ASX:LEG 26 May 2020 ASX Announcement

30m of Massive Sulphides in RKDD017 and Assays from RKDD013 at Mawson

- **RKDD017 intersects a total of 30.05m of massive sulphides in three intervals**
  - **19.8m from 227.8 – 247.6m downhole**
  - **7.45m from 158.6 – 166.05m downhole**
  - **2.8m from 193.1 – 195.9m downhole**
- **RKDD013 assays received from two massive sulphide intervals**
  - **12.0m @ 2.36% Ni, 1.36% Cu, 0.12% Co from 239.2m**
  - **1.5m @ 2.33% Ni, 3.76% Cu, 0.12% Co from 257.5m**
- **RKDD014 intersects 5.5m of semi-massive to massive sulphides from 249.7m**
- **RKDD015 intersects 61.9m disseminated sulphide interval from 97.9m**
- **RKDD016 intersects 3.7m interval of semi-massive to heavy disseminated sulphide from 112.7m**

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: "The 19.8m intercept of massive sulphides makes hole 17 the best Mawson hole we have drilled to date. Holes 14, 15 and 16 have all intersected sulphides of varying widths and styles and add to the story.

"The assays received from the massive intercepts in hole 13 confirm ore grade mineralisation.

"These results add to those previously announced and indicate something big and close. We are excited by the challenge of finding it."

Massive Sulphide Drill Core from RKDD017 – Straight from the barrel

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

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

An additional four diamond drillholes (RKDD014-017) totalling 1,275.5m have been completed at Mawson and assay results received from RKDD013 (see Figure 1 and Table 1). Downhole electromagnetic (DHTEM) surveying has been completed in holes RKDD014-015, with surveying of holes RKDD016-017 planned over the next five days. The drillholes were testing a combination of geophysical DHTEM targets and extensions to mineralisation intersected in previous drilling.

A summary of the mineralisation intersected in the recent drilling and assays received is as follow:

- RKDD017 intersected three significant intervals of massive sulphide (158.6-166.05m, 193.1-195.9m and 227.8-247.6m) totalling 30.05m.
- RKDD013 returned assays of: 12.0m @ 2.36% Ni, 1.36% Cu, 0.12% Co from 239.2m and 1.5m @ 2.33% Ni, 3.76% Cu, 0.12% Co from 257.5m.
- RKDD014 intersected 5.5m of semi-massive and massive sulphide from 249.7m downhole.
- RKDD015 intersected a broad 61.9m disseminated sulphide interval from 97.9m downhole.
- RKDD016 intersected a 3.7m interval of semi-massive to heavy disseminated sulphide from 112.7m downhole, plus five 5-10m intervals with minor (1-3%) disseminated sulphides.

See Appendix 3 for further descriptions of sulphide mode, type and percentage.

