



IRON ORE LIMITED

An NMDC Company

ASX Announcement
15 June 2018

About Legacy Iron Ore

Legacy Iron Ore Limited ("Legacy Iron" or the "Company") is a Western Australian based Company, focused on iron ore, base metals, tungsten and gold development and mineral discovery.

Legacy Iron's mission is to increase shareholder wealth through capital growth, created via the discovery, development and operation of profitable mining assets.

The Company was listed on the Australian Securities Exchange on 8 July 2008. Since then, Legacy Iron has had a number of iron ore, manganese and gold discoveries which are now undergoing drilling and resource definition.

Board

Narendra Kumar Nanda, Non-Executive Chairman

Tangula Rama Kishan Rao, Non-Executive Director

Devanathan Ramachandran, Non-Executive Director

Rakesh Gupta, Director and Chief Executive Officer

Ben Donovan, Company Secretary

Key Projects

Mt Bevan Iron Ore Project
South Laverton Gold Project
East Kimberley Gold, Base Metals and REE Project

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ASX Market Announcements

ASX Limited

Via E Lodgement

ENCOURAGING DRILLING RESULTS AT MT CELIA

Highlights:

- Drilling confirms high-grade intersections at Margot's Find prospect with an additional strike length of 200 m that remains open to the northwest (drill holes MC10 and MC11).
- Best intersections from this round of drilling include:
 - **4m @ 11.85 g/t Au incl. 2m @ 23.2g/t** from 8m to 12m in MC10
 - **2m @ 6.97 g/t Au** from 4m to 6m in MC10
 - **2m @ 10.0 g/t Au** from 22m to 24m in MC10
 - **4m @ 4.08 g/t Au incl. 2m @ 6.31g/t from 54m to 58m in MC12**
 - **2m @ 2.28 g/t Au from 28m to 30m in MC11**
 - **2m @ 2.41 g/t Au from 24m to 26m in MC05**
- Further drilling is required to test the depth and strike extension of these intersections.

Legacy Iron Ore Limited (**Legacy Iron** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce encouraging gold results from the latest April 2018 round of exploration drilling at Mt Celia (Figure 1). These positive results have identified numerous additional targets which provide the potential for a further expansion of the current resource base for the project subject to the continued success in follow-up drilling.

The major focus of field exploration undertaken at Mt Celia has been the completion of resource definition work at the Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter deposits, with little additional drilling being conducted to further expand the resource base across other anomalies and prospects on the tenements.

This round of drilling (1500m; RC drilling over 20 holes) focussed on the testing of several underexplored gold prospects and anomalies defined by soil and RAB geochemistry (historical data).

The locations of the drill holes are as shown in Figure 3. Approximately 70% of the drill holes during this program were used to test the surface geochemical anomalies identified from historical Auger sampling and the remaining drill holes (six) were used to test the depth extension of the old prospects.

Drill holes which were planned to test the northern extension of the Margot's Find prospect, confirmed the potential for an additional 200 m of strike length in a NW direction (drill holes MC 10 and 11). Drill holes at Bitter End and Travellers Joy prospects have shown positive intersections potentially confirming the continuity of mineralisation at depth (drill holes, MC12 & MC15).

A weak gold anomalism (up to 2.4g/t for 2 m interval) associated with quartz veins or prospective lithological contacts has been noted in most of the drill holes which were targeting the soil/RAB anomalies. Further exploration drilling is required to effectively evaluate the continuity of these anomalies.

Mt Celia

The Mt Celia Project, lies within the Laverton Tectonic Zone some 40km south of the Sunrise Dam gold mine (8Moz gold resource), as shown in Figure 1.

