

## QUARTERLY REPORT

JUNE 2021

ASX:LEG | 19 JULY 2021

### LEGEND MINING LIMITED

ASX Symbol: **LEG**

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### CONTACT

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### PROJECTS

**Rockford - Fraser Range:**  
Nickel-Copper (Ni-Cu)  
Copper-Zinc-Silver (Cu-Zn-Ag)  
Gold (Au)

### HIGHLIGHTS – Rockford Project, Fraser Range

- **Two new zones of massive nickel-copper sulphide up to 1.2km from Mawson discovery.**
- **Mineralised Mawson chonolith grows to +1.4km in strike length.**
- **Downhole EM (DHTEM) continues to provide target vectors.**
- **Cash and receivables \$26.3M at 30 June 2021.**

### OVERVIEW

During the 2021 field season Legend has completed more than 11,000 metres of diamond drilling as at end of June 2021, already eclipsing the nominal 2021 budget. The results from this work have produced two new zones of massive sulphide up to 1.2km from the discovery zone. Also, the chonolith has been tracked over 1.4km to the northeast and is still open to the north, east and west. The next phase of drilling is expected to give greater understanding of the structural architecture and extent of the chonolith and will ultimately result in our ability to model potential locations for massive nickel-copper occurrences. These are very exciting steps forward in our quest to discover the next nickel-copper mine in the Fraser Range.

The planned regional aircore and MLTEM programmes are expected to commence in the coming weeks, having been delayed by COVID issues experienced by contractors. Also, native title survey clearances are expected shortly at Hurley and Crean enabling diamond drilling to swing into action at these prospects.

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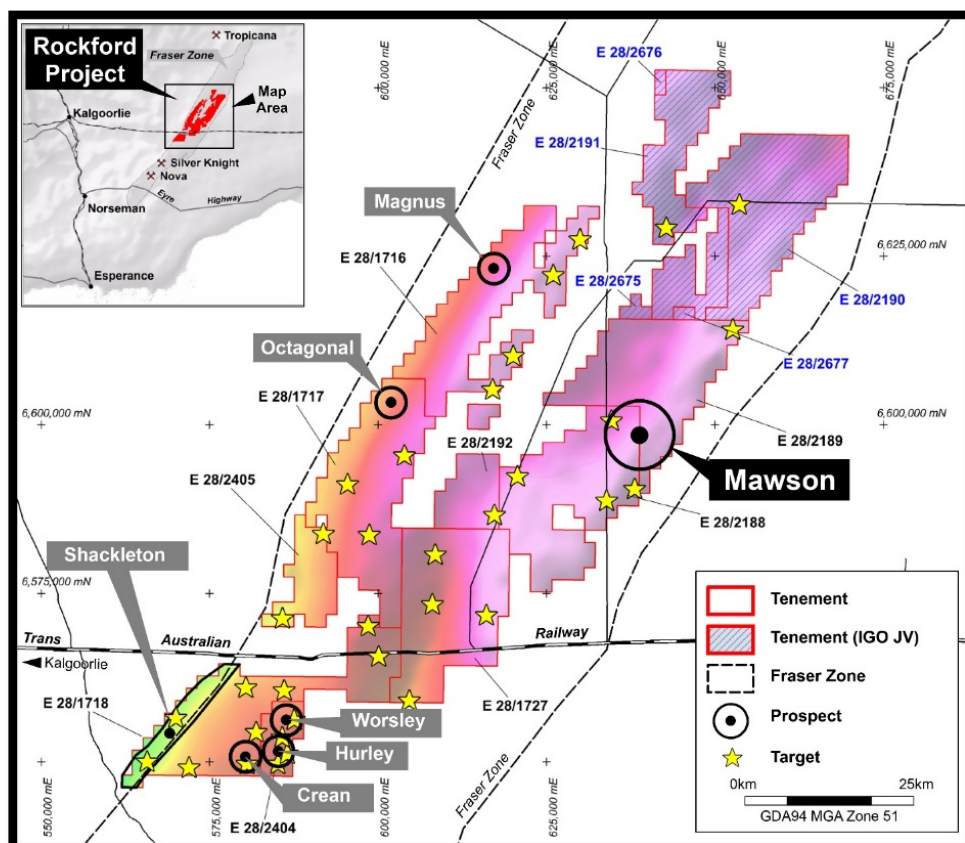
### 1. ROCKFORD PROJECT (Fraser Range District) Nickel-Copper, Copper-Zinc-Silver, Gold

Legend's Rockford Project is located in the highly prospective Fraser Range district of Western Australia and considered prospective for mineralisation styles including magmatic nickel-copper, VMS zinc-copper-silver and structurally controlled gold.

The Rockford Project comprises 15 granted exploration licences (14 contiguous) covering a total area of 3,056km<sup>2</sup> (see Figure 1). A detailed breakdown of ownership, area and manager is given below:

- Legend (100%) 206km<sup>2</sup>
- Legend (70%)/Creasy Group (30%) two JVs covering 2,192 km<sup>2</sup> with Legend manager
- IGO (60%)/Creasy Group (30%)/Legend (10% free carry) JV covering 634km<sup>2</sup> with IGO manager
- IGO (70%)/Legend (30% free carry) JV covering 24km<sup>2</sup> with IGO manager

Exploration activities completed during the June 2021 Quarter at the Rockford Project continued exploration focus on the Mawson prospect, with two diamond drill rigs on site drilling 24/7, systematically testing for extensions to the Mawson intrusion. 3D model evolution utilising updated geophysical and geological modelling continues to drive focused exploration targeting, with the mineralised intrusive footprint growing significantly. Regionally, diamond and aircore drill planning and MLTEM/FLTEM survey planning is underway across Hurley, Crean, and multiple new target areas of the Rockford Project. In addition, heritage clearance surveys have been conducted across Hurley and Crean (see Figure 1).



**Figure 1: Rockford Project with current prospect locations and targets over regional gravity**

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### Mawson Diamond Drilling

Diamond drilling continued during June 2021 Quarter, with 24 holes completed, extended, or ongoing (RKDD037-RKDD062) for 9,284.7m (see Figure 2 & Table 1). The diamond drillholes were designed to systematically test priority target areas, specifically the south-east and north-east extensions of the Mawson intrusion. DHTEM surveying of diamond drillholes has been completed or is scheduled as at the end of the June 2021 Quarter. Assay results have been received for RKDD035–RKDD054 and RKDD056, with assay results pending for the remaining drillholes (see Table 3).

