

Cameroon Gold Project Update

- Stream sediment sampling and gold panning highlights 4km² target area
- Extensive alluvial artisanal workings identified within target area
- Gold zone correlates with topographic high, but bedrock source hidden due to lack of outcrop and tropical weathering
- CSIRO studies suggest a hydrothermal origin for some gold grains and a nearby source
- Petrology identifies two quartz-sulphide events, with one event interpreted to represent “orogenic gold-type” veins.

Legend Mining Limited (“Legend”) is pleased to provide an update on gold exploration at its Ngovayang Project in Cameroon, West Africa.

Commenting on the results, Legend’s Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said:

“These are exciting developments as the area has never been systematically explored for gold using modern methods and the 4km² target area is large enough to hold a significant gold deposit.

The shape and nature of some of the small gold nuggets panned from the creeks (Photo 1) suggests that we are getting close to the source of the gold. In addition, a hydrothermal origin for some gold grains, based on silver content, is suggested from scanning electron microscope work by the CSIRO (SEM Photo 2)”.

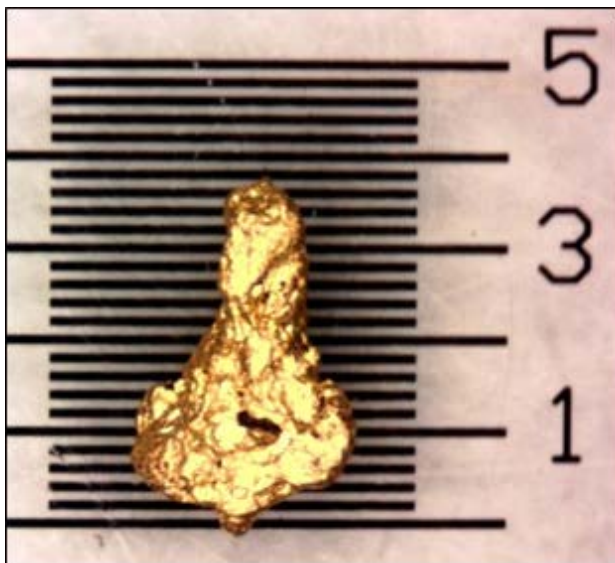


Photo 1: Panned “micro” nugget (3.8mm)

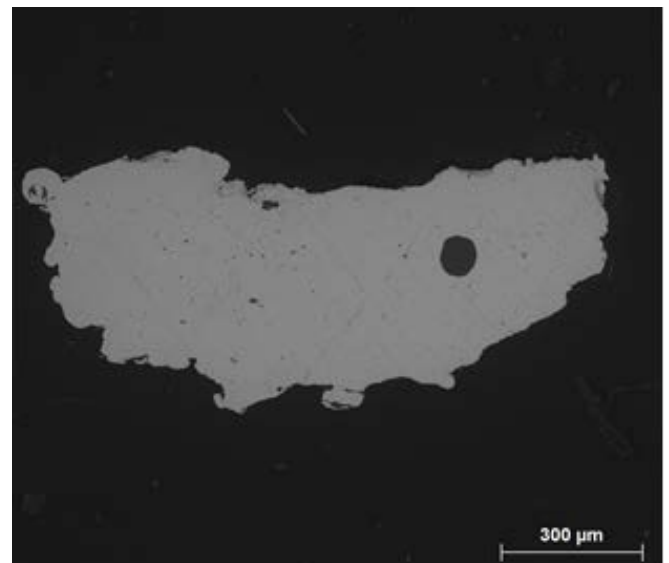


Photo 2: SEM Image of Gold Grain

Technical Discussion

An extensive follow-up sampling programme focussed on a large 15km x 3km NE-SW trending priority target is continuing in the southeast of the Ngovayang Project, see Figure 1. To date, 540 pan concentrates, 154 fine fraction stream sediment samples and 161 rockchip samples have been collected with the aim of locating the source of gold panned in numerous drainage systems.

