Nickel-Copper Sulphides Intersected in Aircore Drilling at Rockford Project

- **Aircore drillhole RKAC183 intersects pentlandite-chalcopyrite in cumulate textured olivine gabbronorite**
- **RKAC183: 14m @ 0.37% Ni, 0.43% Cu, 0.03% Co from 72m to end of hole**
  Incl. 2m @ 0.46% Ni, 1.44% Cu, 0.04% Co from 77m
- **Petrology from RKAC167 identifies weathered sulphide to support anomalous Ni-Cu assays**
- **Aircore drilling is ongoing at Area D aimed at identifying additional mineralised intrusive bodies**

Legend Mining Limited ("Legend") is pleased to provide aircore assay and petrology results from the first three drillholes of the current Area D aircore drilling programme at its Rockford Project in the Fraser Range of Western Australia. A full technical discussion is contained in the body of this announcement.

Legend Managing Director Mark Wilson said, "The results from hole RKAC183 are a watershed moment for Legend at its Rockford Project and for exploration in the Fraser Range in general. The tenor of the nickel, copper and cobalt assays along with the presence of sulphides, make this hole appreciably better than RKAC151, 200m to the south. This is potentially the most significant published result since the Nova discovery hole in the Fraser Range. The weathered sulphide supported by the anomalous nickel and copper assays in RKAC167 support Legend's belief that the greater Area D has the potential of containing a number of mineralised intrusions, akin to the Thompson belt in Canada."

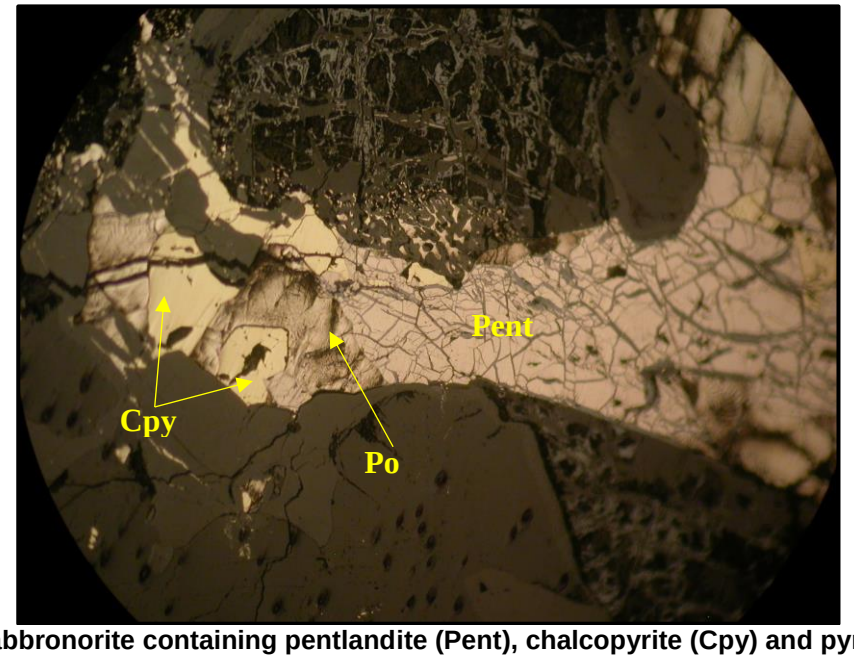

Photo 1: Gabbronorite containing pentlandite (Pent), chalcopyrite (Cpy) and pyrrhotite (Po). BOH sample from RKAC183 (Field of view = 1.8 mm)

Technical Discussion

Aircore drilling at Area D up to the Easter break consisted of 18 holes (RKAC181-198) for 1,326m and comprised 200m infill drilling adjacent to drillholes RKAC151 and RKAC167, which returned anomalous Ni-Cu-Co results in November 2017, see Figure 1. Samples from all 18 drillholes have been submitted for multi-element laboratory analysis, with results from RKAC181-183 received and the remaining 15 holes pending.