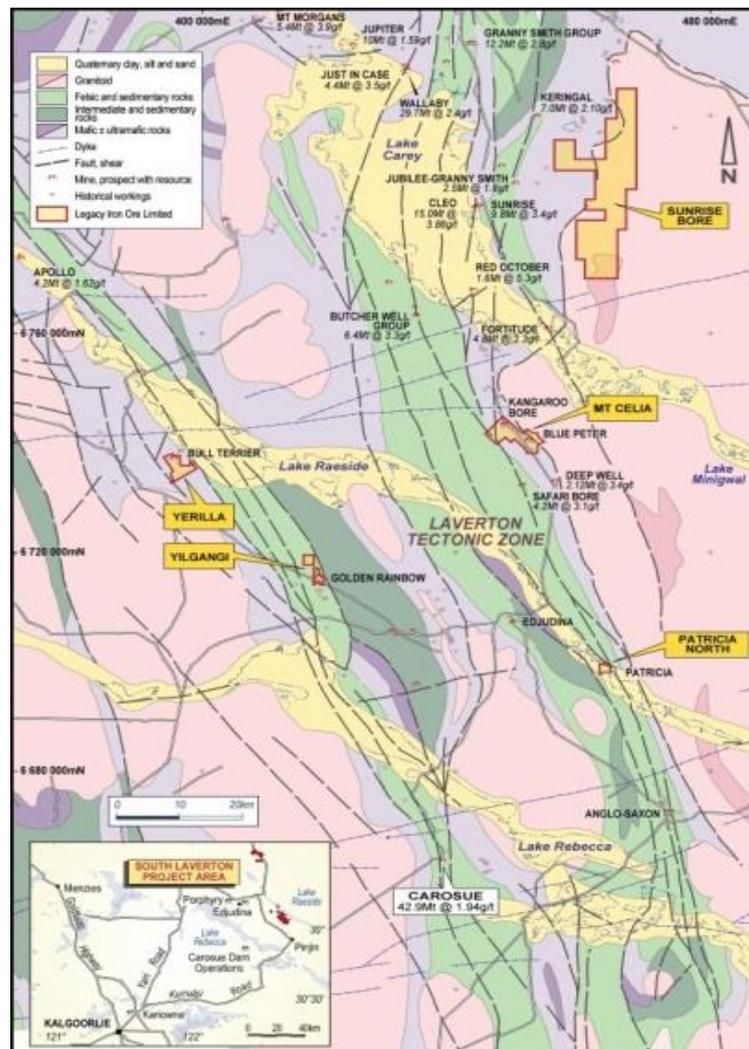


Figure 1: South Laverton Gold Project – Mt Celia

The Project currently contains several known gold occurrences including Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter deposits (Figure 1 & 2). The projects currently contain 184,000 oz of JORC compliant gold

resource (inferred category as of March 2018). The current JORC compliant inferred resource at both deposits stands at:

- Kangaroo Bore: 2.8 Mt at 1.47 g/t Au, with a cut-off grade (COG) of 0.7 g/t, containing 133,000 oz gold metal and
- Blue Peter: 607.2 Kt at 2.62 g/t Au with COG of 1.0 g/t, containing 51,100 oz of gold metal.

(Note: Please refer to ASX announcement made on 17 Nov 2017 and 22 Mar 2018 for the complete statement about the above Kangaroo bore and Blue Peter resource estimates. Also, no additional work has been done on these deposits which warrants revision of the above estimates at this stage).

The Kangaroo Bore deposit is hosted by the Laverton Tectonic Complex, a strongly faulted and folded greenstone sequence that forms part of the larger Edjulina-Laverton greenstone belt. The mineralisation occurs within the Kangaroo Bore shear zone, which strikes to the northwest, and dips steeply to the northeast. The gold mineralisation occurs predominantly within micro-folded quartz-carbonate veins hosted within silicified quartz-pyrophyllite schists.

The Blue Peter (including Coronation) prospect is located approximately 2-3km south of the Kangaroo Bore with in the Mt Celia Project. At Blue Peter, the shear system contains several small historic gold workings including Coronation. The shear system extends over a distance of at least 2 kilometres, and consists of single, parallel or an echelon quartz filled shears within mafic and lesser ultramafic lithologies, that flank an eastern granitoid. This geometry coupled with the widespread gold dry blowings is favourable for a bulk tonnage gold potential for the system.

Initial pit optimisation study is already underway for the Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter deposits to assess the mining potential at Mt Celia.

