

17 March 2022

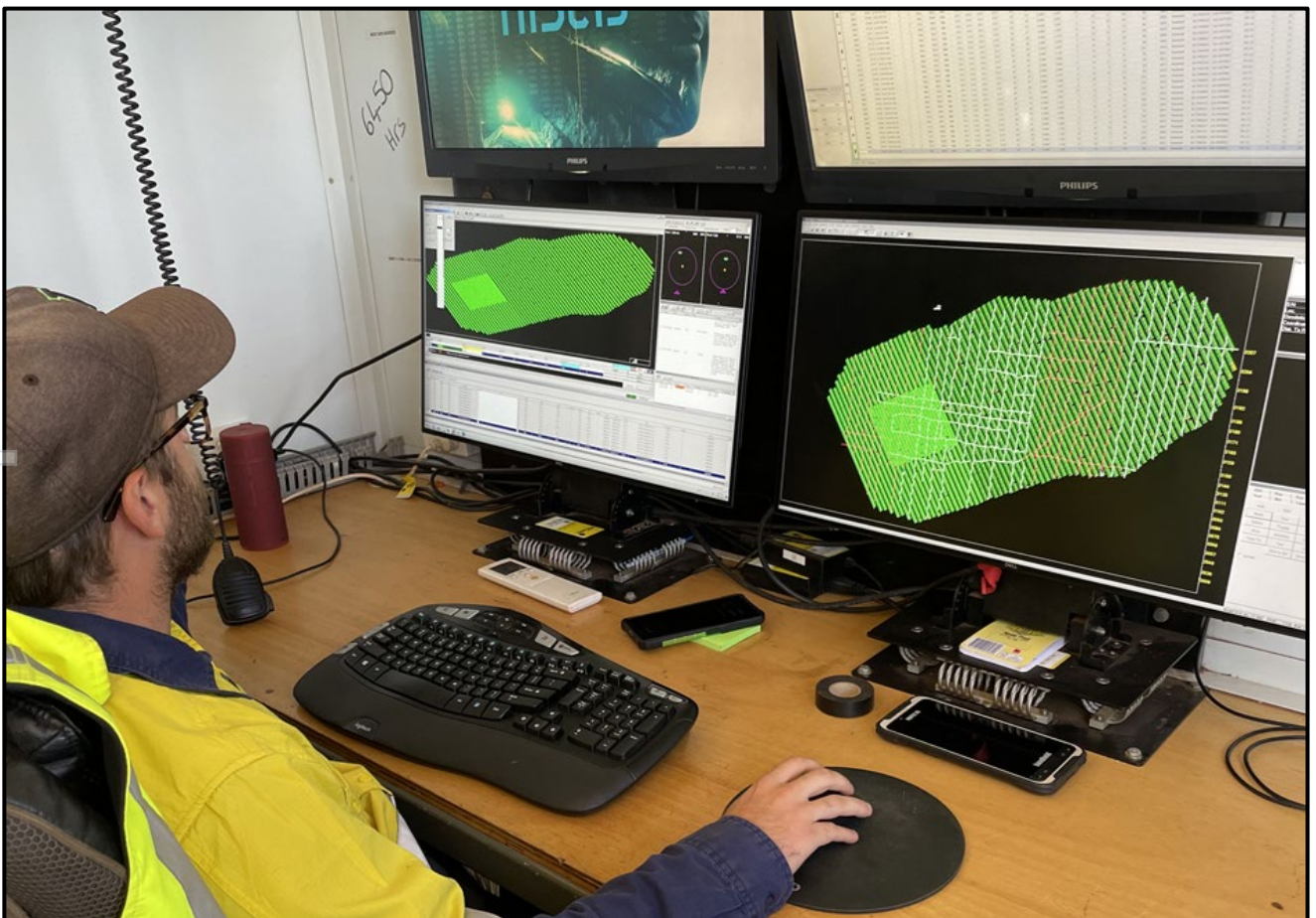
Seismic Data Modelling Lights Up Mawson

Legend Mining Limited (Legend) is pleased to announce the completion of the processing and modelling phase of the data from the 3D seismic survey over a 6.5km² area at the Mawson prospect within the Rockford Project, Fraser Range, Western Australia (see Figure 1 and Figure 7).

