Assay Results Return Further Anomalous Nickel-Copper At Area N, Rockford Project, Fraser Range

- **Anomalous nickel-copper results in four more aircore drillholes**
- **Drillhole RKAC119 returns 31m @ 0.09% Ni, 0.03% Cu from 20m to BOH, including 4m @ 0.14% Ni, 0.06% Cu**
- **Results support previously announced assays from RKAC068 (100m from RKAC119)**
- **Follow up diamond drilling planned to test N1 conductor in June 2017**

Legend Mining Limited ("Legend") is pleased to announce assay results from the recently completed aircore drilling programme at its Rockford Project in the Fraser Range district of Western Australia.

The drilling was undertaken in April/May 2017 over several areas selected from aeromagnetic/ gravity data and designed to support the EM survey results. A full technical discussion is included in the body of this announcement.

Legend Managing Director Mark Wilson said; "These results repeat the tenor of results in hole RKAC068. We now have positive geochemistry to complement the mag, gravity and EM interpretation at area N – all confirming this to be a high priority prospect. This continues to be a developing story, with the all important deep drilling to follow shortly".

Figure 1: Aircore drillhole RKAC119, (51m)

Technical Discussion

Aircore Assay Results

All multi-element assay results from the recently completed 75 hole regional aircore drilling programme have now been received. The drilling was undertaken over several targets (Areas L, M, N, O, see Figure 2) selected from aeromagnetic/gravity data and EM surveys, with the aim of providing information on the regolith profile, basement lithologies and the lithogeochemical signature of the basement rocks.

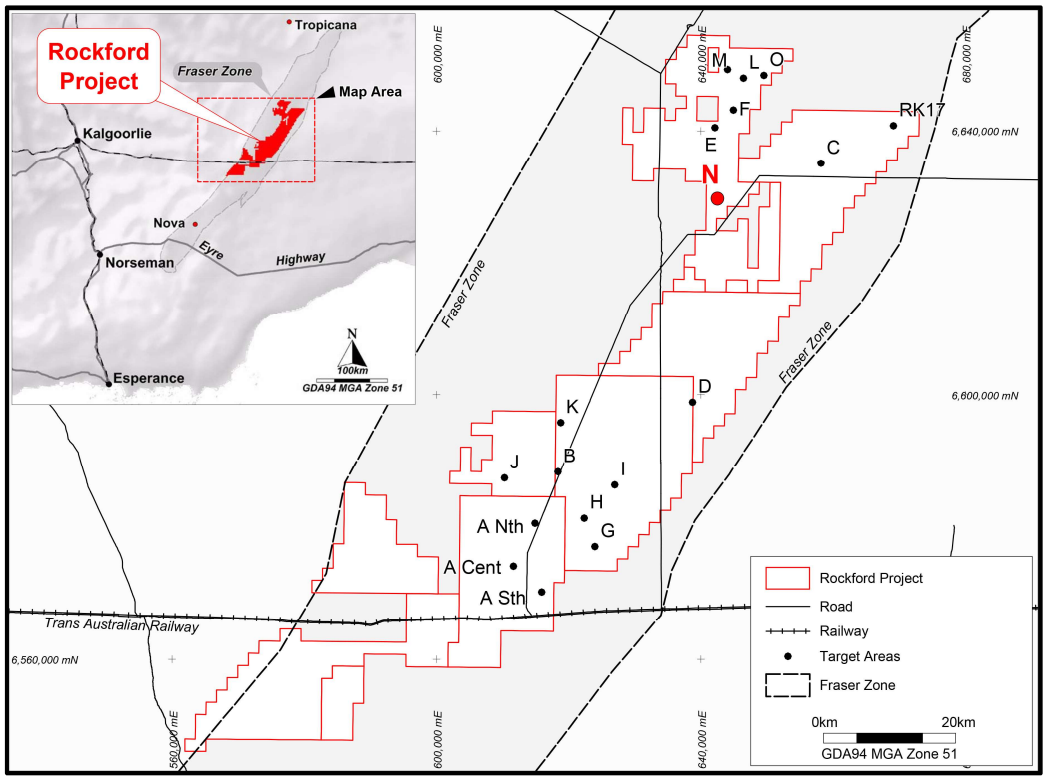

Figure 2: Location

As previously reported (ASX release 9 May 2017) aircore drillhole RKAC068 at Area N (Figure 3) returned a result of 37m @ 0.1% Ni and 0.01% Cu from 24m to bottom of hole associated with a hornblende-rich metamorphosed mafic. RKAC119 was drilled 100m to the west of RKAC068, intersecting a similar lithology, returning 31m @ 0.09% Ni and 0.03% Cu from 20m to bottom of hole.

