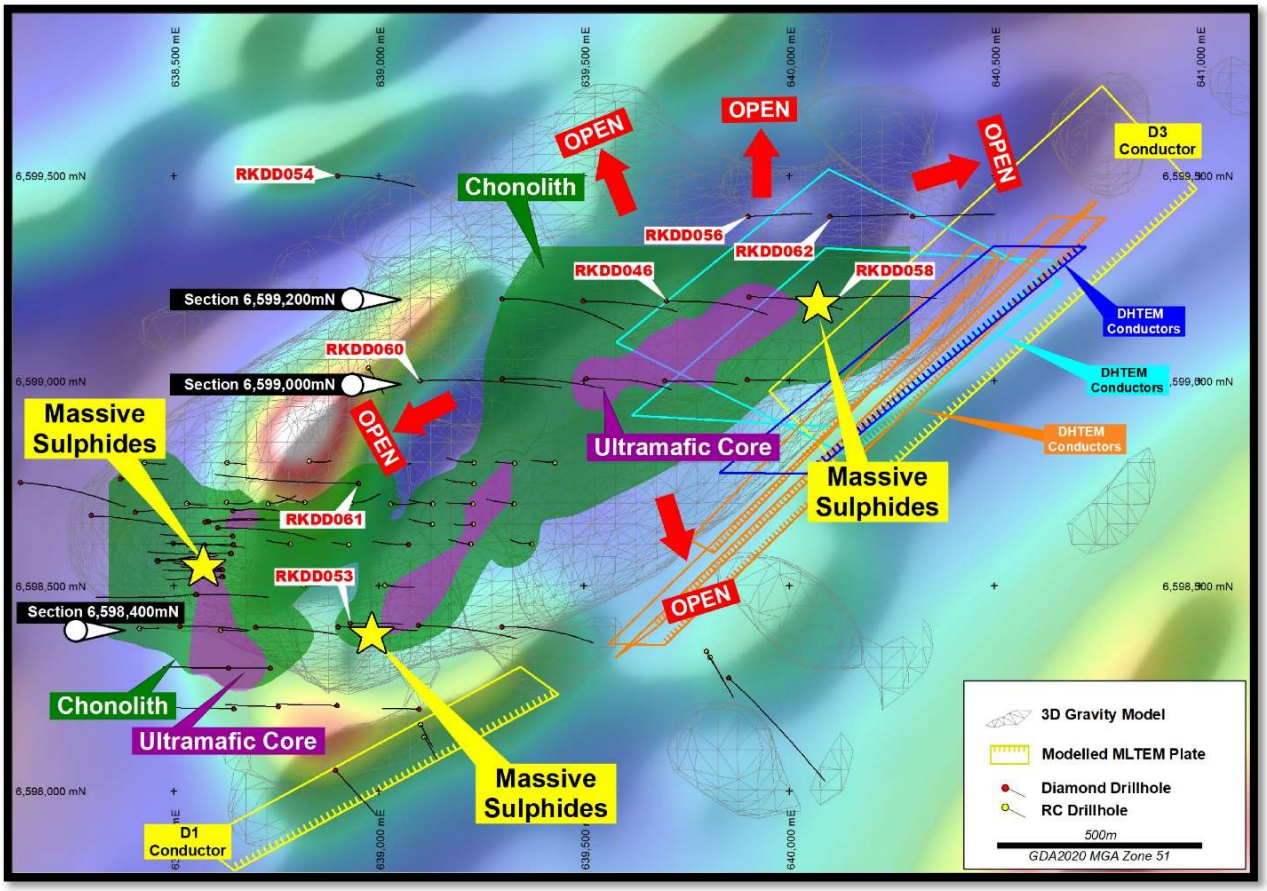

Figure 1: Diamond drillhole locations and defined chonolith model projected to surface over aeromagnetics

Assays from RKDD053 - Section 6,598,400mN

Assays have been received from RKDD053 which intersected a zone of dominantly massive, semi-massive, and matrix sulphide, with lesser heavy disseminated and disseminated sulphide between 132.07m and 163.28m (see Table 1, Appendices 1-2, and Photo1) before finishing at 260.4m in meta-BIF. Best results from the mineralised zone include 11.0m @ 1.02% Ni, 0.54% Cu, 0.09% Co from 132m, including 2.94m @ 1.48% Ni, 0.49% Cu, 0.12% Co from 136m, and 2.0m @ 1.13% Ni, 0.96% Cu, 0.09% Co from 144.7m.

Table 1: Diamond Drillhole RKDD053 - Assay Results

Hole	From	To	Int.	Ni%	Cu%	Co%	S%	Sulphide Mode
RKDD053	132.0	143.0	11.0	1.02	0.54	0.09	20.35	Semi-massive and massive sulphide
Incl.	136.06	139.0	2.94	1.48	0.49	0.12	27.69	Massive sulphide
RKDD053	144.7	146.7	2.0	1.13	0.96	0.09	22.2	Matrix, massive, and semi-massive sulphide
RKDD053	146.70	163.79	17.09	0.45	0.29	0.04	8.87	Disseminated, matrix, and heavy disseminated sulphide

As previously reported, diamond drillhole RKDD053 was designed to test the off-hole conductor above RKDD043, interpreted to be extensions of the massive and semi-massive Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation encountered in-hole (see Figure 1 and Figure 3). DHTEM has been completed on RKDD053 identifying two conductors interpreted to be extensions to the mineralisation, suggesting this zone will host more massive sulphide mineralisation (see Table 2).