HiSeis field teams carried out the survey data collection in December 2021. Processing and modelling have now been completed with Mr Barry Bourne from Terra Resources as external consultant. A comprehensive technical discussion is contained in the body of this announcement.

Legend Managing Director Mr Mark Wilson said: "The structural detail of the Mawson intrusion that this survey has delivered is outstanding.

"The seismic signature of the Mawson discovery zone is clearly evident in the modelled data and is replicated in an offset position below the Mawson fault. The Mawson chonolith also appears to extend at depth. These will be priority diamond drill targets when diamond drilling recommences in a couple of weeks' time."



HiSeis control room at Mawson - December 2021

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

HiSeis has completed the 3D seismic survey data processing phase for the Mawson Prospect. Time and depth modelling has been completed, with delivery of the final 3D cube (see Figure 1).

Terra Resources Principal Consultant Mr Barry Bourne said *“A detailed geological and geophysical review lead to the concept of seismic to further advance exploration at Mawson. Forward planning and modelling coupled with conventional seismic acquisition and advanced processing techniques has resulted in a world class outcome as evidenced by the detail in this announcement.”*

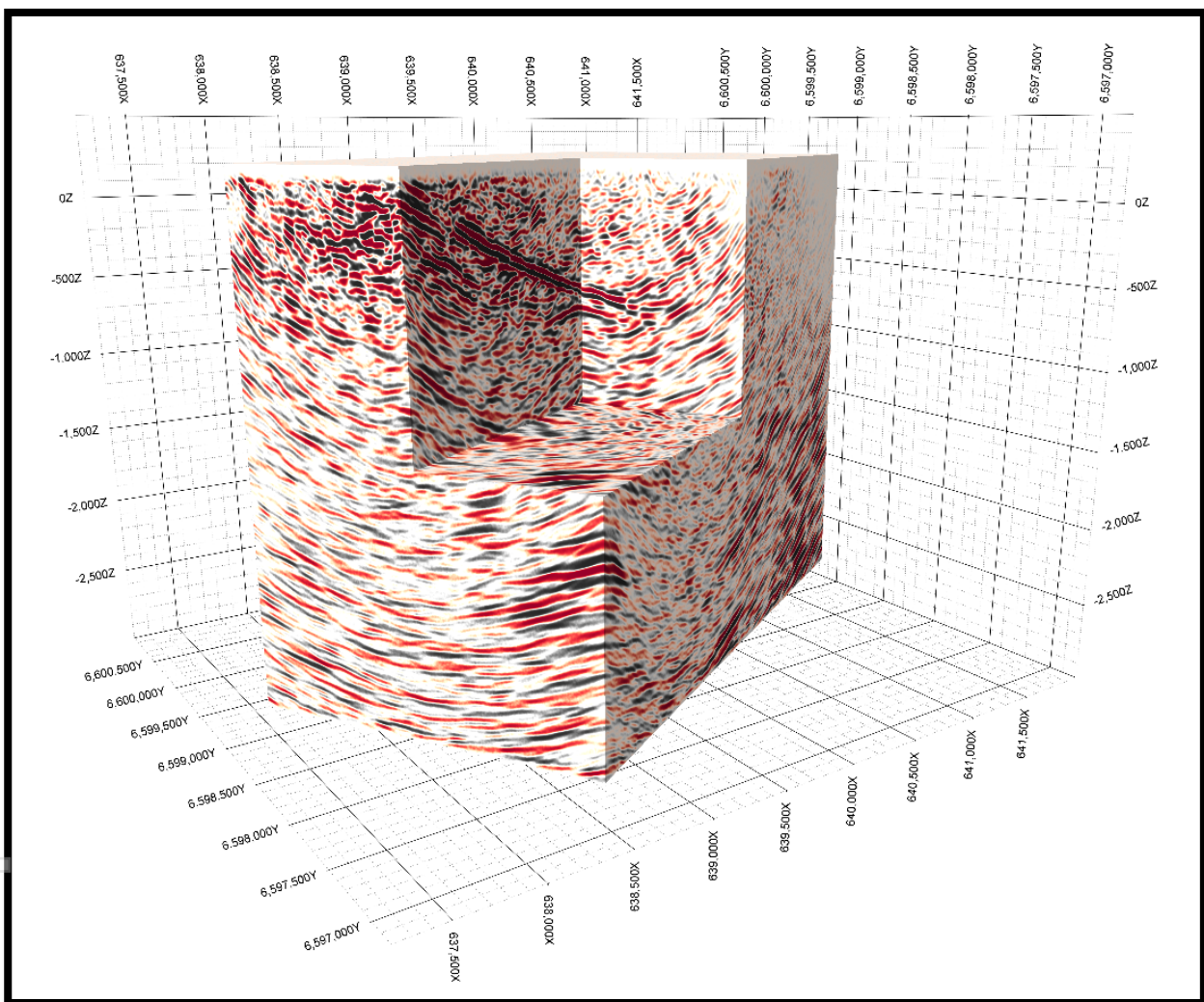


Figure 1: Orthogonal view of the 3D Seismic Cube of the Mawson survey

The aim of the survey was to define the architecture of the Mawson intrusion in relation to the stratigraphic package, to a depth of investigation of a minimum 1000m below surface across a 6.5km² area (see Figure 2). In addition, a more detailed survey on the western side of the survey area was designed to test for a direct detection signature of Ni-Cu-Co sulphide accumulations at the Mawson discovery zone, given the shallow nature of mineralisation (<250m below surface). The seismic signature of the Mawson discovery zone is clearly evident (see Figure 3 and Figure 4) and importantly appears to replicate in an offset position below the discovery zone, presenting a compelling diamond drill target.

