

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

19th August 2019

ASX: PRX

Euro JV Project Drilling Update: Additional gold intersected

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drilling program aimed at testing highly prospective targets identified at the Dune Prospect which is located 1.5km to the south of Newmont Mining's Oberon Deposit**
- **Seven RC/diamond holes completed for a total of 2,730m across three targets at the Dune Prospect**
- **Broad intersection of 36m @ 0.65g/t Au including 20m @ 0.95g/t Au intersected along the same trend as previously reported 2m @ 12g/t Au and 3m @ 1.5g/t Au**
- **Dune Anomalism remains open to the north and west**
- **Follow-up RC drilling is planned to test open extensions during the September Quarter**
- **Aircore drilling has recently been completed on the 100% owned Capstan South Project with further assays expected to be received imminently**
- **Further RC drilling is planned to commence at Capstan during September**

Prodigy Gold NL ('Prodigy Gold' or 'the Company') (ASX: PRX) provides an update on recently completed drilling at the Company's Euro JV Project ('the Project') which is part of a farm-in agreement with Newcrest Mining Limited (ASX: NCM) (see ASX release dated 4 July 2018).

Under the farm-in agreement, Newcrest are to sole fund up to \$12M over seven years to earn up to a 75% interest in the Project, which hosts key targets along strike or parallel to the Trans-Tanami Trend which have seen limited or no previous exploration.

Prodigy Gold Managing Director Matt Briggs said: "Final results have been received from the initial 2019 drilling campaign at the Euro Project with Newcrest. RC and diamond drilling have built upon the success of last year's drilling with the intersection of 36m @ 0.65g/t Au including 20m @ 0.95g/t Au recorded in the north west of the Anomaly 2 target at Dune."

"Arsenic anomalism and gold mineralisation appears to intensify to the north and west of the target. An additional two lines of RC drilling have been planned to test this position in the September 2019 Quarter."

"Aircore drilling has recently been completed on our 100% owned Capstan South and Apertawonga Prospects, with further RC drilling also planned to commence at Capstan later this month. The RC program will infill around the results of 4m @ 6.1g/t Au and 9m @ 1.3g/t Au reported in December 2018."

Dune Prospect Overview

The Dune Prospect is located 1.5km to the south of the Newmont Oberon Deposit (Figure 1). Three targets have been drilled at the Dune Prospect. The targets have coincident geochemical anomalism and IP or magnetic geophysical anomalies. Limited previous aircore drilling intersected 3m @ 0.3g/t Au (ASX: 8 November 2018).

In late 2018, eight holes for a total of 1,466m of RC drilling were completed as the first bedrock drilling into these targets. The holes ended prior to reaching the target depth due to the intersection of water in the holes. Although not reaching target depth the initial program produced encouraging results

from these drillholes including 2m @ 12g/t Au, 8m at 1.9 g/t Au, and 2m at 3.0 g/t Au (ASX: 22 January 2019).

