

Rockford Project Drilling Update, Fraser Range

- Two holes collared at Area D testing conductors D1 and D2
- Drilling difficulties prevented both holes reaching design depths
- Favourable geology encountered thus far

Legend Mining Limited (“Legend”) is pleased to provide an update on RC drilling activities at its Rockford Project in the Fraser Range district of Western Australia, see Figure 1. The five hole RC drilling programme commenced on 22 February 2016 aimed at testing five strong-moderate conductors identified by moving loop electromagnetic (“MLEM”) surveying at Areas D and F, see Figure 1.

Valuable geological information was obtained from the first two holes (RKRC001-002) at Conductors D1-D2 respectively, despite drilling difficulties resulting in their abandonment before reaching the target depth.

Legend Managing Director Mark Wilson said “When the geology from these holes is considered along with the magnetic, gravity and EM datasets the setting is consistent with the possible presence of Ni-Cu mineralisation. The rig has now moved to Conductor 4 and new techniques are planned to overcome difficulties experienced in the first two holes. We will drill new holes at Conductors D1 and D2 later in this programme.”

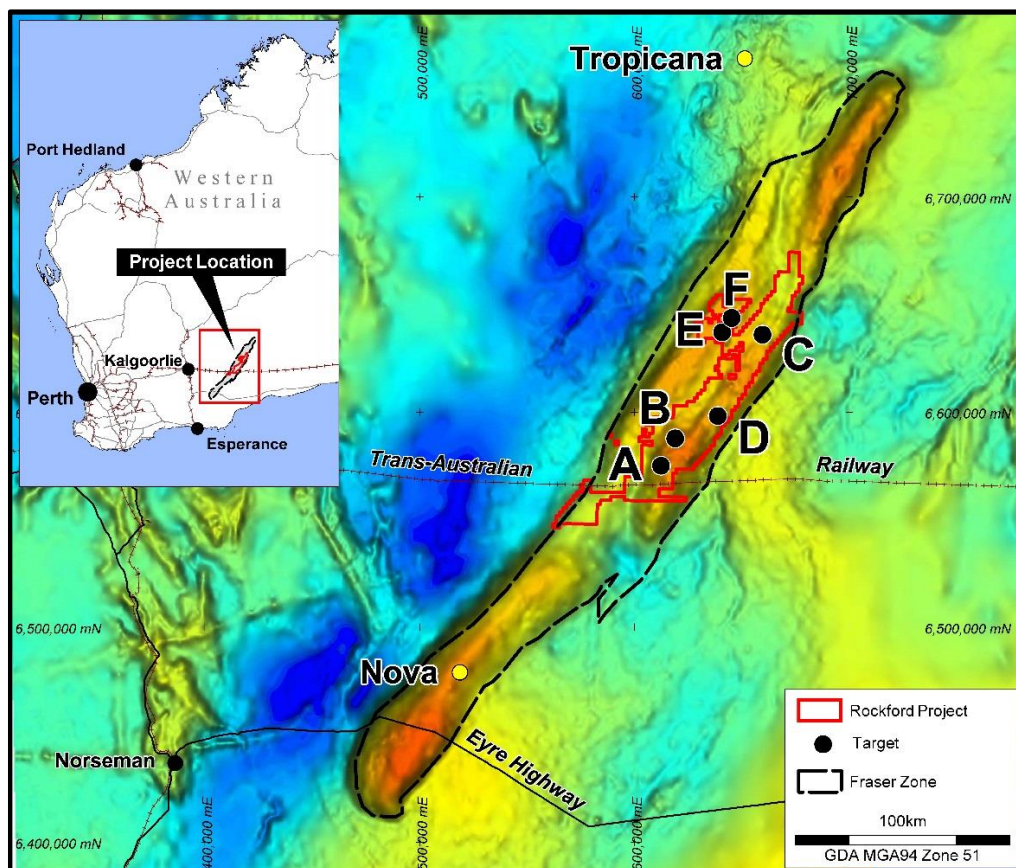


Figure 1: Rockford Project Target Areas on Regional Gravity

Technical Discussion

RC Drilling Programme

The five hole RC drilling programme commenced on 22 February 2016 aimed at testing five strong-moderate conductors identified by MLEM surveying at Areas D and F, see Figure 1. Detailed geophysical modelling of the conductors indicated downhole target depths to conductor source ranging between 150-325m.

Drilling difficulties were encountered in the first two holes RKRC001-002 at Conductors D1 and D2 respectively, resulting in their abandonment before reaching target depths. Changes to the drilling technique for RKRC003 at Conductor D4 have been implemented to assist the penetration and casing of “running” sand in the transported cover sequence. The drillhole locations are shown on Figure 2 and summarised below in Table 1.

