Five New Holes Confirm Continuity of Previous Results at Rockford Project

- **Infill aircore drilling confirms >300m mineralised section with anomalous nickel-copper-cobalt in gabbronorite (Figure 1). Best results include:**

  RKAC206: 37m @ 0.34% Ni, 0.22% Cu, 0.03% Co from 56m to end of hole

  RKAC209: 26m @ 0.28% Ni, 0.31% Cu, 0.03% Co from 56m to end of hole

- **Petrology confirms a second gabbronorite intrusion around RKAC167**
- **Aircore drilling is ongoing at Area D aimed at identifying additional mineralised intrusive bodies**

Legend Mining Limited ("Legend") is pleased to provide aircore assay results for a further 32 drillholes and additional petrology results from the current Area D aircore drilling programme at its Rockford Project in the Fraser Range of Western Australia. A full technical discussion is contained in the body of this announcement.

Legend Managing Director Mark Wilson said, "This is fertile ground for the style of nickel-copper orebody we are seeking. Each hole in this section has ended in mineralisation. Petrology has shown that we have sulphides in the right host rock in hole 183 and sulphides have also been logged in a further five holes. Shareholders should also note the positive indicators for a second mineralised intrusive around hole 167".

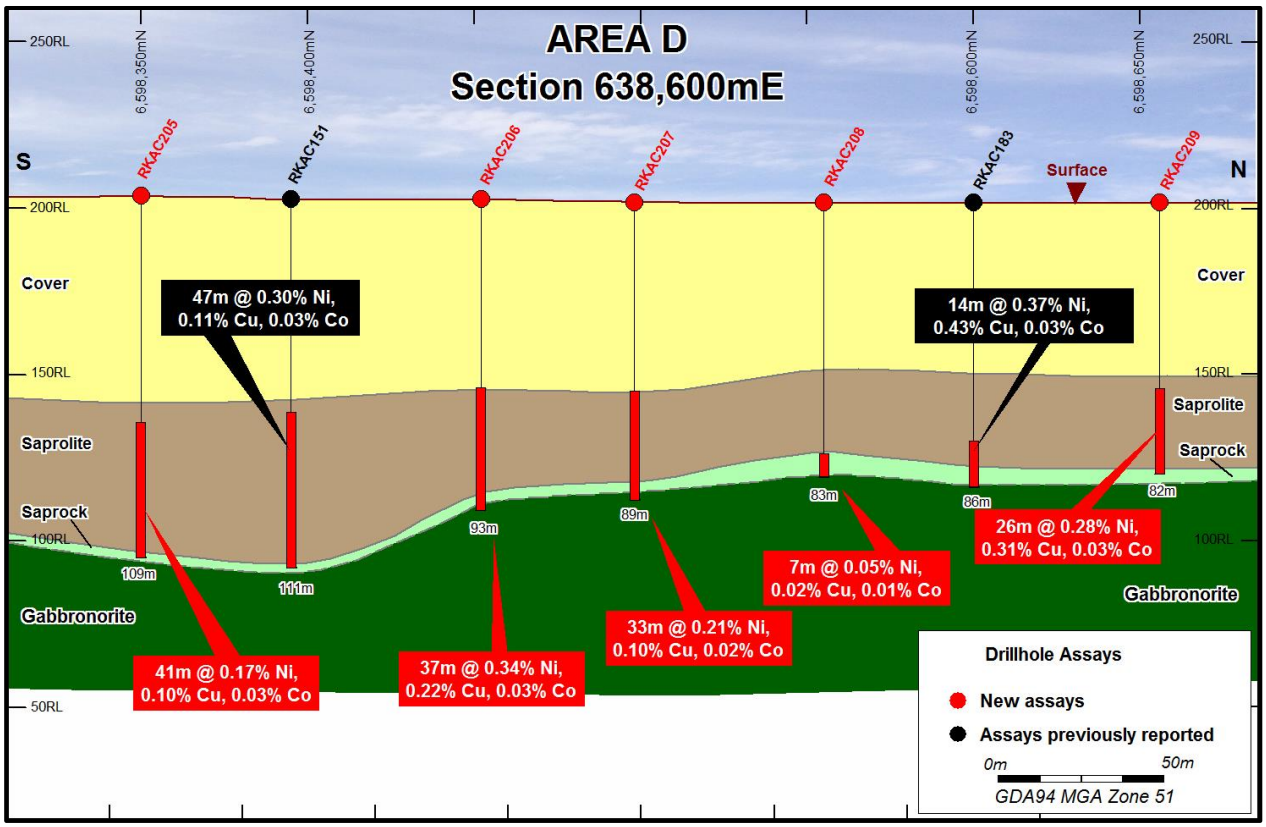

Figure 1: Area D Aircore Drill Section 638,600E

Technical Discussion

Aircore drilling at Area D continued during April with a further 24 holes (RKAC199-222) for 2,259m completed, (see Figure 2). This drilling involved; close spaced 50m infill holes following up anomalous Ni-Cu-Co results in drillholes RKAC151 and RKAC183, 200m infill drilling around the anomalous RKAC167, and three regional traverses over aeromagnetic lows.

Multi-element results from the pre-Easter drilling (see ASX announcement 9 April 2018) and 17 of the recent holes have now been received (RKAC184-215), with the remaining seven holes pending.