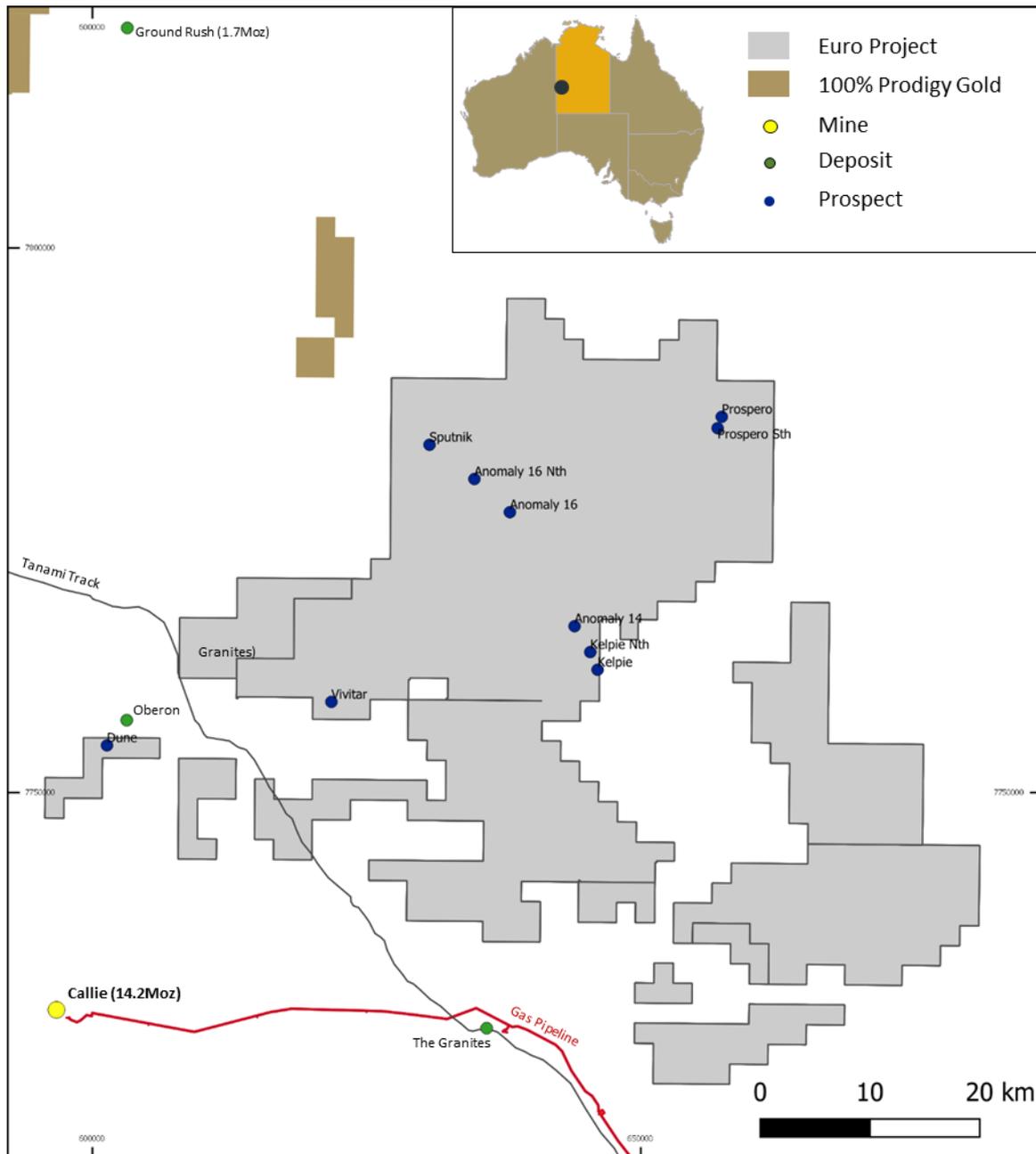


Figure 1 - Euro Project Prospect Location Map

Dune Drilling Results – 2019 Program

A total of seven diamond holes were drilled for a combined total of 2730m testing three targets at Dune. Drilling was completed on a nominal 400x200m spacing. All assay results have been received.

The recently completed RC/diamond program tested the IP geophysical target position for Anomaly 1 and Anomaly 2 (Figure 2). Target 3, a magnetic high now demonstrated to be Dead Bullock Formation, also had a diamond hole drilled. This hole was co-funded by the Northern Territory Government as part of its Resourcing the Territory Initiative.

Drilling at Target 1 and Target 2 aimed to test along strike of anomalous intercepts in 2018 RC drilling and interpreted folding of Oberon-style Dead Bullock formation stratigraphy. Drilling at Anomaly 1 and Anomaly 2 intercepted the Killi Killi Formation which is interpreted to overlie the prospective Dead Bullock Formation. Gold mineralisation was intersected on the northern line drilled with a best result of 36m @ 0.65g/t Au from 104m including 20m @ 0.95g/t Au from 105m in drill hole EUR0010.

