**ASX:LEG** **14 August 2020** **ASX Announcement**

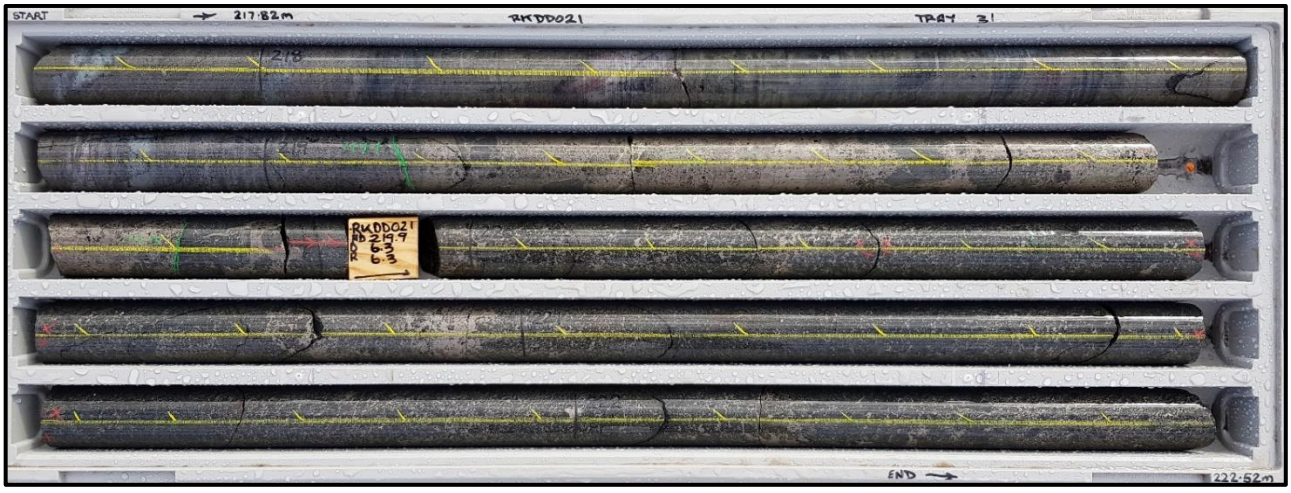
# Diamond Drillhole Intersects Significant Nickel Copper Sulphides at Mawson

- **RKDD021 intersects a total of 24.65m of Ni-Cu sulphides across two intervals**
  - **9.3m of heavy disseminated to net-textured sulphide from 132.2m – 141.5m downhole**
  - **15.35m of net-textured, heavy disseminated and semi-massive sulphide from 219.1m – 234.45m downhole**
- **DHTEM crew and expert structural geologist mobilising to site**
- **Diamond, RC, and aircore drilling ongoing**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to provide an update from diamond drillhole RKDD021 at the Mawson prospect (See Figure 2). This drillhole was designed to test a strong (12,000 – 14,000S) off hole conductor which was identified from a downhole electromagnetic survey (DHTEM) in drillhole RKRC013 as announced to the ASX on 28 July 2020. The geological and visual observations from this hole are discussed in the body of this report.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: "The observations from this step out hole are an exciting development in the Mawson story. Geologically we have now intersected significant mineralisation several hundred metres to the east north-east of our previous discovery and our geophysical advice is that we probably have not hit the best part of this conductor.

"Our proven systematic methodology of DHTEM and structural logging of this hole on completion will provide the data for the design of the next diamond holes in this immediate vicinity. Meanwhile the diamond, RC and aircore programmes are ongoing at Mawson and regionally within the Rockford Project."




**Semi-massive and net-textured Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation, RKDD021 219.1m-222.52m, NQ2**

## TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Diamond drillhole RKDD021 was designed to test a strong 12,000-14,000S off hole conductor identified from RC drillhole RKRC013, and is currently at 312.4m (see Figure 1 & Table 1). The hole intersected two intervals of Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation across two intrusive packages separated by a metasedimentary unit. The upper mineralised interval totalled 9.3m of heavy disseminated to net-textured Ni-Cu sulphides in an olivine websterite/olivine gabbronorite host from 132.2m - 141.5m downhole. The lower mineralised interval totalled 15.35m of semi-massive, net-textured, and heavy disseminated Ni-Cu sulphides in an olivine gabbronorite host from 219.1m - 234.45m downhole (see Appendix 1), before intersecting a metasedimentary unit, interpreted as a basal contact. Importantly, both Ni-Cu sulphide intervals occur within fertile mafic-ultramafic intrusive packages, not metasediments, suggesting the intrusive source of the previously intersected mineralisation at Mawson has potentially been identified.