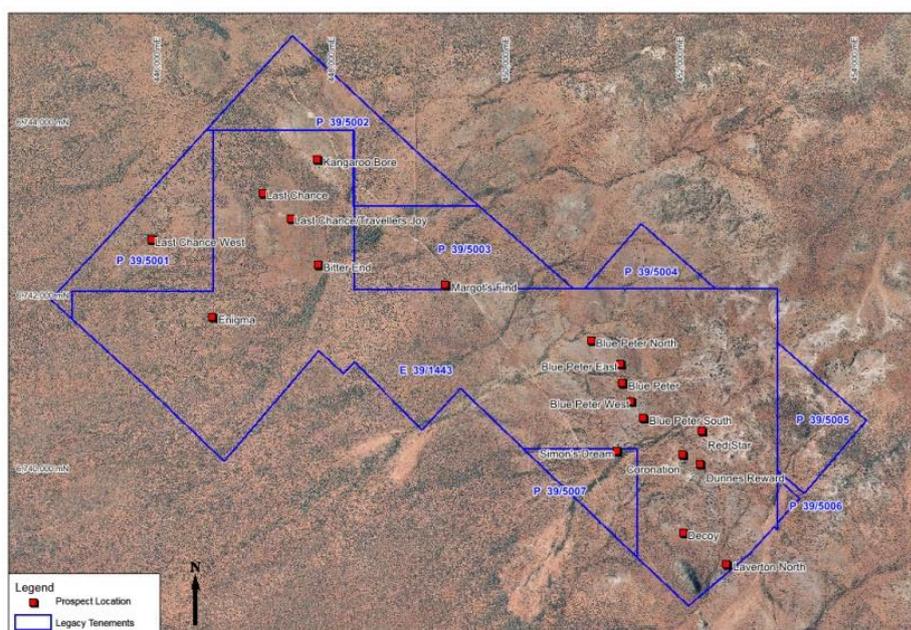


Figure 2: Mt Celia Project- Aerial image showing various prospect locations

Drilling Program details

A total of 1,500 m was drilled in 20 holes testing early stage regional targets in the project area including anomalies from soil and RAB geochemistry and some old prospects. During this program, primary samples from the RC rig were composited across 2m intervals with a total of 543 samples submitted to SGS for analysis of gold by fire assay.

Focus of the program was to test the strike continuity of the Margot’s Find prospect in NW direction, test the potential for a depth continuity at Enigma, Bitter End and Travellers Joy prospects and test some of the priority early-stage geochemical anomalies in western and south-western parts of the tenement (Figure 3).

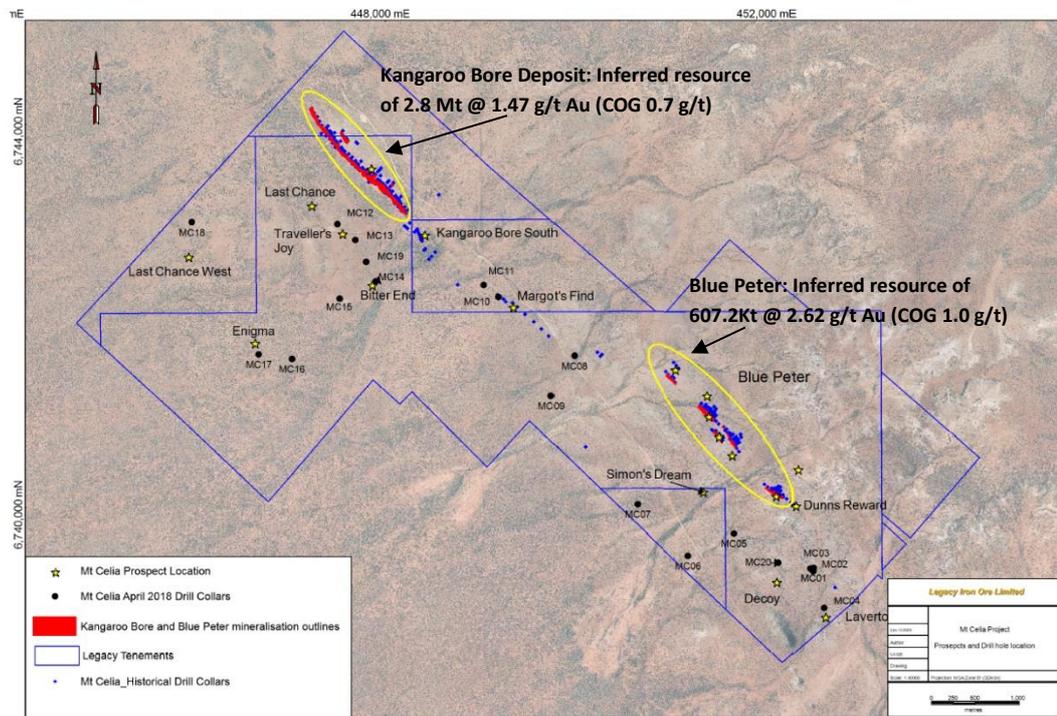


Figure 3: Mt Celia Project- Aerial image showing various prospect locations including Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter