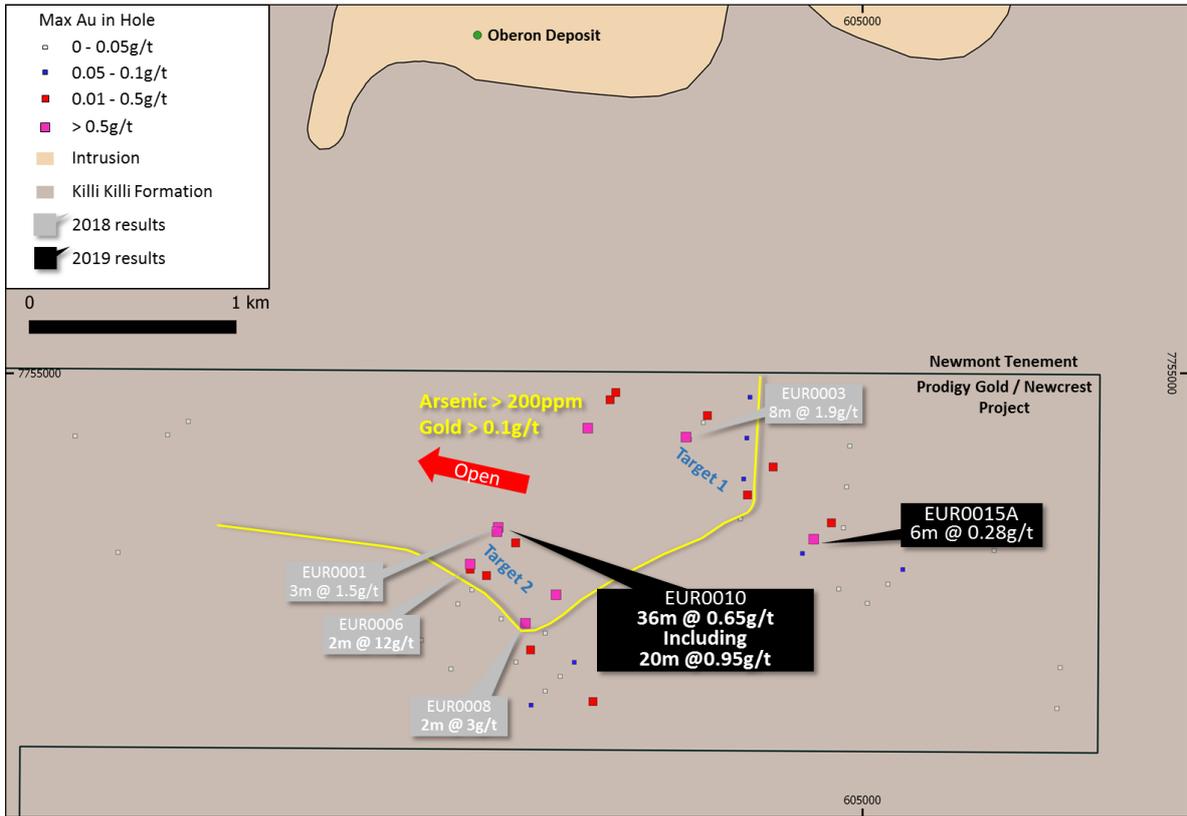


Figure 2 - Dune Prospect 2019 drilling program

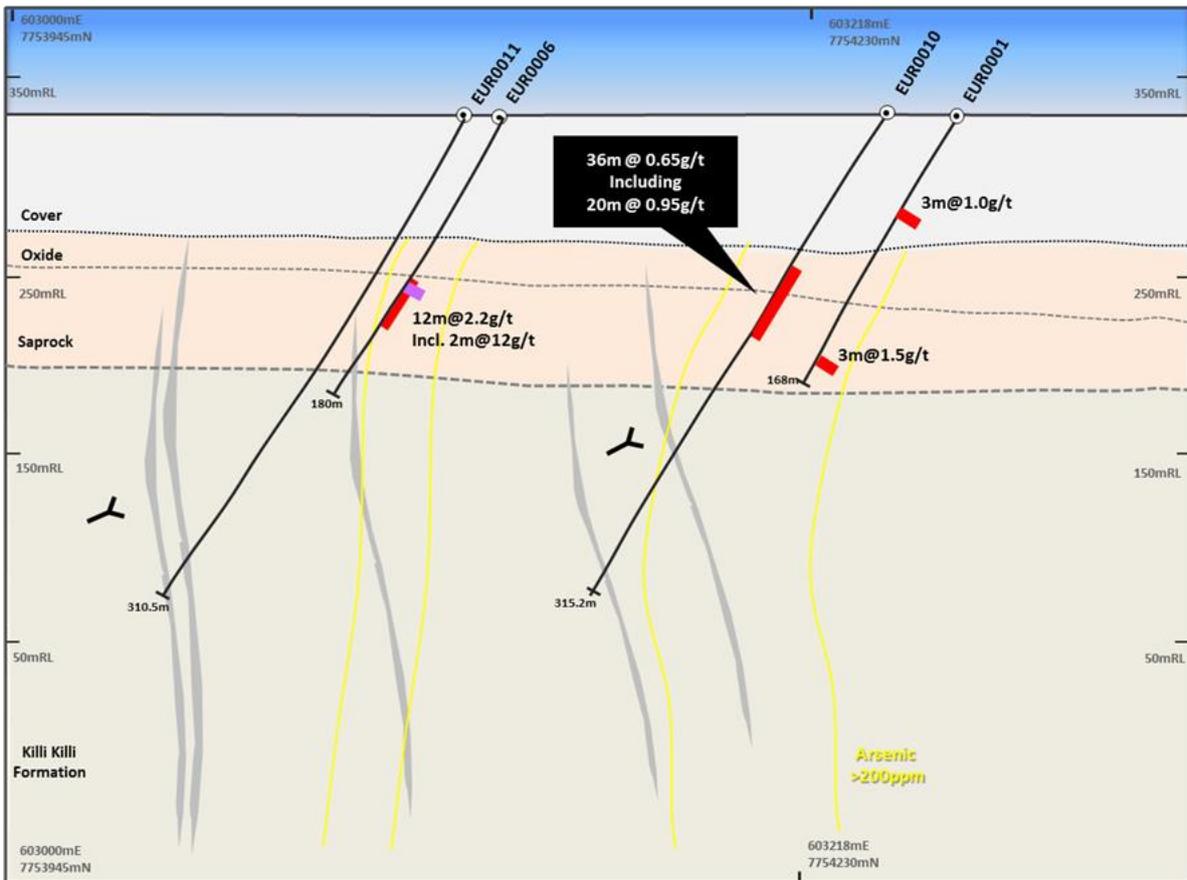


Figure 3 - Dune Target 2 Cross Section

EUR0010 was designed to test a 300m wide zone of gold anomalism defined in the initial RC drilling program (ASX: 22 January 2019). The 36m @ 0.65g/t zone was intersected in the RC pre-collar in the saprolite on the northernmost line on drilling into this target. The gold mineralisation correlates with a 100m wide zone of >200ppm arsenic anomalism. The results are interpreted to be enhanced by

supergene enrichment. Gold and arsenic anomalism remains open to the north-west of Target 2 (Figure 2). There is no previous drilling for 1.4km to the west of the recent line of drilling and additional RC drilling has been planned for this area (Figure 4).

Drilling into Target 1 was testing the gravity gradient. The drilling intersected veining and arsenopyrite at the targeted depth but within the Killi Killi stratigraphy. The style of alteration and presence of veining highlights that mineralised fluids are present at Dune, but that the prospective Dead Bullock formation is now likely to be at a greater depth than where currently drilled at Anomaly 1 and 2. Low level anomalism was intersected with best result from hole EUR0015A of 6m @ 0.28g/t Au from 293m.

An application for co-funding from the Northern Territory Government was successful which brought forward diamond drilling at Target 3 to provide key structural and stratigraphic information. EUR0018 targeted a 1.8km x 0.5km x 1km magnetic anomaly interpreted as a fault bounded package of Dead Bullock stratigraphy. Historic AC/RAB drilling over the anomaly ended within the cover sequence and the diamond drilling has confirmed this interpretation. A 20m zone of shearing, disrupted by late faulting was intersected from 271.5 metres down hole at the Dead Bullock and Killi Killi contact. The structure returned no significant gold results. No further drilling is currently planned at Dune Target 3.

The results from the drill holes will be incorporated into the CSIRO Litho geochemistry project advancing the understanding of the stratigraphic sequence of the Tanami Region and of the Dead Bullock Formation.

