

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: PRX

17 December 2021

Exceptional Results in Buccaneer Diamond Drilling

KEY POINTS

- **Buccaneer Resource is 10Mt @ 1.8g/t Au for 585koz above a 1g/t cut off**
- **Scoping study geotechnical and metallurgical diamond drilling completed to further evaluate a potential low-cost, heap leach processing scenario for the Buccaneer Resource**
- **Program of 8 holes for 1,419m of diamond drilling completed**
- **200m of 946m of the drilling is mineralised at >0.3g/t Au**
- **Results for the unreported four holes include:**
 - **16.07m @ 5.8g/t Au from 140.43m - BCDD2103 including**
 - **6.57m @ 3.1g/t Au from 140.43m and**
 - **5.5m @ 13.2g/t Au from 151m**
 - **1.5m @ 17.9g/t Au from 74.5m - BCDD2109**
 - **22m @ 1.1g/t Au from 81m - BCDD2109 including 8m @ 2.1g/t Au from 93.1m**
 - **12.6m @ 1.1g/t Au from 226m – BCDD2102**
- **These results are in addition to BCDD2104 recently reported which included:**
 - **13.35m @ 3.9g/t Au from 79.7m including 3.3m @ 13.5g/t Au from 79.7m**
- **Intersections provide excellent confirmation of the indicator resource model and adjacent prior drillholes**
- **Tregony results demonstrate stacked vein system with 5 zones of mineralisation intersected**
- **Poor core recovery has impacted mineralised intervals**
- **Best results from hole TGDD2101 at Tregony are:**
 - **4.5m interval from 14.3m with 2.4m @ 1.1g/t Au recovered**
 - **2.4m interval from 43.8m with 1m @ 1.7g/t Au recovered**
 - **6.5m interval from 53.3m with 5.15m @ 2.5g/t Au recovered**
- **Unsampled historic diamond core containing visible gold at Golden Hind has been sampled and submitted for assay**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ('Prodigy Gold' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce further results from diamond drilling on its projects in the Northern Territory.

Assay results have been returned for a further four HQ diameter diamond holes drilled to provide composite material for ongoing metallurgical studies at Prodigy Gold's 100% owned Buccaneer Gold Resource.

Results are also reported for a diamond drillhole at the Tregony Deposit, with initial observations¹ of drill intersections highlighting several intervals of veining, including one with visible gold.

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Matt Briggs said: *"The Company is advancing mining studies on the 10Mt @ 1.8g/t Au Buccaneer Resource. The recently completed diamond drilling program drilled areas outside the existing resource while upgrading confidence in broadly drilled areas. The drilling includes over 200m of mineralisation (>0.3g/t Au) across 946.1m of drilling. Mineralisation occurs in several stacked zones in the oxide and multiple shallowly dipping stockwork vein arrays in the fresh rock.*

The additional results support the indicator resource model with mineralisation intersected where predicted. Samples for the generation of metallurgical composites to commence metallurgical test work have arrived in Perth. These will initially be used for crush size recovery testwork, followed by column leach testwork to simulate the gold extraction performance of the average material that would be stacked on a heap leach.

The diamond drilling intersected high grade mineralisation in fresh rock. The result of 16.07m @ 5.8g/t Au from 140.3m in BCDD2103 is an example of the high grades that occur within the 10 Mt @ 1.8g/t Au resource. The structural data collected should allow the geologists to generate a predictive model on where to target extensions to the high grades in future drilling. Intervals of over 5g/t Au are often seen within broader intervals (20-40m) of 0.6g/t – 2g/t Au.

The 2.3km long monzogranite (Figure 3) host rock at Buccaneer is a key control of the gold mineralisation. The majority of drilling is focussed in the south 500-700m with great potential for additions to the resource to the north where the drill spacing increases, and the monzogranite remains undrilled.

Results are also reported for the diamond drillhole at Tregony. This hole increases our understanding of the structural controls of the system. The interpretation derived from the hole will be used to plan a drill program to screen for a large system undercover to the north of Tregony. The same stratigraphy that hosts Tregony extends for over 9km to the north under shallow cover and is completely undrilled."

Metallurgical Diamond Drilling

An 8 hole program of geotechnical and metallurgical diamond drilling was completed to provide samples for metallurgical recovery testwork to optimise the crush size for heap leach extraction of the gold. The program also aimed to provide core to allow the Company geologists to generate a predictive model of high grade structures within the thicker mineralised intervals.

The drilling has intersected mineralisation in oxide, transitional and fresh material allowing the generation of metallurgical composites that reflect each material type, and average composition of material represented in the conceptual evaluation of the resource.

The results confirm multiple stacked zones of mineralisation. Up to three horizons are seen in the supergene, broadly horizontal in orientation. Recent aircore drilling demonstrated extensions of oxide mineralisation to the south of the existing resource. Mineralisation in the fresh rock dips shallowly (10

¹ ASX: 15 Nov 2021

– 20 degrees) to the northeast. Most holes represent a 40m step off from existing drilling and upgraded the confidence in those areas.

The mineralised system at Buccaneer is open to the north and down dip. RC infill of broad spaced drilling for the deposit area and the northern extensions of the system are proposed for 2022.

Holes drilled for geotechnical assessment have not yet been sampled. This is scheduled for the New Year following the completion of the scoping study geotechnical review. Further results are pending for 15m of oxide material (23m-31m and 37.35m-43.5m) from BCDD2105. These are expected to be released during the first quarter of 2022.

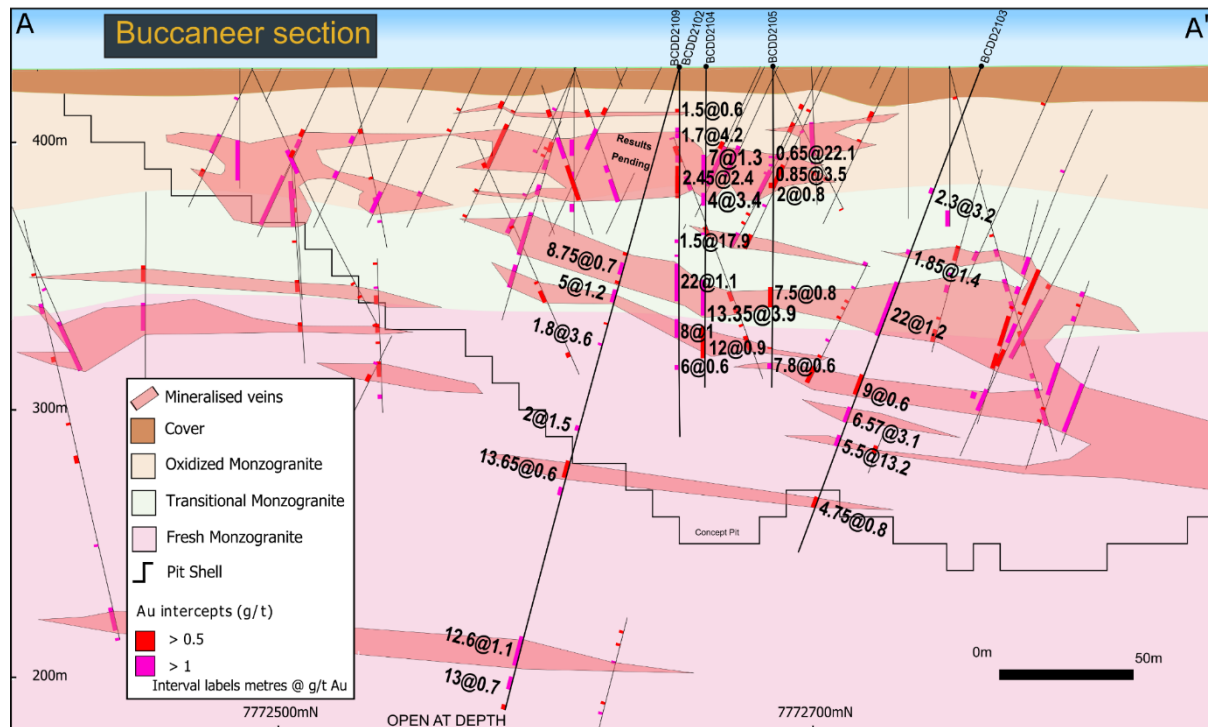


Figure 1 - North-South cross section through recent metallurgical holes highlighting notable results. See appendices for a listing or all results.

