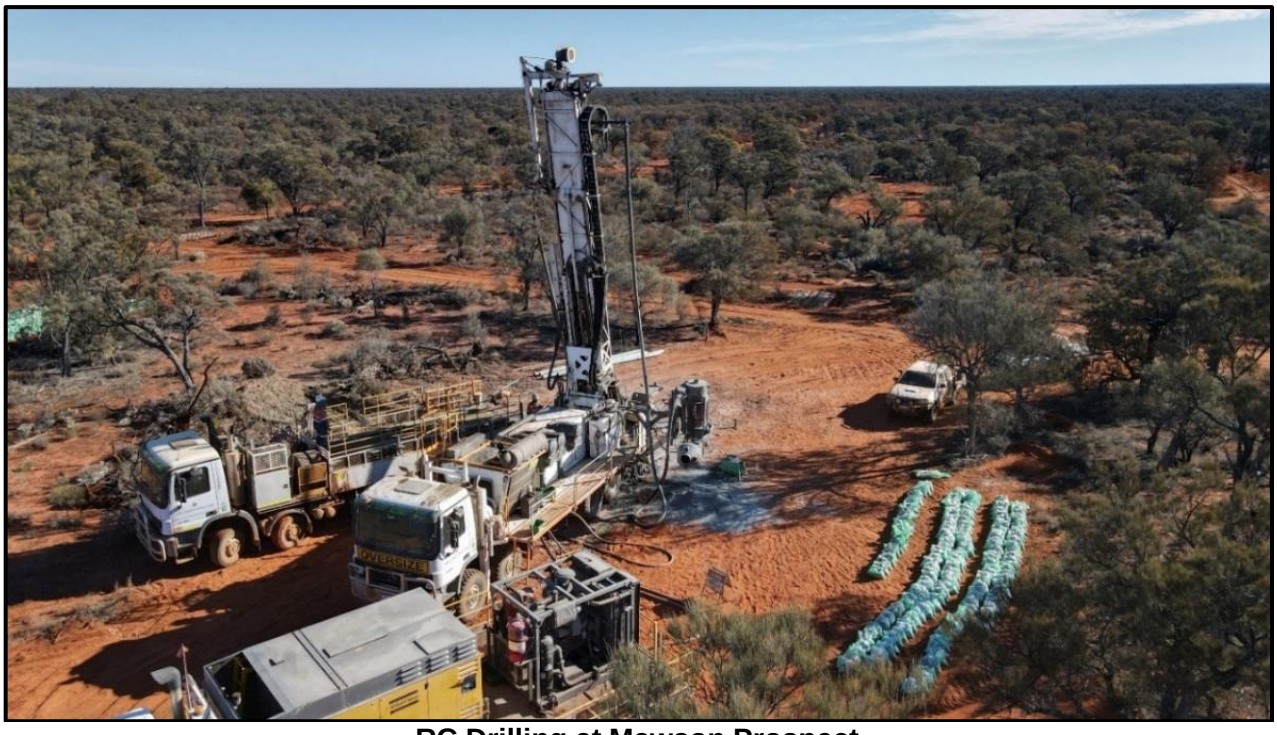
ASX:LEG **28 July 2020** **ASX Announcement**

Strong Offhole Conductor Identified in RC Drillhole at Mawson Plus Exploration Update

- **A strong 12,000-14,000S offhole conductor identified by DHTEM survey in RKRC013 interpreted to be northeast extension of Mawson mineralisation**
- **Diamond drilling to recommence in first week of August 2020 - RC drilling ongoing**
- **Assay results returned include:**
  - **RKRC011: 5m @ 1.63% Ni, 1.29% Cu, 0.09% Co from 141m**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to announce that downhole electromagnetic (DHTEM) surveys at the Mawson Prospect within the Rockford Project, Fraser Range, Western Australia (see Figure 3) have identified a significant 12,000-14,000S downhole conductor in drillhole RKRC013 (see Figures 1 & 2). The DHTEM survey is ongoing in the recently completed RC drillholes. The RC rig has completed a seven hole baseline and has now moved onto drilling under priority aircore holes in the eastern aircore geochemical anomaly (EAGA) as shown in Figure 1. A diamond rig is mobilising to site later this week with the new conductor a priority target. Assays have been received from RC drillholes RKRC011-014. These activities and results are discussed in detail in the body of this announcement.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: "The strength, size and location of the offhole conductor northwest of hole 13 makes it a priority target when the diamond rig returns to site later this week. It is interpreted as the possible northeast extension of the mineralisation at Mawson and is an exciting development at this prospect."



