

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: PRX

14 January 2021

**Reynolds Range Exploration Update: First Diamond Drill Hole
Complete at Scimitar Au-Cu Target**

KEY POINTS

- **400m diamond drill hole (SCDD2001) has been completed at the Scimitar Target to confirm a base metal association with 2km long southwest dipping MLEM conductor**
- **A second 500m diamond hole is planned to test the stronger zone of the EM conductor, 600m to the north of SCDD2001, at the cessation of wet season**
- **Surface sampling has highlighted strong gold and base metal anomalism, coincident with MLEM modelled conductor identified at Scimitar**
- **Anomalism extends for 3km including a Au-Cu dominant trend extending for 1.5km**
- **Ag-Zn dominant trend parallel to EM conductor for 1.8km**
- **Scimitar is along trend from historic Reward Copper Deposit which averaged 11% Copper**
- **Scimitar is the first of several highly prospective targets to be tested within the Reynolds Range Project – previous RC drilling within the project area has returned up to 17m @ 3.93g/t Au 26m @ 2.73g/t Au (ASX 18 Jan 2010)**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ('Prodigy Gold' or the 'Company') is pleased to advise that it has completed a 400m diamond drill hole (Figure 1) at the Scimitar Target within the Company's Reynolds Range Project in the Northern Territory.

Previously reported high-grade sampling results (see ASX announcement dated 24 November 2020) confirmed the presence of a strong gold and base metal anomalism at the Scimitar Target, and Prodigy is now working to identify the source of this anomaly.

Drill hole (SCDD2001), co-funded by the Northern Territory Geological Survey ('NTGS') as part of the Resourcing the Territory initiative, was designed to confirm a base metal association with 2km long southwest dipping MLEM conductor, located in the centre of the geochemical anomaly (ASX 16 November 2020).

A second 500m diamond drill hole has been designed to intersect a deeper, higher conductance zone.

Drill Hole SCDD2001 Summary

SCDD2001 intersected a package of interbedded sandstone and siltstone with minor black shales and diorite intrusions (Figure 4). Sulphides including pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena and minor chalcopyrite were associated with quartz veining in deformed black shales over several intervals. The strongest part of the conductor is modelled to start 240m vertically below surface. Minor sulphide has been intersected in the drillhole at the target depth of 350m down hole.

The sphalerite and galena (Figure 3) in the black shales intersected in SCDD2001 may be the source of the surface Zn and Pb anomaly. Downhole EM (DHEM) will be completed at the commencement of the 2021 field season. This will confirm whether the sulphidic shales identified in the drilling are the cause of the airborne and moving loop EM anomalies. The stronger zone of EM conductor, 600m to the north of SCDD2001, remains untested. A second 500m diamond hole is planned to drill the conductor depending on assay results and the DHEM survey.

The source of the high-grade Cu and Au soil and rock chip anomaly (1km long) has not been confirmed by this hole. Prodigy is currently planning RC drilling closer to the Cu and Au surface anomalies.

Scimitar is along trend from the historic Reward Cu Deposit, which averaged 11% Cu and is the first of several targets to be tested at Reynolds Range over the coming months.

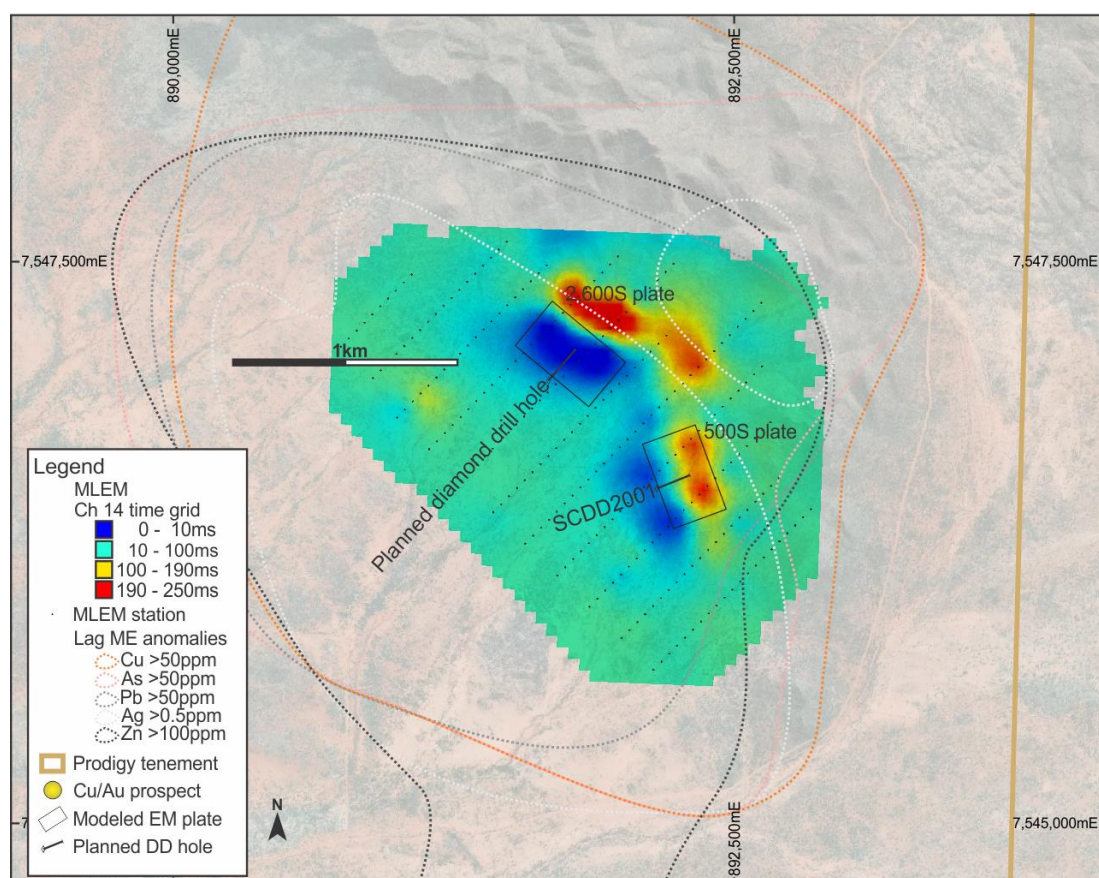


Figure 1 - Late time MLEM grid showing the extent of the modelled MLEM anomaly, high conductance target zones and the location of SCDD2001.