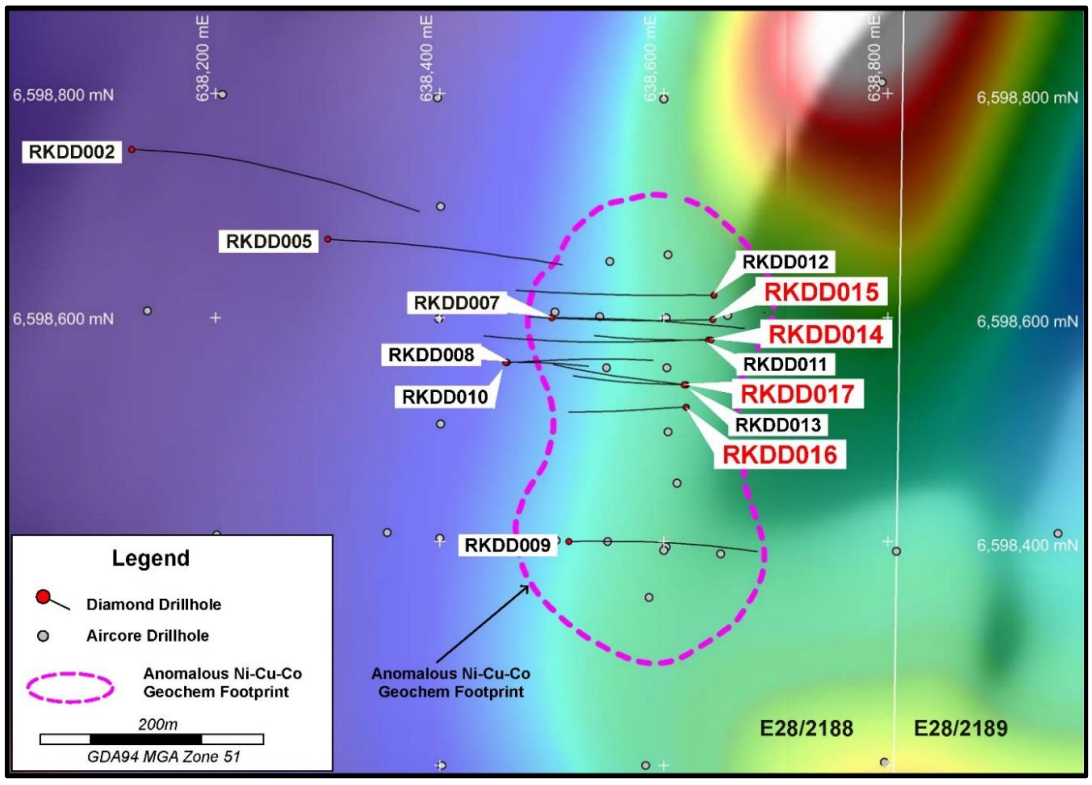

Figure 1: Mawson Diamond Drillhole Locations on Aeromagnetics

Table 1: Mawson Diamond Drillhole Details						
Hole	**MGA94-East**	**MGA94-North**	**RL**	**Azimuth**	**Dip**	**Total Depth**
RKDD013	638,620	6,598,540	202	270^0	-70^0	312.9
RKDD014	638,642	6,598,580	202	270^0	-67.5^0	294.9
RKDD015	638,645	6,598,600	202	270^0	-60^0	341.6
RKDD016	638,620	6,598,520	202	268^0	-70^0	339.8
RKDD017	638,618	6,598,540	202	270^0	-65^0	299.2

RKDD017

RKDD017 was designed to test a strong 50,000-60,000S offhole conductor identified in drillholes RKDD010 and RKDD013, along with extensions to the 12.0m interval of massive sulphide intersected in RKDD013 at 239.2m. The hole intersected three significant massive nickel-copper sulphide intervals: 7.45m from 158.6m, 2.8m from 193.1m and 19.8m from 227.8m. The upper two intervals are hosted by mafic/ultramafic intrusives, while the lower interval is hosted in metasediments (see Figures 1 & 2). Four other minor occurrences of massive and semi-massive sulphides (0.6-2.0m downhole thickness) were also intersected in the drillhole totalling 4.65m.

The main lower 19.8m interval of massive sulphide in RKDD017 coincides with the lower interval in RKDD013 and occurs approximately 25m up dip to the west of the RKDD013 intersection (see Figure 2). Core photos of the lower (19.8m) and upper (7.45m) massive sulphide intervals are provided in Appendices 1 and 2 respectively.

DHTEM in RKDD017 is planned over the next five days, while drill core sampling will be completed following the completion of structural logging.

