12.95m of Massive Nickel-Copper sulphides in diamond hole RKDD023 within a +90m intercept of sulphide mineralisation at Mawson

- **RKDD023 intersects a +90m mineralised zone of Ni-Cu sulphide including:**
  - **12.95m massive sulphide**
  - **7.55m semi-massive sulphide**
  - **multiple zones of net-textured, matrix, and heavy disseminated sulphide**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to provide an update from diamond drillhole RKDD023, which was designed to test the 25,000-30,000S conductor at the Mawson Prospect within the Rockford Project, Fraser Range, Western Australia (see ASX announcement 27 August 2020). The details are discussed in the body of this report, along with an update of the ongoing RC drilling programme.

Massive Ni-Cu Sulphide from RKDD023 from 233m, NQ2

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: "The discovery of another 12.95m of massive nickel-copper sulphide in diamond drillhole 23, circa 200m from the previously announced massive sulphides, is a quantum boost for the potential of the Mawson Prospect. The nature of the mineralisation suggests we are closer to the intrusive source but we are not there yet. Downhole EM from this hole, which is now underway, is designed to provide data to assist in planning future diamond holes in this immediate vicinity.

"Importantly, the RC drilling confirms the Mawson intrusive complex extends north and east of the known Mawson nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation, confirming the prospectivity for mineralised intrusives below the eastern aircore geochemical anomaly. The RC holes are also a great platform for downhole EM."

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

RKDD023 Summary

Diamond drillhole RKDD023 was designed to test a very strong 25,000-30,000S offhole conductor identified from diamond drillhole RKDD021 (see Figure 1 & Appendix 1). The hole intersected a wide zone of Ni-Cu mineralisation over 90m in width downhole from 216.45m to 310.4m in an interleaved intrusive and metasedimentary assemblage, before finishing in metasedimentary package. The host intrusive is a mixture of olivine gabbronorite and gabbronorite, with massive, semi-massive, net textured, matrix, heavy disseminated, disseminated, and blebby Ni-Cu sulphides throughout. The massive Ni-Cu sulphide accumulations from 221.9-223.75m, 228.7-236.9m, and 237.8-240.7m downhole occur within the interleaved metasedimentary units, with distinctive brecciated margins, indicating sulphide mobilisation (see Table 1). This textural observation, combined with the evidence of limited sulphide extension veining, suggested the mineralised zone intersected is remobilised and proximal to the intrusive source.

DHTEM is to be completed in RKDD023 to provide additional vectoring of the significant Ni-Cu mineralisation across the +90m mineralised zone.

Structural logging of RKDD023 will be undertaken before being sampled and submitted for assay.

