

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: PRX

6 July 2023

Drilling Update for Tanami North Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Exploration drilling at the Boco North now complete**
 - **9 RC holes completed for a total of 1,647 metres**
 - **Co-funding contribution under the NT Government's Round 15 Resourcing the Territory Grants received**
- **Drilling commenced at the Tregony deposit**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ('Prodigy Gold' or the 'Company') is pleased to provide an update on the exploration activities at the Tanami North Project area, noting the completion of the co-funded Boco North RC drilling program. The Boco North RC drilling was aimed at opening an unexplored greenfields area, located along the Suplejack Shear Zone ('SSZ') that is known to host mineralised deposits, such as Prodigy Gold's wholly owned Tregony deposit (Figure 1). Boco North had previously not been effectively drill tested and was identified as being a geochemically blind target due to the presence of an overlying unmineralised cover. Magnetic imagery acquired in 2019 highlighted that prospective geological units located at Hyperion and Tregony could be present at Boco North along with several splay features associated with the SSZ.

The drilling at the Boco North prospect returned a much thicker than expected overlying cover resulting in no holes penetrating through to the underlying prospective Tanami Group rocks. The program was terminated before drilling all holes originally planned and the RC drill rig commenced the program at the Tregony deposit. The focus for Prodigy Gold is now on resource drilling in and around the Tregony mineral resource to both add confidence in the estimation and potentially grow the size of the deposit. Due to an unseasonal rain event in the Tanami region, drilling is currently paused until all access roads to the Tregony and Hyperion areas are re-opened and safe to be accessed by heavy machinery.

Boco North drilling program

The Boco North prospect is located within the Tanami North Project area and is situated on the SSZ, which hosts several known gold mineral resources (Figure 1) such as:

- Hyperion (100% PRX) – 4.93Mt @ 1.95g/t Au for 310Koz¹
- Tregony (100% PRX) – 1.44Mt @ 1.16g/t Au for 54Koz²
- Groundrush (50% TAM : 50% NST) – 7.70Mt @ 4.3g/t Au for 1,100Koz³
- Ripcord (50% TAM : 50% NST) – 0.75Mt @ 2.1g/t Au for 51Koz³
- Crusade (50% TAM : 50% NST) – 1.30Mt @ 2.3g/t Au for 94Koz³

