

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

6 October 2021

Drilling Extends Shallow Gold Mineralisation at Buccaneer Heap Leach Scoping Study Advances

KEY POINTS

- 17 aircore holes for 1,224m completed at Buccaneer Resource to test for shallow extensions to existing resource
- Buccaneer Resource is 10Mt @ 1.8g/t Au for 585koz above a 1g/t cut off
- Scoping study geotechnical and metallurgical diamond drilling is underway to further evaluate a potential low-cost, heap leach processing scenario for the Buccaneer Resource
- Latest drilling confirms oxide mineralisation at Buccaneer extends 150m to the south of the existing resource – results include the following intersections:
 - 6m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 12m (BCAC21007)
 - 9m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 21m (BCAC21012)
 - 6m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 9m (BCAC21016)
- An additional 94 holes for 4,091m of aircore drilling completed at the PHD Prospect which is an 11km long soil gold anomaly
- Previous RC drilling at the PHD Prospect has intersected:
 - 8m @ 2.1g/t Au from 56m, including 1m @ 9.4g/t Au from 63m (FM06RC586) (ORD ASX: 28 September 2007)
- Aircore drilling defined the mineralised structure with coincident gold and arsenic anomalies

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ('Prodigy Gold' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce results of aircore drilling on the Buccaneer Resource and Hyperion Projects in the Northern Territory (Figure 1 and Figure 3).

At the Buccaneer Resource, a program of 17 aircore holes for 1,124m was completed to test the potential for shallow oxide mineralisation south of the resource and south of the current pit design (Figure 1). **Drilling has confirmed that oxide mineralisation at Buccaneer extends a further 150m to the south of the existing resource.** A detailed summary of the results is provided below.

Scoping study diamond drilling continues at the Buccaneer Resource. This drilling aims to project geotechnical data for inclusion into a scoping study scenario to treat the 10Mt @ 1.8g/t Au for 585 koz Buccaneer Resource through a low capital heap leach processing facility.

In addition, results are pending for diamond drilling recently completed at the Tregony Deposit, with initial observations of drill intersections highlighting several intervals of veining, including one with visible gold.

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Matt Briggs said: *“We are very pleased with the initial outcomes from this latest round of drilling, highlighted by confirmation that oxide mineralisation extends for over 150m to the south of the existing Buccaneer Resource. The resource model is currently restricted to the monzogranite intrusion. The conceptual evaluation of the resource under a heap leach processing scenario has highlighted the potential for oxide extensions to the south.*

In line with recent aircore drilling, scoping study activity continues to advance at Buccaneer with a diamond drilling program in progress. This drilling will provide both geotechnical data, and samples for metallurgical recovery testwork. Several of the holes are drilling areas outside the known mineralisation and have the potential to add to the resource.

Results of aircore drilling at the PHD Prospect defined the structure consistently along strike, however it did not demonstrate near surface mineralisation of interest. The broader Hyperion Project remains of significant interest to Prodigy Gold and work will now focus on high grade extensions to the Tregony Deposit including the strike extensions under cover to the north. Results are pending from recent drilling at Tregony and we look forward to reporting first assays as soon as possible.”

Buccaneer Oxide Mineralisation Extended to the South

Recently completed aircore drill holes were sampled and assayed over 3m composites. The results include:

- 6m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 12m (BCAC21007)
- 9m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 21m (BCAC21012), and
- 6m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 9m (BCAC21016).

5 of 17 holes drilled intersected significant oxide mineralisation (Appendix 1). The resource model is currently restricted to the monzogranite intrusion.

Pleasingly, these results show that oxide mineralisation extends for over 150m to the south of the current Buccaneer Resource. The oxide extensions to the south have the potential to be included in the resource under a heap leach processing scenario.

Buccaneer Scoping Study Continues

The Company's focus is on advancing the heap leach processing scenario for the Buccaneer Resource. Scoping study activities are advancing with a diamond drilling program in progress. This drilling will provide both geotechnical data, and samples for metallurgical recovery testwork to optimise the crush size for heap leach extraction of the gold.

Studies undertaken over the last 9 months have evaluated a heap leach processing scenario for the Buccaneer Deposit. When the type of mineralisation is appropriate, heap leaching is a simple, low-cost process that can result in significant savings in capital expenditures and operating costs, which can significantly improve a project's economics. Deep weathering in the Tanami results in softer weathered rocks, and sulphide is often completely oxidised up to 100m below surface.

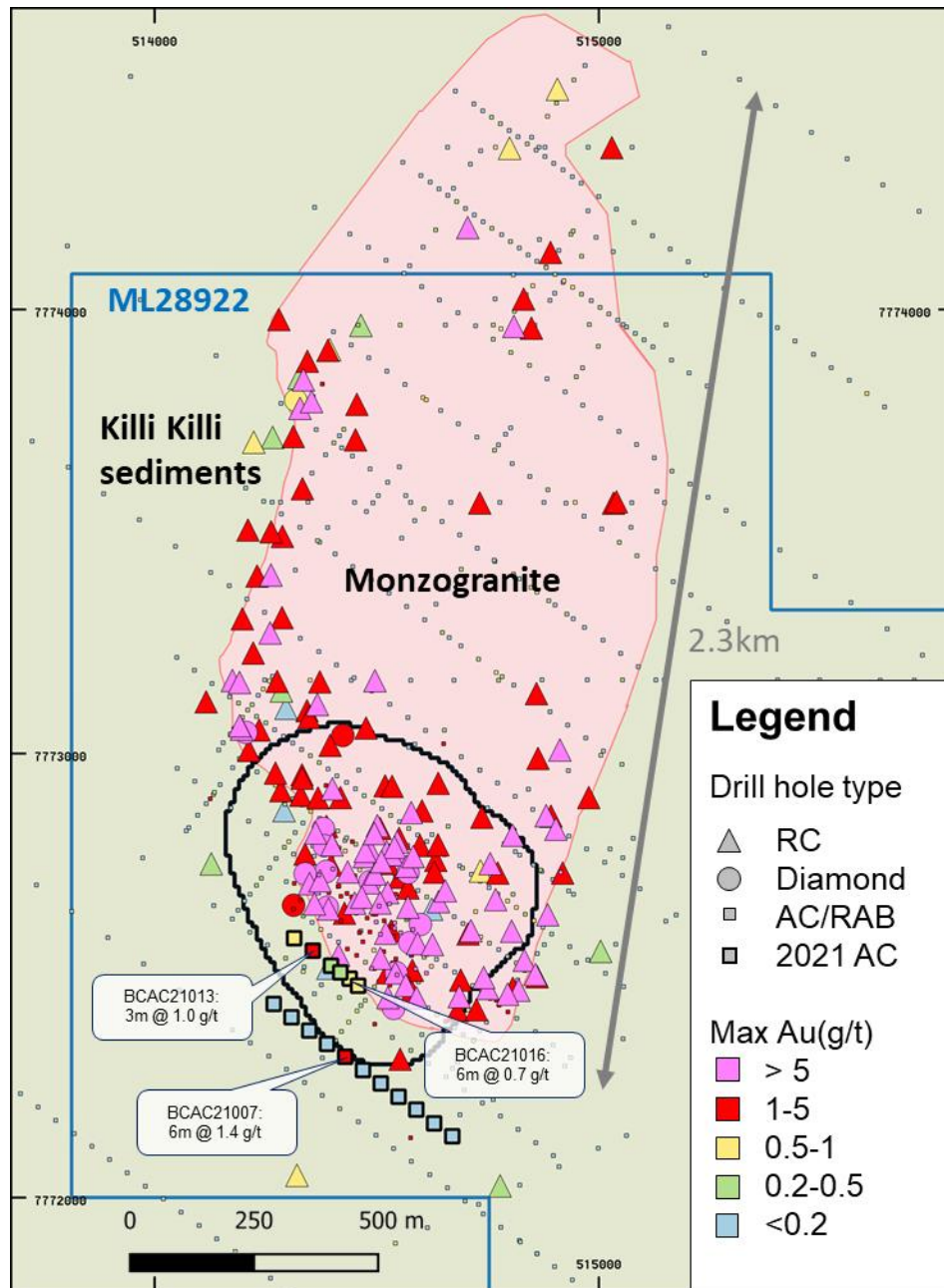


Figure 1a – Highlighted recent and previous drill intercepts (max Au) along the Buccaneer Monzogranite