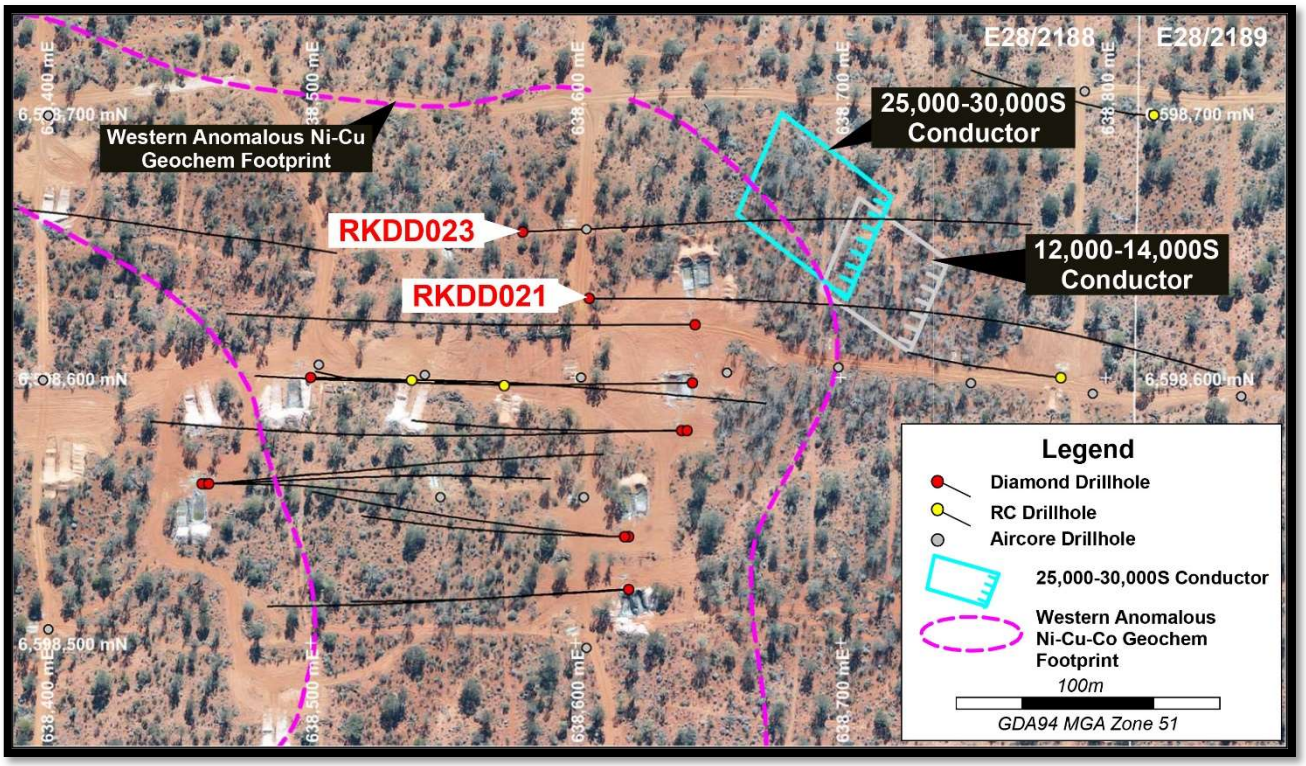


Figure 1: RKDD021, RKDD023, and DHTEM targets

Table 1: RKDD023 - Summary drill log from 216.45m to 310.4m of Ni-Cu mineralisation				
Hole	**Interval**	**Sulphide Mode**	**Sulphide Type**	**Sulphide % (Visual Estimate)**
RKDD023	216.45 – 219.2m	Heavy disseminated, Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5% >80%
RKDD023	219.2 – 221.9m	Vein, Stringer, Semi-massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5% >40% to <80%
RKDD023	221.9 – 223.75m	Massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD023	223.75 – 228.7m	Semi-massive, Matrix, Heavy Disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80% 20-40% 5-20%
RKDD023	228.7 – 236.9m	Massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD023	236.9 – 237.8m	Heavy disseminated, Semi-massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	5-20% >40% to <80%
RKDD023	237.8 – 240.7m	Massive Sulphide	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD023	240.7 – 243.95m	Heavy disseminated, Semi-massive, Disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	5-20% >40% to <80% 1-5%
RKDD023	243.95 – 247.3m	Heavy Disseminated, Net-textured	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	5-20% 20-40%
RKDD023	251.8 – 257.05m	Heavy Disseminated, Net-textured, Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	5-20% 20-40% >80%
RKDD023	257.05 – 263.1m	Disseminated, Blebby, Matrix	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5% 20-40%
RKDD023	263.1 – 267.2m	Semi-massive, Massive, Matrix, Heavy Disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80% >80% 20-40% 5-20%
RKDD023	271.2 – 275.1m	Disseminated, Net-textured	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5% 20-40%
RKDD023	281.4 – 284.0m	Semi-massive, Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80% >80%
RKDD023	284.0 – 305.7m	Disseminated, Blebby	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD023	305.7 – 310.4m	Disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%

Cautionary Statement: The sulphide percentage is a visual estimate of total sulphide with analytical results pending for drillhole RKDD023.

RC Drilling Summary

A further 10 RC holes (RKRC018 – RKRC027) have been completed and assays received for 6 RC holes (RKRC015 – RKRC020) since the last report on RC drilling activity to the ASX on 28 July 2020 (see Figure 2). RC drillholes RKRC015 through RKRC020 intersected a highly prospective package of mafic and ultramafic intrusives above a metasedimentary and mafic granulite package. High MgO ultramafic, gabbronorite, and olivine gabbronorite intrusives contained variable mineralisation, dominantly trace to disseminated, with minor net-textured sulphide (see Figure 2 and Table 2).