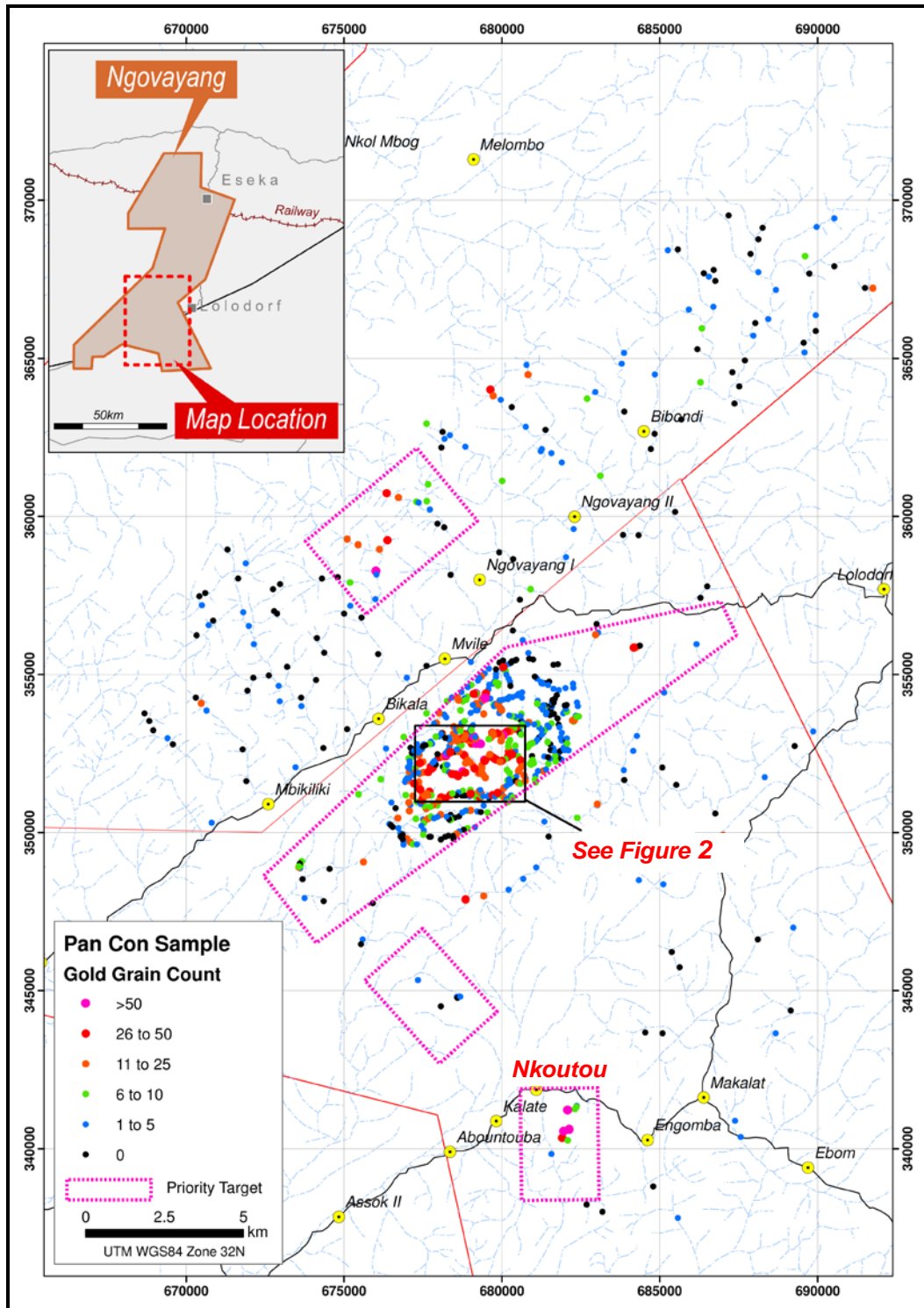


Figure 1: Stream Sediment Pan Concentrate Samples - Gold Grain Count

Five drainages covering an area of 4km² in the central portion of the target area consistently returned pan concentrate samples with ≥25 gold grains. These drainages are shedding several E-W to NE-SW trending topographic “ridges” and in most cases contain small scale alluvial artisanal workings, see Figure 2. Artisanal workings have proven to be more extensive in this area than previously known, adding to the prospectivity. No hardrock artisanal workings have been located, and this is attributed to the limited amount of outcrop and the presence of 1-10m of highly weathered cover.

