

Rockford Project Exploration Update

- **Conductors D1, D2 and D4 successfully drilled**
- **Downhole EM required at D2 and D4 to explain conductors**
- **Assays awaited for all holes**

Legend Mining Limited (“Legend”) is pleased to announce that a further three drillholes have been completed at Area D at its Rockford Project in the Fraser Range of Western Australia, see Figure 1. Two of these holes were successful re-drills of previously abandoned holes. Conductor D1 has been explained by the intersection of 22m of graphite schist, however Conductors D2 and D4 both require downhole EM (“DHEM”) to explain these conductors.

Heavy rain leading into Easter caused the suspension of field activities and the demobilisation of the drilling crew. DHEM surveying at Conductors D2 and D4 is planned to commence later this week, weather permitting. Once results from the DHEM are received along with the assays from all five drillholes future work can be planned.

Legend Managing Director Mark Wilson said, "These five holes are another step in the process of systematic exploration of our entire project. We are looking forward to the upcoming DHEM programme and the assay results from the RC holes to integrate with existing datasets to assist in the planning of future works”.

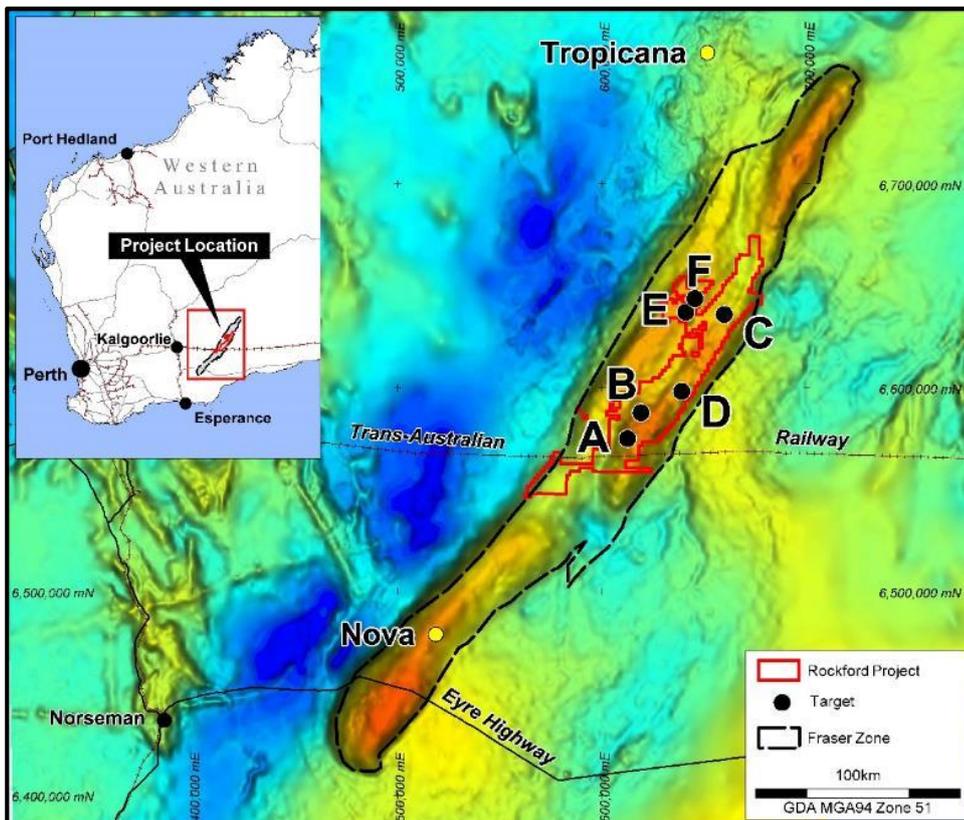


Figure 1: Rockford Project Target Areas on Regional Gravity

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Technical Discussion

RC Drilling Programme

A total of five RC drillholes (RKRC001-005) for 1,160m were completed at Area D, testing three strong-moderate conductors (D1, D2 and D4) previously identified by MLEM surveying, see Figure 2. Full drillhole details are provided below in Table 1.

