ASX:LEG **31 March 2020** **ASX Announcement**

Multiple Massive Sulphide Intersections in Diamond Drillhole RKDD008 at Mawson

Five intervals of significant nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation totalling 41.5m intersected

- **148.0-153.8m (5.8m): Heavy disseminated to semi-massive Ni-Cu sulphides**
- **153.8-164.2m (10.4m): Semi-massive, heavy disseminated & massive Ni-Cu sulphides**
- **199.4-205.0m (5.6m): Massive Ni-Cu sulphides**
- **218.2-225.1m (6.9m): Massive Ni-Cu sulphides**
- **234.9-247.7m (12.8m) Massive Ni-Cu sulphides**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to provide an update from the first diamond drillhole this year at the Mawson prospect within the Rockford Project, Fraser Range, Western Australia (see Figure 3).

This diamond drillhole was designed to test the offhole conductor identified by downhole electromagnetic survey in the initial 'discovery' diamond drillhole RKDD007 reported in December 2019. The visual and geological observations from this hole demonstrate the presence of materially significant mineralisation at Mawson. Please see "Technical Discussion" for further details.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: "Legend's 2020 field season has had a spectacular start. The three massive sulphide intercepts clearly stamp this hole as the most significant and exciting discovery in the Fraser Range post Nova. It has been a true team effort, hats off to all concerned!

"A downhole EM survey and structural analysis of the core are now being undertaken. The results of these next steps will enable us to design the drill programme to further delineate this mineralisation.

"Samples for assay will be sent to the laboratory following the completion of the structural analysis and results are expected 2-3 weeks thereafter.

"Meanwhile the diamond rig has relocated to drill the next hole under the discovery aircore hole RKAC151. We look forward to updating the market as new results come to hand."

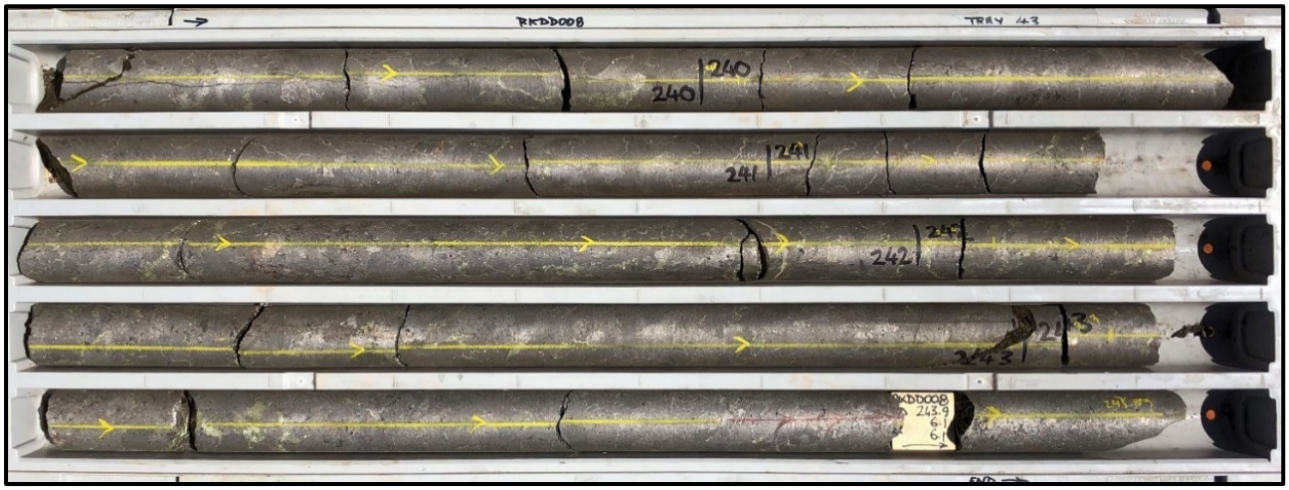

Photo: Diamond Drillhole RKDD008 – 4.5m interval (239.5-244.0m) from larger 12.8m massive nickel-copper sulphide intersection (234.9-247.7m) (NQ2 core)

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TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Diamond drillhole RKDD008 was designed to test a strong 6,000-8,000S offhole conductor identified by downhole electromagnetic (DHTEM) surveying in RKDD007 (see ASX announcement 23/01/2020). This offhole feature was interpreted to represent the down plunge extension of significant nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation previously identified in RKDD007 (14.9m @ 1.07% Ni, 0.75% Cu, 0.06% Co from 114m) (see Figure 1).

