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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE **ASX: PRX**

22nd January 2019

Drilling intersects 2m @ 12g/t Au at Euro JV Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Broad zones of gold mineralisation confirmed across two large targets**
- **First bedrock drilling at Dune intersected significant veining and alteration**
- **Results from RC drilling include:**
  - **2m at 12.0 g/t Au from 105m EUR0006**
  - **8m at 1.9 g/t Au from 94m EUR0003**
  - **2m at 3.0 g/t Au from 117m EUR0008**
- **800m+ footprints similar scale to the Oberon Deposit**
- **Follow up diamond drilling is planned for the first half of 2019**

Prodigy Gold NL ('Prodigy Gold') (ASX: PRX) is pleased to report assay results from RC drilling at the Euro JV Project which is part of a farm-in agreement with Newcrest (ASX: 4 July 2018). Newcrest are to sole fund up to $12M over seven years to ultimately earn up to a 75% interest in the project. The project area ('Euro JV Project') hosts key targets along strike or parallel to the Trans-Tanami Trend which have seen limited or no previous exploration.

Prodigy Gold Managing Director Matt Briggs said: *"The first two targets drilled on the Euro JV Project have resulted in broad zones of alteration and encouraging mineralised intersections at the Dune Prospect. Four of the 8 holes intersected zones of 3g/t Au or more. These results are indicative of the style of mineralisation being targeted and warrant follow up drilling. The agreement with Newcrest only commenced 6 months ago and is already generating high quality targets as demonstrated by this program.*

Diamond drilling is planned at Dune in the first half of the year along with reconnaissance drilling to test other high priority geochemical and geophysical targets."

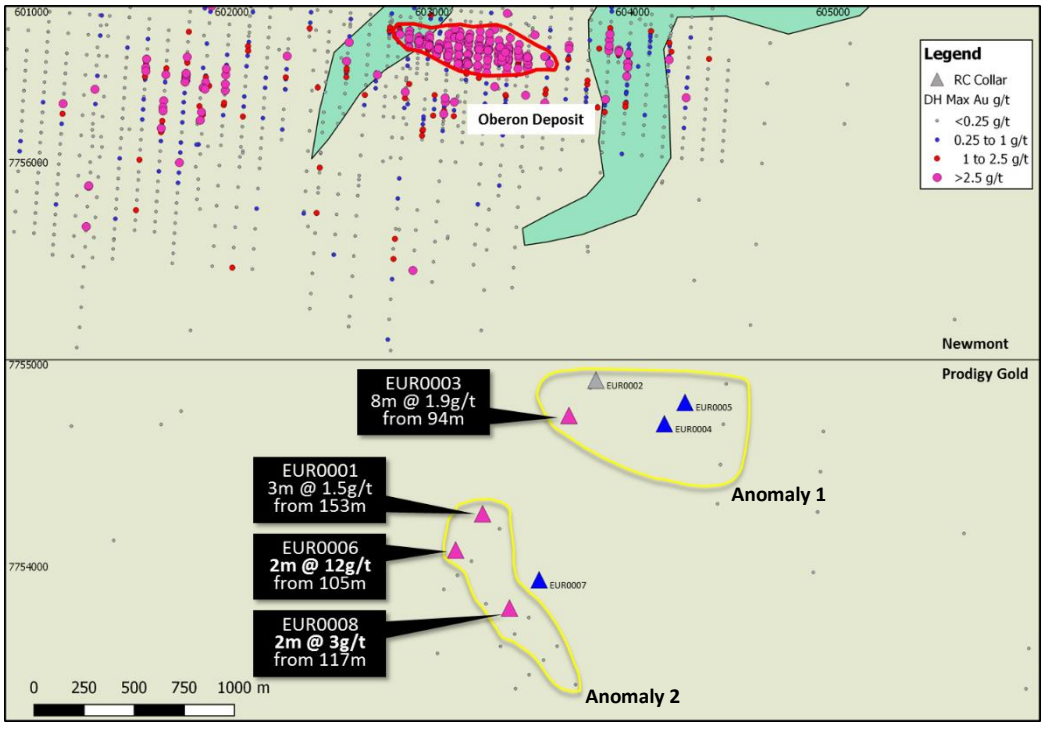

Figure 1 – Dune Prospect 2018 RC drilling program

Dune Prospect

Two targets have been drilled at the Dune Prospect. The targets have coincident geochemical anomalism and IP geophysical anomalies. Limited previous aircore drilling intersected 3m @ 0.3g/t Au (ASX: 8 November 2018). The recently completed program of 8 holes for a total of 1,466m is the first bedrock drilling into these targets. The holes were not drilled to the planned depth of 300m due to the intersection of water in the holes. The planned diamond program will complete the drilling of the target position.

