

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: PRX

9 July 2018

Final aircore results from Capstan further extend gold anomalies

HIGHLIGHTS

- Final results from broad spaced drilling continue to extend large scale anomalies
- Hat gold trend extended 1.2km to the south
 - 6m @ 0.24g/t Au (BL0329)
 - 3m @ 0.31g/t Au (BL0330)
 - 6m @ 0.13g/t Au (BL0323)
- Capstan East gold trend extended 1.4km to the south
 - 3m @ 0.18g/t Au (BL0336A)
 - 1m @ 0.11g/t Au to EOH (BL0337)
- Infill aircore drilling underway to further refine targets for RC and diamond drilling
- Successful application for NT Government co-funding of upcoming diamond drilling
- First diamond drilling at Capstan to commence in September Quarter 2018

Prodigy Gold NL ('Prodigy Gold' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce the complete results from the June 2018 quarter aircore drilling program at the Capstan Prospect within the Company's 100% owned Bluebush Gold Project located in the Tanami Goldfields of the Northern Territory.

Full results have now been returned for all five target areas. Drilling has successfully defined multiple high priority targets including a broad corridor of gold anomalism 4.5km long and up to 750m wide (Figure 1). Previously unreported results for the remaining 26 holes include highlights of:

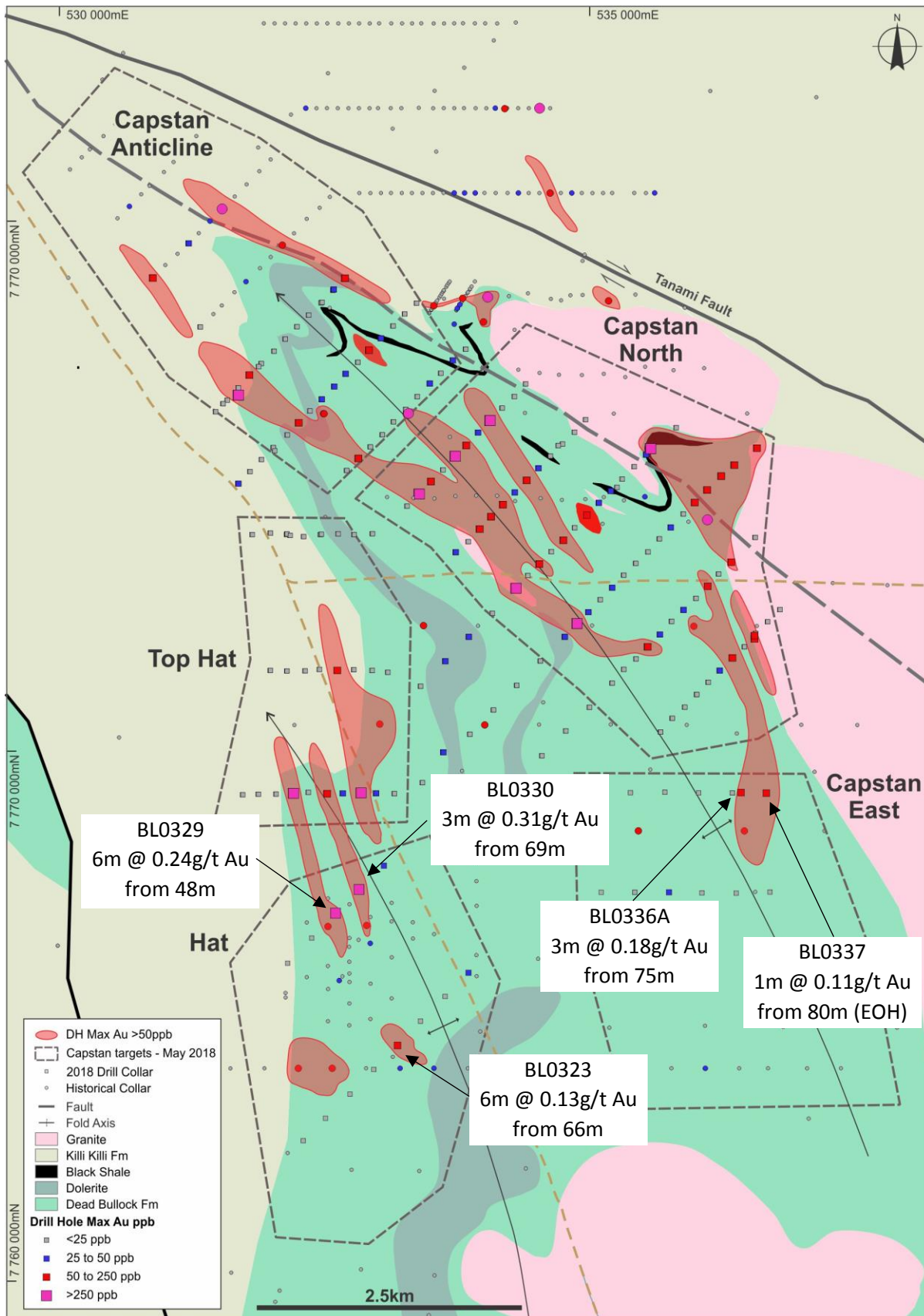
- 6m @ 0.24g/t Au from 48m (BL0329) Hat Target
- 3m @ 0.31g/t Au from 69m (BL0330) Hat Target
- 6m @ 0.13g/t Au from 66m (BL0323) Hat Target
- 3m @ 0.18g/t Au from 75m (BL0336A) Capstan East Target
- 1m @ 0.11g/t Au from 80m to EOH (BL0337) Capstan East Target

