

Stream Sediment Assays at Ngovayang Identify Gold Rich Catchments

- **Assays from fine fraction stream sediment samples returned anomalous gold values with 13 of 231 samples >100ppb Au (maximum result 8.76g/t Au)**
- **Assays from coarse fraction stream sediment samples also returned anomalous gold values, with 6 of 231 samples >100ppb Au (maximum of 1.43g/t Au)**
- **Four anomalous areas now identified and follow up sampling and mapping planned to locate source(s) of the gold**

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

“The tenor of these gold results and the correlation between fine and coarse fractions at several locations is highly significant given that the samples were taken from the active portion of the stream and not from trap sites. The sampled area straddles a wide NE-SW trending regional shear corridor with associated intrusives, and contains several small scale artisanal alluvial gold workings.

The gold results are both exciting and pleasing to me because Ngovayang has not previously been systematically explored for gold, Legend has a large land position in what could be a new goldfield, and we have “first mover advantage”.

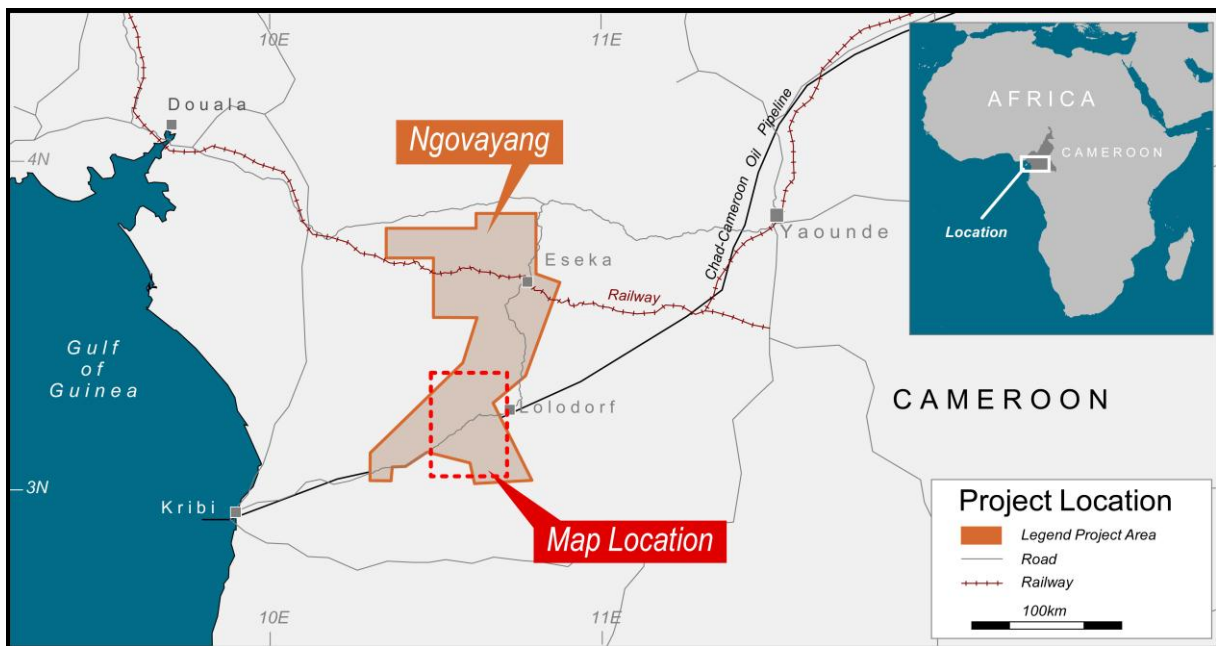


Figure 1: Cameroon Project Location – Area of Stream Sediment Sampling

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Results

Gold grain counts from the pan concentrate samples originally highlighted three areas where “clusters” of samples containing anomalous numbers of relatively coarse (up to 2.4mm) gold grains were observed (ASX announcement 10 December 2012). The gold grains are commonly angular to sub-rounded suggesting that the grains have not been transported far and may be proximal to the gold source.

The geochemical analysis of fine and coarse sieved fractions was undertaken to assist with the interpretation of the pan concentrate results and prioritisation of follow up work. Gold and multi-element results for all 462 sieved samples have now been received.

Assay results from the fine (-2mm) fraction samples returned numerous anomalous gold values with 13 of 231 samples >100ppb Au and a maximum result of 8.76g/t Au, see Appendix 1. The anomalous results correlate broadly with the three pan concentrate priority areas and highlighted a fourth area where three samples from a drainage system returned values of 169, 40 and 31ppb Au, see Figure 2. This fourth area also returned anomalous gold values in the corresponding coarse fraction samples with values of 120, 25 and 82ppb Au respectively.

