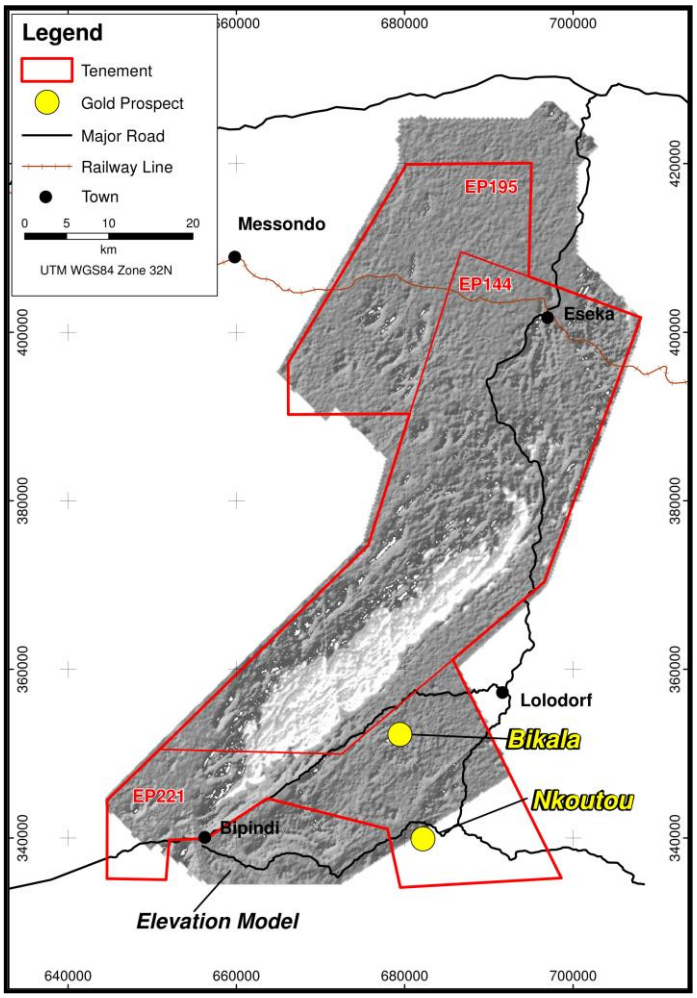
ASX:LEG **20 August 2013** **ASX Announcement**

Nkoutou Stream Samples Return Significant Gold Results

- **Gold results of 14.15g/t, 5.02g/t, 3.08g/t, and 2.62g/t Au returned from stream sediment sampling**
- **Large anomalous drainage system >1,500m x 400m highlighted**
- **Follow-up soil sampling underway**

Legend Mining Limited ("Legend") is pleased to announce results from stream sediment samples (-2mm fraction) from the Nkoutou gold prospect at its Ngovayang Project in Cameroon, West Africa (Figure 1). The sampling programme comprised 189 samples, with 14 samples returning gold values >0.1g/t Au (maximum 14.15g/t Au). A large coherent target area has been defined and currently being followed-up with detailed soil sampling.



Commenting on these results, Legend's Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said:

"These are some of the highest results returned from the gold programme at Ngovayang to date. The occurrence of these high values in specific streams is a pointer to the potential source of the gold.

The assay results from the follow-up soil programme at Nkoutou will provide us with the required information to prioritise future exploration between Bikala and Nkoutou".

A detailed technical discussion is included in the body of this announcement.

Figure 1: Ngovayang Tenements with Gold Prospect Locations Over Topography

Technical Discussion

Nkoutou Prospect

Gold assay results from 189 stream sediment samples (-2mm fraction) have been received from the Nkoutou prospect in the southeastern portion of the Ngovayang Project, see Figure 1. Highly anomalous gold values were returned from the sampling with six samples >1g/t Au, (14.15, 5.02, 3.08, 2.62, 1.50, 1.33g/t Au) and a further eight samples in the 0.1-1.0g/t Au range, see Figure 2b.

The anomalous stream samples are associated with several drainages/catchments, which are confined between two N-S and NNE-SSW trending ridges. Pan concentrate samples taken from the same location as the -2mm fraction samples, commonly returned gold grain counts of >20, with angular to sub-rounded shapes indicating a close proximity to gold source, see Figure 2a.

The gold results from both the -2mm stream sediment and pan concentrate sampling have highlighted a catchment area covering 1,500m x 400m (shown on Figures 2a/b) and is further supported by the presence of small scale alluvial artisanal workings. A follow-up soil sampling programme comprising 300 samples aimed at defining the source of the gold is currently underway over the entire catchment.

The host rocks at Nkoutou comprise predominantly biotite-amphibole-feldspar-garnet gneiss and calc-silicate, with a regional NE-SW foliation trend and are commonly intruded by granitic/felsic rocks. Interestingly, the overall trend of the anomalous drainages/catchments (see Figure 2a) is approximately N-S, suggesting a possible structural control on mineralisation.

