

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: PRX

2 August 2018

Capstan Infill Aircore Results of 3m at 2.8g/t Au & 1m at 4.0g/t Au

HIGHLIGHTS

- Progress results returned from infill drilling at the Capstan Prospect
 - 9m @ 1.4g/t Au including 3m @ 2.8g/t Au (BL0412)
 - 1m @ 4.0g/t Au at EOH (BL440)
 - 3m @ 0.6g/t Au from 48m (BL0415)
 - 6m @ 0.5g/t Au from 48m (BL0445)
 - 3m @ 0.5g/t Au from 69m (BL395)
 - 3m @ 0.4g/t Au from 21m (BL379)
- Continuity confirmed at Capstan Anticline (4.5km) and Capstan North (3.5km)
- Two higher grade zones each 1.5km long of 0.3 – 2.8g/t defined
- Infill aircore to be completed in August 2018
- First diamond drilling at Capstan to commence later in August 2018 ahead of RC drilling
- Capstan Prospect 100m spaced airborne magnetic survey underway

Prodigy Gold NL ('Prodigy Gold') is pleased to announce progress results from the July 2018 infill drilling program at the Capstan Prospect within the Company's 100% owned Bluebush Gold Project.

Drilling completed in April 2018 successfully defined multiple high priority targets on the Capstan Prospect. Progress results from infill drilling of these targets have been returned for 102 of 250 planned holes with results including:

- 9m @ 1.4g/t Au from 36m including 3m @ 2.8g/t Au from 36m - BL0412 Capstan Anticline
- 1m @ 4.0g/t Au from 89m (EOH) - BL440 Capstan North
- 3m @ 0.6g/t Au from 48m - BL0415 Capstan Anticline
- 6m @ 0.5g/t Au from 48m - BL0445 Capstan North
- 3m @ 0.5g/t Au from 69m - BL395 Capstan Anticline
- 3m @ 0.4g/t Au from 21m - BL379 Capstan Anticline

Prodigy Gold Managing Director Matt Briggs said: "We are very pleased with these recent results as they continue to demonstrate Capstan is a large system with anomalous gold over an extensive area. In each phase of drilling we are seeing increasing grades on continuous, predictable trends. The infill drilling currently underway allows us to focus in on the best parts of the system and to optimise future bedrock RC and diamond drilling.

"Within the 4.5km long gold trend identified in Q2 drilling, two 1.5km long higher grade zones of 0.3 – 2.8g/t mineralisation have been defined, correlating with the favourable stratigraphy. The first two diamond holes into the project are planned to test below these targets. The result of 9m @ 1.4g/t including 3m @ 2.8g/t comes from adjacent to the planned location of one of the co-funded diamond drillholes which gives confidence in the target model. The Northern Territory Geological Survey co-funded diamond drilling has been brought forward and is now anticipated to commence this month.

"At Capstan North hole BL440 intersected 1m @ 4.0g/t at the end of the hole. Repeat assaying of the sample produced a result of 6.3g/t from within a 3.5km long gold trend in the eastern part of the system. This second major trend includes BL0415 with 3m @ 0.6g/t and also previous results of 3m @ 0.67g/t and 1m @ 0.45g/t at EOH."