Buccaneer Project – Background

The Buccaneer Resource is currently estimated to be 10Mt @ 1.8g/t Au for 585koz above a 1g/t cut-off grade² (Appendix 5). The resource cut-off grade is based on processing at a mill the scale of Northern Star’s Central Tanami JV Processing Plant or a similar mill built on the Twin Bonanza Mineral Lease.

Gold mineralisation is disseminated within a monzogranite intrusion, and typically associated with quartz veins with visible gold often observed in the quartz stockwork veining. Mineralisation extends from near surface to a depth of over 500m and has been defined in several zones over an area of 2,300m by 800m (Figure 3). Mineralisation is often up to 150m thick with intervals of 20-40m wide at 1-5g/t Au³. The deposit remains open at depth, and aircore and RAB drilling suggest the potential for further strike extensions.

The project is well advanced featuring:

- Granted mineral lease
- Over 300 RC and diamond drillholes
- Exploration and mining agreement with the Traditional Owners administered by the Central Land Council

² ASX: 1 September 2017

³ ASX: 20 May 2021

- Heritage, flora and fauna baseline surveys
- Accommodation camp and workshops
- Water bores with marginal to fresh water
- Airstrip
- Haul road access nearby to the Tanami Road
- 220kl of fuel storage

Studies undertaken over the last year 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 expenditure and operating cost, which can significantly improve a project's economics. Deep weathering in the Tanami results in softer weathered rocks, and sulphide is often completely oxidised up to 100m below surface.

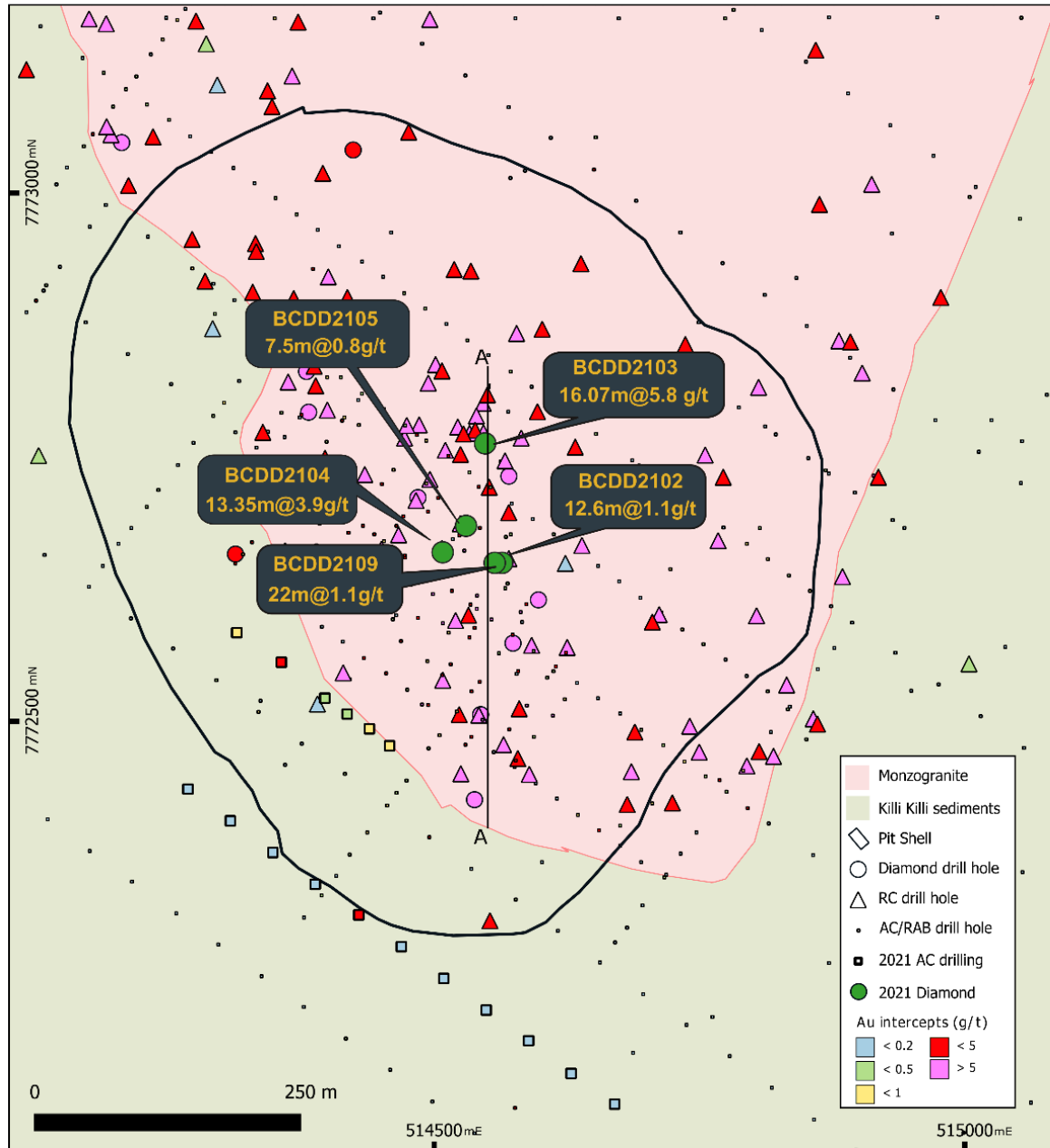


Figure 2 - Buccaneer Prospect collar map with highlighted results. See the appendices for details.⁴

