ASX:LEG 20 June 2018 ASX Announcement

Third Mineralised Intrusive Body Identified at Area D - Rockford Project

- **New assays and petrology confirm anomalous nickel-copper geochemistry in olivine gabbronorite in third intrusive body at Area D around RKAC255**

- **Aircore drilling assay results include;**

  RKAC253: 21m @ 0.34% Ni, 0.05% Cu, 0.04% Co from 64m to end of hole
  Incl. 4m @ 0.64% Ni, 0.07% Cu, 0.06% Co from 72m

  RKAC255: 37m @ 0.25% Ni, 0.03% Cu, 0.04% Co from 78m to end of hole

Legend Mining Limited ("Legend") is pleased to provide aircore assay results for a further 24 drillholes and additional petrology from the current and ongoing aircore drilling programme at Area D, Rockford Project in the Fraser Range of Western Australia (see Figure 1). A technical discussion is contained in the body of this announcement.

Legend Managing Director Mark Wilson said, "These new results confirming a third mineralised intrusive body, support Legend's earlier statements that Area D is prospective for multiple such intrusions. Also the anomalous nickel-copper assays in holes 249/252/253 some 800m east of holes 167/230 add a dimension to that previously identified intrusion. We see these and other recent results as demonstrating the prospectivity for nickel-copper-cobalt deposits at not only Area D but the whole of our Rockford Project and indeed the entire Fraser Zone".

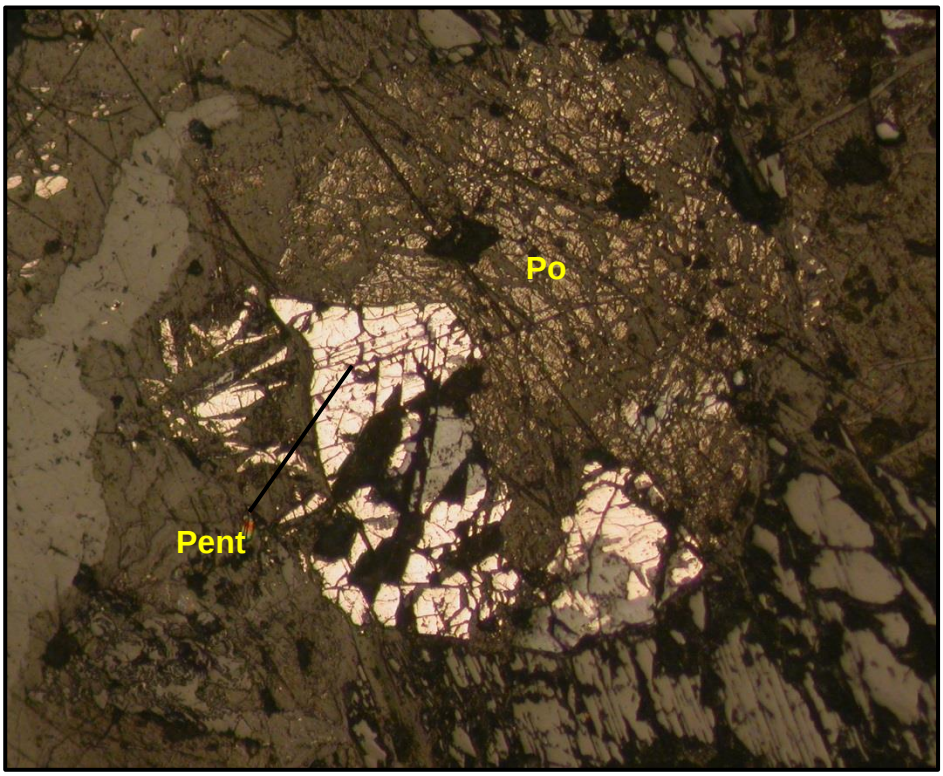

Photo 1: Photomicrograph of sulphide mass (oxidised pyrrhotite-Po and pentlandite-Pent) in olivine-rich gabbronorite cumulate. RKAC255 BOH sample. (Field of view 1mm).

Technical Discussion

Multi-element results for a further 24 aircore drillholes (RKAC232-255) have been received from Area D. These holes were targeting aeromagnetic and gravity features located east of previously identified intrusive bodies around RKAC151/183 and RKAC167/230 (see Figures 1 & 2).

