GROUP

ANNUAL REPORT

EL 9250, 26619, 27125, 27126, 27979, 31330, 31331 and EL 31530

SUPLEJACK PROJECT

GR 166

From
30 November 2017 to 29 November 2018
And for EL 31530 25 October 2017 – 29 November 2018

Holder	Australian Tenement Holdings Pty Ltd, Prodigy Gold NL,
Operator	Prodigy Gold NL,
Author	J Rohde
Date	December 2018
Email	jrohde@abmresources.com.au
Target Commodity	Gold
Datum/Zone	GDA94/ MGA Zone 52
250,000 mapsheet	Tanami (SE52-15)
100,000 mapsheet	Breaden (4859), Wilson Creek (4959), Tanami (4858), Buck (4958)

Distribution:

- NT DPIR – digital
- Central Land Council - digital
- Prodigy Gold NL - Perth - digital

File: jr164 NTDPIR GR 166 Suplejack GA 2018

CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

PLATES

DIGITAL APPENDICE

FILE	DESCRIPTION
GR166_2018_GA_01_DHlCollars.txt	Drill hole location data
GR166_2018_GA_02_DHLithology.txt	Down hole lithology, geological data
GR166_2018_GA_03_DHAssays.txt	Down hole geochemical analysis, assay data
GR166_2018_GA_04_DHSurv.txt	Down hole survey
GR166_2018_GA_05_DHSamp.txt	Down hole sampling
GR166_2018_GA_06_DHAlteration.txt	Down hole alteration details
GR166_2018_GA_07_DHMagsusc	Down Hole magnetic susceptibility
GR166_2018_GA_08_DHVein.txt	Down Hole veining details
GR166_2018_GA_09_DHStruc	Down Hole structural details
GR166_2018_GA_10_DHMinerals	Down Hole minerals
GR166_2018_GA_11_DHMetaData	Meta data
GR166_2018_GA_12_DHSampQC	Down Hole quality control sampling
GR166_2018_GA_13_DHRegolith	Down Hole regolith details

Prodigy Library Files

GR166_2018_GA_14_LIBAltCode	
GR166_2018_GA_15_LIBLithCode	Prodigy's Lithology code abbreviations
GR166_2018_GA_16_LIBMinerals	
GR166_2018_GA_17_LIBVeinType	
GR166_2018_GA_18_LIBStrucType	
GR166_2018_GA_19_LIBRegCover	
GR166_2018_GA_20_LIBGeotWeathering	
GR166_2018_GA_21_LIBStratigraphy	
GR166_2018_GA_22_LIBLithPhi	Grain size classification
GR166_2018_GA_23_LIBLithTexture	
GR166_2018_GA_24_LIBLithFabric	
GR166_2018_GA_25_LIBLithGrainsize	Grain size code abbreviations
GR166_2018_GA_26_LIBIntensityAlt	
GR166_2018_GA_27_LIBAltStyle	
GR166_2018_GA_28_LIBMinStyle	
GR166_2018_GA_29_LIBVeinComp	
GR166_2018_GA_30_LIBVeinText	
GR166_2018_GA_31_LIBRegOvpt	
GR166_2018_GA_32_LIBStrucCategory	
GR166_2018_GA_33_LIBStrucIntensity	

Reports

GR166_2018_GA_34_Resource_Report.pdf	Resource estimation report
GR166_2018_GA_35.pdf	Group annual report 2018

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND WARRANTY

1. Subject to 2, the tenure holder acknowledges that this Report, including the material, information and data incorporated in it, has been made under the direction or control of the Northern Territory (the NT) within the meaning of section 176 of the Copyright Act 1968.

2. To the extent that copyright in any material included in this Report is not owned by the NT, the tenure holder warrants that it has the full legal right and authority to grant, and hereby does grant, to the NT, subject to any confidentiality obligation undertaken by the NT, the right to do (including to authorise any other person to do) any act in the copyright, including to:

    - use;
    - reproduce;
    - publish; and
    - communicate in electronic form to the public, such material, including any data and information included in the material.

3. Without limiting the scope of 1 and 2 above, the tenure holder warrants that all relevant authorisations and consents have been obtained for all acts referred to in 1 and 2 above, to ensure that the doing of any of the acts is not unauthorised within the meaning of section 29(6) of the Copyright Act.

1.0 ABSTRACT

In May 2018 ABM Resources NL changed its name to **Prodigy Gold N**L (Prodigy).

The Suplejack Project is located approximately 700km NNW of Alice Springs in the northern portion of the Tanami Desert (**Figure 1)**. The project currently comprises eight granted Exploration Licences - **EL 9250, 26619, 27125, 27126, 27979, 31330, 31331 and 31530**. Prodigy is exploring the tenements for gold mineralisation.

Exploration consisted of RC drilling and an upgrade of the resource estimate.

In October 2018 a total of five RC holes for 1002m were completed (EL 9250) to extend the Suplejack resource by testing targets along the NNW trending high grade Seuss structure between the WNW trending Hyperion-Tethys and Hyperion South mineralised shear zones.

The drill program returned wide intersections 200m south of the existing resource area including

89m @ 0.3g/t Au from 67m to EOH (SJRC0058) and
43m @ 0.4g/t Au from 137m to EOH (SJRC0056).

Both holes ended in mineralisation in spite of 50m extensions.
The results represent a new style of mineralisation for the Suplejack Project.
They also revealed that previously not known gold mineralisation is associated with the 60km+ long regional Suplejack Fault.

The highest gold assay value returned was 5.9ppm in hole SJRC0055 from a depth of 111m.

In July 2018 under Prodigy Gold's guidance independent specialists, Optiro Pty Ltd, updated the total Mineral Resource Estimate based on RC drilling completed in 2017 for the Suplejack Project to **4.9Mt @ 1.95g/t** gold containing **309.5kozs** from the February 2017 estimate of 3,587,000t @ 2.08 g/t gold containing 239,600 ounces.

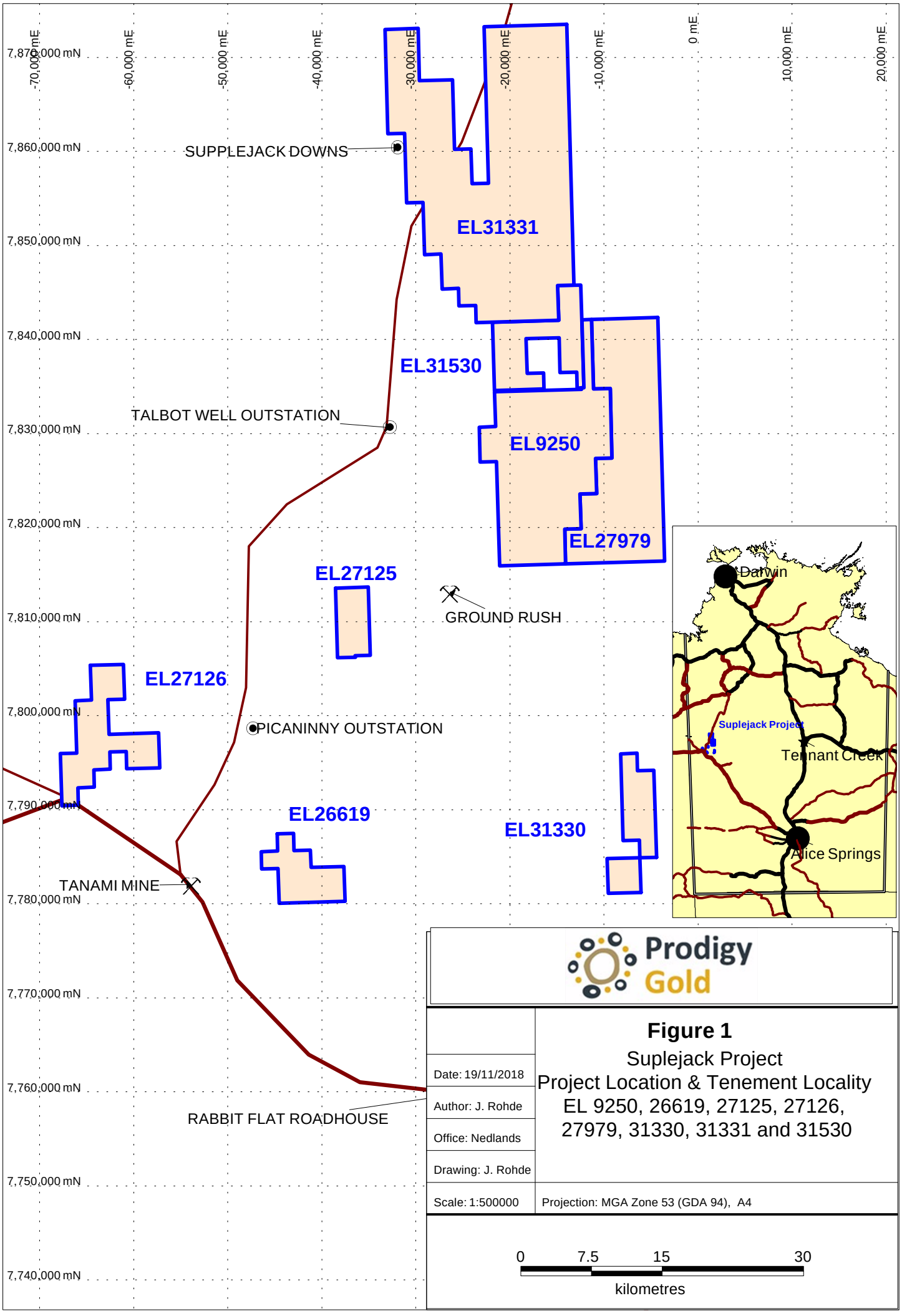
The resource update was generated following an additional 1,608 m of drilling completed in November 2017. In contrast to the 2017 estimate it used average density readings from core which were assigned to the mineralised domains on the basis of material type and to the waste blocks based on a combination of lithology and material type.

It was recommended to continue with the ongoing update and reinterpretation using the 2018 results.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The group of tenements are located approximately 300km southeast of Halls Creek, in the northwestern region of the Tanami Desert. Access from Halls Creek is southeast via the unsealed Tanami Highway for approximately 320km to the Tanami Mine, then 50 to 75km north along the Lajamanu (Hooker Creek) Road towards the Supplejack Downs homestead, then 17km respectively 7km east using station tracks. Access from Alice Springs is northwest via the Tanami Highway for approximately 700km until the Tanami Mine turnoff (**Figure 1**).

