ASX:LEG **5 October 2020** **ASX Announcement**

More Massive Nickel-Copper Sulphides at Mawson

- **RKDD027 intersects 26.25m of Nickel-Copper sulphide including:**
  - **15.45m massive sulphide across three zones**
  - **10.80m semi-massive and matrix sulphide across three zones**
- **Multiple Nickel-Copper sulphide intercepts in RKDD024 and RKDD025**

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to report on observations from diamond drillholes RKDD024-027 and results and observations from RC drillholes RKRC022–034 at the Mawson Prospect within the Rockford Project, Fraser Range, Western Australia (See Figure 4). News flow from the project has been impacted by delays in assay turnaround and downhole EM contractor availability has impacted the site work programmes. The details are discussed in the body of this report.

Massive Ni-Cu Sulphide from RKDD027 from 168.5m, NQ2

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: "The content of the technical discussion within this announcement confirms that work has continued apace at Mawson since our last Mawson announcement on 8 September.

"The material widths of the intercepts in hole 27 speak to our confidence of the size potential of the Mawson system, whilst the information from the other reported holes is adding to the bigger picture.

"We are planning to release a 3D model of Mawson shortly which will visually depict the scale potential of Mawson in 3D for the first time. This model will aggregate data interpretations from the detailed gravity, magnetics, geochemistry and structural geology."

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

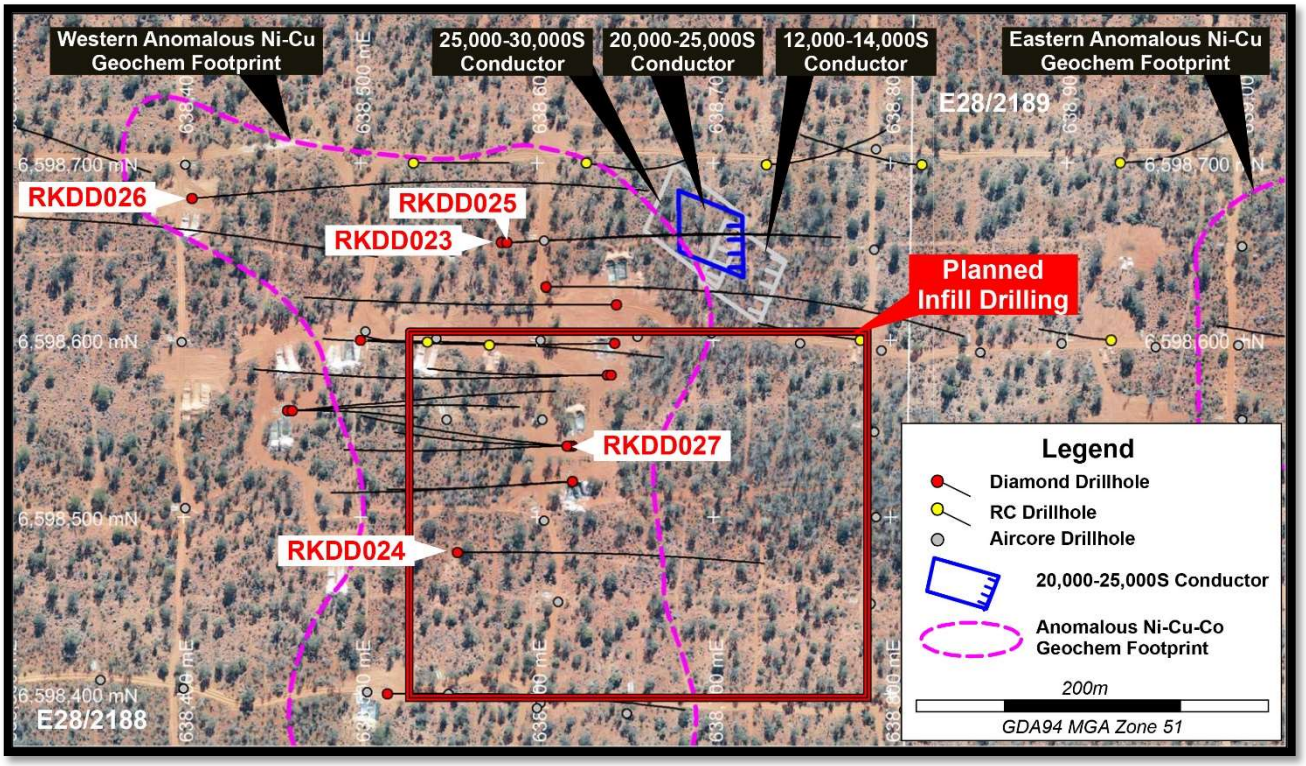


Figure 1: RKDD023, RKDD024, RKDD025, RKDD026, and RKDD027 and DHTEM targets

Diamond Drilling Summary

RKDD027 is part of an infill diamond drill program designed to extend/close off known Ni-Cu mineralisation at the Mawson massive Ni-Cu sulphide discovery (See Figure 1). Additional drilling is required to the east of the western aircore geochemical anomaly based on the current interpretation of Mawson. RKDD027 was targeting the extension of known mineralisation in RKDD017 and was planned for a 20m separation from RKDD017. RKDD027 remained straighter than planned during drilling, resulting in an actual separation of 23.8m at 230m downhole. RKDD027 intersected 26.25m of Ni-Cu sulphide including three zones of massive sulphide totalling 15.45m (162.0-174.9m, 175.6-176.45m, and 231.8-233.5m downhole) and three zones of semi-massive and matrix sulphide totalling 10.8m (174.9-175.6m, 188.85-195.2m, and 215.8-219.55m downhole). A disseminated zone was also intersected from 153.7-162.0m downhole (See Table 1, Figure 2, and Appendix 2). RKDD027 confirms that the massive sulphide continues to the west on this section. DHTEM is now scheduled for RKDD027.