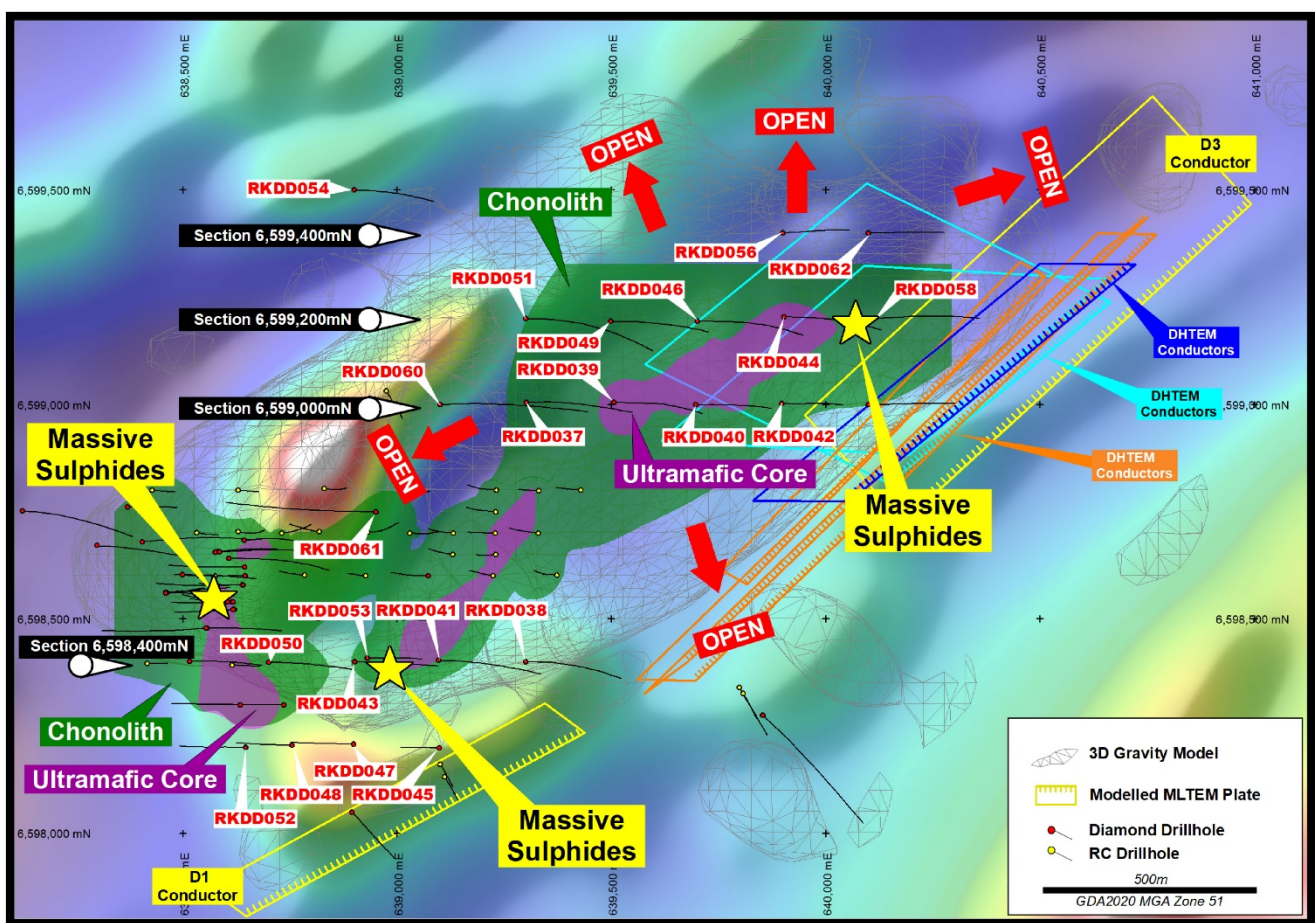


Figure 2: Diamond drillhole locations and defined chonolith model projected to surface over aeromagnetics



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**Table 1: Mawson Diamond Drillhole Details**

Hole	MGA20-East	MGA20-North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)
RKDD037*	639301	6599005	204	90	-60	513.2
RKDD040	639700	6599000	204	90	-60	372.1
RKDD041*	639100	6598400	205	90	-60	486.4
RKDD042	639900	6599000	204	90	-60	333.1
RKDD043	638900	6598400	202	90	-60	393.3
RKDD044	639900	6599200	205	90	-60	519.3
RKDD045	639100	6598200	205	270	-60	189.1
RKDD046	639700	6599194	204	90	-60	576.9
RKDD047	638898	6598208	205	270	-60	297.3
RKDD048	638755	6598205	202	270	-60	141.3
RKDD049	639498	6599194	205	90	-60	510.3
RKDD050	638700	6598399	202	90	-60	426.25
RKDD051	639300	6599200	201	90	-60	597.5
RKDD052	638647	6598200	202	270	-60	351.4
RKDD053	638930	6598409	201	90	-60	260.4
RKDD054	638900	6599500	200	90	-60	375.1
RKDD055	639660	6596800	203	90	-60	516.2
RKDD056	639900	6599400	204	90	-60	334.6
RKDD057	639375	6596800	204	90	-60	616.4
RKDD058	640100	6599200	204	88	-60	596.7
RKDD059	639087	6596800	204	90	-60	641.7
RKDD060	639100	6599000	204	88	-60	653.4
RKDD061**	638950	6598750	200	267	-60	Ongoing
RKDD062***	640100	6599400	204	88	-60	381.2

\*Drillhole reported March Quarter 2020, extended June Quarter 2021.

\*\* Drillhole ongoing at end of June Quarter.

\*\*\*Drilled after 30 June 2021

GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

## QUARTERLY REPORT

### Section 6,598,400mN

Diamond drillholes RKDD038/041/043/050/053 have been completed on section 6,598,400mN (see Figure 2, Figure 4, and Table 1).

RKDD043 targeted the interpreted south-west extension of the eastern chonolith and intersected a metasedimentary package from 52.3m to 79.7m before intersecting a variably mineralised gabbro-norite with interleaved metasediments, anorthosite, and pegmatitic zones from 79.7m to 263.3m downhole. Mineralisation intersected included disseminated, blebby, heavy disseminated, brecciated, net-textured, semi-massive, and massive magmatic Ni-Cu sulphide. Semi-massive and net-textured sulphide was intercepted at 131.6m to 132.8m, 170.1m to 176.95m, and 178.5m to 180.85m with semi-massive and massive sulphide intercepted at 180.85m to 183.3m downhole. Textures of the sulphides across these zones indicate remobilisation of sulphide, suggesting the drillhole has not intersected the primary sulphide source, and assay results received confirm this observation (see Table 3). Multi-element data received as part of the assay suites will continue to provide critical data to existing datasets to further evolve the understanding of the chonolith driving the mineralisation at Mawson.

RKDD041/050 were designed to follow the mineralised intrusion to the west and east of RKDD043, while RKDD053 was designed to test the off-hole conductor above RKDD043, interpreted to be extensions of the massive and semi-massive Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation encountered in-hole (see Table 2).

RKDD050 drilled 200m west of RKDD043 intersected mineralised intrusion including narrow zones of semi-massive veins and net-textured sulphide within broader zones of disseminated mineralisation from 94.1m to 221.6m downhole.

RKDD041 drilled 200m east of RKDD043 was initially drilled to 300m before being re-entered and extended to 486.4m. The drillhole intersected a thickened package of metasediment and meta-BIF, interpreted to be a structural control resulting in a change in direction of the mineralised intrusion from NE-SW to NNW-SSE. The current interpretation is RKDD043/053 is a junction point whereby the western chonolith and eastern chonolith join. The change in orientation of the intrusion potentially explains the massive sulphide mineralisation encountered in RKDD043 and RKDD053, whereby a natural structural trap is created as a result of a change in orientation due to the structural control.

RKDD053 was designed to test the off-hole conductor above RKDD043, interpreted to be extensions of the massive and semi-massive Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation encountered in-hole. DHTM has been completed on RKDD053 identifying two conductors interpreted to be extensions to the mineralisation, suggesting this zone will host more massive sulphide mineralisation (see Table 2).

Assays have been received from RKDD053 which intersected a zone of dominantly massive, semi-massive, and matrix sulphide, with lesser heavy disseminated and disseminated sulphide between 132.07m and 163.28m (see Table 3, Appendices 1 & 2, and Photo 1) before finishing at 260.4m in meta-BIF. Best results from the mineralised zone include 11.0m @ 1.02% Ni, 0.54% Cu, 0.09% Co from 132m, including 2.94m @ 1.48% Ni, 0.49% Cu, 0.12% Co from 136m, and 2.0m @ 1.13% Ni, 0.96% Cu, 0.09% Co from 144.7m.

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**Table 2: Modelled DHTEM Conductor Parameters**

Conductor	Conductance	Dimensions	Plate Orientation	Depth Downhole	Plate Dip
RKDD043 (offhole)	2,250-3,250S	50m x 50m	N-S	160m	Subvertical
RKDD043 (in-hole and offhole)	1,000-1,250S	35m x 35m	N-S	142m	Subvertical
RKDD043 (in-hole and offhole)	1,000-1,250S	35m x 35m	N-S	167m	Subvertical
RKDD044 (in-hole & offhole)	400-600S	30-70m x 30m	N-S	455-465	W-NW
RKDD046 (offhole)	~15,000S	1,000m x 1,000m	NE-SW	~300m off bottom of hole	80-90°
RKDD053 (offhole)	2,500-3,500S	15m x 15m	N-S	~125-135m downhole	Sub vertical
RKDD053 (offhole)	~4,000-6,000S	40m x 40m	N-S	~135-160m downhole	Sub vertical
RKDD058 (offhole)	17,000-18,000S	700m x 1,500m	NE-SW	~100m off bottom of hole	75°
RKDD058 (offhole)	15,000-16,000S	650m x 1,400m	NE-SW	~100m off bottom of hole	65°



**Photo 1: Massive and semi-massive Ni-Cu sulphide from RKDD053 from 135m**



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### Section 6,598,200mN

Diamond drillholes RKDD045/047/048/052 have been completed on section 6,598,200mN (see Figure 2 and Table1). Drilling targeted the interpreted southern extension of the eastern chonolith. All holes hit extensive packages of metasediment and meta-BIF, marking the southern closure of the Mawson intrusion.

