New Drill Targets Defined at Rockford Project, Fraser Range

- **Fixed loop EM defines strong conductive body D6 below Conductor D2**
- **Additional fixed loop EM redefines Conductor D5 to be two separate conductors D7 and D8**
- **Two diamond drillholes planned to test Conductors D6, D7 and D8**

Legend Mining Limited ("Legend") has completed fixed loop electromagnetic ("FLTEM") and downhole EM ("DHTEM") surveying at Area D at its Rockford Project in the Fraser Range of Western Australia, see Figure 1. As a result, three conductors D6, D7 and D8 have been highlighted as priority targets and will be tested with diamond drilling.

Legend Managing Director Mark Wilson said, "Following our five hole RC programme in March we are pleased that this phase of EM has generated targets requiring diamond drilling. This will be our first diamond drilling at Rockford and access to drill core is a bonus in giving our team a better understanding of the geology."

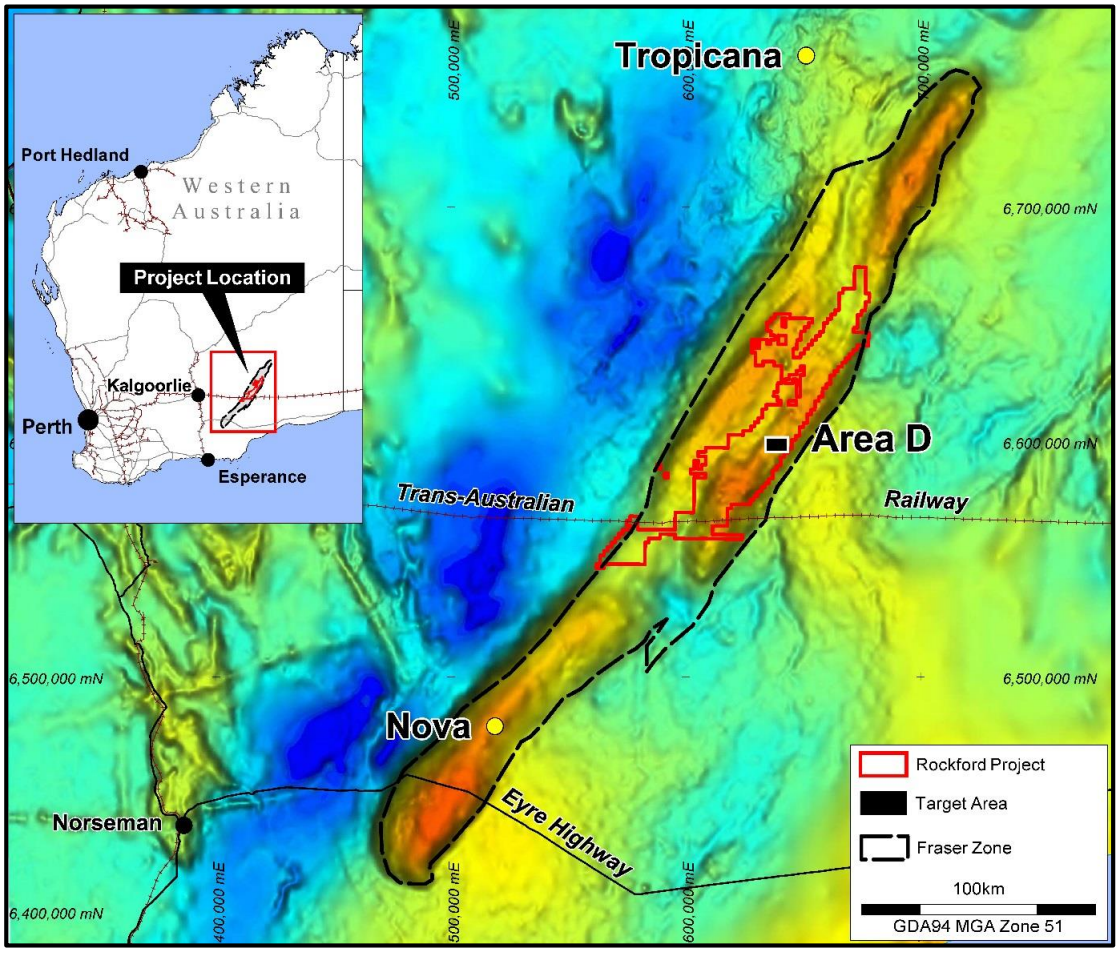

Figure 1: Rockford Project Target Areas on Regional Gravity

Technical Discussion

Area D

Moving loop electromagnetic ("MLTEM") surveying over a discrete gravity high at Area D in December 2015 identified five strong to moderate bedrock conductors D1-D5. As reported previously (ASX 29 March 2016), three conductors were RC drill tested (D1, D2 and D4) with D1 explained by 22m of graphite schist, and D2 and D4 both requiring further geophysical evaluation to determine whether the targeted conductors had been adequately tested.