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Matt Briggs said: "We are pleased to report the completion of the first of two diamond holes planned for the Scimitar Cu-Au Target. The second hole, which is planned to be drilled 600m to the north of SCDD2001, will test the strongest zone of the EM conductor and we expect to complete this hole at the cessation of the wet season."

This initial round of drilling is the first phase of our broader exploration strategy for Reynolds Range which aims to test several highly prospective targets with favourable structural indicators for hosting gold and base metal mineralisation. Many of these targets are associated with historical exploration and mine workings yet have had little exposure to any form of modern exploration which provides an excellent opportunity for Prodigy.

I look forward to providing updates on the results of diamond drilling from Scimitar and on our plans to drill the Falchion and Sabre Targets in the near-term.”

Next Steps

Assays will be received and evaluated for SCDD2001 in January and down-hole EM logging will be conducted at the commencement of the field season in 2021. Field work will continue and drilling is planned to test other priority targets at Reynolds Range including the follow-up drilling at Scimitar, the Reward Cu-Au EM Target, the Falchion Target and the Sabre Au Prospect.

Reynolds Range Exploration Overview

The Scimitar Target is one of a number of Au and Cu targets being advanced by the company on the Reynolds Range Project. Previous exploration at Reynolds Range has identified significant gold in drilling with RC results including 17m @ 3.93g/t Au 26m @ 2.73g/t Au (ASX 18 Jan 2010).

In October 2020 the company undertook a moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) survey over the Scimitar Target. Detailed mapping identified evidence of Cu mineralisation at surface within a 3km long geochemical anomaly.

Of 127 samples collected in late 2020, 39 returned significant anomalism of up to 7.5g/t Au, 1,950g/t Ag, 19.3% Cu, and 21.3% Pb (Figure 2) (ASX 24 November 2020). Within the larger 3km long geochemical anomaly, separate Cu-Au and Ag-Pb zonation is observed. Elevated Cu-Au rock chips are exposed for 1.5km in a north-south trend, where east-west structures are exposed on a topographic high.

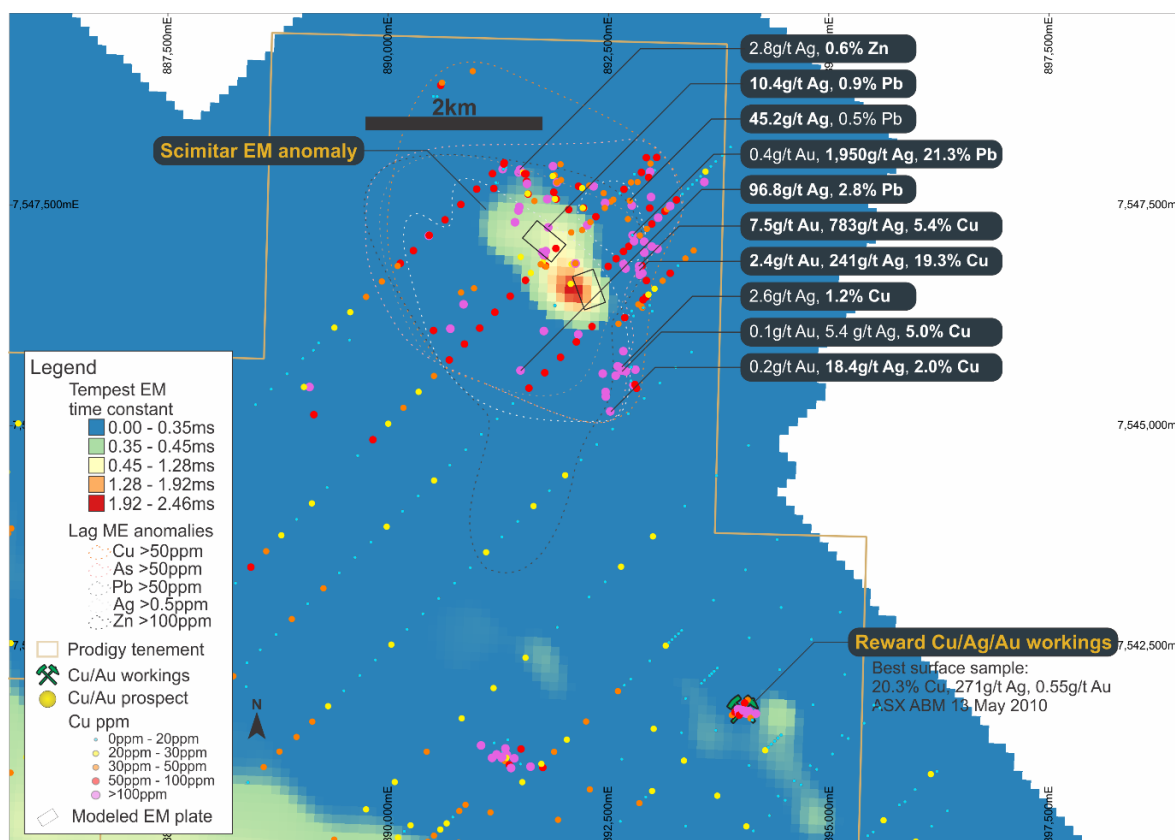


Figure 2 - Lag and rock chip Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and As anomalism coincident with the Scimitar EM Conductor. Modelled EM plates targeted for diamond drilling are also shown in the centre of the anomalies. Recent highlight results are labelled.

