

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE**ASX: PRX**

15 September 2021

Multiple Structures intersected in Hyperion Diamond Drilling

KEY POINTS

- **210.7m diamond drill hole recently completed at Tregony Deposit**
- **Tregony is the second of two targets to be drilled at Hyperion this quarter**
- **Diamond drilling has confirmed a new deposit model and exploration concept**
- **The intersection of visible gold validates stacked shear vein model**
- **Tregony is a 4km long gold deposit within the Hyperion Project, located 30km northwest of the 4.93Mt @ 1.95g/t 310koz Hyperion gold resource and 40km north of Northern Star's 1.1Moz Groundrush Resource**
- **Diamond drilling at PHD has intersected quartz veining and sulphidic sediments**
- **PHD hole is 240.7m deep and is co-funded by the NT Government under the Resourcing the Territory Initiative**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ('Prodigy Gold' or the 'Company') is pleased to advise that diamond drilling has recently been completed at the Company's Hyperion Project in the Northern Territory (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

A 210.7m diamond drill hole drilled at the Tregony Deposit has intersected visible gold. Drilling of a 240.7m stratigraphic diamond drillhole was also recently completed at the PHD Prospect.

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Matt Briggs said: *"Diamond drilling has recently been completed in the north of our 100% owned Hyperion Project. A hole has been completed at each of the Tregony and PHD Prospects.*

At the Tregony Deposit, re-logging and re-interpretation of historic drilling has resulted in a new geological model. The mineral system is made up of vertically stacked veins in the hanging wall of the Suplejack Fault. Eight vein arrays are now modelled with 3 expected to be intersected in the first hole.

The 210.7m hole intersected veining as shallow as 16.7m, and downhole intervals up to 9.5 metres wide (Table 1). Visible gold is observed at 58.5m down hole (Figure 1). The intersection of multiple structures supports the new geological model and highlights the potential for plunge and dip extensions to the mineralisation.

Gold results of over 0.3g/t Au continue for over 10km along strike in RAB and aircore drilling and over 3km in RC and diamond drilling (Figure 6). Structural data from the hole will also be used to design future drilling to the north of the project. The strike extension of the mineralised trend is covered by shallow sandstone cover to the north and has not previously been drilled for the 9km to the exploration lease boundary.

Drilling was recently completed at the PHD Prospect. The NT Government co-funded stratigraphic diamond drillhole will compliment aircore drilling also recently completed testing 11km of soil gold anomalism. A narrow interval of veining and sulphidic sediments was intersected in this hole. Samples are currently in transit to the laboratory.”



Figure 1 – Coarse visible gold in quartz veining at ~55.2m in TGDD2101

Table 1 - Description of veining intervals in drillhole TGDD2101

Hole ID	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Interval (m)	Description
TGDD2101	16.7	19	2.3	Quartz veining in highly weathered shale
TGDD2101	45.9	49.1	3.2	Thin frequent/infrequent quartz veins
TGDD2101	55.8	59.2	3.4	Thin irregular frequent quartz pyrite veins. 0.4m massive quartz vein with visible gold (58.5-59.2m)
TGDD2101	68.5	78	9.5	Thin frequent quartz veins with pyrite, pyrrhotite and chlorite. 50% vein material 73.2-77m
TGDD2101	88	91	3	Thin frequent quartz veins with pyrite
TGDD2101	101	102.2	1.2	Thin frequent quartz veins with quartz breccia
TGDD2101	173.9	177	3.1	Thin frequent/infrequent quartz veins

