Exploration Update at Rockford Project, Fraser Range

Area N

- **DHTEM in RKDD003 identifies very strong >30,000S offhole conductor**
- **Conductor N1 considered highly prospective for magmatic sulphide mineralisation**
- **Further DHTEM and FLTEM planned to test for new drill targets within N1**
- **Conductor N2 intersected in RKDD004 associated with graphite-sulphide intervals in mafic/felsic granulite with mafic intrusives**

Areas E, F and O

- **Conductors intersected at E2, F1 and O1 associated with intermediate/mafic granulite containing intervals of graphite-sulphides**

Legend Mining Limited ("Legend") is pleased to provide an update of the recently completed diamond/RC drilling programme at its Rockford Project in the Fraser Range district of Western Australia. Two diamond holes (RKDD003-004 for 1,350.4m) and five reverse circulation ("RC") drillholes (RKRC006-010 for 1106m) were completed at Areas N, E, F and O, (see Figures 1 and 2) designed to test conductors modelled from Legend's innovative moving loop ("MLTEM") and fixed loop ("FLTEM") electromagnetic surveys. Initial downhole electromagnetic ("DHTEM") surveys were completed in RKDD003 and RKRC007. Assay results from RKRC006 and RKRC007 have also been received. A full summary of these activities is contained in the body of this report.

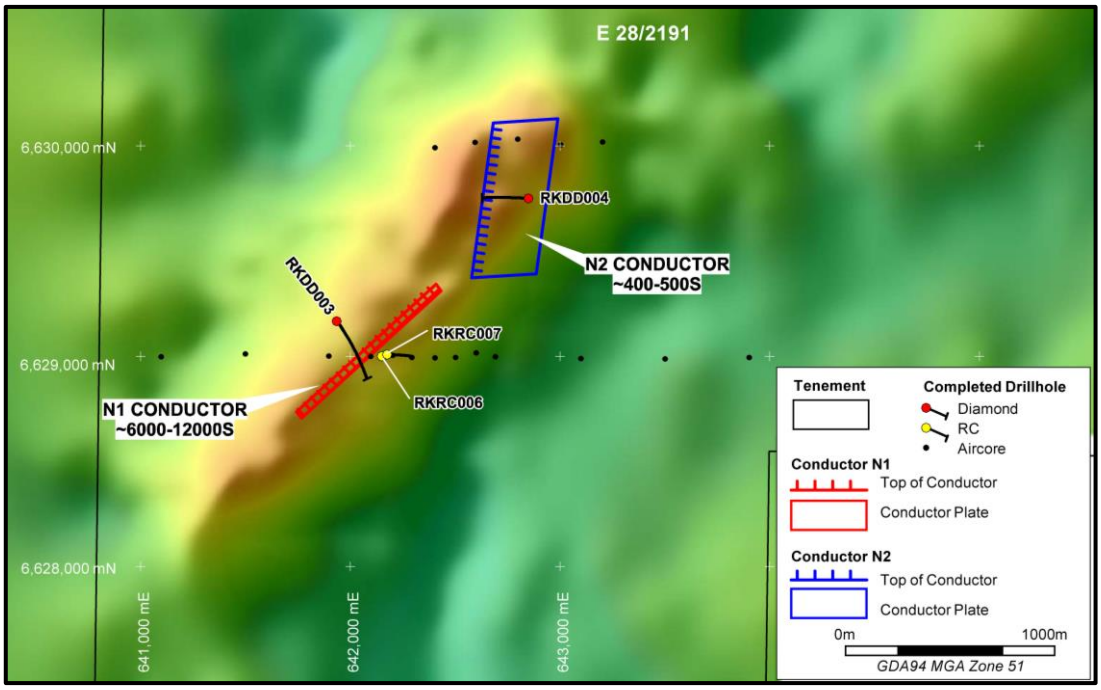

Figure 1: Area N Diamond Drillholes and Conductor Plates on Gravity

Legend Managing Director Mark Wilson said; "The results from the diamond and RC drilling at Area N and the initial downhole EM surveys are showing promising early signs for the Nova nickel-copper style of mineralisation we are seeking. It is early days, and the results from the pending petrology and assays will assist in developing a geological model for the area."

