

## QUARTERLY REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2021

ASX:LEG | 12 OCTOBER 2021

### LEGEND MINING LIMITED

ASX Symbol: **LEG**

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Mr Oliver Kiddie  
Executive Director

### PROJECTS

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

### HIGHLIGHTS – Rockford Project, Fraser Range

- **Diamond drilling extends chonolith to northeast and expands ultramafic core at Mawson**
- **Nickel-copper sulphide associated with large EM plate intersected in Octagonal diamond drillhole**
- **Cash and receivables \$21.7M at 30 September 2021.**

### OVERVIEW

Legend has had a very busy September 2021 Quarter with two diamond rigs, DHTEM and the aircore rig in action which has resulted in \$4.6M of expenditure.

The growth of the Mawson mineralised system has continued with the majority of holes drilled hitting nickel-copper sulphide in the right host rocks. On the regional front, Legend's first diamond holes into Octagonal and Magnus have delivered confirmation that both of these prospects are prospective intrusive systems. In simple terms, Legend now has three prospective locations (Mawson, Octagonal and Magnus) for the accumulation of the massive nickel-copper sulphides we are looking for.

The reality of labour shortages in the industry is taking its toll. We are experiencing significant delays in DHTEM surveys in completed diamond drillholes and there is a backlog of core processing and sample delivery to the laboratory for assay. The data sets from both DHTEM and assays are essential for our interpretation of exploration activities and it is imperative that all samples from our drilling are in the laboratory before we finish the field season in early December 2021. As a consequence, we have taken the decision to release one of the diamond rigs in the coming weeks and complete the field season with one diamond rig, one aircore rig and as much DHTEM and MLTEM activity we can manage to procure.

## ROCKFORD PROJECT (Fraser Range District)

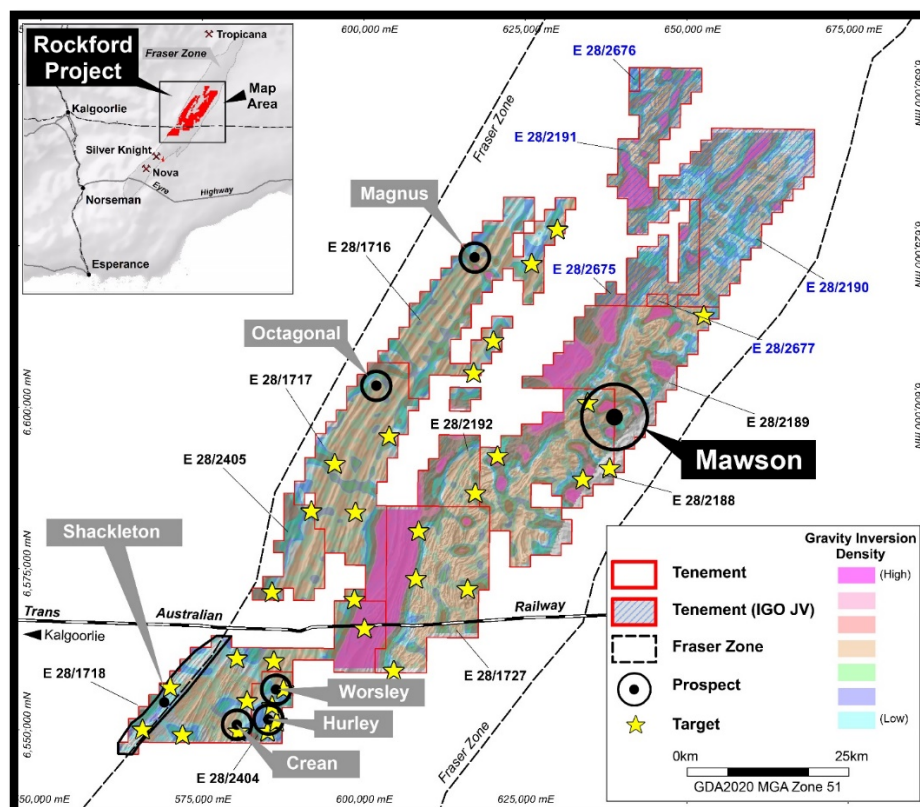
### Nickel-Copper, Copper-Zinc-Silver, Gold

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

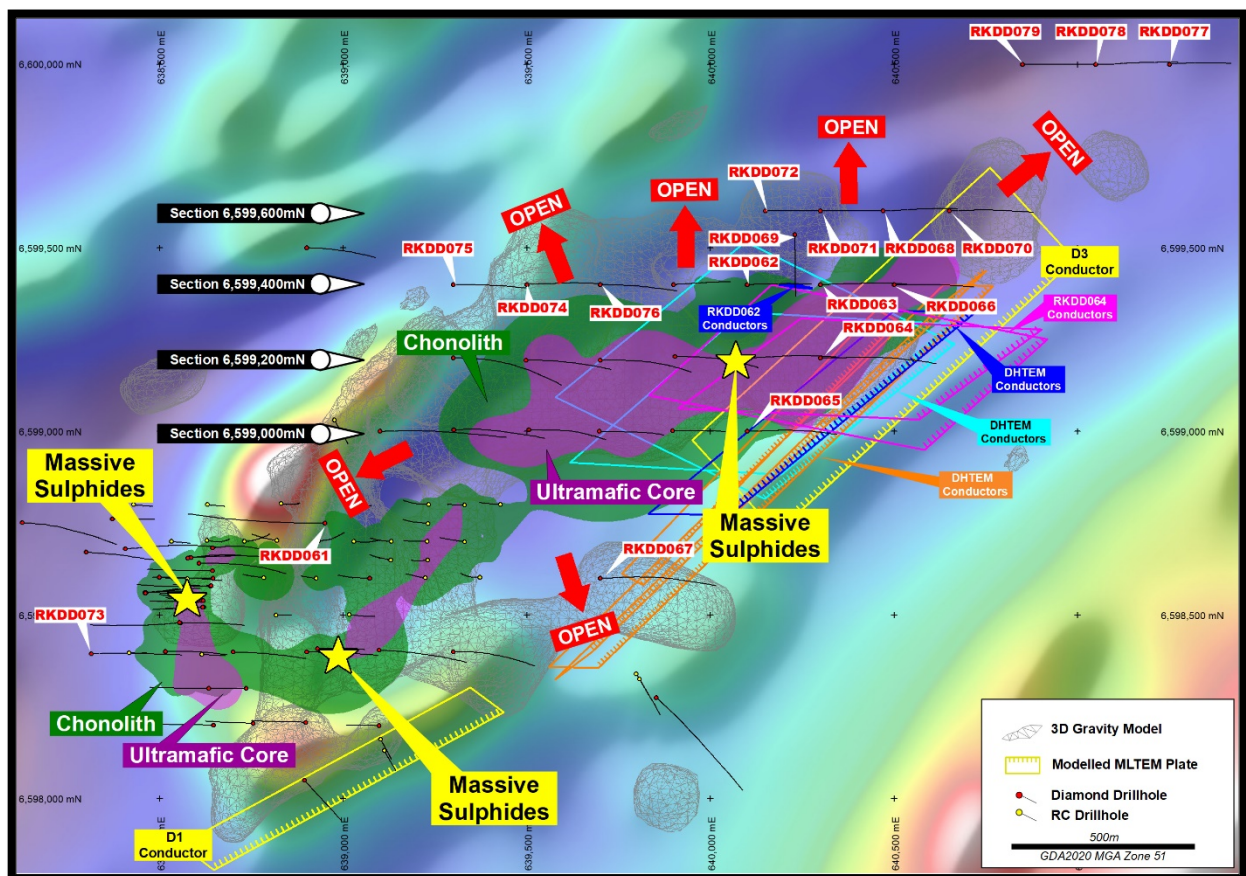
Exploration activities completed during the September 2021 Quarter at the Rockford Project continued exploration focus on the Mawson prospect, with two diamond drill rigs on site drilling until late August 2021, systematically testing for extensions to the Mawson intrusion. 3D model evolution utilising updated geophysical and geological modelling continues to drive focused exploration targeting, with the mineralised intrusive footprint growing significantly. Regionally, first-pass diamond drilling by Legend has commenced in August 2021 at highly ranked targets Octagonal, Magnus, Hurley, and Crean. Aircore drilling across greater Mawson and regionally across prospective targets has commenced, with MLTEM survey planning underway across multiple new target areas of the Rockford Project (see Figure 1).



