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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: PRX

20th May 2021

RC Drilling Completed at Reynolds Range Gold-Copper Project

KEY POINTS

- **11 holes 1,549m RC drilling program completed at Reynolds Range Gold-Copper Project**
- **Drilling program focussed on three targets prospective for Au, Cu-Au, and Au-Sb mineralisation – *Reward, Scimitar and Sabre***
- **First drilling of surface Cu-Au anomalism at Scimitar identified in 2020**
  - **Soil and rock chip results of up to 7.5g/t and 19% Cu[1]**
  - **Surface Cu-Au anomalism extends for 1.5km**
- **Drilling targeted plunge extension of the Sabre Prospect where previous RC drilling has returned:**
  - **17m @ 3.93g/t Au[3]**
  - **26m @ 2.73g/t Au[2]**
  - **24m @ 2.59g/t Au[2]**
- **Recent RC drilling has intersected quartz veining and sulphide mineralisation up to 14m wide**
- **DHEM has been completed on drill hole SCDD2001 at the Scimitar Prospect and RWDD2101 at the Reward Prospect**
- **151m diamond hole drilled into the Buccaneer Resource for physical property testwork for heap leach study**
- **Visible gold intersected in diamond drilling at Buccaneer Deposit**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ('Prodigy Gold' or the 'Company') is pleased to advise that RC drilling has been completed at the Company's Reynolds Range Project, and diamond drilling at the Buccaneer Deposit in the Northern Territory.

The program at Reynolds Range comprised 11 RC holes for 1,549m at the Reward, Scimitar, and Sabre Targets. These targets have demonstrated strong potential to host Au, Cu-Au, and Au-Sb mineralisation. A 151m HQ diamond hole has also recently been completed into the Buccaneer Deposit. An additional 11 targets across the Company's tenements are permitted for drill testing this calendar year.

[1]ASX 24 November 2020, [2]ASX 18 Jan 2010, [3] ASX 24 May 2010

Management Commentary

"*We are pleased to have completed our first two drilling programs into our 100% owned targets for this field season. These are the first targets of 15 permitted for drilling in 2021, so we have a busy period of activity ahead on the ground."*

"Quartz veining and sulphide typically associated with gold mineralisation at Sabre demonstrate the system continues at depth. Samples are already at the laboratory."

"The completed metallurgical hole and subsequent testwork will be a major step in understanding the economics of heap leach processing of the 585koz Buccaneer Deposit. The intersection of significant visible gold confirms the interpretation in the geological model."

"Final results of drilling of the Phreaker Cu-Au Target on the Lake Mackay JV are expected imminently."

Figure 1 - Diamond drilling underway at the Buccaneer Deposit, May 2021

Reynolds Range

The project areas are accessed from the Stuart Highway 90km north of Alice Springs. Proximity to infrastructure is good, with targets located between 20km and 120km off the NT highway, railway line (Ghan) and the NT gas pipeline (Figure 4 & 8).

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. All activity in the current program is located on EL23888, wholly owned by Prodigy Gold.

Gold, antimony and copper mineralisation has been previously identified in the area.

Sabre Prospect

The Sabre Prospect is part of the 14km long Stafford Gold Trend and contains shallow gold workings associated with the Lander Shear Zone. RAB drilling and surface sampling defined gold mineralisation over 500m of strike (Figure 2) and there is evidence of antimony also being intersected in the area. Previous RC and diamond drilling intersected high-grade gold mineralisation in weathered rocks. The last RC drilling, which was completed in 2010, includes results of 17m @ 3.93g/t Au (ASX: 24 May 2010), 26m @ 2.73g/t Au and 24m @ 2.59g/t Au (ASX: 18 Jan 2010). This program confirms the presence of two subparallel zones of mineralisation.

Gold mineralisation is associated with sub-vertical quartz veins and stringers with fine disseminated sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite +- arsenopyrite) in zones of sericite alteration. High-grade gold was intersected within the metasediments as well as at dolerite margins. Petrographic analysis suggests gold, silica alteration and pyrrhotite mineralisation are associated.

Few holes have successfully penetrated the interpreted mineralised zone completely and mineralisation has potential to extend the high-grade mineralisation down dip and along strike.

7 RC holes for 1,081 metres have been completed at the Sabre Prospect (Figure 2). The recently completed program at Sabre drilled the plunge extension of the oxide mineralisation (3 holes), the direct extension 100m to the south of previous RC drilling (2 holes), and drill traverse 480m along strike to the south of previous RC drilling. These most southern 2 RC holes drill under gold anomalism previously intersected in RAB drilling.

