

6 February 2023

Lake Mackay Drilling Results

Prodigy Gold's sole funding requirements now complete

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Encouraging polymetallic results returned from Phreaker diamond drill hole PRDD2203**
 - **2.3m @ 1.14% Cu, 0.97% Zn, 9.1g/t Ag and 0.11g/t Au from 739.8m**
 - **including 0.3m @ 5.65% Cu, 3.64% Zn, 45.0g/t Ag and 0.70g/t Au from 741.5m**
 - **3.3m @ 0.42% Cu, 0.57% Zn, 3.7g/t Ag, and 0.26 g/t Au from 697m**
 - **3.5m @ 0.57% Cu, 0.34% Zn and 3.8g/t Ag from 718.5m**
- **This hole completes the sole funding requirement under the restructured Joint Venture Agreements with IGO, resulting in Prodigy Gold consolidating its interest in the Lake Mackay Gold Joint Venture at 70%.**
- **Prodigy Gold is planning to undertake further drilling in the second half of 2023 at the Goldbug Prospect on the Lake Mackay Gold Joint Venture.**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ('Prodigy Gold' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce results from diamond drilling at the Phreaker Prospect on the Lake Mackay Project in the Northern Territory. The Lake Mackay Project is located around 400 kilometres to the west of Alice Springs and includes a number of Joint Ventures ('JV') with IGO Limited (ASX: IGO) ('IGO') (Figure 1).

A single diamond drill hole (PRDD2203) was completed at the Phreaker Prospect on the base metal tenements in November 2022 to follow-up highly encouraging polymetallic results from the 2021 IGO drill hole 21PHDD002 (Figure 2). The assay results received from the new hole are of a significantly higher tenor to those received for the initial hole completed by Prodigy Gold at the Phreaker Prospect (PRDD2202) in 2022 and released by the Company in August 2022.

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Mark Edwards said:

"The completed sole funded drill programs at Lake Mackay have been undertaken to facilitate the restructuring of the JV's with IGO, giving Prodigy Gold a majority interest in the gold tenements, while retaining its position in the base metal tenements. With the satisfaction of the sole funding commitments, Prodigy Gold will focus on advancing the gold prospects at Lake Mackay.

Prodigy Gold has been reviewing exploration data for the gold tenements and is planning further drilling at the Goldbug Prospect to follow-up on highly encouraging gold results previously reported by IGO. Drilling is planned for the second half of 2023 after drilling on our Tanami North project area has been completed."

Phreaker 2022 Diamond Drilling Programs

The Phreaker Prospect is located on EL30731, 42km east of Kintore and 400km west of Alice Springs (Figure 1). The Phreaker Prospect was initially identified by IGO using airborne and follow-up ground electromagnetic (EM) surveys in 2018 and 2019. Follow-up Reverse Circulation (“RC”) drilling completed by IGO at the prospect in August 2019 confirmed that the identified polymetallic mineralised system extended along strike for over 750 metres.

Three diamond drill holes were completed by IGO in 2021, with all three holes successfully intersecting high-grade copper (gold-silver) sulphide mineralisation 75m to 430m below previous RC drilling. The best two reported intersections were in drill hole 21PHDD002¹:

- 4.5m @ 3.03% Cu, 14.0g/t Ag and 1.78g/t Au from 562m and
- 17.47m @ 2.13% Cu, 9.0g/t Ag and 0.21g/t Au from 575.23m.

The aim of the 2022 drilling programs was to intersect the geophysically modelled electro-magnetic (EM) plate down-plunge of the high-grade mineralisation reported in hole 21PHDD002.