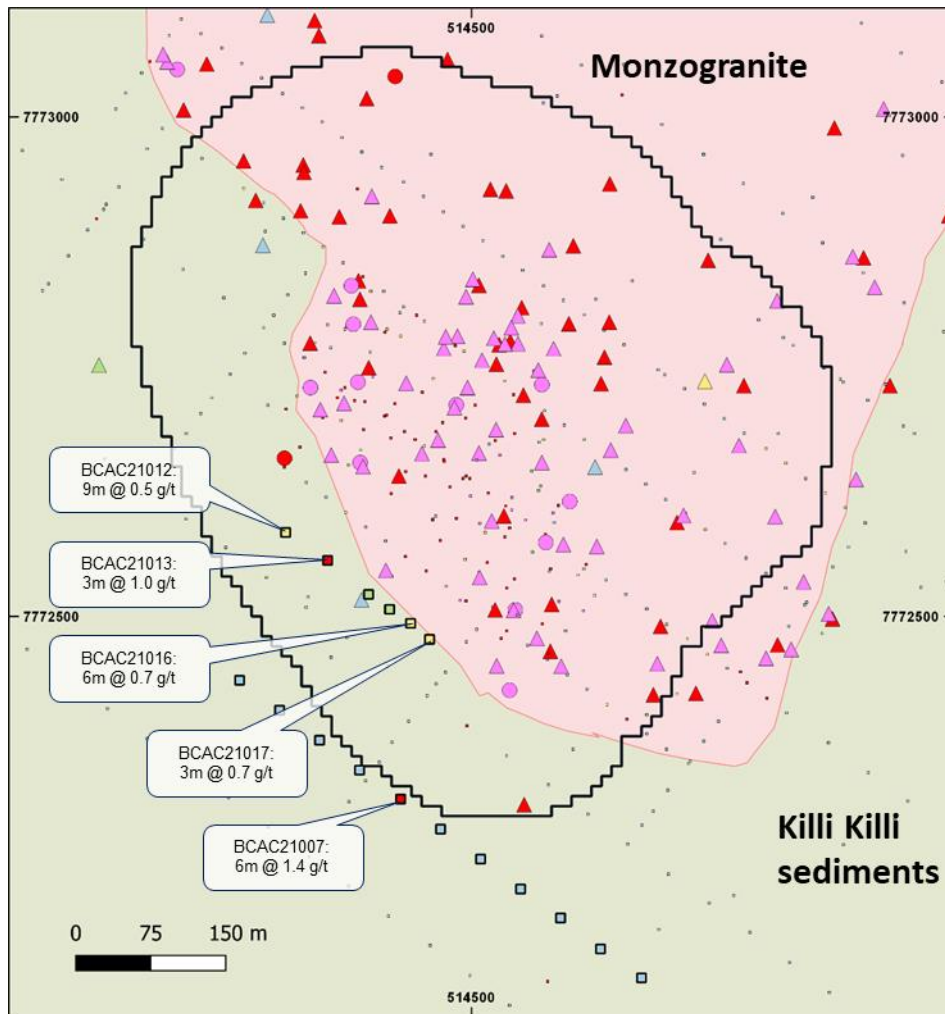


Figure 1b – Recent results highlight potential extensions to oxide mineralisation to the south of the monzogranite (pink). The current resource is restricted to the monzogranite.

Buccaneer Project – Background

The Buccaneer Resource is currently estimated to be 10Mt @ 1.8g/t Au for 585koz above a 1g/t cut-off grade¹ (Appendix 5). The resource cut-off grade is based on processing at a mill the scale of Northern Star's Central Tanami JV Processing Plant or a similar mill built on the Twin Bonanza Mineral Lease.

Gold mineralisation is disseminated within a monzogranite intrusion, and typically associated with quartz veins with visible gold often observed in the quartz stockwork veining. Mineralisation extends from near surface to a depth of over 500m and has been defined in several zones over an area of 2,300m by 800m. Mineralisation is often up to 150m thick with intervals of 20-40m wide at 1-5g/t Au². The deposit remains open at depth, and aircore and RAB drilling suggest the potential for further strike extensions.

Studies undertaken so far have evaluated a heap leach processing scenario for the Buccaneer Deposit. When the type of mineralisation is appropriate, heap leaching is a simple, low-cost process that can result in significant savings in capital expenditures and operating costs and can significantly improve a project's economics. Deep weathering in the Tanami results in softer weathered rocks, and sulphide is often completely oxidised up to 100m below surface.

