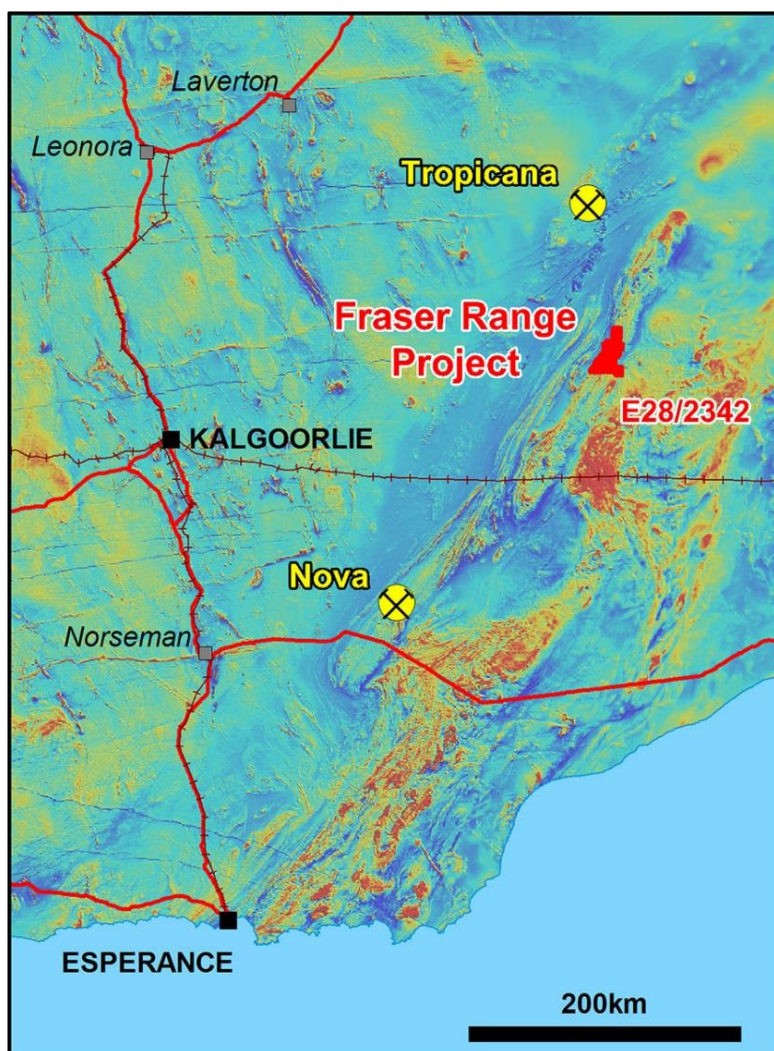


ASX:LEG
10 July 2014
ASX Announcement

Fraser Range Aeromagnetic Survey Identifies Targets

- Seven priority targets considered prospective for nickel-copper
- Targets interpreted to relate to intrusive mafic/ultramafic bodies
- Follow-up ground EM surveys and aircore drilling planned

Legend Mining Limited (“Legend”) is pleased to announce the identification of seven priority targets on E28/2342 in the Fraser Range District of Western Australia. The targets were identified through the interpretation of detailed aeromagnetic data from a survey flown earlier this year. The targets show magnetic characteristics of intrusive mafic/ultramafic bodies with several targets displaying similarities to that of Sirius’ Nova deposit.



Exploration licence E28/2342 covering 356km² was granted on 20 March 2014 and is considered prospective for Nova style nickel-copper and Tropicana style structurally controlled gold mineralisation, see Figure 1.

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

“The new aeromagnetic data has allowed us to identify quality targets not previously recognised on this ground. It is still early days and we intend to adopt a systematic approach to the follow up work programmes initially involving a combination of ground EM surveys and aircore drilling, which are proven techniques in the Fraser Range”.