Technical Discussion

Area N

Recent exploration activities at Area N have concluded and involved; diamond and RC drilling, preliminary DHTEM surveying and the collection of 22 petrological samples for analysis and 406 drill samples for assay. The focus at Area N will now involve evaluation of all data from the recent activities (drilling, DHTEM, FLTEM, aeromagnetics, gravity and pending lithogeochemical/ petrological information) with the objective of developing a geological model for the prospect. Further DHTEM is planned along with innovative low frequency FLTEM surveying aimed at delineating priority drill targets associated with the N1 and N2 conductors.

The drilling programme comprised two diamond holes (RKDD003-004 for 1,350.4m) and two RC holes (RKAC006-007 for 338m), see Figure 1 and Table 1. The diamond holes were directly testing FTLEM conductors N1 and N2, while the RC holes were drilled to test anomalous nickel-copper geochemistry returned in aircore drillholes RKAC068 and RKAC119 as well as the up-dip projection of the N1 conductor, see ASX announcements 9 May and 6 June 2017.

Table 1: Area N Diamond/RC Drillhole Summary

Hole	Easting	Northing	Conductor	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
RKDD003	641935	6629165	N1	204	-70^0	135^0	804
RKDD004	642850	6629750	N2	205	-70^0	270^0	546.4
*RKRC006	642150	6629000	Geochem	205	-60^0	90^0	82
RKRC007	642175	6629007	Geochem	205	-60^0	90^0	256
Total							**1,688.4**

* RKRC006 abandoned due to poor ground conditions
Co-ordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 51.

As reported on 18 July 2017, RKDD003 testing conductor N1 intersected a package of felsic to mafic metasediments/granulites including a broad graphitic-sulphidic interval between 683m and 738m. Within this interval are two prominent pyrrhotite/minor chalcopyrite sulphide zones (1m and 2.8m respectively) with massive and matrix to net textures of magmatic character associated with pyroxene-rich lithologies. Based on these favourable lithologies and the presence of sulphides, the N1 conductor is considered highly prospective for magmatic sulphide mineralisation.

DHTEM surveying in RKDD003 has confirmed the graphitic-sulphidic interval (683-738m) as the source of the N1 conductor, but also identified a highly conductive offhole feature near the base of this interval. The offhole feature has a conductance of >30,000S, dimensions of <75m x 75m and is located ~20m below and southwest of the hole. The significance of this feature is not fully understood, however it correlates closely with the 2.8m matrix sulphide zone hosted by pyroxene-rich rocks and may represent a more significant accumulation of sulphides.

Further detailed DHTEM is planned in RKDD003, in conjunction with low frequency FLTEM to better define this feature and to test for possible additional targets along the entire 800m strike length of the N1 conductor, see Figure 1. Full multi-element assay results and petrological analysis of selected samples from RKDD003 are pending and will greatly assist the geological interpretation at Area N.

Drillhole RKDD004, testing the N2 FLTEM conductor, was completed to a depth of 546.4m. The hole intersected a thick package of mafic to felsic metasediments/granulites and thin mafic intrusives. Numerous thin graphitic-sulphidic intervals were noted between 483m and 532m, which

correlate with the modelled position of the N2 conductor and adequately explains the feature. DHTEM will be undertaken to test for possible offhole features. All assay and petrology results for RKDD004 are pending.

As with drillhole RKDD003 the presence of mafic intrusives in close proximity to sulphur-rich metasediments further enhances the prospectivity of Area N as a favourable location for the formation of magmatic nickel-copper mineralisation.

RC drillhole RKRC007 (re-drill of abandoned RKRC006 due to poor ground conditions) was drilled to test anomalous nickel-copper geochemistry in aircore holes RKAC068 and RKAC119, and the up-dip projection of the N1 conductor, see Figure 1. The hole intersected a broad package of pyroxene-rich mafic granulite and ultramafic, similar to that observed in holes RKAC068 and RKAC119. Assay results from these RC holes have been received and returned elevated nickel-copper values of similar tenor to the aircore holes and are summarised in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Area N Anomalous Assay Values in RC Drillholes

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	MgO (%)	Lithology
RKRC006	28	82 BOH	54	0.04	0.02	5.35	Saprock/Metamorphosed Mafic
RKRC007	28	48	20	0.10	0.03	5.02	Saprock/Metamorphosed Mafic
	220	256 BOH	36	0.10	0.01	19.71	Pyroxenite/Mafic intrusive
Incl.	232	244	12	0.13	0.01	24.60	Pyroxenite/Mafic intrusive

Note: BOH – Bottom of Hole

DHTEM was completed in RKRC007 aimed at identifying possible offhole features and potentially assist with the interpretation/evaluation of the N1 conductor. Three inhole/offhole conductive intervals were identified and coincide with logged intervals containing variable amounts of graphite/sulphide. A very broad offhole feature centred below and north of the bottom of hole was also identified and interpreted to be related to the N1 conductor.