### Section 6,599,000mN

Diamond drillholes RKDD037/039/040/042/060 were completed on section 6,599,000mN (see Figure 2, Figure 5 and Table1)

RKDD037 (see ASX Announcement 14 April 2021) was re-entered and extended to a depth of 513.2m. The drillhole intersected a package of meta-BIF and metasedimentary units to 307.95m downhole before entering a thick package of prospective gabbro-norites with disseminated and blebby magmatic sulphides from 307.95m to 476.26m downhole, before finishing in a metasedimentary package.

This 168m thick mineralised envelope adds further support to Mawson hosting a large mineralised system, that appears hidden largely below a thickened metasedimentary package. This increases the search space for fertile intrusives and associated Ni-Cu accumulations significantly. Additional drilling is planned west of RKDD037 to target the prospective intrusive package and associated mineralisation, below the depth penetrative capabilities of surface MLTEM/FLTEM.

RKDD042 intersected a partially weathered gabbro-norite intrusion from 98m to 126.6m downhole before intersecting a metasedimentary and mafic granulite package to end of hole at 331.1m. The thinning and shallowing intrusion suggests we have encountered the end of the Mawson intrusion on this section.

RKDD060 was designed to chase and extend the mineralised chonolith at depth below the highly magnetic feature interpreted to be a thickened, folded metasedimentary package. The drillhole encountered a metasedimentary hanging wall sequence of meta-BIF, and meta-conglomerate to 436.1m downhole before entering a variably mineralised intrusive sequence of gabbro-norite, websterite, and olivine gabbro-norite to 594.6m. The hole then entered the footwall sequence of meta-conglomerate and meta-BIF to end of hole at 653.4m.

The mineralised intrusion remains open down dip to the west, with the interpretation that the meta-conglomerate represents a structural pathway for the Mawson chonolith. Further drilling is planned to interrogate this potential intrusive feeder.

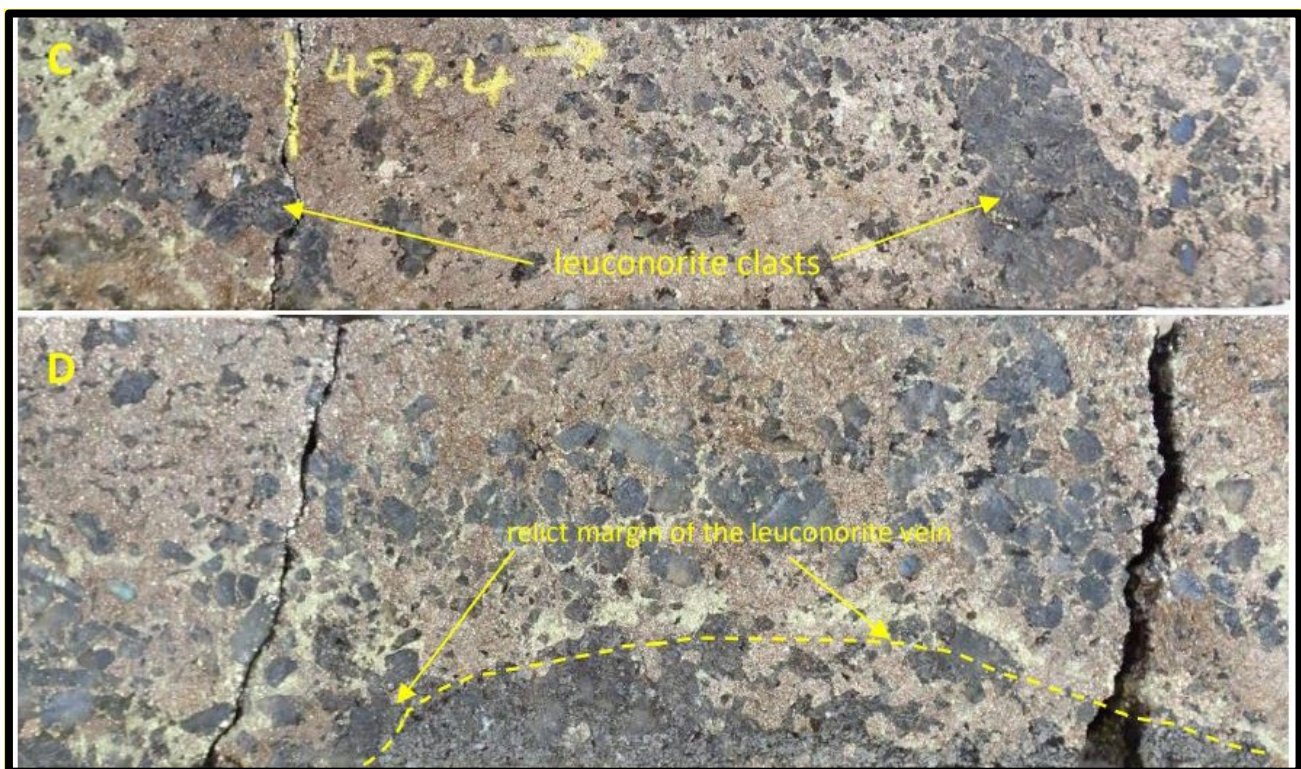
DHTEM of RKDD060 is pending.

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### Section 6,599,200mN

Diamond drillholes RKDD044/046/049/051/058 have been completed on section 6,599,200mN (see Figure 2, Figure 6 and Table1).

RKDD044 was drilled targeting the north-eastern interpreted extension of the chonolith. The drillhole intersected a weakly mineralised gabbronorite from 92m to 381m downhole before intersecting a meta-BIF and orthogneiss assemblage to 403.2m. The drillhole then entered an interpreted marginal early-stage recrystallised gabbronorite to 437.9m before intersecting a heavily mineralised gabbronorite to 476.75m. A zone of net-textured, semi-massive, and massive Ni-Cu sulphide was intersected from 453.2m to 458.1m. Detailed structural logging of RKDD044 suggests the zone of semi-massive and massive mineralisation is focused along pegmatoidal leuconorite veins with identifiable clasts of olivine gabbronorite, confirming the remobilised nature of the sulphide encountered (see Photo 2). Assay results are in line with visual estimations and in conjunction with structural observations, suggesting the mineralisation encountered in RKDD044 is not the primary source (see Table 3).



*Photo 2: Ni-Cu sulphide textures from RKDD044 (C from 457.4m and D from 458m)*

RKDD046 returned assay results in line with visual assessment of mineralised intervals (see Table 3). The disseminated zones intersected in mineralised intrusion between 300m and 344m suggest a fertile Ni-Cu system, resulting in upgrading of mineralisation when sulphide zones focus in a structural trap. The mineralised intrusion remains open to the west, east and north. Further expansion drilling is planned to follow the mineralised intrusion in the open directions.



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RKDD058 continued to target the interpreted northern extension of the Mawson chonolith. The drillhole encountered two mineralised mafic and ultramafic intrusions between 149.45m–171.34m and 309.24m–448.16m downhole. Mineralisation intersected was largely disseminated, with local zones of heavy disseminated magmatic Ni-Cu sulphide (see Photo 3).

DHTEM completed on RKDD042 and RKDD044 identified a large offhole conductor of significant size and thickness adjacent to the interpreted MLTEM stratigraphic conductor D3 (see Figure 2 and Table 2). Drillholes have been designed and will be completed east of RKDD044 to better constrain this conductor before drill testing. DHTEM has also been completed on RKDD058 and identified two large, highly conductive features (see Table 2). The conductive features sit proximal to the MLTEM D3 conductor but are noticeably smaller in strike length and different in dip orientation. Given mineralised intrusive has been encountered within close proximity to these conductors and recognising the masking effects of the large stratigraphic features, there is the possibility that sulphide related conductors are potentially hiding in the stratigraphic EM shadow. In addition, RKDD046 DHTEM has identified two large conductive features proximal to the RKDD042 and RKDD044 conductors and the D3 conductor, further highlighting the geophysical complexity of this zone.

