

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: PRX

5 June 2018

Capstan aircore results confirm large scale gold anomalism

HIGHLIGHTS

- Multiple gold anomalies defined at Capstan within the prospective Callie Stratigraphy
- Downhole lengths of up to 27m of gold mineralisation including intervals of up to 3m @ 0.88g/t
- Major gold anomaly defined over a 4.5km long trend across the first two target areas
- Results from the remaining 55 holes of the 199 hole program expected later this month
- Infill aircore drilling to commence late June to further refine upcoming RC drill targets
- First diamond drilling at Capstan to commence in September Quarter 2018

Prodigy Gold NL ('Prodigy Gold' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce initial results from the Capstan Prospect within the Company's 100% owned Bluebush Gold Project located in the Tanami Goldfields of the Northern Territory.

Follow-up drilling in the first two target areas has defined a broad corridor of gold anomalism 4.5km long and up to 750m wide (Figure 1). Gold results include highlights of:

- 3m @ 0.88g/t from 51m (BL0245)
- 1m @ 0.67g/t from 41m (BL0233A)
- 3m @ 0.62g/t from 33m & 3m @ 0.59g/t from 51m (BL0198)
- 3m @ 0.48g/t from 33m & 3m @ 0.35g/t from 42m (BL0195)
- 3m @ 0.42g/t from 39m (BL0169B)

Prodigy Gold Managing Director Matt Briggs said: *"The results at Capstan are highly encouraging for this early stage of drilling. Multiple gold anomalies up to 4.5 kilometres long with clear similarities to Newmont Mining's 13Moz Callie Deposit which is hosted in the same rocks and a similar structural setting. The best results have been intersected within the lower Dead Bullock Formation which are also the host rocks of the Federation and Auron lodes at Callie.*

"As we narrow the drill spacing we are seeing an increase in the grades intersected and a large scale gold system being revealed. Based on these positive results we plan to accelerate work at Capstan by commencing diamond drilling in the September Quarter 2018 in parallel to an infill aircore program."

Background

Capstan is a 22km x 8km sub-area of the Bluebush Project, falling within the Trans-Tanami Fault Zone located 50km north west of the world-class Callie Gold Mine (Figure 2). The interpreted folding and faulting complexity and geochemical anomalism of the Dead Bullock Formation (host rocks of Callie) highlight the prospectivity of the area. Numerous structures have been interpreted at Capstan with associated soil and shallow drilling anomalism. Approximately 50% of Capstan is undercover and surface sampling has only been effective in very limited areas in the north and south of the prospect.

Drilling in the second half of 2017 at Capstan defined bedrock gold anomalism over an area 8km long which included five key target areas (Figure 3). The program also confirmed the rocks are from the same sequence of the Dead Bullock Formation as Callie (Figure 4) within the same structural setting, a faulted antiform (Figure 5).

Capstan Drilling Results

The first aircore drilling campaign of 2018 has been completed with 199 aircore holes drilled over five target areas. The program, aiming to better define the mineralised trend was drilled at a 640m x 160m drill spacing. Since quarter end reporting an additional 61 holes have been completed covering Top Hat, Hat, and extending to cover areas where anomalous gold results occurred at the end of drill lines. Results for 144 holes, representing the first two targets areas, are available for reporting and are outlined in Appendix 1. Drilling has continued to define large scale continuous trends of gold anomalism up to 4.5km long and 750m wide (Figure 1). This is encouraging considering the Callie deposit was identified as a 50ppb (0.05g/t) bedrock anomaly of a few hundred metres long in a 200m x 25m bedrock drill program (Ireland 1995). Within the first two target areas drilling has already defined multiple anomalies of this scale.