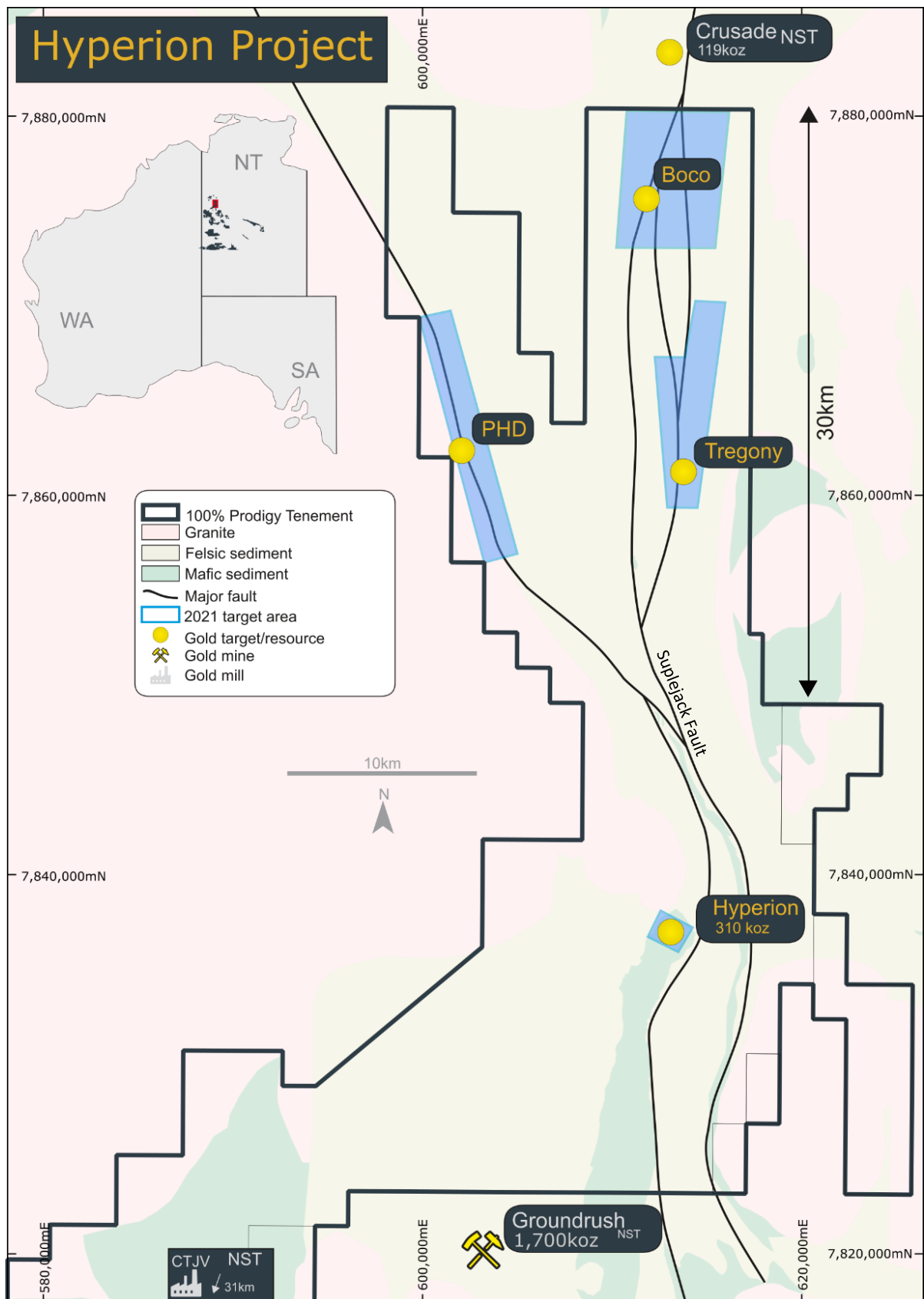


Figure 2 – Location of the Tregony and PHD Prospects

Tregony Prospect Summary

Tregony is a structurally controlled vein-hosted gold deposit within the Hyperion Project, located 30km northwest of the Company's 100% owned Hyperion **4.93Mt @ 1.95g/t 310koz gold resource**¹ and 40km north of Northern Star's 1.1Moz Groundrush Resource (Figure 2).

Airborne magnetic surveying completed in 2019 highlighted extensions of the structure. The deposit is hosted by metasediments of the Proterozoic Killi Killi Formation (Figure 6) in the Tanami Region. The deposit has been drilled with RAB and aircore. Sampling along strike of the historic anomalism extended the soil gold anomaly over the structure to 10km in strike length. There is limited drilling to depth, and the northern strike extension is seen to be prospective. The structure is open for 9km to the north (Figure 6) under shallow sandstone cover.

The Tregony Deposit and PHD Prospect are located on EL 31331. This exploration licence has a heritage clearance to identify culturally significant sites and an indigenous land use agreement (ILUA).