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### Mawson Diamond Drilling

Diamond drilling continued during September 2021 Quarter, with 19 holes completed or ongoing (RKDD061-RKDD079) for 9,319.7m (see Figure 2 & Table 1). Systematic step-out diamond drilling continues to grow the Mawson intrusion to the north-east, intersecting fertile intrusion as well as defining the architecture of the Mawson intrusion in relation to the country rock. The evolving understanding of the Mawson structural architecture has resulted in the potential identification of trap sites for massive Ni-Cu sulphide accumulations in this north-east zone. The 3D model driving predictive exploration at Mawson continues to evolve with new data and continues to be very accurate as a predictive tool for targeting interpreted fertile intrusion. The updated 3D constrained gravity model at this stage appears to have a high correlation for mineralised intrusion. To date, the mineralised intrusive footprint at Mawson extends over 1.4km in strike length, with the gravity model suggesting the intrusion extends over 3km in strike length.





**Table 1: Rockford Project Diamond Drillhole Details**

Hole	MGA20-East	MGA20-North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)
MGDD001	617453	6624315	261	140	-60	597.3
OCDD001	601821	6601634	272	322	-60	687.2
HYDD001*	586370	6551270	224	190	-60	Ongoing
CRDD001*	580440	6549560	227	270	-60	Ongoing
RKDD061*	638950	6598750	200	270	-60	Ongoing
RKDD062	640100	6599400	204	90	-60	381.3
RKDD063	640300	6599400	204	90	-60	528.4
RKDD064	640300	6599200	204	90	-60	624.5
RKDD065	640100	6599000	204	90	-60	554.2
RKDD066	640500	6599400	203	90	-60	447.4
RKDD067	639700	6598600	204	90	-60	676.9
RKDD068	640470	6599600	203	90	-60	411.4
RKDD069	640230	6599535	203	180	-60	345.1
RKDD070	640650	6599600	202	90	-60	469.1
RKDD071	640300	6599600	203	90	-60	363.2
RKDD072	640150	6599600	204	90	-60	477.7
RKDD073*	638313	6598395	200	90	-60	Ongoing
RKDD074*	639500	6599400	204	90	-60	Ongoing
RKDD075*	639300	6599400	204	90	-60	Ongoing
RKDD076*	639700	6599400	204	90	-60	Ongoing
RKDD077*	641250	6600000	201	90	-60	Ongoing
RKDD078*	641050	6600000	201	90	-60	Ongoing
RKDD079*	640850	6600000	201	90	-60	Ongoing

\* Drillhole ongoing at end of September Quarter.  
GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

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### Section 6,599,000mN

Diamond drillhole RKDD065 was completed 200m west of RKDD042, designed to extend the mineralised chonolith to the interpreted eastern margin of the Mawson intrusion. The drillhole also provided a point location test of a series of complex DHTEM and MLTEM conductors interpreted to be the D3 stratigraphic conductor (see Figure 2 and Figure 7).

RKDD065 encountered a dominantly mafic sequence with minor interleaved ultramafic zones of the chonolith below a metasedimentary hanging wall sequence of meta-pelite before entering a variably mineralised intrusive, dominantly ultramafic, from 280.36m to 391.56m downhole (see Photo 1). The hole then entered the footwall sequence of recrystallised mafic intrusives before finishing in a faulted metasedimentary package including graphitic and sulphidic zones to end of hole at 443.32.4m. The graphitic and sulphidic zones are interpreted to represent a complex set of EM conductors associated with stratigraphic conductor D3. The mineralised intrusion in close proximity to these complex conductors confirms the current working model at Mawson that Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation can be masked in the EM shadow of these highly conductive stratigraphic features.



**Photo 1: Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation from RKDD065 from 314m**

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### Section 6,599,200mN

Diamond drillhole RKDD064 was completed 400m east of RKDD044. Drilling continues to target the interpreted northern extension of the Mawson chonolith with RKDD064 designed to extend the mineralised chonolith to the interpreted eastern margin of the Mawson intrusion on this section. The drillhole also provided a point location test of a series of complex DHTEM and MLTEM conductors interpreted to be the D3 stratigraphic conductor (see Figure 2 and Figure 8).

RKDD064 intersected a series of thick ultramafic unit bounded by thin units of mafic interpreted to be a significant thickening of the ultramafic chonolith core. The chonolith is over 400m in vertical thickness in RKDD064, with the dominantly ultramafic component being the thickest intersection to date at Mawson (see Photo 2). The chonolith finished at 406.84m downhole, where the drillhole entered a complex zone of interleaved graphitic metasediments, amphibolites, and small mafic intrusions to 624.5m. The retrogressive amphibolites encountered are indicative of the margin of the Mawson intrusion. The graphitic zones intersected are interpreted to represent a complex set of EM conductors associated with stratigraphic conductor D3.



**Photo 2: Disseminated Ni-Cu sulphide from RKDD064 from 304m**



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### Section 6,599,400mN

Four diamond drillholes were completed on this section, continuing to follow the interpreted mineralised chonolith to the north-east corner of the Mawson intrusion (see Figure 2 and Figure 9).

RKDD056 intersected thin zones of mafic chonolith at the top and bottom of the hole either side of a thickened zone of metasedimentary units. The chonolith remains open to the west.

RKDD062 intersected a variably mineralised mafic zone of the chonolith before finishing in a metasedimentary package to 381.3m downhole (see Photo 3). Subsequent DHTM on RKDD062 resulted in a series of discrete offhole conductors, interpreted to be within the chonolith. RKDD069 was designed to target these offhole conductors. RKDD069 was drilled to 345.1m and intersected mafic chonolith up to the DMTEM conductors before intersecting highly sulphidic meta-BIF, interpreted to be the conductors. These internal meta-BIF units are interpreted to be rafts of country rock caught up during the chonolith emplacement.



***Photo 3: Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation from RKDD062***

RKDD063 drilled 200m east of RKDD062 encountered an increased thickness of mafic chonolith with minor disseminated mineralisation.

RKDD066 drilled 200m east of RKDD063 intersected a thickened ultramafic unit bound by thinner mafic, interpreted to be the extension of the thickened ultramafic core of the chonolith seen on section 6,599,200mN. Minor dissemination was logged in the ultramafic (see Photo 4). The chonolith remains open to the west, east, and north. DHTM interpretation is pending.