Exploration has been concentrated on EL 9250 with the highly prospective Hyperion resource.



Prodigy Gold

	Figure 1 Suplejack Project Project Location & Tenement Locality EL 9250, 26619, 27125, 27126, 27979, 31330, 31331 and 31530
Date: 19/11/2018	
Author: J. Rohde	
Office: Nedlands	
Drawing: J. Rohde	
Scale: 1:500000	Projection: MGA Zone 53 (GDA 94), A4

0 7.5 15 30

kilometres

Another substantial mineral resource of the project, the Tregony resource of 2.44 Mt @ 1.29 g/t (101,300 ounces gold) using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off (22 November 2012), is located on EL31331. No on ground exploration occurred on EL 31331 or any other of the group tenements.

Drilling completed in 2016 on EL 9250 and subsequent interpretation resulted in estimated Mineral Resources on the Suplejack Project to 4.51 million tonnes at 2.1 g/t gold for 309,900 ounces of gold above a 0.8 g/t cut-off and within 180 metres of surface (ASX 20 February 2017).

The mineralisation style at Suplejack is similar to that of the nearby Groundrush Gold deposit. Mineralisation is hosted predominantly by a steeply-dipping mafic stratigraphic package with interbedded sedimentary rocks (siltsones and shales), occasionally intruded by granite (felsic) dykes. Mineralisation at the Hyperion-Tethys prospect is associated with a structural break between regional north-south trending thrust faults. The Hyperion-Tethys mineralisation is principally hosted in structurally-controlled quartz-carbonate veins within an ESE-WNW trending shear zone, dipping south between 60-80°. To date, the Hyperion-Tethys mineralisation has been defined over a 1,300 m strike length, to a depth of 250 m and with typical widths between 4 to 13 m, averaging 6 m true width.

This group report covers exploration carried out in the reporting period from 30 November 2017 to 29 November 2018 and for added EL 31530 from 25 October 2017 – 29 November 2018.

3.0 TENURE

On the 12th of July 2010, Exploration Licence 27812 'Plucky' was granted to ABM (now Prodigy Gold NL) for a period of six years. Exploration Licence 9250 'Chapman's Hill' was granted to Otter Gold NL on the 17th October 2001. Newmont Asia Pacific acquired Otter Gold NL and transferred EL9250 to another wholly owned subsidiary Australian Tenement Holdings Pty Ltd (ATH). In December 2009, ABM acquired ATH including EL 9250 from Newmont.

On 24 November 2011 group status was approved for EL 9250, EL 27566 and EL 27812 to form the Suplejack group with the group reporting ID GR 166/10. The technical reporting period was set to the 15 October of each year.

In May 2012 the technical reporting period changed from ending 15 October to ending 29 November. The group reporting ID was up dated from GR 166/10 to GR 166/12.

On 17 October 2012 the addition of newly granted ELs 26609, 26619, 27125, 27126, 27979, and 28333 to the amalgamated annual (technical) reporting was approved.

Pursuant to a Deed for Co-operation dated 15 August 2013, Deep Yellow Ltd (DYL) retains the uranium rights to EL27979 and EL28333, however DYL is not currently undertaking any exploration. At the end of the sixth year of term ABM complied with the compulsory 50% reduction on respect of EL27566 relinquishing 37 of the 75 blocks.

EL 31331 was granted on 13 July 2016 in replacement of ELs 26483, 27566 and 27812

EL 31330 was granted on 26 August 2016 in replacement of ELs 26609 and 28333.

On 27 July 2017, EL 26634, was approved to be amalgamated with the existing GR166 Suplejack group. With effect from February 2018 this tenement is now reported as part of the Bluebush report group GR479

On 24 September 2018 EL 31530, was approved to be amalgamated with the existing GR166 Suplejack group. The reporting period for EL 31530 was advised from grant on 25 October 2017 to 29 November 2017 to bring it in line with the GR166 group reporting period.

At the time of writing this report applications for extension of term in respect of ELs 9250, 26619 and 27125 were pending.

Tenements are listed in **Table 1** and are illustrated in **Figure 1**.

Table 1: Tenement Details

Tenement No	Blocks	Km²	Grant Date	Expiry
EL 9250	64	204	17-Oct-01	02-Oct-18*
EL 26619	12	38.64	07-Sep-12	06-Sep-18*
EL 27125	8	25.76	03-Jan-12	06-Sep-18*
EL 27126	21	67.62	03-Jan-12	02-Jan-20
EL 27979	58	186.76	26-Aug-16	25-Aug-22
EL 31330	14	45.2	13-Jul-16	12-Jul-20
EL 31331	138	447.31	17-Oct-01	02-Oct-20
EL 31530	22	70	25-Oct-17	24-Oct-23

*Renewal applications pending

4.0 GEOLOGY

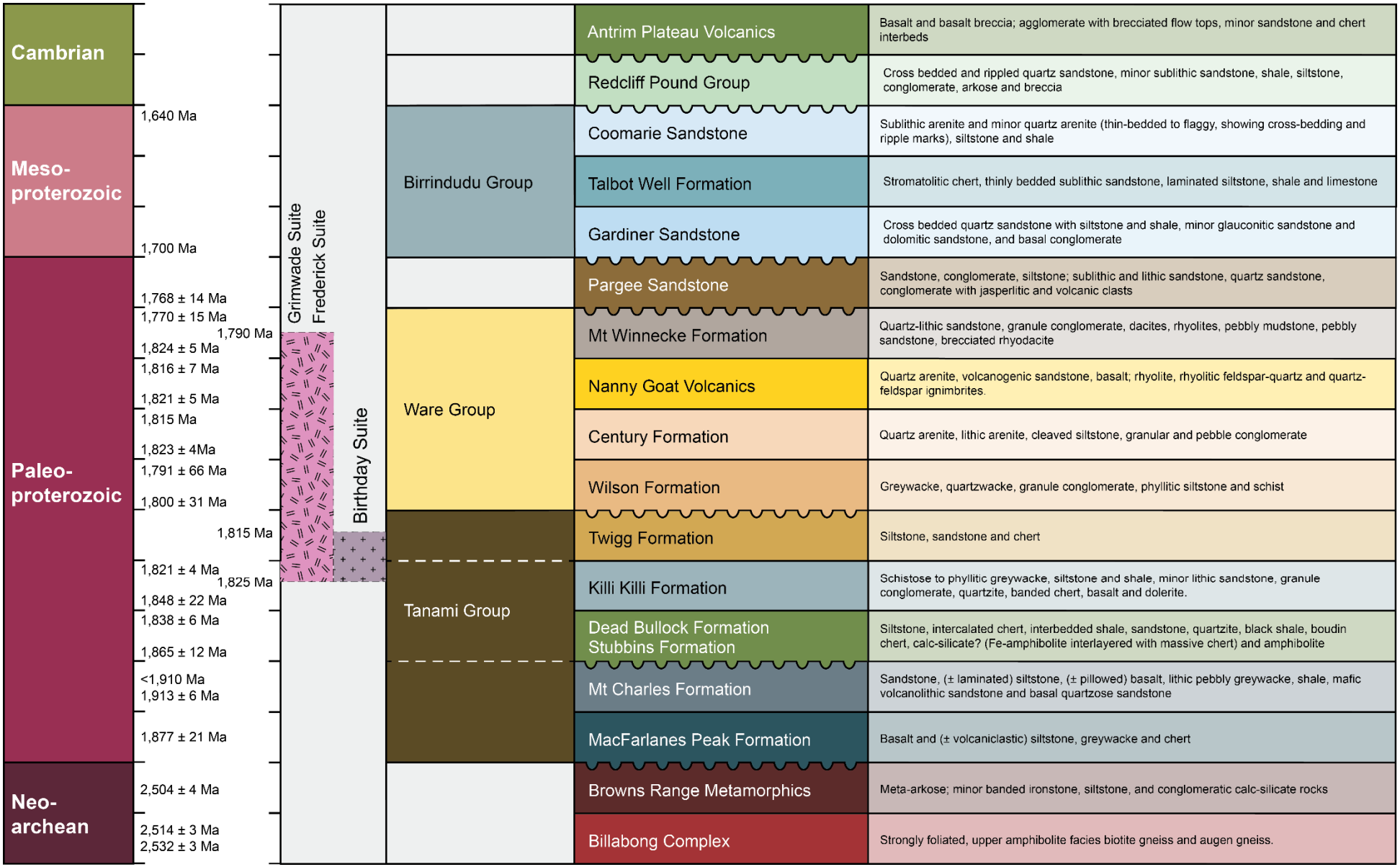
4.1 Regional Geology

The Granites Tanami Orogen (GTO) is part of the composite Precambrian North Australian Craton (Cawood and Korsch, 2008), and is a remote, poorly exposed and relatively poorly understood terrane mainly comprised of Paleoproterozoic folded sedimentary and volcanic rocks and granitoids. (Bagas, 2010, Bagas et al., 2014; Ahmad et al., 2013) (**Table 2)**. The oldest rocks in the region are gneisses, schists and granitoids of the Browns Range Metamorphics (2,530 to 2,500 Ma) and Billabong Complex (ca. 2,514 Ma) which are part of the poorly exposed Archean crystalline basement.

The region consists of two major Precambrian tectonic units – the Granites-Tanami Group and the Birrindudu Basin sediments. The oldest sequence of the Tanami Group is the mostly greenschist facies metamorphic grade sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Mt Charles Formation (ca. 1,910 Ma) in the central Tanami and the Stubbins Formation in the western Tanami. The Mt Charles formation is between 600- 1000 metres in thickness and consists of inter-bedded basalts with various sedimentary units, but is predominantly sedimentary. The Mt Charles formation is the host of the mineralisation of the Tanami goldfield and the Tanami Mine sequence is distinctive in that it has a significant (~50%) basaltic component.

