

Aircore Drill Assays Received at Rockford Project

- Assays from aircore drilling programme return anomalous Ni-Cu results
- Drillhole RKAC005: 13m @ 0.1% Ni, 0.02% Cu from 48m to end of hole in gabbro
Incl. 4m @ 0.12% Ni, 0.04% Cu from 48m

Legend Mining Limited (“Legend”) is pleased to announce assay results from its recently completed 64 hole aircore drilling programme at its Rockford Project in the Fraser Range district of Western Australia. As reported to the ASX on 17 November 2016, the drilling intersected mafic/ultramafic rocks on seven of the eight lines with olivine observed in ten of the 64 holes.

Drillhole RKAC005 returned an intersection of 13m @ 0.1% Ni and 0.02% Cu from 48m associated with fine grained gabbro on drill Line 1, see Figure 1. Four other holes returned lower tenor anomalous Ni-Cu assays, while elevated gold values >0.1g/t Au (maximum 0.23g/t Au) occurred in another three holes, see Table 1. Twenty bottom of hole samples will be sent for petrological analysis with results expected in the new year.

Legend Managing Director Mark Wilson said, “We are pleased with the assays from our first aircore programme at Rockford given the broad (400m) spacing of the holes. To understand the full significance of the 13m intercept in hole RKAC005 an infill aircore programme will be planned around that hole in the new year. The results continue the process of upgrading the prospectivity of the entire Rockford Project.”



Aircore Drilling at Rockford Project

Technical Discussion

Aircore Drilling Programme

All multi-element assay results from the recently completed 64 hole regional aircore drilling programme have now been received, further supporting the nickel-copper prospectivity of the Rockford Project. The drilling was undertaken over eight target areas selected from aeromagnetic/gravity data and EM surveys, with the aim of providing information on the regolith profile, basement lithologies and the lithochemical signature of the basement rocks.

As reported previously, mafic/ultramafic rocks were intersected in seven of the eight aircore lines, with the key mineral olivine observed in ten of the 64 drillholes, see Figure 1 and Appendix 1. The results from this first phase aircore programme have provided confidence in Legend’s targeting methodology and area selection in the search for Nova-Bollinger style Ni-Cu mineralisation at Rockford.