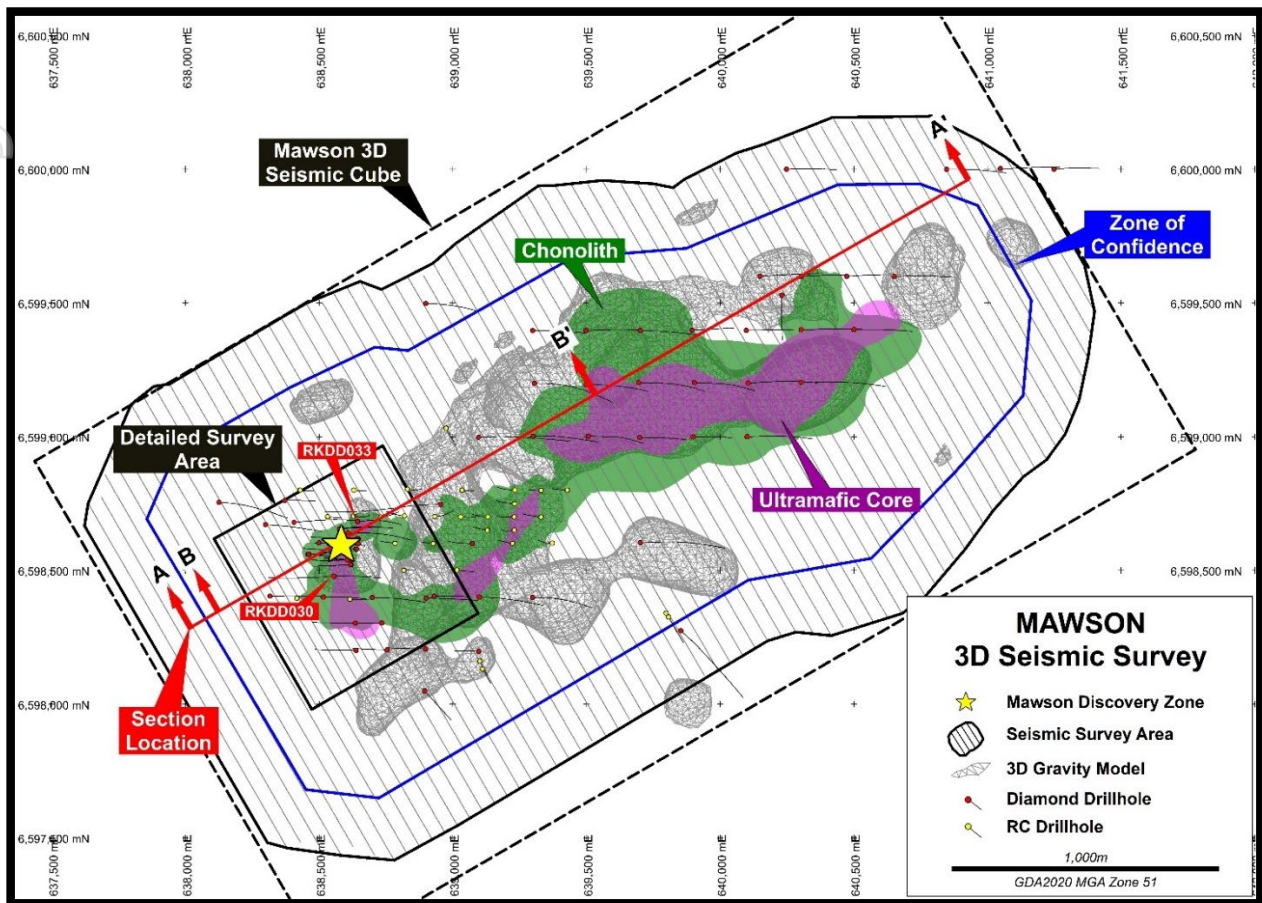


Figure 2: 3D Seismic Survey Cube across the Mawson Chonolith and section locations