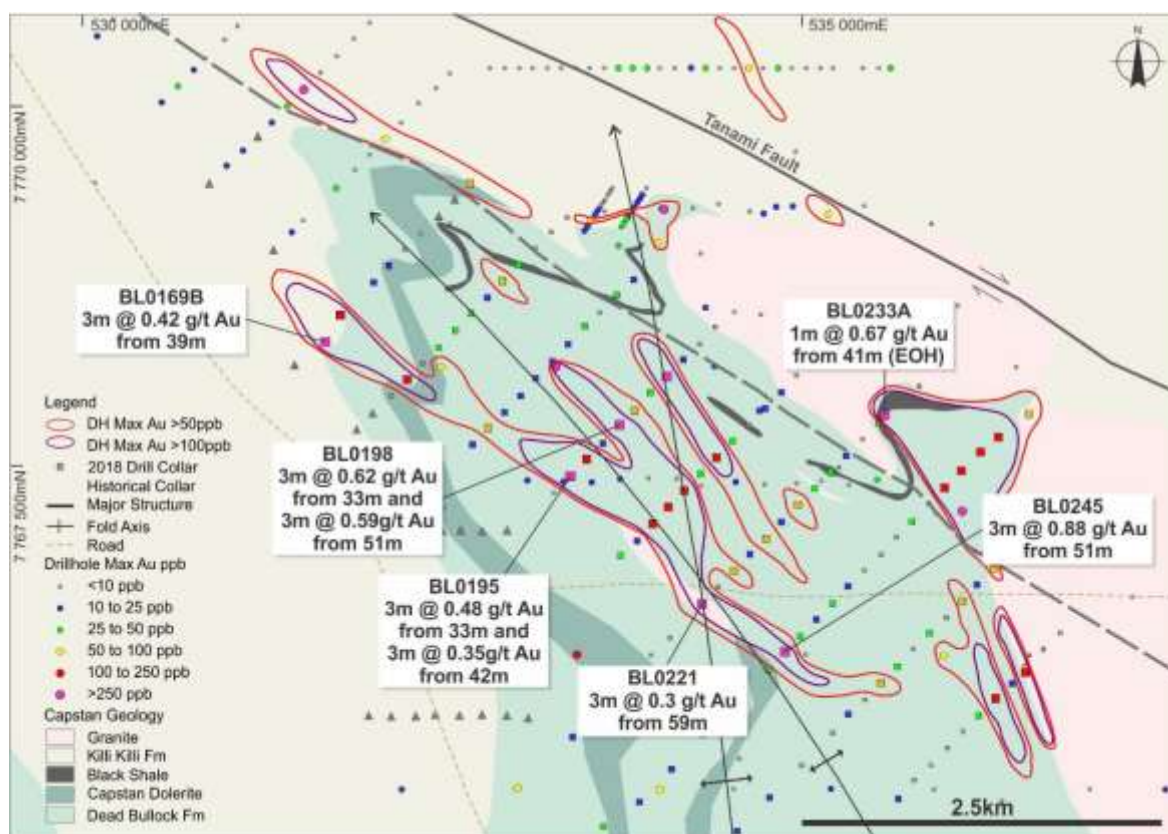


Figure 1. Capstan Target showing anomalous trends and result highlights from 2018 drilling.

Gold results include highlights of:

- 3m @ 0.88g/t from 51m (BL0245)
- 1m @ 0.67g/t from 41m (BL0233A)
- 3m @ 0.62g/t from 33m & 3m @ 0.59g/t from 51m (BL0198)
- 3m @ 0.48g/t from 33m & 3m @ 0.35g/t from 42m (BL0195)
- 3m @ 0.42g/t from 39m (BL0169B)

While the gold trend extends for over 4km the highest grades and widest part of the anomaly is coincident with massive and laminated siltstones of the Lower Dead Bullock Formation. These are likely equivalents of the host rocks of the Federation and Auron lodes at the Callie.

Results for the 55 holes in the remaining three target areas already aircore drilled at Capstan are expected later this month.