Overlying the Mt Charles Formation are siltstones, cherts and lesser fine-grained sandstones interbedded with dolerite sills of the Dead Bullock Formation (DBFm). These are interpreted on the basis of their lithological and geochemical affinities to be laterally equivalent to the Mt Charles Formation. The DBFm is host to the world class Callie Mine at Dead Bullock Soak (DBS). Within the DBFm there are two sub-units (members); the Callie Member (which includes the Schist Hills Iron member (SHIM), Orac and Callie laminated Beds) and the Ferdies Member (which includes the lower Auron Beds). Two types of gold

Table 2 Lithostratigraphic framework for the study area (ABM internal document)



mineralisation have been recognised within the DBFm; Callie style mineralisation found in a series of sheeted veins with a strike of 70^0 and a dip of 70^0 to the South. The veins are characterised by coarse and readily visible gold in quartz veins typically 1 cm in width and are commonly found in discrete "vein corridors" where they intersect the favourable stratigraphic units. Villa-style mineralisation is associated to sulphides and is generally fine grained. Villa-style mineralisation is often hosted by bedding or laminations and not necessarily by veins.

Conformably overlying the Mt Charles and Dead Bullock Formations is a regionally extensive blanket of sandy turbidites of the Killi Killi Formation (KKFm). Deposition of the Killi Killi turbidites is considered by Bagas et al, (2007) to mark the transition of the Tanami Basin from a back–arc to a collisional setting. The KKFm is host to the Coyote and Old Pirate mines.

The Tanami Group is unconformably overlain by siliciclastic sedimentary and felsic volcanic rocks of the Mount Winnecke Group and Ware Group that accumulated between ca. 1,825 and 1,810 Ma, followed by regional deformation and granite plutonism of the 1,800 to 1,790 Ma Stafford Event.

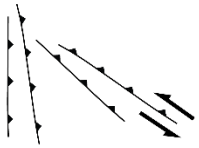
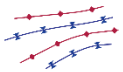
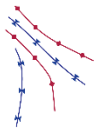
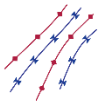
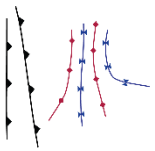
The Paleoproterozoic Pargee Sandstone, which has a maximum depositional age of ca. 1,768 Ma, unconformably overlies the pre-Stafford Event stratigraphy and is in turn unconformably overlain by the Mesoproterozoic (ca. 1,600 Ma?) Birrindudu Group. The Birrindudu Basin sediments consist of arenites, siltstones, limestone, shale, sandstone, stromatolitic chert and conglomerate.

These Proterozoic rocks are overlain by the Neoproterozoic Murraba Basin and Paleozoic Canning Basin to the west, the mid-Cambrian to Ordovician Wiso Basin to the east, and subaerial Cambrian Antrim plateau flood basalt of the Cambrian Kalkarindji Province (Ahmad et al., 2013).

A structural evolution involving between three (western Tanami; Bagas et al.; 2013) and at least six (eastern Tanami; Crispe et al., 2007) deformation events have been described (**Table 3**). Regional metamorphism was typically lower to middle greenschist facies, though zones of lower and higher metamorphic grade exist locally (Huston et al., 2007)

The GTO is host to a suite of structurally controlled late tectonic orogenic gold deposits localised in and around the axes of anticlines (e.g. DBS, Coyote, Old Pirate), or by brittle to ductile strain partitioning within and around rheological heterogeneities in the rock package (e.g. The Granites, Groundrush, Tanami goldfield)

Table 3 Schematic compilation of deformation events in the Granites Tanami Orogen. Key to abbreviations: Min Mineralisation events, Ign = Igneous events; Met = Metamorphic events; Tec = Tectonic setting.

D	σ_1	Timing	Min	Ign	Met	Structure	Tec	Comments
3+		From ca. 1,774 Ma						**Various (Collectively designated D3+)** - Limited information - Numerous late thrust faults, oblique slip faults and normal faults cutting earlier structures - Displacements along regional D3+ structures range from several hundred meters to several kilometers
2d	070°-090°	To ca. 1,790 Ma	ca. 1,800 to 1,795 Ma	Grimwalde & Frederick Suites: 1,825 to 1,790 Ma	Greenschist facies		Continent-continent collison (Kimberley/ NAC)	**'Stafford Event' (IV):** ENE-WSW- to E-W-directed shortening - N-S- to NW-SE-striking D2d faults, including oblique thrusts with a component of left-lateral movement - Gold mineralisation (ca. 1,800 to 1,795 Ma)
2c	315°-360°							**'Stafford Event' (III):** N-S- to NW-SE-directed shortening - ENE-WSW- to E-W-trending, steeply SSE dipping angular F2c chevron folds - S2c crenulations of earlier fabrics in F2c hinge regions and kink-bands - Gold mineralisation
2b	045°-090°							**'Stafford Event' (II):** NE-SW- to E-W-directed shortening - Open, angular NW-SE- to N-S-trending F2b folds - Locally developed S2b crenulation of S1 fabric in F2b hinge regions - Rare oblique F1- and F2b-fold interference structures - Ware Group F2b folds are developed as N-S- to NNW-SSE-trending, open to tight, angular, upright structures
2a	290°-315°	From ca. 1,800 Ma						**'Stafford Event' (I):** NW-SE- to WNW-ESE-directed shortening - Local open, angular NE-SW- to NNE-SSW-trending F2a folds - Axial-planar S2a fabric crenulating pre-existing S1 fabric in F2a hinge regions
1		Between ca. 1,825 Ma and 1,830 Ma		Birthday Suite: 1,825 to 1,815 Ma	Greenschist- to mid-amphibolite facies (high-T, low-P)		Continent-continent collison (Kimberley/ NAC)	**'Tanami Event':** E-W-directed shortening - Disharmonic, isoclinal, moderately- to steeply-plunging, N-S to NNW-SSE-, WNW-ESE- and NE-SW-trending F1 folds - Well-developed axial planar S1 cleavage and L1 stretching lineations in F1 hinge regions and parallel to F1 - Thrusts and transpressional faults mainly parallel to S1 - Gold mineralisation
E	360°-020°	Between ca. 1,830 Ma and 1,865 Ma					Back-arc basin; rifting	**Early Rifting:** N-S- to NNE-SSW-directed extension - WNW-ESE-striking, S-dipping, listric, crustal-scale faults

D2a-d may represent localised expressions of the same event and strain field

4.2 Local Geology (EL 9250)

(From Muir 2003)

The western portion of Exploration Licence is dominated by 'cover' sequences such as the Antrim Plateau Volcanics (described as a tholeiitic basalt, porphyritic and non-porphyritic basalts; minor tuffaceous sands, lithic arenite and stromatilitic cherts) and Gardiner Sandstone (described as sublithic arenite, medium to coarse quartz arenite, basal conglomerates, minor siltstones, cross bedding and medium to thin bedded).

Recent work completed by ABM in conjunction with the CSIRO have made a re-interpretation of stratigraphy for the Suplejack Block (EL9250). They determined the major lithological units of a thick sequence of mafic volcanic (varying basalt/dolerite/gabbro), volcaniclastic and clastic sedimentary rocks, which possess distinctive magnetic and gravity signatures central to the tenement belong to the Mt Charles Formation (formerly considered Ware Group Volcanics). This is geochemically similar lithology to that found in the Tanami Gold (NST) deposits. Killi Killi Beds appear to be fault bound north and east of the Mt Charles Sequence. These are mostly sandstones and siltstones that are non to weakly magnetic signature. Further to the east lies another high magnetic package, from recent geochemical review (found in this report) this unit is interpreted to be Dead Bullock sediments (and dolerite sill).

4.2.1 Hyperion Prospect Geology (EL 9250)

Gold mineralisation at the Hyperion prospects has geological similarities to the nearby Groundrush Gold Deposit. The mineralisation is principally hosted in structurally controlled quartz-carbonate veins associated with granite / felsic dykes hosted within a basalt / sedimentary rock sequence. The Hyperion Central Prospect has drill-defined mineralisation over a strike length of 600 metres within an anomaly more than one kilometre long. Mineralisation extends from surface to a depth of at least 250 metres below surface.

The mineralisation at Hyperion Prospect and Hyperion South Prospect is associated with a structural contact between contrasting lithologies. At the Hyperion Prospect, this is a shear zone following the contact between a granite sill and differentiated dolerite. In areas of more complex deformation, this results in a repeat of the lithology and is generally associated with more mineralisation. A similar, approximately parallel structure runs through the Hyperion South Prospect, although some fine grained turbiditic sediments are also encountered here, and there is less evidence of intruding granite sills. The strike of the sediments and the differentiated dolerite at the Hyperion South Prospect is roughly perpendicular to each other. That means the mineralisation at the Hyperion South Prospect is more likely to form in almost vertical shoots, whereas at the Hyperion Prospect it has a more prominent extent along strike.

Geology at Hyperion consists of steeply dipping interflow sedimentary rocks (sandstone and shale), dolerite and basalt, as well as a granite dyke or sill associated with mineralisation. Mineralisation is leached in the upper parts of the system with mineralisation tenor increasing from 20 metres below surface.

At the Hyperion and Tethys prospects (previously Hyperion East), mineralisation is characterised by a shear zone interpreted to dip to the south at 60 to 80 degrees. The shear is recognized by an increase of quartz and the intrusion of one or two parallel felsic dykes. The drilling orientation and dip of the mineralised structure suggest a true width of 70 to 80% of intersected width.

In 2017 the drilling confirmed the Seuss Breccia structure as N-S orientation. The diamond core in late 2016 drilling initially confirmed the existence of north - south orientated Seuss Breccia Fault, but recent work has confirmed this hole likely hit the intersection of Tethys and Seuss faults.

4.3 Local Geology EL 31331

The oldest lithological unit present in the tenement area is most likely the MacFarlane Peak Group, overlain by the Dead Bullock formation on the western portion of the tenement. The Killi Killi Formation, which also belongs to the Tanami Group, is also mapped in the eastern part of the tenements area and is dated at approximately 1835Ma consisting of fine grained turbiditic sediments, mostly siltstones, some of which are carbonaceous, and also rare cherts and calcareous units. The Tregony resource is hosted in Killi Killi Sediments.

The Ware Group consists of basal Mount Winneke Formation, which is not present in the Suplejack area, the Nanny Goat Volcanics and Wilson and Century Formations. The Century Formation consists of conglomeratic sandstone, siltstone and fine-grained sandstone and is overlain by the Wilson Formation, which consists of lithic sandstone, quartz sandstone and siltstone. The Ware Group was laid down between about 1825Ma and 1815Ma in a post TOE environment associated with D4 extensional rifting. This is a similar environment to, and is partly coeval with that proposed for the Mount Charles Formation, which is the host of gold deposits at Tanami.