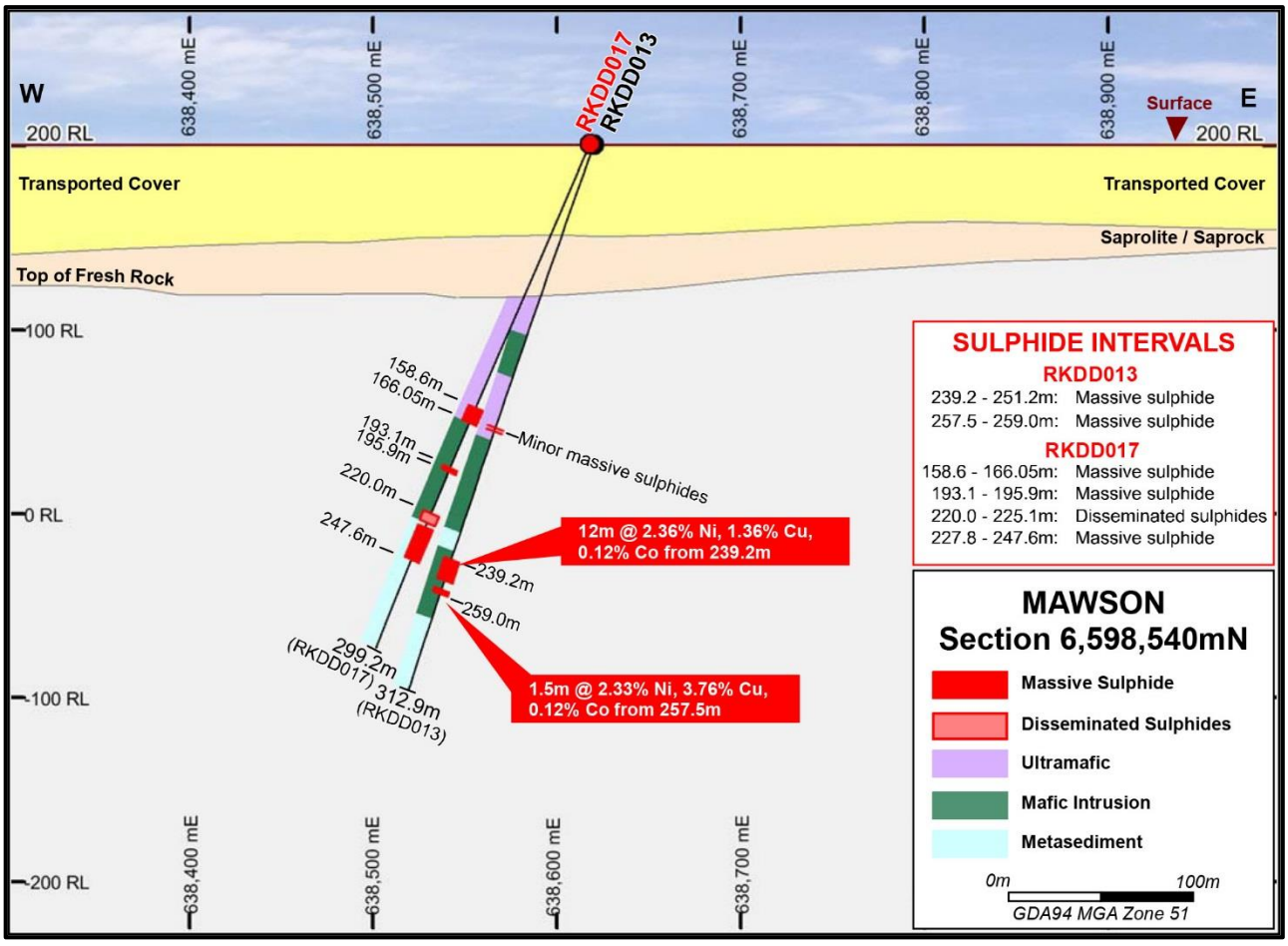

Figure 2: Drill Section 6,598,540N Showing Diamond Drillhole RKDD013 and RKDD017

RKDD013

RKDD013 was designed to test a strong 50,000-60,000S DHTEM conductor identified in RKDD010 and also test for extensions to the sulphide mineralisation intersected in drillhole RKDD008 (see Figures 1 & 2). The drillhole intersected a 12m interval of massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation from 239.2m and a further 1.5m from 257.5m downhole hosted in mafic intrusive. Assay results from these two intervals have been received and summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Diamond Drillhole RKDD013 – Significant Sulphide Intervals

Hole	From	To	Int	Ni %	Cu %	Co %	Description
RKDD013	239.2	251.2	12.0	2.36	1.36	0.12	Massive Sulphide
RKDD013	257.5	259.0	1.5	2.33	3.76	0.12	Massive Sulphide

RKDD014

RKDD014 was originally designed to test the eastern extension of massive sulphide mineralisation intersected in RKDD011, and targeted a strong 50,000-60,000S offhole DHTEM plate identified in RKDD011 (see Figure 1).