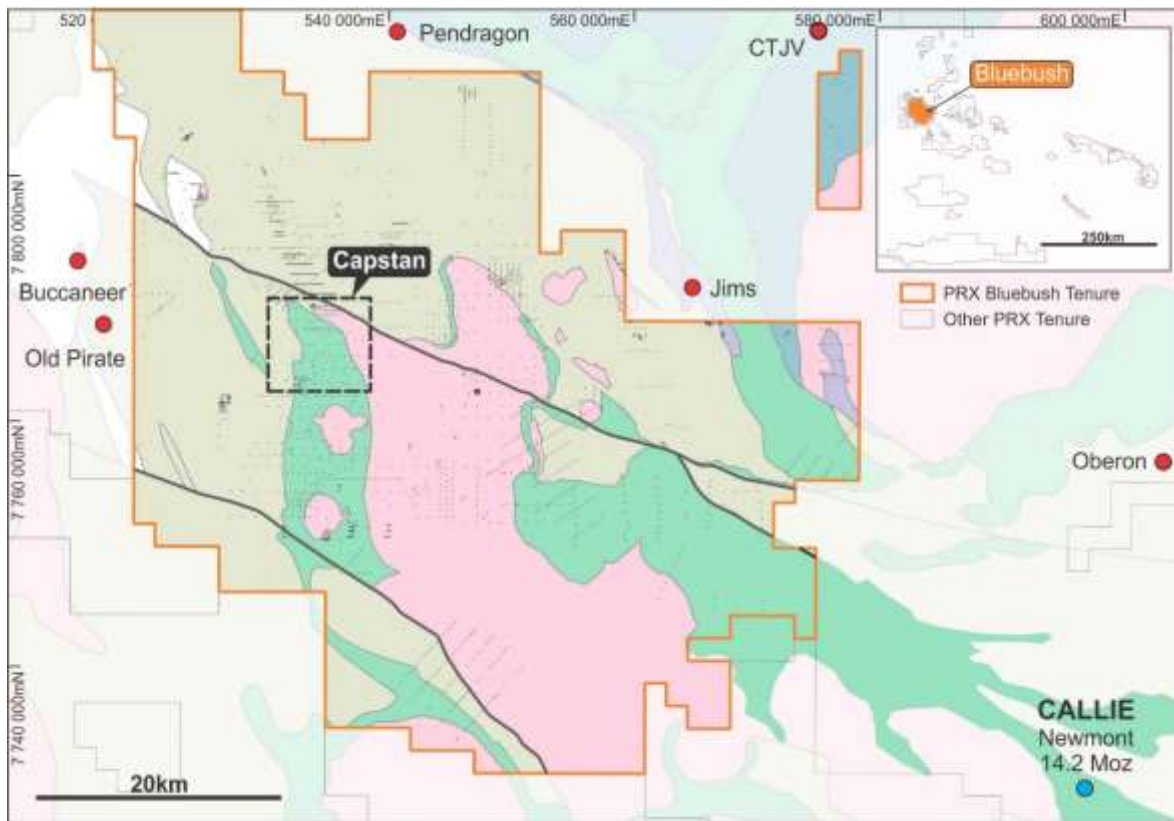


Figure 2. Capstan Prospect (dashed outline) location map within the Bluebush Project–Dead Bullock Formation (green).

