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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: PRX

25 January 2022

High Grade Intercepts from Historical Golden Hind Diamond Core

KEY POINTS

- **Results have been returned for two previously un-sampled historical diamond core drill holes at Golden Hind.**
- **Both holes intersected mineralisation that has subsequently been mined out, but each hole provides important information to better predict possible mineralisation extensions and generate new drill targets.**
- **Significant intercepts for the previously un-sampled holes include:**
  - **22.5m @ 25.2g/t Au from 11m – GHDD100001 including**
    - **16.5m @ 34g/t Au from 14m and including**
      - **0.9m @ 347g/t Au from 19.1m**
  - **21m @ 0.8g/t Au from 3m - GHDD100002 including**
    - **8m @ 1.4g/t Au from 16m**
- **Diamond hole GHDD100001 was drilled in 2012 as a twin of hole GHRC100014; both containing visible gold.**
  - **Previously reported results from GHRC100014 (ASX: 2 Oct 2012) include:**
    - **42m @ 44g/t Au from surface including**
      - **15m @ 118.5g/t Au from 16m**
- **Hole GHDD100002 was drilled in 2012 to the north of the main high grade area to obtain information on the stratigraphy outside of the main mineralised area.**
- **Gold at the Golden Hind Deposit is contained in quartz veins and shear zones**
  - **The known high grade mineralisation has since been mined out, including the intercepts presented in this release.**
  - **The two drill holes were originally drilled in 2012 and no sampling was conducted on the drill core (GHDD100001 and GHDD100002) prior to the sampling reported in this release.**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ('Prodigy Gold' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce results from the sampling of previously un-sampled historical diamond core on its Golden Hind project in the Northern Territory. Golden Hind forms part of the Old Pirate Mineral Resource Estimate last updated in August, 2016 (ASX: 19 Aug 2016).

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Exploration Manager, Edward Keys said: *"The Company is advancing its understanding on the previously reported 10,000t @ 3.8g/t Au Golden Hind Mineral Resource (ASX: 19 Aug 2016). The recently completed sampling program analysed core from two historically drilled diamond core holes to assist with possible future modelling and drill targeting in the area. This is a material result due to the low number of holes in this part of the deposit. The two holes were drilled in 2012 prior to the area having been mined out in 2013-2016. The 2012 drilling, with results presented herewith, include 105.3m of previously un-sampled drill core with significant mineralisation (>0.5g/t Au) returned over 47.6m, or >45% of the total metres assayed. Mineralisation occurs over sheared zones in the oxidised zone including multiple steeply dipping veins.*

The additional results broadly support the historically mined resource with mineralisation intersected where predicted and previously reported in historical RC drilling.

The diamond drilling intersected high grade mineralisation in oxidised rock with visible gold in veining. The result of 22.5m @ 25.2g/t Au from 11m in GHDD100001 is an example of the high grades that occur within the previously mined Golden Hind Mineral Resource. The re-evaluated historical drill core will allow the geologists to better assist with an explanatory or predictive model to target possible extensions to mineralisation in future drilling campaigns."

Golden Hind Deposit – Previous Work

The Golden Hind Mineral Resource is located approximately 600 metres south of the Company's Old Pirate High Grade Gold open pit. The project consists of gold bearing quartz veins hosted by sandstone and shale. Gold is hosted in quartz veins as well as ferruginous sheared sediments at Golden Hind. The Old Pirate gold deposit comprises the Old Pirate and Golden Hind Mineral Resources. Gold at Old Pirate was first recognised in outcropping veins in the late 1990's by North Flinders Mines. North Flinders Mines, Normandy NFM and Newmont Asia Pacific all conducted exploratory work on the project with the last recorded drilling by these entities undertaken in 2005. The Company acquired the project from Newmont in March 2010 and conducted extensive surface sampling, reverse circulation (RC) drilling, diamond drilling (DD), trial mining and mapping prior to the commencement of open cut mining in late 2014. Mining activities ceased in March 2016, and the project was placed on care and maintenance.

Historical results displayed that the gold at the Golden Hind deposit is contained in NW-SE striking quartz veins and quartz vein breccia which are dipping at approximately 71° to the west. At surface high grade gold was confirmed over a strike length of 60 metres. Historically presented results also indicate that the high grade zone is plunging approximately 35 degrees to the south within steeply dipping veins. The mineralised system at Golden Hind is approximately 90 metres long (at depth) and between 3 and 15 metres wide. The majority of drill intersections at the Golden Hind Project contain zones of coarse visible gold. There was an element of complexity with gold hosted in both quartz veins and shear-zones in sediments. As well as steeply dipping structures, there is a shallowly dipping geological control that is not yet fully understood.

