

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: PRX

16th October 2019

Lake Mackay JV Update: New Gold Prospect Identified

HIGHLIGHTS

- **RC drilling returns 12m @ 3.5g/t Au from 112m from Arcee Prospect**
- **Arcee is an 800m long gold soil anomaly which remains open to the west with further RC drilling to be completed this quarter**
- **A total of 73 RC holes for 15,528m of drilling completed in CY2019**
- **Additional copper sulphide mineralisation intersected at the Phreaker Prospect – follow-up diamond drilling planned H1 2020**
- **1.1km long multi-element soil anomaly and adjacent conductor modelled at >400m from surface at Raw Prospect – follow-up diamond drilling planned H1 2020**
- **Metallurgical samples collected from Grimlock Prospect to test for potential recovery of Ni-Co-Mn mineralisation - results expected this quarter**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) (“Prodigy Gold” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities recently completed at the Lake Mackay Project located in the Northern Territory, which is held in Joint Venture (“JV”) with Independence Group NL (ASX: IGO) (IGO 70%; PRX 30%).

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold’s Managing Director Matt Briggs said: “Soil sampling conducted earlier this year identified a coherent gold anomaly at the Arcee Prospect which was subsequently tested with RC drilling. Pleasingly, drilling has intersected an amphibolite with disseminated sulphides and quartz veining with best results including 12m@3.5g/t Au. The Arcee soil anomaly is 800m long and remains open to the west so we will be undertaking further RC drilling at this target during the current quarter.”

“We have also received the assay results from drilling of the airborne EM targets undertaken by IGO throughout 2019. A total of 73 RC holes for 15,528m were drilled, with the Phreaker Prospect generating the most encouraging base metal results outside of the previous discoveries at Grapple and Bumblebee. Downhole EM indicates the recent RC holes completed at Phreaker have likely drilled up dip of the most conductive and/or thickest mineralisation, so further diamond drilling is planned to test the strongest part of the EM conductors now defined, along with the Raw Prospect.”

“Drilling at the Blaze Prospect, where a number of conductors were coincident with soil gold and copper anomalism, failed to identify any significant base metal mineralisation and this prospect has since been downgraded. Metallurgical samples have been collected for Grimlock to assess the potential for the recovery of manganese, nickel and cobalt with atmospheric leaching, with results expected to be reported later this quarter.

“Looking ahead, we are well positioned with a diversified pipeline of high-quality exploration targets supported by several strategic JV’s with a number of major gold companies. With an active exploration strategy mapped out for the coming months, I look forward to reporting further updates from across the portfolio in due course.”

Lake Mackay Exploration Program Overview

During 2019 IGO has completed an RC drilling program designed to test bedrock conductors over the 63 targets identified in the airborne electromagnetic survey (“AEM”) completed in January 2019. Drilling included the Grimlock Co-Ni Prospect along with Au-Cu-Pb-Zn sulphide targets in the area. Each conductor confirmed with moving loop EM (MLEM) was tested with 1-2 RC holes to determine the cause of the conductors and any metals present. All targets able to be tested with RC have been drilled.

Further holes at Phreaker and a deeper EM conductor at the Raw Prospect will be diamond drilled in H1 2020.

