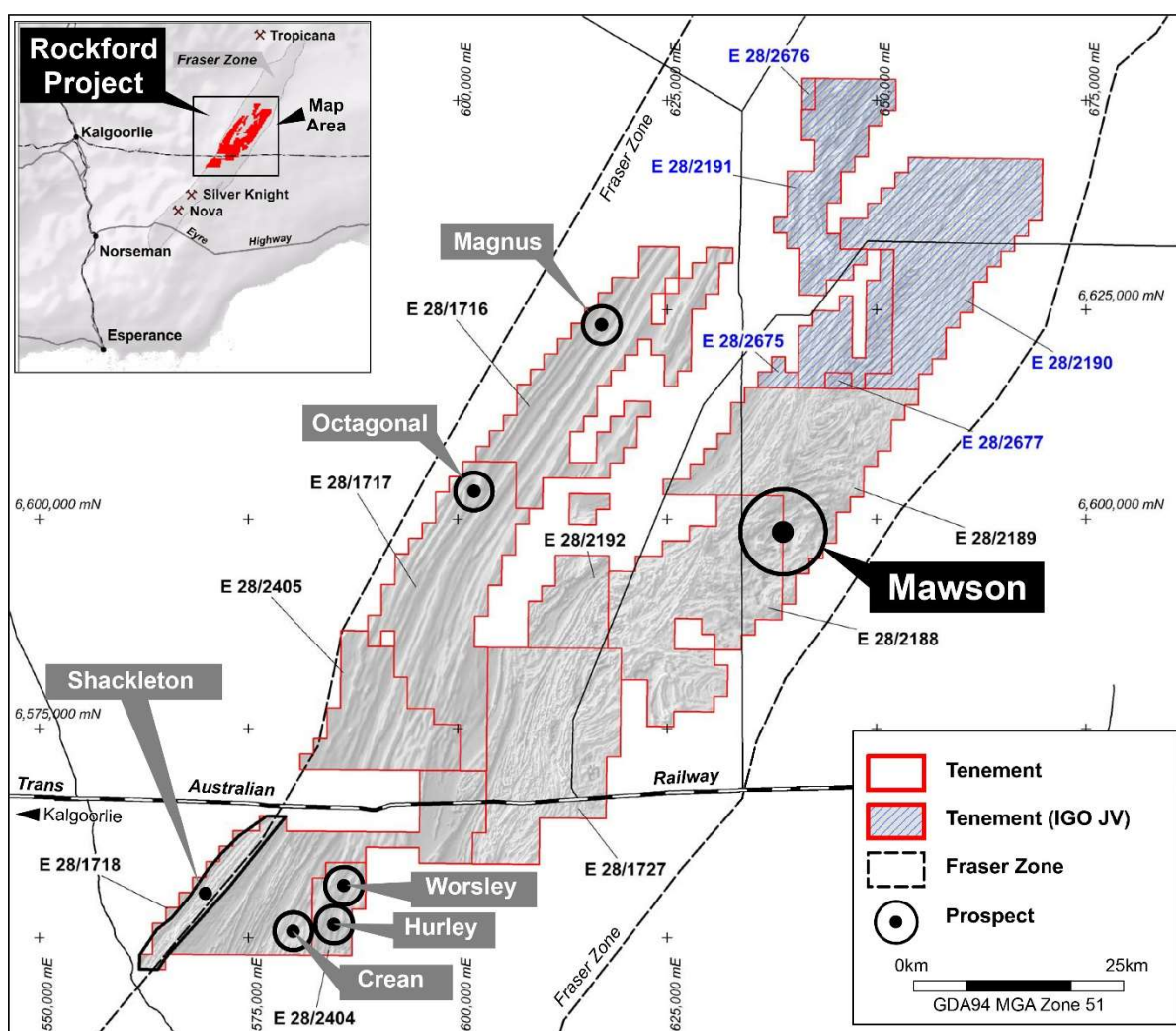


ASX Announcement

- **Third conductor defined at Hurley, supported by geochemical review**
- **Regional aircore drilling programme comprising 250 holes ~16,000m underway**

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: “In addition to Mawson, it is pleasing to see positive results from our regional work with a third conductor defined at Hurley. A recently completed project scale geochemical review has also highlighted Hurley as a highly ranked geochemical prospect. This further enhances the prospectivity of the entire Rockford project and shareholders should also note that the Hurley prospect is on 100% owned Legend ground.”



