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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: PRX

16 November 2020

LARGE STRONG EM CONDUCTOR IDENTIFIED AT REYNOLDS RANGE

KEY POINTS

- **2km EM conductor at Scimitar confirmed with moving loop EM at Reynolds Range Project**
- **Conductor coincident with large scale 3km copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold and arsenic anomaly**
- **Scimitar is along trend from historic Reward Copper Deposit which averaged 11% Copper**
- **Diamond drilling to commence shortly**
- **Scimitar is the first of several targets to be drilled at Reynolds Range over the coming months**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ('Prodigy Gold' or the 'Company') advises that the first moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) survey on the Company's Reynolds Range Project has revealed a large, strong electromagnetic (EM) conductor coincident with surface copper, lead, silver, zinc, and gold anomalism.

A diamond drilling program comprising two holes 600m apart and 400-500m deep has been expedited to test the Scimitar conductor (Figure 3) and is expected to get underway later this month. Prodigy Gold is also planning drill programs to test a number of other encouraging targets including Falchion and Sabre as part of a comprehensive program to systematically explore the Reynolds Range Project.

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Matt Briggs said: "The Scimitar conductor was first recognised in a Tempest EM survey completed several years ago, and recent mapping and ground truthing completed by our team has identified significant outcrops of malachite (copper oxides) and gossans (Figure 4) overlying and adjacent to this conductor which is very encouraging. A subsequent ground EM survey has confirmed and further refined the target position of Scimitar."

"This target has never been effectively drill tested. Modelled conductors do not project to surface and the strongest response starts 240m below surface. Previous grid drilling conducted in the area was typically less than 5m deep with drill lines ending south of the surface projection of the modelled conductor."

"The Reynolds Range Project area is highly prospective for base metal and gold mineralisation, as demonstrated by nearby smaller prospects such as the Reward Deposit which is 4km along trend and averaged 11% copper ore."

"We are now expediting diamond drilling to test the large Scimitar conductor and to confirm stratigraphic sequence, and potential structural control."

"Due to the scale of the anomaly footprint additional drilling will likely be required to fully test the anomaly. Gossans extend well beyond the position of the Scimitar conductor, in particular towards the east, and include a combination of copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver."

"Scimitar is the first of several targets to be drilled at Reynolds Range in the coming months. Drilling is also planned to extend the Falchion and Sabre Targets and the Reward Deposit. Results of additional sampling are expected to be received as diamond drilling gets underway at Scimitar."

Figure 1 – Samples containing malachite (green) at the Scimitar Target indicating the presence of copper.

Reynolds Range EM Conductor

The Company recently completed a MLEM survey over EL23888 within the Reynolds Range Project (see Figure 2), where it is exploring for gold and copper. Previously, an airborne Tempest EM survey completed in 2012 highlighted an anomaly (Figure 3) on several 200 metre spaced lines. Such anomalies indicate the presence of conductive material which could be copper sulphide mineralisation, barren (iron) sulphides, or graphite bearing rock.

Modelling of the data by Resource Potentials geophysical consultants has identified several discrete, highly conductive elongate bodies which dip southwest over a vertical interval of 600 metres and extend for a distance of 2,000 metres. The top of this body commences at a depth of 70 metres below surface and has not been tested by historic shallow post holes.

Coincident with the conductor are strong surface Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As and weaker Au lag and rock chip anomalies (Figure 3). Outcrop directly above the identified conductors contains significant malachite (oxidised copper) at surface (Figure 1).

The conductor at Scimitar is the same orientation as the Reward Copper Deposit 5.5km to the southeast. The Reward Mine appears as a weaker EM anomaly, and contained ore of cuprite and malachite (copper oxides) up to 5 metres wide. Production from mining of oxides in the 1950's averaged ~11% Cu[1].