In addition, RKAC120 (100m east of RKAC068) and RKAC073 (100m west of RKAC119) returned elevated assays of; 1m @ 0.05% Ni and 0.03% Cu from 32m BOH, and 8m @ 0.02% Ni and 0.03% Cu from 32m respectively, see Figures 3 & 4.

These results have now confirmed a +300m wide zone with anomalous nickel and copper values associated with a metamorphosed mafic, see Figure 4. Petrological analysis of this mafic unit indicated an original igneous composition rich in orthopyroxene/clinopyroxene, with subordinate plagioclase and olivine and a cumulate texture. The petrology also revealed the presence of supergene nickel minerals along with chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) further confirming it as a highly favourable host rock.

Importantly, the metamorphosed mafic unit correlates with the up-dip projection of the strong (6,000-12,000S) N1 conductor (Figure 4) and is closely associated with the gravity feature and a localised aeromagnetic high.

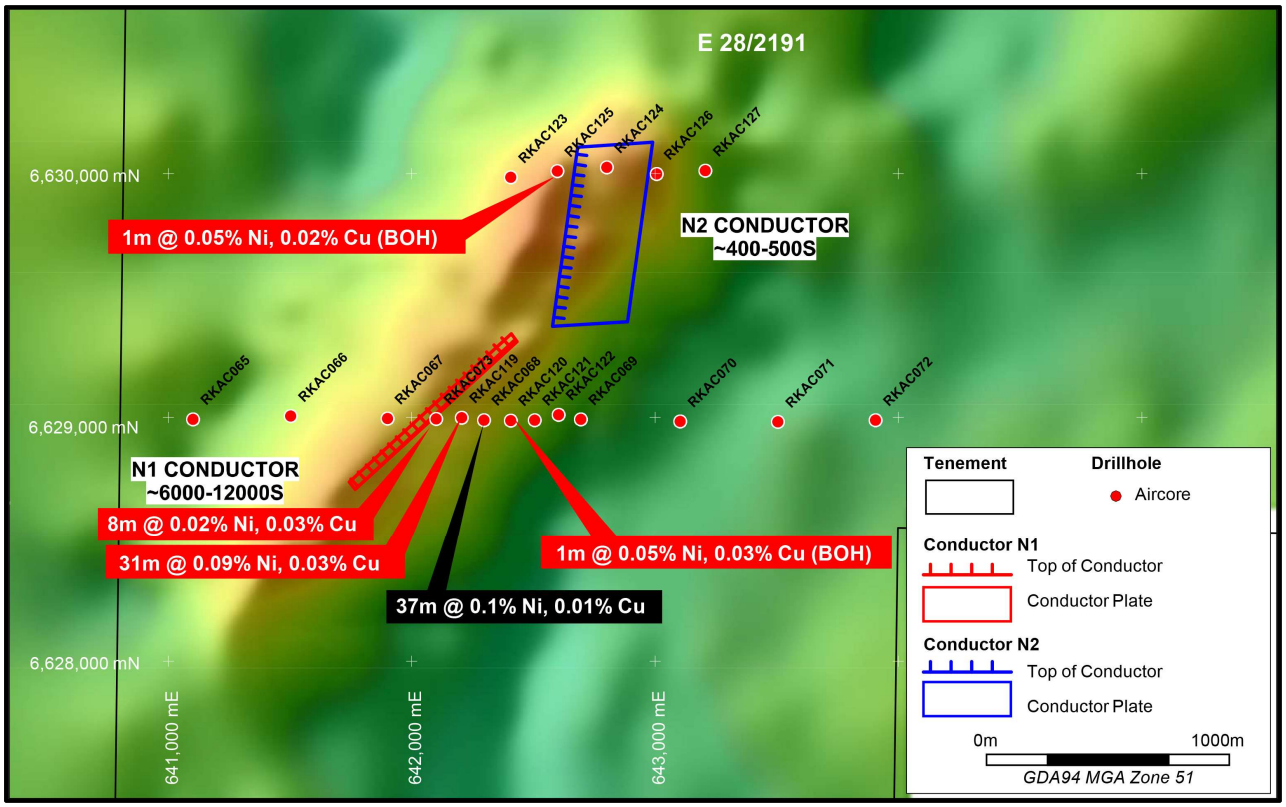

Figure 3: Area N - Aircore Drilling and FLTEM Conductors Over Gravity

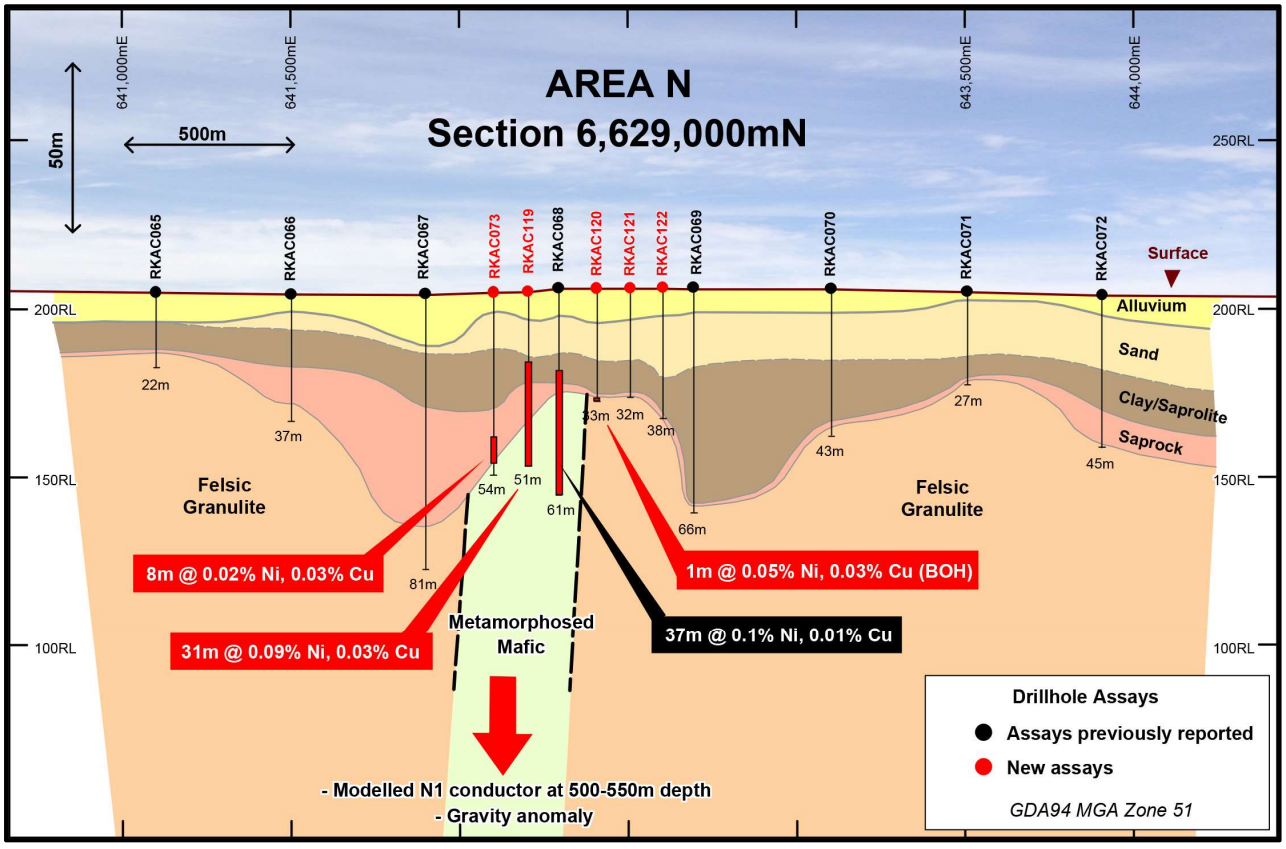

Figure 4: Area N - Aircore Drill Section 6629000N

Table 1 below summarises all anomalous nickel (>0.03%) and copper (>0.02%) results from the 75 hole drilling programme.

