

ASX:LEG

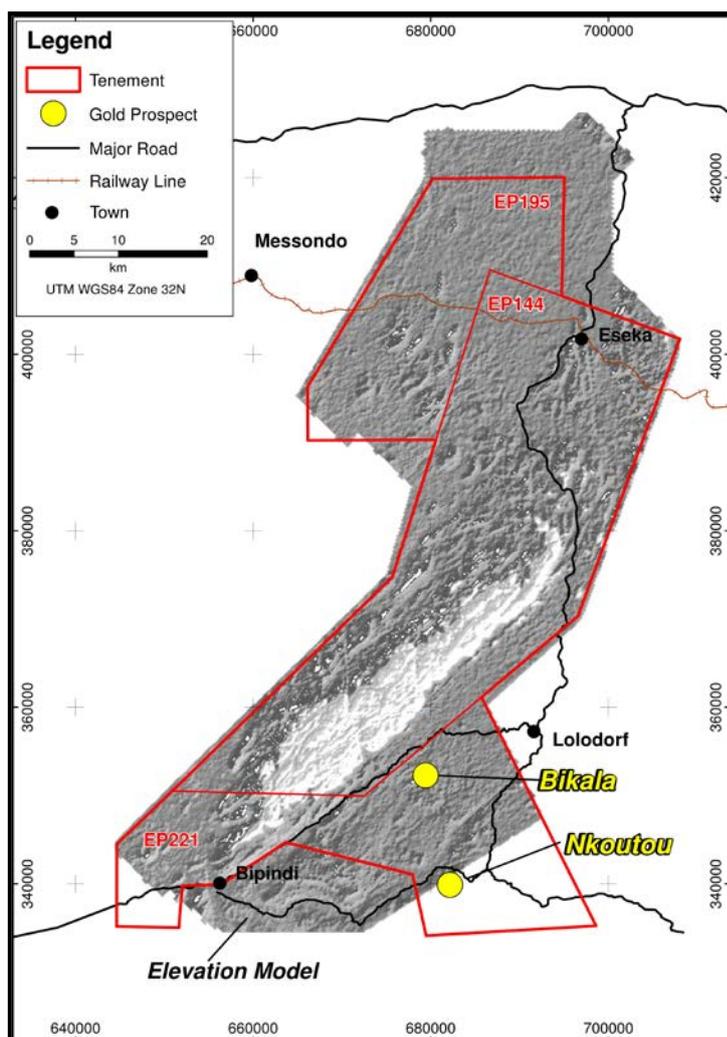
10 October 2013

ASX Announcement

Nkoutou Soil Sampling Defines Discrete Gold Anomaly

- All assays received from soil sampling programme at Nkoutou
- 150m wide gold zone located upstream of sediment sample anomaly (3.08, 2.62g/t Au) and artisanal workings
- Gold anomaly associated with major NE trending shear corridor containing sulphidic quartz veining

Legend Mining Limited (“Legend”) is pleased to announce soil sample results from the Nkoutou gold prospect at its Ngovayang Project in Cameroon, West Africa.



Commenting on the results, Legend’s Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said:

“The soil sampling has identified a discrete gold anomaly in the central part of Nkoutou. For the first time in this gold programme detailed mapping has potentially identified a source of gold, which has been confirmed by soil sampling, stream sediment sampling and the presence of artisanal workings.

Follow-up work programmes will be determined by further field investigations”.

A technical discussion on these results is contained in the body of this announcement.

Figure 1: Ngovayang Tenements with Gold Prospect Locations Over Topography

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Technical Discussion

Nkoutou Prospect

Final gold assays from a 292 soil sample programme at the Nkoutou prospect have been received, see Figure 2a. The sampling was following up highly anomalous gold values in -2mm fraction stream sediment samples, where six samples returned gold values >1g/t Au, see Figure 2b and LEG:ASX release 20 August 2013.

The soil programme has highlighted a 150m wide zone along the central sample traverse with gold values between 28 - 560ppb Au, see Figure 2a. This relatively discrete gold anomaly lies to the immediate north of a drainage channel, which returned highly significant stream sediment values of 3.08, 2.62, 1.50, 1.33g/t Au. The tenor, size and location of the soil anomaly explains the gold results in the drainage and associated artisanal workings.

Outcrop in the region surrounding the soil anomaly is limited, with the majority of the area covered by a brown clayey soil of unknown thickness, (potentially up to 10m). However, recent geological mapping has identified a NE-SW trending shear corridor containing multiple narrow (5-30cm) sulphidic quartz veins, hosted in metasomatised quartz-biotite-amphibole gneiss. The identification of this shear and associated quartz veining is critical, as it is considered the potential source for the gold and requires further follow-up work.

Gold results from the soil sampling in the northern part of the prospect, associated with a cluster of artisanal workings and stream sediment values of 14.15 and 5.02g/t Au were surprisingly low. The soil sampling technique does not appear to have effectively tested this region, interpreted as being due to an increase in cover thickness and lack of consistent sample media/horizon.

The soil programme (292 samples) was completed over nine E-W traverses spaced 200m apart and comprised two sample types; a 2-3kg unsieved soil sample taken at 25m intervals and a second 10kg bulk sample taken at 50m intervals. The unsieved samples were submitted for fire assay gold analysis, while the 10kg samples were panned and the concentrate observed for the presence of gold grains. Of the 138 bulk samples panned and observed, eight samples contained between 1-3 gold grains. Three of these samples with observable gold grains showed good correlation to elevated fire assay gold values from within the abovementioned anomalous soil zone.

