

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

28th November 2019

ASX: PRX

Euro JV Project Drilling Update: Dune Prospect Gold Anomaly Extended and Results Returned from Anomaly 16

HIGHLIGHTS

Dune Prospect

- RC drilling identifies significant gold in oxide and further extends the 1.4km gold and arsenic anomaly which remains open to the north
- Total of 512m RC drilling completed to follow-up highly prospective targets located 1.5km to the south of Newmont's Oberon Gold Deposit – intersections include;
 - **18m at 0.4g/t Au from 126m (EUR0019)**
 - **10m at 0.3g/t Au from 146m (EUR0021)**
- Area, thickness and grade of gold in oxide is significant when compared to gold deposits in the district

Anomaly 16 Prospect

- 616.9m diamond drill hole co-funded by the Northern Territory Government successfully tested the prospects magnetic high

Prodigy Gold NL ('Prodigy Gold' or 'the Company') (ASX: PRX) is pleased to provide 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: "Follow-up drilling at Dune has been encouraging with significant gold in oxide identified and the anomalism further extended. Holes completed on the northern two lines of RC drilling have intersected 18m at 0.4g/t Au and 10m at 0.3g/t Au."

"Importantly, the 1.4km long gold and arsenic anomaly remains open to the north, and the area, thickness and grade of gold in oxide is significant when compared to gold deposits in the district. There is no previous drilling between these recently completed RC holes and the Newmont Goldcorp tenement boundary."

"In addition, results were returned from the 616.9m diamond hole completed at the Anomaly 16 Prospect and co-funded by the NTGS. The hole was successful in targeting the gravity and magnetic highs interpreted to be associated with folded Dead Bullock Formation, however assays of veining and sulphides intersected are low and do not appear to be associated with a significant gold system."

"Future work at the Euro Project will incorporate the recently released NTGS airborne magnetic data with full program details to be communicated in the New Year."

Dune Prospect Overview

The Dune Prospect is located 1.5km to the south of the Newmont Oberon Deposit (Figure 1). Limited previous aircore drilling intersected 3m @ 0.3g/t Au (ASX: 8 November 2018). RC drilling in late 2018 produced encouraging results including 2m @ 12g/t Au, 8m at 1.9g/t Au, and 2m at 3.0g/t Au (ASX: 22 January 2019).

A follow-up program designed to continue to test for more favourable stratigraphic positions and test for higher grades to the north was completed in mid-2019. Gold mineralisation was intersected on the northern drill line with a best result of 36m @ 0.65g/t Au from 104m including 20m @ 0.95g/t Au from 105m in drill hole EUR0010 (ASX: 19 August 2019).

Dune Drilling Results – 2019 Phase 3 Drill Program

Three RC drill holes were drilled for a total of 512m and all assays have been received. The holes completed tested northern extensions of the Target 2 anomaly and for an antiformal closure to the east of Target 1. Holes EUR0019 and EUR0021 infill and extend gold anomalism in oxide to the north to a strike length of 1.4km. The area, thickness and grade of gold in oxide is significant when compared to gold deposits in the district.

Best intercepts included:

- 18m at 0.4g/t Au from 126m, including 2m at 1.24g/t Au from 126m (EUR0019).
- 10m at 0.3g/t Au from 146m (EUR0021).

There is no previous drilling between the northern line of drilling and the Newmont Goldcorp tenement boundary. The ongoing intersection of water in RC drilling has made the drilling into fresh rock challenging. Future work, and success on this target requires an effective method of defining the bedrock source of the anomalism through transported cover.

