ASX:LEG **27 August 2019** **ASX Announcement**

Material Exploration Results from Ponton JVA 2019 Tenements (see ASX announcement 9 July 2019)

- **Tenements contain two advanced nickel-copper prospects Octagonal and Magnus**
- **Octagonal has similar aeromagnetic character as Nova and drilling returned multiple intersections of massive, semi-massive, net textured, stringer and disseminated pyrrhotite-pentlandite-chalcopyrite**
  - **82m @ 0.18% Ni, 0.15% Cu, 0.01% Co from 168m in OCT006 (RC drillhole)**
    - **Incl. 1m @ 1.55% Ni, 0.53% Cu, 0.08% Co from 174m**
    - **Incl. 1m @ 2.24% Ni, 1.52% Cu, 0.12% Co from 199m**
  - **0.36m @ 0.89% Ni, 0.29% Cu, 0.12% Co from 497.07m in OCT002 (DD) – (see Photo 1)**
  - **0.55m @ 0.82% Ni, 1.23% Cu, 0.05% Co from 181m in OCT014 (DD)**
- **Magnus also has similar aeromagnetic character as Nova and drilling has identified the same host rocks as Nova**

Legend Mining Limited ("Legend") herein provides a summary of exploration results completed by Creasy Group over tenements E28/1716 and E28/1717 (Ponton JVA 2019 tenements), as background information for Legend's General Meeting (Resolution 1) to be held on 27 September 2019. The tenements cover a combined area of 709km^2, which is contiguous with Legend's existing Rockford Project in the Fraser Range of WA (see Figure 1) and contain the advanced Ni-Cu-Co prospects Octagonal and Magnus. Details of these prospects and key terms of the Ponton JVA 2019 are included in the body of this report.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said, 'With the release and despatch of the Notice of Meeting to shareholders for the upcoming General Meeting, we felt it was important that shareholders have these exploration results to assist them to make an informed decision when voting for Resolution 1 at that meeting. The results clearly demonstrate the statement that Octagonal is now the third publically disclosed example of massive nickel-copper mineralisation identified to date in the Fraser Range (along with Nova and Silver Knight) and that Magnus has the right host rocks for the mineralisation we are seeking.

Our first task will be to conduct our innovative moving loop electromagnetic (MLTEM) surveys over both prospects. The interpretation of conductors identified in these surveys will be greatly enhanced by the known geological characteristics already identified in the work by the Creasy Group".