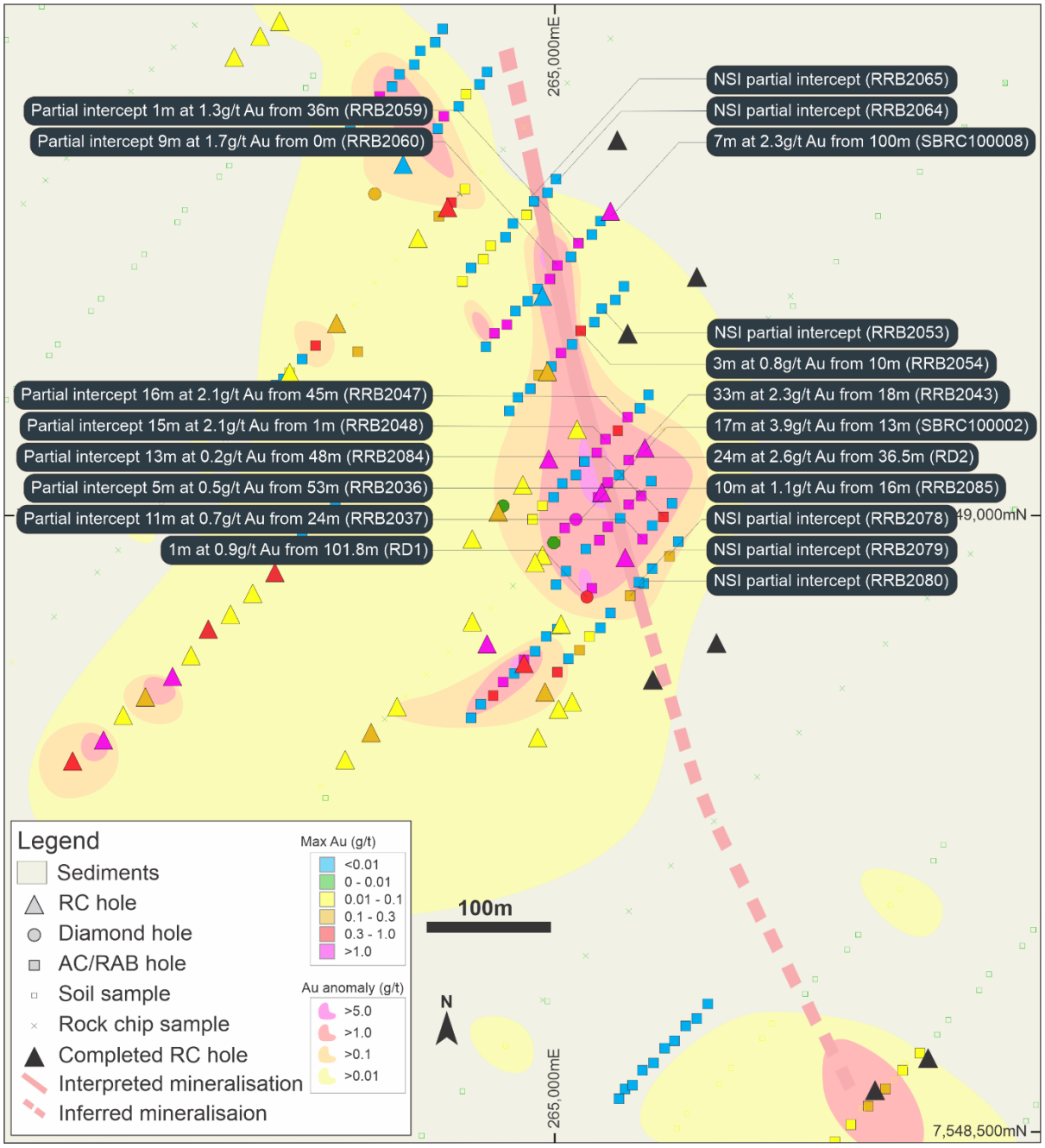

Figure 2 –Sabre Prospect gold anomalism (ASX: 18 January 2010) and RC drill holes completed in May 2021

The three northern holes recently drilled at Sabre have intersected visible mineralisation. The deepest hole, SBRC2107 intersected quartz veining, silica alteration and sulphide between 164-181m and 239-

253m. Hole SBRC2101 intersected 1-5% pyrrhotite and pyrite over the interval 119-138m downhole and SBRC intersected 1-5% pyrrhotite pyrite over 174-211m downhole. The sulphide mineralisation is associated with quartz, biotite and chlorite.

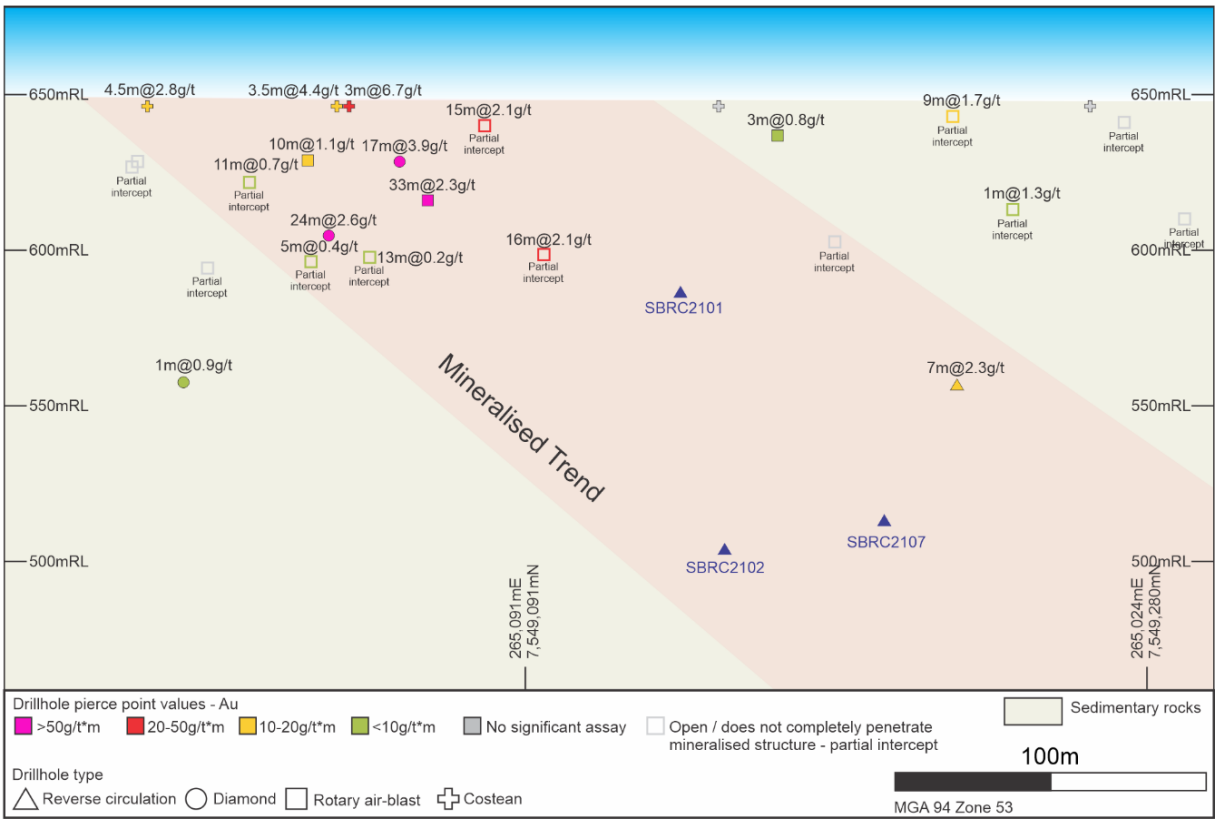

Figure 3 - Longitudinal Projection (Long section) showing the position of recently completed holes at Sabre. (Previous results ASX: 18 January 2010)

Scimitar Prospect

The Scimitar Au-Cu Prospect is a 1.5km long north-south trending high-grade Cu-Au soil and rock chip anomaly. Au-Cu anomalism is associated with surface quartz veining and alteration halo including malachite. Three RC holes were recently completed to test the bedrock source of this anomaly at the southern end of the prospect.

While quartz veining and trace sulphides have been intersected in the 3 holes drilled, no clear source of the elevated results at surface has been identified visually. The remainder of the program is now planned to be drilled with RAB mid-year.

Reward Prospect

Reward is a Cu, Au, Ag prospect located approximately 6km southeast of Scimitar (Figure 4). The prospect has some shallow copper oxide workings from the 1950s era and abundant malachite, azurite and chalcocite occurs associated with a brecciated shear zone and sulphidic sediments. This style of polymetallic mineralisation has similarities to the nearby Jervois Deposit, 350km to the east, which hosts 0.43 Mt copper and 21.4 Moz silver, 0.16 Mt lead/zinc and 176 koz Au (ASX KGL: 2 December 2020).