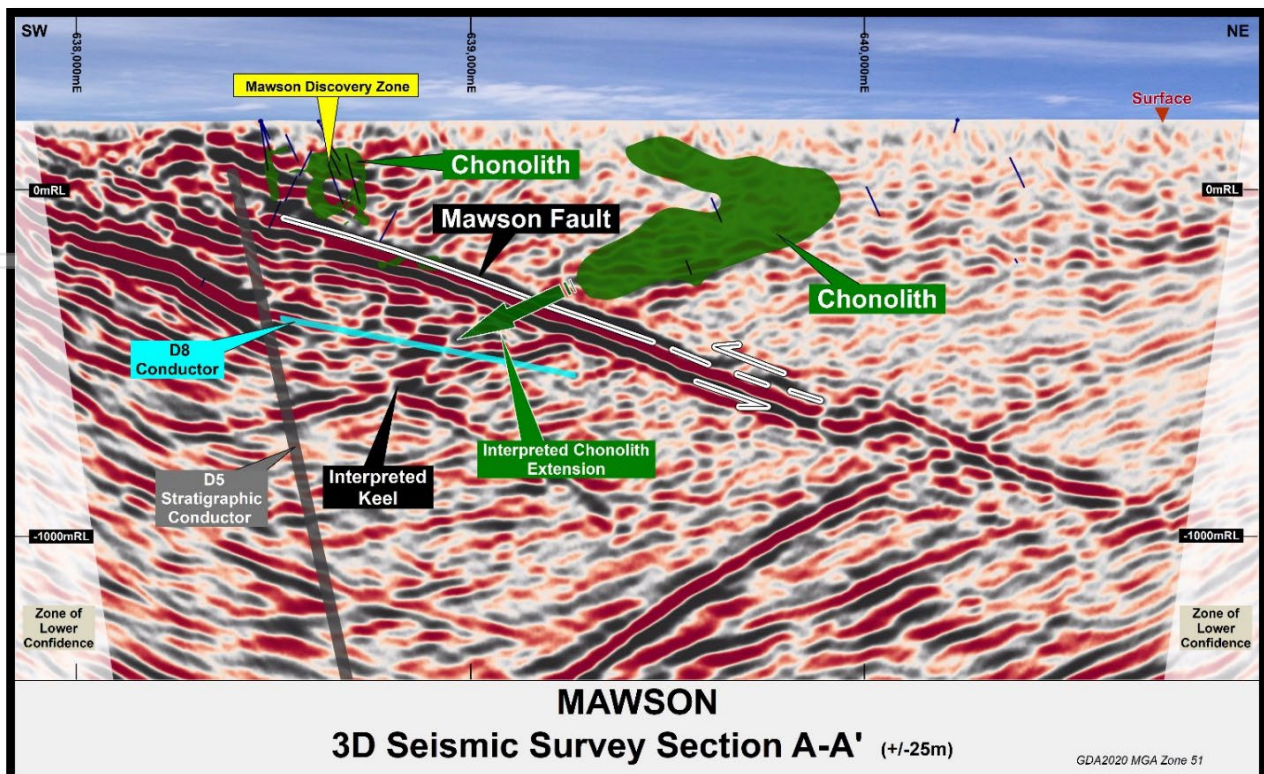


Figure 3: 3D Seismic section A-A' showing the Mawson chonolith with known and interpreted features