RC Drilling at Mawson Prospect

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Seven RC holes RKRC011-017 for 1,848m have been completed along the 6,598,600N traverse at Mawson (see Figure 1 & Table 1). The drilling was targeting a combination of known Ni-Cu mineralisation in the west, the central gravity high and the southern baseline of the EAGA. The rig has now moved into the EAGA (see Figure 1) to drill four holes as shown. The diamond rig is scheduled to arrive on site later this week.

Downhole electromagnetic surveying has been completed in two holes (RKRC011 and RKRC013) with the remaining holes to be completed during the week. Assay results have been received from the first four holes (RKRC011-014) with significant nickel-copper-cobalt intervals summarised in Table 2.

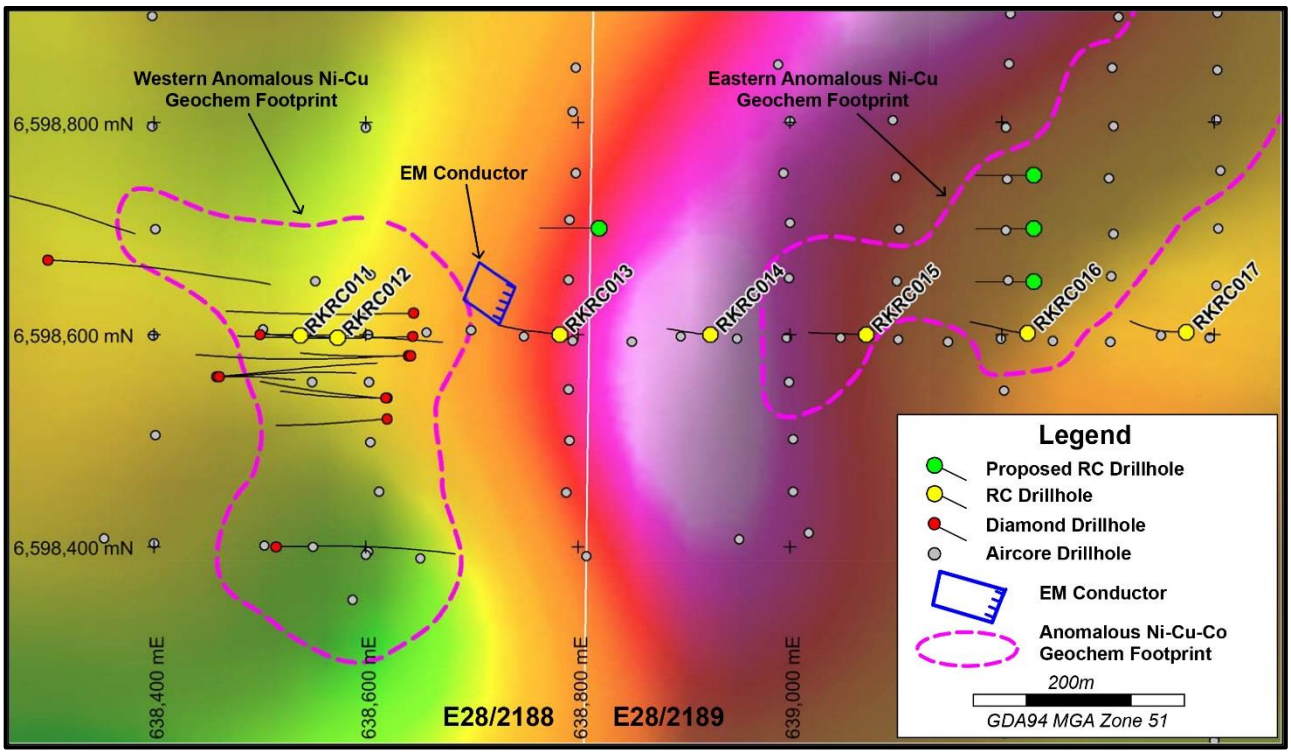


Figure 1: Mawson RC Drill Traverse 6,598,600N (RKRC011-017) over Gravity Image

Table 1: Mawson RC Drillhole Details

Hole	MGA94-East	MGA94-North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth
RKRC011	638,538	6,598,599	202	270	-80	200
RKRC012	638,573	6,598,597	202	270	-80	137*
RKRC013	638,783	6,598,600	202	270	-80	316
RKRC014	638,925	6,598,600	202	270	-80	244
RKRC015	639,072	6,598,600	203	270	-80	315
RKRC016	639,224	6,598,601	205	270	-80	320
RKRC017	639,374	6,598,602	206	270	-80	316

GDA94 Zone 51.