Sampling of the drill core for assay has not been undertaken at this stage. This will be completed immediately following detailed structural logging with assay results expected 2-3 weeks later. An extensive programme of DHTEM surveying with multiple loop configurations has commenced to test for extensions to the mineralisation and will assist future drillhole design.

RKDD008 intersected five significant intervals of nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation, three of which comprise massive sulphides of pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite. The intervals have a combined downhole thickness of 41.5m. A summary of these sulphide intervals is provided below, while core photos are provided in Appendices 1-4.

- **148.0-153.8m (5.8m): Heavy disseminated to semi-massive Ni-Cu sulphides**
- **153.8-164.2m (10.4m): Semi-massive, heavy disseminated & massive Ni-Cu sulphides**
- **199.4-205.0m (5.6m): Massive Ni-Cu sulphides**
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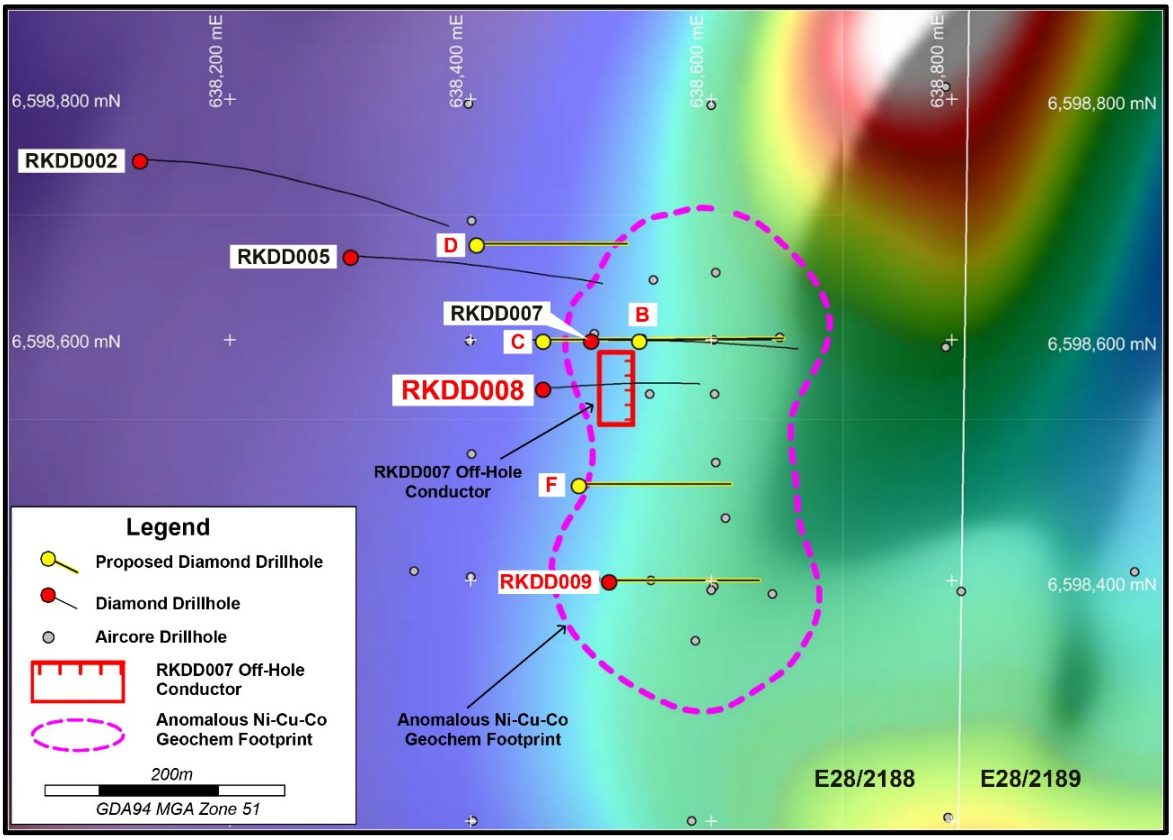


Figure 1: RKDD008 and Proposed Diamond Drillhole Locations on Aeromagnetics

RKDD008 intersected a suite of mafic/ultramafic intrusives, mafic granulite and metasediments. The upper portion of the hole is dominated by olivine mafic/ultramafic intrusives containing disseminated and net-textured sulphides, with the first sulphides occurring at 102.2m. This halo of disseminated sulphide is similar in character to that observed in RKDD007. A mixed package of mafic intrusive, mafic granulite and metasediment then follows to 247.7m and contains five significant sulphide intervals. This is underlain by a footwall sequence of pelitic metasediment and granulite (see summary log and Figure 2 below).