***Photo 4: Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation from RKDD066 from 266m***

## QUARTERLY REPORT

### Section 6,599,600mN

Four diamond drillholes were completed on this section, continuing to follow the interpreted mineralised chonolith to the north-east corner of the Mawson intrusion (see Figure 2 and Figure 10).

RKDD068 intersected a thickened package of metasediments of dominantly pelite, meta-BIF and meta-conglomerate. Structural logging will determine the significance of this thickened package once additional drillholes are completed on this section.

RKDD070 intersected dominantly gneissic, meta-BIF, meta conglomerate, and metasedimentary lithologies with interleaved norite intrusion between 290m and 396m downhole. The hole is currently undergoing detailed structural logging and is interpreted to be near the intrusion margin. DHTEM interpretation is pending.

RKDD071 intersected multiple intervals of Ni-Cu mineralised mafic and ultramafic chonolith from 99.26m through to 207.18m downhole before finishing in a metasedimentary package of dominantly pelite, meta conglomerate, and meta-BIF at 363.2m. Mineralisation ranged from disseminated to net textured sulphide throughout the intrusive sequence (see Photo 5). Structural interpretation suggests the Ni-Cu mineralisation encountered in RKDD071 is the continuation of the mineralisation intersected in RKDD044 located 400m south-west. This is based on structural vectoring, which continues to prove a positive targeting tool. DHTEM interpretation is pending.



**Photo 5: Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation from RKDD71 from 201m**

RKDD072 intersected a meta-BIF and metasedimentary package down to 477.7m bottom of hole. The current interpretation is that RKDD072 represents an internal raft of thickened country rock or is the northern margin of the Mawson intrusion in this location. DHTEM interpretation is pending.



## Additional Diamond Drillholes

RKDD067 was drilled to test the eastern margin of the interpreted Mawson intrusion (see Figure 2). Relogging of RKDD001 confirmed prospective chonolith occurs further east than current modelling suggested. RKDD067 was drilled to 676.9m and intersected multiple zones of interleaved metasediments with gabbro-norite and anorthosite intrusives. Logging suggests the drillhole potentially drilled down the edge of the Mawson intrusion, however, with the drillhole finishing in intrusion, more drilling is required in this area to constrain the geological modelling.

RKDD061 is ongoing, with geological, structural, and geophysical logging to be completed at time of writing.

DHTEM is pending on RKDD061 and RKDD065-RKDD79 (see Table 2).

## DHTEM

Modelled DHTEM conductors from completed diamond drillholes are shown below in Table 2.

DHTEM surveying and interpretation is ongoing at the time of writing, with completed drillholes (RKDD061 and RKDD065-RKDD079) undergoing interpretation or scheduled for surveying in the coming weeks.

**Table 2: Modelled DHTEM Conductor Parameters**

Conductor	Conductance	Dimensions	Plate Orientation	Depth Downhole	Plate Dip
<b>RKDD062 (offhole)</b>	~1,750-2,250S	125m x 45m	E-W	~280m downhole	Sub vertical
<b>RKDD062 (offhole)</b>	~2,000-2,500S	90m x 40m	E-W	~280m downhole	Sub vertical
<b>RKDD062 (offhole)</b>	~1,750-2,250S	90m x 50m	E-W	~280m downhole	Sub vertical
<b>RKDD063 (In-hole/offhole)</b>	~11,000-13,000S	750m x 1,000m	NE-SW	~300m off bottom of hole	70-80°
<b>RKDD064 (in hole)</b>	~9,000-12,000S	500m x 1000m	NE-SW	~483m downhole	70-80°

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### Assays

Assay results from drillholes RKDD055 and RKDD057-060 have now been received (see Figure 2, Figure 5, and Table 3). Elevated Ni-Cu values were also returned from a number of drillholes associated with disseminated sulphides in mafic and ultramafic intrusive, as expected.

The results from RKDD060 confirm that the interpreted mineralised feeder to the Mawson intrusion continues at depth. This target area is scheduled to be tested further.

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

Hole	From	To	Int	Ni%	Cu%	Co%
<b>RKDD055</b>	170	171	1	0.11	0.00	0.01
<b>RKDD057</b>	399.49	401.68	2.19	0.11	0.07	0.02
<b>RKDD057</b>	514	515	1	0.19	0.09	0.02
<b>RKDD058</b>	332	334	2	0.10	0.09	0.01
<b>RKDD058</b>	365	366	1	0.12	0.11	0.01
<b>RKDD058</b>	429.11	430	0.89	0.16	0.11	0.01
<b>RKDD060</b>	458	461	3	0.11	0.08	0.01
<b>RKDD060</b>	462	463	1	0.15	0.11	0.01
<b>RKDD060</b>	481	484	3	0.10	0.03	0.01
<b>RKDD060</b>	499	500	1	0.20	0.11	0.02
<b>RKDD060</b>	505	506	1	0.21	0.11	0.02
<b>RKDD060</b>	554	555	1	0.22	0.11	0.02
<b>RKDD060</b>	582	592	10	0.11	0.04	0.01
<b>Incl.</b>	583	586	3	0.18	0.09	0.02