Details of the significant intersections (Au>0.5g/t) from the current round of drilling is shown in the table below –

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	End of Hole (m)	Depth in Metre		Au in g/t	Comments
							From	To		
MC05	451614.415	6739735.752	415.93	220	-60	60	24	26	2.41	2m at 2.41 g/t;
MC10	449175.933	6742198.724	404.168	220	-60	84	4	6	6.97	2m at 6.97 g/t
MC10	449175.933	6742198.724	404.168	220	-60	84	8	10	23.2	4m at 11.85 g/t; includes 2m at 23.2 g/t
							10	12	0.5	
MC10	449175.933	6742198.724	404.168	220	-60	84	14	16	1.03	4m at 0.79 g/t; includes 2m at 1.03 g/t
							16	18	0.55	
MC10	449175.933	6742198.724	404.168	220	-60	84	22	24	10	2m at 10 g/t
MC11	449025.153	6742323.246	402.279	220	-60	108	28	30	2.28	2m at 2.28 g/t
MC12	447505.672	6742959.083	411.954	225	-60	126	54	56	1.85	4m ay 4.08 g/t
							56	58	6.31	
MC15	447529.204	6742181.172	400.979	120	-60	90	24	26	0.54	

Table 1: Table showing all the intersections of gold mineralisation with gold assay more than 0.5g/t

The encouraging results provide increased confidence for additional exploration at the Mt Celia Project. Further follow up drilling is being planned to test the extent of these new intersections with the ultimate aim of adding additional resources to the current inferred resource categories.

Yours faithfully,
Rakesh Gupta
Chief Executive Officer

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Bhupendra Dashora who is a member of AusIMM and employee of Legacy Iron Ore Limited. Mr. Dashora has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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". Mr. Dashora consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and the context in which it appears.

Appendix 2

JORC CODE 2012 TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse circulation (RC) samples were collected as 2m samples at the rig using a rig mounted three-tiered riffle splitter and an approximate 5kg - 6kg sample was submitted to SGS lab which were dried, crushed and pulverized to produce 30g charge for fire assay analysis. • Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards), duplicates and blanks with each sample batch. QAQC results are reviewed to identify and resolve any issues. • Field duplicates were taken at a rate of 1 every 30m (every 15 samples). • Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse Circulation drilling was conducted using a face sampling hammer with a 140mm bit.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC sample recovery was based on visual estimates and recorded in the drilling database. Recovery was generally good. • No quantitative measures were taken for sample recovery for this RC drill program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of this RC drilling have not been compared with any diamond drill core (diamond twin hole etc) so far however, it is not expected that there would be any bias due to preferential loss/gain of material.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological logging was completed using field log sheets and company geological coding system based on industry standards. Data on lithology, colour, deformation, structure, weathering, alteration, veining and mineralisation were recorded. Field data is then transferred to digital format. • The logging is logged to sufficient detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Logging is both qualitative and semi-quantitative in nature • Each hole is logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples were split at the rig using a three-tiered riffle splitter to obtain 2m samples for laboratory analysis. Nearly all samples were sampled dry. • An approximate 5kg – 6kg sample was submitted to SGS Perth for analysis. All samples were dried, crushed and pulverized. This sample preparation is appropriate for the sample type. • Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards), duplicates and blanks with each sample batch. QAQC results are reviewed to identify and resolve any issues. • The sample size is appropriate for the targeted mineralisation style and grain size.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assaying completed by SGS Laboratory, Perth for Gold using a 30 gm fire assay technique and Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) finish, which has 0.01 ppm detection limit. The technique is considered as total. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material (CRMs), blanks and pulp duplicates as part of in house procedures. The Company also submitted a suite of CRMs, blanks and selects appropriate samples for duplicates.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections are verified by the Senior Geologists. No twin holes at this stage Primary data collected on paper logs in field with transfer to digital format in office. Manually validated. Assay data are imported directly from digital assay files supplied direct from the laboratory and merged in the database with sample data. Normal in-house data storage and daily back up of all data. No adjustment to assay data made
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes have been located and pegged using by DGPS – accuracy to nominal +/- 1m for easting, northing and elevation. Grid system – GDA1994, MGA Zone 51 Downhole in-rod surveys were conducted using a Champ Gyro probe with readings taken approximately every 20m to record