RKDD008 - Summary Drill Log

0 – 54.0m	Transported cover
54.0 – 102.2m	Weathered Mafic Intrusive
102.2 – 132.9m	Mafic/Ultramafic Intrusive (diss., heavy diss., net-textured sulphides)
132.9– 153.8m	Metasediment & Mafic Granulite (lower portion- heavy diss. to semi-massive)
153.8 – 167.4m	Mafic Intrusive (contains semi-massive, heavy diss. and massive sulphide)
167.4 – 199.4m	Metasediment & Mafic Granulite
199.4 – 205.0m	***Massive Sulphide*** (pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite)
205.0 – 218.2m	Mafic Granulite
218.2 – 225.1m	***Massive Sulphide*** (pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite)
225.1 – 234.9m	Mafic Granulite & Metasediment
234.9 – 247.7m	***Massive Sulphide*** (pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite)
247.7 – 383.3m	Metasediment & Granulite

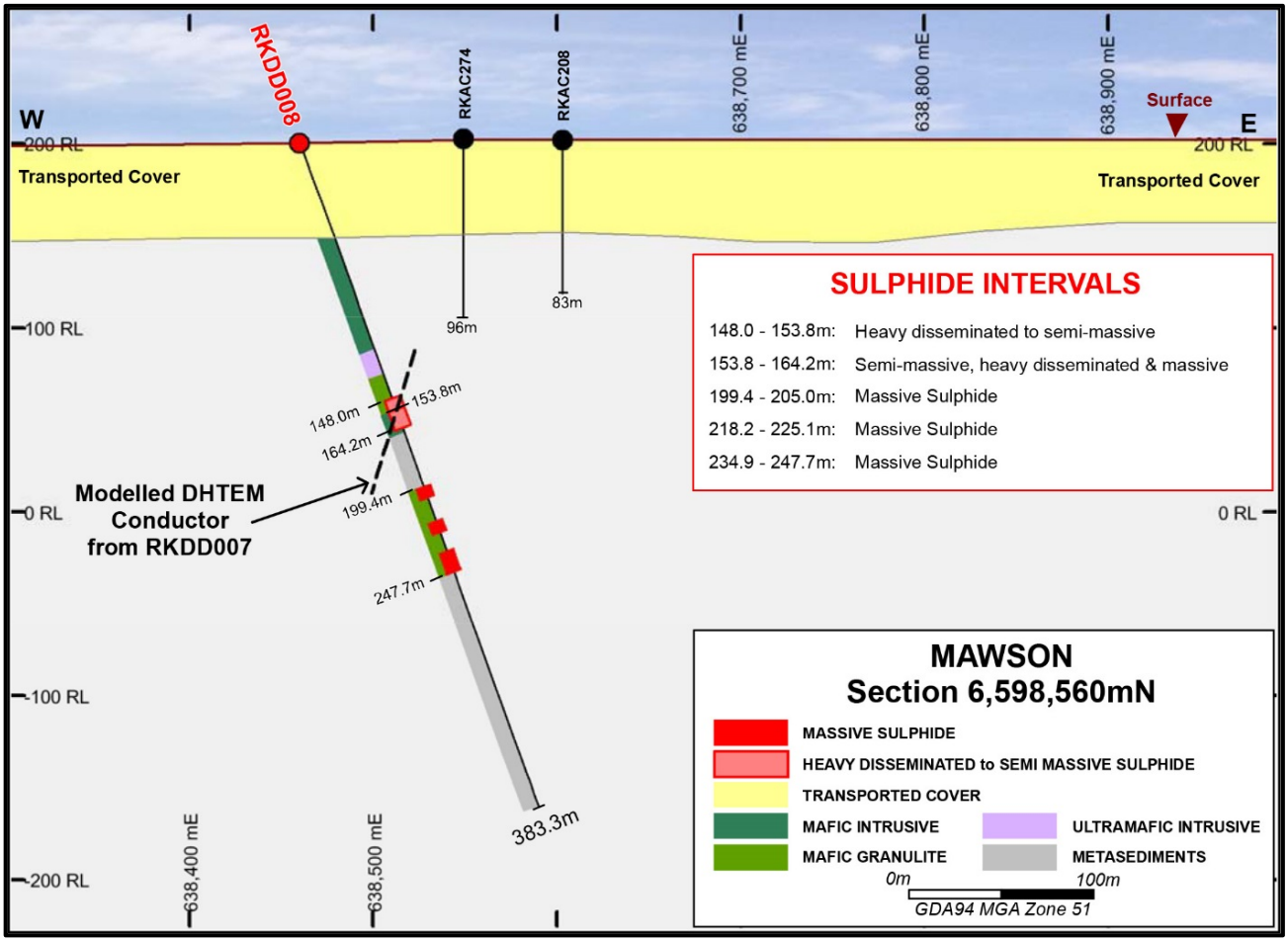


Figure 2: RKDD008 Drill Section 6,598,560N

Description of Sulphide Intervals

Interval (148.0-153.8m): includes a combination of heavy disseminated to semi-massive sulphide (sulphide content increasing downhole) associated with metasediment (see Appendix 1).

Interval (153.8-164.2m): includes a combination of semi-massive, heavy disseminated and massive sulphides associated with a mafic intrusive (see Appendix 1).

These two sulphide intervals correspond closely with the modelled down dip (80m) position of the offhole conductor identified by DHTEM surveys in RKDD007. The sulphide content of the lower interval (153.8-164.2m) is similar to that intersected in RKDD007.

Intervals (199.4-205.0m), (218.2-225.1m) & (234.9-247.7m): all contain massive sulphide comprising pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite (see Appendices 2-4).

Mawson Future Programmes

- Detailed structural logging of RKDD008 by Jon Standing prior to core cutting and sampling of all sulphide intervals.
- Completion of RKDD008 DHTEM survey followed by interpretation of data.
- Integration of geological and geophysical data from diamond drillholes RKDD007 and RKDD008 into the Mawson 3D geological model.
- Continue diamond drilling of hole RKDD009 under previous aircore drillhole RKAC151, which returned anomalous Ni-Cu-Co geochemistry (see Figure 1).
- Continue infill aircore drill programme.