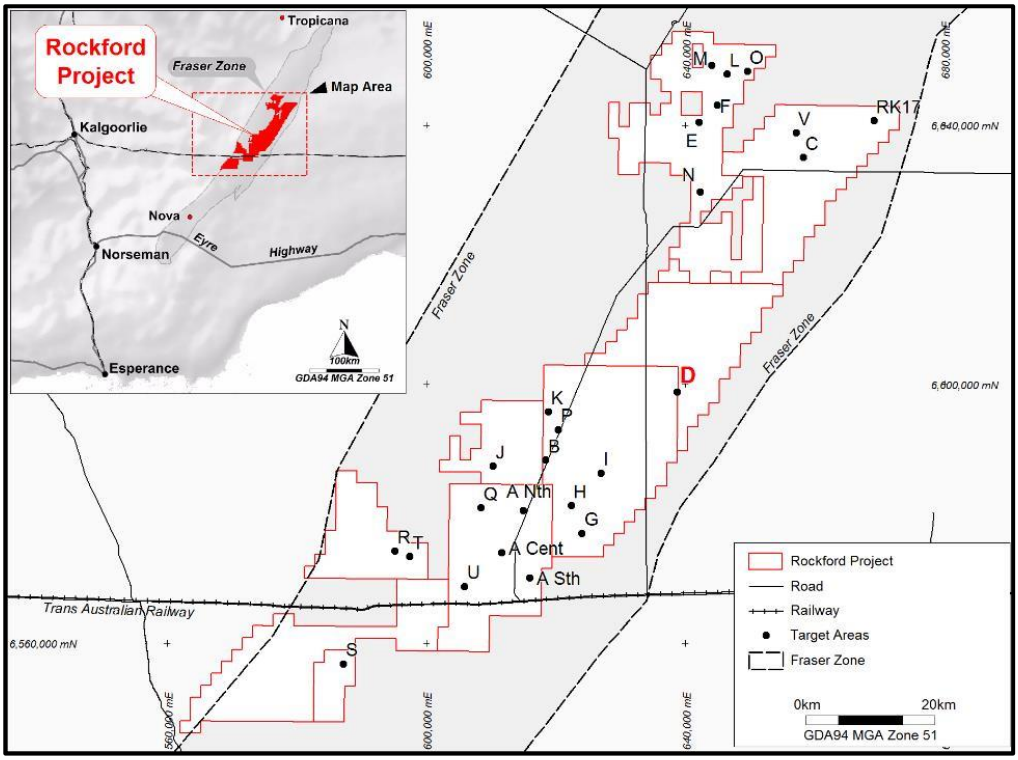

Figure 1: Rockford Project, Area D Location

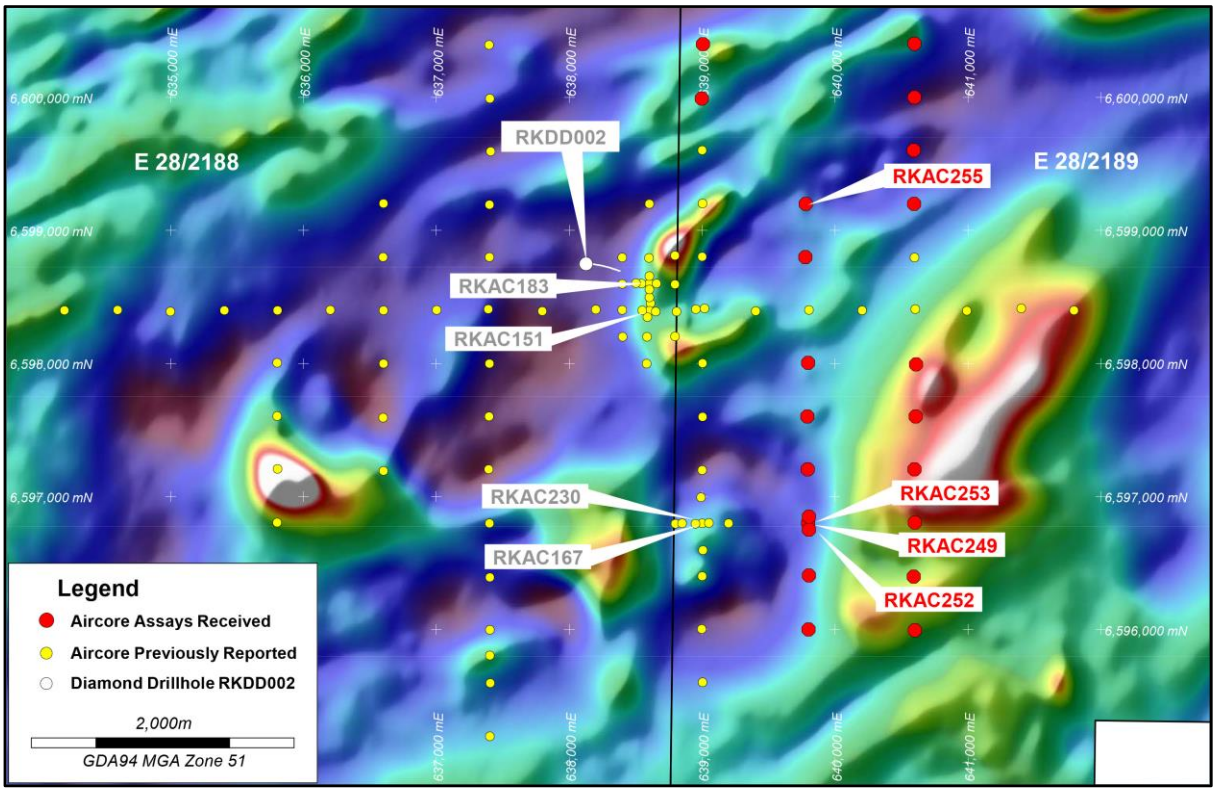

Figure 2: Area D Aircore Drillholes on Aeromagnetics

A summary of significant assay results for drillholes RKAC232-255 is shown in Table 1 below, with all collar details provided in Appendix 1. Results for holes RKAC256-290 are pending.

Table 1: Area D - Aircore Drillhole Results							
Drillhole	**From**	**To**	**Int.**	**Ni %**	**Cu %**	**Co %**	**Ag g/t**
RKAC249	64	82 EOH	18	0.22	0.03	0.03	0.19
RKAC252	64	76	12	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.11
RKAC253	64	85 EOH	21	0.34	0.05	0.04	0.52
Incl.	72	76	4	0.64	0.07	0.06	0.31
RKAC255	78	115 EOH	37	0.25	0.03	0.04	0.10

- Drillhole collar details provided in Appendix 1.

Drillhole RKAC249 and 50m infill holes RKAC252-253 all returned anomalous Ni-Cu values associated with a medium grained olivine-rich gabbronorite cumulate (see Table 1). Whilst no sulphides were observed in drill chips, the peak nickel value of 0.64% Ni in RKAC253 cannot be fully explained by nickel-in-olivine, suggesting a sulphide source for the nickel.

These three holes lie on the margin of a 1.5km circular magnetic low located 800m east of the previously identified mineralised intrusive body in RKAC167/230 (see Figure 2). The olivine-rich gabbronorite in RKAC249/252/253 and the cumulate pyroxene-rich gabbronorite in holes RKAC167/230 are interpreted to be part of the same intrusive body and have greatly increased the size of the intrusion.