RKDD014 intersected a downhole sequence of: an upper metasediment, 62m of gabbronorite, followed by a thick lower metasediment to the end of hole. The lower metasediment contained a 5.5m interval of semi-massive and massive sulphide at 249.7m downhole, along with three other minor (0.25m-0.65m) occurrences of massive sulphide (see Figure 3). The 5.5m sulphide interval is interpreted to be the eastern down dip extension (~35m) of the sulphides intersected in RKDD011 from 217.5m downhole.

The DHTEM modelling from RKDD014 clearly defined the upper and lower sulphides zones (50,000-100,000S) in RKDD011 to the west as shown in Figure 3 below. The mineralisation in RKDD014 is interpreted to continue to the east, however its extent is unknown due to the western sulphide intervals dominating the downhole response. Drill core samples from RKDD014 have been submitted for assay with results expected in 3 weeks.

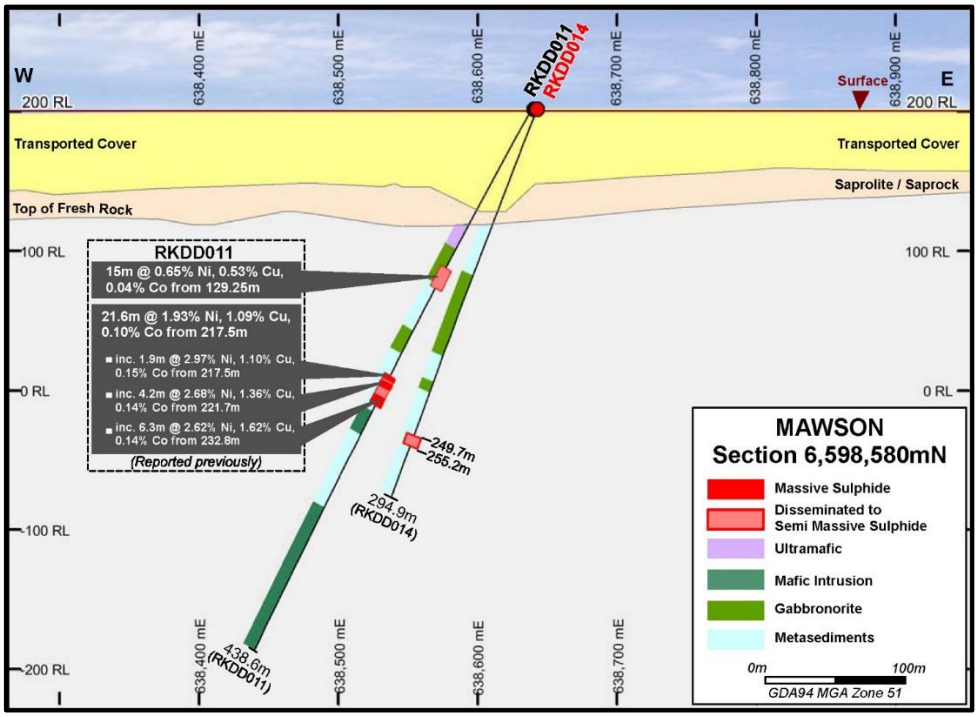

Figure 3: Drill Section 6,598,580N - RKDD011 and RKDD014

RKDD015

Diamond drillhole RKDD015 was designed to test the northern extension of massive sulphide mineralisation in RKDD011 and the eastern extension of the upper sulphide zone in RKDD007 (see Figure 1).

RKDD015 intersected a downhole sequence of: an upper unit of sulphide bearing mafic/ultramafic intrusives, a thick metasedimentary unit, a lower sulphide bearing mafic/ultramafic, metasediment, before ending in mafic intrusive (see Figure 4). The upper mafic/ultramafic intrusive contains 61.9m of disseminated, heavy disseminated, blebby, net-textured and minor semi-massive sulphides (pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite) from 97.9m downhole. This interval correlates directly with the upper sulphide interval in RKDD007 to the west and RKDD012 to the north. The lower mafic/ultramafic intrusive contains 24.2m of 3-5% disseminated sulphides.