Prodigy Gold completed drill hole PRDD2202 in mid-2022, which intersected the EM plate above and along strike of the high-grade zone. This hole contained encouraging base metal results²:

- 5.6m @ 0.23% Cu, 0.35% Zn, 1.2g/t Ag and 0.18g/t Au from 545m, including:
 - 0.45m @ 1.15% Cu, 1.08% Zn, 6.0g/t Ag and 0.20g/t Au from 547.25m

The Company subsequently completed diamond drill hole PRDD2203 to 770.8m in November 2022. The hole intersected mineralised zones similar to those reported in hole PRDD2202, yielding several narrow intercepts of polymetallic mineralisation:

- 2.3m @ 1.14% Cu, 0.97% Zn, 9.1 g/t Ag and 0.11 g/t Au from 739.8m
 - including 0.3m @ 5.65% Cu, 3.64% Zn, 45.0g/t Ag and 0.70g/t Au from 741.5m
- 3.3m @ 0.42% Cu, 0.57% Zn, 3.7g/t Ag and 0.26g/t Au from 697m
- 3.5m @ 0.57% Cu, 0.34% Zn and 3.8g/t Ag from 718.5m

Table 1 – Significant intercepts from the November 2022 diamond drilling at the Phreaker Prospect in PRDD2203

Hole ID	From Depth (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t
PRDD2203	739.8	2.3	1.14	0.97	9.1	0.11
including	741.5	0.3	5.65	3.64	45.0	0.70
PRDD2203	697	3.3	0.42	0.57	3.7	0.26
PRDD2203	718.5	3.5	0.57	0.34	3.8	-

Intersections reflect intervals of >0.2% Cu or where geologically significant.

Note ‘-’ indicates not significant

Lake Mackay Joint Venture Agreement

In May 2022, Prodigy Gold announced the restructuring of the original JV agreement with IGO to provide Prodigy Gold with a 70% interest in the gold tenements (Lake Mackay Gold JV Agreement) whilst retaining a 30% interest in the base metal tenements (Lake Mackay JV Agreement) (Figure 1). The restructured Lake Mackay JV Agreement covering the base metal tenements, required Prodigy Gold to sole fund \$850,000 of joint venture expenditure to drill 3 diamond holes on the joint venture area within 24 months of signing of the amended agreement³.

¹ ASX: 26 May 2021

² ASX: 8 August 2022

³ ASX: 18 May 2022

The completion of drill hole PRDD2203 fulfills the Company's sole funding commitment as required under the restructured JV. Planning is underway on the gold projects, focusing initially on the Goldbug Prospect where, in 2021, a series of significant gold intercepts were reported, including⁴:

- 20LMRC039
 - 16m @ 1.5g/t Au from 48m
 - 4m @ 0.78g/t Au from 76m
 - 4m @ 1.54g/t Au from 92m
- 20LMRC041
 - 8m @ 1.2g/t Au from 80m

Drilling at Goldbug is currently being planned for the second half of 2023 after planned drilling at the Tanami North area has been completed.