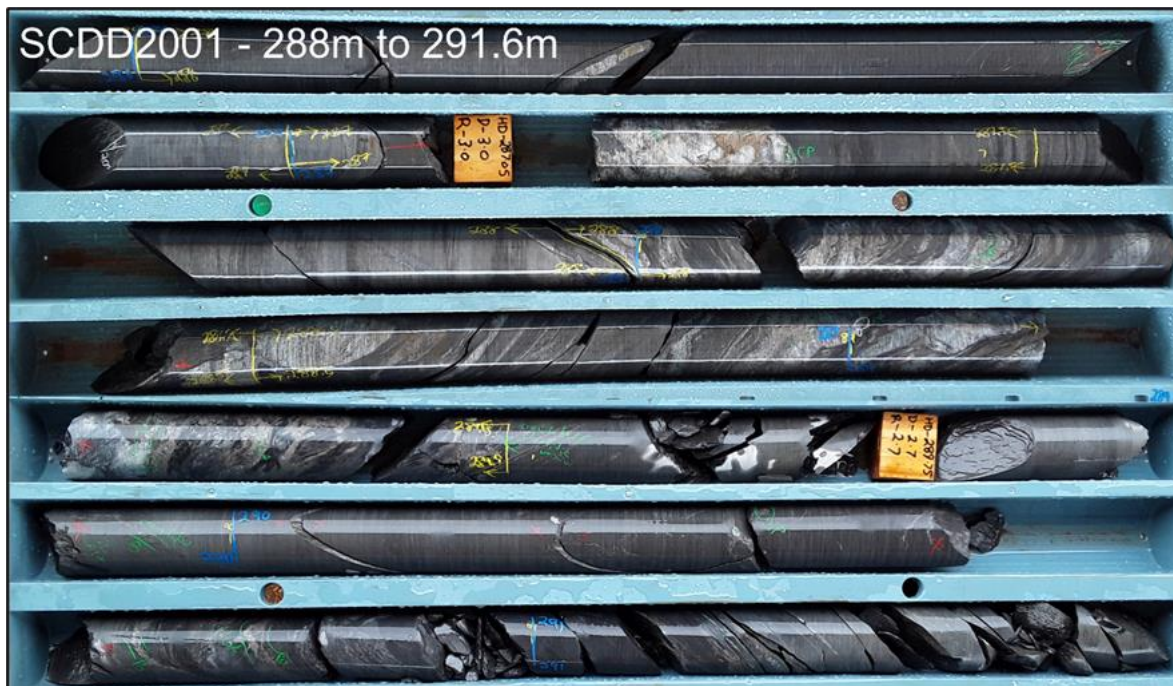


Figure 3 – Sulphide bearing interval from SCDD2001 from 288m containing pyrrhotite and base metal sulphides including sphalerite and galena associated with quartz veins in a black shale.

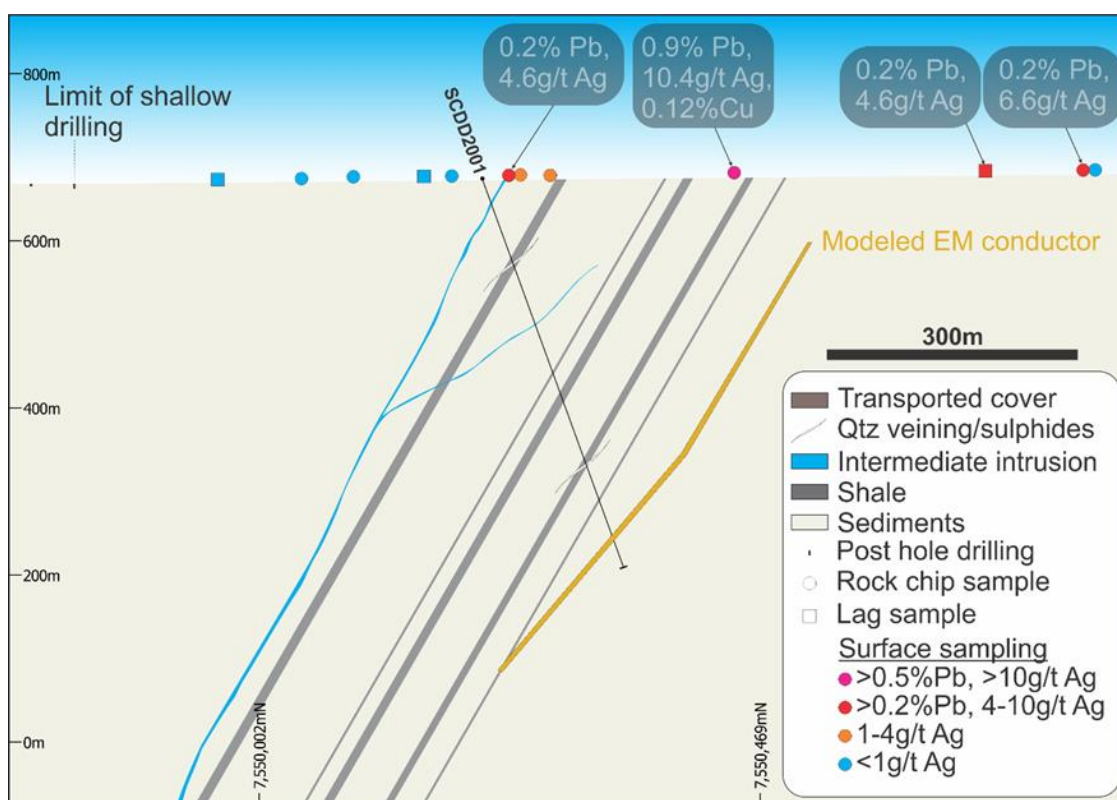


Figure 4 - Schematic cross section through SCDD2001 at Scimitar showing the targeted conductor and geology.