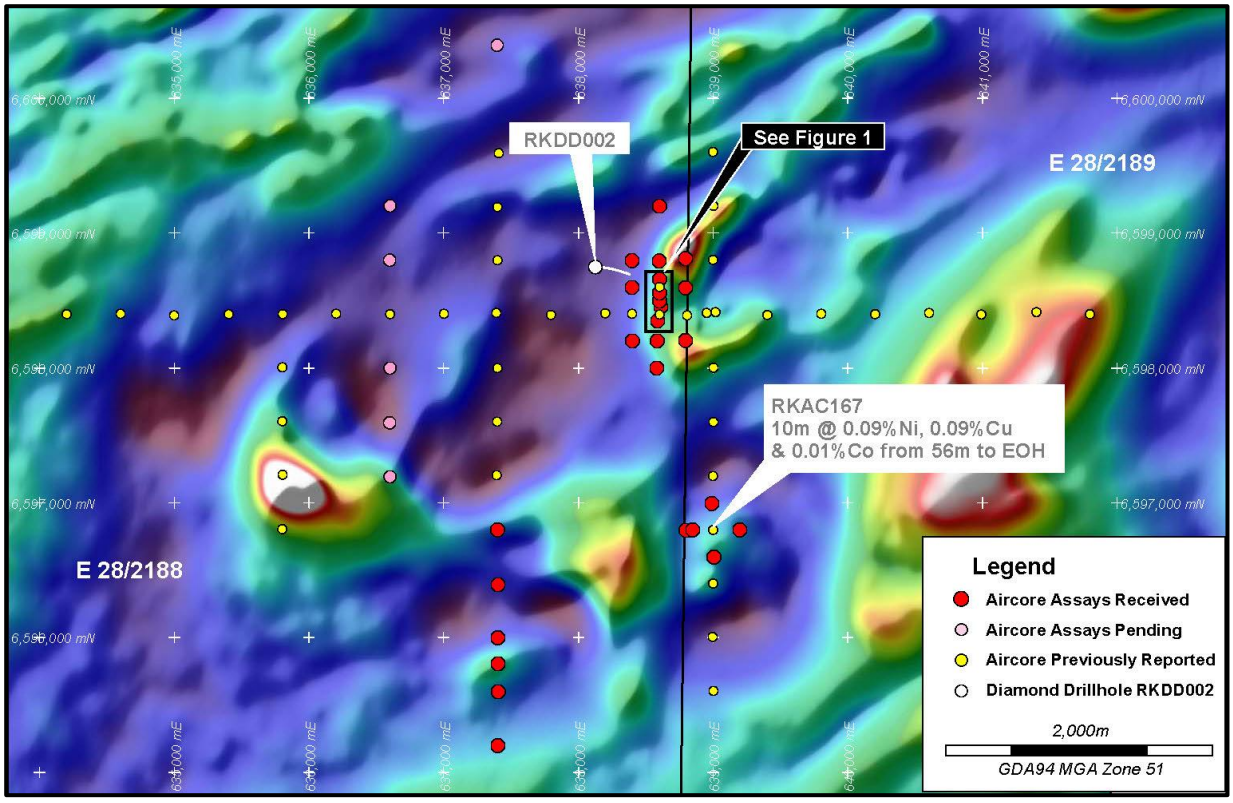

Figure 2: Area D Aircore Drillholes on Aeromagnetics

Five 50m spaced infill drillholes (RKAC205-209) were completed on Section 638600E, following up highly anomalous Ni-Cu-Co intersections and disseminated sulphides in holes RKAC151 and RKAC183, (see Figures 1 and 2). The five infill holes intersected gabbronorite bedrock similar to RKAC183, with <1% sulphides logged in all holes. Four of the five holes returned broad intersections of 26m to 41m with nickel values ranging between 0.17-0.34% Ni and associated copper between 0.10-0.31% Cu, (see Figure 1 and Table 1 for details).

Table 1: Area D Section 638600E - Aircore Drillhole Results						
Drillhole	**From**	**To**	**Int.**	**Ni %**	**Cu %**	**Co %**
RKAC205	68	109 EOH	41	0.17	0.10	0.03
RKAC206	56	93 EOH	37	0.34	0.22	0.03
RKAC207	56	89 EOH	33	0.21	0.10	0.02
RKAC208	76	83 EOH	7	0.05	0.02	0.01
RKAC209	56	82 EOH	26	0.28	0.31	0.03
*RKAC151	64	111 EOH	47	0.30	0.11	0.03
*RKAC183	72	86 EOH	14	0.37	0.43	0.03

- RKAC205-209 results based on composite samples.
- * RKAC151and RKAC183 – Previously released 1m assay results, (ASX 9 April 2018).
- Drillhole collar details provided in Appendix 1.

The results from this infill drilling and previous drillholes RKAC151 and RKAC183 over Section 638600E highlight the following:

- Highly anomalous Ni-Cu-Co results associated with a cumulate textured olivine gabbronorite host rock occur over >300m strike length.
- Good continuity of Ni-Cu-Co values and intersection thickness along section.
- Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite has been identified in a bottom of hole petrology sample from RKAC183, see Photo 1.
- Minor sulphides logged in five of six other holes on section, with strong evidence for weathered sulphides in sixth hole (RKAC151).
- Further confirmation of the presence of a Ni-Cu sulphide bearing mafic/ultramafic intrusive body at Area D.