Section 6,599,000mN

Diamond drillhole RKDD060 was completed 200m west of RKDD037, designed to chase and extend the mineralised chonolith at depth below the highly magnetic feature interpreted to be a thickened, folded metasedimentary package (see Figure 1 and Figure 4).

RKDD060 encountered a metasedimentary hanging wall sequence of meta-BIF, and meta-conglomerate to 436.1m downhole before entering a variably mineralised intrusive sequence of gabbronorite, websterite, and olivine gabbronorite to 594.6m. The hole then entered the footwall sequence of meta-conglomerate and meta-BIF to end of hole at 653.4m.

The mineralised intrusion remains open down dip to the west, with the interpretation that the meta-conglomerate represents a structural pathway for the Mawson chonolith. Further drilling is planned to interrogate this potential intrusive feeder.

DHTEM of RKDD060 is pending.

Section 6,599,200mN

Diamond drillhole RKDD058 has been completed on section 6,599,200mN, 200m east of RKDD044. Drilling continues to target the interpreted northern extension of the Mawson chonolith (see Figure 1 and Figure 5).

As reported to ASX on *28 April 2021*, RKDD044 intersected a heavily mineralised gabbronorite to 476.75m, including a zone of net-textured, semi-massive, and massive Ni-Cu sulphide from 453.2m to 458.1m. RKDD058 drilled 200m east of RKDD044 encountered two mineralised mafic and ultramafic intrusions between 149.45m–171.34m and 309.24m–448.16m downhole. Mineralisation intersected was largely disseminated, with local zones of heavy disseminated magmatic Ni-Cu sulphide (see Photo 2).

DHTEM has been completed on RKDD058 and identified two large, highly conductive features (see Table 2). The conductive features sit proximal to the MLTEM D3 conductor but are noticeably smaller in strike length and different in dip orientation. Given mineralised intrusive has been encountered within close proximity to these conductors and recognising the masking effects of the large stratigraphic features, there is the possibility that sulphide related conductors are potentially hiding in the stratigraphic EM shadow. In addition, RKDD046 DHTEM has identified two large conductive features proximal to the RKDD042 and RKDD044 conductors and the D3 conductor, further highlighting the geophysical complexity of this zone.

The mineralised intrusion remains open to the east and north. Further step-out drilling is planned to follow the mineralised intrusion in the open directions, as well as test the DHTEM targets once models are fully constrained.

Photo 2: Disseminated Ni-Cu sulphide from RKDD058 from 320m.

Section 6,599,400mN

Drilling of this section has just begun, starting by chasing the interpreted mineralised chonolith to the north-east corner of the Mawson intrusion (see Figure 1). RKDD056 and RKDD062 are currently undergoing geological and structural logging and are also scheduled for DHTEM. Early indications from RKDD062 are encouraging with identification of mineralised gabbronorite intrusion and remobilised massive Ni-Cu sulphide veining (see Photo 3).

RKDD054 was drilled on the west side of the Mawson intrusion as the first hole in a drill traverse on this section (see Figure 1). The hole intersected interleaved metasedimentary units with mafic intrusive assemblages. Textural, structural, and alteration observations suggest the drillhole drilled down the edge of the Mawson intrusion. DHTEM has been completed and identified in-hole and off-hole responses with modelling pending. Additional drilling on this section will be completed with associated DHTEM.

Photo 3: Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation from RKDD062.

Section 6,596,800mN

A new prospective mafic/ultramafic intrusion within the Mawson Intrusive Complex was first identified in RKRC041 as reported to ASX on *18 January 2021* (see Figure 2 and Figure 6).