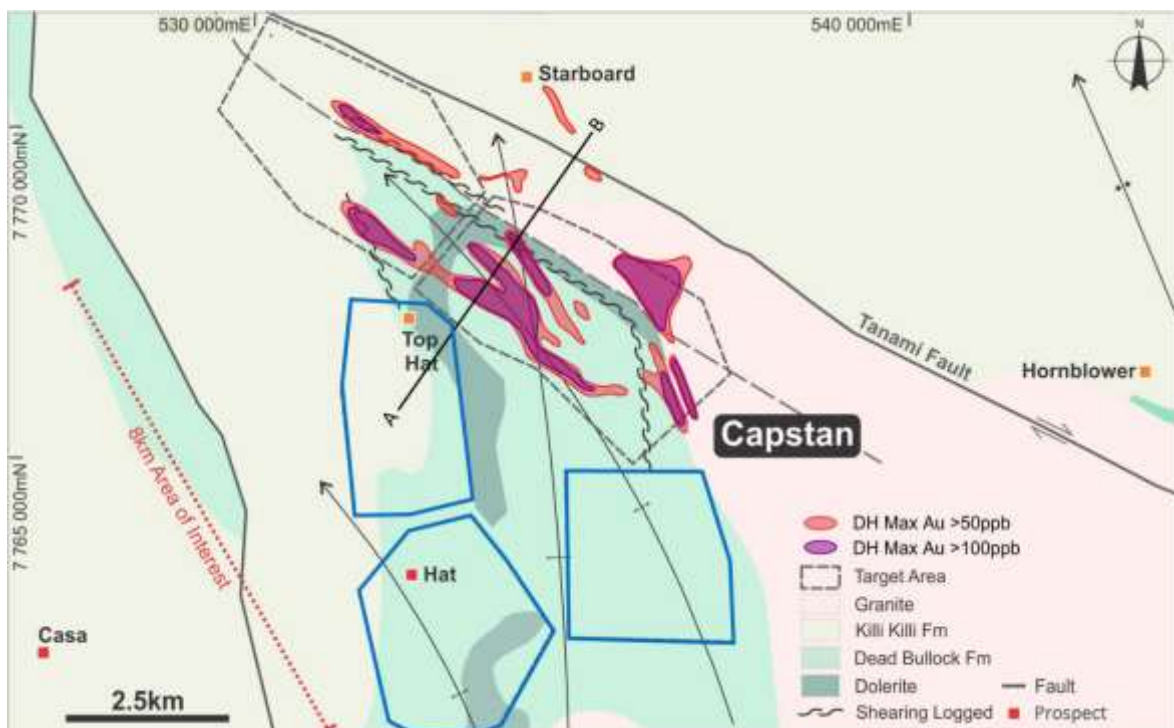


Figure 3. Capstan Prospect showing gold anomalies currently defined and three target areas with results pending (blue).

Future Work

As the gold anomalism extends over a large area, additional infill aircore drilling is planned prior to systematic RC drilling. The infill drilling is scheduled to commence at Capstan later in June to define

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the anomalies to 320m x 80m drill spacing. Reconnaissance aircore drilling will also expand out to adjacent targets to the south and east to continue to advance the project pipeline.

To accelerate the understanding and definition of the project, two diamond holes are planned to be drilled at Capstan in the September Quarter 2018. Permitting of these holes is currently underway. Diamond drilling will build upon the understanding of the orientation of structures and provide an opportunity to intersect the primary gold bearing structures.