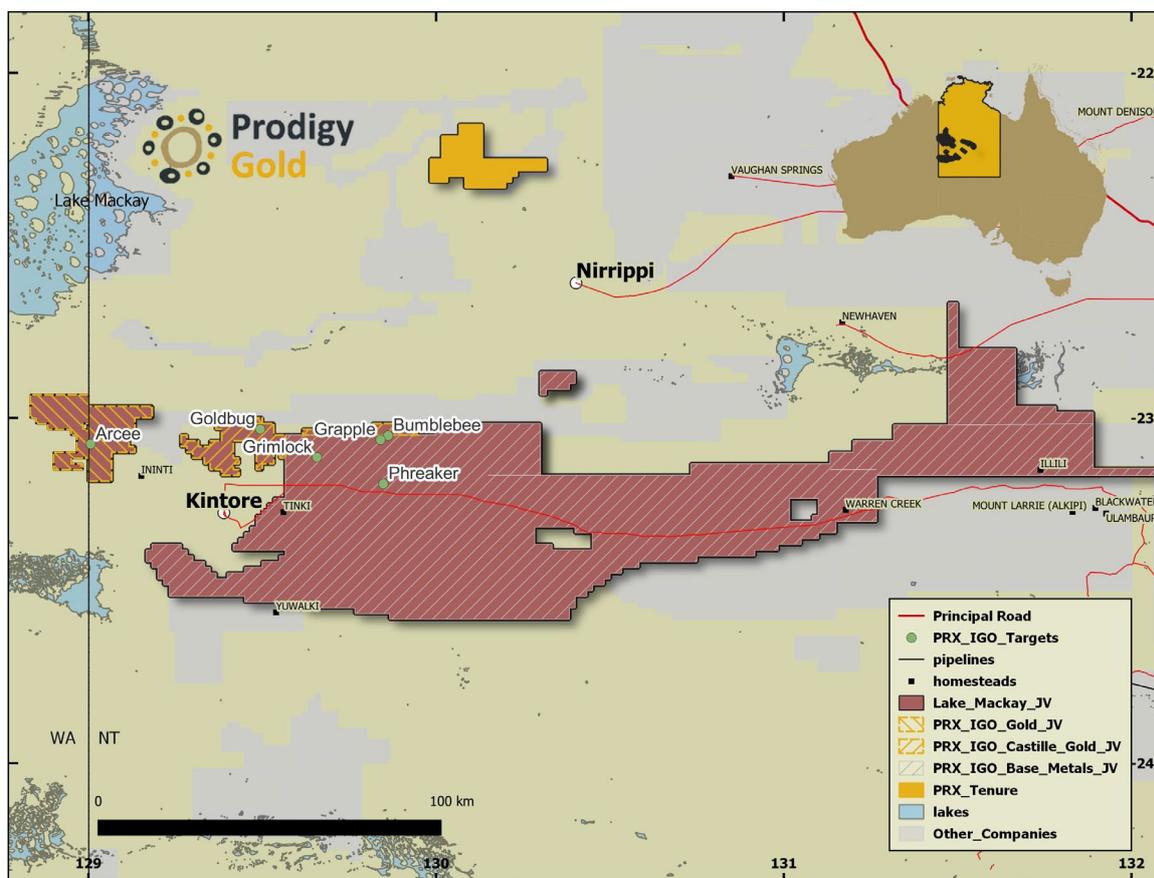


Figure 1 – Lake Mackay Project Location Map showing JV titles and target areas

⁴ ASX: 18 January 2021

