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

31 July 2018

Suplejack Resource Update

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Updated Mineral Resource Estimate completed for the Suplejack Project;
  - 4.9 million tonnes @ 1.9g/t Au
  - 309,500 oz of gold
  - Resource open along strike and down plunge
- Grade estimation generated by independent specialists, Optiro Pty Ltd, under Prodigy Gold's guidance

Prodigy Gold NL ("Prodigy Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to announce a revised Mineral Resource Estimate at the 100% owned Suplejack Project, Northern Territory (Table 1).

Table 1. July 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Suplejack Project, reported using a 0.8 g/t gold cut-off and above the 230 m RL (180 m below surface)

	Tonnes (Mt)	Au g/t	Ounces (koz)
Indicated Resource	0.92	2.35	69.3
Inferred Resource	4.02	1.86	240.3
Total	4.93	1.95	309.5

The updated Mineral Resource is based on RC drilling completed in 2017. Mineralisation remains open along strike and down plunge. The relationship between high grades and the intersection of mafic sediments and the gold bearing structures provides a target model for the Company to continue to grow the Project.

Prodigy Gold Managing Director Matt Briggs said: *"Drilling completed in 2017 defined areas extrapolated in the previous model. The local high grade controls on the Seuss Fault are now better understood. The interplay of this structure and mafic sediment extends to the south, providing a target for future Resource growth. The system as a whole has not been closed off to the south or east. These targets, along with RAB drilling of analogous targets at Suplejack North, are scheduled for the second half of 2018."*

Background

The Suplejack Project is located 19 km to the north of the 1.6Moz Groundrush Pit (Figure 1) and 58km to the northeast of the Central Tanami Processing Plant site.

The Hyperion-Tethys Prospect is situated within the emerging camp-scale Suplejack Project on exploration licence EL9250. 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.

Data validation and geological interpretation were completed by Prodigy Gold geologists. To ensure the highest standard of grade estimation, industry leading experts at Optiro Pty Ltd were commissioned to generate the grade estimate and resource tabulation.

Geology

The mineralisation at the Hyperion and Tethys Prospects and Hyperion South is associated with a structural break between regional north-south trending thrust faults. At the Hyperion Prospect, this is a shear zone hosted in differentiated dolerite, typically intruded by granitic dykes. These granitic intrusions are absent at Tethys. The shear zone generally trends at approximately 106 degrees (Figure 2) and dips towards the south at 60-80 degrees (Figure 3). The structure is typically between 4m and 13m thick, with an average of approximately 6m true width.

Drilling has defined the Hyperion-Tethys mineralisation over a strike length of 1,300m. Mineralisation extends from surface to a depth of at least 250m below surface. In some areas mineralisation is leached in the upper parts of the system with mineralisation tenor increasing from 20m below surface.

Mineralisation is characterised by a visible shear texture, quartz veining, and pyrite. The shear is denoted by an increase of quartz veining and the intrusion of one or two parallel felsic dykes. Other identifiers are strong structural deformation in diamond core, and visible fabric development in RC chips, as well as typically elevated arsenic readings from handheld XRF data.

The Seuss structure is silica-sericite-pyrite alteration with quartz-carbonate-pyrite veining and sulphide laminations. The strongest mineralisation occurs within horizontal stacked veins that develop within or proximal to the intersection of the north-northwest striking Seuss structure and a north-south trending mafic sediment. The mineralisation is typically 6m-13m thick with an average of approximately 9m true width. Mineralisation is consistently identified in diamond drilling and extrapolated through Prodigy Gold's RC drilling where possible based on similar logged features.