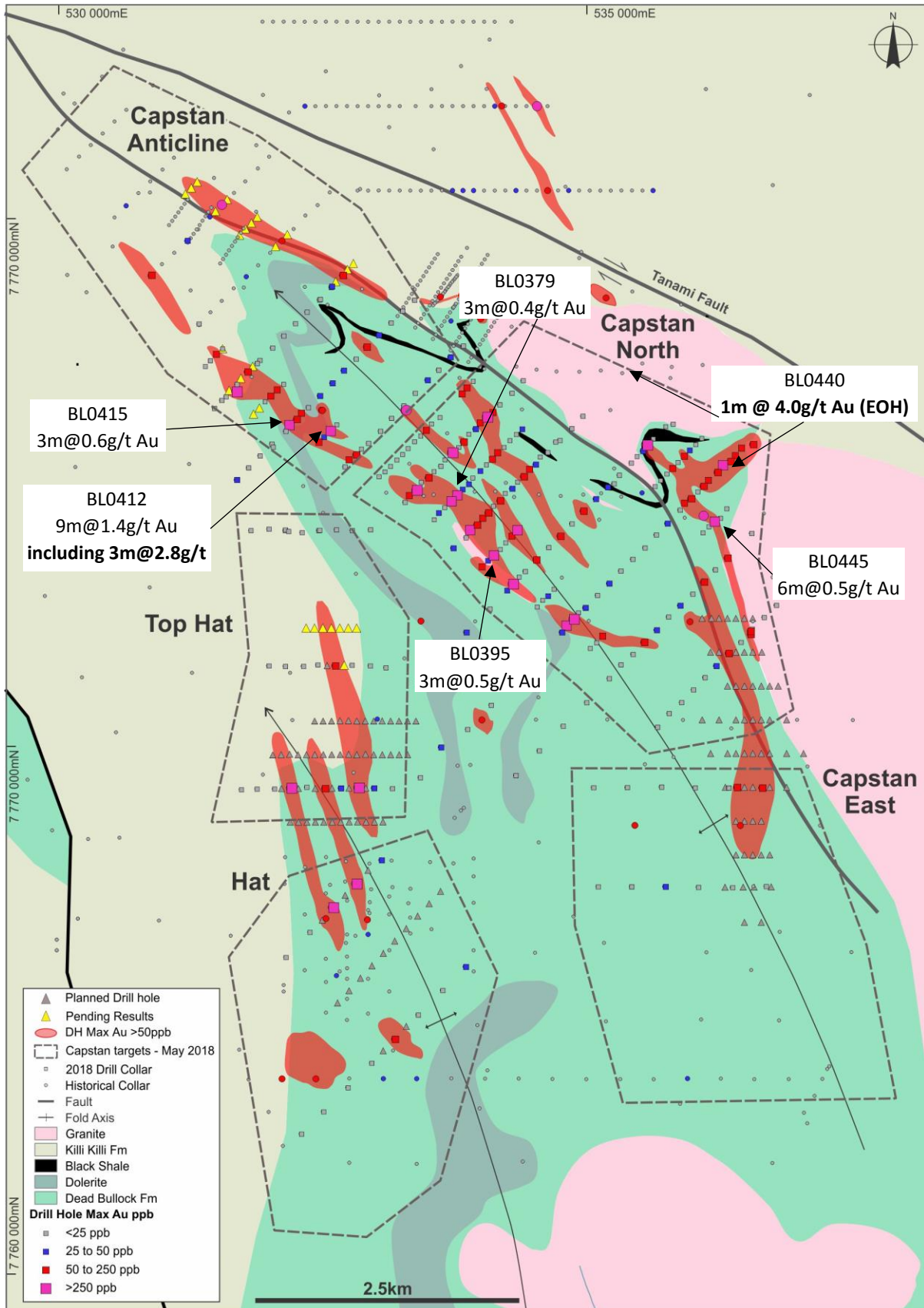


Figure 1. Capstan Prospect showing anomalous gold trends (red) and highlight results from Q3 2018 infill aircore drilling.

Background

Capstan is a 22km x 8km sub-area of the Bluebush Project, falling within the Trans-Tanami Fault Zone and located 50km northwest of the world-class Callie Gold Mine. 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 95% 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. Further aircore drilling to a 640 x 160m spacing delineated seven multi-kilometre gold trends. The largest gold trend, at Capstan Anticline, extends for over 4.5km with the highest grades and widest part of the anomaly coincident with massive siltstones in the core of the anticline. These siltstones are interpreted to correlate with the Lower Dead Bullock Formation and are mapped out by the lithochemical interpretation as a distinct group. The Lower Dead Bullock Formation is the rock sequence that hosts the Callie Gold Deposit.

Capstan Infill Aircore Drilling Program

An infill program of 250 aircore holes has been planned to test seven target areas outlined in Q2 2018 drilling. This program will define gold trends to 320 x 80m and allow for the commencement of bedrock RC and diamond drilling. To date, 133 of the 250 planned holes have been drilled. Drilling of the program will be completed in Q3 2018 and final results returned in early Q4.