Contemporary review of historically drilled core and previously reported results

Diamond hole GHDD100001 was drilled as a twin of the previously reported RC hole GHRC100014; both containing visible gold. GHDD100002 was drilled to the north of the main high grade area, to obtain information on the stratigraphy outside of the main mineralised area. The previous management decided not to assay the core for these holes, but rather keep it for future reference purposes. Contemporary Prodigy Gold management elected to analyse the historical core due to the low number of holes in this part of the deposit.

The two-hole observation and assay program presented in this announcement was completed to provide results for possible future remodelling of the resource and renewed understanding of the controls to the previously mined mineralisation at the Golden Hind deposit. The program also aimed to provide the Company geologists ability to generate an improved model of the high grade structures within the broader Old Pirate mineralised system with a view to better predict possible mineralisation extensions and generate new drill targets.

The vicinity of the drilling area presented in this announcement has been completely mined out prior to March of 2016 (Figures 1-3). Results presented in this announcement intersected mineralisation in oxidised material where orientated core was not possible. Veins were preserved containing visible gold and were observed to be at shallow angles to the drill core axis indicating relatively steeply dipping orientation. The additional results broadly support the historically mined resource with mineralisation intersected where predicted and previously reported in historical RC drilling. The RC drill hole (GHRC100014) that was twinned by GHDD100001 displayed a significantly higher gold intercept of 42m @ 44g/t Au from surface (ASX: 2 Oct 2012).

The results and collar location for GHRC100014 were initially disclosed under the JORC2004 (ASX: 2 Oct 2012) and have not been re-released to the ASX under JORC2012 prior to this announcement. The results were, however, included in the JORC2012 compliant 2016 Mineral Resource update (ASX: 19 Aug 2016). Updated collar coordinates for GHRC100014 can be found in Appendix 2 following from differential GPS (DGPS) surveying that took place subsequent to Oct 2nd, 2012. Also updated in Appendix 2 are DGPS collar coordinates for GHDD100001 and GHDD100002 with greater spatial confidence than originally reported.

The very high grade assay, presented in this announcement, of 0.9m @ 347g/t Au from 19.1m in GHDD100001 was contained in weakly veined ferruginous sediments adjacent to wider veining containing visible gold (Figure 4).

The obtained results confirm broad consistency in the spatial distribution and style of mineralisation previously reported at Golden Hind. The consistency of grade, however, was observed to be variable between the closely spaced twinned holes' significant intercepts. The highly nuggetty mineralisation observed at Golden Hind along with the steeply dipping/narrow mineralisation could explain the variability between twin holes drilled less than 5m apart. Further modelling using the new results will potentially allow for a better understanding on the variability of grade and continuity of mineralisation at Golden Hind.