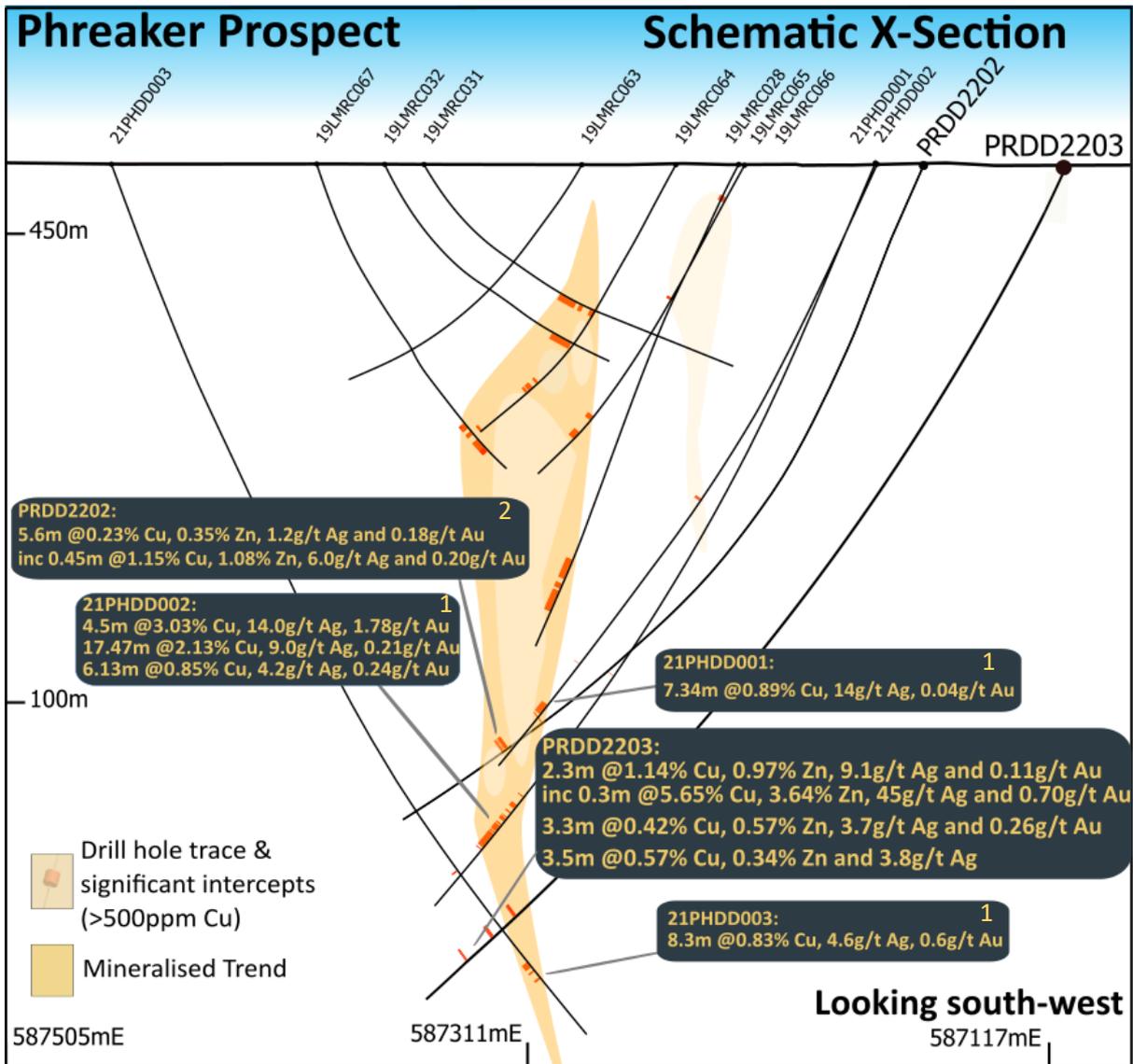


Figure 2 – Phreaker Schematic Cross Section looking south-west highlighting significant intercepts from diamond drilling⁵

