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

20 December 2018

Wide Gold Intersections in Suplejack Project RC Results

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Suplejack Fault**
  - **Wide intersections 200m south of existing resource area**
    - **89m @ 0.3g/t Au from 67m to EOH (SJRC0058)**
    - **43m @ 0.4g/t Au from 137m to EOH (SJRC0056)**
  - **Both holes ended in mineralisation in spite of 50m extensions**
  - **New style of mineralisation for the Suplejack Project**
  - **Structure not previously known to be mineralised**
- **Euro Project RC results to be reported early in 2019**

Prodigy Gold NL ('Prodigy Gold' or the 'Company') (ASX: PRX) is pleased to report assay results from RC drilling at the 100% owned Suplejack Gold Project in the Tanami Goldfields, Northern Territory.

Prodigy Gold Managing Director Matt Briggs said: *"The Suplejack RC program was designed to drill the intersection of mafic sediments with the Suplejack Fault. Holes drilled into these sediments have previously resulted in high grade intersections of 5m @ 60.9g/t Au and 6m @ 19.4g/t[1] Au.*

The southern holes missed the sediment but instead drilled within the Suplejack Fault, a 60km+ long regional structure. Thick quartz breccias were intersected resulting in intersections of 89m @ 0.3g/t Au and 43m @ 0.4g/t Au. The holes were extended up to 50m but still remained within mineralisation with one hole ending in 0.7g/t Au after drilling through quartz breccia and pyrite for 89m.

This structure is not previously known to be mineralised. Historic RAB holes drilled adjacent to the structure have failed to give any indication of the mineralisation because the oxide is depleted of gold. The historic use of soil sampling and fixed depth RAB drilling, assayed only for gold, has been recognised as a weakness in previous exploration.

The structure is able to be mapped to the north and south by its geochemical signature. The discovery of the Seuss Fault without the presence of a soil gold anomaly, and now mineralisation on the Suplejack Fault demonstrates the potential for new deposits to be discovered at Suplejack."

Background

The Suplejack Project is located 19km to the north of the 1.6Moz Groundrush Pit (Figure 4) and 58km to the northeast of the Central Tanami Processing Plant site. The area has historically received sporadic shallow drilling. Drilling often ended in the depleted oxide zone testing the area ineffectively. As part of its focused exploration strategy, Prodigy Gold is growing resources at Suplejack and progressing the discovery of new standalone projects.

The Seuss Structure was first recognised in late 2016. Geochemical analysis of drilling in 2017 confirmed that a mafic sediment was the control of shallow high grade shoots. Subsequent drilling has focused on the

[1] ASX announcement 23 June 2017

intersection of the sediment and mineralised structures. The Company's resources at Suplejack are currently 4.9Mt @ 1.9g/t for 309.5koz of gold above a 0.8g/t cut-off (ASX 31 July 2018).

Full results have now been returned for 5 RC holes comprising 1,002m of drilling completed at Suplejack in late October.

Suplejack Fault Target

The 2018 drilling program at Suplejack was targeted to drill the strike extensions of the favourable mafic sediments at the intersection with the Suplejack Fault, a major regional structure (Figure 1). Hole HSRC100050 was drilled to the west of this position in late 2017. This hole intersected 60m @ 0.5g/t gold from 85m including 15m @ 1.1g/t and 12m @ 0.7g/t gold and was interpreted to have drilled down a structure (ASX 15 January 2018). The holes recently drilled, SJRC0056 and SJRC0058, like HSRC100050 have also intersected broad zones of mineralisation within the Suplejack Fault, and demonstrate the Suplejack Fault is a wide structure with strong gold mineralisation.

The new RC results are:

- 89m @ 0.3g/t Au from 67m to EOH (SJRC0058) including 11m @ 0.7g/t Au from 143m to EOH
- 43m @ 0.4g/t Au from 137m to EOH (SJRC0056) including 7m @ 0.7g/t Au from 149m to EOH

Both holes intersected brecciated siltstone and carbonaceous shale with significant quartz veining and associated pyrite alteration (Figure 2).