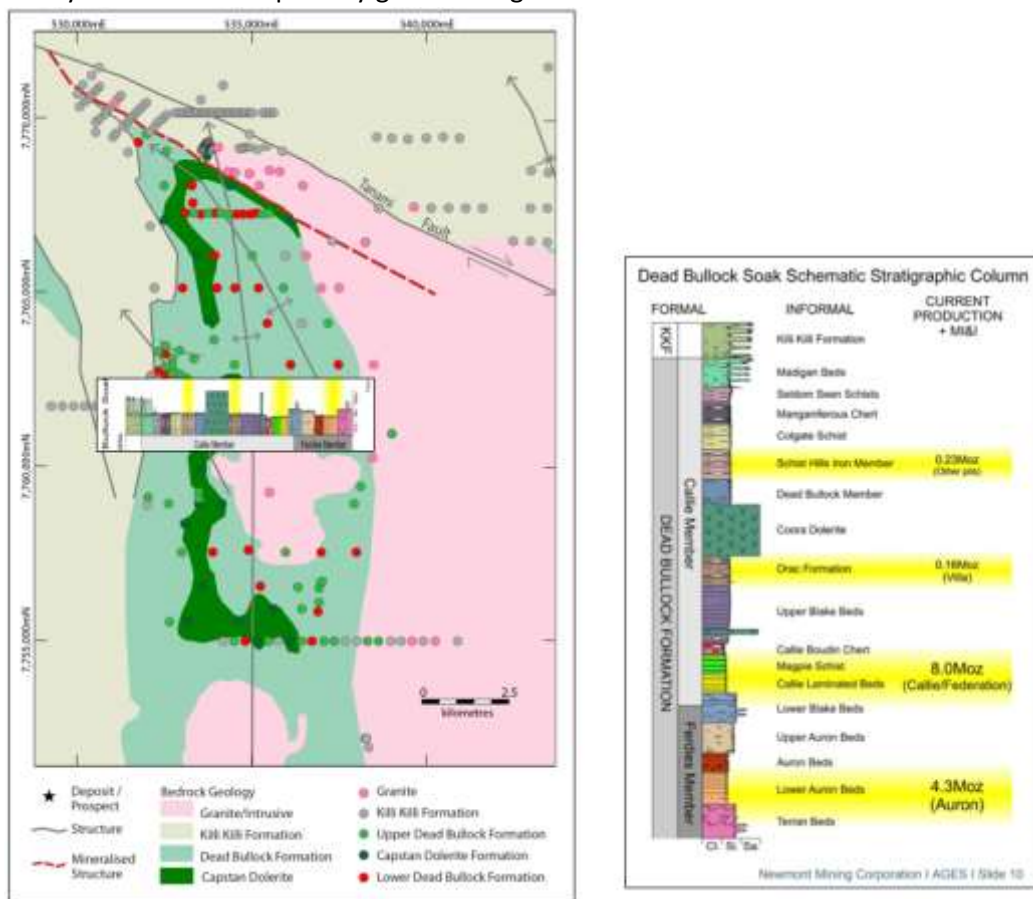


Figure 4. Geochemical classification of drilling samples highlights similarities between the Callie Mine and rock sequence at the Capstan Prospect

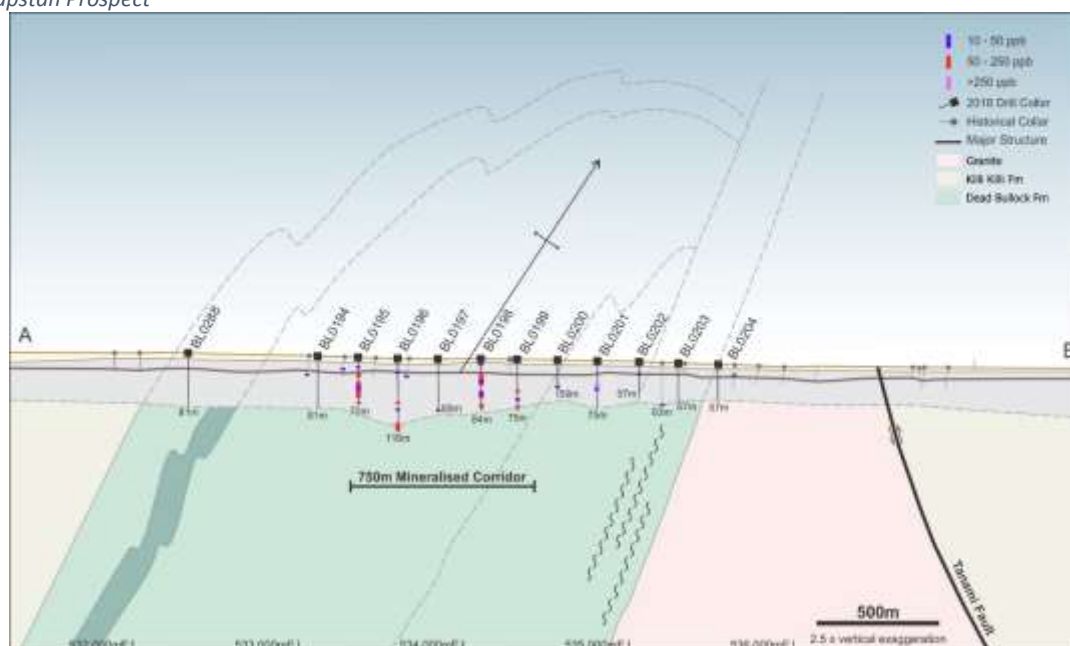


Figure 5. Capstan cross section illustrating the broad zone of mineralisation in a faulted anticlinal Lower Dead Bullock Formation. See Figure 3 for the section line location.