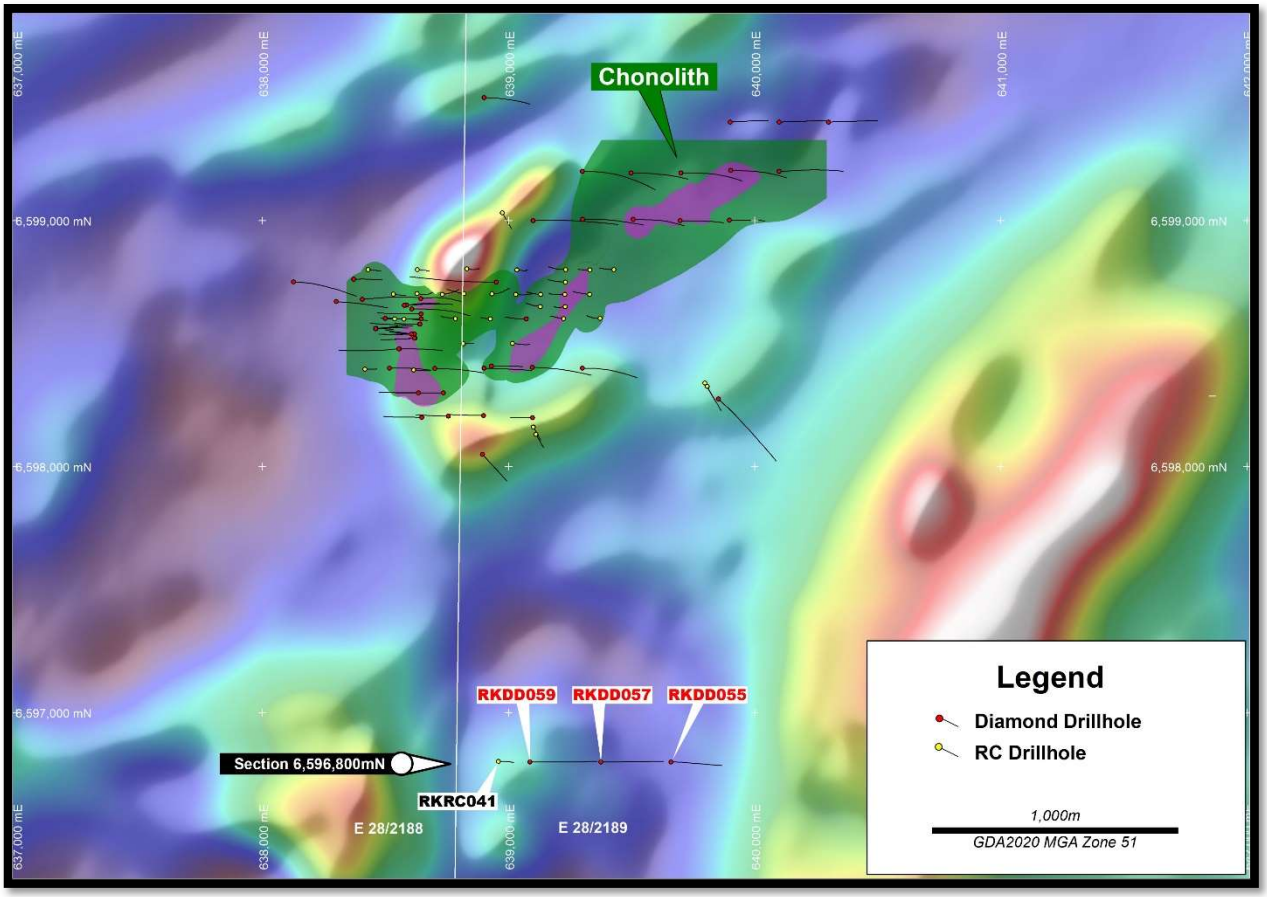

Figure 2: Diamond drillhole locations within the new intrusion 2km south of Mawson over aeromagnetics

An east-west traverse of three diamond drillholes has been completed across the interpreted intrusion area to test for prospective and fertile mafic and ultramafic host lithologies, as well as structural architecture of the intrusion. Drillholes RKDD055/057/059 intersected a large series of mafic and ultramafic intrusives ranging from gabbronorite and olivine gabbronorite through to very high MgO harzburgite (see Photo 4). Minor mineralisation was encountered, however identification of olivine-rich harzburgite and fractionated mafic suites suggests this new intrusion displays the key components to be fertile for Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation.

DHTEM is currently scheduled for RKDD055/057/059. Additional drilling will be planned across this new intrusion once assay and DHTEM results are received.

Photo 4: High MgO ultramafic encountered in RKDD059 from 346m from the new intrusion 2km south of Mawson.