DHTEM is to be completed in RKDD021, and in the adjacent RKRC021, which was drilled specifically to provide an additional DHTEM platform in this location (See Figure 1). This will facilitate additional vectoring of Ni-Cu mineralisation intersected in RKDD021.
Drill core from RKDD021 will be structurally logged before being sampled and submitted for analysis.

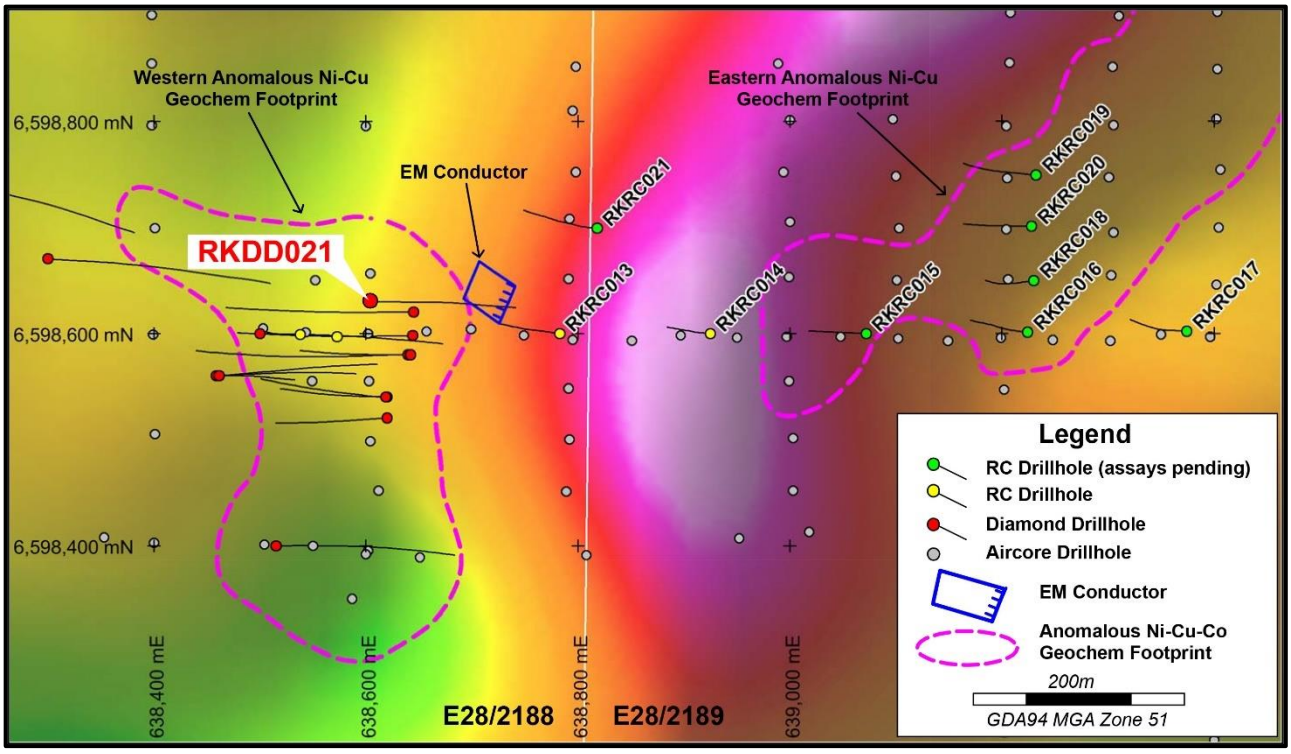



**Figure 1: Diamond Drillhole RKDD021 Location over Gravity Image**

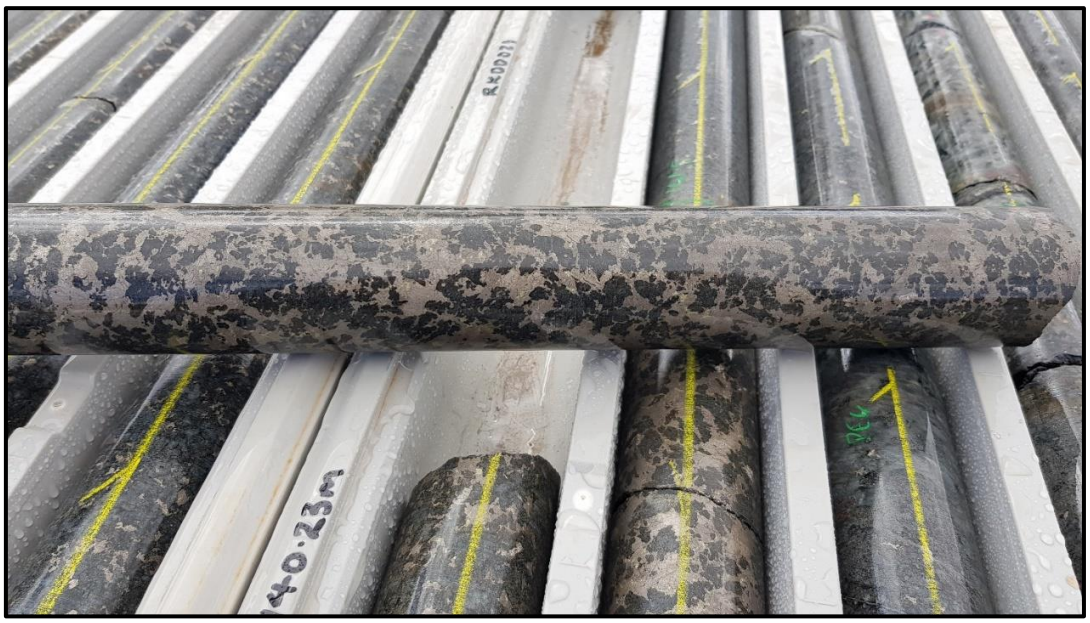
**Table 1: Mawson Drillhole Details - RKDD021, RKRC021, & RKRC013**

| Hole | MGA94-East | MGA94-North | RL | Azimuth | Dip | Total Depth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RKDD021 | 638,605 | 6,598,630 | 202 | 090 | -60 | 312.4m ongoing |
| RKRC021 | 638,818 | 6,598,699 | 202 | 270 | -80 | 350m |
| RKRC013 | 638,783 | 6,598,600 | 202 | 270 | -80 | 316m |

GDA94 Zone 51.

***RKDD021 Summary Drill Log***

| | |
|---|---|
| 0.0m – 52.0m | Transported cover |
| 52.0m – 100.9m | Mafic Granulite |
| 100.9m – 132.2m | Olivine Gabbronorite and Pyroxenite |