Prodigy Gold Managing Director Matt Briggs said: "The first campaign of drilling has been very successful. Broad spaced drilling completed in May has yielded a large coherent gold trend 4.5km long and up to 750m wide, along with multiple other high priority targets in the Dead Bullock Formation. The Hat Target is emerging as a second anticline subparallel to Capstan and remains wide open for potential extensions to the south."

"The second campaign of aircore drilling for the year is already underway. This 250 hole program is infilling the Capstan Prospect gold trends to 320m x 80m aiming to define bedrock targets for RC and diamond drilling later in the year."

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Background

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 (Figure 2). The interpreted folding and faulting complexity and geochemical anomalism of the Dead Bullock Formation (host rocks of Callie) highlight the prospectivity of the area. Numerous structures have been interpreted at Capstan with associated soil and shallow drilling anomalism. Approximately 95% of Capstan is undercover and surface sampling has only been effective in very limited areas in the north and south of the prospect.

Drilling in the second half of 2017 at Capstan defined bedrock gold anomalism over an area 8km long which included five key target areas (Figure 1). The program also confirmed the rocks are from the same rock sequence of the Dead Bullock Formation as Callie and within the same structural setting, a faulted antiform.

Capstan Drilling Results

Results from 26 holes in the final two target areas at Capstan have now been returned. These holes are reconnaissance holes drilled on a broad 1,200m x 160m spacing. Encouraging anomalism has been intersected at both Top Hat and Capstan East, including highlights of:

- 6m @ 0.24g/t Au from 48m (BL0329) Hat Target
- 3m @ 0.31g/t Au from 51m (BL0330) Hat Target
- 6m @ 0.13g/t Au from 66m (BL0323) Hat Target
- 3m @ 0.18g/t Au from 75m (BL0336A) Capstan East Target
- 1m @ 0.11g/t Au from 80m to EOH (BL0337) Capstan East Target

Top Hat/Hat appears to be a second anticline sub parallel to the main anticline approximately 3km to the north. Holes BL0329 and BL0330 extend the anomalism at Hat 1.2km to the south of the previous result of BL0316 of 21m @ 0.65g/t Au from 48m including 9m @ 1.2g/t from 54m (ASX Announcement 12 June 2018). Gold anomalism has now been defined over 2.5km with potential extensions to the southeast. The aircore program underway includes drilling to infill Hat, Top Hat and trace the extension of the interpreted anticline to the southeast (Figure 3).

Intersections of 3m @ 0.18g/t Au from 75m (BL0336A) and 1m @ 0.11g/t from 80m (BL0337) at Capstan East extend the gold trend by 1.4km to the south to a total length of 2.7km. Future drilling is planned to extend Capstan East to the north to Capstan North, and to also infill the currently defined anomalies.