Page 1

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

MLTEM Surveys – Rockford South Prospects

MLTEM surveys were originally completed over the Worsley, Crean and Hurley prospects in May 2020 at the Rockford South region (see Figure 1 & 2). These surveys were targeting a combination of aeromagnetic and gravity features and identified conductors W1 (Worsley), C1 (Crean) and H1-H2 (Hurley).

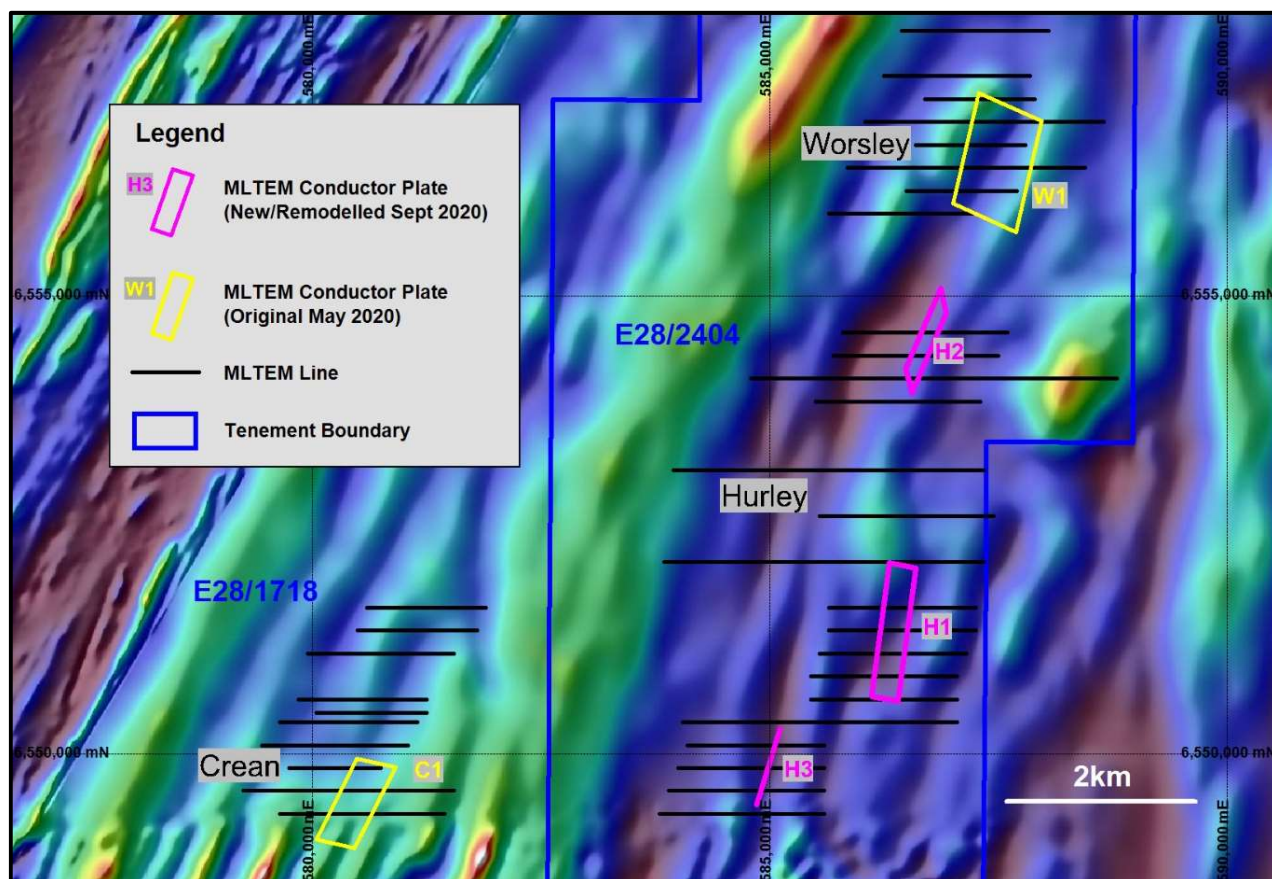


Figure 2: MLTEM Survey Over Hurley, Worsley and Crean Prospects

Further infill surveying was recently completed at Hurley over the H1-H2 conductors aimed at providing additional data to enable accurate modelling of the features. This surveying also identified a new strong conductor H3 in the southern part of the prospect (see Table 1 & Figure 2). Both the H1 and H3 conductors are considered priority targets based on their modelled conductance, dimensions and association with aeromagnetic features.

In addition, a recently completed geochemical review of the historic aircore drilling across the Rockford Project, including Mawson, highlighted Hurley as a highly-ranked geochemical target, falling within the 90th percentile of ranked data. Further aircore drilling is planned over these three conductors to test for anomalous geochemistry and provide information on bedrock lithologies prior to possible RC/diamond drill testing.