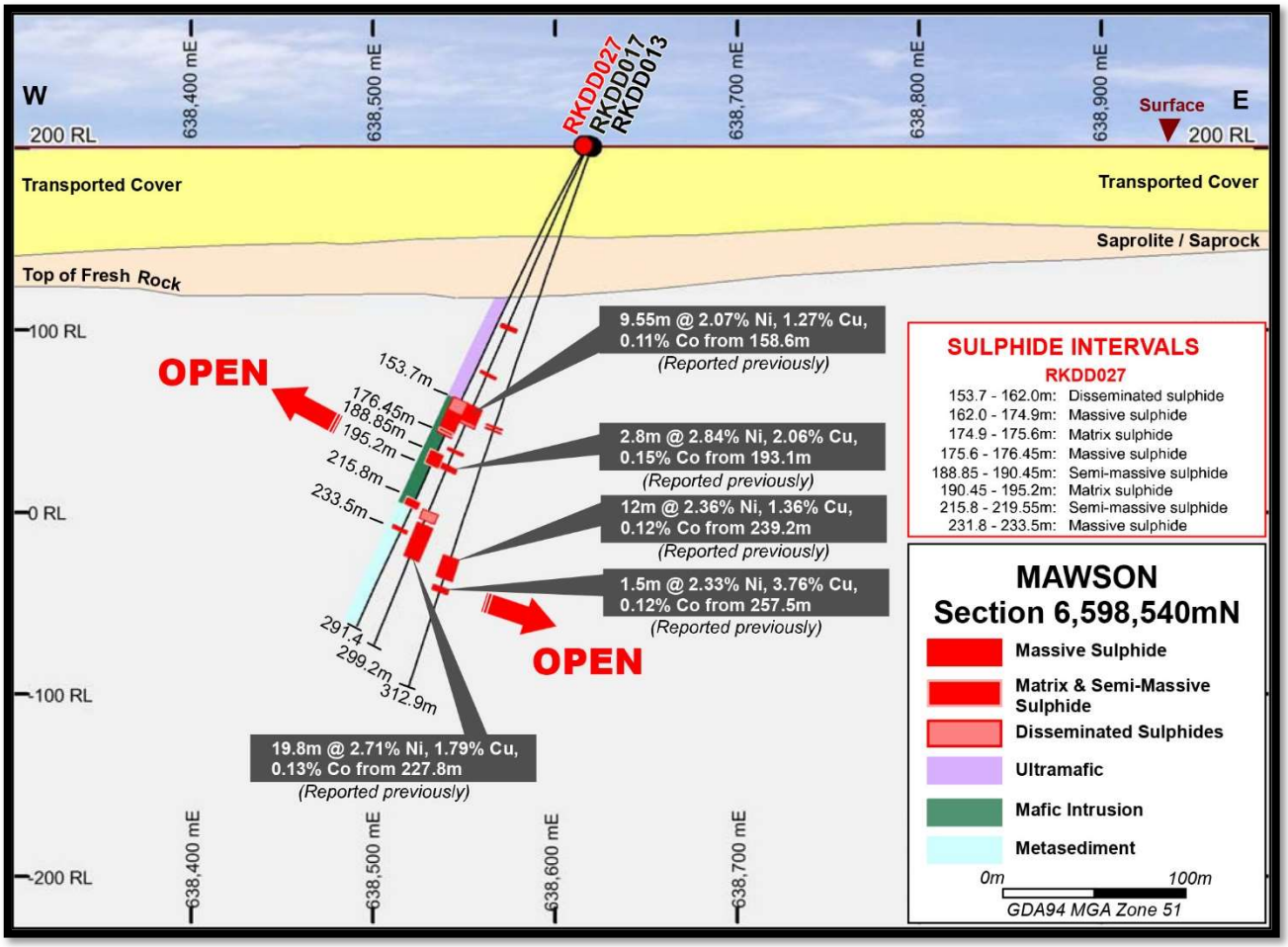


Figure 2: Section 6,598,540mN depicting RKDD027 in relation to RKDD017 ***Note – this section does not accurately depict the actual 3D hole separation, see plan view (Figure 1) and technical discussion.***