¹ ASX: 1 September 2017

² ASX: 20 May 2021

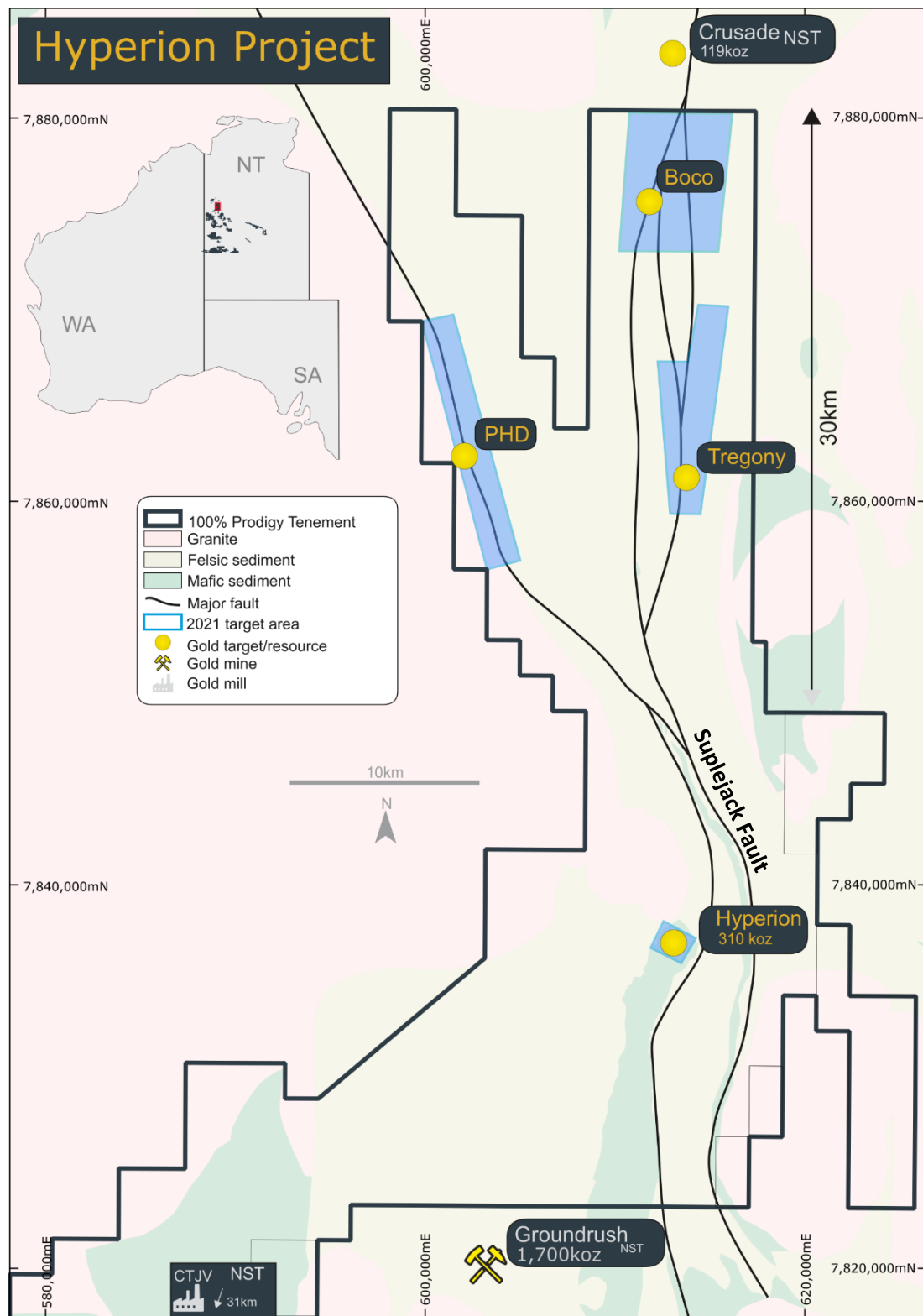


Figure 2 – Location of PHD Prospect within the Hyperion Project Area

PHD Prospect Recent Aircore Drilling Results

Recent reconnaissance aircore drilling tested the potential for shallow mineralisation associated with a soil anomaly of 11km in length and a “splay” structure of the regional-scale Suplejack Fault Zone (Figure 2). Holes were sampled and assayed using 3m composites, or shorter intervals for visible mineralisation. No significant results (over 0.5g/t Au) were reported.

Results of aircore drilling at the PHD Prospect defined the structure consistently along strike (Figure 3). Future work at the Hyperion Project will focus on high grade extensions to the Tregony Deposit including the strike extensions under cover to the north.

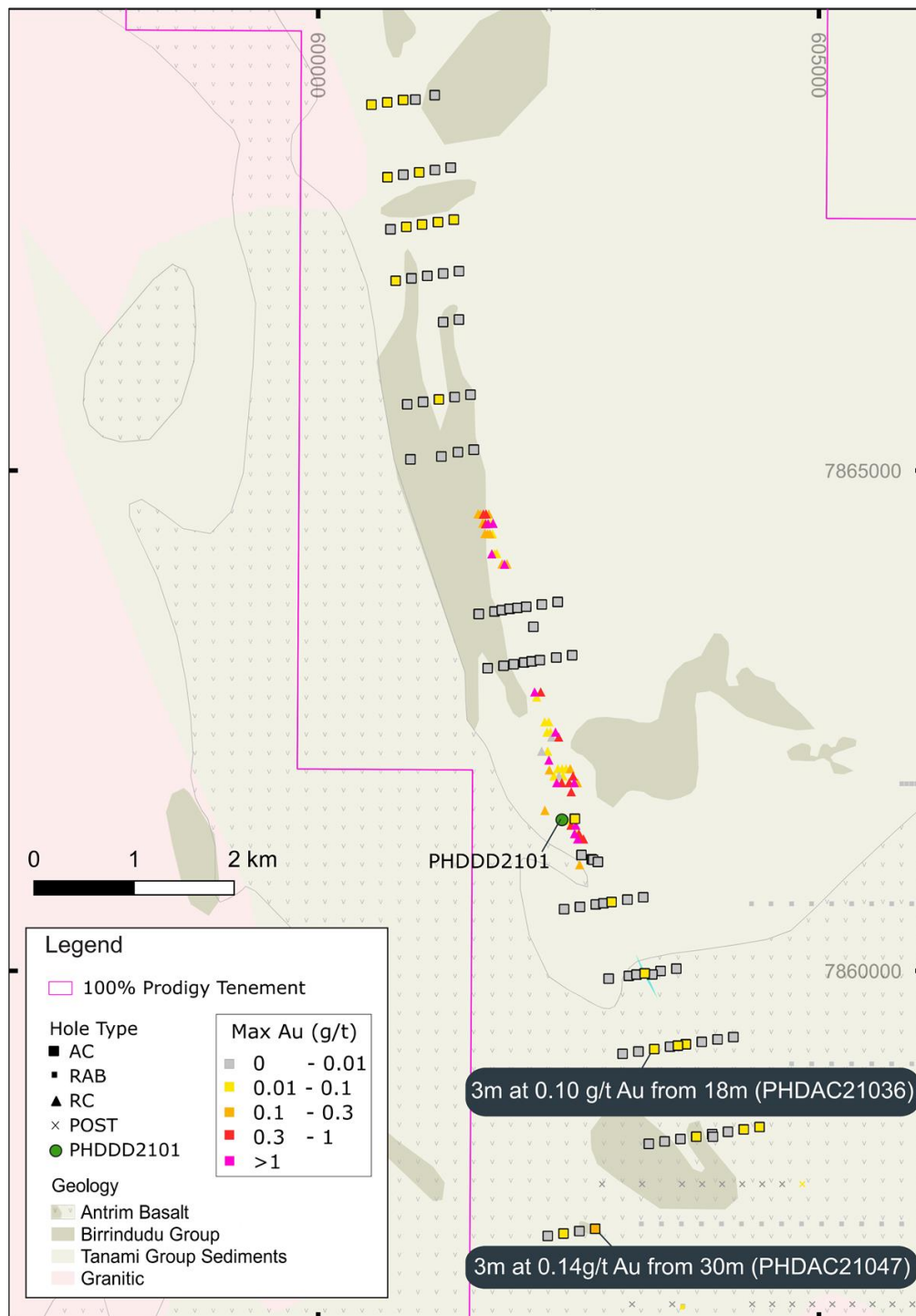


Figure 3 – Location of recent hole PHDDDD2101³ and previous drill intercepts (max Au) within PHD Prospect

PHD Prospect Background

PHD is an 11km soil gold anomaly within the Hyperion Project, located 30km northwest of the existing **4.93Mt @ 1.95g/t 310koz gold resource**⁴ and 40km north of Northern Star's 1.1Moz Groundrush Resource (Figure 2). Shallow RC drilling by previous owner Ord River Resources in 2005 and 2006 defined gold within two zones over 3.5km of strike at PHD. Sampling along strike of the historic anomalism extended the soil gold anomaly over the structure to 11km in length. Airborne magnetic surveying completed in 2019 highlighted the extensions of the structure along strike and the potential for parallel structures. The area of interest is underlain by sequences belonging to the favourable Tanami Group. It is poorly exposed, with the majority of the geology interpreted from regional

³ ASX: 11 August 2021

⁴ ASX: 31 July 2018

magnetics and limited drilling. Localised outcrop that occurs on the PHD and Tregony Prospects has been the focus of historic exploration.