Drillhole RKAC255 returned a broad 37m interval with anomalous Ni-Cu values and is located 2.4km north of RKAC249 and some 1.3km northeast of the previously identified sulphide bearing gabbronorite intrusive in RKAC183 (see Table 1 and Figure 2). Petrology indicates a host lithology of olivine-rich (60%) gabbronorite cumulate with partially oxidised sulphide masses of pyrrhotite and pentlandite, (see Photos 1-3).

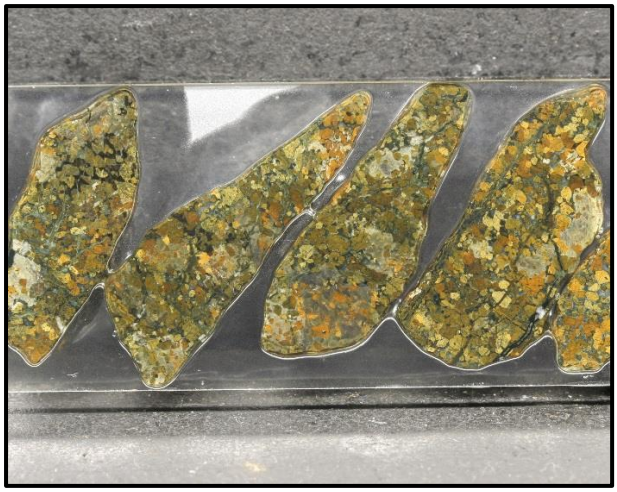

Photo 2: Olivine-rich gabbronorite cumulate BOH petrology sample from RKAC255, 5cm width. (Photo taken prior to final thin section preparation).

Photo 3: Aircore drillhole RKAC255, final depth 115m.

Infill drilling 50m north and south of RKAC255 (drillholes RKAC265-266) intersected similar olivine-rich gabbronorite, with assay results pending.

Aircore drilling at Area D has now identified favourable olivine-rich gabbronorite cumulate host rocks with coherent anomalous Ni-Cu geochemistry associated with three similar but spatially separate intrusive bodies. Legend believes there are numerous other intrusive bodies which may potentially be mineralised throughout the wider Area D region, based on the aeromagnetic and gravity datasets and will continue with its systematic exploration approach. A comprehensive geophysical review of all data from Area D is currently underway.