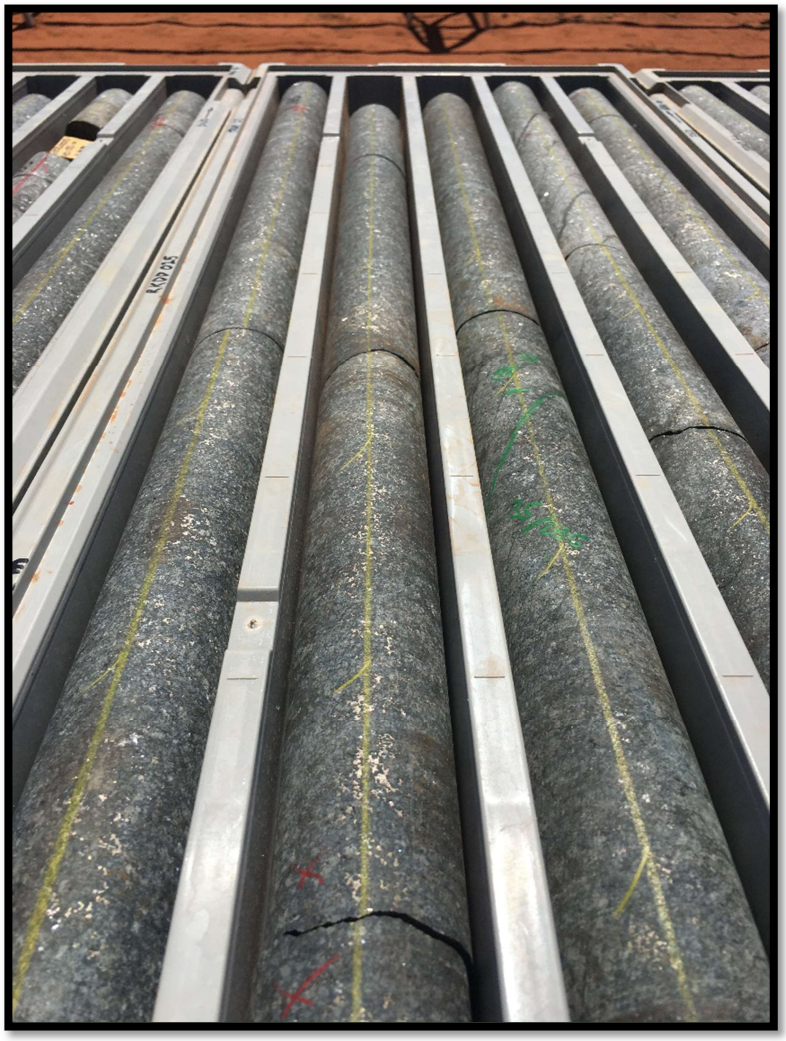
Table 1: RKDD027 - Summary drill log from 153.7m to 233.5m of Ni-Cu mineralisation

Hole	Interval	Sulphide Mode	Sulphide Type	Sulphide % (Visual Estimate)
RKDD027	153.7 – 162.0m	Disseminated	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	1-5%
RKDD027	162.0 – 174.9m	Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD027	174.9 – 175.6m	Matrix	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	20-40%
RKDD027	175.6 – 176.45m	Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%
RKDD027	188.85 – 190.45m	Semi-massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80%
RKDD027	190.45 – 195.2m	Matrix	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	20-40%
RKDD027	215.8 – 219.55m	Semi-massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>40% to <80%
RKDD027	231.8 – 233.5m	Massive	Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite	>80%

Cautionary Statement: The sulphide percentage is a visual estimate of total sulphide with analytical results pending for drillhole RKDD027.

RKDD025 was designed to target a very strong 20,000-25,000S DHTEM plate identified above RKDD023. The RKDD025 was designed with a 40m separation from RKDD023. The hole intersected a dominantly gabbronorite and olivine gabbronorite before finishing in metasediments. Narrow zones of massive sulphide were intersected at 217.02m-217.28 and 223.01m-223.31m, a brecciated sulphide zone from 218.6m-219.14m, and a disseminated sulphide zone from 160.0m-217.02m. Visual assessment suggests the hole did not intersect the best part of the DHTEM conductor target. DHTEM has since been completed and results confirmed the upper extremity of the original plate was intersected. Subsequent DHTEM data has defined the main conductive plate below and south of RKDD025.