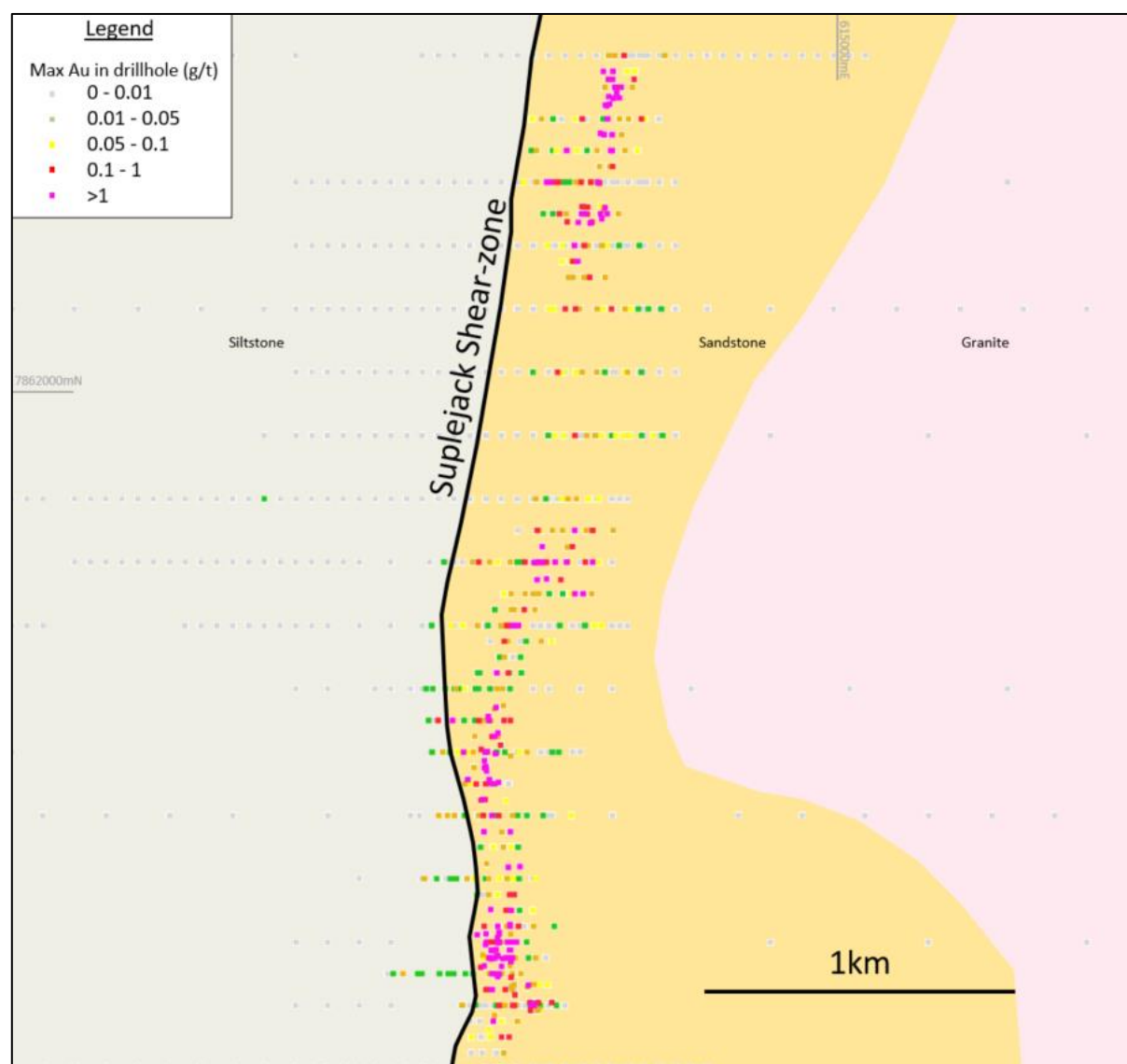


Figure 3 - Maximum gold in historic drilling at the Tregony Deposit

¹ ASX: 31 July 2018

Modelling of the deposit relied heavily on assay data, as the geological logging of historical drillholes was not consistent throughout. Field inspection of the core identified visual gold in several core samples left on site.

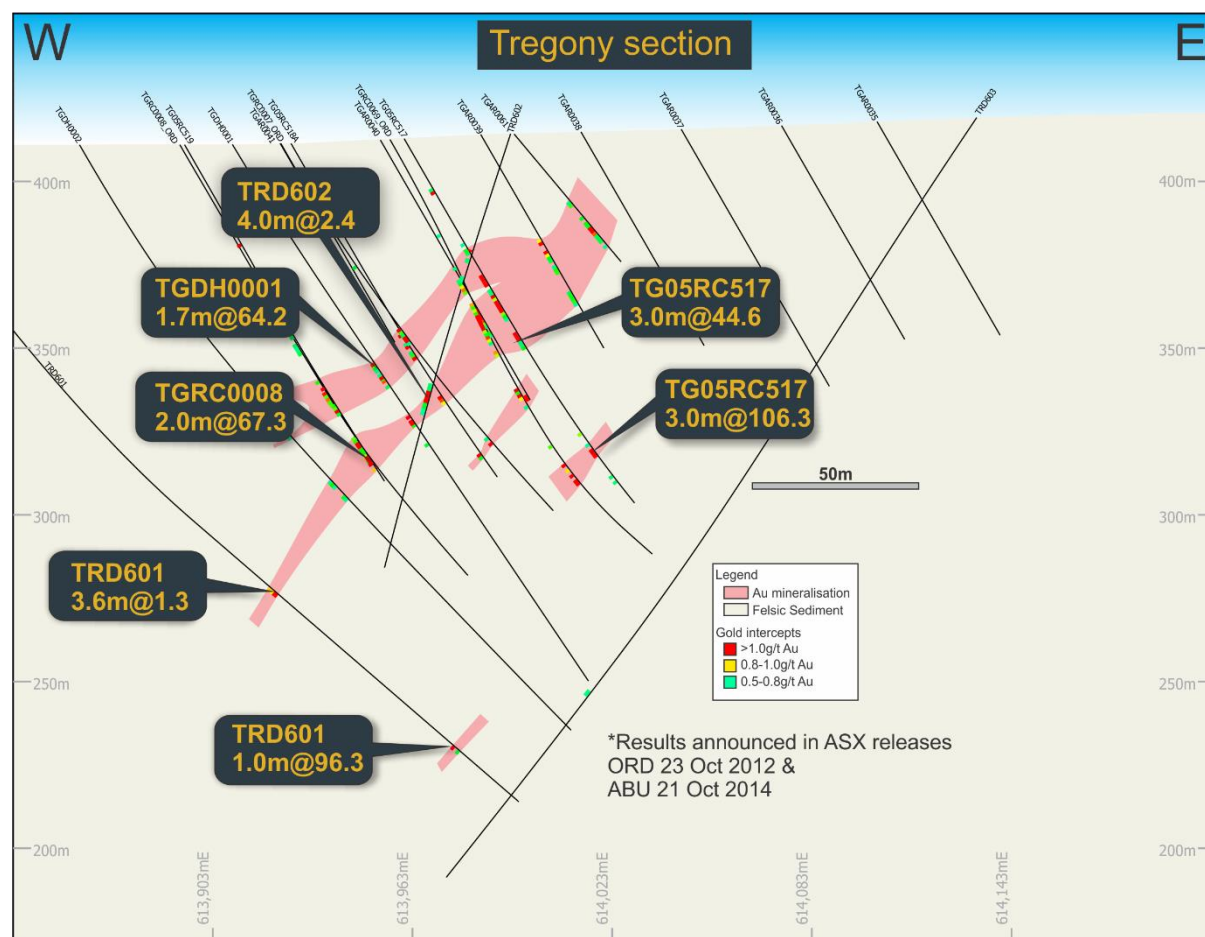


Figure 4 - Tregony cross section 7,860,220mN highlighting vertically stacked west dipping gold mineralisation