DHTEM has now been completed at D4, along with FLTEM surveys at D2 and D5 where further definition of the original MLTEM features was required. The FLTEM surveys at D2 and D5 have better resolved the original MLTEM conductors revealing multiple conductive bodies and potential complex geometries at both areas. Table 1 below summarises the current status of MLTEM Conductors D1-D5 and FLTEM Conductors D6-D8.

Table 1: Area D Conductor Status

MLTEM Conductor	Conductor Description
D1	• MLTEM conductor explained by 22m intersection of graphite schist in drillhole RKRC004 between 174-196m. • No further work planned.
D2	• MLTEM conductor not fully explained by 10m intersection of graphite schist in drillhole RKRC005 between 141-151m. • FLTEM subsequently defined a second deeper strong conductor located to the immediate southeast, see D6 below.
D3	• Untested MLTEM conductor. • Possible drill testing dependent on results from diamond drilling of D2.
D4	• DHTEM has confirmed the broad 44m zone of disseminated sulphide with pyrrhotite/pyrite up to 5% in drillhole RKRC003 from 190m as the MLTEM conductor. • Low Ni-Cu assay results were returned from pyrrhotite/pyrite interval. • No further work planned.
D5	• This MLTEM feature was poorly constrained and subsequent FLTEM surveying has redefined/separated the feature as two new conductors D7 and D8, see below.
FLTEM Conductor	**Conductor Description**
D6	• FLTEM over the original D2 MLTEM feature has identified a separate deeper strong conductor (D6) beneath the graphite schist in RKRC005. • Diamond drillhole planned to test this conductor.
D7 & D8	• FLTEM surveying over the original poorly constrained D5 MLTEM feature has defined two strong to moderate conductors D7 and D8, see Figure 2.

	• Diamond drillhole planned to test both conductors.

A summary of the modelled FLTEM conductors is provided in Table 2, while their locations are shown on Figure 2.

Table 2: Area D FLTEM Conductor Description

Conductor	Conductance	Dimensions	Depth to Top	Plate Orientation
D6	~5,000-8,000S+	~800m x 800m	~200-250m	35-55^0 N dip
D7	~6,000-8,000S+	~800m x 400m	~300-350m	35-50^0 W dip
D8	~3,000-4,000S+	~1,000m x 1,000m	~350-400m	20-40^0 E dip