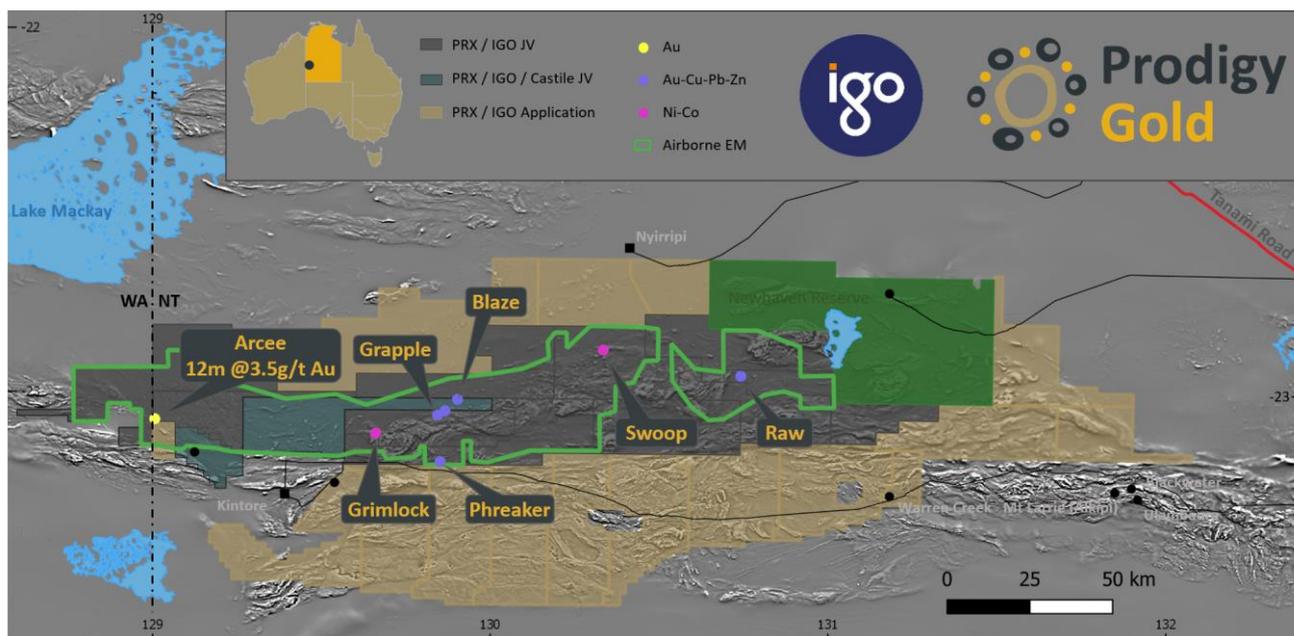


Figure 1 - Lake Mackay JV Project Location

Exploration Update

59 of the 63 airborne EM targets have now been tested with MLEM. Two remain to have MLEM completed and two are covered by sites of cultural significance and are not available for drilling. All EM conductors with MLEM completed and at a shallow depth suitable for RC drilling have now been drilled. During 2019, 73 holes for 15,528 metres of RC have been drilled at Lake Mackay. Minor sulphides were intersected at all EM targets, demonstrating the effectiveness of the airborne EM survey.

Soil anomalies at the Arcee, Blaze and Bumblebee East Prospects were RC drilled, along with five additional shallow RC holes at the Phreaker Prospect after the encouraging initial results.

In summary, the results from the RC drilling confirmed the presence of the conductors which were generally associated with pyrrhotite and weak anomalous in base metals. One additional EM target named Caps (Figure 6), had anomalous Zn and Pb with 19LMRC047 yielding a result of 4m @ 0.7g/t Ag, 0.22% Pb and 0.49% Zn from 268m. Further details on individual prospects are outlined below.

Arcee Gold Prospect

The Arcee Prospect is an 800m long coherent gold-in-soil anomaly open to the west (Figure 2). Initial drilling intersected disseminated sulphide in amphibolite yielding a 12m interval of low level gold. A hole completed 350m to the southeast, 19LMRC072, returned 12m @ 3.5g/t Au from 112m, including 8m @ 4.9g/t Au from 116m. This intersection included disseminated pyrite and minor quartz veining. Additional RC drilling is proposed on this target during the December quarter.