RAB holes drilled in 2004 were only analysed for gold and have failed to indicate the structure now drilled. The distinct geochemical signature defined by Prodigy Gold's aircore and RC drilling in combination with detailed geophysics will allow the strike extensions of this structure to be defined with further RC drilling.

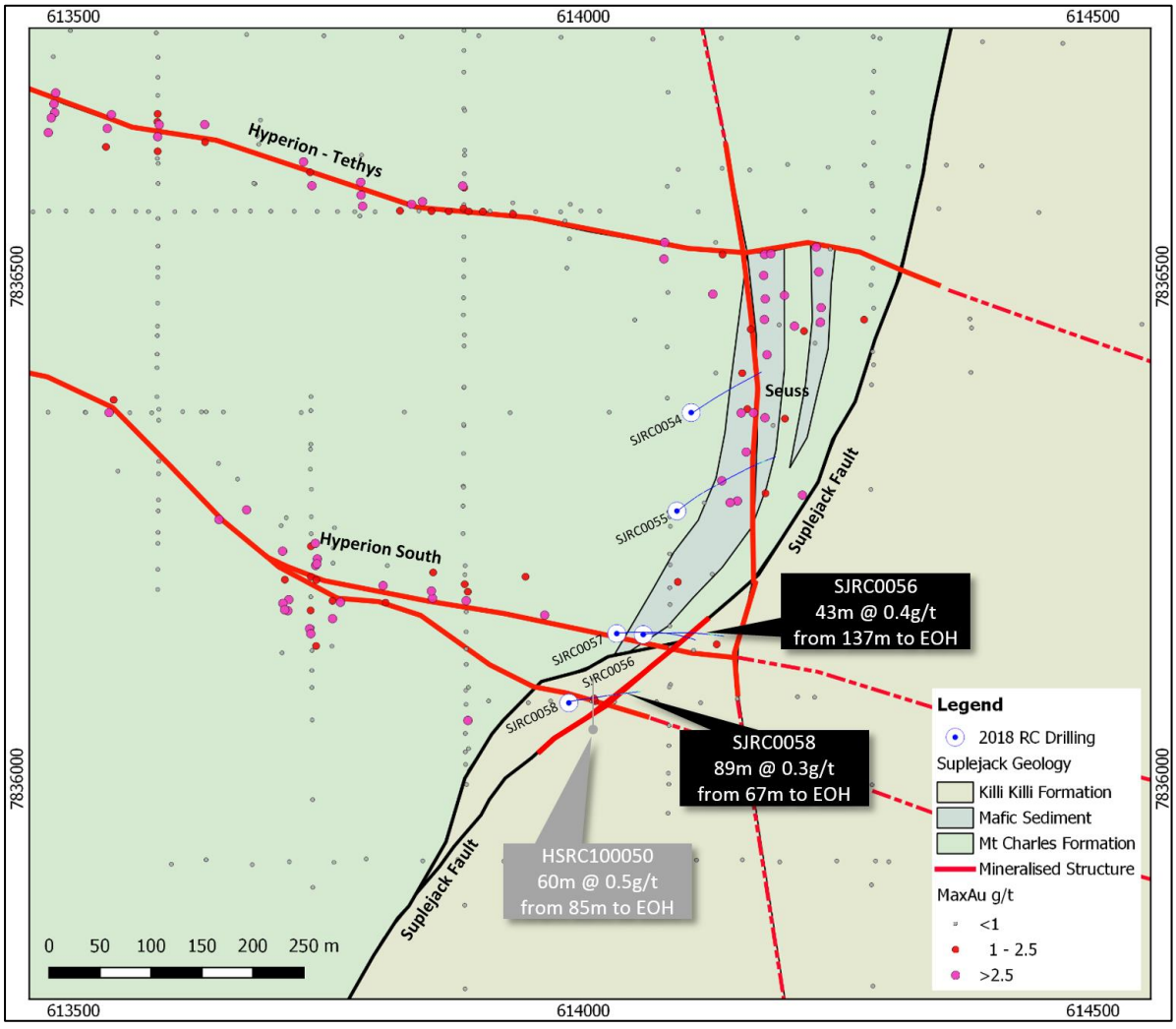

Figure 1. Suplejack RC drilling collar map with 2018 Suplejack Fault results highlighted in black