Reynolds Range Project Background

The project area is accessed from the Stuart Highway and are between 90 and 250km north of Alice Springs. Targets between 20km and 120km off the NT highway, railway line (Ghan) and the NT gas pipeline. These projects have excellent access and land ownership is a combination of pastoral lease and aboriginal land (ALRA). Prodigy Gold has negotiated access and permits to the land.



Figure 5 - Scimitar Target Area with diamond drill rig in the middle ground.

Mineralisation was first identified in the area in the early 1900s with over 500 different mineral occurrences and old mines identified including extensive tin fields at Coniston (Reynolds Range); old copper workings, silver-lead-zinc mines and numerous gold occurrences.

A series of predominantly E-W to NW-SE striking shear zones transect the project areas. These shear zones, in places, have retrograded the amphibolite facies country rock to greenschist facies. Gold mineralisation consist of sheared and sheeted-quartz vein deposits with the potential for economic deposits. Discoveries such include mineralisation at the:

Sabre Prospect **17m @ 3.93g/t Au¹, 26m @ 2.73g/t Au², and 24m @ 2.59g/t Au³ and**
 Falchion Prospect **12m @ 3.76g/t Au³, 16m @ 3.67g/t Au³**

Several occurrences have been identified that include high-grade copper and silver (+- gold) associated with distal lead-zinc occurrences. The Jervois deposits (located further east in the Arunta), the Bumblebee discovery (located near Kintore in the South Arunta / Warumpi Margin) and the Tennant Creek deposits (located to the north in the Tennant Creek inlier) are described as iron oxide copper-gold targets. The rocks at Reynolds Range are believed to have similar potential.

Notable Reynolds Range Targets

Falchion Target - Old gold workings associated with Lander shear zone. Evidence of base metals including tin and antimony in the area. Known gold-antimony mineralisation including results of:

- 12m @ 3.76g/t Au³
- 16m @ 3.67g/t Au⁴

RC and diamond drilling have been completed on a single section, however gold mineralisation extends for over 400m in RAB drilling.

¹ ASX 24 May 2010

² ASX 18 Jan 2010

³ ASX 24 May 2010

⁴ ASX 18 Jan 2010

Sabre Target - Shallow gold workings associated with the Lander shear zone. Evidence of base metals including tin and antimony in the area.

Known gold mineralisation including drilling results of:

- 17m @ 3.93g/t Au⁵
- 26m @ 2.73g/t Au³
- 24m @ 2.59g/t Au³

RAB drilling has defined gold mineralisation for over 500m of strike.

Reward Copper Silver Gold Target - Old copper oxide workings (1950s era). Sampling by Prodigy Gold includes results >20% copper, 200g/t silver and 2g/t gold (ASX 13 May 2010). An EM survey by Prodigy Gold indicated a conductor 50m below surface and 400m long to the south of the existing workings.

