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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: PRX

11 February 2022

Buccaneer Gold Project Update

KEY POINTS

- **Scoping study to evaluate a potential low-cost, heap leach processing scenario for the Buccaneer Resource continues to advance**
- **Metallurgical testwork including column leach test work for Buccaneer has commenced and results are expected in the coming months**
- **Assays for additional samples from previously reported Buccaneer diamond holes include:**
  - **1.0m @ 5.1g/t Au from 26.0m – BCDD2104 and**
  - **11.9m interval from 33.6m with 9.8m @ 2.1g/t Au recovered – BCDD2105**
- **The results from BCDD2105 comprise broader, previously reported (ASX: 17 December 2021), intervals of:**
  - **0.65m @ 22.1g/t Au from 33.6m and**
  - **0.85m @ 3.5g/t Au from 36.5m**
- **These results are in addition to recently reported results which included:**
  - **13.35m @ 3.9g/t Au from 79.7m including 3.3m @ 13.5g/t Au from 79.7m – BCDD2104 (ASX: 29 November 2021) and**
  - **12.6m @ 1.1g/t Au from 226m – BCDD2102 (ASX: 17 December 2021)**
- **The updated results show relatively narrow zones of mineralised quartz veins grading over 3.5g/t Au that are enveloped by wide zones of lower grade mineralisation**
- **The delineation of both the narrow higher grade zones and the lower grade envelopes will provide optionality for future mine design and planning**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ("Prodigy Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to announce an update on activities underway on its wholly owned Buccaneer Gold Project in the Northern Territory.

Additional assay results have been returned for three previously reported diamond holes drilled to provide composite material for ongoing metallurgical studies.

The results released in this announcement relate to additional oxide material for previously reported holes BCDD2102[1], BCDD2104[2] and BCDD2105[3], with assays results recently received.

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Executive Director, Brett Smith said: *"The Company is advancing mining studies on the Buccaneer Mineral Resource. The diamond drilling program completed at the end of 2021 was aimed at improving confidence in the current resource.*

The additional results further support the indicator resource model with mineralisation intersected where predicted. Metallurgical testwork is now underway. This includes crush size recovery testwork, followed by column leach testwork to simulate the gold extraction performance of the run-of-mine material that could be stacked on a heap leach pad.

The additional assay results include a 11.9m wide interval in BCDD2105 from 33.6m with 9.8m @ 2.1g/t Au recovered. The updated results include two previously reported intercepts over 3.5g/t (0.65m @ 22.1g/t from 33.6m and 0.85m @ 3.5g/t from 36.5m[3].

The occurrence of lower grade mineralisation enveloping higher grade mineralised veins is thought to be typical for this deposit. This will give future mine design and plans a wider range of options.

The 2.3km long monzogranite host rock at Buccaneer is a key control of the gold mineralisation. The majority of drilling is focussed in the southern 500 to 700 metres, with good potential for additions to the resource to the north where drill spacing increases or the monzogranite remains undrilled."

Metallurgical Diamond Drilling

An 8-hole program of geotechnical and metallurgical diamond drilling was completed at the end of 2021 and aimed at providing 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.

Most of the results of this drilling program have been announced on 17 December 2021 – Exceptional Results in Buccaneer Diamond Drilling and 29 November 2021 – Progress Results for Buccaneer Diamond Drilling. The results presented in this release are an update for holes BCDD2102, BCDD2104 and BCDD2105, from which additional samples were collected for assaying (Appendices 1 and 2 and Figures 1, 2 and 3) and subsequent metallurgical testwork.

Metallurgical recovery testwork has commenced and includes testing economic recoveries, leach times and crushing work indices for three categories of rock, oxide transition and fresh rock and different crush sizes in intermittent bottle roll (IBR) tests and column leach tests.