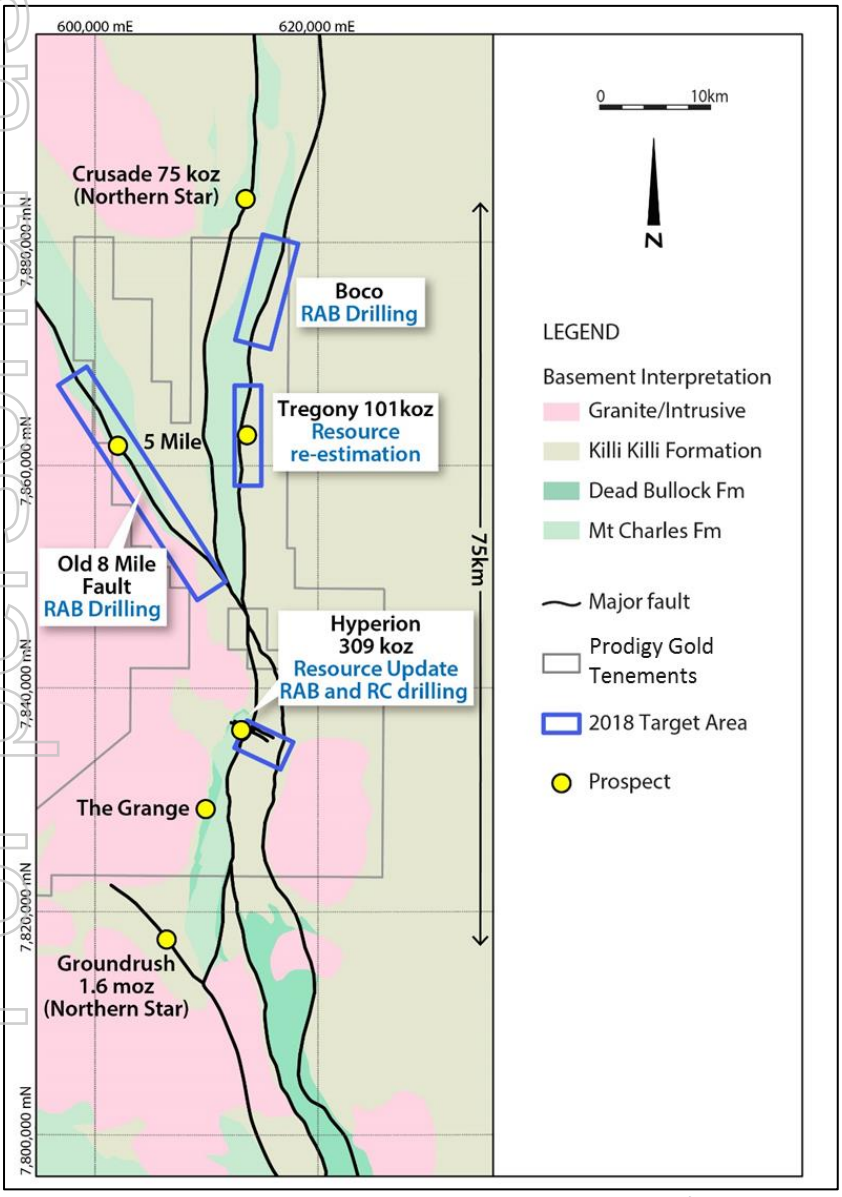

Figure 1. Suplejack Project Area and structures being targeted in 2018/2019

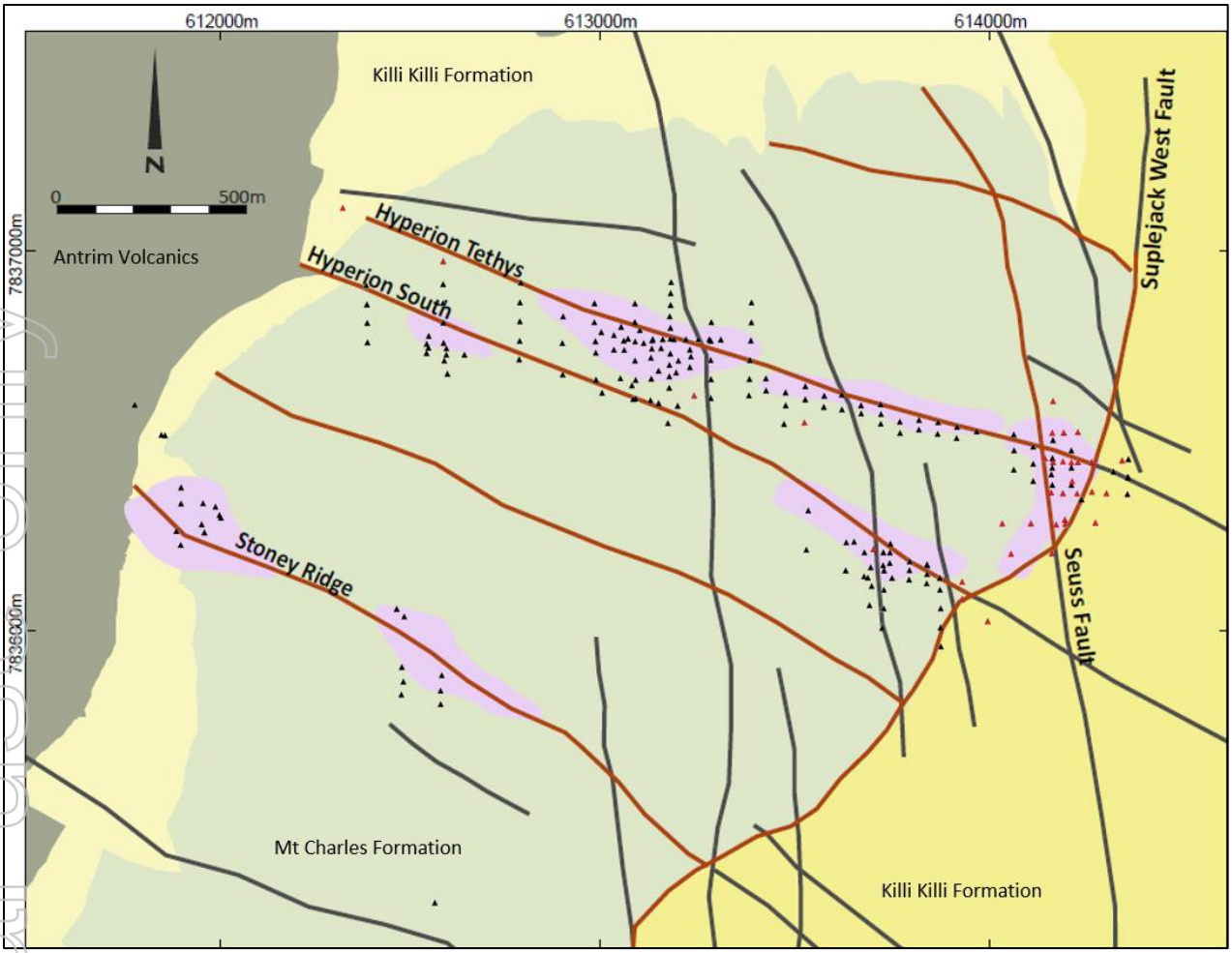

Figure 2. Structural controls and drillhole collars included in the 2018 Resource update. Holes drilled in 2017 are highlighted in red.