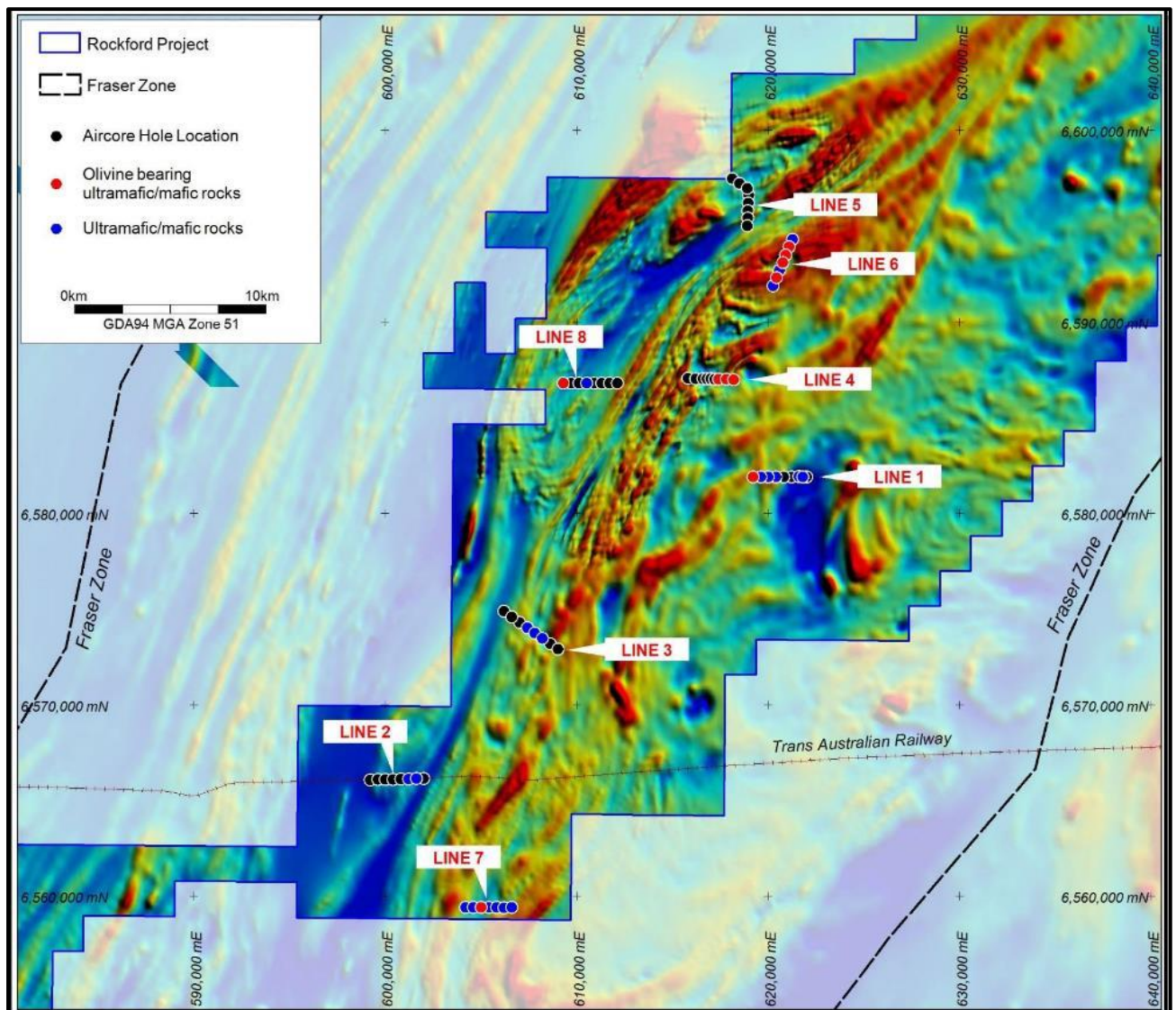


Figure 1: Aircore Drill Lines over Regional Aeromagnetic Image

Lines 1, 6 and 7 are considered the most prospective based on the occurrence of mafic/ultramafic intrusive rocks (often containing olivine), along with elevated coincident Ni-Cu assay results. Drillhole RKAC005 (Line 1) returned the most anomalous result of: 13m @ 0.1% Ni and 0.02% Cu from 48m to EOH associated with a fine grained gabbro/dolerite.

Table 1 below summarises anomalous nickel (>300ppm), copper (>250ppm) and gold (>0.1g/t) results from the drilling. The assays only represent samples from the top 0.5-1m of fresh bedrock and overlying saprock and are considered encouraging given the broad 400m spacing of the drillholes.

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Lithology
RKAC005	48	61 BOH	13	964	175	<0.01	Saprock/Gabbro
Incl.	48	52	4	1,237	390	<0.01	Saprock
Incl.	52	56	4	1,225	81	<0.01	Saprock
RKAC024	32	36	4	330	145	<0.01	Granulite
RKAC030	48	52	4	110	92	0.12	Saprock/Granulite
RKAC047	104	116	12	335	66	<0.01	Saprolite/Ultramafic
RKAC050	48	52	4	41	21	0.12	Saprolite
RKAC050	64	71 BOH	7	589	269	<0.01	Pyroxenite
RKAC052	97	98 BOH	1	142	251	<0.01	Ultramafic
RKAC060	32	36	4	38	36	0.23	Saprock/Gabbro

Note: Table shows anomalous values of Ni >300ppm and/or Cu >250ppm and/or Au >0.1 g/t.
BOH – Bottom of Hole

Aircore drill chips from 20 bottom of hole samples have been submitted for petrological analysis aimed at providing information on rock types, magmatic/metamorphic textures and the possible presence of trace sulphides, and will be fully assessed in conjunction with the multi-element data.