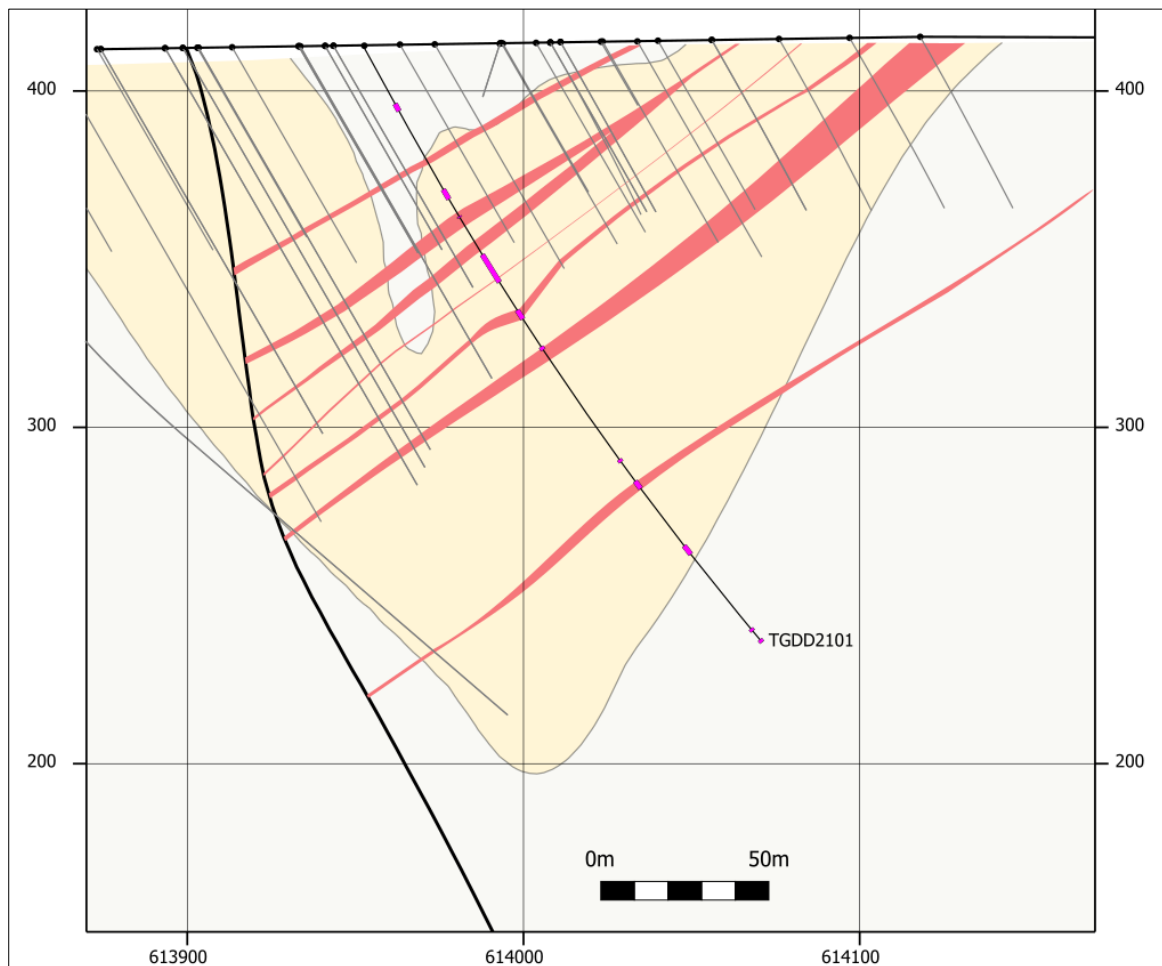


Figure 5 - Tregony interpretative section 7,861,540mN showing hole TGDD2101 with logged quartz intervals (pink) correlating to extrapolated mineralised vein arrays (red)