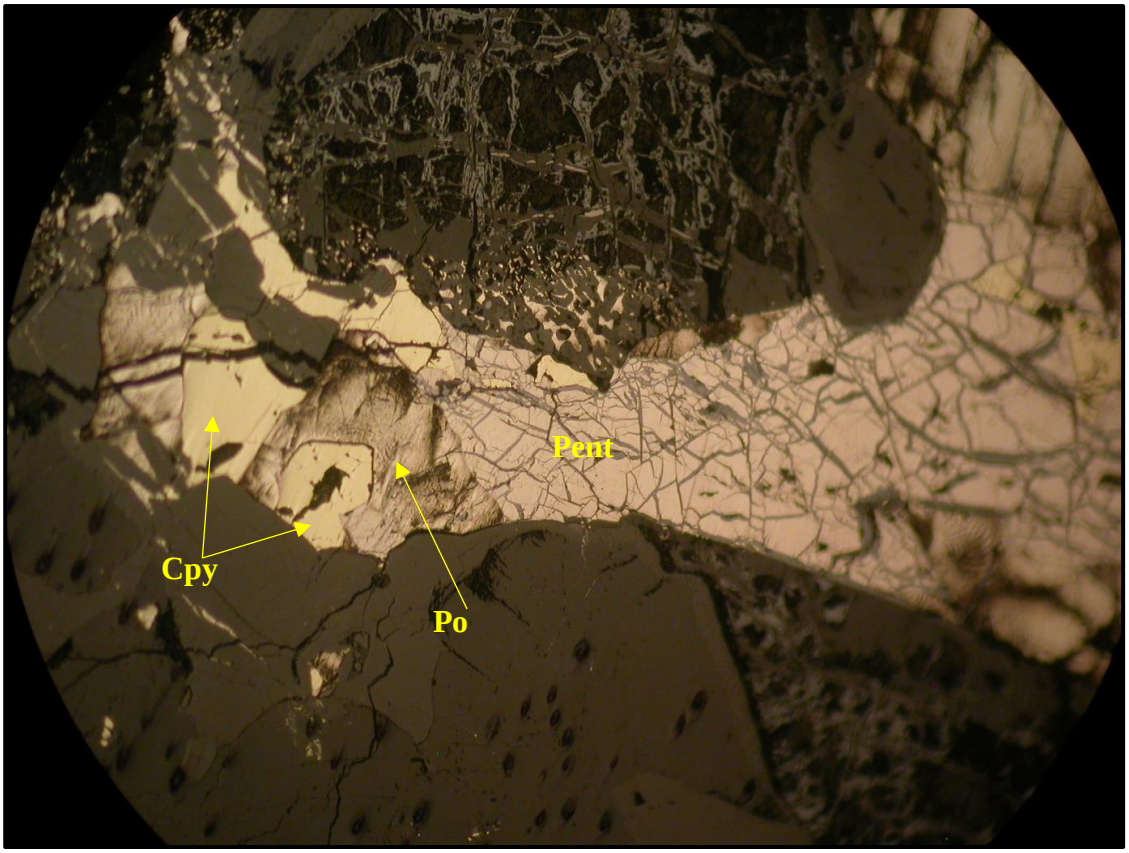

Photo 1: Gabbronorite containing pentlandite (Pent), chalcopyrite (Cpy) and pyrrhotite (Po). BOH sample from RKAC183 (Field of view = 1.8 mm)

The wider spaced drillholes (200m) surrounding RKAC151 and RKAC183 intersected a variety of bedrock lithologies including gabbronorite and metasediment/granulite, however no anomalous nickel-copper results were returned. Petrographic examination of a bottom of hole sample in RKAC184, located 200m north of the pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite bearing drillhole RKAC183, also revealed a gabbronorite host rock with minor sulphides.

These results indicate that an areally significant gabbronorite intrusive exists around drillholes RKAC151/183, with the occurrence of sulphides and anomalous Ni-Cu-Co geochemistry appearing to be confined in a north-south direction along section 638600E.

Drillholes RKAC188, 189, 191 and 192, drilled 200m north, south, west and east respectively of RKAC167 (10m @ 0.09% Ni, 0.09% Cu, 0.01% Co from 56m to EOH), did not return significant nickel-copper results. However, petrographic examination of samples from RKAC167, 188 and 189 identified the gabbronorite host rock as having similarities to the sulphide bearing drillhole RKAC183. Further investigation of the region surrounding these drillholes is required.

Relogging of bottom of hole samples from all 86 aircore drillholes at Area D has verified the presence of prospective gabbronorite host rocks across the wider Area D region. This further confirms Legend's belief that multiple mafic/ultramafic intrusive bodies, potentially nickel-copper mineralised, occur at Area D.

Future Programmes

- Continue with broad spaced drill traverses over other aeromagnetic and gravity features at Area D targeting mafic/ultramafic bodies.
- A full review of all moving and fixed loop electromagnetic data at Area D has commenced and will incorporate previous RC/diamond drilling data along with aircore drilling information from the current programme. The objective of this review is to design further innovative EM surveys which are nominally scheduled for 3Q 2018.