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.

For more information:

Mr Mark Wilson
Managing Director
Ph: (08) 9212 0600

Mr Derek Waterfield
Executive Director - Technical
Ph: (08) 9212 0600

Appendix 1: Rockford Project Aircore Drillhole Details

Drillhole	Line No	MGA94_East	MGA94_North	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Final Depth (m)
RKAC001	1	622000	6582000	200	-90	0	120
RKAC002 *	"	621600	6582008	200	-90	0	117
RKAC003	"	621200	6582000	201	-90	0	84
RKAC004	"	620805	6581993	204	-90	0	60
RKAC005*	"	620400	6582000	206	-90	0	61
RKAC006 *	"	619990	6582000	201	-90	0	73
RKAC007 *	"	619607	6581990	202	-90	0	78
RKAC008 # *	"	619200	6582000	201	-90	0	83
RKAC009 *	"	621800	6582000	200	-90	0	135
RKAC010	2	599200	6566154	205	-90	0	77
RKAC011	"	599600	6566174	206	-90	0	72
RKAC012	"	600000	6566187	206	-90	0	70
RKAC013	"	600400	6566190	206	-90	0	85
RKAC014	"	600800	6566213	203	-90	0	72
RKAC015*	"	601200	6566219	203	-90	0	84
RKAC016 *	"	601625	6566230	201	-90	0	90
RKAC017	"	602000	6566240	199	-90	0	75
RKAC018	3	606200	6574964	206	-90	0	74
RKAC019	"	606600	6574670	206	-90	0	75
RKAC020	"	607000	6574388	204	-90	0	69
RKAC021*	"	607400	6574110	202	-90	0	53
RKAC022*	"	607800	6573826	203	-90	0	32
RKAC023*	"	608200	6573560	203	-90	0	30
RKAC024	"	608600	6573268	206	-90	0	36
RKAC025	"	609020	6572986	208	-90	0	30
RKAC026	4	615800	6587140	211	-90	0	18
RKAC027	"	616208	6587130	206	-90	0	12
RKAC028	"	616590	6587118	203	-90	0	39
RKAC029	"	616795	6587113	203	-90	0	45
RKAC030	"	616994	6587109	201	-90	0	58
RKAC031 # *	"	617396	6587099	200	-90	0	74
RKAC032	"	617196	6587103	199	-90	0	57
RKAC033 # *	"	617805	6587092	198	-90	0	102
RKAC034 # *	"	618194	6587080	195	-90	0	83
RKAC035	5	618962	6596700	210	-90	0	57
RKAC036	"	618098	6597554	213	-90	0	101
RKAC037	"	618498	6597311	214	-90	0	72
RKAC038	"	618907	6597061	213	-90	0	53
RKAC039	"	618949	6596299	207	-90	0	74
RKAC040	"	618934	6595898	205	-90	0	73
RKAC041	"	618920	6595502	205	-90	0	96
RKAC042	"	618905	6595107	206	-90	0	114
RKAC043 *	6	621250	6594387	203	-90	0	108
RKAC044 # *	"	621087	6594000	202	-90	0	124
RKAC045 # *	"	620915	6593584	201	-90	0	118
RKAC046 # *	"	620748	6593186	202	-90	0	117
RKAC047 *	"	620580	6592790	203	-90	0	122
RKAC048 # *	"	620414	6592396	204	-90	0	104
RKAC049 *	"	620239	6591976	203	-90	0	122
RKAC050*	7	604196	6559497	194	-90	0	71
RKAC051*	"	604600	6559499	193	-90	0	113
RKAC052 # *	"	604996	6559497	192	-90	0	98
RKAC053*	"	605399	6559504	191	-90	0	113
RKAC054*	"	605799	6559504	191	-90	0	128
RKAC055 *	"	606195	6559484	190	-90	0	134
RKAC056*	"	606594	6559496	190	-90	0	95
RKAC057 # *	8	609298	6586899	207	-90	0	96
RKAC058	"	609704	6586897	210	-90	0	88
RKAC059	"	610105	6586895	211	-90	0	14
RKAC060*	"	610502	6586900	212	-90	0	39
RKAC061	"	610902	6586898	211	-90	0	91
RKAC062	"	611297	6586893	212	-90	0	102
RKAC063	"	611709	6586890	215	-90	0	89
RKAC064	"	612105	6586897	216	-90	0	66