RKDD025 Massive Ni-Cu Sulphide from 217m, NQ2



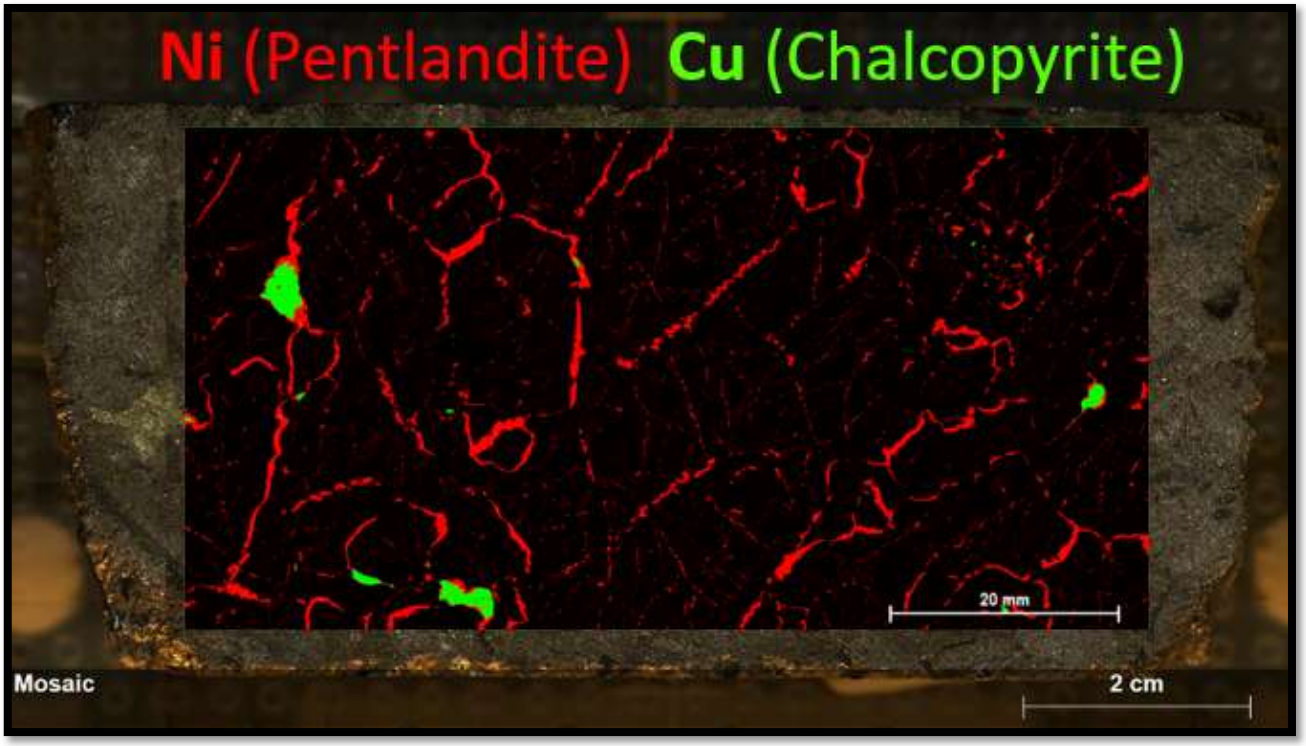
RKDD025 Disseminated Ni-Cu Sulphide from 170m, NQ2

RKDD026 was a structural hole designed to target the northern vector of the sulphide extension veins logged in the Mawson discovery zone. The hole intersected the interpreted western margin of the Mawson Intrusive Complex, defined by a graphite-rich gabbronorite interleaved with a metasedimentary sequence and norites as well as a pegmatite zone before finishing in a meta-BIF and metapsammite package. The identification of graphite so shallow in the hole further explains the challenges of surface EM as a direct mineralisation targeting tool in this environment.

RKDD024 was designed to test the southern extension of the Mawson Intrusion, including a discrete gravity feature modelled from the processing of the detailed gravity completed across Mawson (See Figure 1). The hole intersected an upper gabbronorite unit with blebby and disseminated Ni-Cu sulphide from 106.4-124.3m, followed by a dominantly norite zone with minor troctolite to 236.1m, before intersecting a mixed norite and meta-BIF package to 275.55m. The remainder of the hole was weakly mineralised norite intrusion with dominantly disseminated plus minor stringer vein Ni-Cu sulphides to 327.6m, finishing in barren norite at 367.2m.

RKDD024 Disseminated and Blebby Ni-Cu Sulphide from 118m, NQ2

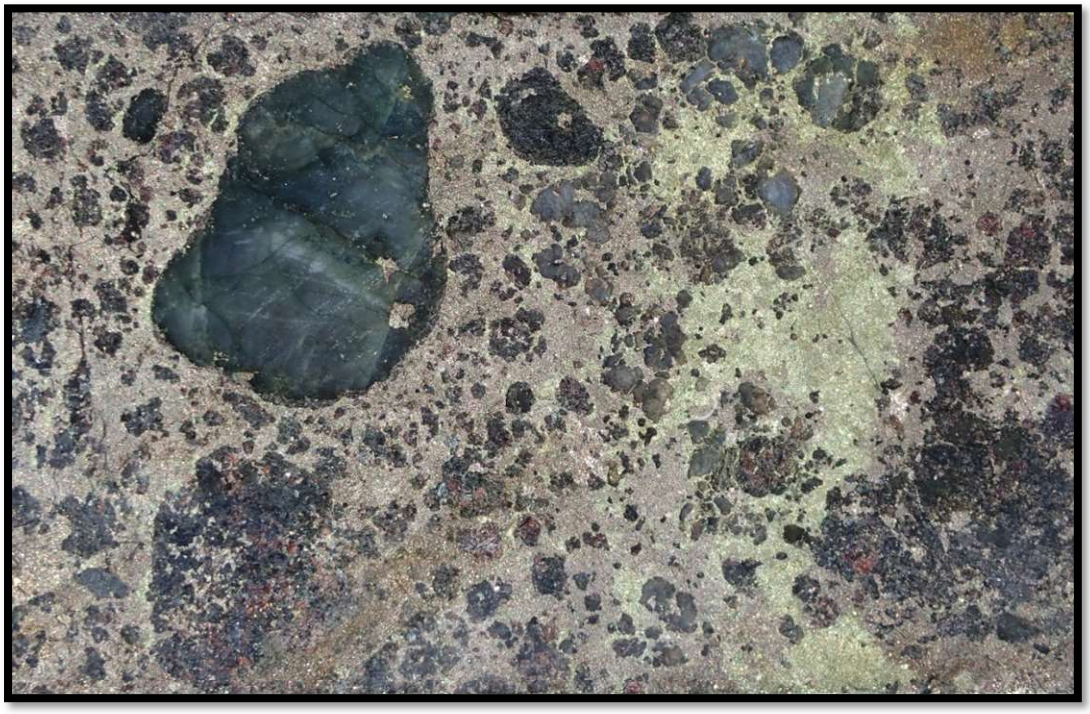
Structural logging of RKDD023, RKDD025, and RKDD026 has allowed for further development of the Mawson geological model, which will result in more focused drill targeting. As previously reported to the ASX on 8 September 2020, the brecciated and melt migration sulphide textures observed in RKDD023, combined with the evidence of limited sulphide extension veining, suggested the mineralised zone intersected is remobilised. Examples of the sulphide textures can be seen below. In addition, a massive Ni-Cu sulphide sample from 230.5m downhole of RKDD023 was analysed by the Bruker M4 TORNADO by Portable Spectral Services. The resulting image clearly identifies the pentlandite (Ni) and chalcopyrite (Cu) sulphides within the sample, as well as the textural relationships between the sulphide species, in line with the structural interpretations.