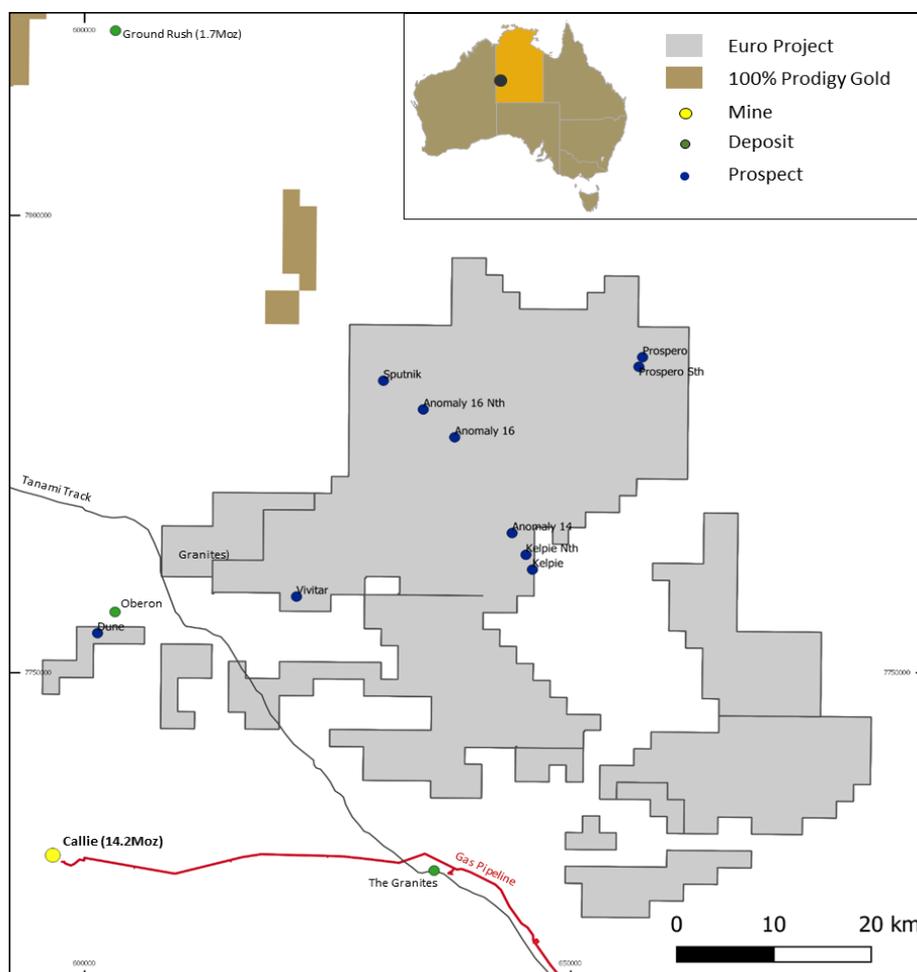


Figure 1 - Euro Project Prospect Location Map

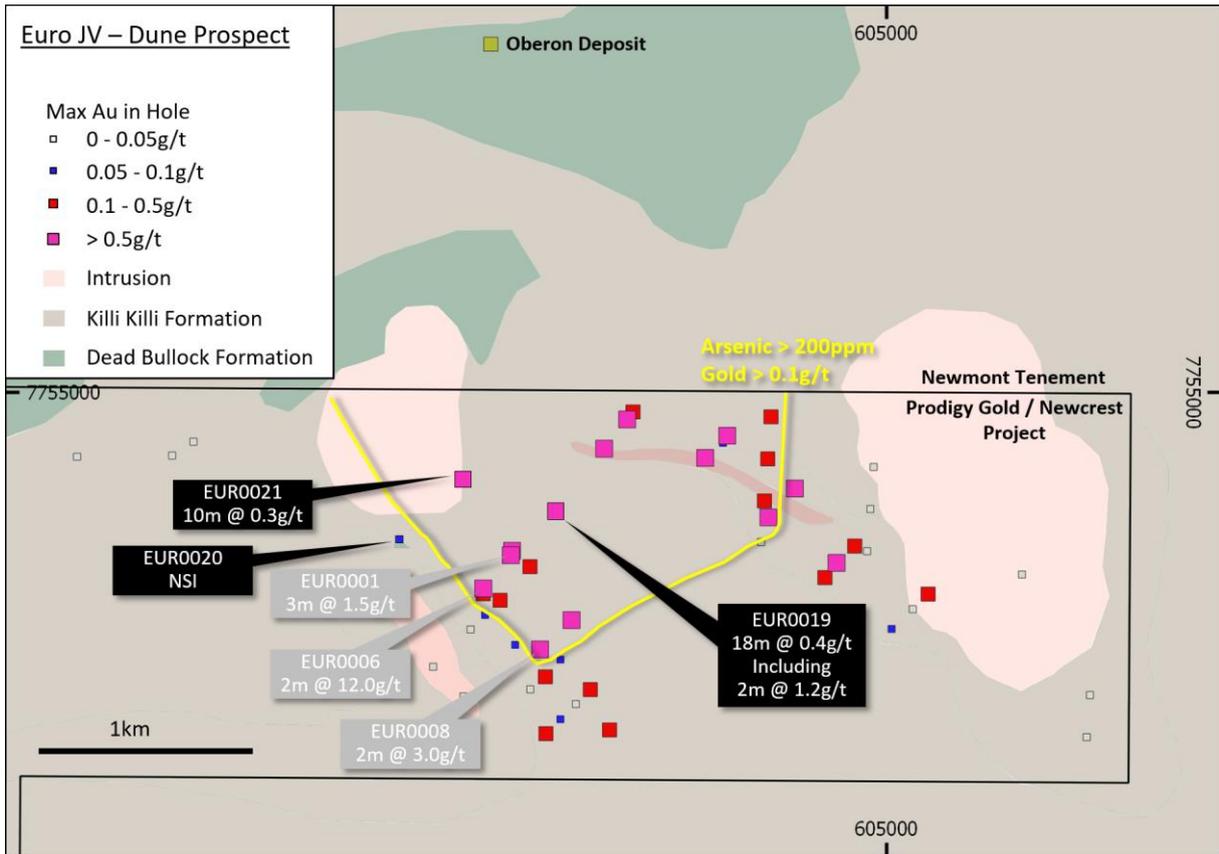


Figure 2 - Dune Prospect 2019 drilling