Five existing deposits (Figure 2) are known along the Suplejack Fault, the major structural control of the project:

- Groundrush Deposit (10.5Mt @ 3.3g/t Au for 1.129Moz⁵ - 50% Tanami Gold, 50% Northern Star) is located 42km to the south with the same NW trend as PHD.
- Hyperion Deposit (4.93Mt @ 1.95g/t Au for 310koz above a 0.8g/t cut off - 100% Prodigy Gold) located 27km to the south.
- Crusade Deposit (1.4Mt @ 2.6g/t Au for 119koz⁵ - 50% Tanami Gold, 50% Northern Star) is located 22km to the northeast.
- Ripcord Deposit (1.1Mt @ 2.5g/t Au for 89koz⁵ - 50% Tanami Gold, 50% Northern Star) is located adjacent to the Groundrush Deposit.
- The Tregony Deposit (~0.64Mt @ 3.02g/t for 62.7koz⁶ ounce deposit (JORC 2004), 100% Prodigy Gold) is located 11km to the east. The deposit consists of what appear to be shallow dipping quartz vein arrays within the Killi Killi Formation with some exceptionally high historic gold grades in drilling, including 3m@106.3g/t Au, 1.7m@64.2g/t Au, and 3m@44.6g/t Au.

Authorised for release by Prodigy Gold's Interim Executive Chairman on behalf of the board of directors.

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About Prodigy Gold NL

Prodigy Gold has a unique greenfields and brownfields exploration portfolio in the proven multi-million-ounce Tanami Gold Province. Prodigy Gold remains highly active in its systematic exploration approach and following the removal of COVID-19 restrictions intends to continue exploration prioritising on:

- drilling targets on its Tanami Projects
- a scoping study on the Buccaneer Resource
- systematic evaluation of high potential early stage targets
- joint ventures to expedite discovery on other targets



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⁵ 2020 Tanami Gold Annual Report

⁶ ORD ASX: 22 November 2012 (see cautionary endnote)

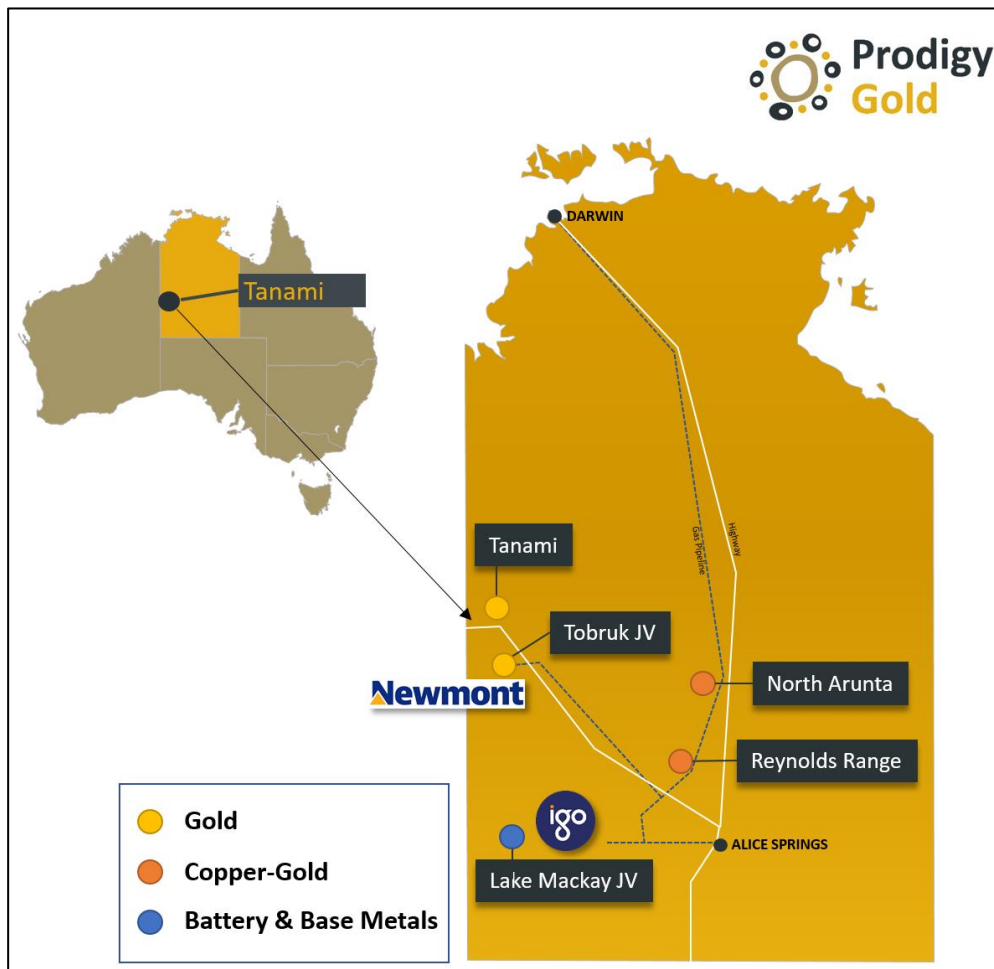


Figure 4 - Prodigy Gold Major Project Areas

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to the PHD exploration target and exploration results from the Hyperion Project and the Buccaneer Resource are based on information reviewed and checked by Mr Matt Briggs, MAusIMM. Mr Briggs is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code"). Mr Briggs is a fulltime employee and shareholder of the Company in the position of Interim Executive Chairman and consents to the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to previous exploration results, was either prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 or under the JORC Code 2012 and was previously disclosed to ASX on 28 September 2007 or has been cross-referenced in the text to the date of original announcement to ASX. In the case of the 2004 JORC Code Exploration Results first reported by Ord River, they have not been updated to comply with the JORC Code 2012. Refer to the caution in the announcement body regarding historic data validation underway.

The information in this report that relates to gold Mineral Resources for the Hyperion Project was reported to the ASX on 31 July 2018 (JORC 2012) and for the Buccaneer Resource on 1 September 2017. Prodigy Gold confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcements of 31 July 2018 and 1 September 2017, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 31 July 2018 and 1 September 2017 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Company cautions that the previous 2004 Tregony Mineral Resource is not reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. A Competent Person has not yet done sufficient work to classify the estimates of Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. Prodigy Gold notes that nothing has come to its attention that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the former owner's estimate as first announced by Ord River Resources in ASX release dated 22 November 2012, however the Company is in the process of independently validating the former owner's data and estimates and therefore cannot be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those estimates.

Appendix 1: Significant Results from Buccaneer AC Drilling

Hole ID	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Target
BCAC21007	12	18	6	1.4	Buccaneer
BCAC21012	21	30	9	0.5	Buccaneer
BCAC21013	69	72	3	1.0	Buccaneer
BCAC21016	9	15	6	0.7	Buccaneer
BCAC21017	9	12	3	0.7	Buccaneer

Intersections reflect intervals of >0.5g/t Au or where geologically significant. Intervals are geologically significant where sulphide and/or veining is logged and samples are above 0.1g/t Au and adjacent to samples of >0.5g/t Au.