Figure 1: Project Location

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Technical Discussion

Aeromagnetic Survey Interpretation

Following the recent acquisition of detailed aeromagnetic data over E28/2342, Legend commissioned a geophysical consultant to assist with data processing, interpretation and target selection. The main aim of the interpretation was to identify possible mafic/ultramafic intrusive bodies considered favourable hosts for nickel-copper mineralisation similar to the Nova-Bollinger deposit.

Seven priority targets, all showing characteristics of magnetic intrusive bodies have been identified and are shown in Figure 2.

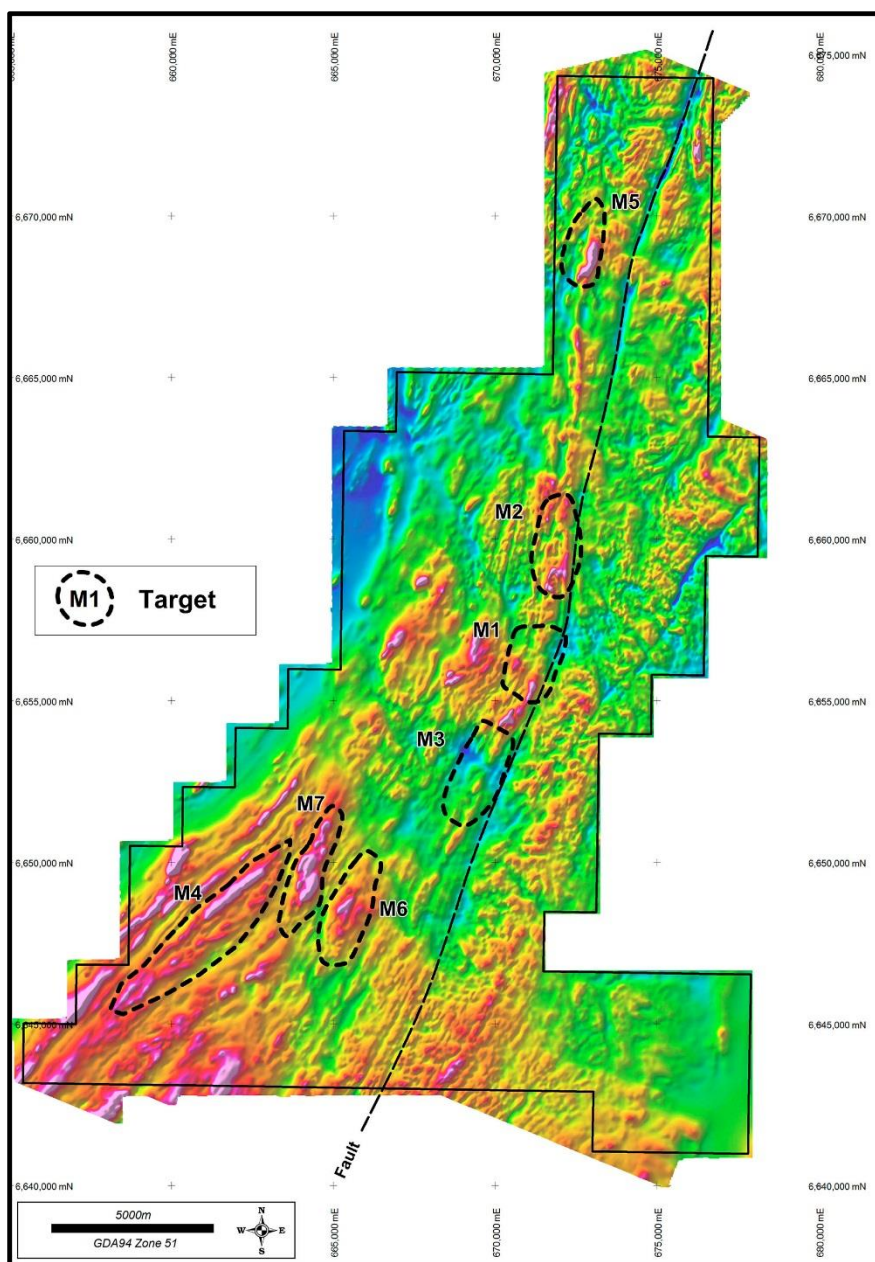


Figure 2: Interpreted Targets over Aeromagnetic Image (Total Magnetic Intensity)

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The targets were selected based on several factors including; high magnetic intensity, magnetic character/signature, and the relation to regional and localised structures. Descriptions of the individual targets are summarised below in Table 1.