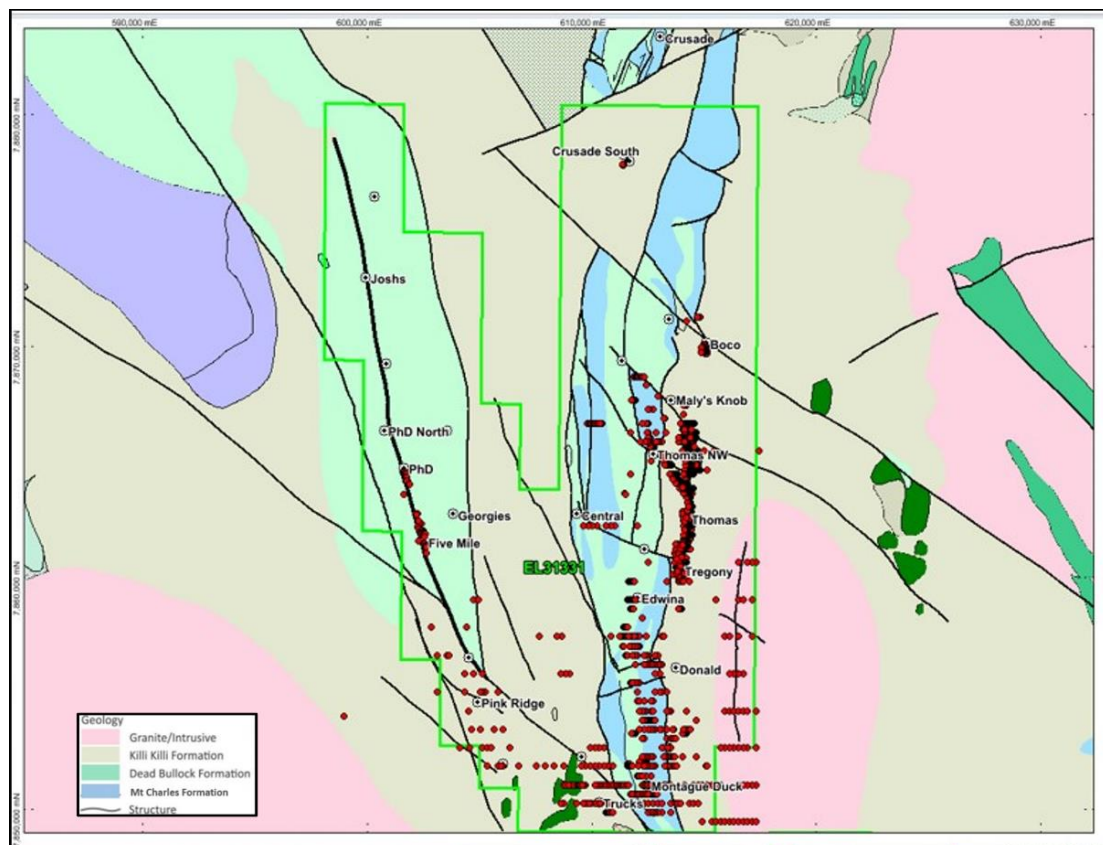


Figure 6 - Geological map of EL 31331, including Tregony, and historical drill locations of holes over 30m depth

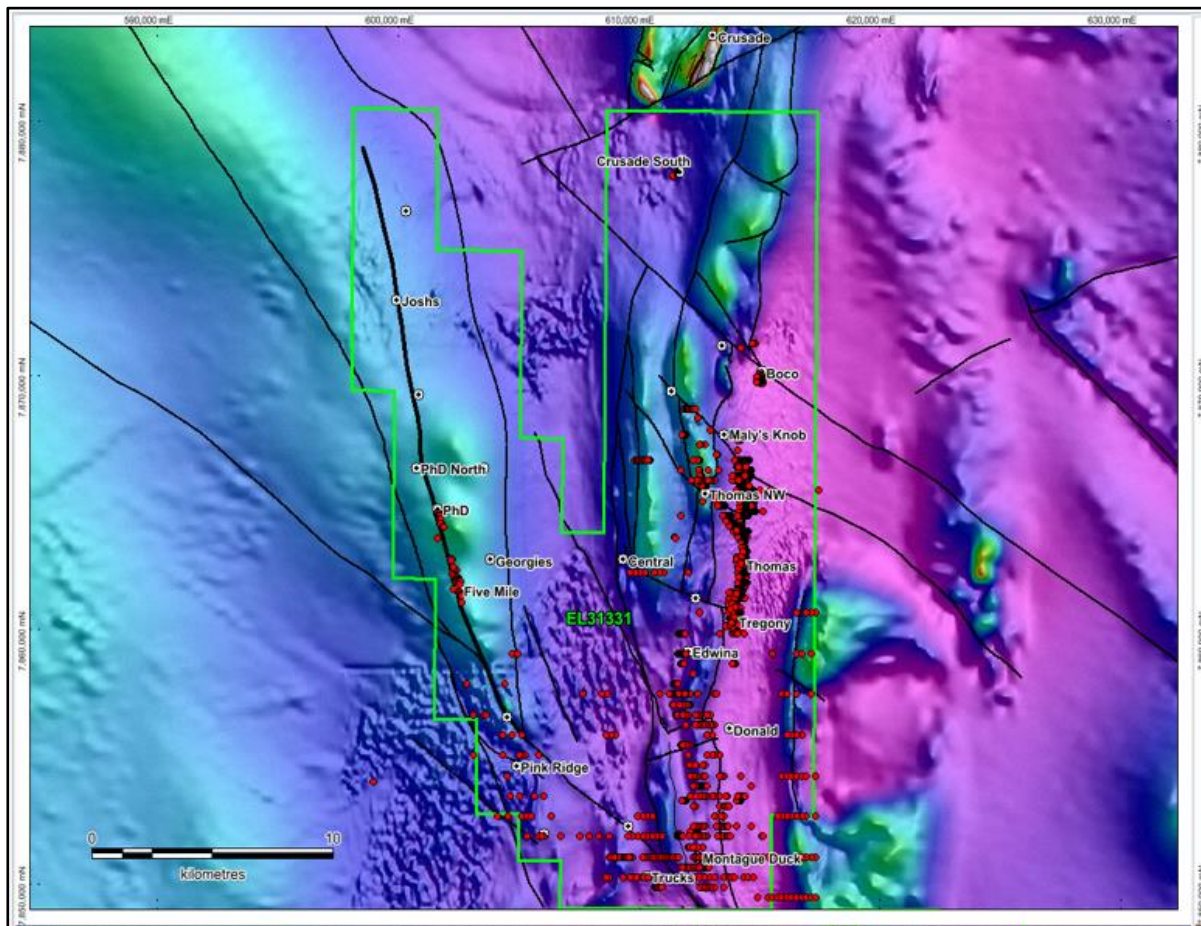


Figure 7 - Aeromagnetic map of EL 31331 and historical drill locations of holes over 30m depth