M4 Scan of Massive Ni-Cu Sulphide from RKDD023 from 230m, NQ2

Melt Migration Texture of Massive Ni-Cu Sulphide from RKDD023 from 219m, NQ2

Melting Texture of Semi-Massive Ni-Cu Sulphide instead of Extension Veins from RKDD023 from 236m, NQ2



Brecciated Texture of Semi-Massive Ni-Cu Sulphide from RKDD023 from 263m, NQ2

The DHTEM contractor has returned to site after a 4 week delay due to the current high volume of outstanding jobs for other clients. DHTEM is currently underway for diamond holes RKDD024 – 027 with results awaited from hole RKDD025. The crews will remain on site at Mawson to complete the DHTEM of the completed diamond and RC drillholes.

RKDD023-026 have been sampled and submitted for assay. Turn-around from the laboratory is currently 5-6 weeks from receival of samples due to the high volume currently being experienced by the laboratory.

RC Drilling Summary

A further 7 RC holes (RKRC028 – RKRC034) have been completed and assays received for 1 hole since the last report on RC drilling activity to the ASX on 8 September 2020 (see Figure 3 and Table 2). RC drillholes RKRC028 through RKRC031 intersected a metasedimentary assemblage of meta-BIF and metapelites-psammites and mafic granulites. These holes will now be utilised as DHTEM platforms for off hole targeting. RKRC032 – RKRC034 are currently being logged. RKRC022 intersected a mineralised gabbronorite with disseminated to net-textured sulphide above a meta-BIF unit. This is a highly encouraging target given the similarities of the geological setting when compared to the massive sulphide mineralisation of the initial Mawson discovery under the western aircore geochemical anomaly.

Importantly, the RC drilling continues to confirm the Mawson Intrusion extends north and east of the known Mawson Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation, confirming the prospectivity for mineralised intrusives below the eastern aircore geochemical anomaly. Additionally, the geological information is evolving the Mawson geological model and focusing diamond drill targeting.

DHTEM is planned on completed RC drillholes, with surveys in RKRC020 in progress as at the writing of this report.

Table 2: Mawson RC - Assay Results

Hole	From	To	Interval	Ni%	Cu%	Co%
RKRC022	58	70	12	0.18	0.08	0.02
RKRC022	124	132	8	0.12	0.07	0.01