¹ ASX: 31 Jul 2018

² ASX: 15 Feb 2023

³ ASX: TAM 24 Nov 2022

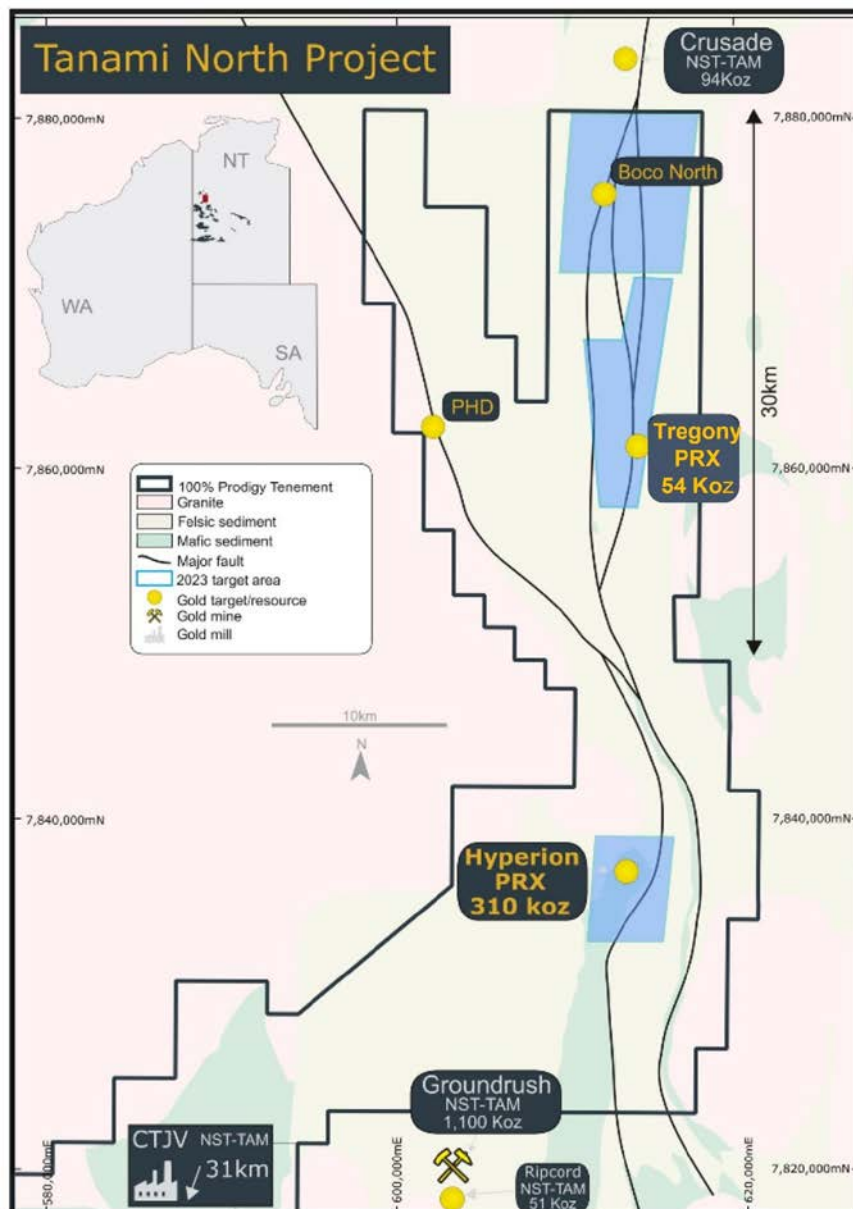


Figure 1 Tanami North Project area

Nine RC holes, totaling 1,647 metres, were completed at the Boco North prospect with none of the holes fully penetrating through the overlying unmineralised cover, the Suplejack Downs Sandstone ('SDS') (Figure 2; Table 1). The deepest hole was completed to an end of hole depth of 300 metres with the hole still within the SDS unit. This drilling program downgrades the prospectivity of the northern part of EL31331, but the unexpected thickness of the SDS unit could suggest the presence of a previously unknown regional structural feature, such as a thrust fault. A review of the regional geophysical data will be completed to see if it is possible to identify this potentially significant regional feature.

The Boco North program was originally planned to drill test 20 holes in this greenfields area of the SSZ, which has had no historical deep drilling. Due to the thick cover, the program was cut short as the chances of identifying the typical host rocks of the Tanami Group, at a reasonable depth, was determined as being limited. The RC drill rig subsequently mobilised to the Tregony deposit, which forms a key part of the exploration activities for this field season. Drilling at Tregony is designed to add confidence in the current mineral resource and includes some holes designed to step out from the current resource to investigate a possible increase to the overall size of the mineral resource. Due to an unseasonal rain event drilling is currently paused and the drill rig is parked up at Tregony.