[1] BMR record 1958/107 Notes on the Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Reynolds Range Area, Northern Territory

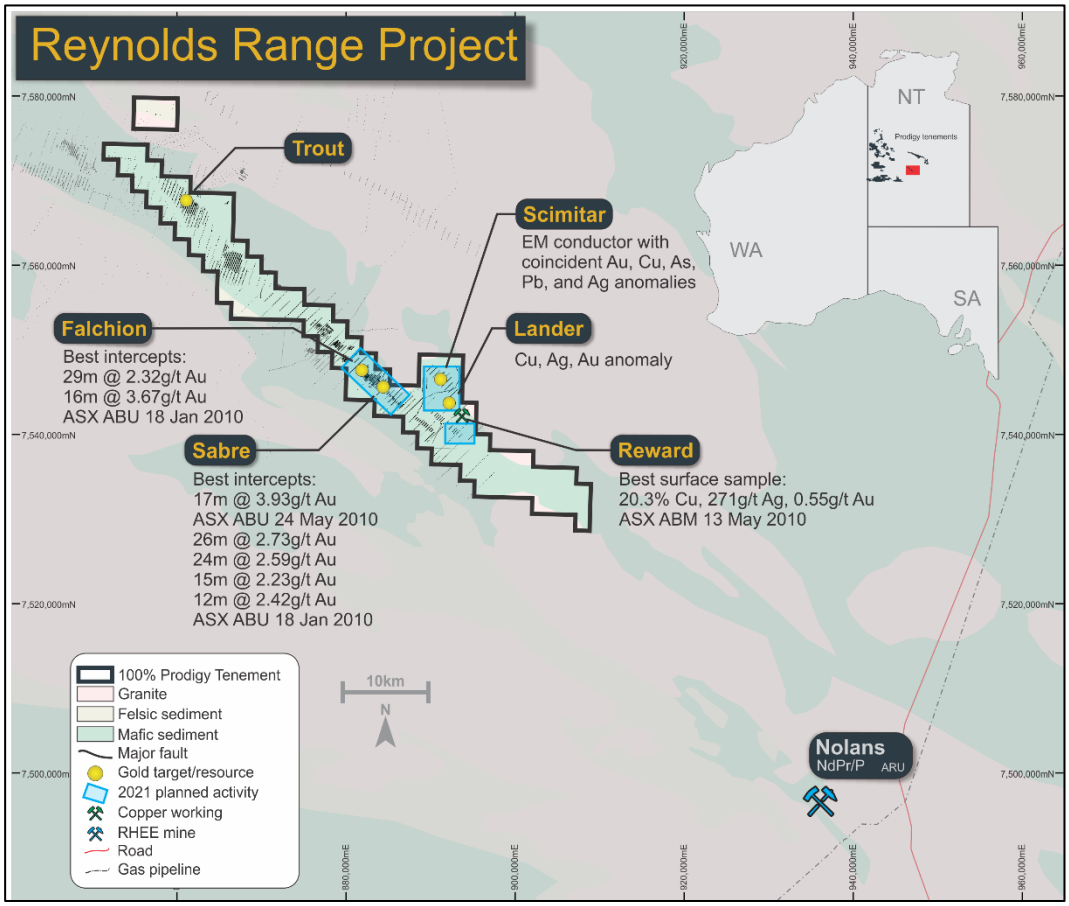

Figure 2 – Reynolds Range Targets.