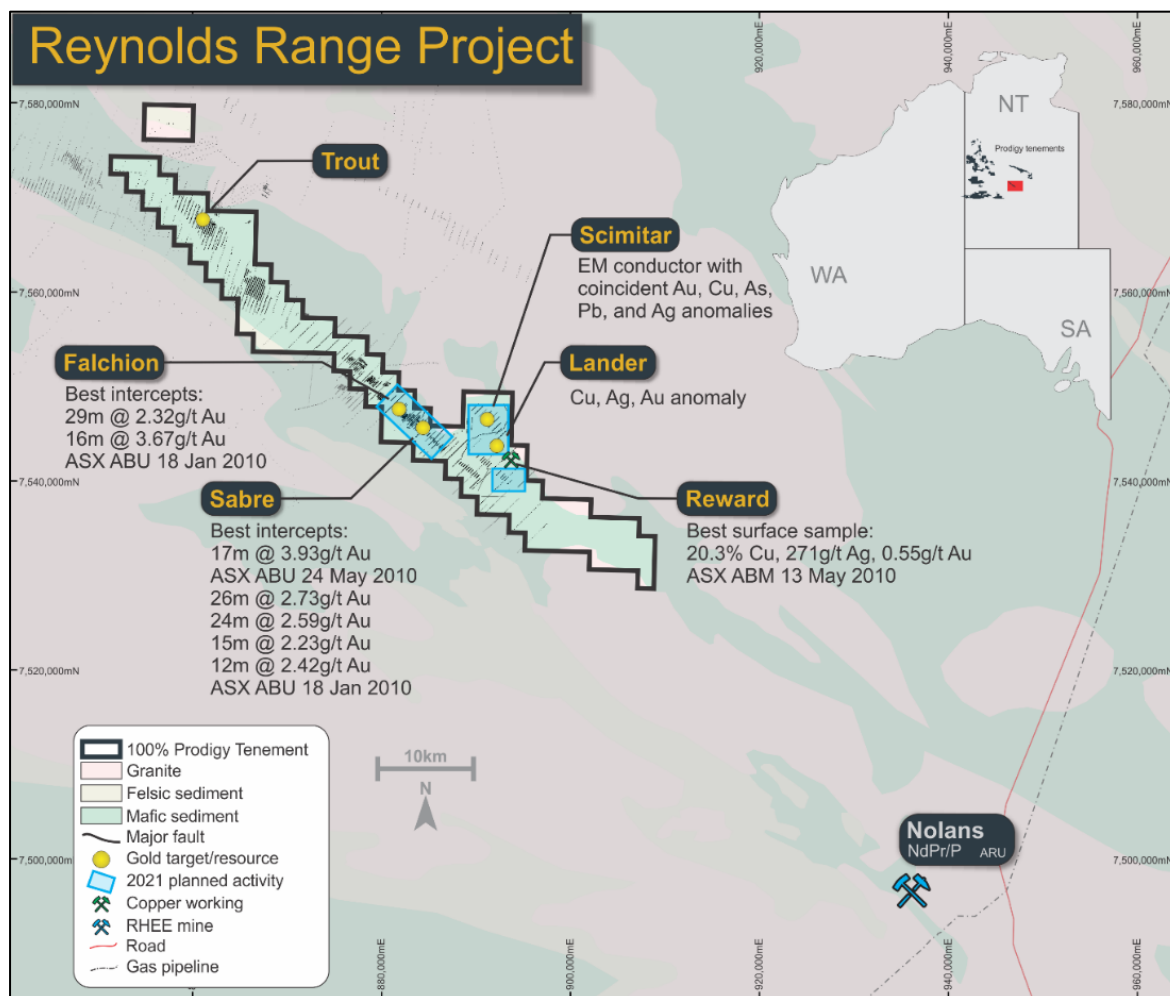


Figure 5: Reynolds Range targets

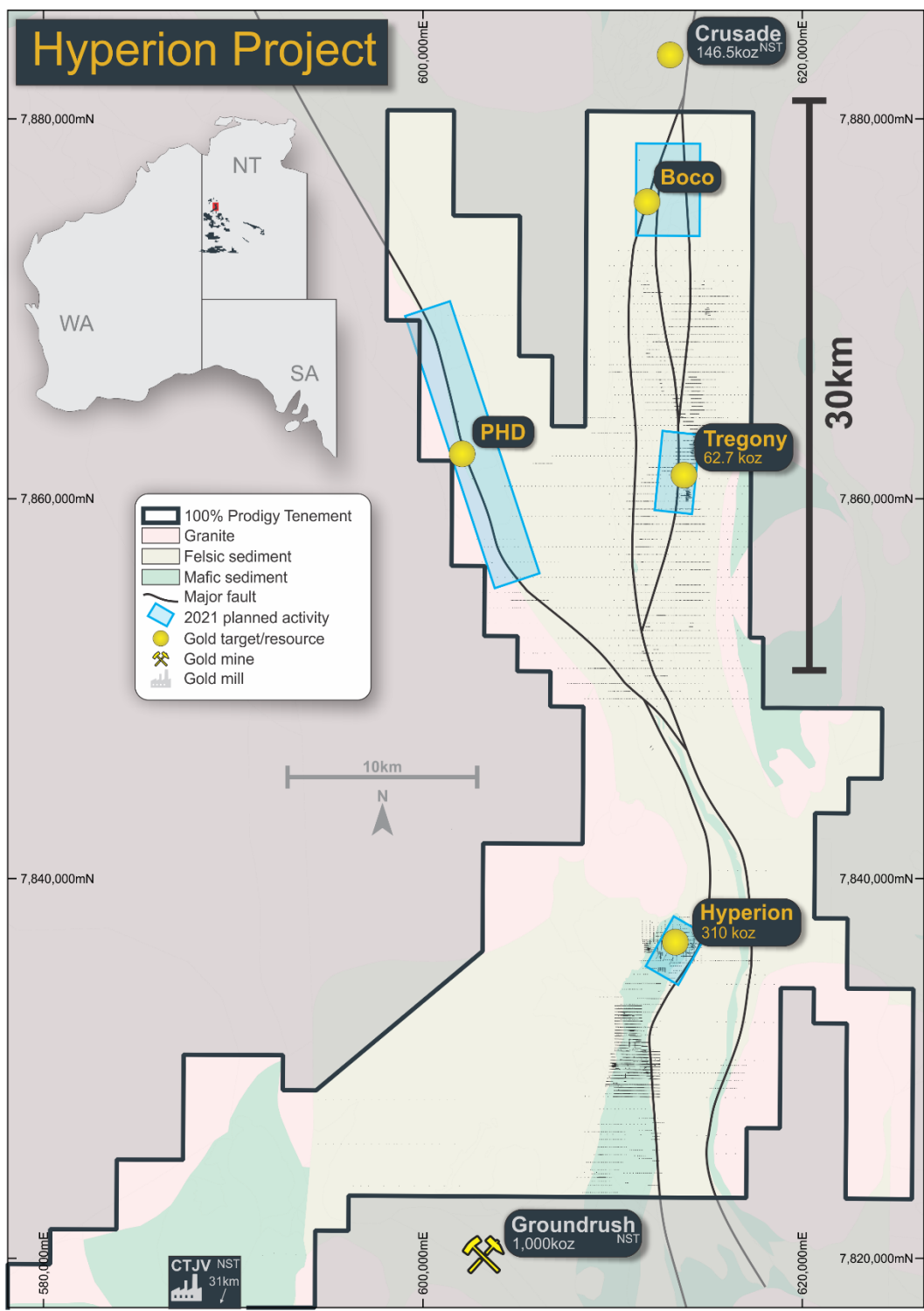
PHD Exploration

PHD is a 9km soil Au anomaly on Hyperion Project, 30km northwest of the existing 310koz gold deposit. Shallow RC drilling by Ord River Resources in 2005 defined gold in RC drilling within two zones over 3.5km of strike at the PHD Prospect. Previous soil anomalism associated with this structure has now been shown to extend for over 9 km. Airborne magnetic surveying completed in 2019 highlights the extensions of the structure along strike and the potential for parallel structures.

During November 2020 sampling and mapping was undertaken in preparation for the planned aircore drilling program. 147 samples were collected on an irregular 600x50m spacing infilling areas not

⁵ ASX 18 Jan 2010

previously sampled along strike of previous RC drilling. Results have returned and the soil sampling supports the continuity of the anomaly interpreted from airborne magnetics data. (Figure 6). Aircore drilling is planned to commence at the beginning of the 2021 field season at a 500m x 100m spacing. The results of aircore drilling and structural interpretation, will be used to design subsequent RC drilling.