Table 1: Rockford Project RC Drillhole Summary							
Conductor	Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Final Depth
Area D-1	RKRC001	639100	6598160	205	-65 ⁰	150 ⁰	143*
Area D-2	RKRC002	639800	6598340	203	-65 ⁰	150 ⁰	216*
Area D-4	RKRC003	638974	6599030	200	-70 ⁰	150 ⁰	268
Area D-1	RKRC004	639110	6598130	205	-70 ⁰	150 ⁰	249
Area D-2	RKRC005	639803	6598325	203	-65 ⁰	150 ⁰	284
Total							1,160

Note: Co-ordinates MGA_GDA94, Zone 51

* Drillhole did not reach target depth due to poor ground conditions.

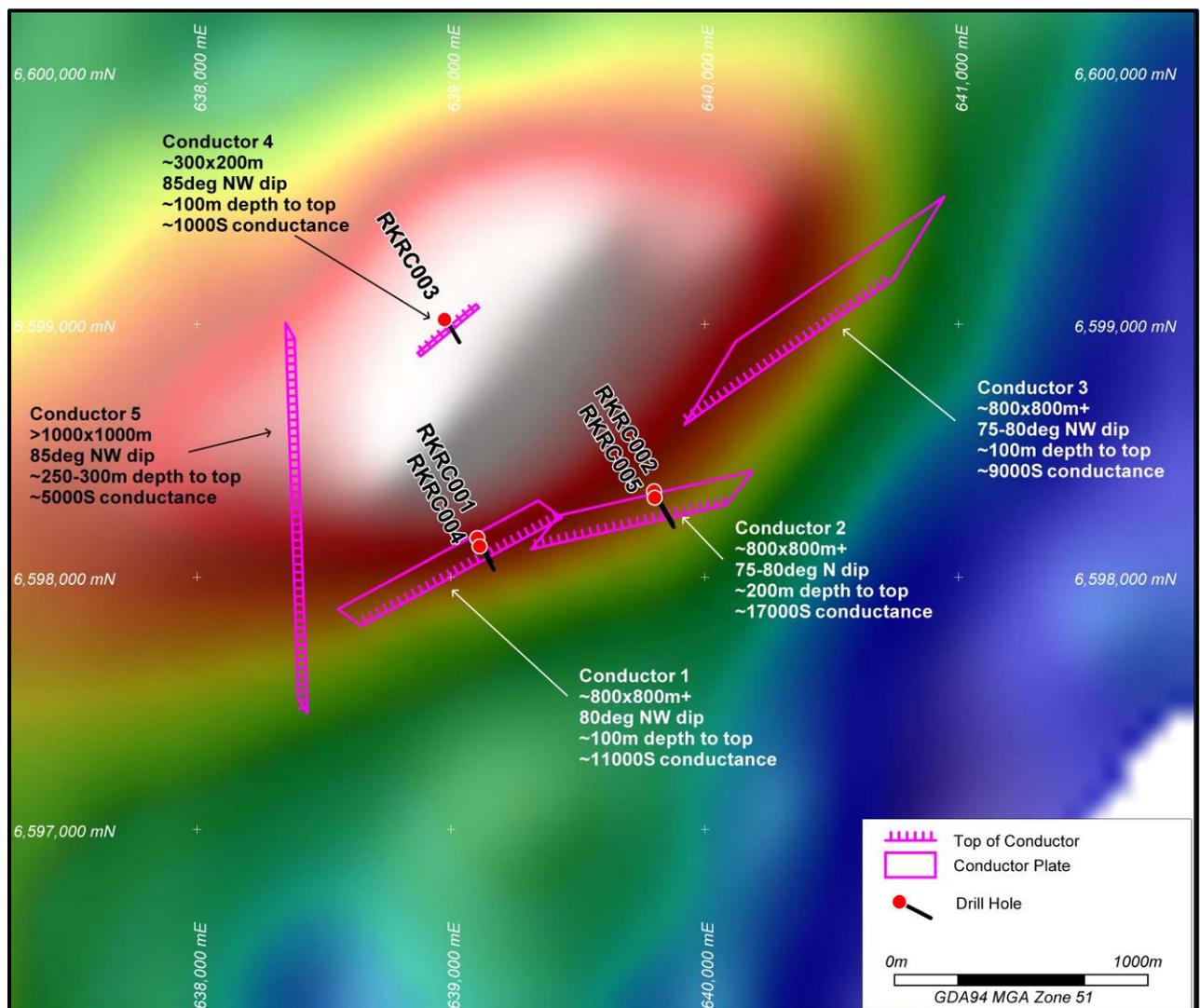


Figure 2: Area D RC Drillhole Locations with Conductor Plates on Residual Gravity Image

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The drilling has provided valuable geological information specific to Area D, and also marks the first RC drilling within the Project into the prospective Fraser Zone of the larger Albany-Fraser Orogen. Typical Fraser Zone lithologies were intersected including; pyroxene-rich mafic granulite, olivine/pyroxene-rich ultramafic, garnet/biotite felsic granulite and minor metasediment. This interlayered package follows the regional NE strike and has an overall steep NW dip. The rocks have experienced granulite facies metamorphism, however localised hydrothermal activity is evidenced by quartz veining and thin pegmatite units.

