

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: PRX

22nd November 2019

Exploration Update on 100% owned Gold Projects: Systematic Drill Programs Advanced at Hyperion and Bluebush

HIGHLIGHTS

Hyperion Project (100% PRX)

- Two diamond holes completed at Hyperion following up broad RC intersections
- Both holes intersected substantial intervals of the target structure - detailed geological logging of the core is underway;
 - HYDD100054 78m of veining and sulphide within a 120m interval of core
 - SJRC0058 30m interval of quartz veining and sulphides
- Drilling aiming to grow current Indicated and Inferred Resource of 4.93Mt at 1.95g/t Au for 310koz and to progress discovery of new standalone projects

Bluebush Project (100% PRX)

- Total of 12 holes testing 1,000m of strike drilled at Capstan Prospect with results including;
 - 2m @ 1.2g/t Au from 122m (BLRC028)
 - 2m @ 0.7g/t Au from 152m (BLRC038)

Lake Mackay Joint Venture Project (IGO 70% / PRX: 30%)

- Results of RC drilling at the Arcee Prospect at Lake Mackay are expected by mid-December

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ('Prodigy Gold' or the 'Company') is pleased to advise that follow-up diamond drilling has been completed at the Company's 100%-owned Hyperion Project in the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory.

In addition, results have also been returned from RC drilling recently completed at the Capstan Prospect located within Bluebush. The recent drilling programs at both Hyperion and Bluebush form an important part of Prodigy's broader exploration strategy designed to systematically screen the Company's 100%-owned portfolio for gold deposits analogous to the 14.2Moz Callie Gold Mine.



Figure 1 - DDH1 Diamond rig drilling at the Hyperion Project in November 2019

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Matt Briggs, said; “Drilling has been completed to test a broad structure near our existing gold resource within Hyperion, led by a single diamond hole co-funded by the Northern Territory government as part of the Resourcing the Territory initiative. Our team made full use of the rig whilst it was available on site and a diamond tail was opportunistically completed on an adjacent hole. I am pleased to report that both holes have intersected substantial intervals of the target structure with multiple generations of veining and sulphide as seen in three holes completed in 2018. The 2018 RC holes intersected 40-80m wide intervals of gold mineralisation (Figure 3).”

“We have also received the results from recently completed RC drilling at the Capstan Prospect, and although the early indications are that the potential scale of the mineralisation may be reduced, we are focused on following up some encouraging areas of mineralisation recently identified in aircore drilling.”

“We are also expecting to receive further information from Lake Mackay with RC drilling results from the newly identified Arcee Prospect due next month along with the outcomes from metallurgical test work completed at Grimlock.”

100% owned Hyperion Project Overview

The Hyperion Project is located 19km to the north of Northern Star’s 1.6Moz Groundrush Pit 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. The 100% Prodigy Gold owned Hyperion gold camp currently contains an indicated and inferred resource of 4.93Mt at 1.95g/t Au for 310koz (31st July 2018).

Seuss Prospect Diamond Drilling

Drilling by Prodigy Gold in 2018 identified breccia hosted gold mineralisation associated with the north-south trending Suplejack Fault. This is a new style of mineralisation in the camp and the prospective structure has potential to host significant mineralisation where it obliquely intersects the mafic sediments at Seuss.

A 369.8m NTGS co-funded diamond drill hole HYDD100054 has been completed. This hole was designed to provide structural information to assist in the targeting of gold mineralisation. The drill hole has successfully intersected the target structure with similar veining and alteration (Figure 2)

seen in the previous three RC holes (Figure 3). Drilling intersected approximately 78m of veining from within the interval 141-261m. This included 46m of pyrite or pyrite and arsenopyrite from the same interval as the veining. Detailed geological logging of the core is underway.



Figure 2 - Veining, sulphides, and alteration in diamond hole HYDD100054 similar to that seen in the 2018 RC drilling

A diamond tail has also been completed on RC hole SJRC0058. This tail extends the hole from 156m to 249.2m. The hole previously ended with a 0.7g/t Au sample from within an interval of 89m @ 0.3g/t Au (ASX 20 December 2018). The diamond tail intersection of this hole has intersected an additional 30m of quartz veining and sulphide. Detailed geological logging of the core is underway.

