Prodigy Gold
Suplejack Project Mineral Resource – July 2018

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the request of Prodigy Gold (Prodigy) Optiro Pty Ltd (Optiro) has updated the Mineral Resource update for the Suplejack Project, comprising the Hyperion-Tethys, Seuss and Hyperion South prospects. 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. The previous estimate was completed by Optiro in 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.

The Hyperion South prospect may be described as a series of en echelon stacked zones of mineralisation hosted by a differentiated dolerite and interleaved with sediments. The entire package has a strike length of approximately 600 m. Each lode averages 200 m along strike and has an approximate 150 m depth extent. The average lode width is typically 3 m with a maximum of 13 m, with mineralisation similar to that of Hyperion-Tethys, that is, characterised by quartz breccias with arsenopyrite and associated alteration.

The Seuss structure was first discovered in 2016 by a series of north-orientated holes with down dip extensions demonstrated by two east-trending RC-diamond holes at depth. Drilling in 2017 focussed on infilling the Seuss mineralisation to a drill spacing of 40 m by 40 m. Outcropping at surface, the Seuss deposit is hosted within an interflow sediment which has been defined along a 480 m strike length and down to a depth of 265 m below surface. The Seuss structure is characterised by silica-sericite-pyrite alteration with quartz-carbonate-pyrite veining and sulphide laminations. The strongest mineralisation occurs within horizontal stacked veins that develop within or proximal to the intersection of the north-northwest striking Seuss structure and a north-south trending mafic sediment. The mineralisation is typically 6 to 13 m thick, with an average of approximately 9 m true width.

Prodigy provided sectional strings for the mineralisation in 15 lodes across the Suplejack Project, as well as the bounding interflow sediment wireframe for the Seuss mineralisation. At the request of Prodigy, some of the mineralisation wireframes were modified by Optiro to reflect the current interpretation and to extend at depth for exploration targeting purposes. The interpretation was generated using a sectional approach in both Micromine and Datamine (Studio RM) and guided by a nominal cut-off of 0.5 g/t gold, as well as by geology and the presence of arsenic. A maximum of 3 m internal waste was allowed, as long as the combined grade exceeded 0.5 g/t gold. Narrow intervals of less than 0.5 g/t gold were occasionally included when geological and/or structural continuity was demonstrated. The drillhole database is dated 19th January 2018 and was deemed adequate to support a Mineral Resource. Prodigy is taking responsibility for the quality of the supplied database.

Only RC and diamond holes were used in the estimate. Aircore (AC) holes were used to guide the interpretation by Prodigy, but were excluded from the estimation due to a grade bias documented in the previous 2017 resource. Holes were flagged by lode and material type (oxide, transitional or fresh) and composited to 1 m downhole using a best-fit approach. Lodes were grouped according to orientation, geology and mean grades into six domains for variography, top cut analysis and estimation. Due to the low number of samples in some domains, variography was borrowed from the main domains. Top cuts were applied per domain to minimise the influence of high grade samples and ranged from 5 to 40 g/t gold in different domains.

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

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

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

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

The 2018 Mineral Resource was classified into Indicated and Inferred categories in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012 (the JORC Code, 2012). Mineral Resources have been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological and grade continuity, estimation quality and drillhole density. Indicated Resources were defined over the main Hyperion lode (HY01) in the west of the Project where the drill spacing is closer than 50 m by 50 m. Approximately 98% of the Indicated Resources were estimated in the first pass. All other resources not meeting these criteria have been classified as Inferred. A summary of estimated tonnages and grades is provided in Table 1.2, subdivided by deposit and material type. Resources have been quoted to a maximum depth of 180 metres below surface (230 mRL), the maximum likely depth of an open pit on this style of deposit, and have been reported above an 0.8 g/t gold cut-off.

Table 1.1 **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**

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. Values were provided by Prodigy and were based on average density readings from core. The previous 2017 Mineral Resource had been erroneously reported using an incorrect density assumption of 2.87 g/t^3, irrespective of material type, and this oversight has been corrected in the updated estimate. Overall, this correction results in a reduction of 6.1% in tonnes and 6.5% in ounces for the total resource. The 2017 Mineral Resource has been re-reported using the corrected density in Table 1.2 for comparison with the 2018 Mineral Resource (above).

Table 1.2 **Corrected February 2017 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 February 2017 (corrected)									
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	32	1.70	1,800	163	3.01	15,700	195	2.79	17,500
Seuss				131	2.48	10,400	131	2.48	10,400
Hyperion South				26	1.19	1,000	26	1.19	1,000
Total	**32**	**1.70**	**1,800**	**319**	**2.65**	**27,100**	**351**	**2.56**	**28,900**
Transitional									
Hyperion-Tethys	263	1.69	14,300	681	2.16	47,200	944	2.03	61,500
Seuss				125	2.78	11,200	125	2.78	11,200
Hyperion South				79	1.31	3,300	79	1.31	3,300
Total	**263**	**1.69**	**14,300**	**885**	**2.17**	**61,700**	**1,148**	**2.06**	**76,000**
Fresh									
Hyperion-Tethys	589	2.72	51,500	1,587	1.69	86,000	2,176	1.97	137,600
Seuss				313	3.07	30,900	313	3.07	30,900
Hyperion South				246	2.07	16,400	246	2.07	16,400
Total	**589**	**2.72**	**51,500**	**2,146**	**1.93**	**133,400**	**2,736**	**2.10**	**185,000**
Total	**885**	**2.34**	**67,600**	**3,350**	**2.06**	**222,200**	**4,235**	**2.13**	**289,800**

Note: kt = Thousand tonnes, Totals may not sum due to rounding.

2. INTRODUCTION

Optiro was retained by Prodigy Gold (Prodigy) to update the Mineral Resource for the Suplejack Project, which is located approximately 15 km north-northeast of the Groundrush (Tanami Gold NL) gold deposit in the Northern Territory (Figure 2.1). Three main areas at Suplejack were the focus of the 2018 Mineral Resource update; Hyperion-Tethys, Hyperion South and the Seuss trends (Figure 2.2). In Figure 2.2 north is towards the top of the page and the field of view (west to east) represents approximately 2 km.

Figure 2.1 Location map of the Suplejack Project (Prodigy website, accessed 2018)

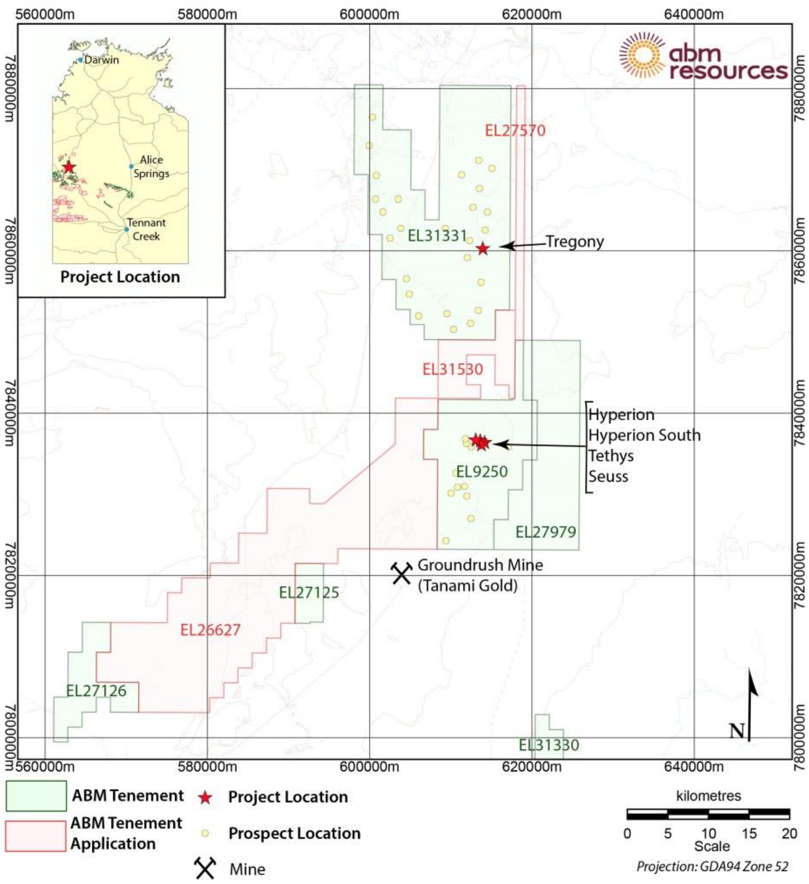
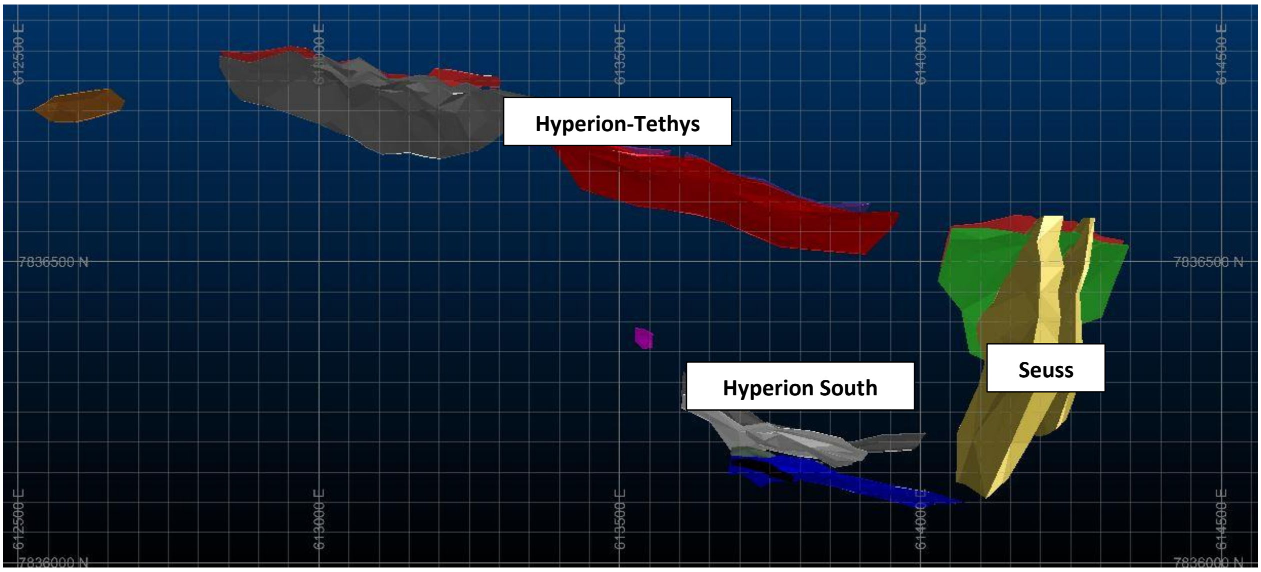


Figure 2.2 Plan view of the Suplejack project showing mineralised trends



3. DATA

Prodigy provided Optiro with the following input data for the resource estimation:

- the validated drillhole database, in csv format, including collar, downhole survey, geology, sampling and assay information (dated 19/01/2018; used to create **holes-dh.dm**)

- wireframes of the Hyperion, Tethys and Hyperion South orebodies and sectional interpretation strings for modification as required
- wireframe of the interpreted Seuss interflow sediments to bound the Seuss mineralisation
- structural wireframe (dxf format) - **KKFm_MTCFm.dxf**
- updated material type surfaces (dxf format) - base of transported cover (**BOTC.dxf**), base of oxidation (**BOCO.dxf**) and top of fresh (**TOFR.dxf**)
- topography surface (dxf format) - **Topo_Hyperion.dxf**
- associated files including interpreted long section for Seuss.

The list of wireframes is detailed in Table 3.1, with Prodigy and Optiro names.

Table 3.1 List of wireframe files

Geology	Prodigy wireframe	Optiro name
Seuss interflow sediments	SEIF_01.dxf	SEIF01_tr/pt
Base of Transported/Cover	BOTC.dxf	botc_tr/pt
Base of Complete Oxidation	BOCO.dxf	boco_tr/pt
Top of Fresh	BOO.dxf	boo_tr/pt
2016 Granite domain	2016_Granite.dxf	2016_granite_tr/pt
2016 Sedimentary domain	Sedimentary Domain.dxf	Sedy_tr/pt
2016 Mafic domain	Mafic Domain.dxf	Mafic_tr/pt
2016 Structure	2016_Structure.dxf	2016_structure_tr/pt

3.1. DRILL DATABASE

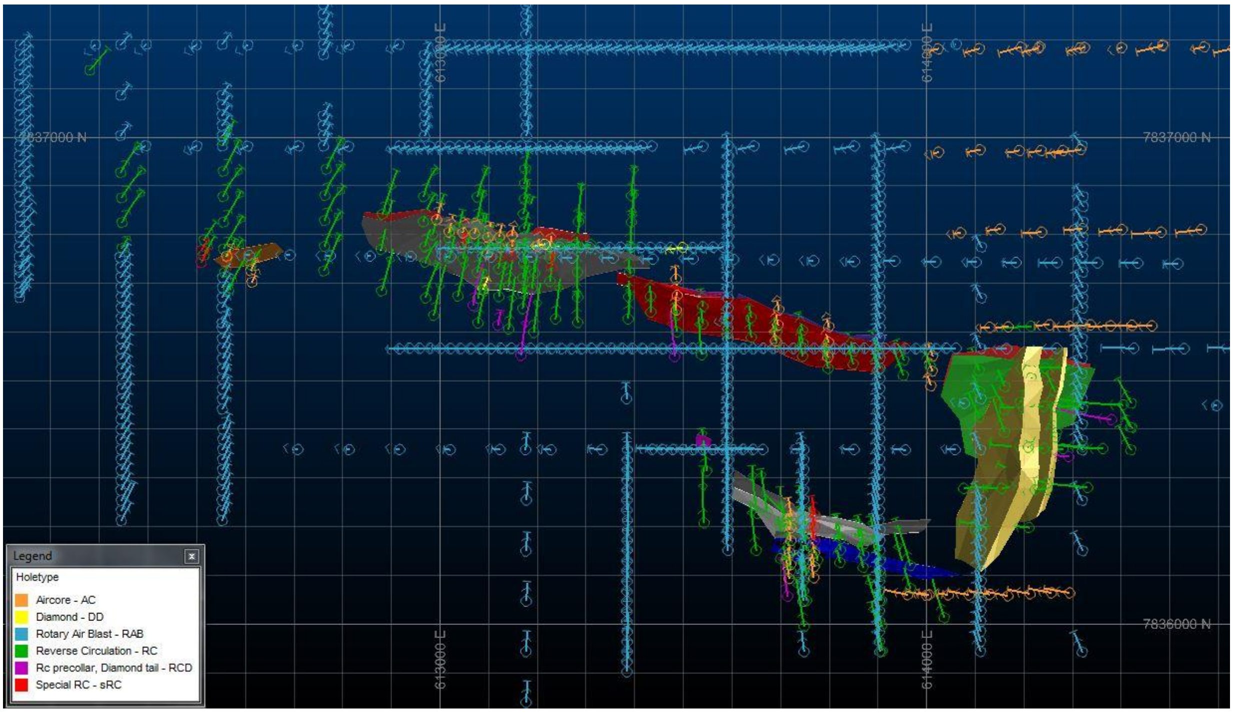
The database is as supplied by Prodigy, and is assumed to be valid and free of error. As such, no responsibility has been assumed by Optiro for the database integrity. Upon import of the data into Datamine RM, there were no validation issues and the data was deemed adequate to support estimation. The database is dated 19th January 2018.