*RKRC012 abandoned prior to planned 160m depth, due to poor ground conditions and lost casing.

Table 2: Mawson RC Assay Results							
Hole	**From**	**To**	**Int.**	**Ni%**	**Cu%**	**Co%**	**Sulphide Mode**
RKRC011	50	69	19	0.17	0.08	0.02	Supergene Ni-Cu-Co
RKRC011	106	118	12	0.16	0.11	0.02	Disseminated
RKRC011	141	146	5	1.63	1.29	0.09	Semi-massive
RKRC012	51	137 EOH	86	0.44	0.36	0.03	Full Ni-Cu interval
Incl.	51	74	23	0.34	0.25	0.03	Supergene Ni-Cu-Co
Incl.	74	93	19	0.57	0.62	0.04	Disseminated to net-textured
Incl.	78	83	5	0.66	1.31	0.05	Disseminated to net-textured
Incl.	117	137 EOH	20	0.52	0.36	0.03	Disseminated to net-textured

See Appendix 1 for Summary of Sulphide Mode, Type and Percentage

Drillholes RKRC011 and RKRC012 were targeting extensions to the upper zone of Ni-Cu mineralisation intersected in previous diamond drillholes RKDD007 and RKDD015 (see Figure 2). Both holes intersected olivine bearing mafic/ultramafic intrusive containing disseminated to semi-massive Ni-Cu sulphides (pyrrhotite-pentlandite-chalcopyrite).

RKRC011 intersected three intervals of Ni-Cu mineralisation, with the lower interval containing semi-massive Ni-Cu sulphide and assaying 5m @ 1.63% Ni, 1.29% Cu and 0.09% Co from 141m (see Table 2). These three intervals lie within a broader halo of 1-2% disseminated sulphide.

DHTEM in RKRC011 identified an inhole conductor associated with the semi-massive sulphide at 141m, which relates to the known upper mineralised zone in hole RKDD007. A second offhole feature near the end of hole was also identified and correlates with massive sulphide mineralisation in holes RKDD011 and RKDD008.