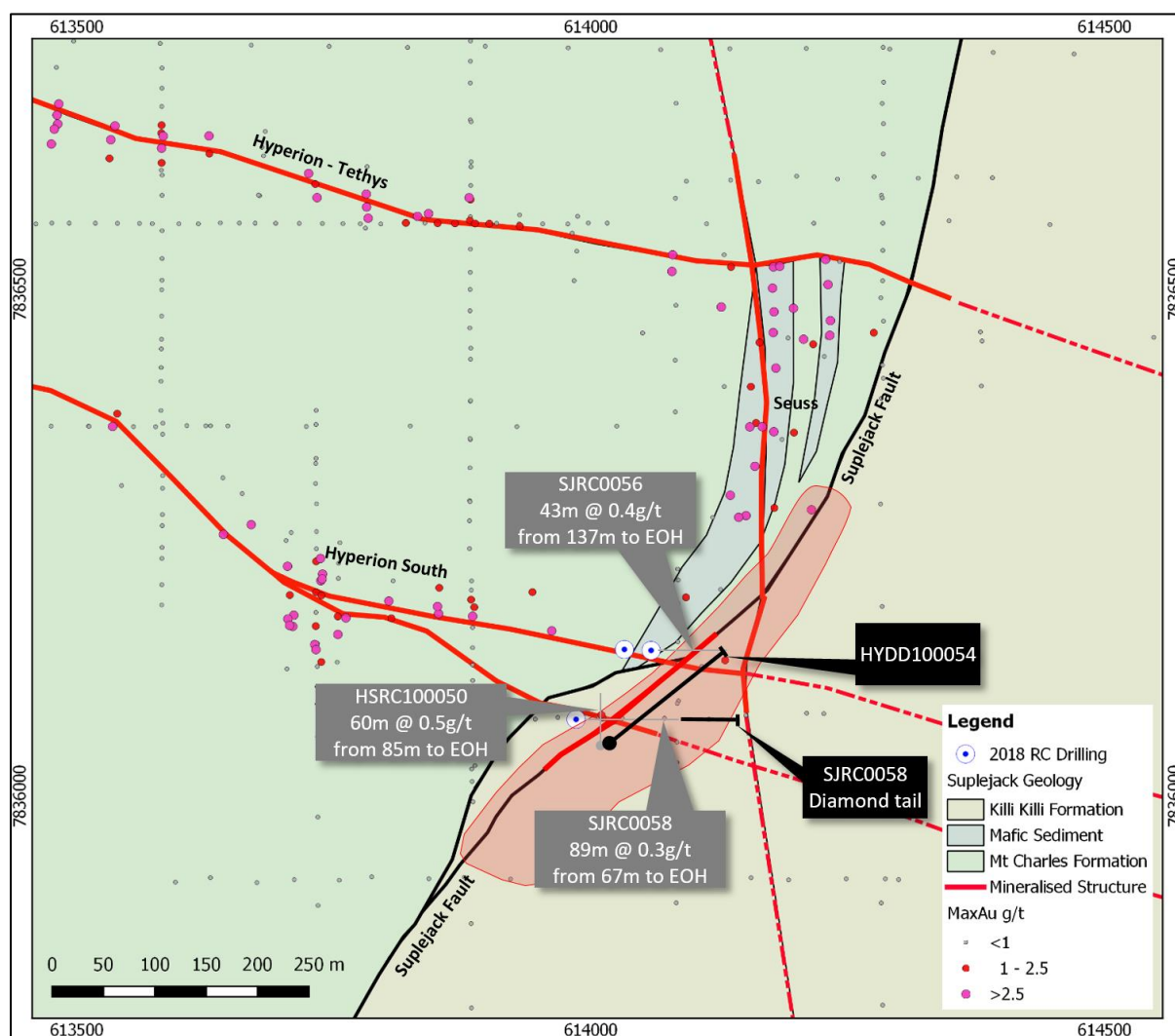


Figure 3 - Hyperion Project geology map with interpreted position of mineralised Suplejack Fault in red outline

Capstan North and Hat RC Drilling

Capstan is a 22km x 8km sub-area of the Bluebush Project, falling within the Trans-Tanami Fault Zone and located 50km northwest of the world-class Callie Gold Mine. Aircore drilling at Capstan defined a large-scale bedrock gold anomaly over an area 8km long with results up to 4g/t Au in samples from aircore drilling (ASX 2 August 2018).

