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

17th July 2019

More Copper and Cobalt intersected at Lake Mackay and promising new prospect identified

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Sulphide mineralisation intersected at the Phreaker Prospect**
  - **1km long EM conductor modelled**
  - **Copper mineralisation extends for over 250m of dip**
- **Three holes completed:**
  - **11m @ 1.15% Cu**
  - **10m @ 0.98% Cu**
  - **14m @ 0.84% Cu**
- **Cobalt and nickel enriched layer intersected at Grimlock Prospect with results up to 0.42% Co**
- **42 RC holes for 8,544m of drilling completed to end-June in CY2019**
- **5,000m RC drilling is planned to test EM targets in H2 CY2019**
- **RC drilling is continuing to screen 63 EM targets at Lake Mackay**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ("Prodigy Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to provide this update on reverse circulation ("RC") drill holes completed at the Lake Mackay Project in the Northern Territory. The Lake Mackay Project 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:

"RC drilling has identified a new prospect at Phreaker with multiple intersections more than 10m wide. Based on the intersection of sulphide in the first hole, two more holes were drilled on the same section."

"Mineralisation previously defined at the Bumblebee and Grapple Prospect is clustered in the North of the project. Phreaker is located well to the south highlighting the potential for multiple potential discoveries across the Lake Mackay Project."

"Drilling at Phreaker has defined mineralisation over 250m vertically. This is more than double that seen at Grapple and the modelled conductor associated with the EM anomaly is 1km long making this a sizable target. Drilling is planned to test the length of the target on a 200m spacing to confirm continuity of the sulphide and to explore for thicker and/or higher grade zones."

"Drilling at Grimlock has continued to find significant grades of cobalt and nickel at shallow depths over narrow intervals. Cobalt and nickel have now been defined by RC drilling over an area 4km long."