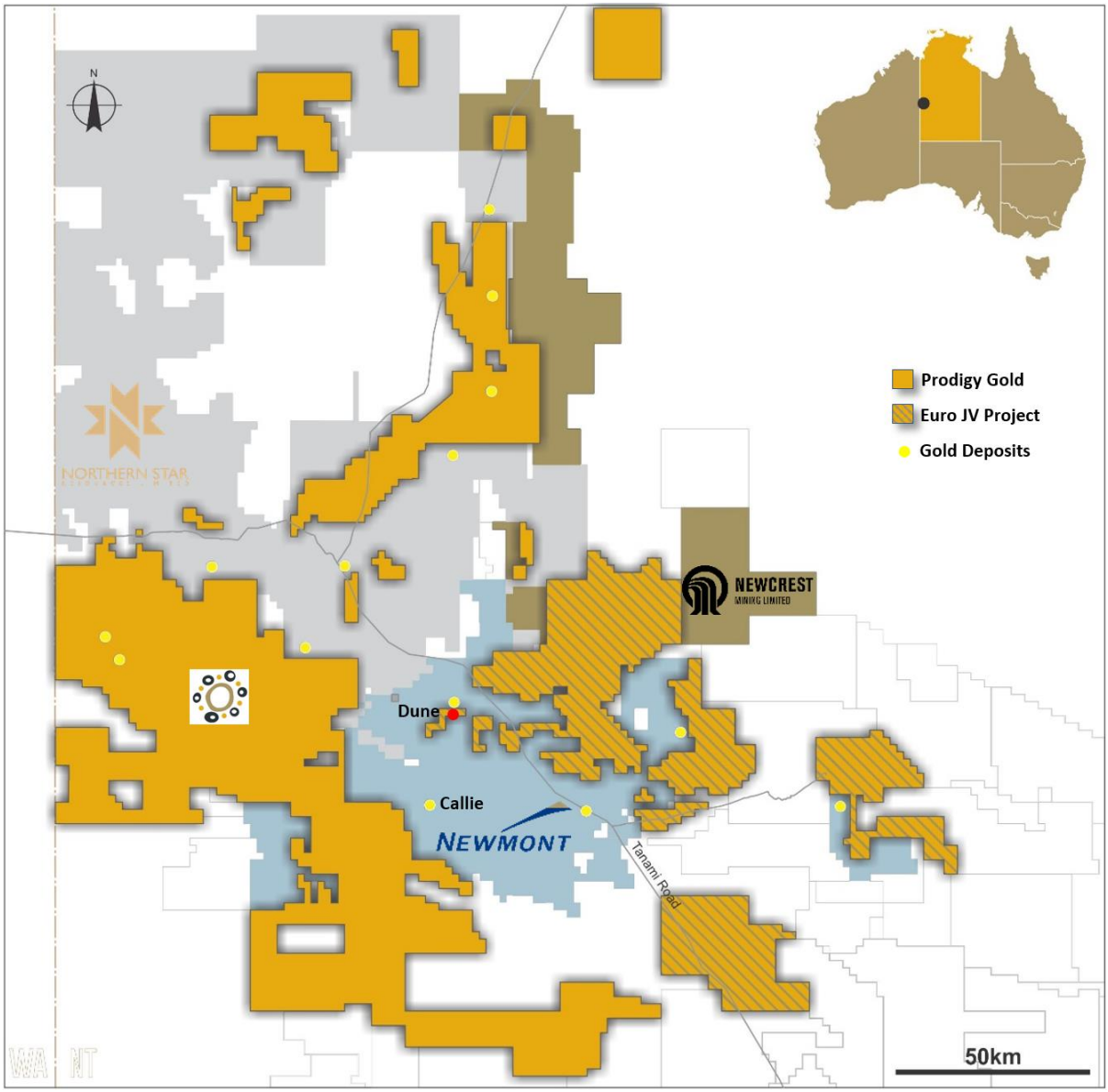

Figure 2- Dune Prospect Location Map

Dune Anomaly 1

Gold mineralisation has now been defined over 800m of strike by the recent RC drilling. Alteration and quartz sulphide veins were intersected within sediments and felsic intrusions (Figure 4 & 5). Highlights include:

- 8m @ 1.9g/t Au from 94m (EUR0003)
- 2m @ 0.7g/t Au from 116m (EUR0004)

Mineralised intervals of up to 37m of quartz sulphide veining and alteration have been intersected including 37m @ 0.15g/t Au from 123m in EUR0004.