PHD Prospect Summary

PHD is an 11km soil gold anomaly within the Hyperion Project, located 30km northwest of the existing **4.93Mt @ 1.95g/t 310koz gold resource²** and 40km north of Northern Star's 1.1Moz Groundrush Resource (Figure 2). Shallow RC drilling by previous owner Ord River Resources in 2005 and 2006 defined gold within two zones over 3km of strike at PHD. Sampling along strike of the historic anomalism extended the soil gold anomaly over the structure to 11km in length. Airborne magnetic surveying completed in 2019 highlighted the extensions of the structure along strike and the potential for parallel structures.

Hyperion Project Background

The area of interest is underlain by sequences belonging to the favourable Tanami Group. It is poorly exposed, with the majority of the geology interpreted from regional magnetics and limited drilling. Localised outcrop that occurs on the PHD and Tregony Prospects has been the focus of historic exploration.

Five existing deposits (Figure 2) are known along the Suplejack Fault, the major structural control of the project:

- Groundrush Deposit (10.5Mt @ 3.3g/t Au for 1.129Moz³ - 50% Tanami Gold, 50% Northern Star) is located 42km to the south with the same NW trend as PHD.
- Hyperion Deposit (4.93Mt @ 1.95g/t Au for 310koz above a 0.8g/t cut off - 100% Prodigy Gold) located 27km to the south.

² ASX: 31 July 2018

³ 2020 Tanami Gold Annual Report

- Crusade Deposit (1.4Mt @ 2.6g/t Au for 119koz³ - 50% Tanami Gold, 50% Northern Star) is located 22km to the northeast.
- Ripcord Deposit (1.1Mt @ 2.5g/t Au for 89koz³ - 50% Tanami Gold, 50% Northern Star) is located adjacent to the Groundrush Deposit).
- The Tregony Deposit (~0.64Mt @ 3.02g/t for 62.7koz⁴ ounce deposit (JORC 2004), 100% Prodigy Gold) is located 11km to the east. The deposit consists of what appear to be shallow dipping quartz vein arrays within the Killi Killi Formation with some exceptionally high historic gold grades in drilling, including 3m@106.3g/t Au, 1.7m@64.2g/t Au, and 3m@44.6g/t Au.

Tregony Deposit - Previous work

The last systematic exploration to occur over the Tregony Project was completed by AngloGold Ashanti (AGA) and Acacia Resources between 1995 – 2000, following up on work (soils, rock chip and limited post hole campaigns) completed by Messenger and Dominion Mining in the early 1990's. AGA discovered the Tregony Deposit and identified the Boco, Thomas, PHD, Five Mile, Maly, Montague Duck and Trucks Prospects. Ord River Resources conducted limited exploration at the Tregony Deposit between 2004 and 2012. In 2012 Ord drilled 12 RCD holes.

Analysis of soil sampling indicates that the majority have been ineffective at screening areas that are covered by shallow aeolian sand cover, drainage, Cambrian Plateau basalts or the post mineralisation Suplejack sandstone. The shallow cover (Aeolian sand, paleo-drainage) has masked the underlying rocks, resulting in zero anomalism and thus have not been followed up with drilling. Historic drilling only followed up where soil samples returned anomalous results. Large areas of Suplejack North remain effectively untested, despite the presence of favourable lithological units.

Only 32% of total historical holes drilled >30m. Of those holes >30m, 15% were drilled at Tregony alone (excluding follow up RC and DDH drilling) and ~65% were drilled along strike from Tregony. Much of the drilling directly to the south and west of Tregony failed to drill through the shallow Cambrian cover to test the underlying stratigraphic unit, with the majority of drilling <20m in this area.

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

For further information contact:

Matt Briggs
Managing Director
 +61 8 9423 9777

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 and Reynolds Range Projects
- systematic evaluation of high potential early stage targets
- joint ventures to expedite discovery on other targets



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⁴ ORD ASX 22 November 2012 (see cautionary endnote)