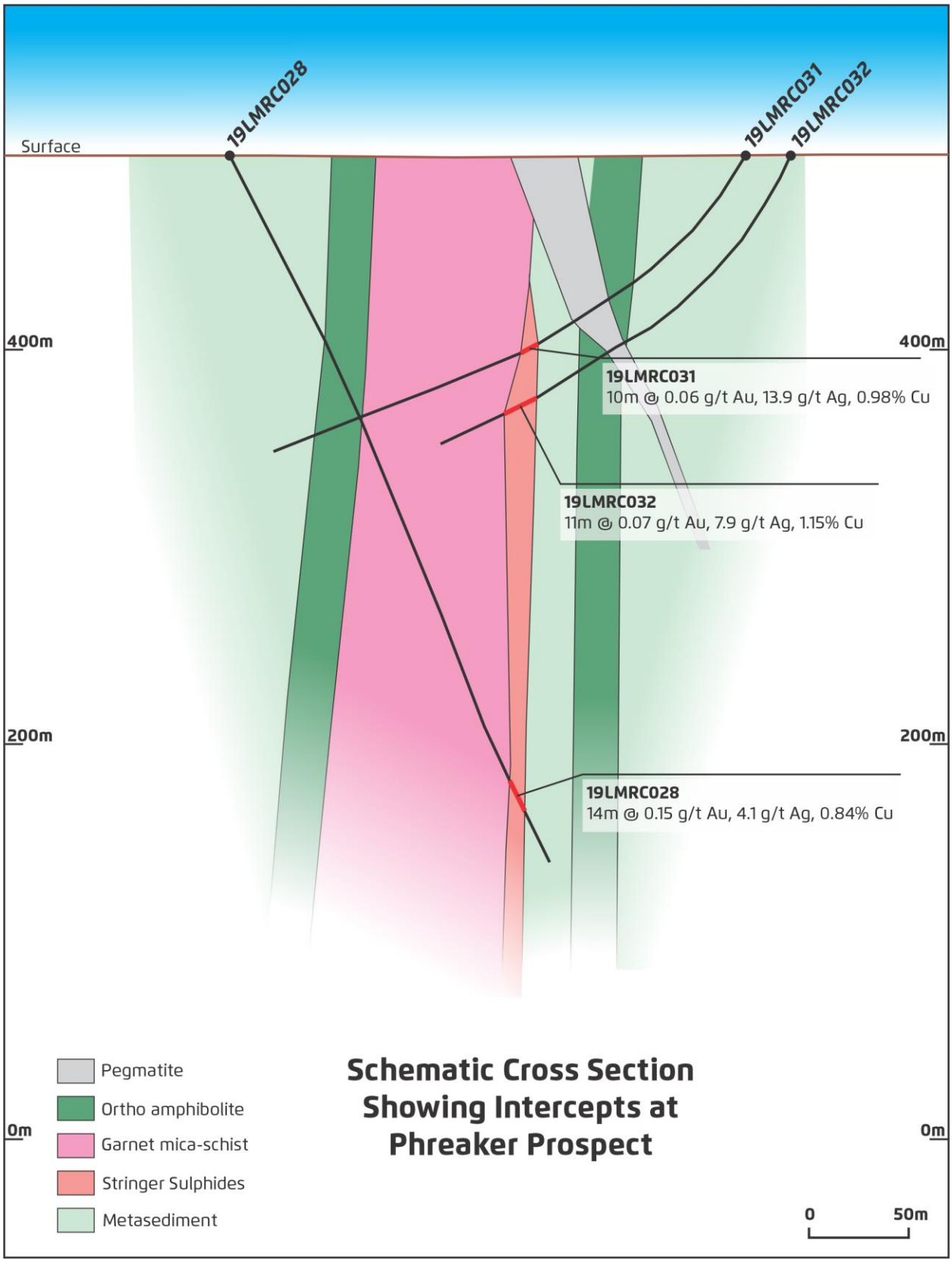

Figure 1 - Schematic Cross Section of Phreaker Prospect. Section facing west.

Lake Mackay Exploration Program Overview

IGO is currently completing 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 includes the Grimlock Co-Ni Prospect and several conductors in the Blaze Au-Cu-Pb-Zn Prospect area. Each conductor is being tested with 1-2 RC holes, to determine the cause of the conductors and any metals present. All priority targets are planned to be drilled during the 2019 field season.

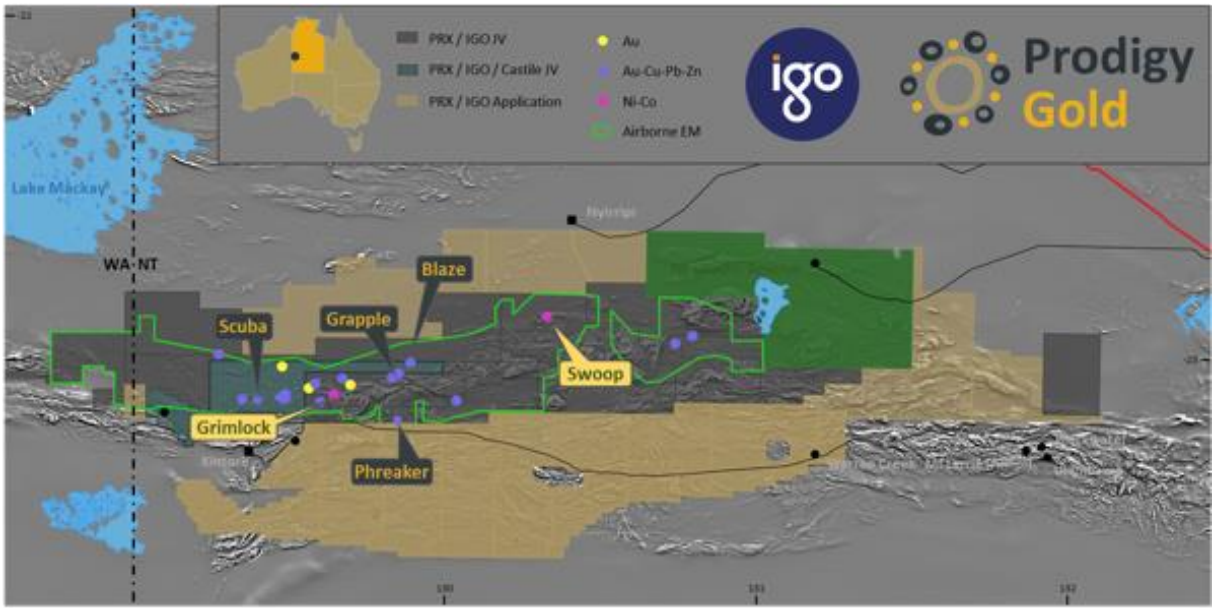

Figure 2 - Lake Mackay JV Project Location

Exploration Update

42 holes for 8,544 metres were drilled into 26 targets across Lake Mackay during the June 2019 Quarter. Minor sulphides were intersected in all targets testing EM targets, demonstrating the effectiveness of the airborne EM survey. Results have been returned for RC drill holes into 13 targets, including an additional 7 holes drilled at the Grimlock Prospect.