Details of available drillholes used in the Mineral Resource are provided in Table 3.2, reported by hole type. A plan view of the available data, coloured by hole type, is presented in Figure 3.1. Only diamond, RC pre-collar with diamond tails and RC holes were used in the estimate, due to a demonstrated bias in the AC and RC holes in both oxide and transitional material types as documented in the 2017 Mineral Resource.

Table 3.2 2018 Suplejack database, historical versus Prodigy

Holetype	Number of holes				Metres drilled				Used in resource
	Historical	Prodigy	Prodigy-2017	Total	Historical	Prodigy	Prodigy-2017	Total	
DD	2			2	429.6			429.6	Y
RCD		7		7		1,831.6		1,831.6	
RC	61	90	**33**	184	8,598.5	11,575	**5,560.0**	25,733.5	
AC		35	**44**	79		1,906.5	**1,903.0**	3,809.5	N
cRC		10		10		702.0		702.0	
RAB	563			563	32,507.2			32,507.2	
Total	**626**	**142**	**77**	**845**	**41,535.3**	**16,015.1**	**7,463.0**	**65,013.4**	

Figure 3.1 Plan view of the Suplejack project area and available drilling (by hole type), north to top of page, field of view 2 km



3.2. MATERIAL TYPES

Wireframes were provided by Prodigy delineating the various weathering material types within the oxidation profile, including transported cover, oxide, transitional and fresh material (Figure 3.2). Both the samples and block model have been coded as detailed in Table 3.3.

Figure 3.2 North-South cross section demonstrating the typical oxidation profile at Suplejack

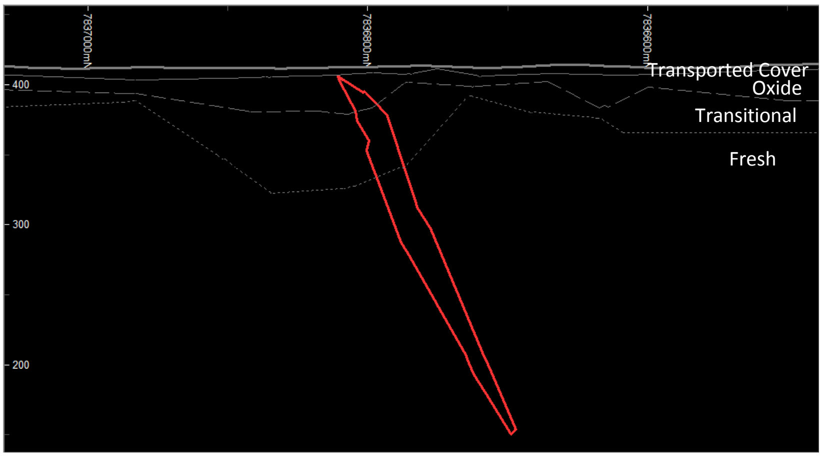


Table 3.3 Material type codes (MROCK) and bounding wireframes

Material Type	MROCK	Wireframe (upper boundary)
Transported Cover	1	topo_tr/pt
Oxide	2	botc_tr/pt
Transitional	3	boco_tr/pt
Fresh	4	boo_tr/pt

4. HYPERION-TETHYS AND HYPERION SOUTH

The main mineralised trend at Suplejack is Hyperion-Tethys, which runs west-northwest to east-southeast (115° strike) for a total strike length of 1,860 m. Approximately 350 metres to the south, and parallel to the main trend, is the Hyperion South trend, a series of en echelon structures. Six new holes were drilled in 2017 at Hyperion South, and these have been included in the 2018 Mineral Resource update.

4.1. GEOLOGICAL DOMAINING AND INTERPRETATION

Initial mineralisation wireframes for Hyperion-Tethys and Hyperion South were interpreted and supplied by Prodigy; however, these were later reviewed and modified by Optiro (under guidance from Prodigy). The mineralised wireframes were regenerated in Datamine RM using a nominal 0.5 g/t gold cut-off. A maximum of 3 m internal waste was allowed as long as the combined grade exceeded 0.5 g/t gold. Narrow intervals of less than 0.5 g/t were occasionally included when geological and/or structural continuity was reasonably demonstrated.

The Hyperion-Tethys trend has been interpreted into 8 lodes, consisting of three main and numerous footwall structures. Due to the recent drilling at Hyperion South, lodes have been extended to the west, and extrapolated to the east to the potential intersection with the Seuss structure. A total of 7 lodes have been interpreted at Hyperion South. A complete list of lodes estimated is presented in Table 4.1, which also details how the lodes were combined into estimation domains (EDOMAIN) for variography and top-cut analysis. This was based on lode orientation, geology and the mean grade of each lode.

Table 4.1 Mineralised lodes at Suplejack

Deposit	Wireframe	Lode	Description	EDOMAIN
Hyperion	hy01_tr/pt	HY01	Main - Striking ESE-WNW	10
	hy02_tr/pt	HY02	FW to Main - Striking ESE-WNW	11
	hy03_tr/pt	HY03	Western pod	12
Tethys	ty01_tr/pt	TY01	FW to Main - Striking ESE-WNW	11
	ty02_tr/pt	TY02	Main	10
	ty03_tr/pt	TY03	FW to Main - Striking ESE-WNW	11
	ty04_tr/pt	TY04	FW to Main - Striking ESE-WNW	11
	ty05_tr/pt	TY05	Main - Intersect with Suess	10
Hyperion South	hs01_tr/pt	HS01	Main - Southern	20
	hs02_tr/pt	HS02	Main - Mid	20
	hs03_tr/pt	HS03	Minor	21
	hs04_tr/pt	HS04	Main - Northern most	20
	hs05_tr/pt	HS05	Minor	21
	hs06_tr/pt	HY06	Minor	21
	hs07_tr/pt	HY07	Minor	22

4.2. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The drillhole database was coded by the respective domains using the raw sample intervals. Samples were selected on the basis that if the sample centroid fell within the wireframe boundary it was coded as being within the domain. Naïve summary statistics (Au ppm) by lode are presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Summary statistics (naïve, by lode)

Deposit	Domain	Number of samples	Min	Max	Mean	Std. dev	CV	Variance
Hyperion	HY01	624	0.010	135.00	**2.23**	5.86	2.63	34.34
	HY02	57	0.020	4.37	**0.93**	0.96	1.03	0.92
	HY03	20	0.308	4.29	**1.65**	1.34	0.81	1.78
Tethys	TY01	70	0.155	7.56	**1.26**	1.21	0.96	1.47
	TY02	187	0.035	39.10	**2.41**	3.95	1.64	15.62
	TY03	33	0.216	6.09	**1.39**	1.52	1.09	2.31
	TY04	46	0.010	15.50	**2.00**	3.33	1.66	11.09
	TY05	84	0.005	49.50	**5.15**	10.28	1.99	105.59
Hyperion South	HS01	106	0.055	3.93	**0.79**	0.63	0.80	0.39
	HS02	96	0.027	99.40	**2.83**	10.36	3.66	107.36
	HS03	33	0.009	3.06	**0.67**	0.69	1.02	0.47
	HS04	62	0.003	9.76	**1.56**	2.10	1.34	4.40
	HS05	9	0.066	3.13	**1.05**	0.99	0.94	0.97
	HS06	13	0.080	3.36	**0.74**	1.06	1.42	1.11
	HS07	5	0.460	1.26	**0.88**	0.33	0.37	0.11

4.2.1. COMPOSITING

Raw sample lengths were then statistically assessed, and a composite length of 1 m was selected as appropriate. Compositing was completed using a best fit approach, whereby composite lengths were adjusted so as to eliminate residuals. Composites were also coded by material type. Summary statistics by lode are presented in Table 4.3. Summary statistics by lode and material type are presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.3 Summary composite statistics (by lode)

Deposit	Domain	Number of samples	Min	Max	Mean	Std dev	CV	Variance
Hyperion	HY01	591	0.01	135.00	**2.23**	5.99	2.69	35.92
	HY02	54	0.02	4.37	**0.95**	0.96	1.01	0.92
	HY03	20	0.308	4.29	**1.65**	1.34	0.81	1.78
Tethys	TY01	66	0.155	7.56	**1.27**	1.24	0.97	1.54
	TY02	187	0.035	39.10	**2.41**	3.95	1.64	15.62
	TY03	33	0.216	6.09	**1.39**	1.52	1.09	2.31
	TY04	45	0.01	15.50	**1.96**	3.35	1.71	11.23
	TY05	80	0.005	49.50	**5.20**	10.49	2.02	110.07
Hyperion South	HS01	106	0.055	3.93	**0.79**	0.63	0.80	0.39
	HS02	92	0.027	99.40	**2.75**	10.54	3.83	111.17
	HS03	33	0.009	3.06	**0.67**	0.69	1.02	0.47
	HS04	62	0.003	9.76	**1.56**	2.10	1.34	4.40
	HS05	9	0.066	3.13	**1.05**	0.99	0.94	0.97
	HS06	13	0.08	3.36	**0.74**	1.06	1.42	1.11
	HS07	5	0.46	1.26	**0.88**	0.33	0.37	0.11

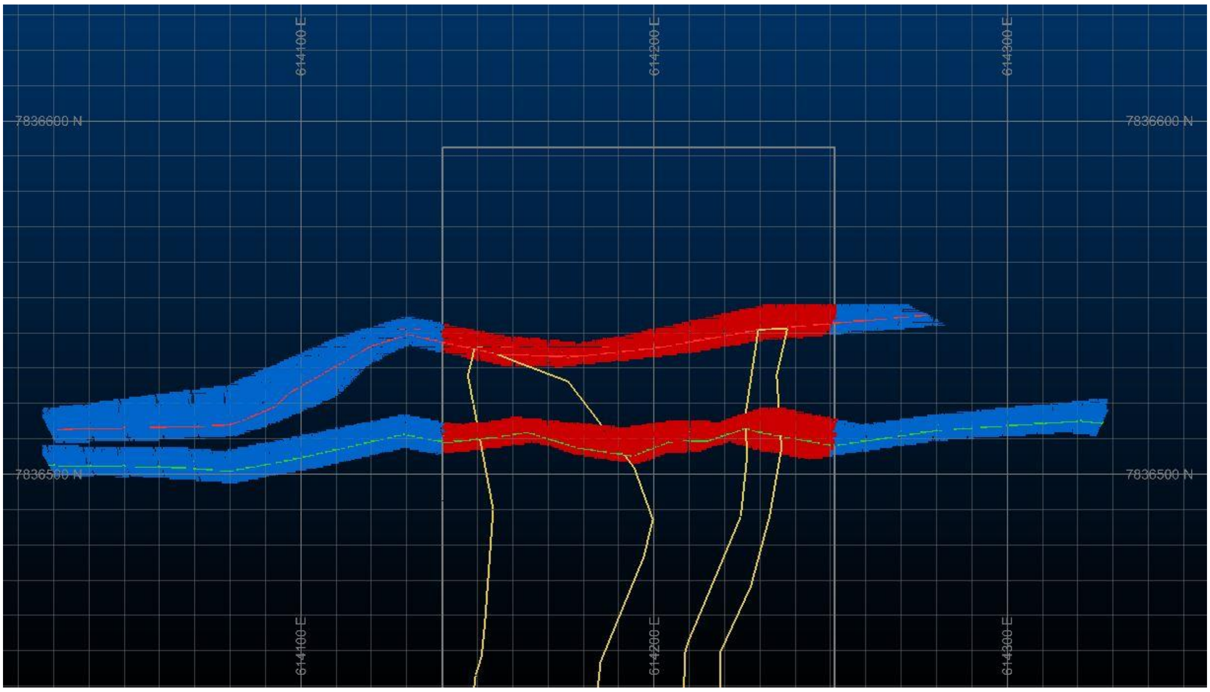
Table 4.4 Summary composite statistics (by lode and material type)

Material type	OXIDE							TRANSITIONAL							FRESH						
Domain	Number of samples	Min	Max	Mean	Std Dev	CV	Variance	Number of samples	Min	Max	Mean	Std Dev	CV	Variance	Number of samples	Min	Max	Mean	Std Dev	CV	Variance
ALL	92	0.01	40.00	**1.64**	4.49	2.73	20.15	580	0.01	15.00	**1.68**	2.27	1.35	5.14	724	0.003	40.00	**2.03**	3.16	1.55	9.96
HY01	10	0.07	1.92	**0.83**	0.72	0.87	0.52	214	0.05	15.00	**1.89**	2.35	1.24	5.51	367	0.01	15.00	**2.11**	2.35	1.12	5.52
HY02								23	0.05	4.12	**0.82**	0.96	1.17	0.93	31	0.02	4.37	**1.04**	0.96	0.93	0.92
HY03	3	0.57	1.21	**0.80**	0.35	0.44	0.12	6	0.88	4.24	**2.07**	1.26	0.61	1.59	11	0.308	4.29	**1.64**	1.50	0.91	2.25
TY01	6	0.29	5.00	**2.36**	1.76	0.75	3.10	20	0.39	5.00	**1.41**	1.05	0.74	1.10	40	0.155	3.17	**0.94**	0.60	0.63	0.36
TY02	6	0.18	4.42	**1.22**	1.61	1.32	2.60	135	0.08	15.00	**2.41**	3.00	1.25	9.03	46	0.035	8.57	**1.80**	1.54	0.86	2.38
TY03								30	0.22	5.00	**1.40**	1.48	1.06	2.20	3	0.546	1.29	**0.96**	0.38	0.39	0.14
TY04	2	0.93	1.44	**1.18**	0.36	0.31	0.13								43	0.01	5.00	**1.44**	1.65	1.14	2.71
TY05	22	0.01	40.00	**3.82**	8.78	2.30	77.07	16	0.06	6.46	**1.14**	1.71	1.51	2.94	42	0.005	40.00	**5.55**	9.11	1.64	82.91
HS01	16	0.06	2.19	**0.58**	0.54	0.92	0.29	74	0.08	3.93	**0.83**	0.68	0.83	0.47	16	0.294	1.67	**0.81**	0.37	0.45	0.14
HS02	6	0.18	2.03	**0.79**	0.69	0.88	0.47	29	0.06	10.40	**1.49**	2.62	1.76	6.89	57	0.027	12.00	**2.05**	3.16	1.54	9.99
HS03	5	0.06	1.09	**0.32**	0.43	1.33	0.19	27	0.01	3.06	**0.75**	0.72	0.96	0.52	1	0.497	0.50	**0.50**	0.00	0.00	0.00
HS04															62	0.003	9.76	**1.56**	2.10	1.34	4.40
HS05	9	0.07	3.13	**1.05**	0.99	0.94	0.97														
HS06	7	0.17	3.36	**1.05**	1.39	1.32	1.92	6	0.08	0.82	**0.39**	0.29	0.75	0.08							
HS07															5	0.46	1.255	**0.88**	0.33	0.37	0.11
Seuss (ALL)	662	0.00	49.50	**0.54**	2.91	5.39	8.45	629	0.002	296.00	1.73	**13.95**	8.04	194.55	185	0.005	2.35	**0.16**	0.32	2.04	0.10