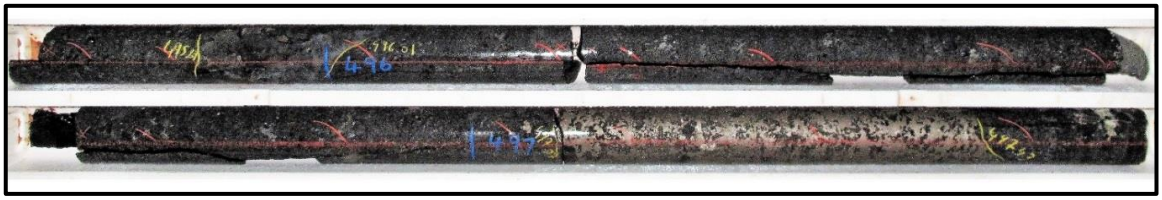
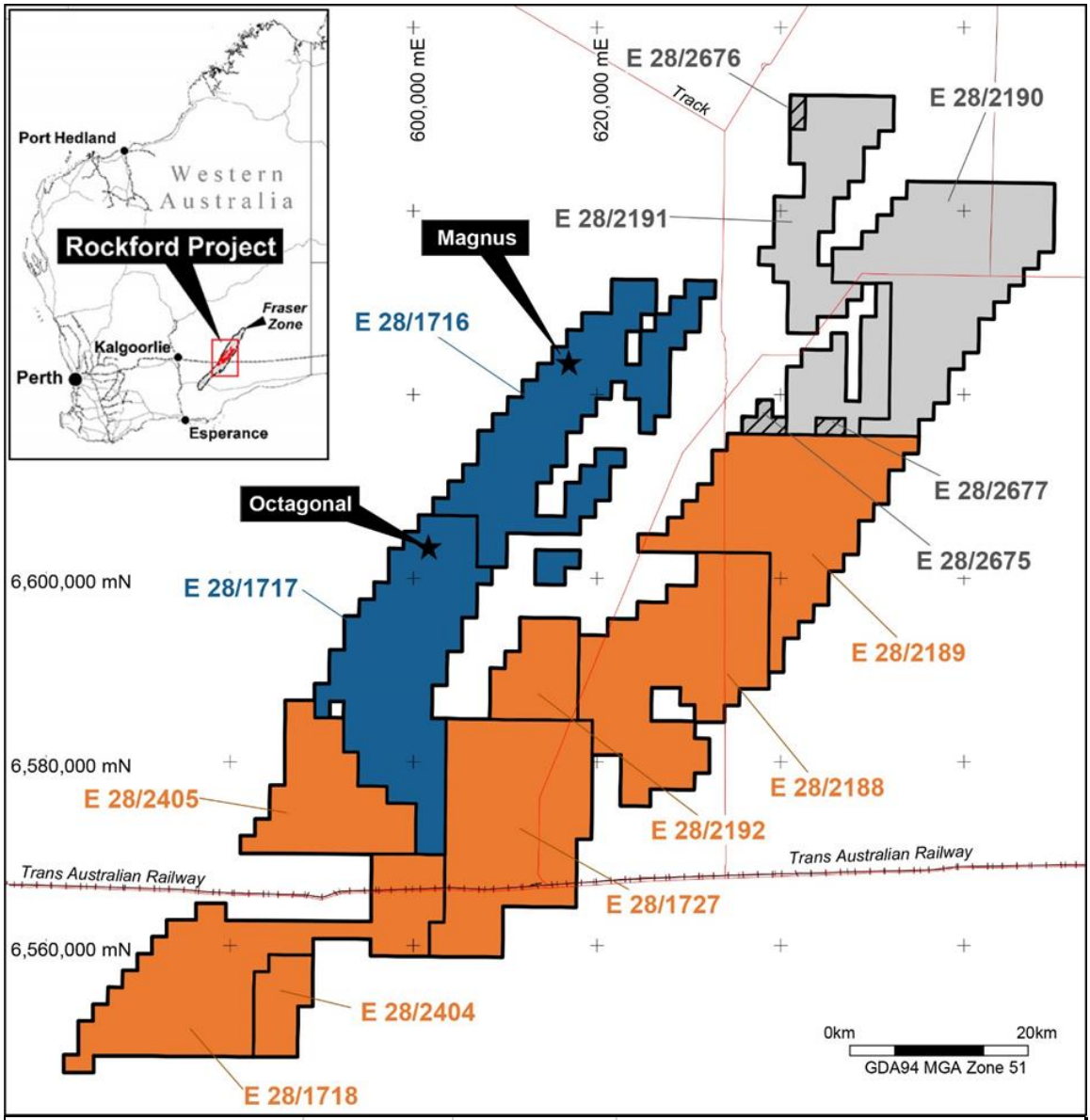


Photo 1: Octagonal prospect: Intersection of massive sulphide containing pyrrhotite-pentlandite-chalcopyrite hosted in olivine bearing gabbronorite.
Drillhole OCT002: 0.36m @ 0.89% Ni, 0.29% Cu, 0.12% Co from 497.07m



JVA Title	Tenement	Area km^2	Ownership
Rockford JVA 2019	E28/2190	355	IGO 60% / Creasy 30% / Legend 10%
	E28/2191	278	
Legend/IGO JVA 2019	E28/2675	11.8	IGO 70% / Legend 30%
	E28/2676	5.9	
	E28/2677	5.9	
Ponton JVA 2019	E28/1716	355	Legend 70% / Creasy 30%
	E28/1617	354	
Ponton JVA 2015	E28/1718	353	Legend 70% / Creasy 30%
	E28/1727	353	
Rockford JVA 2015	E28/2188	354	Legend 70% / Creasy 30%
	E28/2189	331	
	E28/2192	91	
NA	E28/2404	58.8	Legend 100%
	E28/2405	179.7	

Figure 1: Ponton JVA 2019 Tenements and Rockford Project Locations

Technical Discussion

Previous exploration over the Ponton JVA 2019 tenements has been undertaken by the Creasy Group with combined expenditure of approximately $15M. The majority of this exploration has been focussed on the Octagonal and Magnus prospects, which are both characterised by “oval/eye” shaped aeromagnetic features and the presence of highly favourable mafic/ultramafic intrusive host rocks similar to the Nova Ni-Cu deposit.