The mineralised intrusion remains open to the east and north. Further step-out drilling is planned to follow the mineralised intrusion in the open directions, as well as test the DHTEM targets once models are fully constrained.



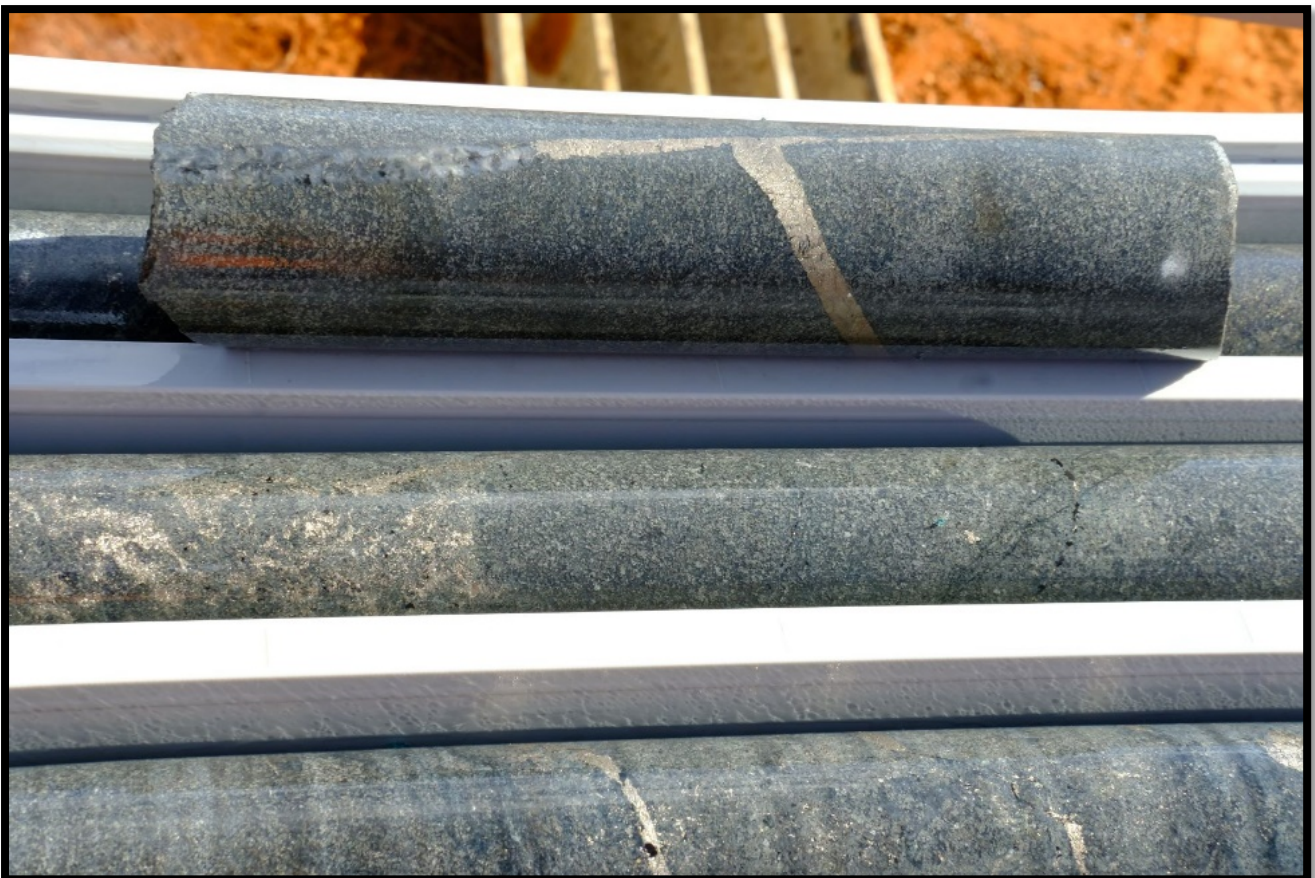
**Photo 3: Disseminated Ni-Cu sulphide from RKDD058 from 320m.**

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### Section 6,599,400mN

Drilling of this section has just begun, starting by chasing the interpreted mineralised chonolith to the north-east corner of the Mawson intrusion (see Figure 2). RKDD056 and RKDD062 are currently undergoing geological and structural logging and are also scheduled for DHTEM. Early indications from RKDD062 are encouraging with identification of mineralised gabbro-norite intrusion and remobilised massive Ni-Cu sulphide veining (see Photo 4).

RKDD054 was drilled on the west side of the Mawson intrusion as the first hole in a drill traverse on this section (see Figure 2). The hole intersected interleaved metasedimentary units with mafic intrusive assemblages. Textural, structural, and alteration observations suggest the drillhole drilled down the edge of the Mawson intrusion. DHTEM has been completed and identified in-hole and off-hole responses with modelling pending. Additional drilling on this section will be completed with associated DHTEM.



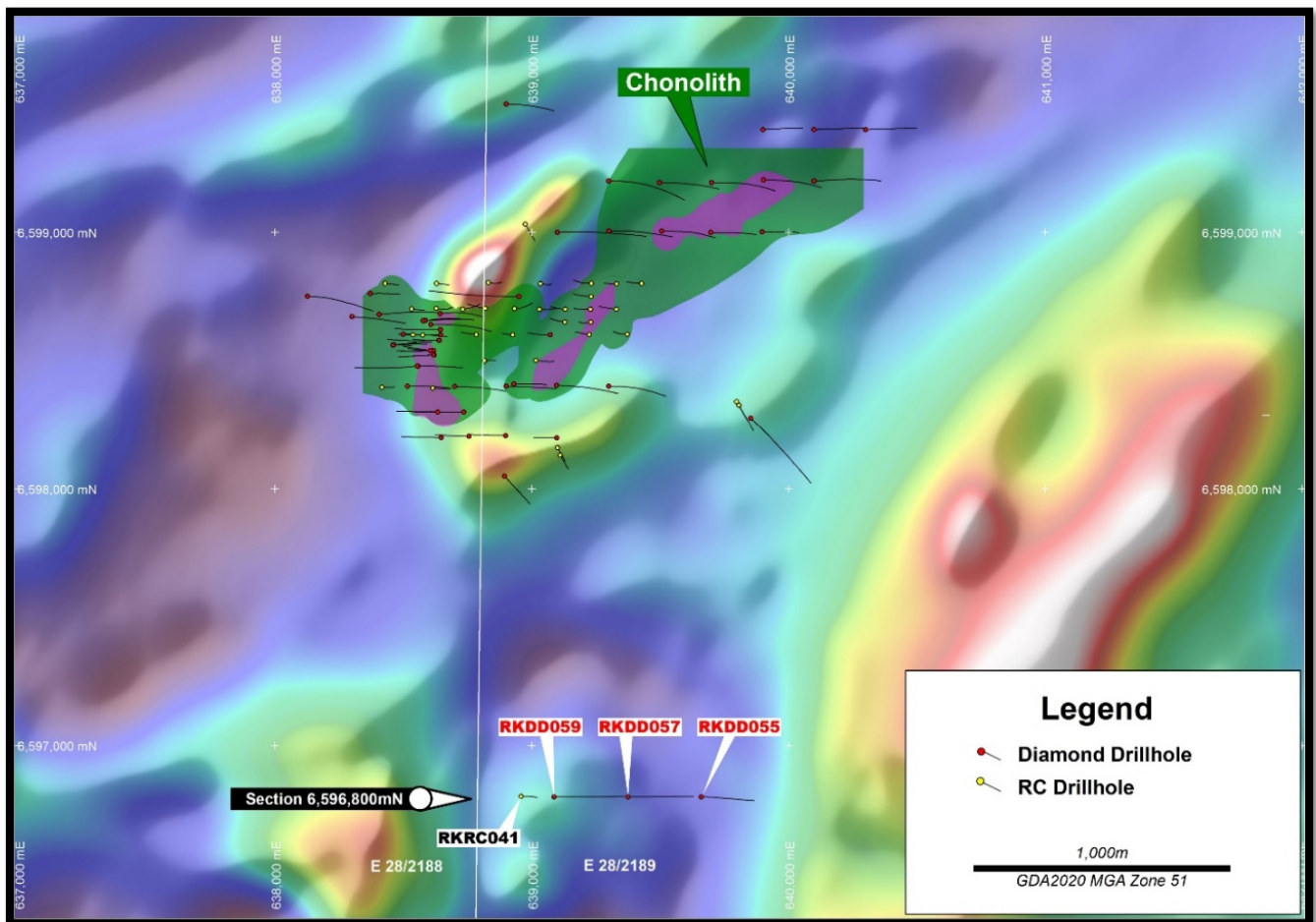
***Photo 4: Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation from RKDD062.***



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### Section 6,596,800mN

Diamond drillholes RKDD055/057/059 have been completed on section 6,596,800mN (see Figure 3, Figure 7, and Table 1). The drilling targeted a prospective mafic/ultramafic intrusion within the Mawson Intrusive Complex which was first identified in RKRC041 as reported to ASX on 18 January 2021.