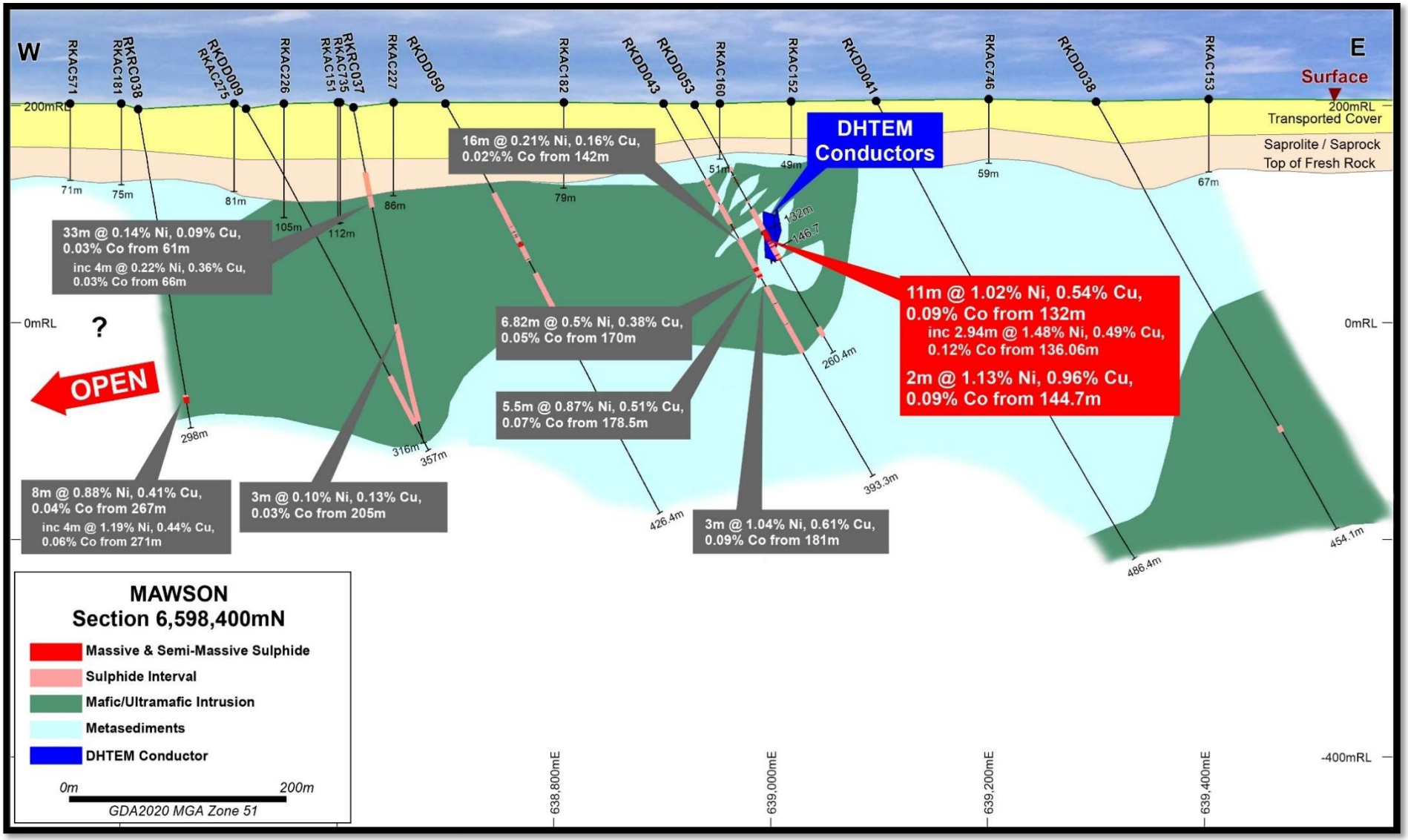

Figure 3: Drill section 6,598,400mN looking north showing diamond drillholes RKDD043 and RKDD053 (Note – conductors strike N-S).

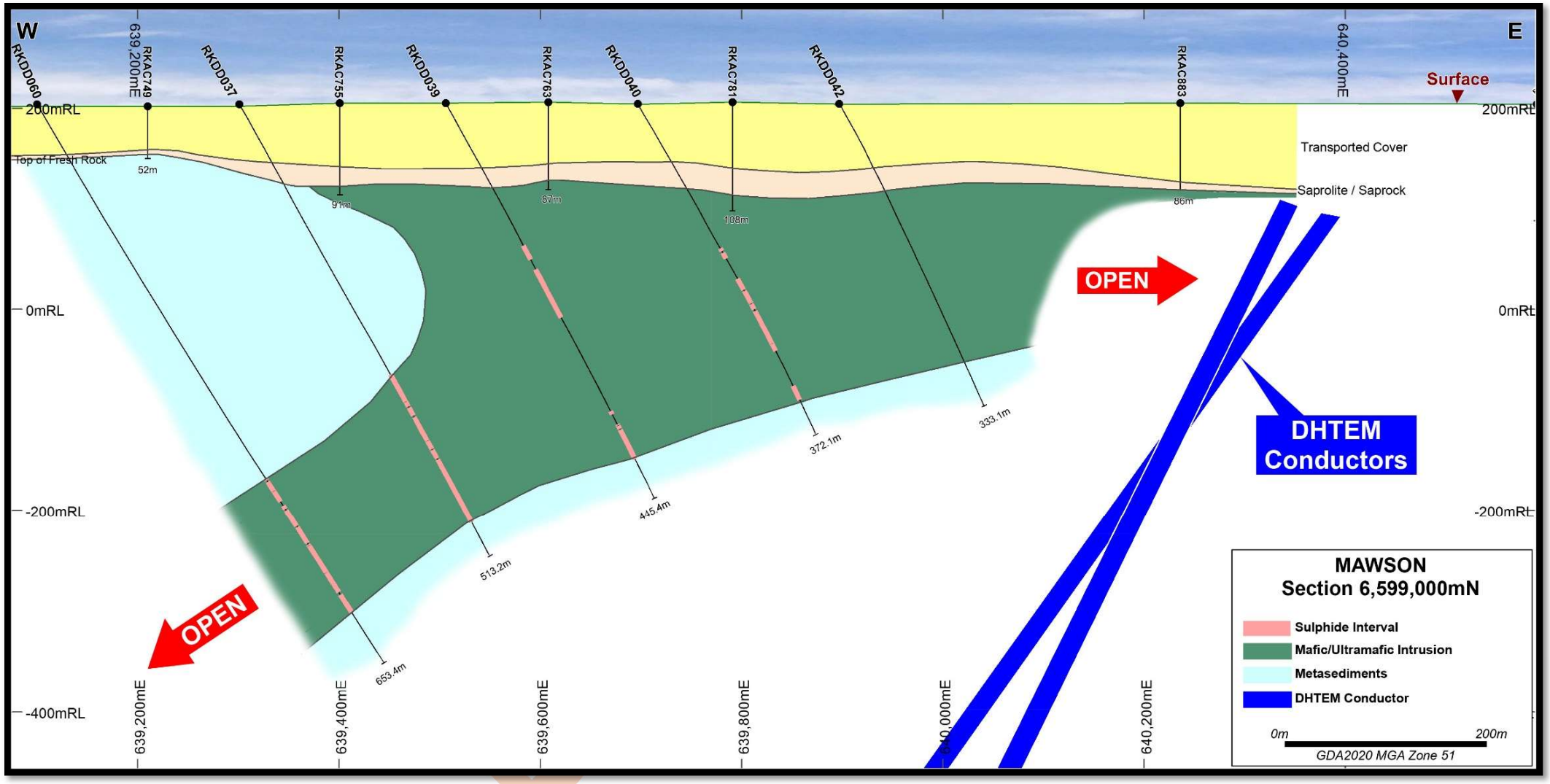

Figure 4: Drill section 6,599,000mN looking north showing diamond drillhole RKDD060.