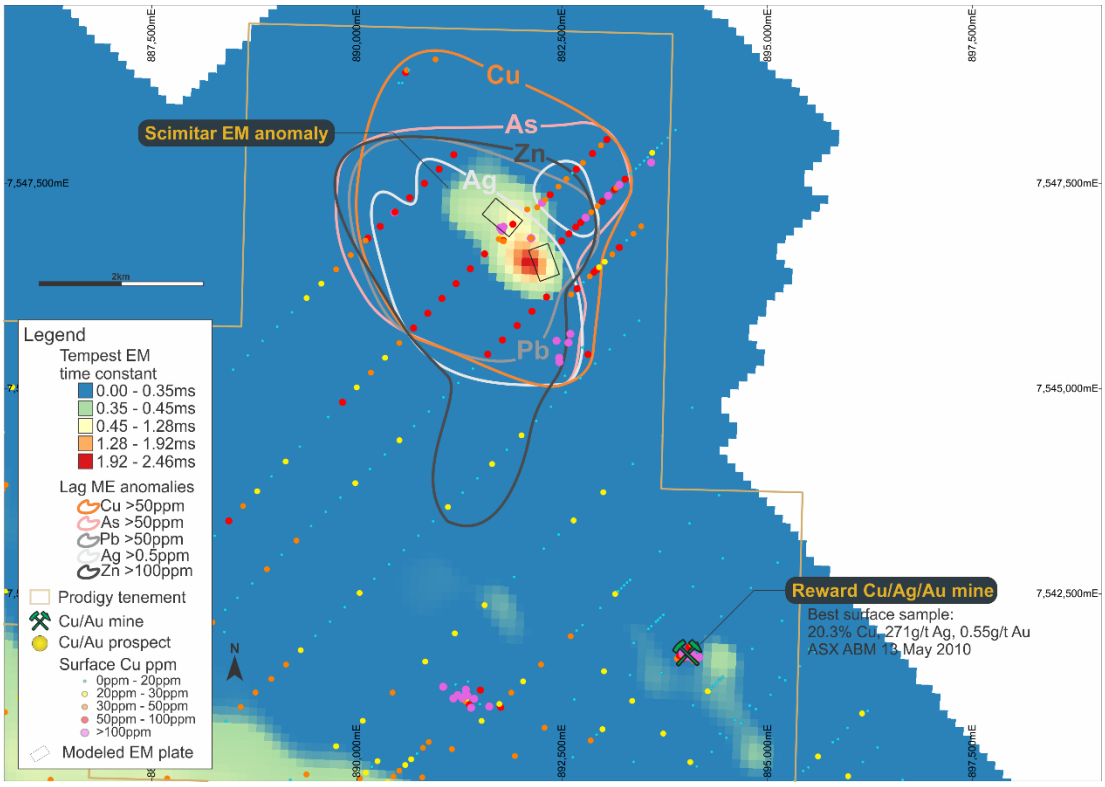

Figure 3 – Pre 2020 lag and rock chip Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and As anomalism coincident with the Scimitar EM Conductor. Modelled EM plates targeted for diamond drilling are also shown in the centre of the anomalies.

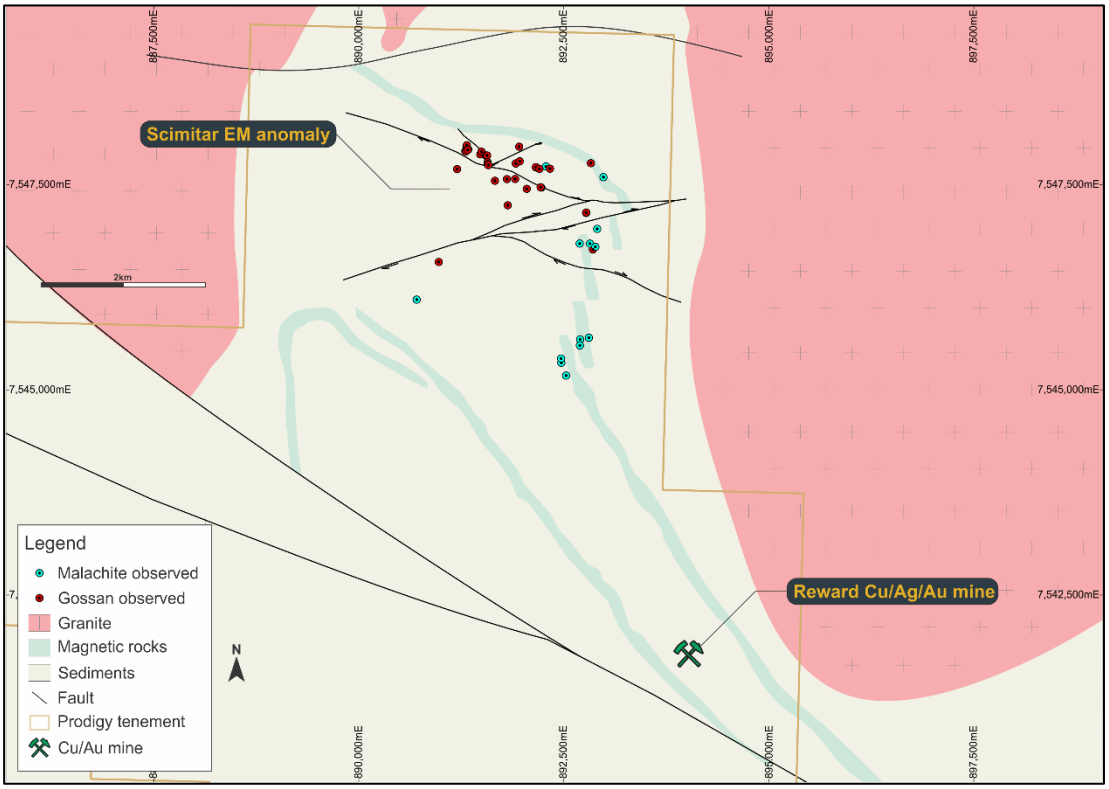

Figure 4 - Simplified geological interpretation highlighting areas of malachite and gossan mapped at surface.