RC and AC drilling under the Reward workings by McMahon Construction[i] in 1988 returned 4m at 1.4% Cu, 71.2g/t Ag, 1.2g/t Au and 1.8% Zn from 16m (hole I); and 6m at 2.10g/t Au from 15m (hole C). This historic assay data should be treated with caution as no original data records are available. Confirmatory rock chip and soil sampling by Prodigy Gold in the vicinity of the workings returned

results including >20% Cu, 200g/t Ag and 2g/t Au (ASX: 13 May 2010) supporting the original drill results and the presence of these metals in system.

An EM survey by Prodigy Gold indicated a conductor 50m below the surface and 400m long located 350m to the southeast of the Reward workings.

A recently completed 220 RC hole intersected narrow sulphide mineralisation at 129m and 175m. DHEM surveying has been completed with interpretation underway to determine if the best part of the EM plate has been intersected by this hole, or whether deeper drilling is required.

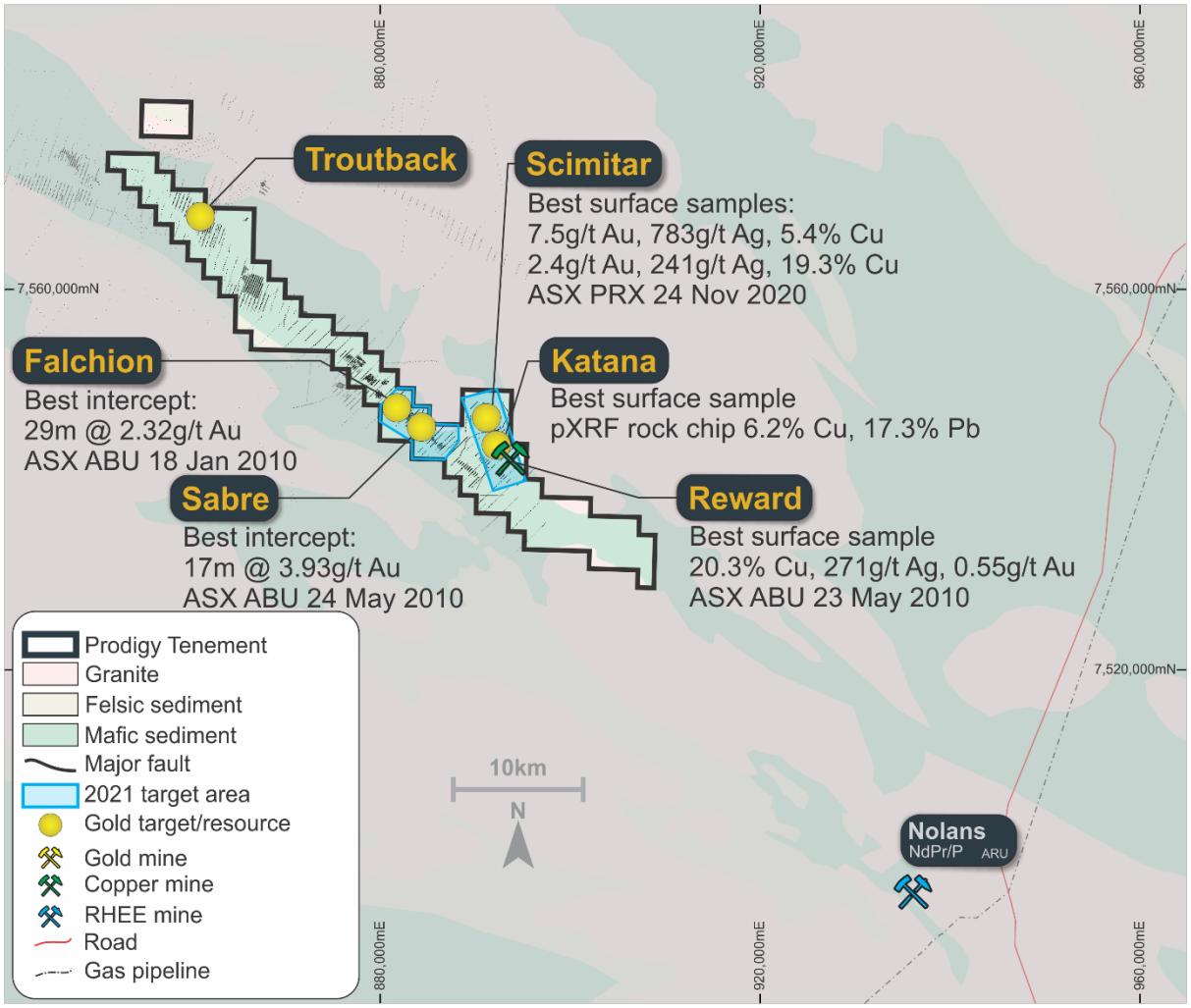

Figure 4 - Reynolds Range Project Map

Buccaneer Resource

The Buccaneer Resource is currently estimated to be 10Mt @ 1.8g/t for 585koz above a 1g/t cut-off grade (ASX 1 September 2017) (Appendix 5). The resource cut-off grade is based on processing at a mill the scale of Northern Star's Central Tanami JV Processing Plant or a similar mill built on the Twin Bonanza Mineral Lease.

Gold mineralisation is disseminated within a monzogranite intrusion, and typically associated with quartz veins, visible gold is seen in the quartz stockwork veining. Mineralisation extends from near-surface to a depth of over 500m and has been defined in several zones over an area of 2,200m by 800m. The deposit remains open at depth, and aircore and RAB drilling suggest the potential for further strike extensions.

Studies undertaken over the last 9 months have evaluated a heap leach processing scenario for the Buccaneer Deposit. When the type of mineralisation is appropriate, heap leaching is a simple, low-cost process that can result in significant savings in capital expenditures and operating costs, which

can significantly improve a project's economics. Deep weathering in the Tanami results in softer weathered rocks, and sulphide is often completely oxidised up to 100m below surface.

Recent study work, completed due to the sustained elevated gold price, has demonstrated the heap leach processing route warrants further investigation.

While the lower operating cost of heap leaching can reduce the cut-off grade, and increase reported tonnages and contained metal, the focus of the study seeks to identify the project scenario that generates the highest value (cashflow and return on capital).

A 151m diamond hole was recently completed to provide samples for unixial compressive strength (UCS), crushing work index (CWi), and abrasiveness index (Ai) testwork. This testwork will give an indication of the energy required to crush the rocks, and abrasiveness. These factors and the cost of energy generation are major cost drivers for heap leach processing and to be included in ongoing studies.

The completed hole, BCDD2101, intersected 27m of strong mineralisation from 91m to 103m and 120m to 135m including visible gold, quartz veining, pyrite, arsenopyrite, hematite and epidote (Figure 5). Parts of the hole not required for metallurgical testwork will be submitted for gold analysis in the future.