Dune Anomaly 2

Gold anomalism has now been defined over 1,000m of strike intersecting quartz sulphide veins within siltstones and felsic intrusions (Figure 3). Highlights from the recent program include:

- 2m @ 12g/t Au from 105m (EUR0006)
- 2m @ 3.0g/t Au from 117m (EUR0008)
- 3m @ 1.5g/t Au from 153m (EUR0001)
- 3m @ 1.0g/t Au from 59m (EUR0001) was intersected in the transported cover

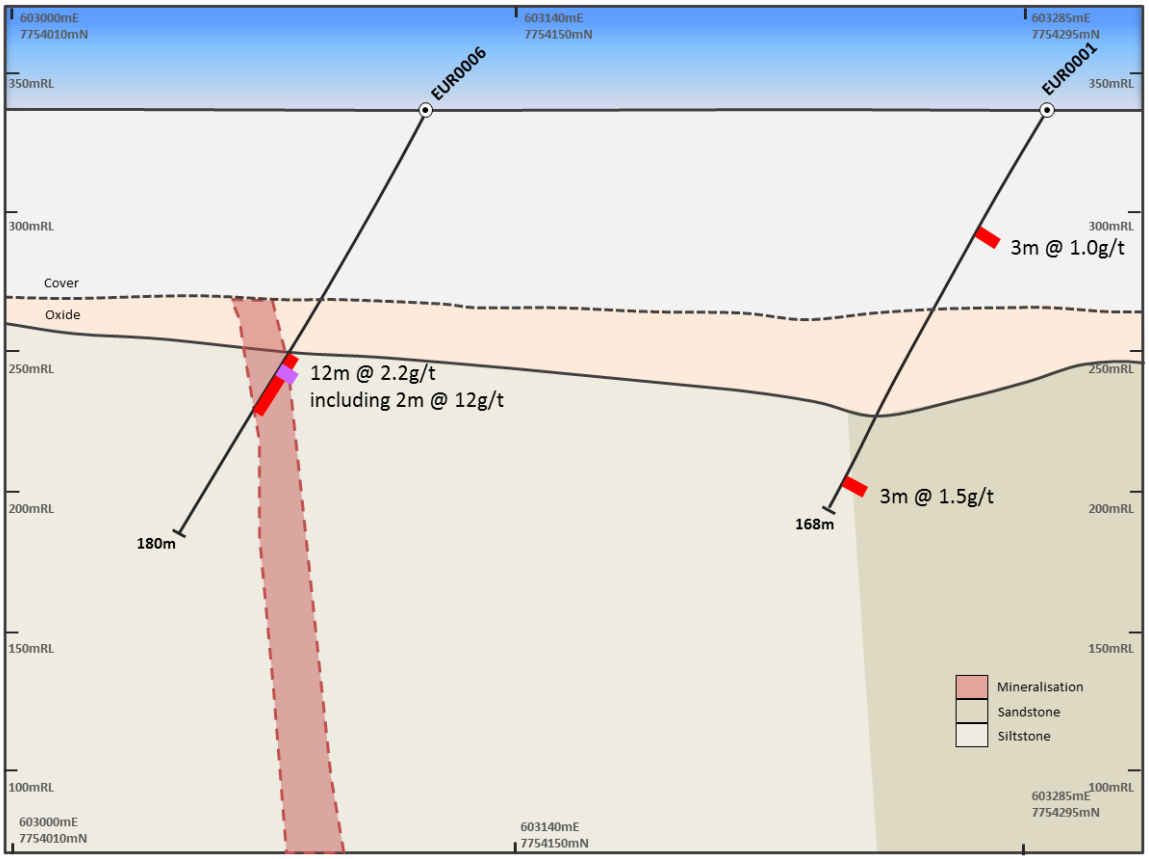

Figure 3- Dune Prospect Anomaly 2 Oblique Cross Section through EUR0006

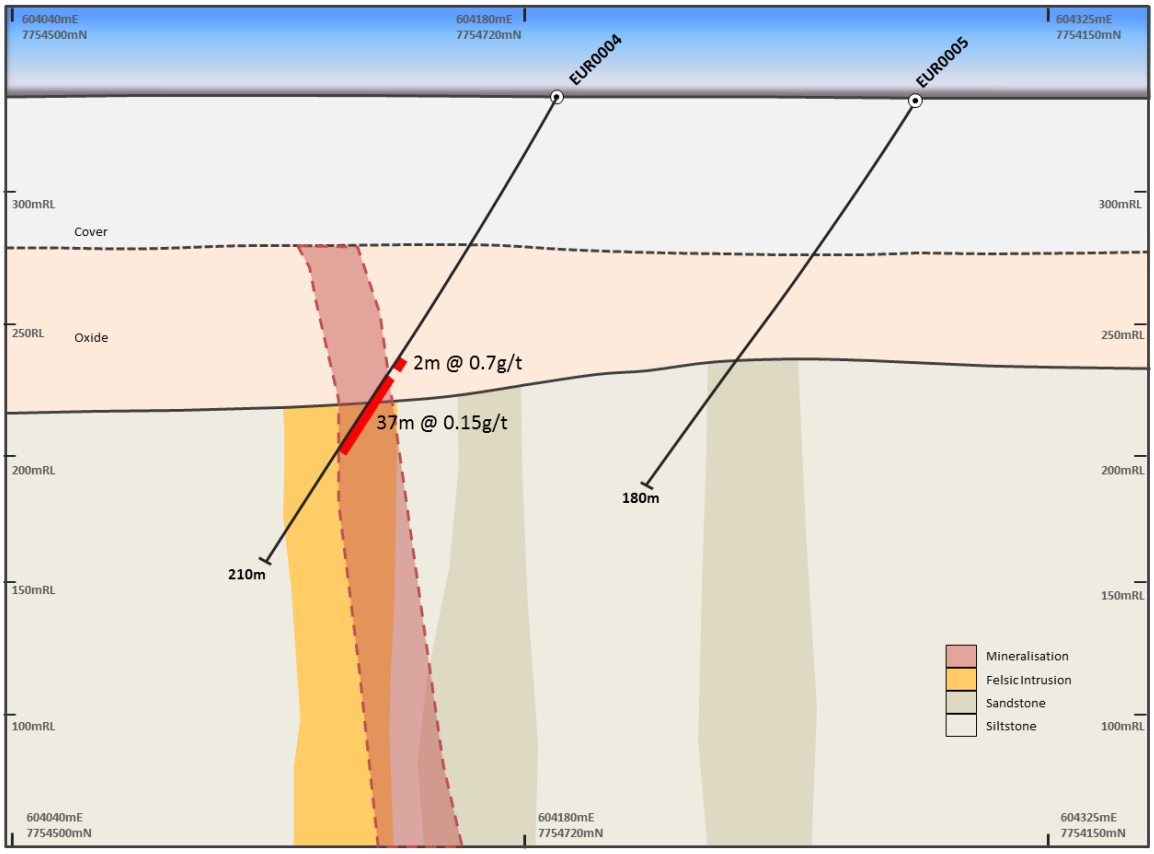

Figure 4 - Dune Prospect Anomaly 1 Oblique Cross Section through EUR0004

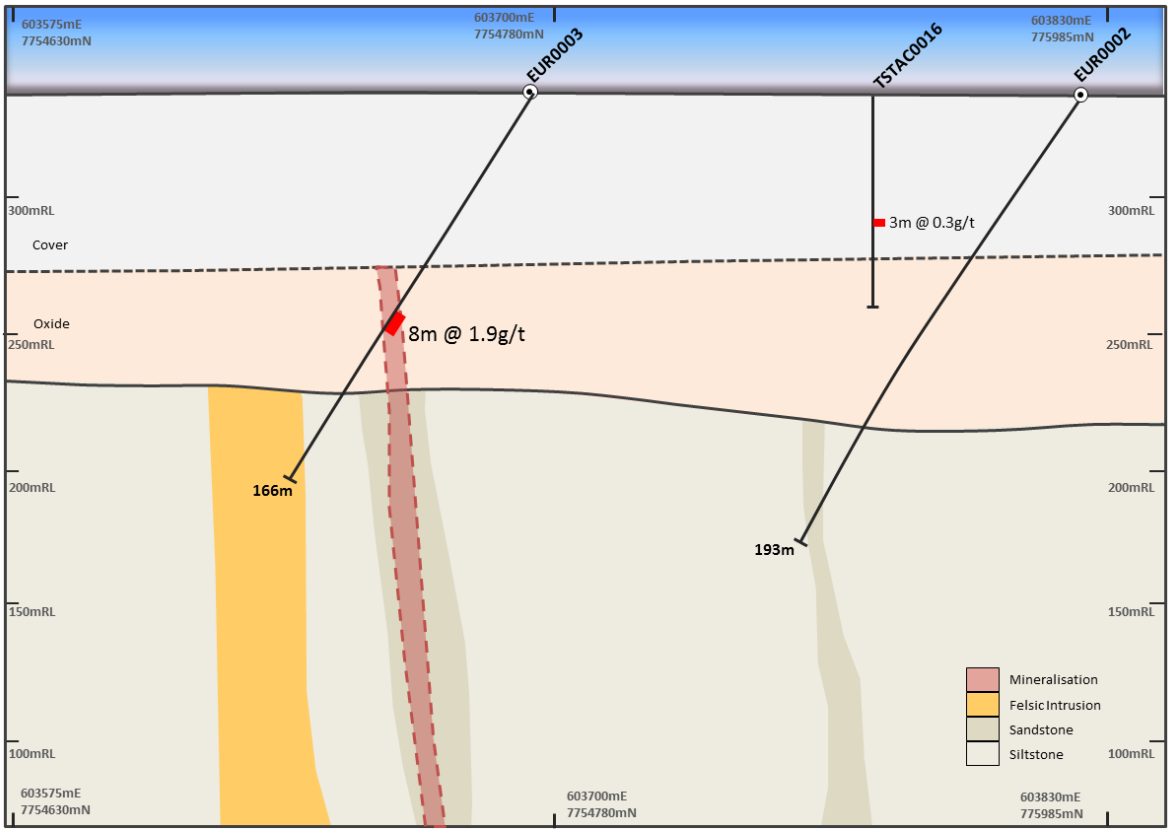

Figure 5 - Dune Prospect Anomaly 1 Oblique Cross Section through EUR0003

Ongoing Works Program