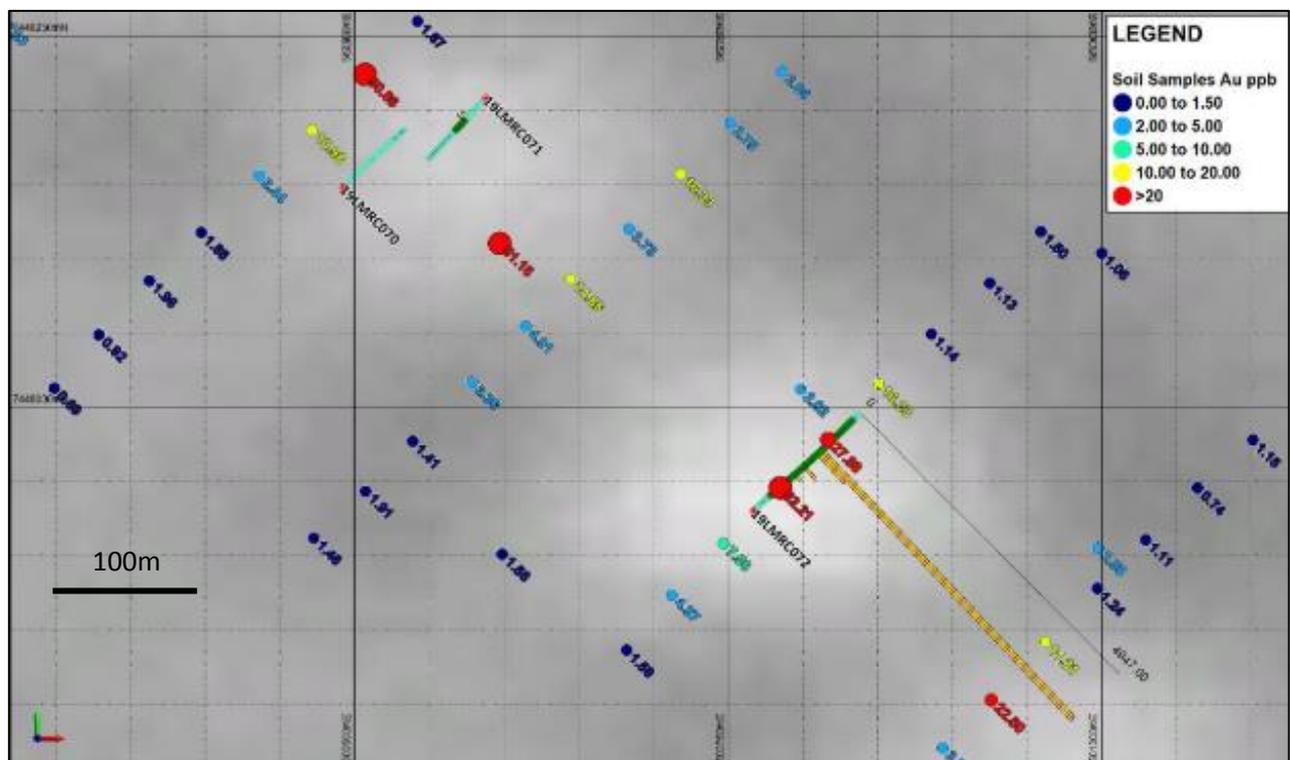


Figure 2 - Soil sampling and RC drilling traces at the Arcee Gold Prospect

Phreaker Cu-Au-Ag Prospect

Six holes for 1,596m of RC drilling were completed at the Phreaker Prospect in the September quarter. These holes confirmed anomalous Cu, Au and Ag (Appendix 1) over a strike length of 750m, although DHEM results suggest that the target has not been adequately tested at depth with the recently completed RC holes likely drilled up dip of the main mineralisation (Figure 3). As a result, follow-up diamond drilling will be undertaken to test the centre of the conductors at moderate depth (400-500m) in H1 2020.