Appendix 2: Intersections (Maximum Au) from PHD AC Drilling

Hole ID	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Target
PHDAC21047	30	33	3	0.1	PHD
PHDAC21036	18	21	3	0.1	PHD
PHDAC21070	57	60	3	0.1	PHD
PHDAC21086	49	50	1	0.1	PHD
PHDAC21067	9	12	3	0.1	PHD
PHDAC21028	70	71	1	0.1	PHD
PHDAC21043	48	50	2	0.1	PHD
PHDAC21069	60	62	2	0.1	PHD
PHDAC21086	59	60	1	0.1	PHD
PHDAC21028	60	63	3	0.1	PHD

Intervals summarised are those interpreted to be anomalous for 1km spaced reconnaissance drilling, here consistently above 0.1g/t Au.

Appendix 3: JORC Table 1 Buccaneer Aircore Drilling

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	Prodigy Gold has used a Bullion Drilling Company aircore (AC) drill rig. For the Buccaneer vertical aircore program, samples were collected from surface to end of hole. 1 riffle splitter was used to produced 1m samples. The entire samples was retained with nominal 3m composite samples taken from surface to the end of hole. Where anomalous gold grades are returned in composite sample analyses (and where more precise spatial definition is desired), 1m riffle split samples will be analysed for gold.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	The full length of each hole was sampled. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard practice. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted. Sample moisture and estimated recovery are recorded for each sample. The rig mounted cyclone assisted to homogenise the sample. The full sample was collected in green bags (at one metre intervals) prior to splitting, and a composite sample being produced. Oxide mineralisation is interpreted to be near horizontal and laterally extensive. Vertical drilling sampling the entire width ensure consistent and complete sampling of the mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	AC drilling was sampled as 3m composites by spear or scoop, sampling the total reject to produce a 2-3kg representative composite sample. Prodigy Gold samples were submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40 g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. For all AC holes the final metre of each hole (end-of-hole) was collected as a single metre multi-element (ME) sample. The ME sample is assayed for gold as described above and is additionally assayed for a suite of 59 different accessory elements (multi-element using the Bureau Veritas MA100/1/2 routine which uses a mixed acid digestion and finished by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which method provides the best detection limit). The nature of gold mineralisation could be variable and include high grade, high nugget quartz veins, and disseminated sulphide typical of other deposits in the area. Mineralisation has shown a correlation to sulphide and veining in the area in the past.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	AC drilling was undertaken by Bullion Drilling with an AC drill rig with a 500cfm/250psi on-board compressor. This rig has a depth capacity of approximately 120m for AC drilling. A 3 ½" aircore bit and hammer were used for the holes.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	Recoveries from drilling were generally 90%-100%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries of 50%. Anomalous samples reported in the announcement all have acceptable (complete or near complete) sample recovery. Samples were typically dry with minor wet samples near the bottom of hole. Moist or wet samples were not riffle-split into 1m samples, and instead were left open to dry out for potential future analysis.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	The cyclone was cleaned after every hole and every 30m or after wet samples to minimise potential for contamination. The scoop/spear used to produce composite samples was cleaned regularly. The riffle splitter was cleaned after each metre for 1m samples.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	There is no relationship between grade and recovery due to the consistently high sample recovery. Aircore drilling is typically designed as a reconnaissance tool to define gold and multi-element anomalies in the regolith. Additional measures were taken for this AC program to potentially use results in future resource estimation or extension. One metre dry samples were riffle split and set aside for possible analyses, where corresponding composite sampling demonstrated anomalous gold results. Sample recovery does not impact identification of anomalies and consequently no detailed analysis has been undertaken to determine a relationship between grade and recovery for this program. With sample recovery >90% bias is unlikely due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Prodigy Gold AC samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were collected. Sample rejects are preserved in green bags for re-logging by the competent person detailed on this report where anomalous grades were encountered in preliminary composite sampling. All anomalous composite samples were reviewed by the competent person on this report.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner. Logging records interpreted lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. EOH samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. Chip trays are photographed for posterity. Remaining sample materials are preserved and stored in open green bags for any moisture to evaporate, until such time as it is determined the material should be rehabilitated.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core was collected
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<p>1m samples were collected from a cyclone into green plastic bags. Green bags were additionally sampled using a riffle splitter utilizing the entirety of the sample reject contained in each green bag. The entire 1m sample was riffle split to create a 2-3kg representative sample of the 1m return. Drilling was sampled as 3m composites by spear/scoop sampling the total reject to produce a 2-3kg composite sample. At the end of hole (EOH) a 1m 2-3kg spear/scoop sample was collected for ME analyses.</p> <p>Samples were typically dry with minor wet samples. Wet and dry samples were not mixed in the composites. Wet samples were not riffle split.</p>
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<p>All samples have been analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide.</p> <p>Samples were dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g is retained for Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.</p>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	The cyclone is routinely cleaned and samples visually inspected for contamination. Drilling of wet samples is avoided and the nature of the sample is recorded. 3m composite samples are aimed for anomaly detection with an expectation that the 1m riffle-split (dry) samples to be subsequently analysed and used for additional resource extension where appropriate. Blanks and standards were inserted in sequence at a frequency of approximately 1 in 20 for initial 3m composite analyses. Similar QAQC procedures will be used for any subsequent 1m riffle split sample submissions. QAQC results are screened by the database geologist prior to final review by the competent person on this release. Laboratory internal QAQC was conducted at Bureau Veritas, as per industry standard.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	<p>3m composites are taken from the 1m sample bags. Samples are collected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation in the pulverisation stage.</p> <p>1m riffle split samples were taken on all dry samples in the program. The multi-tier riffle splitter is cleaned with compressed air after each sample. The entirety of the sample contained in the green bag is processed through the riffle splitter, which splits a representative 2-3 kg sample directly into a calico bag, with the remainder of the sample reject deposited into a bucket and subsequently returned into the original green bag. The bucket used to contain the sample reject below the riffle splitter is routinely cleaned at the same time as was the riffle splitter after each sample. 1m sample results will be compared to 3m composite results. Field duplicates are not produced for composite samples.</p>
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and preference to keep the sample weight below 3kg to ensure the requisite grind size in a LM5 sample mill. Anomalous intervals reported are all in oxide. Gold grains are not expected to be coarse.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Prodigy Gold use a lead collection fire assay using a 40g sample charge. For low detection, this is read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, with a lower detection limit of 0.001ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000ppm Au which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No geophysical data is reported.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	A blank or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. For drill samples, blank material was supplied by the assaying laboratory. Two certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold grade and lithology were used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch basis and at the completion of the program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections were calculated independently by both the project geologist and database administrator and verified by the competent person on this release.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No dedicated twin holes have been drilled. Twin holes may be considered prior to inclusion of results into possible future resource extension.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5.1. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.5 and SQL 2008 R2 (the MDS is compatible with SQL 2008-2012 – most recent industry versions used). This interface integrates with LogChief and QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of data capture and assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Prodigy Gold has an external consultant database administrator 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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed. Assay data below the detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	The AC collars were surveyed with a handheld GPS pre- and post- drilling. Handheld GPS reading accuracy is improved by the device 'waypoint averaging' mode, which takes continuous readings of up to 5 minutes and improves accuracy. No DH Surveys were collected due to the vertical nature of all drill holes, flat ground at the collar location and the shallow drill depths. The mast of the Bullion AC rig is designed to be physically constrained for vertical drilling.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 52.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database. Higher vertical accuracy may be obtained through subsequent surveys and transposed.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill spacing was either 50m or 25m between holes. Two drill lines were spaced 150 metres apart.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The drilling subject to this announcement has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource Estimates.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	AC drill samples from this program were composited from 1m green bags to 3m composites samples. 1m riffle split samples were also taken from the 1m green bags without compositing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	All holes were drilled vertically. The vertical AC holes were designed to test true vertical thickness for supergene related mineralisation in the oxidized portion of the regolith profile or continuous palaeochannel hosted mineralization.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in this data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	All samples were transported from the rig to a secure core storage shed at Wilson's camp by Prodigy Gold personnel. 3m composite samples were loaded onto a Toll Express truck and delivered to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been picked up for transport. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure. 1m riffle split samples remain in secure storage at Wilson's Camp.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	The competent person and other Prodigy Gold representatives inspected the Bureau Veritas laboratory facilities in Adelaide in May 2021 and found no faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results show that protocols and procedures are effective.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The Buccaneer Deposit is contained within ML29822 located in the Northern Territory. The mining lease is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to a mining agreement between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC). This agreement is completed with a view to meet obligations of Part IV of the Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act 1976. A heritage clearance has been completed prior to drilling to ensure the protection of cultural sites of significance. A NT mine management plan is in place for the operation of the mineral lease.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i>	The mining lease is in good standing with the NT DPIR and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>The Buccaneer Resource was originally discovered by North Flinders Mines in the late 1990s. Newmont Asia Pacific Ltd. (Newmont) acquired the property and continued active exploration through 2006. Newmont/North Flinders drilled a total of 830 holes into the prospect – 103 aircore, 669 RAB, 48 RC, and 10 RC with diamond extensions – totalling 51,082m and provided the foundation of understanding of the Buccaneer Deposit.</p> <p>The Buccaneer Project has had a considerable amount of drilling completed by previous explorers, which has defined the existing resource. The sampling has been carried out using a combination of aircore (AC), reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling.</p> <p>Significant historic RAB drilling covers the area and was used in developing the lithological and mineralisation interpretation. However, this data was not used in the estimate and is not detailed here. 124 AC, 163 RC, 8 RC(D) with diamond tails and 5 diamond holes were drilled between 1993 and 2015 and was undertaken by several different companies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993– 1996 – RAB and DDH drilling by North Flinders Mines • 1997 – 1999 – RC and RAB drilling by North Flinders Mines • 2004 – AC, RAB and RC drilling by North Flinders Mines • 2010 – 2015 - AC, RC, RCD and DD by ABM Resources
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Gold mineralisation is disseminated within a monzogranite intrusion, and typically associated with quartz veins. Visible gold is seen in the quartz stockwork veining. Mineralisation extends from near-surface to a depth of over 500m and has been defined in several zones over an area of 2,200m by 800m. Mineralisation within the main body of the monzogranite has been recognised to have a moderate north-easterly dip. Horizontal oxide mineralisation is observed overlying the Monzogranite intrusion.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth hole length.</i> 	<p>All relevant historical drill hole information has been previously reported through open file reporting by previous explorers.</p> <p>Summaries of all material drill holes from previous Prodigy Gold drilling are available within the Company's ASX releases.</p>
	<p><i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case</i></p>	<p>No exploration information material to the announcement has been excluded. Subsequent to the completion of the 2017 resource estimate, approximately 35,000 geological logging records from drilling completed in 2012-2016 were identified as missing from the Company's database. These have been loaded into the database and are being reviewed to assess the potential for a resource estimate with enhanced geological input.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p>	<p>Prodigy Gold reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5g/t gold lower cut-off. As geological context is understood in exploration data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. No upper cut-offs have been applied as intersections.</p>
	<p><i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p>	<p>Summaries of all material drill holes and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases. All results are shown on maps. Highlight holes are reported individually. It should not be assumed all results are represented labelled on diagrams.</p>
	<p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>No metal equivalents are being reported.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	<p>The majority of drilling is RC, and thus the exact geometry of the mineralisation with respect to drill angle cannot be determined. From the limited diamond drilling, the Company identified stockwork veining at various orientations. The overall trend of the fresh mineralisation has a moderate north-easterly dip. Subsequently, drill holes are angled at 60 degrees to drill as close to orthogonal to mineralisation as possible. Intercepts reported are down hole length, true width is not known.</p>
Diagrams	<p><i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></p>	<p>Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.</p>
Balanced reporting	<p><i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	<p>The Company reports all assays as they are finalised by the laboratory. All material assays received to date from Prodigy Gold's drilling above reflect intervals of >0.5g/t Au or where geologically significant. Intervals are geologically significant where sulphide and/or veining is logged and samples are above 0.1g/t Au.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></p>	<p>Appropriate data is provided in the announcement. Multi-element geochemistry and spectral logging studies have been completed on the deposit. These are used to influence the interpretation of the regolith profile and host rock lithology. Metallurgical test work has previously been published on 17th August 2015. No deleterious elements are noted. Subsequent to the completion of the 2017 resource estimate, approximately 35,000 geological logging records from drilling completed in 2012-2016 were identified as missing from the Company's database. These have been loaded into the database and are being reviewed to assess the potential for updating the resource estimate with enhanced geological input.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</i></p>	Further work would include improved geological understanding to confirm continuity of mineralisation and could be used as a basis to target extensions of the Resource as it is currently open at depth and in several strike directions. A scoping study is currently underway with samples to improve the understanding of the metallurgical recovery and geotechnical parameters of the rock being collected.