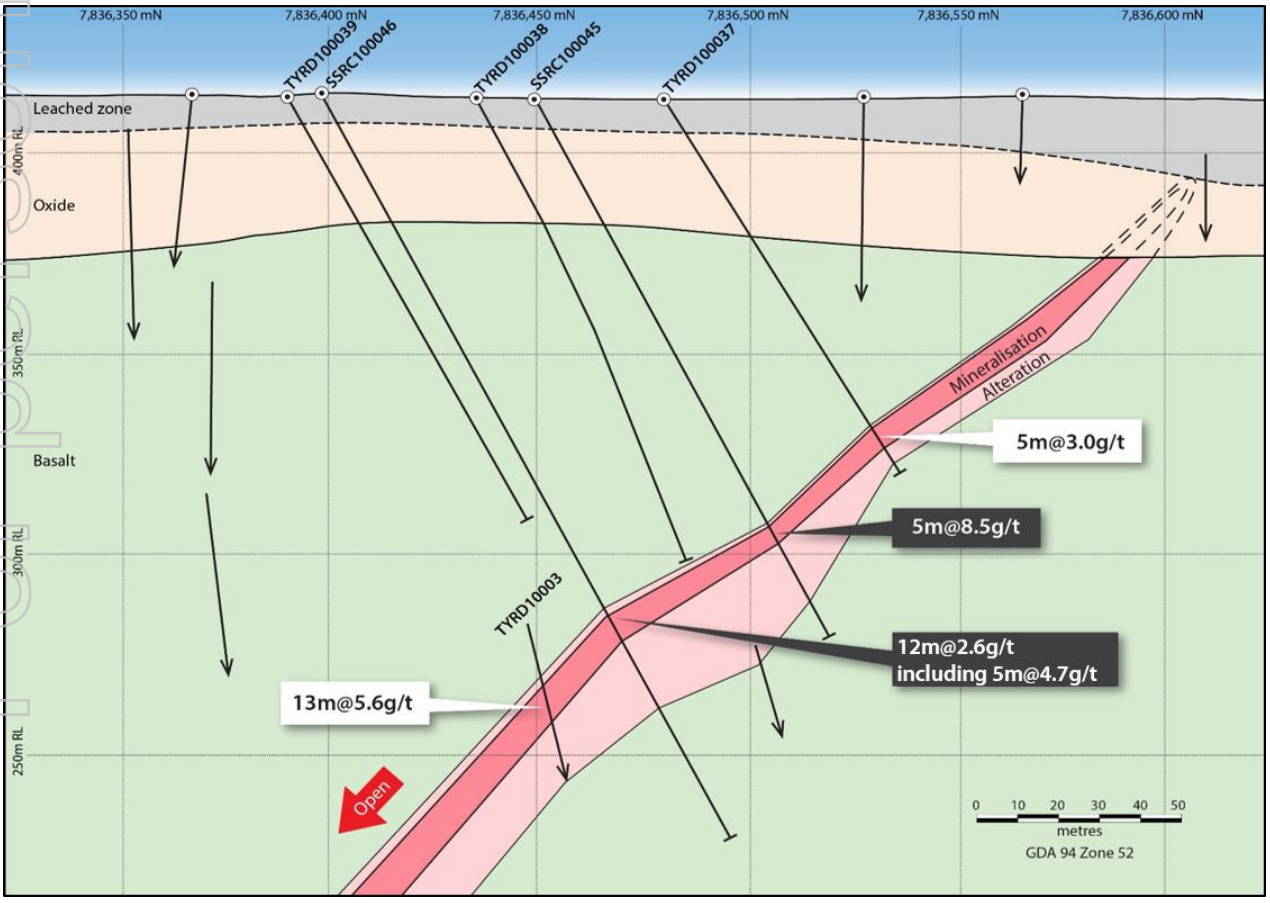

Figure 3. Hyperion - Tethys Structure Cross Section 614230mE with 2017 results highlighted in black

Figure 4. Seuss Fault Long Section

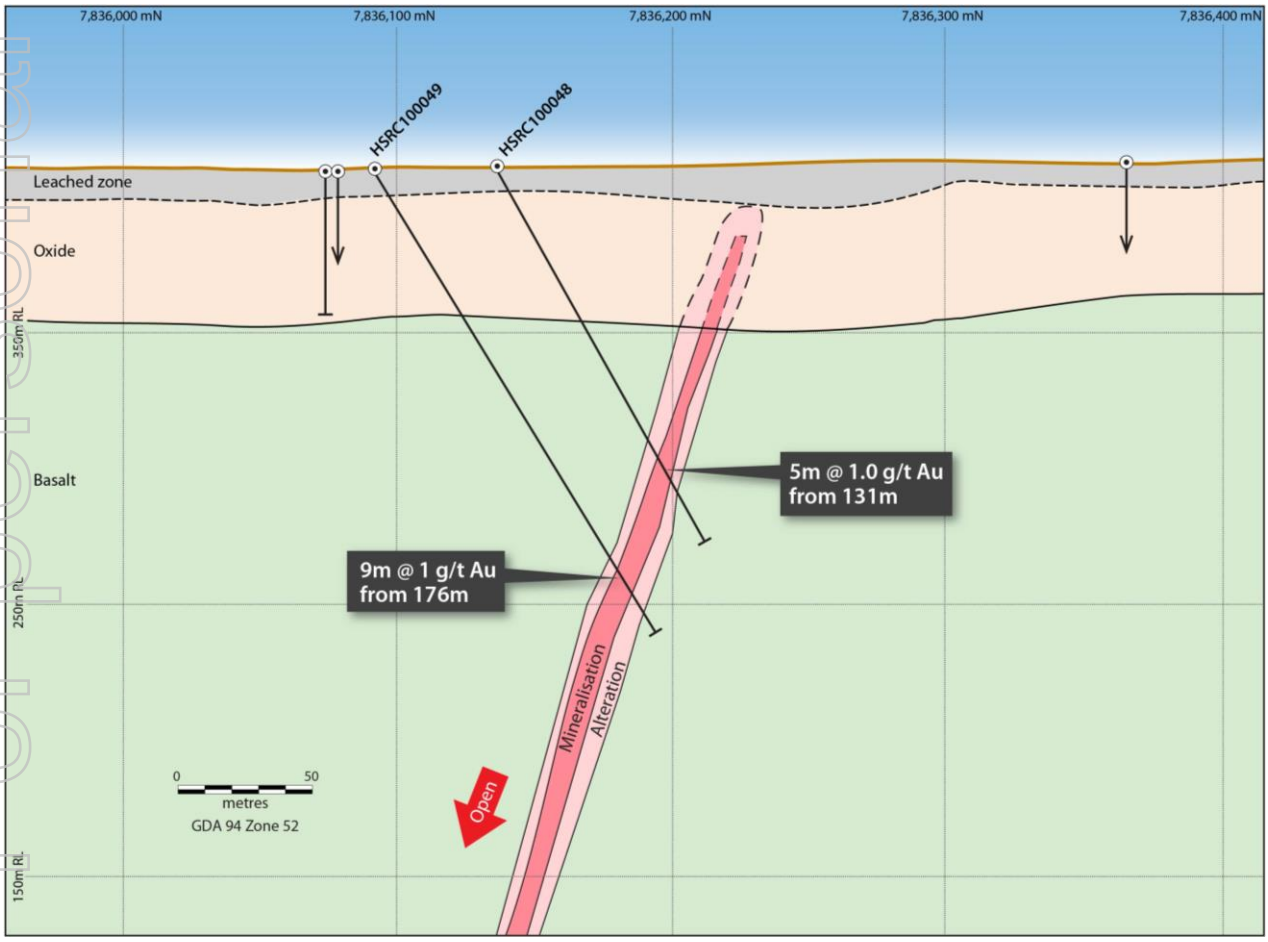

Figure 5. Hyperion South Cross Section 614940mE with 2017 drill results

Drilling

Drilling considered for the resource estimation work consists of a number of types and phases (Table 2), including

- RC and diamond drilling completed by Newmont up to 2006,
- RC and diamond drilling undertaken by Prodigy Gold in 2010, 2011, 2016, 2017 and
- Aircore drilling undertaken by Prodigy Gold from 2015-2017.

All RC drilling by the Company in 2010, 2011, 2016 and 2017 was 5 5/8" diameter. The 2017 diamond drilling was precollared with 5 5/8" RC precollars with face sampling bits then extended with NQ3 diamond core. Core was oriented by Reflex Ace orientation tool.

Aircore and historic RAB drilling were used to guide the trend of mineralisation but did not directly influence volumes or grades estimated. Aircore and RAB drilling typically result in lower quality samples suitable for reconnaissance exploration, and industry practice is to exclude these from grade estimation for Resource declaration purposes. Previous sensitivity testing of the Resource model for the inclusion and exclusion of aircore drilling resulted in an immaterial change in the inventory estimated.

