



ASX:LEG

21 May 2020

ASX Announcement

Significant Aircore Assay Results Received from Mawson

- Assay results continue to define a large coherent nickel-copper geochemical footprint to the east and northeast of the Mawson massive sulphide discovery
- New aircore assay results include:
 - RKAC771: 24m @ 0.36% Ni, 0.22% Cu, 0.04% Co from 60m to EOH
 - RKAC772: 22m @ 0.29% Ni, 0.16% Cu, 0.02% Co from 60m to EOH
 - RKAC773: 17m @ 0.19% Ni, 0.14% Cu, 0.02% Co from 52m to EOH

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to announce the second batch of assay results from recent aircore drillholes at the Mawson prospect within the Rockford Project, Fraser Range, Western Australia (see Figure 2). Results from 18 holes have been received with eight returning anomalous nickel and copper values associated with mafic/ultramafic intrusives. The results are discussed in detail in the body of this announcement.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: "The developing geochemical footprint of anomalous nickel-copper assays at Mawson is seen as an important indicator of the possible source of the massive sulphides we have discovered recently. The aircore drilling programme in this area is ongoing, and once complete, we will have a clearer picture of the detail of this footprint."



Mawson Prospect - Sieved and Washed Aircore Drill Chips (each pile represents 1m)

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Assay results have been received from the second batch of aircore drillholes (RKAC763-780) at Mawson. Anomalous Ni-Cu-Co values were returned from eight of the 18 drillholes and are associated with olivine bearing mafic/ultramafic host rocks (see Figure 1 & Table 1).

These and previously released aircore results are beginning to outline a large NE-SW trending coherent geochemical anomaly situated to the east of the main Mawson sulphide mineralisation. The position of this geochemical feature coincides with the centre of an oval shaped magnetic feature and a 4mgal gravity high. Further infill aircore drilling is currently underway aimed at defining the extent of the anomalism.