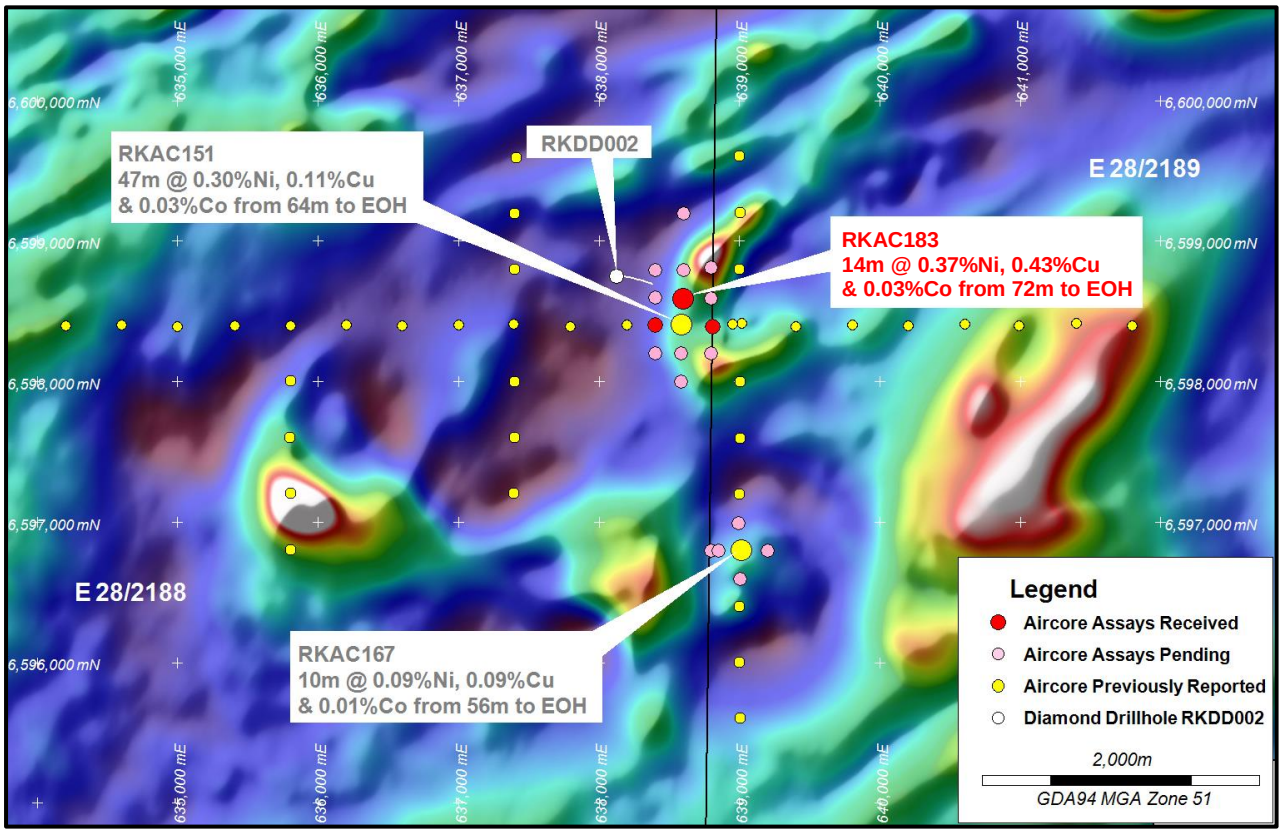

Figure 1: Area D Aircore Drillholes on Aeromagnetics

RKAC151 Infill Drilling

Drillholes RKAC181, 182, 183 and 186, were drilled 200m west, east, north and south respectively of RKAC151, aimed at following up the highly anomalous Ni-Cu-Co intersection of; 47m @ 0.30% Ni, 0.11% Cu, 0.03% Co from 64m to EOH.

RKAC183 (200m north of RKAC151) intersected disseminated sulphides comprising pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite within the same cumulate textured olivine gabbronorite host rock observed in the bottom of RKAC151, see Photo 1. This hole confirms that the 47m Ni-Cu-Co intersection associated with abundant iron-rich clays in RKAC151 is directly related to weathered sulphides within a gabbronorite intrusive.