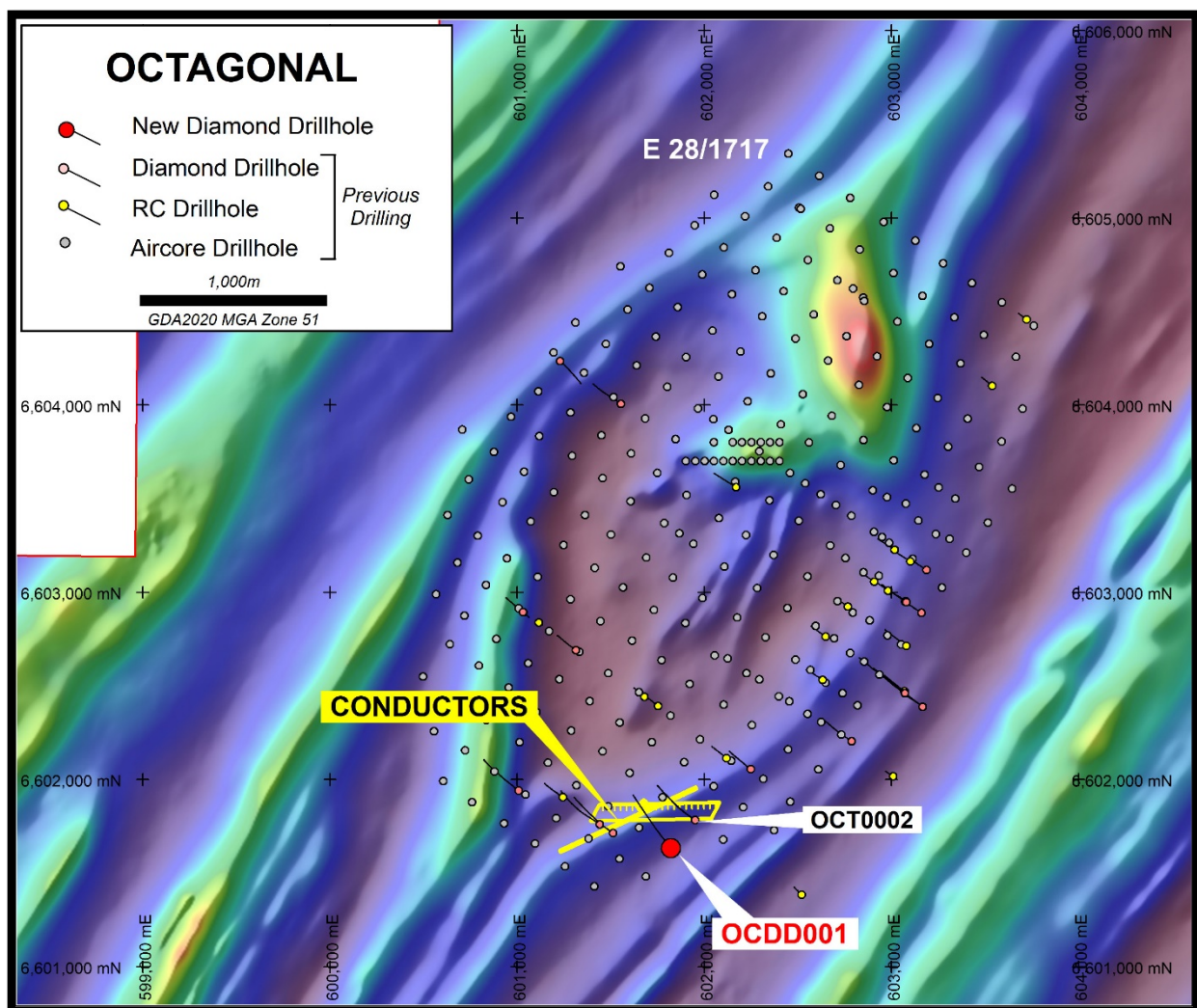
## QUARTERLY REPORT

### Octagonal Diamond Drilling

#### Prospect Background

Octagonal was originally targeted by the Creasy Group due to its distinctive “eye” aeromagnetic character (see Figure 1 and Figure 3), with initial soil sampling and aircore drilling returning anomalous Ni-Cu values. Aircore drilling over the aeromagnetic feature defined the Octagonal Intrusive Complex comprising highly favourable Ni-Cu host rocks including olivine gabbro-norite, troctolite, peridotite, gabbro-norite and norite. RC/diamond drilling was then undertaken, mainly on the south-eastern and southern margins of the intrusive complex targeting EM conductors and IP features.

Significantly, the RC and diamond drilling intersected multiple intervals of massive, semi-massive, net textured, stringer and disseminated pyrrhotite-pentlandite-chalcopyrite sulphides associated with the mafic/ultramafic intrusives. The mineralisation identified to date is discontinuous and sub-economic, however it demonstrates all the characteristics of a fertile magmatic Ni-Cu sulphide system.



**Figure 3: Octagonal Prospect showing drilling completed over aeromagnetics**



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### Diamond Drillhole OCDD001

Legend's first drillhole into the Octagonal Intrusion, OCDD001, was drilled targeting FLTEM and DHTEM plates (see Table 1 and Table 3). The drillhole intersected a folded hanging wall sequence of metasedimentary country rocks comprising pelitic gneisses, sulphidic meta-BIF, and carbonate units to 492.0m downhole before entering the chilled margin norite sequence of the Octagonal intrusion to 522.0m. The drillhole then intersected a coarse grained norite with large, disseminated Ni-Cu sulphide blebs from 535.0m before grading to a more leuconorite unit with matrix sulphide at 541.6m. From 544.3m the hole intersected a more ultramafic assemblage with heavy disseminated sulphide and a zone of semi-massive sulphide between 545.2m and 545.4m (see Appendix 2, Photo 1, and Photo 2). The norite and ultramafic package continued to 565.0m with large blebby sulphide present before intersecting a norite unit heavily contaminated with metasediment, interpreted to have been assimilated by the intrusion through to 568.9m. The drillhole then entered an interleaved mafic and ultramafic assemblage of norites and olivine websterites, variably mineralised and contaminated with metasediments to 604.0m finishing in intrusive to the end of hole at 687.2m.



**Photo 2: Sulphide mineralisation from OCDD001 (clockwise) from 541.6m, 579.5m, 545.0m, and 603.0m downhole.**

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The FLTEM and DHTEM conductors targeted with OCDD001 are clearly associated with Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation. DHTEM completed on OCDD001 confirms a series of complex conductors over a 40m wide zone, with modelling indicating potential for extension beyond the conductor plates currently modelled (see Table 3). The DHTEM data fits the current geological understanding from the limited drilling completed at Octagonal, that the eastern contact of the Octagonal intrusion hosts a significant strike length of Ni-Cu sulphide mineralised intercepts.

This drillhole is confirmation that Octagonal is a large, fertile, orthomagmatic Ni-Cu intrusive system, akin to the known deposits of Nova-Bollinger and Silver Knight in the Albany-Fraser Belt. Further work programmes will interrogate the DHTEM from OCDD001 and target mineralisation across the Octagonal intrusion and at depth, with the aim to define an economic Ni-Cu sulphide accumulation.

**Table 3: Modelled EM Conductor Parameters**

Conductor	Conductance	Dimensions	Plate Orientation	Depth Downhole	Plate Dip
<b>FLTEM OC001 Plate</b>	~4,000S	800m x 110m	NE-SW	~500m downhole	Sub vertical
<b>OCT0002 (offhole)</b>	~950S	500m x 150m	E-W	~500m downhole	SE
<b>OCDD001_1A (offhole)</b>	~1,200-1,500S	40m x 40m	NE-SW	~540m downhole	SE
<b>OCDD001_2A (offhole)</b>	~1,200-1,500S	50m x 50m+	NE-SW	~560m downhole	SE
<b>OCDD001_3A (offhole)</b>	~1,200-1,500S	50m x 50m+	NE-SW	~580m downhole	SE