[1] ASX: 17 December 2021
[2] ASX: 29 November 2021
[3] ASX: 17 December 2021

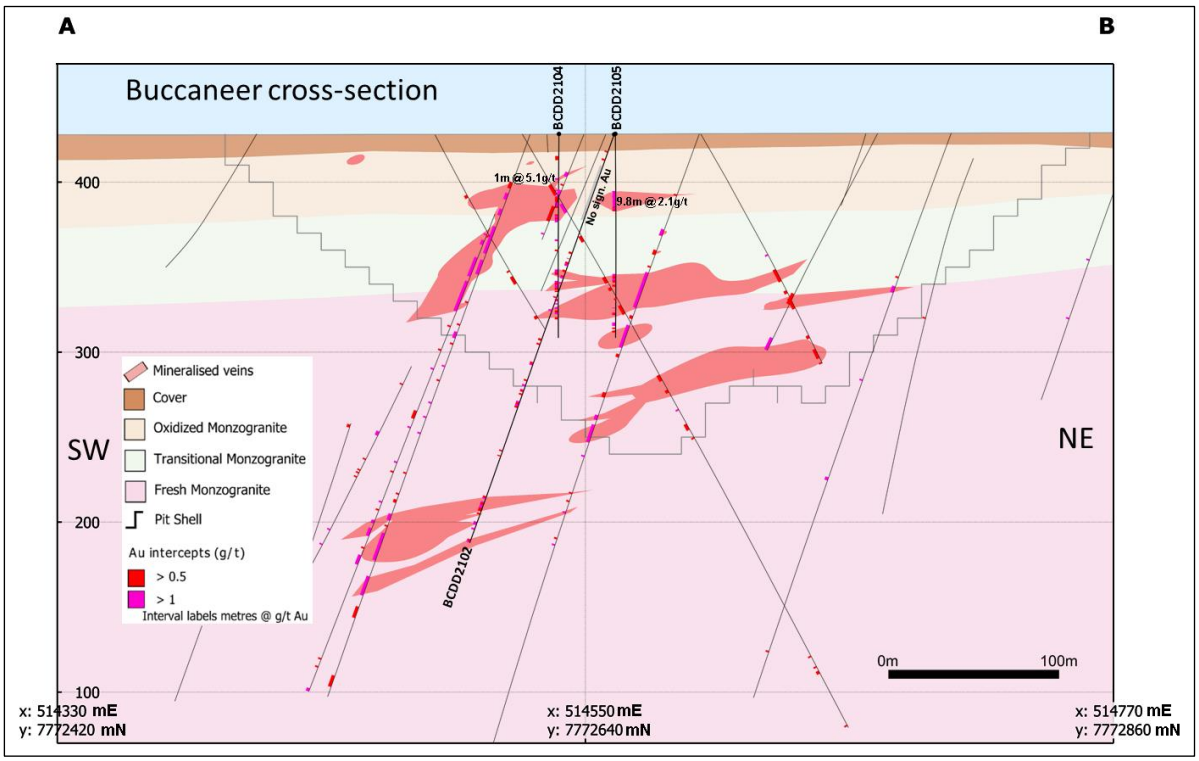

Figure 1 – Southwest-northeast cross section through recent metallurgical holes showing new gold results reported in this announcement only (Appendix 1).

Buccaneer Project – Background

The Buccaneer Mineral Resource is currently estimated to be 10Mt @ 1.8g/t Au for 585koz above a 1g/t cut-off grade[4] (Appendix 3). The resource cut-off grade is based on processing at a mill the scale of Northern Star/Tanami Gold's Central Tanami Joint Venture Project 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 to 5g/t Au[5]. 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
- 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

[4] ASX: 1 September 2017
[5] ASX: 20 May 2021

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.