The presence of “dense and magnetic” mafic/ultramafic units intersected in the drillholes at Area D, and interpreted elsewhere in the Project, is consistent with the observed gravity and magnetic data. The information obtained from the drilling further supports Legend’s belief that the Rockford Project is highly prospective for Ni-Cu mineralisation associated with mafic/ultramafic intrusive bodies.

Descriptions of the three conductors (D1, D2 and D4) tested by the RC drilling are provided below.

Conductor D1

Drillhole RKRC004 (re-drill of RKRC001) was completed to a depth of 249m targeting a strong ~11,000S conductor at a modelled depth of 175-225m. The hole intersected a 22m interval of graphite schist between 174-196m, along with three other 1-3m thick graphitic units, within a package dominated by pyroxene-rich granulite. The graphite schist has fully explained the MLEM conductor. A summary geological log for RKRC004 is provided below.

0 - 58m	Transported cover
58 – 69m	Saprolite/Saprock
69 – 79m	Ultramafic; olivine rich
79 – 86m	Felsic Granulite; quartz, garnet
86 – 145m	Mafic Granulite; pyroxene ±plagioclase/biotite/quartz units
145 – 148m	Graphitic Schist
148 – 174m	Pyroxene Granulite
174 – 196m	Graphitic Schist; 1% pyrite
196 – 225m	Pyroxene Granulite
225 – 228m	Graphitic Schist
228 – 249m	Quartz-biotite Schist

Conductor D2

Drillhole RKRC005 (RKRC002 re-drill) was targeting a very strong ~17,000S conductor at a modelled depth of 250-325m and was completed to 284m. The hole intersected a 10m interval of graphite schist with clay alteration between 141-151m, followed by a 16m thick biotite schist with subordinate graphitic units. This graphitic unit does not match the modelled depth (circa 250m downhole) or the high conductance of the targeted conductor and the presence of a second deeper conductive body is interpreted.

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A DHEM survey is planned in RKRC005 to test for a second offhole conductive body as suggested by the modelling. Information gained from the DHEM will also assist with future modelling of surface MLEM data and drillhole targeting. A summary geological log for RKRC005 is provided below.

0 - 67m	Transported cover
67 – 69m	Ferricrete; 1% pyrite
69 – 90m	Saprolite/Saprock
90 – 134m	Ultramafic; serpentinised 97-104m
134 – 141m	Mafic Granulite; pyroxene, olivine
141 – 151m	Graphite Schist; clay alteration
151 – 167m	Biotite Schist with Graphite Schist units
167 – 284m	Mafic Granulite; pyroxene rich, minor pegmatite

Conductor D4

Drillhole RKRC003 was completed to 268m targeting a moderate 1,000S conductor at a modelled depth of 175-225m. No definitive conductor was intersected in the drillhole, however between 190-220m a package of predominantly mafic granulite containing 1-3% pyrrhotite/pyrite was observed. DHEM is planned to test for offhole conductors, which may represent higher accumulations of sulphide detected by the original MLEM survey. A summary geological log for RKRC003 is provided below.

0 - 46m	Transported cover
46 - 61m	Saprolite/Saprock
61 - 89m	Felsic Granulite; quartz, garnet, ±pyroxene
89 - 109m	Mafic Granulite; olivine
109 - 190m	Felsic Granulite; quartz, garnet, ±pyroxene
190 - 200m	Mafic Granulite; pyroxene, minor olivine, 1% pyrrhotite/pyrite
200 - 220m	Mafic Granulite; pyroxene, quartz, garnet, 2-3% pyrrhotite/pyrite
220 - 258m	Felsic Granulite; quartz, garnet, pyroxene
258 - 268m	Mafic Granulite; pyroxene, quartz

Samples from all five drillholes have been submitted for full multi-element analysis with results expected within 3-4 weeks.