The Nanny Goat Volcanics within EL31331 area have been identified as feldspathic quartz sandstones, olivine basalts and fine grained felsic igneous rocks including dacites. The discrepancy between bedrock geology, as mapped by Acacia Gold, and that by the Northern Territory Geological Survey, suggests that there may be considerably more basalt intercalated in the Nanny Goat Volcanics than appears on the Geological Survey (2001) 1:250,000 scale Tanami Sheet geological map. This may potentially represent Mt Charles sequence, more field work is required for these interpretations.

Post-orogenic granites have intruded the sequences in the Tanami Region and portions of two different granite suites (one strongly magnetic in the south-east of SEL26483 and one weakly magnetic in the southwest of SEL26483) are present in and adjacent to the tenements.

Deposition of the Suplejack Downs Sandstone, which consists of fine grained quartzose sandstone units with thick interbedded siltstone units, took place after this time and, by correlation with similar sequences in the NT, probably was deposited in the 1790Ma to 1760Ma time span, but may be significantly younger. Suplejack Downs Sandstone is currently correlated with the Birrindudu Group, which has similar lithologies. Earlier stratigraphic interpretations suggest that the Suplejack Downs Sandstone underlies the Birrindudu Group and structural interpretation shows that the Suplejack Downs Sandstone was folded with the regional scale Tanami Synform and is cut by the structures that control gold mineralisation at Tanami.

The Suplejack Downs Sandstone contains significant siltstone units that are micaceous and red coloured which may be an equivalent of the Pargee Sandstone. Probable thrust faults that appear to be mineralised are present in the Suplejack Downs Sandstone immediately west of the Boco prospect area.

Overlying this platformal cover is Cambrian age Antrim Plateau Basalt. Alluvium, partly related to paleochannels, is present overlying other lithologies. Aeolian sand is widespread and may be up to several metres thick (Temby, 2007).

5.0 HISTORIC EXPLORATION

5.1 EL 31331

The current tenement areas were originally applied for by MJ Kidd in 1987 and have been worked by Kidd in JV with Messenger, Dominion Gold, Acacia Resources and AngloGold. Work carried out has been regional RAB sampling, follow up RAB, RC and diamond drilling resulting in an initial definition of a 55,000 ounce resource at Tregony. The resource lies within a relatively magnetically quiet zone in the eastern part of EL 23454 within a 19 km long zone of gold, arsenic and base metal anomalies.

Majority of historical drilling occurred from 1993 – 1994 by Dominion Mining completing over 1500 RAB holes across the tenement defining various prospective targets.

From 1994 – 1999 Acacia Resources completed multiple rounds of RAB and RC drilling, at Tregony and other prospects. Posthole and Vac programs were also completed. 3 Diamond holes were drilled in 1997. Regional mapping and soil sampling took place over this time period.

From 1999 – 2001 AngloGold produced the initial resource estimate for Tregony (through additional RC drilling) of 1.1Mt @ 1.57g/t for 55,500 ounces Au. Various RAB and surface sampling was also completed.

After a corporate takeover of Acacia Resources, AngloGold Australasia Ltd carried out a review of the previous work on the tenements prior to withdrawing from the Joint Venture with Kidd and Messenger. Work completed identified several, previously untested, structural targets, with similar geological and structural settings to that of the Groundrush Prospect, along with several other geochemically under-tested areas (Meade, 2010).

Work by Suplejack Pty Ltd (wholly owned subsidiary of Ord River Resources Ltd) from 2004-2008 consisted of revision of the model for mineralization, refinement of surface sampling techniques, soil sampling numerous grids over much of the tenement area, drilling on the Tregony, Thomas, Crusade South, PHD and Five Mile prospects, evaluation of palaeochannel potential, size analysis on gold in the colluvium, revision to the structural controls on Tregony and on gold mineralization regionally.

From 2008 – 2012 soil sampling and rock chip sampling was completed at Tregony West, Central, Boco NW and Georgies prospects. The 2012 drilling program consisted of twelve RC/DD drill holes totalling 2,406.4m at the Tregony Prospect. Eight drill holes were designed to test for extensions to mineralisation previously intersected in the Tregony deposit while the other two holes targeted RAB geochemical anomalies to the northwest of Tregony.

Post 2012 drilling, an updated resource for Tregony deposit (by Ord River) found the current Mineral Resource estimations, as at 22 November 2012, are 2.44 Mt @ 1.29 g/t (101,300 ounces gold) using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off.

5.2 EL 9250

From 1989 – 1995 Zapopan held the ground. During this period Zapopan completed the first pass surface sampling and drilling across the tenement (**Table 4)**.

Table 4: Exploration Summary for 1989 – 1995

Company	Exploration Activity	Notes / Prospect
Zapopan	approx. 2,324 RAB holes for 26,034m	
	105 RC holes for 8,471m	Stoney Ridge, Jasper Hills, Grange
	2 DDH holes for 182.2m	
	regional soil or lag sampling >1,000 samples	

6.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

6.1 EL 9250

During the first year Otter Gold NL completed several phases of surface sampling, drilling and aeromagnetic surveys. Newmont exploration has completed a regional review of data and commenced a major phase of sampling and drilling. A summary of the exploration completed in 2002 is listed below in **Table 5**.

Table 5 Exploration Summary for the first year of tenure

Activity	Details	Best Drill Intercept
Rock Chip sampling	54 samples	
Geochemistry Sampling	1854 samples	
RAB/Aircore	86 holes for 3773m	3m @ 8.53 g/t Au

During the second year of tenure Newmont Exploration completed 479 regional geochemistry 'infill' samples, 507 RAB/aircore holes identifying two prospects "Dane Hill" & "Hyperion" and infilled "Hyperion" with 34 RC holes and one diamond hole. The best intercept was 21m @ 4.3g/t Au.

During the third year of tenure Newmont completed 812 RAB holes and 90 aircore holes identifying additional prospects "Sunline", Yippyio" and "Juggler". 27 RC holes and 1 diamond hole were drilled at the "Hyperion" and "Sunline" prospects. Petrological analysis of the diamond core material was undertaken. A ground magnetic survey (68 line kms) was also carried out.

In the fourth year of tenure work focused on RAB/Diamond drilling at the Sunline (located 0.8km to the SE of Hyperion) and Stoney Ridge (1km to the S of Hyperion) prospects. This included a diamond tail to existing hole HYRC0055, as well as a deeper hole collared 50m to the south of hole HYRC0056. These two holes were aimed at providing the necessary information to target mineralisation along strike with a third hole. The best intercept was 1m @ 1.5g/t in HYRC0055E.
Four petrology samples from HYRC0055E core were analysed to determine how Sunline fits into the broader Tanami picture.

A summary of the drilling completed in 2005 is listed below in **Table 6**.

Table 6 2005 Drill Summary

Type of Drilling	Drillhole ID	Drillhole No	Metres Drilled	Sample ID	Numbers of Samples
RCE	HYRC0055E	1	222.5	3811119 - 3822276 3833552 - 3833629 (includes samples)	222
RC	HYRC0061	1	150	3832506 3832661	150
RAB	STRB1384 – STRB1410	26	1206	3903512 – 3903920 (includes samples	393
Petrology	HYRC0055E			189.2m, 189.3m, 205.9m, 215.7m	4

From the fifth year to the eighth year of tenure no field work was conducted.

During the 18 October 2009 to 17 October 2010 reporting period for **EL 9250** no field exploration took place. ABM conducted a brief desktop study, which generated drill hole targets as follow up on previous encouraging results. .

6.2 EL 27812

A single rock chip sample was collected in the area of **EL 27812** in 1986, which was part of a more regional sampling program. In 1993, the tenement and surrounding tenements were covered by a 500m x 1000m lag sampling program and 106 PHRAB holes were drilled. A close spaced grid of 50m x 400m soil sampling covered the eastern part of the tenement in 2000. Assays remain undisclosed and will have to be sourced from public data once available.

In 2010 no exploration was conducted on **EL 27812.**

6.3 EL 9250 and EL 27812

In 2011 exploration focused with a RC drilling program on the Hyperion Central and Hyperion South prospects. In addition one hole was completed at the Brokenwood prospect located 6 kilometres to the south of Hyperion. A summary of exploration is listed in **Table 7**.

Table 7 2011 Summary of Exploration

Tenement	Location	RC Drilling
EL 9250	Hyperion, Hyperion South, Brokenwood	14 RC holes for 2479m
EL 27812		

13 out of the 14 drill holes intersected mineralization.

At the Hyperion Central prospect area the drilling program encountered several high grade intersections which confirmed and extended the magnitude of previously encountered mineralisation in Newmont drill holes. Best results include

- 8 m @ 2.86g/t gold in hole HYRC100004 (1.0g/t cut-off)
- 5 m @ 3.65g/t gold in hole HYRC100005 (1.0g/t cut-off)
- 7 m @ 2.26g/t gold in hole HYRC100008 (1.0g/t cut-off)

The mineralisation is hosted in inferred steeply dipping shoots of quartz in layered dolerite and schists.

At the Hyperion South prospect the best intersection was: 11 m @ 4.29g/t gold in hole HSRC100004. At the Brokenwood prospect minor mineralisation was intersected. The maximum assay value returned was 9.76 ppm from a 1m sample interval from a depth of 191m in hole HSRC100004 (Hyperion South).

6.4 Exploration from 16 October 2011 to 29 November 2012

Exploration during the 16 October 2011 to 29 November 2012 reporting period continued to focus on the Hyperion Prospects included a RC drilling program and a maiden resource estimate.

A summary of exploration as per tenement is listed in **Table 8**.

Table 8: 2012 Summary of Exploration

Tenement ID	Activity	Detail
EL 9250	RC drilling, calculation of maiden resource	20 holes for 3,354m, inferred resource
EL 27812		
EL 26609		
EL 26619		
EL 27125		
EL 27126		
EL 27566		
EL 27979		
EL28333		

The 2011 drilling returned excellent near surface drill results and the system continued to show extensive wide zones of mineralisation.