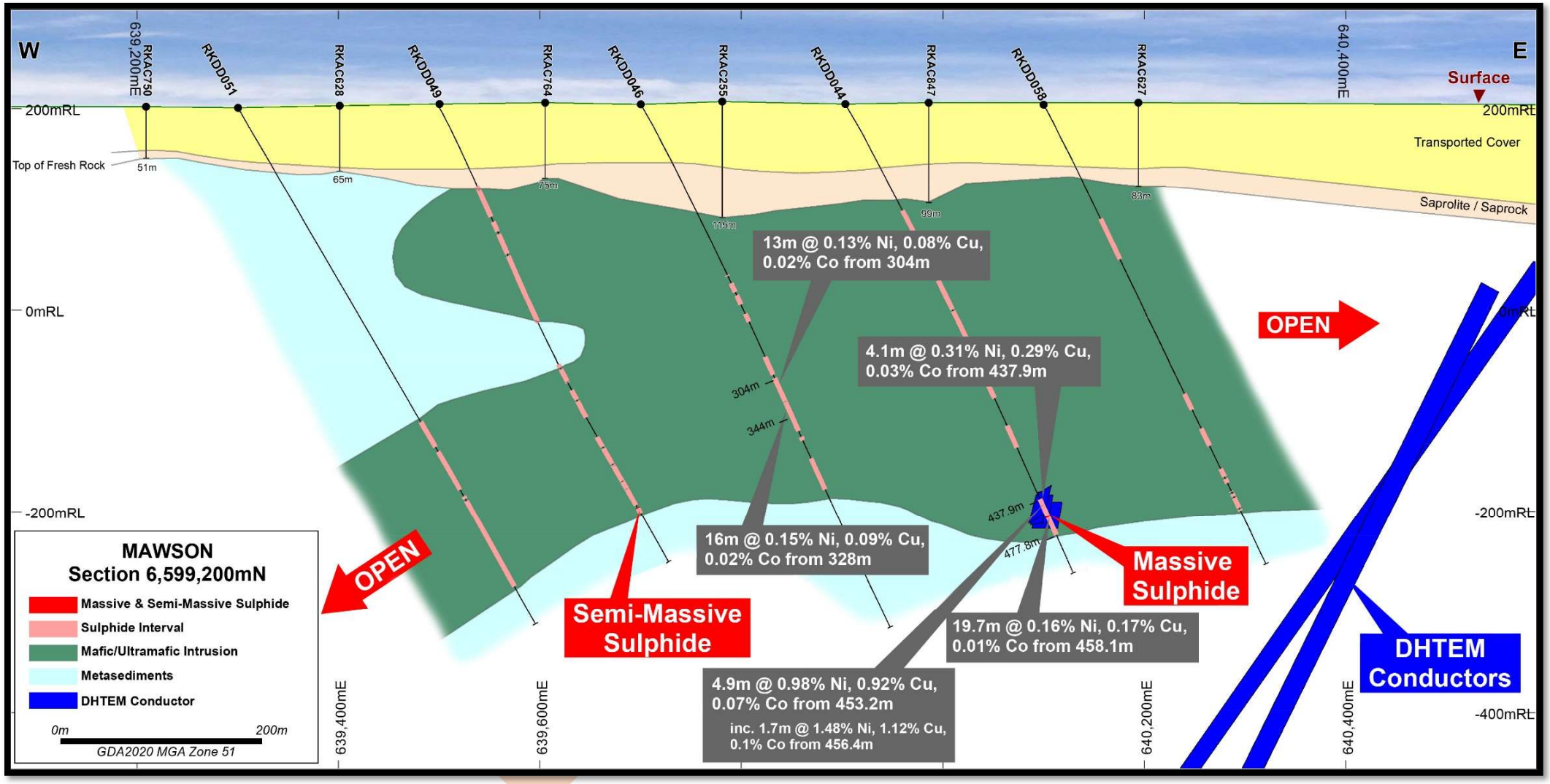

Figure 5: Drill section 6,599,200mN looking north showing diamond drillhole RKDD058.