⁴ BCDD2104 results ASX: 29 November 2021

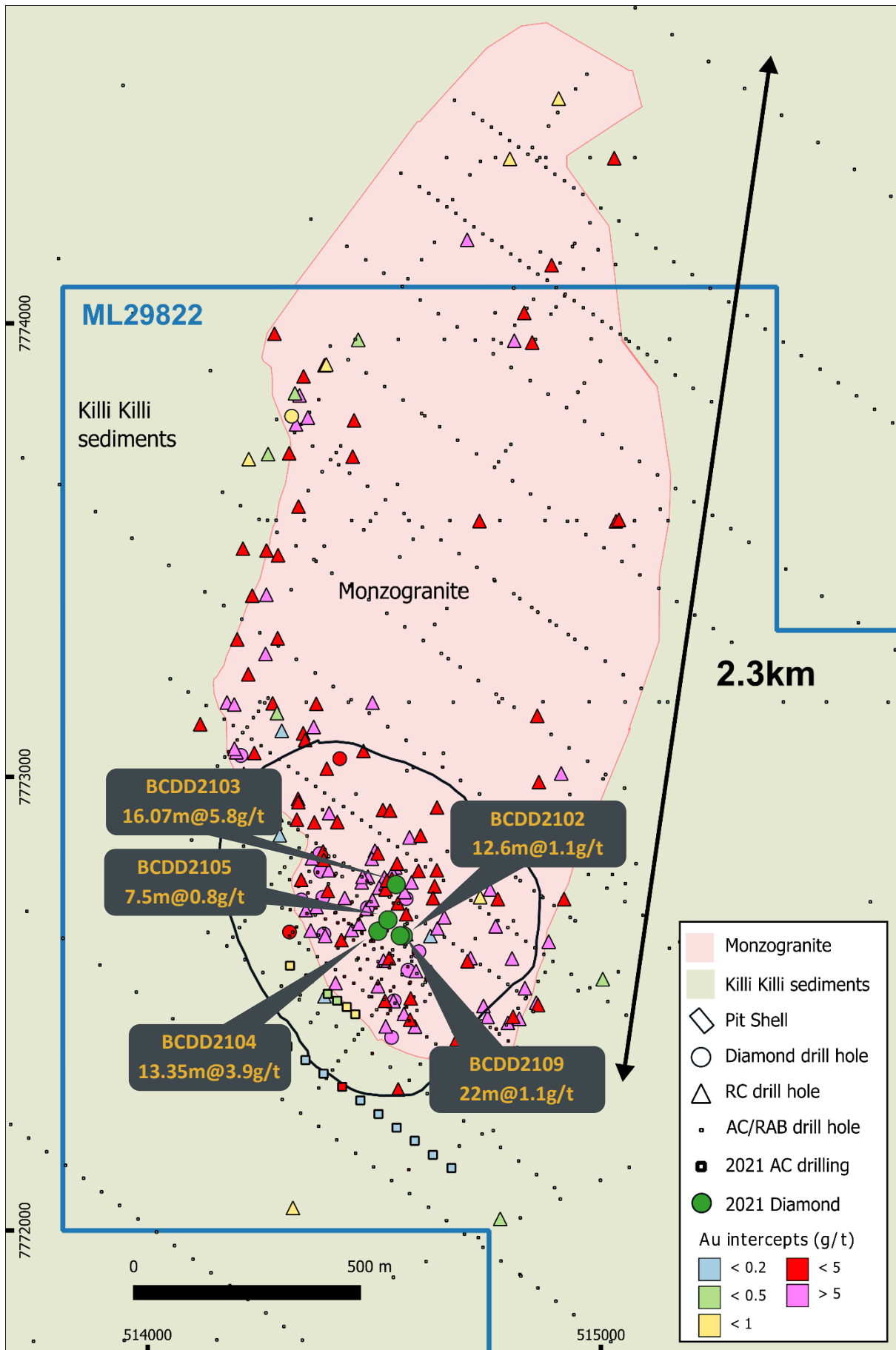


Figure 3 - Highlighted recent and previous drill intercepts (max Au) along the Buccaneer Monzogranite⁵

⁵ ASX: 6 October 2021

Hyperion Project – Tregony Prospect

Tregony is a structurally controlled vein-hosted gold deposit within the Hyperion Project, located 30km northwest of the Company's 100% owned Hyperion 4.93Mt @ 1.95g/t 310koz⁶ gold resource and 40km north of Northern Star's 1.1Moz Groundrush Resource⁷.

Tregony Drilling

Results have been received for a 210.7m diamond drillhole at the Tregony Prospect. The drillhole was designed to provide insight into the structural context and stratigraphic controls of gold mineralisation within the Tregony Prospect on the Hyperion Project. The hole intersected veining as shallow as 16.7m. Visible gold is observed at 58.5m down hole (Figure 5). Due to the stacked nature of the veins and shallow depth some structures were intersected. The results are impacted by intervals of core loss. As drilling was planned perpendicular to the plan of the mineralised structures all widths are interpreted to be near true width. Highlight results from TGDD2101 are:

- 4.5m interval from 14.3m with 2.4m @ 1.1g/t Au recovered
- 2.4m interval from 43.8m with 1m @ 1.7g/t Au recovered
- 6.5m interval from 53.3m with 5.15m @ 2.5g/t Au recovered
- 7.7m interval from 70.3m with 7.5m @ 0.4g/t Au recovered
- 1m @ 0.7g/t Au from 93.9m

The intersection of multiple structures supports the new geological model and highlights the potential for plunge and dip extensions to the mineralisation⁸. Higher grade shoots occur proximal to the intersection between northwest striking faults, and stratigraphy in the hanging wall of the north-south trending Suplejack Fault. Future drilling will screen for a large gold system where additional fault intersections are interpreted undercover to the north of Tregony. The same stratigraphy that hosts Tregony extends for over 9km to the north under shallow cover and is completely undrilled (Figure 6).

New Deposit Model and Exploration Concept

In-house remodelling of historical logging and gold assays from Tregony identified a stacked shear vein system within the hanging wall of the regional-scale Suplejack Fault. Stacked shear vein arrays are common in orogenic gold deposits and often are continuous down-dip of the major controlling structure and economically significant (Rhys 2021).

Modelling of the deposit relied heavily on assay data, as the geological logging of historical drillholes was not consistent throughout. Field inspection of the core identified visual gold in several core samples left on site.

The Tregony Deposit, and its likely northern extension undercover to the north at Boco, are a focus for 2022 RC and diamond drilling on the Hyperion Project.

