IRON ORE LIMITED

An NMDC Company

ASX Announcement
9 May 2017

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
Devinder Singh Ahluwalia, Non-Executive Director
Tangula Rama Kishan Rao, Non-Executive Director
Devanathan Ramachandran, Non-Executive Director
Timothy Turner, Non-Executive Director

Rakesh Gupta, 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 PHASE II DRILLING RESULTS

AT MT CELIA GOLD PROJECT

Highlights include:

- Drill intersections at Blue Peter South and Coronation confirm mineralisation extends up to the current vertical depth of more than 80m
- Drill holes at Kangaroo Bore Prospect confirm the historical drill intersections and gold anomalism.
- Best intersections from this round of drilling includes
- **16m @ 7.00g/t Au incl. 6m @16.4g/t** from 22m to 40m in BPC116
- **14m @ 3.24g/t Au incl. 2m @5.06/t** from 44m to 58m in BPC116
- **6m @1.62g/t Au incl. 2m @2.48g/t** from 112m to 118m in BPC107
- **2m @ 3.60g/t Au** from 102m to 104m in BPC112

Legacy Iron Ore Limited (**Legacy Iron** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce encouraging results from the second phase of drilling at Mt Celia (Figure 1). These results when combined with the previous rounds of drilling provide further support for an upgrade of historical JORC resources for the project.

As per the plan, the second phase of RC drilling at the Blue Peter, Coronation and Kangaroo bore prospects was completed recently. The aim for this round of drilling was to test the depth and strike extensions to the southern side of the mineralisation at the Blue Peter and Coronation prospects (Figure 8 and 9). This program has tested different areas of the ore body and project to the areas already tested in Phase-I round of drilling (completed in August 2016). At Kangaroo bore some QAQC holes were drilled to verify the historical drilling results/geology which will be used in a future resource upgrade.

Mt Celia

The Project currently contains a number of known gold occurrences including Kangaroo Bore and Blue Peter prospects (Figure 2 & 3). An upgraded JORC compliant resource is likely to be estimated for both the prospects in the two to three months.

At Kangaroo Bore a significant amount of the historical drilling is already available indicating that the mineralisation extends for length of 1.6 km.

At Blue Peter, the shear system contains several small historic gold workings (Figures 2 and 3). The shear system extends over a distance of at least 2 kilometers, and consists of single, parallel or en 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.

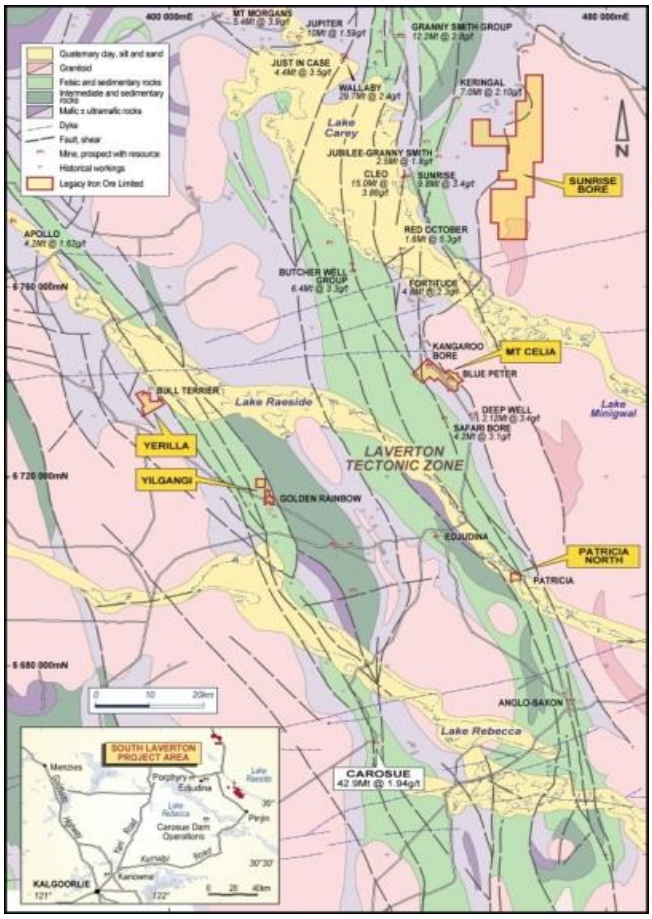

Figure 1: South Laverton Gold Project – Mt Celia

The historical work and drilling at Blue Peter and Coronation prospects have produced numerous high grade gold intersections over a strike length of approximately 790m and 250m respectively.