Importantly, the RC drilling confirms the Mawson intrusive complex extends north and east of the Mawson Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation, confirming the prospectivity for mineralised intrusives below the eastern aircore geochemical anomaly.

DHTEM is currently being undertaken on all completed RC drillholes.

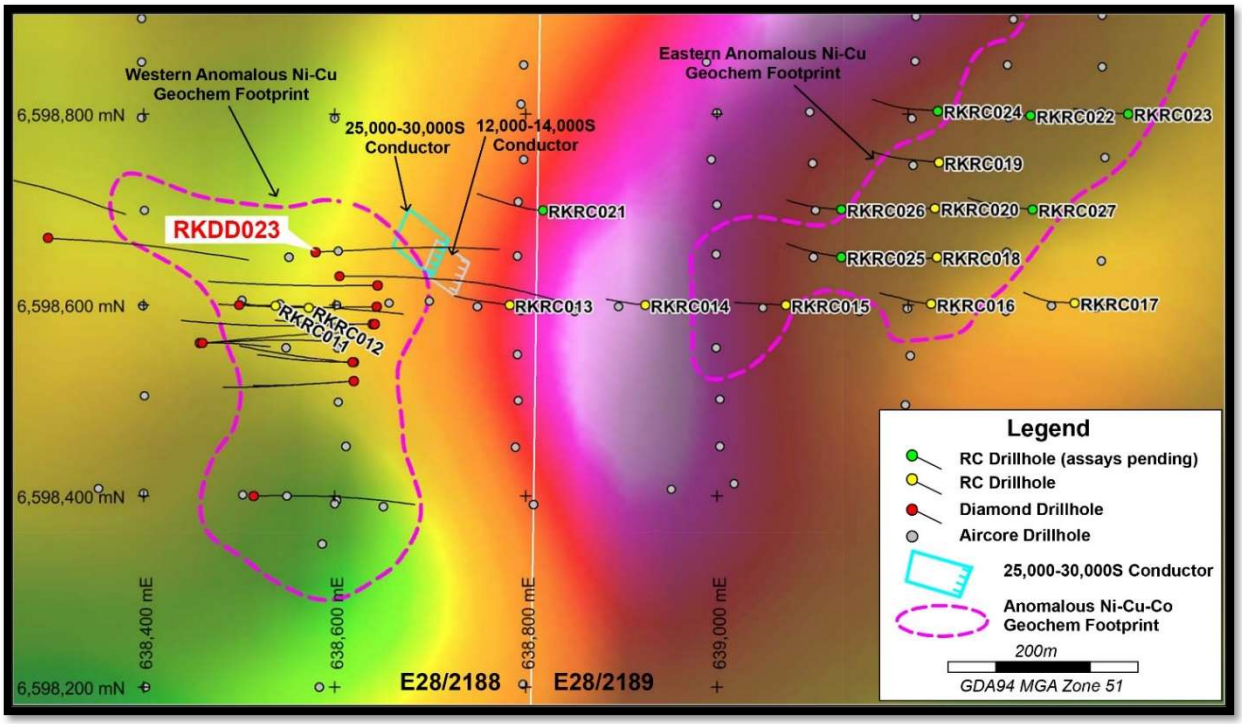


Figure 2: DD and RC Drilling Locations over Gravity Image

Table 2: Mawson RC - Assay Results

Hole	From	To	Interval	Ni%	Cu%	Co%
RKRC015	53	62	9	0.20	0.07	0.04
RKRC015	124	128	4	0.10	0.07	0.01
RKRC016	61	110	49	0.22	0.08	0.02
Incl.	62	80	18	0.42	0.14	0.04
RKRC018	90	128	38	0.17	0.10	0.02
RKRC018	154	164	10	0.12	0.08	0.01
RKRC019	58	107	49	0.13	0.10	0.01
RKRC020	60	127	67	0.20	0.11	0.02
Incl.	62	73	11	0.40	0.18	0.05

Mawson Future Programmes

- Ongoing diamond, RC and aircore drilling.
- Ongoing DHTEM surveying in diamond and RC drillholes.
- Structural logging of completed diamond holes by Jon Standing of Model Earth
- Report assays from samples as received.
- Integration of diamond, RC and aircore drilling results into the Mawson dataset to assist 3D modelling and future diamond drillhole planning/design.