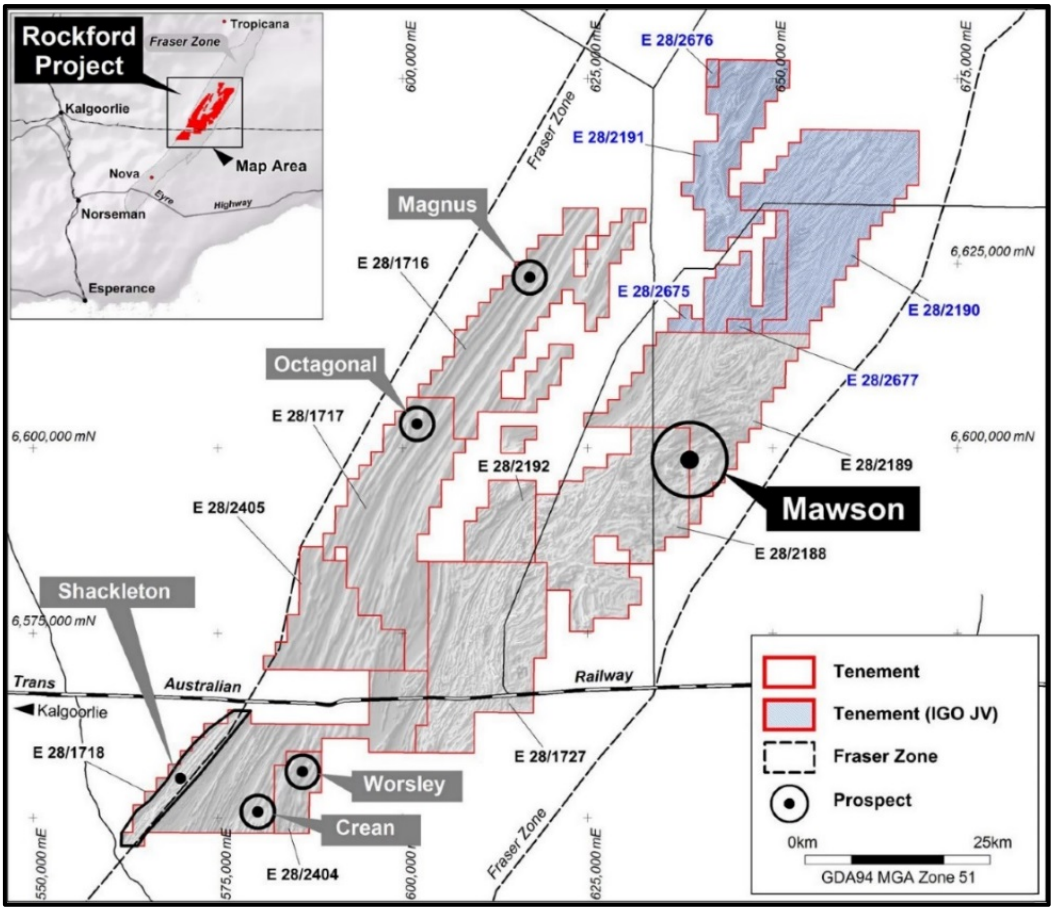
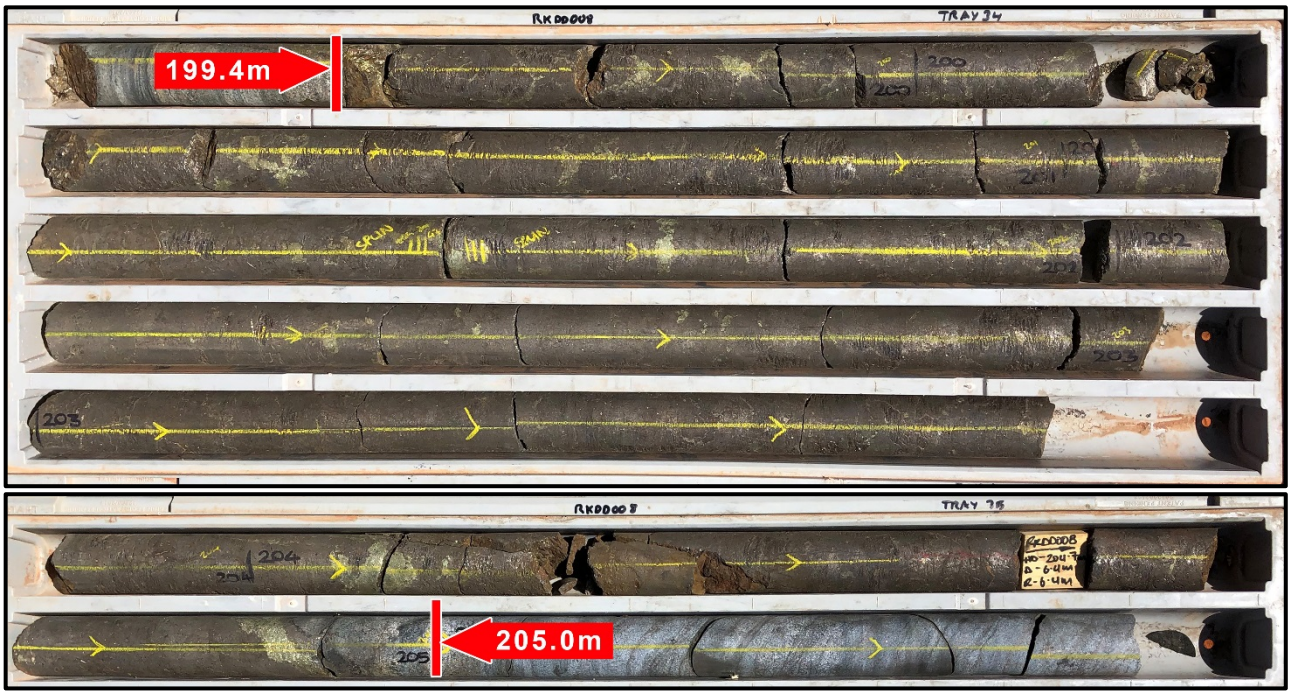