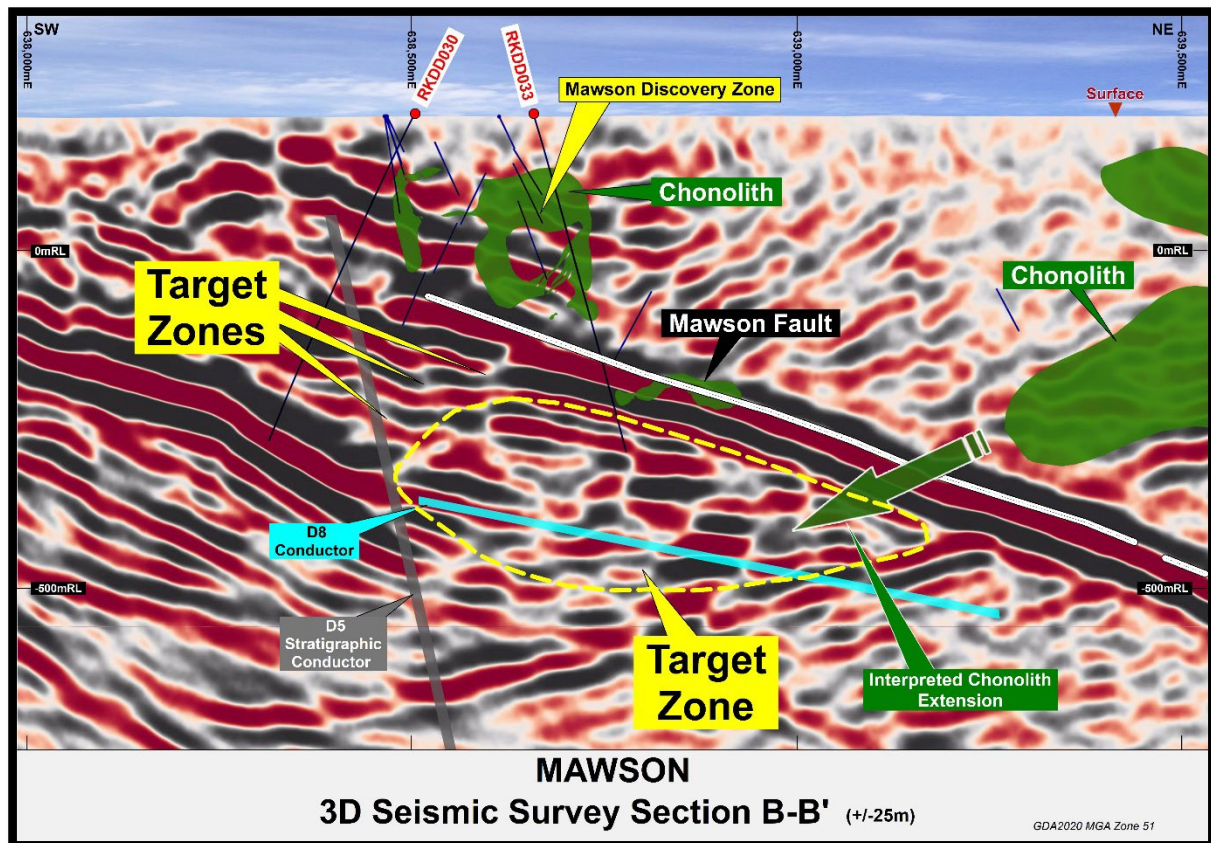


Figure 4: 3D Seismic section B-B' highlighting the target zones below the Mawson discovery zone

**Note – RKDD030 and RKDD033 projected onto section for illustration purposes*

Data processing and subsequent modelling has been completed for the Mawson 3D seismic cube. The results highlight the excellent correlation between the seismic dataset and the existing detailed constrained gravity inversion (see Figure 5 and Figure 6). The newly acquired 3D seismic data supports the exploration model at Mawson, that a large intrusive source continues at depth below drilling completed to date. 3D seismic reflectors clearly map the mineralised chonolith in drilled areas down to 500m below surface. The chonolith is interpreted to extend below 500m, below the Mawson fault, to a possible keel position at ~800m to 1,000m (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). This interpretation is supported with drill data from RKDD030 and RKDD033 which both intersected mineralised intrusion below the Mawson fault, proximal to the new priority target zones (see ASX Announcements 20 November 2020 and 1 December 2020 and Photo 1). This interpreted keel position is defined by a complex set of reflectors and structural breaks, consistent with the seismic signature of the Mawson discovery zone (see Figure 3). The base of this interpreted keel of the Mawson chonolith is coincidental with the large, flat-lying D8 FLTEM conductor (see Table 1).