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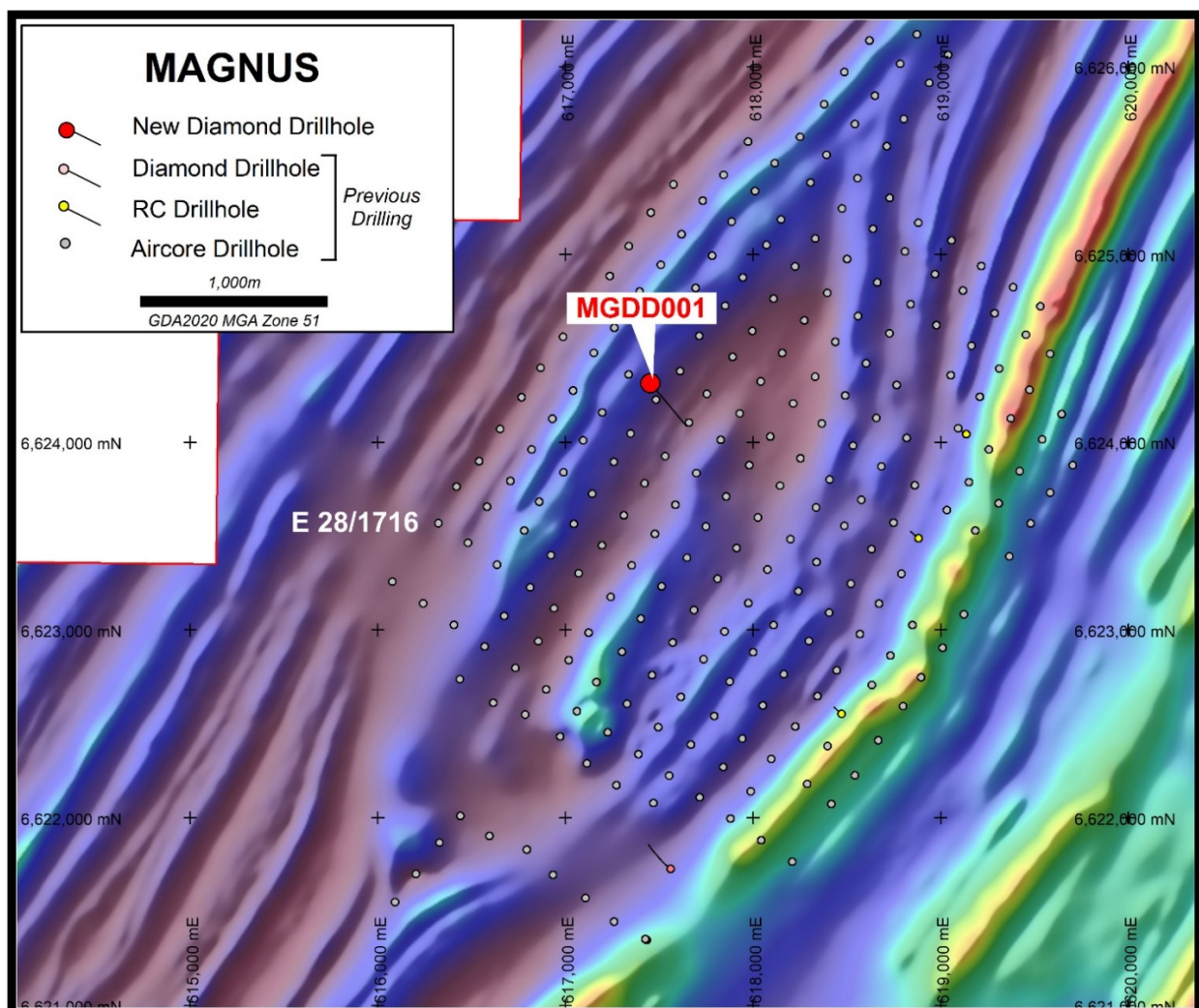
### Magnus Diamond Drilling

#### Prospect Background

Magnus was originally targeted by the Creasy Group due to its distinctive “eye” aeromagnetic character (see Figure 1 and Figure 4). Subsequent aircore drilling over the aeromagnetic feature identified the Magnus Intrusive Complex comprising troctolite and fractionated norite suite surrounded by highly magnetic metasediment/granulite country rocks.

#### Diamond Drillhole MGDD001

Diamond drillhole MGDD001 is the first ever diamond drillhole into the Magnus intrusion (see Table 1). It was designed to target a gravity feature and test below anomalous aircore geochemistry into what was believed to be a large mafic-ultramafic intrusion. The drillhole intersected highly prospective mafic and ultramafic assemblages from 173.65m downhole to 597.3m end of hole (see Photo 3). Lithologies ranged from taxitic leuconorites, gabbronorites, troctolites, and higher MgO olivine gabbronorites. Minor variable disseminations of Ni-Cu sulphides were identified over narrow zones throughout the drillhole. The fractionated assemblages encountered, especially significant thicknesses of troctolite, suggest the drillholes intersected the upper zone of a large intrusive body.



**Figure 4: Magnus Prospect showing drilling completed over aeromagnetics**

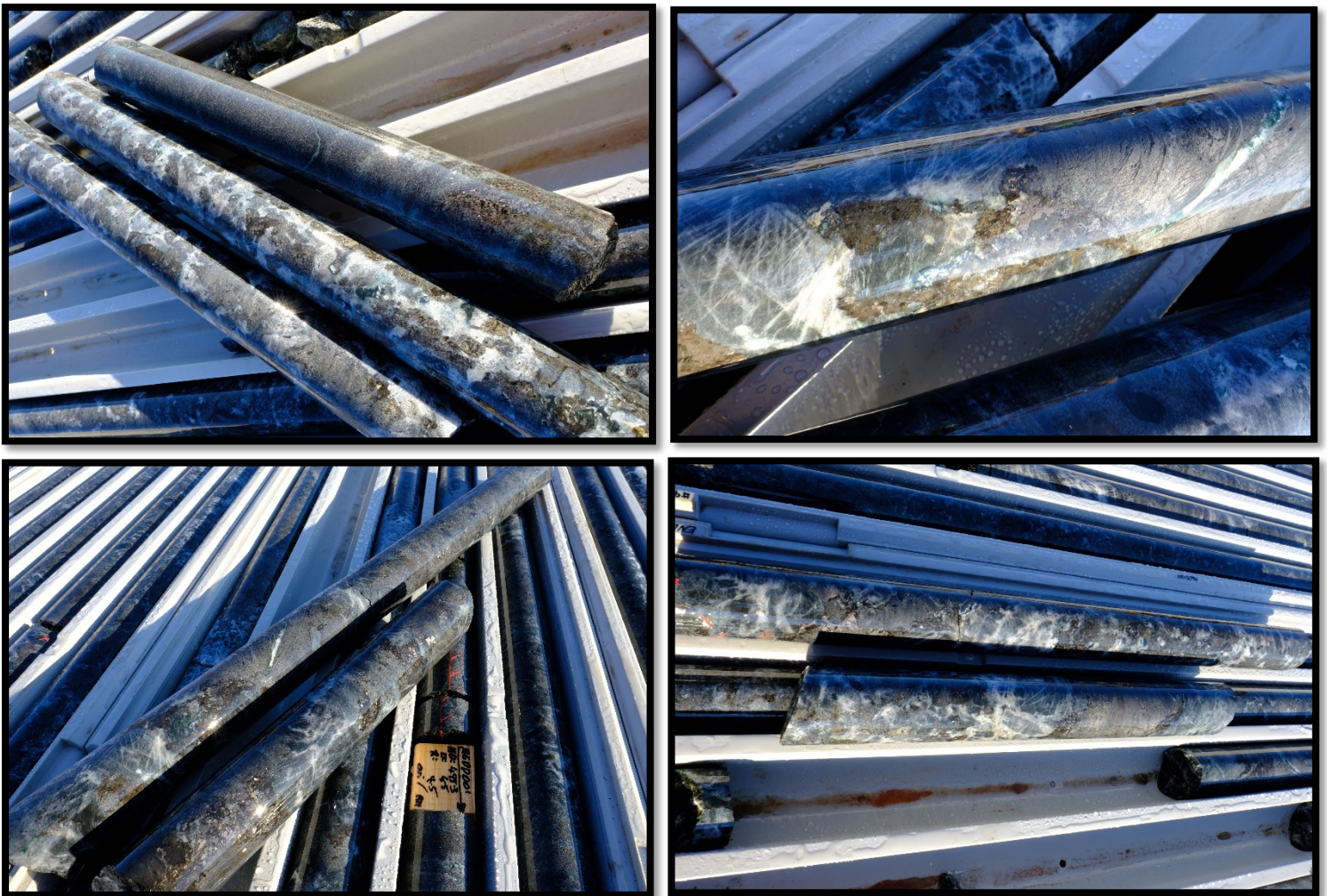


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DHTEM completed on MGDD001 did not identify any off-hole conductors. Given the drillhole did not intersect a basal contact, the Magnus intrusion is interpreted to extend at depth, potentially below the levels of EM detectability.