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 2018 will continue to build on 2017 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

References

Ireland, T.J., 1995. The discovery of the Callie Gold Deposit in the Tanami Region, Northern Territory, Australia. AMF conference on New Generation Gold Mines: case histories of discovery, 6.1-6.10.

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.

Appendix 1 Significant intercepts at the Capstan Prospect 2017 Aircore Drilling

Hole ID	Total Depth (m)	East ¹	North ¹	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From Depth (m)	Interval (m)	Result (g/t)
BL0160	87	532691	7769462	417	-90	0	84	2	0.09
BL0168	61	531789	7768548	425	-90	0	40	6	0.09
BL0169B	65	531685	7768359	426	-90	0	39	6	0.24
						including	39	3	0.42
BL0172	71	532254	7768098	428	-90	0	57	3	0.16
BL0178	63	532917	7768783	419	-90	0	41	3	0.08
BL0192	99	532817	7767762	426	-90	0	66	3	0.07
BL0195	75	533391	7767426	422	-90	0	24	9	0.10
							33	3	0.48
BL0195	75	533391	7767426	422	-90	0	39	27	0.15
						including	39	12	0.27
						Including	42	3	0.39
BL0196	116	533502	7767544	421	-90	0	60	3	0.14
BL0196	116	533502	7767544	421	-90	0	102	13	0.07
BL0198	84	533730	7767782	419	-90	0	21	15	0.21
						including	33	3	0.62
						and	42	18	0.16
						including	51	3	0.59
BL0198	84	533730	7767782	419	-90	0	72	9	0.12
BL0199	75	533835	7767884	418	-90	0	42	3	0.09
BL0199	75	533835	7767884	418	-90	0	66	3	0.07
BL0201	75	534059	7768119	416	-90	0	36	3	0.33
BL0210	93	534405	7767555	413	-90	0	45	3	0.16
BL0210	93	534405	7767555	413	-90	0	66	3	0.06
BL0212	72	534181	7767326	415	-90	0	39	3	0.12
BL0213	81	534069	7767212	416	-90	0	21	3	0.12
BL0214	98	533962	7767096	417	-90	0	42	6	0.11
BL0221	78	534304	7766537	414	-90	0	54	6	0.22
BL0223	81	534524	7766766	413	-90	0	30	3	0.08
BL0225	117	534751	7766990	411	-90	0	48	3	0.05
BL0227	69	534970	7767228	409	-90	0	42	3	0.06
BL0227	69	534970	7767228	409	-90	0	54	3	0.10
BL0233A	41	535574	7767854	404	-90	0	40	1	0.67
BL0234	90	536107	7767464	403	-90	0	60	3	0.16
BL0235	65	535990	7767346	403	-90	0	45	3	0.14
BL0245	73	534880	7766204	409	-90	0	33	3	0.06
BL0245	73	534880	7766204	409	-90	0	48	6	0.54
						including	51	3	0.88
BL0245	73	534880	7766204	409	-90	0	69	3	0.07
BL0260	84	535546	7765985	405	-90	0	81	2	0.06

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Hole ID	Total Depth	East ¹	North ¹	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From Depth	Interval (m)	Result (g/t)
BL0265A	86	536112	7766556	405	-90	0	54	3	0.08
BL0265A	86	536112	7766556	405	-90	0	84	1	0.09
BL0267	86	536335	7766783	404	-90	0	81	4	0.06
BL0270A	85	536554	7766060	404	-90	0	66	12	0.12
BL0272	87	536345	7765880	404	-90	0	54	9	0.08
BL0279	72	536554	7766090	404	-90	0	36	3	0.07
BL0279	72	536554	7766090	404	-90	0	54	3	0.05
BL0281	84	536240	7767595	403	-90	0	75	6	0.10
BL0282	95	536364	7767699	403	-90	0	33	3	0.10
BL0282	95	536364	7767699	403	-90	0	84	6	0.11
BL0283	81	536577	7767859	403	-90	0	78	2	0.09