Photo 1: Net-textured and heavy disseminated Ni-Cu sulphide from RKDD033 from 394m, NQ2

Conductor	Conductance	Dimensions	Plate Orientation	Depth to Plate	Plate Dip
D8	~3,000-4,000S	1,000m x 1,000m	NE-SW	~800m below surface	20-40° SE

GRAVITY

6,600,000 mN
6,599,000 mN
6,598,000 mN

638,000 mE
639,000 mE
640,000 mE
641,000 mE

● Diamond Drillhole
● RC Drillhole

1,000m

GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

Figure 5: Cover corrected constrained gravity 1VD projected to surface

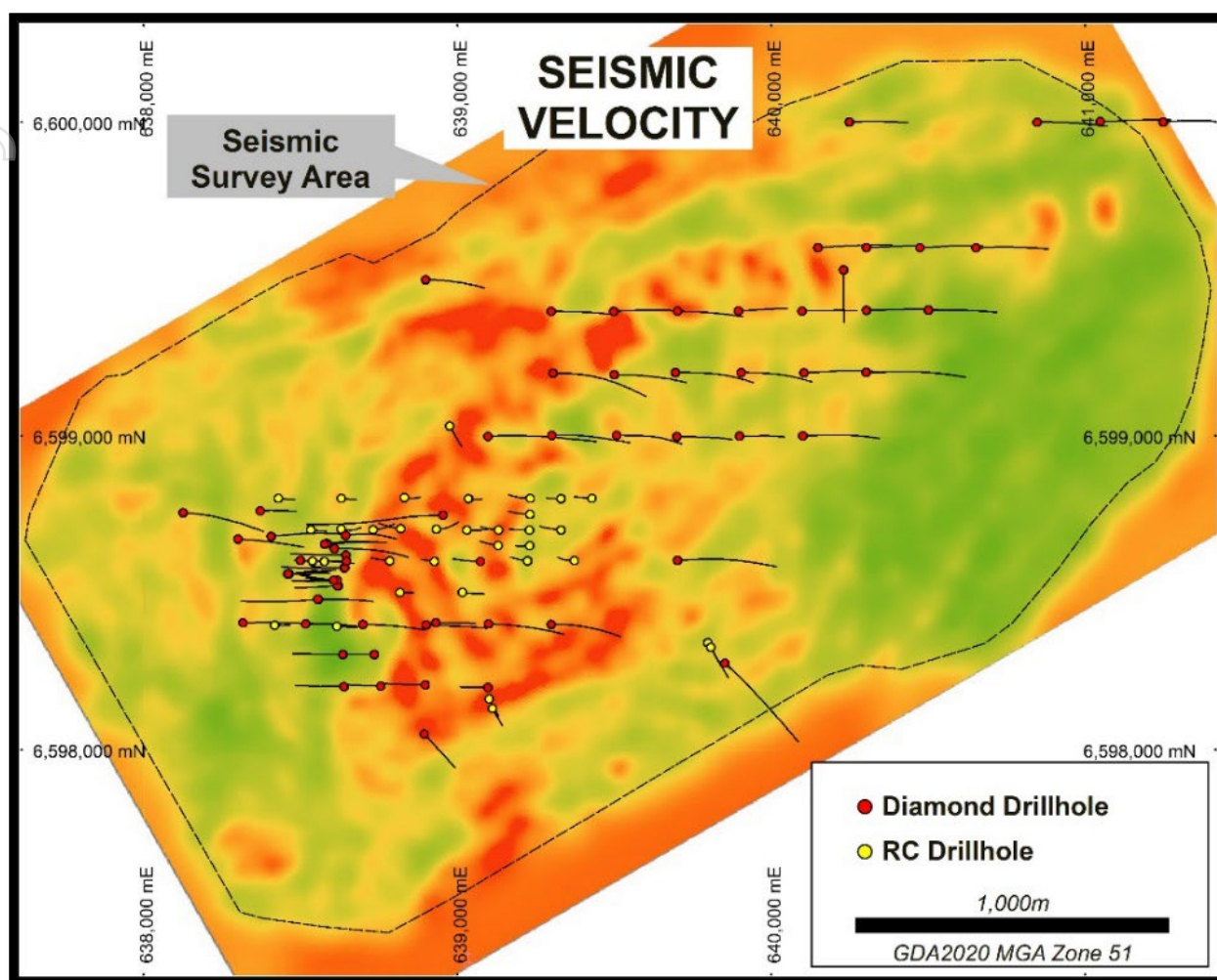


Figure 6: Seismic survey velocity data projected to surface

FUTURE MAWSON PROGRAMMES

- Seismic data modelling ongoing
- Incorporate completed drilling, geophysics, geochemistry, new structural model, and existing 3D modelling into seismic cube for diamond drilling target ranking and planning
- Statutory approvals
- Diamond drilling planned for April 2022 start date