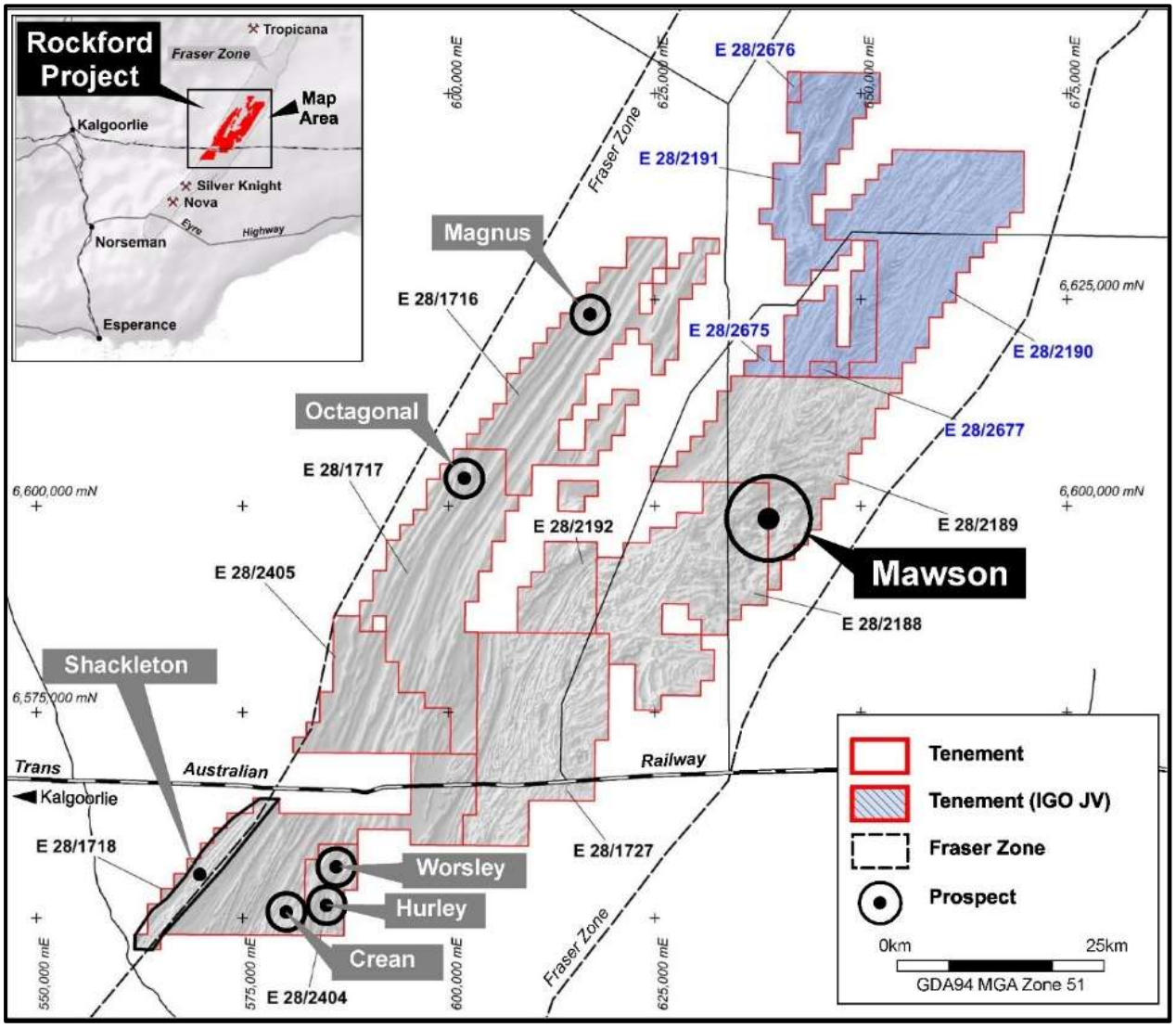


Figure 3: Rockford Project – Mawson Location

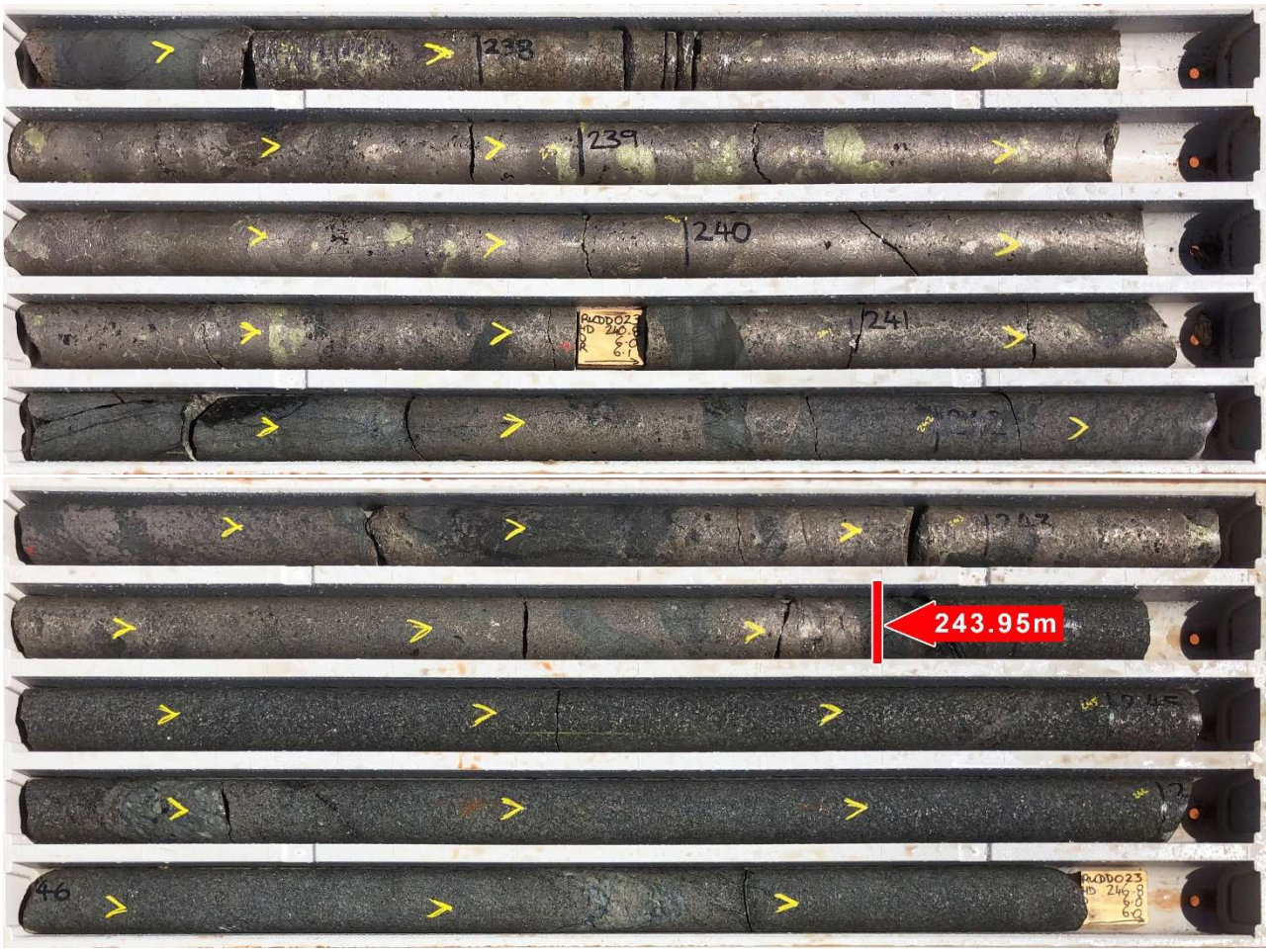
Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

Appendix 1 – Drillhole Details

Appendix 1: Mawson DD and RC Drillhole Details							
Hole	**Type**	**East**	**North**	**RL**	**Azimuth**	**Dip**	**Depth**
RKDD023	DD	638,580	6,598,655	202	088	-58.5	399.8
RKRC015	RC	639,072	6,598,600	203	272	-76	315
RKRC016	RC	639,224	6,598,601	205	274	-81	320
RKRC017	RC	639,374	6,598,602	206	275	-80	316
RKRC018	RC	639,230	6,598,650	205	263	-80	320
RKRC019	RC	639,232	6,598,749	208	276	-80	332
RKRC020	RC	639,228	6,598,701	207	272	-80	310

GDA94 Zone 51.