Assays from the coarse (+2mm -6mm) fraction samples returned anomalous gold values with six of 231 samples >100ppb Au and a maximum of 1.43g/t Au, see Appendix 2. These results correlate with the two southern pan concentrate priority areas and the “fourth” area as discussed above, see Figure 3.



Photo 1: Stream Sediment Sampling

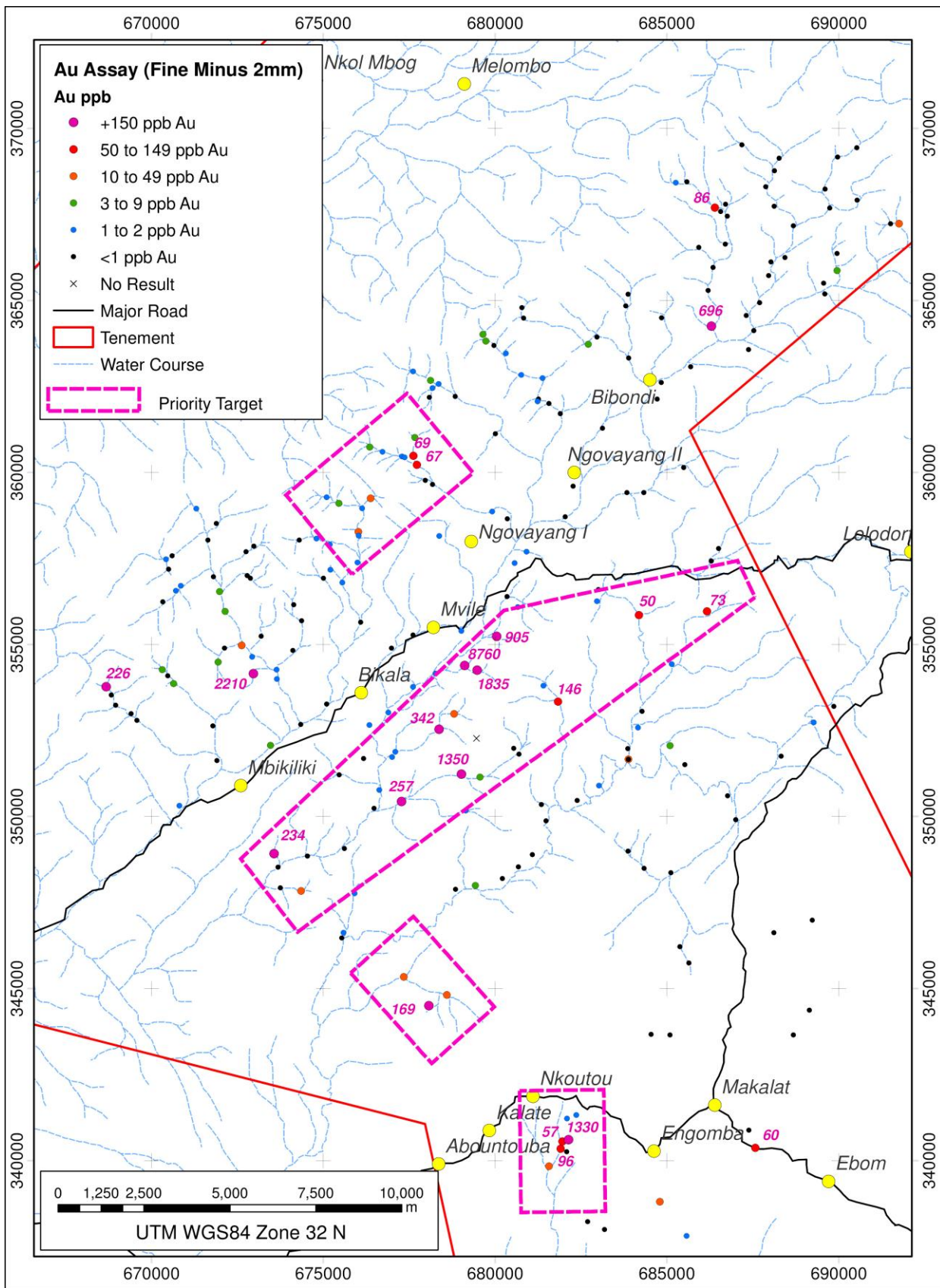


Figure 2: Fine Fraction (-2mm) Stream Sediment Sample Gold Results and Priority Target Areas