Appendix 4: Buccaneer Project 2021 AC Drillhole Collar Locations

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Hole Type	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Target
BCAC21001	514672	7772138	430	AC	70	0	-90	Buccaneer
BCAC21002	514624	7772165	430	AC	69	0	-90	Buccaneer
BCAC21003	514587	7772193	430	AC	44	0	-90	Buccaneer
BCAC21004	514547	7772226	430	AC	98	0	-90	Buccaneer
BCAC21005	514502	7772256	430	AC	81	0	-90	Buccaneer
BCAC21006	514467	7772294	430	AC	81	0	-90	Buccaneer
BCAC21007	514421	7772322	430	AC	78	0	-90	Buccaneer
BCAC21008	514379	7772343	430	AC	75	0	-90	Buccaneer
BCAC21009	514346	7772382	430	AC	48	0	-90	Buccaneer
BCAC21010	514309	7772410	430	AC	51	0	-90	Buccaneer
BCAC21011	514271	7772442	430	AC	39	0	-90	Buccaneer
BCAC21012	514316	7772582	430	AC	87	0	-90	Buccaneer
BCAC21013	514361	7772562	430	AC	84	0	-90	Buccaneer
BCAC21014	514400	7772525	430	AC	84	0	-90	Buccaneer
BCAC21015	514415	7772505	430	AC	78	0	-90	Buccaneer
BCAC21016	514438	7772488	430	AC	81	0	-90	Buccaneer
BCAC21017	514451	7772480	430	AC	76	0	-90	Buccaneer

Coordinates MGA 94 Zone 52

Appendix 5: Buccaneer August 2017 Mineral Resource Estimate (ASX: 1 September 2017)