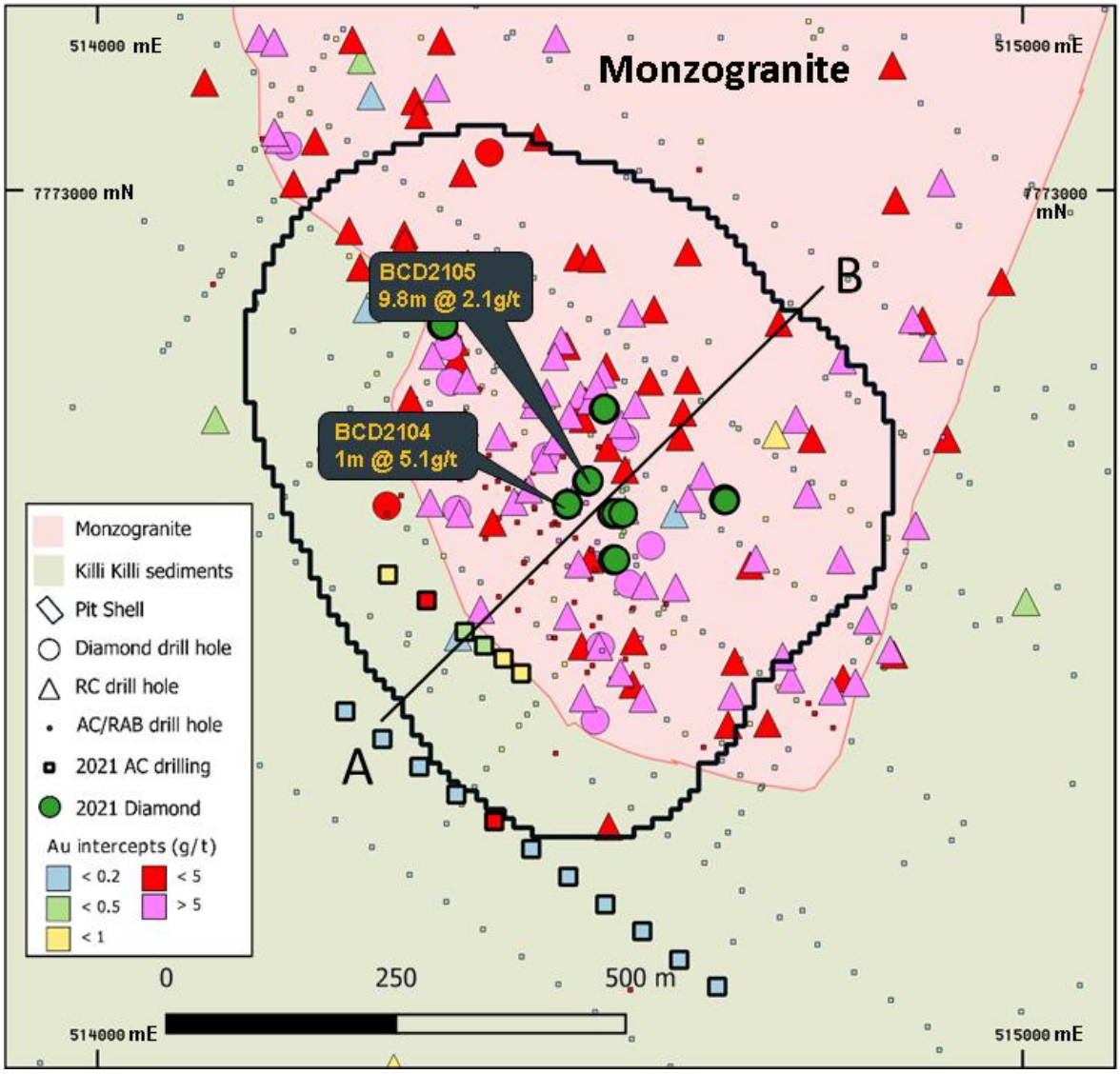

Figure 2 - Buccaneer Prospect collar map showing new gold results reported in this announcement only. See the appendices for details.