⁶ ASX: 31 July 2018

⁷ 2020 Tanami Gold Annual Report

⁸ ASX: 15 September 2021

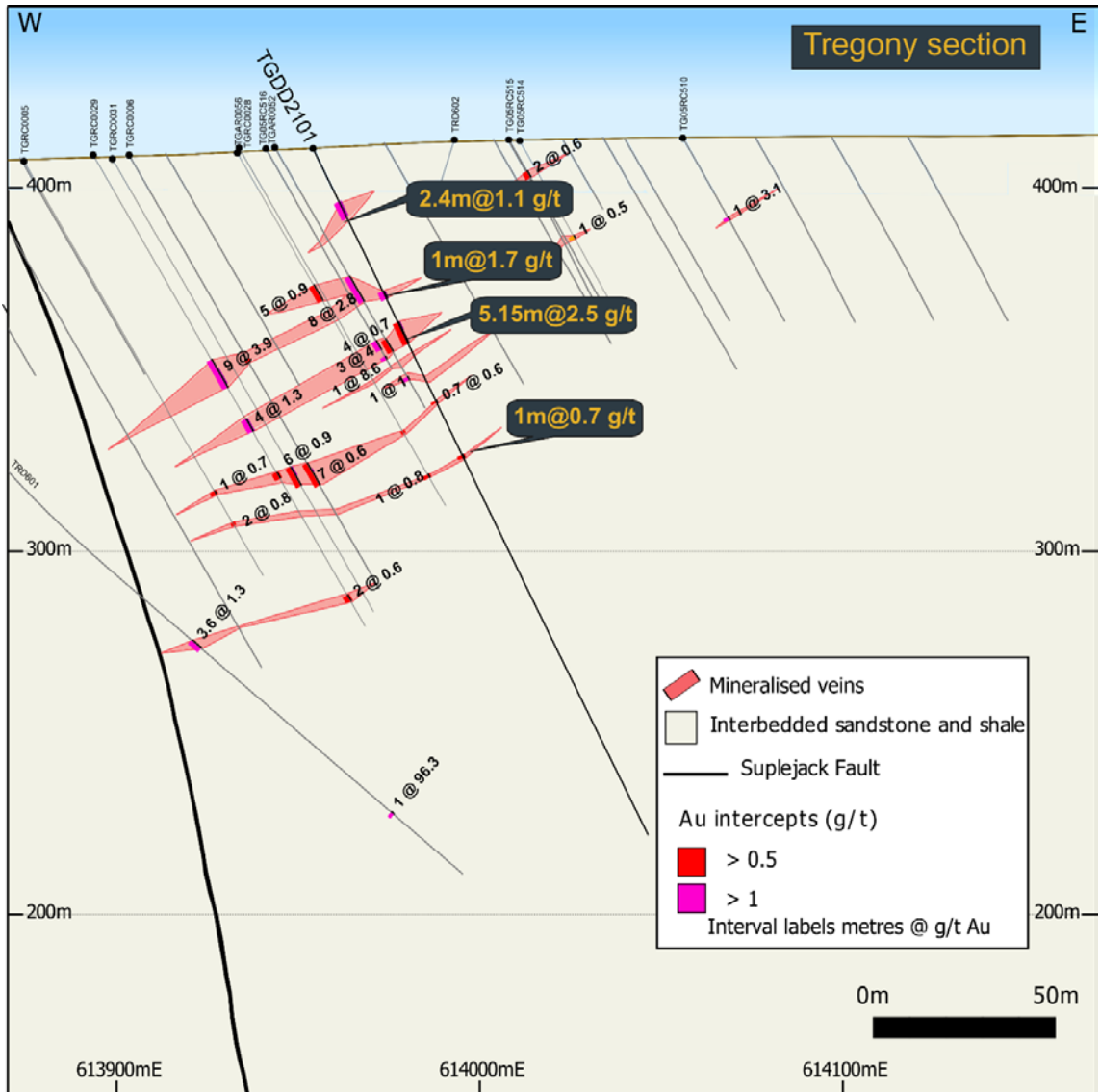


Figure 4 - Tregony cross section 7,860,220mN highlighting vertically stacked west dipping gold mineralisation in TGDD2101