Diamond drilling is scheduled to commence at Dune in the first half of 2019. Mapping and the collection of historic RAB drill spoils for multi-element geochemistry is continuing. The geochemistry data, along with IP geophysics, and the recently completed 100m spaced airborne magnetics survey data, will be consolidated to identify additional targets for reconnaissance drilling for 2019.

The Euro JV Project

The Euro JV Project covers ~3,478 square kilometres of exploration licences and applications in the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory (Figure 2). The project is along strike of, or contains structures parallel to, the Trans-Tanami Trend which is the regional control of major gold deposits in the area, including Newmont Mining's Callie Gold Mine and Oberon Deposit. Previous exploration has primarily been soil sampling and patchy reconnaissance drilling with 10 of the 17 tenements in the Euro JV Project having no drilling in the last 20 years. Prodigy Gold is currently operating the exploration project.

The Dune Prospect Background

The Dune Prospect is located approximately 15km south of Rabbit Flat and 2km south of Newmont's owned and operated Oberon/Titania Gold Deposit (Figure 1). Access is via the Tanami Downs Road from the Tanami Highway.

The target at Dune is interpreted as a repeat and/or extension, of the Oberon mineralised system. At Oberon, the mineralised position shows a weak positive 1st Vertical Derivative magnetic anomaly, the result of buried Dead Bullock Formation. A similar magnetic feature occurs at Dune, with a similar low level geochemical response in the Newmont aircore drilling. The recent discovery at Callie of the blind Federation and Liberator lodes on the southern limb of the Latin and Callie anticlines is analogous to where the Dune Prospect sits in relation to the Oberon Deposit.