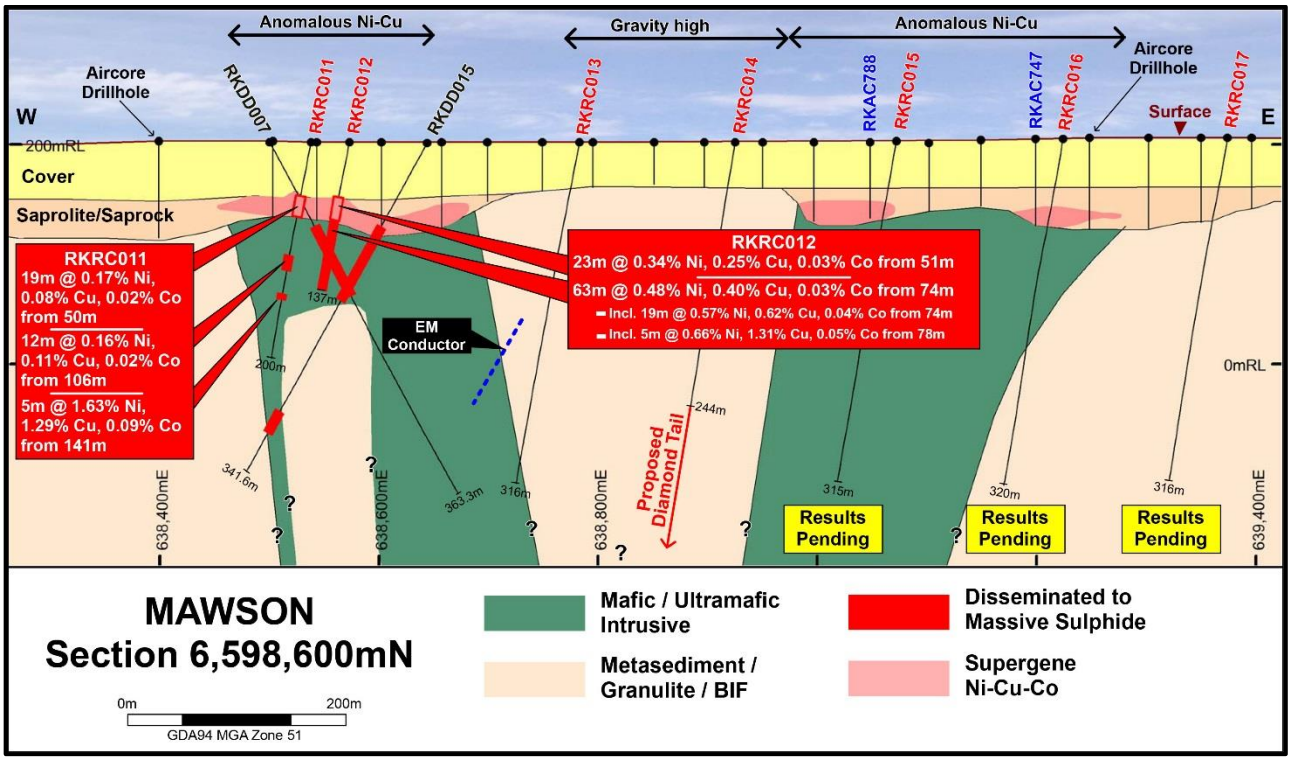


Figure 2: Mawson RC Drill Traverse 6,598,600N Showing RKRC011-017
(Previously reported drill assays for RKDD007 and RKDD015 provided in Appendix 2)

RKRC012 intersected 86m of Ni-Cu mineralisation from the base of transported cover at 51m downhole to the end of hole, including 63m of disseminated to net-textured sulphide within fresh mafic/ultramafic intrusive. DHTEM was unable to be undertaken in RKRC012 due to lost casing.

Holes RKRC013 and RKRC014 testing the central gravity high both intersected a thick package of mixed metasediment and mafic granulite. DHTEM in RKRC013 identified a strong 12,000-14,000S offhole conductor modelled to be located near the contact between mafic/ultramafic intrusive to the west and metasediment/granulite to the east (see Figure 2 & Table 3). Importantly, the position and orientation of the conductor also coincides with the interpreted extension of the main Mawson mineralisation to the northeast. This is a compelling EM target given both its geological location and high conductance, and a 300m diamond drillhole has been designed to test it.

Table 3: RKRC013 – Modelled DHTEM Conductor Parameters

Conductor	Conductance	Dimensions	Plate Orientation	Plate Dip
RKRC013 (Offhole)	12,000-14,000S	~40m strike x 80m plunge	NE-SW	55-65^0 NW

RKRC014 also intersected a 124m interval of highly magnetic banded iron formation (up to 30% Fe) which coincides with the central portion of the gravity high. DHTEM is yet to be completed in RKRC014, however a diamond tail is planned to extend this hole. No significant sulphide intervals were intersected.

RKRC015, RKRC016 and RKRC017 were testing the southern baseline of the eastern aircore geochemical anomaly with hole RKRC015 under aircore hole RKAC788 (13m @ 0.15% Ni, 0.10% Cu from 56m to EOH), RKRC016 under RKAC747 (19m @ 0.37% Ni, 0.15% Cu from 60m to EOH) and RKRC017 on the eastern margin of the anomaly (see Figure 2). Holes RKRC015 and RKRC016 both intersected thick intervals of mafic intrusive containing minor disseminated Ni-Cu sulphide throughout. RKRC017 intersected metasediment and mafic granulite with no significant sulphide. Assays are pending for these three holes.

The RC rig has now moved to the north of the 6,598,600N traverse and will test beneath anomalous aircore drillholes RKAC771-773.

Diamond drilling is planned to recommence at Mawson in the first week of August focussing on extensions to the known zone of Ni-Cu mineralisation and the eastern geochemical anomaly.

Mawson Future Programmes

- Continue RC drilling programme testing the eastern geochemical anomaly.
- Complete DHTEM surveying in all RC drillholes and process/interpret results.
- Recommence diamond drilling testing the RKRC013 DHTEM conductor, extensions of the known mineralised zone and the eastern geochemical anomaly.
- Complete infill aircore drill programme across the greater Mawson area.
- Ongoing integration of RC and aircore drilling results into the Mawson dataset to assist future diamond drillhole planning/design.