Figure 2. Quartz breccia and sulphide in SJRC0056 expressed as a dark grey colouration in RC sample piles

Figure 3. Seuss North-South long section

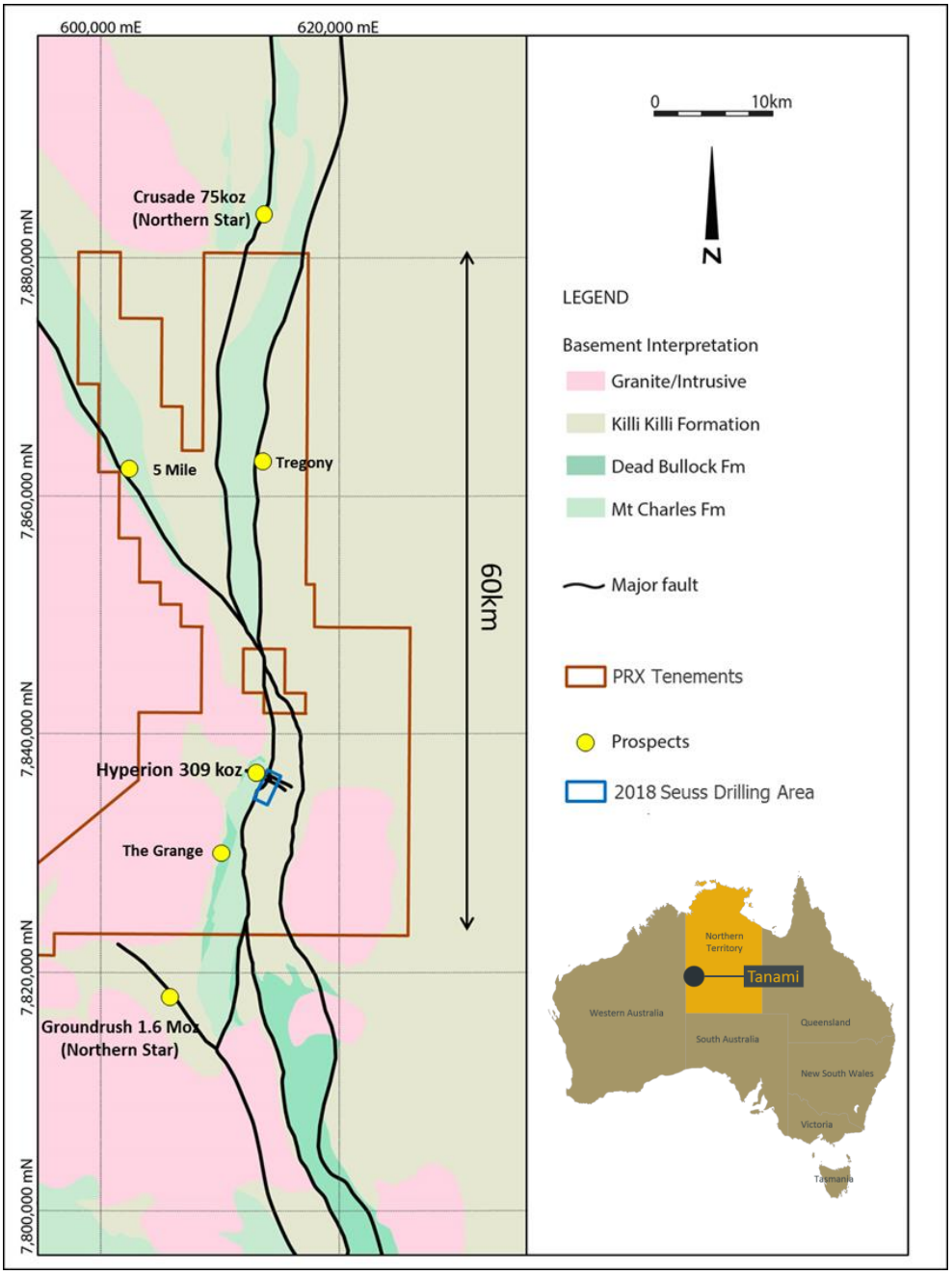

Figure 4. Suplejack location plan

Seuss Target

Two holes were drilled to confirm the plunge extension of the sediment beneath the existing resource at Seuss. SJRC0055 intersected and confirmed the lower sediment and mineralisation with intersections of 15m @ 0.8g/t Au from 243m and 4m @ 1.4g/t Au from 264m. A second hole, SJRC0054 confirmed the fault offset between the upper and lower sediment at Seuss results in a break in the mineralisation. These holes are both outside the existing resource area.

SJRC0055 demonstrates the lower sediment is open down plunge to the south (Figure 3).

Ongoing Works Program

Geochemistry assays for the Suplejack Project are pending. The NT Geological Survey is undertaking an airborne magnetics survey over the Tanami. This data will be combined with multi-element geochemistry from the recent RC drilling, to rank and prioritise activities in 2019.

Signed

Matt Briggs
Managing Director

About Prodigy Gold

Prodigy Gold has a unique greenfields and brownfields exploration portfolio in the proven multi-million ounce Tanami Gold district. An aggressive program for 2019 will continue to build on 2018 successes by:

- drilling targets at the Bluebush Project, including the Capstan 8km long bedrock gold anomaly