Figure 5 – HQ diamond core from BCDD2101 containing quartz veining with sulphide and visible gold in altered monzonite at 92m downhole

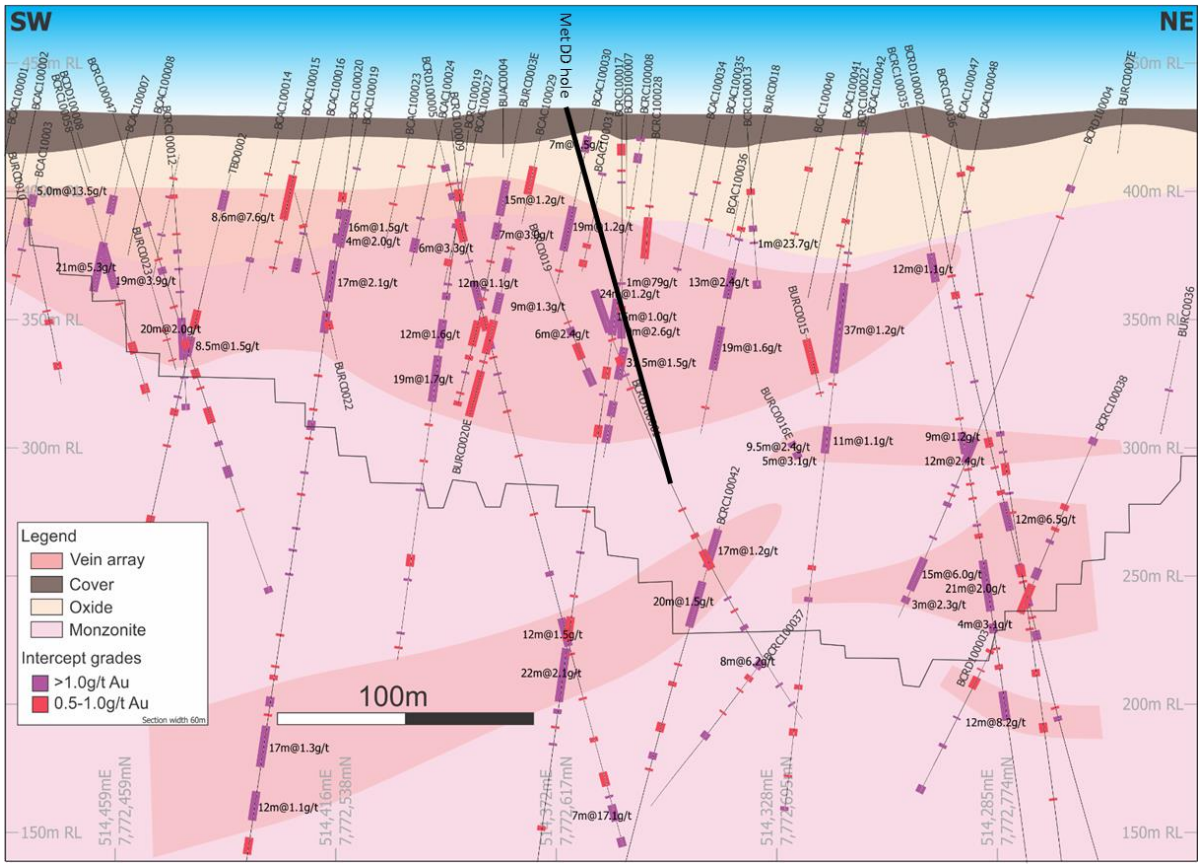

Figure 6 - Oblique section showing approximate position of the May 2021 metallurgical hole

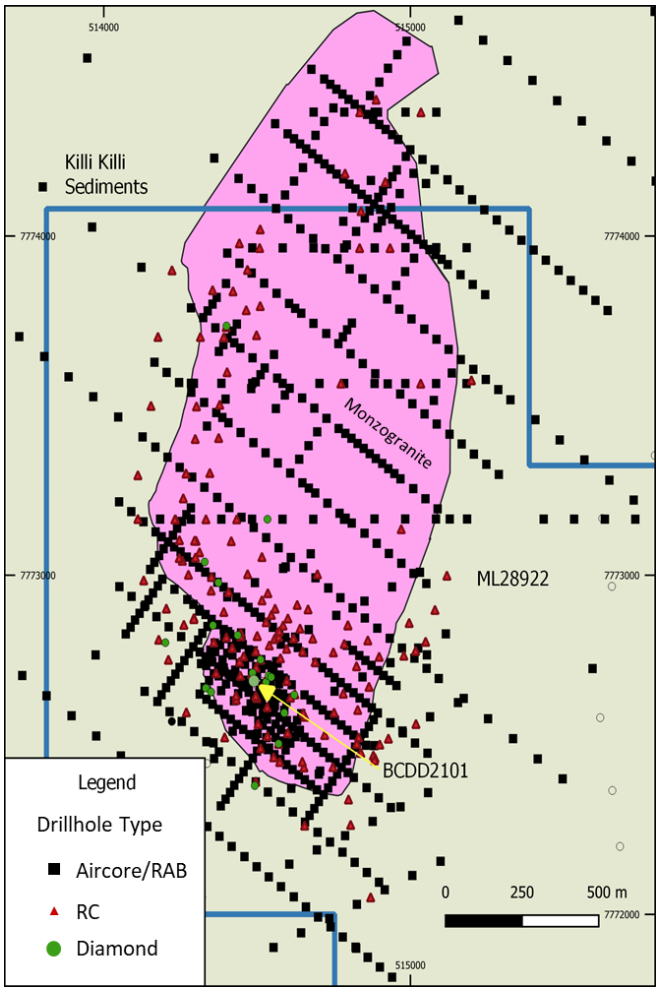

Figure 7 - Buccaneer Prospect showing existing drilling and the recently completed diamond hole BCDD2101