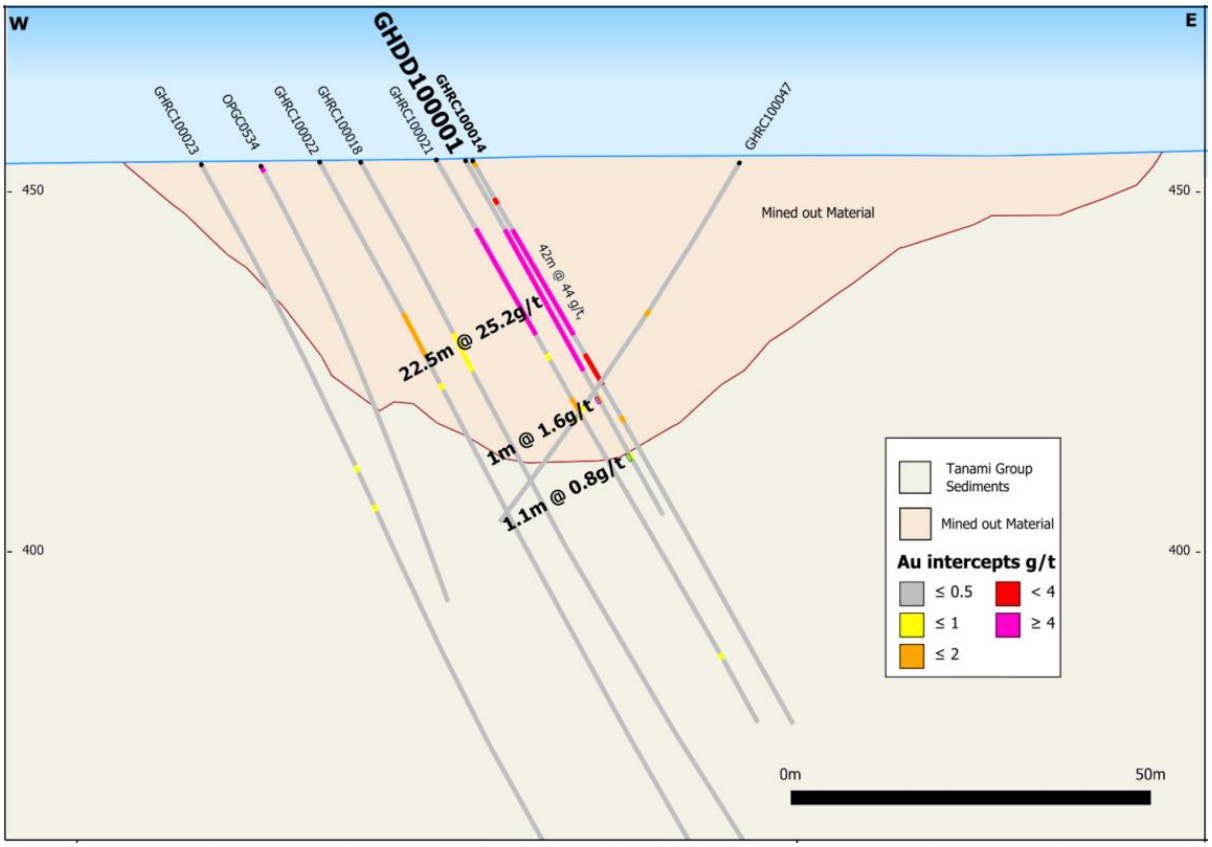

Figure 1 - North-looking cross section through historically mined pit at Golden Hind. Highlighting notable contemporary results for GHDD100001. See appendices for a listing of all significant results. Note only RC and DD holes displayed.