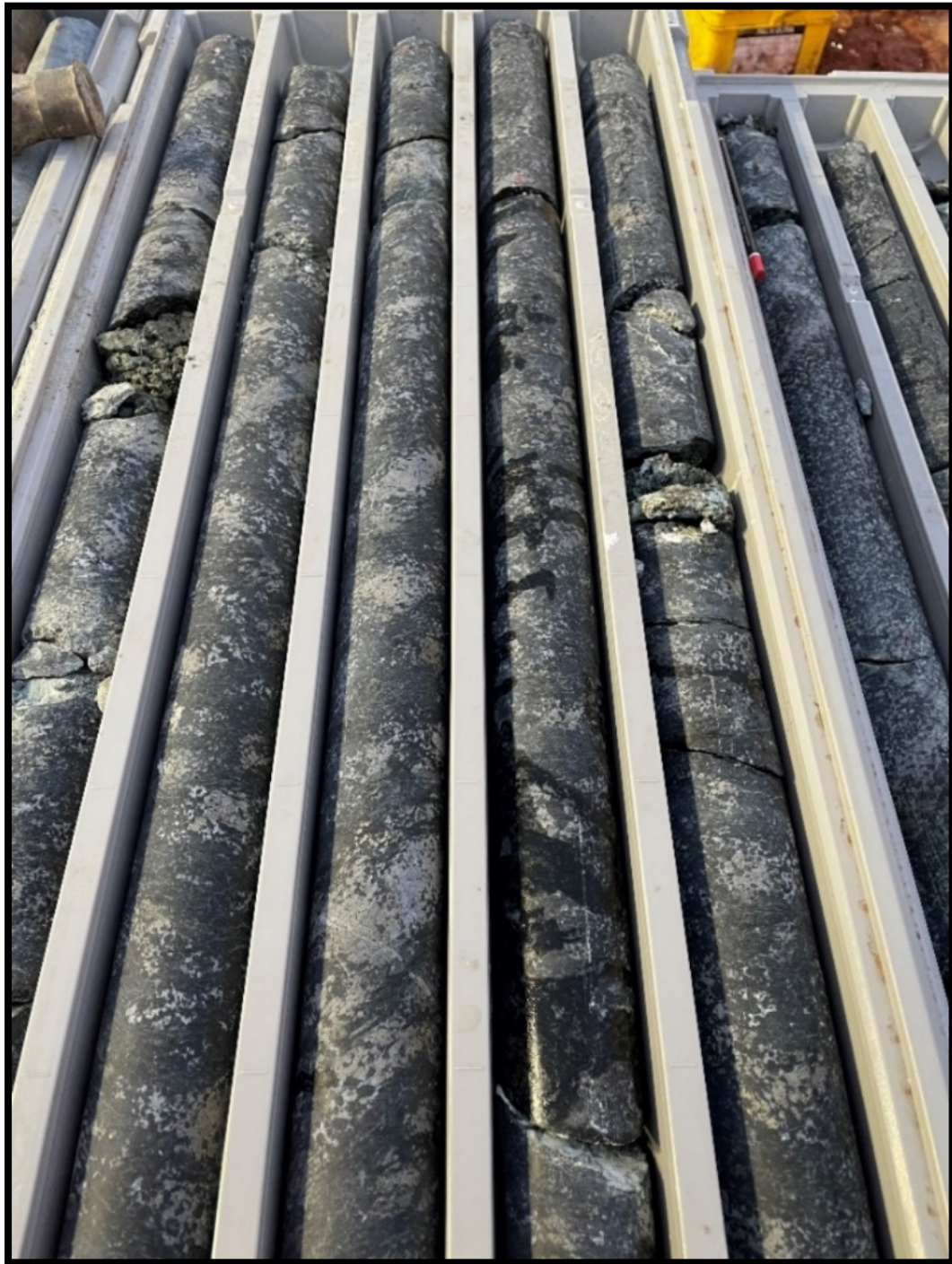
**Figure 3: Diamond drillhole locations within the new intrusion 2km south of Mawson over aeromagnetics**

An east-west traverse of three diamond drillholes has been completed across the interpreted intrusion area to test for prospective and fertile mafic and ultramafic host lithologies, as well as structural architecture of the intrusion. Drillholes RKDD055/057/059 intersected a large series of mafic and ultramafic intrusives ranging from gabbro-norite and olivine gabbro-norite through to very high MgO harzburgite (see Photo 5). Minor mineralisation was encountered, however identification of olivine-rich harzburgite and fractionated mafic suites suggests this new intrusion displays the key components to be fertile for Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation.



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DHTEM is currently scheduled for RKDD055/057/059. Additional drilling will be planned across this new intrusion once assay and DHTEM results are received.



***Photo 5: High MgO ultramafic in RKDD059 from 346m from the new intrusion 2km south of Mawson.***

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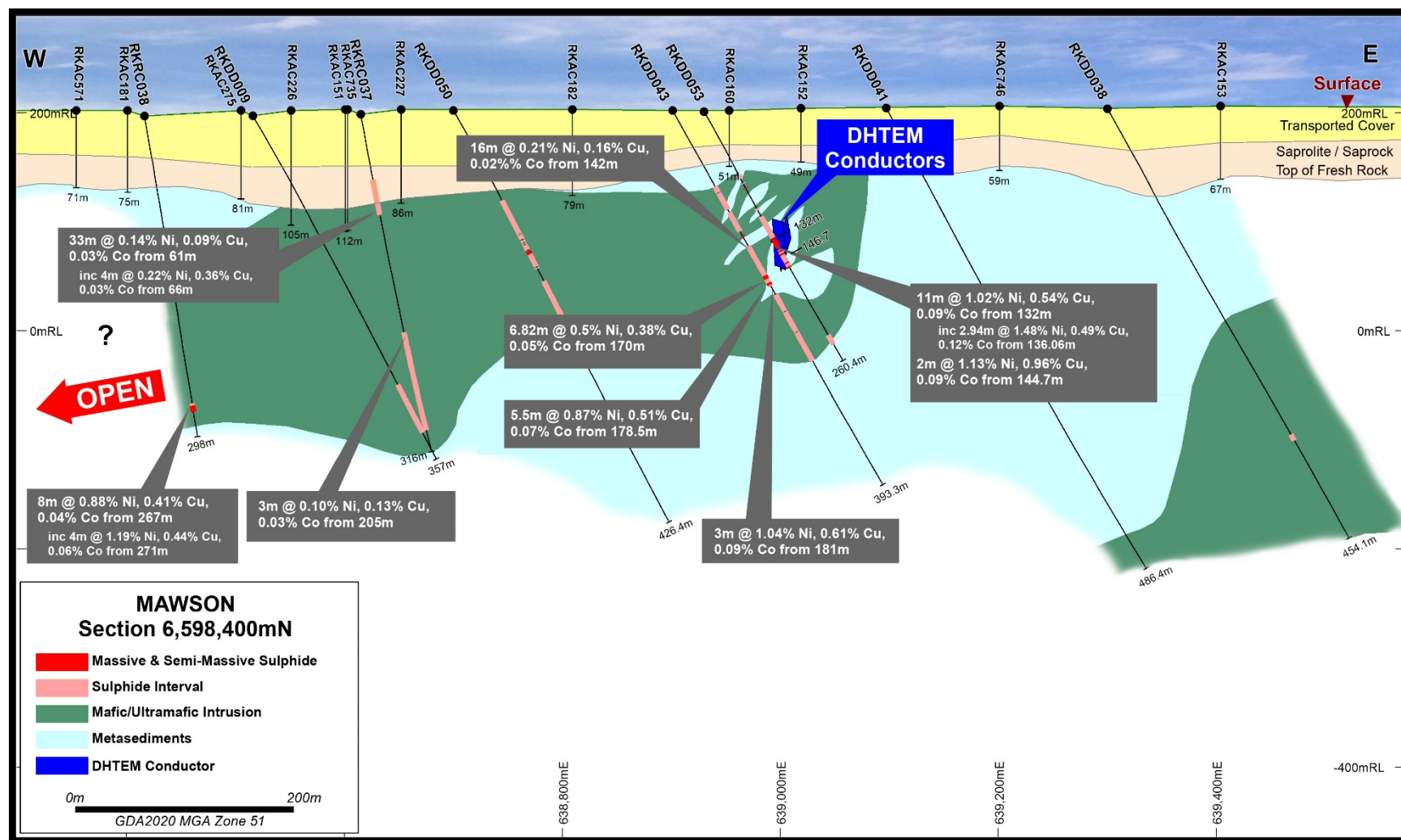