Base Metal EM Targets

Of the results reported to-date two EM targets had anomalous results with Scuba and Phreaker Prospects containing base metals.

Three RC holes for 930m of drilling were completed on a single section into a 1km long modelled EM conductor at the Phreaker Prospect. Results from these holes include sulphide intersections of:

- 19LMRC028 14m @ 0.84% Cu 0.15g/t Au 4.1g/t Ag from 353m
- 19LMRC031 10m @ 0.98% Cu 0.06g/t Au 13.9g/t Ag from 146m
- 19LMRC032 11m @ 1.15% Cu 0.07g/t Au 7.9g/t Ag from 189m

Higher grade copper intervals were intersected with 19LMRC032 including an interval of 2m @ 2.45% Cu from 189m.

The modelling of EM anomalies and drilling has outlined sulphide mineralisation over 250m of vertical extent (Figure 1) and 1,000m of strike (Figure 3). Drilling is planned to test the strike length of Phreaker on a 200m spacing to determine the scale of the system and to define thicker and/or higher grade zones within the sulphide system. Broad intervals of low level (<200ppb) gold anomalism have also been intersected within a garnet schist at the Phreaker Prospect (Figure 1). These extra holes may also drill through the low-grade gold anomalism and additionally test for higher grade areas adjacent to the sulphide mineralisation.

A second large EM conductor at the Scuba Prospect has returned elevated Zn and Pb results. Two RC holes totaling 572m were drilled into this target in the west of the Lake Mackay Project (Figure 2). The results from drilling at Scuba were:

- 19LMRC015 2m @ 1.21% Zn, 0.35% Pb, 0.12% Cu, 9.4g/t Ag from 186m
- 19LMRC017 1m @ 0.43% Zn, 0.05% Pb, 0.06% Cu, 2.3g/t Ag from 278m

The results at Scuba are insufficient to upgrade this target and so no further work is currently planned.