Multi-element results for 1m samples from RKAC183 were received and returned the following intersection:

RKAC183 - 14m @ 0.37% Ni, 0.43% Cu and 0.03% Co from 72m to end of hole
Incl. 2m @ 0.46% Ni, 1.44% Cu, 0.04% Co from 77m

This intersection is considered highly significant for several reasons:

- The host rock is a cumulate textured olivine gabbronorite – a favourable host for Ni-Cu mineralisation, i.e. Nova host rock.
- Confirms the presence of a Ni-Cu sulphide bearing mafic/ultramafic intrusive body.
- The anomalous copper and silver values directly associated with the nickel values.

Table 1 below shows the 1m assay results for the 14m intersection in RKAC183.

Table 1: Area D - RKAC183 Aircore Drillhole Results (1m Samples)

Drillhole	From	To	Int.	Ni %	*Cu %*	*Co %*	MgO%	*Fe %*	*S %*	*Ag ppm*
RKAC183	72	73	1	0.24	0.11	0.02	1.22	32.57	0.19	0.14
RKAC183	73	74	1	0.29	0.13	0.02	1.40	29.63	0.17	0.11
RKAC183	74	75	1	0.34	0.13	0.02	1.67	25.18	0.16	0.13
RKAC183	75	76	1	0.33	0.13	0.02	1.77	28.36	0.17	0.09
RKAC183	76	77	1	0.16	0.56	0.01	1.59	10.69	0.27	0.86
RKAC183	77	78	1	0.48	1.86	0.03	2.20	15.48	0.76	2.59
RKAC183	78	79	1	0.45	1.03	0.05	4.79	20.00	0.76	7.64
RKAC183	79	80	1	0.46	0.40	0.05	8.58	15.43	3.13	1.46
RKAC183	80	81	1	0.35	0.18	0.02	6.89	16.91	1.81	0.99
RKAC183	81	82	1	0.30	0.15	0.02	3.99	22.80	0.30	0.39
RKAC183	82	83	1	0.45	0.18	0.02	4.15	25.79	0.21	0.29
RKAC183	83	84	1	0.56	0.45	0.04	6.55	18.53	2.11	1.69
RKAC183	84	85	1	0.42	0.39	0.03	9.94	16.61	3.25	1.40
RKAC183	85	86	1	0.39	0.26	0.03	10.16	18.22	3.78	1.30

- Drillhole collar details provided in Appendix 1.

Holes RKAC182, 183 and 186 also intersected olivine gabbronorite in the bottom of hole, however no sulphides were observed. The drilling around RKAC151 and 183 has broadly outlined the favourable gabbronorite host over an area of +600m x 200m, with a central "sulphidic" zone in the order of +200m x +100m. Further evaluation of the extent of the intrusive is planned.

RKAC167 Infill Drilling

Recent petrography from a RKAC167 bottom of hole sample identified the bedrock host as a pyroxene-rich gabbronorite cumulate with minor oxidised sulphide. The presence of the oxidised sulphide explains the previously received anomalous intersection of; 10m @ 0.09% Ni, 0.09% Cu, 0.01% Co from 56m to EOH and increases the prospectivity around RKAC167.

Drillholes RKAC188, 189, 191 and 192, were drilled 200m north, south, west and east respectively of RKAC167, intersecting the same gabbronorite host along with minor oxidised sulphides. Assays for these drillholes are pending.

The aircore drilling at Area D to date has identified two separate mafic/ultramafic bodies with anomalous nickel-copper geochemistry centred around RKAC151/183 and RKAC167. Legend believes that the greater Area D region has the potential to contain multiple mafic/ultramafic bodies, as evidenced by the aircore drilling and aeromagnetic/gravity data (see Figure 1), significantly increasing the prospectivity of Area D and the entire Rockford Project.

Future Programmes

- Complete further infill drilling around RKAC151 and 183 to define the extent of the anomalous Ni-Cu-Co footprint.
- Undertake additional drill traverses over other aeromagnetic and gravity features at Area D targeting mafic/ultramafic bodies.
- Results from the aircore drilling will be used to assist design of follow-up MLTEM surveying.