⁵ Historical results first presented: 1: ASX 26/05/2021 & 2: ASX8/8/2022

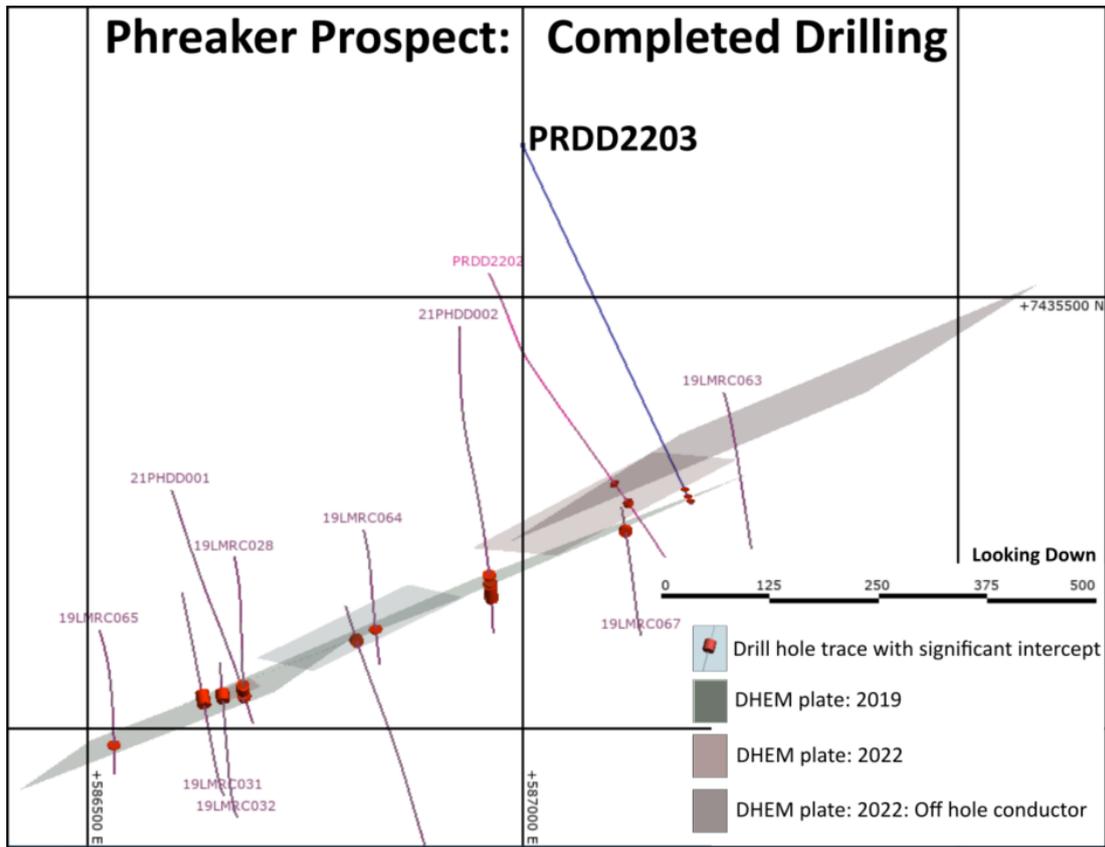


Figure 3 – Phreaker Prospect in plan view showing drill hole traces and modelled EM plates

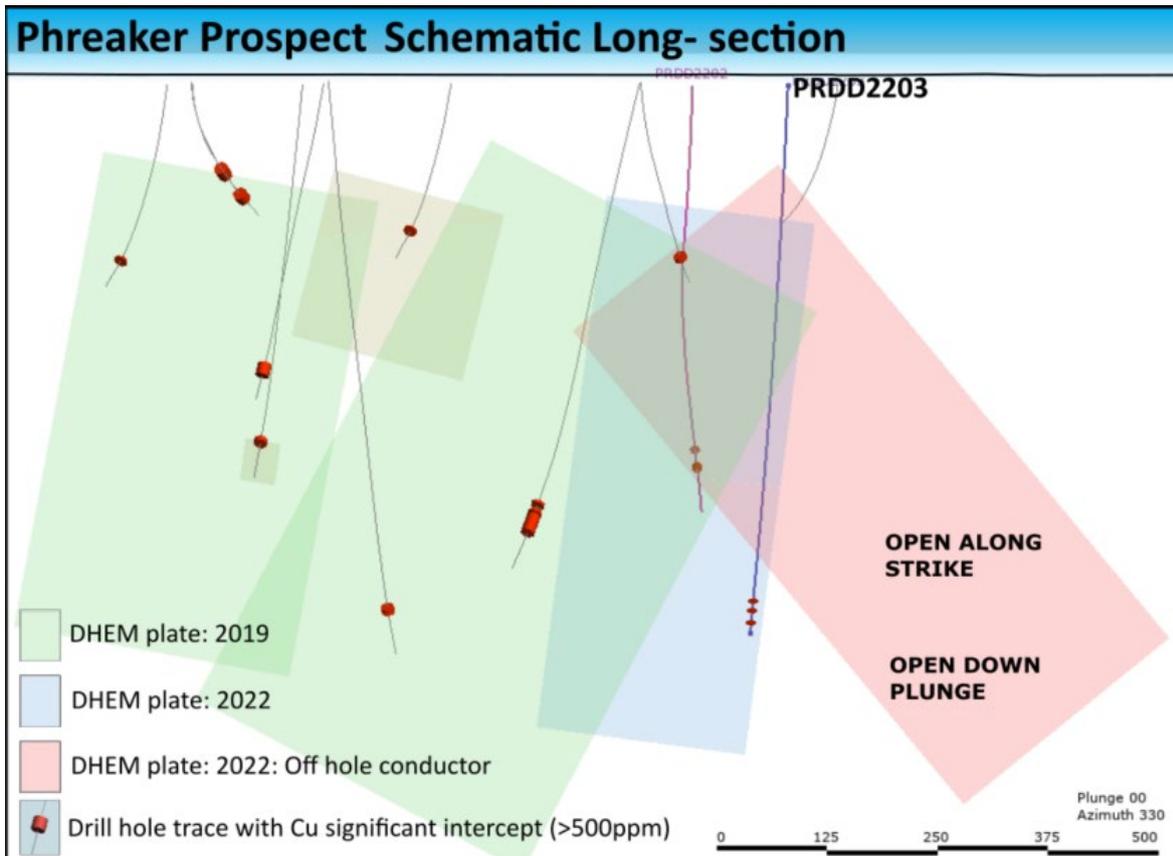


Figure 4 – Schematic Long Section of Phreaker Prospect showing significant diamond drill results and DHEM plates