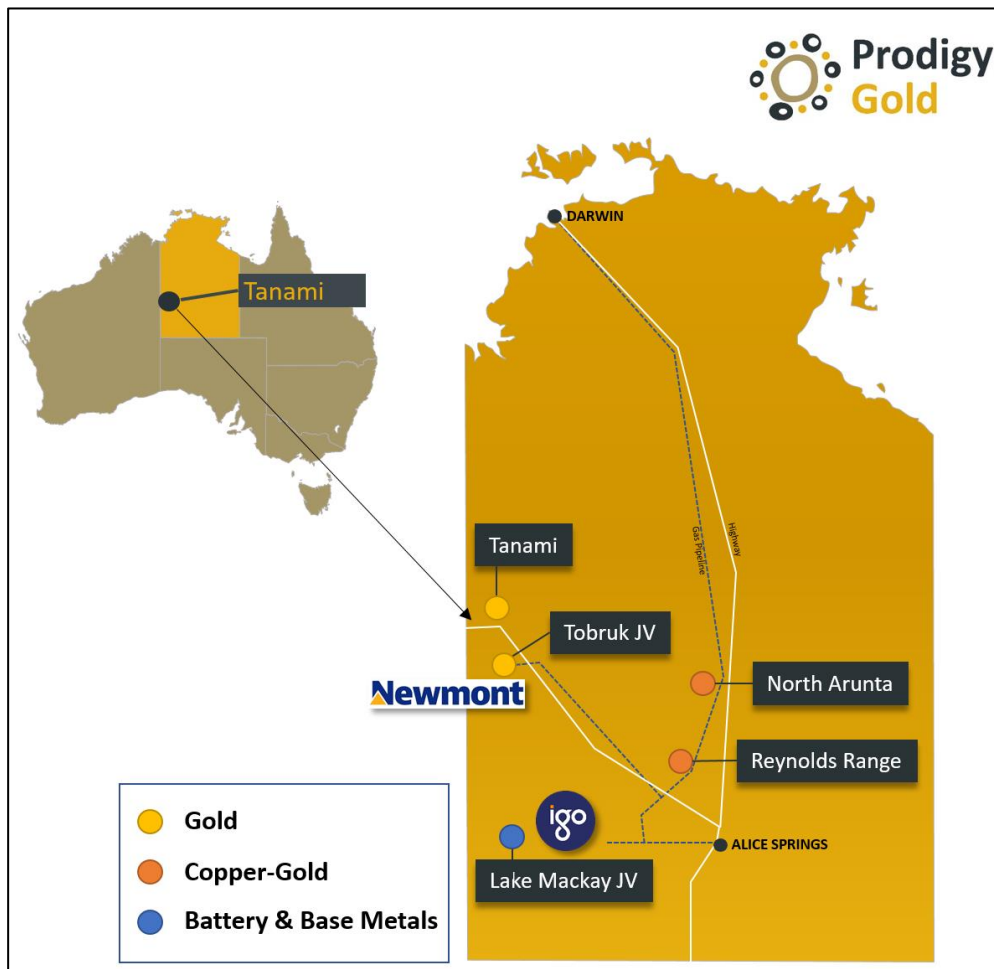


Figure 8 - Prodigy Gold Major Project Areas

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to the PHD exploration target and exploration results from Hyperion Project are based on information reviewed and checked by Mr Matt Briggs, MAusIMM. Mr Briggs is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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 (the "JORC Code"). Mr Briggs is a fulltime employee of the Company in the position of Exploration Manager and consents to the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to previous exploration results, was either prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 or under the JORC Code 2012 and was previously disclosed to ASX on 28 September 2007 or has been cross-referenced in the text to the date of original announcement to ASX. In the case of the 2004 JORC Code Exploration Results first reported by Ord River, they have not been updated to comply with the JORC Code 2012. Refer to the caution in the announcement body regarding historic data validation underway.

The information in this report that relates to gold Mineral Resources for the Hyperion Project was reported to the ASX on 31 July 2018 (JORC 2012). Prodigy Gold confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 31 July 2018, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 31 July 2018 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Company cautions that the previous 2004 Tregony Mineral Resource is not reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. A Competent Person has not yet done sufficient work to classify the estimates of Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. Prodigy Gold notes that nothing has come to its attention that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the former owner's estimate as first announced by Ord River Resources in ASX release dated 22 November 2012, however the Company is in the process of independently

validating the former owner's data and estimates and therefore cannot be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those estimates.

Appendix 1 – Details of 2021 diamond drilling at the Hyperion Project

Prospect	Hole ID	East ¹	North ¹	RL ²	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Type
PHD	PHDD2101	602475	7861537	679	240.7	-60	90	DD
Tregony	TGDD2101	613954	7860142	411	210.7	-65	90	DD

¹MGA 94 Grid Zone 52

²Estimated from DEM

Appendix 2: JORC TABLE 1 HYPERION PROJECT

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	Prodigy Gold contracted a diamond drill rig from United Drilling Services (UDS). For TGDD2101, HQ diameter core was collected from surface to end of hole. Geological logging of the diamond core is underway.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	Visual observations of the core are being reported. These are not representative as they are visually selected intervals but are seen to be material for reporting.
	<i>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</i>	The nature of gold mineralisation is variable and includes high grade, high nugget quartz veins. Mineralisation shows a correlation to quartz veining. Coarse gold is noted in previous reporting and has been visually confirmed during relogging of core by the company geologists.
Drilling techniques	<i>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.).</i>	Diamond drilling was undertaken by UDS generating core from surface to end of hole. Coring started and ended with HQ diameter. Core is oriented using a Reflex digital orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	Intervals of lost core and core recovery is recorded as a part of the geological logging process. Core lengths recovered are verified against drilling depths marked on core blocks and inserted by the drilling contractor.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Samples collected are full core selected by an experienced geologist and the competent person referenced in this announcement. The competent person is involved in sample selection.
	<i>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.</i>	There is no relationship between grade and recovery due to the consistent high core recovery.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	The core was and continues to be geologically logged in the core shed at Wilson's camp by a geologist using a laptop. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content, style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz are collected