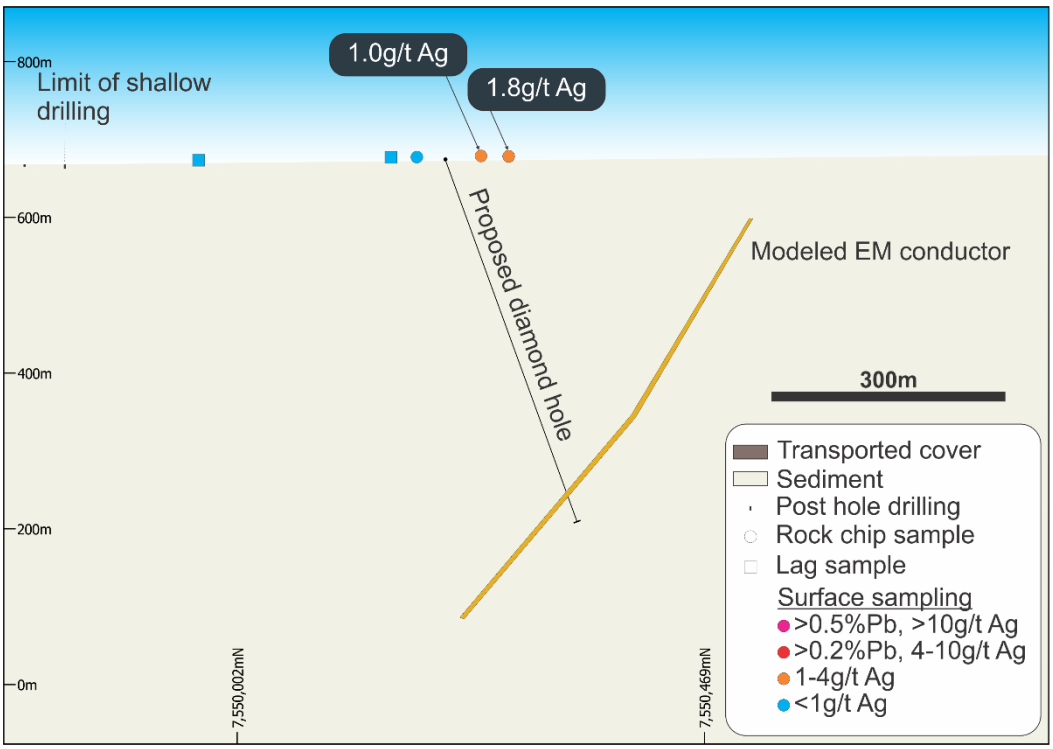

Figure 5 - Schematic cross section through the Scimitar EM conductor with one of the two holes planned for drilling.

Reynolds Range Project Background

The project area is accessed from the Stuart Highway and is 150km north of Alice Springs. Targets are located between 20km and 120km off the NT highway, railway line (Ghan) and the NT gas pipeline. As far as the NT goes, these projects have excellent access. Land ownership is a combination of pastoral lease and aboriginal land (ALRA). Prodigy Gold has negotiated access and permits to the land.

Figure 6 - Scimitar Target Area

Mineralisation was first identified in the area in the early 1900s with a number of different mineral occurrences and old mines identified including extensive tin fields at Coniston, old copper workings, silver-lead-zinc mines and numerous gold occurrences.

A series of predominantly E-W to NW-SE striking shear zones transect the project areas. These shear zones, in places, have retrograded the amphibolite facies country rock to greenschist facies. Gold mineralisation consists of sheared and sheeted-quartz vein deposits with the potential for economic deposits.

A number of occurrences have been identified that include high-grade copper and silver (+- gold) associated with distal lead-zinc occurrences. The Jervois deposits (located further east in the Arunta), the Bumblebee discovery (located near Kintore in the South Arunta / Warumpi Margin) and the Tennant Creek deposits (located to the north in the Tennant Creek inlier) are described as iron oxide copper-gold targets. The rocks at Reynolds Range are believed to have similar potential.

Notable Reynolds Range Targets

Falchion Target - Old gold workings associated with Lander shear zone. Evidence of base metals including tin and antimony in the area. Known gold-antimony mineralisation including results of:

- 12m @ 3.76g/t Au[3]
- 16m @ 3.67g/t Au[3]

RC and diamond drilling have been completed on a single section, however gold mineralisation extends for over 400m in RAB drilling.