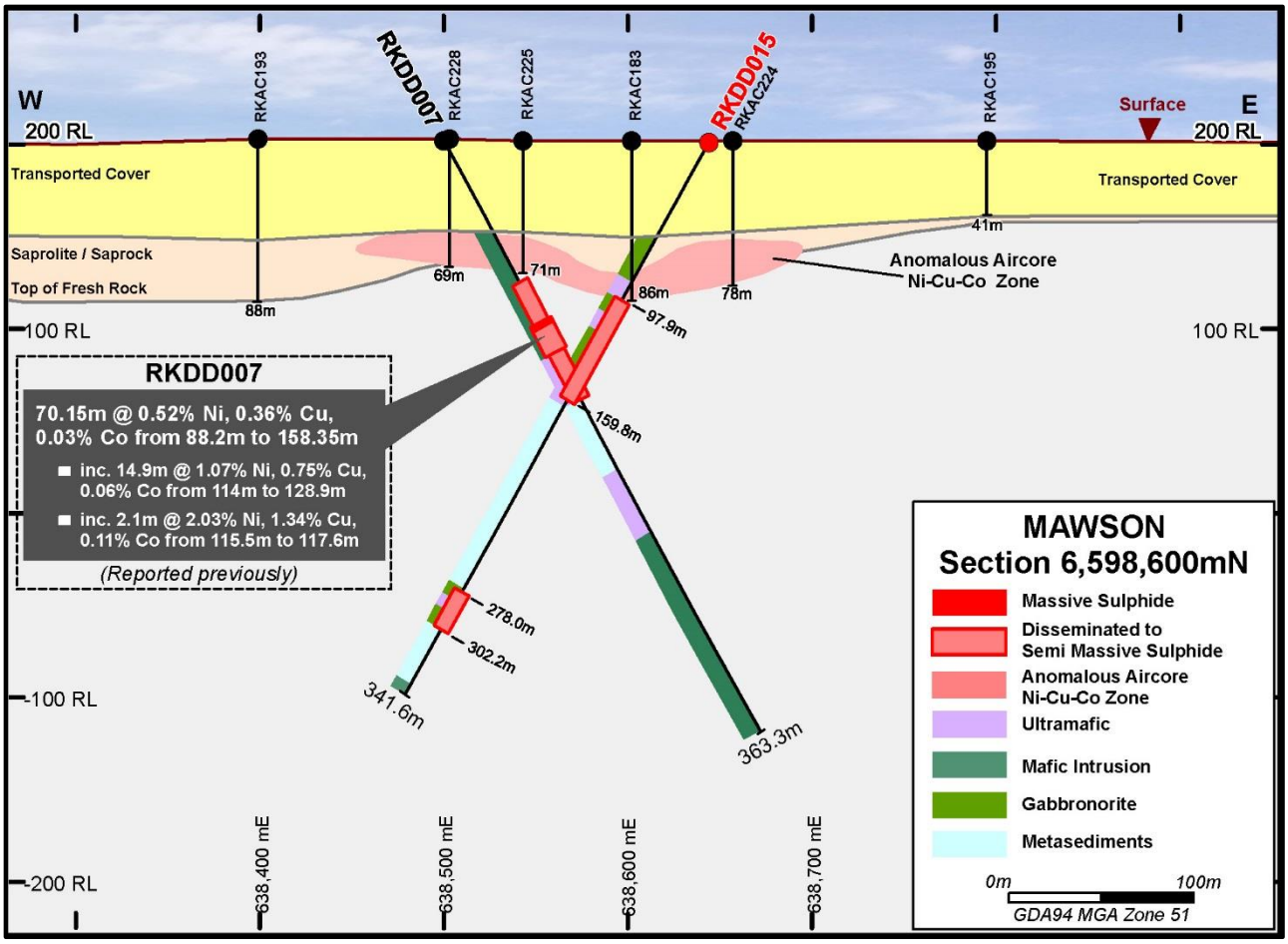

Figure 4: Drill Section 6,598,600N - RKDD007 and RKDD015

DHTEM modelling in RKDD015 has identified a strong offhole feature (60,000-65,000S) to the immediate south coinciding with the position of sulphide mineralisation in the RKDD011. Drill core samples from RKDD015 have been submitted for assay with results expected in 3 weeks.