Table 2. 2018 Suplejack database, historical versus Prodigy Gold

Holetype	Number of holes				Metres drilled				Used in resource
	Historical	Prodigy	Prodigy-2017	Total	Historical	Prodigy	Prodigy-2017	Total	
DD	2			2	429.6			429.6	
RCD		7		7		1,831.6		1,831.6	**Y**
RC	61	90	**33**	184	8,598.5	11,575.0	**5,560.0**	25,733.5	
AC		35	**44**	79		1,906.5	**1,903.0**	3,809.5	
sRC		10		10		702.0		702.0	**N**
RAB	563			563	32,507.2			32,507.2	
Total	**626**	**142**	**77**	**845**	**41,535.3**	**16,015.1**	**7,463.0**	**65,013.4**	

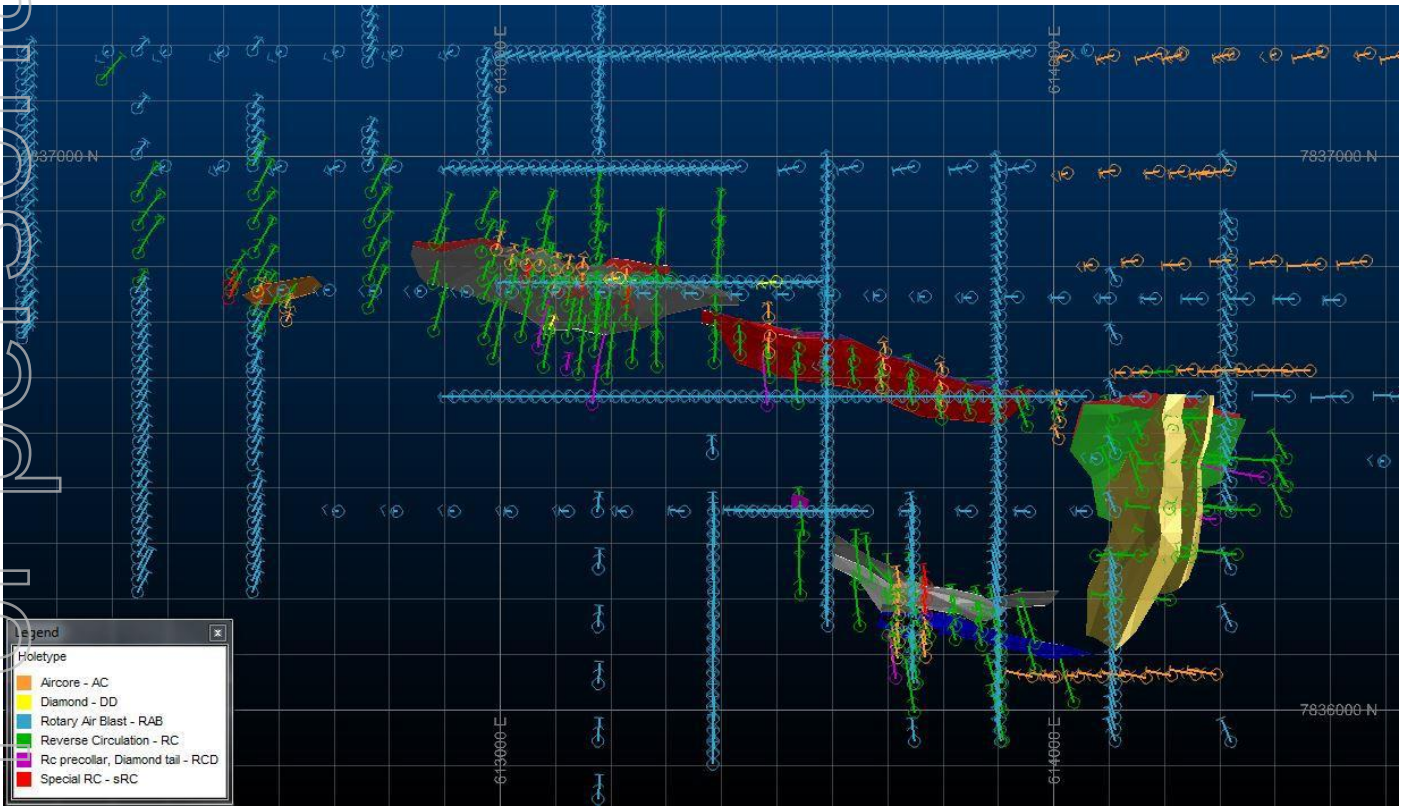

Figure 6. Plan view of the Suplejack Project area and drilling (by hole type), north to top of page, field of view 2km

Sampling and drilling techniques

All RC samples were taken using a 12.5:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a rubber cyclone. Samples were split into 3 aliquots in 2010 and 2011, with one sample sent to the lab for assay, one stored and retained for QA/QC purposes, and one remaining at the drill site. The 2016 and 2017 RC samples were split into two aliquots; one sent to the lab for assay and one remaining at the drill site. Sample size was monitored at the drill site by the responsible geologist to ensure adequate recovery.

Upon completion of orientating and geological logging, diamond core was cut lengthways, producing a nominal 2kg sample (minimum 0.3m, maximum 1.1m, generally 1 metre), with the remaining half core retained on site.

Assaying

All RC drill samples have been analysed for gold by ALS or Bureau Veritas. All diamond core and pre-collar samples have been analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas. For low detection, Prodigy Gold use a lead collection fire assay, read by ICP-AES, using a 40g sample charge (Bureau Veritas) or a 50g sample charge (ALS) with a lower detection limit of 0.001ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000ppm Au. Prodigy Gold routinely submits field duplicates, standards and blanks and additionally ALS and Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards, blanks. All standards and blanks returned within acceptable limits, and field duplicates showed good correlation.

Estimation

Grade estimation of gold for the Hyperion-Tethys and Hyperion South Prospects was completed in Datamine RM software using ordinary kriging (OK). A parent block size of 10 mE by 10 mN by 5 mRL was used, with subcelling down to 0.5 mE by 0.5 mN by 0.25 mRL to allow for adequate domain resolution. Top cuts were applied per domain to minimise the influence of high grade samples and ranged from 5 to 40g/t gold in different domains. All estimates were completed at the parent block support. In domains having more than 50 samples, a hard estimation boundary was utilised between the oxide (+transitional) and fresh material, following a boundary analysis study on the Hyperion-Tethys domains; however, due to the lack of samples in some of the smaller domains, this boundary condition was often relaxed to a soft boundary approach in order to improve the overall estimation quality. A subdomain was interpreted at Tethys to minimise the smearing and over-estimation of grade within 25m of the intersection between the Tethys and Seuss structures. Estimation of this subdomain used a one-way hard boundary approach, whereby the high-grade intercepts adjacent to the intersection were excluded from the estimation of the surrounding blocks.