Table 2 – Details of November 2022 diamond drilling at the Phreaker Prospect at Lake Mackay

Hole ID	Grid	East ¹	North ¹	Tenement	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)
PRDD2203	MGA94-52	587005	7435669	EL30731	DD	770.8	157	-64

¹Estimated from GPS

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

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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:

- drilling targets on its Tanami and Lake Mackay Projects
- a scoping study on the Buccaneer Resource
- systematic evaluation of high potential early stage targets
- joint ventures to expedite discovery on other targets

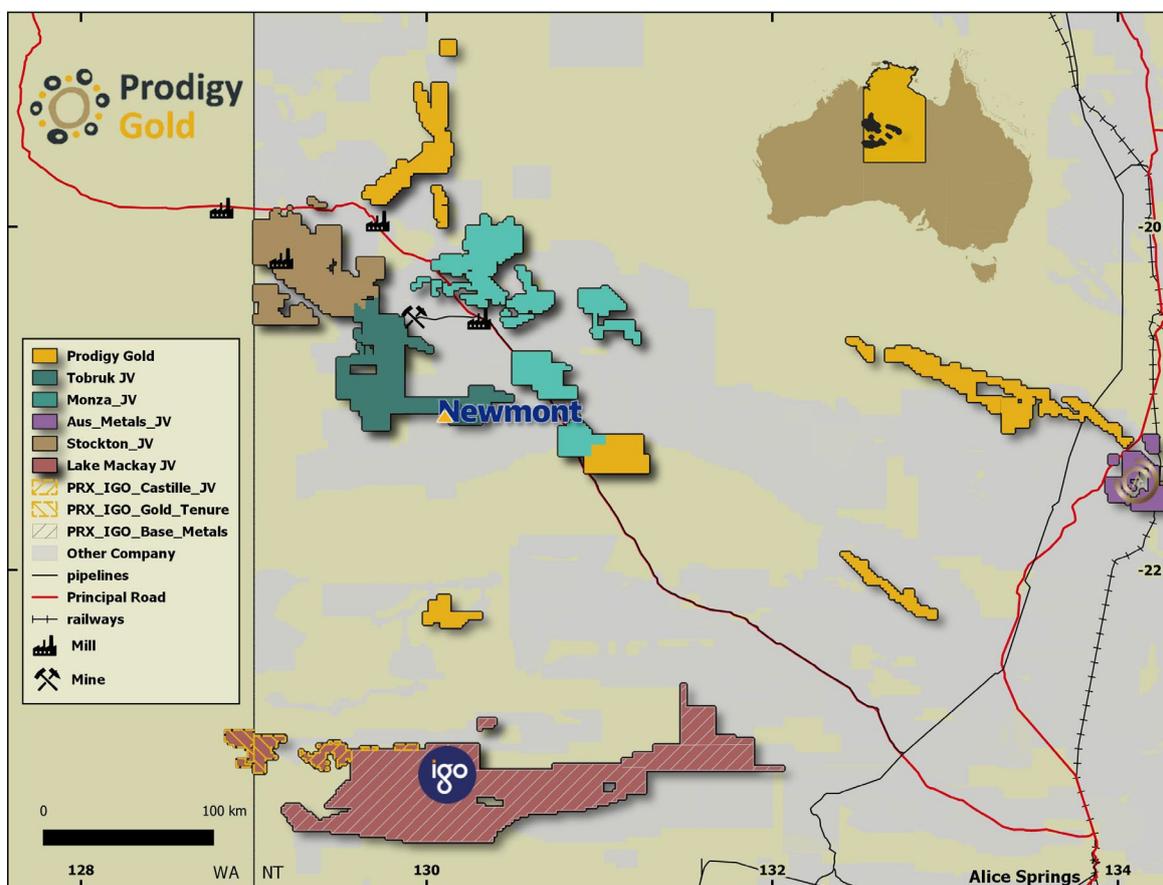


Figure 5 – Prodigy Gold major project areas

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to the Phreaker Prospect, and exploration results from the Lake Mackay Project, such as results from the Goldbug Prospect, are based on information reviewed and checked by Mr Edward Keys, MAIG. Mr Keys is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The "JORC Code"). Mr Keys is a fulltime employee of the Company in the position of Exploration Manager and consents to the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

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
18.1.2021	Lake Mackay JV: First bedrock gold intersected at Goldbug Prospect	Mr Doug Winzar	IGO Limited	AIG	Member
26.5.2021	Exceptional high grade copper intersections at the Phreaker Prospect within Lake Mackay JV	Mr Doug Winzar	IGO Limited	AIG	Member
18.5.2022	Lake Mackay JV – Agreement and Exploration Update	Mr Edward Keys	Prodigy Gold NL	AIG	Member
8.8.2022	Lake Mackay Drilling Results	Mr Edward Keys	Prodigy Gold NL	AIG	Member