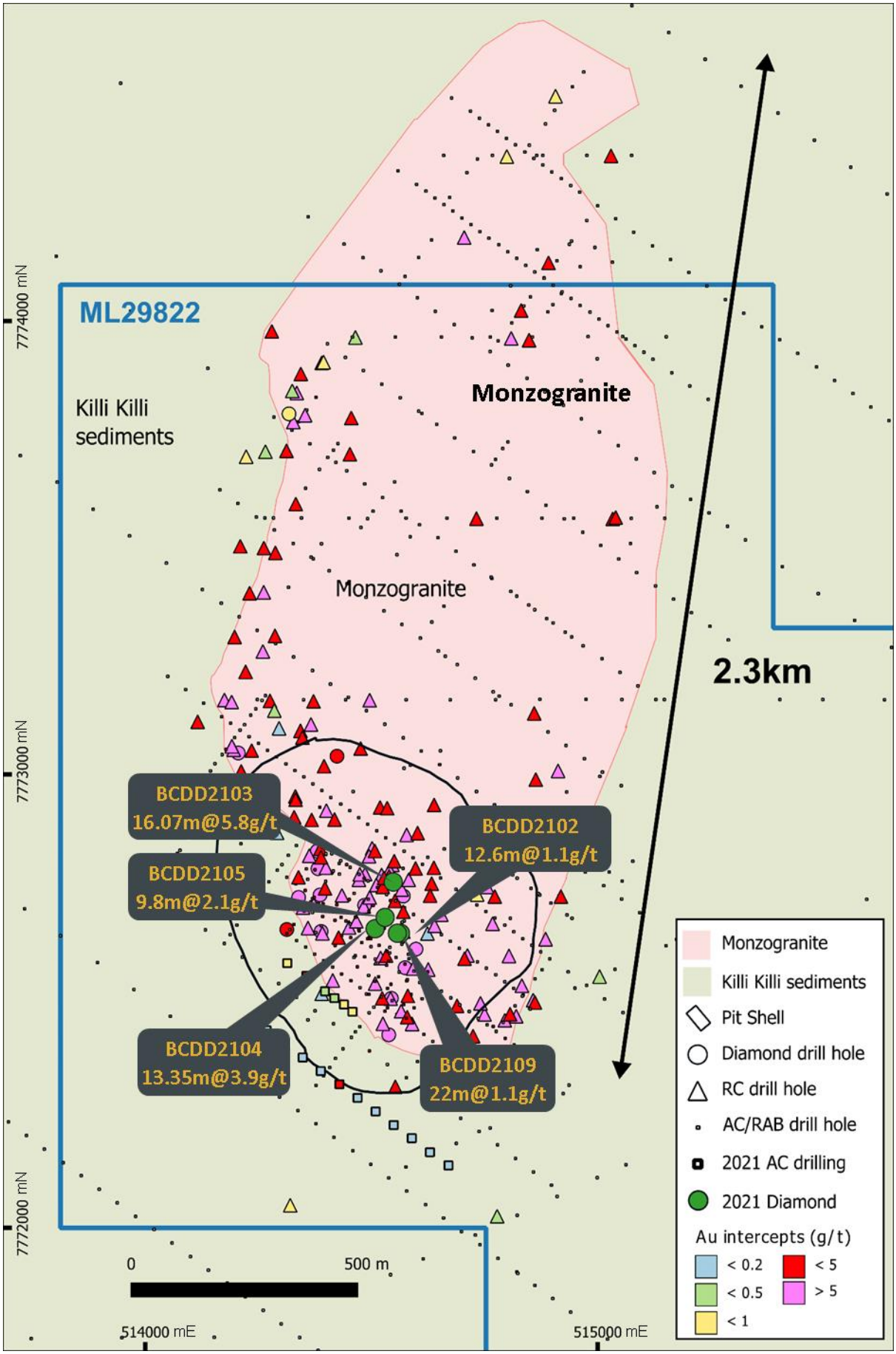

Figure 3 - Highlighted recent and previous drill intercepts (max Au) along the Buccaneer Monzogranite[6]