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

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About Prodigy Gold NL

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

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

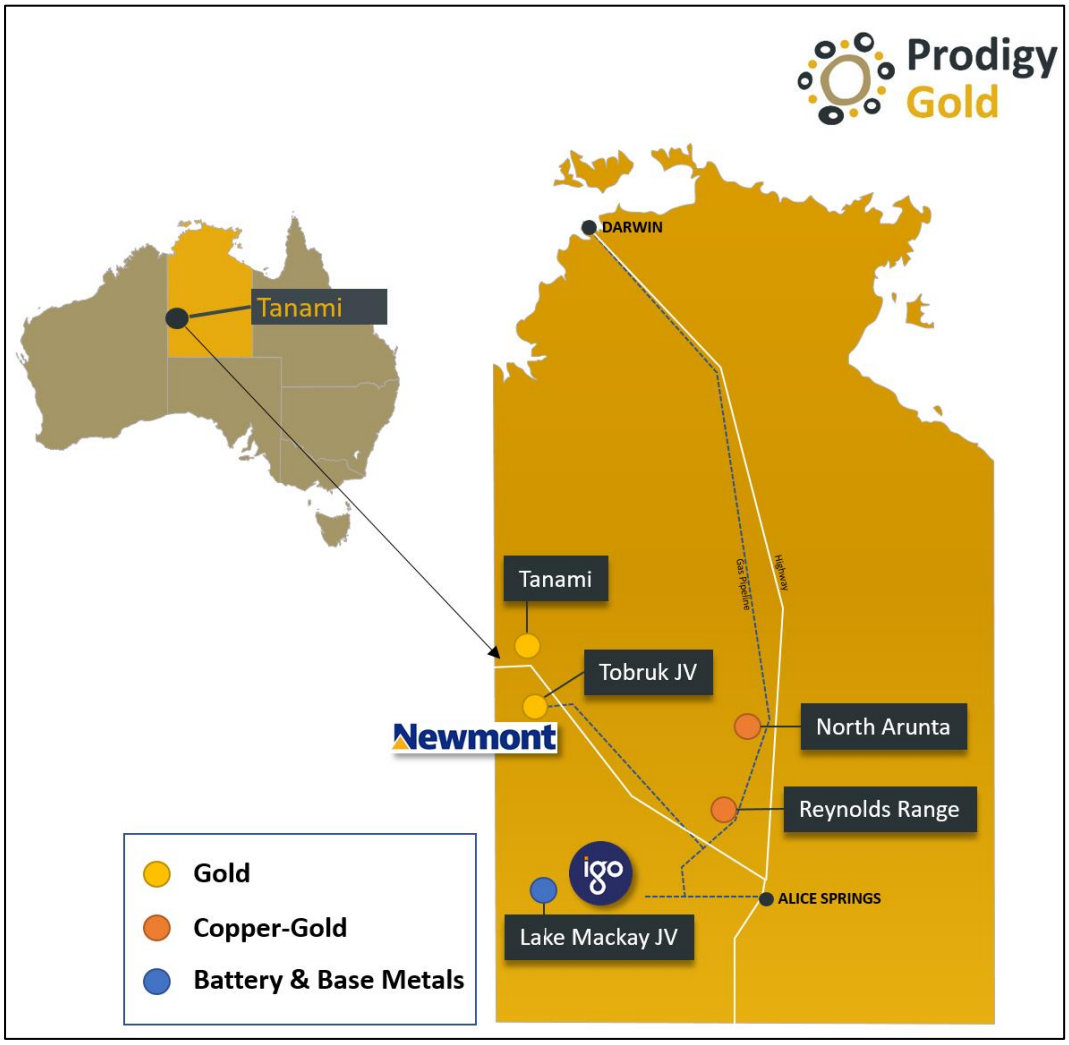

Figure 8 - Prodigy Gold Major Project Areas

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to Buccaneer 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.

The information in this announcement relating to Reynolds Range exploration targets and exploration results are based on information reviewed and checked by Mr Edward Keys, B.Sc., MAIG. Mr Keys is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code"). Mr Keys is a fulltime employee of the Company in the position of Exploration Manager and consents to the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

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 – Reynolds Range Project 2021 RC Drillhole Collar Locations

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Hole Type	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Target
RWRC2101	275561	7544827	673.2	RC	220	27	62	Reward
SBRC2101	265059	7549145	654.6	RC	200	235	55	Sabre
SBRC2102	265116	7549193	653.4	RC	222	227	54	Sabre
SBRC2103	265131	7548894	655	RC	130	241	53	Sabre
SBRC2104	265080	7548865	655	RC	96	240	52	Sabre
SBRC2105	265302	7548558	659	RC	90	239	51	Sabre
SBRC2106	265259	7548532	659	RC	84	242	52	Sabre
SBRC2107	265050	7549302	649.9	RC	259	230	53	Sabre
SCRC2101	273778	7548917	679.9	RC	84	203	60	Scimitar
SCRC2102	273761	7548881	680	RC	80	26	59	Scimitar
SCRC2108	273788	7548796	675.8	RC	84	330	60	Scimitar

Coordinates MGA 94 Zone 53

Appendix 2 – Buccaneer Project 2021 Diamond Drillhole Collar Location

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Drill_Type
BCDD2101	514480	7772690	430	151	75	15	Diamond