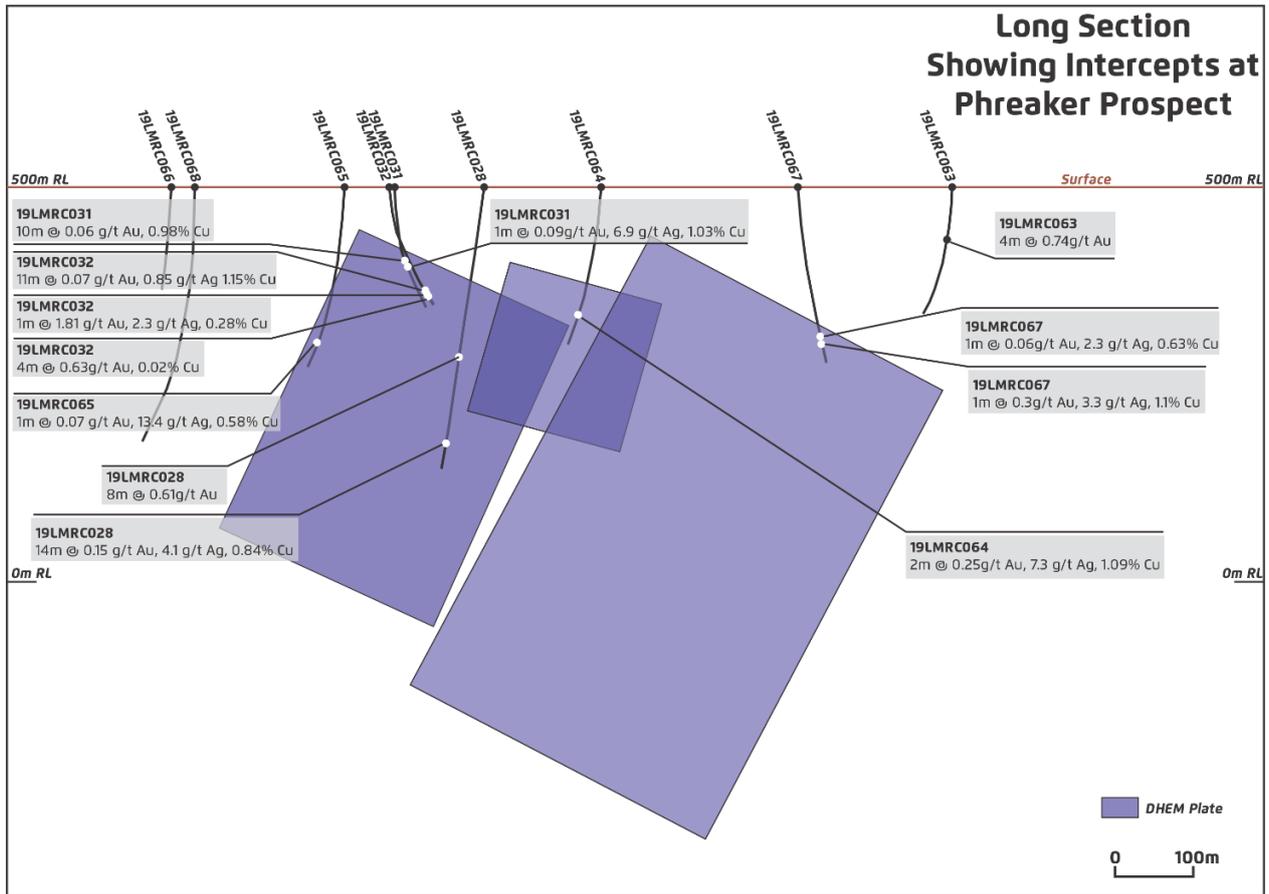


Figure 3 – Phreaker Long section illustrating RC drill intercepts and modelled DHEM plates