Capstan Drilling Results

Results from 102 holes at Capstan Anticline and Capstan North have now been returned. Results for 22 of 102 holes are above 0.1g/t. Highlights above 0.4g/t include:

- 9m @ 1.4g/t from 36m including 3m @ 2.8g/t from 36m - BL0412 Capstan Anticline
- 1m @ 4.0g/t from 89m (EOH) - BL440 Capstan North
- 3m @ 0.6g/t from 48m - BL0415 Capstan Anticline
- 6m @ 0.5g/t from 48m - BL0445 Capstan North
- 3m @ 0.5g/t from 69m - BL395 Capstan Anticline
- 3m @ 0.4g/t from 21m - BL379 Capstan Anticline

Infill drilling has delineated two continuous gold trends. One west southwest striking of ~4.5km long (Capstan Anticline) and a north-northwest trend ~3.5km long (Capstan North). Within the 4.5km gold trend at Capstan Anticline two zones each 1.5km long, of 0.3 – 2.8g/t Au were defined. Each of these zones have a single diamond hole planned to confirm the lithology, and orientation of mineralised structures in bedrock.

At Capstan North, hole BL440 intersected 1m @ 4.0g/t at the end of the hole. This result is within a 3.5km long gold trend in the eastern part of the system. This second major trend includes BL0415 with 3m @ 0.6g/t Au and also previous results of 3m @ 0.67g/t Au and 1m @ 0.45g/t Au.

Drilling is continuing at Capstan North, Capstan East, Top Hat and Hat.



Figure 2. Aircore drilling underway at the Capstan Prospect

Capstan Prospect Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Survey



Figure 3. Airborne magnetics survey aircraft flying over the Capstan Prospect on the Bluebush Project

An airborne magnetics and radiometric survey (Figure 4) to a 100m line spacing is underway over the Capstan Prospect. The survey, completed in conjunction with the NT Geological Survey, is approximately 2,100 line kilometres. This survey will provide more data to allow detailed structural and lithological interpretation to optimise planning of bedrock RC and diamond drilling.