¹ GDA 94 Zone 52

² Collar information for mineralised AC drill holes >50 ppb (0.05g/t) Au

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>	<i>The sampling has been carried out by vertical Aircore (AC) or vertical Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling. 175 vertical AC holes for 12,774 metres and 24 vertical RAB holes for 1,302metres were drilled at Capstan and 2 vertical AC holes for 131 metres were drilled at Indefatigable in this reported program. 144 holes of the 199 drilled are reported covering the Capstan Anticline and Capstan North targets only Sampling is undertaken using standard industry practices. RAB drilling was only completed on ridges where the technique is more effective at penetrating through the silicified subcrop material.</i>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	<i>The full length of each hole was sampled. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard practice. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted. See further details below.</i>
	<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>	<i>AC drilling was sampled as 3 m composites by spear sampling the total reject to produce a 2-3 kg composite sample to ensure total preparation at the laboratory pulverisation stage. Prodigy Gold samples were submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40 g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. For all AC and RAB holes the final metre of each hole (end-of-hole) is collected as a single metre sample. The end-of-hole sample is assayed for gold as described above and is additionally 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.</i>
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>	<i>AC drilling was undertaken by Bullion Drilling with a RAB/AC/Slimline RC drill rig with a 600cfm/350psi on-board compressor mounted on a 1993 Mercedes Benz all-wheel drive truck. This rig has a depth capacity of approximately 120m for AC and RAB Drilling. A 3 ½" aircore bit and hammer or a 4 ½" RAB blade and hammer were used for the holes.</i>
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	<i>Recoveries from drilling were generally 90%-100%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries of 50%. Samples were typically dry with minor wet samples.</i>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	<i>Drillers used appropriate measures to minimise down-hole and/or cross hole contamination in AC drilling. The cyclone and buckets were cleaned every 30 m or after wet samples to minimise potential for contamination.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	<i>Aircore and RAB drilling is designed as a reconnaissance tool to define anomalism in the regolith. Sample recovery does not impact identification of anomalism and consequently no detailed analysis has been undertaken to determine a relationship between grade and recovery for this program. With sample recovery >90% bias is unlikely due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>
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>	<i>Prodigy Gold AC and RAB samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were collected.</i>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<i>Logging is qualitative in nature and records interpreted lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. EOH samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray.</i>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	<i>All holes were logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists.</i>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<i>No core was collected</i>
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<i>One metre samples were collected from a cyclone into a plastic bucket and then laid out on the ground in rows of 10 or 20. AC drilling was sampled as 3 m composites by spear sampling the total reject to produce a 2-3 kg composite sample. At the end of hole (EOH) a 1 m 2-3 kg spear sample was collected. Recoveries from drilling were generally 90%-100%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries of 50%. Samples were typically dry with minor wet samples. Wet and dry samples were not mixed in the composites.</i>
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<i>All samples have been analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. Samples were dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g is retained for Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.</i>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<i>Field duplicates for AC were taken every 20 samples. At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples are assayed.</i>
	<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>	<i>Three metre composites are taken from the 1 metre sample piles using a spear which penetrates across the full sample. The pile is sampled in multiple slices from different angles ensuring a representative sample is taken. Samples are collected to weigh less than 3 kg to ensure total preparation in the pulverisation stage.</i>
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<i>Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and preference to keep the sample weight below 3 kg to ensure the requisite grind size in a LM5 sample mill.</i>
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>	<i>Prodigy Gold use a lead collection fire assay using a 40g sample charge. For low detection, this is read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, with a lower detection limit of 0.001 ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000 ppm Au which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.</i>
	<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> <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>	<i>Olympus DELTA handheld XRF was used on selected downhole intervals. Calibration of the hand-held XRF tools is applied at start up. XRF results are only used for indicative analysis of litho- geochemistry and alteration and to aid logging and subsequent interpretation. 4 acid digest data on end of hole samples are also used to assist in litho- geochemical determination. 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.</i>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<i>Significant intersections were calculated independently by both the Project Geologist and database administrator.</i>