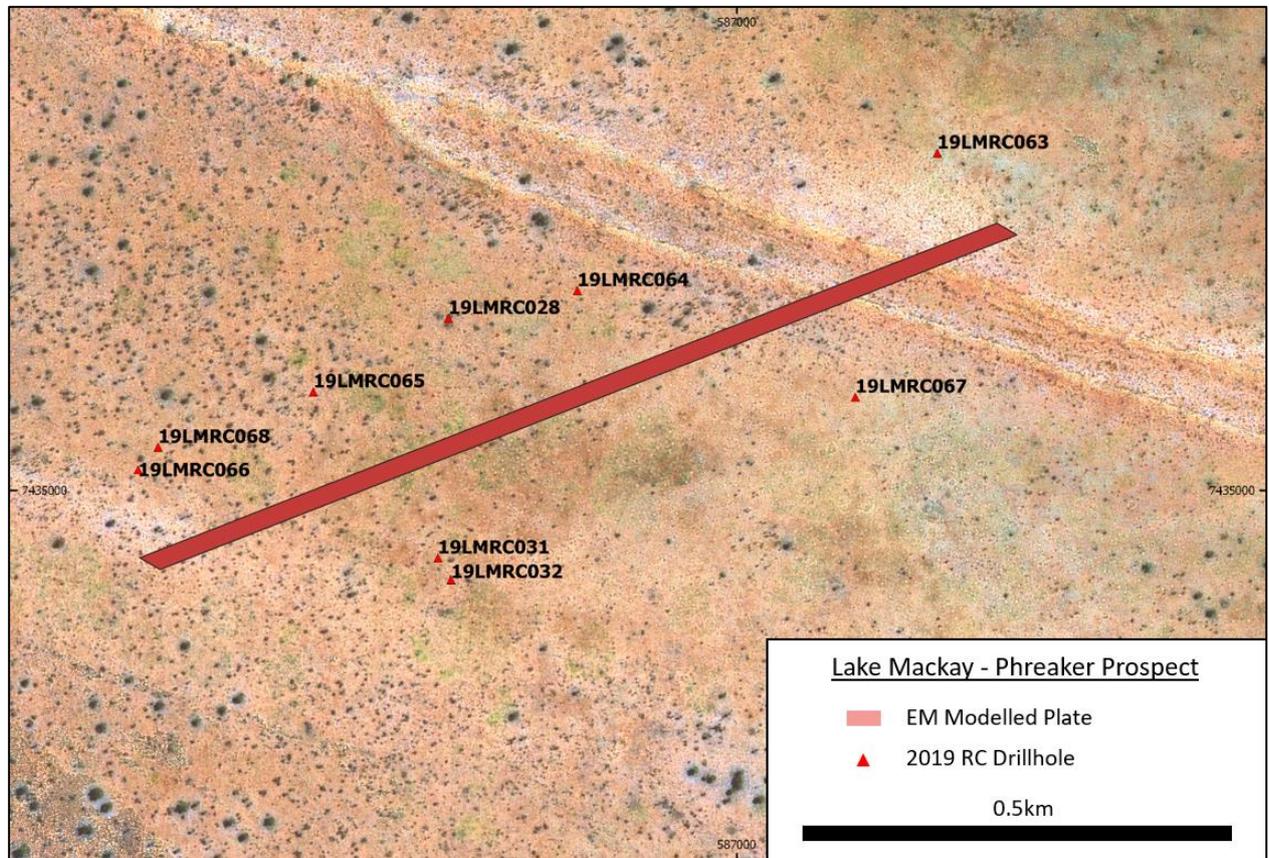


Figure 4 - Phreaker Prospect Collar Map

Raw Prospect

Results of soil sampling completed during the previous quarter have been received from the Raw Prospect. A 1.1km long polymetallic soil anomaly has been defined (Figure 5). Moving loop EM has defined a conductor modelled at >400m from surface adjacent to the soil anomalism. Follow-up diamond drilling is planned for H1 2020.

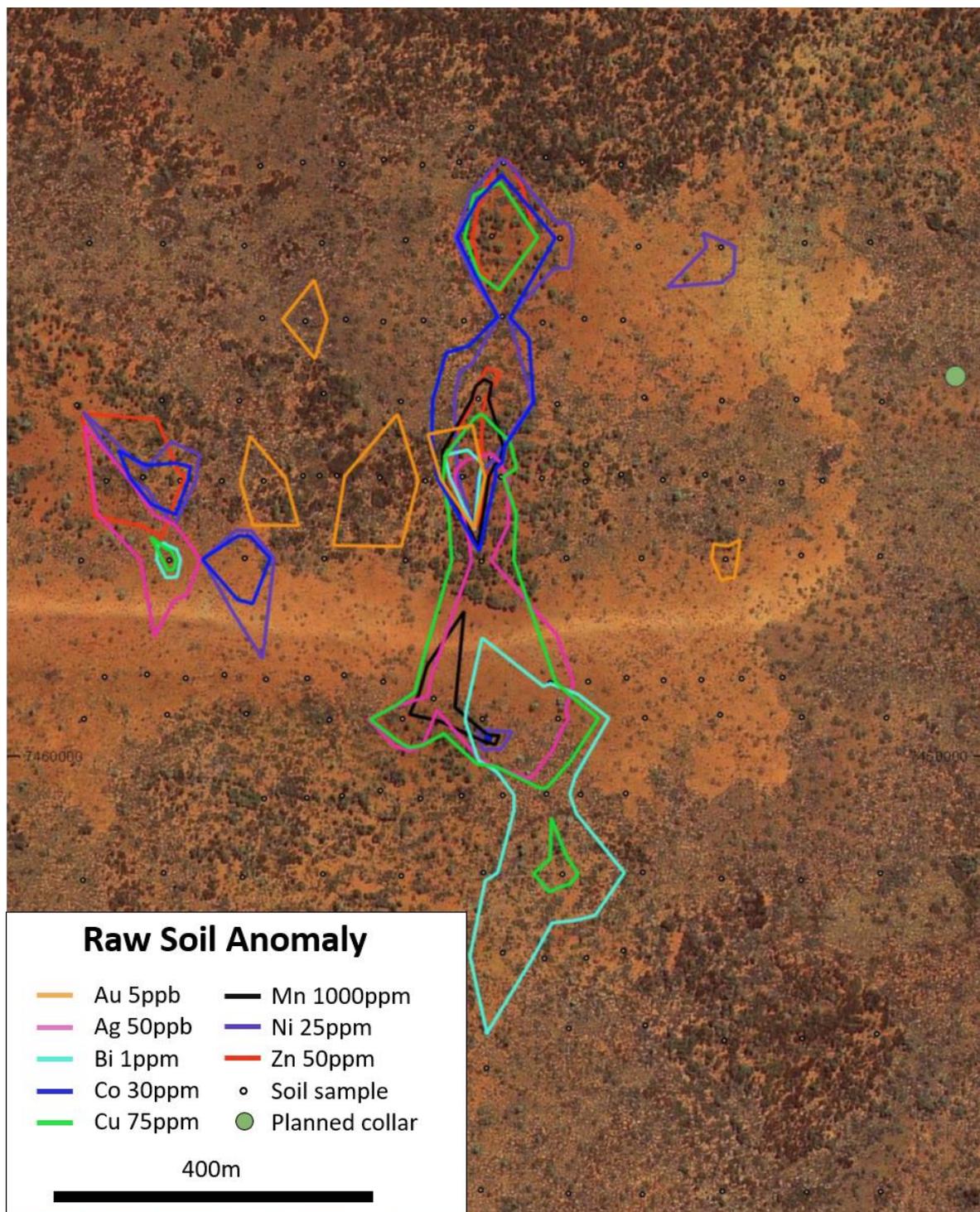


Figure 5 - Raw Prospect multi-element soil anomalism and planned diamond drill collar

Blaze Prospect

Anomalous gold was detected from drilling of the Blaze Prospect soil anomaly, however drilling completed to date within the Blaze Prospect has failed to identify an economic accumulation of copper or gold.