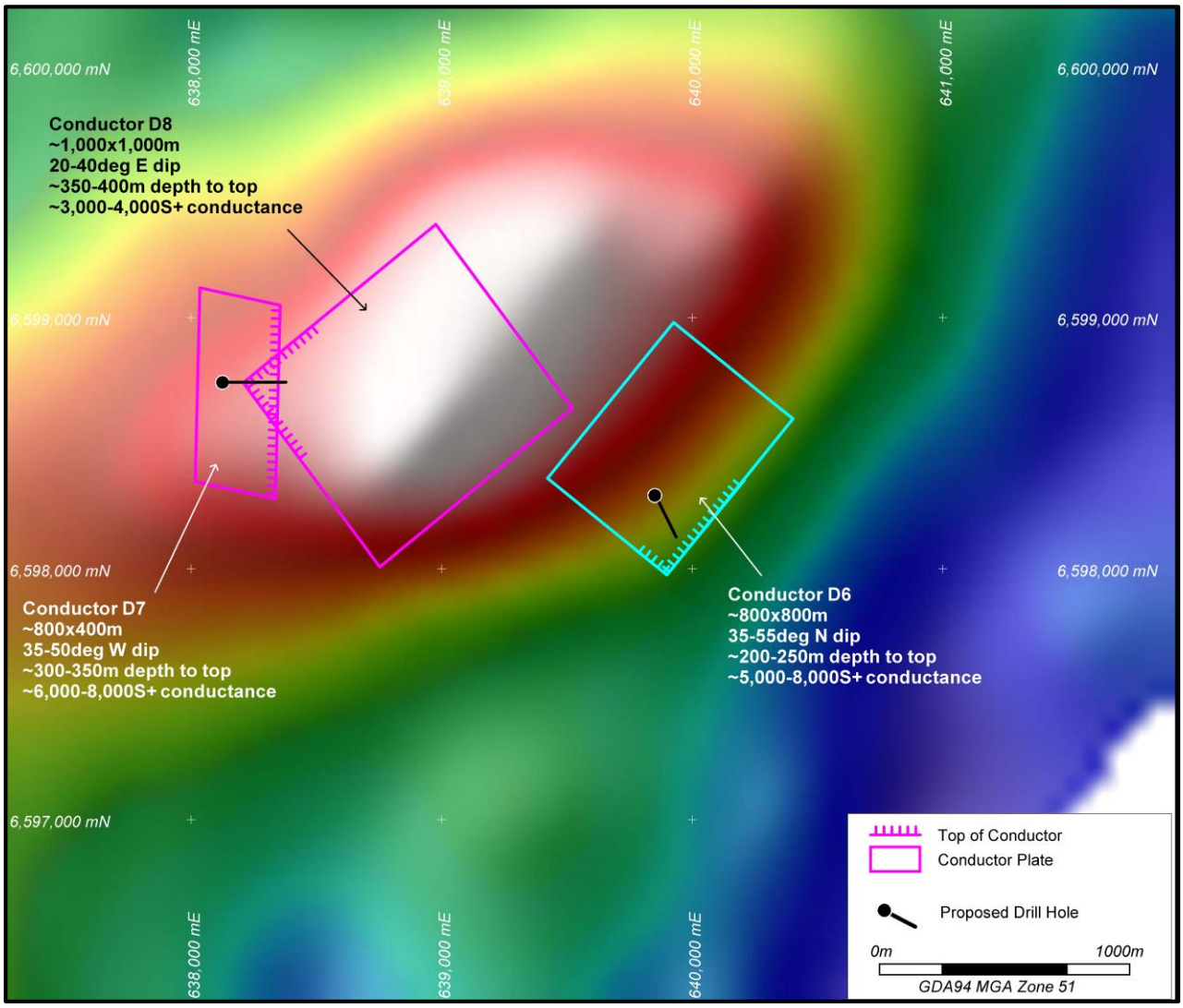

Figure 2: Area D FLTEM Conductor Plates on Residual Gravity Image

Detailed descriptions of FLTEM Conductors D6, D7 and D8 are provided below.

Conductor D6

Original modelling of D2 MLTEM data indicated a very strong ~17,000S conductor at a depth of 250-325m. This conductor was tested by RC drillhole RKRC005 to a final depth of 284m, however the only conductive unit intersected was a graphite schist with clay

alteration between 141-151m. This graphitic unit did not match the modelled depth or the high conductance, hence a second deeper conductive body was inferred. Unfortunately DHTEM was not possible in RKRC005 due to the hole collapsing.

FLTEM surveying comprising two 450m x 400m loops was completed over D2 aimed at trying to resolve the issue of possible multiple conductors and/or structural complexity. The surveying confirmed the presence of a second deeper strong feature (Conductor D6) with the following parameters; ~5,000-8,000S+ conductance, ~800x800m areal size, a moderate northerly dip ~35-55^0, and estimated depth to top of source of ~200-250m, see Figure 2.

The D6 conductor is considered a priority drill target and a proposed 400m diamond drillhole is planned to test the bedrock source.

The survey also resolved the shallow conductor related to the intersected graphite schist at 141m returning the following parameters; ~4,000-5,000S conductance, ~900x700m areal size, a sub-vertical to 80^0 S/SE dip, and estimated depth to top of source of ~100-125m.

Conductors D7 & D8

FLTEM surveying comprising two 600m x 575m loops was completed over Conductor D5 aimed at better constraining the complex feature originally identified by the December 2015 MLTEM survey. The survey redefined the feature as two separate bedrock conductors of significance, a strong conductor with westerly dip at D7, and a moderate conductor with easterly dip at D8, see Figure 2.

Conductor D7 has a conductance of ~6,000-8,000S+, dimensions of ~800m x 400m and an estimated depth to top of source of ~300-350m. Conductor D8 has a lower conductance of ~3,000-4,000S+, is larger in size ~1,000m x 1,000m with an estimated depth to top of source of ~350-400m. Interestingly the modelled dips of both conductors indicate shallow to moderate angles ranging between 20-50^0, which is at odds with the steep to vertical dips observed in all Area D RC drillholes and further evidence of structural modification.

A single 600m diamond drillhole has been designed to initially test the stronger D7 conductor before intersecting the position of the D8 conductor.