program. New results highlighted in black.

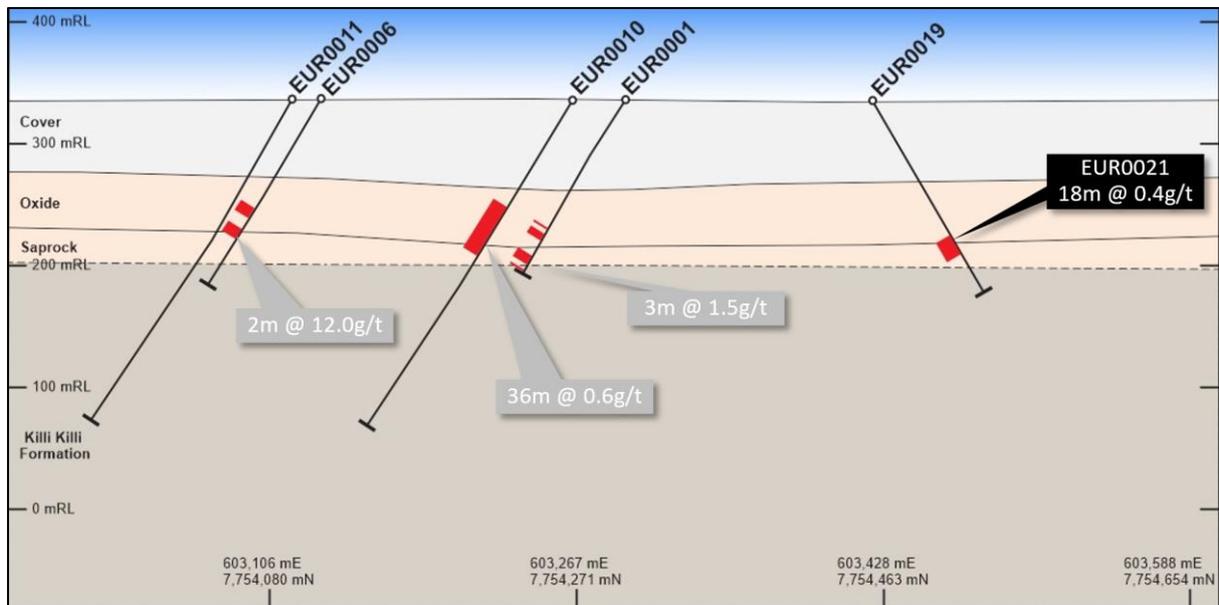


Figure 3 - Dune Target EUR0019 Cross Section. New result highlighted in black.