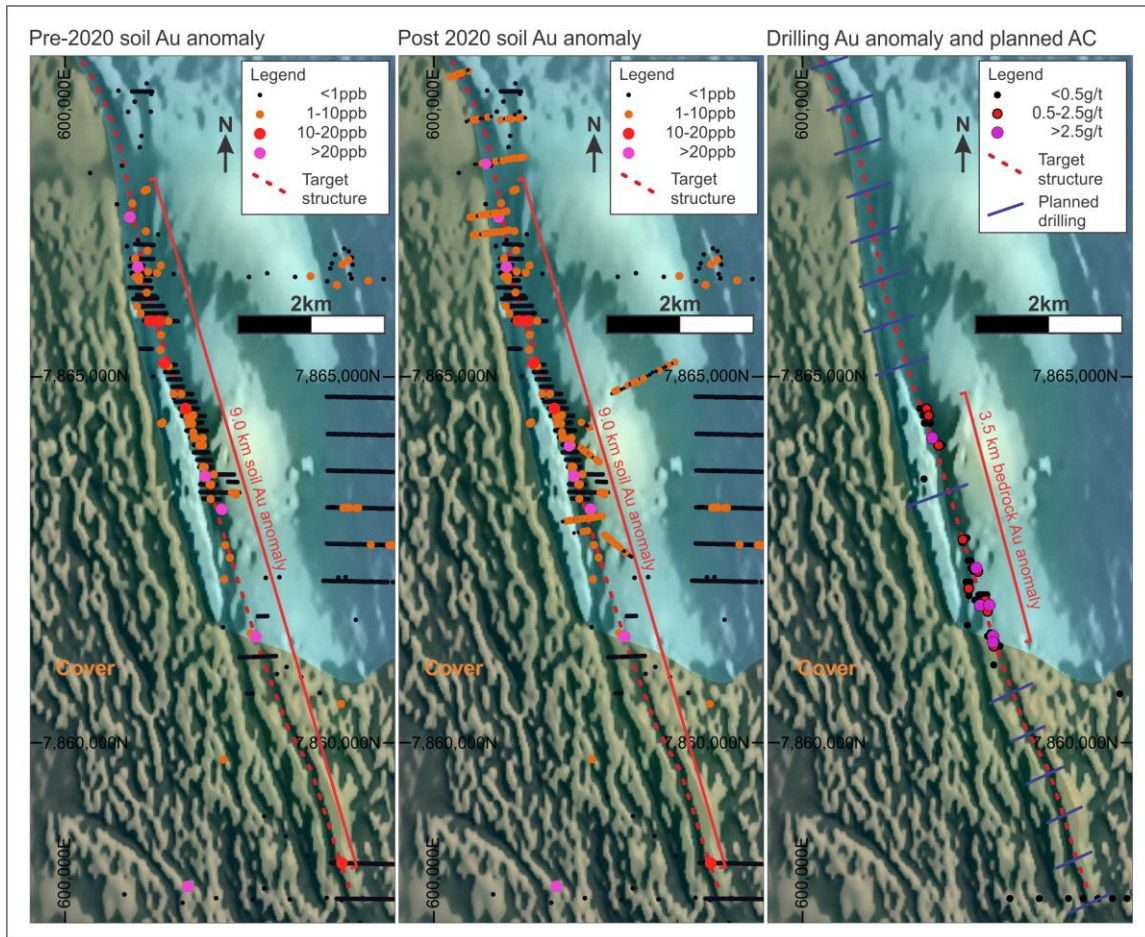


Figure 6: 1VD aeromagnetic image of the PHD Target showing recent surface sampling (opaque) and previous surface sampling (transparent) (left image); the main PHD gold anomaly and existing drilling with planned AC traverses (right image).

Bluehart exploration update

The Bluehart target is located 53km along strike of the 14Moz Callie Gold Mine and is associated with a 1,000m long high-grade soil and rock chip gold anomaly (Figure 7). Bluehart is associated with a northwest trending splay off the Trans-Tanami Fault Zone, similar to Callie. This northwest splay is coincident with soil and rockchip gold anomalism. Similar to the Callie deposit, sinistral shearing and east-west aligned anticlines are present within the three target areas at Bluehart with graphitic reduced sediments mapped in outcrop.

Aircore drilling, comprising 57 holes for 1,869m, was completed in the second half of 2020, testing three targets at the Bluehart Prospect. Low level gold results were returned last quarter with no significant assays being returned from the aircore program (Figure 8). The thickness of Dead Bullock Formation, the target stratigraphic horizon, is thinned in the area limiting the potential for gold deposits of the scale targeted by the company.

