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MUNNI MUNNI JOINT VENTURE

East Coast Minerals N.L. (66^{2/3}%) Legend Mining Limited (33^{1/3}%)

East Coast has received all results from its initial small drilling program undertaken at the newly discovered cobalt, nickel, copper, sulphide (+ silver, platinum) occurrence known at Liane at Munni-Munni in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

This new occurrence is situated approximately 1km south-west of the companies former silver mine also on the same leases.

This drill program was originally designed to test 3 newly discovered prominent geophysical targets that have not been previously drilled. The program was curtailed after this completion of the partial drilling of one target to allow time for an examination of the discovery and to obtain a rig that was more suitable to the difficult conditions.

The new discovery has some similarities to the massive nickel sulphides located above the Elizabeth Hill at ore body. The sulphides at Elizabeth hill ranged up to 2 metres thick, with similar anomalies in copper, nickel, cobalt, silver and platinum and will be re-assessed for Cobalt.

The Liane occurrence is believed to represent the top of a linear sulphide flow which occurred at the base of the huge Munni-Munni complex. As such, it is possibly of a similar structure to the nickel mineralization currently being mined along structure in rocks of the same age at both Radio Hill and soon to be at Mt Scholl.

Chemically there is some differences between these deposits in that the copper, cobalt and silver contents are higher while the nickel content at Munni-Munni so far is less. Both Radio Hill and Munni-Munni nickel sulphides are characterized by platinum. The main platinum present is palladium, followed by rhodium, platinum and gold.

The Liane occurrence so far is thickest in hole no 6 which contained a 12metre section of disseminated and massive sulphides. Of this, a section of 7 metres contained greater than 50% massive sulphides.

The sulphides consisted of cobaltiferous pyrrholite, chalcopyrite, pentlandite plus some magnetite.

Hole no 3 was to interest a 14m section of disseminated sulphides of which 4 metres contained greater than 30% sulphides.

Hole no 7 which contained massive nickel sulphides up to 1 metre thick was mineralised over some 4 metres.

Other holes drilled in the area were used to sterilize strike extension while awaiting more difficult deeper drilling capability aimed at drilling down plunge from this non outcropping target.

The massive sulphides occur at the base of the complex just above narrow chilled margin.

A second style of mineralization has been recorded by this drilling program. This is a coarse ground platinoid rich websterite. Two other zones in the Munni-Munni and the horizon have already been recorded in the 5 km thick Munni-Munni complex. Similar platinoid rich horizons in the Bushveld (South Africa), Stillwater (U.S) and Skaargaard (GREENLAND) are the major platinum production or contain major underdeveloped resources.

The 1-2 metre thick websterite pegmatoid in hole no 4 ranged up to 0.6g/t platinoids which was probably contained in the associated disseminated nickel and copper sulphates (Ni + Cu =0.4%) Similar zones above the nickel sulphides at Elizabeth Hill silver deposits unfortunately proved to not be continuous.

Conclusion:

Large sized nickel sulphides are often found associated with similar large-scale sized gabbroic intrusions e.g. Sudbury (Canada), while in Western Australia the deposits at Carr Boyd, Radio Hill and Sally Mallay are of this type. The association of nickel, silver, copper and cobalt at similar geological locations are also well known and has been previously mined at Bou Azzer in Morocco and Cobalt Camp in Canada.

The company intends to commence a drilling program when the weather is cooler and a more suitable rig is available. Targets at this time will be the down plunge extensions of this newly discovered zone, along with three other anomalous but un-drilled targets.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF
EAST COAST MINERALS N.L.

L. WHITE
Chairman

18 January 2005

The information on mineralisation contained in this report accurately reflects information compiled by a Competent Person (as defined by the Australian Code for Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves) with relevant experience in relation to such mineralisation.