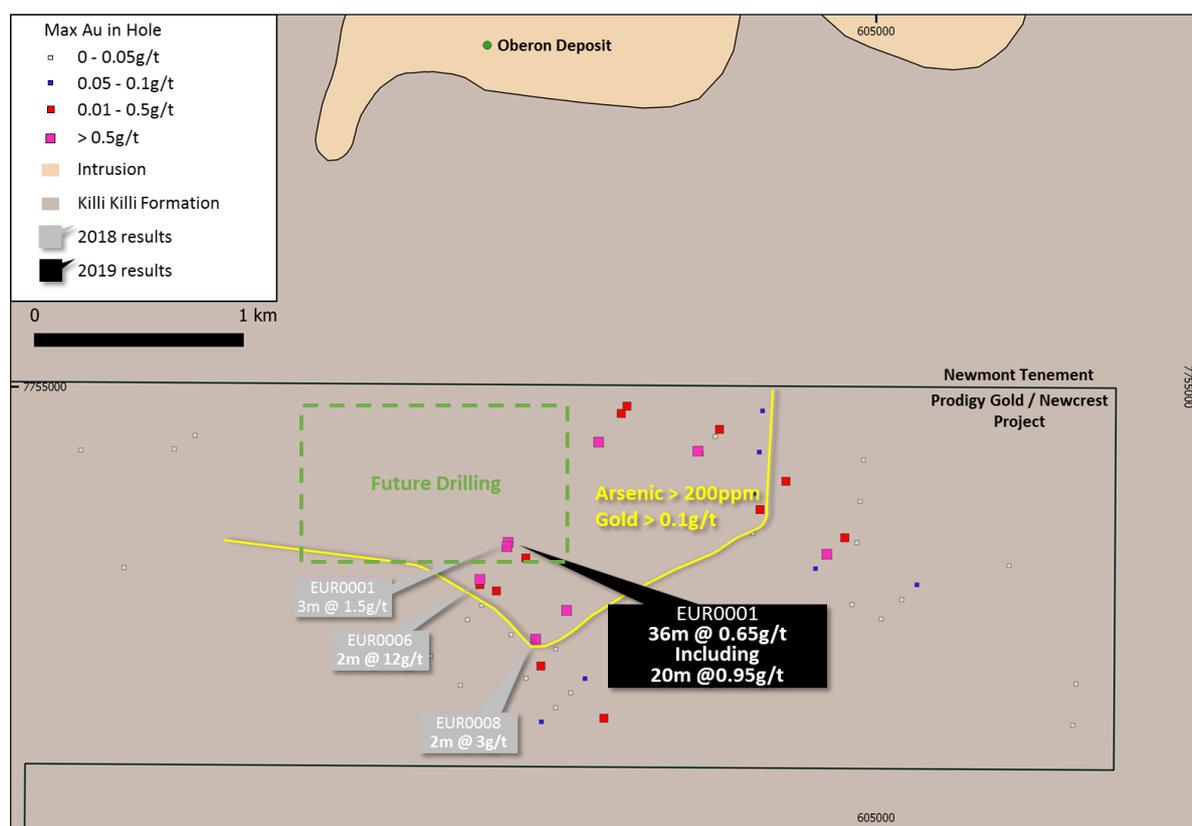


Figure 4 - Location of proposed future RC drilling at the Dune Prospect

Forward Work Program

Additional RC drilling is proposed to test the anomalous arsenic and gold trend further to the north-west at Anomaly 2 at Dune. Final design of the program is underway. Drilling is currently scheduled to be completed in the September Quarter of 2019.

Airborne magnetic survey data has allowed the refining of reconnaissance targets in the north of the Euro Project. Partial permitting of the aircore/RAB drilling has been received. Additional approvals will

be required for all targets to be drilled. These include Anomaly 16, Anomaly 14, Prospero and additional targets to the north of Vivitar (Figure 1).

The Euro JV Project Background

The Euro JV Project covers ~3,478 square kilometres of exploration licences and applications in the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory (Figure 3). The Project is along strike of, or contains structures parallel to, the Trans-Tanami Trend which is the regional control of major gold deposits in the area, including Newmont Mining's Callie Gold Mine and Oberon Deposit. Previous exploration has primarily been soil sampling and patchy reconnaissance drilling with 10 of the 17 tenements in the Euro JV Project having no drilling in the last 20 years. Prodigy Gold is currently operating the exploration project.

Matt Briggs
Managing Director



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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 district. An aggressive program for 2019 will continue to build on 2018 successes by:

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

Relevant Announcements

4 July 2018	Farm-in Agreement with Newcrest Mining signed
8 November 2018	Euro JV Project Initial Geophysics and RC Drilling Completed
22 January 2019	Drilling intersects 2m @ 12g/t Au at Euro JV Project
10 July 2019	Euro Exploration Update

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to exploration targets and exploration results are based on information reviewed and checked by Mr Matt Briggs who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Briggs is a full time employee of Prodigy Gold NL and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Briggs consents to the inclusion in the documents of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Historic drillholes at Euro referred to in this announcement were prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 or prior to JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. This data has been used on a qualitative basis to guide targeting and target ranking and is not considered reliable for resource reporting.

Appendix 1 – Dune Prospect 2019 Drillhole Collar Locations

Hole ID	Hole Type	Total Depth	East ¹	North ¹	RL ¹	Dip	Azimuth ²
EUR0009A	RCD	399.2	604259	7754796	335	-60	222
EUR0010	RCD	315.2	603266	7754268	336	-60	43
EUR0011	RCD	310.5	603133	7754081	337	-60	222
EUR0014	RCD	324.5	604813	7754229	335	-60	40
EUR0015A	DD	504.5	604672	7754080	335	-60	43
EUR0017A	RCD	275.7	605112	7753960	336	-60	42
EUR0018	DD	600.5	599924	7752310	342	-60	200