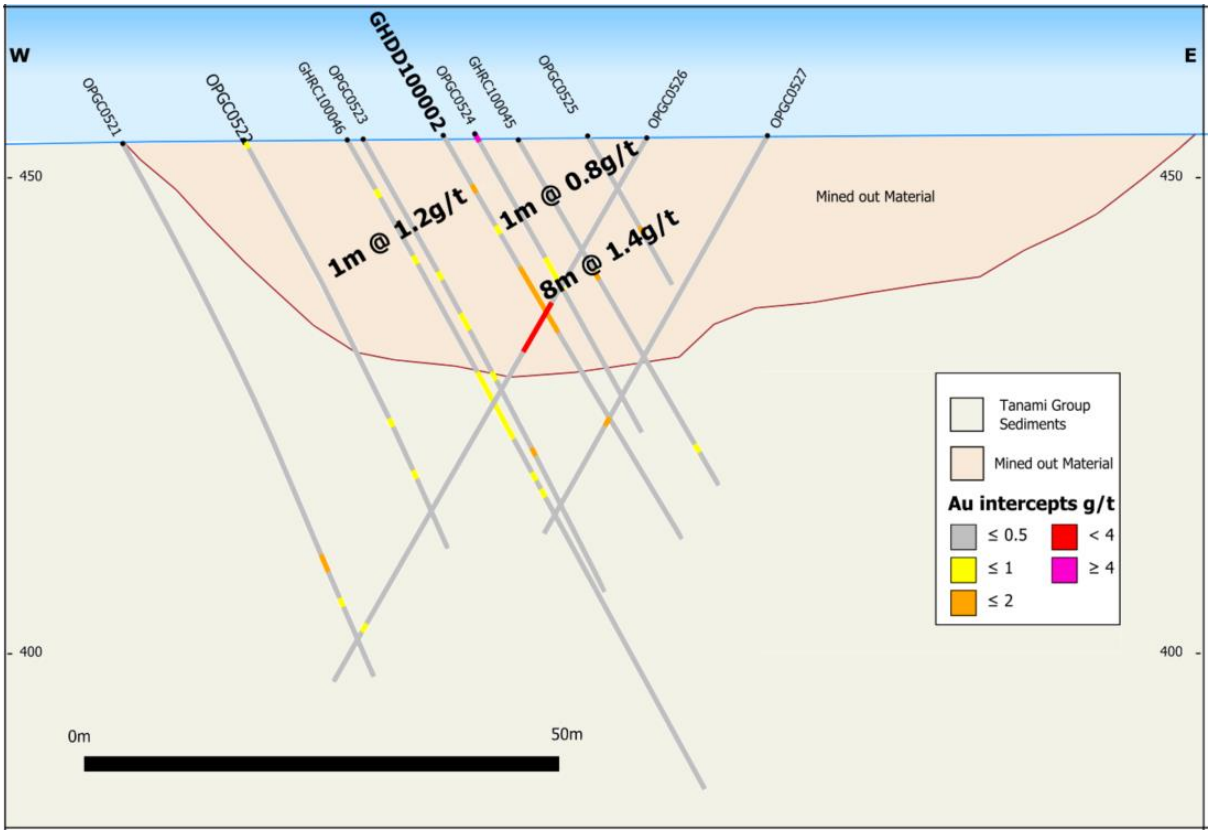

Figure 2 - North-looking cross section through historically mined pit at Golden Hind. Highlighting notable contemporary results for GHDD100002. See appendices for a listing of all significant results. Note only RC and DD holes displayed

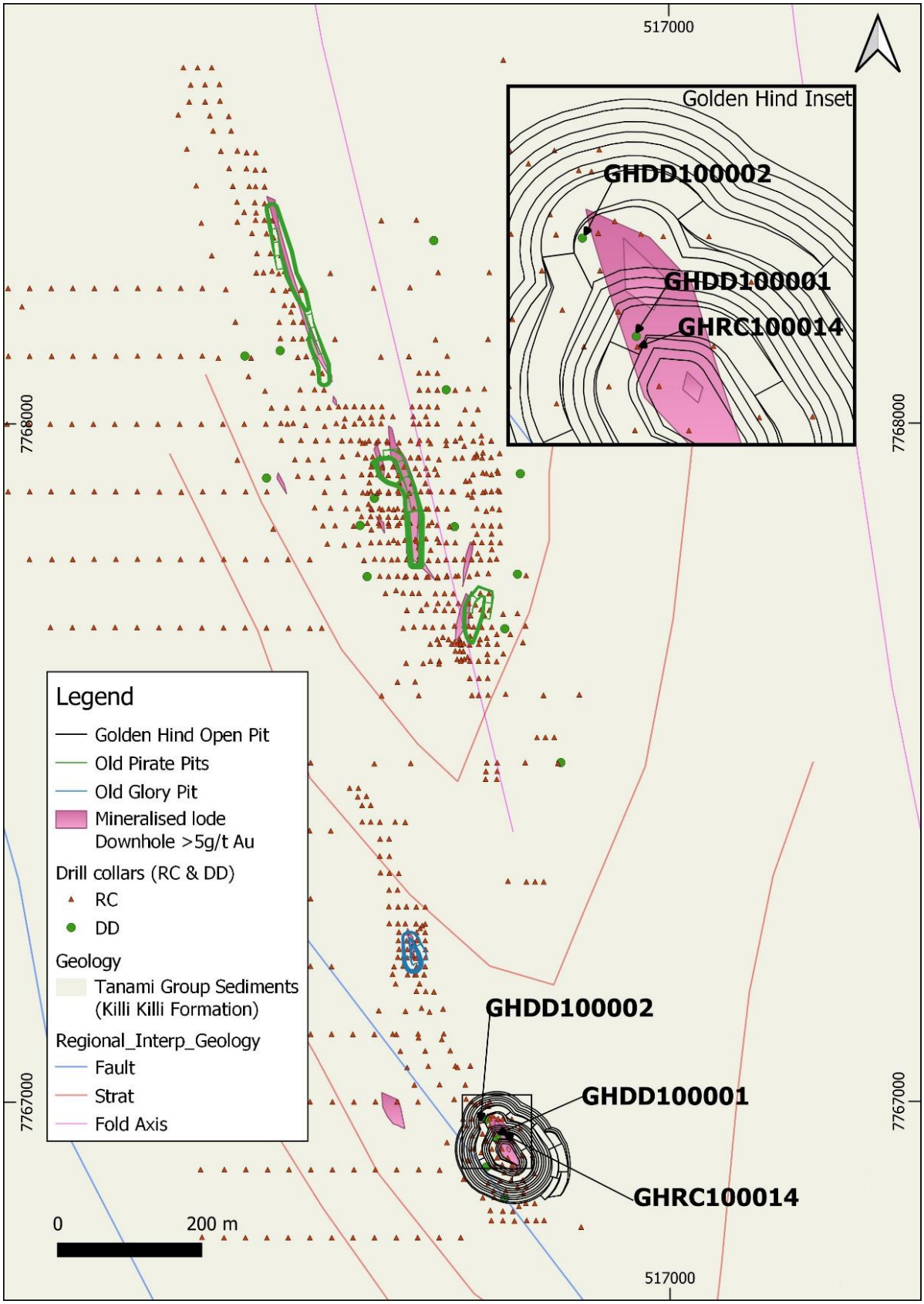

Figure 3 – Golden Hind deposit along the Old Pirate mineralised trend on ML29822, showing historical drilling and recently sampled diamond drill holes.