4.3. SUBDOMAINS

Due to the high grade nature of the intersection between the Tethys and Seuss structures, samples within an approximate 10 m halo of the intersection with the Seuss interflow sediment were separated into a subdomain to prevent extrapolation of grade into the surrounding areas (TY04 and TY05). These were coded as SUBDOM=1 for the estimation (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1 **Plan view of the Seuss (yellow) and Tethys(TY04 and TY05 lodes) intersection and subdom coding (subdom 1 (red), subdom 2 (blue)), north to top of page**



4.4. TOP-CUTS

Top-cuts were applied on the estimation domain basis after review of the composite data using population disintegration checks and a statistical review. Top-cut analysis was completed on the combined estimation domains and subdomains. A comparison of the general statistics before and after application of the top-cut, by lode, is provided in Table 4.5. Overall, top-cuts were applied irrespective of material type, and a list of each lode with the applied top-cut used is provided in Table 4.6.

4.5. VARIOGRAPHY

Optiro analysed back-transformed normal scores variograms using the composited sample data for the main estimation domain (10). Variogram analysis was carried out using Supervisor (v8) software, with the following workflow:

- Variograms were generated using the top cut dataset of 1 m composites for the main estimation domains (EDOMAIN=10 and EDOMAIN=20).
- Due to the lack of samples in the other domains, variography was borrowed from the main domains and applied to the smaller domains, reorientated as required.

- Directions of maximum continuity matched those expected from the geological interpretation.
- Variogram parameters were modelled with the Major direction first, the Semi-Major direction second and the Minor direction last.
- Normal scores variograms were used to improve the determination of the nugget variance, acquired from the downhole variogram.
- Angular tolerances were set to between 10° and 20°, and the lag was set to between 10 and 25 (both were modified in order to improve the variography in each direction).

Table 4.5 Top cut analysis, by lode

Domain	Num. samples	Uncut data		Num. cut	Top-cut data		
		Mean	CV		Top-Cut	Mean	CV
Hyperion-Tethys Main	778	2.27	2.45	6	15.00	2.06	1.18
Hyperion-Tethys FW	153	1.18	1.03	4	5.00	1.15	0.94
Hyperion-Tethys Minor	20	1.65	0.81	0	5.00	1.65	0.81
Hyperion South -Main	260	1.67	3.84	2	12.00	1.33	1.57
Hyperion South FW	55	0.75	1.10	0	5.00	0.75	1.10
Hyperion South Minor	5	0.88	0.37	0	5.00	0.88	0.37
Subdomains							
Tethys-Suess Main	9	1.99	2.08	1	5.00	1.15	1.64
Tethys-Suess Main - subdomain	71	5.61	1.96	3	40.00	5.37	1.89
Tethys-Suess FW	15	1.19	0.99	1	5.00	1.19	0.98
Tethys-Suess FW - subdomain	30	2.34	1.71	0	40.00	2.34	1.71

Table 4.6 Top cuts used in the estimation (subdomain number in brackets)

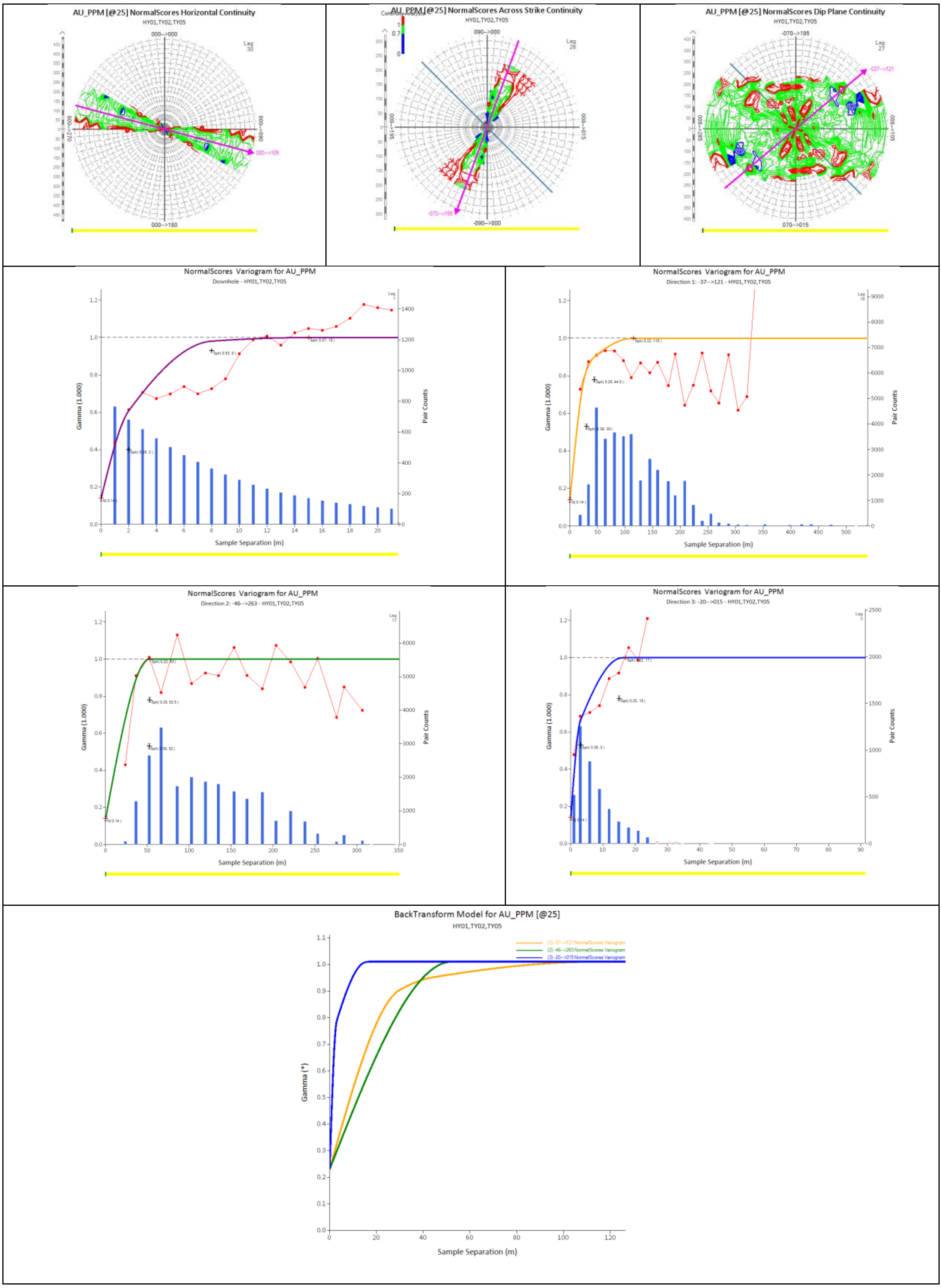
Domain	EDOMAIN	Top cut
HY01	10	15
TY02		
TY05	10 (0)	5
TY05 (sub)	10 (1)	40
HY02	11	5
TY01		
TY03		
TY04	11 (0)	5
TY04 (sub)	11 (1)	40
HY03	12	5
HS01	20	12
HS02		
HS04		
HS03	21	5
HS05		
HS06		
HS07	22	5

The modelled variography parameters, representing the grade continuity for gold within each domain, are summarised in Table 4.7. An example of the variograms for domain 10 (the main Hyperion-Tethys trend) is presented in Figure 4.2.

Table 4.7 Variogram parameters (by estimation domain; GSLIB format)

EDOMAIN	Axis	Direction	Nugget	Structure 1		Structure 2		Structure 3	
				Sill	Range	Sill	Range	Sill	Range
			C_0	C_1	A_1	C_2	A_2	C_3	A_3
10	Major Direction	-37°→121°	0.23	0.47	30	0.18	44.5	0.13	115
	Semi-Major Direction	-46°→083°			52		52.5		53
	Minor Direction	-20°→015°			3		15		15.5
20,21	Major Direction	-19°→120°	0.53	0.09	18.5	0.26	89.5	0.13	100
	Semi-Major Direction	65°→080°			32.5		74.5		75
	Minor Direction	-15°→025°			8.5		12		15

Figure 4.2 Variography for estimation domain 10



4.6. BLOCK MODEL

A block model was created in Datamine Studio 3 using a parent block size of 10 mE by 10 mN by 5 mRL. Details of the model extents are presented in Table 4.8. Sub-celling down to 0.25 mE by 0.5 mN by 0.5 mRL was employed at domain boundaries to allow for adequate representation of the domain geometry and volume (Table 4.9).

Table 4.8 Block model extents

	Block model extents		Number of blocks	Block size (m)		
	Min.	Max.		Parent	Subcell (mineralised)	Subcell (waste)
Easting	612500	614500	200	10	0.5	1
Northing	7835850	7837250	140	10	0.5	1
Elevation	100	425	65	5	0.25	1

Table 4.9 Block model volume checks (by lode)

DOMAIN		Wireframe volume	Block model volume	Difference	%
Hyperion	HY01	809,833	809,854	21	0.00%
	HY02	61,216	61,204	-11	-0.02%
	HY03	34,548	34,546	-3	-0.01%
Tethys	TY01	153,547	153,511	-36	-0.02%
	TY02	446,713	446,726	13	0.00%
	TY03	82,120	82,124	4	0.00%
	TY04	100,172	100,195	23	0.02%
	TY05	170,923	170,953	30	0.02%
Hyperion South	HS01	129,932	129,933	1	0.00%
	HS02	125,129	125,159	30	0.02%
	HS03	22,541	22,539	-2	-0.01%
	HS04	127,328	127,334	6	0.00%
	HS05	7,328	7,324	-4	-0.05%
	HS06	9,799	9,799	0	0.00%
	HS07	4,736	4,740	3	0.07%
Total		2,285,865	2,285,940	75	0.00%

4.7. GRADE ESTIMATION

4.7.1. BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

Analysis of the boundary conditions between material types at Hyperion-Tethys suggested that, where practical, a hard boundary between oxide (+transitional) and fresh rock should be utilised. With respect to the boundary between oxide and transitional material, a soft boundary was deemed to be appropriate. These relationships are presented in Figure 4.3, where the difference between the transitional and fresh material is more pronounced than that between the oxide and transitional zones. For some lodes this approach was impractical due to the low sample numbers. As such, a soft boundary approach was used for lodes of typically less than 20 samples in either the oxide-transitional or fresh domains. A list of the boundary conditions (by lode) is presented in Table 4.10.

As discussed previously, a subdomain to delineate the intersection zone between Tethys and Seuss was utilised for lodes TY04 and TY05, approximately 10 m either side of the intersection zone. For the purpose of the estimation a one-way soft estimation boundary was used; that is, blocks coded as within the intersection zone (SUBDOM=1) were allowed to see all samples (SUBDOM=1 and SUBDOM=0), whereas blocks outside of the intersection zone (SUBDOM=0) were estimated using only those composites outside of the high grade intersection zone (SUBDOM=0).

Figure 4.3 Boundary analysis (EDOMAIN=10)

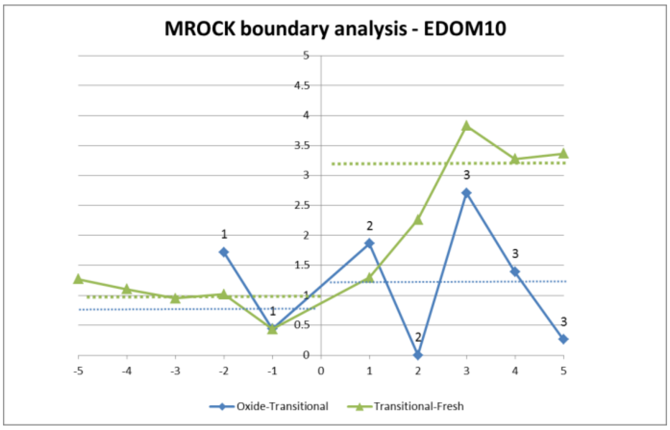


Table 4.10 Boundary conditions by domain (dependent on material type)

Lode	Boundary conditions (between OX/TR and FR)	Lode	Boundary conditions (between OX/TR and FR)
HY01	Hard	HS01	Hard
HY02	Soft	HS02	Hard
HY03	Soft	HS03	Soft
TY01	Soft	HS04	Soft
TY02	Soft	HS05	Soft
TY03	Soft	HS06	Soft
TY04	Soft	HS07	Soft
TY05	Soft		

4.7.2. DYNAMIC ANISOTROPY

Variograms were assigned to each lode according to the domain code. Search ellipses were optimised for each lode to account for the slight variation in orientation throughout the deposit (Table 4.11). For domain HS04, dynamic anisotropy was used to orientate the search due to the variability in strike and dip throughout the domain. A single search ellipse of 50 m by 50 m by 50 m, utilising between 4 and 8 data points from the lode wireframes, was used to estimate the local dip and strike of each domain into the parent cell. This local dip and strike were then used to preferentially orientate the search ellipse for the grade estimate.