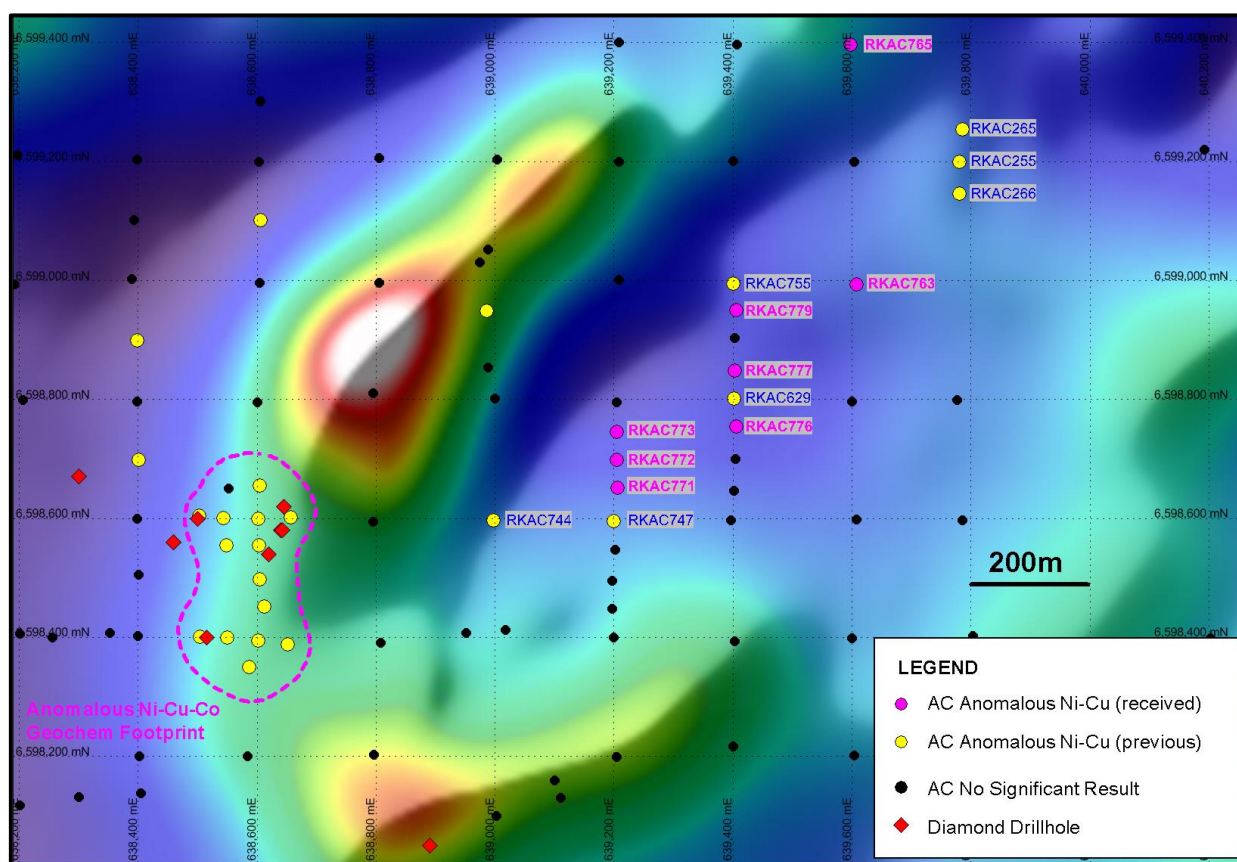


Figure 1: Summary of Anomalous Ni-Cu Aircore Results at Mawson

Hole	From	To	Interval	Ni%	Cu%	Co%
RKAC763	64	76	12	0.10	0.04	0.02
RKAC765	52	64	12	0.06	0.02	0.01
RKAC771	60	84 EOH	24	0.36	0.22	0.04
RKAC772	60	82 EOH	22	0.29	0.16	0.02
RKAC773	52	69 EOH	17	0.19	0.14	0.02
RKAC776	64	80	16	0.14	0.03	0.02
RKAC777	60	74 EOH	14	0.16	0.02	0.01
RKAC779	60	80	20	0.14	0.13	0.02

A detailed (50mx50m and 100mx100m) gravity survey over the main Mawson gravity high is in progress and will be used in conjunction with the aircore data to assist future drill targeting.

Mawson Future Programmes

- Continue infill aircore drill programme across the greater Mawson area.
- Complete detailed gravity survey over the main Mawson gravity high.
- Integration of aircore and detailed gravity data to assist RC/diamond drillhole planning/design.
- Continue diamond drilling programme targeting extensions to the Ni-Cu mineralisation.