The previously identified Worsley conductor corresponds closely with anomalous Zn-Cu-Ag results in aircore drillholes and a 400m diamond drillhole has been designed to test this conductor. The Crean conductor requires aircore follow up to define the extent of previously identified anomalous Ni-Cu geochemistry.



Table 1: Rockford South MLTEM - Modelled Plate Parameters

Prospect	Conductor	Conductance	Dimensions	Depth to Top	Orientation
*Hurley	H1	2,500-4,000S	250 x 1,250m	225-275m	15-25° NNE
*Hurley	H2	200-300S	1,000 x 750m	100-150m	70-80° SE
Hurley	H3	4,000-7,000S	500 x 300m	100-150m	~90° Strike NNE
^Worsley	W1	400-800S	>1,000 x 1,000m	200-250m	50-60° E/ESE
^Crean	C1	500-1,500S	>1,000 x 1,000m	500-600m	60-70° E/ESE

* Remodelled conductor previously reported to ASX 22 May 2020

^ Original conductor previously report to ASX 22 May 2020

Regional Aircore Drilling Programme

An extensive aircore drilling programme comprising 250 holes for 16,000m has commenced focussing on the western portion of the Rockford Project (see Figure 3). The drilling will test a combination of 12 aeromagnetic and gravity features, interpreted to be related to mafic/ultramafic intrusives. The ultimate aim of the programme is to identify anomalous nickel-copper associated with intrusive host rocks for follow up MLTEM surveying and RC/diamond drill testing.

The aircore programme is expected to take two months to complete, with Hurley and Crean given priority.