Table 4.11 Search directions, by domain (Datamine 3-1-3 rotation angles)

Domain	EDOMAIN	3	1	3
HY01	10	15	115	-50
HY02	11	15	115	-50
HY03	12	-15	95	0
TY01	11	15	110	-40
TY02	10	15	110	-40
TY03	11	15	110	-40
TY04	13	0	130	-40
TY05	13	0	130	-40
HS01	20	10	105	-30
HS02	20	15	105	-30
HS03	21	15	105	-30
HS04	20	**Dynamic anisotropy**		
HS05	21	10	105	-30
HS06	21	10	105	-30

4.7.3. GRADE ESTIMATION

A single variable, gold (Au ppm), was estimated by ordinary kriging (OK) using Datamine 3. Grade estimation was completed on a parent cell size; hence, all subcells within the model receive the parent cell estimate. Three search passes were used; the first search was set to the range of the domain variogram, using a minimum of either 8 (or 10) and a maximum of 24 samples. The second search utilised a minimum of 6 samples. The third search pass was expanded to 5 times the range of the variogram (using a minimum of 6 samples) in order to estimate any remaining blocks. The estimation and search parameters are outlined in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12 Estimation parameters

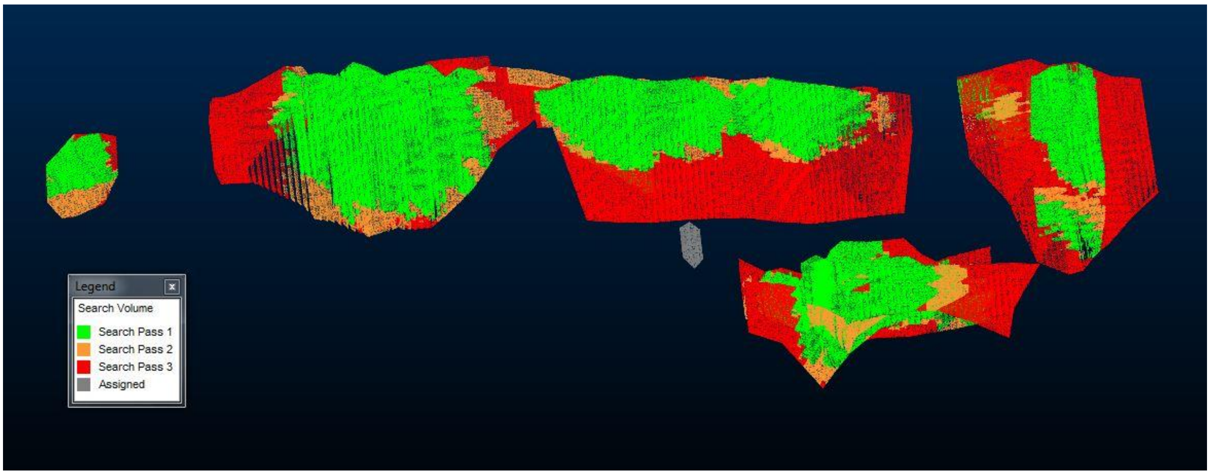
Domain	Search pass	Search ellipse size	Min-Max number of samples
HY01*, HY02, HY03, TY01, TY02, TY03,TY04 and TY05 (and subdomains)	Pass 1	*115 mE by 53 m N by 15.5 m RL*	*8 (*10) to 24 samples*
	Pass 2	*115 mE by 53 m N by 15.5 m RL*	*6 to 24 samples*
	Pass 3	*575 mE by 265 m N by 77.5 m RL*	*6 to 24 samples*
HS01,HS02, HS04, HS03, HS05, HS06	Pass 1	*100 mE by 75 m N by 15 m RL*	*8 to 24 samples*
	Pass 2	*100 mE by 75 m N by 15 m RL*	*6 to 24 samples*
	Pass 3	*500 mE by 375 m N by 75 m RL*	*6 to 24 samples*
Search ellipse orientation optimised for each domain			

A total of 81% of the resource was estimated in either the first or second search pass (Table 4.13 and Figure 4.4); however, for some of the minor domains, due to the low number of samples, the majority of blocks were estimated in the third pass.

Table 4.13 Percentage of blocks filled per search pass (by lode)

Lode	Number of samples	Pass 1		Pass 2		Pass 3		Assigned grade
		Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%	
HY01	624	664,630	82%	92,669	11%	52,555	6%	
HY02	57	28,501	47%	4,858	8%	27,845	45%	
HY03	20	21,237	61%	11,846	34%	1,463	4%	
TY01	70	103,796	68%	22,838	15%	26,877	18%	
TY02	187	316,312	71%	18,155	4%	111,932	25%	
TY03	33	34,216	42%	5,520	7%	42,388	52%	
TY04	46	54,797	55%	11,318	11%	34,079	34%	
TY05	84	67,856	40%	18,886	11%	84,210	49%	
HS01	106	77,540	60%	31,077	24%	21,316	16%	
HS02	96	98,519	79%	5,884	5%	20,756	17%	
HS03	33	22,521	100%		0%	18	0%	
HS04	62	81,307	64%	25,331	20%	20,695	16%	
HS05	9	6,952	95%	131	2%	241	3%	
HS06	13	9,065	93%	615	6%	120	1%	
HS07								100%

Figure 4.4 Search proportions at Hyperion-Tethys and Hyperion South (long section, looking north)



5. SEUSS

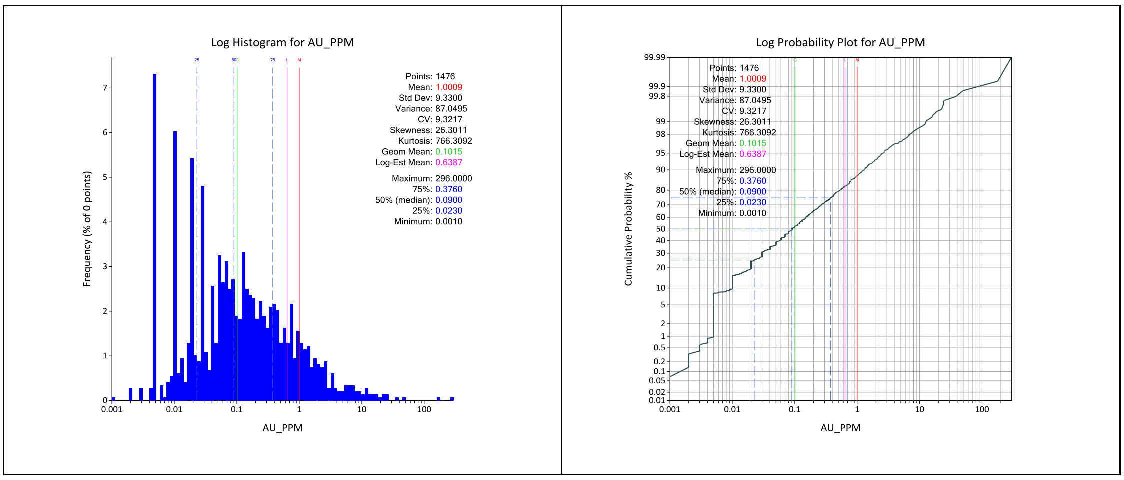
5.1. GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION AND DOMAINING

The mineralisation at Seuss is hosted by an interflow sediment which trends north-south and intersects the Hyperion-Tethys trend at approximately 614,700 mE. High grade shoots are interpreted to plunge shallowly (~20°) to the south.

5.1.1. CATEGORICAL INDICATOR

Prodigy provided an interpretation of the Seuss mineralisation envelope (the interflow sediment), upon which Optiro deemed that a categorical indicator (using a 0.5g/t Au threshold) was appropriate to delineate the mineralisation. The categorical indicator or CIK approach estimates the probability of a given block being above the cut-off grade (0.5 g/t in this case). The cut-off grade was subjectively selected based on the histogram (Figure 5.1) and domain statistics. Compositing was not required, as all samples had a sample length of 1m.

Figure 5.1 **Histogram and log probability plot for the total Seuss domain**



Sample intervals within the wireframed envelope were then coded as being above (1) or below (0) the selected 0.5 g/t Au threshold as below;

$$IC = \begin{cases} 1 & if\ AU > 0.5\ g/t \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

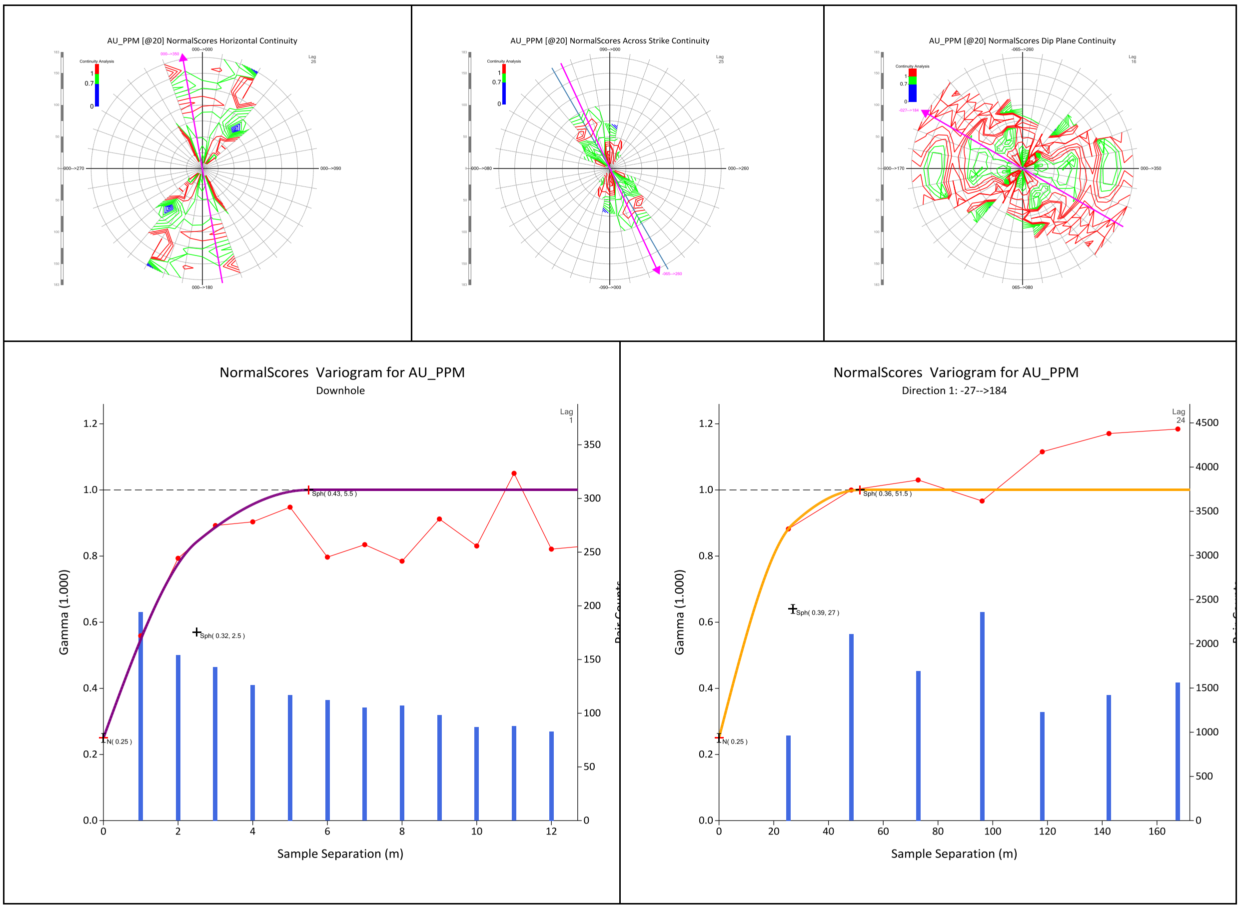
Indicator variography was completed on the coded data using Supervisor 8, with a similar approach to that outlined in Section **Error! Reference source not found.**. The resulting variograms are presented in Figure 5.2 and summarised in

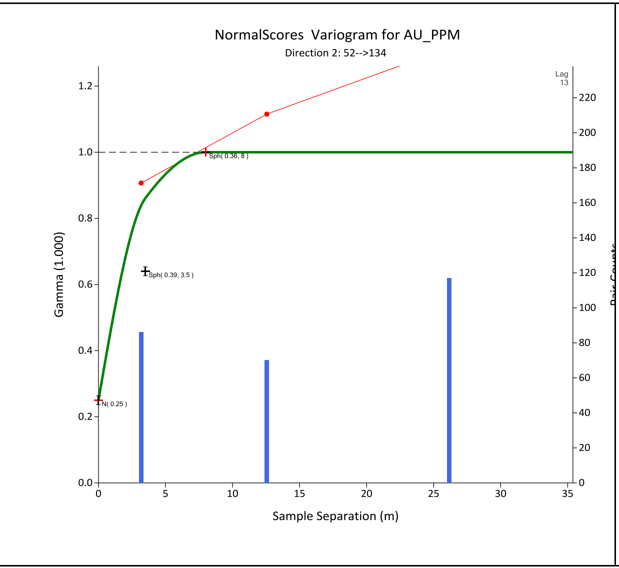
Table 5.1.

A block model of 1 mE by 1mN by 1mRL was constructed within the Seuss grade envelope. The categorical indicator probability was estimated into the block model, providing a probability that each block has a grade greater than the 0.5 g/t threshold. Parameters used in the CIK estimate are presented in Table 5.2.

The resulting probability estimate was analysed to determine a suitable probability threshold which volumetrically represented the Seuss mineralisation and which was used to back code the intersecting drillhole data, effectively domaining the two grade subpopulations. This was completed both visually, in 3D, and by comparing the back-coded drill statistics over several probabilities. Overall, a threshold probability, of 0.35 combined with a kriging variance of below 0.7 was deemed to be appropriate (Figure 5.3). Blocks which met these criteria were then coded in preparation for grade estimation. Composites were also then back-coded as either mineralised or unmineralised based on their spatial location within the domained blocks.