[6] ASX: 6 October 2021, 29 November 2021 and 17 December 2021

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

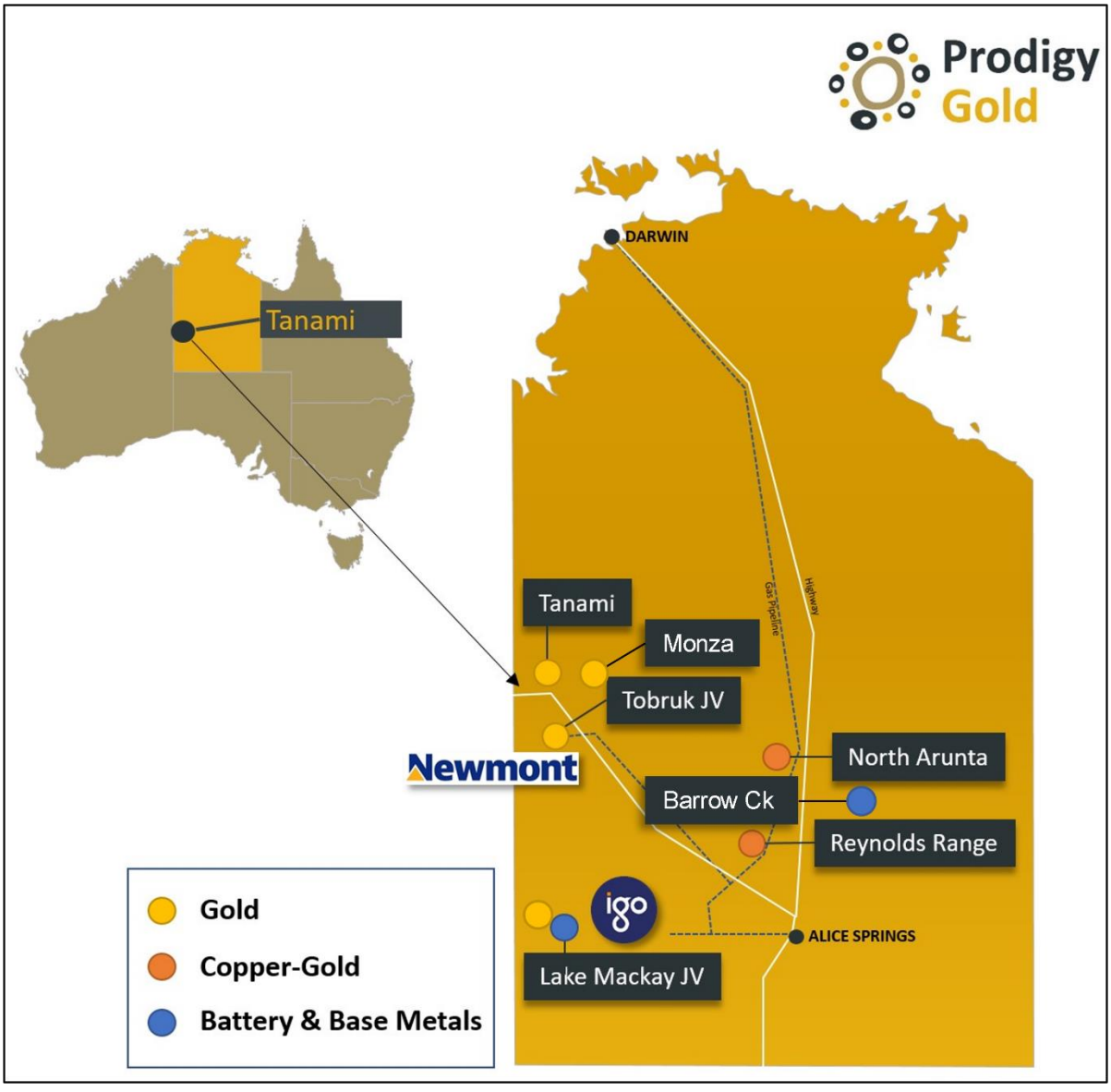

Figure 4 - Prodigy Gold Major Project Areas

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to exploration results from the Buccaneer Resource is based on information reviewed and checked by Mr Adriaan van Herk. Mr Van Herk 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 Van Herk is a fulltime employee of the Company in the position of Chief Geologist and consents to the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

The Buccaneer Mineral Resource Estimate JORC report was released on the ASX 1 September 2017 – Buccaneer August 2017 Mineral Resource Estimate. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resources as reported on the 1 September 2017, and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 1 September 2017 release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

This release contains updated information of results in a previous ASX announcements (17 December 2021 – Exceptional Results in Buccaneer Diamond Drilling and 29 November 2021 – Progress Results for Buccaneer Diamond Drilling). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results as released on the 29 November 2021 and 17 December 2021, and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results in the listed releases continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix 1: Updated Results from Buccaneer Diamond Drilling