Octagonal Prospect

Extensive exploration programmes have been undertaken at Octagonal including:

- Detailed 40m line spaced aeromagnetic survey
- Detailed gravity survey (100m x 100m)
- Moving loop electromagnetic (MLTEM) surveys
- Fixed loop electromagnetic (FLTEM) surveys
- Downhole electromagnetic (DHTEM) surveys
- Induced polarisation (IP) surveys
- Audio Magnetotelluric (AMT) and Magnetotelluric (MT) surveys
- Aircore drilling: 266 holes for 17,925m
- RC drilling: 26 holes for 5,321m
- Diamond drilling: 16 holes for 9,328.93m

Octagonal was originally targeted due to its distinctive “oval/eye” (4km x 2km) aeromagnetic character (see Figure 2) with initial soil sampling and aircore drilling returning anomalous nickel and copper values.

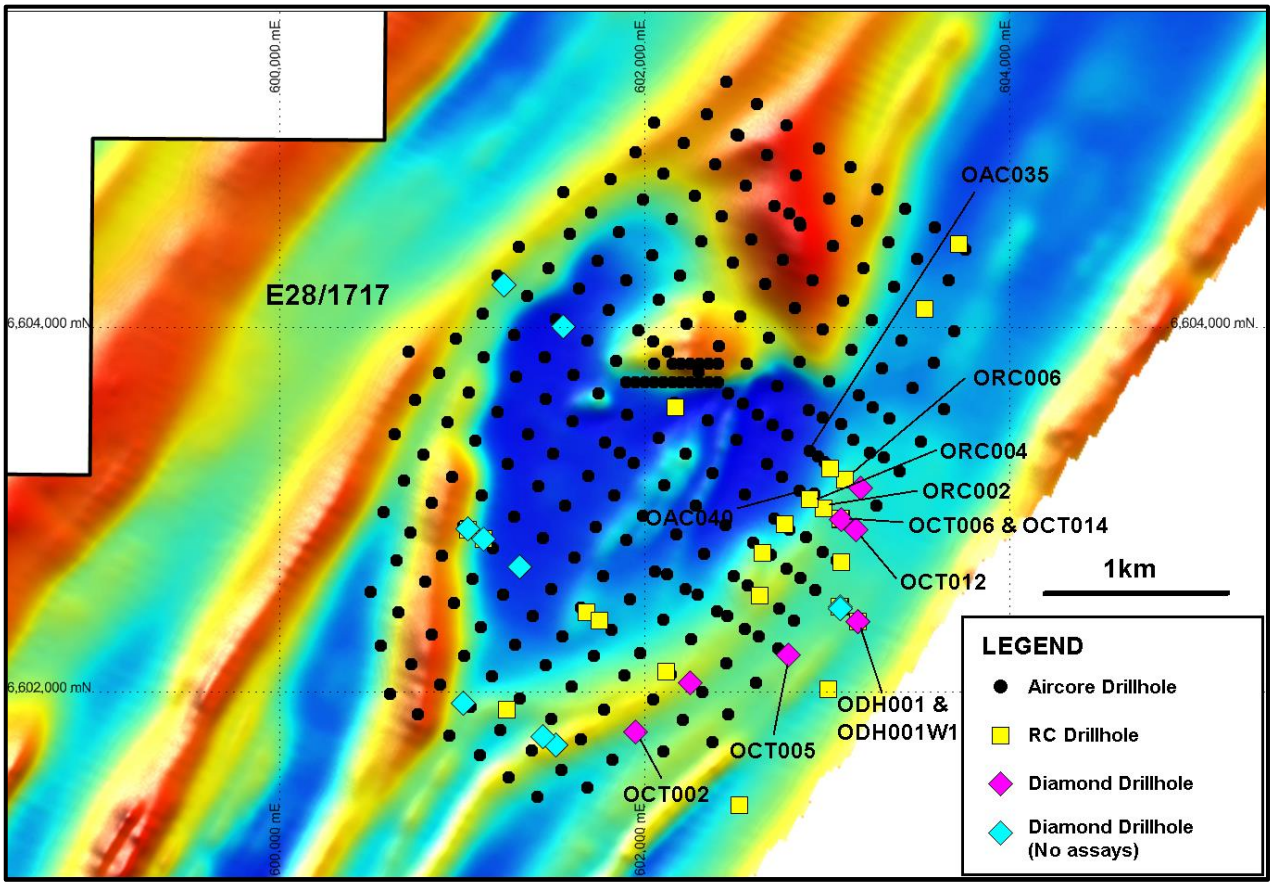


Figure 2: Octagonal Prospect – Drillholes on Aeromagnetic Image

Aircore drilling at 200m x 200m spacing over the entire aeromagnetic feature at Octagonal was completed to provide bedrock and geochemical information and assist geophysical interpretation. This work has defined the Octagonal Intrusive Complex (OIC) comprising highly favourable Ni-Cu host rocks including; olivine gabbronorite, troctolite, peridotite, gabbronorite and norite. RC/diamond drilling was then undertaken, mainly on the southeastern and southern margins of the OIC targeting EM/IP conductors, (see Figure 2).