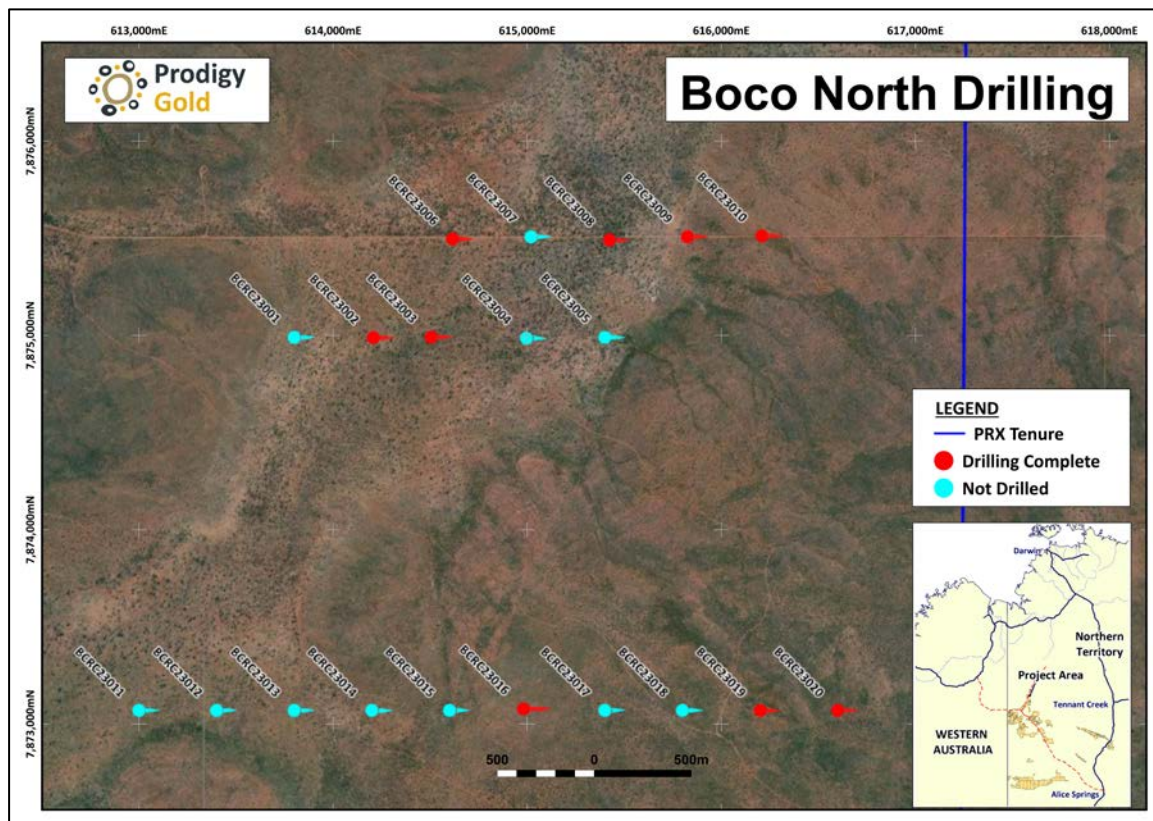


Figure 2 Location of Boco North drilling program highlighting completed drill holes

Hole ID	Grid	East	North	Tenement	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)
BCRC23002	MGA94-52	614603	7874987	EL31331	RC	255	90	-90
BCRC23003	MGA94-52	614997	7874989	EL31331	RC	96	90	-90
BCRC23006	MGA94-52	614617	7875659	EL31331	RC	150	90	-60
BCRC23008	MGA94-52	615409	7875656	EL31331	RC	180	90	-90
BCRC23009	MGA94-52	615823	7875656	EL31331	RC	150	90	-90
BCRC23010	MGA94-52	616204	7875657	EL31331	RC	150	90	-90
BCRC23016	MGA94-52	614981	7873078	EL31331	RC	300	90	-90
BCRC23019	MGA94-52	616201	7873069	EL31331	RC	216	90	-75
BCRC23020	MGA94-52	616600	7873070	EL31331	RC	150	90	-60

Table 1 Drill hole details for Boco North drilling program

Laboratory results received for selected 1m and 4m samples returned no significant results for any of the drilled holes.

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Mark Edwards said:

"It has been great to get out to the Tanami North Project area and commence drilling around our strategically important project area. While the first drilling program did not go as planned with the thickness of the Suplejack Downs Sandstone much thicker than expected, it was good to finally drill test this area of the Suplejack Shear Zone. The assessment to move the drill rig from Boco North and commence our program at the Tregony deposit was driven by these results. This Boco North program was part of the Round 15 Resourcing the Territory Initiative, and we are pleased to report that we received the co-funding drilling grant from the NT Government."

Prodigy Gold has now shifted its focus from greenfield exploration to resource development work at the Tregony deposit. The Tanami North project area is strategically important to Prodigy Gold and the Company's main objectives for this year is to grow confidence in, and work to grow, the mineral resources in this area. This means the Tregony and Hyperion deposits will form a large part of the drilling programs to be completed during the remainder of this exploration season. We are looking forward to keeping our stakeholders updated on the progress of this drilling over the coming months."

Authorised for release by Prodigy Gold's Board of Directors.

For further information contact:

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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 intends to continue exploration prioritising on:

- exploring targets on its Tanami North and Lake Mackay Projects
- a mining study on the Buccaneer Resource
- systematic evaluation of high potential early stage targets
- divestment of non-core assets
- joint ventures to expedite discovery on other targets