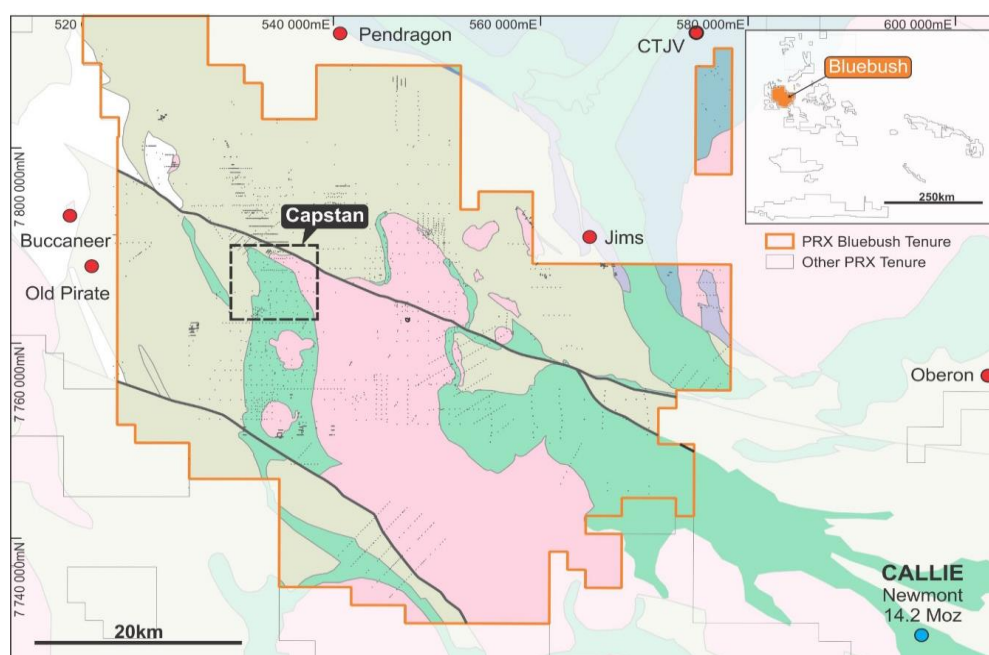


Figure 2. Capstan Prospect (dashed outline) location map within the Bluebush Project—Dead Bullock Formation (green).

Future Work

As the gold anomalism extends over a large area at the Capstan Prospect, additional infill aircore drilling is planned prior to systematic RC drilling. An infill drilling program of 250 holes has commenced which will define the anomalies on a 320m x 80m drill spacing. Reconnaissance aircore drilling will also expand out to adjacent targets to the south and east to continue to advance the project pipeline.

To accelerate the understanding and definition of the project, two diamond holes are planned at Capstan in the September quarter 2018. The NT Government has recently announced that Prodigy Gold's application for the co-funding of diamond drilling has been successful. These diamond holes will be the first diamond core generated from Capstan and will provide an early opportunity to intersect the primary gold bearing structures. The results are expected to build upon the understanding of the orientation of structures and provide more detailed geological information. Permitting of these holes is currently underway.