Significantly, the RC/diamond drilling intersected multiple intervals of massive, semi-massive, net textured, stringer and disseminated pyrrhotite-pentlandite-chalcopyrite sulphides associated with the mafic/ultramafic intrusives (see Table 1). The mineralisation identified so far is discontinuous and sub-economic, however demonstrates all the characteristics of a fertile magmatic Ni-Cu sulphide system. It is important to note that eight of the 16 diamond holes, which intersected many intervals of the sulphide mineralisation mentioned above, were not assayed due to unforeseen circumstances.

Table 1: Octagonal – Significant Drill Intersections

Drillhole	Hole Type	From	To	Int.	Ni %	Cu %	Co %
OCT006	RC	168	250	82	0.18	0.15	0.01
Incl.	RC	174	178	4	0.71	0.51	0.04
Incl.	RC	174	175	1	1.55	0.53	0.08
Incl.	RC	199	206	7	0.66	0.57	0.04
Incl.	RC	199	200	1	2.24	1.52	0.12
OCT002	DD	497.07	497.43	0.36	0.89	0.29	0.12
OCT014	DD	169	181.55	12.55	0.11	0.11	0.01
Incl.	DD	181	181.55	0.55	0.82	1.23	0.05
OCT014	DD	194	250.1	56.1	0.10	0.08	0.01
ODH001	DD	492	659	167	0.10	0.08	0.01
ODH001W1	DD	489	539.3	50.3	0.11	0.10	0.01
Incl.	DD	536.45	539.3	2.85	0.44	0.59	0.04
OCT012	DD	221	387.5	166.5	0.09	0.05	0.01
OCT005	DD	606.2	677	70.8	0.11	0.07	0.01
Incl.	DD	606.2	610	3.8	0.16	0.15	0.02
Incl.	DD	635.8	639	3.2	0.24	0.13	0.03
OAC040	AC	45	62	17	0.15	0.13	0.01
OAC035	AC	54	87	33	0.14	0.10	0.01
ORC006	RC	64	202	138	0.11	0.07	0.01
ORC004	RC	52	160	108	0.09	0.07	0.01
ORC002	RC	52	196	144	0.09	0.06	0.01

See Appendix 1 for drillholes details

The geological and geophysical understanding of the Octagonal prospect has been greatly advanced by the integration of numerous geochemical, petrological and structural studies, with geophysical modelling of EM, IP, magnetic, gravity and AMT datasets.