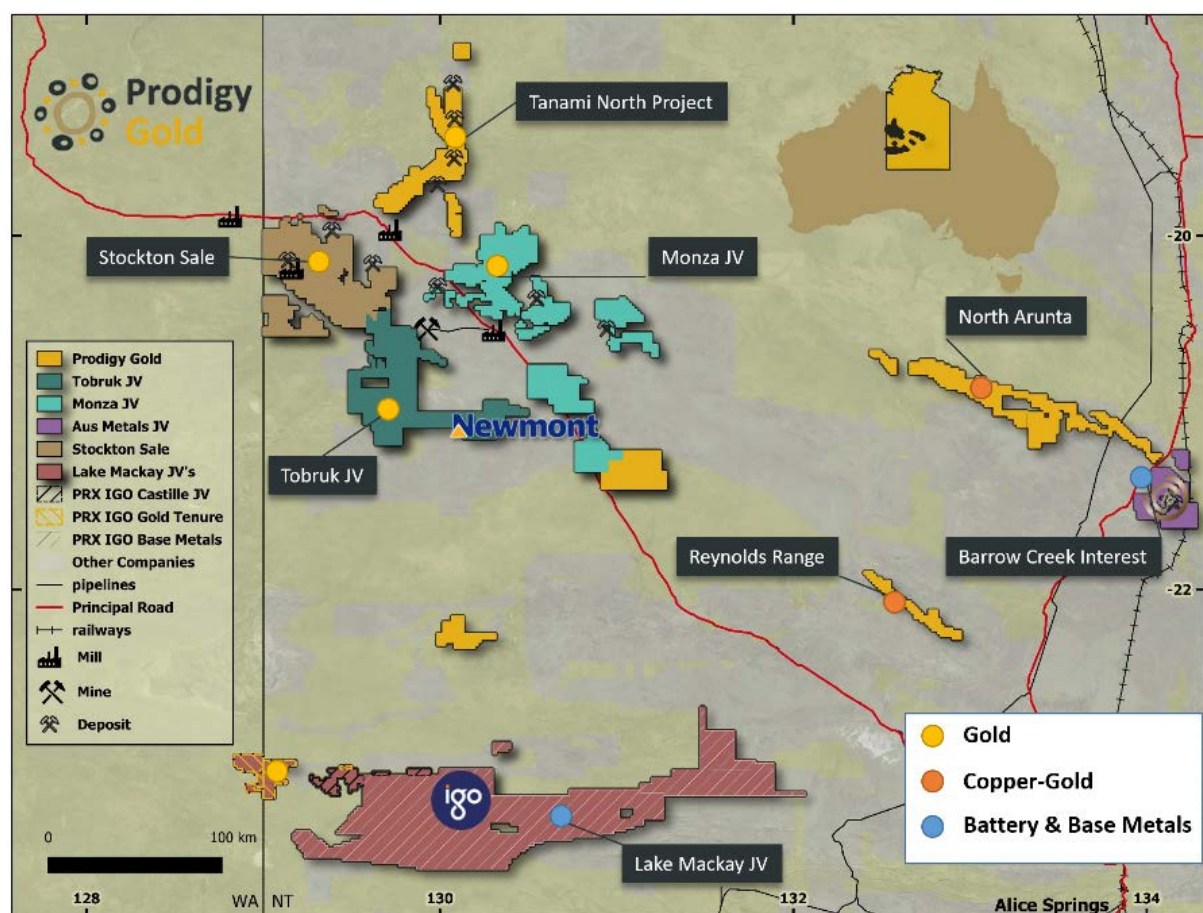


Figure 3 Prodigy Gold major project areas

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating exploration programs to be completed by Prodigy Gold associated to the Round 15 Resourcing the Territory grants, as well as drilling activities for the Tregony and Hyperion mineral resources, is based on information reviewed and checked by Mr Mark Edwards, FAusIMM and MAIG. Mr Edwards is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and also 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 Edwards is a fulltime employee of the Company in the position of Managing Director and consents to the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource for Hyperion (previously called Suplejack) was previously released to the ASX on the 31 July 2018 – Suplejack Resource Update. This document can be found at www2.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. The 31 July 2018 release fairly represents data and geological modelling reviewed by Mr. Matt Briggs who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and grade estimation and Mineral Resource estimates reviewed by Mr. Ian Glacken who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. At the time of the 31 July 2018 release Mr. Briggs was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold NL and Mr. Glacken was a full-time employee of Optiro Pty Ltd. Mr. Briggs and Mr. Glacken had previously provided written consent for the 31 July 2018 release.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource for Tregony was released to the ASX on the 15 February 2023 – Maiden Mineral Resource for Tregony Deposit. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. The 15 February 2023 release fairly represents information reviewed by Mr. Mark Edwards, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time of the 15 February 2023 release Mr. Edwards was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold. Mr. Edwards has provided written consent for the 15 February 2023 release.