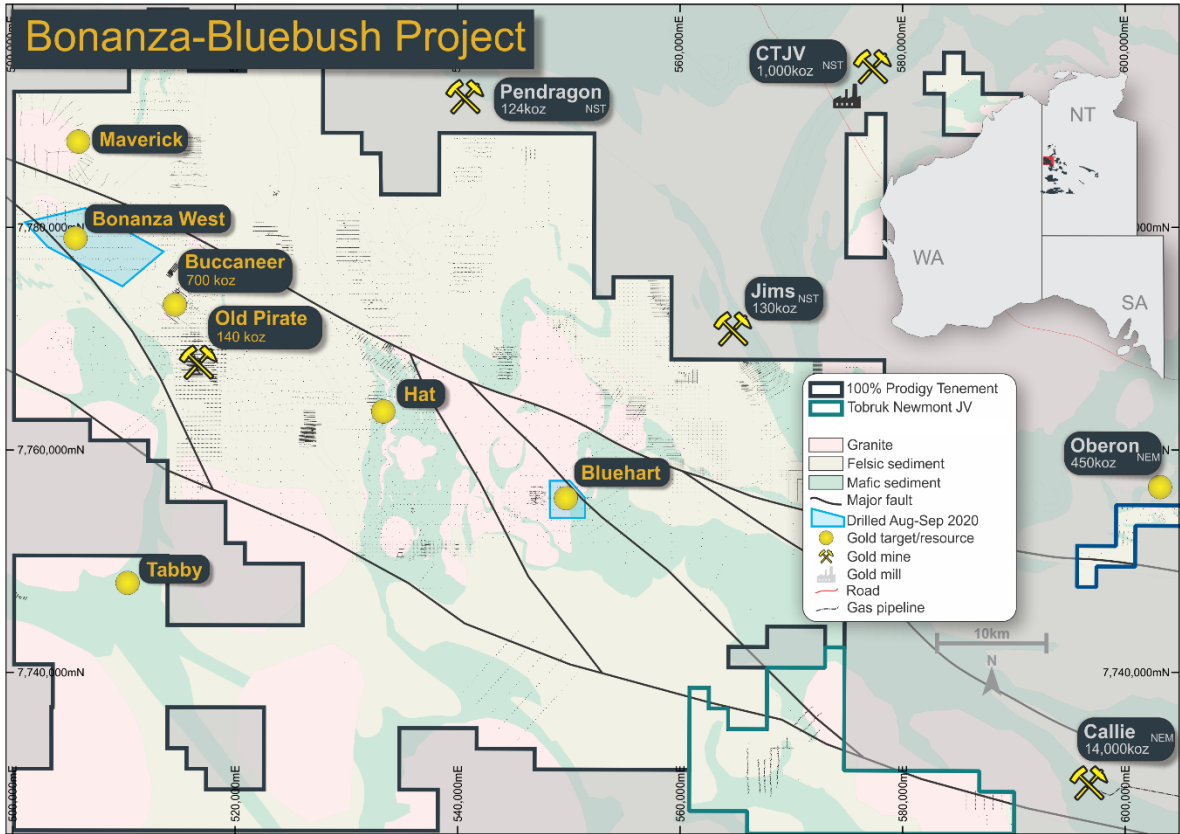


Figure 7 - Blue Prospect Location Map

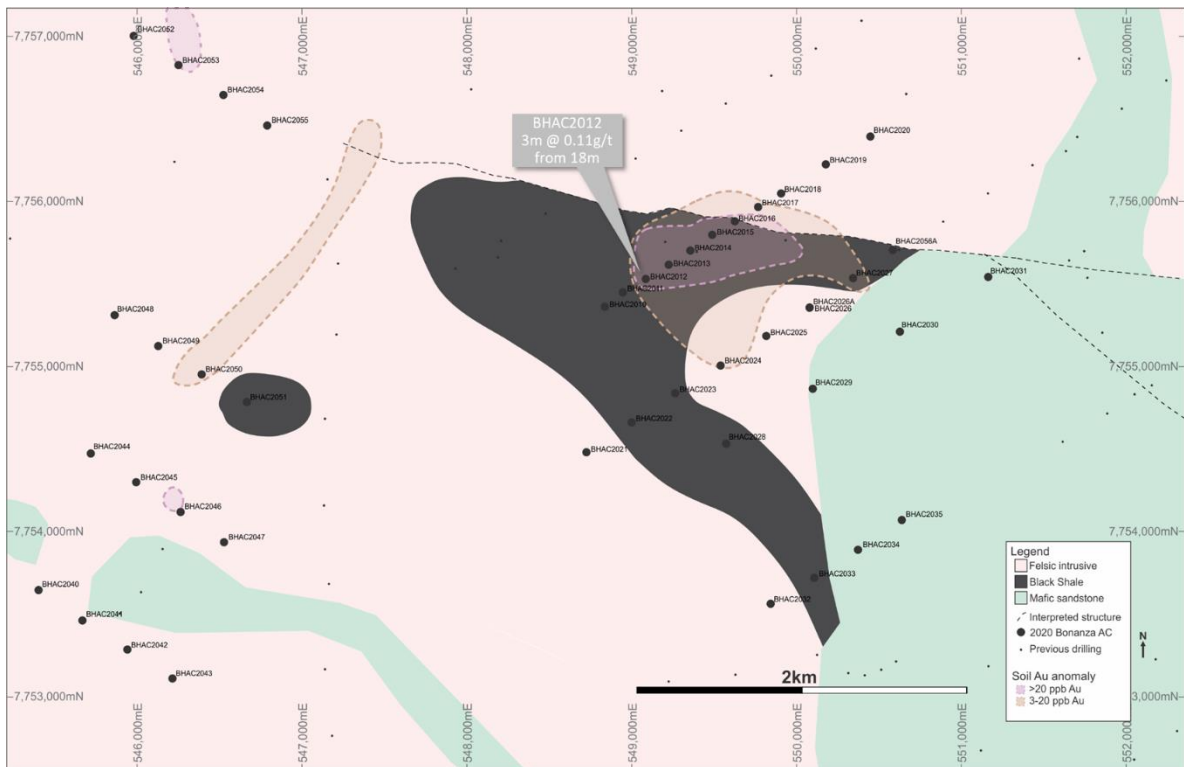


Figure 8 - Results of 2020 aircore drilling completed at the Bluehart Prospect

Authorised for release by Prodigy Gold's Chairman, Tommy McKeith.

For further information contact:

Matt Briggs
Managing Director
+61 8 9423 9777



Follow [@ProdigyGoldAu](https://twitter.com/ProdigyGoldAu) on Twitter



Follow [Prodigy Gold](https://www.linkedin.com/company/prodigy-gold) on LinkedIn

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, North Arunta Projects and Reynolds Range Projects
- systematic evaluation of high potential early stage targets
- joint ventures to expedite discovery on other targets

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.