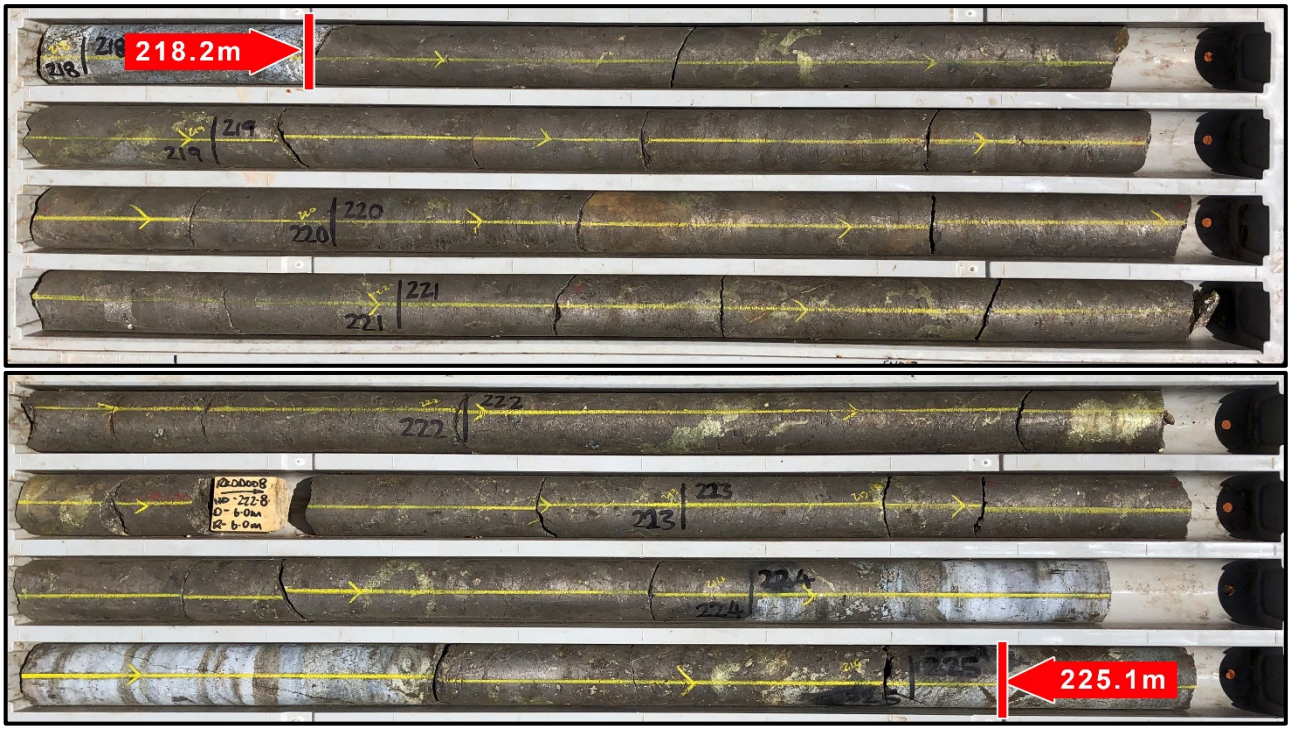
Figure 3: Rockford Project – Mawson Location

Appendix 1 – RKDD008 Sulphide Intervals 148.0-153.8m & 153.8-164.2m

Appendix 2 – RKDD008 Massive Sulphide Interval 199.4-205.0m



Appendix 3 – RKDD008 Massive Sulphide Interval 218.2-225.1m



Appendix 4 – RKDD008 Massive Sulphide Interval 234.9-247.7m

Appendix 5 – RKDD008 Drillhole Details

Hole	MGA94-East	MGA94-North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth
RKDD008	638,460	6,598,560	202	090^0	-70^0	383.3m

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

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.

The information in this report that relates to Legend's Exploration Results is a compilation of previously released to ASX by Legend Mining (19 & 27 November 2019, 9 December 2019, 15 & 23 January 2020) and Mr Derek Waterfield consents to the inclusion of these Results in this report. Mr Waterfield has 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.

COVID-19

The Company has been proactively managing the potential impact of COVID-19 and has developed systems and policies to ensure the health and safety of our employees and contractors, and limiting the risk to our operations. These systems and policies have been developed in line with the formal guidance of State and Federal health authorities and with the assistance of our contractors.