Grimlock Metallurgical Test Work

Approximately 100kg of Grimlock pyrolusite duricrust (containing strong Mn, Ni and Co enrichment) was collected and transported to Perth for metallurgical test work. Stage 1 metallurgical testing was underway at the end of the reporting period. This involves mineralogical characterisation and leach testing to determine if the material is amenable to SO₂ atmospheric leaching.

Future Work

The following work programs have been outlined for the Lake Mackay JV Project. Additional activities following further review by the JV will be reported in due course.

December Quarter 2019:

- metallurgical testing of Grimlock laterite material
- additional RC drilling of Arcee Prospect, and
- soil sampling of WA tenement

H1 2020:

- Follow-up diamond drilling is planned for the Raw Prospect and Phreaker, and depending on follow-up RC drilling and WA soil geochemistry and MLEM results, potentially the Arcee Prospect and nearby WA targets.

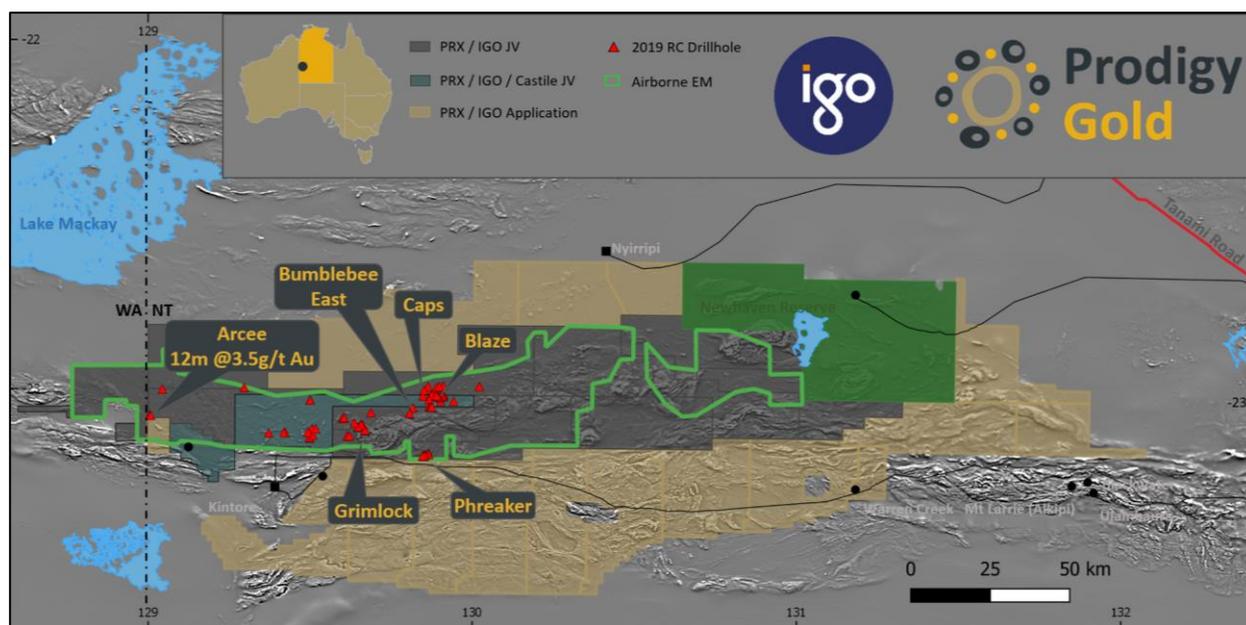


Figure 6 - Lake Mackay JV 2019 RC drilling locations

Lake Mackay JV Background

The Lake Mackay Project is 400km northwest of Alice Springs and comprises approximately 18,680m² of exploration licences and applications (17,780km² IGO 70%/Prodigy Gold 30% JV, 900km² IGO 53.8%/Prodigy Gold 23.1%/Castile JV 23.1%)(Figure 1). The Project has consolidated tenure over the favourable Proterozoic margin between the Aileron and Warumpi Provinces and is characterised by a continent-scale geophysical gravity ridge and the Central Australian Suture. The JV partners consider that exploration has the potential to unlock a new metallogenic province hosting multiple styles of precious and base metals mineralisation.