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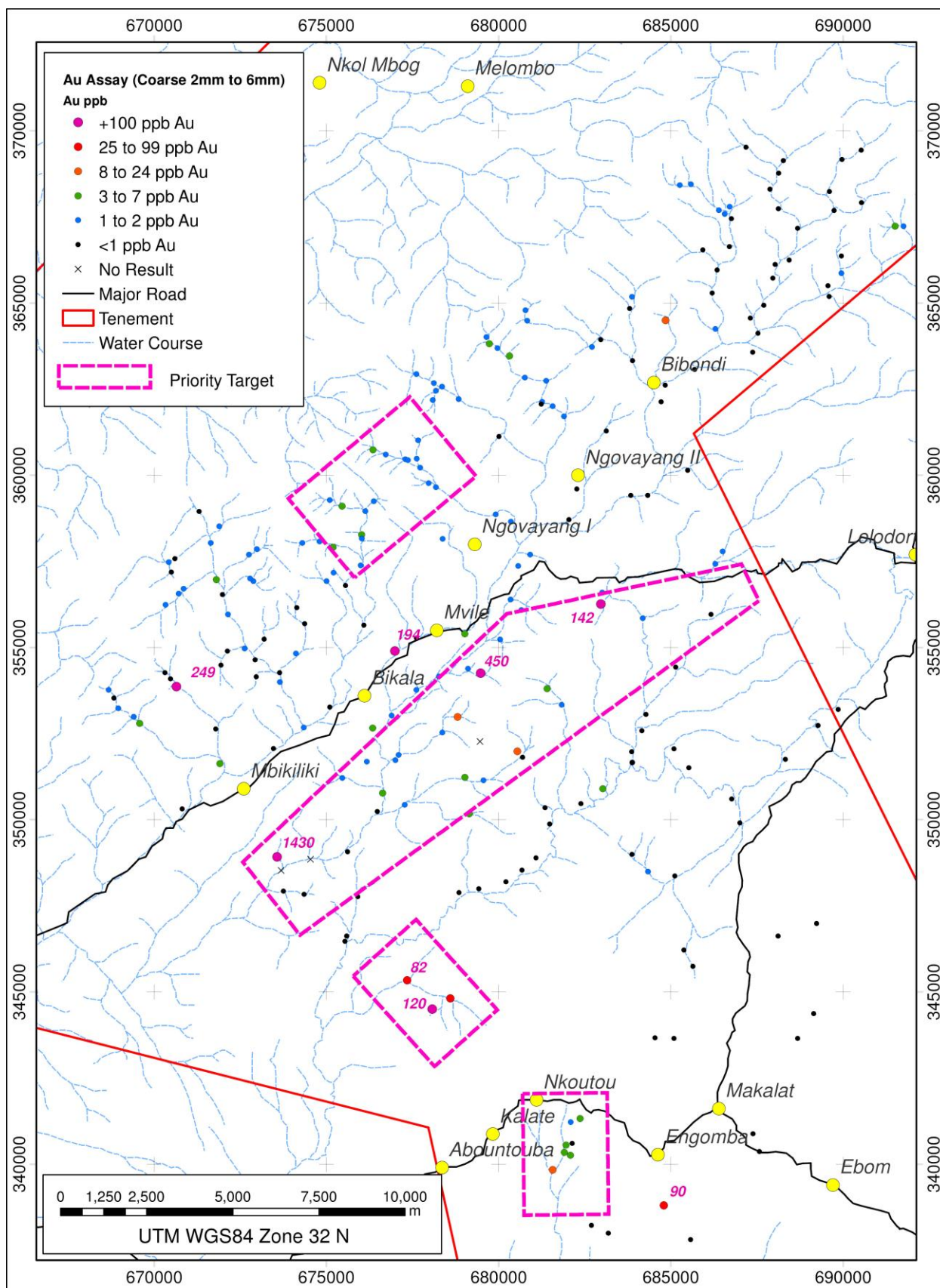


Figure 3: Coarse Fraction (+2mm -6mm) Stream Sediment Sample Gold Results and Priority Target Areas

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Discussion

The tenor of the gold results from both the fine and coarse fractions are considered highly significant given that the samples were taken from the active portion of the stream and not from trap sites. The “clustering” of the anomalous samples, which define sizeable target areas, along with the correlation of fine and coarse fractions results (and pan concentrate samples) also adds to the gold prospectivity of the region.