RC Drilling Programme Results

Five RC drillholes (RKRC001-005) for 1,160m were completed at Area D in March 2016, testing three strong-moderate conductors (D1, D2 and D4) previously identified by MLTEM surveying. Full drillhole details are provided below in Table 3.

Table 3: Area D RC Drillhole Summary							
Hole	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Conductor**	**RL**	**Dip**	**Azimuth**	**Final Depth**
RKRC001	639100	6598160	D1	205	-65^0	150^0	143*
RKRC002	639800	6598340	D2	203	-65^0	150^0	216*
RKRC003	638974	6599030	D4	200	-70^0	150^0	268
RKRC004	639110	6598130	D1	205	-70^0	150^0	249
RKRC005	639803	6598325	D2	203	-65^0	150^0	284
Total							**1,160**

Note: Co-ordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 51

* Drillhole did not reach target depth due to poor ground conditions.

Full analytical results from the RC drill programme were received and integrated with the geological logging and geophysical data. As expected from the logging, no significant nickel intervals were returned, however several elevated intervals of copper and zinc were returned associated with a range of rock types including mafic granulite, felsic schist and graphite schist, see Table 4.

Table 4: Area D RC Drillhole Results		
Drillhole	**Result**	**Lithology**
RKRC002	12m @ 0.12% Cu from 140m 16m @ 0.14% Zn from 152m	Mafic Granulite Mafic Granulite
RKRC004	12m @ 0.10% Cu, 0.11% Zn from 176 20m @ 16.22% TGC from 176m (TGC-total graphitic carbon)	Graphite Schist
RKRC005	12m @ 0.16% Cu, 0.11% Zn from 154m	Biotite/quartz/graphite Schist

Future Programmes

- Two diamond drillholes are planned at Area D during May testing Conductors D6, D7 and D8, see Figure 2.

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
Sampling techniques	• 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.
Drilling techniques	• The RC drilling technique was used, utilising a face sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	• Sample recoveries were not measured, however poor or wet samples are recorded in drill and sample log sheets.
Logging	• 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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• RC samples were 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• 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 or calibrations have been made to any assay results reported by Legend.

Criteria	Commentary
Location of data points	• RC 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	• 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	• Drillholes were planned to intersect modelled EM conductor plates perpendicular to strike.
Sample security	• Samples were placed in polyweave and/or bulka bags and delivered directly to the assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• 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	• The Rockford Project comprises seven granted tenements; 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 E28/2188-2192. Tenements E28/1718 & E28/1727 are covered 90% and 20% respectively by the Ngadju Native Title Claim.
Exploration done by other parties	• Not applicable, not referred to.
Geology	• 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	• Refer to table of collars in body of report.
Data aggregation methods	• Weighted averaging (based on sample interval) has been used in the reporting of the RC drilling results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• The geometry of the anomalous intervals/assays with respect to the RC drilling angle is unknown. All drillhole intercepts are downhole lengths measured in metres.
Diagrams	• Project location and drillhole location maps have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• All significant results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• Outer-Rim Exploration Services Pty Ltd completed high powered moving loop electromagnetic (MLTEM) surveying over the Rockford Project. • MLTEM Details • Loop Size: 200m x 200m, single turn • Line/Station Spacing: 300m spaced lines with 100m stations • Transmitter: ORE HPTX (190-200 amps)

Criteria	Commentary
	• Receiver: EMIT SMARTem24 • Sensor: EMIT Fluxgate 3 component B field sensor • Time base/frequency: 0.125 – 1 Hz (250-2,000msec time base), ~0.475msec ramp. • Highpower EM Geophysical Services Pty Ltd completed high powered downhole electromagnetic (DHTEM) and fixed loop electromagnetic (FLTEM) surveying over the Rockford Project. • DHTEM Details • Loop Size: 200m x 200m, single turn • Station Spacing: 10m stns 50-150m, 5m stns 155m to EOH (~268m), 2m infill 189-205m DH • Transmitter: ORE HPTX (80 amps) • Receiver: Crone PEM • Sensor: Crone PEM Z and XY dB/dt DH probes • Time base/frequency: 1.67 Hz (150msec time base), ~0.256msec ramp FLTEM Details • Loop Sizes: 600m x575m and 450mx400m, single turn • Line/Station Spacing: 125m spaced lines with 75m stations • Transmitter: ORE HPTX (150 amps) • Receiver: EMIT SMARTem24 • Sensor: EMIT Fluxgate 3 component B field sensor • Time base/frequency: 0.5Hz (500msec time base), ~1.15msec ramp
Further work	• Diamond drill testing of Conductors D6, D7 and D8 at Area D is planned.