Magnus Prospect

Magnus is less advanced than Octagonal with no EM surveying and limited RC/diamond drilling, however activities to date have identified significant potential for Ni-Cu mineralisation and include:

- Detailed 40m line spaced aeromagnetic survey
- Detailed gravity survey (100m x 100m)
- IP surveys
- AMT/MT surveys
- Aircore drilling: 245 holes for 9,997
- RC drilling: 3 holes for 622m
- Diamond drilling: 1 hole for 700.1m

As with Octagonal, Magnus was originally targeted due to its distinctive “oval/eye” (4.5km x 1.2km) aeromagnetic character (see Figure 3). It lies 25km along strike of Octagonal to the northeast within the highly prospective western stratigraphic package.

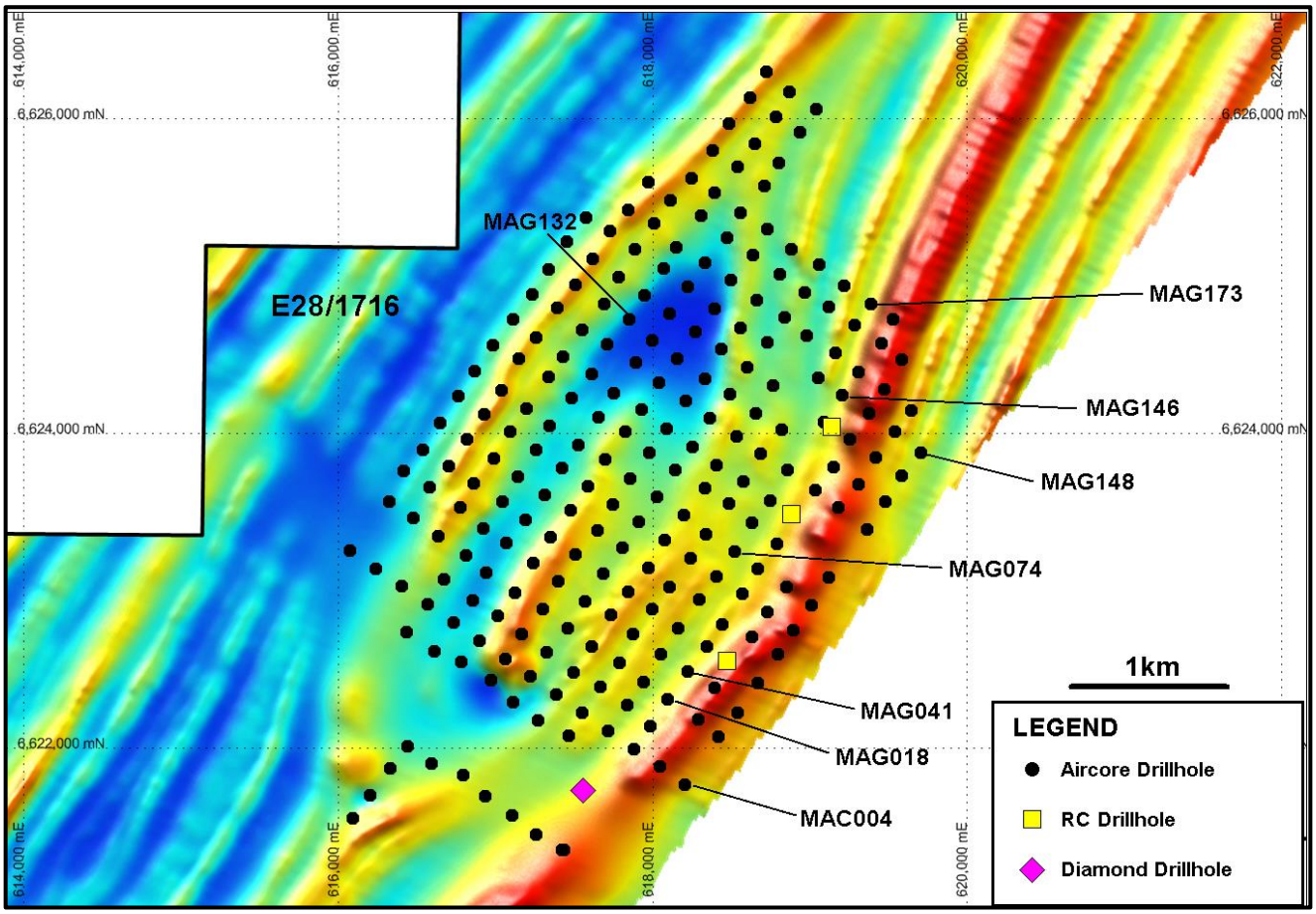


Figure 3: Magnus Prospect – Drillholes on Aeromagnetic Image

Aircore drilling at 200m x 200m spacing over the majority of the aeromagnetic feature has identified a central intrusive complex comprising troctolite and fractionated norite surrounded by highly magnetic metasediment/granulite country rocks. IP and AMT features have been identified, with EM surveying yet to be completed. Table 2 below shows significant drill results for Magnus, however only limited RC/diamond drill testing has been completed to date.

Table 2: Magnus – Significant Drill Intersections							
Drillhole	**Hole Type**	**From**	**To**	**Int.**	**Ni %**	**Cu %**	**Co %**
MAC004	AC	50	51 EOH	1	0.13	<0.01	0.01
MAG018	AC	26	39 EOH	13	0.05	0.02	0.01
MAG041	AC	27	28 EOH	1	0.05	0.03	0.02
MAG074	AC	50	51 EOH	1	0.08	0.07	0.01