Figure 5 - Coarse visible gold in quartz veining at ~58.5m in TGDD2101

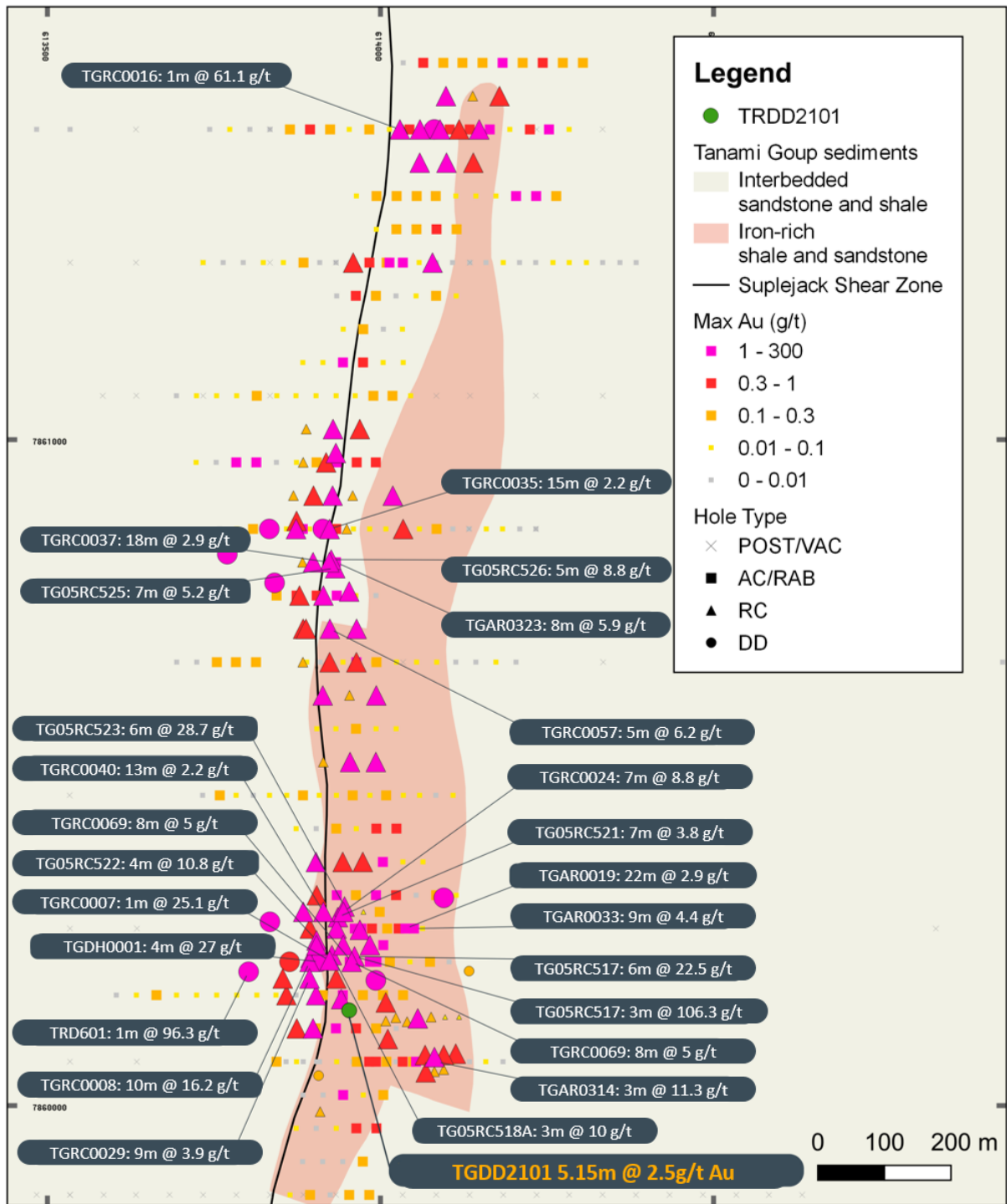


Figure 6 - Map showing drill collars at the Tregony Deposit⁹

⁹ Historical results, ASX: 15 November 2021

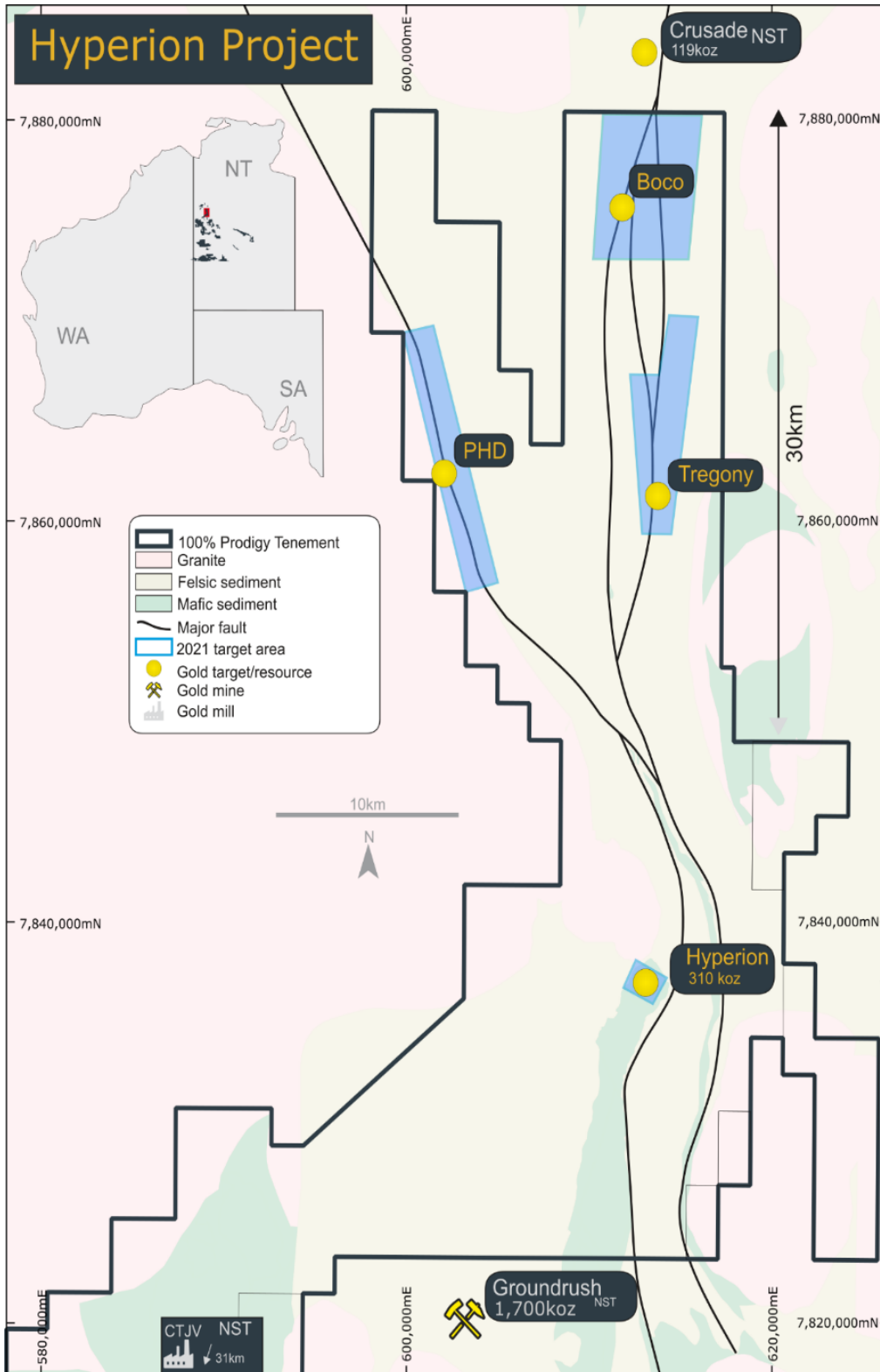


Figure 7 - Location of the Tregony Prospect within the Hyperion Project Area

Authorised for release by Prodigy Gold’s Chairman on behalf of the board of directors.

For further information contact:

Matt Briggs
Managing Director
 +61 8 9423 9777



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About Prodigy Gold NL

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

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

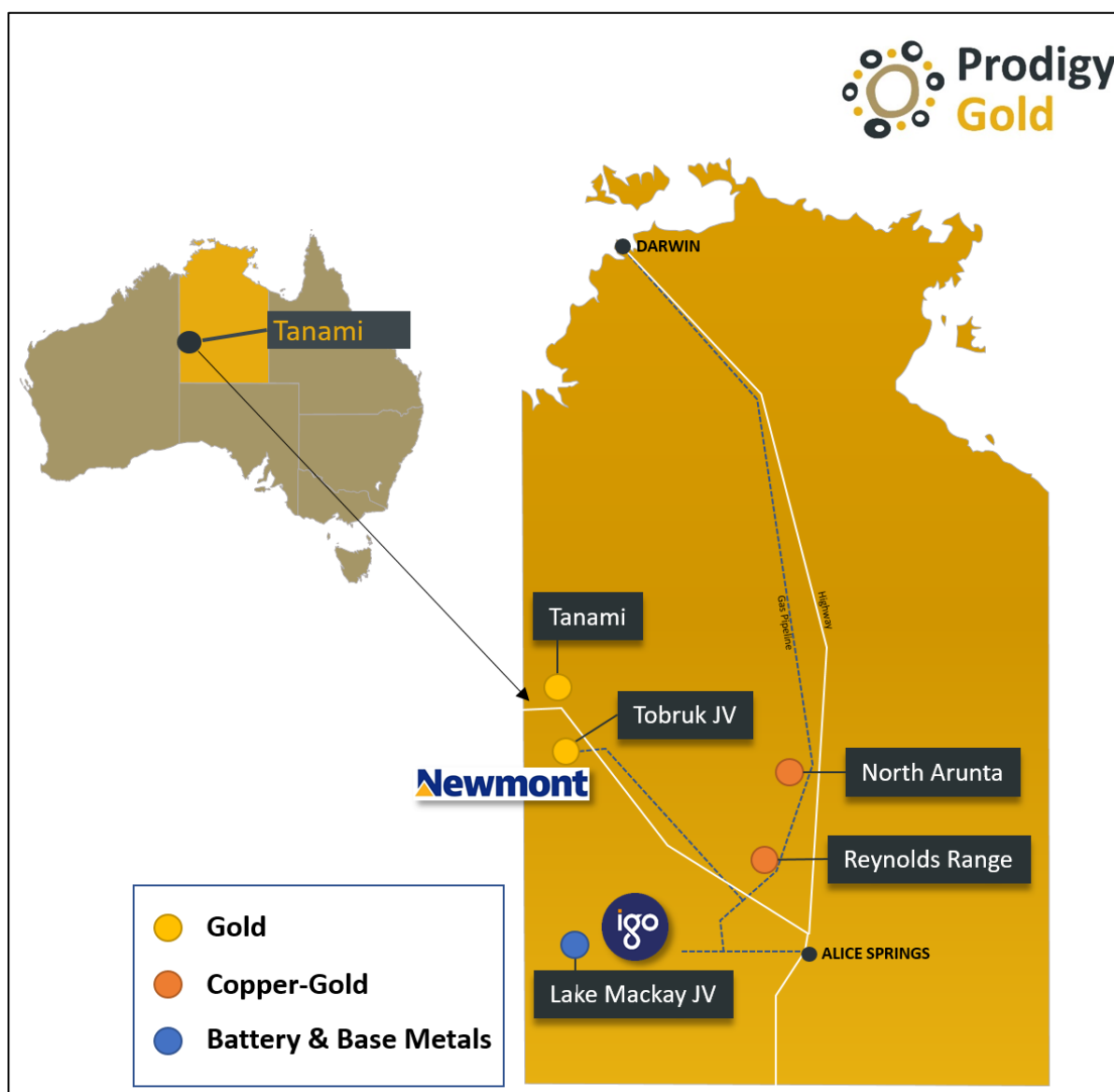


Figure 8 - Prodigy Gold Major Project Areas

Competent Person's Statement

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

Appendix 1: Significant Results from Buccaneer and Tregony Diamond Drilling

Hole ID	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Width (m)	Recovered Interval (m)	Au g/t	Comment
BCDD2102	73.75	82.5	8.75	8.75	0.7	
BCDD2102	88.5	93.5	5	5	1.2	
BCDD2102	108.8	110.6	1.8	1.8	3.6	
BCDD2102	142.4	144.4	2	2	1.5	
BCDD2102	156.35	170	13.65	13.65	0.6	
BCDD2102	226	238.6	12.6	12.6	1.1	
BCDD2102	242	255	13	13	0.7	
BCDD2103	50.4	52.7	2.3	2.3	3.2	
BCDD2103	75.75	77.6	1.85	1.85	1.4	
BCDD2103	89	111	22	22	1.2	
BCDD2103	127	136	9	9	0.6	
BCDD2103	140.43	156.5	16.07	16.07	5.8	
including	140.43	147	6.57	6.57	3.1	
and	151	156.5	5.5	5.5	13.2	
BCDD2103	177.7	182.45	4.75	4.75	0.8	
BCDD2105	33.6	34.25	0.65	0.65	22.1	
BCDD2105	36.5	37.35	0.85	0.85	3.5	Interval truncated by lost core
BCDD2105	43.5	45.5	2	2	0.8	
BCDD2105	82.5	90	7.5	7.5	0.8	
BCDD2105	102.25	110.05	7.8	7.8	0.6	
BCDD2109	18	19.5	1.5	1.5	0.6	
BCDD2109	29	30.7	1.7	1.7	4.2	
BCDD2109	42.7	54.5	11.8	2.45	2.4	Lost core in mineralised interval
BCDD2109	74.5	76	1.5	1.5	17.9	
BCDD2109	81	103	22	22	1.1	
including	93.1	101.1	8	8	2.1	
BCDD2109	109	117	8	8	1	
BCDD2109	125	131	6	6	0.6	
TGDD2101	14.3	18.8	4.5	2.4	1.1	Lost core in mineralised interval
TGDD2101	43.8	46.2	2.4	1	1.7	Lost core in mineralised interval
TGDD2101	53.3	59.8	6.5	5.15	2.5	Lost core in mineralised interval
TGDD2101	70.3	78	7.7	7.5	0.4	Lost core in mineralised interval
TGDD2101	93.9	94.9	1	1	0.7	

Intersections reflect intervals of >0.5g/t Au and a minimum width of 1m or where geologically significant.