Sabre Target - Shallow gold workings associated with the Lander shear zone. Evidence of base metals including tin and antimony in the area.

Known gold mineralisation including drilling results of:

- 17m @ 3.93g/t Au[2]
- 26m @ 2.73g/t Au[3]
- 24m @ 2.59g/t Au[3]

[2] ASX 24 May 2010
[3] ASX 18 Jan 2010

RAB drilling has defined gold mineralisation for over 500m of strike.

Figure 7 - Azurite and malachite from the Reward Deposit. Collapsed stopes from mining in the 1950s are visible in the background.

Reward Copper Silver Gold Target - Old copper oxide workings (1950s era). Sampling by Prodigy Gold includes results >20% copper, 200g/t silver and 2g/t gold (ASX 13 May 2010). An EM survey by Prodigy Gold indicated a conductor 50m below surface and 400m long to the south of the existing workings.

Authorised for release by Prodigy Gold's Chairman, Tommy McKeith.

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About Prodigy Gold NL

Prodigy Gold has a unique greenfields and brownfields exploration portfolio in the proven multi-million-ounce Tanami Gold Province. Prodigy Gold remains highly active in its systematic exploration approach and following the removal of COVID-19 restrictions intends to continue exploration prioritising on:

- drilling targets on its Tanami, North Arunta and Reynolds Range Projects
- systematic evaluation of high potential early stage targets
- joint ventures to expedite discovery on other targets

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to exploration targets and exploration results are based on information reviewed and checked by Mr Sam Ekins who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ekins is a full time employee of Prodigy Gold NL and 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 Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Ekins consents to the inclusion in the documents of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Prodigy Gold NL confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates included in referenced previous market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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Appendix 1: JORC 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.	*Prodigy Gold geologists have undertaken mapping and rock sampling. These are samples selected as they are notable due to observations of structural fabric, alteration minerals or veining. The nature of historic sampling are not well documented beyond a geological description, and location. Ground truthing of historic results have been validated in mapping by company geologists and are believed to be reliable.*
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	*Samples selected as they are notable due to observations of structural fabric, alteration minerals or veining. They are selectively collected to identify evidence of metals associated with a mineral system.*
	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	*Whole rock and rock chips samples are collected and submitted according to standard practices. A minimum of 50g of sample is collected in a calico bag, described, location reported and submitted for analysis.*
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 is reported in this announcements. Historic drilling details have previously been reported.*
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	*No drilling results are being reported.*
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	*No drilling results are being reported.*
	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.	*No drilling results are being reported.*
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	*Rock sampling and geophysics is early stage and not at a stage where the 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.	*Sampling can be seen to be qualitative in nature.*
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	*No drilling results are being reported.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	*Rock chips and whole rock samples have been collected. These may have been split with a hammer.*
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	*Rock chips and whole rock samples have been collected. These may have been split with a hammer. Samples are collected at ambient moisture levels, assumed to be dry.*
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	*The quality and nature of rock sampling is appropriate for reconnaissance exploration. The quality and nature of geophysics is appropriate for reconnaissance exploration.*
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	*Lab standards are relied upon. The anomalies and style of sampling are qualitative to support the potential for metals to be present. Blanks are duplicates are not used, however the nature of sampling provides some level of field duplicates being collected.*
	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.	*Samples selected as they are notable due to observations of structural fabric, alteration minerals or veining. They are selectively collected to identify evidence of metals associated with a mineral system.*
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	*They are selectively collected to identify evidence of metals associated with a mineral system. The grain size is not relevant at this stage as often only one 'grain' is selected.*
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.	*A single multi-element (ME) sample is collected per location/data point. The ME sample is assayed for a suite of 59 different accessory elements (multi-element using the Bureau Veritas MA100/1/2 routine which uses a mixed acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which method provides the best detection limit.*
	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.	*TEMPEST System Specifications* *Specifications of the TEMPEST Airborne EM System are:* *• Base frequency - 25 Hz* *• Transmitter turns - 1* *• Waveform - Square* *• Peak current - 280 A* *• Sample rate - 75 kHz on X and Z* *• System bandwidth - 25 Hz to 37.5 kHz* *• Flying height - 100 m (subject to safety considerations)* *• EM sensor - Towed bird with 3 component dB/dt coils* *MLEM System Specifications* *• Transmitter System: EMTX-200 with DC10LV-2 Generator* *• Current: >100A* *• Loop size: 200m x 200m* *•Receiver System: EMIT SmartEM24 with EMIT Smart 3-component Fluxgate.*
	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 drilling results are being reported. Lab standards are relied upon. The anomalies and style of sampling are qualitative to support the potential for metals to be present. Blanks are duplicates are not used, however the nature of sampling provides some level of field duplicates being collected.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	*No drilling results are being reported.*
	The use of twinned holes.	*No drilling results are being reported.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	*Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5.1. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.5 and SQL 2008 R2 (the MDS is compatible with SQL 2008-2012 – most recent industry versions used). This interface integrates with LogChief and QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of data capture and assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Prodigy Gold has an external consultant Database Administrator with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails. Assay data is provided in MaxGEO format from the laboratories and imported by the Database Administrator. The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS and this interface provides full audit trails to meet industry best practice.*
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	*Assays are not adjusted*
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.	*Handheld GPS are used. Handheld GPS reading accuracy is improved by the device 'waypoint averaging' mode, which takes continuous readings of up to 5 minutes and improves accuracy.*
	Specification of the grid system used.	*The grid system used is MGA_GDA94, Zone 53.*
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	*Sample locations are surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.*
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	*No drilling results are being reported. Rock samples are random in sample spacing.*
	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.	*Spacing is not appropriate for the generation of a resource.*
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	*No compositing has been applied*
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.	*Sampling is biased as only notable samples are collected.*
	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 results are being reported.*
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	*Samples are transported from project to the field camp by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were loaded onto a Toll Express truck and taken to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been picked up for transport. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure.*
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	*Prodigy Gold conducted a Lab Visit to Bureau Veritas laboratory facilities in Adelaide in August 2017 and found no faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results shows that Prodigy Gold sampling protocols and procedures were generally effective.*