The prospect has seen several phases of exploration by NFM, Normandy and Newmont. The Titania/Oberon regional soil grid failed to define any significant anomalism as the soils over the Dune

Prospect where ineffective due to the palaeo-drainage present over the prospect. Newmont conducted two phases of aircore drilling (averaging 75m depth) in 2000 and 2002 defining two parallel weakly anomalous zones coincident with NW-trending magnetic anomalies. Peak gold values of 3m @ 0.3g/t Au - TSTAC0013 and 3m @ 0.3g/t Au - TSTAC0016 (ASX: 8 November 2018) were returned from this historic drilling.

Target Deposit Style - The Oberon Deposit (Newmont)

The Oberon Deposit is 750m long and has been drilled to a depth of ~1,000m. The Oberon Deposit consists of gold bearing veins within altered carbonaceous siltstones and sandstones. Similar to the 14.2Moz Callie Deposit, the mineralisation at Oberon appears both lithologically and structurally constrained (Huston et al. 2007).

Lower grade mineralisation was discovered in 1994 with the intersection of 12m @ 2.5g/t Au in drill hole TIRB0102 (Baggot 2017). Subsequent drilling programs 2009-2010 lead to the discovery of higher grades at depth. Newmont published results of drilling in the 2011 'Diggers and Dealers' presentation including results of 141.4m @ 3.07g/t Au including 14m @ 7.8g/t Au and 59m @ 3.8g/t Au from a single hole (Green 2011). This 200 x 50m spaced drilling intersected up to five sub-parallel lodes to vertical depths of greater than 1km. Seven other holes intersected similar broad zones of moderate grade, with higher grade intervals, as part of this program (Green 2011). Newmont currently has no publicly stated Resource at Oberon.

Signed,

Matt Briggs
Managing Director

About Prodigy Gold

Prodigy Gold has a unique greenfields and brownfields exploration portfolio in the proven multi-million ounce Tanami Gold district. An aggressive program for 2019 will continue to build on 2018 successes by:

- drilling targets at the Bluebush Project, including the Capstan 8km long bedrock gold anomaly
- drilling of extensions to the shallow gold Resources at Suplejack
- systematic evaluation of high potential early stage targets
- joint ventures to expedite discovery on other targets

Relevant Announcements

4 July 2018	Farm-in Agreement with Newcrest Mining signed
31 October 2018	Quarterly Activities and Cashflow Report
8 November 2018	Euro JV Project Initial Geophysics and RC Drilling Completed

References

Baggot M. 2017. Newmont Tanami Pty Ltd, Tanami Exploration Mine Management Plan. Available at: https://dpir.nt.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/414008/mmp-nto-tanami-exploration-project.pdf. [Accessed 6 November 2018].

Green, M. 2011. Seventh annual report for the Tanami Exploration Agreement, Annual report for EL 2367, EL 4529 and EL 23662, for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011. Available at: https://geoscience.nt.gov.au/gemis/ntgsjspui/handle/1/87672. [Accessed 6 November 2018].

Huston D. L., Vandenberg L., Wygralak A. S., Mernagh T. P., Bagas L., Crispe A., Lambeck A., Cross A., Fraser G., Williams N., Worden K., Meixner T., Goleby B., Jones L., Lyons P. & Maidment D. 2007. Lode-gold mineralization in the Tanami region, northern Australia. Mineralium Deposita 42, 175-204.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to exploration targets and exploration results are based on information reviewed and checked by Mr Matt Briggs who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Briggs is a full time employee of Prodigy Gold NL and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Briggs consents to the inclusion in the documents of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

Historic drillholes at Dune included in this announcement were prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 or prior to JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. This data has been used on a qualitative basis to guide targeting and target ranking and is not considered reliable for resource reporting.

Appendix 1 – Euro JV Project 2018 RC Drillhole Collar Locations

Hole ID	Total Depth (m)	East[1]	North[1]	RL	Dip	Azimuth
EUR0001	168	603297	7754298	336	-56	231
EUR0002	193	603826	7754927	336	-59	229
EUR0003	166	603708	7754767	336	-59	229
EUR0004	210	604189	7754731	335	-60	227
EUR0005	180	604286	7754831	335	-60	227
EUR0006	180	603138	7754108	337	-59	226
EUR0007	175	603566	7753964	336	-59	229
EUR0008	194	603418	7753814	336	-59	236