Appendix 2 – RKDD023 Sulphide Interval 216.45m – 243.95m



Appendix 3 – Field Logging Guidelines

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%

Cautionary Statement: The sulphide percentage is a visual estimate of total sulphide for drillholes RKRC015 - RKRC020 and RKDD023

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 (27 August 2020) and Mr Oliver Kiddie consents to the inclusion of these Results in this report. Mr Kiddie 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.

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.

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 Oliver Kiddie
Executive Director
Ph: +61 8 9212 0600

Appendix 4:
Legend Mining Ltd – Diamond and RC Drilling Programmes- 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.*	***DD Drilling*** • No sampling has been undertaken ***RC Drilling*** • RC drilling was undertaken along E-W traverses with holes nominally spaced 100-150m apart testing geochemical, geological, 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. ***Samples (RC)*** • 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,*	• Diamond drillhole RKDD023 was pre-collared using the mud rotary technique to 92.5m

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.).	• No samples were recovered from the mud rotary pre-collar • The remainder of the hole was diamond drilled with NQ2 to end of hole. • Orlando Drilling completed the DD drilling. • 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 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 from the NQ2 were measured and recorded in the drill log sheets. • Drill core orientation was recorded when possible at the end of each drill run (line on bottom of core). • No sampling of DD core has been undertaken. • No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and grade and there is insufficient data to determine if there is a sample bias. • 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 Diamond drillhole and RC drillholes included; lithology, grainsize, texture, structure, deformation, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour, weathering. • Drill core logging is qualitative and based on drill core retained in the core trays. • The drillholes were logged in their 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*	***DD Drilling*** • No sampling has been undertaken. ***RC Drilling*** • 4m composite samples were collected using a PVC spear (2-3kg). • 1m samples comprised 1m rig splits taken directly from the rig mounted cone splitter.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	***Samples (RC)*** • 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 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.*	• No sampling has been undertaken for the diamond drill core • All RC drill 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. 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. • No sampling of the diamond drill core 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*	• The drillhole collar was surveyed with a handheld GPS unit with an accuracy of ±5m which is considered sufficiently accurate for the purpose of

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	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.*	***DD Drilling*** • No regular drillhole spacing has been set with individual holes designed to intersect specific targets. • Diamond drillhole RKDD023 was targeting an off hole DHTEM conductor identified in Diamond drillhole RKDD021. ***RC Drilling*** • RC drilling was at a nominal 100-150m spacing along E-W traverses. • Drillholes are sampled in the residual and fresh portions of the profile only as 4m composites, with detailed 1m sampling of sulphide bearing intervals.
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 RKDD023 was planned to intersect a DHTEM target perpendicular to dip. • 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. • No sampling has been undertaken for the DD drilling.
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*	• The Rockford Project comprises nine granted exploration licences, covering 2,430km^2, (Legend manager).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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*	• Refer to Appendix 1 of drillhole collars

	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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. • No sampling has been undertaken for the DD drilling.
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. • The drill core has been oriented to enable structural logging and evaluation of true thickness of the mineralised intervals.
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. • No sampling has been undertaken for the DD drilling, however photographs of the massive and semi-massive sulphide intervals are provided in Appendix 2.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological*	• Detailed high quality aeromagnetic and gravity datasets along with previous aircore drilling has been used to target drilling.

	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.	• GEM Geophysics previously completed downhole EM surveying of RKDD021 which assisted with the targeting of RKDD023. ***DHTEM Details*** ➢ Loop Size: 300m x 300m, 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.*	• Submit selected drill core from RKDD023 for full analysis. • Assessment of geochemical results. • Full integration of geological, geophysical, and geochemical data. • Plan further diamond drillholes. • Continue RC drilling programme at Mawson testing geochemical and geophysical targets. • Ongoing assessment of RC and aircore drilling and geochemical results to assist further RC and diamond drillhole design.