Past Exploration results reported in this announcement have been previously prepared and disclosed by Prodigy Gold NL in accordance with JORC 2012, these releases can be found and reviewed on the company website, (www.prodigygold.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and content in which the Competent Person's findings are presented here have not been materially modified from the original market announcements. Refer to www.prodigygold.com.au for details on past exploration results.

The information in this report that relates to prior exploration results is extracted from the following ASX announcements:

Announcement Date	Announcement Title	Competent Person	At the time of release full-time employee of	Membership	Membership status
15.02.2023	Maiden Mineral Resource for Tregony Deposit	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
24.11.2022	Tanami Gold (ASX:TAM) release: Mineral Resource Updates Completed for Five Gold Deposits On The Central Tanami Project Joint Venture Yields 1.5M Ounces	Mr Graeme Thompson	MoJoe Mining Pty Ltd	AusIMM	Member
31.07.2018	Suplejack Resource Update	Mr Ian Glacken	Optiro Pty Ltd	AusIMM	Fellow

JORC TABLE 1 BOCO NORTH DRILLING

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	- RC drilling was completed using two Schram 685 drill rigs. - RC samples were collected every metre with samples being placed on the ground from which a 4m composite sample was collected using a scoop. - RC samples were logged geologically and selected 4m and 1m samples were submitted for assay.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	Sampling was undertaken in one metre intervals with one metre samples placed in piles on the ground. The majority of the sample was collected in a bucket under the cyclone and placed on the ground. 4m composite samples were produced by using a scoop from the sample pile on the ground. Samples generally weigh between 2-3kg. Only selected samples from several holes were sampled. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures. Sample recovery estimates and sample moisture were recorded based on visual estimates. No water compromised samples were reported in this program. Bag sequence was checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. The cyclone and splitter were routinely cleaned.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	- Only selected samples were collected via the method outlined above. - Samples submitted for laboratory analyses reported within this release comprise 4m composite and several 1m samples collected using a scoop from individual 1m sample piles. Samples were submitted to North Australian Laboratories in Pine Creek for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	RC drilling was completed by both TopDrill and Bullion Drilling using Schramm 685 RC drill rigs with a booster compressor. Drill hole diameter was 5 ^{1/2} inch and downhole surveys for RC drilling were recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	Sample recoveries were recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was standard in the program. 4m composite samples were sent to the laboratory for assay with the remainder of sample material remaining on site. All samples were weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. Sample recovery estimates and sample moisture were recorded based on visual estimates. No water compromised samples were reported in this program.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Drilling was carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. Standard practices for RC drilling were used.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	There is no relationship between grade and recovery due to the consistently high sample recovery. Sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material from the RC drilling is unlikely.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Prodigy Gold drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using a laptop and pen/paper. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were collected. Sample logging was both qualitative (e.g. colour) and quantitative (eg. % mineral present) in nature depending on the feature being logged.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration were logged in a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance were logged in a quantitative manner.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable – RC drilling
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	1m RC samples were split by a cone splitter. Composite 4m RC samples were collected by scoop from the reject from the cone splitter by scooping and combined into 4m composite samples. Samples were mostly dry.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	All samples were analysed for gold by North Australian Laboratories in Pine Creek. 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.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Standards and blanks were inserted every 20 samples. At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples were assayed.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	Samples were split using a cone splitter attached to the drill rigs, which was checked to be level for each hole. Sample weights were monitored to ensure adequate sample collection was maintained. The cone splitter provided some variability in sample weights from 2-5kg. No field duplicates were collected.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes were considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	The fire assay process is as follows: sample charge weight was 40 gram, this was mixed with 150 gram of litharge/Soda Ash flux in an electric mixer and then fused at 1020C in a gas fired fusion furnace for one hour, the molten charge was poured into a cast iron mould then cooled and the lead regulus and slag were separated by hammering and the lead button transferred to an MgO cupel, The button was cupelled in a gas fired muffle furnace at 1050C until all of the Pb was oxidised to PbO and adsorbed by the cupel and only a prill of Au and Ag remained. The cupel was removed and cooled and the prill transferred to a pyrex test tube, HNO3 was added to dissolve Ag and then HCl to form aqua regia to dissolve the Au prill. The tube was diluted to volume, mixed and the Au content determined by ICP-OES reading. In addition to standards and blanks previously discussed, Northern Australia Laboratory conducts internal lab checks using standards and blanks.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No geophysical measurements were collected.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	A blank or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. Three certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold and lithology were also used. QAQC results were reviewed on a batch-by-batch basis and at the completion of the program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections were calculated independently by both the project geologist and database administrator on receiving of the results.