| 132.2m – 141.5m | Olivine Gabbronorite/Olivine Websterite (heavy diss. & net-textured sulphides) |
| 141.5m – 157.6m | Olivine Gabbronorite and Norite |
| 157.6m – 165.0m | Metasediments and Pegmatite |
| 165.0m – 190.1m | Gabbronorite and Norite |
| 190.1m – 219.1m | Metasediment |
| 219.1m – 234.45m | Olivine Gabbronorite (heavy diss., net-textured, & semi-massive sulphides) |
| 234.45m – 312.4m | Metasediment |
| 312.4m – ongoing | Norite |




**Net-Textured Ni-Cu Sulphide mineralisation from RKDD021 from 140.5m, NQ2**

**Semi-massive Ni-Cu Sulphide mineralisation from RKDD021 from 219.5m, NQ2**

## Mawson Future Programmes

- Complete DHTEM surveying in diamond drillhole RKDD021.
- Complete DHTEM in RC drillholes RKRC015-021 and process/interpret results.
- Structural logging of RKDD021 drill core by Jon Standing from Model Earth.
- Continue RC drilling programme testing the eastern geochemical anomaly.
- Complete infill aircore drill programme across the greater Mawson area.
- Ongoing integration of diamond, RC and aircore drilling results into the Mawson dataset to assist future diamond drillhole planning/design.