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 Scimitar, Sabre and Falchion Prospects at Reynolds Range are contained within EL23888 and are located in the Northern Territory. The tenements are wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to the 'Reynolds Range Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA)' between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC). The tenement is subject to a royalty payment to Franco Nevada on gold sold from the licence.*
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	*The tenements are in good standing with the NT DPIR and no known impediments exist.*
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	*The Reynolds Range project has had a considerable amount of shallow RAB and vacuum drilling completed by previous explorers, which has defined large, low-level gold anomalies (+5ppb Au). Around 3300 holes have been drilled and the average hole depth is 9.8m. The fresh-rock beneath the depleted surface cover is largely untested, with just 5 diamond holes completed to a maximum depth of 156m in the entire project area. Prodigy Gold's assessment of the previous work highlighted the Stafford Gold Zone with a strike length of over 20km and 10 individual prospects with target area in excess of 80km^2. The Sabre and Falchion prospects were targeted by Prodigy Gold for follow-up and drilling by Prodigy Gold at the Sabre prospect intersected 35m @ 2.02g/t Au including 17m @ 3.93g/t Au3. Further reconnaissance work at Stafford Gold Zone also revealed high grade copper and silver rock chip samples from the Reward Prospect (~9km SE of Sabre) with 20.3% Cu and 271g/t Ag near a downdip EM conductor identified by an airborne electromagnetic survey in 2012. A rock sample grading 1.79g/t Au was also returned from the Pine Hill Prospect (~3.5km SE of Reward). Shortly after this work was completed in the June 2010 quarter, the drill rig was shifted to Prodigy Gold's Twin Bonanza project, which incorporates the Old Pirate and Buccaneer deposits where Prodigy Gold's focus remained until the restructure to Prodigy Gold NL under the current management. Refer to ASX 29 November 2013 and 3 February 2014 for details of these results. At the Scimitar prospect 305 post and vacuum holes have been drilled previously on a 500x50m grid. The maximum depth drilled is 15m and average depth is 5m.* *1991-1992 Poseidon Gold obtained 2 rock chip samples from the Lander Cu prospect. These were from a pelitic unit and a quartz/chlorite breccia with malachite (Price, 1992).* *1992-1993 regional lag sampling at 250m intervals by Poseidon Gold defined an area 3km x 2km with anomalous base metals (>80ppm As, >100ppm Pb) and a number of isolated elevated gold values over the Scimitar prospect. 2 rock chip samples and 44 LAG samples were obtained over Scimitar from a 21 rock chip and 1,211 LAG sample program. Maximum values were over Scimitar were 830ppm Zn, 350ppm Pb, and 75ppm Cu. (Price & Price, 1993).* *1993-1994 Normandy Exploration and Normandy Poseidon group completed 61 3.6m vertical RAB holes over Scimitar targeting Sb and Au anomalies from a larger 195 hole program totalling 705m. Hole ID's were RRAB110-RRAB304. Maximum assays returned were 420ppm Cu, 250ppm Zn and 90ppm Pb. Rocks identified included mudstone and siltstone (some carbonaceous) and immature sandstones and greywackes, basalt-dolerite, and common chlorite alteration and moderate quartz veining. (Price, 1994).* *1994-1995 Poseidon Gold drilled 100 POST RAB holes averaging 3.6m at 50m to 100m spacing into Scimitar from a larger 397 hole program totalling 1,772m (RRAB532-RRAB928). 1994-1995 report (A.T. Price, 1995).