- drilling of extensions to the shallow gold Resources at Suplejack
- 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 Matt Briggs who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Briggs 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 Briggs 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.

Appendix 1 - Suplejack Project 2018 RC Drillhole Collar Locations

Hole ID	Total Depth (m)	East[1]	North[1]	RL	Dip	Azimuth
SJRC0054	198	614106	7836365	414	60	51
SJRC0055	288	614092	7836267	409	61	52
SJRC0056	180	614059	7836144	411	60	91
SJRC0057	180	614033	7836145	410	60	93
SJRC0058	156	613986	7836076	409	60	91

[1] GDA 94 Zone 52

Appendix 2 - Significant intercepts from the Suplejack Project 2018 RC Drilling Program

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	Structure
SJRC0054	104	106	2	0.5	
	124	125	1	1.6	
SJRC0055	54	55	1	1	
	68	69	1	0.6	
	72	73	1	1.4	
	107	112	5	2	Seuss H/W

	192	193	1	0.8	
	237	238	1	0.8	
	243	258	15	0.8	Seuss
	264	268	4	1.4	Seuss
SJRC0056	139	140	1	0.6	
	143	154	11	0.7	
	153	154	1	0.6	Suplejack Fault Breccia
	160	161	1	0.6	
SJRC0057	165	167	2	0.6	
SJRC0058	15	16	1	1.1	
	76	79	3	1.3	
	89	90	1	0.8	
	95	96	1	0.6	
	109	110	1	0.6	Suplejack Fault Breccia
	123	124	1	0.5	
	149	156	7	0.7	

Mineralised RC intercepts >0.5g/t

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	Structure
SJRC0056	137	180	43	0.4	Suplejack Fault Breccia
SJRC0058	67	156	89	0.3	Suplejack Fault Breccia