RKDD016

Diamond drillhole RKDD016 was designed to test the southern extension of massive sulphide mineralisation in RKDD013 (see Figure 1). The hole intersected a thick sequence of ultramafic and mafic intrusives to 283m downhole, before ending in mafic granulite. The ultramafic/mafic unit contained a 3.7m interval of semi-massive to heavy disseminated sulphide at 112.7m, along with five 5-10m intervals with minor (1-3%) disseminated sulphides.

DHTEM in RKDD016 is planned over the next five days, while drill core samples have been submitted for assay with results expected in 3 weeks.

Mawson Future Programmes

- Continue diamond drilling programme targeting extensions to the Ni-Cu mineralisation.
- Complete DHTEM in drillholes RKDD016 and RKDD017.
- Integration of geological and geophysical data from diamond drillholes and DHTEM into the Mawson 3D geological model.
- Diamond dill test two FLTEM conductors (D13 & D15) in the NE part of Mawson.
- Continue infill aircore drill programme across the greater Mawson area.
- Continue detailed gravity survey over the main Mawson gravity high.

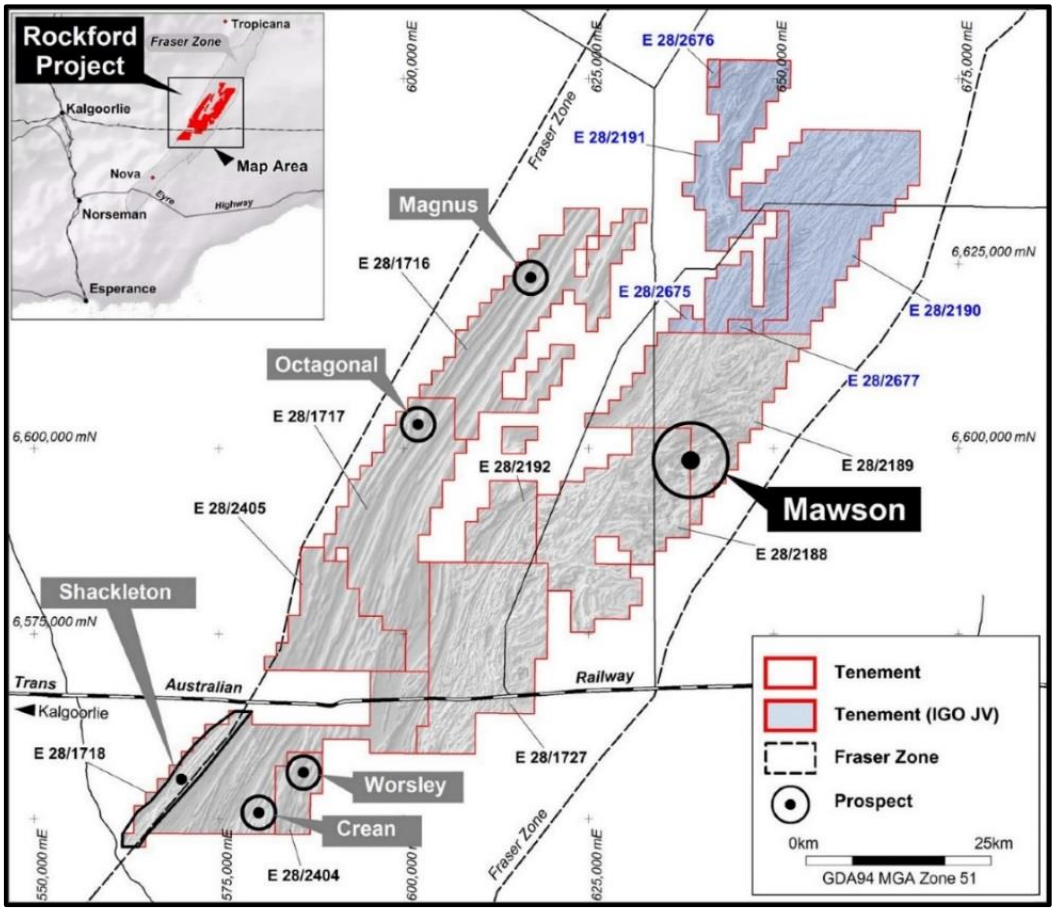

Figure 5: Rockford Project – Mawson Location

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Derek Waterfield, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full time employee of Legend Mining Limited. Mr Waterfield has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Waterfield consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Legend's Exploration Results is a compilation of previously released to ASX by Legend Mining (11 December 2017, 19 & 27 November 2019, 9 December 2019, 15 & 23 January 2020, 31 March 2020, 21 & 22 April 2020, 4 May 2020) and Mr Derek Waterfield consents to the inclusion of these Results in this report. Mr Waterfield has advised that this consent remains in place for subsequent releases by Legend of the same information in the same form and context, until the consent is withdrawn or replaced by a subsequent report and accompanying consent. Legend confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. Legend confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

COVID-19

The Company has been proactively managing the potential impact of COVID-19 and has developed systems and policies to ensure the health and safety of our employees and contractors, and limiting the risk to our operations. These systems and policies have been developed in line with the formal guidance of State and Federal health authorities and with the assistance of our contractors.

To ensure the health and wellbeing of our employees and contractors, the Company has implemented a range of measures to minimise the risk of infection and rate of transmission of COVID-19. These measures include employees and contractors completing a COVID-19 Exposure Questionnaire, increased hygiene practices, restrictions on non-essential travel, establishing strong infection control systems and protocols across the business and facilitating remote working arrangements, where practicable. The Company will continue to monitor the formal requirements and guidance of State and Federal health authorities, and act accordingly.

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

For more information contact:

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Appendix 1 – RKDD017 Massive Sulphide Interval 227.8m to 247.6m

Appendix 2 – RKDD017 Massive Sulphide Interval 158.6 to 166.05m

Appendix 3 – Summary of Sulphide Mode, Type and Percentage