To ensure the health and wellbeing of our employees and contractors, the Company has implemented a range of measures to minimise the risk of infection and rate of transmission of COVID-19. These measures include employees and contractors completing a COVID-19 Exposure Questionnaire, increased hygiene practices, restrictions on non-essential travel, establishing strong infection control systems and protocols across the business and facilitating remote working arrangements, where practicable. The Company will continue to monitor the formal requirements and guidance of State and Federal health authorities, and act accordingly.

Visit www.legendmining.com.au for further information and announcements.

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Appendix 6:
Legend Mining Ltd – Diamond Drilling Programme Mawson Prospect - Rockford Project
JORC Code Edition 2012: Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• No sampling has been undertaken.
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.).*	• Diamond drillhole RKDD008 was pre-collared using the mud rotary technique to a depth of 59.3m. No samples were recovered from the mud rotary pre-collar. • The remainder of the hole was diamond drilled with HQ to 95.7m, followed by NQ2 coring to end of the hole. • Orlando Drilling completed the drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample*	• Drill core orientation was recorded when possible at the end of each drill run (line on bottom of core).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Drill core sample recoveries for the HQ and NQ2 core were measured and recorded in drill log sheets. • No sampling has been undertaken.
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 drillhole RKDD008 included; lithology, grainsize, texture, deformation, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour, weathering. • Drill core logging is qualitative and based on drill core retained in core trays. • The drillhole was logged in its entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No sampling has been undertaken.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used*	• No sampling has been undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Significant intersections were verified by senior exploration personnel. • Primary data was collected in the field using a set of standard logging templates and entered into a laptop computer. • The data was forwarded to Legend's database manager for validation and loading into the company's drilling database. • No sampling has 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.*	• The drillhole collar was surveyed with a handheld GPS unit with an accuracy of ±5m which is considered sufficiently accurate for the purpose of the drillhole. • All co-ordinates are expressed in GDA94 datum, Zone 51. • Regional topographic control has an accuracy of ±2m based on detailed DTM data.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Diamond drillhole RKDD008 was targeting an offhole downhole electromagnetic conductor identified in hole RKDD007.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Diamond drillhole RKDD008 was planned to intersect the modelled DHTEM conductor plate identified in hole RKDD007 perpendicular to strike and down plunge. • The relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation is unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No sampling has been undertaken.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal audits/reviews of procedures are ongoing, however no external reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Rockford Project comprises nine granted exploration licences, covering 2,430km^2, (Legend manager). • Rockford JV tenements: ➢ E28/2188, 2189, 2192 (70% Legend, 30% Rockford Minerals Pty Ltd) ➢ E28/1716, 1717, 1718, 1727 (70% Legend, 30% Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd). • Legend 100%: E28/2404, 2405. • The Project is located 280km east of Kalgoorlie mostly on vacant crown land with the eastern portion on Kanandah Pastoral Station. • There are no Native Title Claims over tenements E28/1716, 1717, 2188, 2189, 2192, 2405. Tenements E28/1718, E28/1727 & E28/2404 are covered 90%, 20% and 100% respectively by the Ngadju Native Title Claim. • The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Not applicable, not referred to.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The primary target is Nova style nickel-copper mineralisation hosted in mafic/ultramafic intrusives within the Fraser Zone of the larger Albany-Fraser Orogen. • Secondary targets include VMS style zinc-copper-lead-silver mineralisation and structurally controlled Tropicana

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		style gold.
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 table of drillhole collars in Appendix 5.
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.*	• No sampling has been undertaken.
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.*	• The drill core has been oriented to enable structural logging and evaluation of true thicknesses of the mineralised intervals. • Drillhole intercepts/intervals are measured downhole in metres.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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').*	
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 and drillhole location maps and a drill section have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No sampling has been undertaken, however photographs of all significant sulphide intervals are provided in Appendices 1-4.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Detailed high quality aeromagnetic and gravity datasets, aircore drilling ground EM surveys and DHTEM surveys have been used to target drilling. • GEM Geophysics completed downhole EM surveying of RKDD007. ***DHTEM Details*** ➢ Loop Size: 300mx300m, double turn ➢ Station Spacing: 2-10m intervals ➢ Sensor: B-field DigiAtlantis ➢ Base/frequency: 0.125Hz ➢ Stacking: ~32-64 stacks, 2-3 repeatable readings
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.*	• Structural logging of RKDD008. • Submit selected drill core from RKDD008 for full analysis. • Assessment of geochemical results. • Full geological, geophysical and geochemical integration of data. • Plan further diamond drillholes.