The proposed drillhole at Area D Conductor D3 was not completed during this programme and will be assessed pending the results of the DHEM at Conductors D2 and D4 and receipt of assay results. The Conductor at Area F will be tested at a later date in conjunction with exploration activities in the northern part of the project.

Future Programmes

- DHEM at Conductor D2 and D4.
- Assessment of assay results from RKRC001-005.
- Once results from the DHEM and assays are assessed detailed planning of future RC, aircore and further MLEM will be determined.

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Background

At Area D, Conductors D1, D2 and D3 are characterised by very high conductances (~9,000-17,000S), large areal extent and represent conductive bedrock sources situated on the SE margin of a discrete gravity high and appear related to local aeromagnetic units, see Figure 2 and Table 2. These high conductive responses are consistent with the signature of well-developed sulphidic/graphitic bodies. Conductor D4 represents a moderate strength, localised (~300x200m) conductor positioned within the central zone of the gravity high.

At Area F, Conductor F1 represents a moderate bedrock conductor (~1,250-2,000S+) situated on the flank of a subtle eastern gravity trend. Modelling of the conductor indicates a plate with dimensions of ~800m x 800m+, a depth to top of source of <125m, a steep NW dip of 80-85°.

Table 2: Conductor Description

Conductor	Conductance	Dimensions	Target Depth	Plate Orientation
Area D-1	~11,000S	800m x 800m+	175-225m	80° NW dip
Area D-2	~17,000S	800m x 800m+	250-325m	75-80° N dip
Area D-3	~9,000S	800m x 800m+	175-225m	75-80° NW dip
Area D-4	~1,000S	300m x 200m	175-225m	85° NW dip
Area F-1	~1,250-2,000S+	800m x 800m+	150-225m	80-85° N dip

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: Legend Mining Limited - Rockford Project
JORC Code Edition 2012: Table 1**

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling was used to obtain samples on 1m intervals. For each metre drilled, a 2-3kg rig split sample is collected from the cyclone in a calico bag with the remainder of the sample collected in a green plastic bag (20-40kg). • All drillholes have been sampled as 4m composites and where anomalous values are returned the 1m rig split samples may be submitted for assay. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely (approximately 1 each every 50 samples). • Samples were submitted to an independent commercial assay laboratory and analysed for; Au by fire assay and a multi-element suite including Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr by ICP-OES/MS. No results received to date.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RC drilling technique was used, utilising a face sampling bit.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample recoveries were not measured, however poor or wet samples are recorded in drill and sample log sheets.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological logging of all drillholes included; lithology, grainsize, texture, deformation, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour, weathering. • Logging is qualitative and based on 1m intervals which are sieved and retained in chip trays. • All drillholes were logged in their entirety.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drillcore was collected. • RC drill samples were collected using a PVC spear or scoop as 4m composites (2-3kg). Other composites of 2m and 3m 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.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples will be analysed for Au by 50g fire assay with an ICP-OES finish, and for a multi-element suite by ICP-OES/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.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 validation or adjustment of assay results has been undertaken, as no assay results have been received to date.

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Criteria	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drillhole collars are 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drillhole spacing is not regular or grid based, with the location of individual drillholes governed by targeting the position of modelled EM conductor plates. • Drillholes are sampled as 4m composites and where anomalous values are returned 1m samples may be submitted for assay.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drillholes were planned to intersect modelled EM conductor plates perpendicular to strike.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were placed in polyweave and/or bulka bags and delivered directly to the assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal audits/reviews of procedures are ongoing, however no external reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rockford Project comprises eight granted tenements; E28/2342 (100% Legend), E28/2188-2192 (70% Legend, 30% Rockford Minerals Pty Ltd JV), E28/1718 & E28/1727 (70% Legend, 30% Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd JV). • The Project is located 280km east of Kalgoorlie on vacant crown land. • There are no Native Title Claims over tenements E28/2342, E28/2188-2192. Tenements E28/1718 & E28/1727 are covered 90% and 20% respectively by the Ngadju Native Title Claim.
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"> • Refer to table of collars in body of report.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, as no assay results received to date.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, as no assay results received to date nor logged mineralised intervals reported.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project location and drillhole location maps have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All significant results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other substantive exploration data is available.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DHEM to test Conductors D2 and D4 at Area D planned. • Assessment of assay results from drillholes RKRC001-005.