Coordinates MGA 94 Zone 52

Appendix 3: JORC TABLE 1 REYNOLDS RANGE

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.*	Prodigy Gold has used a Durock multi-purpose drill rig. Drilling started as 5 ¾ inch diameter reverse circulation (RC), riffle split and samples collected in calico bags representing individual metre intervals. 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. 11 holes for 1,549 metres of RC drilling were completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Sampling was collected in one metre intervals and split to 3-4kg samples. Sample weights are inspected and estimates are recorded on sample log sheets. 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.
	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	The nature of gold and base metal mineralisation could be variable and include high grade, high nugget quartz veins, massive sulphide and disseminated sulphide typical of other deposits in the area. The orientation of mineralisation is not yet confirmed. The entire holes were sampled in 1m intervals through riffle splitting into calico bags. Mineralisation shows a correlation to sulphide and veining, in particular pyrrhotite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite and quartz sulphide veining. Coarse gold is possible but has not yet been observed. Prodigy Gold samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish.
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.).*	Prodigy Gold has used a Durock multi-purpose truck-mounted UDR1200 drill rig. The drill rig uses an auxiliary compressor and booster with capacity to drill 400m. Drilling started as 5 ¾ inch diameter RC with face sampling bit, riffle split and samples collected in calico bags representing individual metre intervals.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Sample recoveries are recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was standard in the program. Samples were split into calico bags and sent to the lab for assay with the remainder of sample material remaining on site. All samples are weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Sampling is collected in a cyclone, and riffle split into calico sample bags. The cyclone and splitter is cleaned routinely with mechanical scraping and compressed air. The cyclone was emptied after each complete 6m drill rod, and cleaned out every 5 rods (6m in length) to minimise any potential for contamination. 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.
	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.	There is no relationship between grade and recovery due to the consistently high sample recovery. Sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material is unlikely.
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.*	Prodigy Gold drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using a laptop and pen/paper. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were collected.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full by the Prodigy Gold geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core was collected
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	1 meter RC samples were split with a riffle splitter mounted under a metal cyclone. All intervals were sampled dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All samples will be analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. Samples will be dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm, 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field duplicates were taken over intervals logged as mineralised with sulphides previously identified as having a relationship with gold in the area. Field duplicates were taken at a percentage of ~1.8% for the entirety of the program in addition to certified reference material and blanks inserted on average at 1 in 20 samples. Standards and blanks were inserted every 20 samples. At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples are assayed.
	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.	Samples were split using a trailer mounted riffle splitter, which was checked to be level for each hole. Sample weights were monitored to ensure adequate sample collection was maintained. The riffle splitter provided some variability in sample weights from 2-4kg. Field duplicates were collected in visibly mineralised zones.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and preference to keep the sample weight below 4 kg to ensure the requisite grind size in a LM5 sample mill.
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.*	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 0.001 ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000 ppm Au which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. For multi-element sample analysis, the sample is 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). In addition to standards and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducts internal lab checks using standards and blanks.
	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.	No geophysics was collected but this box is not allowed to be left blank.
	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.	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 and lithology were also used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch basis and at the completion of the program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are calculated independently by both the project geologist and database administrator on receiving of the results.
	The use of twinned holes.	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.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	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). This interface integrates with QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of 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.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assays are not adjusted. 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 purposes. No averaging is employed.
	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.	Hole collars were laid out with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of ± 5m. Drilled hole locations vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access clearing. This degree of variation is deemed acceptable for exploration drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*Specification of the grid system used.*	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 53.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	At Reynolds Range variable drill hole spacing were used to adequately test targets and were determined from historical drilling results, geochemical, geophysical and geological information where available. Hole spacing at Sabre was chosen to facilitate nose-to-tail overlap between adjacent holes with the spacing dependant on hole depth. Nominally the spacing between holes at Sabre was 50-100m. Scimitar hole spacing was closer to 50m between holes and around 100m between lines. The hole at Reward was on its own.
	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.	The drilling subject to this announcement has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource Estimates.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied
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.*	The orientation of the angled drill hole at the Reward Target was designed to intersect the EM conductor plate as orthogonally as possible. The drill azimuth was 025 degrees at surface, which is approximately perpendicular to the targeted plate/structure. The azi drifted to 34 degrees by the end of hole at 220m. Drill hole dip angles deviated significantly from 60 degrees to 44 degrees by the end of hole at reward. At Sabre, the drill azimuths were planned between 130 and 140 degrees to target the historically mineralised trend at orthogonal angles. The azimuth did not change significantly at Sabre throughout the drilling. The sub vertical dipping mineralised trend (at Sabre) meant that drilling was chosen to be as shallow as possible with dips planned at 55 degrees. The holes deviated significantly from the top of the hole, with surveys at the end of hole raising to 33 degrees by the end of hole SCRC2102 at 222m. Holes at Scimitar were directed to intersect mapped structures as orthogonally as possible. No significant deviations in azimuth or dip were observed at Scimitar.
	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.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in this data.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported from the rig to a secured locked storage facility at the Aileron Roadhouse by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were loaded onto a contracted delivery service 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.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Prodigy Gold conducted a Lab Visit to Bureau Veritas laboratory facilities in Adelaide in May 2021 and found no faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results shows that Prodigy Gold sampling protocols and procedures were generally effective.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*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.*	Scimitar, Sabre and Reward form part of the Reynolds Range Project and are contained within EL23888 located in the Northern Territory. The tenements are wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to the 'Reynolds Range Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA)' between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC). A heritage clearance has been completed prior to drilling to ensure the protection of cultural sites of significance. The tenement is subject to a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		royalty payment to Franco Nevada on gold sold from the licence. Pastoralists active in the area have consented to the exploration activity and we appreciate their assistance in supplying water.
	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.	The tenements are in good standing with the NT DPIR and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Reynolds Range Project has had a considerable amount of shallow RAB and vacuum drilling completed by previous explorers, which has defined large, low-level gold anomalies (+5ppb Au). Around 3300 holes have been drilled and the average hole depth is 9.8m. The fresh-rock beneath the depleted surface cover is largely untested, with just 5 diamond holes completed to a maximum depth of 156m in the entire project area. Prodigy Gold's assessment of the previous work highlighted the Stafford Gold Zone with a strike length of over 20km and 10 individual prospects with target area in excess of 80km^2. Sabre and Falchion were targeted by Prodigy Gold for follow-up and drilling by Prodigy Gold at Sabre intersected 35m @ 2.02g/t Au including 17m @ 3.93g/t Au[3]. Further reconnaissance work at Stafford Gold Zone also revealed high grade copper and silver rock chip samples from the Reward Deposit (~9km SE of Sabre) with 20.3% Cu and 271g/t Ag near a down-dip EM conductor identified by an airborne electromagnetic survey in 2012. A rock sample grading 1.79g/t Au was also returned from the Pine Hill Prospect (~3.5km SE of Reward). Shortly after this work was completed in the June 2010 quarter, the drill rig was shifted to Prodigy Gold's Twin Bonanza Project, which incorporates the Old Pirate and Buccaneer Deposits where Prodigy Gold's focus remained until the restructure to Prodigy Gold under the current management. Refer to ASX 29 November 2013 and 3 February 2014 for details of these results. At the Scimitar Target 305 post and vacuum holes have been drilled previously on a 500x50m grid. The maximum depth drilled is 15m and average depth is 5m. 1991-1992 Poseidon Gold obtained 2 rock chip samples from the Lander Cu prospect. These were from a pelitic unit and a quartz/chlorite breccia with malachite (Price, 1992). 1992-1993 regional lag sampling at 250m intervals by Poseidon Gold defined an area 3km x 2km with anomalous base metals (>80ppm As, >100ppm Pb) and a number of isolated elevated gold values over the Scimitar prospect. 2 rock chip samples and 44 LAG samples were obtained over Scimitar from a 21 rock chip and 1,211 LAG sample program. Maximum values were over Scimitar were 830ppm Zn, 350ppm Pb, and 75ppm Cu. (Price & Price, 1993). 1993-1994 Normandy Exploration and Normandy Poseidon group completed 61 3.6m vertical RAB holes over Scimitar targeting Sb and Au anomalies from a larger 195 hole program totalling 705m. Hole ID's were RRAB110-RRAB304. Maximum assays returned were 420ppm Cu, 250ppm Zn and 90ppm Pb. Rocks identified included mudstone and siltstone (some carbonaceous) and immature sandstones and greywackes, basalt-dolerite, and common chlorite alteration and moderate quartz veining. (Price, 1994). 1994-1995 Poseidon Gold drilled 100 POST RAB holes averaging 3.6m at 50m to 100m spacing into Scimitar from a larger 397 hole program totalling 1,772m (RRAB532-RRAB928). 1994-1995 report (A.T. Price, 1995). 1995-1996 Poseidon Gold drilled 175 VAC holes (RAV0001-RAV0175) over the Scimitar prospect from a larger program of 602 holes for 2,976m. The Scimitar VAC holes were drilled at 50m x 500m spacing and intercepted sericite altered sediments and gossanous brecciated quartz veins. The drilling confirmed a strong As, Pb and Zn anomaly with a weaker 1-16ppb Au anomaly. A further 37 VAC holes (RCV0565-RCV0605) were drilled to the southwest of Scimitar (Price, 1996). 1996-1997 Normandy Gold took 49 composite lag samples (sample 339551-339599) of -6 to +1 fraction over Scimitar at 100m x 500m spacing over 3 traverses. (Warren & Worland, 1997). 1998-1999 Exodus Minerals collected 5 rock chips and 5 soils samples at Scimitar. Samples 5761RR, 5762RR and 5763RR returned anomalous Au (62ppb, 38ppb, and 17ppb); As (24,000ppm, 4,000ppm, and 4,700ppm); Pb (360ppm, 580ppm, and 90ppm); and Sb (180ppm, 96ppm, and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		102ppm). (Greenaway, 1998 & Greenaway, 1999). Note that a further 11 rock chips have been attributed to Cowden, 2001; but do not actually appear in the Cowden, 2001 report. Sample 336053 returned 37ppm Bi, 580ppm Cu, 19ppm Mo and 260ppm Pb. 2012 – 2013 Prodigy Gold flew a Tempest airborne EM survey over the Reynolds Range area in June and July 2012. This identified a prominent 2km x 1km conductor at Scimitar. A diamond hole was completed inQ4 2020. A DHEM survey has been recently completed.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geology of the Reynolds Range Project area was described by Rohde (2012) in the Prodigy Gold 2012 annual tenement report on EL 23655. The project covers Paleoproterozoic metasediments and intrusives in the central Aileron Province of the Arunta region. The surface geology has been mapped and described by the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) in the 1:250,000 scale Napperby (SF53-09) sheet and in more detail by the Bureau of Mineral Resources on the special edition Reynolds Range Region 1:100,000 scale geological map. On a regional scale the area comprises polydeformed Paleoproterozoic Lander Group metasediments intruded by numerous felsic and mafic intrusive phases and overlain by slightly younger siliciclastic metasediments, including the Reynolds Range Group. The area is covered by complex regolith, with scree shedding from substantial hills cut by large drainage systems. The Company is exploring for sulphide related gold and associated base metal mineralisation. This could be shear related gold, VMS or IOCG deposits. These style of deposits are known in the province.
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:* • *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.*	All relevant historical drill hole information has been previously reported through open file reporting by previous explorers. Visual observations of intersections are reported in this announcement. Summaries of all material drill holes from previous Prodigy Gold drilling are available within the Company's ASX releases.
	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	No information material to the announcement has been excluded.
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.*	Visual observations from logging of 1m intervals or RC are reported.
	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.	Summaries of all material drill holes and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases. All results are shown on maps. Highlight holes are reported individually. It should not be assumed all results are represented on diagrams.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are being reported. No metallurgical recovery testwork has been completed.
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').*	From surface mapping and previous drilling in the district, host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees). Drill holes are angled so as to drill as close to perpendicular to structures as possible.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text. A collar plan and cross section are provided for the completed key drill holes where sulphide observations are being reported.
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.*	All material assays received to date from Prodigy Gold's drilling are reported where sample is above 0.1g/t Au, 5g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 0.1% Pb, or 0.1% Zn or where considered geologically significant; together with reference to previous exploration results of significance. Enrichment of metals can occur in the near surface environment. Results of lag and rock chip sampling are collected as in indication of the presence of metals however the grades should not been seen as directly correlative with future resources or mining, if any. Results of rock chip sampling can be higher or lower the material below surface.
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.*	Appropriate data is provided in the announcement. Assay results are pending. It should not be assumed that visual observations will directly correlate to positive assay results.
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*	Further RAB and RC drilling is planned depending on the results of assaying of this program.