Figure 5.2 Categorical Indicator variography




NormalScores Variogram for AU_PPM
Direction 2: 52-->134
Gamma (1.000)
Sample Separation (m)
Pair Counts
Lag 13
N(0.25)
Sph(0.39, 3.5)
Sph(0.36, 8)

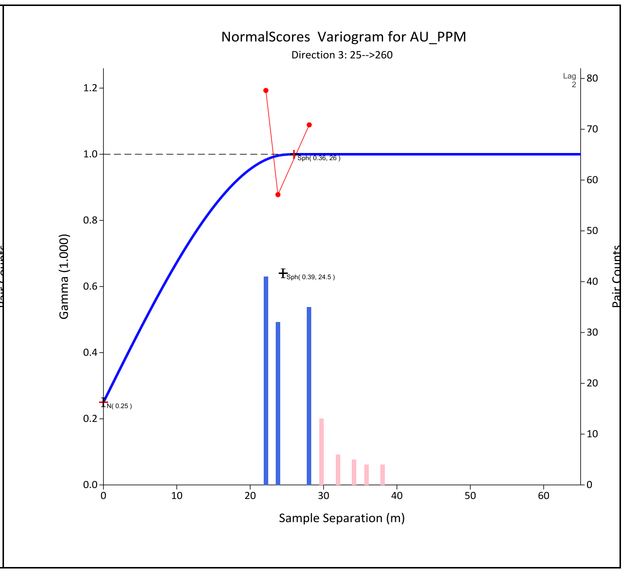

NormalScores Variogram for AU_PPM
Direction 3: 25-->260
Gamma (1.000)
Sample Separation (m)
Pair Counts
Lag 2
N(0.25)
Sph(0.39, 24.5)
Sph(0.36, 26)

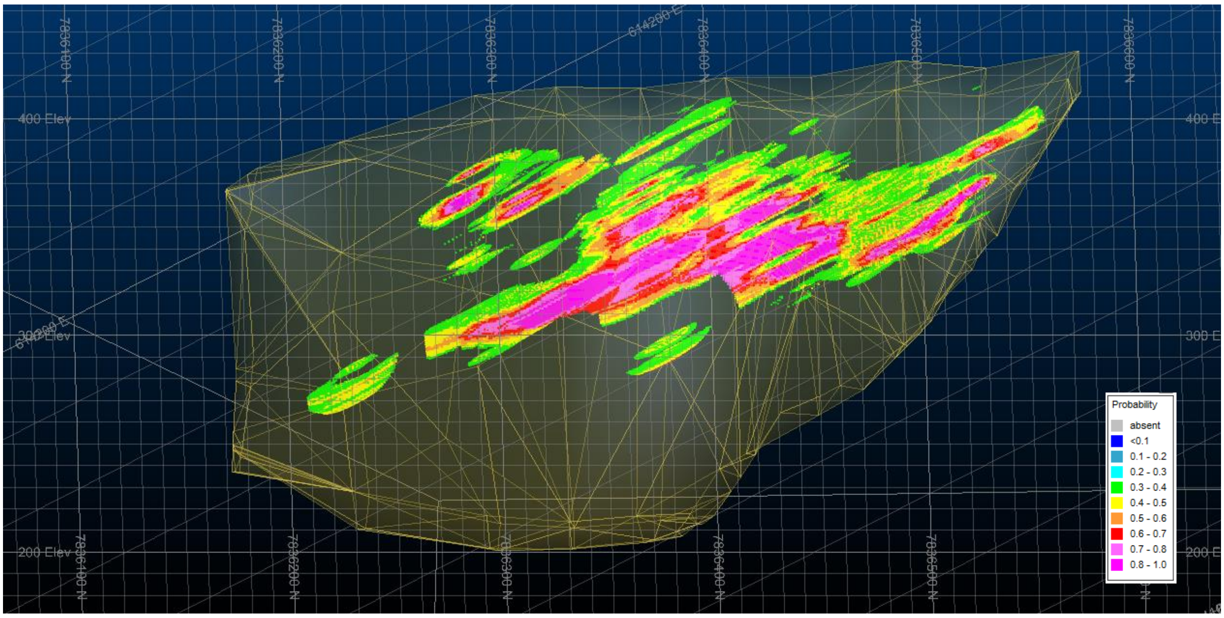
Table 5.1 CIK variography (GSLIB format)

DOMAIN	Axis	Direction	Nugget	Structure 1		Structure 2	
				Sill	Range	Sill	Range
			C0	C1	A1	C2	A2
CIK - 0.5g/t indicator	Major Direction	-27°-->184°	0.37	0.42	27	0.21	51.5
	Semi-Major Direction	52°-->134°			3.5		8
	Minor Direction	25°-->260°			24.5		26

Table 5.2 CIK parameters for Seuss

CIK Model parameters			
Block size	1 mE by 1 mN by 1 mRL		
Compositing Interval	Not Applicable		
Discretisation	2 (E) by 2 (N) by 2 (RL)		
Max number of samples per drillhole	Not Applicable		
Parameter	**Search pass**	**Search ellipse size**	**Number of samples**
CIK	Pass 1	*50 mE by 10 m N by 25 m RL*	*8 to 16 samples*
	Pass 2		*4 to 16 samples*

Figure 5.3 3D view of 0.35 CIK probability model (south-north view, looking west)



5.2. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Statistics for each subdomain (mineralised and unmineralised) are presented in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Domain statistics

Domain		Number of samples	Min	Max	Mean	Std. dev	CV	Variance
Unmineralised	1	1124	0.001	7.82	0.12	0.35	2.88	0.13
Mineralised	2	352	0.01	296	3.80	18.84	4.95	355.06

5.3. TOP-CUTS

Top-cuts were applied to each domain prior to grade estimation and are presented in Table 5.4.

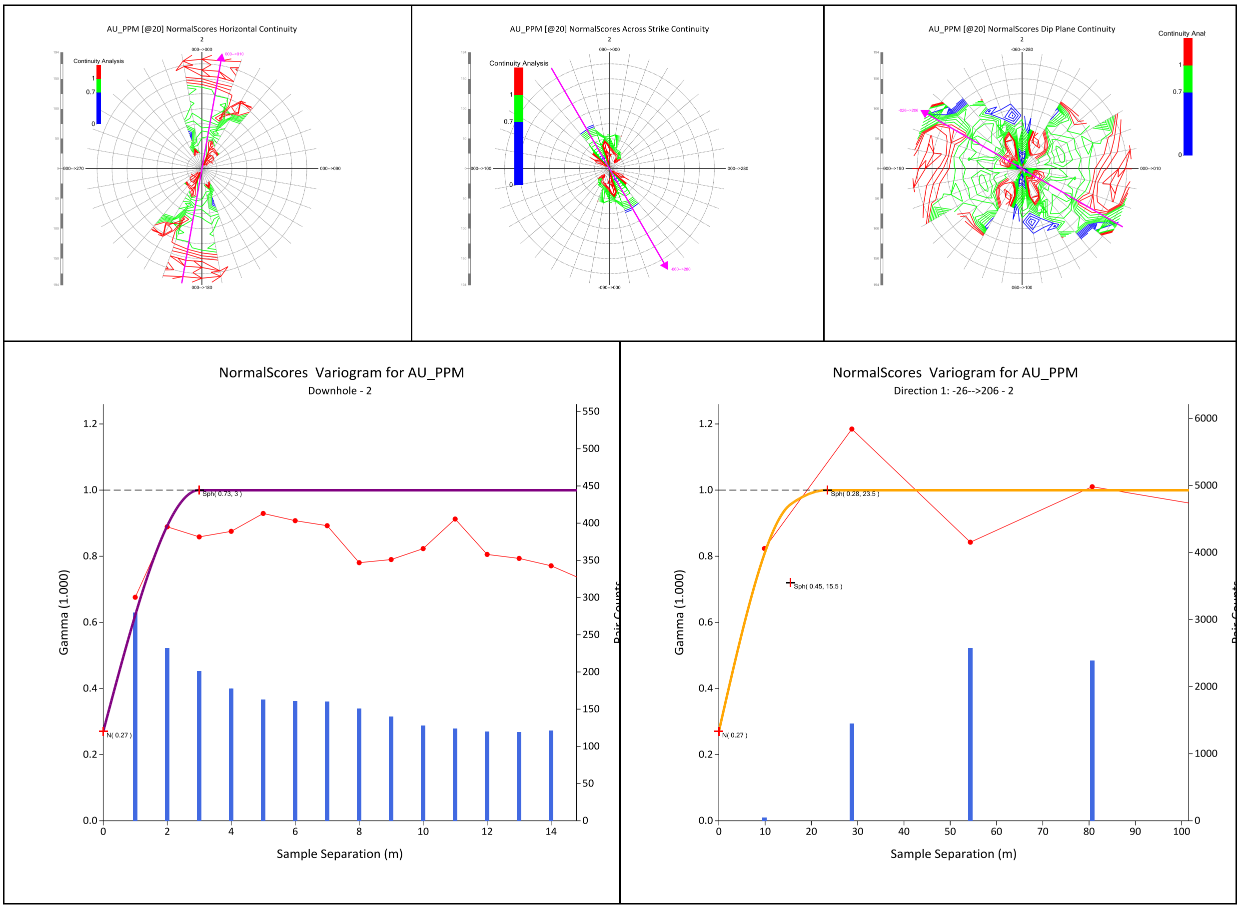
Table 5.4 Top-cuts used at Seuss

DOMAIN	Number of samples	Mean	CV	Topcut	Number of samples cut	Topcut Mean	Topcut CV	Percentile
Unmineralised	1124	0.12	2.88	1	6	0.11	1.36	99.5%
Mineralised	352	3.80	4.95	25	4	2.49	1.77	98.8%

5.4. VARIOGRAPHY

Variography was completed for both the mineralised and unmineralised domains using Supervisor 8, using a similar workflow to that described previously. Variography for the mineralised domain is presented in Figure 5.4 and summarised in Table 5.5.

Figure 5.4 Mineralised variography



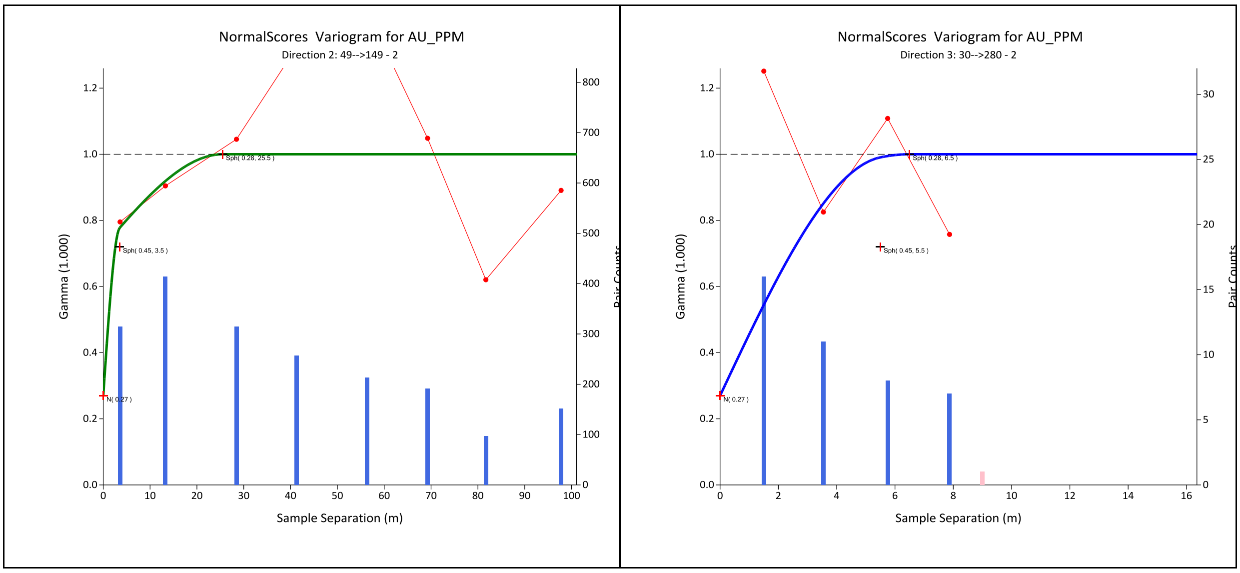


Table 5.5 Seuss grade variography (in GSLIB format)

DOMAIN	Axis	Direction	Nugget	Structure 1		Structure 2		Structure 3	
				Sill	Range	Sill	Range	Sill	Range
			C_0	C_1	A_1	C_2	A_2	C_3	A_3
Mineralised	Major Direction	-26°→206°	0.40	0.44	15.5	0.16	23.5		
	Semi-Major Direction	49°→149°			3.5		25.5		
	Minor Direction	30°→280°			5.5		6.5		
Unmineralised	Major Direction	-26°→206°	0.24	0.32	37	0.14	110	0.31	120
	Semi-Major Direction	49°→149°			15		57		61
	Minor Direction	30°→280°			19.5		21		25

5.5. BLOCK MODEL

The CIK block model was reblocked up to a parent block size of 10 mE by 10 mN by 5 mRL, with the smallest block resolution set to the 1 mE by 1 mN by 1 mRL of the CIK model. The block model extents were kept the same as the Hyperion-Tethys model.

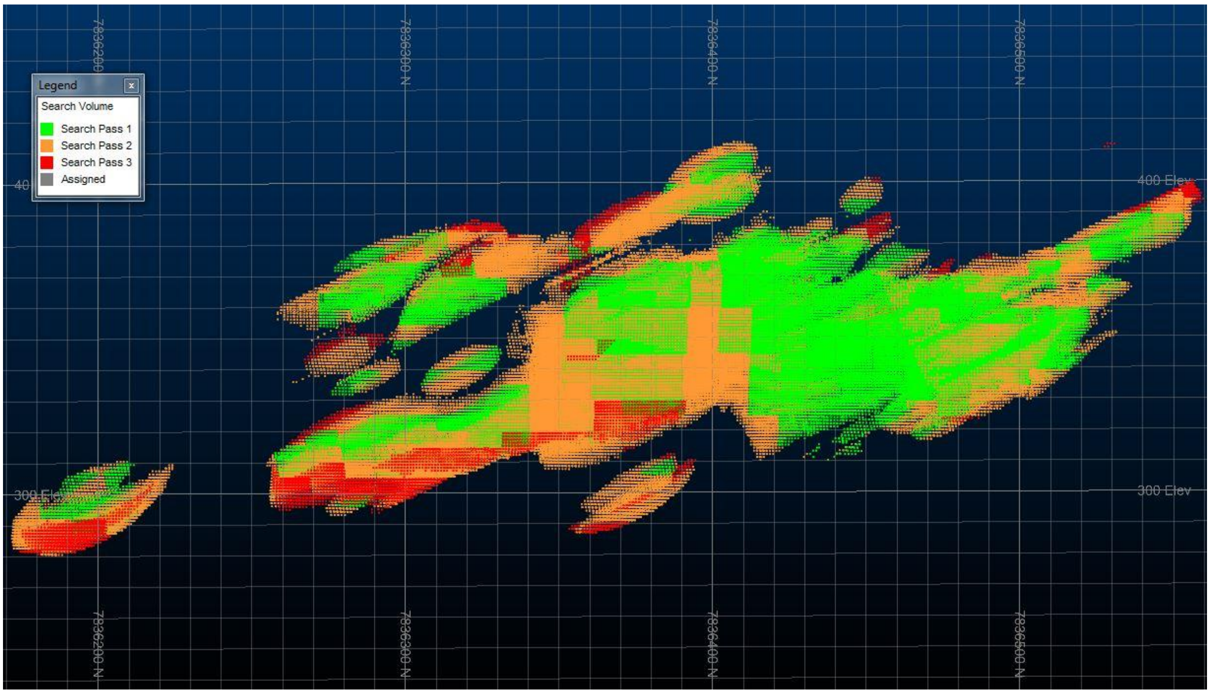
5.6. GRADE ESTIMATION

Grade estimation of a single grade variable (gold ppm) was completed using Datamine RM for both the mineralised and un-mineralised domains using a hard domain boundary. No differentiation was made between material types for the purpose of the estimation (soft boundary). The estimation parameters used are outlined in Table 5.6. Grade estimation was completed on a parent cell size; hence, all subcells within the model receive the parent cell estimate. For the mineralised domain three search passes were used; the first search was set to the range of the domain variogram, using a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 16 samples. The second search was doubled and the third search pass was expanded to 5 times the range of the variogram (using a minimum of 4 samples) in order to estimate any remaining blocks. A total of 93.1% of the mineralised domain was estimated in either the first or second search pass (Figure 5.5).