The best intersections returned using a 1.0g/t cut-off included:

- 13 metres @ 5.46g/t gold in hole HYRC100023 (1.0g/t cut-off)
- 24 metres @ 1.71g/t gold in hole HYRC100012 (1.0g/t cut-off)
- 19 metres @ 1.42g/t gold in hole HYRC100015 (1.0g/t cut-off)
- 38 metres @ 1.62g/t gold in hole HYRC100022 (1.0g/t cut-off)

At the Hyperion Central and Hyperion South Prospect the combined, maiden inferred resource estimate, utilising a 0.8g/t minimum and 50g/t top-cut cut off, produces a model which infers **202,200 ounces** of gold at an average grade of **2.11 g/t** gold for a total tonnage of **2,977,000t**.

6.5 Exploration from 30 November 2012 to 29 November 2013

As ABM focused on bringing the high-grade Old Pirate Gold Deposit at its Bonanza project into production through staged development, commencing with trial mining and processing, no exploration was conducted.

6.6 Exploration from 30 November 2013 to 29 November 2014

During a one day field trip to the Hyperion - Jasper Hill - Stone Ridge prospect area (EL 9250) a number of out-cropping quartz veins where mapped on foot in anticipation of completion of an XRF survey along the veins at a later stage. A total of three historic drill hole spoil piles were inspected to determine the underlying rock type in the area.

The mapped quartz veins were between 0.1 – 0.5m thick, bucky in nature and hosted within weathered dolerite.

The rock type of the historic drill chip samples indicated fine grained sand- and siltstone metasediments of the MacFarlane Peak Group as bedrock.

6.6.1 Hyperion Resource Estimation 2014

(From ABM's Annual report 2014)

On 16 April 2012 ABM announced a maiden inferred resource for Hyperion. The resource is based on a total of 91 drill holes for 11157 metres of drilling and includes historic drill data from previous explorers as well as ABM Resources' drilling data. The resource estimation has not changed during 2013 / 2014; however, the resource estimation was re-presented here with an updated table on disclosure using JORC 2012 (**Table 9**).

Table 9 2014 Hyperion Resource Estimation*

Hyperion Gold Project Resource estimation without top-cut			
0.8g/t cut off	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces
Hyperion Central	2,209,000	2.14	152,100
Hyperion South	768,000	2.71	66,800
Total	**2,977,000**	**2.29**	**219,000**
2g/t cut-off	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces
Hyperion Central	875,000	3.36	94,400
Hyperion South	272,000	5.37	47,000
Total	**1,147,000**	**3.83**	**141,400**

Hyperion Gold Project Resource estimation with 50g/t top-cut			
0.8g/t cut off	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces
Hyperion Central	2,209,000	2.06	146,600
Hyperion South	768,000	2.25	55,500
Total	**2,977,000**	**2.11**	**202,200**
2g/t cut-off	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces
Hyperion Central	875,000	3.17	89,100
Hyperion South	272,000	4.08	35,700
Total	**1,147,000**	**3.38**	**124,800**

*Note - totals may vary due to rounding. Refer press release 16th April, 2012 for details. Re-reported in Annual Report 2013/14 to be compliant with JORC 2012.

6.7 Exploration from 30 November 2014 to 29 November 2015

Exploration during reporting period continued to focus on the Hyperion Prospects included a RC drilling program.

A summary of exploration as per tenement is listed in **Table 10**.

Table 10 2015 Summary of Exploration

Tenement No	Drilling	No of Down Hole Samples
EL 9250	45 AC holes for 2608.5m	1752
EL 26609		
EL 26619		
EL 27125		
EL 27126		
EL 27566		
EL 27812		
EL 27979		
EL28333		

In 2015 a drilling program was designed as infill drilling at the main Hyperion prospect zone (to an average depth of 60 metres) and as step out drilling along strike to the east as well as to the east.

At the main Hyperion prospect central zone infill drill results include:

25 metres averaging 3.83g/t gold (from 48 metres) including: 21 metres averaging 4.42g/t gold (HYAC100022)
26 metres averaging 2.33g/t gold (from 44 metres) including: 7m averaging 4.01g/t gold and 1m averaging 24.3g/t gold (HYAC100018)
25 metres averaging 1.51g/t gold (from 23 metres) including: 14 metres averaging 2.33g/t gold (HYAC100025)

The step out drilling along strike from Hyperion Central intersected new mineralized zones 300m and 600m to the east:

21 metres averaging 2.84g/t gold 300 metres along strike from Hyperion Central zone (13 metres below surface) including: 9m averaging 5.77g/t gold (HYAC100011)
12 metres averaging 3.43g/t gold also 300 metres along strike (47 metres below surface with hole ending in mineralisation) (HYAC100012)
12 metres averaging 3.03g/t gold 600 metres along strike (26 metres below surface) including: 6 metres averaging 4.64g/t gold (HYAC100005)

A total of 1752 samples were assayed for gold.

The highest gold assay result returned was 24.4ppm from the depth interval 25-26m in Hole HYAC100011.

All holes were drilled to the north (azimuth) with a 60 degree dipping angle.

At Hyperion and Hyperion East (subsequently named Tethys), mineralisation is characterised by a shear zone interpreted to dip to the south by 60 to 80 degrees. The shear is recognized by an increase of quartz and the intrusion of one or two parallel felsic dykes. The drilling orientation and dip of the mineralised structure suggest a true width of 70 to 80% of intersected width.

At Hyperion South and Hyperion West, mineralisation was also intersected, but the characteristics and orientation are less clear, although similar sheared textures have been recognized.

In March 2016, 37 blocks were relinquished from EL27566. With effect from 13 July 2016, ELs 26483, 27566 and 27812 expired upon grant of replacement EL31331. ELs 26609 and 28333 expired effective 26 August 2016 upon grant of replacement EL31330.

6.8 Exploration from 30 November 2015 to 29 November 2016

In **2016** all exploration was focused on EL 9250 and consisted of tenement and prospect wide geological mapping including the collection of historic drill spoil samples, the completion of 94 RC holes for 9,522m, 7 RC pre-collared diamond core holes for 1,831m, 3,716 downhole XRF readings were collected over all drill holes the collection of 320 geochemical soil samples plus 490 rock chip samples at several prospects. **(Table 11)**

Table 11 2016 Summary of Exploration

Tenement No	Soil Sampling	Rock-chip Sampling	Number of Down Hole XRF Measurements	Drilling RC [m]	Drilling Core Including RC precollar [m]	Number of Down Hole Samples	Geological Mapping
EL 9250	320	490	3,716	94 holes for 9,522m	7 holes for 1,831m	8,682	yes
EL 26619							
EL 27125							
EL 27126							
EL 27979							
EL31330							
EL31331							
Total	**320**	**490**	**3,716**	**94 holes for 9,522m**	**7 holes for 1,831m**	**8,682**	

The mapping resulted in an interpreted geological basement map at a scale of 1: 20,000. Numerous mafic units of the Suplejack trend were defined. The lithogeochemistry deriving from the multi - element results of the surface and historic drill spoil sampling complemented this. Additional east-southeast trending veins were identified around the Stoney Ridge prospect and towards the Pandora prospect. Quartz breccia and zoned alteration trends highlight the possibility of porphyry related mineralisation. Regional mapping around Brokenwood prospect and Limestone Ridge identified packages of basalt, gabbro and andesite / rhyolite.

A trial soil sampling program was completed covering Hyperion prospect in detail (10m x 50m sample spacing), the Hyperion / Tethys structure in moderate detail (250m x 250m) and extended at 1km x 1km spacing across Telesto, Stoney Ridge and Jasper Hill.

The 10m x 50m spaced soil samples over the core of known mineralisation at Hyperion had a strong gold and arsenic response in the hanging wall to the mineralised structure despite the presence of 3 – 5m of

transported cover. Values are multiple of the background of the survey and the tight spaced sampling was effective in delineating mineralisation and trends.

The wider spaced samples at 250m x 250m also confirms further strike extents to mineralisation and appears to be an optimal spacing to extend mineralisation at Hyperion and identify mineralisation elsewhere. However, the results are clouded by additional anomalous results over topographic highs, which form discrete zones with assays an order of magnitude higher than background.

1km spaced samples are thought to be sufficient to determine system scale footprints. Whilst we already know that the Suplejack system is already defined by more detailed work, the kilometre spacing was extended towards the east over the lesser explored Telesto block. Results show patchy anomalism in line with the 250m x 250m grid and elevated results predominantly over exposed regolith.

Initial mineralisation at the north-south Seuss structure was confirmed with 27 rock chips returning grades of up to 3.02ppm, and an average grade of 0.8ppm. Anomalous rock chips and a mapped outline of the structure define a 300m strike extent, and a width varying between 5 – 15m.

Numerous +1ppm Au gold results were returned from outcropping quartz at the Brokenwood and Stoney Ridge targets with a maximum of 77.7ppm gold at Brokenwood.

The drilling program followed the 2015 recommendations significantly and comprised infill plus extensional drilling at Tethys (previously named Hyperion East), Hyperion South as well as step out drilling further to the east and west of Hyperion along the same mineralised structure plus the drilling of the newly discovered Suess Breccia Fault and new prospects on EL9250.

The RC drilling demonstrated that gold mineralisation extends along the east-west striking Hyperion-Tethys trend for at least 1,300 metres.

The RC drilling at all eight prospects returned anomalous gold intercepts of greater than 0.1g/t, confirming the potential of Suplejack to host a camp scale gold system.

Drilling has confirmed the recently discovered Suess Breccia as a north-south striking structure with mineralization open along strike and down dip and observations from diamond core aid the understanding of the shoot controls. The data has resulted in the identification of other structures with similar characteristics to those seen in the southern part of the Suplejack Project.

Numerous significant gold intercepts were returned including:

HSRD100002 (Hyperion South)	–	9 metres at 5.4 g/t gold
TYRC100001	–	17 metres at 5.7g/t
TYRD100003 (Suess)	–	13 metres at 5.6 g/t gold
TYRC100028	–	7m at 13.2g/t gold

The down hole XRF readings were collected to establish a general initial multi-element dataset. The data set was visually checked and apart of the expected gold - arsenic association no relation between the base metal XRF-readings and the elevated gold assay values could be established.

It was recommended

- to continue the geological modelling, and 3D structural interpretation and grade estimation for an update on the Hyperion-Tethys and Seuss Mineral Resource model (EL9250) plus a resource review of the mineralisation at Tregony prospect (EL31331)
- to continue the definition drilling of the Suess Breccia

- to rank and prioritise other Suplejack Project targets as part of the strategic review of ABM's target portfolio

6.9 Exploration from 30 November 2016 to 29 November 2017

All on ground exploration activities took place on EL 9250 and comprised the collection of 3 rock chip and 628 drill spoil samples as well as the completion of 185 AC holes for 8,538m and 33 RC holes for 5,560m (total 14,098m). In total 8682 samples were assayed and 8,425 XRF readings were recorded. A total of 12,859 magnetic susceptibility readings were recorded (Table 12).