Regional RC Drilling

The regional RC drilling programme testing conductors at Area E (E2), Area F (F1) and Area O (O1) has also been completed, see Figures 2 and 3 for location and Table 3 for hole details.

Table 3: Regional RC Drillhole Summary

Hole	Easting	Northing	Conductor	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
RKRC008	644360	6638850	E2	210	-60^0	110^0	232
RKRC009	646600	6642800	F1	214	-60^0	120^0	268
RKRC010	649350	6647300	O1	224	-70^0	120^0	268
Total							**768**

Co-ordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 51.

Drillholes RKRC008 (E2) and RKRC010 (O1) both intersected an intercalated package comprising metasediments/granulites containing broad graphite/sulphide intervals which adequately explain the targeted conductors. Similar lithologies were intersected in RKRC009 at F1, and while the amount of graphite-sulphide was less, it is felt that the conductor has been tested.

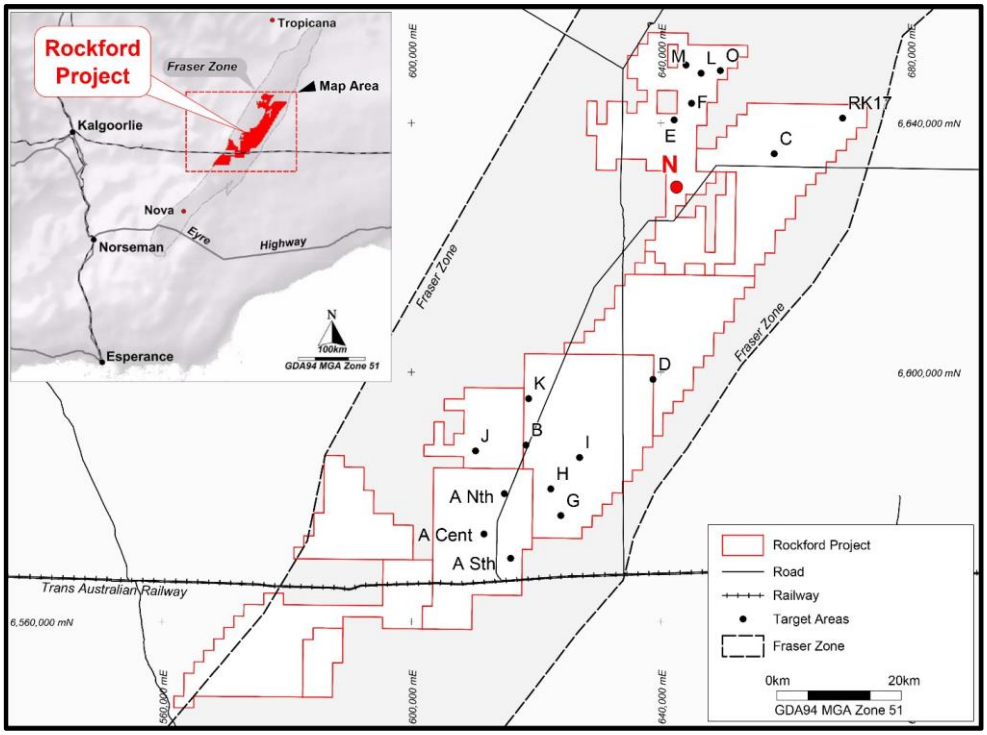

Figure 2: Area N Location

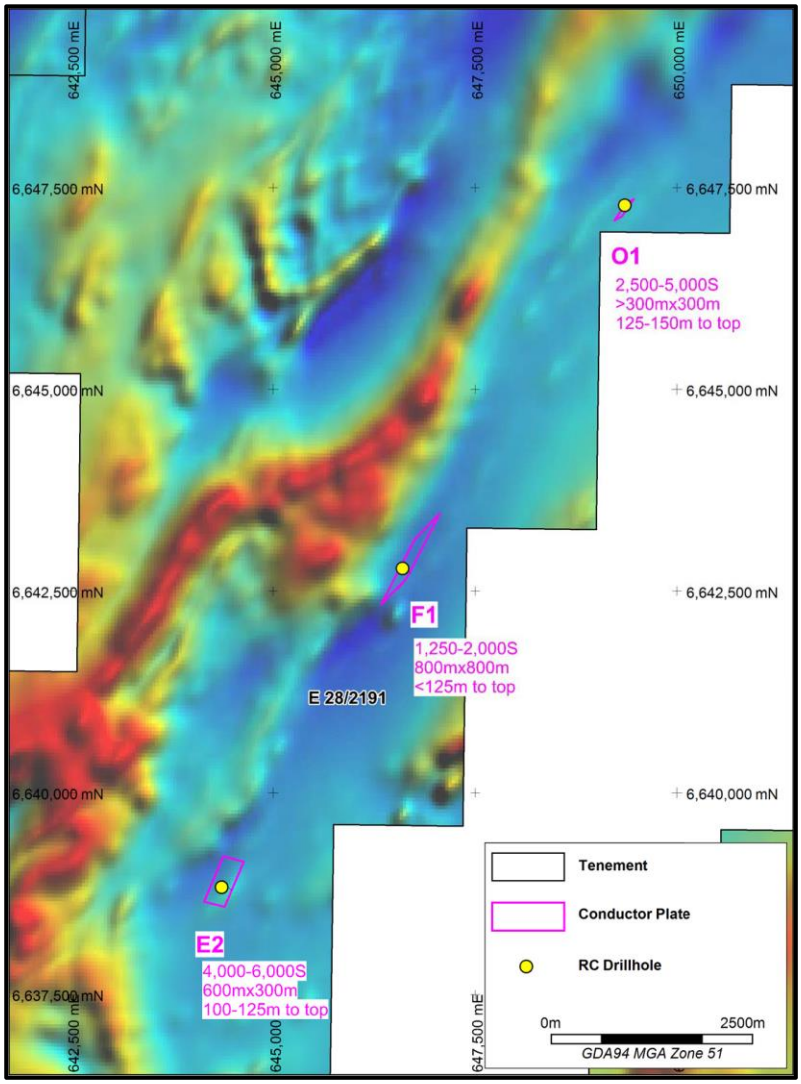

Figure 3: MLTEM Conductors E2, F1 & O1 with RC Drillholes on Aeromagnetics

DHTEM will be undertaken in hole RKRC010 (O1) to confirm the conductor has been intersected. Unfortunately DHTEM surveys are not possible in holes RKRC008 and RKRC009 as poor ground conditions prevented PVC casing being put in the hole. All assays from these holes are pending.

Future Activities

- Further DHTEM surveying in drillhole RKDD003 (N1) to better define the parameters of the very strong offhole feature.
- Low frequency FLTEM over Area N conductors N1 and N2 aimed at defining "hot spots" along the entire strike length of the conductors.
- DHTEM surveying in RKDD004 (N2) to test for possible offhole features and assist with conductor interpretation/evaluation.
- Assessment of pending petrology and assay results.
- Complete full review of Area N exploration datasets encompassing; FLTEM, DHTEM, aeromagnetics, gravity, inversion modelling, aircore/RC/diamond drilling, lithogeochemistry and petrology aimed at developing a geological model for Area N.
- DHTEM surveying in regional RC drillhole RKRC010.
- Continue MLTEM surveys in south Rockford.

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.

Visit www.legendmining.com.au for further information and announcements.