Table 1: Anomalous Assay Values in Aircore Drillholes						
Drillhole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Ni (%)**	**Cu (%)**	**Lithology**
*RKAC068	24	61 BOH	37	0.10	0.01	Saprock/Metamorphosed Mafic
Incl.	28	32	4	0.14	0.01	Saprock over Meta. Mafic
RKAC073	32	40	8	0.02	0.03	Saprock over Mafic
RKAC119	20	51 BOH	31	0.09	0.03	Saprock/Metamorphosed Mafic
Incl.	32	36	4	0.14	0.06	Saprock over Meta. Mafic
RKAC120	32	33 BOH	1	0.05	0.03	Felsic Granulite
RKAC125	24	29 BOH	5	0.03	0.02	Mafic Granulite
RKAC127	24	29 BOH	5	0.03	0.02	Mafic Granulite

Note: Table shows anomalous values of Ni >0.03% and/or Cu >0.02%
* RKAC068 reported previously (ASX: 9 May 2017)
BOH – Bottom of Hole

Area N Summary

Area N is considered a very high priority prospect with a summary of positive features given below:

- Strong (6,000-12,000S) FLTEM bedrock conductor defined at N1.
- N1 conductor closely associated with a gravity feature and aeromagnetic high.
- Aircore drillholes RKAC068 and RKAC119 over the up-dip projection of the N1 conductor intersected favourable metamorphosed mafic host rocks.
- RKAC068 returned assay results of; 37m @ 0.1% Ni, 0.01% Cu from 24m to BOH including 4m @ 0.14% Ni, 0.01% Cu from 28m.
- RKAC119 returned assay results of; 31m @ 0.09% Ni, 0.03% Cu from 20m to BOH including 4m @ 0.14% Ni, 0.06% Cu from 32m.
- Elevated nickel and copper values in RKAC125 may be related to the N2 conductor.

Future Programme

An RC/diamond drilling programme with follow up downhole EM has been designed to test the N1 conductor and these anomalous nickel-copper geochemical results. The programme is planned to commence in late June 2017 pending statutory approvals.

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:

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Appendix 1: Aircore Drillhole Details

Drillhole	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
RKAC065	641101	6628998	205	-90	0	22
RKAC066	641502	6629011	204	-90	0	37
RKAC067	641899	6629001	204	-90	0	81
RKAC068	642296	6628995	206	-90	0	61
RKAC069	642694	6628997	206	-90	0	66
RKAC070	643102	6628989	206	-90	0	43
RKAC071	643504	6628987	205	-90	0	27
RKAC072	643905	6628994	204	-90	0	45
RKAC073	642100	6629000	205	-90	0	54
RKAC074	632599	6634404	219	-90	0	8
RKAC075	632993	6634404	219	-90	0	20
RKAC076	633401	6634412	218	-90	0	15
RKAC077	633806	6634452	219	-90	0	29
RKAC078	634191	6634412	220	-90	0	27
RKAC079	634608	6634399	220	-90	0	36
RKAC080	641783	6646002	214	-90	0	71
RKAC081	642206	6646007	213	-90	0	62
RKAC082	642607	6646001	214	-90	0	29
RKAC083	642996	6646001	215	-90	0	81
RKAC084	643397	6645994	213	-90	0	67
RKAC085	643803	6646095	212	-90	0	30
RKAC086	644200	6646090	213	-90	0	31
RKAC087	643613	6646072	213	-90	0	26
RKAC088	644000	6646108	212	-90	0	44
RKAC089	644601	6646001	216	-90	0	22
RKAC090	644995	6645988	216	-90	0	16
RKAC091	645405	6645982	219	-90	0	20
RKAC092	645802	6646003	218	-90	0	26
RKAC093	644998	6651360	214	-90	0	31
RKAC094	645406	6651363	214	-90	0	30
RKAC095	645601	6651336	214	-90	0	26
RKAC096	645701	6651334	214	-90	0	36
RKAC097	645792	6651339	215	-90	0	26
RKAC098	646213	6651340	215	-90	0	57
RKAC099	643599	6649999	216	-90	0	35
RKAC100	644000	6650008	216	-90	0	26
RKAC101	644401	6650002	212	-90	0	20
RKAC102	644799	6649902	213	-90	0	34
RKAC103	643215	6650001	218	-90	0	49
RKAC104	645197	6650004	214	-90	0	48
RKAC105	645599	6650001	216	-90	0	46
RKAC106	644603	6648210	215	-90	0	134
RKAC107	645001	6648078	214	-90	0	32
RKAC108	645402	6647997	214	-90	0	38
RKAC109	645804	6648007	214	-90	0	29