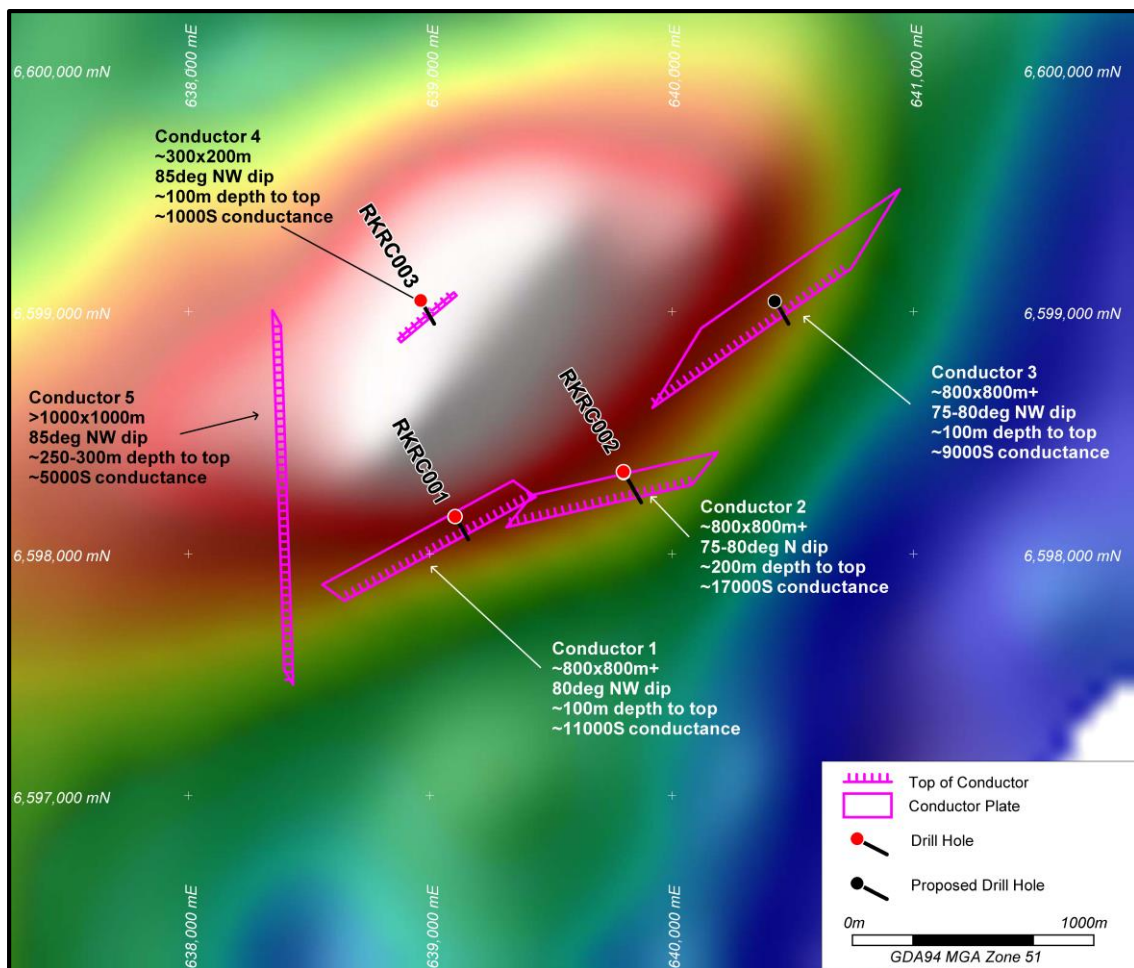


Figure 2: Area D RC Drillhole Locations with Conductor Plates on Residual Gravity Image

Table 1: Rockford Project RC Drillhole Summary							
Conductor	Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Final Depth
Area D-1	RKRC001	639100	6598160	205	-65 ⁰	150 ⁰	143
Area D-2	RKRC002	639800	6598340	203	-65 ⁰	150 ⁰	216
Area D-4	RKRC003	638974	6599030	200	-70 ⁰	150 ⁰	NA

Note: Co-ordinates MGA_GDA94, Zone 51

Valuable geological information was gained from drillholes RKRC001-002, despite both holes not reaching their target depths. The drillholes intersected several dense rock units including olivine gabbro, pyroxene-rich granulite and garnet-rich granulite which are consistent with the observed discrete gravity feature.

As these are the first deep RC holes in this region of the Fraser Range Complex, Legend is able to confirm the presence of Fraser Zone rocks within the Rockford Project. The information obtained from the drilling to date is seen as positive and highlights the prospectivity of Area D for Ni-Cu mineralisation. Geological summaries for RKRC001-002 are provided below.