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	The entire hole is logged in full by a Prodigy Gold geologists. The hole will be selectively sampled.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	The core has not yet been cut.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	No core
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	The diamond core was drilled to confirm a new geological model, and to provide independent verification of historic drilling. In high nugget deposits large primary sample volumes aid in improving the ultimate quality of samples if appropriate sample preparation and assaying techniques are used. The samples are appropriate for the purpose of drill program.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	No sampling is being reported.
	<i>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.</i>	No sampling is being reported.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	No sampling is being reported.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	No assays are being reported.
	<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>	No geophysics are being reported.
	<i>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.</i>	No sampling is being reported to warrant QAQC to be described.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	The presence of visual gold in core has been confirmed by the exploration manager, the competent person, company geologist and an external contract geologist.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	The drillhole is testing the updated geological interpretation of the deposit. While not a twin hole, the intersection of visible gold, and veining at the depths targeted gives increased confidence in historic data, and the geological interpretation. No twin holes are included in this announcement or currently planned.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data is 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). This interface integrates with QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of 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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Assays are not adjusted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<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>	The hole collar was pegged with the aid of handheld GPS, providing accuracy of $\pm 3\text{m}$. Drilled hole locations typically vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access clearing.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 52.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Only one hole (TGDD2101) has been drilled at Tregony since the project was acquired in 2015.
	<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>	The drilling subject to this announcement has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource Estimates.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>	The orientation of the angled drill hole Tregony (TGDD2101) was designed to intersect the fresh-rock mineralisation. The drill azimuth was 90 degrees, which is approximately perpendicular to the local trend of the deposit. An angled hole was chosen to achieve oriented core.
	<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>	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in this data.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were transported from the drillhole to a core storage shed at Wilson's camp by Prodigy Gold personnel.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No assaying is reported. The competent person has reviewed the sampling protocol and documentation.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	The Tregony Deposit is contained within EL31330 located in the Northern Territory. The exploration licence (EL) is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to an indigenous land use agreement (ILUA) between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via the Central Land Council (CLC).. A heritage clearance has been completed prior to drilling to ensure the protection of cultural sites of significance. A NT mine management plan is in place for the exploration on the EL.
	<i>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.</i>	The EL is in good standing with the NT DITT and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>The last systematic exploration to occur over the Tregony Project was completed by AngloGold Ashanti (AGA) and Acacia Resources between 1995 – 2000, following up on work (soils, rock chip and limited post hole campaigns) completed by Messenger and Dominion Mining in the early 1990's. AGA discovered the Tregony Deposit and identified the Boco, Thomas, PHD, Five Mile, Maly, Montegue Duck, and Trucks Prospects. Ord River Resources conducted limited exploration at the Tregony Project between 2004 and 2012. In 2012 Ord drilled 12 RCD holes.</p> <p>Analysis of soil sampling indicates that the majority have been ineffective at screening areas that are covered by shallow aeolian sand cover, drainage, Cambrian Plateau basalts or the post mineralisation Suplejack sandstone. The shallow cover (Aeolian sand, paleo-drainage) has masked the underlying rocks, resulting in zero anomalism and thus have not been followed up with drilling. Historic drilling only followed up where soil samples returned anomalous results. Large areas of Suplejack North remain effectively untested, despite the presence of favourable lithological units.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Only 32% of total historical holes drilled >30m. Of those holes >30m 15% were drilled at Tregony alone (excluding follow up RC and DDH drilling) and ~65% drilled along strike from Tregony. Much of the drilling directly to the south and west of Tregony failed to drill through the shallow Cambrian cover to test the underlying stratigraphic unit, with the majority of drilling <20m in this area.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The structurally controlled gold deposit consists of an array of quartz veins within the sediments (sandstones and siltstones) of the Killi Killi Formation, with some exceptionally high historic gold grades. The gold bearing veins are concentrated in the near hanging wall (east) of the regionally significant Suplejack Fault. Mineralisation extends from surface to the current depth of drilling. Gold of over 0.3g/t Au is continuous for up to 10km, with 4-5 high grade shoots defined within the 4km of the deposit drilled with RC and diamond drilling.
Drill hole Information	<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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	Drilling has been previously announced however the reader is cautioned that a process of data validation is continuing. Intersections reported in previous announcements including those by ABM Resources in 2015. These are likely to be updated, however the prospectivity of the deposit for significant growth remains.
	<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 this is the case</i>	Due to the risk of data validation changing previously reported intersections the competent person has avoided re-reporting results which are in the process of being reviewed.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	No data aggregation is reported for the diamond drilling.
	<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>	No data aggregation is reported for the diamond drilling.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents are being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	Drilling is planned to intersect mineralisation perpendicular to plan defined by the interpreted vein arrays It is expected that intercept widths and mineralisation widths are equal.
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>	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.
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>	The Company reports all assays as they are finalised by the laboratory. No assays are being reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	Appropriate data is provided in the announcement.
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). 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>	Current drilling is aiming to confirm the new geological model and provide structural data to assist in targeting additional high grade shoots to the north of the project. Likely future work includes data validation, geological modelling, grade estimation and if appropriate, resource reporting. RC/DD drilling through shallow sandstone cover at Boco is also planned to grow the mineral system.