Three search passes were used for estimation. Search ellipses were reorientated for each lode to account for minor variations in strike and dip throughout the deposit. The first search was set to the range of the variogram for each domain, ranging from 100m to 115m in the major direction, 53m to 75m in the semi-major direction and 15 m in the minor direction. A minimum of 8 and a maximum of 24 samples were used. In the second search, the same search radii were used, but the minimum number of samples used was reduced to 6. The third and final search pass was increased by a multiple of five to estimate all remaining blocks. A total of 80% of the Hyperion-Tethys and Hyperion South Mineral Resource was estimated in the first or second pass.

The Seuss mineralisation was defined using a categorical indicator approach (CIK) in Datamine RM in order to define the high-grade regions within the sediment envelope. An initial model was created using a parent block size of 1 mE by 1 mN by 1 mRL. Composites were then coded using a 0.5g/t indicator. Two search passes were used in the CIK estimate; the first was a 50m by 10m by 25m ellipse with a minimum of 8 and maximum of 16 samples. The number of samples in the second search was relaxed to 4. A combination of a block probability of 0.35 and a kriging variance of less than 0.7 was used to define the mineralised domain and remove any obvious estimation artefacts.

Grade estimation at Seuss was then completed using ordinary kriging within both the mineralised and unmineralised domains, using samples flagged within those domains. Top cuts of 25g/t and 1g/t were used respectively. Three search passes were used; the first pass was set to the range of the variograms. For the mineralised domain, an initial search of 23.5m in the major direction, 25.5m in the semi-major direction and 6.5m in the minor direction using a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 16 samples was used. In the second search the ellipse was doubled. For the final pass, the ellipse was increased by a factor of five and the minimum number of samples relaxed to 4 in order to estimate all remaining blocks. For the Seuss deposit approximately 68% of the total resource (mineralised and un-mineralised domains) was estimated in the first or second pass.

Classification

The 2018 Mineral Resource was classified into Indicated and Inferred categories in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012 (the JORC Code, 2012). Mineral Resources have been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological and grade continuity, estimation quality and drill hole density. Indicated Resources were defined over the main Hyperion lode in the west of the Project where the drill spacing is closer than 50 m by 50 m. Approximately 98% of the Indicated Resources were estimated in the first pass. All other resources not meeting these criteria have been classified as Inferred.

Mining method and cut-off grades

Prodigy Gold believes the use of 0.8g/t gold as a reporting cut-off is appropriate for deposits which could potentially be eventually extracted through selective open pit mining. This reflects the current spot price and potential future increases consistent with industry reporting practices. Resources have been quoted to a maximum depth of 180m below surface, the maximum likely depth of an open pit on this style of deposit. As the project is at an early stage no open pit optimisation or economic evaluation studies have been completed.

Comparison with the previous Mineral Resource Estimate

The previous Suplejack Resource was announced on 20 February 2017. RC drilling during 2017 was designed to build the understanding of structural controls and the interplay with the host rock lithology. The new data highlighted that the mineralisation was best developed at the intersection of the Seuss Fault and mafic sediments. Higher grade mineralisation occurs as stacked horizontal veins with shorter vertical continuity than was interpreted in the previous model. The density of the oxide and transitional material types have been updated. The previous 2017 Mineral Resource had been erroneously reported using an incorrect density assumption of 2.87t/m^3, irrespective of material type. This has been corrected in the updated estimate. Overall, this correction results in a reduction of 6.1% in tonnes and 6.5% in ounces for the total resource. The previous model was globally accurate and well within the expected precision of resource category classification.

Resource update

The 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate declaration is 4.9 million tonnes at a grade of 1.95 g/t gold for 309,500 ounces of gold above a 0.8 g/t cut-off.

Future Work

Future planned work is summarised in Figure 1 and Figure 7. Permitting for an aircore drilling program is underway, which will commence following the completion of drilling at Bluebush. RC drilling, aimed at growing the Seuss Fault along strike, is being considered as part of a potential campaign of RC drilling at Capstan.

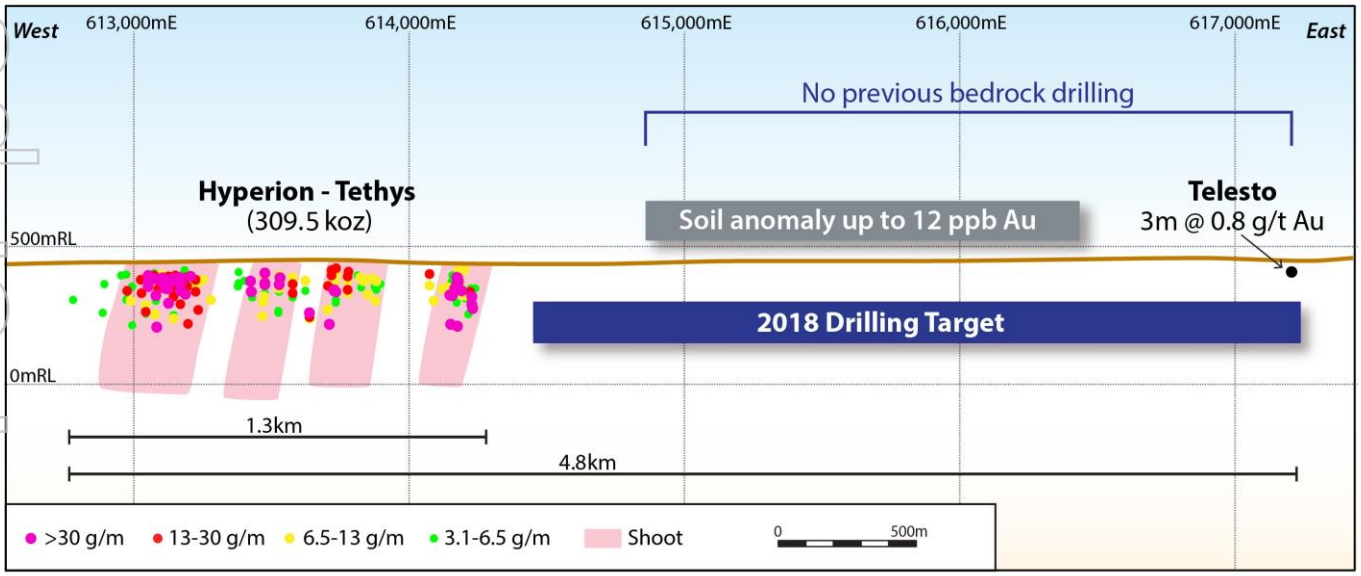

Figure 7. Potential strike extensions to the East of Hyperion Tethys

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 Persons Statement

The information in this announcement and Appendix that relate to data and geological modelling included in Mineral Resource estimates is based on information reviewed 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 they are 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.

The information in this announcement and Appendix that relates to grade estimation and Mineral Resource estimates is based on information reviewed by Mr Ian Glacken, who is a Fellow of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Glacken is a full time employee of Optiro Pty Ltd 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 Glacken consents to the inclusion in the documents of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

This release may include aspirational targets. These targets are based on management's expectations and beliefs concerning future events as of the time of the release of this document. Targets are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are outside the control of Prodigy Gold NL, that could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. Prodigy Gold NL makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this release to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this release.