Table 12 2017 Summary of Exploration

Tenement No	Number of Samples for the Litho Geochemistry Study Historic: Drill spoil & 2017 AC from E.O.H	Rock-chip Samples	Number of Down Hole XRF Measurements	Drilling AC [m]	Drilling RC [m]	Resource Update	Number of Down Hole Samples	Litho Geochemistry Interpretation
EL 9250	628 + 185	3	8,425	185 holes for 8,538m	33 holes for 5,560m	Yes Hyperion	8239	Yes, In conjunction with CSIRO
EL 26619								
EL 27125								
EL 27126								
EL 27979								
EL 31330								
EL 31331								

A lithogeochemical study, co-founded with the CSIRO, was based on the drill spoil sampling and EOH sampling from the AC drilling. It confirmed that the Suplejack should be considered as Mt Charles Formation. Last sentence Not good english

The aim of the 2017 drilling was threefold. It screened for new target locations (AC),-defined shoot controls and envisioned to grow the Hyperion resource.

The reconnaissance AC drilling revealed:
At Seuss North the drill hole traverses extended the interpreted strike length to a total of 820 metres.
At Suplejack EW the targeted structure was not mineralised in the areas tested.
At Pandora and Brokenwood results correlated to east-west magnetic breaks in the stratigraphy but had a small footprint of mineralisation.
At Dry River area the target showed an absence of gold and arsenic anomalies.
At Hyperion West no significant gold assay values were returned.

The RC drilling at Seuss indicated 2 mineralised shoots with higher grade than previously intersected in the area (up to 5 metres at 60.9g/t gold in SSRC100008). One plunging shallowly south and a second representing the intersection of the Tethys and Seuss structures.

At Hyperion South the RC drilling has increased the strike length of mineralisation to over 600m to the east beyond the contact of the Killi Killi to Mt Charles Formation.

In February 2017 ABM requested Optiro Pty Ltd (Optiro) to prepare a Mineral Resource update for the Suplejack Project comprising the Hyperion-Tethys, Seuss and Hyperion South deposits.

In February 2017 the Hyperion –Tethys, Seuss and Hyperion South Prospect combined inferred resource estimate, utilising 0.8 g/t Au cut-off above the 230 m RL (180 m below surface), produced a model which infers 239,600 ounces of gold at an average grade of 2.08 g/t gold for a total tonnage of 3,587,000t.

The 2017 total ounces contained estimate was compared with the 2012 total ounces contained estimate. The comparison showed an increase to 309,900 ounces, representing a 53% increase in ounces of gold contained in the Suplejack Mineral Resource.

7.0 EXPLORATION COMPLETED

In 2018 exploration consisted of RC drilling and a resource upgrade.

Table 13 2018 Summary of Exploration

Tenement No	Drilling RC [m]	Number of Down Hole XRF Measurements	Number of Down Hole Samples	Resource Update
EL 9250	5 holes for 1,002m	1,002	1,001	Yes Hyperion
EL 26619				
EL 27125				
EL 27126				
EL 27979				
EL 31330				
EL 31331				
EL 31530				

7.1 Drilling

In October 2018 a total of 5 RC holes (SJRC0054 - SJRC058) for 1,002m were completed on one tenement (EL 9250). A total of 1001 samples were collected. All samples were assayed for gold and the magnetic susceptibility readings were recorded of all samples.

The program targeted two areas - the Seuss Sediment and the intersection between the N to NNE trending mafic Seuss Sediment and the Killi Killi / Mount Charles Formation (**Figure 2**).

- Two holes (SJRC0054 and SJRC0055) targeted the main Seuss sediment unit at depth under the resource model
- Two holes (SJRC0056 and SJRC0057) targeted the mafic sediment intersection with the Suplejack Fault adjacent to the contact between the Mt Charles Formation and the Killi Killi sediments
- One hole (SJRC0058) targeted the intersection of the Hyperion South structure and the Suplejack Fault and the potential for a mafic sediment position adjacent to this contact.

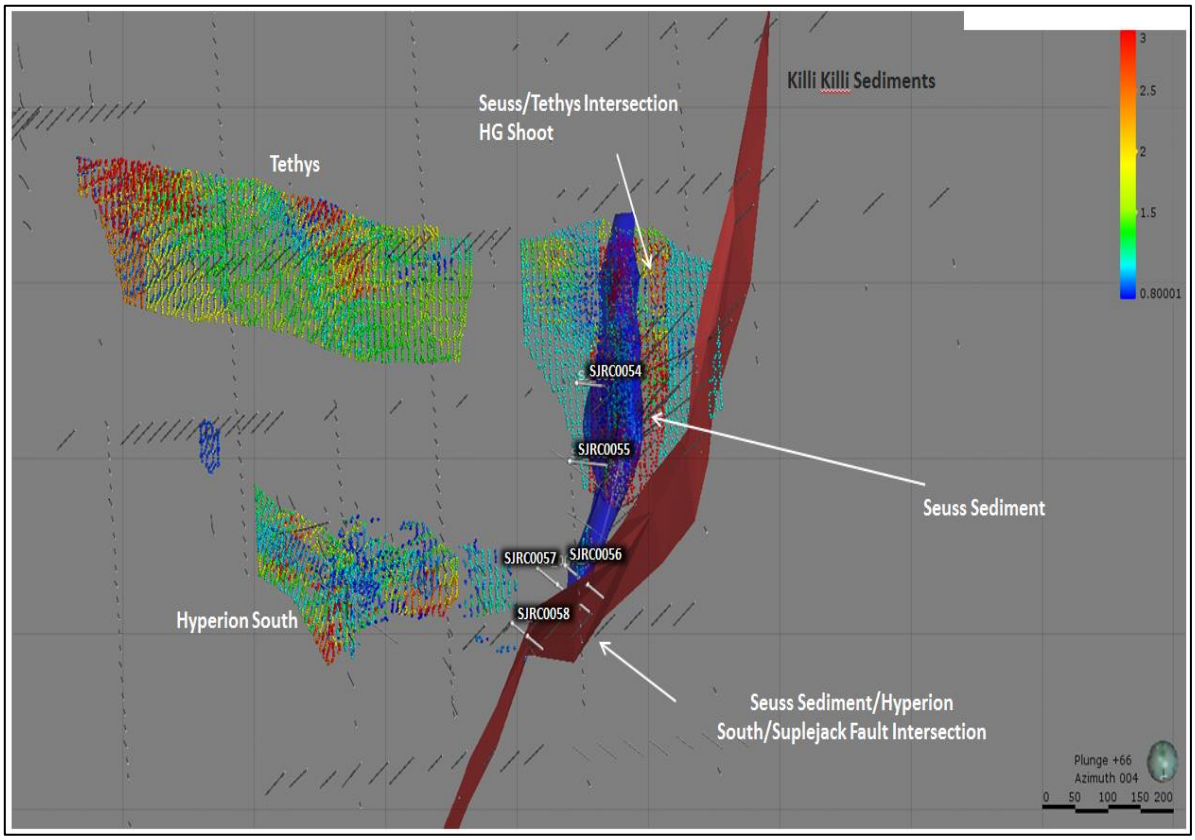


Figure 2 2018 Resource Model with drill collars at Seuss. SJRC0054 and SJRC0055 tested the Seuss mafic sediment. • SJRC056, SJRC057 and SJRC058 tested the intersection of the mafic sediment with the Suplejack fault.

The RC samples were split into calico bags using a rig-mounted cone splitter at 1m intervals to produce nominal 3kg samples. Samples were pulverised by the lab to produce a 40g charge for fire assay. All samples were assayed for gold.

The drill hole geology can be summarised as follows:

- SJRC0054 and SJRC0055 intercepted basalt, interflow sediment and andesite. SJRC0055 intercepted arsenopyrite and quartz veining associated with bleaching of the sediment (**Figure 3**)
- SJRC056, SJRC057 and SJRC058 all collared and drilled a sequence of strongly foliated Killi Killi Formation (**Figure 4**).
- SJRC056 and SJRC058 ended in a quartz vein – black shale breccia with pyrite associated with vein margins.

All drill hole locations are shown on **Plate 1.** All drill hole data is included in the appendices.

7.2 Resource update 2018

In July 2018 under Prodigy Gold's guidance independent specialists, Optiro Pty Ltd, completed an update of the total Mineral Resource Estimate for the Suplejack Project to 4.9Mt @ 1.95g/t Au containing 309.5kozs (**Table 14**).

Table 14 Optiro's May 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).