Buccaneer Gold Deposit – Mineral Resource Estimate August 2017									
Oxide	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Metal (koz)
Oxidised	0.2	1.69	12	0.1	1.82	4	0.3	1.73	16
Transitional	0.7	1.69	40	0.5	1.52	22	1.2	1.63	62
Fresh	0.3	1.59	13	8.3	1.86	494	8.5	1.85	507
Total	1.2	1.67	65	8.8	1.84	521	10.0	1.82	585

Appendix 6: JORC Table 1 PHD Aircore Drilling

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	Vertical aircore (AC) drilling of 94 AC holes for 4,091 metres. Drilling was completed along the 11km strike of soil gold anomalism.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	The full length of each hole was sampled. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures. Bag sequence, sample moisture, and estimated sample recovery is checked regularly and recorded by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	AC drilling was sampled as 1m samples, or 3m composites by spear sampling the total reject to produce a 2-3kg composite sample. Holes are drilled vertically aiming to identify lateral dispersion of gold in oxide, or pathfinder elements to allow the subsequent targeting of infill drilling. Mineralisation if directly intersecting is likely to be moderately dipping quartz veins within a fault or shear zone, or sub horizontal supergene enrichment. Supergene mineralisation is expected to have a relative homogenous distribution of gold. Mineralisation intersected in rock is likely to be coarser and higher in nugget.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	AC drilling was undertaken by Bullion Drilling with an AC drill rig with a 500cfm/250psi on-board compressor. This rig has a depth capacity of approximately 120m for AC drilling. A 3 ½" aircore bit and hammer were used for the holes.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	Recoveries from drilling were generally 90%-100%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries of 50%. Samples were typically dry with minor wet samples.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Drillers used appropriate measures to minimise down-hole and/or cross hole contamination in AC drilling. The cyclone and buckets were cleaned after every hole and every 30m or after wet samples to minimise potential for contamination.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	Aircore drilling is designed as a reconnaissance tool to define gold and multi-element anomalies in the regolith. Sample recovery does not impact identification of anomalies and consequently no detailed analysis has been undertaken to determine a relationship between grade and recovery for this program. With sample recovery >90% bias is unlikely due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Prodigy Gold AC samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were collected.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Logging is qualitative in nature and records interpreted lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. EOH samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core was collected.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	1m samples were collected from a cyclone into a plastic bucket and then laid out on the ground in rows of 10 or 20. Drilling was sampled as 3m composites by spear sampling the total reject to produce a 2-3kg composite sample. At the end of hole (EOH) a 1m 2-3kg spear sample was collected. Recoveries from drilling were generally 90%-100%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries of 50%. Samples were typically dry with minor wet samples. Wet and dry samples were not mixed in the composites.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	All samples have been analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. Samples were dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g is retained for Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	The cyclone is routinely cleaned and samples visually inspected for contamination. Drilling of wet samples is avoided and the nature of the sample is recorded. Reconnaissance drilling is aimed for anomaly detection with an expectation of significant additional drilling prior to the declaration of a resource. Blanks and standards were inserted in sequence at a frequency of approximately 1 in 20. QAQC results are screened by the database geologist prior to final review by the project geologist.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	3m composites are taken from the 1m sample piles using a spear which penetrates across the full sample. The pile is sampled in multiple slices from different angles ensuring a representative sample is taken. Samples are collected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation in the pulverisation stage.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and preference to keep the sample weight below 3kg to ensure the requisite grind size in a LM5 sample mill.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Prodigy Gold use a lead collection fire assay using a 40g sample charge. For low detection, this is read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, with a lower detection limit of 0.001ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000ppm Au which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	ME results are only used for indicative analysis of litho-geochemistry and alteration and to aid logging and subsequent interpretation. 4 acid digest data on the ME and end of hole samples are used to assist in litho-geochemical determination.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	A blank or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. For drill samples, blank material was supplied by the assaying laboratory. Two certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold grade and lithology were used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch basis and at the completion of the program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections were calculated independently by both the project geologist and database administrator.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No dedicated twin holes have been drilled as this is not considered appropriate for early stage reconnaissance drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5.1. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.5 and SQL 2008 R2 (the MDS is compatible with SQL 2008-2012 – most recent industry versions used). This interface integrates with LogChief and QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of data capture and assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Prodigy Gold has an external consultant database administrator 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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and Resource purposes. No averaging is employed. Assay data below the detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	The AC collars were surveyed with a handheld GPS pre- and post- drilling. Handheld GPS reading accuracy is improved by the device 'waypoint averaging' mode, which takes continuous readings of up to 5 minutes and improves accuracy. No DH Surveys were collected due to the early stage nature of the drilling style and the shallow drill depths.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA_2020, Zone 52.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill spacing varied dependent on the target being tested. Drill lines were spaced on lines 600-1,500 metres apart with hole spacing along the line at 320m drill centres.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The drilling subject to this announcement has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource Estimates.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	AC drill samples from this program were composited from 1m piles to 3m composites samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	All holes were drilled vertically. As this is early stage of drilling the orientation of the drilling to mineralisation is not known.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in this data. Holes are reconnaissance in approach and are drilled vertically.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were transported from the rig to the field camp by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were loaded onto a Toll Express truck and taken to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been picked up for transport. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure. Details regarding sample security of drilling prior to 2010 are not readily available.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Prodigy Gold conducted a Lab Visit to Bureau Veritas laboratory facilities in Adelaide in May 2021 and found no faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results shows that Prodigy Gold sampling protocols and procedures were generally effective.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The PHD Prospect is contained within EL31331 and is located in the Northern Territory. The tenements are wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC). A mine management plan (NT Govt) and Work Area Program (CLC) including a heritage survey for sites of cultural significance.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i>	The tenements are in good standing with the NT Govt. and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>1995 – 2000 – AngloGold Ashanti/Acacia Resources</p> <p>The first and only systematic exploration to occur over the tenement was completed by AGA and Acacia Resources between 1995 – 2000, following up on work (soils, rock chip and limited post hole campaigns) completed by Messenger and Dominion Mining in the early 1990's. AGA's strategy involved a first phase of regional soils and/or shallow VAC holes, with anomalous areas quickly followed up on with a second phase of shallow RAB drilling combined with several regional stratigraphic traverses. With this strategy they discovered the Tregony Deposit and identified the Boco, Thomas, PHD, Five Mile, Maly, Montegue Duck, and Trucks prospects.</p> <p>Critical analysis of soils indicates that the majority have been ineffective at screening areas that are covered by shallow aeolian sand cover, drainage or Cambrian Plateau basalts. The shallow cover (Aeolian sand, paleo-drainage) has masked the underlying rocks, resulting in limited anomalism and thus have not been followed up with drilling. Historic drilling only followed up where soil samples returned anomalous results. Large areas of Suplejack North remain untested by drilling (including Old 8 Mile Fault), despite the presence of favourable lithological units.</p> <p>2004 - 2012 Ord River Resources</p> <p>The last exploration to be completed over EL31331 was conducted by Ord River Resources. Ord River completed limited drilling between 2004 and 2012;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 RC holes at Five Mile and PHD in 2005-2006 • 12 RCD holes in 2012 at Tregony. <p>The program defined gold within two zones over 3.5km of strike at the PHD Prospect.</p> <p>Notable intersections at PHD included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8m @ 2.12g/t Au, including 1m @ 9.37g/t Au at the EOH – FM06RC586 • 8m @ 1.41 g/t Au – FM06RC579 • 11m @ 1.12 g/t Au – PH05RC546 <p>No follow up exploration has been completed since 2006 at PHD other than soil sampling and a stratigraphic diamond drillhole previously reported by this Company.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The target is gold mineralisation associated with structures within Tanami Group Rocks. Deposits would likely be similar to analogous deposits listed in the body of the announcement. These are typically quartz vein and alteration related deposits within shears or fault within Tanami Group rocks. A strong association to local are regionally extensive structures, such as the Suplejack Fault is observed.
Drill hole Information	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth hole length.</i> 	<p>All relevant historical drill hole information has been previously reported through open file reporting by previous explorers. This data is provided for context to illustrate where anomalous grades have previously been intersected to guide exploration targeting. This data, with further review, may be found to be unsuitable for use in resource reporting. All new drill holes completed and assayed by Prodigy Gold with material results (0.1g/t Au) are referenced in this release.</p> <p>Summaries of all material drill holes from previous ABM/Prodigy Gold drilling are available within the Company's ASX releases. The reporting of intersections may vary from initial announcements as additional drilling might subsequently modify the interpretation to that current at the time of the original announcement.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case</i>	No information or data material to the reporting of the current program has been excluded. Historic information is not fully reported for reasons of conciseness.
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Prodigy Gold has reported length weighted intervals with a nominal 100ppb gold lower cut-off. As geological context is understood in exploration data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. No upper cut-offs have been applied.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	Summaries of all material drill holes and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases. All results are shown on maps. Highlight holes are reported individually.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	From surface mapping and previous drilling in the district, host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees).
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text. As the AC drilling is at a reconnaissance stage, and broad drill spacing, cross sections are not yet included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All material assays received to date from Prodigy Gold's drilling above a 0.1g/t Au gold lower cut-off have been reported together with reference to historical drilling results of significance.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Multi-element geochemistry of current downhole samples and historic spoils has been compiled over the target area. Results are used to influence the interpretation of the regolith profile and host rock lithology.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</i>	Further work includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A review of the prospectivity of the PHD area currently underway Results from sampling of a stratigraphic diamond hole recently completed are pending