Figure 4: Drill Section 6,598,400mN looking north showing diamond drillholes RKDD038, RKDD041, RKDD043, RKDD050, and RKDD053 (Note – conductors strike N-S)



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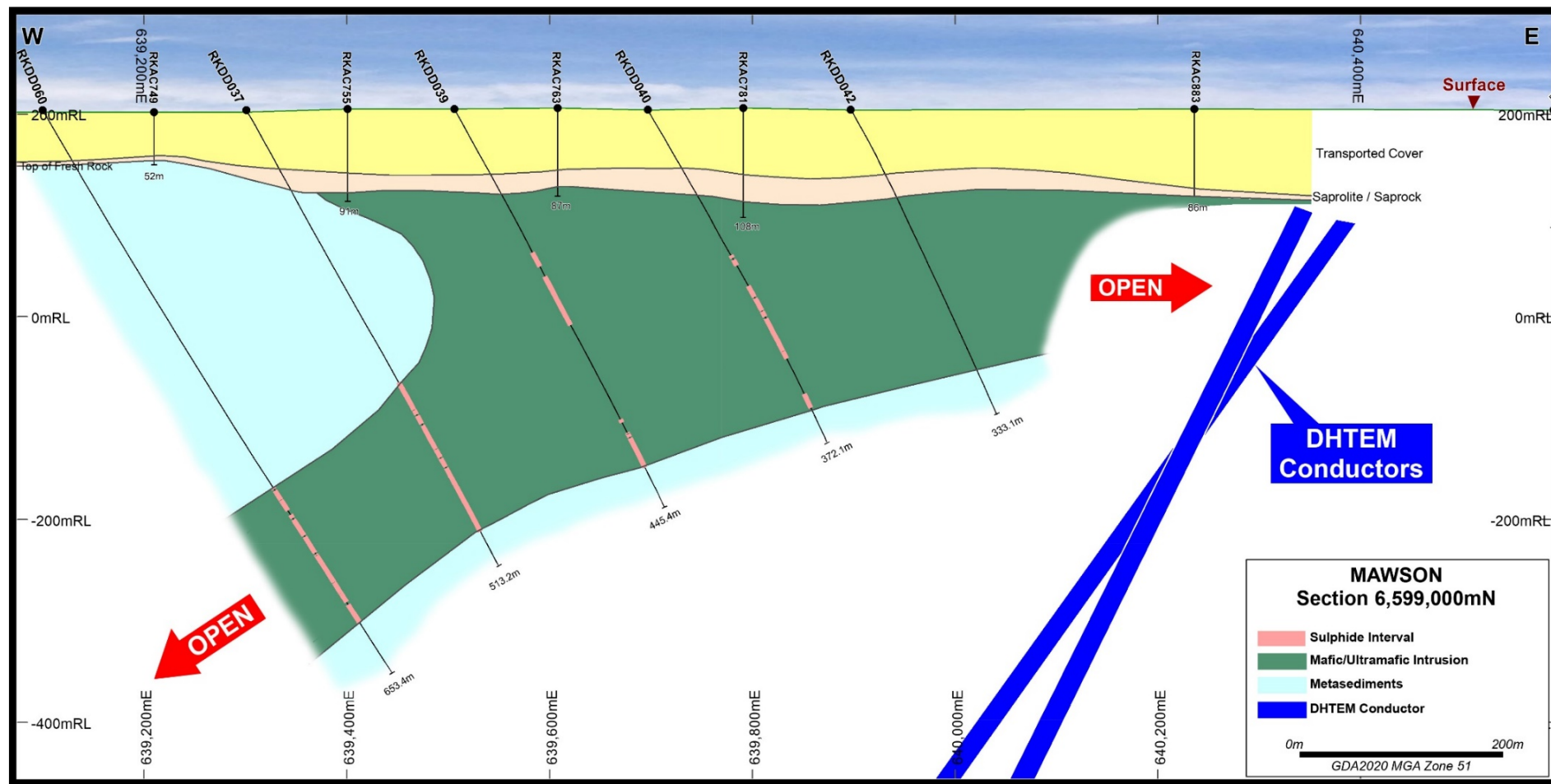


Figure 5: Drill Section 6,599,000mN looking north showing diamond drillholes RKDD037, RKDD039, RKDD040, RKDD042 and RKDD060.