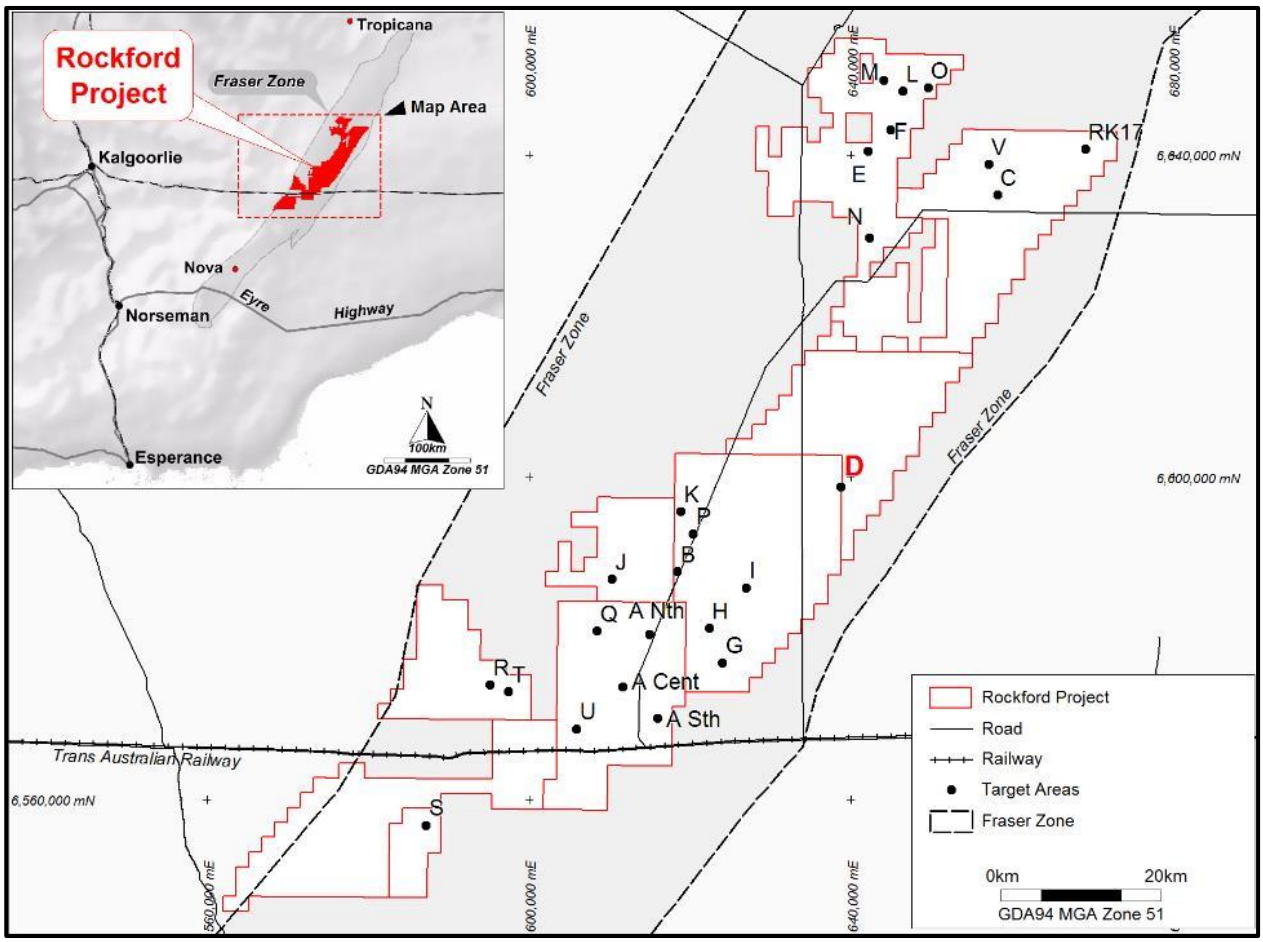

Figure 2: Area D Location

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.