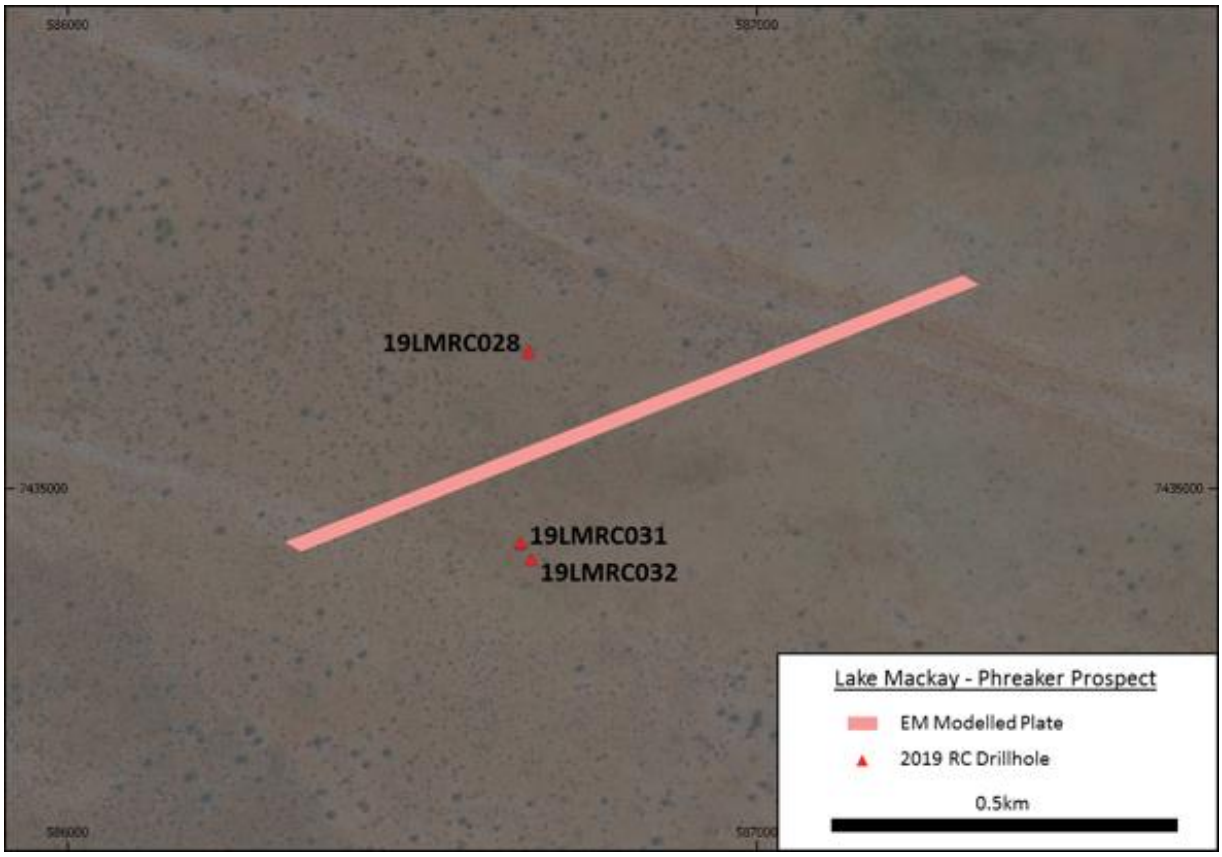

Figure 3 - Phreaker Prospect drillhole collar plan.

Grimlock Prospect

Three holes reported in May (ASX Announcement 30 May 2019) included results of 4m @ 0.6% Co and 0.49% Ni, 1m @ 1.86% Co and 0.84% Ni, and 5m @ 0.15% Co and 0.41% Ni. An additional 7 holes for 262m of RC drilling was completed, with all holes intersecting Co-Ni-Mn-Sc mineralisation. The mineralisation currently defined has developed in the duricrust over a weathered ultramafic.

Narrow intervals of >0.1% Co were intersected in all holes. The area of enriched Co at Grimlock has now been defined over 4 km with RC drilling (Figure 4). Best results included:

- 19LMRC022 1m @ 0.42% Co and 0.17% Ni from 4m
- 19LMRC020 5m @ 0.28% Co and 0.85% Ni from 18m
- 19LMRC018 4m @ 0.17 % Co and 0.78% Ni from 13m

Several holes have multiple intersections of cobalt and nickel within the weathered ultramafic. A full listing or results is included in Appendix 1. While multiple intersections are seen in most holes, and the mineralisation appears continuous over a large area, the results in the recent drilling are narrower and lower grade than previous intersections tempering initial enthusiasm for the project. A second Co-Ni target at the Swoop Prospect (Figure 2) may also be drilled this field season.