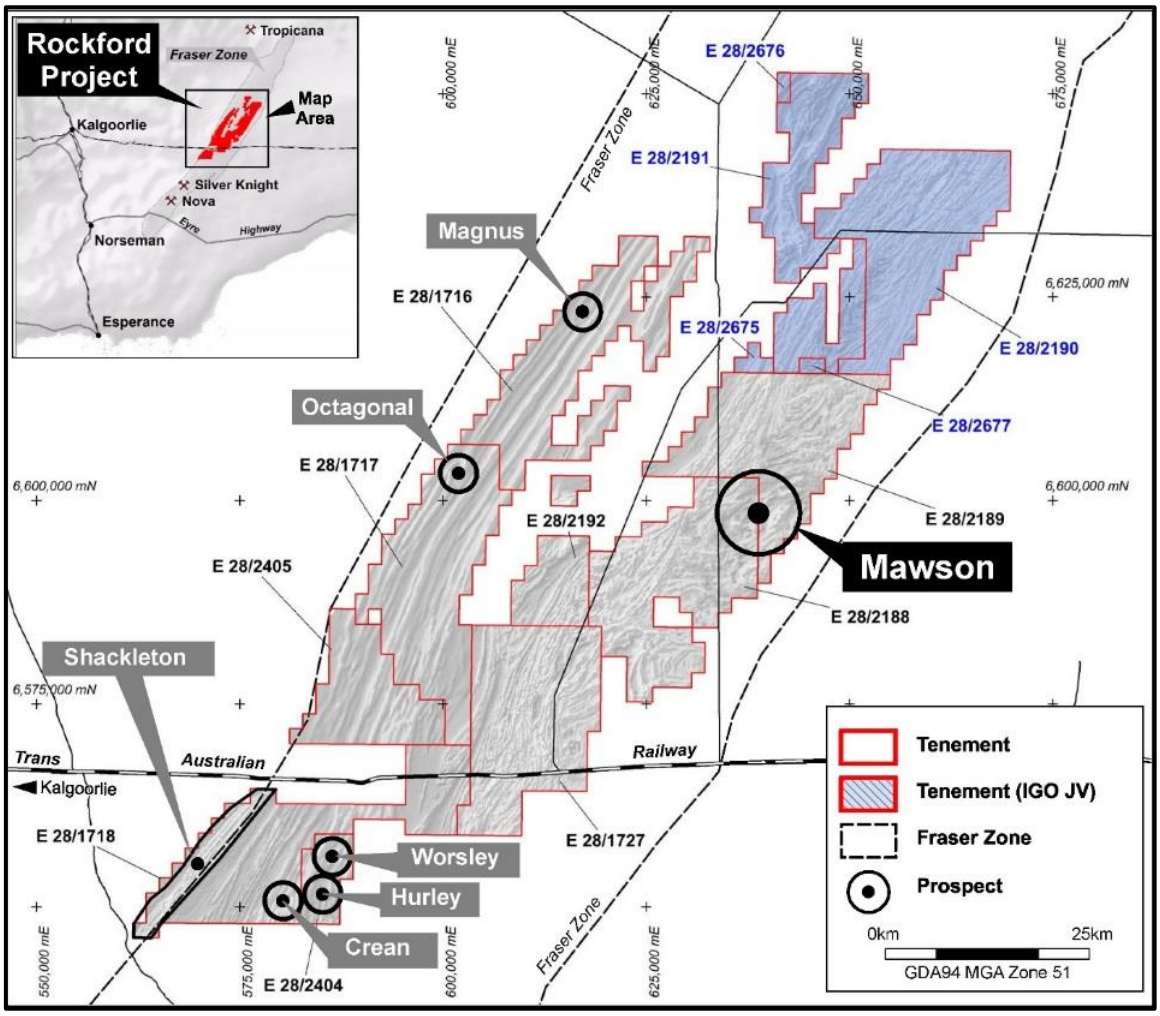


Figure 3: Rockford Project – Mawson Location

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

Appendix 1 – Summary of Sulphide Mode, Type and Percentage

Hole	Interval	Sulphide Mode	Sulphide Type	Sulphide % (Visual Estimate)
RKRC011	50-69m	NA	No sulphides, oxidised Ni-Cu	NA
RKRC011	106-118m	Disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKRC011	141-146m	Semi-massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	40% to <80%
RKRC012	51-74m	NA	No sulphides, oxidised Ni-Cu	NA
RKRC012	74-93m	Disseminated, Net-textured	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%, 20-40%
RKRC012	78-83m	Disseminated, Net-textured	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%, 20-40%
RKRC012	117-137m	Disseminated, Net-textured	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%, 20-40%

Cautionary Statement: The sulphide percentage is a visual estimate of total sulphide with analytical results pending for drillholes RKRC015-017.