Appendix 1: 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

Appendix 2: Resource Comparison Table

Suplejack Project - Mineral Resource Estimate									
Estimate	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		
2017	0.93	2.34	70,200	3.58	2.08	239,600	4.51	2.14	309,900
2017b[1]	0.89	2.34	67,600	3.35	2.06	222,200	4.24	2.13	289,800
2018	0.92	2.35	69,300	4.02	1.86	240,300	4.93	1.95	309,500

[1]2017b is a re-reported 2017 model with corrected densities

Appendix 3: Previous and Relevant Suplejack ASX Announcements

Date of Announcement	Announcement Title	Significance
15/1/2018	Suplejack Project Exploration Update	Exploration Results
19/12/2017	Significant Progress Results from Suplejack RC Drilling	Exploration Results
20/11/2017	RC Drilling has commenced at the Suplejack Project	Exploration Results
13/9/2017	Suplejack Reconnaissance Aircore Drilling Results	Exploration Update
28/6/2017	Commencement of Suplejack Reconnaissance Aircore Drilling	Exploration Update
23/6/2017	Final Results for Suplejack RC and Homestead Diamond Drilling	Exploration Results
8/6/2017	Progress Results for Seuss RC and Homestead Diamond Drilling	Exploration Results
20/2/2017	Suplejack: 53% Increase In Indicated And Inferred Resources to 309,900 Oz of Gold	Previous Resource Report

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.	*Sampling has been carried out using a combination of Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling. Significant historic AC and RAB drilling covers the area and was used in developing the lithological and mineralisation interpretation. However, this data is not used in the estimate and is not detailed here.* *184 RC, 7 RC(D) with diamond tails and 2 diamond holes are used for the estimation and were drilled between 1993 and 2017 and work was undertaken by several different companies:* • *1993– 1994 – RAB drilling by Zapopan* • *2003 – 2005 – RC, DD and RAB drilling by Otter Gold and Newmont* • *2010 to 2011 - RC by Prodigy Gold NL* • *2015 – 2017 AC, RC and RCD Drilling by Prodigy Gold NL* *Sampling carried out by previous operators prior to Prodigy Gold is assumed to have been to Previous Operators Protocols and procedures and is assumed to be industry standard practice for the time. Details regarding historical sampling techniques prior to Prodigy Gold (I.e. prior to 2010) are not readily available, However assays and lithology reported by previous operators is consistent with results reported by Prodigy Gold. Hence, historic data is considered representative and equivalent.* *Under Prodigy Gold protocols drill core is geologically logged and marked up for assay at approximately 1 m intervals. NQ3 Drill core is cut by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for assay analysis.* *Pre-collars for diamond tails are speared into 3m composites and do not fall within the grade wireframes.* *RC samples are logged geologically and 1 m split samples submitted for assay.*
	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. Past explorers sampled the full length of each hole. Sampling protocols for historical drilling are unknown.*
	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 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 a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g or 50g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish.*
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).	*Historic drilling was either by RC or diamond drilling. Specifics of drilling techniques beyond hole type were not recorded in the database that Prodigy Gold received and are unknown, except diamond drilling was NQ.* *Prodigy Gold diamond drilling, including pre-collar was undertaken with a Sandvik DE840. This rig has a depth capability of approximately 500m (RC) or 2,000m (NQ3), using a 500psi, 900cfm Sullair compressor and auxiliary booster. RC pre-collars were drilled with 5 5/8" diameter bit and diamond core with NQ3.* *Core is oriented by Reflex Ace orientation tool. Core runs are reduced in broken ground to increase the number orientation marks.* *90 Prodigy Gold RC holes were drilled 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.* *10 Prodigy Gold RC holes were drilled by Bullion Drilling with a Schramm 450. This rig has a depth capability of approximately 500m, using a 350psi, 900cfm Sullair compressor and auxiliary booster. Holes were drilled with 5 3/4" diameter bit.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	*Size of the sample was monitored at the drill site by the responsible geologist to ensure adequate recovery. No relationship between sample recovery and grade is apparent. Recoveries from drilling were generally 90%-100%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries of 50%.* *Historic drilling recoveries are unknown.*
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	*RC face-sampling bits and dust suppression were 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 3 to 4 kg 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 during each survey camera shot (every 5 rods) to minimise any potential for contamination. Diamond drilling collects uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling.* *Protocols for drilling undertaken prior to 2010 are not readily available.*
	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. Dust suppression on the RC rig reduced the potential for fine material loss. Speared samples from RC pre-collars are not included in resource estimation* *It is unknown whether any relationship exists between historical sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred.*
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 a laptop with Maxwell Logchief data capture system. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content and style of mineralisation, and quartz content and style of quartz were collected.* *Diamond core is also logged for structure, geotech and specific gravity. All core is photographed in the cores trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry and wet.* *Historical drill hole data includes information on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content and veining.*
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	*Logging is qualitative in nature and records interpreted lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples.*
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	*All Prodigy Gold holes were logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists. All historical holes have been logged in full by previous operators.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	*Prodigy Gold Diamond core was cut by Almonte core saw. Half core was taken for analysis, and the remaining half retained at Prodigy Gold's site. Historical core was sampled by half core and split lengthways. The non-mineralised sections of the holes have been located and retained by Prodigy Gold. The location of the mineralised zones is unknown.*
	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. Pre-collar samples were speared as 3m composites using a PVC tube.*
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	*Samples were prepared and analysed at a variety of laboratories. For data prior to 2010 it is assumed the procedures undertaken are industry standard for the time. Historic assaying was by fire assay, but the specifics of the used techniques are not known. Given the consistency with Prodigy Gold's results, historic methods are considered to have been appropriate, and are considered equivalent to Prodigy Gold's.* *Prodigy Gold RC samples between 2010 and 2016 were analysed for gold by ALS. All RC samples from 2017 have been analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. All Prodigy Gold diamond core and pre-collar samples have been analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas* *At ALS samples were dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g is retained for 50g Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.* *At Bureau Veritas samples were dried and the whole sample*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g is retained for 40g Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	*Field duplicates were taken every 20 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.	*Splitting using a level and rig mounted cone splitter ensured representative sampling of the material. Sample weights were monitored to ensure consistent sample collection. Field duplicates for RC were taken approximately every 20-25 samples. No diamond duplicates were collected. Details of historical duplicates are not readily available.*
	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 3 kg 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 or 50g sample charge. For expected mineralisation, Prodigy Gold use a lead collection fire assay, read by ICP-AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy), with a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au and an upper limit of 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, ALS and Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards, blanks. Standards and blanks returned within acceptable limits, and field duplicates showed good correlation.*
	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.	*Olympus DELTA handheld XRF was used on a small number of drill holes between 2010 and 2016 and was used on all downhole samples from 2017. 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 is also used to assist in litho-geochemical determination.*
	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 Senior 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 4.5.1. 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 one sole 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*
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	*No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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 using a Reflex EZ-Trac single-shot camera tool downhole or a gyro tool on a single shot mode. Surveys are taken every 30m and at the end of hole position. Interpretations of all the DH Survey data has been completed with an INTERP field loaded to the database for plotting. This INTERP field incorporates and compares all available data to generate an interpreted DH trace whilst preserving the integrity of the original data. INTERP data has been included for holes where the DH Survey tool failed to survey the entire hole.*
	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 Z rl has been updated based off the 30m SRTM data and recorded in the database.*
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	*Existing drilling spacing is predominantly at 25 - 50m spaced lines with 20 – 40m spaced holes. Diamond drill holes were designed to extend down dip or down plunge by 40 – 80m distances.*
	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 was applied – with the exception of RC pre-collars not designed to intersect mineralisation. No 3m composite pre-collar samples fall within grade wireframes. No compositing has been applied to mineralised intersections.*
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 dominant drill azimuth was 360 degrees azimuth which is approximately perpendicular to the targeted mineralised structure. The drill angle was switched to 270 degrees azimuth targeting the Seuss structure directly underneath outcrop and the 010 striking sediment unit.*
	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 either ALS or 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.*
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