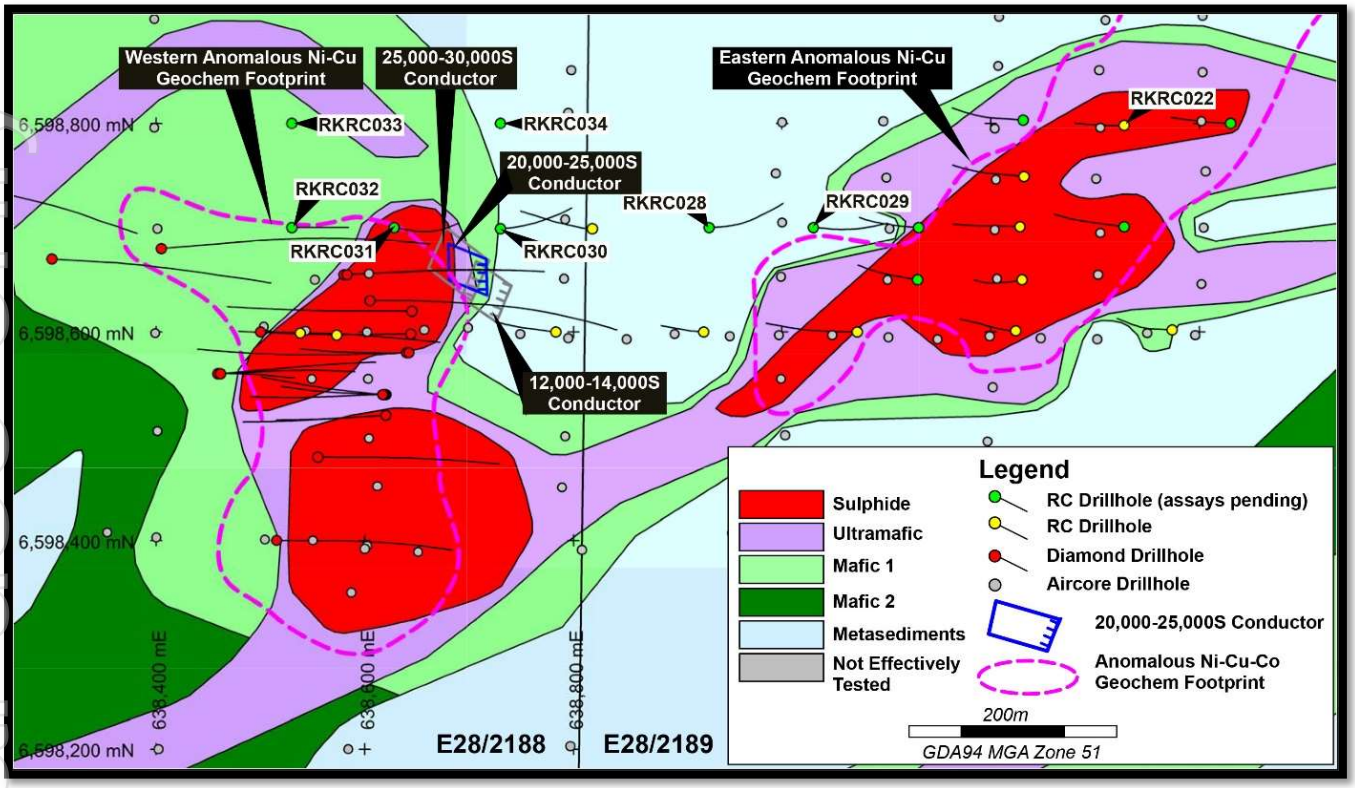


Figure 3: DD and RC Drilling Locations over Mawson Aircore Geology Interpretation

Mawson Future Programmes

- Ongoing diamond and RC drilling.
- Ongoing DHTEM surveying in diamond and RC drillholes.
- Structural logging of completed diamond holes by Jon Standing of Model Earth.
- Report assays from samples as received.
- Integration of diamond, RC and aircore drilling results into the Mawson dataset to assist 3D modelling and future diamond drillhole planning/design.