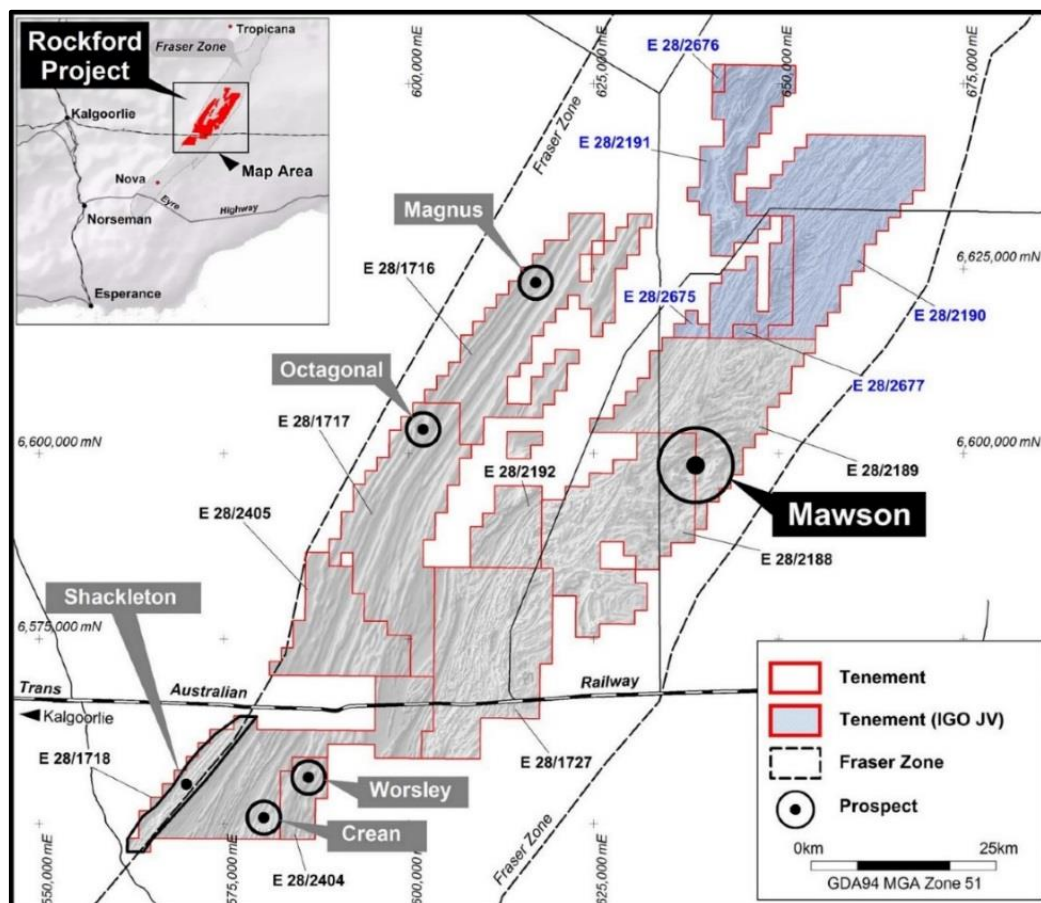
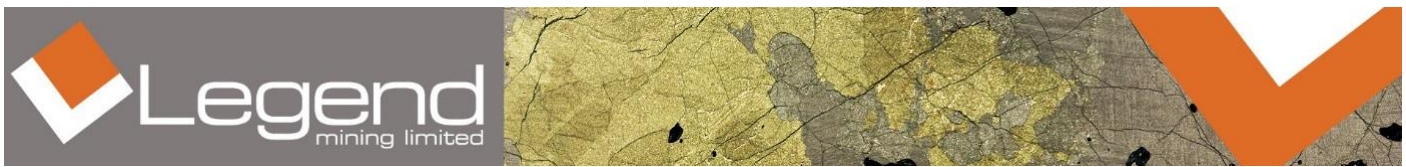


Figure 2: Rockford Project – Mawson Location

Appendix 1: Mawson Aircore Drillhole Details						
Hole	MGA94-East	MGA94-North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth
RKAC763	639,607	6,598,993	206	0	-90	87
RKAC765	639,598	6,599,397	204	0	-90	67
RKAC771	639,206	6,598,651	205	0	-90	84
RKAC772	639,204	6,598,698	204	0	-90	83
RKAC773	639,205	6,598,746	204	0	-90	69
RKAC776	639,406	6,598,754	206	0	-90	84
RKAC777	639,403	6,598,849	206	0	-90	74
RKAC779	639,405	6,598,950	206	0	-90	85



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 (15 May 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.

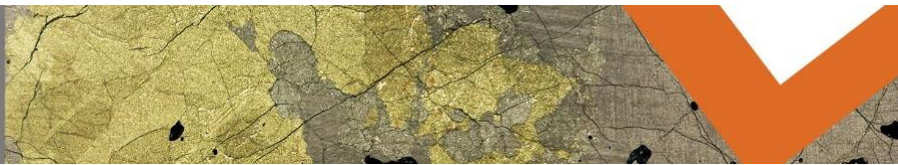
To ensure the health and wellbeing of our employees and contractors, the Company has implemented a range of measures to minimise the risk of infection and rate of transmission of COVID-19. These measures include employees and contractors completing a COVID-19 Exposure Questionnaire, increased hygiene 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:

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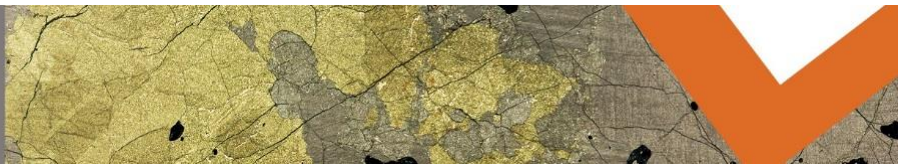
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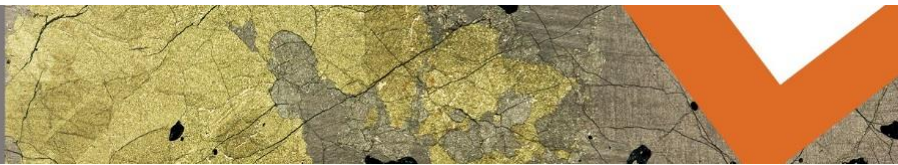
Appendix 2:
Legend Mining Ltd – Aircore Drilling Programme Mawson Prospect
JORC Code Edition 2012: Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

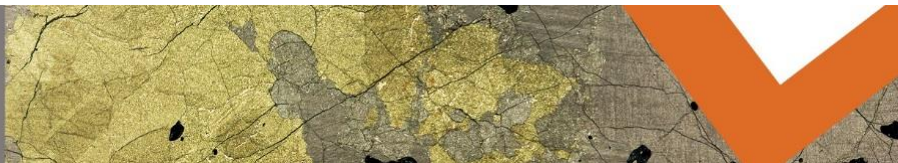
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Aircore drilling was undertaken on a nominal 200m x 200m spacing testing aeromagnetic and gravity targets. Infill drilling at 50m spacing was completed around anomalous drillholes. - The residual (non-transported) portion only of each drillhole was originally sampled as 4m composites to the end of hole, with a 1m bottom of hole sample also collected. 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	<i>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.).</i>	Aircore drilling utilised a 90mm bit and completed by Drillpower.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample</i>	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
	<i>recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i>	- 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 (3m) and when deemed necessary.
Logging	<i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	- 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	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- All aircore drill samples were collected using a PVC spear or scoop as 4m composites (2-3kg). Other composites of 2m, 3m and 5m and individual 1m samples were collected where required, i.e. bottom of hole. 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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used</i>	Aircore samples were analysed for Au by 50g fire assay with an ICP-MS finish, and for a multi-element suite by ICP-MS following a four acid digest.



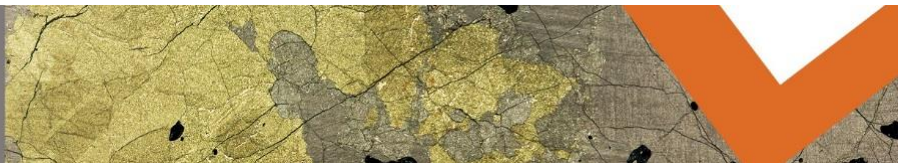
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors 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 $\pm 5\text{m}$ 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 $\pm 2\text{m}$ 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.	- Aircore drilling was at a nominal 200m x 200m with infill to 50m spacing adjacent to anomalous drillholes. - Drillholes are sampled in the residual portion of the profile only as 4m composites on a routine basis or as 2m, 3m and 5m composites at the end of holes as required. Where anomalous values are returned, 1m samples may be submitted for assay.



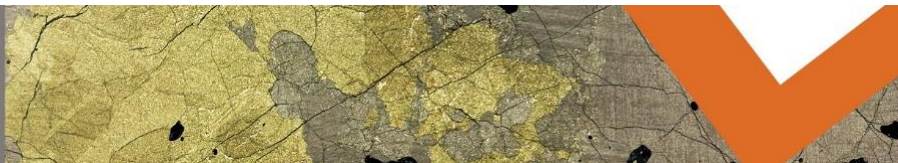
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation 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 diamond and aircore 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 2,430km², (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 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.	Individual sample assays and 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 aircore drilling programme over Mawson prospect. • Ongoing assessment of drilling and geochemical results. • Completion of detailed gravity survey over Mawson prospect.