Prodigy Gold NL confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates included in referenced previous market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix 1: Scimitar Collar Location

Hole ID	East ¹	North ¹	RL ²	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Prospect
SCDD2001	273217	7549747	676	400.75	-70	065	Scimitar

¹MGA 94 Grid Zone 53

²Estimated from DEM

Appendix 2: Significant results from the Bluehart Prospect reconnaissance AC Drilling

Hole ID	Total Depth (m)	From Depth (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au) ¹
BHAC2012	28	18	3	0.11

¹Mineralised intervals >0.1g/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.	<i>The sampling has been carried out by vertical Aircore (AC) drilling. 57 vertical AC holes for 1,869 metres have been drilled at the Bluehart Prospect. Sampling is undertaken using standard industry practices.</i>
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate	<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</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	<i>geologist against a dedicated sample register. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted. 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	<i>AC drilling was sampled as 3m composites by spear sampling the total reject to produce a 2-3kg 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 finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which method provides the best detection limit.</i>
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>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 1/2" aircore bit and hammer were used for the holes.</i>
Drill sample recovery	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 multielement 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.</i>
Logging	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.</i>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	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>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.</i> <i>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.</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. 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.</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>No dedicated twin holes have been drilled as this is not considered appropriate for early stage reconnaissance drilling.</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>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.</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>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.</i>
Data spacing and distribution	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.</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>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.</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. Details regarding sample security of drilling prior to 2010 are not readily available.</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 Bluehart Prospect is contained within EL26628 and is located in the Northern Territory. The tenements are wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to the 'Tanami A' Agreement between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC).</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 DPIR and no known impediments exist.</i>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p><u>Bluehart</u></p> <p><i>The Bluehart target is located in the Bluebush area and was first recognised in this district by surface geochemistry and shallow lines of RAB drilling in the late 1990s by Otter Gold NL. North Flinders, Normandy NFM and Newmont Asia Pacific subsequently all conducted exploratory work on the project with the last recorded drilling (prior to Prodigy Gold) completed in 2007. Previous exploration work provided the foundation on which Prodigy Gold based its exploration strategy.</i></p> <p><i>The MSc study conducted in 2019 by Roshanravan et. al., advocate that areas of structural complexity have increased potential for gold emplacement within the Granites-Tanami Orogen. Predictability surfaces were generated to highlight (visually) areas with greater potential prospectivity (Figure 8). The authors highlight that areas under cover masking the favourable pre-Mesoproterozoic host lithologies, are often ineffectively explored. Much of the Bluebush area is under cover and ineffectively explored.</i></p> <p><i>The prospectivity of the Bluehart target was also highlighted and described by the ‘Geological Framework & Targeting Project’ prepared by Dr Oliver Kreuzer in 2017. Following seismic interpretation, the Bluehart target area was evaluated to be of enhanced prospectivity associated with the GTO deep crustal ‘plumbing system’.</i></p>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<p><u>Bluebush</u></p> <p><i>The Bluehart Target area is located 50 km northwest of the Callie Gold Mine and 10 km southwest of the Wild Turkey and Jim’s Find deposits. The structural framework at Bluehart is related to folds and splays associated with the Trans Tanami Shear and is structurally similar to other areas with significant gold mineralisation in the Tanami, such as the Callie, Groundrush, and Hurricane deposits (Huston et al., 2007). The area is largely covered by transported sandplains. Prospective reduced graphitic horizons and mylonitic gneiss of the Dead Bullock Formation have been mapped in the target area amongst a suit of deformed igneous intrusive rocks. Mineralisation is expected to be Callie-style orogenic gold.</i></p>
Drill Information	<p>hole 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:</p> <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. <p>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</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><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.</i></p>
	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and	<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>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	
	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.</i>
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>	<i>From surface mapping and previous drilling in the district, host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees). Where sufficient outcrop exists to inform planning, drill holes are angled so as to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible.</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. As the AC drilling is at a reconnaissance stage, and broad drill spacing, cross sections are not yet included in the announcement.</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 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.</i>
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>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.</i>
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 includes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>No further drilling is planned at the Bluehart Prospect area.</i>

Appendix 4: Bluehart Prospect 2020 Reconnaissance AC Drilling Collar Coordinates

Hole ID	Total Depth (m)	East ¹	North ¹	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Prospect
BHAC2001	7	547450	7759030	436	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2002	45	547721	7759203	435	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2003	5	547992	7759373	433	-90	0	Bluehart

Hole ID	Total Depth (m)	East ¹	North ¹	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Prospect
BHAC2004	45	548262	7759542	432	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2005	39	548532	7759719	429	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2006	38	548805	7759888	427	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2007	26	549546	7757260	434	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2008	33	549805	7757438	432	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2009	32	550054	7757603	431	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2010	32	548837	7755363	431	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2011	46	548946	7755450	432	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2012	28	549085	7755531	432	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2013	48	549224	7755617	433	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2014	42	549356	7755703	434	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2015	54	549488	7755798	434	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2016	55	549625	7755880	433	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2017	43	549767	7755967	433	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2018	42	549906	7756049	432	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2019	40	550177	7756225	430	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2020	6	550447	7756393	429	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2021	38	548725	7754481	428	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2022	33	549000	7754662	428	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2023	42	549264	7754839	428	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2024	47	549539	7755006	430	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2025	36	549816	7755186	431	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2026	3	550079	7755359	432	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2026A	36	550078	7755357	432	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2027	59	550342	7755536	430	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2028	48	549572	7754533	427	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2029	35	550098	7754866	428	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2030	48	550626	7755211	427	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2031	51	551162	7755543	424	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2032	38	549843	7753564	423	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2033	50	550108	7753721	422	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2034	39	550372	7753891	422	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2035	43	550638	7754071	421	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2036	18	549840	7751714	415	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2037	21	550099	7751877	415	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2038	15	550374	7752055	417	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2039	18	550630	7752224	418	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2040	24	545402	7753647	438	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2041	30	545668	7753463	438	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2042	3	545941	7753287	438	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2043	3	546214	7753111	439	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2044	27	545719	7754474	441	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2045	27	545994	7754300	442	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2046	23	546263	7754119	441	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2047	15	546527	7753937	439	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2048	17	545863	7755312	441	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2049	26	546128	7755125	441	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2050	23	546391	7754953	440	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2051	30	546665	7754786	439	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2052	29	545979	7757003	446	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2053	29	546251	7756826	446	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2054	23	546523	7756645	445	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2055	20	546789	7756460	444	-90	0	Bluehart
BHAC2056A	96	550584	7755706	427	-90	0	Bluehart

¹MGA 94 Grid Zone 52

²Estimated from DEM