Appendix 4: JORC TABLE 1 BUCCANEER

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.*	Prodigy Gold has used a DDH1 diamond drill rig. For BCDD2101, diamond core was collected from surface to end of hole. This is HQ hole diameter from surface to end of hole. Upon completion of orientating and geological logging diamond core was selectively chosen for Uniaxial Compressive Strength (UCS) analyses and Crushing Work Index (CWi) testing with subsequent Abrasion Index testing (Ai) on CWi spoils. Selected whole core has been dispatched for UCS and CWi testing. Enough core was selected for three (3) samples. Each sample requires 50kg of whole core and 5x 150mm lengths of drill core for UCS determination.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	BCDD2101 was selectively sampled based on observations of alteration minerals or veining to represent the fresh rock mineralised portion of the Buccaneer Deposit. BCDD2101 was drilled into an area believed to represent indicative gold mineralisation of the fresh rock portion of the Buccaneer deposit. Sample selection was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard practice following advice and scope of work provided from Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd. Laboratory QAQC will also be conducted. See further details below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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	The nature of gold mineralisation could be variable and include high grade, high nugget quartz veins, and disseminated sulphide typical of other deposits in the area. The orientation of mineralisation is not yet confirmed. The hole was selectively sampled via the scope of work provided by Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd and typically used for UCS,CWi and Ai testing as detailed above and below. Mineralisation shows a correlation to sulphide and veining, in particular pyrrhotite, pyrite and quartz sulphide veining. Coarse gold was observed and included in the sample submission for metallurgical analyses.
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.).*	Diamond drilling was undertaken by DDH1 generating core from surface to end of hole. Coring started and ended with HQ diameter. Core is oriented using the ACT Mk.3 HQ/NQ core orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Core recoveries were good, with no intervals missing due to core loss over the fresh rock interval. Recoveries from drilling were 100% in the fresh rock portion (area of interest) of the diamond hole.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Samples collected are full core selected by an experienced geologist and the competent person referenced in this announcement. The competent person has been involved in sample selection for metallurgical studies in previous roles. Consultation was made with IMO metallurgists for samples to be dispatched to the laboratory.
	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.	There is no relationship between grade and recovery due to the consistently high core recovery. The portion of the hole selected for UCS, CWi and Ai analyses will not be analysed for gold over discrete intervals.
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.*	The core was geologically logged in the core yard by a geologist using a laptop. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content and style of mineralisation, and quartz content and style of quartz were collected. Diamond core is also logged for structure. The core is destroyed and homogenised during metallurgical analyses. The logging and sampling will enhance the understanding of the existing resource.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	The entire portion of the hole that has been sent for metallurgical analyses was logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists. The portion of the hole reviewed to date is limited to fresh rock, from 90m to the end of hole (150.8m).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Diamond core was cut by a brick core saw to exclude core that has no visible signs of mineralisation. Only core with observable sulphide mineralisation and alteration indicative of Buccaneer-style mineralisation was selected for metallurgical analyses. Whole core was selected for analysis and submitted to Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples are whole HQ core.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All samples have been selected following criteria described in the scope of work from Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd. Samples were shipped in core trays as whole core which is considered appropriate for the type of metallurgical analyses and is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Enough material was chosen to allow for three separate samples and analyses. Comparison of the three metallurgical sample results will indicate the level of consistency of UCS, CWi and Ai in the fresh rock portion of the Buccaneer deposit and if additional sampling is required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Samples are whole core and are representative for the style of metallurgical analyses being conducted.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of Uniaxial Compressive Strength (UCS) and Crushing Work Index (CWi) testing with subsequent Abrasion Index testing (Ai) on samples recovered from CWi testwork.
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.*	Following criteria outlined in the scope of work provided by Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd, sample selection was governed by the required mass (50 kg per sample) including at least 5x 150mm lengths of drill core for UCS determination. The metallurgical analyses destroys the core and homogenises the crushed residual of the 50kg sample. The resulting residual is available for bulk analyses if desired subsequent to metallurgical analyses.
	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.	Quantitative X-ray diffraction analysis (XRD) will be completed following the final crushing stage in the metallurgical analyses described above and below. Only laboratory analysis as described above will be completed on the core.
	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.	Certified reference material or blanks are not required for the type of metallurgical analyses undertaken by Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd. No analysis for gold is being undertaken at this time for BCDD2101.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are not calculated for the chosen metallurgical analyses.
	The use of twinned holes.	No dedicated twin holes have been drilled as this is not considered appropriate for this style of metallurgical analyses. Three samples have been chosen from the same hole to provide indication of consistency of UCS CWi and Ai results.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	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). This interface integrates with QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of 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.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assays are not adjusted
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.*	The hole collar was pegged with the aid of handheld GPS, providing accuracy of ± 3m. Drilled hole locations vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access clearing. This degree of variation is deemed acceptable for metallurgical drilling.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 52.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Only one hole (BCDD2101) has been drilled at the Buccaneer deposit since the last resource update on the 1st of September, 2017.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*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.*	The drilling subject to this announcement has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource Estimates.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied due to the nature of metallurgical analyses conducted on the whole core.
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.*	The orientation of the angled drill hole at the Buccaneer metallurgical hole (BCDD2101) was designed to intersect the fresh-rock mineralisation. The drill azimuth was 15 degrees, which is approximately parallel to the local trend of the deposit to maximise the thickness of mineralisation recovered for metallurgical sampling. An angled hole was chosen to achieve oriented core.
	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.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in this data.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported from the rig to a core storage shed at Wilson's camp by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were loaded onto a Toll Express truck and delivered to Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd Laboratory secure facility in Perth. 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.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No assaying is reported. The competent person has reviewed the sampling protocol and documentation.