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.	*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 Prodigy Gold) completed in 2005. Previous exploration work provided the foundation on which Prodigy Gold based its exploration strategy.*
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.	*Grade averages calculated on diamond core sampled at varying intervals are weighted by the sample length.* *Prodigy Gold does not use grade truncations for reporting of exploration results.* *Prodigy Gold reports significant intercept values at 0.5g/t Au. The 0.5g/t Au is an average of all continuous values which collectively average greater than 0.5g/t Au, with no more than 3 continuous metres below this cut-off.* *The initial 'discovery drill line' on Seuss comprises 5 RC holes drilled to the north and therefore do not intersect mineralisation at an optimal angle.* *These RC holes previously reported (ASX 26 Jul 2016) now reinterpreted to be the Seuss structure are re-reported (ASX 02 Dec 2016) as true width intersections.*
	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').	*Host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees). Drill holes are angled so as to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible.* *Intercepts reported are down hole length, which is considered equivalent to the true width of mineralisation. Any previous drilling intersecting mineralisation at less optimal angles are re-calculated and reported as true widths (ASX 02 Dec 2016).*
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.	*Maps and tables are located within the report or associated appendices, and released with all exploration results.*

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.	*The Company reports all assays as they are finalised by the laboratory and compiled into geological context.*
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.*
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	*Further work would include increased 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.*