RKRC001 - (Target depth 175m)

0 – 58m	Transported cover
58 – 75m	Weathered saprolitic clays
75 – 86m	Dolerite
86 – 119m	Olivine Gabbro
119 – 143m	Mafic/felsic Granulite with garnet rich intervals

RKRC002 - (Target depth 250m)

0 – 74m	Transported cover
74 – 105m	Weathered saprolitic clays with haematitic/goethitic alteration
105 – 110m	Serpentinised Ultramafic
110 – 145m	Felsic/mafic Granulite
145 – 216m	Mafic Granulite, pyroxene rich

The five hole programme is now expected to be completed within three weeks of the date of this announcement.

Background

At Area D, Conductors D1, D2 and D3 are characterised by very high conductances (~9,000-17,000S), large areal extent and represent conductive bedrock sources situated on the SE margin of a discrete gravity high and appear related to local aeromagnetic units, see Figure 2 and Table 2. These high conductive responses are consistent with the signature of well-developed sulphidic/graphitic bodies. Conductor D4 represents a moderate strength, localised (~300x200m) conductor positioned within the central zone of the gravity high.

At Area F, Conductor F1 represents a moderate bedrock conductor (~1,250-2,000S+) situated on the flank of a subtle eastern gravity trend. Modelling of the conductor indicates a plate with dimensions of ~800m x 800m+, a depth to top of source of <125m, a steep NW dip of 80-85°.

Table 2: Conductor Description

Conductor	Conductance	Dimensions	Target Depth	Plate Orientation
Area D-1	~11,000S	800m x 800m+	175-225m	80 ⁰ NW dip
Area D-2	~17,000S	800m x 800m+	250-325m	75-80 ⁰ N dip
Area D-3	~9,000S	800m x 800m+	175-225m	75-80 ⁰ NW dip
Area D-4	~1,000S	300m x 200m	175-225m	85 ⁰ NW dip
Area F-1	~1,250-2,000S+	800m x 800m+	150-225m	80-85 ⁰ N dip

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 Limited - Rockford Project
JORC Code Edition 2012: Table 1**

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling was used to obtain samples on 1m intervals. For each metre drilled, a 2-3kg rig split sample is collected from the cyclone in a calico bag with the remainder of the sample collected in a green plastic bag (20-40kg). • All drillholes have been sampled as 4m composites and where anomalous values are returned the 1m rig split samples may be submitted for assay. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely (approximately 1 each every 50 samples). • Samples were submitted to an independent commercial assay laboratory and analysed for; Au by fire assay and a multi-element suite including Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr by ICP-OES/MS. No results received to date.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RC drilling technique was used, utilising a face sampling bit.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample recoveries were not measured, however poor or wet samples are recorded in drill and sample log sheets.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological logging of all drillholes included; lithology, grainsize, texture, deformation, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour, weathering. • Logging is qualitative and based on 1m intervals which are sieved and retained in chip trays. • All drillholes were logged in their entirety.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drillcore was collected. • RC drill samples were collected using a PVC spear or scoop as 4m composites (2-3kg). Other composites of 2m and 3m 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.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples will be analysed for Au by 50g fire assay with an ICP-OES finish, and for a multi-element suite by ICP-OES/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.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 validation or adjustment of assay results has been undertaken, as no assay results have been received to date.

Criteria	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drillhole collars are surveyed with a handheld GPS unit with an accuracy of $\pm 5\text{m}$ 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 $\pm 2\text{m}$ based on detailed DTM data.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drillhole spacing is not regular or grid based, with the location of individual drillholes governed by targeting the position of modelled EM conductor plates. • Drillholes are sampled as 4m composites and where anomalous values are returned 1m samples may be submitted for assay.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drillholes were planned to intersect modelled EM conductor plates perpendicular to strike.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were placed in polyweave and/or bulka bags and delivered directly to the assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal audits/reviews of procedures are ongoing, however no external reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rockford Project comprises eight granted tenements; E28/2342 (100% Legend), E28/2188-2192 (70% Legend, 30% Rockford Minerals Pty Ltd JV), E28/1718 & E28/1727 (70% Legend, 30% Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd JV). • The Project is located 280km east of Kalgoorlie on vacant crown land. • There are no Native Title Claims over tenements E28/2342, E28/2188-2192. Tenements E28/1718 & E28/1727 are covered 90% and 20% respectively by the Ngadju Native Title Claim.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, not referred to.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to table of collars in body of report.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, as no assay results received to date.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, as no assay results received to date nor logged mineralised intervals reported.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project location and drillhole location maps have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All significant results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other substantive exploration data is available.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling testing of conductors at Areas D & F will continue.