The RC drilling program included 12 holes testing 1,000m of strike. These holes were designed to confirm the interpreted orientation of mineralisation and infill between previous results including 4m @ 6.1g/t Au (RC), 9m @ 1.3g/t Au (RC) (ASX 18 December 2018).

Drilling continued to define the mineralised structures. Sampling at Capstan returned low grade results including 2m @ 1.2g/t Au from 122m (BLRC028) and 1m @ 1.1g/t Au from 102m (BLRC027). While the target structure was intersected (Figure 4), the RC drilling has limited the scale of gold mineralisation in this part of the prospect.

A single RC hole was drilled at the Hat target designed to confirm the westerly dip to the north south striking structure. Sampling of the single RC hole drilled at Hat returned 2m @ 0.7g/t Au from 152m (BLRC038). This hole has confirmed the interpreted steep westerly dip to mineralisation (Figure 7). Future work at Hat is pending the results of gold and aircore drilling expected in the coming weeks.

Future work at the Capstan Prospect will focus on the areas recently tested by aircore drilling at the Hat and Capstan North Targets.

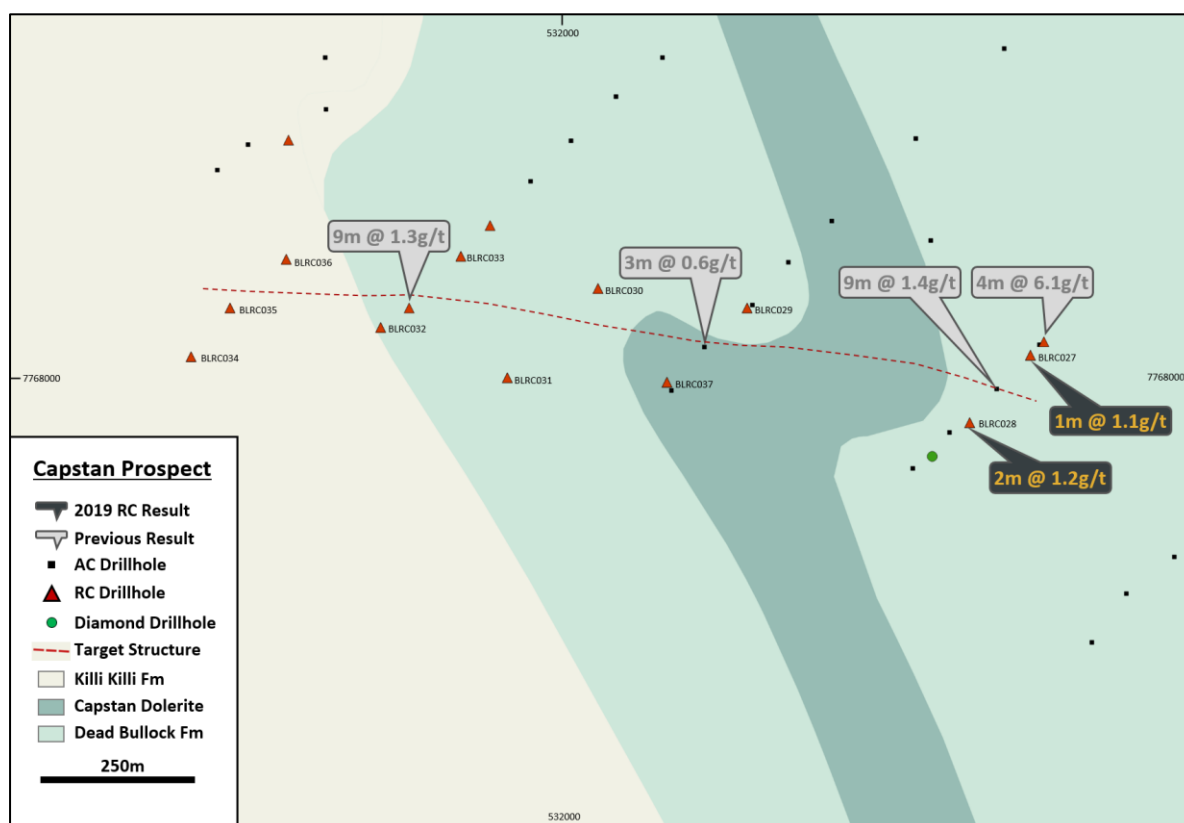