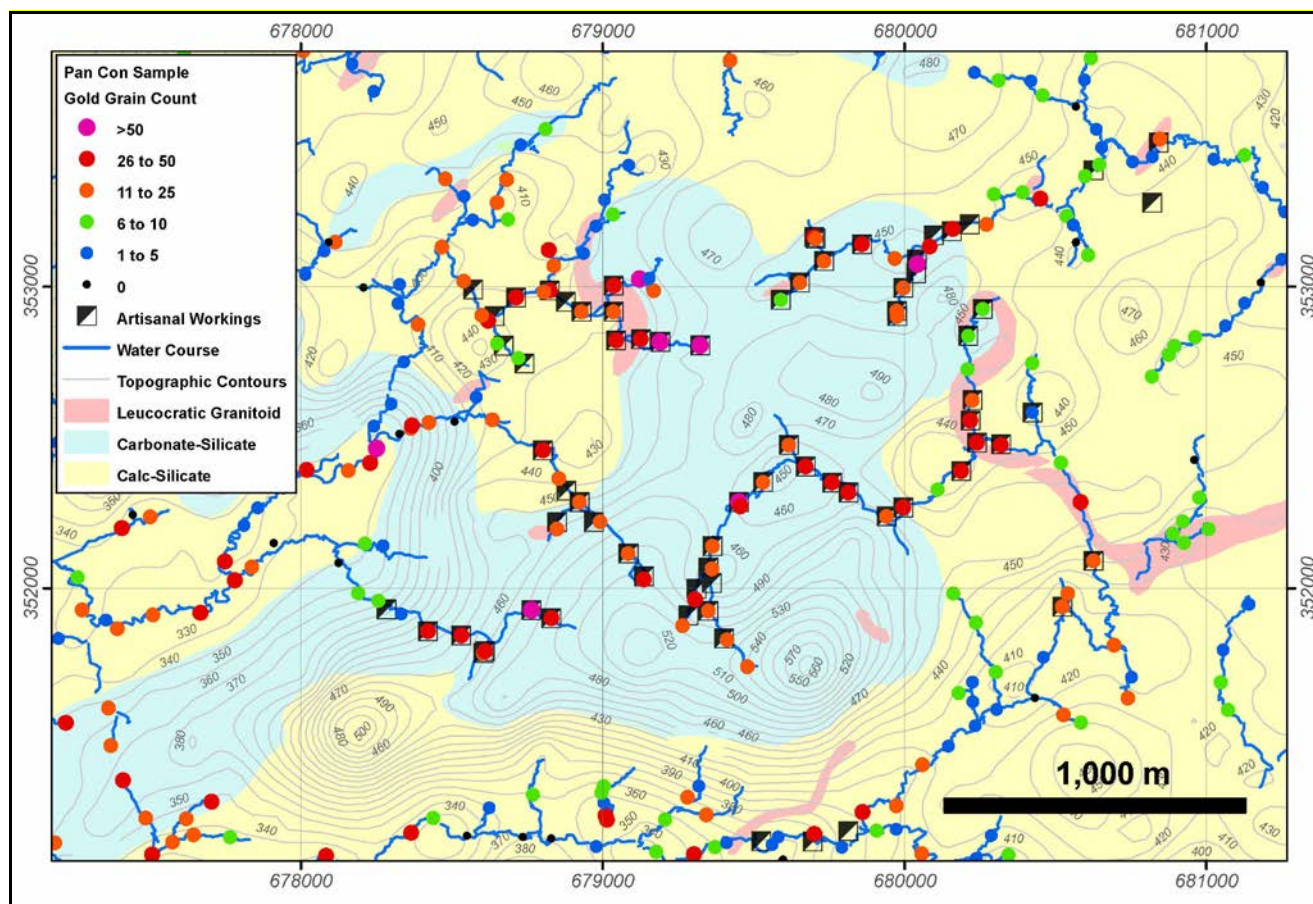


Figure 2: Stream Sediment Pan Concentrate Samples - Gold Grain Count

The pan concentrate method is proving to be a valuable exploration technique as it provides an “immediate” indication of the presence/absence of gold and allows rapid in-field assessment of the prospectivity of drainage systems.