Matt Briggs – Managing Director

About Prodigy Gold NL

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

- drilling targets at the Bluebush Project, including the Capstan 8km long bedrock gold anomaly
- drilling of extensions to the shallow gold Resources at Suplejack
- systematic evaluation of high potential early stage targets
- joint ventures to expedite discovery on other targets

Relevant Announcements

17 July 2019	More Copper and Cobalt intersected at Lake Mackay
30 May 2019	High grade Cobalt intersected at Grimlock
11 April 2019	9,600m drilling program underway & project area increased by 50%
20 February 2019	63 AEM targets and Ni-Co prospect defined
25 October 2018	IGO meet 70% Earn-in Expenditure
26 July 2018	Lake Mackay JV - Exploration Update
15 November 2017	Final Grapple Diamond Drilling Results
20 December 2016	Exploration Update Grapple Prospect Drill Intersections

JORC Code (2012) Competent Persons' Statements

The information in this announcement relating to exploration results is based on information reviewed and checked by Mr. Doug Winzar who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Winzar is a full-time employee and security holder of IGO. Mr. Winzar has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they have undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC 2012). Mr. Winzar 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 – Progress significant intercepts from the Lake Mackay JV 2019 RC Drilling Program

Hole	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Co %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Prospect
19LMRC044	96	1	0.92	0	0	0.03	0	0	Blaze
and	102	1	0.28	0	0	0.02	0	0	Blaze
19LMRC047	268	4	0	0.7	0	0	0.22	0.49	Caps
19LMRC063	80	4	0.74	0	0	0	0	0	Phreaker
19LMRC064	198	2	0.84	0	0.01	0.09	0	0	Phreaker
and	205	2	0.25	7.3	0.01	1.09	0	0.01	Phreaker
and	209	1	0.28	1.4	0.02	0.21	0.05	0.03	Phreaker
19LMRC065	243	1	0.07	13.4	0	0.58	0.33	0.97	Phreaker
19LMRC067	232	1	0.06	2.3	0	0.63	0.02	0.28	Phreaker
and	237	1	0.3	3.3	0	1.1	0.05	0.35	Phreaker
and	248	4	0.25	0	0	0.05	0	0.01	Phreaker
19LMRC072	112	12	3.47	0	0	0.01	0	0	Arcee
including	116	8	4.94	0	0	0.01	0	0	Arcee

Results above 0.25g/t Au or 0.4% Cu or 0.4% Zn

Appendix 2 – Lake Mackay JV Project 2019 Reported RC Drill Hole Collar Locations

Prospect	Hole ID	East ¹	North ¹	RL ²	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
Blaze	19LMRC044	588720	7453982	488	148	-60	150
Caps	19LMRC047	586469	7454024	478	292	-60	165
Phreaker	19LMRC063	587230	7435390	500	250	-60	160
Phreaker	19LMRC064	586817	7435231	502	258	-60	166
Phreaker	19LMRC065	586514	7435114	502	288	-60	164
Phreaker	19LMRC067	587136	7435108	504	276	-70	342
Arcee	19LMRC072	500767	7447930	436	190	-60	47

¹MGA 94 Grid Zone 52

²Estimated from DEM

Appendix 3: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1- Lake Mackay Drilling 2019