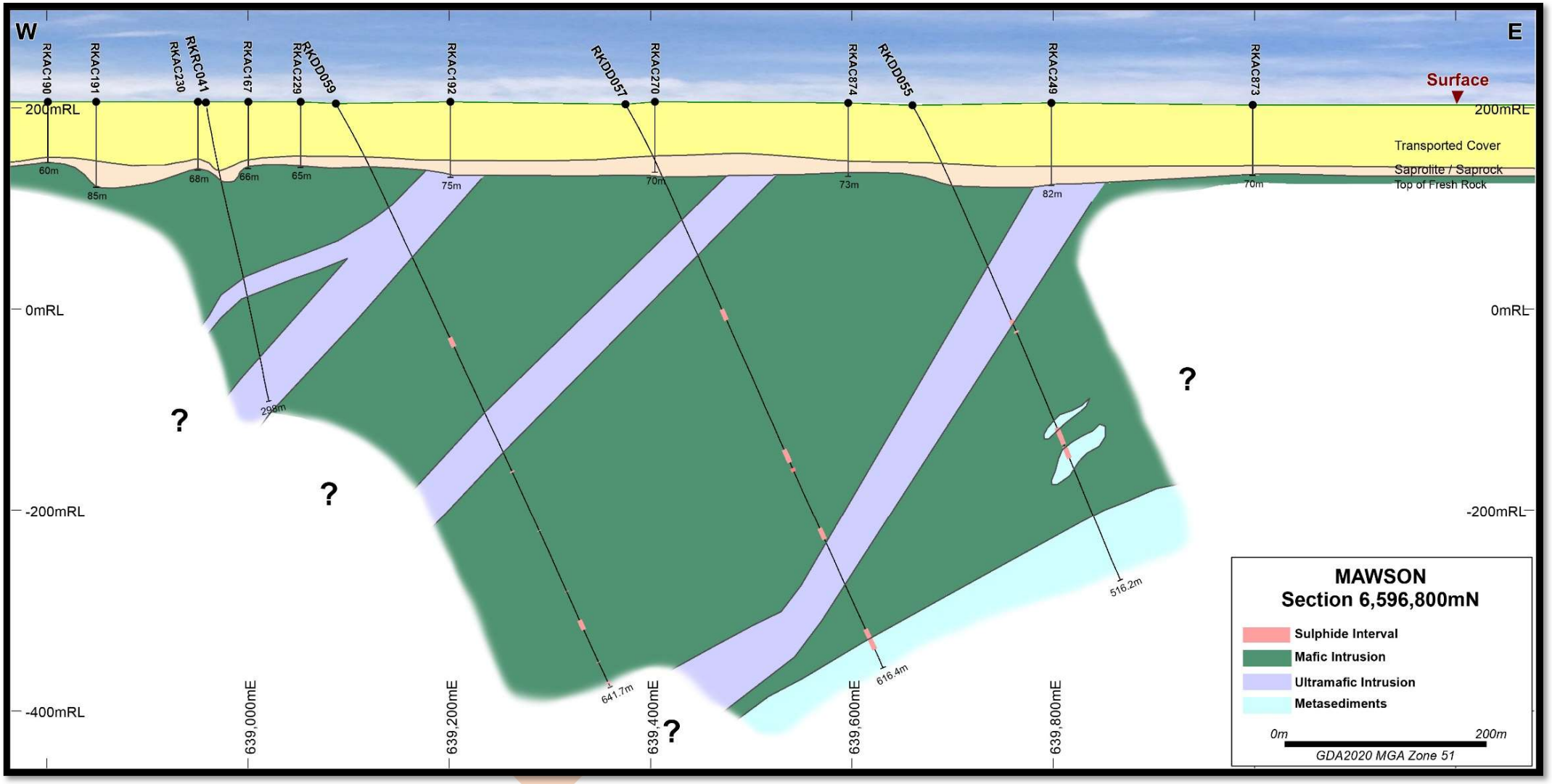

Figure 6: Drill section 6,596,800mN looking north showing diamond drillholes RKDD055, RKDD057, and RKDD059.

DHTEM

Modelled DHTEM conductors from completed diamond drillholes are shown below in Table 2. DHTEM is ongoing at the time of writing, with completed drillholes scheduled for surveying in the coming weeks.

Table 2: Modelled DHTEM Conductor Parameters

Conductor	Conductance	Dimensions	Plate Orientation	Depth Downhole	Plate Dip
RKDD046 (offhole)	~8,000S	1,000m x 1,000m	NE-SW	~300m off bottom of hole	80-90^0
RKDD046 (offhole)	~11,000S	1,000m x 1,000m	NE-SW	~300m off bottom of hole	Sub vertical
RKDD046 (offhole)	~15,000S	1,000m x 1,000m	NE-SW	~300m off bottom of hole	80-90^0
RKDD053 (offhole)	2,500-3,500S	15m x 15m	N-S	~125-135m downhole	Sub vertical
RKDD053 (offhole)	~4,000-6,000S	40m x 40m	N-S	~135-160m downhole	Sub vertical
RKDD058 (offhole)	17,000-18,000S	700m x 1,500m	NE-SW	~100m off bottom of hole	75^0
RKDD058 (offhole)	15,000-16,000S	650m x 1,400m	NE-SW	~100m off bottom of hole	65^0

Assays

Assay results from drillholes RKDD045, RKDD047-054, and RKDD056 have now been received (see Table 3). Significant Ni-Cu intersections were returned from RKDD053 associated with semi-massive and massive sulphide intervals. Elevated Ni-Cu values in the range 0.05-0.45% were also returned from a number of drillholes associated with disseminated and heavy disseminated sulphides in mafic and ultramafic intrusive, as expected.