¹ GDA 94 Zone 52

² Magnetic

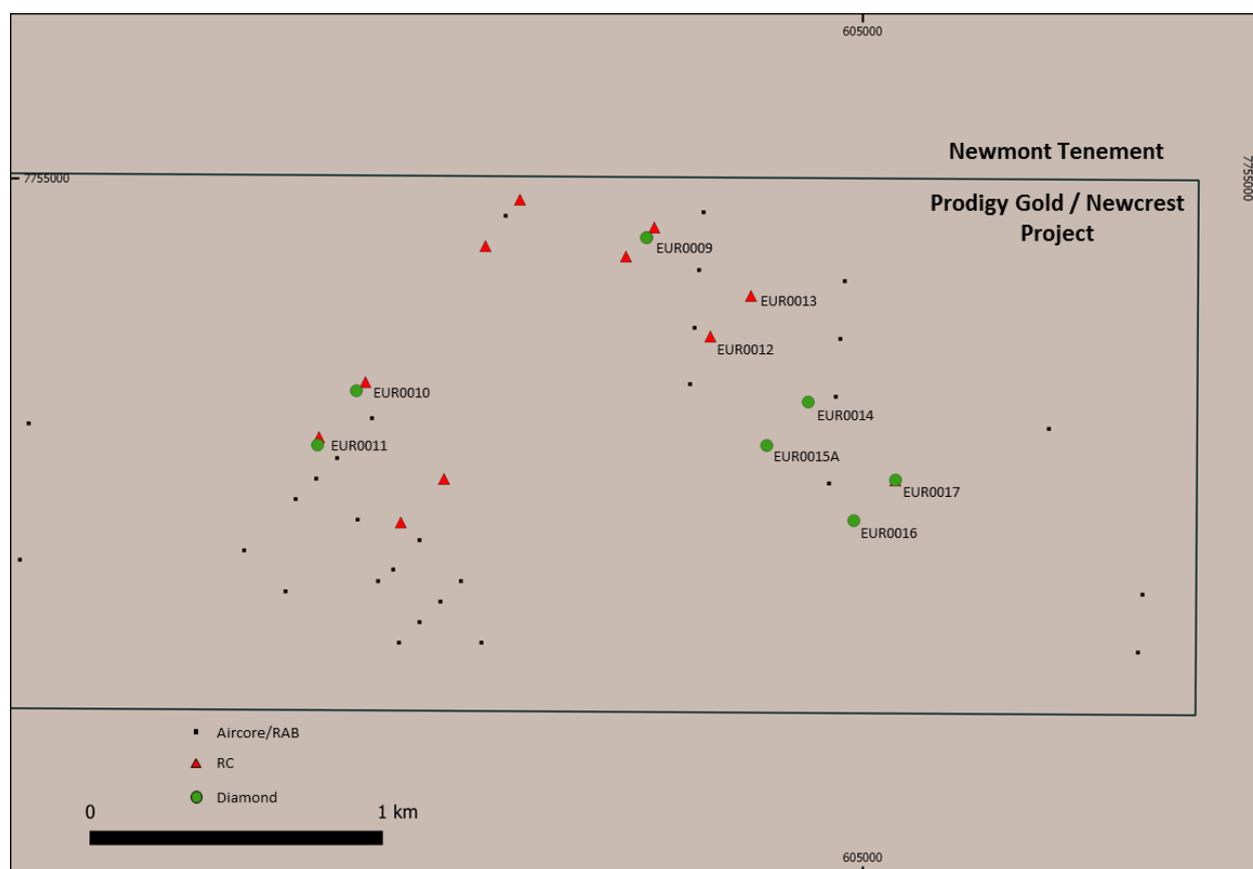


Figure 5 - Dune Prospect Collar Map. 2019 drillholes are labelled

Appendix 2 - Dune Prospect 2019 Drilling Intersections

Hole ID	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Interval (m) ²	Result (g/t) ²
EUR0010	104	125	36	0.65
including	105	125	20	0.95
EUR0010	147	150	3	0.7
EUR0015A	293	299	6	0.28

¹ GDA 94 Zone 52

² Collar information for mineralised drill holes 0.5g/t Au or where geologically significant