Mineralised RC intercepts >0.1g/t

Appendix 3: 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 has used a dedicated reverse circulation (RC) rig. RC drilling techniques are used to obtain 1m samples of the entire downhole length. RC samples are logged geologically and all samples submitted for assay. 5 RC holes for 1,002 metres were drilled in this reported programme.*
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	*The full length of each hole was sampled. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. See further details below.*
	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	*RC samples were taken using a 10:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone to obtain 1m samples. Approximately 3kg samples were submitted to the lab. Prodigy Gold samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).	*Prodigy Gold RC drilling was undertaken with a Schramm 685. This rig has a depth capability of approximately 600m, using a 1000psi, 1350cfm Sullair compressor and auxiliary booster. Holes were drilled with 5 5/8" diameter bit.*
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	*All Prodigy Gold RC samples were taken using a 10:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. Samples were split into calico bags and sent to the lab for assay; the remainder sample material remaining on site. Size of the sample was monitored at the drill site by the responsible geologist to ensure adequate recovery.*
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	*Dust suppression was used to minimise sample loss. Drilling pressure airlifted the water column below the bottom of the sample interval to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. The sample required for assay is collected directly into a calico sample bag at a designed 3kg sample mass which is optimal for full sample crushing and pulverisation at the assay laboratory. The polyurethane cyclone was emptied after each complete 6m drill rod, and cleaned out every 5 rods to minimise any potential for contamination.*
	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 relationship between Prodigy Gold sample recovery and grade is apparent and sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material is unlikely.*
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.	*Prodigy Gold drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using paper logging/excel and sections. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content and style of mineralisation, and quartz content and style of quartz were collected.*
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	*Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Logging factors such as lithology, weathering, colour and alteration are logged qualitatively. Quartz veining and ore minerals are logged in a quantitative manner.*
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	*All holes were logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	*No core was collected.*
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	*1 metre RC samples were split with a cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. All intervals were sampled dry.*
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	*All samples have been analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. Samples were dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g is retained for Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.* *After receiving the gold assay and interpreting the drillholes with all available data, specific intervals were selected for downhole multi-element analysis. Samples were taken at approximately 1 sample every 10m outside the ore zone and 1 sample every 5m within the ore zone. The pulps at the lab underwent mixed acid digest using MA100/1/2.*
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	*Field duplicates were taken every 40 samples. Standards and blanks were inserted every 20 samples. At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples are assayed.*
	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 were split using a rig mounted Sandvic static cone splitter, which was checked to be level for each hole. Sample weights were monitored to ensure consistent sample collection. Field duplicates are collected every 40 samples.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	*Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and preference to keep the sample weight below 4kg to ensure the requisite grind size in a LM5 sample mill.*
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.	*Prodigy Gold use a lead collection fire assay, using a 40g sample charge, with an ICP-AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish. The lower detection limit for this technique is 0.01ppm Au and the upper limit is 1,000ppm Au that is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample* *In addition to standards and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards, blanks. Standards and blanks returned within acceptable limits, and field duplicates showed good correlation.* *In addition to gold assaying, ~10% of samples undergo mixed acid digestion where an aliquot of sample is weighed and digested with a mixture of nitric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids. This method produces results for 59 elements.*
	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.	*4 acid digest data is also used to assist in litho-geochemical determination.* *A KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter was used to measure the magnetic susceptibility of every metre, with readings collected in SI units (x10-3).*
	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.	*A blank or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. For drill samples, blank material was supplied by the assaying laboratory. Two certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold grade and lithology were also used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch basis and at the completion of the programme.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	*Significant intersections were calculated independently by both the Project Geologist and database administrator.*
	The use of twinned holes.	*The drilling being reported is exploratory in nature. As such, none of the holes have been twinned in the current program. Where results warrant, follow-up drilling will be completed.*
	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. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.5 and SQL 2008 R2 (the MDS is compatible with SQL 2008-2016 – most recent industry versions used). This interface integrates QAQCReporter 2.2 as the 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. The database is subject to a robust database backup/recovery plan procedure.* *Prodigy Gold has one sole Database Administrator. 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 a CSV (text file) 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.	*No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and Resource purposes. No averaging is employed.*