Table 5.6 Seuss grade estimation parameters

Ordinary kriged model parameters			
Block Size		10 mE by 10 mN by 5 mRL	
Compositing Interval		Not Applicable	
Discretisation		4 (E) by 4 (N) by 2 (RL)	
Max number of samples per drillhole		10 samples per hole	
Domain	**Search pass**	**Search ellipse size**	**Min-Max number of samples**
Unmineralised	Pass 1	*50 mE by 50 m N by 8 m RL*	*8 to 16 samples*
	Pass 2	*50 mE by 50 m N by 8 m RL*	*4 to 16 samples*
	Pass 3	*100 mE by 100 m N by 16 m RL*	
Mineralised	Pass 1	*23.5 mE by 25.5 m N by 6.5 m RL*	*8 to 16 samples*
	Pass 2	*47 mE by 51 m N by 13 m RL*	*8 to 16 samples*
	Pass 3	*117.5 mE by 127.5 m N by 32.5 m RL*	*4 to 16 samples*

Figure 5.5 Search pass volumes at Seuss, looking west, mineralised domain shown)



6. MODEL VALIDATION

Optiro validated the model grades for each estimation domain by:

- visual comparison of the drillholes and blocks
- comparison of the declustered mean input grade of the top-cut composites with the estimated block grade
- examination of trend plots of the declustered and top-cut input data and estimated block grades.

Error! Reference source not found. details the comparison of the mean grade estimates to the mean grade of the declustered and top cut input sample data by lode. The estimates compare well (less than ±14% relative difference) for all the major domains. Comparison of the smaller domains is moderately good (between 3-25% relative differences) but is highly dependent on the number of informing samples.

Table 6.1 Global comparison between input (cut and optimally declustered) composites and the estimate

Domain	HY01	HY02	HY03	TY01	TY02	TY03	TY04
Number of Samples	591	54	20	66	187	33	45
Composites (cut)	2.01	0.95	1.65	1.21	2.22	1.36	1.95
Declustered input data	1.81	0.89	1.61	1.09	1.98	1.38	1.58
Estimate	2.00	1.00	1.69	1.14	2.06	1.27	1.30
Difference	**9.3%**	**10.3%**	**4.5%**	**4.1%**	**3.9%**	**-9.1%**	**-21.9%**
Domain	**TY05**	**HS01**	**HS02**	**HS03**	**HS04**	**HS05**	**HS06**
Number of Samples	80	106	92	33	62	9	13
Composites (cut)	4.90	0.79	1.79	0.67	1.56	1.05	0.74
Declustered input data	3.64	0.73	1.68	0.78	1.12	0.85	0.72
Estimate	3.78	0.66	1.60	0.89	1.30	0.91	0.78
Difference	**3.6%**	**-11.4%**	**-5.0%**	**12.5%**	**13.6%**	**6.8%**	**8.6%**
Domain – Seuss	**Mineralised**		**Unmineralised**				
Number of Samples	352		1124				
Composites (cut)	0.00		0.00				
Declustered input data	2.37		0.1074				
Estimate	2.47		0.0997				
Difference	4%		-7%				

Sectional and elevation validation profiles were generated for the main domains to assess any global bias and compare the average grade of the block estimates with the average of the declustered input samples. Profile plots for the main domains (10, 11, 20 and Seuss) are presented in Figure 6.1, Figure 6.2, Figure 6.3 and Figure 6.4.

Figure 6.1 **Grade trend profile plots (search pass 1-2) for domain 10 (Hyperion-Tethys Main)**

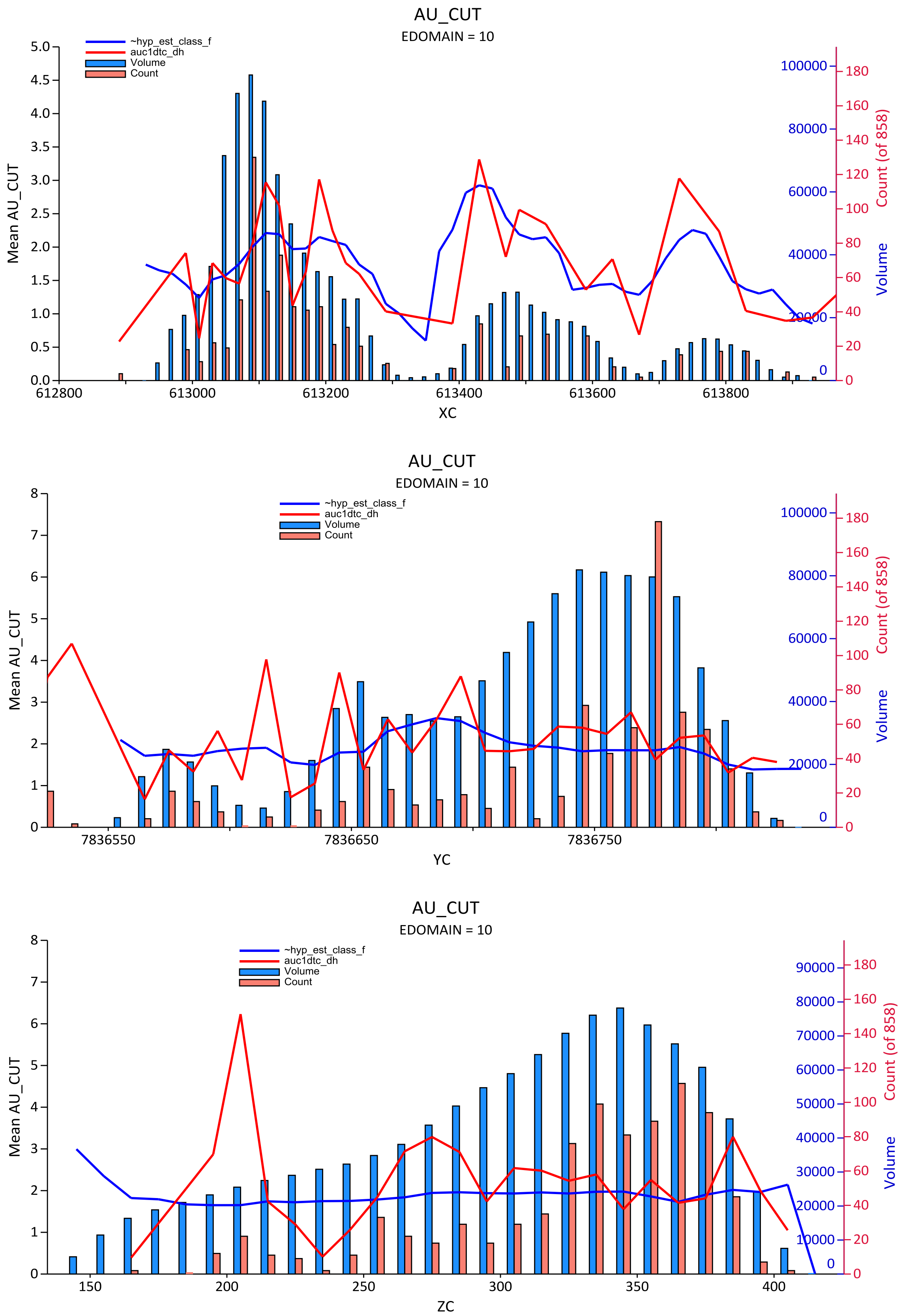
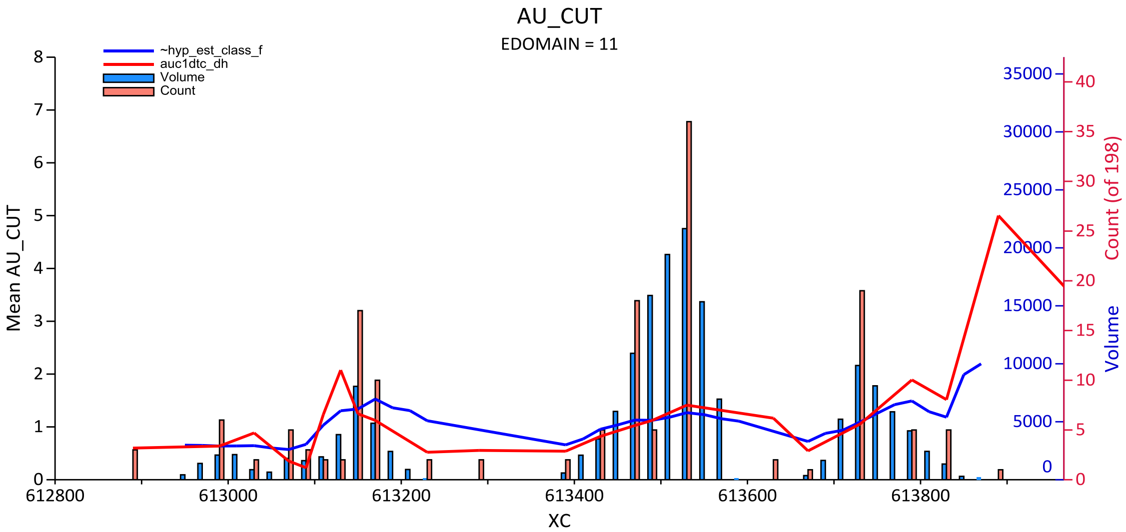
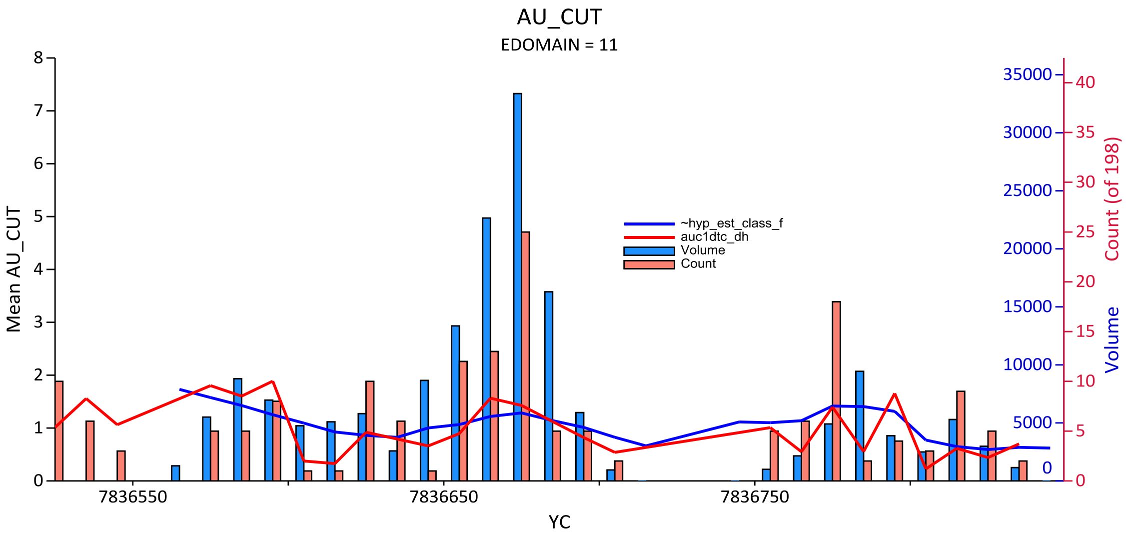


Figure 6.2 Grade trend profile plots (search pass 1-2) for domain 11 (Hyperion-Tethys Minor)