Appendix 2: C2021 H2 Progress results diamond drill collars

Hole ID	Grid	East	North	RL	Hole Type	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Target
BCDD2102	MGA94-52	514564	7772650	432	DD	255	219	-70	Buccaneer
BCDD2103	MGA94-52	514548	7772763	432	DD	200.2	213	-65	Buccaneer
BCDD2105	MGA94-52	514530	7772685	432	DD	120.1	60	-90	Buccaneer
BCDD2109	MGA94-52	514557	7772650	432	DD	160.4	270	-60	Buccaneer
TGDD2101	MGA94-52	613954	7860142	411	DD	210.7	90	-65	Tregony

Appendix 3: JORC Table 1 Buccaneer Diamond Drilling

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	Prodigy Gold contracted a diamond drill rig from United Drilling Services (UDS). For the Buccaneer diamond drill holes BCDD2102, BCDD2103, BCDD2105 and BCDD2109, HQ diameter core was collected from surface to end of hole. Upon completion of orientating and geological logging diamond core was selectively cut (twice) lengthways, producing a nominal 1kg quarter core sample (minimum 0.3 metres, maximum 1.3 metres, generally 1 metre).
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	BCDD2102-9 were selectively sampled based on observations of structural fabric, alteration minerals or veining. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard practice. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted. See further details below. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. Based on previous analysis the collection of HQ core should provide confidence appropriate sample representivity.
	<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>	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 holes were selectively sampled via methods typically used on sulphide-related deposits at this stage of drilling as detailed above and below. Mineralisation shows a correlation to sulphide and veining, in particular pyrite, and quartz sulphide veining. Minor galena, molybdenite, and chalcopyrite are also infrequently 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. Samples with visible or predicted higher grades were analysed for gold using the screen fire analyses (SFA), which is a more robust analytical method. This technique analyses a larger volume sample that is screened following sample pulverisation to separate coarse gold particles from fine material. The SFA samples were chosen based on observations of visible gold, proximity to visual gold or intense quartz veining/alteration.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	Diamond drilling was undertaken by United Drilling Services generating core from surface to end of hole. Coring started and ended with HQ diameter. Core is oriented using the Reflex EZ Trac orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	Recoveries from drilling were generally 100%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries of 50%. Intervals of lost core that impact mineralised intervals are noted in the results table. Intervals of lost core and core recovery are recorded as a part of the geological logging process. Core lengths recovered are verified against drilling depths marked on core blocks and inserted by the drilling contractor.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Drilling from surface to end of hole was triple tube to maximise recovery of unconsolidated material. Samples collected are quarter core cut by an experienced technician.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	There is no relationship between grade and recovery due to the consistently high core recovery. All samples are core. Intervals of lost core are not length weighted.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Prodigy Gold drilling samples were geologically logged at 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 remaining ¾ core was shipped to Perth for further mineral resource work.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	The entire hole was logged in full by the Prodigy Gold geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Diamond core was cut by a brick core saw. Quarter core was taken for analysis, and the remaining 3/4 replaced in the original core tray and shipped to Perth for further mineral resource and metallurgical analyses. Blank material was sourced from Bureau Veritas. Two certified standards acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold grade and lithology, were also used. Upon receipt by the laboratory fire assay samples were logged, weighed, and dried if wet. Samples were then crushed to 2mm (70% pass), then split using a riffle splitter, with 200g crushed to 75 µm (85% pass). 40g charges were then fire assayed, or screen fire assayed. Upon receipt by the laboratory SFA samples were dried and crushed until more than 70% is finer than <2mm, then a 1000g split obtained by riffle splitting is pulverized until 85% is finer than 75 microns. • Samples are sieved through nominated mesh size using Nylon sieve cloth. The whole of the coarse fraction (including the cloth) is fire assayed to determine the portion of Gold contained in the coarse fraction. The fines are analysed by fire assay in duplicate. The weight fractions, and weighted average Au in the sample are determined. • The entire + fraction, including the mesh is weighed and then submitted for Fire Assay, with the minus fraction, after weighing having two 50g charges taken for analysis by Fire Assay. • The weights and resultant fire assays are used to derive a weighted average Au grade for the Screen Fire Assay. • All weights and assays are reported by the laboratory
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Samples are core.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	All samples have been analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. Samples were dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 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. All samples containing visual gold as well as samples in close proximity or similar appearance to visible gold bearing samples were analysed using Screen Fire analyses. Screen fire analyses are considered to be the appropriate analytical technique for coarse gold.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	At the laboratory, regular repeat and lab check samples are assayed. Lab duplicates are captured according to standard procedures. Sample weights are documented at several stages of the sample prep process.
	<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>	Core is recovered through triple tube drilling to minimise loss and to ensure the material recovered reflects the closest approximation of the insitu samples. Samples are quarter core and are considered representative for the style of mineralisation at Buccaneer. Maintaining ¾ core is required to provide enough rock-mass for metallurgical analyses.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Grain size of the monzogranite is relatively consistent and is not expected to impact sample representivity. The sample size is many multiple larger than the grain size of the gold and is appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Prodigy Gold use a lead collection fire assay using a 40g sample charge. For low detection, this is read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, with a lower detection limit of 0.001 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. Select samples have been submitted to Bureau Veritas for gold determination via Screen Fire Assay as described above. These techniques are a total digestion of the 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.
	<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>	Only laboratory analysis as described above was completed on the core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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 and lithology were also used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch basis and at the completion of the program. Some minor contamination of blanks occurred, however this is near the detection limit of the analytical technique.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections are calculated independently by both the project geologist and database administrator on receiving of the results. An independent geologist inspected the core interval.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	The drilling is for the collection of metallurgical samples and was typically approximately 40m from existing holes. The holes showed good correlation to the indicator model and adjacent holes.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data is 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 2017. 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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	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 of results for individual samples is employed.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Hole collars were laid out with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of $\pm 3m$. Drilled hole location might 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.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 52.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	BCDD2102-9 were designed to intersect modelled mineralisation at Buccaneer, while additionally providing new knowledge in historical gaps in drilling. The placement of this program's drill holes was designed to provide additional mineralisation knowledge in the upper and lower portions of the hole, where historical drilling is locally absent. See previous reporting of the Buccaneer resource for commentary on drillhole numbers and spacing. In this area the drilling is approximately 40x40 to 80x40m
	<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>	Drilling prior to this announcement has been used to prepare Mineral Resource Estimates. It is anticipated that the results from this program will be used in any future update to resource estimates at Buccaneer. The current holes upgrade the confidence in the areas of drilling but are not expected to significantly change the resource estimate considering confidence limits of the current estimate as a predominantly inferred resource category.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing sampling has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Oxide mineralisation is near horizontal. Fresh rock mineralisation is typically 10-20 dip. Drilling is vertical to 65 degrees in dip. Intersection between the drillholes and mineralisation are perpendicular to near perpendicular. Within the mineralisation veining is at a high angle to the core axis and holes do not appear to have drilled down individual high grade veins.
	<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>	Oxide mineralisation is near horizontal. Fresh rock mineralisation is typically 10-20 dip. Drilling is vertical to 65 degrees in dip. Intersection between the drillholes and mineralisation are perpendicular to near perpendicular. Within the mineralisation veining is at a high angle to the core axis and holes do not appear to have drilled down individual high grade veins. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in this data.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were transported from the rig to a secured camp operated by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were sawn/sampled before being transported to Alice Springs (by Prodigy Gold) and 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 dropped off 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Auditor reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Prodigy Gold conducted a Lab Visit to Bureau Veritas laboratory facilities in Adelaide in May 2021 and found no faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results shows that Prodigy Gold sampling protocols and procedures were generally effective.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The Buccaneer Deposit is contained within ML29822 located in the Northern Territory. The mining lease is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to a confidential mining agreement between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC). This agreement is completed with a view to meet obligations of Part IV of the Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act 1976. A heritage clearance has been completed prior to drilling to ensure the protection of cultural sites of significance. A NT mine management plan is in place for the operation of the mineral lease.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i>	The mining lease is in good standing with the NT DPIP and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The Buccaneer Resource was originally discovered by North Flinders Mines in the late 1990s. Newmont Asia Pacific Ltd. (Newmont) acquired the property and continued active exploration through 2006. Newmont/North Flinders drilled a total of 830 holes into the prospect – 103 aircore, 669 RAB, 48 RC, and 10 RC with diamond extensions – totalling 51,082m and provided the foundation of understanding of the Buccaneer Deposit. 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993– 1996 – RAB and DDH drilling by North Flinders Mines • 1997 – 1999 – RC and RAB drilling by North Flinders Mines • 2004 – AC, RAB and RC drilling by North Flinders Mines • 2010 – 2015 - AC, RC, RCD and DD by Prodigy Gold
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Gold mineralisation is disseminated within a monzogranite intrusion, and typically associated with quartz veins. Visible gold is seen in the quartz stockwork veining. Mineralisation extends from near-surface to a depth of over 500m and has been defined in several zones over an area of 2,200m by 800m. Mineralisation within the main body of the monzogranite has been recognised to have a moderate north-easterly dip. Horizontal oxide mineralisation is observed overlying the monzogranite intrusion.
Drill hole Information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <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. 	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.
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case</i>	No 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Prodigy Gold 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 to reported intersections.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	Intersections are reported on a geological basis noting veining, alteration and grade. Samples are typically 0.2-2g/t Au on broad zones with shorter intervals of higher grade. These narrower higher grade intervals are consistent, but unpredictable in location from hole to hole.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents are being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	Oxide mineralisation is near horizontal. Fresh rock mineralisation is typically 10-20 dip. Drilling is vertical to 65 degrees in dip. Intersection between the drillholes and mineralisation are perpendicular to near perpendicular. Within the mineralisation veining is at a high angle to the core axis and holes do not appear to have drilled down individual high grade veins. Mineralisation boundaries are gradational and diffuse and higher sensitive to the minimum selected grade being used. Reported intervals approximate true width.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Reported intervals include samples of more than 1m at >0.5g/t Au or where geologically significant. Intervals are geologically significant where sulphide and/or veining is logged.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Appropriate data is provided in the announcement previous announcements and the 2017 resource statement.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</i>	Further work would include improved geological understanding to confirm continuity of mineralisation and could be used as a basis to target extensions of the Resource as it is currently open at depth and in several strike directions. A scoping study is currently underway with samples to improve the understanding of the metallurgical recovery and geotechnical parameters of the rock being collected. The deposit remains open to the north and RC/diamond drilling has been proposed to extend the resource.