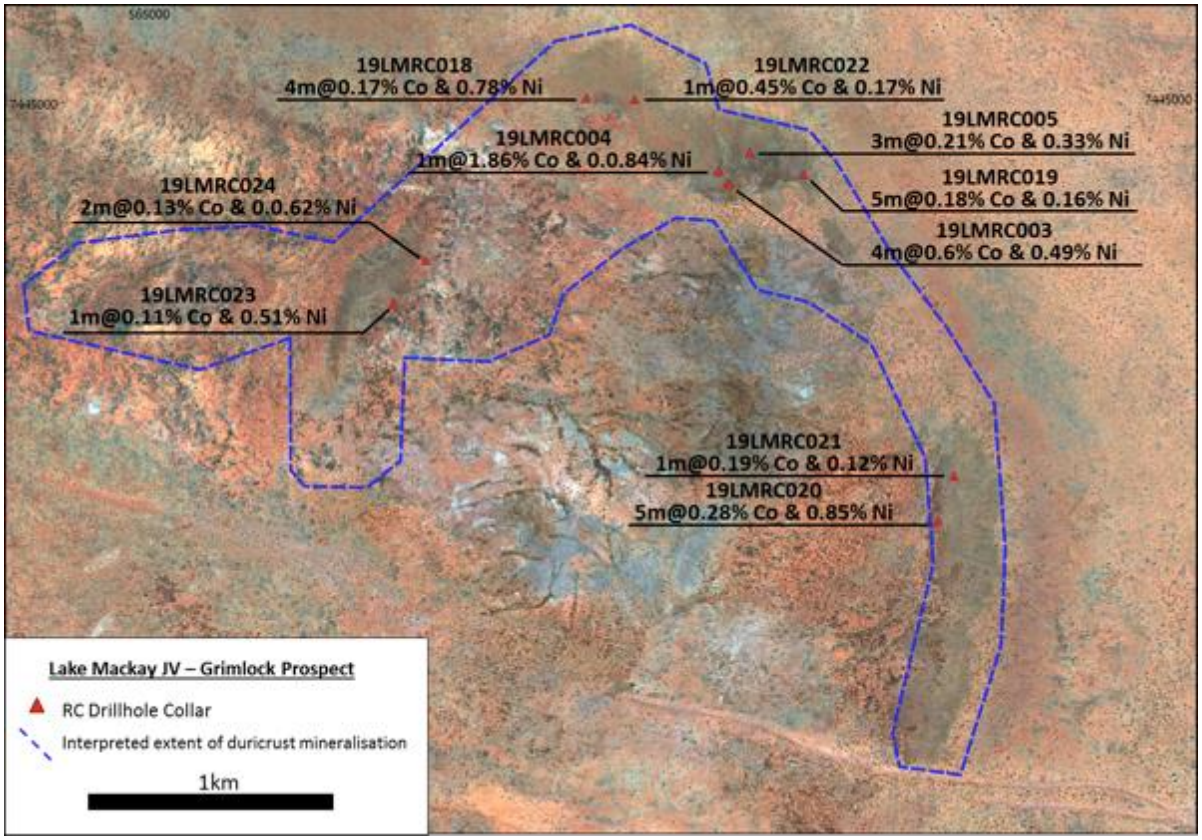

Figure 4 - Grimlock Prospect collar map labelled with best intersection per hole. Appendix 1 contains a full listing of results.

Proposed work for the September 2019 Quarter

- Continue with ground geophysical (moving loop EM) surveys.
- Continuing 5,000m of RC drilling planned for FY2020 including:
  - Drilling priority conductors and soil anomalies.
  - Drilling strike extent of Phreaker Prospect on a 200m spacing.
- Metallurgical testing of Grimlock material.
- Soil sampling.

Lake Mackay JV Background

The Lake Mackay Project is 400km northwest of Alice Springs and comprises approximately 18,680m^2 of exploration licences and applications (17,780km^2 IGO 70%/Prodigy Gold 30% JV, 900km^2 IGO 53.8%/Prodigy Gold 23.1%/Castile JV 23.1%)(Figure 2). 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 metal 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

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)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Prospect
19LMRC015	186	188	2	0.08	9.4	0.12	0.35	1.21	Scuba
19LMRC017	278	279	1	0.2	2.3	0.06	0.05	0.43	Scuba
19LMRC028	236	244	8	0.61	0	0	0	0	Phreaker
and	353	367	14	0.15	4.1	0.84	0.02	0.12	Phreaker
19LMRC031	146	156	10	0.06	13.9	0.98	0.15	0.31	Phreaker
and	163	164	1	0.09	6.9	1.03	0.01	0.04	Phreaker
19LMRC032	189	200	11	0.07	7.9	1.15	0.07	0.19	Phreaker
including	189	191	2	0.12	18.9	2.45	0.17	0.55	Phreaker
and	204	205	1	1.81	2.3	0.28	0.01	0.01	Phreaker
and	212	216	4	0.63	0	0.02	0	0	Phreaker

Cu-Au results with 0.5g/t Au or 0.4% Cu or 0.4% Zn Cutoff and 1m internal dilution

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Co %	Mn %	Ni %	Sc ppm	Prospect
19LMRC003	2	6	4	0.6	5.5	0.49	95	Grimlock
19LMRC004	8	9	1	1.86	17.8	0.84	135	Grimlock
and	20	24	4	0.22	1.1	0.64	67	Grimlock
19LMRC005	2	6	4	0.13	1.6	0.32	171	Grimlock
and	13	16	3	0.21	3	0.33	109	Grimlock

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Co %	Mn %	Ni %	Sc ppm	Prospect
19LMRC018	13	17	4	0.17	1.2	0.78	31	Grimlock
19LMRC019	1	6	5	0.18	2	0.16	65	Grimlock
and	32	33	1	0.11	2	0.42	37	Grimlock
19LMRC020	2	4	2	0.29	4	0.41	101	Grimlock
and	18	23	5	0.28	2.1	0.85	42	Grimlock
19LMRC021	13	14	1	0.19	2.3	0.12	60	Grimlock
19LMRC022	4	5	1	0.42	5.6	0.17	106	Grimlock
and	18	21	3	0.16	0.4	0.6	41	Grimlock
19LMRC023	3	4	1	0.11	0.8	0.29	77	Grimlock
and	8	9	1	0.11	1.3	0.51	71	Grimlock
19LMRC024	4	6	2	0.13	1.4	0.62	43	Grimlock
and	8	9	1	0.1	0.8	0.74	60	Grimlock

Mineralised geological intercepts containing samples >0.1% and 1m internal dilution. Holes 19LMRC003 to 19LMRC005 were previously reported (ASX 30 May 2019).