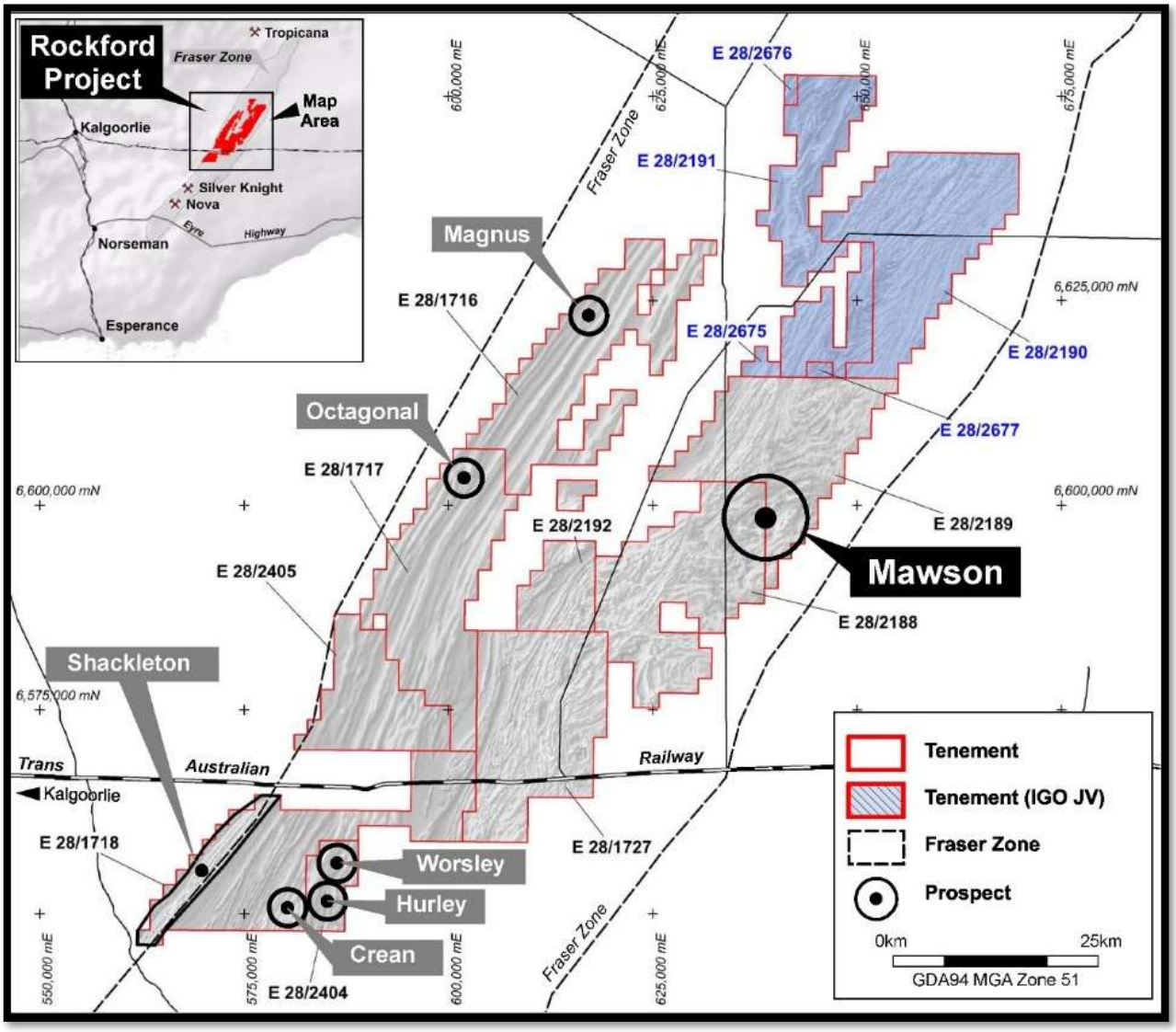


Figure 4: Rockford Project – Mawson Location

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

Appendix 1 – Drillhole Details

Appendix 1: Mawson DD and RC Drillhole Details							
Hole	**Type**	**East**	**North**	**RL**	**Azimuth**	**Dip**	**Depth**
RKDD023	DD	638,580	6,598,655	202	088	-58.5	399.8
RKDD024	DD	638,555	6,598,480	200	90	-60	367.2
RKDD025	DD	638,583	6,598,655	200	88	-50	297
RKDD026	DD	638,405	6,598,680	200	90	-50	449.9
RKDD027	DD	638,617	6,598,540	200	268	-60	291.4
RKRC021	RC	638,818	6,598,699	199	270	-80	350
RKRC022	RC	639,328	6,598,798	204	270	-80	256
RKRC023	RC	639,430	6,598,800	204	270	-80	310
RKRC024	RC	639,231	6,598,803	201	270	-80	320
RKRC025	RC	639,157	6,598,696	201	270	-80	306
RKRC026	RC	639,131	6,598,700	201	270	-80	320
RKRC027	RC	639,328	6,598,701	204	270	-80	320
RKRC028	RC	638,933	6,598,699	201	90	-80	370
RKRC029	RC	639,031	6,598,696	200	90	-80	320
RKRC030	RC	638,730	6,598,699	200	90	-80	319
RKRC031	RC	638,627	6,598,701	200	90	-80	316
RKRC032	RC	638,530	6,598,700	200	90	-80	313
RKRC033	RC	638,530	6,598,800	200	90	-80	320
RKRC034	RC	638,730	6,598,800	200	90	-80	290

GDA94 Zone 51.

Appendix 2 – RKDD027 Sulphide Interval 162.0m – 176.45m

Appendix 3 – Field Logging Guidelines

Legend Field Logging Guidelines

Sulphide Mode	Percentage Range
Disseminated & blebby	1-5%
Heavy Disseminated	5-20%
Matrix	20-40%
Net-Textured	20-40%
Semi-Massive	>40% to <80%
Massive	>80%

Cautionary Statement: The sulphide percentage is a visual estimate of total sulphide for drillholes RKDD025 and RKDD027

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Oliver Kiddie, a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full-time employee of Legend Mining Limited. Mr Kiddie 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 Kiddie consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Legend's Exploration Results is a compilation of previously released to ASX by Legend Mining (8 September 2020) and Mr Oliver Kiddie consents to the inclusion of these Results in this report. Mr Kiddie has advised that this consent remains in place for subsequent releases by Legend of the same information in the same form and context, until the consent is withdrawn or replaced by a subsequent report and accompanying consent. Legend confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. Legend confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of securities laws of applicable jurisdictions. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "believe", "continue", "objectives", "outlook", "guidance" or other similar words, and include statements regarding certain plans, strategies and objectives of management and expected financial performance. Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied upon as an indication or guarantee of future performance. These forward-looking statements are based upon a number of estimates, assumptions and expectations that, while considered to be reasonable by Legend Mining Limited, are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies, involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Legend Mining Limited and any of its officers, employees, agents or associates.

Actual results, performance or achievements may vary materially from any projections and forward-looking statements and the assumptions on which those statements are based. Exploration potential is conceptual in nature, to date there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and Legend Mining Limited assumes no obligation to update such information made in this announcement, to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of this announcement.

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

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Appendix 4:
Legend Mining Ltd – Diamond and RC Drilling Programmes- Mawson Prospect
JORC Code Edition 2012: Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	***DD Drilling*** • No sampling has been undertaken ***RC Drilling*** • RC drilling was undertaken along E-W traverses with holes nominally spaced 100-150m apart testing geochemical, geological, and gravity targets. • Each metre drilled was collected in a green plastic bag (20-30kg) with a 1m representative sample (2-3kg) also collected via a rig mounted cone splitter. • The transported cover in each hole was not sampled. • The residual and fresh portion of each drillhole was sampled as 4m composites to the end of hole. Where significant sulphides were observed, 1m samples were taken. ***Samples (RC)*** • All samples weighed 2-3kg. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely (approximately 1 each every 50 samples). • Au was analysed by fire assay with an ICP-OES finish. A four acid digest with ICP-MS finish was used for a multi-element suite including: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka,*	• Diamond drillholes RKDD024, 025, 026, 027 were pre-collared using the mud rotary technique to refusal/fresh