Current Drilling Program

A total of 1,388 m (13 holes) of drilling was carried out at Coronation, Blue Peter, Margot's Find and Kangaroo Bore Prospects within the Mt Celia Project (Figure 2). The program included 5 early stage exploration, 4 depth extension and 4 QAQC holes (Figure 3).

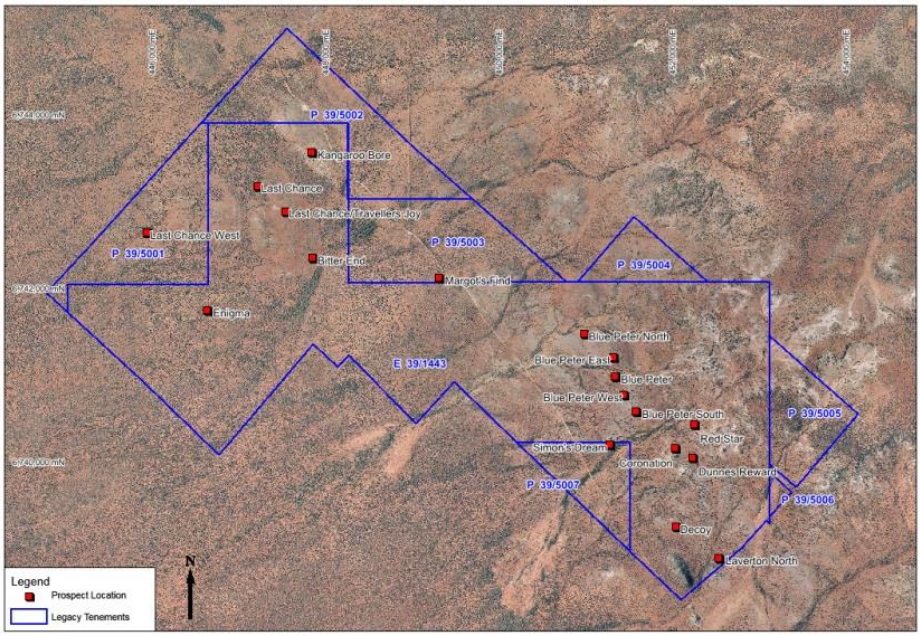

Figure 2: Mt Celia Project- Aerial image showing various prospect locations

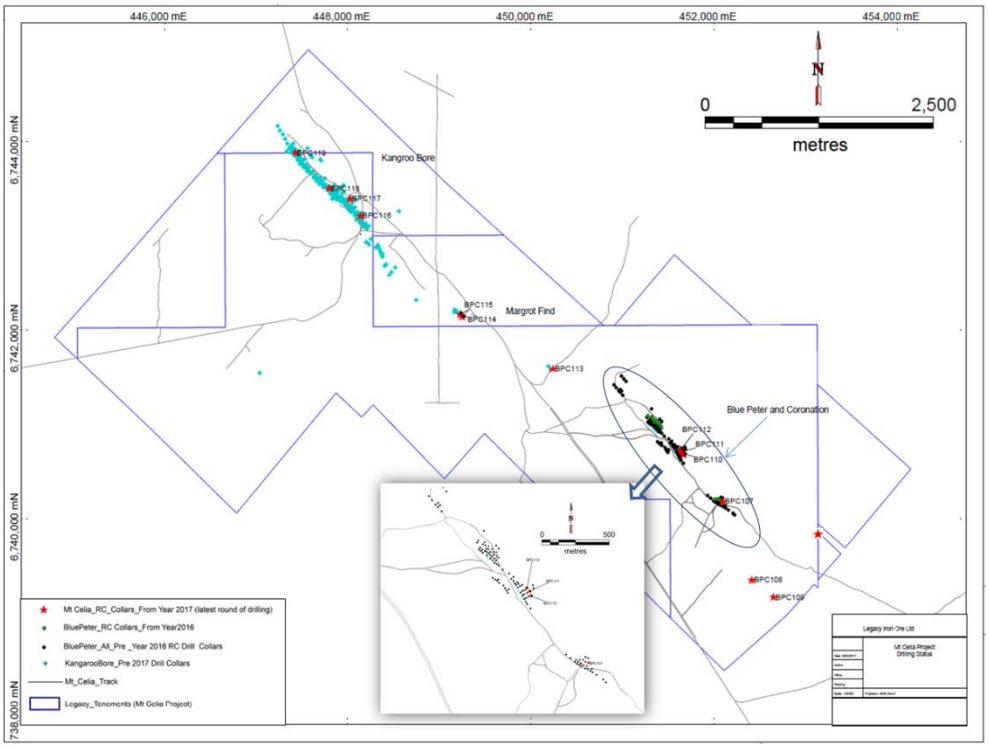

Figure 3: Blue Peter, Coronation and Kangaroo Bore Prospect – March 2017 drill hole location along with historical drilling.

The initial review of the results of this round of drilling at Blue Peter South and Coronation confirms the continuity of the significant intersections along the dip up to a depth of 80m (vertical depth).

Similar to the northern part of the Blue Peter, the gold mineralisation appears to be associated mainly with the hanging wall and footwall contacts of a quartz lode – a zone of the quartz vein and stringers that shows patchy visible gold and pyrite.

At Kangaroo Bore the recent drill holes have confirmed the historical drill intersections and gold anomalism.

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

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Dip	Azimuth	RL	Depth in metre		End of Hole	Au in g/t	Comments
						From	To			
BPC107						112	114		1.24	
BPC107	6740183	452099	60	215	430	114	116	130	1.13	6m at 1.62 g/t; includes 2m at 2.48 g/t