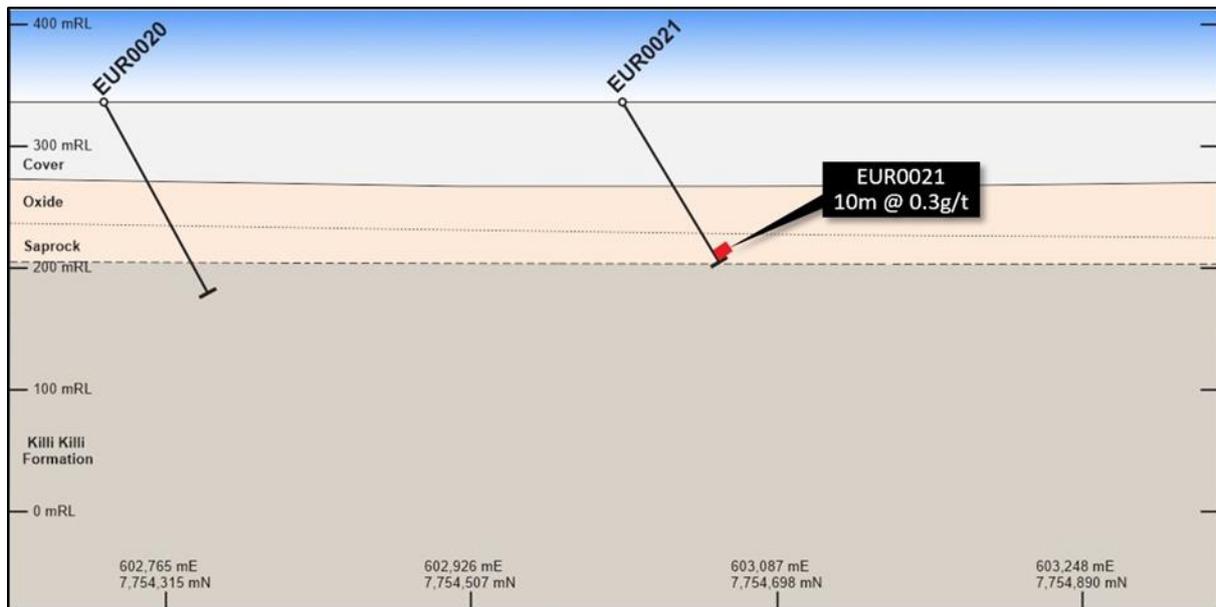


Figure 4 - Dune Target EUR0020 to EUR0021 Cross Section

Anomaly 16 Prospect Overview

The Anomaly 16 Prospect is located 50km north of the Granites Gold Mine and 40 km northwest along strike of the main controlling structure to the Minotaur (Windy Hill) gold deposit. Anomaly 16 was initially generated through first pass reconnaissance vacuum drilling during 1990 by North Flinders Mines, which identified a 2.5km NW-trending gold bulk cyanide leach anomaly. Previous drilling appears to have been ineffective in testing the denser magnetic rocks which are the host rocks for large gold deposits in the Tanami Region. A revised interpretation of the gravity and magnetic anomaly highs underlying the prospect indicated the historic drilling may not have effectively tested the target.

Anomaly 16 Drilling Results

A single 616.9m diamond hole (EUR0032), co-funded by the Northern Territory Government as part of the Resourcing the Territory Initiative, was completed in September (Figure 5). This hole intersected the same stratigraphic units as Oberon and two zones of quartz, pyrite and pyrrhotite veining, 30m and 16m wide in the target position (Figure 6). Despite the encouraging veining and sulphides, no significant gold intercepts were returned. No additional work is currently planned for this target.

Forward Work Program

Planning for follow-up exploration programs at the Euro Project is currently underway. 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 program has been received. Additional approvals will be required for all targets to be drilled. These include 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 1). 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.