Gold results from recent rockchip sampling were generally low (maximum 16ppb Au), however good sample coverage is restricted by limited outcrop. Whilst this rockchip sampling has not yet returned anomalous gold values, strong encouragement has been received from previous petrological studies on rock samples indicating 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.

Future Programmes

Legend has now identified two large high priority gold prospects at Nkoutou and Bikala, see Figure 1. Future activities at both prospects will involve a combination of geochemical sampling (soils, rockchips, pitting, trenching), additional detailed geological mapping and possible ground geophysical surveys aimed at defining drill targets.

Prioritisation of this work will depend upon results from the current Nkoutou soil sampling programme, which are expected in 4-5 weeks and will be reported when received.

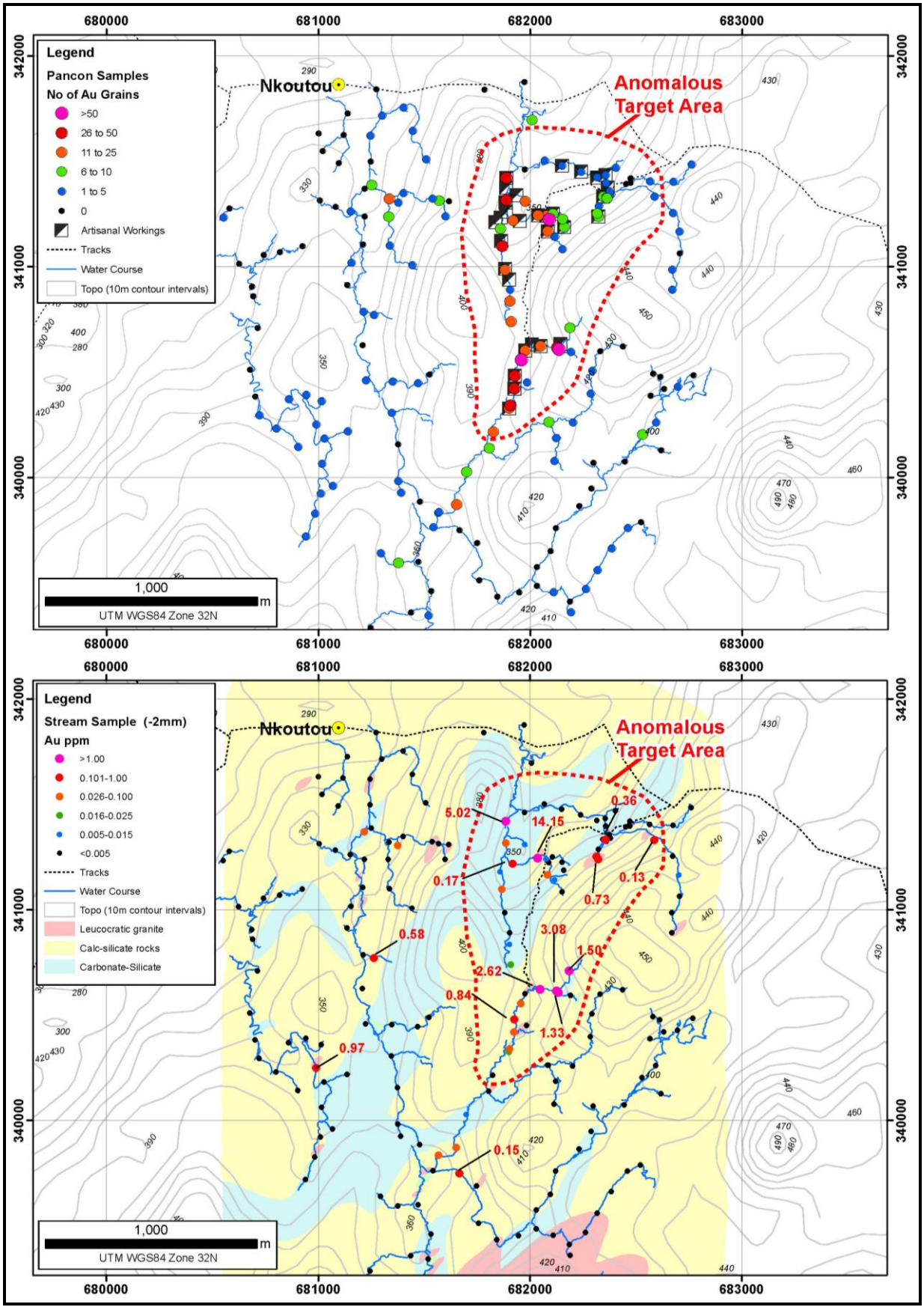


Figure 2a: Stream Sediment Pan Concentrate Samples - Gold Grain Count

Figure 2b: Stream Sediment (-2mm Fraction) Gold Results Over Interpreted Geology

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 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 -2mm fraction samples comprising 1 to 5kg of material were pulverised in their entirety and submitted for gold analysis at ALS Ireland by method Au-ICP22 (50g fire assay with ICP-AES finish). 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. The +2mm to -6mm fraction samples have been retained and may be analysed in the future.

Pan Concentrate Sampling and Observation 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.