JORC TABLE 1 LAKE MACKAY 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond drilling was completed using a DDH1 multi-purpose drill rig. • HQ and NQ2 drilling were employed. • One hole for 770.8m was completed (PRDD2203).
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	Industry standard practice has been applied on site to ensure sample representivity with industry standards and blanks used as well as laboratory appropriate QA-QC to sample preparation and appropriate calibration/QA-QC to analytical instruments.
	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill core was geologically logged, and selected intervals were selected for sampling and analysis. The diamond core was cut in half along the long axis using an automatic diamond blade rock saw. Half-core was sampled. The samples lengths ranged from 0.3m to 1.2m to within geological boundaries with all samples submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide. • Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to -75µm and split to produce a nominal 200g sub sample. • The samples were analysed for gold using a 25g Lead collection fire assay with analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES). • Multi-element analysis was completed using a four-acid digest on a 0.2g prepared sample with analysis of 33 elements using ICP-OES. • Representivity has been ensured by monitoring core recovery to minimise sample loss. • Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold protocols and QAQC procedures consistent with good industry practices.
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>	A DDH1 multi-purpose truck mounted UDR1000 drill rig. Holes are drilled with HQ prior to casing off and then NQ2 diameter core is recovered. Where possible, the core was oriented using Reflex Act III orientation tools and downhole surveys 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>	DDH1 records from depth and to depth and core interval recovered as the hole is drilled. These are noted on core blocks at the end of each core run. Intervals are confirmed by Prodigy Gold geologists during the logging process. Core recovery is logged by Prodigy Gold geologists. No material core loss is reported in the intervals being reported.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. Standard practices for diamond drilling are 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.
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>	Qualitative logging of DD core included lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Quantitative logging has been completed for geotechnical purposes. All DD core has been photographed wet. The total lengths of all drill holes have been logged. The detail of logging is adequate for the stage of exploration being undertaken.
	<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 are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	DD core was subsampled over lengths ranging from 0.3 m to 1.2 m as half-core.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	All drilling was diamond.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to -75µm and split to produce a nominal 200g sub sample. The samples were analysed for gold using a 25g Lead collection fire assay with analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES). Multi-element analysis was completed using a four-acid digest on a 0.2g prepared sample with analysis of selected base-metal elements using ICP-OES. Additional multi-element analysis was completed on selected samples using a four-acid digest on a 0.2g prepared sample with analysis of 56 elements using ICP-OES for lithochemical analyses. The results of laboratory duplicates are consistent with satisfactory sampling precision.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Standards and blanks were inserted approximately 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>	QC procedures involve insertion of certified reference materials, and blanks.
	<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 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 laboratory complete sample preparation checks for particle size distribution compliance as part of routine internal quality procedures to ensure the target particle size distribution of 85% passing 75 microns is achieved in the pulverisation stage.
	<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>	Laboratory quality control processes include the use of internal lab standards using certified reference materials (CRMs) and blanks. CRMs used to monitor accuracy have expected values ranging from low to high grade, and the CRMs were inserted randomly into the routine sample stream to the laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections are 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.
	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 ± 5m. 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 diamond drill hole was designed to intersect the modelled EM conductor and down dip extension of the mineralisation intersection in 2021 diamond drilling. The hole was planned to intersect the mineralisation ~700m vertically below surface, or ~75m below existing diamond drilling. The drill hole was considered to have hit the target, with DDH1 intersecting the DHEM conductive plate within 10m of the targeted pierce point. Estimated depths of intersections and drill spacing are illustrated in a longitudinal projection (long section).