Appendix 7: PHD Prospect 2021 AC Drillhole Collar Locations

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Hole Type	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Target
PHDAC21001	601908	7863616	441.398	AC	57	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21002	601830	7863603	441.631	AC	62	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21003	601757	7863589	441.839	AC	24	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21004	601599	7863565	442.267	AC	9	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21005	601689	7863023	438.299	AC	18	0	-90	PHD

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Hole Type	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Target
PHDAC21006	601847	7863047	438.163	AC	6	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21007	601948	7863063	438.081	AC	68	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21008	602388	7863685	436.929	AC	39	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21009	602230	7863661	438.677	AC	99	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21010	602073	7863637	440.523	AC	69	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21011	601986	7863625	441.153	AC	84	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21012	602532	7863153	434.295	AC	46	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21013	602374	7863129	435.602	AC	44	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21014	602210	7863104	436.872	AC	62	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21015	602128	7863091	437.43	AC	73	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21016	602052	7863080	437.91	AC	52	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21017	603242	7860734	425.654	AC	36	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21018	603084	7860710	426.348	AC	30	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21019	602926	7860686	427.159	AC	22	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21020	602845	7860673	427.933	AC	47	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21021	602768	7860662	428.674	AC	54	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21022	602610	7860638	430.225	AC	55	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21023	602452	7860614	431.662	AC	30	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21024	602897	7859920	431.496	AC	44	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21026	603573	7860020	430.141	AC	49	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21027	603415	7859996	430.563	AC	47	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21028	603257	7859972	430.802	AC	72	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21029	603175	7859960	430.883	AC	48	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21030	603099	7859948	430.948	AC	36	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21031	604142	7859336	429.135	AC	44	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21032	603984	7859312	430.085	AC	52	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21033	603826	7859288	430.898	AC	30	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21034	603668	7859264	431.341	AC	55	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21035	603510	7859240	431.711	AC	65	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21036	603352	7859216	431.919	AC	60	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21037	603194	7859192	431.967	AC	38	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21038	603036	7859168	432.125	AC	48	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21039	604404	7858437	421.537	AC	38	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21040	604246	7858413	422.294	AC	57	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21041	604088	7858389	422.853	AC	46	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21042	603930	7858365	423.45	AC	33	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21043	603772	7858341	424.055	AC	51	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21044	603614	7858317	424.644	AC	49	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21045	603456	7858293	425.233	AC	48	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21046	603298	7858269	425.752	AC	51	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21047	602762	7857420	421.4	AC	42	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21048	602604	7857396	421.747	AC	36	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21049	602446	7857372	422.135	AC	36	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21050	602288	7857348	422.587	AC	36	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21051	600918	7865111	439.286	AC	15	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21052	601076	7865135	437.701	AC	4	0	-90	PHD

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Hole Type	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Target
PHDAC21053	601226	7865140	436.907	AC	36	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21054	601392	7865183	436.148	AC	22	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21055	601550	7865207	435.377	AC	54	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21056	600885	7865661	440.906	AC	13	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21057	601043	7865685	440.952	AC	6	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21058	601201	7865709	439.578	AC	67	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21059	601359	7865733	436.776	AC	78	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21060	601517	7865757	434.046	AC	52	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21062	601244	7866483	436.48	AC	42	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21063	601402	7866507	434.056	AC	61	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21064	601086	7866944	435.829	AC	15	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21065	601244	7866968	434.375	AC	75	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21066	601402	7866992	432.72	AC	94	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21067	600876	7867434	435.565	AC	20	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21068	601034	7867458	435.754	AC	23	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21069	601192	7867482	435.333	AC	63	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21070	601350	7867506	433.996	AC	70	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21074	600928	7866920	436.246	AC	6	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21075	600770	7866896	436.516	AC	43	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21076	600718	7867410	435.485	AC	37	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21077	601320	7868027	432.488	AC	54	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21078	601162	7868003	434.286	AC	53	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21079	601004	7867979	434.129	AC	37	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21080	600846	7867955	433.23	AC	60	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21081	600688	7867931	432.361	AC	60	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21082	601160	7868751	431.562	AC	4	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21083	600966	7868707	431.409	AC	16	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21084	600844	7868703	431.238	AC	55	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21085	600686	7868679	431.022	AC	51	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21086	600528	7868655	431.776	AC	63	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21087	602145	7863436	439.322	AC	76	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21088	603332	7859961	430.939	AC	29	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21089	603588	7859250	431.521	AC	79	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21090	602559	7861518	428.22	AC	61	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21091	603938	7858340	423.292	AC	54	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21092	602727	7861113	427.521	AC	24	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21093	602625	7861156	428.11	AC	37	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21094	602741	7861108	427.444	AC	9	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21095	602789	7861087	427.181	AC	14	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21096	616148	7875673	413.359	AC	8	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21097	616040	7875670	412.818	AC	2	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21098	615927	7875671	412.278	AC	9	0	-90	PHD
PHDAC21099	615698	7875673	411.19	AC	43	0	-90	PHD

Coordinates MGA 94 Zone 52