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	*Hole collars were surveyed with a handheld GPS pre- and post drilling. Handheld GPS reading accuracy is improved by the device 'waypoint averaging' mode, which takes continuous readings of up to 5 minutes and improves accuracy. Down hole surveys that recorded dip and azimuth have been completed in all drill holes using a downhole Reflex gyro tool. Surveys are taken every 18m both downhole and uphole at the completion of drilling.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Specification of the grid system used.	*The grid system used is MGA_GDA94, Zone 52.*
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	*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	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	*Drillholes are spaced approximately 100m apart on section and 40m apart on drill traverse.*
	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.	*Sample spacing, incorporating previous Prodigy Gold RC drilling, is sufficient to provide geological and/or grade continuity.*
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	*No sample compositing is 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.	*The orientation of the drill lines was designed to intersect mineralised structures as orthogonally as possible. The northern two holes were drilled towards 050 degrees to target the main Seuss sediment at depth under the resource model. The central two holes were drilled towards an azimuth of 090 to target the sediment intersection with the Suplejack Fault at the contact between the Mt Charles Formation and the Killi Killi Sediment. The southernmost hole was drilled at an azimuth of 090 to target the intersection of the Hyperion South Structure and the Suplejack Fault.*
	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 orientation based sampling bias has been identified in this data.*
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	*Samples were transported from the rig 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 Suplejack Prospects are located on EL 9250 in the Northern Territory. The tenement is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to the 'Granites' agreement between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC). The Exploration Lease transferred to Prodigy Gold in December 2009.*
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	*The tenement is in good standing with the NT DPIR.*
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	*The target area was first recognised in this district by surface geochemistry and shallow lines of RAB drilling in the late 1990s by Otter Gold NL. North Flinders, Normandy NFM and Newmont Asia Pacific subsequently all conducted exploratory work on the project with the last recorded drilling (prior to ABM Resources/Prodigy Gold) completed in 2005. Previous exploration work provided the foundation on which Prodigy Gold based its exploration strategy.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	*Geology at Suplejack consists of a NS trending and steeply dipping mafic stratigraphic package with interbedded sedimentary rocks (siltstones and shale). Mineralisation is controlled by WNW striking faults at a high angle to the primary stratigraphy and the Suplejack Shear.* *Granite dykes have intruded up the WNW structures with both the basalt and granite sequences hosting mineralised quartz veins. Mineralisation is disseminated in nature with some coarse gold observed.*
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.	*Summaries of all material drill holes are available within the Company's ASX releases.*
	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	*Not applicable*
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.	*Prodigy Gold does not use weighted averaging techniques or grade truncations for reporting of exploration results. All reported assays have been length weighted with a nominal 0.5g/t gold lower cut-off with <2m of internal dilution. No upper cut-offs have been applied.*
	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.	*Summaries of all material drill holes and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases.*
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	*No metal equivalent values are used.*
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').	*From surface mapping and previous drilling in the district, host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees). Where sufficient outcrop exists to inform planning, drill holes are angled so as to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible. Downhole widths, and estimates of true widths where significantly different, are 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.	*Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.*
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 exploration results have been 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.	*Multi-element geochemistry and spectral logging studies have been completed on the deposit. These are used to influence the interpretation of the regolith profile and host rock lithology.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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	*An update of the Suplejack Resource was released on 31 July 2018. Further work would include additional multi-element geochemistry to further improve the geological understanding and 3D model. Infill drilling targeting the Seuss Structure targeting additional WNW structures within the sedimentary units. Step out drilling to target extensions to the Hyperion-Tethys and Hyperion South Structures to the East of the Suplejack Fault into the Killi Killi Formation sediments remains open and untested. Drilling is open at depth on all structures and step off drilling could target extensions to the Resource at depth.*

Appendix 4: 2018 Mineral Resource Statement for Suplejack reported using a 0.8 g/t gold cut-off and above the 230m RL (180 m below surface)

Suplejack Project - Mineral Resource Estimate July 2018									
Material Type	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
	Mt	Au g/t	Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Oz
	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Oxide	0.03	1.48	1,300	0.29	2.28	21,200	0.32	2.21	22,600
Transitional	0.26	1.79	14,800	1.16	2.08	77,300	1.41	2.03	92,100
Fresh	0.63	2.62	53,100	2.57	1.72	141,800	3.20	1.89	194,900
Total	0.92	2.35	69,300	4.02	1.86	240,300	4.93	1.95	309,500

Totals may not sum or weight average due to rounding