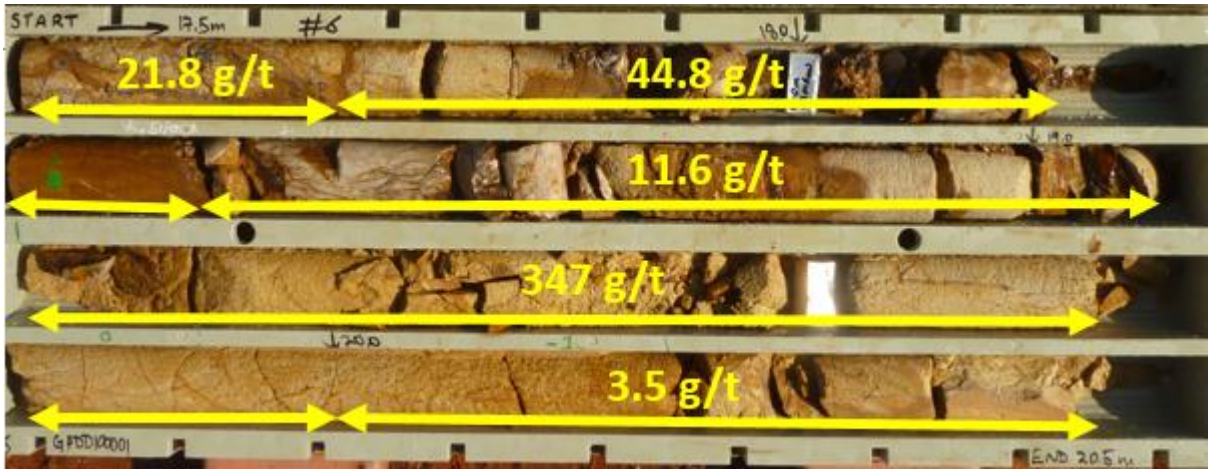

Figure 4 – Recent results from GHDD100001 drilling in 2012. Grades (g/t) overlain on oxidised sediment disrupted by shear related mineralised veining. Gold was observed in the veining pictured above.

Authorised for release by Prodigy Gold's Interim Executive Director, Brett Smith.

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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

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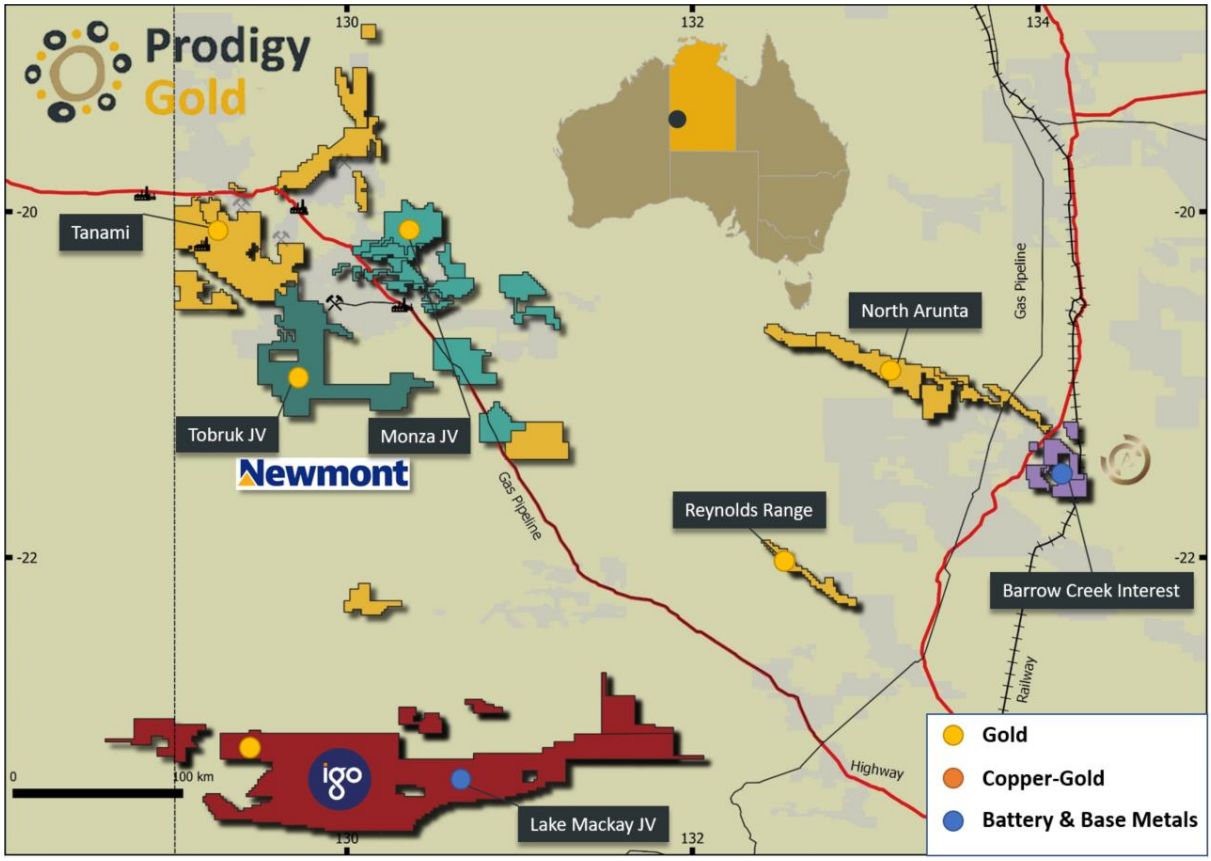