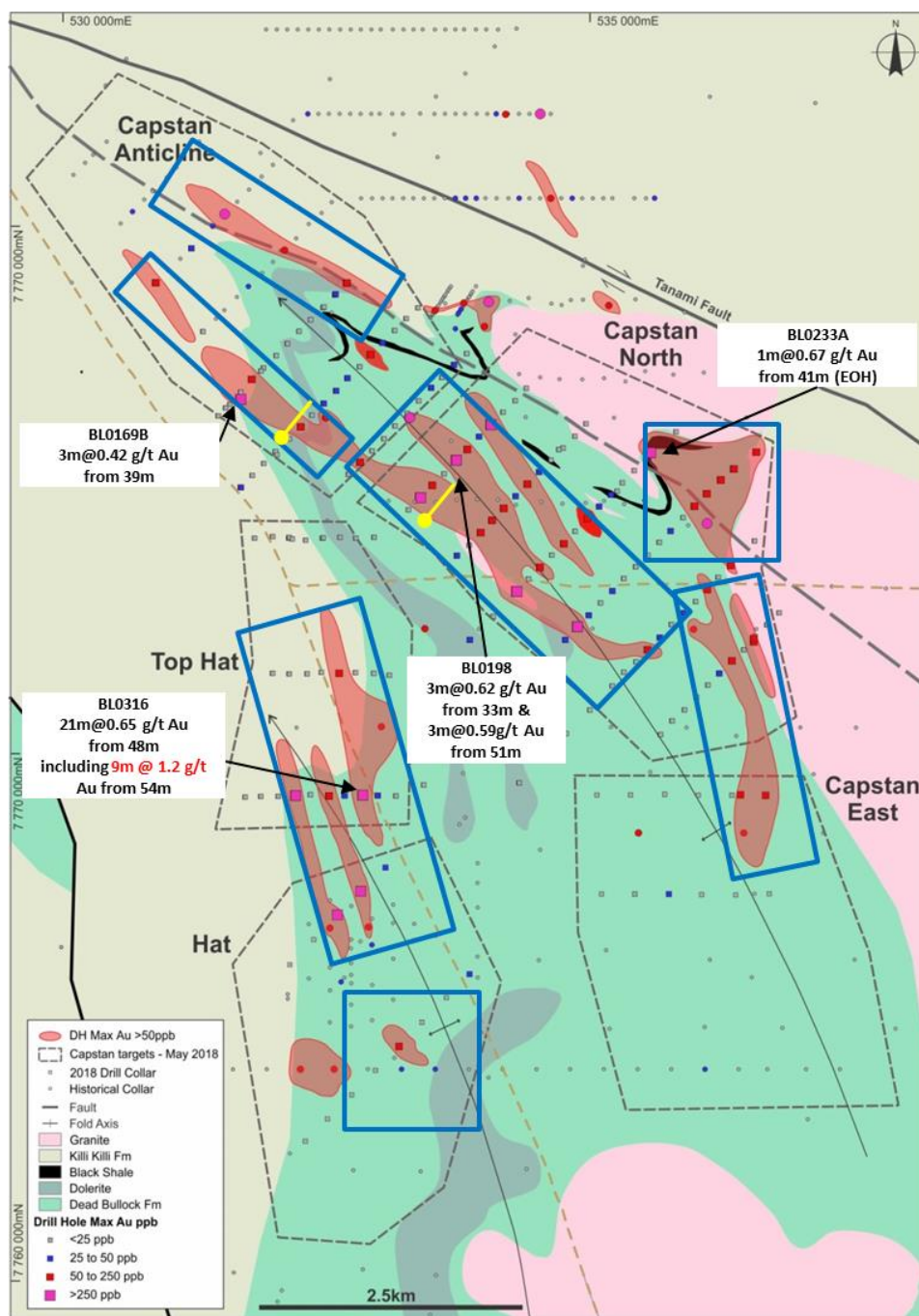


Figure 3. Focus areas for infill aircore drilling (blue) and NTGS co-funded diamond drilling collars (preliminary positions in yellow) refer ASX Announcements 5 June 2018 and 12 June 2018

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 2018 will continue to build on 2017 and 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.

Appendix 1 Significant intercepts at the Capstan Prospect 2017 Aircore Drilling (Hat and Capstan East Targets)

Hole ID	Total Depth (m)	East ¹	North ¹	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From Depth (m)	Interval (m) ²	Result (g/t) ²
BL0323	83	533184	7762224	405.2396	-90	0	66	6	0.13
BL0329	99	532600	7763472	407.6134	-90	0	48	6	0.24
						and	57	3	0.13
BL0330	81	532821	7763696	407.7409	-90	0	42	3	0.13
						and	69	3	0.31
BL0336A	96	536425	7764610	405.5277	-90	0	75	3	0.18
BL0337	81	536663	7764605	406.0119	-90	0	80	1	0.11

¹ GDA 94 Zone 52

² Collar information for mineralised AC drill holes >100 ppb (0.1g/t) Au or where geologically significant