* *1995-1996 Poseidon Gold drilled 175 VAC holes (RAV0001-RAV0175) over the Scimitar prospect from a larger program of 602 holes for 2,976m. The Scimitar VAC holes were drilled at 50m x 500m spacing and intercepted sericite altered sediments and gossanous brecciated quartz veins. The drilling confirmed a strong As, Pb and Zn anomaly with a weaker 1-16ppb*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Au anomaly. A further 37 VAC holes (RCV0565-RCV0605) were drilled to the southwest of Scimitar (Price, 1996). *1996-1997 Normandy Gold took 49 composite lag samples (sample 339551-339599) of -6 to +1 fraction over Scimitar at 100m x 500m spacing over 3 traverses. (Warren & Worland, 1997).* *1998-1999 Exodus Minerals collected 5 rock chips and 5 soils samples at Scimitar. Samples 5761RR, 5762RR and 5763RR returned anomalous Au (62ppb, 38ppb, and 17ppb); As (24,000ppm, 4,000ppm, and 4,700ppm); Pb (360ppm, 580ppm, and 90ppm); and Sb (180ppm, 96ppm, and 102ppm). (Greenaway, 1998 & Greenaway, 1999). Note that a further 11 rock chips have been attributed to Cowden, 2001; but do not actually appear in the Cowden, 2001 report. Sample 336053 returned 37ppm Bi, 580ppm Cu, 19ppm Mo and 260ppm Pb.* *2012 – 2013 Prodigy Gold resources flew a Tempest airborne EM survey over the Reynolds Range area in June and July 2012. This identified a prominent 2km x 1km conductor at Scimitar.*
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	*The geology of the Reynolds Range project area was described by Rohde (2012) in the ABM 2012 annual tenement report on EL 23655. The project covers Paleoproterozoic metasediments and intrusives in the central Aileron Province of the Arunta region. The surface geology has been mapped and described by the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) in the 1:250,000 scale Napperby (SF53-09) sheet and in more detail by the Bureau of Mineral Resources on the special edition Reynolds Range Region 1:100,000 scale geological map.* *On a regional scale the area comprises polydeformed Paleoproterozoic Lander Group metasediments intruded by numerous felsic and mafic intrusive phases and overlain by slightly younger siliciclastic metasediments, including the Reynolds Range Group. The area is covered by complex regolith, with scree shedding from substantial hills cut by large drainage systems.*
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.	*No drill holes are announced in this report. Previous announcements of drilling are provided.*
	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 information material to the announcement has been excluded. XRF data previously collected appears unreliable. No standards were used and negative values are generated for elements which can typically be measured with some confidence. This data has been deemed to be misleading and unrepresentative.*
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.	*No top cuts have been applied in reporting of results.*
	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.	*Drill hole intervals are not being reported. Summaries of all material drill holes and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases. All results are shown on maps. Highlight holes are reported individually. It should not be assumed all results are represented on diagrams.*
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	*No metal equivalents are being reported.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').	*Drill hole intervals are not being reported.*
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.	*Plans are provided in the document.*
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.	*Drill hole intervals are not being reported.*
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.	*Appropriate data is provided in the announcement. The target is an undrilled geophysical anomaly with a sizeable coincident anomaly as reported. No other studies have been completed that are not referenced.*
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	*Diamond drilling is planned to confirm the source of the anomalism. If Cu/Au mineralisation is intersected significant follow up downhole EM and RAB, RC or diamond drilling would be planned.*