Figure 4 - RC drilling gold results at the Capstan Prospect

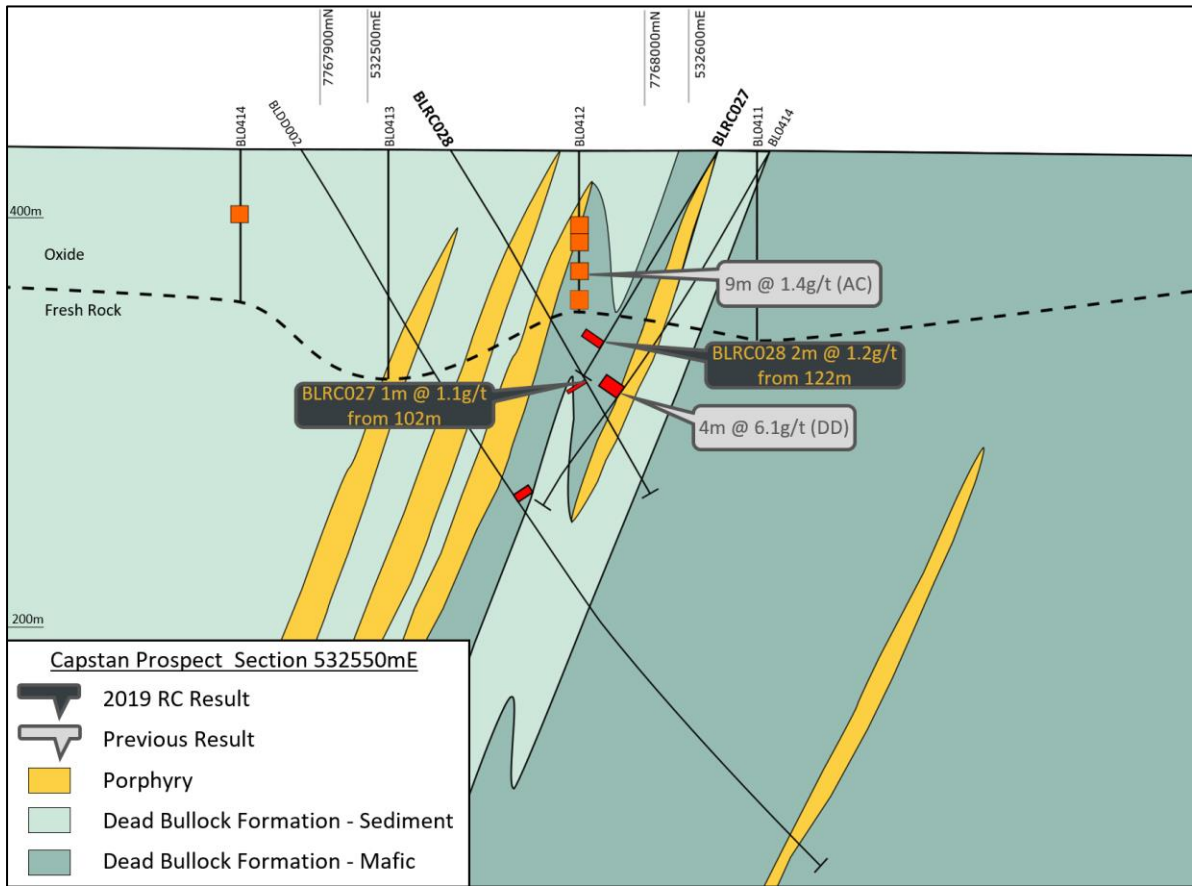


Figure 5 - Capstan Prospect oblique cross section 532550mE

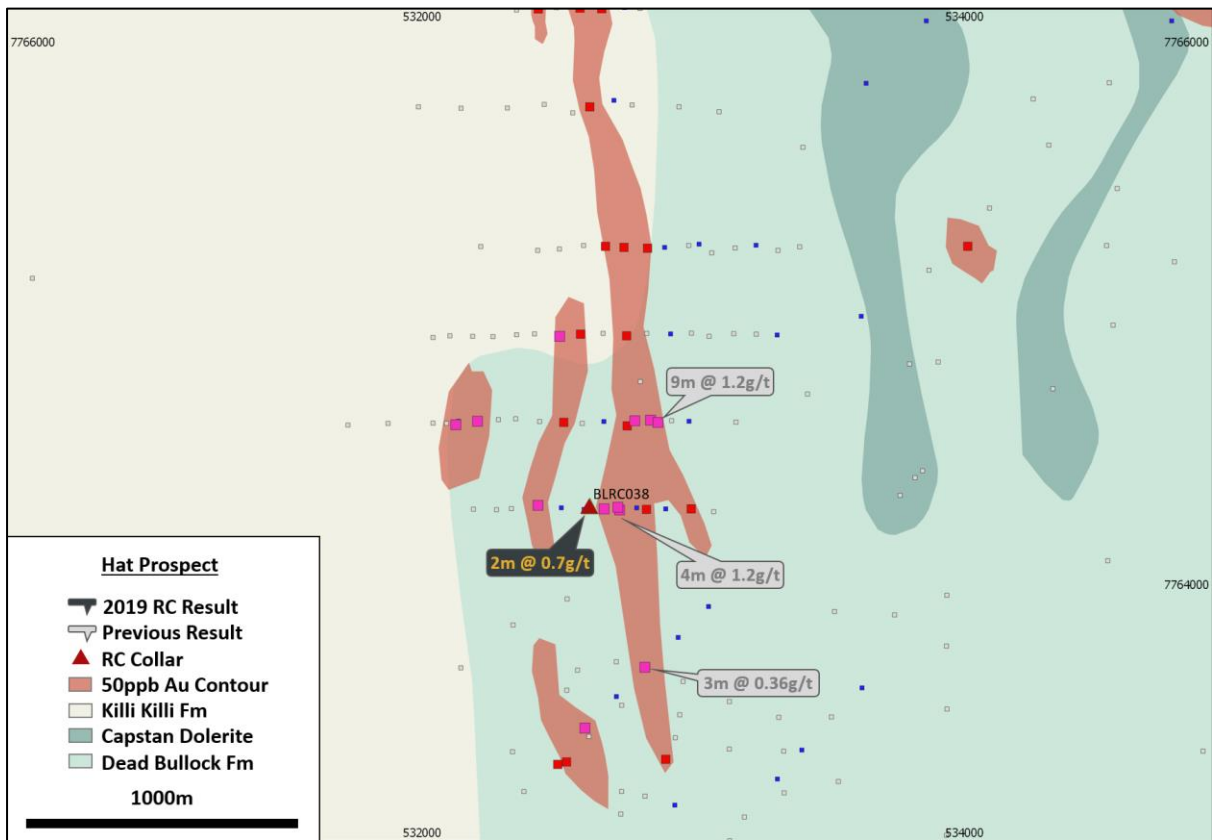


Figure 6 - Hat Target geological map with recent RC drill result

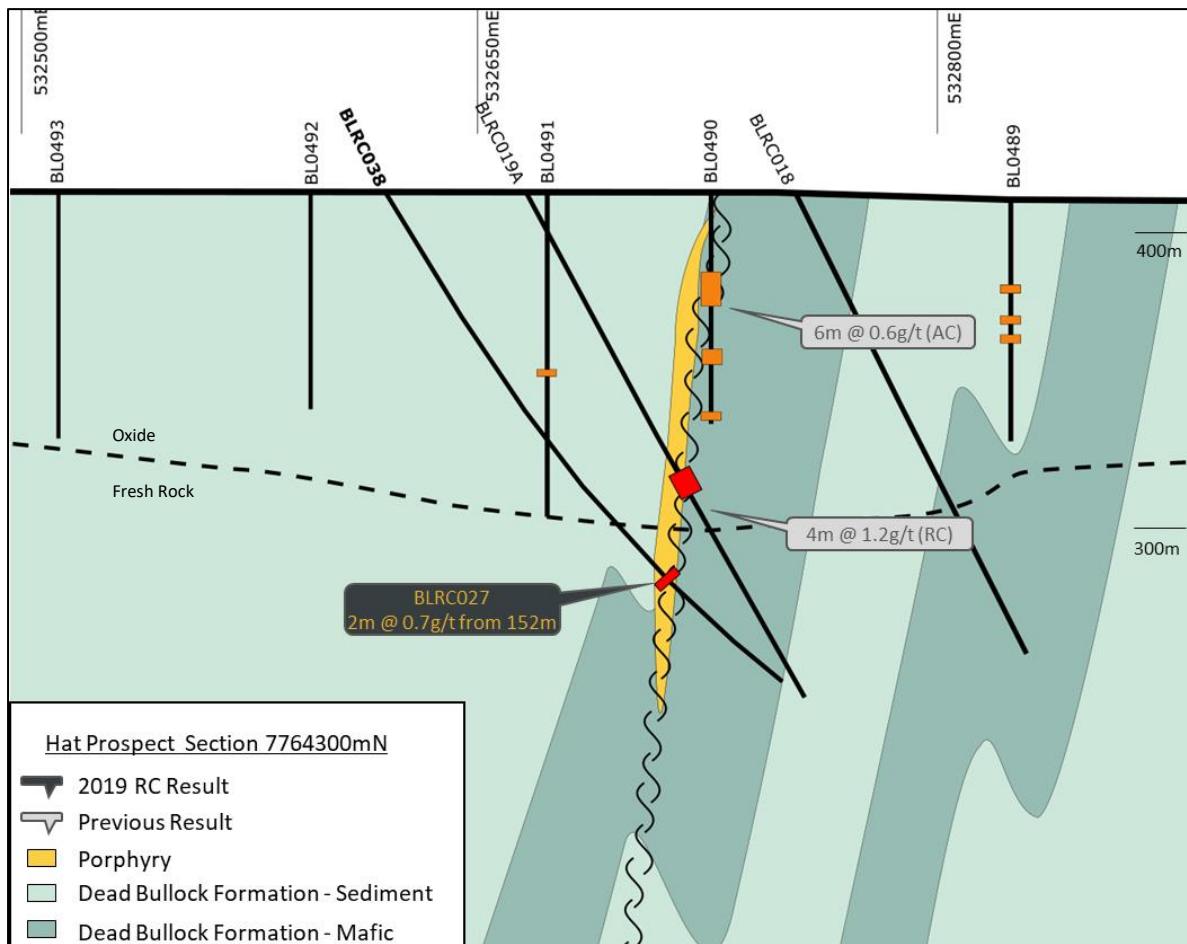


Figure 7 - Hat Target cross section 7764300mN

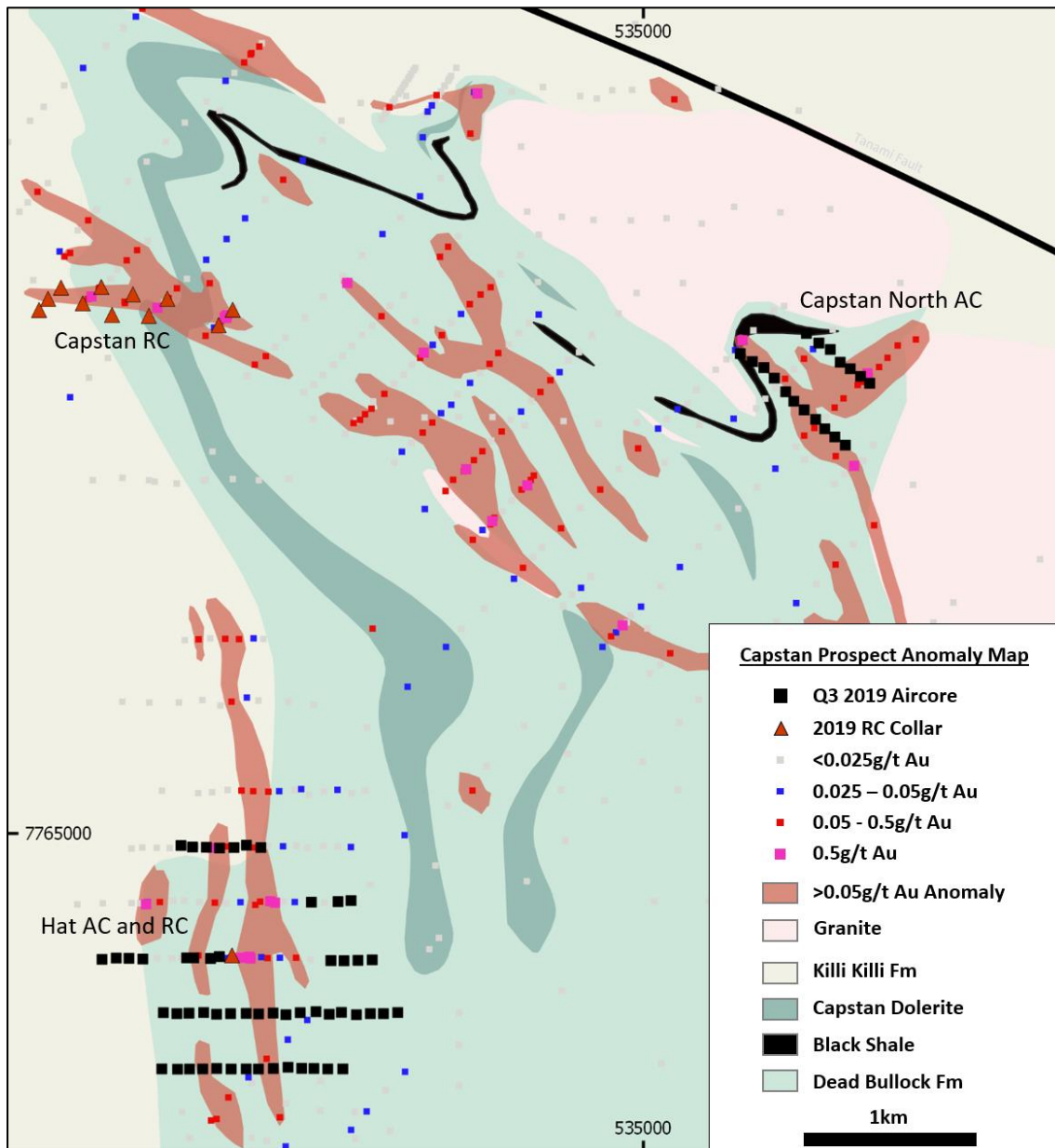


Figure 8 - Capstan Prospect geology map with recent aircore and RC drill hole collars

For further information please contact:

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Managing Director



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About Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX)

Prodigy Gold has a unique greenfields and brownfields exploration portfolio in the proven multi-million-ounce Tanami Gold district. The Company is accelerating the discovery of large scale gold deposits through:

- drilling large scale gold targets at the Bluebush Project
- 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 and for non-gold commodities

Appendix 1 – Bluebush Project 2019 RC Drill hole Collar Locations

Hole ID	Hole Type	Total Depth (m)	East ¹	North ¹	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Prospect
BLRC032	RC	204	531758	7768068	427	48	-59	Capstan
BLRC034	RC	222	531505	7768029	428	44	-60	Capstan
BLRC035	RC	180	531557	7768094	428	44	-60	Capstan
BLRC030	RC	216	532048	7768120	427	225	-60	Capstan
BLRC027	RC	126	532625	7768031	426	224	-60	Capstan
BLRC036	RC	168	531632	7768159	428	229	-61	Capstan
BLRC028	RC	180	532544	7767941	428	45	-59	Capstan
BLRC037	RC	186	532140	7767995	427	43	-61	Capstan
BLRC029	RC	168	532247	7768094	427	223	-60	Capstan
BLRC038	RC	210	532621	7764294	413	90	-60	Hat