[1] GDA 94 Zone 52

Appendix 2 - Significant intercepts from the Euro JV 2018 RC Drilling Program

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	Comments
EUR0001	59	62	3	1.0	Transported cover
EUR0001	131	132	1	0.5	
EUR0001	153	156	3	1.5	Wet samples
EUR0003	**94**	**102**	**8**	**1.9**	
EUR0003	115	116	1	0.7	
EUR0004	116	118	2	0.7	
EUR0004	126	127	1	0.5	
EUR0006	**105**	**107**	**2**	**12.0**	
EUR0006	126	127	1	1.1	
EUR0007	126	127	1	0.7	
EUR0007	132	133	1	0.6	
EUR0008	117	119	2	3.0	

Mineralised RC intercepts >0.5g/t and minimum of 2m except where geologically defined

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	Comments
EUR0004	123	160	37	0.15	153-160m wet samples
EUR0006	105	117	12	2.2	
EUR0007	124	140	16	0.22	

Other significant mineralised intervals of veining and alteration >0.1g/t

APPENDIX 3: JORC TABLE 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	*Prodigy Gold has used a dedicated reverse circulation (RC) rig. RC drilling techniques are used to obtain 1m samples of the entire downhole length. RC samples are logged geologically and all samples submitted for assay. 8 RC holes for 1,466 metres were drilled in this reported program.*
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	*The full length of each hole was sampled. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. See further details below.*
	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	*RC samples were taken using a 10:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone to obtain 1m samples. Approximately 3kg samples were submitted to the lab. Prodigy Gold samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish.*
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	*Prodigy Gold RC drilling was undertaken by Topdrill with a Schramm 685. This rig has a depth capability of approximately 600m, using a 1000psi, 1350cfm Sullair compressor and auxiliary booster. Holes were drilled with 5 5/8" diameter bit.*
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	*All Prodigy Gold RC samples were taken using a 10:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. Samples were split into calico bags and sent to the lab for assay; the remainder sample material remaining on site. Size of the sample was monitored at the drill site by the responsible geologist to ensure adequate recovery. Wet samples were documented by the responsible geologist in the field.*
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	*Dust suppression was used to minimise sample loss. Drilling pressure airlifted the water column below the bottom of the sample interval to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. The sample required for assay is collected directly into a calico sample bag at a designed 3kg sample mass which is optimal for full sample crushing and pulverisation at the assay laboratory. The polyurethane cyclone was emptied after each complete 6m drill rod, and cleaned out every 5 rods to minimise any potential for contamination.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	*No relationship between Prodigy Gold sample recovery and grade is apparent and sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material is unlikely.*
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	*Prodigy Gold drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using paper logging/excel and sections. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content and style of mineralisation, and quartz content and style of quartz were collected.*
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	*Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Logging factors such as lithology, weathering, colour and alteration are logged qualitatively. Quartz veining and ore minerals are logged in a quantitative manner.*
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	*All holes were logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	*No core was collected.*
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	*1 metre RC samples were split with a cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. All intervals were sampled, if the sample was wet it was recorded by the responsible geologist.*
	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 75µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g is retained for Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.* *Multi Element analysis was taken every other metre. The pulps at the lab underwent mixed acid digest using MA100/1/2.*
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	*Field duplicates were taken every 40 samples. Standards and blanks were inserted every 20 samples. At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples are assayed.*
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	*Samples were split using a rig mounted Sandvic static cone splitter, which was checked to be level for each hole. Sample weights were monitored to ensure consistent sample collection. Field duplicates are collected every 40 samples.*
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	*Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and preference to keep the sample weight below 4kg to ensure the requisite grind size in a LM5 sample mill.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	*Prodigy Gold use a lead collection fire assay, using a 40g sample charge, with an ICP-AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish. The lower detection limit for this technique is 0.01ppm Au and the upper limit is 1,000ppm Au that is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.* *In addition to standards and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards, blanks. Standards and blanks returned within acceptable limits, and field duplicates showed good correlation.* *In addition to gold assaying, ~50% of samples undergo mixed acid digestion where an aliquot of sample is weighed and digested with a mixture of nitric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids. This method produces results for 59 elements.*
	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.	*4 acid digest data is also used to assist in litho-geochemical determination.* *A KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter was used to measure the magnetic susceptibility of every metre, with readings collected in SI units (x10-3).*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 grade and lithology were also used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch basis and at the completion of the program.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	*Significant intersections were calculated independently by both the Project Geologist and database administrator.*