Suplejack Project - Mineral Resource Estimate									
May 2018									
Deposit	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
	kt	g/t	oz	kt	g/t	oz	kt	g/t	oz
	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Oxide									
Hyperion-Tethys	28	1.48	1,300	156	2.43	12,200	185	2.29	13,586
Seuss				100	2.45	7,900	100	2.45	7,894
Hyperion South				33	1.01	1,100	33	1.01	1,081
Total	**28**	**1.48**	**1,300**	**290**	**2.28**	**21,200**	**318**	**2.21**	**22,561**
Transitional									
Hyperion-Tethys	257	1.79	14,800	666	1.85	39,700	923	1.83	54,456
Seuss				406	2.66	34,700	406	2.66	34,683
Hyperion South				85	1.09	2,950	85	1.09	2,953
Total	**257**	**1.79**	**14,800**	**1,157**	**2.08**	**77,300**	**1,414**	**2.03**	**92,092**
Fresh									
Hyperion-Tethys	631	2.62	53,100	2,050	1.73	114,000	2,683	1.94	167,136
Seuss				75	2.35	5,676	75	2.35	5,676
Hyperion South				443	1.55	22,074	443	1.55	22,074
Total	**631**	**2.62**	**53,100**	**2,569**	**1.72**	**141,752**	**3,201**	**1.89**	**194,887**
Total	**917**	**2.35**	**69,300**	**4,015**	**1.86**	**240,268**	**4,932**	**1.95**	**309,540**

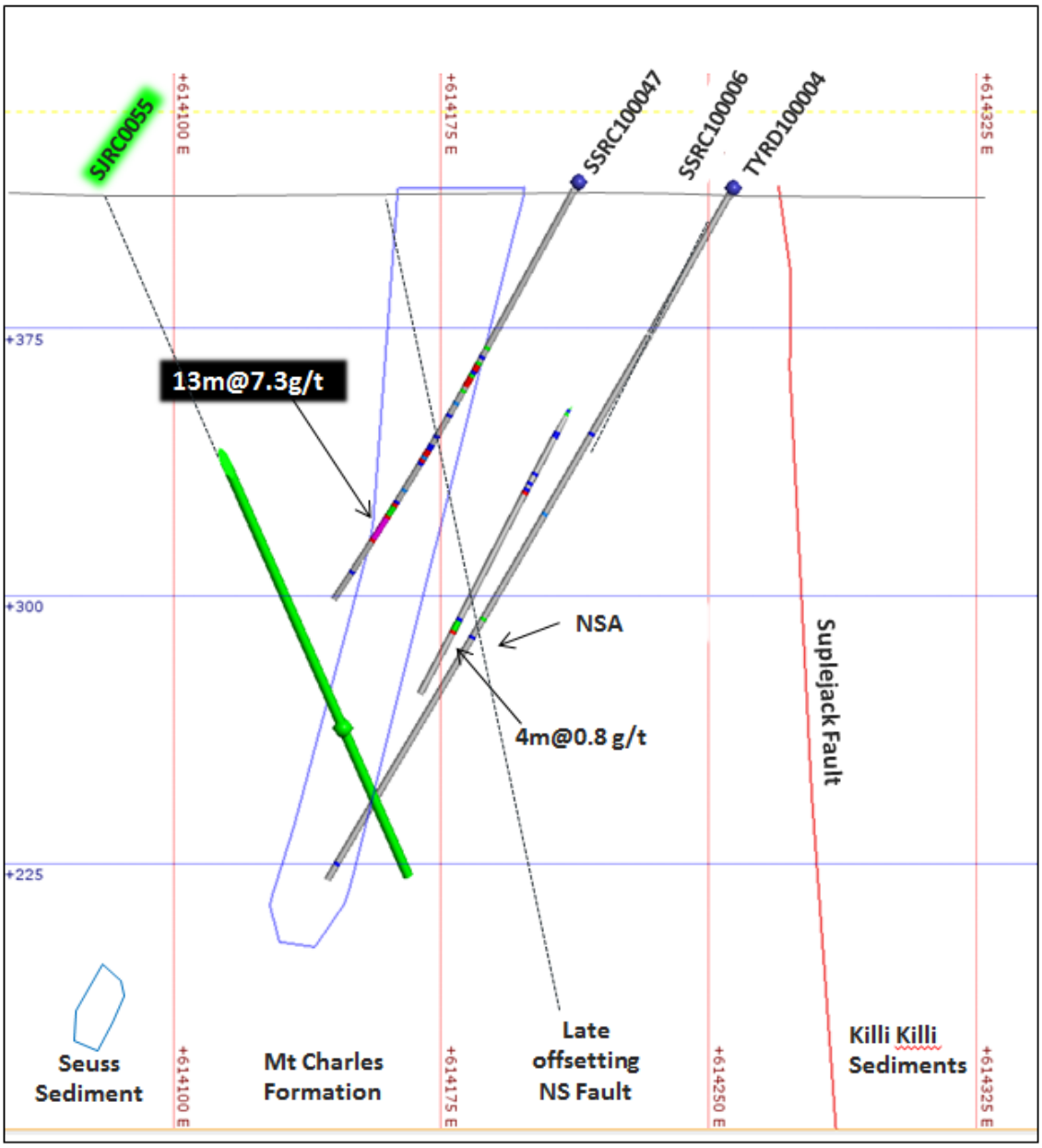


Figure 3 Seuss cross section showing target pierce point of SJRC055 to test the Seuss sediment under the 13m at 7.3 g/t intersection.

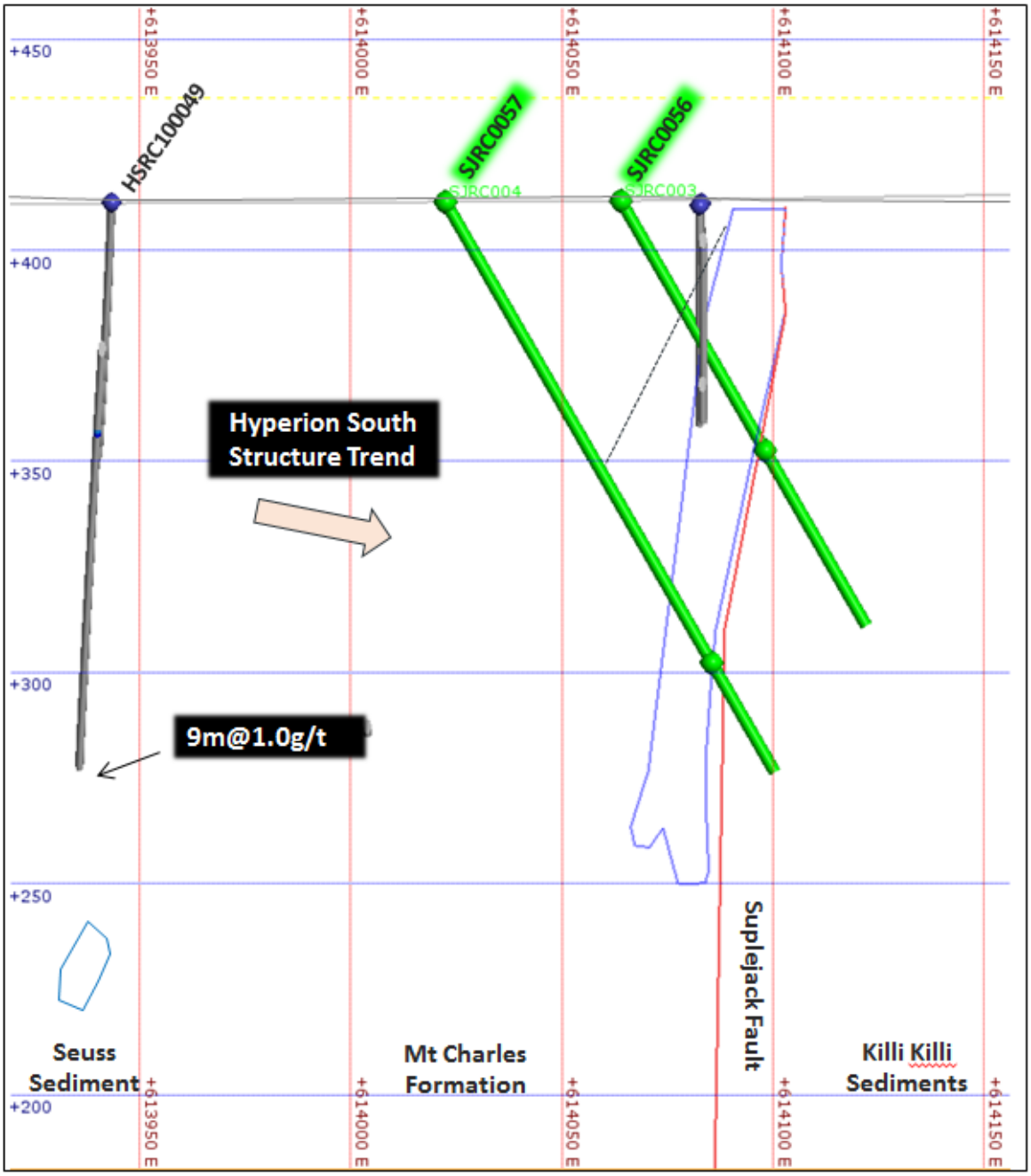


Figure 4 Cross section showing target pierce point of SJRC056 and SRC0057 to test the southerly extensions of the Seuss sediment between previously drilled HSRC100050 and SSRC100026.

The resource update was generated following an additional 1,608 m of drilling completed in November in 2017 targeting mineralised shoots on the Seuss Fault, the Tethys Structure and the Tethys-Seuss Fault intersection. An additional four holes (702 m) were also drilled at Hyperion South and two holes (222 m) at Hyperion West.

In the 2018 resource estimate density was assigned to the mineralised domains on the basis of material type, and to the waste blocks based on a combination of lithology and material type. The density values were based on average density readings from core.

The complete Optiro report is appended as appendix GR166_2018_GA_34_Resource_Report.pdf.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATION

The holes SJRC0056 to SJRC0058 targeted the strike extensions of the favourable mafic sediments at the intersection with the **Suplejack Fault**, a major regional structure (**Figure 5**). Hole HSRC100050 was drilled to the west of this position in late 2017. This hole intersected 60m @ 0.5g/t gold from 85m including 15m @ 1.1g/t and 12m @ 0.7g/t gold and was interpreted to have drilled down a structure. The holes drilled in 2018, SJRC0056 and SJRC0058, like HSRC100050 had also intersected broad zones of mineralisation within the Suplejack Fault, and demonstrate the Suplejack Fault is a wide structure with strong gold mineralisation.

The 2018 drill hole intersections include:

- 89m @ 0.3g/t Au from 67m to EOH (SJRC0058) including 11m @ 0.7g/t Au from 143m to EOH
- 43m @ 0.4g/t Au from 137m to EOH (SJRC0056) including 7m @ 0.7g/t Au from 149m to EOH

Both holes intersected brecciated siltstone and carbonaceous shale with significant quartz veining and associated pyrite alteration.

RAB holes drilled in 2004 were only analysed for gold and have failed to indicate the structure now drilled. The distinct geochemical signature defined by Prodigy Gold's aircore and RC drilling in combination with detailed geophysics will allow the strike extensions of this structure to be defined with further RC drilling.

SJRC0054 and SJRC0055 were drilled to confirm the plunge extension of the sediment beneath the existing resource at **Seuss**. SJRC0055 intersected and confirmed the lower sediment and mineralisation with intersections of 15m @ 0.8g/t Au from 243m and 4m @ 1.4g/t Au from 264m. The second hole, SJRC0054 confirmed the fault offset between the upper and lower sediment at Seuss results in a break in the mineralisation. These holes are both outside the existing resource area. SJRC0055 demonstrates the lower sediment is open down plunge to the south (**Figure 6**).