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Appendix 1:
Legend Mining Ltd – EM Survey/Aircore Drilling Programme 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.*	• Reverse circulation "RC" drilling was used to obtain samples on 1m intervals. For each metre drilled, a 2-3kg rig split sample was collected from the cyclone in a calico bag with the remainder of the sample collected in a green plastic bag (20-40kg). • All RC drillholes have been sampled as 4m composites and submitted for geochemical analysis. Where anomalous values are returned from 4m composites, the 1m rig split samples may be submitted for assay. • Selected 1m half NQ2 core samples were submitted for geochemical analysis. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely (approximately 1 each every 50 samples) for RC. • Samples were submitted to an independent commercial assay laboratory. • A four acid digest was used, with samples analysed for; Au by fire assay and a multi-element suite including Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr by ICP-MS.
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.).*	• RC drillholes used the standard RC drilling technique, utilising a face sampling bit and undertaken by Orland Drilling. • Diamond drillhole pre-collars were completed using the RC technique to depths of 142-212m. The remainder of the hole was drilled with NQ2 diamond coring. Orlando Drilling completed the drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• RC sample recoveries are visually estimated for each metre by the supervising rig geologist with poor or wet samples recorded in drill and sample log sheets. • The sample cyclone is routinely cleaned at the end of each rod and when deemed necessary.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• RC drill samples were recovered from the pre-collar portion of the diamond drillholes. • Drill core sample recoveries for the NQ2 core were recorded in drill log sheets. • 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 all drillholes included; lithology, grainsize, texture, deformation, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour, weathering. • RC logging is qualitative and based on 1m intervals which are sieved and retained in chip trays. • Drill core logging is qualitative and based on drill core retained in core trays. Drill core orientation was recorded when possible. • All 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.*	• All RC drill samples were collected using a PVC spear or scoop as 4m composites (2-3kg). Other composites of 2m, 3m and 5m and individual 1m samples were collected where required, i.e. bottom of hole. Both wet and dry samples were collected. • The samples are dried and pulverised before analysis. • QAQC reference samples and duplicates were routinely submitted with each sample batch. • Selected cut half core samples based on geology were submitted for geochemical analysis. • The size of the sample from each drilling method is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style sought and for the analytical technique used.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times,*	• RC/core samples were analysed for Au by 50g fire assay with an ICP-OES finish, and for a multi-element suite by ICP-MS following a four acid digest. These assay methods are considered appropriate. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely (approximately 1 each every 50 samples). In addition reliance is placed on laboratory procedures and

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	internal laboratory batch standards and blanks. • All samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Services Perth using methods; FA50/OE04 (Au), 4A/MS48 (multi-elements) and 4A/MS48R (REE extended suite).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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.*	• All drillhole collars are 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.*	• RC and 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. • RC drillholes are sampled in their entirety as 4m composites on a routine basis or as 2m, 3m and 5m composites at the end of holes as required. • Only selected cut half core samples based on geology were submitted for geochemical analysis.
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.*	• RC and diamond drillholes were planned to intersect modelled EM conductor plates perpendicular to strike.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Individual calico sample bags from the RC and core drilling were placed in polyweave bags and delivered directly to the assay laboratory prep facility in Kalgoorlie by company personnel. • All RC chip trays and diamond drill core will be removed from site and stored at an appropriate facility in Kalgoorlie.
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 and three applications, covering 2,792km^2. • Rockford JV tenements: E28/2188-2192 (70% Legend, 30% Rockford Minerals Pty Ltd), E28/1718 & E28/1727 (70% Legend, 30% Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd). • Legend 100% owned: E28/2404-2405 & ELA28/2675-2677. • 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 E28/2188-2192 & E28/2405. Tenements E28/1718, E28/1727 & E28/2404 are covered 90%, 20% and 100% respectively by the Ngadju Native Title Claim. • The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Not applicable, not referred to.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The primary target is Nova style nickel-copper mineralisation hosted in high grade mafic granulites within the Fraser Complex. • A secondary target is Tropicana style structurally controlled gold mineralisation.
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*	• Refer to table of drillhole collars in body of report.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	• Weighted averaging based on sample interval has been used in the reporting of the drilling results. • No high grade results were returned (therefore not included in aggregate intercepts) and no metal equivalent values have been reported.
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 future evaluation of true thicknesses of any mineralised intervals. • All 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 location, FLTEM conductor and drillhole location maps 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*	• All significant results are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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 have been used in the initial targeting of EM surveys. • Highpower EM Geophysical Services Pty Ltd have undertaken high powered fixed loop and downhole electromagnetic surveying (FLTEM, DHTEM) over Area N at the Rockford Project to assist with drillhole targeting. FLTEM Details ➢ Loop Sizes: 400mx600m up to 800mx800m, single turn ➢ Line/Station Spacing: 150m spaced lines with 100m stations ➢ Transmitter: HPTX (270-290 amps) ➢ Receiver: GDD Nordic EM24 ➢ Sensor: EMIT Fluxgate, 3 component B field sensor ➢ Time base/frequency: 0.125Hz (2,000msec time base), ~1.75msec and 10msec ramp DHTEM Details ➢ Loop Size: 800mx800m, single turn ➢ Station Spacing: 1-10m intervals ➢ Transmitter: HPTX (230 amps) ➢ Receiver: Crone PEM ➢ Sensor: Crone PEM Z and XY dB/dt DH probes ➢ Time base/frequency: 0.25Hz (1,000msec time base) ➢ Stacking: 128 stacks, 2 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.*	• Further downhole electromagnetic surveying to assist with the interpretation of conductors N1-N2. Low frequency FLTEM will also be undertaken aimed at identifying possible drill targets.