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling commenced in April 2019. RC Sampling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One metre RC samples were collected with a scoop. Four metre composite samples were collected from an orbital splitter attached to the rig. Individual metre samples were sampled where geological logging and/or portable HHXRF identified mineralisation. Samples were dried, pulverised to - 75µm and split to produce a nominal 200 gram sub sample. 1 metre samples were analysed for gold using a 25 gram Lead collection fire assay with analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES). Multi-element analysis was completed using a four-acid digest on a 0.2g prepared sample with analysis of 33 elements with ICP-OES.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An RC drill rig, owned and operated by Strike Drilling was used. The RC drilling was conducted with a 127mm face sampling hammer bit.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample recovery was estimated by the relative size of the piles of drill spoil that were placed on the ground. Sample quality was recorded during logging (wet/dry samples) and qualitative recovery codes (C=contaminated, G=good, M=moderate, O=oversize, P=poor, U=undersize) were assigned to the samples.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RC chips were logged on 1 metre intervals using the IGO coding system. Lithology, weathering, colour, alteration, veining and mineralisation are logged (Qualitative). A representative chip sample was collected for each metre.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For RC, one-metre drill samples were laid out on to the ground in 30m rows, and four-metre composite samples of approximately 4kg were collected from an orbital, into pre-numbered calico bags. The majority of samples (>99%) were dry. • A sample scoop was used for one-metre samples. • Samples were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Alice Springs. Samples were dried, and the whole sample was crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm, and a sub-sample of approx. 200g retained. • A duplicate field sample was taken at a rate of 1 in 50. • Field duplicate assay results are reviewed to confirm that the sample results are representative. • For exploration drilling the sample size is considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given that the sample is crushed to <75µm.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 metre composites were analysed used 10g Aqua Regia and 1 metre intervals were analysed using 25g fire assay for Au and four-acid digest for Ag, base metals and pathfinders. The fire assay is a total digest and the four-acid is considered a "near total" digest. • No geophysical or XRF results are used in exploration results reported. • Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards and blanks using certified reference materials. Lab duplicates are also monitored to ensure the sample results are representative. • IGO also provides reference samples and blanks that are inserted every 50 samples. •
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersections were identified in the field by an IGO geologist and were selected for 1 metre sampling. • No twinned holes were completed. • Primary data was collected in Field Marshall files. Data are imported directly to the database with importers that have built in validation rules. Assay data are imported directly from digital assay files and are merged in the database with sample information. Data are uploaded to a master SQL database stored in Perth, which is backed up daily. Data is reviewed and manually validated upon completion of drilling. • From time to time assays will be repeated if they fail the company QAQC protocols, however no adjustments are made to assay data once accepted into the database.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hole collars were recorded using Garmin handheld GPS and averaging for 90 seconds. Expected accuracy is + or – 3m for easting and northing. The azimuth of the drill collars were measured with a compass using magnetic north and recorded in the database. A clinometer was used to check the dip of the hole at the collar. • Downhole surveying was conducted with the Reflex Ez-trac system. Measurements were collected every 30m during the drilling of the hole. • The grid system is MGA_GDA94 (zone 52)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This drilling is not used for resource estimation, it was intended to attempt to identify bedrock sources of multi-element soil and rock chip geochemical anomalies associated with gold mineralised systems and to test a conductor that was identified from a moving loop electromagnetic survey. RC samples were composited over 4 metres.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill lines were designed to be perpendicular to the soil anomalies and the EM conductor. No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RC drill samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags and then placed in poly-weave bags. They were transported from the field to the sample preparation laboratory in Alice Springs by XM Logistics and IGO personnel. Once the sample preparation is completed in Alice Springs the samples are transported to Perth for analysis using the laboratories standard chain of custody procedure.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake Mackay Project currently consists of multiple tenements with the results reported from) EL 29748 (Blaze IGO 35.7%/Prodigy Gold 15.3%/Castile JV 49%),EL30731, (Phreaker 70% IGO 30% Prodigy Gold) and EL31234 (Arcee 70% IGO 30% Prodigy Gold) These tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. Prodigy Gold NL and IGO entered into a multi-phase agreement covering the Lake Mackay Project on 21 August 2013. In October 2018 completed phase 2 of the agreement to earn a 70% interest in the project. This involved subscribing for \$1.5M ABM shares in placement with a 6-month escrow period and spending \$6M on exploration on the project over 4 years.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EL24915 was previously explored by BHP in the South Tanami JV. BHP flew a Geotem survey in 1999 and did ground EM and drilling in 2004 targeting Ni sulphides.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The region is considered by IGO and PRX to have potential for the discovery of deposits having a number of mineralisation styles including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iron-ore-copper-gold (IOCG) deposits Volcanogenic hosted massive sulphide deposits (VMS) Tanami style gold deposits Ni-Co Laterite deposits

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Appendix 1 and 2
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • 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. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cu-Au results with 0.25g/t Au or 0.4% Cu or 0.4% Zn Cutoff and 1m internal dilution
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downhole widths are provided as this is the first drilling program at these prospects and mineralisation geometry is poorly understood at this stage.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan views and sections are provided in the document.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cu-Au results are reported on 0.25g/t Au or 0.4% Cu or 0.4% Zn Cutoff and 1m internal dilution
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material data is reported
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue with soil sampling and ground geophysical (moving loop EM) surveys on targets in WA once heritage clearance obtained. • Diamond drilling of 2 MLEM conductors and testing Phreaker Prospect at depth. • RC drilling of Arcee Prospect. • Metallurgical testing of Grimlock material.