MAG132	AC	30	48	18	0.06	0.04	0.02
MAG146	AC	14	20	6	0.05	0.02	0.01
MAG148	AC	45	46 EOH	1	0.03	0.14	0.02
MAG173	AC	17	34 EOH	17	0.08	0.01	0.01
Incl.	AC	29	32	3	0.11	0.01	0.02

See Appendix 1 for drillholes details

Key Terms of the Ponton JVA 2019

- Legend to acquire 70% interest in tenements E28/1716 & E28/1717 (see Figure 1) for:
  - 55.55M Legend shares at deemed price of 3.6 cents ($2M) subject to shareholder approval.
  - 277.77M Legend shares at deemed price of 3.6 cents ($10M), upon completion of Bankable Feasibility Study and Decision to Mine and subject to shareholder approval.
  - Legend to sole fund exploration and free carry Creasy's 30% interest through to the signing of Mining Venture Agreements (following completion of Bankable Feasibility Study and Decision to Mine).
  - 2,000m diamond hole to be drilled into AMT target at Octagonal within first 12 months of Ponton JVA 2019.
- Completion under the Ponton JVA 2019 is conditional on:
  - Legend completing the capital raising of at least $9.0M @ 3.6 cents per share. The Subscription Agreement has been signed and the condition will be satisfied following shareholder approval of Resolution 3 at the General Meeting on 27 September 2019.
  - Shareholder approval of the Ponton JVA 2019 and the equity consideration to be issued under section 611 of the Corporations Act 2001.

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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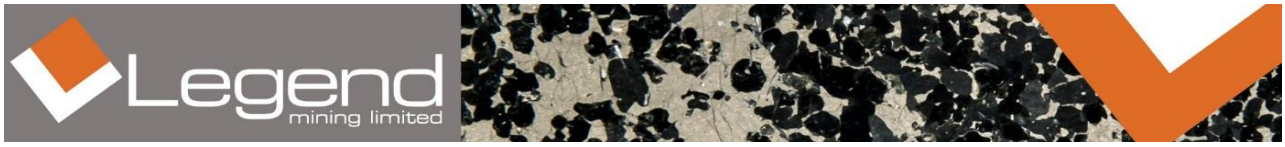
Appendix 1: Octagonal & Magnus Prospects – Drillhole Details