Note: Co-ordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 51 # Olivine bearing ultramafic/mafic rocks; * Ultramafic/mafic rocks

**Appendix 2: Legend Mining Limited – Aircore Drilling Rockford Project
JORC Code Edition 2012: Table 1**

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aircore drilling was undertaken on broad spaced traverses testing aeromagnetic and gravity targets. • The residual (non-transported) portion only of each drillhole was sampled as 4m composites to the end of hole, with a 1m bottom of hole sample also collected. All samples weighed 2-3kg. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely (approximately 1 each every 50 samples). • Samples were submitted to an independent commercial assay laboratory. • A four acid digest was used, with samples analysed for; Au by fire assay and a multi-element suite including; Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, 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-MS. Bottom of hole samples were also analysed for a suite of REE including; Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Ho, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm, Yb by ICP-MS.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aircore drilling technique was used, utilising a 85mm bit and completed by Drillpower.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample recoveries are visually estimated for each metre by the supervising rig geologist with poor or wet samples recorded in drill and sample log sheets. • The sample cyclone is routinely cleaned at the end of each rod (3m) and when deemed necessary. • No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and grade and there is insufficient data to determine if there is a sample bias.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<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. Representative drill chips from the bottom of hole are retained in chip trays. • All drillholes were logged in their entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drillcore was collected. • All aircore drill samples were collected using a PVC spear or scoop as 4m composites (2-3kg). Other composites of 2m, 3m and 5m 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aircore samples were analysed for Au by 50g fire assay with an ICP-OES finish, and for a multi-element suite by ICP-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. • All samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Services Perth using methods; FA50/OE04 (Au), 4A/MS48 (multi-elements) and 4A/MS48R (REE extended suite).
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, 	<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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>company's drilling database.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No adjustments of assay results have been undertaken.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aircore 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"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aircore drill traverses are not regular or grid based, with the location of traverses governed by aeromagnetic/gravity targets. • Individual drillholes along traverses are spaced at 400m with minor infill to 200m were deemed necessary. • Drillholes are sampled in the residual portion of the profile only as 4m composites on a routine basis or as 2m, 3m and 5m composites at the end of holes as required. 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"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The orientation of the aircore drill traverses and broad spacing of the individual drillholes is considered to achieve unbiased sampling.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual calico sample bags were placed in polyweave bags and delivered directly to the assay laboratory prep facility in Kalgoorlie by company personnel.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<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	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) and three applications ELA28/2638-2640 (100% Legend). 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 E28/2188-2192. Tenements E28/1718 & E28/1727 are covered 90% and 20% respectively by the Ngadju Native Title Claim. The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, not referred to.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<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"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to table of collars in Appendix 1 above.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weighted averaging based on sample interval has been used in the reporting of the aircore drilling results. No high grade results were returned (therefore not included in aggregate intercepts) and no metal equivalent values have been reported.
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geometry of anomalous nickel-copper assays with respect to the aircore drilling angle and orientation is unknown. All drillhole intercepts are measured downhole in metres.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project location and drillhole location maps have been included in the body of the report.
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant results are reported.
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed high quality aeromagnetic and gravity datasets have been used in the targeting of this aircore drilling programme.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p>Further work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aircore drill chips from selected bottom of hole samples will be submitted for petrological analysis to assist with the geological understanding of the Project. • A full assessment of the aircore drilling data in conjunction with the aeromagnetic, gravity and EM data will be undertaken.