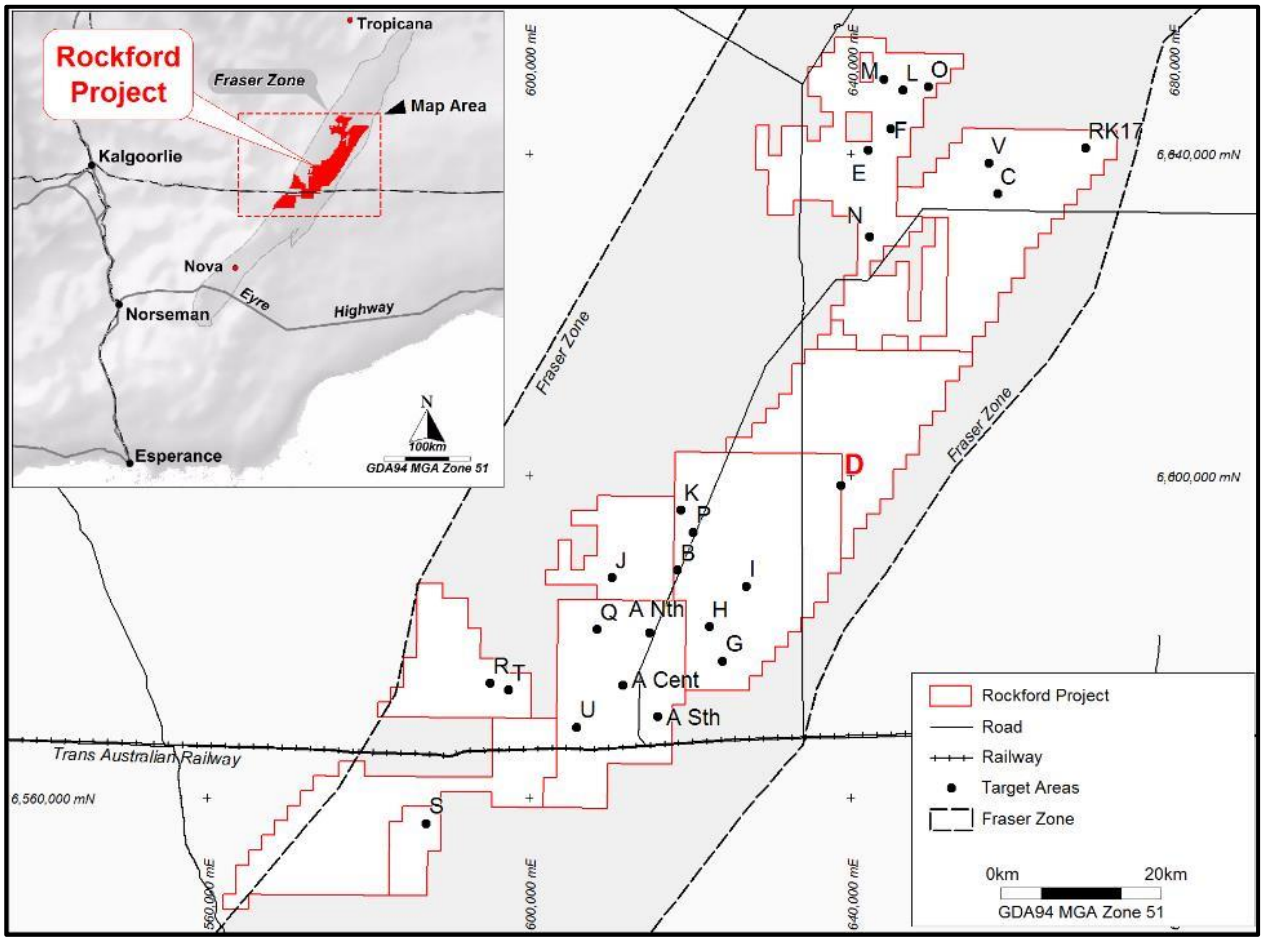

Figure 3: Area D Location

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: Area D - Aircore Drillhole Details