Although not economic accumulations, the presence of Ni-Cu sulphides in the first diamond drillhole into the intrusion confirms that Magnus contains prospective host rocks of an orthomagmatic system akin to Voisey's bay, and indeed Nova-Bollinger, Silver Knight, Mawson and Octagonal.

Future work programmes will include detailed structural analysis with focus on testing for economic accumulations of Ni-Cu sulphide at depth and marginal locations around the intrusion.



***Photo 3: Textural and lithological variations of intrusives intersected with variable minor sulphide mineralisation from MGDD01 at the Magnus Prospect.***

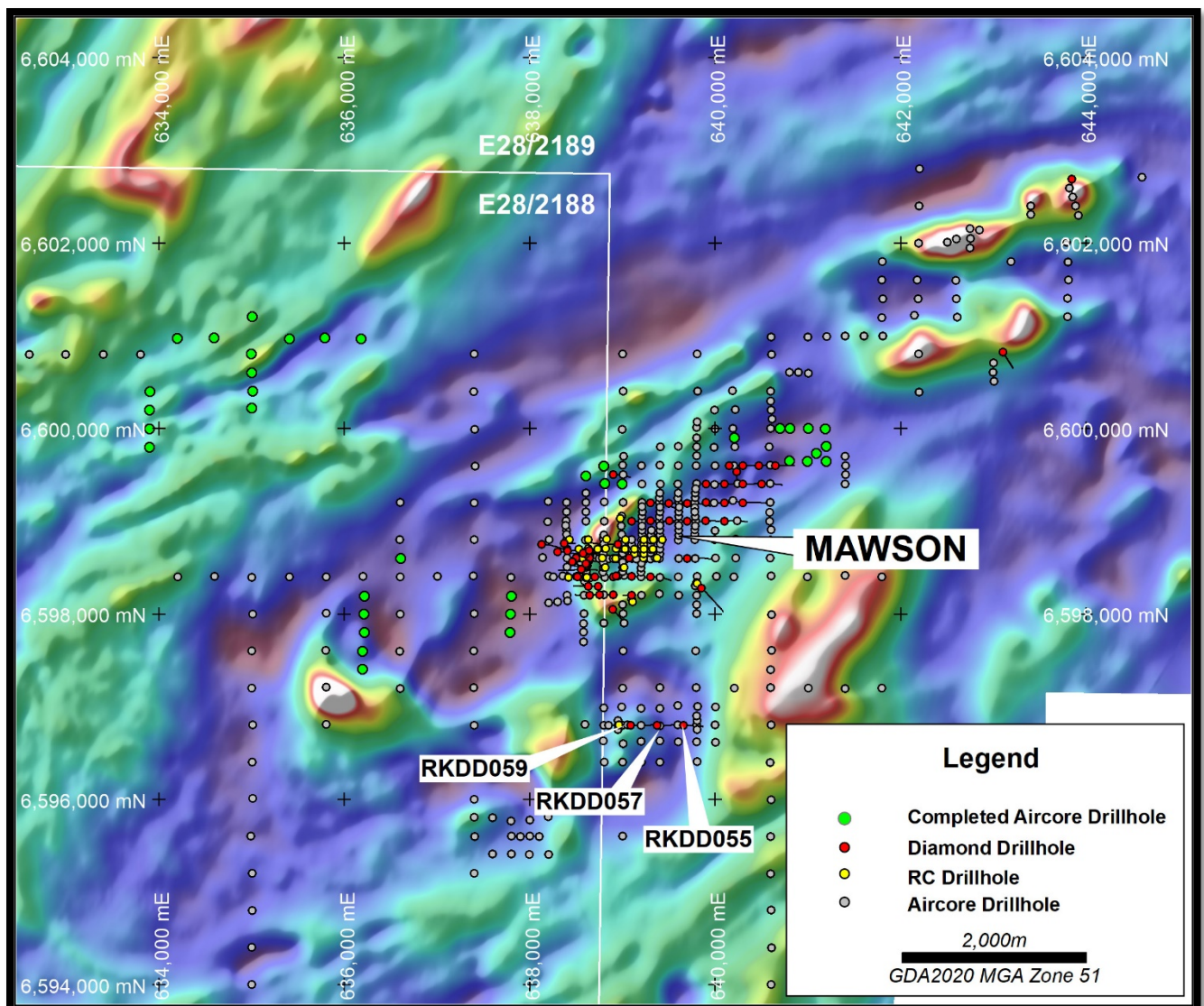


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### Aircore Drilling

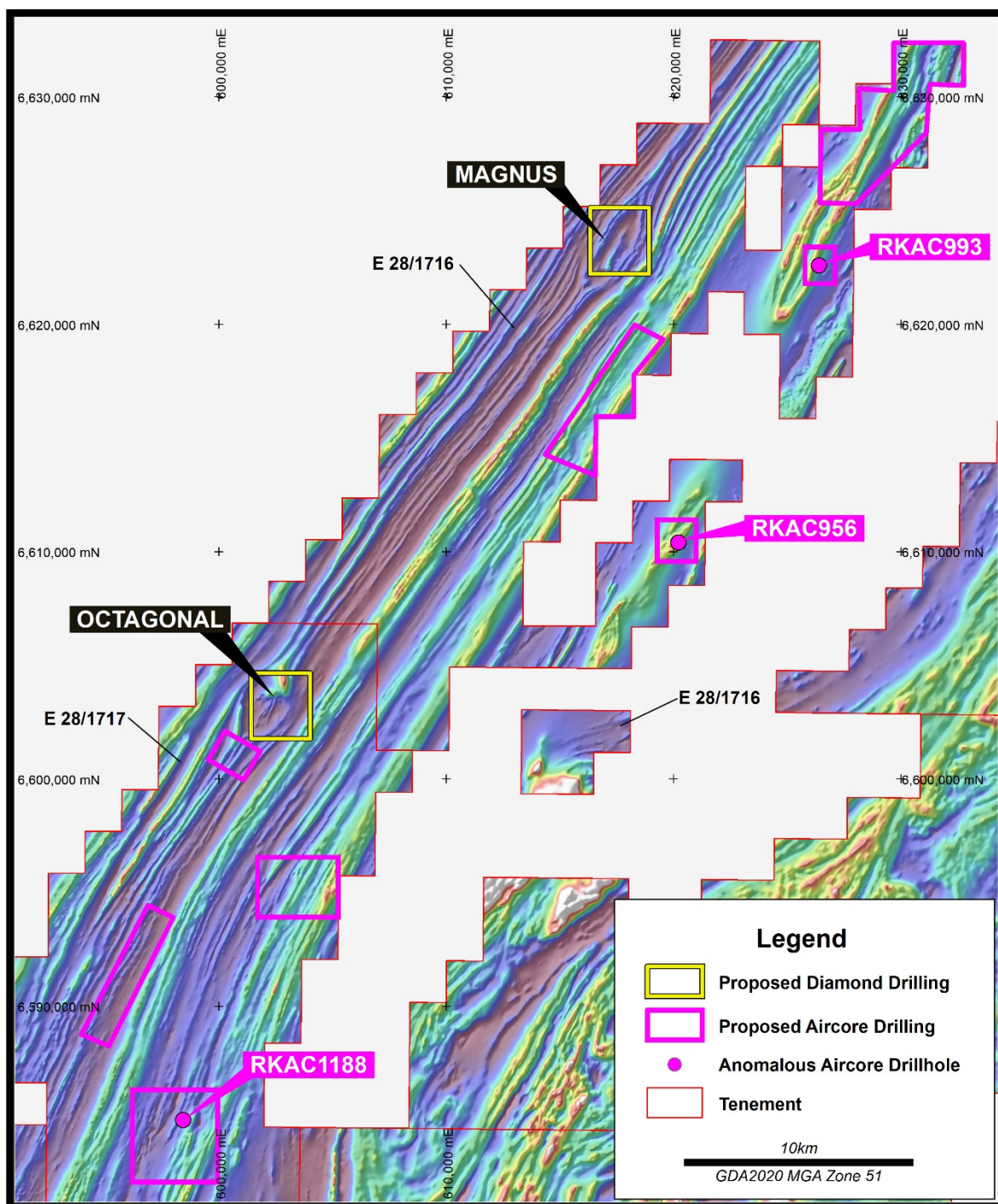
Aircore drilling contractor Drillpower Pty Ltd has completed 149 aircore drillholes for 8,352m during the September 2021 quarter.