Appendix 4: Buccaneer August 2017 Mineral Resource Estimate (ASX: 1 September 2017)

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

Appendix 5: JORC Table 1 Hyperion Project

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	Prodigy Gold contracted a diamond drill rig from United Drilling Services (UDS). For TGDD2101, HQ diameter core was collected from surface to end of hole. Triple tube coring was used to minimise core loss. Upon completion of orientating and geological logging diamond core was selectively cut lengthways, producing a nominal 2kg half core sample (minimum 0.3 metres, maximum 1.3 metres, typically 1 metre).
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	HQ3 triple tube core was drilled. Large samples should assist in sample representivity in a coarse gold system.
	<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>	The nature of gold mineralisation is variable and includes high grade, high nugget quartz veins. Mineralisation shows a correlation to quartz veining. Coarse gold is noted in previous reporting and has been visually confirmed during relogging of core by the company geologists. Hole TGDD2101 was selectively sampled via methods typically used on sulphide-related deposits at this stage of drilling as detailed above and below. Mineralisation shows a correlation to sulphide and veining, in particular pyrite and arsenopyrite, and quartz sulphide veining. Prodigy Gold samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish or screen fire assay at the same laboratory.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	HQ3 diamond drilling was undertaken by UDS generating core from surface to end of hole. Core is oriented using a Reflex digital orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	Intervals of lost core and core recovery is recorded as a part of the geological logging process. Core lengths recovered are verified against drilling depths marked on core blocks and inserted by the drilling contractor. Samples collected are full core selected by an experienced geologist.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	HQ3 triple tube coring was utilised for the entire hole to maximise recovery. The depth of core loss is estimated based on broken, or weaker core. The interval width and length of core recovered is noted in the results table.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	There is no known relationship between grade and recovery due to the consistent high core recovery. It is possible core recovery is higher in higher grade areas due to the correlation between quartz veining and gold. This would impact the oxide intervals in particular. Width of core recovered, compared to the respective interval drilled is noted in the results table.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	The core was geologically logged in the core shed at Wilson's camp by a geologist using a laptop. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, mineral content, style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz are collected. The data recorded is appropriate for inclusion in any future resource declarations.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	The entire hole is logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists. The hole has been selectively sampled.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Diamond core was cut by a brick core saw. Quarter core was taken for analysis, and the remaining 1/2 returned to the original core tray. Blank material was sourced from Bureau Veritas. Two certified standards acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold grade and lithology, were also used. Upon receipt by the laboratory samples were logged, weighed, and dried if wet. Samples were then crushed to 2mm (70% pass), then split using a riffle splitter, with 250g crushed to 75 µm (85% pass). 40g charges were then fire assayed or 200g fire assayed.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Samples are core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	The diamond core was drilled to confirm a new geological model, and to provide independent verification of historic drilling. In high nugget deposits large primary sample volumes aid in improving the ultimate quality of samples if appropriate sample preparation and assaying techniques are used. The samples are appropriate for the purpose of drill program.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	At the laboratory, regular repeat and lab duplicate and check samples are assayed.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	Drilling was completed as HQ3 triple tube to ensure the highest recovery of oxide and broken core. Duplicate samples may be considered.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an ratio of gold grain size to the size of sample being collected.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Prodigy Gold use a lead collection fire assay using a 40g sample charge. For low detection, this is read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, with a lower detection limit of 0.001 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. Select samples have been submitted to Bureau Veritas for gold determination via Screen Fire Assay as described above. These techniques are a total digestion of the 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.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No geophysics are being reported.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	A blank or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. For drill samples, blank material was supplied by the assaying laboratory. Two certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold and lithology were also used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch basis and at the completion of the program. No QAQC issues were identified in this program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	The presence of visual gold in core has been confirmed by the exploration manager, the competent person, company geologist and an external contract geologist.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twin holes are included in this announcement or currently planned.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data is 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 2017 R2). 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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Assays are not adjusted
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	The hole collar was located with the aid of handheld GPS, providing accuracy of ± 3m. Drilled hole locations typically vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access clearing.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 52.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Only one hole (TGDD2101) has been drilled at Tregony since the project was acquired in 2015.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<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. The current drillhole spacing may be adequate for the declaration of a small resource. The strategy of the company is to identify a significant mineralised system. Incremental increases to the resource statement are not a priority.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The orientation of the angled drill hole Tregony (TGDD2101) was designed to intersect the fresh-rock mineralisation. The drill azimuth was 90 degrees, which is approximately perpendicular to the local trend of the deposit. An angled hole was chosen to achieve oriented core and intersect mineralisation as perpendicular as practicable and ensure apparent width in the core approximates true width insitu.
	<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>	The orientation of the angled drill hole Tregony (TGDD2101) was designed to intersect the fresh-rock mineralisation. The drill azimuth was 90 degrees, which is approximately perpendicular to the local trend of the deposit. An angled hole was chosen to achieve oriented core and intersect mineralisation as perpendicular as practicable and ensure apparent width in the core approximates true width insitu. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in this data.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were transported from the rig to a secured camp operated by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were sawn/sampled before being transported to Alice Springs (by Prodigy Gold) and 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 dropped off 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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Prodigy Gold conducted a Lab Visit to Bureau Veritas laboratory facilities in Adelaide in May 2021 and found no faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results shows that Prodigy Gold sampling protocols and procedures were generally effective.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The Tregony Deposit is contained within EL31330 located in the Northern Territory. The exploration licence (EL) is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to a confidential indigenous land use agreement (ILUA) between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via the Central Land Council (CLC). 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 exploration on the EL.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i>	The EL is in good standing with the NT DITT and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The last systematic exploration to occur over the Tregony Project was completed by AngloGold Ashanti (AGA) and Acacia Resources between 1995 – 2000, following up on work (soils, rock chip and limited post hole campaigns) completed by Messenger and Dominion Mining in the early 1990's. AGA discovered the Tregony Deposit and identified the Boco, Thomas, PHD, Five Mile, Maly, Montegue Duck, and Trucks Prospects. Ord River Resources conducted limited exploration at the Tregony Project between 2004 and 2012. In 2012 Ord drilled 12 RCD holes. Analysis of soil sampling indicates that the majority have been ineffective at screening areas that are covered by shallow aeolian sand cover, drainage, Cambrian Plateau basalts or the post mineralisation Suplejack sandstone. The shallow cover (Aeolian sand, paleo-drainage) has masked the underlying rocks, resulting in zero anomalism and thus have not been followed up with drilling. Historic drilling only followed up where soil samples returned anomalous results. Large areas of Suplejack North remain effectively untested, despite the presence of favourable lithological units. Only 32% of total historical holes drilled >30m. Of those holes >30m 15% were drilled at Tregony alone (excluding follow up RC and DDH drilling) and ~65% drilled along strike from Tregony. Much of the drilling directly to the south and west of Tregony failed to drill through the shallow Cambrian cover to test the underlying stratigraphic unit, with the majority of drilling <20m in this area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The structurally controlled gold deposit consists of an array of quartz veins within the sediments (sandstones and siltstones) of the Killi Killi Formation, with some exceptionally high historic gold grades. The gold bearing veins are concentrated in the near hanging wall (east) of the regionally significant Suplejack Fault. Mineralisation extends from surface to the current depth of drilling. Gold of over 0.3g/t Au is continuous for up to 10km, with 4-5 high grade shoots defined within the 4km of the deposit drilled with RC and diamond drilling.
Drill hole Information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <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. 	The appropriate information is included in this announcement. Detail of historic project information is included in an announcement of the 15 of November 2021.
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case</i>	No exploration information material to the announcement has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Prodigy Gold 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.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	Summaries of all material drill holes and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases. All results are shown on maps. Highlight holes are reported individually. It should not be assumed all results are represented labelled on diagrams.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents are being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	Drilling is planned to intersect mineralisation perpendicular to plan defined by the interpreted vein arrays It is expected that intercept widths and mineralisation widths are similar.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	In relevant information is disclosed in this, or prior announcements.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Appropriate data is provided in the announcement. A detailed overview of the project is available in the announcement of the 15th of November 2021.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</i>	The interpretation derived from the current results of the hole will be used to plan a drill program to screen for a large system undercover to the north of Tregony. The same stratigraphy that hosts Tregony extends for over 9km to the north under shallow cover and is completely undrilled.