Multi-element assay results (extended 28 element suite) from both the fine and coarse fractions are currently being assessed in the context of the regional geology. Interpretation of these results and element associations will provide useful information on the possible style of mineralisation.

Based on the gold assay results of the two sieved fractions and the observations from the associated pan concentrate samples, a prioritised follow up programme has been designed focussing on the four identified target areas.

Work will commence on the two central target areas which contain highly anomalous gold results in both the fine and coarse fractions. The southern target is also considered prospective due to elevated gold values in the fine fraction and pan concentrates, along with subdued values in the coarse fraction. The northern area is a lower priority given the low coarse fraction values, however the presence of elevated gold in the fine fraction along with pan concentrates warrants further work.

Systematic follow-up programmes will involve a combination of:

- Further stream sediment sampling to better define anomalous streams,
- Geological mapping of streams and anomalous catchments,
- Soil and rockchip sampling.

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.

Sampling and Assay Methodology

At each sample location, multiple sites within the active portion of the stream were identified and approximately 15-20kg of material from each site was collected and panned down to a heavy mineral concentrate of 5-50g. An in-field observation of the multiple pan concentrate samples was then undertaken and the presence (or absence) and number of gold grains in the “best” sample recorded. A second more detailed count of all samples with greater than five gold grains was then undertaken in the field office using a high powered binocular microscope. The microscope observation provided information on gold grain size, shape and character, as well as identifying the minerals present in the heavy mineral concentrate.

As well as a pan concentrate sample, at each sample site a 10kg bulk sample was collected from the active portion of the stream and sieved into a “fine” -2mm fraction and a “coarse” +2mm to -6mm fraction. These samples are considered representative of the bulk material in the stream have not been collected from trap sites and are not concentrates.

The sieved samples comprised 1 to 5kg of material and were pulverised in their entirety and submitted for gold, platinum and palladium analysis by fire assay, along with an extensive multi-element suite by ICP-MS. The issue of “nuggetty” gold has been identified in several repeat gold assays, which was expected given the relatively coarse nature of the gold observed in the pan concentrate samples.

Appendix 1: Fine Fraction Samples with Gold Values >100ppb

| Fine Fraction Samples - Gold Values >100 ppb Au | | | | Equivalent Pancon |
|---|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Sample No. | East | North | Au ppb | *Gold Grain Count |
| 587661F | 679112 | 354389 | 8,760 | 37 |
| 587626F | 672962 | 354150 | 2,210 | 3 |
| 587662F | 679474 | 354257 | 1,835 | 137 |
| 587647F | 679014 | 351234 | 1,350 | 42 |
| 587130F | 682133 | 340608 | 1,330 | 52 |
| 587668F | 680040 | 355240 | 905 | 28 |
| 587737F | 686292 | 364251 | 696 | 7 |
| 587652F | 678367 | 352540 | 342 | 29 |
| 587643F | 677274 | 350434 | 257 | 9 |
| 587635F | 673564 | 348924 | 234 | 8 |
| 587605F | 668676 | 353770 | 226 | 0 |
| 587127F | 678071 | 344505 | 169 | 0 |
| 587654F | 681825 | 353338 | 146 | 3 |

Fine fraction: Sieved sample -2mm

Co-ordinates: Universal Transverse Mercator WGS84, Zone 32, Northern Hemisphere

Gold Analysis: 50g fire assay with ICP-AES finish – ALS Laboratories Perth.

**Gold grain count:* Number of gold grains observed under a binocular microscope from the corresponding pan concentrate sample.

Appendix 2: Coarse Fraction Samples with Gold Values >100ppb

| Coarse Fraction Samples - Gold Values >100 ppb Au | | | | Equivalent Pancon |
|---|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| Sample No. | East | North | Au ppb | *Gold Grain Count |
| 587635C | 673564 | 348924 | 1,430 | 8 |
| 587662C | 679474 | 354257 | 450 | 137 |
| 587613C | 670642 | 353864 | 249 | 2 |
| 587614C | 676984 | 354901 | 194 | 2 |
| 587716C | 682963 | 356264 | 142 | 18 |
| 587127C | 678071 | 344505 | 120 | 0 |

Coarse fraction: Sieved sample +2mm -6mm

Co-ordinates: Universal Transverse Mercator WGS84, Zone 32, Northern Hemisphere

Gold Analysis: 50g fire assay with ICP-AES finish – ALS Laboratories Perth.

**Gold grain count: Number of gold grains observed under a binocular microscope from the corresponding pan concentrate sample.*

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