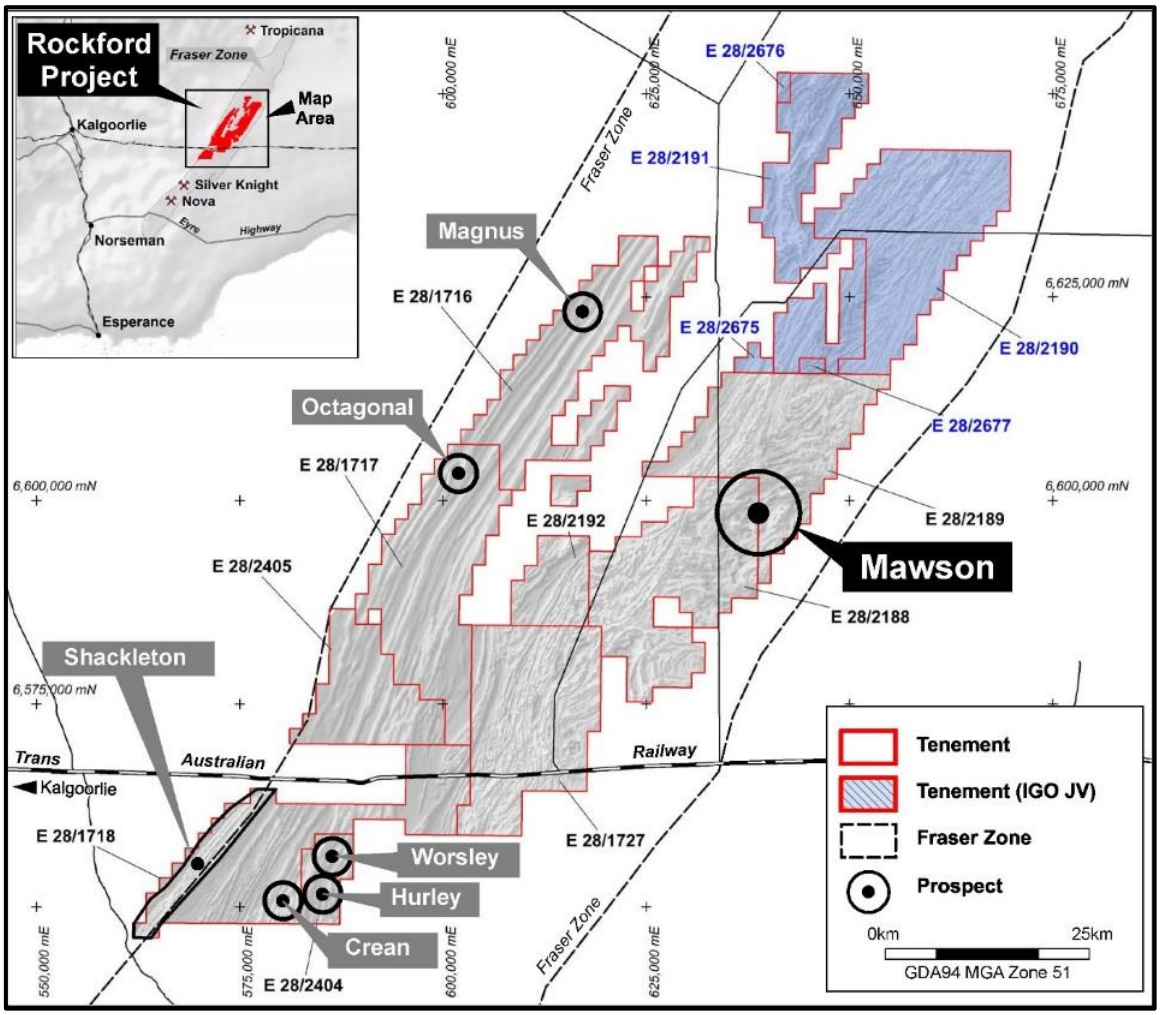



**Figure 2: Rockford Project – Mawson Location**

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

## Appendix 1 – RKDD021 Sulphide Interval 219.1m – 234.45m

## Appendix 2 – Summary of Sulphide Mode, Type and Percentage

| Hole | Interval | Sulphide Mode | Sulphide Type | Sulphide % (Visual Estimate) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RKDD021 | 132.2-140.0m | Heavy disseminated | Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite | 5-20% |
| RKDD021 | 140.0-141.5m | Net-textured | Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite | 20-40% |
| RKDD021 | 148.05-157.6m | Disseminated | Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite | 1-5% |
| RKDD021 | 175.1-179.9m | Disseminated, Net-textured | Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite | 1-5%<br>20-40% |
| RKDD021 | 219.1-219.75m | Semi-massive | Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite | >40% to <80% |
| RKDD021 | 219.75-234.45m | Heavy disseminated, Net-textured | Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite | 5-20%<br>20-40% |

***Cautionary Statement:*** The sulphide percentage is a visual estimate of total sulphide with analytical results pending for drillhole RKDD021.

### 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% |

***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 (28 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.

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**Appendix 3:**
**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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *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 RKDD021 was pre-collared using the mud rotary technique to 88m.<br>• No samples were recovered from the mud rotary pre-collar.<br>• The remainder of the hole was diamond drilled with HQ to 92.8m, followed by NQ2 coring to end of the hole.<br>• Orlando Drilling completed the drilling. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample* | • Drill core sample recoveries for the HQ and NQ2 core were measured and recorded in drill log sheets. |

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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 orientation was recorded when possible at the end of each drill run (line on bottom of core).<br>• 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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • Geological logging of drillhole RKDD021 included; lithology, grainsize, texture, structure, deformation, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour, weathering.<br>• Drill core logging is qualitative and based on drill core retained in core trays.<br>• 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.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Significant intersections were verified by senior exploration personnel.