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	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 may be completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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 4.62 and SQL 2017 standard edition. This interface integrates with QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value and integrity of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Prodigy Gold has an external consultant Database Administrator with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails. Assay data is provided in MaxGEO format from the laboratories and imported by the Database Administrator. The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS, providing full audit trails to meet industry best practice. The database is backed up in daily basis and also external copies are made to keep the backups outside the company premises, preventing to lose the backup for any potential disaster.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Assays are not adjusted. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Hole collars were laid out with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of ± 5 m. Drilled hole locations vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access clearing. This degree of variation is deemed acceptable for exploration drilling.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 52.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The drilling was reconnaissance in nature with variable drill spacing. All drill hole location data is included within the collar table within the release.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The drilling subject to this announcement has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource Estimates.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Composite 4m RC samples were collected by scoop from the reject from the cone splitter by scooping and combined into 4m composite samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The drill holes were designed to test the interpreted geology in relation to regional structure and lithological contacts. Drilling was a mix of inclined and vertical with orientation based on predicted geological constraints.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No orientation-based sampling bias was identified in this data. The current approach to sampling is appropriate for early-stage exploration.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were transported from the rig to a remote camp site and stored in bulka bags by Prodigy Gold personnel. Samples were then transported to North Australian Laboratories in Pine Creek by Prodigy Gold employees.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits have been undertaken.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The Boco North drilling area is contained within EL31331 (EL) located in the Northern Territory. The EL is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to a confidential indigenous land use agreement (ILUA) between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via the Central Land Council (CLC). A heritage clearance has been completed prior to drilling to ensure the protection of cultural sites of significance. A NT mine management plan is in place for the exploration on the EL.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i>	The tenements are in good standing with the NT Government and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The last systematic exploration to occur over the Tregony Project was completed by AngloGold Ashanti (AGA) and Acacia Resources between 1995 – 2000, following up on work (soils, rock chip and limited post hole campaigns) completed by Messenger and Dominion Mining in the early 1990's. AGA discovered the Tregony Deposit and identified the Boco, Thomas, PHD, Five Mile, Maly, Montegue Duck, and Trucks Prospects. Ord River Resources conducted limited exploration at the Tregony Project between 2004 and 2012. In 2012 Ord drilled 12 RCD holes. Analysis of soil sampling indicates that the majority have been ineffective at screening areas that are covered by shallow aeolian sand cover, drainage, Cambrian Plateau basalts or the post mineralisation Suplejack sandstone. The shallow cover (Aeolian sand, paleo-drainage) has masked the underlying rocks, resulting in zero anomalism and thus have not been followed up with drilling. Historic drilling only followed up where soil samples returned anomalous results. Large areas of Suplejack North remain effectively untested, despite the presence of favourable lithological units. Only 32% of total historical holes drilled >30m. Of those holes >30m 15% were drilled at Tregony alone (excluding follow up RC and DDH drilling) and ~65% drilled along strike from Tregony. Much of the drilling directly to the south and west of Tregony failed to drill through the shallow Cambrian cover to test the underlying stratigraphic unit, with the majority of drilling <20m in this area.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The structurally controlled gold deposit consists of an array of quartz veins within the sediments (sandstones and siltstones) of the Killi Killi Formation, with some exceptionally high historic gold grades. The gold bearing veins are concentrated in the near hanging wall (east) of the regionally significant Suplejack Fault. Mineralisation extends from surface to the current depth of drilling. Gold of over 0.3g/t Au is continuous for up to 10km, with 4-5 high grade shoots defined within the 4km of the deposit drilled with RC and diamond drilling.
Drill hole Information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> • 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.	Drill hole collar data is contained within this release.
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case</i>	No information material to the announcement has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Prodigy Gold reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.3g/t Au and 0.1% Cu 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	Summaries of all material drill holes and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases. No significant results were reported.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents were reported. No metallurgical recovery testwork was completed.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	From surface mapping and previous drilling in the district, host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees). Drill holes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to structures as possible. Mineralisation is reported with down hole length, true width is not known.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text. A collar plan is provided for the completed drill holes. No cross sections are provided as the drilling failed to penetrate the cover sequence to test the basement rocks.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	No results of significance are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Information relevant to the results has been provided.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</i>	Due to the failure to penetrate the Supplejack Downs sandstone to a depth of 300m vertically – no further work is planned for this part of EL31331.