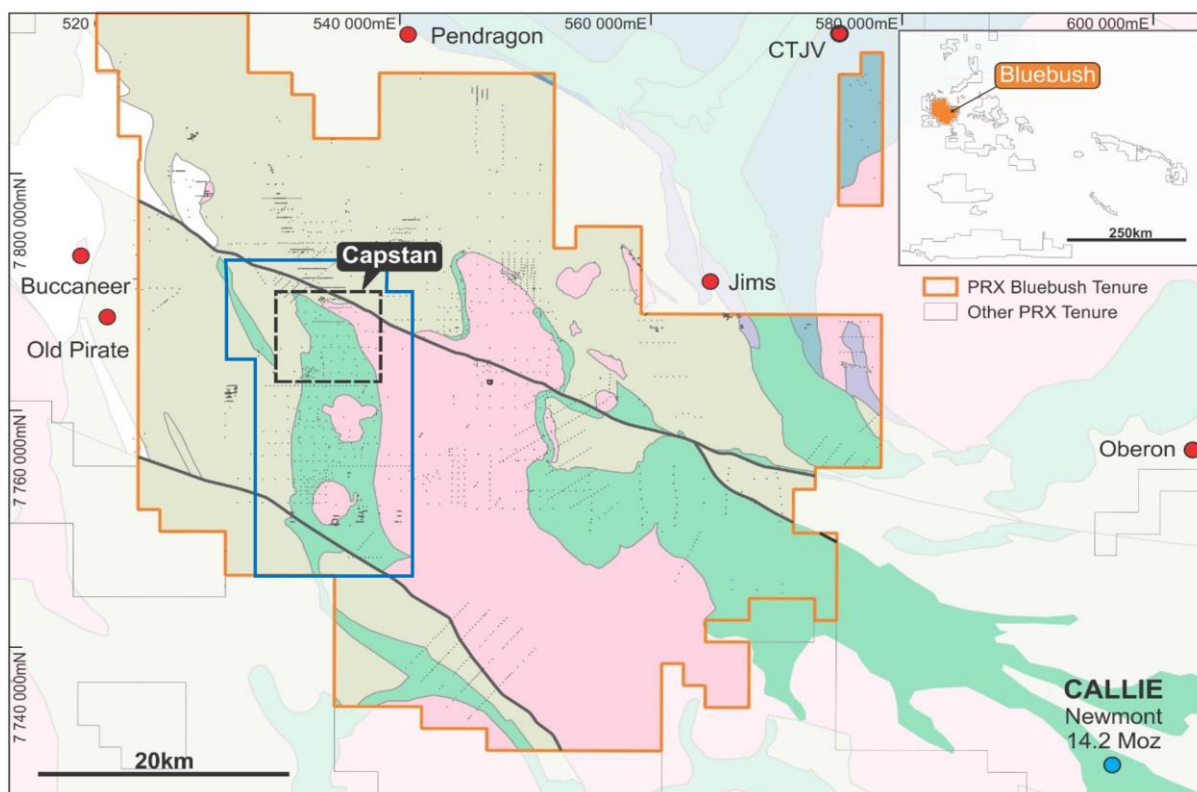


Figure 4. The airborne magnetics survey area (blue) covering the Dead Bullock Formation (green) on the Capstan Prospect (dashed outline)

Future Work

To accelerate the understanding and definition of the project, two diamond holes are planned at Capstan in the September quarter 2018 (Figure 5). These diamond holes will be the first diamond core generated from Capstan and will provide an early opportunity to intersect the primary gold bearing structures. The results are expected to build upon the understanding of the orientation of structures and provide more detailed geological information. Follow-up RC drilling is planned to define high grade shoots on the structures in Q4 2018.