Future Programmes

- Commence regional aircore programme over selected targets in southern Rockford Project.
- Full geological and geochemical assessment of Area D aircore drilling programme.
- Integrate results of Area D geophysical review with geological/geochemical dataset to assist in the planning of future programmes.

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.

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

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Appendix 1: Area D - Aircore Drillhole Details

Drillhole	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
RKAC232	640594	6599201	204	-90	0	121
RKAC233	640593	6599602	205	-90	0	80
RKAC234	640597	6600001	203	-90	0	73
RKAC235	640598	6600402	203	-90	0	67
RKAC236	640609	6597993	203	-90	0	83
RKAC237	640605	6600799	203	-90	0	69
RKAC238	640606	6597603	204	-90	0	98
RKAC239	640598	6597204	203	-90	0	83
RKAC240	640601	6596803	203	-90	0	71
RKAC241	640592	6596397	202	-90	0	87
RKAC242	640602	6595994	201	-90	0	89
RKAC243	638998	6599990	202	-90	0	57
RKAC244	639006	6600401	203	-90	0	69
RKAC245	639000	6600801	202	-90	0	132
RKAC246	639797	6598004	205	-90	0	87
RKAC247	639791	6597601	206	-90	0	87
RKAC248	639795	6597204	206	-90	0	78
RKAC249	639797	6596800	205	-90	0	82
RKAC250	639803	6596407	205	-90	0	89
RKAC251	639801	6596001	205	-90	0	76
RKAC252	639803	6596752	205	-90	0	82
RKAC253	639803	6596849	205	-90	0	85
RKAC254	639777	6598799	206	-90	0	77
RKAC255	639780	6599200	207	-90	0	115

Note: Co-ordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 51

Appendix 2:
Legend Mining Ltd – Aircore Drilling Programme Rockford Project – Area D
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.*	• Aircore drilling was undertaken on broad spaced traverses testing aeromagnetic and gravity targets. • 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. • Resampling at 1m intervals has been completed over selected composited intervals returning anomalous Ni, Cu, Co results. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely (approximately 1 each every 50 samples). • Samples were submitted to an independent commercial assay laboratory. • Au, Pt, Pd was analysed by fire assay with an ICP-OES finish. A four acid digest with ICP-MS finish was used for a multi-element suite including: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• The aircore drilling technique was used, utilising a 90mm bit and completed by Drillpower.
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.*	• 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. • No relationship has been determined

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	between sample recoveries and grade and there is insufficient data to determine if there is a sample bias.
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 all drillholes included; lithology, grainsize, texture, deformation, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour, weathering. • Logging is qualitative and based on 1m intervals. Representative drill chips from the bottom of hole are retained in chip trays. • All 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 the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All 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	• *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.*	• 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. 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; FA25/MS (Au, Pt, Pd),

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	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.*	• 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.*	• Aircore drillhole collars are surveyed with a handheld GPS unit with an accuracy of ±5m which is considered sufficiently accurate for the purpose of the drillhole. • All co-ordinates are expressed in GDA94 datum, Zone 51. • Regional topographic control has an accuracy of ±2m based on detailed DTM data.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Aircore drill traverses are not regular or grid based, with the location of traverses governed by aeromagnetic/gravity targets. • Individual drillholes along traverses are spaced at 400m with minor infill to 200m/100m were deemed necessary. • 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.
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 orientation of the aircore drill traverses and broad spacing of the individual drillholes is considered to achieve unbiased sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Individual calico sample bags were placed in polyweave bags and delivered directly to the assay laboratory prep facility 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 twelve granted exploration licences, covering 2,792km^2. • Rockford JV tenements: E28/2188-2192 (70% Legend, 30% Rockford Metals Pty Ltd), E28/1718 & E28/1727 (70% Legend, 30% Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd). • Legend 100% owned: E28/2404-2405, E28/2675-2677. • 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 E28/2188-2192, E28/2405 & E28/2675-2677. 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. • A secondary target is 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*	• Refer to table of collars in Appendix 1.

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.*	• Weighted averaging based on sample interval has been used in the reporting of the aircore drilling results. • No short length high grade results were returned (therefore not included in aggregate intercepts) and no metal equivalent values have been reported.
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').*	• The geometry of anomalous nickel-copper assays with respect to the aircore drilling angle and orientation is unknown. • All drillhole intercepts 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 location 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.*	• All significant results are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 the aircore 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.*	• Further aircore drilling along with moving and fixed loop electromagnetic surveying is planned.