Appendix 6

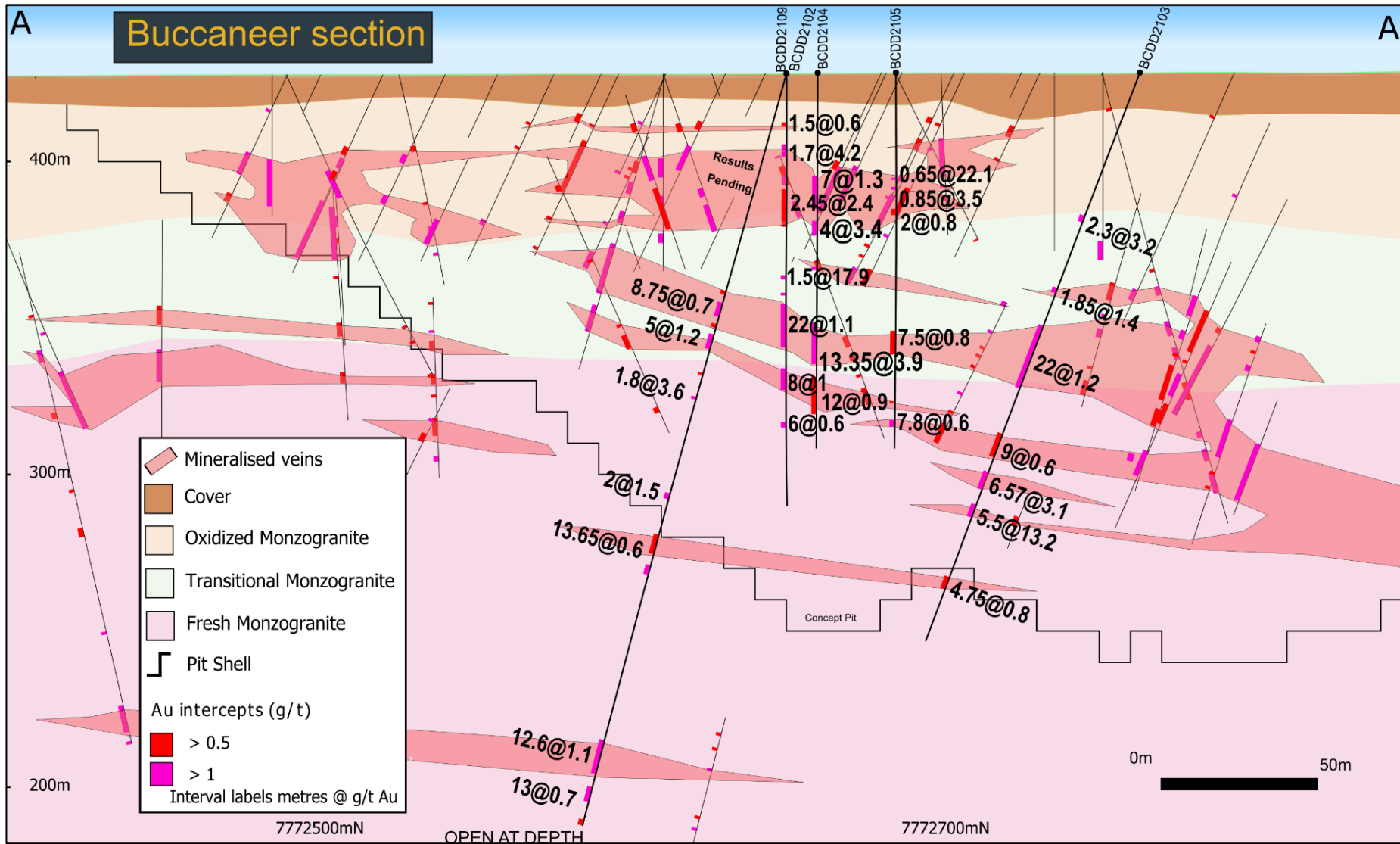


Figure 9 - North-South cross section through recent metallurgical holes highlighting notable results. See appendices for a listing or all results.