¹ GDA 94 Zone 52

Appendix 2 - Significant intercepts from the Bluebush Project 2019 RC Drilling Program

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Grade g/t Au
BLRC027	102	103	1	1.1
BLRC028	122	124	2	1.2
BLRC038	152	154	2	0.7

Mineralised RC intercepts >0.5g/t Au or where geologically significant

Appendix 3 – Hyperion Project 2019 Diamond Drill hole Collar Locations

Hole ID	Hole Type	Total Depth (m)	East ¹	North ¹	RL	Azimuth	Dip
HYDD100054	DD	369.8	641011	7836033	410	37	-60

¹ Estimated location in GDA 94 Zone 52

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.

Appendix 4: 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.	<i>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. 12 RC holes for 1,860 metres were drilled in this reported program at Capstan.</i>
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	<i>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.</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>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.</i>
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).	<i>Prodigy Gold RC drilling was undertaken by Topdrill 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.</i>
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	<i>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; with the remainder of sample material remaining on site. Size of the sample was monitored at the drill site by the responsible geologist to ensure adequate recovery.</i>
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	<i>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.</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>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.</i>
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.	<i>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.</i>
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	<i>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.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	<i>All holes were logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists.</i>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	<i>No core was collected.</i>
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	<i>1 metre RC samples were split with a cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. All intervals were sampled dry.</i>
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	<i>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 drill holes 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.</i>
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	<i>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.</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>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.</i>
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	<i>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.</i>
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.	<i>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.</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>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).</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>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 program.</i>
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	<i>Significant intersections were calculated independently by both the Project Geologist and database administrator.</i>
	The use of twinned holes.	<i>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.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	<i>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.</i>
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	<i>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.</i>
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.	<i>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.</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.</i>
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	<i>At Capstan variable drill hole spacings were used to adequately test targets and were determined from AC drilling results, geochemical, geophysical and geological data. Drill traverses are spaced approximately 200m apart with holes approximately 80m on section.</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 sample compositing is applied.</i>
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.	<i>At Capstan the orientation of mineralisation is unknown and no orientation based sampling bias is known at this time.</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.</i>
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<i>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.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<i>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.</i>

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.	<i>The Capstan Prospect covers EL 31291 and is located in the Northern Territory. The tenement is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to the 'Tanami A' agreement between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC).</i>
	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.	<i>The tenement is in good standing with the NT DPIR.</i>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<i>The Capstan 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 Prodigy Gold) completed in 2007. Previous exploration work provided the foundation on which Prodigy Gold based its exploration strategy.</i>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<i>Geology at the Capstan Prospect consists of a NW plunging antiform of Dead Bullock Formation with Killi Killi sediments towards the north and west. Structural complexity is evident from tightly folded outcropping chert beds. The wider Capstan Prospect geology is a N-S trending block of Dead Bullock Formation bounded by two NW-trending Tanami Faults. Two granites intrude into the stratigraphy. The mineralisation style is currently unknown but is anticipated to be similar in style to the Callie Deposit 75km to the east.</i>
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: eastings and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length.	<i>Summaries of all material drill holes are available within the Company's ASX releases.</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>Not applicable.</i>
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.	<i>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.</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>Summaries of all material drill holes and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	<i>No metal equivalent values are used.</i>
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').	<i>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.</i>
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.	<i>Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.</i>
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.	<i>All exploration results have been reported based on the reporting criteria.</i>
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.	<i>Multi-element geochemistry and spectral logging studies have been completed on the deposit. These are used to influence the interpretation of the regolith profile, host rock lithology and gold related alteration.</i>
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	<i>Further work at Capstan includes: No work is currently planned for the area of the Capstan RC drill results. Aircore drilling has been completed with results pending in areas approximately 3.5km away from the Capstan RC drilling. Future work will depend on the results of these aircore holes.</i>