Figure 5 - Prodigy Gold Major Project Areas

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to exploration results from Golden Hind are based on information reviewed and checked by Mr Edward Keys, 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 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 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.

The information in this report that relates to previous exploration results, was either prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 or under the JORC Code 2012 and was previously disclosed to ASX on 2 October 2012 or has been cross-referenced in the text to the date of original announcement to ASX. In the case of the 2004 JORC Code Exploration Results reported by Prodigy Gold, they have not been updated to comply with the JORC Code 2012. Collar locations are re-reported for holes referred to in this announcement as spatial confidence has increased subsequent to the original ASX announcement Refer to the caution in the announcement body regarding historical spatial data validation.

The information in this report that relates to gold Mineral Resources for the Old Pirate Project (which contains the Golden Hind deposit as a part thereof) was reported to the ASX on 19 August 2016 (JORC 2012). Prodigy Gold confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 19 August 2016, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 19 August 2016 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix 1: Significant Results from historically drilled holes at Golden Hind

Hole ID	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Width (m)	Recovered Interval (m)	Au g/t	Comment
GHDD100001	11	33.5	22.5	22.5	25.2	Drilled in 2012. Assayed in 2021
including	14	30.5	16.5	16.5	34	Drilled in 2012. Assayed in 2021
and	19.1	20	0.9	0.9	347	Drilled in 2012. Assayed in 2021
GHDD100001	37.5	38.5	1	1	1.6	Drilled in 2012. Assayed in 2021
GHDD100001	46.5	47.6	1.1	1.1	0.8	Drilled in 2012. Assayed in 2021
GHDD100002	6	7	1	1	1.2	Drilled in 2012. Assayed in 2021
GHDD100002	11	12	1	1	0.8	Drilled in 2012. Assayed in 2021
GHDD100002	3	24	21	21	0.8	Drilled in 2012. Assayed in 2021
including	16	24	8	8	1.4	Drilled in 2012. Assayed in 2021

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

Appendix 2: Golden Hind results diamond drill collars

Hole ID	Grid	East	North	RL	Hole Type	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Target
GHDD100001	MGA94-52	516754	7766954	454	DD	56	90	-60	Golden Hind
GHDD100002	MGA94-52	516746	7766975	454	DD	49.3	90	-60	Golden Hind
GHRC100014	MGA94-52	516755	7766952	454	DD	90	90	-60	Golden Hind

Drill hole locations sourced from ABM Resources Group Annual Report to the Northern Territory Department of Industry and Resources from 31 December 2011 to 20 December 2012; report ID CR2012-1153 in 'Minerals Exploration Reports'. Drill hole depths updated from 2021 observations (https://www.geoscience.nt.gov.au/gemis/ntgsjspui/handle/1/89766)

Appendix 3: Old Pirate 2016 Mineral Resource Estimate by classification and Domain (Au > 1g/t) (ASX: 19 August 2016 'Old Pirate Updated Mineral Resource Estimate')