Hole ID	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Drilled Interval (m)*	Recovered Width (m)	Au g/t	Comment
BCDD2102	20	53.9	33.9	33.9	no significant intercepts	new assays
BCDD2104	**26**	**27**	**1**	**1**	**5.1**	**new assays**
BCDD2105	**33.6**	**45.5**	**11.9**	**9.8**	**2.1**	**Intercept includes new assays**
including	33.6	34.25	0.65	0.65	22.1	previously announced
including	36.5	34.25	0.85	0.85	3.5	previously announced

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

Appendix 2: Buccaneer 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
BCDD2104	MGA94-52	514508	7772660	428	DD	120	244	-90	Buccaneer
BCDD2105	MGA94-52	514530	7772685	432	DD	120.1	60	-90	Buccaneer

Appendix 3: 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 4: JORC Table 1 Buccaneer 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.*	Prodigy Gold contracted a diamond drill rig from United Drilling Services (UDS). For the Buccaneer diamond drill holes BCDD2102, BCDD2104 and BCDD2105, 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).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	BCDD2102, BCDD2104 and BCDD2105 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.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	The nature of gold and base metal mineralisation could be variable and include high grade, high nugget quartz veins, massive sulphide and disseminated sulphide typical of other deposits in the area. The orientation of mineralisation is not yet confirmed. The 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. No screen fire assays were carried out in this update.
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 UDS 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	*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.
	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 quarter core cut by an experienced technician.
	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. 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.
	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 cut with a brick core saw. Quarter core was taken for analysis, and the remaining 3/4 placed 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. 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. • 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.
	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 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.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Grain size of the monzogranite is relatively consistent and is not expected to impact sample representivity. The sample size is many multiple larger that 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. 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.
Verification of sampling and	*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. An independent geologist inspected the core interval.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying	*The use of twinned holes.*	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.
	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.*	Hole collars were laid out with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of ± 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.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 52.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	BCDD2102, BCDD2104 and BCDD2105 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 40x40m to 80x40m.
	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 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.
	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.*	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.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in this data.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported from the rig to a secured 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.
Auditsor 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 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.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The mining lease is in good standing with the NT DPIR and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Buccaneer Resource was originally discovered by North Flinders Mines in the late 1990s. Newmont Asia Pacific Ltd. (Newmont) acquired the property and continued active exploration through 2006. Newmont/North Flinders drilled a total of 830 holes into the prospect – 103 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, 51 RC and 9 RCD (RC with diamond tails) holes were drilled between 1993 and 2004 and was undertaken by several different companies: • 19931996 – RAB and DDH drilling by Newmont/North Flinders Mines • 1997 – 1999 – RC and RAB drilling by Newmont/North Flinders Mines • 2004 – AC, RAB and RC drilling by Newmont/North Flinders Mines
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Gold mineralisation is disseminated within a monzogranite intrusion, and typically associated with quartz veins. Visible gold is seen in the quartz stockwork veining. Mineralisation extends from near-surface to a depth of over 500m and has been defined in several zones over an area of 2,200m by 800m. Mineralisation within the main body of the monzogranite has been recognised to have a moderate north-easterly dip. Horizontal oxide mineralisation is observed overlying the monzogranite intrusion.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth hole length.*	All relevant historical drill hole information has been previously reported through open file reporting by previous explorers. Summaries of all material drill holes from previous Prodigy Gold drilling are available within the Company's ASX releases.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case	No exploration information material to the announcement has been excluded. Subsequent to the completion of the 2017 resource estimate, approximately 35,000 geological logging records from drilling completed in 2012-2016 were identified as missing from the Company's database. These have been loaded into the database and are being reviewed to assess the potential for a resource estimate with enhanced geological input.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Prodigy Gold reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5g/t gold lower cut-off. As geological context is understood in exploration data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. No upper cut-offs have been applied 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 0.2-2g/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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').*	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	*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 sulphide and/or 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 the announcement previous announcements and the 2017 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 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.