<br>• Primary data was collected in the field using a set of standard logging templates and entered into a laptop computer.<br>• The data was forwarded to Legend's database manager for validation and loading into the company's drilling database.<br>• 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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • The drillhole collars were surveyed with a handheld GPS unit with an accuracy of ±5m which is considered sufficiently accurate for the purpose of the drillhole.<br>• All co-ordinates are expressed in GDA94 datum, Zone 51.<br>• Regional topographic control has an accuracy of ±2m based on detailed DTM data. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • No regular drill hole spacing has been set with individual holes design to intersect specific targets.<br>• Diamond drillhole RKDD021 was targeting an off hole DHTEM conductor identified in RC drillhole RKRC013. |

| 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.*<br>• *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 RKDD021 was planned to intersect a DHTEM target perpendicular to dip.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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).<br>• Rockford JV tenements:<br>➢ E28/2188, 2189, 2192 (70% Legend, 30% Rockford Minerals Pty Ltd)<br>➢ E28/1716, 1717, 1718, 1727 (70% Legend, 30% Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd).<br>• Legend 100%: E28/2404, 2405.<br>• The Project is located 280km east of Kalgoorlie mostly on vacant crown land with the eastern portion on Kanandah Pastoral Station.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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:*<br>• *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>• *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>• *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>• *down hole length and interception depth*<br>• *hole length.*<br>• *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.* | • Table included in the 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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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 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 the lower sulphide interval are provided in Appendix 1. |
| ***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.<br>• GEM Geophysics previously completed downhole EM surveying of RKRC013 which assisted targeting of RKDD021.<br>***DHTEM Details***<br>➢ Loop Size: 300mx300m, double turn<br>➢ Station Spacing: 2-10m intervals<br>➢ Sensor: B-field DigiAtlantis<br>➢ Base/frequency: 0.125Hz<br>➢ 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).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Submit selected drill core from RKDD021 for full analysis.<br>• Assessment of geochemical results.<br>• Full integration of geological, geophysical and geochemical data.<br>• Plan further diamond drillholes. |