	<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>	No sample compositing
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>	Drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the mineralisation defined by previous drilling and down-hole EM survey data.
	<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. Further structural work is required to determine the distribution of gold and base metals within the mineralised intervals. The current approach to sampling is appropriate for early-stage exploration.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Geologists were onsite at the remote field camp supervising the drill program. The core and rig are routinely inspected during the course of drilling. The chain-of-sample custody is managed by Prodigy Gold. Samples are stored on site and cut on site by Prodigy Gold staff and contractors and delivered to a contracted delivery service to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been 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. The risk of deliberate or accidental loss or contamination of samples is considered very low.
Audits or reviews	<i>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 May 2021 and found no faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results shows that Prodigy Gold sampling protocols and procedures were generally effective.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake Mackay JV Project currently consists of multiple tenements. The Phreaker Prospect is located on EL30731 (Phreaker 70% IGO 30% Prodigy Gold) This tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist. Prodigy Gold and IGO entered into a multi-phase agreement covering the Lake Mackay Project on 21 August 2013. In October 2018 IGO completed phase 2 of the agreement to earn a 70% interest in the project. This involved subscribing for \$1.5M Prodigy Gold shares in placement with a 6-month escrow period and spending \$6M on exploration on the project over 4 years. In May 2022, the JV was restructured excising Gold Tenements EL25146, EL31234, EL31913, EL31794 and EL80/5001 from the original JV.. All remaining tenements (including EL30731) of the original JV (Base Metal Tenements) continue to have a beneficial interest of 70% IGO and 30% Prodigy Gold. EL30731 is located in the Northern Territory. An exploration agreement has been negotiated with Central Land Council on behalf of the Traditional Owners for the Northern Territory tenements. This agreement assists the JV partners in the consultation about and notification of planned activities and ensuring the protection of culturally significant sites.
	<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>	No on ground exploration activity is known on the area covered by EL30731 prior to the first exploration completed by IGO in 2019.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The region is considered by IGO and PRX to have potential for the discovery of deposits having a number of mineralisation styles including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydrothermal copper-gold deposits Orogenic gold Syngenetic or hybrid massive sulphide deposits Lateritic nickel-cobalt <p>Drilling at Phreaker has been shown to have elevated Cu, Au, Ag, Zn associated with sulphide.</p>
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth hole length.</i> 	Summaries of all material drill holes from previous IGO/Prodigy Gold drilling are available within the Company's ASX releases. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
	<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. All significant results are shown on maps. Highlight holes are reported individually. It should not be assumed all results are represented on diagrams.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents are being reported. No metallurgical recovery testwork has been 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>	Based on the dip of the system defined by previous drilling and DHEM, the hole does not appear to be drilling down mineralisation. Additional drilling is required to confirm this.
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 and cross sections are provided for the completed key drill holes where significant intercepts are being reported.
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>	All material assays received to date from Prodigy Gold's drilling are reported where sample is above 0.1g/t Au, 0.1% Cu, 0.1% Pb, or 0.1% Zn or where considered geologically significant; together with reference to previous exploration results of significance.
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 have been provided. Down hole EM has been completed on the Phreaker Prospect. This survey is being used for future drill hole planning together with all previous drilling.
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>	Prodigy Gold is passing management of the project to IGO.