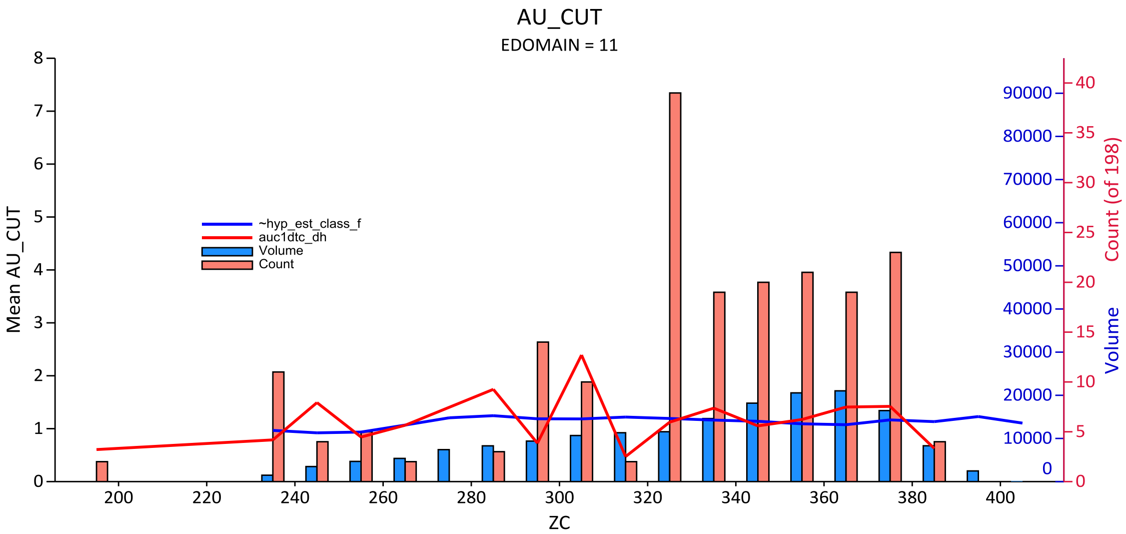


Figure 6.3 Grade trend profile plots for Mineralised domain Seuss

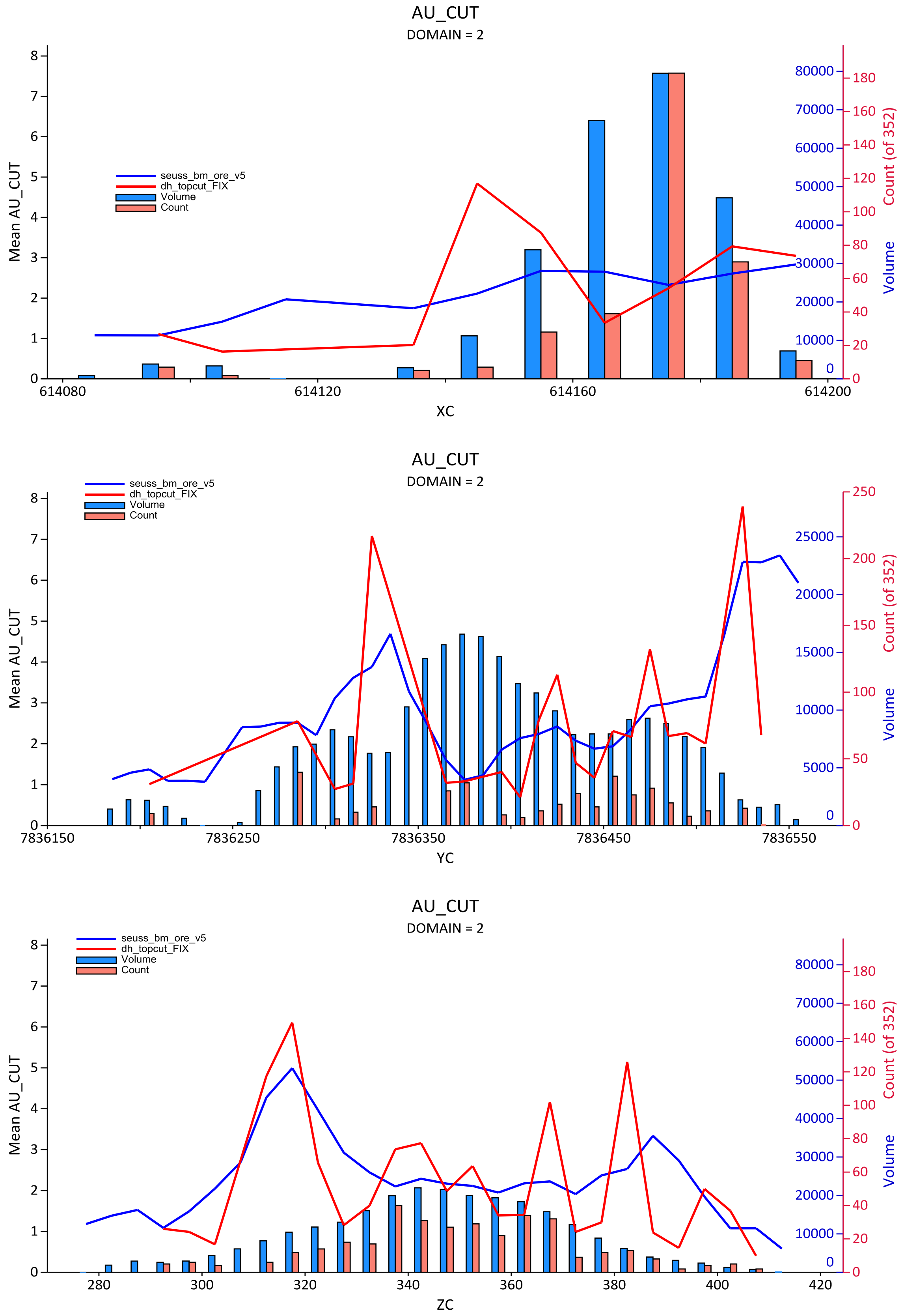
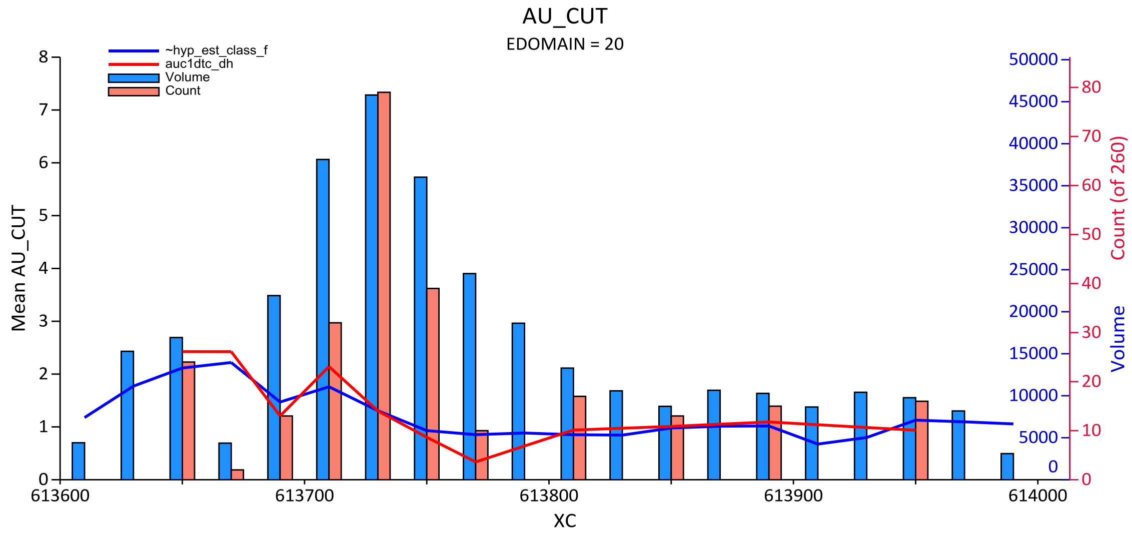
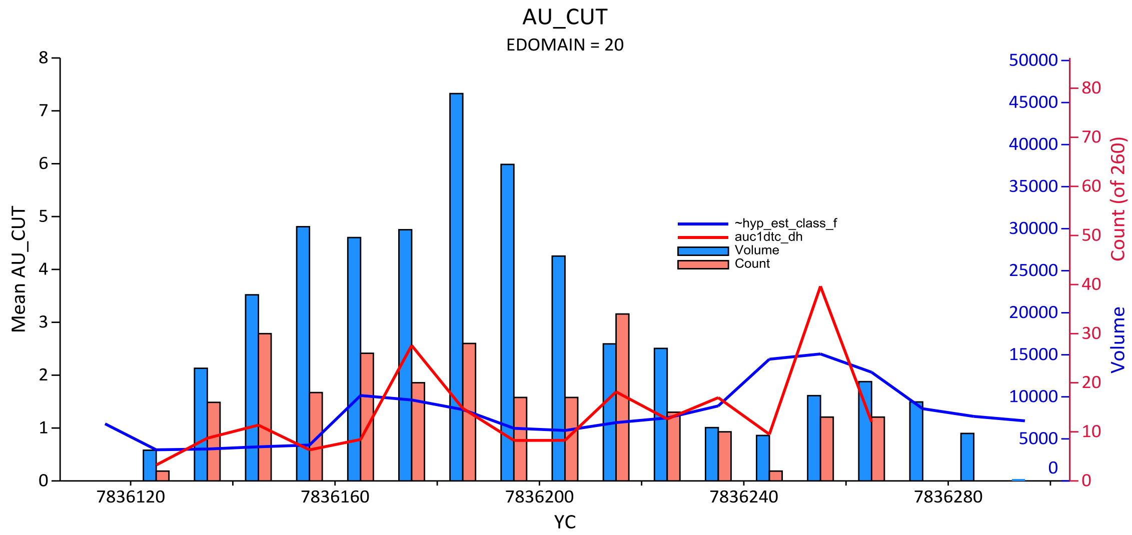
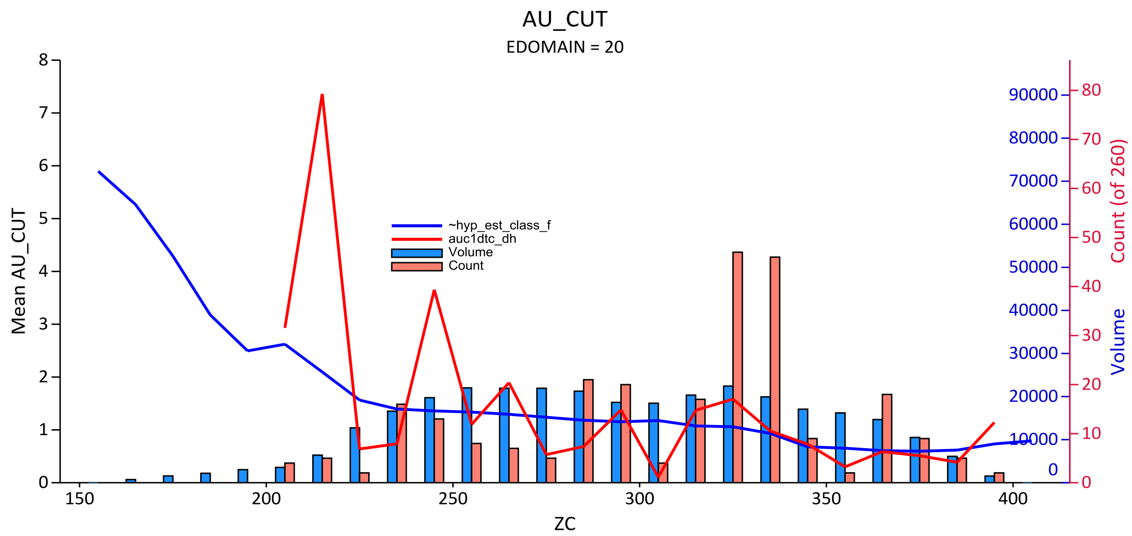


Figure 6.4 **Grade trend profile plots (search pass 1-2) for domain 20 (Hyperion South Main)**







7. CLASSIFICATION AND REPORTING

7.1. CLASSIFICATION

The May 2018 Suplejack Mineral Resource estimate has been classified in accordance with the guidelines of The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code, 2012). The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of drill density, definition of the geological and grade continuity and the quality of the estimation. Table 7.1 outlines the criteria used to classify the resource. Measured Resources have yet to be defined. No changes have been made to the spatial extent of the Indicated area as defined in the February 2017 Mineral Resource. In the 2018 May Mineral Resource, approximately 99.9% of the Indicated Resource was estimated in the first search pass, with the remaining <0.1% in the second pass.

The majority of the remaining Resource has been classified as Inferred. Of the Inferred Resource, approximately 67% was estimated in the first search pass, 18% in the second pass with the remaining 16% estimated in the third.

Areas which were estimated but remain unclassified include the down-dip extensions of the TY01, TY02 and TY03 lodes (below the 265 mRL) and the unmineralised domain of the Seuss deposit.

Table 7.1 Classification criteria

Classification	RESCAT Code	Criteria
Measured	1	Drill spacing less than 25 m by 25 m; KE better than 60%, excellent geological confidence
Indicated	2	Drill spacing between 25-50 m by 25-50 m; KE better than 30%; strong geological confidence
Inferred	3	Drill spacing greater than 50 m by 50 m; KE less than 30%; moderate geological confidence
Unclassified	4	Inconsistent drill spacing, greater than 100 m by 100 m; poor geological or estimation confidence

7.2. RESOURCE REPORTING

The May 2018 Suplejack Mineral Resource has been reported using a 0.8 g/t gold cut-off grade above the 230 mRL (approximately 180 m below topography) to limit the inventory reported to within the future prospects of eventual open pit extraction (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2 **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**

Note: kt = Thousand tonnes, Totals may not sum due to rounding.

8. COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS ESTIMATES

The previous Mineral Resource completed at the Suplejack Project was declared in February 2018; however, this was reported using an incorrect density assumption, resulting in an overcall of approximately 6.1% in tonnes and 6.5% in ounces overall. The corrected tabulation for the February 2017 Mineral Resource is reported in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 **Corrected February 2017 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Suplejack Project, reported using a 0.8 g/t Au cut-off and above the 230 m RL (180 m below surface).**

Suplejack Project - Mineral Resource Estimate									
February 2017 (corrected)									
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	32	1.70	1,800	163	3.01	15,700	195	2.79	17,500
Seuss				131	2.48	10,400	131	2.48	10,400
Hyperion South				26	1.19	1,000	26	1.19	1,000
Total	**32**	**1.70**	**1,800**	**319**	**2.65**	**27,100**	**351**	**2.56**	**28,900**
Transitional									
Hyperion-Tethys	263	1.69	14,300	681	2.16	47,200	944	2.03	61,500
Seuss				125	2.78	11,200	125	2.78	11,200
Hyperion South				79	1.31	3,300	79	1.31	3,300
Total	**263**	**1.69**	**14,300**	**885**	**2.17**	**61,700**	**1,148**	**2.06**	**76,000**
Fresh									
Hyperion-Tethys	589	2.72	51,500	1,587	1.69	86,000	2,176	1.97	137,600
Seuss				313	3.07	30,900	313	3.07	30,900
Hyperion South				246	2.07	16,400	246	2.07	16,400
Total	**589**	**2.72**	**51,500**	**2,146**	**1.93**	**133,400**	**2,736**	**2.10**	**185,000**
Total	**885**	**2.34**	**67,600**	**3,350**	**2.06**	**222,200**	**4,235**	**2.13**	**289,800**

Note: kt = Thousand tonnes, Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Drilling during 2017 focussed on the Seuss-Tethys intersection and resulted in the reinterpretation of the Seuss mineralisation hosted predominantly in an interflow sediment which continues at depth. Due to the sporadic nature of the mineralisation within the sedimentary envelope a categorical indicator approach was used in the 2018 Mineral Resource to delineate mineralisation above a 0.5 g/t cut off. This defined a series of shallowly south plunging shoots which formed the basis of the grade estimate.

Differences between the previous and current Hyperion-Tethys estimates are attributable to modification of the variography used in the estimate. This is due to some interpretational changes along strike of the Tethys Hyperion structure, at the intersection with the Seuss mineralisation. Additional drilling at depth led to a change in dip of the TY04 and TY05 lodes which have been combined with the Hyperion lodes for variography analysis. This has led to slight changes in the estimation, even though there has been minimal new drilling.

Table 8.2 compares the 2017 (corrected) and 2018 estimates with both models reported above the 230 mRL using a 0.8 g/t gold cut off. Overall, the 2018 Mineral Resource represents an increase of over 16% tonnes and 7% ounces.