Prospect	Drillhole	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
Octagonal	OAC002	Aircore	602350	6603700	278	-90	0	96
Octagonal	OAC004	Aircore	602250	6603700	279	-90	0	79
Octagonal	OAC006	Aircore	602150	6603700	280	-90	0	82
Octagonal	OAC035	Aircore	602905	6603321	270	-90	0	87
Octagonal	OAC040	Aircore	602849	6603105	269	-90	0	62
Octagonal	OCT002	Diamond	601949	6601782	268	-75	307	1,125.93
Octagonal	OCT005	Diamond	602785	6602203	271	-75	305	720.6
Octagonal	OCT006	Rev.Circ.	603072	6602950	265	-75	305	250
Octagonal	OCT012	Diamond	603159	6602889	264	-75	305	387.5
Octagonal	OCT014	Diamond	603078	6602946	265	-75	305	657.6
Octagonal	ODH001	Diamond	603166	6602388	266	-58	306	783.4
Octagonal	ODH001W1	Diamond	603166	6602388	266	-56	307	576.4
Magnus	MAC004	Aircore	618207	6621764	248	-90	0	51
Magnus	MAG018	Aircore	618096	6622312	270	-90	2	39
Magnus	MAG041	Aircore	618224	6622486	270	-90	2	28
Magnus	MAG074	Aircore	618520	6623245	270	-90	2	51
Magnus	MAG132	Aircore	617851	6624725	270	-90	2	54
Magnus	MAG146	Aircore	619207	6624241	270	-90	2	40
Magnus	MAG148	Aircore	619703	6623876	270	-90	2	46
Magnus	MAG173	Aircore	619385	6624824	270	-90	2	34

Note: Co-ordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 51

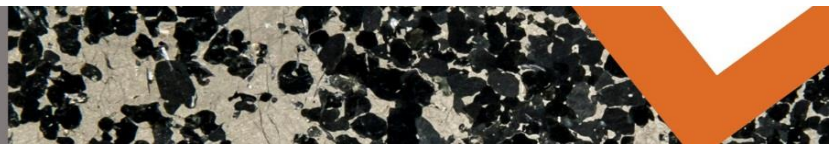


Appendix 2:
Legend Mining Ltd – Octagonal & Magnus Prospects – Ponton 2019 JVA
JORC Code Edition 2012: Table 1