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

Prospect	Hole ID	East[1]	North[1]	RL[2]	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
Grimlock	19LMRC003	567365	7444637	488	160	-60.5	146.0
Grimlock	19LMRC004	567322	7444695	483	52	-59.4	139.2
Grimlock	19LMRC005	567449	7444775	481	154	-60.3	142.2
Grimlock	19LMRC018	566784	7445019	473	34	-90.0	0.0
Grimlock	19LMRC019	567668	7444677	478	40	-90.0	0.0
Grimlock	19LMRC020	568211	7443144	479	34	-90.0	0.0
Grimlock	19LMRC021	568277	7443342	475	40	-90.0	0.0
Grimlock	19LMRC022	566980	7445013	476	34	-90.0	0.0
Grimlock	19LMRC023	565990	7444115	470	40	-90.0	0.0
Grimlock	19LMRC024	566123	7444306	471	34	-90.0	0.0
Phreaker	19LMRC028	586669	7435199	501	398	-60.4	168.8
Phreaker	19LMRC031	586657	7434922	499	292	-60.6	334.4
Phreaker	19LMRC032	586672	7434897	497	240	-64.6	336.6
Scuba	19LMRC015	543100	7442540	444	240	-60.9	180.8
Scuba	19LMRC017	542650	7442535	446	332	-60.1	183.1

[1]MGA 94 Grid Zone 52

[2]Estimated 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	• *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.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling commenced in April 2019. • RC Sampling ▪ 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 from Grimlock were analysed for gold, platinum and palladium using a 25 gram Lead collection fire assay with analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES). ▪ 1 metre samples from Phreaker and Scuba 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	• *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.).*	• An RC drilling rig, owned and operated by Strike Drilling was used. • The RC drilling was conducted with a 127mm face sampling hammer bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• The RC chips were logged on 1 metre intervals using the IGO coding system. Lithology, weathering, colour, alteration, veining and mineralisation are logged (Qualitative). Magnetic susceptibility was measured for each 4 metre composite sample (Quantitative). A representative chip sample was collected for each metre.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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. • The same method was used for one-metre samples as well. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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.* • *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.*	• For 4 metre composites and 1 metre intervals were both analysed using 25g fire assay for A, Pt and Pd 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	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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	• *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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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)
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Lake Mackay Project currently consists of multiple tenements with the results reported from EL24915 (Grimlock 70% IGO 30% Prodigy Gold), EL 29748 (Scuba IGO 35.7%/Prodigy Gold 15.3%/Castile JV 49%) and EL30731 (Phreaker 70% IGO 30% Prodigy Gold) • This tenement is 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Grimlock is a residual Ni-Co prospect developed from the weathering of mafic/ultramafic phases of the Andrew Young Igneous Complex. • The region is also considered by IGO and PRX to have potential for the discovery of deposits having a number of mineralisation styles including: : o Iron-ore-copper-gold (IOCG) deposits o Volcanogenic hosted massive sulphide deposits (VMS)
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Included in Appendix 1 and 2
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade*	• Cu-Au results with 0.5g/t Au or 0.4% Cu or 0.4% Zn Cutoff and 1m internal dilution

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
	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.*	• Mineralised geological intercepts containing samples >0.1% Co and 1m internal dilution • Metal equivalent grades were not reported.
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').*	• Downhole widths are provided as this is the first drilling program at this prospect and mineralisation geometry is poorly understood at this stage.
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.*	• A plan view is provided in Figure 3 and 4 and cross section in Figure 1
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.*	• Co results reported are based on cut-off of 0.1% Co • Cu-Au results are reported on 0.5g/t Au or 0.4% Cu or 0.4% Zn Cutoff and 1m internal dilution
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.*	• An interpreted outline of the possible extent of the residual mineralisation is displayed in Figure 1, 3, and 4.
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.*	• Continue with ground geophysical (moving loop EM) surveys. • Continuing 5,000m RC drilling planned for FY2020 including: • RC drilling priority conductors and soil anomalies. • RC drill strike extent of Phreaker Prospect on a 200m spacing. • Metallurgical testing of Grimlock material. • Soil sampling.