Domain	Classification	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Contained Ounces
Western Limb	Indicated	10,000	7.5	3,000
	Inferred	280,000	5.5	49,700
Central	Indicated	20,000	3.1	2,400
	Inferred	420,000	4.2	56,300
East	Indicated	5,000	7.6	500
	Inferred	10,000	4.9	1,600
Golden Hind	Indicated	5,000	3.5	500
	Inferred	5,000	4.1	900
Sub-Total	Indicated	40,000	4.6	6,500
	Inferred	720,000	4.7	108,500
Total	**Indicated + Inferred**	**760,000**	**4.7**	**114,900**

Note: Totals may vary due to rounding

Appendix 4: JORC Table 1 Golden Hind Diamond Drilling

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.*	Boart Longyear was contracted by Prodigy Gold to complete 2012 drilling. The two DD holes completed in 2012 were drilled using a late-model, top drive IDR Diamond coring rig, mounted on a MAN 8x8 truck. Near surface (i.e. weathered rock) HQ (hole diameter 96mm, core diameter 63.5m) Upon completion of 2021 observations the diamond core was sampled as a whole core sample (minimum 0.3m, maximum 1.3m, generally 1m). Nominal sample weights for whole core weathered samples were between 2-7kg.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	GHDD100001 and GHDD100002 were sampled in their entirety. 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.
	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, massive sulphide and disseminated sulphide typical of other deposits in the area. The orientation of mineralisation is not yet confirmed. The holes were sampled in their entirely. Mineralisation shows a correlation to sulphide and veining, in particular pyrite, 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. Samples with visible gold 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.
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 Boart Longyear generating core from surface to end of hole. Coring started and ended with HQ diameter. Core is not orientated as the holes were entirely within the oxidised and weathered portion of the weathering profile.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	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. To increase recovery of DD samples, core runs were limited to 3 m, and as previously noted, HQ diameters were used near surface. Drillers recorded the length of the run, and this was later reconciled in camp by the logging geologist. There were no significant missing diamond drill intervals.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Drilling from surface to end of hole was triple tube to maximise recovery of unconsolidated material. Samples collected are whole core. Sampling took place by an experienced technician or geologist.
	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. All samples are core. Intervals of lost core are not length weighted.
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 core yard by a geologist using a laptop or paper. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content and style of mineralisation, and quartz content and style of quartz were collected in 2012. Additional notes were taken in 2021 while observing the core. Diamond core is also logged for structure in a qualitative manner as no orientation line was provided in these oxidised/weathered holes. There is no remaining core owing to whole core sampling.
	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 hole was logged in full by the Prodigy Gold geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Diamond core was sampled as whole core. Whole core was taken for analysis. 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 75µm (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 75µm. • 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
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples are core.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	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.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	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.
	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.	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 whole core and are considered representative for the style of mineralisation at Golden Hind.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Grain size of the sediments at Golden Hind is relatively consistent and is not expected to impact sample representivity. The sample size is many multiple times larger than the grain size of the gold and is appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
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 0.001ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000ppm Au which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. 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.
	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.	Only laboratory analysis as described above was 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.	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Prodigy Gold has used DD to twin two RC holes at Golden Hind, and has found geology and assay to be consistent with variations acceptable within the context of the deposit; with nuggety gold and steeply dipping narrow mineralisation.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.62 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.
	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 of results for individual samples is employed.
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.*	Prodigy Gold hole collars were surveyed with differential GPS, providing sub-cm accuracy. Prodigy Gold drill holes were surveyed every 30 m with a Reflex EZ-Trac Single Shot Surveying camera. DD holes were additionally surveyed by ABIM Solutions of Kalgoorlie using a Stockholm Precision Tools north-seeking gyro and magnetic multi-shot tool. Hole collar locations provided on the ASX release dated Oct 2nd 2012 were presented, presumably, prior to DGPS surveying accounting for the variability between coordinates presented in this announcement. Spatial confidence in holes reported in this announcement are considered to have increased in this announcement.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 52.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	An unmanned aerial drone flew reconnaissance over the property in June 2013, taking aerial photos providing a digital topographic model of the surface of the deposit to 30cm accuracy.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill spacing is on at least 25m centres for the indicated resource portion of the resource. As both holes presented in this announcement are twin holes they are spaced closer than on average throughout the resource. GHDD100001 and GHDD100002 are within 8m of their RC twin holes.