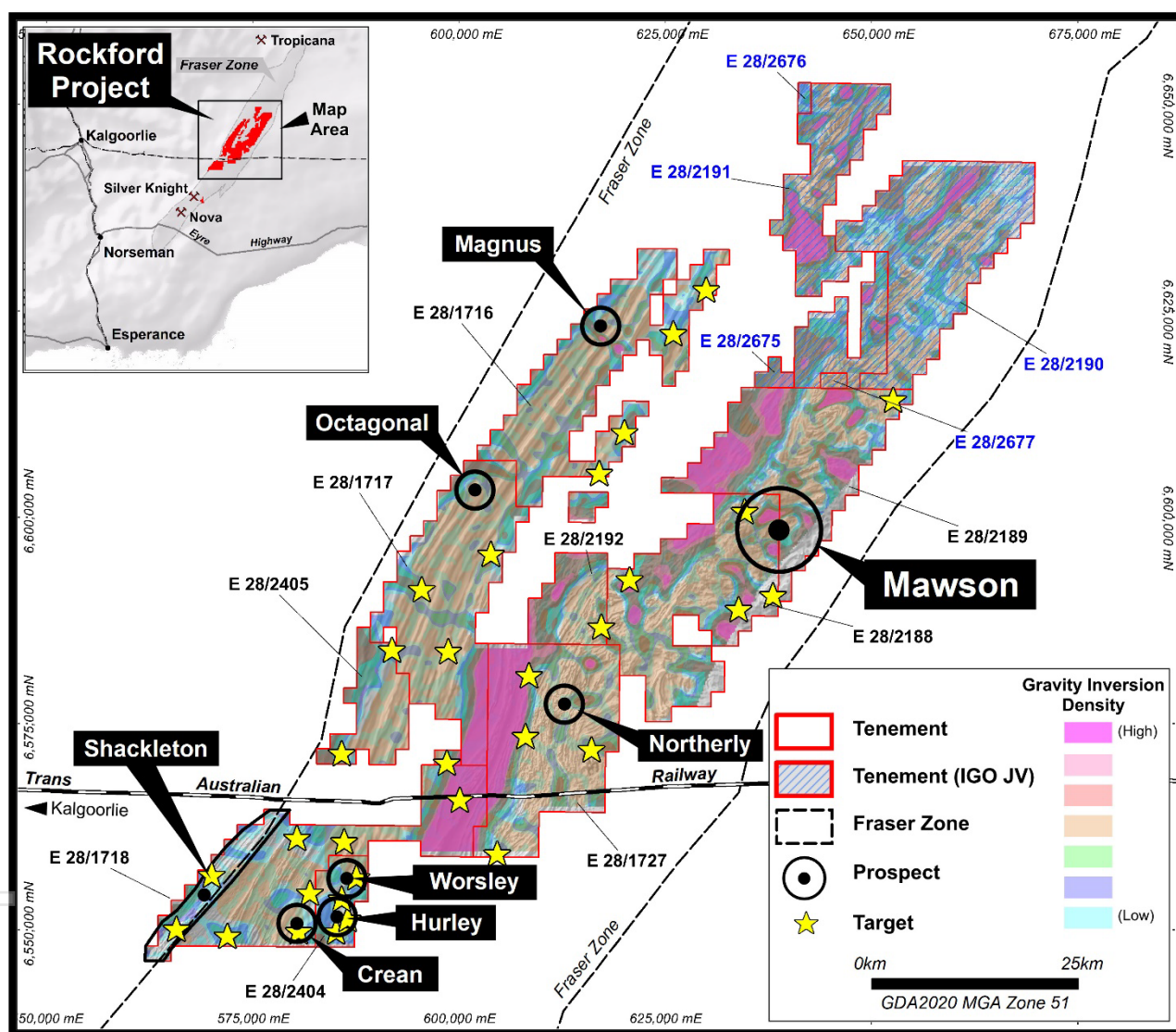


Figure 7: Rockford Project Prospect Locations on Gravity

Authorised by Mark Wilson, Managing Director.

Appendix 1 – Mawson Diamond Drillhole Details

Hole	MGA94-East	MGA94-North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth
RKDD030	638,555	6,598,480	201	270	-60	537.9m
RKDD033	638,640	6,598,680	200	88	-72	522.8m

Co-ordinates GDA2020 Zone 51

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Oliver Kiddie and Mr Barry Bourne. Mr Kiddie is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full-time employee of Legend Mining Limited. Mr Bourne is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a Director of Geophysical Consultant Terra Resources Pty Ltd. Mr Kiddie and Mr Bourne have 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 and Mr Bourne 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 (20 November 2020, 1 December 2020, 8 November 2021, and 14 December 2021) 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 2:

Legend Mining Ltd - Seismic Survey - Mawson Prospect - Rockford Project 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.	HiSeis Pty Ltd conducted a ground seismic survey between 18 November and 8 December 2021, with survey details below. - Equipment area coverage: ~7.62 km² - Total receivers: 8300 - Total source points: 6012 - Sample rate: 2 ms - Record length: 3 s - Source: INOVA AHV-IV (60000 lb) - Source array: 1 x AHV-IV - Source number: 2 ping pong Recording Filters: - Hi-cut: 0.8 Nyquist set to 205 Hz - Notch: out - Diversity stack: no Source Parameters: - Source spacing: 12.5 m nominal - Sweep frequency: 6-160 Hz - Sweep length: 20 s - Sweep type: linear - Source array: stacked - Tapers: 500 ms - Maximum source gaps: as required for safety Receiver Parameters: - Group spacing: varies: 12 m (high-res) and 18 m (low-res) - Geophone type: Quantum 5 Hz - Case: land - Frequency: 5 Hz - Geophones per group: 1 - Geophone spacing: varies: 12 m (high-res) and 18 m (low-res)
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, 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.).	No drilling undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample	No drilling undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.	No drilling undertaken.
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. - 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.	No drilling undertaken.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used	No drilling undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> - 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.	