Table 1 below shows a summary of the number gold grains identified in-field from all pan concentrate samples, highlighting that approximately 10% contain greater than 25 gold grains.

Table 1: Pan Concentrate Samples	
Number Gold Grains	Number Samples
>100	5
51-100	8
26-50	59
21-25	28
16-20	47
11-15	47
6-10	128
1-5	276
0	173
Total	771

Geological Mapping and Petrology

Detailed geological mapping shows the target area to be dominated by amphibolite-biotite-feldspar-garnet gneiss and calc-silicate, interspersed with granitic/felsic intrusives. These rocks contain varying amounts of disseminated and vein sulphide, predominately pyrite, however minor chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pentlandite was also noted in thin/polished sections.

Further petrological analysis of a suite of nine samples indicates that the region has experienced two quartz-sulphide events. One event is interpreted to represent “orogenic gold-type veins” associated with peak to post-peak upper amphibolite metamorphism, while the second event is related to lower grade greenschist metamorphism. This finding is highly encouraging as either of these quartz-sulphide events could be responsible for the gold identified in the drainages.

CSIRO Analysis

Six pan concentrate samples containing numerous gold grains were submitted to the advanced characterisation facility of the CSIRO in Perth for analysis using a scanning electron microscope (SEM). Gold grains were analysed to observe shape and the external composition of the whole grains, with a second selection from each sample sectioned and polished to reveal their internal characteristics and composition.

The grain shapes observed included; rounded, platy, crystalline and blocky, suggesting a mixture of transport effects ranging from alluvial transport (rounded) to a more locally derived source (platy, crystalline and blocky). External and internal analysis of the gold grains showed that several grains contained detectable silver (2-3% Ag), with some isolated grains containing up to 20% Ag in the external analysis. These elevated silver compositions suggest a primary hydrothermal origin for those grains and greatly increases the prospectivity of the area.

Legend’s belief that the area has the potential to host significant gold mineralisation is supported by the results of this study and the petrology report, especially when put into the regional context of highly deformed and sheared gneissic rocks with associated granitoid intrusives.

Soil Sampling

A soil sampling programme covering the five anomalous drainages/catchments (Figure 2) has recently commenced. The programme comprises two sample types; a 2-3kg unsieved soil sample taken at 25m intervals and a second 10kg bulk sample taken at 50m intervals. The unsieved samples will be submitted for fire assay gold analysis, while the 10kg samples will be panned and the concentrate observed for the presence of gold grains. To date, 123 bulk samples have been collected and panned, with 14 samples containing between 1-3 gold grains. This provides confidence in the effectiveness of the soil sampling technique in the area.

Future Work

The *Nkoutou* target, (southern target on Figure 1) will be the focus of the next phase of work. This region ranks highly based on; rock samples containing quartz-sulphide veining, a maximum fine fraction stream sediment sample result of 1.33g/t Au, and the presence of extensive alluvial artisanal workings.

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

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement 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 relevant experience in the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration, and in the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code), and consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Stream Sediment Sampling and Assay Methodology

At each sample location, multiple sites within the active portion of the stream were identified and approximately 15-20kg of material from each site was collected and panned down to a heavy mineral concentrate of 5-50g. An in-field observation of the multiple pan concentrate samples was then undertaken and the presence (or absence) and number of gold grains in the "best" sample recorded. A second more detailed count of all samples with greater than five gold grains was then undertaken in the field office using a high powered binocular microscope. The microscope observation provided information on gold grain size, shape and character, as well as identifying the minerals present in the heavy mineral concentrate.

As well as a pan concentrate sample, at each sample site a 10kg bulk sample was collected from the active portion of the stream and sieved into a "fine" -2mm fraction and a "coarse" +2mm to -6mm fraction. These samples are considered representative of the bulk material in the stream have not been collected from trap sites and are not concentrates.

The sieved samples comprised 1 to 5kg of material and were pulverised in their entirety and submitted for gold, platinum and palladium analysis by fire assay, along with an extensive multi-element suite by ICP-MS. The issue of "nuggetty" gold has been identified in several repeat gold assays, which was expected given the relatively coarse nature of the gold observed in the pan concentrate samples.