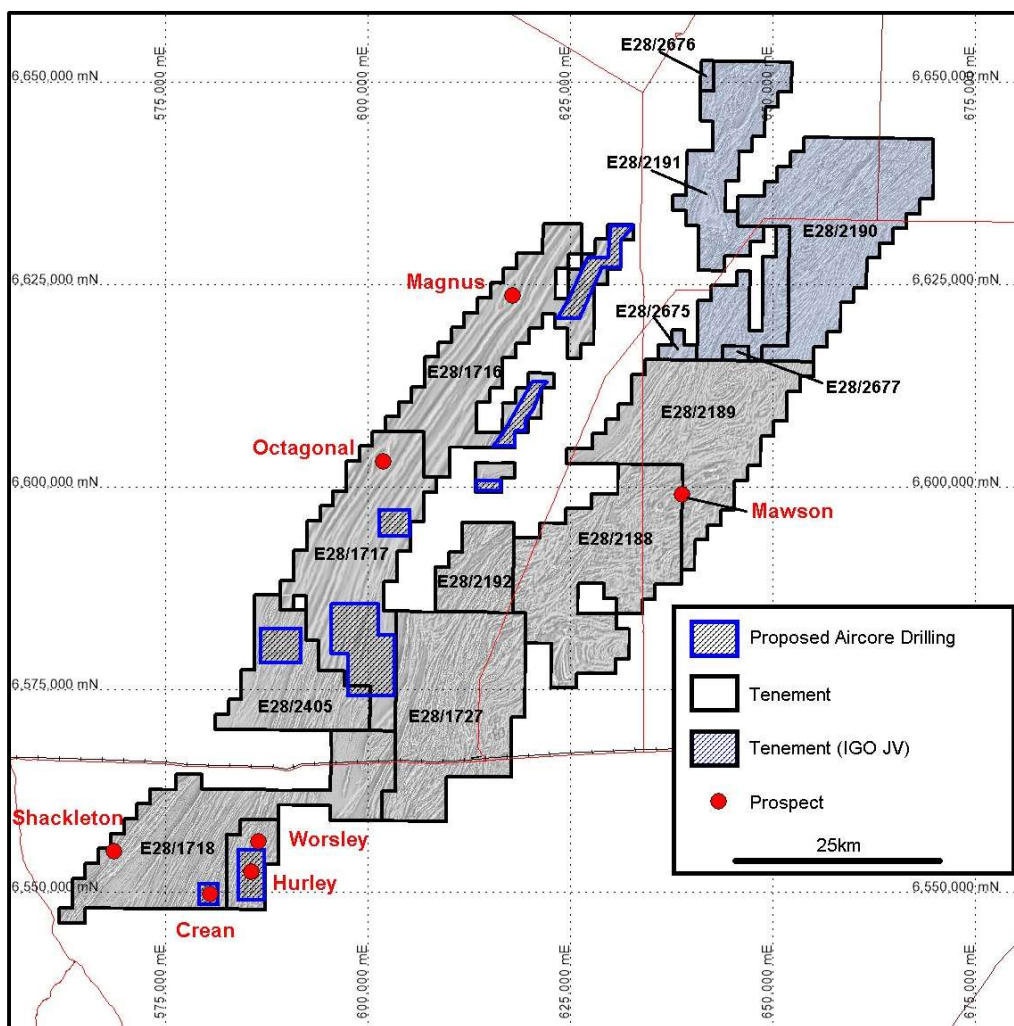


Figure 3: Proposed Regional Aircore Drilling Programme

Future Regional Programmes

- Further aircore drilling over the three Hurley conductors H1-H3.
- Further aircore drilling at Crean to define the extent of anomalous Ni-Cu geochemistry prior to possible RC/diamond drill testing.
- Diamond drill test Worsley W1 conductor.
- Continue regional aircore drilling programme over aeromagnetic and gravity targets.

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.

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.

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

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Appendix 1:
Legend Mining Ltd – Regional Exploration Programme - Rockford Project
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>	No sampling undertaken.
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>	No drilling undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure</i>	No drilling undertaken.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	
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>	No drilling undertaken.
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>	No sampling undertaken.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and</i>	No sampling undertaken.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>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.</i>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No sampling undertaken.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	No drilling undertaken.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No drilling undertaken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this</i>	No drilling undertaken.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No sampling undertaken.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	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 high grade mafic granulites within the Fraser Complex. - Secondary targets include VMS base metals and Tropicana style structurally controlled gold mineralisation.
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	No drilling undertaken.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No drilling undertaken.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • 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').	• No drilling undertaken.
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.	• Maps showing the location of the Rockford South Project, EM survey extent, the positions of conductors and areas of planned aircore drilling 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	• All significant results are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	
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 have been used in the targeting of areas for moving loop electromagnetic (MLTEM) surveys. - Highpower EM Geophysical Services Pty Ltd have undertaken high powered moving loop electromagnetic surveying MLTEM over Hurley, Worsley and Crean prospects. MLTEM Details ➤ Loop Size: 300mx300m, single turn ➤ Line/Station Spacing: 500m spaced lines with 100m stations, infill line spacing 150-250m ➤ Configuration: Slingram position, 150m offset from loop edge ➤ Transmitter: HPEM HPTX (~200 amps) ➤ Receiver: GDD NordicEM24 ➤ Sensor: CSIRO LANDTEM HT SQUID, 3 component B field sensor ➤ Base frequency/time base/ramp: 0.25Hz (1,000msec time base), ~0.7msec ramp
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.	- Aircore drilling over the H1-H3 conductors at Hurley. - Diamond drill testing of the Worsley W1 conductor. - Aircore drilling and possible fixed loop electromagnetic surveying at Crean.