	The use of twinned holes.	*The drilling being reported is exploratory in nature. As such, none of the holes have been twinned in the current program. Where results warrant, follow-up drilling will be completed.*
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	*Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.5 and SQL 2008 R2 (the MDS is compatible with SQL 2008-2016 – most recent industry versions used). This interface integrates QAQCReporter 2.2 as the assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. The database is subject to a robust database backup/recovery plan procedure.* *Prodigy Gold has one sole Database Administrator. Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails. Assay data is provided in a CSV (text file) in MaxGeo format from the laboratories and imported by the Database Administrator. The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS and this interface provides full audit trails to meet industry best practice.*
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	*No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and Resource purposes. No averaging is employed.*
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	*Hole collars were surveyed with a handheld GPS pre- and post drilling. Handheld GPS reading accuracy is improved by the device 'waypoint averaging' mode, which takes continuous readings of up to 5 minutes and improves accuracy. Down hole surveys that recorded dip and azimuth have been completed in all drill holes using a downhole Reflex gyro tool. Surveys are taken every 18m both downhole and uphole at the completion of 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.	*Drillholes are spaced approximately 200m apart on section and 400-500m apart on drill traverse. The northeast and southwest target areas are separated by approximately 650m.*
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	*The drilling subject to this announcement has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource Estimates.*
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	*No sample compositing is applied.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	*The orientation of the drill lines were designed to intersect mineralised structures as orthogonally as possible. All 8 holes were drilled towards 230 degrees.* *The 8 holes were targeting two parallel 800m Au anomalous zones within northwest trending stratigraphy defined in historical AC drilling.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 the field camp by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were loaded onto a Toll Express truck and taken to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been picked up for transport. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure.*
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 August 2017 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 Dune prospect is located on EL 26590 in the Northern Territory. The tenement is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to the 'Tanami E' agreement between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC). The Exploration Lease was granted to Prodigy Gold in 2012. The tenements are subject to an earn-in agreement with Newcrest (ASX 4 July 2018).*
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	*The tenement is in good standing with the NT DPIR.*
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	*The prospect has seen several phases of exploration by NFM, Normandy and Newmont. The Titania/Oberon regional soil grid failed to define any significant anomalism as the soils over the Dune Prospect where ineffective due to the palaeo-drainage present over the prospect. Newmont conducted two phases of aircore drilling (averaging 75m depth) in 2000 and 2002 defining two parallel weakly anomalous zones coincident with NW-trending magnetic anomalies. Peak gold values of 3m@0.3g/t Au (TSTAC0013) and 3m@0.3g/t Au (TSTAC0016) were returned from this historic drilling.*
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	*The target at Dune is interpreted as a repeat and/or extension, of the Oberon mineralised system. At Oberon, the mineralised position shows a weak positive 1st Vertical Derivative magnetic anomaly, the result of buried Dead Bullock Formation. A similar magnetic feature occurs at Dune, with a similar low level geochemical response in the Newmont aircore drilling. The recent discovery at Callie of the blind Federation and Liberator lodes on the southern limb of the Latin and Callie anticlines is analogous to where the Dune Prospect sits in relation to the Oberon Deposit.* *Geology at Dune consists of a NW trending interbedded sedimentary rocks (siltstones and shale) with felsic porphyry intrusions. Paleochannels overlay sections of the drill program.*
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.	*Summaries of all material drill holes 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	*Not applicable*
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 does not use weighted averaging techniques or grade truncations for reporting of exploration results. All reported assays have been length weighted with a nominal 0.5g/t gold lower cut-off with <2m of internal dilution. No upper cut-offs have been applied.*
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	*Summaries of all material drill holes and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases.*
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	*No metal equivalent values are used.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	*From previous drilling in the district, host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees).* *Mineralisation is reported with down hole length, true width is not known.*
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	*Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.*
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	*All exploration results have been reported based on the reporting criteria.*
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.	*All new meaningful data is reported in this release.*
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 at Dune includes:* • *Airborne magnetics including interpretation of the NTGS 100m lines spacing airborne magnetic survey.* • *Interpretation of multi-element data to constrain the stratigraphic sequence.* • *Follow up RC and DD drilling.*