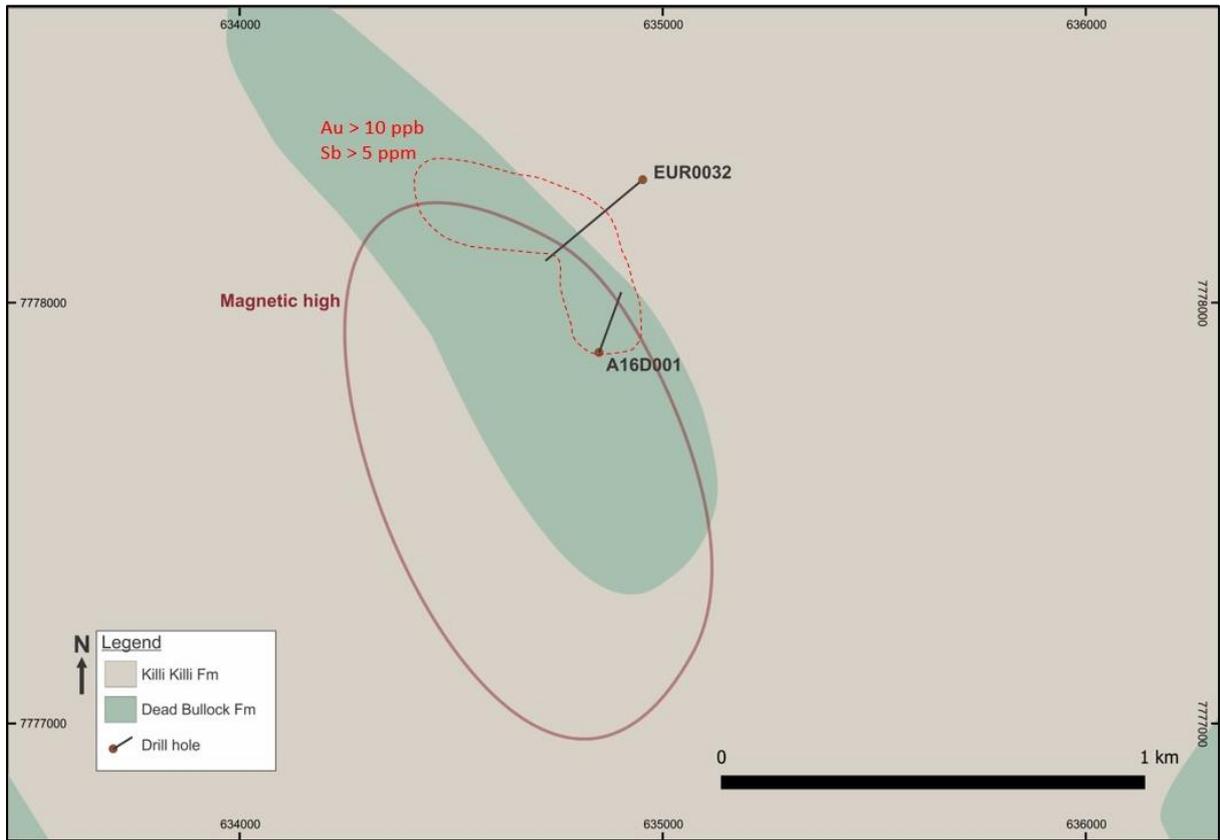


Figure 5: Map of Anomaly 16 with coincident magnetic high and lag Au and Sb anomalies