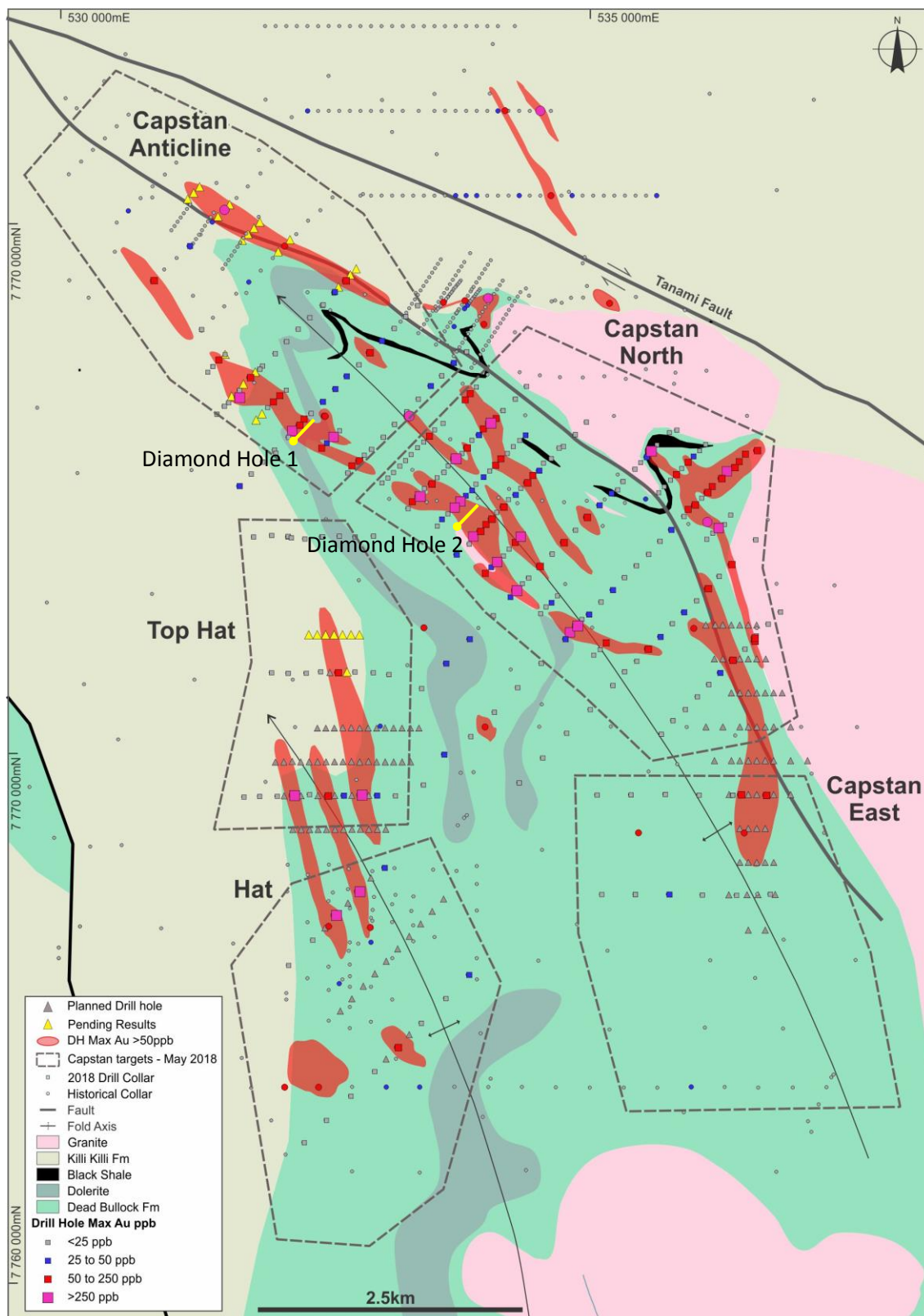


Figure 5. NTGS co-funded diamond drilling collars (preliminary positions in yellow)

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 and 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

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 progress results from Capstan Prospect Infill Aircore Drilling

Hole ID	Total Depth (m)	East ¹	North ¹	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From Depth (m)	Interval (m) ²	Result (g/t) ²	
BL0412	75	532580	7767986	427	-90	0	36	9	1.4	
							including	36	3	2.8
BL0440	90	536297	7767662	403	-90	0	89 (EOH)	1	4	
BL0415	93	532190	7768042	428	-90	0	48	3	0.6	
BL0445	87	536219	7767127	402	-90	0	48	6	0.5	
BL0395	87	534126	7766807	416	-90	0	69	3	0.5	
BL0379	87	533780	7767378	419	-90	0	21	3	0.4	

¹ GDA 94 Zone 52

² Collar information for mineralised AC drill holes 0.4g/t Au or where geologically significant

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.	<i>The sampling has been carried out by vertical Aircore (AC) or vertical Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling. 133 vertical AC holes for have been drilled at Capstan. Sampling is undertaken using standard industry practices. RAB drilling was only completed on ridges were the technique is more effective at penetrating through the silicified subcrop material.</i>
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	<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>
	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>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	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>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	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	<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>
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	<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>
	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>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	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 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>
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	<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>
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	<i>All holes were logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists.</i>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	<i>No core was collected.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	<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>
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	<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>
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	<i>Field duplicates for AC were taken every 20 samples. At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples are 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>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>
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	<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 LMS sample mill.</i>
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.	<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>
	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>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.</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. 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	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.</i>
	The use of twinned holes.	<i>No dedicated twin holes have been drilled as this is not considered appropriate for early stage reconnaissance drilling.</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 4.5.1. 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.</i>
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	<i>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.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	<i>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.</i>
	Specification of the grid system used.	<i>The grid system used is MGA_94, 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.</i>
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	<i>Drill spacing varied dependent on the target being tested. At the Capstan Anticline Target, drill spacing was approximately 80m spaced holes on 320m spaced lines.</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>AC drill samples from this program were composited from 1 metre piles to 3 metre composites samples.</i>
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.	<i>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.</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 has been identified in this data. Holes are reconnaissance in approach and are drilled vertically.</i>
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<i>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.</i>
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<i>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.</i>

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 northings 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. 	<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.</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 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>Follow up RC and Diamond Drilling</i> <i>Refer to figures in the body of this announcement.</i>