BPC107						116	118		2.48	
BPC110	6740684	451669	60	240	423	114	116	140	1.67	2m at 1.67 g/t
BPC110	6740684	451669	60	240	423	122	124	140	0.67	
BPC111	6740713	451657	60	240	421	112	114	140	1.32	4m at 1.81m g/t
BPC111						114	116		2.31	
BPC111	6740713	451657	60	240	421	124	126	140	3.71	2m at 3.71 g/t
BPC112	6740735	451639	60	230	422	90	92	150	0.84	
BPC112	6740735	451639	60	230	422	102	104	150	3.6	2m at 3.60 g/t
BPC112	6740735	451639	60	230	422	108	110	150	1.12	
BPC115	6742172	449228	60	221	406	10	12	150	0.56	
BPC115						12	14		0.68	
BPC116	6743221	448140	60	221	405	22	24	100	12.9	
BPC116						24	26		13.9	
BPC116						26	28		22.5	
BPC116						28	30		3.48	16m at 7.00 g/t, includes 6m at 16.4 g/t.
BPC116						30	32		1.3	
BPC116						32	34		0.84	
BPC116						36	38		0.55	
BPC116						38	40		0.58	
BPC116	6743221	448140	60	221	405	44	46	100	5.06	
BPC116						46	48		0.51	
BPC116						48	50		0.72	14m at 3.24 g/t includes 2m at 5.06 g/t
BPC116						50	52		12.9	
BPC116						52	54		0.79	
BPC116						54	56		2.03	
BPC116						56	58		0.67	
BPC117	6743397	448025	60	221	405	92	94	160	0.59	
BPC117	6743397	448025	60	221	405	100	102	160	2.26	2m at 2.26 g/t
BPC117	6743397	448025	60	221	405	110	112	160	0.68	
BPC117						112	114		1.39	8m at 1.46 g/t
BPC117						116	118		2.12	
BPC117						118	120		1.68	
BPC117	6743397	448025	60	221	405	124	126	160	3.44	
BPC117						126	128		0.75	6m at 1.66 g/t; includes 2m at 3.44 g/t
BPC117						128	130		0.8	