Table 1: Description of Interpreted Aeromagnetic Targets

Target	Description
M1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in flexure of major shear/fault structure, (NNE-SSW to N-S trend). • Magnetic destruction within high magnetic corridor, related to NW-SE cross-cutting structures.
M2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High magnetic signature – interpreted intrusive feature. • Within same structural corridor as Target M1, north of flexure.
M3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive magnetic destruction within high magnetic corridor, related to a series of NW-SE cross-cutting structures. • Within same structural corridor as Target M1, south of flexure.
M4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large (7km) complex, highly magnetic feature indicative of intrusive. • Associated with multiple splays off major shear/fault zone.
M5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong discrete magnetic body - interpreted intrusive feature. • Northern extension of magnetic structural corridor, hosting Targets M1-M3.
M6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively discrete, high magnetic signature – interpreted as intrusive. • Associated with splays off major shear/fault zone.
M7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elongate 4km feature with high magnetic signature – interpreted as intrusive. • Different orientation to regional trend – related to splays off major shear/fault zone.

The aeromagnetic data also defined a major regional shear corridor (with flexure) in the centre of the licence, which has a NNE-SSW trend in the south and a N-S trend in the north, see Figure 2. This feature marks the boundary between a package dominated by linear magnetic units to the west and units with a “gneissic” signature to the east. This corridor is considered an important regional structural position with the potential to host significant mafic/ultramafic intrusions. Localised zones of magnetic destruction along this corridor (targets M1 & M3) coincide with cross cutting faults and mark sites of increased fluid flow and possible mineralisation.

Future Programmes

Exploration programmes to follow up these seven priority targets are currently being designed and will involve a combination of ground electromagnetic (“EM”) surveys and follow up aircore drilling.

- Ground EM Surveys – aimed specifically at identifying bedrock conductors.
- Aircore Drilling – provide geochemical data over identified EM conductors.

It is envisaged that the ground EM surveys will commence within 6-8 weeks. Based on the results of these surveys, aircore drill testing of all conductors will be undertaken subject to the necessary statutory clearances.

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.

For more information:

Mr Mark Wilson
Managing Director
Ph: (08) 9212 0600

Mr Derek Waterfield
Executive Director - Technical
Ph: (08) 9212 0600

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**Appendix 1: Legend Mining Limited - Fraser Range Project
 JORC Code Edition 2012: Table 1**

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, as no geochemical sampling or drilling was undertaken or referred to in the report.
Drilling techniques	
Drill sample recovery	
Logging	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	
Verification of sampling and assaying	
Location of data points	
Data spacing and distribution	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	
Sample security	
Audits or reviews	

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E28/2342 is owned 100% by Legend Mining Ltd. It is located 320km ENE of Kalgoorlie on vacant crown land. • The tenement was granted for a period of 5 years and expires on 19 March 2019. • There is no Native Title Claim over the tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, not referred to.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, not referred to.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, not referred to.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, not referred to.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An appropriate aeromagnetic image of total magnetic intensity has been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, not referred to.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fixed wing aeromagnetic/radiometric survey was completed over the entire tenement area of E28/2342 in February 2014 by UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd. The survey comprised 8,660 line km of data, with a WNW-ESE line orientation at 50m spacing and a nominal sensor height of 25m.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up of identified targets with ground EM surveys and aircore drilling is proposed. • Targets for follow up exploration are shown on Figure 2 within the report.

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