The gold soil anomaly and associated shear with sulphidic veining identified in the central part of Nkoutou is considered highly encouraging, as it is considered to represent a potential gold source area and provides a focus for further work. The regional setting of highly deformed and sheared gneissic rocks with associated granitoid intrusives, along with more localised features such as; gold in drainage/soil samples, sulphidic quartz veining and artisanal workings, all add to the prospectivity of the prospect.

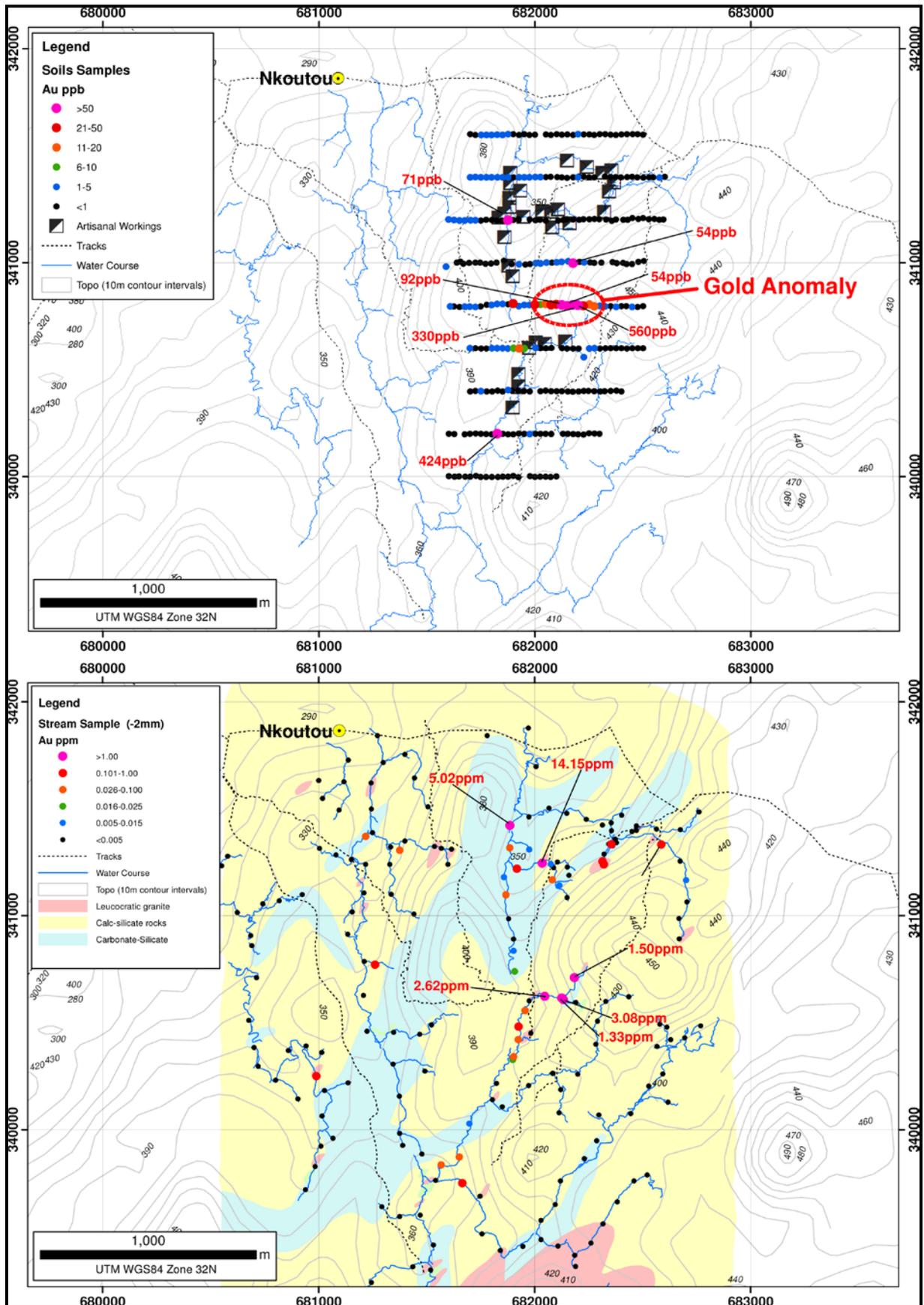


Figure 2a: Soil Sample Gold Results

Figure 2b: Stream Sediment Sample (-2mm fraction) Gold Results Over Interpreted Geology

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

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement 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 relevant experience in the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration, and in the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code), and consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Soil Sampling and Assay Methodology

Soil sampling programme (292 samples) was completed over nine E-W traverses spaced 200m apart and comprised two sample types.

- Type 1) *Unsieved 2-3kg soil sample taken at 25m intervals along soil traverses. Samples were submitted for 50g fire assay gold analysis at ALS South Africa, (method Au-ICP22).*
- Type 2) *Bulk (unsieved) 10kg sample taken at 50m intervals along soil traverse. Sample was panned and the concentrate observed for the presence of gold grains.*



Soil Sampling at Nkoutou Prospect