Table 3: Diamond Drillhole Assays >0.1% Ni

Hole	From	To	Int	Ni%	Cu%	Co%	S%
RKDD049	367	368	1	0.19	0.12	0.02	1.44
RKDD049	386	387	1	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.47
RKDD049	390	391	1	0.15	0.08	0.02	1.01
RKDD049	440.35	441.90	1.55	0.26	0.28	0.04	10.55
RKDD049	447.95	448.80	0.85	0.20	0.23	0.03	10.40
RKDD051	376	378	2	0.10	0.05	0.01	1.00
RKDD051	386	387	1	0.12	0.12	0.02	4.07
RKDD051	414	417	3	0.28	0.17	0.02	2.77
RKDD051	449	450	1	0.10	0.07	0.01	1.40
RKDD053	66.29	67.29	1	0.12	0.11	0.02	2.97
RKDD053	74.55	75.57	1.02	0.24	0.27	0.04	12.65
RKDD053	107	108	1	0.19	0.13	0.02	5.21
RKDD053	128	129	1	0.22	0.11	0.02	4.01
RKDD053	130	132	2	0.16	0.10	0.01	3.09
RKDD053	132	143	**11**	**1.02**	0.54	0.09	20.35
RKDD053	136.06	139.0	**2.94**	**1.48**	0.49	0.12	27.69
RKDD053	144.7	146.7	**2**	**1.13**	**0.96**	0.09	22.20
RKDD053	146.70	163.79	**17.09**	0.45	0.29	0.04	8.87

Mawson Future Programmes

- Diamond drilling continuing systematically with two diamond rigs at Mawson across priority target areas.
- DHTEM to be undertaken on all completed diamond drillholes.
- Integration of diamond, RC, aircore geochemical and geophysical datasets to evolve 3D emplacement model of Mawson, with new constrained gravity and magnetic inversions ongoing.