Drillhole	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
RKAC110	646201	6648013	215	-90	0	32
RKAC111	646605	6647985	216	-90	0	36
RKAC112	650207	6648015	224	-90	0	38
RKAC113	649794	6648007	222	-90	0	32
RKAC114	649396	6648025	222	-90	0	32
RKAC115	648998	6648023	221	-90	0	43
RKAC116	648597	6648011	225	-90	0	126
RKAC117	650537	6648029	228	-90	0	35
RKAC118	648201	6647969	225	-90	0	56
RKAC119	642205	6629005	205	-90	0	51
RKAC120	642407	6628993	206	-90	0	33
RKAC121	642505	6628995	206	-90	0	32
RKAC122	642602	6629017	206	-90	0	38
RKAC123	642407	6629991	207	-90	0	18
RKAC124	642801	6630032	205	-90	0	45
RKAC125	642597	6630017	206	-90	0	29
RKAC126	643005	6630005	206	-90	0	28
RKAC127	643205	6630018	207	-90	0	35
RKAC128	644988	6612957	199	-90	0	29
RKAC129	645399	6612691	206	-90	0	42
RKAC130	645796	6612433	206	-90	0	56
RKAC131	646190	6612166	206	-90	0	72
RKAC132	646607	6611895	205	-90	0	76
RKAC133	647007	6611635	205	-90	0	81
RKAC134	644422	6612804	197	-90	0	14
RKAC135	644399	6611993	206	-90	0	47
RKAC136	644392	6611194	206	-90	0	76
RKAC137	644387	6610402	203	-90	0	68
RKAC138	644432	6613202	194	-90	0	30
RKAC139	644389	6610784	204	-90	0	65

Note: All co-ordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 51

Appendix 2:
Legend Mining Ltd – EM Survey/Aircore Drilling Programme Rockford Project
JORC Code Edition 2012: Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• 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	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• The aircore drilling technique was used, utilising a 85mm bit and completed by Drillpower.
Drill sample recovery	• *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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	between sample recoveries and grade and there is insufficient data to determine if there is a sample bias.
Logging	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	4A/MS48R (REE extended suite).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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 of assay results have been undertaken.
Location of data points	• *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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Aircore 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	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 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/100m 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	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• The orientation of the aircore drill traverses and broad spacing of the individual drillholes is considered to achieve unbiased sampling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Individual calico sample bags were placed in polyweave bags and delivered directly to the assay laboratory prep facility in Kalgoorlie by company personnel.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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.*	• The Rockford Project comprises nine granted exploration licences and three applications, covering 2,792km^2. • Rockford JV tenements: E28/2188-2192 (70% Legend, 30% Rockford Minerals Pty Ltd), E28/1718 & E28/1727 (70% Legend, 30% Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd). • Legend 100% owned: E28/2404-2405 & ELA28/2638-2640. • 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 & E28/2405. Tenements E28/1718, E28/1727 & E28/2404 are covered 90%, 20% and 100% respectively by the Ngadju Native Title Claim. • The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Not applicable, not referred to.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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	• *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:* • *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*	• Refer to table of collars in body of report.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• 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.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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.
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Project location, FLTEM conductor and drillhole location maps have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• All significant results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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;*	• Detailed high quality aeromagnetic and gravity datasets have been used in the targeting of FLTEM surveys and aircore drilling. • Highpower EM Geophysical Services Pty Ltd have undertaken high powered fixed loop electromagnetic surveying over the Rockford Project.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	FLTEM Details • Loop Sizes: 400mx600m up to 800mx800m, single turn • Line/Station Spacing: 150m spaced lines with 100m stations • Transmitter: HPTX (270-290 amps) • Receiver: GDD Nordic EM24 • Sensor: EMIT Fluxgate 3 component B field sensor • Time base/frequency: 0.125Hz (2000msec time base), ~1.75msec and 10msec ramp
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Diamond drill testing and follow up downhole electromagnetics of the N1 conductor is planned.