For more information:

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

Mr Derek Waterfield
Executive Director - Technical
Ph: (08) 9212 0600

Appendix 1: Aircore Drillhole Details

Drillhole	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
RKAC181	638400	6598403	202	-90	0	75
RKAC182	638808	6598391	203	-90	0	79
RKAC183	638602	6598600	202	-90	0	86
*RKAC184	638600	6598795	202	-90	0	78
*RKAC185	638603	6599199	202	-90	0	73
*RKAC186	638584	6598200	203	-90	0	88
*RKAC187	638583	6597999	203	-90	0	90
*RKAC188	638992	6596995	206	-90	0	73
*RKAC189	639007	6596597	206	-90	0	60
*RKAC190	638800	6596795	206	-90	0	60
*RKAC191	638848	6596798	206	-90	0	85
*RKAC192	639200	6596799	206	-90	0	75
*RKAC193	638399	6598599	203	-90	0	88
*RKAC194	638398	6598796	202	-90	0	99
*RKAC195	638795	6598594	202	-90	0	41
*RKAC196	638795	6598810	204	-90	0	41
*RKAC197	638797	6598203	204	-90	0	48
*RKAC198	638402	6598200	202	-90	0	87

Note: Co-ordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 51

* Assay results pending

Appendix 2:
Legend Mining Ltd – Aircore Drilling Programme Rockford Project – Area D
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.*	• Aircore drilling was undertaken on broad spaced traverses testing aeromagnetic and gravity targets. • The residual (non-transported) portion only of each drillhole was originally sampled as 4m composites to the end of hole, with a 1m bottom of hole sample also collected. All samples weighed 2-3kg. • Resampling at 1m intervals has been completed over selected composited intervals returning anomalous Ni, Cu, Co results. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely (approximately 1 each every 50 samples). • Samples were submitted to an independent commercial assay laboratory. • Au, Pt, Pd was analysed by fire assay with an ICP-OES finish. A four acid digest with ICP-MS finish was used for a multi-element suite including: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr.
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.).*	• The aircore drilling technique was used, utilising a 90mm bit and completed by Drillpower.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Sample recoveries are visually estimated for each metre by the supervising rig geologist with poor or wet samples recorded in drill and sample log sheets. • The sample cyclone is routinely cleaned at the end of each rod (3m) and when deemed necessary. • No relationship has been determined

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.*	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. • Logging is qualitative and based on 1m intervals. Representative drill chips from the bottom of hole are retained in chip trays. • 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 aircore drill samples were collected using a PVC spear or scoop as 4m composites (2-3kg). Other composites of 2m, 3m and 5m and individual 1m samples were collected where required, i.e. bottom of hole. Both wet and dry samples were collected. • The samples are dried and pulverised before analysis. • QAQC reference samples and duplicates were routinely submitted with each sample batch. • The size of the sample is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style sought and for the analytical technique used.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• Aircore samples were analysed for Au by 50g fire assay with an ICP-MS finish, and for a multi-element suite by ICP-MS following a four acid digest. These assay methods are considered appropriate. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely (approximately 1 each every 50 samples). In addition reliance is placed on laboratory procedures and internal laboratory batch standards and blanks. • All samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Services Perth using methods; FA25/MS (Au, Pt, Pd),

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	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.*	• Aircore 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.*	• Aircore drill traverses are not regular or grid based, with the location of traverses governed by aeromagnetic/gravity targets. • Individual drillholes along traverses are spaced at 400m with minor infill to 200m/100m were deemed necessary. • Drillholes are sampled in the residual portion of the profile only as 4m composites on a routine basis or as 2m, 3m and 5m composites at the end of holes as required. Where anomalous values are returned, 1m samples may be submitted for assay.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The orientation of the aircore drill traverses and broad spacing of the individual drillholes is considered to achieve unbiased sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Individual calico sample bags were placed in polyweave bags and delivered directly to the assay laboratory prep facility in Kalgoorlie by company personnel.
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 twelve granted exploration licences, covering 2,792km^2. • Rockford JV tenements: E28/2188-2192 (70% Legend, 30% Rockford Metals Pty Ltd), E28/1718 & E28/1727 (70% Legend, 30% Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd). • Legend 100% owned: E28/2404-2405, E28/2675-2677. • 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 & E28/2675-2677. 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* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth*	• Refer to table of collars in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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 aircore drilling results. • No short length 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 geometry of anomalous nickel-copper assays with respect to the aircore drilling angle and orientation is unknown. • All drillhole intercepts 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 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 practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant results are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 targeting of the aircore drilling.
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 aircore drilling along with moving and fixed loop electromagnetic surveying is planned.