Drillhole	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
RKAC151	638602	6598395	203	-90	0	111
RKAC181	638400	6598403	202	-90	0	75
RKAC182	638808	6598391	203	-90	0	79
RKAC183	638602	6598600	202	-90	0	86
RKAC184	638600	6598795	202	-90	0	78
RKAC185	638603	6599199	202	-90	0	73
RKAC186	638584	6598200	203	-90	0	88
RKAC187	638583	6597999	203	-90	0	90
RKAC188	638992	6596995	206	-90	0	73
RKAC189	639007	6596597	206	-90	0	60
RKAC190	638800	6596795	206	-90	0	60
RKAC191	638848	6596798	206	-90	0	85
RKAC192	639200	6596799	206	-90	0	75
RKAC193	638399	6598599	203	-90	0	88
RKAC194	638398	6598796	202	-90	0	99
RKAC195	638795	6598594	202	-90	0	41
RKAC196	638795	6598810	204	-90	0	41
RKAC197	638797	6598203	204	-90	0	48
RKAC198	638402	6598200	202	-90	0	87
RKAC199	637401	6596799	205	-90	0	97
RKAC200	637403	6596392	205	-90	0	81
RKAC201	637402	6595997	204	-90	0	59
RKAC202	637405	6595597	204	-90	0	94
RKAC203	637402	6595199	204	-90	0	97
RKAC204	637402	6595804	204	-90	0	83
RKAC205	638587	6598350	204	-90	0	109
RKAC206	638612	6598452	203	-90	0	93
RKAC207	638604	6598498	202	-90	0	89
RKAC208	638603	6598555	202	-90	0	83
RKAC209	638604	6598656	202	-90	0	82
RKAC210	633803	6600798	202	-90	0	77
RKAC211	633399	6600796	202	-90	0	107
RKAC212	632994	6600795	203	-90	0	81
RKAC213	632602	6600799	204	-90	0	55
RKAC214	632204	6600800	205	-90	0	69
RKAC215	631799	6600798	204	-90	0	78
*RKAC216	636602	6599202	204	-90	0	129
*RKAC217	636598	6598798	203	-90	0	102
*RKAC218	636601	6597998	202	-90	0	116
*RKAC219	636599	6597594	202	-90	0	103
*RKAC220	636601	6597194	201	-90	0	95
*RKAC221	637400	6600803	203	-90	0	142
*RKAC222	637396	6600395	203	-90	0	138

Note: Co-ordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 51

* Assay results pending

Appendix 2:
Legend Mining Ltd – Aircore Drilling Programme Rockford Project – Area D
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 originally sampled as 4m composites to the end of hole, with a 1m bottom of hole sample also collected. All samples weighed 2-3kg. • Resampling at 1m intervals has been completed over selected composited intervals returning anomalous Ni, Cu, Co results. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely (approximately 1 each every 50 samples). • Samples were submitted to an independent commercial assay laboratory. • Au, Pt, Pd was analysed by fire assay with an ICP-OES finish. A four acid digest with ICP-MS finish was used for a multi-element suite including: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr.
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 90mm 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.*	• 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
	• *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.*	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.*	• 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.*	• Aircore samples were analysed for Au by 50g fire assay with an ICP-MS 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; FA25/MS (Au, Pt, Pd),

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	4A/MS48 (multi-elements) and 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.
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 twelve granted exploration licences, covering 2,792km^2. • Rockford JV tenements: E28/2188-2192 (70% Legend, 30% Rockford Metals Pty Ltd), E28/1718 & E28/1727 (70% Legend, 30% Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd). • Legend 100% owned: E28/2404-2405, E28/2675-2677. • 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 & E28/2675-2677. 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*	• Refer to table of collars in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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 short length 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 and drillhole location maps and a drill section 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Detailed high quality aeromagnetic and gravity datasets have been used in the targeting of the aircore drilling.
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.*	• Further aircore drilling along with moving and fixed loop electromagnetic surveying is planned.