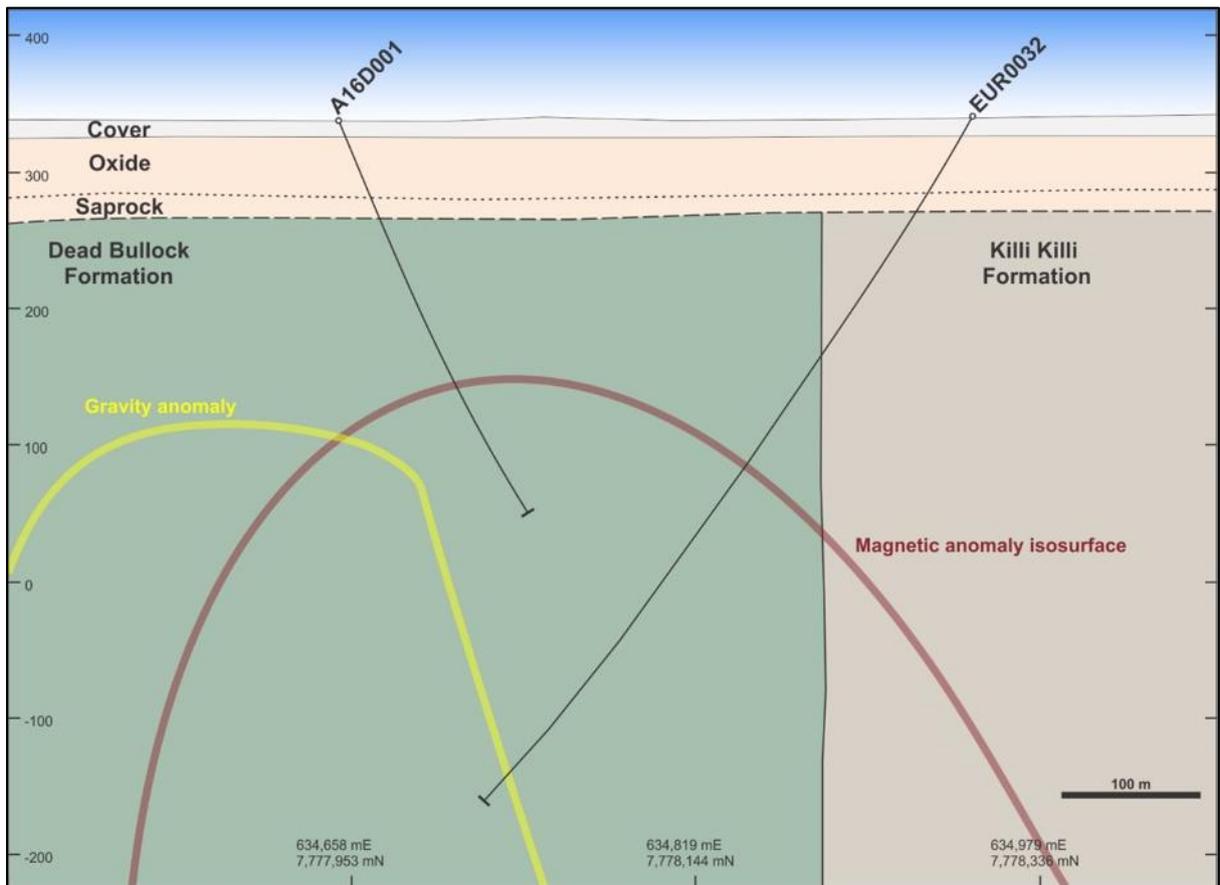


Figure 6: Anomaly 16 Target EUR0032 Cross Section

For further information please contact:

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. The Company is accelerating the discovery of large scale gold deposits through:

- drilling large scale gold targets at the Bluebush Project
- 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 and for non-gold commodities

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
19 August 2019	Euro JV Project Drilling Update – Additional gold intersected

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 Sam Ekins who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ekins 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 Ekins consents to the inclusion in the documents of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Historic drill holes 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 and Anomaly 16 Prospect 2019 Drill Hole Collar Locations

Hole ID	Hole Type	Total Depth	East ¹	North ¹	RL ¹	Dip	Azimuth ²
EUR0019	RC	180	603443	7754439	335	-60	45
EUR0020	RC	176	602711	7754298	336	-60	45
EUR0021	RC	156	603003	7754593	337	-60	41.5
EUR0032	DD	616.9	634947	7778290	343	-60	220

¹ GDA 94 Zone 52

² Magnetic

Appendix 2 - Dune Prospect 2019 Drilling Intersections

Hole ID	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Interval (m) ¹	Result (g/t) ¹
EUR0019	126	144	18	0.4
including	126	128	2	1.2
EUR0021	146	156	10	0.3

¹ 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>A dedicated reverse circulation (RC) rig and a dedicated diamond (DD) rig to complete 1 DD and 3 RC holes for a cumulative depth of 1,128.9 metres at the Dune and Anomaly 16 Prospects.</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. 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 Newcrest Mining Limited'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. Samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis, Townsville 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	<i>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</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	<i>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	<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> <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>
	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>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 Newcrest Mining Limited geologists.</i>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	<i>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 Intertek Genalysis, Townsville. 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	<i>Samples were split using a rig mounted Sandvic static cone</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	<i>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>Analysis of samples was completed by 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, Intertek Genalysis 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>
	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.</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</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<i>employed.</i>
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	<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>Drill holes 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>
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.</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 company personnel, where they were loaded onto a Toll Express truck and taken to Intertek Genalysis 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.	

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 and the Anomaly 16 prospect is located on EL 26613 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>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 were 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>
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 and Newcrest Mining Limited do 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 or geologically significant intervals. 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>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	<p><i>From previous drilling in the district, host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees).</i></p> <p><i>Mineralisation is reported with down hole length, true width is not known.</i></p>
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<p><i>Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.</i></p>
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	<p><i>All exploration results have been reported based on the reporting criteria.</i></p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p>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.</p>	<p><i>All new meaningful data is reported in this release.</i></p>
Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</p>	<p><i>Further work on the Prodigy Gold and Newcrest Mining Limited JV tenements may include:</i></p> <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>Reconnaissance aircore drilling.</i>