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used.	*Prodigy Gold uses the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5.1. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.5 and SQL 2008 R2 (the MDS is compatible with SQL 2008-2012). This interface integrates with 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. H* *Prodigy Gold has a full time Database Administrator and external contractors 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.* *Drilling and surface sampling data is collected and recorded by geologists in the field using Toughbook computers with Maxwells Logchief data entry software. Logchief includes full sets of data validation rules and library codes as part of the integration with Datashed and the underlying SQL Server database. The data is exported as xls spreadsheets from Logchief and emailed directly to the Database Manager. Original copies of the data entry spreadsheets and laboratory assay data files (both PDF and .csv format files) are stored in a folder on the Prodigy Gold Server, and these can only be accessed by the Database Administrator* *The data was provided to Optiro in the form of a series of spreadsheets. All data was validated during import into Datamine RM.*
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	*No site visit has been undertaken by the Competent Person, Mr Ian Glacken of Optiro Pty Ltd. Prodigy believes that there is little information to be gained by a site visit given that there is no exposure of mineralisation at the surface.*
Geological interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	*Mineralisation is hosted primarily in a mafic host rock, interspersed with variable granite intrusions and interbedded with siltstones and shales. Mineralisation at the Hyperion-Tethys prospect is principally hosted in structurally- controlled quartz-carbonate veins within an ESE-WNW trending shear zone, dipping at around 75° to the south.* *A series of 3D wireframes delineating mineralisation was generated by Prodigy Gold geologists using a nominal 0.5 g/t Au threshold. A maximum of 3 m internal waste was allowed, as long*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	*as the combined grade exceeded 0.5 g/t. Narrow intervals of less than 0.5 g/t gold were occasionally included when geological and/or structural continuity was demonstrated. All available data (excluding RAB drillholes) was used in the interpretation. Extrapolation of mineralisation was limited to approximately half the drill spacing.* *One historical hole, HYRC0026, is thought to be incorrectly located some 18.5 m to the south of the current interpretation. For the purpose of this estimation, this hole has been shifted 18.5 m north to match the current interpretation, maintaining the intersection width. A check survey will be attempted on this hole in the next field session. The area of the resource affected by this hole has been classified as Inferred only.* *Overall the Hyperion-Tethys mineralisation trend is consistent in strike and dip between sections. The Hyperion South mineralisation is less consistent, and of lower grade. The Seuss structure has been successfully mapped on surface to a total strike distance of over 300 m. Overall there is moderate to strong geological confidence in the interpretation.* *Currently, no alternative interpretations have been considered.* *The Hyperion-Tethys trend consists of a central structure (of higher grade) with adjacent hanging wall and footwall zones (lower grade).* *Structures were grouped for domain analysis according to orientation, geology and grade.* *The Competent Person has confidence in the interpretation of geology and mineralisation at the deposit.*
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	*The main mineralised lode at Hyperion has a strike length of 550 m and is defined to an average depth of 175 m below surface. The average width of mineralisation is 10 m. Less continuous and narrow footwall mineralisation is identified within the same strike length and within 100 m from surface. A number of minor, flat lying footwall lodes extend to the north.* *Tethys mineralisation extends along strike from the Hyperion trend. Currently it is defined along strike to a total of 1200 m. The western hangingwall is the most consistent structure, accounting for approximately 600m of strike extent, with two parallel lodes present in the footwall position. Two additional lodes continue to the east along the Tethys structure with approximately 300 m of strike extent. All lodes are defined to a depth of 150 m. The average lode width is 3 m, with a maximum of 15 m.* *Hyperion South wireframes represent a stacked set of en echelon style mineralisation trends. Each lode averages 200 m along strike and 100 m depth extent. Their width is typically 3 m, with a maximum of 13 m. The entire package has a strike length of approximately 600 m.* *Mineralisation at Seuss trends north-south and is currently defined along a 480 m strike length, down to a depth of 265 m below surface. The Seuss structure outcrops at surface and has an average width of 10 m.*
Estimation and modelling techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	*Estimation of Au (ppm) was completed in Datamine Studio 3 using ordinary kriging (OK) into parent blocks of 10 mE by 10 mN by 5 mRL. Sub-celling down to 0.5 mE by 0.5 mN by 0.25 mRL was employed at domain boundaries to ensure adequate volume resolution. The Competent Person believes that the OK approach reflects standard industry practice and is entirely appropriate for the nature and characteristics of the mineralisation being evaluated.* *Only RC and Diamond drill hole data was used in the estimation. All samples were composited to 1 m downhole intervals.* *A total of 15 lodes were estimated utilising hard estimation boundaries. Individual lodes were grouped into four groups of domains (Hyperion, Tethys, Hyperion South and Seuss) based on geology, orientation and mean grades for variography and top cut analysis.* *Top cuts were applied to each domain, reducing the effect of outlier values on the estimation. Top cut selection was based on the results of a population disintegration analysis and review of the domain statistics. For each domain, no more than the top 2.5% of the data was top cut. Top cut values range from 4 to 40 g/t Au.* *Variogram analysis was completed using Supervisor software. Normal scores transformation were used with the results back-transformed before use. The directions of grade continuity confirmed the interpreted geological continuity. Ranges varied*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	*from 53 m to 115 m in the Major direction, 36 m to 53 m in the Semi-major direction and 3 m to 15 m in the Minor direction. Minor domains utilised borrowed variography from geologically similar domains, orientated appropriately.* *Domain boundary analysis was completed on the main Hyperion-Tethys domain to assess the effects of the oxidation profile on grade behaviour. For lodes with greater than 50 samples, a hard estimation boundary between the oxide (+transitional) and fresh profiles was used. All other lodes utilised a soft boundary approach.* *Kriging neighbourhood analysis was performed to determine the block size, sample numbers, discretisation and search ellipse sensitivity.* *A total of three search passes were used, with the search ellipse preferentially oriented for each lode. The first search pass set to the range of the variogram for each domain using a range of 8 to 24 samples. The minimum sample number was reduced to 6 samples in the second pass. The third search pass was expanded to 5 times the range of the variogram utilising 6 to 24 samples. A maximum of 4 samples per drillhole was employed. Discretisation was set to 5 (E) by 5 (N) by 2 (RL).* *One domain at Hyperion South (HS04) was estimated using dynamic anisotropy, whereby the search ellipse was oriented locally to follow the changing trends in the mineralisation.* *A total of between 40% and 100% of the total resource was estimated in the first pass, and between 0% and 34% was estimated in the second pass. Only one domain (HS07) had no estimated blocks and this was assigned the mean grade of the samples.* *The Seuss mineralisation was estimated using a Categorical Indicator Kriging approach, which is a two stage process. The first stage defines the mineralised blocks by estimating a 1/0 indicator generated above a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, followed by the selection of blocks above a 0.35 probability to reflect the Seuss 'mineralised zone'. The second stage was ordinary kriging of composite gold grades into the blocks defined in the first stage using the gold composites within the set of mineralised blocks. Gold values in the 'unmineralised' material, with a probability of <0.35, were also estimated from the samples captured in the unmineralised zones.* *The estimated block model grades were visually validated against the input drillhole data, on a whole-of-domain basis, and comparisons were carried out against the drillhole data and by northing and easting slices. Global comparison between the declustered input data and the block grades for the main lodes is considered acceptable (±10%).*
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	*Tonnages have been estimated in situ, on a dry basis.*
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	*The Mineral Resource has been reported using a 0.8 g/t Au cut-off and above 230 mRL. This is assumed to be the economic parameters of an open pit operation and is based upon reasonably-assumed economic parameters and similar deposits.*
Mining factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	*The Mineral Resource has been reported using a 0.8 g/t Au cut-off and above 230 mRL. This is assumed to reflect the economic parameters of an open pit operation. No optimisation for resource constraint purposes has been attempted.*
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported	*No detailed metallurgical testwork has yet been completed at the Suplejack Project; however, all nearby Tanami pits have been successfully mined up to the depth of oxide, with some ores being more refractory than others. The best analogue closest to Suplejack is the Groundrush deposit, which has been mined to depths of up to 150 m below surface. Occasional elevated arsenopyrite has been recognised, but is not expected to materially affect metallurgical amenability within weathered material.*

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmen-tal factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td>Ore is likely to be processed at an existing processing plant with process residue disposal infrastructure in place. Waste material will likely be stored adjacent to excavation works. Levels of arsenic and other elements in waste material are generally low and are not expected to complicate waste handling processes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.
The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.
Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>A total of 230 density measurements were collected from diamond core at the Suplejack project. Weathering and lithology were recorded, and specific gravity was calculated from dry and wet core weights. A wax was used to cover pores when taking wet core weights, to account for void spaces.
Densities have been assigned based on rock and/or material type and are averages for each domain from the measurements taken. Assigned values compare with values quoted from nearby projects (Tregony and Groundrush).
<table><tr><th>Domain</th><th>Rock Type</th><th>SG</th></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Transported</td><td>2.0</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Oxide</td><td>2.2</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Transition</td><td>2.5</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">Fresh</td><td>Granite</td><td>2.7</td></tr><tr><td>Sediments</td><td>2.8</td></tr><tr><td>Mafics</td><td>2.92</td></tr><tr><td>Mineralisation</td><td>2.87</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.
Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).
Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person’s view of the deposit.</td><td>A combination of drill spacing, confidence in the geological interpretation and estimation quality measures were used to classify the resource.
No Measured category has been defined.
Approximately 77% of the resource (above an 0.5 g/t cut-off and above 230 m RL) has been classified as Indicated. Areas where the drill spacing was closer than 25 - 50 m by 25 - 50 m, strong confidence in the geological continuity of the mineralisation and having good estimation quality metrics were classified as Indicated. 99.9% of the total Indicated resource has been estimated in the first pass.
The remaining 23% of the total resource (above an 0.5 g/t cut-off and above 230 m RL) was classified as Inferred.
The classification reflects the Competent Person’s view of the deposit.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Audits or reviews</td><td>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</td><td>The Mineral Resource has been audited internally as part of normal validation processes by Optiro.
There has been no external review of the Mineral Resource estimate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</td><td>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.
The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.
These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</td><td>A total of 99.9% of the Indicated Resource was estimated in the first search pass and is considered to have a high level of confidence. The Inferred portion of the resource has lower confidence due to the limited drill information. In consideration of the block size, drill spacing and good geological and grade continuity, the model is believed to be suitable for local (annual to quarterly) grade estimates. There has been no production for calibration of the classification.</td></tr>
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