	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.	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 Golden Hind. The current holes upgrade the confidence in the areas of drilling but are not expected to significantly change the resource estimate considering proximity to the twin RC hole and the representivity of previously defined mineralisation. Sample spacing is sufficient to provide geologic and grade continuity.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing sampling 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.*	Drilling was planned to drill predominantly across known structures and mineralisation trends, eliminating potential bias from drill direction and provide unbiased sampling of possible structures to the extent they are known. The drill azimuth was 90 degrees which is approximately perpendicular to the local trend of the deposit. Shallow angled drill holes (60 degrees) were chosen to intersect steeply west dipping mineralisation as perpendicularly as practicable. Owing to the previously understood steeply dipping nature of mineralisation at Golden Hind the apparent width of the drill results presented are presumed to be not representative of true width. True width of mineralisation is anticipated to be narrower than the apparent width of intercept results presented in this release. Within the mineralised zone veining was observed at a shallow angles to the core axis and holes presented in this release appear to have drilled down individual high grade veins to a certain extent. The core was unable to be orientated within the weathered and oxidised portion of the profile however pit mapping and photographs confirm the dip direction of the mineralised veining at Golden Hind.
	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.	Drilling is 60 degrees in dip. Intersection between the drill holes and mineralisation are as near perpendicular as possible given the limitations on shallow diamond drilling. Within the mineralised zone veining is at a shallow angle to the core axis and holes appear to have drilled down individual high grade veins. Orientation based sampling bias has been identified in this data owing to mineralised veining at shallow angles to core-axis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported from the rig to a secured camp operated by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were 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	*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.*	The Golden Hind Deposit is contained within ML29822 and forms part of the Old Pirate Resource 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.
	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 Old Pirate Resource was originally discovered by North Flinders Mines in the late 1990s. North Flinders Mines, Normandy NFM and Newmont Asia Pacific all conducted exploratory work on the project with the last recorded drilling (prior to Prodigy Gold) completed in 2005. Previous exploration work provided the foundation on which Prodigy Gold based its exploration strategy. Golden Hind was discovered by Prodigy Gold during 2012 approximately 600m to the south of Old Pirate.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Old Pirate is a coarse gold-bearing quartz-vein system hosted by a sequence of intercalated sandstone and shale horizons (turbidite sequence). Quartz veins ranging from 20cm to 6m in width host the gold mineralisation. The mineralised quartz veins preferentially follow key shale horizons within the turbidite package. The key shale horizons are generally thicker shales, with some up to 25m thick. Golden Hind is a vein of higher-grade gold discovered by Prodigy Gold during 2012 approximately 600m to the south of Old Pirate. During the trial mining excavation of 2013, it became apparent that Golden Hind is hosted within a shear zone. Fine-grained gold occurs within a unit designated as the "black shale'; an interbedded sequence of iron-rich sheared sands and silts with quartz stringers. Competent, coarse-grained sandstone beds constrain the limits of the shear zone. Gold is found within the shale lenses, closely associated with thin (0.5 cm to 2 cm) stringers of sheared, boudinaged quartz. Coarse gold is also evident within larger veins that are predominantly located in the hangingwalls and footwalls of the system. These include two large (10 cm to 40 cm width) mineral zones marking the eastern and western extent of the shear zone.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 2016 resource estimate, collar coordinates in the database were observed to have not been updated to the more precise DGPS coordinates observed in the Group annual report from 31 December 2011 to 30 December 2012. These have been loaded into the database and are being reviewed to assess the potential for a resource estimate with enhanced spatial accuracy.
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 data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. No upper cut-offs have been applied to reported intersections.
	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.	Intersections are reported on a geological basis noting veining, alteration and grade. Samples are typically 0.2-4g/t Au on broad zones with shorter intervals of significantly higher grade. These narrower higher grade intervals appear to not be consistent and potentially unpredictable in location from hole to hole.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are being reported.
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').*	Based on mapping and limited diamond drilling, beds and mineralisation appear to be steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees). Drill holes are angled as shallowly as possible (typically 60 degrees) to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible. Intercepts reported are downhole length, true width is not known. Within the mineralisation veining is at a shallow angle to the core axis and holes appear to have drilled down individual high grade veins. Mineralisation boundaries are gradational and diffuse and sensitive to the minimum selected grade being used. Reported intervals do not necessarily approximate true width over mineralised veining at shallow angles to core axis. It is not well understood if the adjacently mineralised sediments follow a similar mineralisation orientation to that of the mineralised veining.
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.*	Reported intervals include samples of more than 1m at >0.5g/t Au or where geologically significant. Intervals are geologically significant where veining is logged.
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 this announcement previous announcements and the 2016 mineral resource statement.
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. Prodigy Gold intends to assess commercial opportunities for the Old Pirate deposit before considering any further exploration or evaluation of the Mineral Resource.