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.	No drilling undertaken.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar 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.	No drilling undertaken.
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.	No drilling undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	No drilling undertaken.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No drilling undertaken.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Internal audits/reviews of procedures are ongoing, with external reviews managed by Terra Resources Pty Ltd.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership 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.	- The Rockford Project comprises ten granted exploration licences, covering 2,397km², (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, 2795. - The Project is located 280km east of Kalgoorlie mostly on vacant crown land with the eastern portion on Kanandah Pastoral Station. - Tenements E28/1716, 1717, 2192, 2405 are covered by the Upurli Upurli Nguratja Native Title Claim. 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 & E28/2795 are covered 90%, 20%, 100% 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-

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 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.	No drilling undertaken.
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.	No drilling undertaken.
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	No drilling undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Project and seismic survey location maps, and seismic sections have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	All significant results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	- Detailed high quality aeromagnetic and gravity datasets, aircore drilling, ground EM surveys and DHTM surveys have been used to target drilling. - Highpower EM Geophysical Services Pty Ltd completed high powered fixed loop electromagnetic (FLTEM) surveying over the Rockford Project. FLTEM Details - Loop Sizes: 600 x 575m and 450 x 400m, single turn - Line/Station Spacing: 125m spaced lines with 75m stations - Transmitter: ORE HPTX (150-200 amps - single turn) - Receiver: EMIT SMARTem24 - Sensor: EMIT SMART fluxgate 3 component B field sensor - Time base/freq.: 0.5Hz (500msec time base), ~1.15msec ramp
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	- Full integration of geological, structural, geophysical (including seismic), and geochemical data. - Plan further diamond drillholes.