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 – Assays for Diamond Drillholes RKDD007 and RKDD015

Hole	From	To	Int	Ni%	Cu%	Co%
RKDD007	88.2	158.35	70.15	0.52	0.36	0.03
Incl.	88.2	114.0	25.8	0.43	0.30	0.03
Incl.	114.0	128.9	14.9	1.07	0.75	0.06
Incl.	115.5	117.6	2.1	2.03	1.34	0.11
Incl.	128.9	158.35	29.45	0.32	0.21	0.02
RKDD015	87.5	161.0	73.5	0.32	0.29	0.02
RKDD015	279.0	303.3	24.3	0.22	0.26	0.02

Assays reported previously: 9 December 2019, 15 January 2020, 7 July 2020.
RKDD007: 638,500E / 6,598,600N, 202m RL, -60^0/090^0, 363.6m (GDA94 Zone 51)
RKDD015: 638,645E / 6,598,600N, 202m RL, -60^0/270^0, 341.6m (GDA94 Zone 51)

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 (15 & 21 May 2020, 11 & 22 June 2020, 7 & 21 July 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.

For more information contact:

Mr Mark Wilson
Managing Director
Ph: +61 8 9212 0600

Mr Derek Waterfield
Executive Director - Technical
Ph: +61 8 9212 0600

Appendix 3:
Legend Mining Ltd – RC Drilling Programme Mawson Prospect
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.*	• RC drilling was undertaken along an E-W traverse with holes nominally spaced 150m apart testing geochemical and gravity targets. • Each metre drilled was collected in a green plastic bag (20-30kg) with a 1m representative sample (2-3kg) also collected via a rig mounted cone splitter. • The transported cover in each hole was not sampled. • The residual and fresh portion of each drillhole was sampled as 4m composites to the end of hole. Where significant sulphides were observed, 1m samples were taken. • All samples weighed 2-3kg. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely (approximately 1 each every 50 samples). • Au was analysed by fire assay with an ICP-OES finish. A four acid digest with ICP-MS finish was used for a multi-element suite including: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• RC drilling utilised a face sampling 5.5 inch bit and was completed by Orlando Drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample*	• No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and grade and there is insufficient data to determine if there is a sample bias.

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.*	• Sample recoveries are visually estimated for each metre by the supervising rig geologist with poor or wet samples recorded in drill and sample log sheets. • The sample cyclone is routinely cleaned at the end of each rod and when deemed necessary.
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 aircore drillholes included; lithology, grainsize, texture, deformation, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour, weathering. • 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.*	• All 4m composite samples were collected using a PVC spear (2-3kg). • 1m samples comprised 1m rig splits taken directly for the rig mounted cone splitter. • Both wet and dry samples were collected. • The samples are dried and pulverised before analysis. • QAQC reference samples and duplicates were routinely submitted with each sample batch. • The size of the sample is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style sought and for the analytical technique used.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used*	• All RC samples were analysed for Au by 50g fire assay with an ICP-OES finish, and for a multi-element suite by ICP-MS following a four acid digest.

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.*	These assay methods are considered appropriate. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely (approximately 1 each every 50 samples). In addition reliance is placed on laboratory procedures and internal laboratory batch standards and blanks. • All samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Services Perth using methods; FA50/OE04 (Au), 4A/MS48 (multi-elements) and 4A/MS48R (REE extended suite).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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 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.*	• 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.*	• RC drilling was at a nominal 150m spacing along the 6,598,600N traverse. • Drillholes are sampled in the residual and fresh portions of the profile only as 4m composites, with detailed 1m sampling of sulphide bearing intervals.

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.*	• The relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation is unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Individual calico sample bags from the RC drilling were placed in polyweave bags and hand delivered directly to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie by company personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal audits/reviews of procedures are ongoing, however no external reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Rockford Project comprises 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 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 body of the report.
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 averages are presented.

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').*	• Drillhole intercepts/intervals 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 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.*	• Assay results presented are balanced.
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/ gravity datasets and previous aircore drilling has been used to target drilling.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Continue RC drilling programme at Mawson. • Continue aircore drilling programme over greater Mawson area. • Recommence diamond drilling at Mawson. • Ongoing assessment of drilling and geochemical results.