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		any deviations from the planned dip and azimuth.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program was designed as a “first pass” program testing new prospects and geochemical anomalies. • The spacing between drill holes is variable and no projections of mineralisation have been made at this stage. • The 20 drill holes discussed in this announcement have not been used for any resource estimate at this stage. • No sample compositing has been applied to the data
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes were planned as perpendicular as possible to the projected mineralised structures and geochemical anomalies, however the orientations of it may vary at very local scale. • No orientation based sampling bias in sampling.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples are sealed in calico bags, which are in turn placed in large, durable plastic bags for transport. The bags are directly taken to the laboratory dispatch depot and plastic wrapped on pallets for direct transport to the laboratory. Documentation is via a sample submission form and consignment note. The laboratory checks the samples received against the consignment and submission documentation and notifies Legacy of any missing or additional samples. Upon completion of analysis, the pulp packets, residues and coarse rejects are held in their secure warehouse. On request, the pulp packets (and other materials if desired) are returned to Legacy for secure

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		storage. Chip trays of RC cuttings are taken on a 1m sample basis and independently securely stored by Legacy.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been no review of sampling techniques or data at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling was conducted within Exploration Licence E39/1443, and P39/5007, P39/5001 and P39/5003 which are currently owned 100% by Legacy. At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to the tenement and it is in good standing. Currently Legacy Iron is in process of converting the prospection licenses P39/5001 to P39/5002 and P39/5007 to Mining leases.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project area has been the focus of alluvial gold prospecting for a number of years, with particular attention being directed towards the Dunn's Reward, Coronation and Blue Peter Prospects. Alluvial methods employed in these areas have included the use of; a trailer mounted alluvial plant; a portable dry blower; trenching, panning and metal detecting. The project area has been drilled by a number of exploration companies over the years. The programs varied from; reconnaissance exploration drilling across the strike length of the felsic volcanic unit in the western part of the project; evaluating the gold potential of auriferous quartz veins beneath historic gold workings for example at the Blue Peter, Coronation, Bitter End, Enigma, and

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
		Lady Kate Prospects; to resource definition drilling at the Kangaroo Bore Prospect.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mt Celia project is situated on the eastern margin of the Norseman-Wiluna Achaean Greenstone Belt within the Linden Domain of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Craton. • The Project area is underlain by an assemblage of deformed and altered Archaean greenstone lithologies of the Linden Domain which have been intruded by foliated pre-to syn-tectonic adamellite and syenite granitic rocks. The mafic metavolcanic rocks have been subjected to medium-grade metamorphism with a higher amphibolite-grade metamorphic zone lying along the granite-greenstone contact. • The project area is prospective for gold mineralisation (orogenic gold) which is typified elsewhere in the Yilgarn Craton. There are a number of old workings for gold present in the project area.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of the drill holes from this recent program are shown in the included figure 3 and table 1 within the body of text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>this is the case.</i></p>	
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a preliminary reporting of the drilling results so all the gold assays more than 0.5 g/t from the recent program have been reported in this announcement. • Any high grade gold assay intervals internal to broader zones of gold mineralisation are reported as included intervals. • No metal equivalent reported
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the 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 (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assay intersections are reported as downhole lengths. Drill holes were planned as perpendicular as possible to interpreted projections (geometry) of mineralisation so the downhole lengths are an indication only of near true width (true width is not known at this stage). Results from recent and historical drill programs will be reviewed further to confirm the relationship between downhole lengths and true widths. • Not applicable for the sampling method used.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to figure and table included in the text for location and lengths of intercepts in each of the holes. The detailed cross sections and interpretation will be reported once this data is interpreted along with historical data sets.
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results more than 0.5 g/t Au are reported in this announcement.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other exploration data collected to date is considered material or meaningful at this stage.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This recent drilling data will be combined with all historical drilling data and interpreted to update the gold resource for the project. • Also other future work is under planning.