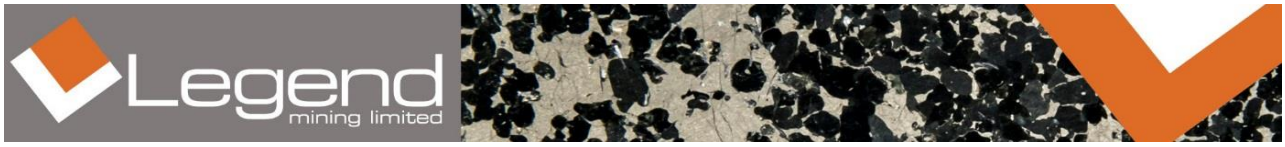
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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 at nominal 200m x 200m spacings over the Octagonal and Magnus prospects. • The residual (non-transported) portion only of each aircore drillhole was sampled as 3m composites to the end of hole, with a 1m bottom of hole sample also collected. All samples weighed 2-3kg. • RC drilling was used to obtain samples on 1m intervals. For each metre drilled, a 2-3kg rig split sample was collected from the cyclone in a calico bag with the remainder of the sample collected in a green plastic bag (20-40kg). The drillholes were sampled as 3m composites and where anomalous values were returned, the 1m rig split samples were submitted for assay. • Diamond drillhole sampling involved selected cut half or quarter HQ and NQ2 core samples submitted for geochemical and petrological analysis. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely (approximately 1 each every 50 samples). • All samples were submitted to an independent commercial assay laboratory. • Au (±Pd, Pt) was analysed by fire assay with an ICP-MS 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 Parlin Pty Ltd (Drillpower). • The RC drilling technique was used, utilising a 5.5 inch face sampling bit and completed by Orlando Drilling Pty Ltd. • Diamond core drilling involved pre-collars to the top of saprock/fresh rock using the RC technique, followed by limited HQ diamond coring. The remainder of the hole was drilled with NQ2 diamond coring. Drill core was oriented using a downhole orientation tool, with the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		bottom of hole marked on the core and checked by the site geologist. Drilling was completed by Terra Drilling Pty Ltd.
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 grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recoveries for aircore and RC drilling 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 and when deemed necessary. • Diamond drill core recoveries for the HQ and NQ2 core were recorded in drill log sheets • No relationship has been determined 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. Drill core orientation was recorded when possible • Aircore and RC logging is qualitative and based on 1m intervals. Representative drill chips from 1m intervals are retained in chip trays. • Drill core logging is qualitative and based on drill core retained in core 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 3m composites (2-3kg). Other composites of 2m and individual 1m samples were collected where required, i.e. bottom of hole. Both wet and dry samples were collected. • RC samples were collected using a PVC spear or scoop as 3m composites weighing 2-3kg. Both wet and dry samples were collected. • Diamond drillhole sampling involved selected cut half or quarter HQ and NQ2 core samples submitted for geochemical and petrological analysis. • All 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.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All drillhole samples were analysed for Au (±Pd, Pt) 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.
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 Creasy Group'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.*	• All aircore drillhole collars were surveyed with a handheld GPS unit with an accuracy of ±2.5m which is considered sufficiently accurate for the purpose of the drillhole. • All RC/diamond drillhole collars were surveyed by DGPS by Cardno Spectrum Surveys. • Downhole survey data in RC drillholes and RC pre-collars were collected with North seeking Ez-Gyro system supplied by Reflex. • Downhole survey data in diamond core tails were collected with a Champ Gyro unit system supplied by Axis Mining Technology. • All co-ordinates are expressed in GDA94 datum, Zone 51. • Regional topographic control has an accuracy of ±2m based on detailed DTM data, with RC/diamond collar RL surveyed by DGPS by Cardno Spectrum Surveys.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 drilling was undertaken at 200m x 200m spacings over the Octagonal and Magnus prospects. • Aircore drillholes are sampled in the residual portion of the profile only as 3m composites on a routine basis or as 2m, composites at the end of holes as required. Where anomalous values are returned, 1m samples were submitted for assay. • RC/diamond drillhole spacing is not regular or grid based, with the location of individual drillholes governed by targeting: modelled EM conductor plates, IP features or follow up of previous anomalous geochemistry in drilling.
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 200m x 200m spacings of the aircore drilling is considered to achieve unbiased sampling. • RC and diamond drillholes are specifically designed to target: modelled EM conductor plates, IP features or follow up of previous anomalous geochemistry in drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Aircore, RC and diamond drill samples were placed in individual calico sample bags then 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 Fraser Range Central Project comprises granted exploration licences E28/1716 and E28/1717, covering 709km^2. • The tenements are 100% owned by Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd. Legend and Ponton signed the “Ponton JVA 2019” Tenement Sale and Exploration JV Agreement on 9 July 2019, whereby the new interests in E28/1716 and E28/1717 will be Legend 70%, Ponton 30% (pending shareholder approval at a Legend General Meeting on 27 September 2019). • The Project is located 260km east of Kalgoorlie on vacant crown land.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• There are no Native Title Claims over tenements E28/1716-1717. • 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.*	• All exploration data/results presented in this report are based on activities completed by Ponton Minerals Pty Limited (a Creasy Group company).
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. • Secondary targets are: Andromeda style VMS copper-zinc mineralisation and 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 from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to Figures 2 & 3 and Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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, RC and diamond 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 and RC drilling angle and orientation is unknown. • The diamond drill core was oriented to enable evaluation of true thicknesses of any mineralised intervals and structural logging/analysis. • 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, aeromagnetic image 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; metallurgical test results; bulk*	Numerous regional datasets have been acquired/compiled over the tenements including: • Detailed high quality 40m spaced aeromagnetic/radiometric/DTM data. • Gravity survey data; regional 800m x 100m and 100m x100m over prospects. Numerous specific/prospect scale surveys and reviews have been completed:

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	density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Moving loop (MLEM), fixed loop (FLEM) and downhole (DHEM) electromagnetic surveying completed over Octagonal prospect by GEM Geophysics Pty Ltd. • Induced polarisation (IP) surveying, Audio Magnetotelluric (AMT) and Magnetotelluric (MT) surveying at Octagonal and Magnus prospects by Moombarriga Geoscience Pty Ltd. • Petrology analysis by Richard England on aircore and drill core samples. • Structural analysis of Octagonal drillcore by Model Earth Pty Ltd.
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 activities include: aeromagnetic/radiometric survey over entire tenement area, MLEM surveys, 3D AMT inversion modelling, geophysical modelling and interpretation, RC/diamond drilling.