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>The sampling has been carried out by vertical Aircore (AC) or vertical Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling. 175 vertical AC holes for 12,774 metres and 24 vertical RAB holes for 1,302metres were drilled at Capstan. Sampling is undertaken using standard industry practices. RAB drilling was only completed on ridges were the technique is more effective at penetrating through the silicified subcrop material.</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 standard practice. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted. 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>AC drilling was sampled as 3 m composites by spear sampling the total reject to produce a 2-3 kg composite sample to ensure total preparation at the laboratory pulverisation stage. Prodigy Gold samples were submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40 g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. For all AC and RAB holes the final metre of each hole (end-of-hole) is collected as a single metre sample. The end-of-hole sample is assayed for gold as described above and is additionally assayed for a suite of 59 different accessory elements (multi-element using the Bureau Veritas MA100/1/2 routine which uses a mixed acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which method provides the best detection limit.</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>AC drilling was undertaken by Bullion Drilling with a RAB/AC/Slimline RC drill rig with a 600cfm/350psi on-board compressor mounted on a 1993 Mercedes Benz all-wheel drive truck. This rig has a depth capacity of approximately 120m for AC and RAB Drilling. A 3 ½" aircore bit and hammer or a 4 ½" RAB blade and hammer were used for the holes.</i>
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	<i>Recoveries from drilling were generally 90%-100%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries of 50%. Samples were typically dry with minor wet samples.</i>
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	<i>Drillers used appropriate measures to minimise down-hole and/or cross hole contamination in AC drilling. The cyclone and buckets were cleaned every 30 m or after wet samples to minimise 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>Aircore and RAB drilling is designed as a reconnaissance tool to define anomalism in the regolith. Sample recovery does not impact identification of anomalism and consequently no detailed analysis has been undertaken to determine a relationship between grade and recovery for this program. With sample recovery >90% bias is unlikely due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	<i>Prodigy Gold AC and RAB samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content and style of mineralisation, 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 qualitative in nature and records interpreted lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. EOH samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray.</i>
	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>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	<i>One metre samples were collected from a cyclone into a plastic bucket and then laid out on the ground in rows of 10 or 20. AC drilling was sampled as 3 m composites by spear sampling the total reject to produce a 2-3 kg composite sample. At the end of hole (EOH) a 1 m 2-3 kg spear sample was collected. Recoveries from drilling were generally 90%-100%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries of 50%. Samples were typically dry with minor wet samples. Wet and dry samples were not mixed in the composites.</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 75 µm, 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.</i>
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	<i>Field duplicates for AC were taken 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>Three metre composites are taken from the 1 metre sample piles using a spear which penetrates across the full sample. The pile is sampled in multiple slices from different angles ensuring a representative sample is taken. Samples are collected to weigh less than 3 kg to ensure total preparation in the pulverisation stage.</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 3 kg to ensure the requisite grind size in a LMS 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. For low detection, this is read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, with a lower detection limit of 0.001 ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000 ppm Au which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.</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>Olympus DELTA handheld XRF was used on selected downhole intervals. Calibration of the hand-held XRF tools is applied at start up. XRF results are only used for indicative analysis of litho- geochemistry and alteration and to aid logging and subsequent interpretation. 4 acid digest data on end of hole samples are also used to assist in litho- geochemical determination.</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>No dedicated twin holes have been drilled as this is not considered appropriate for early stage reconnaissance drilling.</i>
	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 4.5.1. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.5 and SQL 2008 R2 (the MDS is compatible with SQL 2008-2012 – most recent industry versions used). This interface integrates with LogChief and QAQCReporter 2.2, as the primary choice of data capture and assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Prodigy Gold has a Database Administrator and an external contractor with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails. Assay data is provided in MaxGEO format from the laboratories and imported by the Database Administrator. The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS and this interface provides full audit trails to meet industry best practice.</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. Assay data below the detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	<i>The AC and RAB 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. No DH Surveys were collected due to the early stage nature of the drilling style and the shallow drill depths.</i>
	Specification of the grid system used.	<i>The grid system used is MGA_94, 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>Drill spacing varied dependent on the target being tested. At the Capstan North Target, drill spacing was approximately 160m spaced holes on 640m spaced lines. The remainder of the Capstan Block was tested at approximately 1km x 320m holes or 640m x 320m spacing.</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>AC drill samples from this program were composited from 1 metre piles to 3 metre composites samples.</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>The orientation of the angled drill lines at the Capstan Target was designed to intersect the stratigraphy as orthogonally as possible. The dominant drill lines azimuth was 45 degrees azimuth which is approximately perpendicular to the targeted stratigraphic. All holes were drilled vertically. As this is early stage of drilling the orientation of the drilling to mineralisation is not known.</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. Holes are reconnaissance in approach and are drilled vertically.</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. Details regarding sample security of drilling prior to 2010 are not readily available.</i>
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 Block covers ELs 31291 and 29860 and is located in the Northern Territory. The tenements are 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 license to operate in the area.	<i>The tenements are in good standing with the NT DPIR and no known impediments exist.</i>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<i>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 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 Target 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 Block 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.</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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>All relevant historical drill hole information has been previously reported through open file reporting by previous explorers. All new drill holes completed and assayed by Prodigy Gold with material results (.50ppb) are referenced in this release. Summaries of all material drill holes from previous ABM/Prodigy Gold drilling 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>No information or data material to the reporting of the current program has been excluded. Historic information is not fully reported for reasons of conciseness.</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 50 ppb gold lower cut-off. 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>
	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.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 material assays received to date from prodigy Gold's drilling above a 50 ppb gold lower cut-off have been reported together with reference to historical drilling results of significance.</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 of current downhole samples and historic spoils has been compiled over the target area. Results are used to influence the interpretation of the regolith profile and host rock lithology.</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 would include ;</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Airborne magnetics</i> - <i>Interpretation of multi-element data to constrain stratigraphic sequence within the Dead Bullock Formation</i> - <i>Infill AC or RAB drilling on a tighter spaced grid (320 x 80m) to constrain gold anomalism in saprolite/bedrock.</i> - <i>Follow up RC and Diamond Drilling</i> <i>Refer to figures in the body of this announcement.</i>