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	<i>No dedicated twin holes have been drilled as this is not considered appropriate for early stage reconnaissance drilling.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 4.5.1. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.5 and SQL 2008 R2 (the MDS is compatible with SQL 2008-2012 – most recent industry versions used). This interface integrates with LogChief and QAQCReporter 2.2, as the primary choice of data capture and 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. Prodigy Gold has a Database Administrator and an external contractor 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 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. Assay data below the detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.
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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The AC and RAB 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. No DH Surveys were collected due to the early stage nature of the drilling style and the shallow drill depths. The grid system used is MGA_94, Zone 52. 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.	Drill spacing varied dependent on the target being tested. At the Capstan North Target, drill spacing was approximately 160m spaced holes on 640m spaced lines. The remainder of the Capstan Block was tested at approximately 1km x 320m holes or 640m x 320m spacing–
	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.	AC drill samples from this program were composited from 1 metre piles to 3 metre composites samples.
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 angled drill lines at the Capstan Target was designed to intersect the stratigraphy as orthogonally as possible. The dominant drill lines azimuth was 45 degrees azimuth which is approximately perpendicular to the targeted stratigraphic. All holes were drilled vertically As this is early stage of drilling the orientation of the drilling to mineralisation is not known.
	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. Holes are reconnaissance in approach and are drilled vertically
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. Details regarding sample security of drilling prior to 2010 are not readily available.
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.	<i>The Capstan Block covers ELs 31291 and 29860 and is located in the Northern Territory. The tenements are wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to the 'Tanami A' agreement between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC).</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 DPIR and no known impediments exist.</i>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<i>The target area was first recognised in this district by surface geochemistry and shallow lines of RAB drilling in the late 1990s by Otter Gold NL. North Flinders, Normandy NFM and Newmont Asia Pacific subsequently all conducted exploratory work on the project with the last recorded drilling (prior to Prodigy Gold) completed in 2007. Previous exploration work provided the foundation on which Prodigy Gold based its exploration strategy.</i>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<i>Geology at the Capstan Target consists of a NW plunging antiform of Dead Bullock Formation with Killi Killi sediments towards the north and west. Structural complexity is evident from tightly folded outcropping chert beds The wider Capstan Block geology is a N-S trending block of Dead Bullock Formation bounded by two NW-trending Tanami Faults. Two granites intrude into the stratigraphy. The mineralisation style is currently unknown.</i>
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: eastings and northing of the drill hole collar <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 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>All relevant historical drill hole information has been previously reported through open file reporting by previous explorers. All new drill holes completed and assayed by Prodigy Gold with material results (.50ppb) are referenced in this release. Summaries of all material drill holes from previous ABM/Prodigy Gold drilling are available within the Company's ASX releases. No information or data material to the reporting of the current program has been excluded. Historic information is not fully reported for reasons of conciseness.</i>
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.	<i>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 50 ppb gold lower cut-off. No upper cut-offs have been applied.</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.</i>
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	<i>No metal equivalent values are used.</i>
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').	<i>From surface mapping and previous drilling in the district, host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees). Where sufficient outcrop exists to inform planning, drill holes are angled so as to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	<i>Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.</i>
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.	<i>All material assays received to date from prodigy Gold's drilling above a 50 ppb gold lower cut-off have been reported together with reference to historical drilling results of significance.</i>
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.	<i>Multi-element geochemistry of current downhole samples and historic spoils has been compiled over the target area. Results are used to influence the interpretation of the regolith profile and host rock lithology.</i>
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	<i>Further work would include ;</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Airborne magnetics</i> - <i>Interpretation of multi-element data to constrain stratigraphic sequence within the Dead Bullock Formation</i> - <i>Infill AC or RAB drilling on a tighter spaced grid (320 x 80m) to constrain gold anomalism in saprolite/bedrock.</i> - <i>Follow up RC and Diamond Drilling</i> <i>Refer to figures in the body of this announcement</i>