Table 8.2 Comparison of the February 2017 and May 2018 Mineral Resources reported above 230 m RL using a 0.8 g/t cut-off

	2017 (corrected)			2018			% Difference		
	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
Hyperion-Tethys	3,315	2.10	216,500	3,791	1.99	235,200	14%	-5%	9%
Seuss	569	2.97	52,500	581	2.67	48,300	2%	-10%	-8%
Hyperion South	351	1.90	20,700	561	1.50	26,100	60%	-21%	26%
Total (Ind+Inf)	**4,235**	**2.20**	**289,700**	**4,932**	**2.02**	**309,500**	16%	-8%	7%

9. FINAL MODEL FILES

Block modelling was separated into two sub-models (**seuss_bm_ore_v5.dm** and **~hyp_est_class_fs.dm**), which were then combined into a final Suplejack model (**~bm_sup_180528.dm**). All attributes used in the final model are presented in Table 9.1. A simplified model (**~sup_180528_simple.dm**) was also provided.

Table 9.1 Block model attributes

Field	Description
IJK	Parent block ID
XC	Easting of block centroid
YC	Northing of block centroid
ZC	Elevation of block centroid
XINC	Size of block in the easting direction
YINC	Size of block in the northing direction
ZINC	Size of block in the elevation direction
MROCK	Material Type; 1-Transported/cover, 2-Oxide, 3-Transitional, 4-Fresh
GROCK	Lithology; 1000 - Mafic, 2000 - Sedimentary, 3000 - Granite, 9999 - unknown
EDOMAIN	Grouped domain code; 10, 11, 12, 20, 21; Seuss – 1 or 2
DOMAIN	Lens identifier HY01-HY03, TY01-TY03, HS01-HS06,
RESCAT	Resource Category; 1 - Measured, 2 - Indicated, 3 - Inferred, 4 - Unclassified
SUBDOM	Flag for TY04/TY05 – Intersection with Seuss; SEUSS 1=unmineralised, 2=mineralised
TRDIP	Dynamic Anisotropy – Dip
TRDIPDIR	Dynamic Anisotropy – Dip direction
SG	Density; Assigned based on MROCK and GROCK
AU_CUT	Estimated Au (ppm) using top cut composited data (PREFERRED)
AU_UNCUT	Estimated Au (ppm) uncut
REPORT	Included in Resource tabulation =1 (above 230 m RL)
CIK	Categorical Indicator estimate for Seuss (probability of grade above 0.5 g/t)
N_CI	Number of Samples used in CIK estimate
SV_CI	Search Pass - CIK
IBVAR_AU	Seuss grade estimate – Internal block variance
LAGR_AU	Seuss grade estimate - Lagrange Multiplier
N_AU	Seuss grade estimate –Number of Samples
SV_AU	Seuss grade estimate –Search pass
KV_AU	Seuss grade estimate –Kriging variance

BV_AU	Seuss grade estimate – block variance
KE_AU	Seuss grade estimate –kriging efficiency
ZZ_AU	Seuss grade estimate –slope of regression
NS	Number of Samples used in grade estimate
SV	Search Pass
KV	Kriging Variance
IBVAR	Internal Block Variance
LAGR	Lagrange Multiplier
BV	Block Variance
KE	Kriging Efficiency
ZZ	Slope of Regression

The final block model files are:

- **~bm_sup_180528.dm/csv** – Datamine and csv - contains all fields pertinent to the estimation, including estimation quality parameters and cut and uncut grades. Mineralisation blocks only.
- **~sup_180528_simple.dm/csv** – Datamine and csv - simplified model for engineering use, contains final grade field, resource category. Includes waste and mineralisation blocks.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations for future work on the Suplejack estimate are as follows:

- Clarify the collar position of Hole HYRC0026, which has been moved approximately 18.5 m to the north in the database used for the May 2018 estimate. Optiro previously manually moved this intercept and recommended it to be resurveyed. The databased provided by Prodigy has been modified, but it is unclear if this was due to a resurvey or manual change of the primary database.
- As the Seuss structure reportedly outcrops on surface, the transported/cover interpretation should be updated to reflect this observation in the Seuss area. Currently, all mineralisation within the transported/cover zone has been assigned no grade.

Appendix A JORC TABLE 1 – Section 3

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• *ABM uses the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5.1. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.5 and SQL 2008 R2 (the MDS is compatible with SQL 2008-2012). This interface integrates with LogChief and QAQCReporter 2.2, as the primary choice of data capture and assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software.* • *ABM has a full time Database Administrator and external contractors with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails.* • *Assay data is provided in MaxGEO format from the laboratories and imported by the Database Administrator. The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS and this interface provides full audit trails to meet industry best practice.* • *Drilling and surface sampling data is collected and recorded by geologists in the field using Toughbook computers with Maxwells Logchief data entry software. Logchief includes full sets of data validation rules and library codes as part of the integration with Datashed and the underlying SQL Server database. The data is exported as xls spreadsheets from Logchief and emailed directly to the Database Manager. Original copies of the data entry spreadsheets and laboratory assay data files (both PDF and .csv format files) are stored in a folder on the ABM Server, and these can only be accessed by the Database Administrator* • *The data was provided to Optiro in the form of a series of spreadsheets. All data was validated during import into Datamine RM.*
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• *No site visit has been undertaken by the Competent Person, Mr Ian Glacken of Optiro Pty Ltd. Prodigy believes that there is little information to be gained by a site visit given that there is no exposure of mineralisation at the surface.*
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• *Mineralisation is hosted primarily in a mafic host rock, interspersed with variable granite intrusions and interbedded with siltstones and shales. Mineralisation at the Hyperion-Tethys prospect is principally hosted in structurally- controlled quartz-carbonate veins within an ESE-WNW trending shear zone, dipping at around 75° to the south.* • *A series of 3D wireframes delineating mineralisation was generated by ABM geologists using a nominal 0.5 g/t Au threshold. A maximum of 3 m internal waste was allowed, as long as the combined grade exceeded 0.5 g/t. Narrow intervals of less than 0.5 g/t gold were occasionally included when geological and/or structural continuity was demonstrated. All available data (excluding RAB drillholes) was used in the interpretation. Extrapolation of mineralisation was limited to approximately half the drill spacing.* • *One historical hole, HYRC0026, is thought to be incorrectly located some 18.5 m to the south of the current interpretation. For the purpose of this estimation, this hole has been shifted 18.5 m north to match the current interpretation, maintaining the intersection width. A check survey will be attempted on this hole in the next field session. The area of the resource affected by this hole has been classified as Inferred only.* • *Overall the Hyperion-Tethys mineralisation trend is consistent in strike and dip between sections. The Hyperion South mineralisation is less*

		consistent, and of lower grade. The Seuss structure has been successfully mapped on surface to a total strike distance of over 300 m. Overall there is moderate to strong geological confidence in the interpretation. • *Currently, no alternative interpretations have been considered.* • *The Hyperion-Tethys trend consists of a central structure (of higher grade) with adjacent hanging wall and footwall zones (lower grade).* • *Structures were grouped for domain analysis according to orientation, geology and grade.* • *The Competent Person has confidence in the interpretation of geology and mineralisation at the deposit.*
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• *The main mineralised lode at Hyperion has a strike length of 550 m and is defined to an average depth of 175 m below surface. The average width of mineralisation is 10 m. Less continuous and narrow footwall mineralisation is identified within the same strike length and within 100 m from surface. A number of minor, flat lying footwall lodes extend to the north.* • *Tethys mineralisation extends along strike from the Hyperion trend. Currently it is defined along strike to a total of 1200 m. The western hangingwall is the most consistent structure, accounting for approximately 600m of strike extent, with two parallel lodes present in the footwall position. Two additional lodes continue to the east along the Tethys structure with approximately 300 m of strike extent. All lodes are defined to a depth of 150 m. The average lode width is 3 m, with a maximum of 15 m.* • *Hyperion South wireframes represent a stacked set of en echelon style mineralisation trends. Each lode averages 200 m along strike and 100 m depth extent. Their width is typically 3 m, with a maximum of 13 m. The entire package has a strike length of approximately 600 m.* • *Mineralisation at Seuss trends north-south and is currently defined along a 480 m strike length, down to a depth of 265 m below surface. The Seuss structure outcrops at surface and has an average width of 10 m.*
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	• *Estimation of Au (ppm) was completed in Datamine Studio 3 using ordinary kriging (OK) into parent blocks of 10 mE by 10 mN by 5 mRL. Sub-celling down to 0.5 mE by 0.5 mN by 0.25 mRL was employed at domain boundaries to ensure adequate volume resolution. The Competent Person believes that the OK approach reflects standard industry practice and is entirely appropriate for the nature and characteristics of the mineralisation being evaluated.* • *Only RC and Diamond drill hole data was used in the estimation. All samples were composited to 1 m downhole intervals.* • *A total of 15 lodes were estimated utilising hard estimation boundaries. Individual lodes were grouped into four groups of domains (Hyperion, Tethys, Hyperion South and Seuss) based on geology, orientation and mean grades for variography and top cut analysis.* • *Top cuts were applied to each domain, reducing the effect of outlier values on the estimation. Top cut selection was based on the results of a population disintegration analysis and review of the domain statistics. For each domain, no more than the top 2.5% of the data was top cut. Top cut values range from 4 to 40 g/t Au.* • *Variogram analysis was completed using Supervisor software. Normal scores transformation were used with the results back-transformed before use. The directions of grade continuity confirmed the interpreted geological continuity. Ranges varied from 53 m to 115 m in the Major direction, 36 m to 53 m in the Semi-major direction and 3 m to 15 m in the Minor direction. Minor domains utilised borrowed variography from geologically similar domains, orientated*

	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	*appropriately.* • *Domain boundary analysis was completed on the main Hyperion-Tethys domain to assess the effects of the oxidation profile on grade behaviour. For lodes with greater than 50 samples, a hard estimation boundary between the oxide (+transitional) and fresh profiles was used. All other lodes utilised a soft boundary approach.* • *Kriging neighbourhood analysis was performed to determine the block size, sample numbers, discretisation and search ellipse sensitivity.* • *A total of three search passes were used, with the search ellipse preferentially oriented for each lode. The first search pass set to the range of the variogram for each domain using a range of 8 to 24 samples. The minimum sample number was reduced to 6 samples in the second pass. The third search pass was expanded to 5 times the range of the variogram utilising 6 to 24 samples. A maximum of 4 samples per drillhole was employed. Discretisation was set to 5 (E) by 5 (N) by 2 (RL).* • *One domain at Hyperion South (HS04) was estimated using dynamic anisotropy, whereby the search ellipse was oriented locally to follow the changing trends in the mineralisation.* • *A total of between 40% and 100% of the total resource was estimated in the first pass, and between 0% and 34% was estimated in the second pass. Only one domain (HS07) had no estimated blocks and this was assigned the mean grade of the samples.* • *The Seuss mineralisation was estimated using a Categorical Indicator Kriging approach, which is a two stage process. The first stage defines the mineralised blocks by estimating a 1/0 indicator generated above a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, followed by the selection of blocks above a 0.35 probability to reflect the Seuss 'mineralised zone'. The second stage was ordinary kriging of composite gold grades into the blocks defined in the first stage using the gold composites within the set of mineralised blocks. Gold values in the 'unmineralised' material, with a probability of <0.35, were also estimated from the samples captured in the unmineralised zones.* • *The estimated block model grades were visually validated against the input drillhole data, on a whole-of-domain basis, and comparisons were carried out against the drillhole data and by northing and easting slices. Global comparison between the declustered input data and the block grades for the main lodes is considered acceptable (±10%).*
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• *Tonnages have been estimated in situ, on a dry basis.*
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• *The Mineral Resource has been reported using a 0.8 g/t Au cut-off and above 230 mRL. This is assumed to be the economic parameters of an open pit operation and is based upon reasonably-assumed economic parameters and similar deposits.*
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may*	• *The Mineral Resource has been reported using a 0.8 g/t Au cut-off and above 230 mRL. This is assumed to reflect the economic parameters of an open pit operation. No optimisation for resource constraint purposes has been attempted.*

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</td><td>• No detailed metallurgical testwork has yet been completed at the Suplejack Project; however, all nearby Tanami pits have been successfully mined up to the depth of oxide, with some ores being more refractory than others. The best analogue closest to Suplejack is the Groundrush deposit, which has been mined to depths of up to 150 m below surface. Occasional elevated arsenopyrite has been recognised, but is not expected to materially affect metallurgical amenability within weathered material.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td>• Ore is likely to be processed at an existing processing plant with process residue disposal infrastructure in place. Waste material will likely be stored adjacent to excavation works. Levels of arsenic and other elements in waste material are generally low and are not expected to complicate waste handling processes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.
• The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.
• Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>• A total of 230 density measurements were collected from diamond core at the Suplejack project. Weathering and lithology were recorded, and specific gravity was calculated from dry and wet core weights. A wax was used to cover pores when taking wet core weights, to account for void spaces.
• Densities have been assigned based on rock and/or material type and are averages for each domain from the measurements taken.
• Assigned values compare with values quoted from nearby projects (Tregony and Groundrush).
<table>
<tr><th>Domain</th><th>Rock Type</th><th>SG</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Transported</td><td>2.0</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Oxide</td><td>2.2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Transition</td><td>2.5</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Fresh</td><td>Granite</td><td>2.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sediments</td><td>2.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mafics</td><td>2.92</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mineralisation</td><td>2.87</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• *A combination of drill spacing, confidence in the geological interpretation and estimation quality measures were used to classify the resource.* • *No Measured category has been defined.* • *Approximately 77% of the resource (above an 0.5 g/t cut-off and above 230 m RL) has been classified as Indicated. Areas where the drill spacing was closer than 25 - 50 m by 25 - 50 m, strong confidence in the geological continuity of the mineralisation and having good estimation quality metrics were classified as Indicated. 99.9% of the total Indicated resource has been estimated in the first pass.* • *The remaining 23% of the total resource (above an 0.5 g/t cut-off and above 230 m RL) was classified as Inferred.* • *The classification reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• *The Mineral Resource has been audited internally as part of normal validation processes by Optiro.* • *There has been no external review of the Mineral Resource estimate.*
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• *A total of 99.9% of the Indicated Resource was estimated in the first search pass and is considered to have a high level of confidence. The Inferred portion of the resource has lower confidence due to the limited drill information. In consideration of the block size, drill spacing and good geological and grade continuity, the model is believed to be suitable for local (annual to quarterly) grade estimates. There has been no production for calibration of the classification.*