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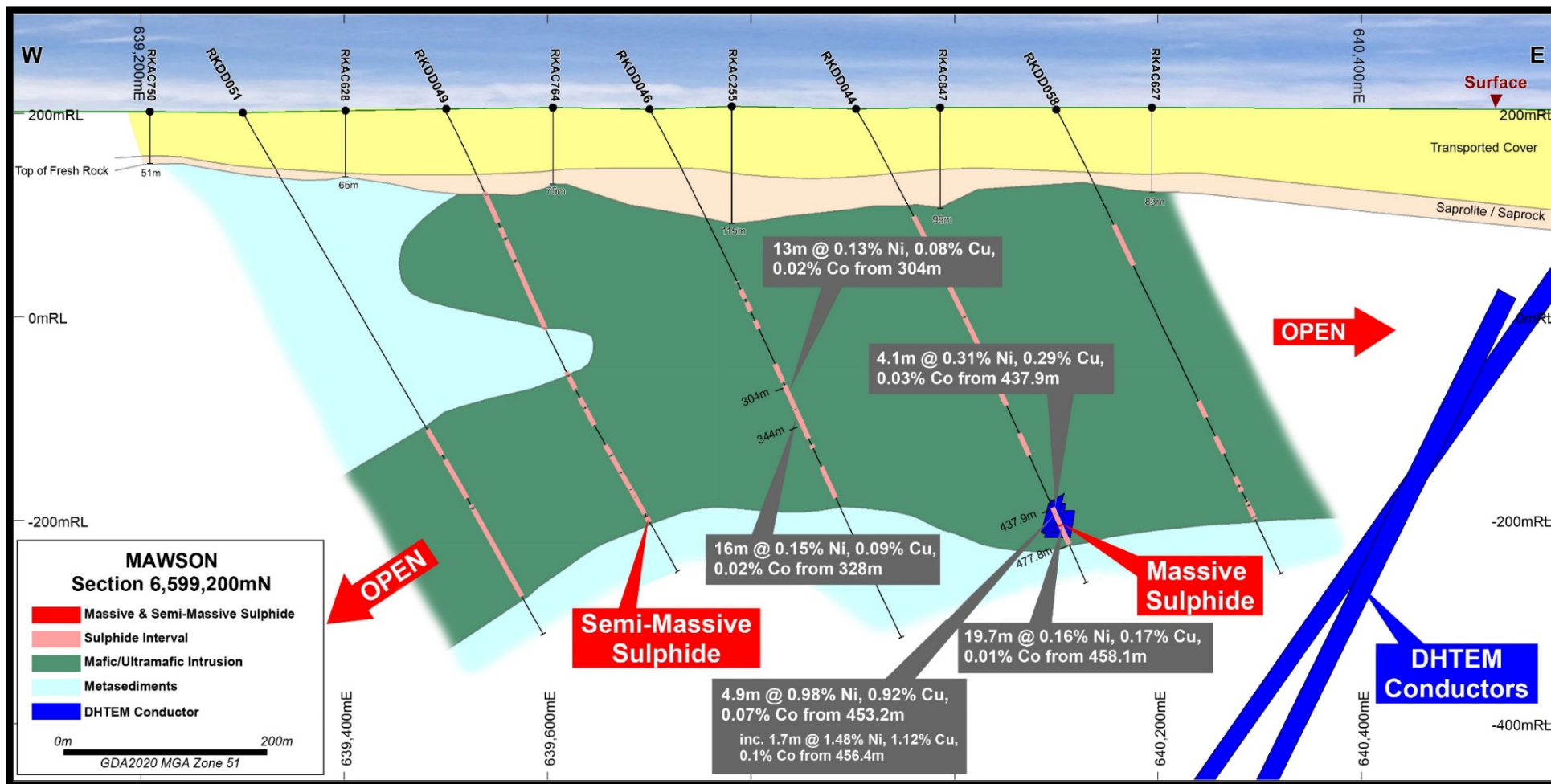
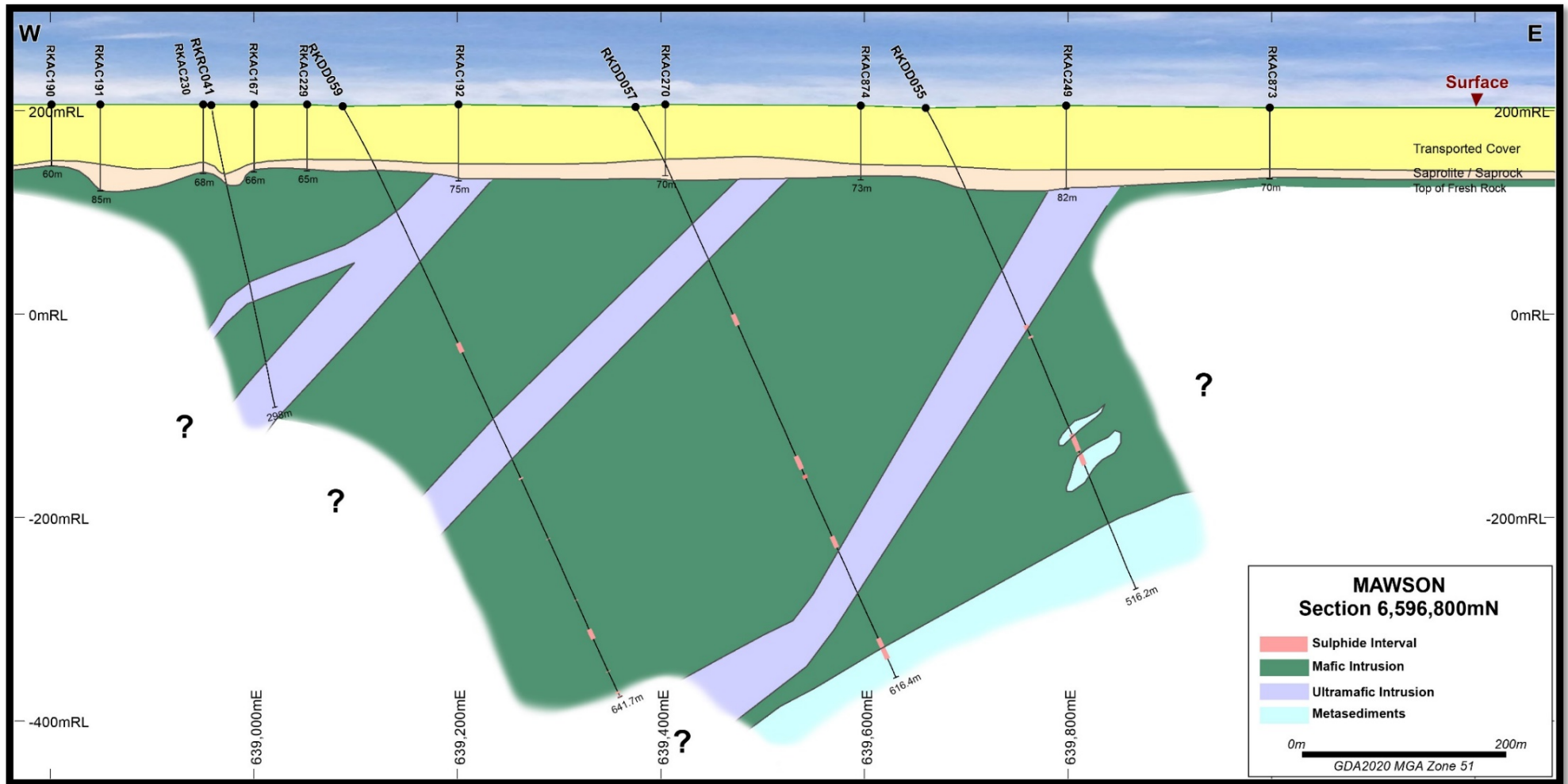


Figure 6: Drill Section 6,599,200mN looking north showing diamond drillholes RKDD044, RKDD046, RKDD049, RKDD051, and RKDD058.

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**Figure 7: Drill Section 6,596,800mN looking north showing diamond drillholes RKDD055, RKDD057, and RKDD059.**

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### Assays

Assay results from drillholes RKDD035 to RKDD054, and RKDD056 have now been received (see Table 3). Significant Ni-Cu intersections were returned from RKDD043 and RKDD053 associated with semi-massive and massive sulphide intervals. Elevated Ni-Cu values in the range 0.05-0.45% were also returned from a number of drillholes associated with disseminated and heavy disseminated sulphides in mafic and ultramafic intrusive, as expected. The large mineralised footprint of the Mawson chonolith fits with the thesis that a large mineralised system is driving Mawson.

**Table 3: Diamond Drillhole Assays >0.1% Ni**

Hole	From	To	Int	Ni%	Cu%	Co%	S%
<b>RKDD043</b>	142	158	16	0.21	0.16	0.02	4.42
<b>RKDD043</b>	170.0	176.82	6.82	0.50	0.38	0.05	10.34
<b>RKDD043</b>	178.5	184.0	5.5	0.87	0.51	0.07	17.35
<b>Incl.</b>	181	184	<b>3</b>	<b>1.04</b>	0.61	0.09	20.92
<b>RKDD044</b>	437.9	442.0	4.1	0.31	0.29	0.03	5.28
<b>RKDD044</b>	453.2	458.1	4.9	0.98	0.92	0.07	15.83
<b>Incl.</b>	456.4	458.1	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.12</b>	0.10	23.03
<b>RKDD044</b>	458.1	477.8	19.7	0.16	0.17	0.01	1.94
<b>RKDD046</b>	304	317	13	0.13	0.08	0.02	1.48
<b>RKDD046</b>	328	344	16	0.15	0.09	0.02	1.60
<b>RKDD053</b>	74.55	75.57	1.02	0.24	0.27	0.04	12.65
<b>RKDD053</b>	107	108	1	0.19	0.13	0.02	5.21
<b>RKDD053</b>	128	129	1	0.22	0.11	0.02	4.01
<b>RKDD053</b>	130	132	2	0.16	0.10	0.01	3.09
<b>RKDD053</b>	132	143	<b>11</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.54	0.09	20.35
<b>RKDD053</b>	136.06	139.0	<b>2.94</b>	<b>1.48</b>	0.49	0.12	27.69
<b>RKDD053</b>	144.7	146.7	<b>2</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>0.96</b>	0.09	22.20
<b>RKDD053</b>	146.70	163.79	<b>17.09</b>	0.45	0.29	0.04	8.87



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### Future Programmes

- Diamond drilling continuing systematically with two diamond rigs at Mawson across priority target areas.
- DHTEM to be undertaken on all completed diamond drillholes.
- Integration of DD, RC, aircore geochemical and geophysical datasets to evolve 3D emplacement model of Mawson, with new constrained gravity and magnetic inversions ongoing.
- Diamond drillhole planning/design/permitting for 2021 field season Regional Rockford.
- Diamond drilling and further aircore drill testing of Hurley, Crean, Magnus, and Octagonal.
- Regional innovative MLTEM and follow-up FLTEM.