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

The exploratory holes in southern and central part of tenement were planned to test the elevated surface (historical auger sampling) geochemical anomalies. A weak gold anomalism associated with quartz veins and prospective lithological contacts have been noted in most of these holes. Further exploration work is required to effectively evaluate the anomalies.

As a next step, the current geology and resource model for the project will be updated, with a view to reporting an increase in the resource estimates for the project.

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	• *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.* • *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 (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.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) samples were collected as 2m samples at the rig using a rig mounted cone splitter and an approximate 2.5 to 3.5kg sample was submitted to SGS lab which was were dried, crushed and pulverized to produce 30gm charge for fire assay analysis. • Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Referenc e Materials (standards), duplicates and blanks with each sample ba tch. QAQC results are reviewed to i dentify and resolve any issues. • Field duplicates were taken at selected intervals. • Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• Reverse Circulation drilling was conducted using a face sampling hammer with a 128mm bit.
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*	• 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. • The results of this RC drilling have

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	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	• *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 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 and sampled in full.
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.	• RC samples were split at the rig using a cone splitter to obtain 2m samples for laboratory analysis. Nearly all samples were sampled dry. • An approximate 2.5 to 3.5kg 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 Referenc e Materials (standards), duplicates and blanks with each sample ba tch. QAQC results are reviewed to i dentify and resolve any issues. • 2m interval samples were cone split using rig mounted cone splitter. Field duplicates were taken at selected intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The sample size is appropriate for the targeted mineralisation style and grain size.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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 submited a suite of CRMs, blanks and selects appropriate samples for duplicates.
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 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	• *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.*	• Drill holes have been located and pegged using by hand held Garmin GPS – accuracy to nominal +/- 5m for easting, northing and elevation. • Grid system – GDA1994, MGA Zone 51 Downhole survey are conducted using a single shot camera (Camteq

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
		Proshot Camera probe -CTPS200) approximately every 30m soon after the drilling to record any deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. • There is no topographical control apart from GPS elevation reading. This is adequate at this stage and level terrain. However; in near future the company may collect all the drill collar locations and elevation details using DGPS to ensure the accuracy.
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.*	• The planned Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program is targeting depth extension the known gold mineralisation using geological criteria. The spacing and distribution of the d rill holes is appropriate enough to confirm the projected depth extensions of mineralisation. • The 13 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	• *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.*	• Drill holes were planned as perpendicular as possible to the projected extensions of the mineralised structure (quartz vein) however the orientations of it may vary at very local scale. • No orientation based sampling bias in sampling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are sealed in calico bags, which are in turn placed in large polyweave bags for transport. The bags are directly taken to a commercial transport company, and plastic wrapped on pallets for direct

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 storage. Chip trays of RC cuttings are taken on a 1m sample basis and independently securely stored by Legacy.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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.*	• Sampling was conducted within Exploration Licence E39/1443, and P39/5003 and P/30/5002 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
		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 Lady Kate Prospects; to resource definition drilling at the Kangaroo Bore Prospect.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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 (organic gold) which is typified elsewhere in the Yilgarn Craton. There are a numbers of old workings for gold are present in the project area.
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*	• 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
	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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.*	• This is a preliminary reporting of the drilling results so all the gold assays more than 0.5 g/t from recent program has 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
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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 indication only of near true width (true width is not known at this stage). Results from recent and historcal drill programs will be reviewed further to confirm th e relationship between downhole l engths and true widths. • Not applicable for the sampling

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
		method used.
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.*	• 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.
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.*	• All results more than 0.5 g/t are reported in this announcement.
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.*	• No other exploration data collected t o date is considered material or mea ningful at this stage.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• 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.