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.*	The Buccaneer Deposit is contained within ML29822 located in the Northern Territory. The mining lease is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to a mining agreement between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC). This agreement is completed with a view to meet obligations of Part IV of the Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act 1976. A heritage clearance has been completed prior to drilling to ensure the protection of cultural sites of significance. A NT mine management plan is in place for the operation of the mineral lease.
	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.	The mining lease is in good standing with the NT DPIR and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Buccaneer Resource was originally discovered by North Flinders Mines in the late 1990s. Newmont Asia Pacific Ltd. (Newmont) acquired the property and continued active exploration through 2006. Newmont/North Flinders drilled a total of 830 holes into the prospect – 103 air core, 669 RAB, 48 RC, and 10 RC with diamond extensions – totalling 51,082m and provided the foundation of understanding of the Buccaneer Deposit. The Buccaneer Project has had a considerable amount of drilling completed by previous explorers, which has defined the existing resource. The sampling has been carried out using a combination of Aircore (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling. Significant historic RAB drilling covers the area and was used in developing the lithological and mineralisation interpretation. However, this data was not used in the estimate and is not detailed here. 124 AC, 163 RC, 8 RC(D) with diamond tails and 5 diamond holes were drilled between 1993 and 2015 and was undertaken by several different companies: • 1993– 1996 – RAB and DDH drilling by North Flinders Mines • 1997 – 1999 – RC and RAB drilling by North Flinders Mines

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 2004 – AC, RAB and RC drilling by North Flinders Mines • 2010 – 2015 - AC, RC, RCD and DD by ABM Resources Drill core is geologically logged and marked up for assay at approximately 1 m intervals. Drill core is cut by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for assay analysis. 2 Diamond holes were drilled and sampled specifically for metallurgical test work. RC samples are logged geologically and 1 m split samples submitted for assay. AC samples were either 1 m or 3 m composite spear samples dependent on drill campaign. . Between 2010 and 2015 sampling was carried out under ABM's protocols and QAQC procedures. 54% of the AC, RC, RCD and DD holes drilled at Buccaneer were completed by ABM. Prior to 2010, sampling was carried out under the relevant company's protocols and procedures and is assumed to be industry standard practice for the time. Specific details for this historical drilling are not readily available, however assays and lithology appear consistent with results from ABM's work, and historic data is considered representative and equivalent.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Gold mineralisation is disseminated within a monzogranite intrusion, and typically associated with quartz veins, visible gold is seen in the quartz stockwork veining. Mineralisation extends from near-surface to a depth of over 500m and has been defined in several zones over an area of 2,200m by 800m. Mineralisation within the main body of the monzogranite has been recognised to have a moderate north-easterly dip.
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:* • *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.*	All relevant historical drill hole information has been previously reported through open file reporting by previous explorers. Summaries of all material drill holes from previous Prodigy Gold drilling are available within the Company's ASX releases.
	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	No exploration information material to the announcement has been excluded. Subsequent to the completion of the 2017 resource estimate, approximately 35,000 geological logging records from drilling completed in 2012-2016 were identified as missing from the company's database. These have been loaded into the database and are being reviewed to assess the potential for a resource estimate with enhanced geological input.
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.*	Prodigy Gold reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5g/t gold lower cut-off. As geological context is understood in exploration data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. No upper cut-offs have been applied as intersections are visual logs.
	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.	Summaries of all material drill holes and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases. All results are shown on maps. Highlight holes are reported individually. It should not be assumed all results are represented on diagrams.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	*The majority of drilling is RC, and thus the exact geometry of the mineralisation with respect to drill angle cannot be determined. From the limited diamond drilling, the company identified stockwork veining at various orientations. The overall trend of the fresh mineralisation has a moderate north-easterly dip. Subsequently, drill holes are angled at 60 degrees to drill as close to orthogonal to mineralisation as possible. Intercepts reported are down hole length, true width is not known.*
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.*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.
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.*	*The Company reports all assays as they are finalised by the laboratory. No assays are being reporting in this announcement.*
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.*	Appropriate data is provided in the announcement. *Multi-element geochemistry and spectral logging studies have been completed on the deposit. These are used to influence the interpretation of the regolith profile and host rock lithology. Metallurgical test work has previously been published on 17th August 2015. No deleterious elements are noted.* Subsequent to the completion of the 2017 resource estimate, approximately 35,000 geological logging records from drilling completed in 2012-2016 were identified as missing from the company's database. These have been loaded into the database and are being reviewed to assess the potential for updating the resource estimate with enhanced geological input.
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*	*Further work would include improved geological understanding to confirm continuity of mineralisation and could be used as a basis to target extensions of the Resource as it is currently open at depth and in several strike directions.*

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

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

[i] Report on E.L. 5288 Program and Expenditure for Year 1 23.10.1987 to 22.10.1988 CR89/007 https://geoscience.nt.gov.au/gemis/ntgsjspui/bitstream/1/65942/1/CR19890007.pdf