## 2. CORPORATE

### Annual General Meeting

The Company's Annual General Meeting was held on Friday, 30 April 2021. All resolutions were passed on a poll and the results of the Annual General Meeting were advised to the market later that day.

### Jindal Receivable

As previously advised, during the September 2020 Quarter Legend and Jindal agreed to a further revised repayment schedule of the outstanding debt, A\$2.0M at that time. During the June 2021 Quarter Legend received A\$518,005 from Jindal, being a principal repayment of \$500,000 and interest of \$18,005 in accordance with the agreed repayment schedule. This leaves a balance of A\$1.5M which continues to accrue interest at 4%pa.

With the COVID-19 situation in India, Legend intends to show continued patience on this matter.

### ASX Additional Information

1. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.1: Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure during the June 2021 Quarter was \$4,381,000. Full details of exploration activity during the June 2021 Quarter are set out in this report.
2. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.2: There was no substantive mining production and development activities during the June 2021 Quarter.
3. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.5: Payments to related parties of the Company and their associates during the June 2021 Quarter: \$203,000 - The Company advises that this relates to non-executive director's fees and executive directors' salaries and entitlements only. Please see Remuneration Report in the Annual Report for further details on Directors' remuneration.

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

## QUARTERLY REPORT

### **Competent Person Statement**

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Oliver Kiddie, a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full-time employee of Legend Mining Limited. Mr Kiddie 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 Kiddie consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

*The information in this report that relates to Legend’s Exploration Results is a compilation of previously released to ASX by Legend Mining (14 April 2021, 28 April 2021, 1 June 2021, 11 June 2021, and 12 July 2021) and Mr Oliver Kiddie consent to the inclusion of these Results in this report. Mr Kiddie have advised that this consent remains in place for subsequent releases by Legend of the same information in the same form and context, until the consent is withdrawn or replaced by a subsequent report and accompanying consent. Legend confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. Legend confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.*

### **Forward Looking Statements**

*This announcement contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of securities laws of applicable jurisdictions. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as “may”, “will”, “expect”, “intend”, “plan”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “continue”, “objectives”, “outlook”, “guidance” or other similar words, and include statements regarding certain plans, strategies and objectives of management and expected financial performance. Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied upon as an indication or guarantee of future performance. These forward-looking statements are based upon a number of estimates, assumptions and expectations that, while considered to be reasonable by Legend Mining Limited, are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies, involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Legend Mining Limited and any of its officers, employees, agents or associates.*

*Actual results, performance or achievements may vary materially from any projections and forward-looking statements and the assumptions on which those statements are based. Exploration potential is conceptual in nature, to date there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and Legend Mining Limited assumes no obligation to update such information made in this announcement, to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of this announcement.*

Visit [www.legendmining.com.au](http://www.legendmining.com.au) for further information and announcements.

### **For more information:**

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## QUARTERLY REPORT

### Appendix 1 – Summary of Sulphide Mode, Type and Percentage

Hole	Interval	Sulphide Mode	Sulphide Type	Sulphide % (Visual Estimate)
RKDD043	79.7 – 85.9m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD043	86.8 – 104.0m	Disseminated and Blebby Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD043	107.0 – 117.7m	Disseminated and Blebby Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD043	117.7 – 119.3m	Net-textured and Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	20-40% 1-5%
RKDD043	119.3 – 131.6m	Disseminated and Blebby Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD043	131.6 – 132.8m	Semi-massive and Net-textures Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80% 20-40%
RKDD043	142.58 – 149.7m	Disseminated and Blebby Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD043	149.7 – 154.4m	Disseminated and Net-textured Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5% 20-40%
RKDD043	154.4 – 167.7m	Disseminated and Blebby Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD043	167.7 – 170.1m	Net-textured and Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	20-40% 1-5%
RKDD043	170.1 – 173.5m	Net-textured and Semi-massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	20-40% >40% to <80%
RKDD043	173.5 – 176.95m	Semi-massive and Net-textured Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80% 20-40%
RKDD043	176.95 – 178.5m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD043	178.5 – 180.85m	Net-textured and Semi-massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	20-40% >40% to <80%
RKDD043	180.85 – 183.3m	Semi-massive and Massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80% >80%
RKDD043	183.3 – 184.7m	Disseminated and Stringer Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD043	193.3 – 210.8m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD043	211.7 – 232.7m	Disseminated and Blebby Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD043	233.2 – 263.6m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD044	275.0 – 284.6m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%



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RKDD044	437.9 – 444.7m	Heavy Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite-pentlandite	5-20%
RKDD044	444.7 - 453.2m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD044	453.2 - 456.4m	Net-textured Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite-pentlandite	20-40%
RKDD044	456.4 - 456.95m	Semi-massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80%
RKDD044	456.95 - 458.1m	Massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD044	458.1 - 476.75m	Heavy Disseminated and Blebby Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite-pentlandite	5-20% 1-5%
RKDD053	66.29 - 69.9m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD053	74.55 - 75.51m	Matrix Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite-pentlandite	20-40%
RKDD053	79.73 - 80.33m	Heavy Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite-pentlandite	5-20%
RKDD053	100.8 - 102.82m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD053	109.51 - 117.38m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD053	127.56 - 132.07m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD053	132.07 - 136.06m	Semi-massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80%
RKDD053	136.06 - 139.28m	Massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD053	139.28 - 142.95m	Semi-massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80%
RKDD053	142.95 - 144.7m	Matrix Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite-pentlandite	20-40%
RKDD053	144.7 - 146.22m	Massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD053	146.22 - 149.89m	Semi-massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80%
RKDD053	149.89 - 156.73m	Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD053	156.73 - 161.79m	Matrix Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite-pentlandite	20-40%
RKDD053	161.79 - 163.28m	Heavy Disseminated Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite-pentlandite	5-20%

**Cautionary Statement:** The sulphide percentage is a visual estimate of total sulphide.

## QUARTERLY REPORT

### Appendix 2: Legend Field Logging Guidelines

Sulphide Mode	Percentage Range
Disseminated & blebby	1-5%
Heavy Disseminated	5-20%
Matrix	20-40%
Net-Textured	20-40%
Semi-Massive	>40% to <80%
Massive	>80%

### Appendix 3: Tenement Schedule as at 30 June 2021

#### Mining Tenements

Tenement Reference	Location	Interest at beginning of Quarter	Acquired / Withdrawn	Interest at end of Quarter	Comments
E28/1716	Fraser Range, Western Australia	70%	N/A	70%	70:30 JV
E28/1717	Fraser Range, Western Australia	70%	N/A	70%	70:30 JV
E28/1718	Fraser Range, Western Australia	70%	N/A	70%	70:30 JV
E28/1727	Fraser Range, Western Australia	70%	N/A	70%	70:30 JV
E28/2188	Fraser Range, Western Australia	70%	N/A	70%	70:30 JV
E28/2189	Fraser Range, Western Australia	70%	N/A	70%	70:30 JV
E28/2190	Fraser Range, Western Australia	10%	N/A	10%	10:60:30 JV
E28/2191	Fraser Range, Western Australia	10%	N/A	10%	10:60:30 JV
E28/2192	Fraser Range, Western Australia	70%	N/A	70%	70:30 JV
E28/2404	Fraser Range, Western Australia	100%	N/A	100%	100% Legend
E28/2405	Fraser Range, Western Australia	100%	N/A	100%	100% Legend
E28/2675	Fraser Range, Western Australia	30%	N/A	30%	30:70 JV
E28/2676	Fraser Range, Western Australia	30%	N/A	30%	30:70 JV
E28/2677	Fraser Range, Western Australia	30%	N/A	30%	30:70 JV
E28/2795	Fraser Range, Western Australia	100%	N/A	100%	100% Legend

#### Farm-In or Farm-Out Arrangements

Tenement Reference	Location	Interest at beginning of Quarter	Acquired / Withdrawn	Interest at end of Quarter	Comments
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A