An aircore programme was designed to test numerous interpreted mafic-ultramafic intrusions across the greater Mawson Intrusive Complex (see Figure 5). Aircore drill testing will occur across 3 priority areas, primarily testing for fertile Ni-Cu intrusions.



**Figure 5: Mawson Intrusive Complex Proposed Aircore Drilling**

Regional aircore drilling will involve a programme designed to test a number of aeromagnetic and gravity features interpreted to be mafic/ultramafic intrusives. Follow-up of previous anomalous Ni-Cu aircore results from the 2020 programme will also be undertaken (see Figure 6). Results from these programmes will be reported once received.



**Figure 6: Regional Rockford Project Proposed Aircore Drilling**



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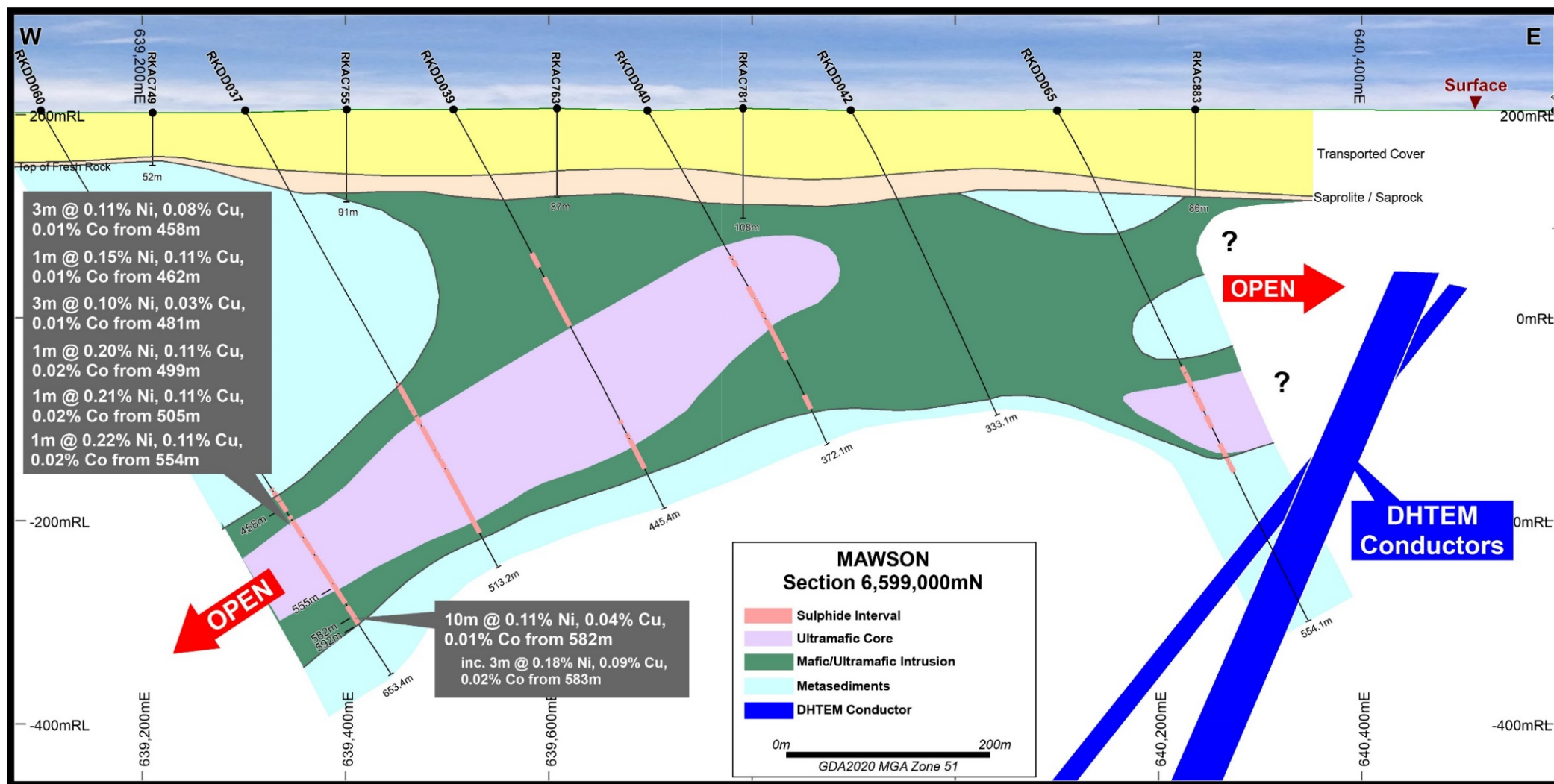