APPENDIX 3: JORC TABLE 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	<p><i>Prodigy Gold has used a dedicated reverse circulation (RC) rig and a dedicated diamond (DD) rig to complete 2 DD and 5 RCD holes for a cumulative depth of 2,730.1 metres at the Dune Prospect.</i></p> <p><i>RC drilling techniques are used to obtain 1m samples of the entire downhole length. RC samples are logged geologically and all samples submitted for assay.</i></p> <p><i>Diamond core was collected from either surface or from the end of the precollar to end of hole depth. Of the 2,096.5 DD metres drilled at Dune 224.4m was PQ, 1,171.1m was HQ and 695m was NQ. Upon completion of orientating and geological logging diamond core was cut lengthways, producing a nominal 2kg sample (minimum 0.3 metres, maximum 1.3 metres, generally 1 metre), with the remaining half retained on site.</i></p>
	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 best practice. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. See further details below.</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	<p><i>RC samples were taken using a 10:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone to obtain 1m samples. Approximately 3kg samples were submitted to the lab. Prodigy Gold samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish.</i></p> <p><i>Upon completion of orientating and geological logging diamond core was cut lengthways, producing a nominal 2kg sample (minimum 0.3 metres, maximum 1.3 metres, generally 1 metre), with the remaining half retained on site. Core is oriented using the ACT Mk2 HQ/NQ core orientation tool</i></p>
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	<i>Prodigy Gold RC drilling was undertaken by Topdrill with a Schramm 685. This rig has a depth capability of approximately 600m, using a 1000psi, 1350cfm Sullair compressor and auxiliary booster. Holes were drilled with 5 5/8" diameter bit. Diamond drilling was undertaken by Topdrill with a combination of PQ, HQ and NQ core diameter.</i>
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	<i>All RC samples were taken using a 10:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. Samples were split into calico bags and sent to the lab for assay; the remainder sample material remaining on site. Size of the sample was monitored at the drill site by the responsible geologist to ensure adequate recovery. Wet samples were documented by the responsible geologist in the field.</i>
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	<p><i>Dust suppression was used to minimise sample loss. Drilling pressure airlifted the water column below the bottom of the sample interval to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. The sample required for assay is collected directly into a calico sample bag at a designed 3kg sample mass which is optimal for full sample crushing and pulverisation at the assay laboratory. The polyurethane cyclone was emptied after each complete 6m drill rod, and cleaned out every 5 rods to minimise any potential for contamination.</i></p> <p><i>Core recoveries were good, with only minor intervals missing due to core loss in broken ground. In areas of broken ground triple tubbing was employed to maintain core recovery. Recoveries from drilling were generally 100%, though occasional near surface samples had recoveries of 50%.</i></p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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>No relationship between sample recovery and grade is apparent and sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material is unlikely.</i>
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	<i>Prodigy Gold drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig or in the core yard by a geologist using a laptop and MX deposits. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, magnetic susceptibility, ore mineral content and style of mineralisation, and quartz content and style of quartz were collected. Diamond core is also logged for structure, geotech and specific gravity.</i>
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	<i>Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Logging factors such as lithology, weathering, colour and alteration are logged qualitatively. Quartz veining and ore minerals are logged in a quantitative manner.</i>
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	<i>All holes were logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists.</i>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	<i>Of the 2,096.5 DD metres drilled at Dune 224.4m was PQ, 1,171.1m was HQ and 695m was NQ. Upon completion of orientating and geological logging diamond core was cut lengthways, producing a nominal 2kg half core sample (minimum 0.3 metres, maximum 1.3 metres, generally 1 metre), with the remaining half retained on site.</i>
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	<i>1 metre RC samples were split with a cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. All intervals were sampled, if the sample was wet it was recorded by the responsible geologist.</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. Multi Element analysis was taken every other metre. The pulps at the lab underwent mixed acid digest using MA100/1/2.</i>
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	<i>Field duplicates were taken every 40 samples. Standards and blanks were inserted every 20 samples. At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples are assayed.</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>Samples were split using a rig mounted Sandvic static cone splitter, which was checked to be level for each hole. Sample weights were monitored to ensure consistent sample collection. Field duplicates are collected every 40 samples. Samples are half core and are representative for the stage of exploration being undertaken.</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 4kg to ensure the requisite grind size in a LM5 sample mill.</i>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	<i>Prodigy Gold use a lead collection fire assay, using a 40g sample charge, with an ICP-AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish. The lower detection limit for this technique is 0.01ppm Au and the upper limit is 1,000ppm Au that is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. In addition to standards and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards, blanks. Standards and blanks returned within acceptable limits, and field duplicates showed good correlation. In addition to gold assaying, ~50% of samples undergo mixed acid digestion where an aliquot of sample is weighed and digested with a mixture of nitric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids. This method produces results for 59 elements.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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>4 acid digest data is also used to assist in litho-geochemical determination. A KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter was used to measure the magnetic susceptibility of every metre, with readings collected in SI units (x10⁻³).</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 also used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch basis and at the completion of the program.</i>
Verification of sampling and assaying	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>The drilling being reported is exploratory in nature. As such, none of the holes have been twinned in the current program. Where results warrant, follow-up drilling will be completed.</i>
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	<i>Primary data was collected into MX deposits and exported to an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.5 and SQL 2008 R2 (the MDS is compatible with SQL 2008-2016 – most recent industry versions used). This interface integrates QAQCReporter 2.2 as the 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. The database is subject to a robust database backup/recovery plan procedure. Prodigy Gold has one sole Database Administrator. 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 a CSV (text file) 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.</i>
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	<i>Hole 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. Down hole surveys that recorded dip and azimuth have been completed in all drill holes using a downhole Reflex gyro tool. Surveys are taken every 18m both downhole and uphole at the completion of 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.</i>
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	<i>Drillholes are spaced approximately 200m apart on section and 400-500m apart on drill traverse. The northeast and southwest target areas are separated by approximately 650m.</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>No sample compositing is applied.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	<i>The orientation of the drill lines were designed to intersect mineralised structures as orthogonally as possible. Of the 7 holes drilled at Dune 3 holes were drill towards 220 degrees, 3 holes were drilled toward 40 degrees. The first 6 holes were targeting two parallel 800m Au anomalous zones within northwest trending stratigraphy defined in historical AC and first pass RC drilling. The DD hole targeting the mag anomaly at Dune South was drilled towards 200 degrees perpendicular to the magnetic anomaly.</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.</i>
Sample security	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.</i>
Audits or reviews	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 August 2017 and found no faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results shows that Prodigy Gold sampling protocols and procedures were generally effective.</i>