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	rock • No samples were recovered from the mud rotary pre-collar • The remainder of the hole was diamond drilled with NQ2 to end of hole. • Orlando Drilling completed the DD drilling. • RC drilling utilised a face sampling 5.5 inch bit and was completed by Orlando Drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill core sample recoveries from the NQ2 were measured and recorded in the drill log sheets. • Drill core orientation was recorded when possible at the end of each drill run (line on bottom of core). • No sampling of DD core has been undertaken. • No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and grade and there is insufficient data to determine if there is a sample bias. • Sample recoveries are visually estimated for each metre by the supervising rig geologist with poor or wet samples recorded in drill and sample log sheets. • The sample cyclone is routinely cleaned at the end of each rod and when deemed necessary.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological logging of diamond and RC drillholes included; lithology, grainsize, texture, structure, deformation, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour, weathering. • Drill core logging is qualitative and based on drill core retained in the core trays. • The drillholes were logged in their entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	***DD Drilling*** • No sampling has been undertaken. ***RC Drilling*** • 4m composite samples were collected using a PVC spear (2-3kg). • 1m samples comprised 1m rig splits taken directly from the rig mounted

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	cone splitter. ***Samples (RC)*** • 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• No sampling has been undertaken for the diamond drill core. • All RC drill samples were analysed for Au by 50g fire assay with an ICP-OES finish, and for a multi-element suite by ICP-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. • All samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Services Perth using methods; FA50/OE04 (Au), 4A/MS48 (multi-elements) and 4A/MS48R (REE extended suite).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections were verified by senior exploration personnel. • 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 adjustments of assay results have been undertaken. • No sampling of the diamond drill core has been undertaken
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar*	• The drillhole collar was surveyed with a handheld GPS unit with an accuracy

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	of ±5m 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 ±2m based on detailed DTM data.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	***DD Drilling*** • No regular drillhole spacing has been set with individual holes designed to intersect specific targets. • Diamond drillhole RKDD027 was targeting an off hole DHTEM conductor identified in Diamond drillhole RKDD017. ***RC Drilling*** • RC drilling was at a nominal 100-150m spacing along E-W traverses. • Drillholes are sampled in the residual and fresh portions of the profile only as 4m composites, with detailed 1m sampling of sulphide bearing intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Diamond drillhole RKDD027 was planned to intersect a DHTEM target perpendicular to dip. • The relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation is unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Individual calico sample bags from the RC drilling were placed in polyweave bags and hand delivered directly to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie by company personnel. • No sampling has been undertaken for the DD drilling.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal audits/reviews of procedures are ongoing, however no external reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership*	• The Rockford Project comprises nine granted exploration licences, covering

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	2,430km^2, (Legend manager). • Rockford JV tenements: ➢ E28/2188, 2189, 2192 (70% Legend, 30% Rockford Minerals Pty Ltd) ➢ E28/1716, 1717, 1718, 1727 (70% Legend, 30% Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd). • Legend 100%: E28/2404, 2405. • The Project is located 280km east of Kalgoorlie mostly on vacant crown land with the eastern portion on Kanandah Pastoral Station. • There are no Native Title Claims over tenements E28/1716, 1717, 2192, 2405. Tenements E28/2188, and E28/2189 are covered 20% and 85% respectively by the Untiri Pulka Native Title Claim. Tenements E28/1718, E28/1727 & E28/2404 are covered 90%, 20% and 100% respectively by the Ngadju Native Title Claim. • The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Not applicable, not referred to.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The primary target is Nova style nickel-copper mineralisation hosted in mafic/ultramafic intrusives within the Fraser Zone of the larger Albany-Fraser Orogen. • Secondary targets include VMS style zinc-copper-lead-silver mineralisation and structurally controlled Tropicana style gold.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the*	• Refer to Appendix 1 of drillhole collars.

	basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Weighted averages are presented. • No sampling has been undertaken for the DD drilling.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drillhole intercepts/intervals are measured downhole in metres. • The drill core has been oriented to enable structural logging and evaluation of true thickness of the mineralised intervals.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Project and drillhole location maps have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Assay results presented are balanced. • No sampling has been undertaken for the DD drilling, however photographs of the massive and semi-massive sulphide intervals are provided in Appendix 2.

Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Detailed high quality aeromagnetic and gravity datasets along with previous aircore drilling has been used to target drilling. • GEM Geophysics previously completed downhole EM surveying of RKDD017 which assisted with the targeting of RKDD027. ***DHTEM Details*** ➢ Loop Size: 300m x 300m, double turn ➢ Station Spacing: 2-10m intervals ➢ Sensor: B-field DigiAtlantis ➢ Base/frequency: 0.125Hz ➢ Stacking: ~32-64 stacks, 2-3 repeatable readings
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Submit selected drill core from RKDD024, 025, 026, 027 for full analysis. • Assessment of geochemical results. • Full integration of geological, geophysical, and geochemical data. • Plan further diamond drillholes. • Continue RC drilling programme at Mawson testing geochemical and geophysical targets. • Ongoing assessment of RC and aircore drilling and geochemical results to assist further RC and diamond drillhole design.