Figure 7: Drill section 6,599,000mN looking north

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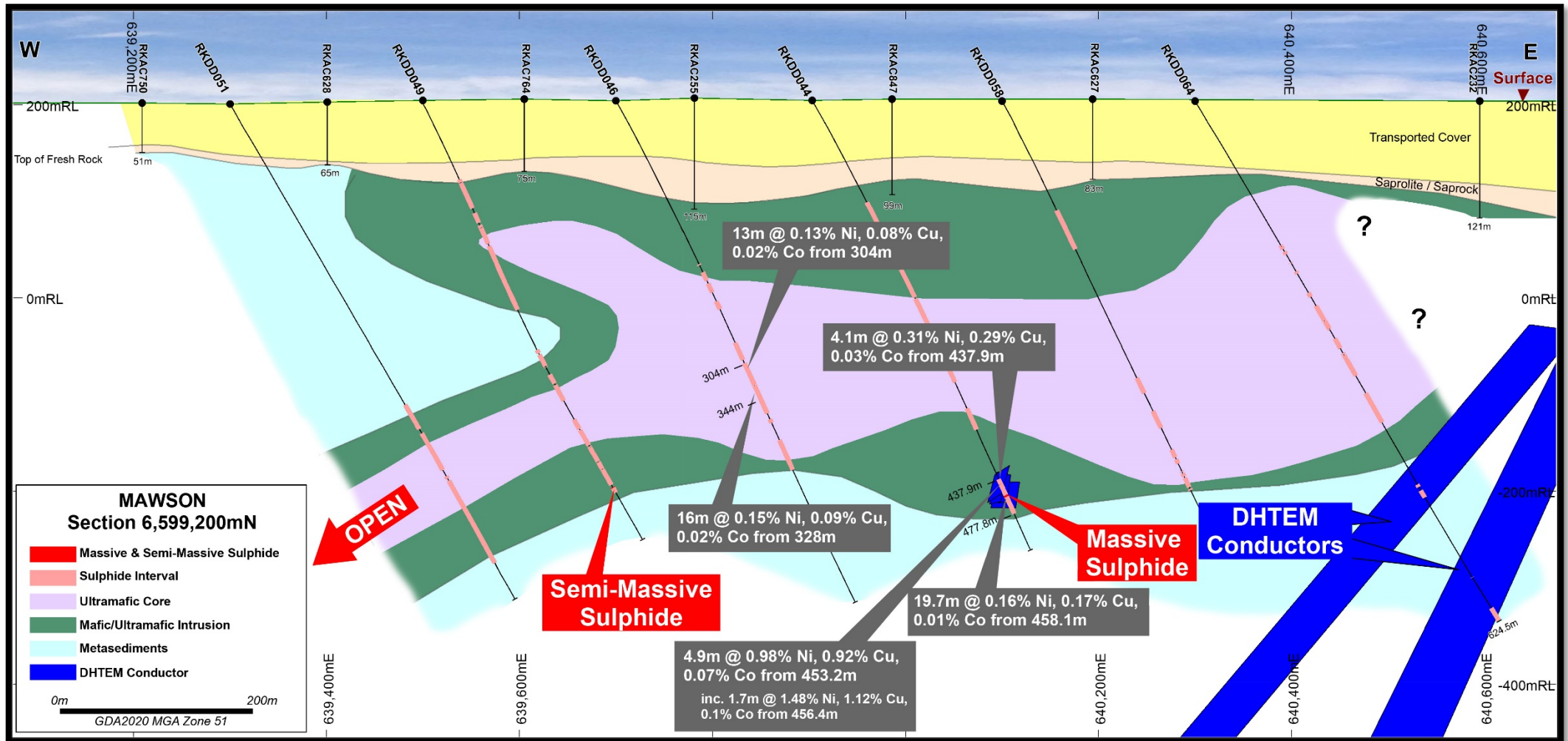


Figure 8: Drill section 6,599,200mN looking north



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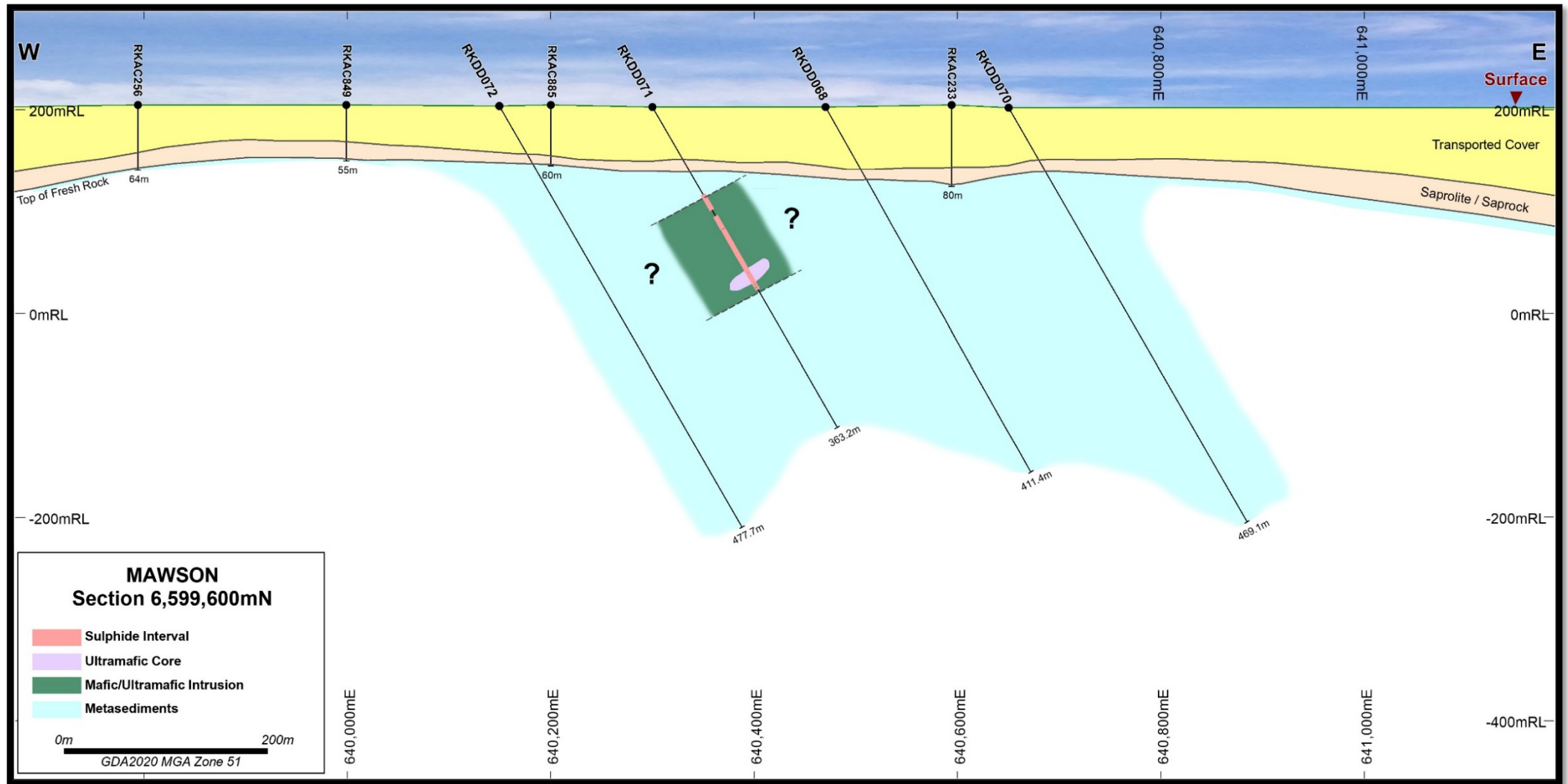


Figure 10: Drill section 6,599,600mN looking north

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### Future Programmes

- Diamond drilling continuing systematically across 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 and structural modelling ongoing.
- Diamond drilling and further aircore drill testing of Hurley, Crean, Magnus, and Octagonal.
- Regional aircore drilling of priority targets.
- Regional innovative MLTEM and follow-up FLTEM.

### CORPORATE

#### Half Year Report

The Company's Half Year Financial Report for the period ending 30 June 2021 were lodged and released on ASX on 10 September 2021.

#### Jindal Receivable

On 7 September 2021, Legend received \$1,000,000 in principal and \$12,500 in interest from Jindal Steel and Power. As a result, at 30 September 2021, \$500,000 plus interest is receivable from Jindal. With the COVID-19 situation in India, Legend intends to show continued patience on this matter.

#### Options Vesting

During the September 2021 Quarter, 1.5 million zero exercise price options expiring on 10 August 2025, issued to Mr Oliver Kiddie in August 2020, vested on their terms.

#### ASX Additional Information

1. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.1: Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure during the September 2021 Quarter was \$4,315,000. Full details of exploration activity during the September 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 September 2021 Quarter.
3. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.5: Payments to related parties of the Company and their associates during the September 2021 Quarter: \$204,000 - 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.



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### **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 (23 August 2021, 26 August 2021, and 20 September 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: 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 2: Tenement Schedule as at 30 September 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