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	<i>The Dune prospect is located on EL 26590 in the Northern Territory. The tenements are wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to the 'Tanami E' agreement between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC). The Exploration Leases were granted to Prodigy Gold in 2012. The tenements are subject to an earn-in agreement with Newcrest (ASX 4 July 2018).</i>
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	<i>The tenements are in good standing with the NT DPIR.</i>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<i>The Dune prospect has seen several phases of exploration by NFM, Normandy and Newmont. The Titania/Oberon regional soil grid failed to define any significant anomalism as the soils over the Dune Prospect where ineffective due to the palaeo-drainage present over the prospect. Newmont conducted two phases of aircore drilling (averaging 75m depth) in 2000 and 2002 defining two parallel weakly anomalous zones coincident with NW-trending magnetic anomalies. Peak gold values of 3m@0.3g/t Au (TSTAC0013) and 3m@0.3g/t Au (TSTAC0016) were returned from this historic drilling. In November 2018 8 RC holes for 1,466 metres were drilled with best results at Dune Anomaly 1 of 8m @ 1.9g/t Au from 94m (EUR0003) and 2m @ 12g/t Au from 105m (EUR0006) at Dune Anomaly2. These results motivated the follow up drilling being reported in this release.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<i>The target at Dune is interpreted as a repeat and/or extension, of the Oberon mineralised system. At Oberon, the mineralised position shows a weak positive 1st Vertical Derivative magnetic anomaly, the result of buried Dead Bullock Formation. A similar magnetic feature occurs at Dune, with a similar low level geochemical response in the Newmont aircore drilling. The recent discovery at Callie of the blind Federation and Liberator lodes on the southern limb of the Latin and Callie anticlines is analogous to where the Dune Prospect sits in relation to the Oberon Deposit. Geology at Dune consists of a NW trending interbedded sedimentary rocks (siltstones and shale) with felsic porphyry intrusions. Paleochannels overlay sections of the drill program.</i>
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. 	<i>Summaries of all material drill holes are available within the Company's ASX releases.</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>Not applicable</i>
Data aggregation methods	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 does not use weighted averaging techniques or grade truncations for reporting of exploration results. All reported assays have been length weighted with a nominal 0.5g/t gold lower cut-off with <2m of internal dilution. 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.</i>
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	<i>No metal equivalent values are used.</i>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	<i>From previous drilling in the district, host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees). Mineralisation is reported with down hole length, true width is not known.</i>
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	<i>Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.</i>
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	<i>All exploration results have been reported based on the reporting criteria.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	<i>All new meaningful data is reported in this release.</i>
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive	<i>Further work at Dune includes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Interpretation of the NTGS 100m lines spacing airborne magnetic survey.</i> • <i>Land access permitting.</i> • <i>Interpretation of multi-element data to constrain the stratigraphic sequence.</i> • <i>Follow up RC and DD drilling.</i> • <i>Reconnaissance aircore drilling.</i>