The 2018 updated Mineral Resource was based on RC drilling completed in 2017. Mineralisation remained 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.

It was recommended to continue with the ongoing update and reinterpretation using the 2018 results.

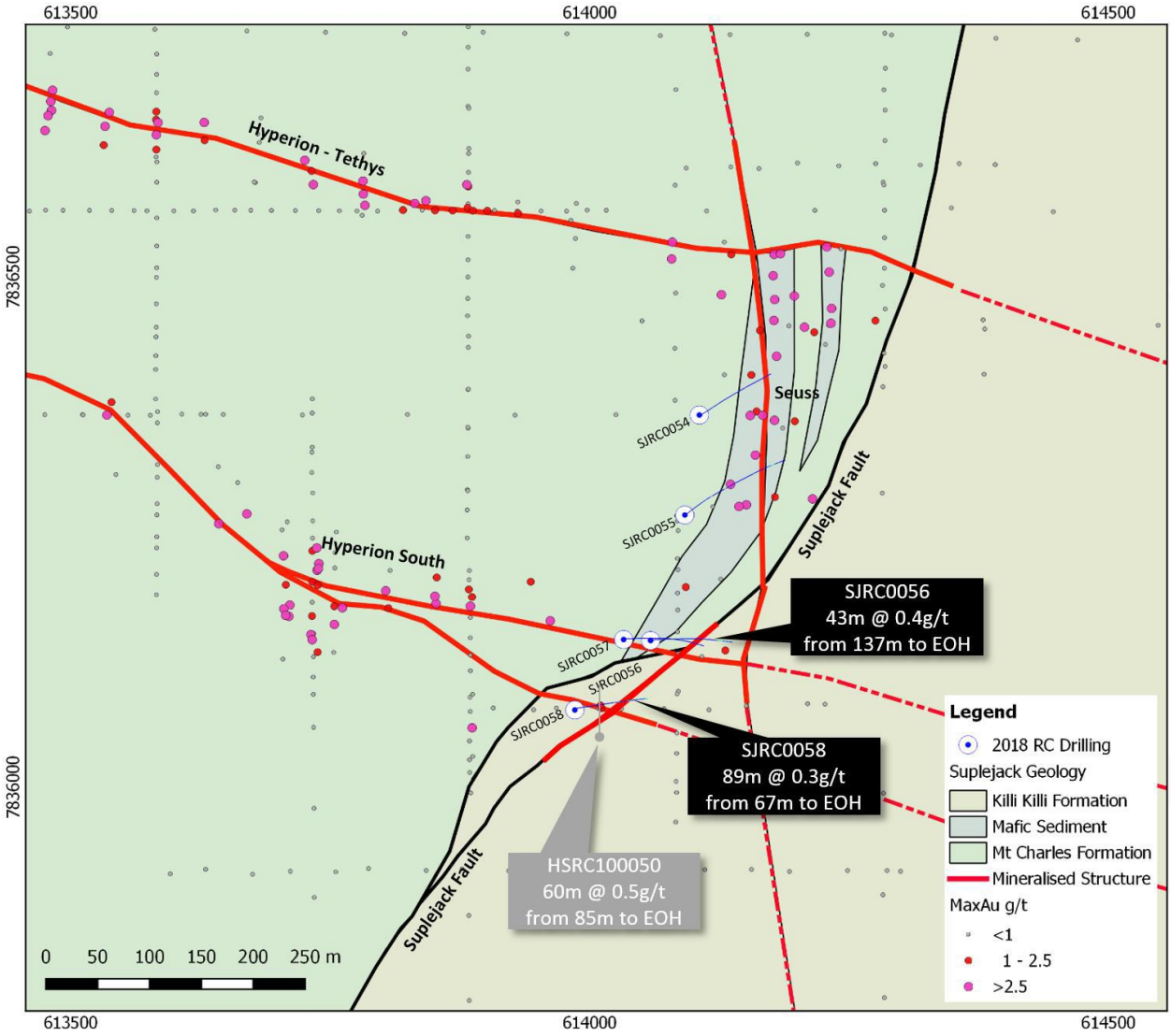


Figure 5 Suplejack RC drilling collar map with 2018 Suplejack Fault results highlighted in black.

Figure 6 Seuss North-South long section

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Blake, D., Hodgson, I.M., and Muhling, P.C., 1979. Geology of the Granites-Tanami Region, Northern Territory and Western Australia, Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, Australia, Bull. 197

Blake, D.H., Stewart, A.J., Sweet, I.P., & Hone, I.G., 1987. Geology of the Proterozoic Davenport Province, Central Australia. Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, Australia, Bull. 226.

Dean, A., 2001. Igneous rocks of the Tanami Region. Northern Territory Geological Survey, Record 2001-2003.

Hendrickx M.A., Slater K.R., Crispe A.J., Dean A.A., Vandenberg L.C., and Smith J.B., 2000. Palaeoproterozoic stratigraphy of the Tanami Region: regional correlations and relation to mineralisation – preliminary results. Northern Territory Geological Survey. Geological Survey Record GS 2000-13.

Hodgson, C.J., 1975. Tanami Northern Territory, 1:250,000 Geological Series: Explanatory Notes.

Holden, D., Richards R., Roij Van A., Smillie P., 2012. Hyperion Deposit: Resource Estimation April 2012. Unpublished report by ABM Resources NL.

Holden, D., 2015. ABM Resources NL Quarterly Report to the Australian Stock Exchange for the 3 months ending 30 September 2015.

Lambeck,A. et al, 2008, Sedimentar**y** geochemistry, geochronology and sequence stratigraphy as tools to typecast stratigraphic units and constrain basin evolution in the gold mineralised Palaeoproterozoic Tanami Region, Northern Australia Precambrian Research ...

Muir, M., 2002. First Annual Report for **EL9250**, 17th October 2001 to 16th October 2002,Tanami Region. Newmont CR: 31038

Muir, M., 2003. Second Annual Report for **EL9250**, 17th October 2002 to 16th October 2003, Tanami Region. Newmont CR: 31295

Muir, M., 2005. Third Annual Report for **EL9250**, 17th October 2003 to 16th October 2004, Tanami Region. Newmont CR: 31754

Parker, F., 2006. 1st Annual Report For the Tanami Exploration Agreement Project, EL's 2366, 2367, 4529, 8602, 8912, **9250**, 22178, 22228, 22511, 22746, 22747 and SEL's 10188, 23569, 23660 and 23661 for the period for the period 01/01/2005 to 31/12/2005, TEA Project, Northern Territory. (Newmont CR 32264).

Plumb, K.A. 1990. Halls Creek Province and The Granites-Tanami Inlier – regional geology and mineralisation, in Geology of the Mineral Deposits of Australia and Papua New Guinea (Ed F.E. Hughes) pp 681-695 (The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy: Melbourne).

Rohde, J., 2010. Annual Report EL **9250** 'Chapman's Hill', From the 18 October 2009 to 17 October 2010. Unpublished report by ABM Resources NL.

Rohde, J., 2010. Annual Report EL **27812** 'Plucky', For the period 12 July 2010 to 15 November 2010. Unpublished report by ABM Resources NL.

Rohde, J., 2011. Combined Annual Report EL **9250** 'Chapman's Hill' & EL **27812** 'Plucky', Supplejack Project, from the 18 October 2010 to 15 October 2011. Unpublished report by ABM Resources NL.

Rohde, J., 2012. Group Annual Report EL 9250, 26609, 26619, 27125, 27126, 27566, 27812, 27979 and 28333, Supplejack Project, GR 166/12 from the 16 October 20111 to 29 November 2012. Unpublished report by ABM Resources NL.

Rohde, J., 2013. Group Annual Report EL 9250, 26609, 26619, 27125, 27126, 27566, 27812, 27979 and 28333, Supplejack Project, GR 166/12 from the 16 October 2012 to 29 November 2013. Nil Work Report, Unpublished report by ABM Resources NL.

Rohde, J., 2014. Group Annual Report EL 9250, 26609, 26619, 27125, 27126, 27566, 27812, 27979 and 28333, Supplejack Project, GR 166/12 from the 16 October 2013 to 29 November 2014. Unpublished report by ABM Resources NL.

Rohde, J., 2015. Group Annual Report EL 9250, 26609, 26619, 27125, 27126, 27566, 27812, 27979 and 28333, Supplejack Project, GR 166/12 from the 30 October 2014 to 29 November 2015. Unpublished report by ABM Resources NL.

Rohde, J., 2016. Group Annual Report EL 9250, 26619, 27125, 27126, 27979, 31330 and 31331, Supplejack Project, GR 166/12 from the 30 October 2015 to 29 November 2016. Unpublished report by ABM Resources NL.

Rohde, J., 2017 Group Annual Report EL 9250, 26619, 26634, 27125, 27126, 27979, 31330, and 31331, Supplejack Project, GR 166 from the 30 October 2016 to 29 November 2017. Unpublished report by ABM Resources NL.

Shaw, R.D., Stewart, A.J., & Black, L.P., 1984. The Arunta Inlier: A complex Ensiatic Mobile Belt in Central Australia. Part 2: Tectonic History. Australian Journal of Earth Science, 31, pp 457-484.

Temby, P. A., 2007. Annual Report on EL 23454 Suplejack to October 11, 2011. Suplejack Pty. Ltd,

613,600 mE
613,700 mE
613,800 mE
613,900 mE
614,000 mE
614,100 mE
614,200 mE
614,300 mE

7,836,600 mN
7,836,500 mN
7,836,400 mN
7,836,300 mN
7,836,200 mN
7,836,100 mN
7,836,000 mN
7,835,900 mN
7,835,800 mN
7,835,700 mN
7,835,600 mN

Tethys
Seuss
SJRC0054
SJRC0055
Hyperion South
SJRC0057
SJRC0056
SJRC0058

EL31331
EL31530
EL9250
EL27979
EL27125
EL26619
EL31330
Drill Holes 2018

Darwin
Suplejack Project
Tennant Creek
Alice Springs

Drill Holes 2018
RC (5)

Prodigy Gold

PLATE 1

	SUPLEJACK PROJECT
Date: 27/12/2018	Drill Hole Location Plan
Author: J. Rohde	
Office: Nedlands	
Drawing: J. Rohde	
Scale: 1:2000	Projection: MGA Zone 52 (GDA 94), A2

0 25 50 100
metres