Hole	Interval	Sulphide Mode	Sulphide Type	Sulphide % (Visual Estimate)
RKDD013	239.2-251.2m	Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD013	257.5-259.0m	Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD014	249.7-255.2m	Semi-massive to massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80% >80%
RKDD015	97.9-159.8m	Disseminated, blebby, net-textured, semi-massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%, 20-40%, >40% to <80%
RKDD016	112.7-116.4m	Semi-massive and Heavy disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80% 5-20%
RKDD017	227.8-247.6m	Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD017	158.6-166.05m	Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD017	193.1-195.9m	Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%

Cautionary Statement: The sulphide percentage is a visual estimate of total sulphide with analytical results pending (excluding RKDD013).

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 4:
Legend Mining Ltd – Diamond Drilling Programmes Mawson Prospect
JORC Code Edition 2012: Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drilling was used to produce half NQ2 core samples (between 0.2m-1.2m) which were submitted to Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Services Perth for geochemical analysis. • Sample intervals were based on geology and style of sulphide occurrence. • QAQC standard samples were included. • Samples were analysed for: ➢ Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr by methods 4A/MS48R and 4AH/OE (four acid digest with ICP-MS finish). • Au, Pt, Pd by method FA50/MS (fire assay with an ICP-MS finish). • Specific Gravity measurements were taken by the laboratory for all half core samples with massive sulphides.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Diamond drillholes RKDD014-017 were pre-collared using the mud rotary technique. No samples were recovered from the mud rotary pre-collar. • The remainder of the hole was diamond drilled with HQ into solid/fresh rock, followed by NQ2 coring to end of the hole. • Orlando Drilling completed the drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure*	• Drill core sample recoveries for the HQ and NQ2 core were measured and recorded in drill log sheets. • Drill core orientation was recorded when possible at the end of each drill run (line on bottom of core). • No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	grade and there is insufficient data to determine if there is a sample bias.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological logging of drillholes included; lithology, grainsize, texture, deformation, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour, weathering. • Drill core logging is qualitative and based on drill core retained in core trays. • The drillhole was logged in its entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Selected sawn half NQ2 core samples based on geology and sulphide occurrence were submitted for geochemical analysis. • The size of the sample from the diamond drilling method is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style sought and for the analytical technique used. • Sample preparation includes; drying, crushing and pulverising before analysis. A quartz wash will be utilised between high grade samples to avoid any carry over. • QAQC standard samples were included.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used 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.*	• 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, 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.