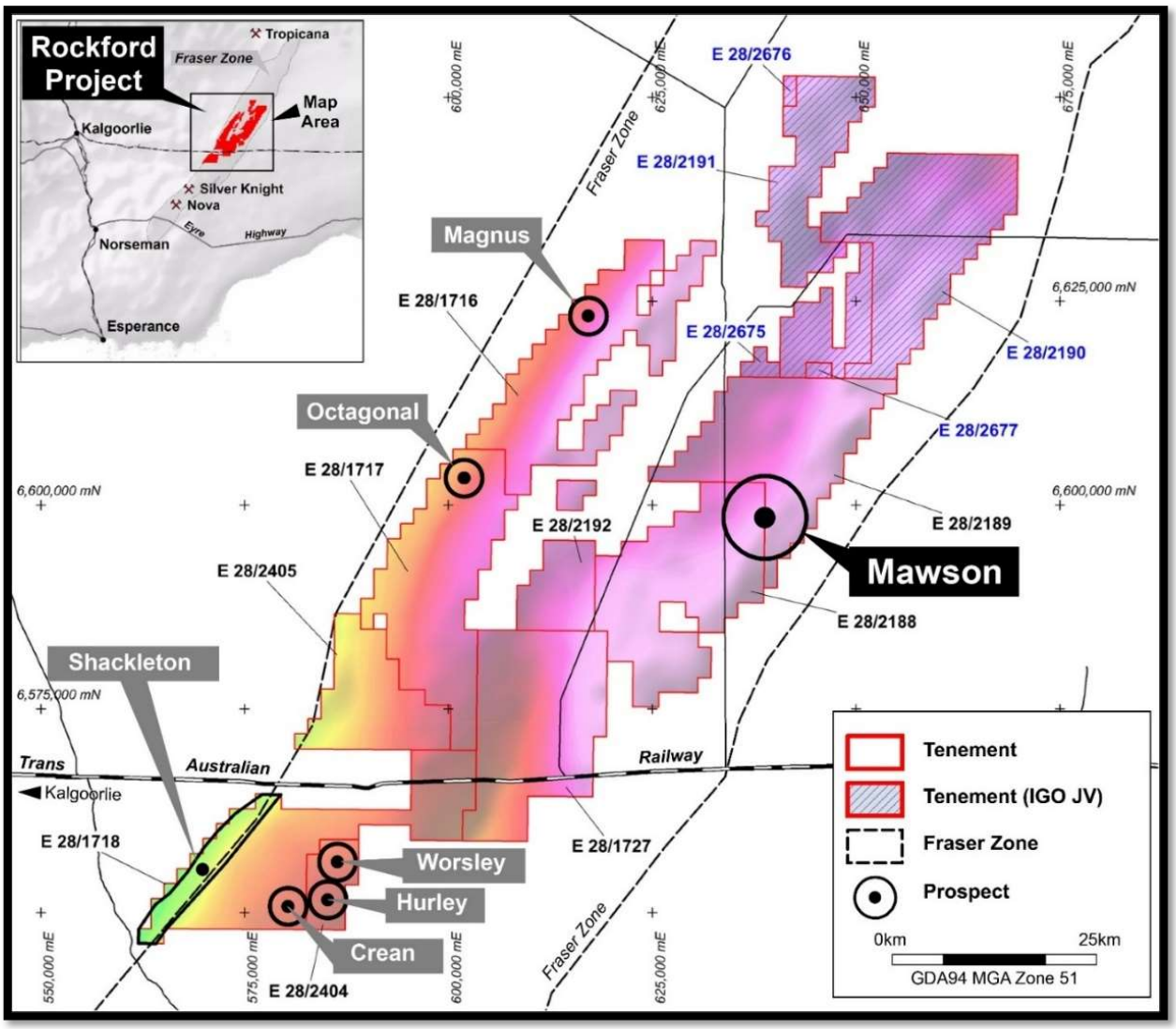

Figure 7: Rockford Project – Mawson Location

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

Appendix 1 – RKDD053 Summary Drill Log of Ni-Cu Mineralisation

Hole	Interval	Sulphide Mode	Sulphide Type	Sulphide % (Visual Estimate)
RKDD053	66.29 - 69.9m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD053	74.55 - 75.51m	Matrix Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	20-40%
RKDD053	79.73 - 80.33m	Heavy Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	5-20%
RKDD053	100.8 - 102.82m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD053	109.51 - 117.38m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD053	127.56 - 132.07m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD053	132.07 - 136.06m	Semi-massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80%
RKDD053	136.06 - 139.28m	Massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD053	139.28 - 142.95m	Semi-massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80%
RKDD053	142.95 - 144.7m	Matrix Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	20-40%
RKDD053	144.7 - 146.22m	Massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD053	146.22 - 149.89m	Semi-massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80%
RKDD053	149.89 - 156.73m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD053	156.73 - 161.79m	Matrix Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	20-40%
RKDD053	161.79 - 163.28m	Heavy Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	5-20%

Cautionary Statement: The sulphide percentage is a visual estimate of total sulphide.

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Appendix 2 – RKDD053 Sulphide Interval 131.1 – 162.75m


149.89m
156.73m
161.79m

Appendix 3 – Mawson Diamond Drillhole Details

Hole	MGA20-East	MGA20-North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)
RKDD035	638735	6598300	203	270	-60	382.6
RKDD036	638634	6598300	202	270	-60	362.9
RKDD037	639301	6599005	204	90	-60	513.2
RKDD038	639300	6598400	204	90	-60	454.1
RKDD039	639500	6599000	205	90	-60	445.4
RKDD040	639700	6599000	204	90	-60	372.1
RKDD041	639100	6598400	205	90	-60	486.4
RKDD042	639900	6599000	204	90	-60	333.1
RKDD043	638900	6598400	202	90	-60	393.3
RKDD044	639900	6599200	205	90	-60	519.3
RKDD045	639100	6598200	205	270	-60	189.1
RKDD046	639700	6599194	204	90	-60	576.9
RKDD047	638898	6598208	205	270	-60	297.3
RKDD048	638755	6598205	202	270	-60	141.3
RKDD049	639498	6599194	205	90	-60	510.3
RKDD050	638700	6598399	202	90	-60	426.25
RKDD051	639300	6599200	201	90	-60	597.5
RKDD052	638647	6598200	202	270	-60	351.4
RKDD053	638930	6598409	201	90	-60	260.4
RKDD054	638900	6599500	200	90	-60	375.1
RKDD055	639660	6596800	203	90	-60	516.2
RKDD056	639900	6599400	204	90	-60	334.6
RKDD057	639375	6596800	204	90	-60	616.4
RKDD058	640100	6599200	204	88	-60	596.7
RKDD059	639087	6596800	204	90	-60	641.7
RKDD060	639100	6599000	204	88	-60	653.4
RKDD061	638950	6598750	200	267	-60	Ongoing
RKDD062	640100	6599400	204	88	-60	381.2

Co-ordinates GDA2020 Zone 51

Appendix 4 - Legend Field Logging Guidelines

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%

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 (18 January 2021, 14 April 2021, 28 April 2021, 1 June 2021, and 11 June 2021) Mr Oliver Kiddie consents to the inclusion of these Results in this report. Mr Kiddie 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.

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 for further information and announcements.

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Appendix 5:
Legend Mining Ltd – Diamond Drilling Programme Mawson Prospect - Rockford Project
JORC Code Edition 2012: Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drilling was used to produce half NQ 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).
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 RKDD054-062 were pre-collared using the mud rotary technique. • No samples were recovered from the mud rotary pre-collar. • The remainder of the holes were diamond drilled with HQ then NQ coring to end of hole. • Terra Drilling completed the drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Drill core sample recoveries for the HQ-NQ core were measured and recorded in drill log sheets. • Drill core orientation was recorded

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	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 RKDD054-062 included; lithology, grainsize, texture, structure, deformation, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour, weathering. • Drill core logging is qualitative and based on drill core retained in core trays. • The drillholes were logged in their 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 NQ 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. • QAQC standard samples were included.
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.*	• 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,

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	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 GDA2020 datum, Zone 51. • Regional topographic control has an accuracy of ±2m based on detailed DTM data.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No regular drill hole spacing has been set with individual holes design to intersect specific targets. • Diamond drillholes RKDD054-062 were designed to test extensions of interpreted mineralised intrusive packages.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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. • Tenements E28/1716, 1717, 2192, 2405 are covered by the Upurli Nguratja Native Title Claim. Tenements E28/2188, and E28/2189 are covered 20% and 85% respectively by the Untiri Pulka Native Title Claim. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drillhole details are provided in Appendix 3. • Drill core photos of sulphide intervals in RKDD053 are provided in Appendix 2.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 and gravity datasets, aircore drilling ground EM surveys and DHTEM surveys have been used to target drilling. • GEM Geophysics completed downhole EM surveying of RKDD053, 054, and 058. ***DHTEM Details*** ➢ Loop Size: 300mx300m, double turn ➢ Station Spacing: 2-10m intervals ➢ Sensor: B-field DigiAtlantis ➢ Base/frequency: 0.125Hz ➢ Stacking: ~32-64 stacks, 2-3 repeatable readings
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Submit selection of RKDD055, 057-062 for geochemical analysis. • Assessment of geochemical results. • Complete DHTEM surveying of all drillholes. • Full integration of geological, geophysical and geochemical data. • Plan further diamond and RC drillholes.