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.*	• QAQC standard samples were included. In addition, reliance is placed on laboratory procedures and internal laboratory batch standards and blanks. • All samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Services Perth.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections were verified by senior exploration personnel. • Primary data was collected in the field using a set of standard logging templates and entered into a laptop computer. • The data was forwarded to Legend's database manager for validation and loading into the company's drilling database. • No adjustments of assay results have been undertaken.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The drillhole collars were surveyed with a handheld GPS unit with an accuracy of ±5m which is considered sufficiently accurate for the purpose of the drillhole. • All co-ordinates are expressed in GDA94 datum, Zone 51. • Regional topographic control has an accuracy of ±2m based on detailed DTM data.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Diamond drillhole spacing is not regular or grid based, with the location of individual drillholes governed by targeting the position of modelled EM conductor plates and anomalous geochemical results in previous drillholes. • Only selected sawn NQ2 half core samples based on geology and sulphide mineralisation were submitted for geochemical analysis. • Diamond drillholes RKDD014-017 were targeting extensions to mineralisation in adjacent holes with support from modelled offhole DHTEM plates.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Diamond drillholes RKDD014-017 were planned to intersect the interpreted mineralisation extensions and modelled DHTEM plate perpendicular to strike. • The relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation is unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Individual calico sample bags from the diamond drilling were placed in polyweave bags and hand delivered directly to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie by company personnel. • All diamond drill core will be removed from site and stored at an appropriate facility.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal audits/reviews of procedures are ongoing, however no external reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Rockford Project comprises nine granted exploration licences, covering 2,430km^2, (Legend manager). • Rockford JV tenements: ➢ E28/2188, 2189, 2192 (70% Legend, 30% Rockford Minerals Pty Ltd) ➢ E28/1716, 1717, 1718, 1727 (70% Legend, 30% Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd). • Legend 100%: E28/2404, 2405. • The Project is located 280km east of Kalgoorlie mostly on vacant crown land with the eastern portion on Kanandah Pastoral Station. • There are no Native Title Claims over tenements E28/1716, 1717, 2188, 2189, 2192, 2405. Tenements E28/1718, E28/1727 & E28/2404 are covered 90%, 20% and 100% respectively by the Ngadju Native Title Claim. • The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Not applicable, not referred to.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The primary target is Nova style nickel-copper mineralisation hosted in mafic/ultramafic intrusives within the Fraser Zone of the larger Albany-Fraser Orogen. • Secondary targets include VMS style zinc-copper-lead-silver mineralisation and structurally controlled Tropicana style gold.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above*	• Refer to table of drillhole collars in body of report.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Individual sample assays and weighted averages are presented.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The drill core has been oriented to enable structural logging and evaluation of true thicknesses of the mineralised intervals. • Drillhole intercepts/intervals are measured downhole in metres.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Project and drillhole location maps and drill sections have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both*	• Assay results presented are balanced.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	low and high grades and/or widths should be 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/ gravity datasets, aircore drilling ground EM surveys and DHTEM surveys used to target drilling. • GEM Geophysics completed downhole EM surveying of RKDD014 and RKDD015. ***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.*	• Assessment of geochemical results. • Continued geological, geophysical and geochemical integration of data. • Plan further diamond drillholes.