

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: PRX

8 August 2022

Lake Mackay Drilling Results

KEY POINTS

- **Encouraging polymetallic results returned from Phreaker diamond drill hole PRDD2202**
 - 5.6m @ 0.23% Cu, 0.35% Zn, 1.21 g/t Ag and 0.18 g/t Au from 545m
 - including 0.45m @ 1.15% Cu, 1.08% Zn, 6.0g/t Ag and 0.2g/t Au from 547.25m
 - 0.4m @ 2.59 g/t Au from 368.5m
- **Anomalous gold results reported in three RC holes**
 - SGRC2207 intercepted 16m at 0.39 g/t Au, 0.13% Cu and 1.00 g/t Ag from 84m
 - including 4m at 0.54 g/t Au, 0.39% Cu and 2.8 g/t Ag from 84m
 - SGRC2208 reported 4m @ 0.47g/t Au from 84m
 - RCRC2201 reported 4m @ 0.74g/t Au from surface
- **Follow-up diamond drilling planned for Phreaker**
- **Co-funding secured for RC drilling in the Northern Territory at the Boco North prospect located on the Hyperion Project**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ('Prodigy Gold' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce results from diamond and reverse circulation (RC) drilling at the Lake Mackay project in the Northern Territory and Western Australia. The Lake Mackay Project is a joint venture ("JV") with IGO Limited (ASX: IGO) ("IGO").

A total of 25 RC holes and 1 diamond hole were completed at the project returning further encouraging copper results at the Phreaker prospect and anomalous gold reported in three RC holes targeting gold-in-soil anomalies (Figure 1). A highly anomalous copper result was also returned from RC drilling at the gold-in-soil anomalies, highlighting the potential for additional polymetallic occurrences across the project. Anomalous gold at Phreaker also opens the possibility for additional mineralisation closer to surface than previous results indicated.

Prodigy is currently assessing the results with IGO and planning further drilling at Phreaker.

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Mark Edwards said:

"The completed drill programs at Lake Mackay mark Prodigy Gold's entry to exploration in the area, which has historically been managed by IGO. This has been undertaken to facilitate the restructuring of the JV, to give Prodigy Gold a majority interest in the Gold Tenements while retaining its position in the Base Metal Tenements."

The diamond drilling at Phreaker failed to test down-plunge of the high-grade interval from drill hole 21PHDD002 due to drilling challenges. However, Phreaker remains a high-priority target for the JV partners.

The RC drilling undertaken on three gold tenements identified low-level gold mineralisation under one of the three gold-in-soil anomalies tested. The JV partners are currently assessing the drill data, and other untested gold-in-soil anomalies before undertaking further drilling.

Prodigy Gold has also secured co-funding for RC drilling at the Boco North target on the Hyperion Project and plans to drill this target during the 2022/2023 field season together with further drilling at the Tregony prospect.”

Phreaker Diamond Drilling – Base Metal Tenement (EL30731)

The Phreaker prospect is located within the Lake Mackay JV on EL30731, 42km east of Kintore and 400km west of Alice Springs (Figure 1). The polymetallic mineralisation at the Phreaker prospect was initially discovered by IGO using airborne and follow-up ground electromagnetic (EM) surveys in 2018 and 2019. Follow-up RC drilling completed at the prospect by IGO in August 2019 confirmed that the mineralised system extends for over 750 metres of strike.

Three diamond drill holes were drilled by IGO at the prospect in 2021. All three holes successfully intercepted high-grade copper (gold-silver) sulphide mineralisation 75m to 430m below previous RC drilling. The best two recorded intersections were in drill hole 21PHDD002 (ASX: 26th of May 2021):

- 4.5m @ 3.03% Cu, 1.78g/t Au and 14g/t Ag from 562m and
- 17.47m @ 2.13% Cu, 0.21g/t Au and 9g/t Ag from 575.23m.

The aim of the 2022 drilling program was to intersect the modelled EM plate down-plunge of the high-grade mineralisation reported in 21PHDD002.

The first drill hole attempted (PRDD2201) failed to reach planned depth and was abandoned at 570.9m prior to reaching target. Drill hole PRDD2202 was completed to 639.9m, however due to substantial uncontrolled lift the hole did not intersect the target plate down plunge of the high-grade intersections in 21PHDD002. The hole intersected the plate up-plunge and along strike of the high-grade zone but still contained encouraging base metal results (Table 1), including:

- 5.6m @ 0.23% Cu, 0.35% Zn, 1.2 g/t Ag and 0.18 g/t Au from 545m, including:
 - 0.45m @ 1.15% Cu, 1.08% Zn, 6.0 g/t Ag and 0.2 g/t Au from 547.25m

Several intervals of anomalous gold were also reported in hole PRDD2202 including:

- 5.7m @ 0.35 g/t Au from 396.9m
- 1.0m @ 0.54 g/t Au from 391m, and
- 0.4m @ 2.59 g/t Au from 368.5m.

Table 1 – Best results from 2022 diamond drilling at the Phreaker prospect

Hole ID	From Depth (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Bi %	Co %
PRDD2202	545	5.6	0.18	1.21	0.23	0.02	0.35	0.00	0.00
including	547.25	0.45	0.22	6.00	1.15	0.03	1.08	0.02	0.01
PRDD2202	368.5	0.4	2.59	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	-	-
PRDD2202	391	1	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
PRDD2202	396.9	5.7	0.35	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	-	-

Best intersections reflect intervals of >0.3 g/t Au, >0.2% Cu or where geologically significant.

Note ‘-’ indicates not having been analysed.

The anomalous gold results at Phreaker may indicate additional zones of gold enrichment away from the conductive EM plate and closer to surface. Further drill testing is required to better understand the spatial relationship between gold and base metal mineralisation.

A downhole EM (DHEM) survey completed by IGO in PRDD2202 confirmed that the drillhole intersected the same continuous conductive plate containing the high-grade intersection from drill hole 21PHDD002 (Figure 2). Prodigy Gold will complete a further diamond hole aimed at testing the original 2022 target down-dip from drill hole 21PHDD02 (Figures 2–4).

The DHEM survey also identified an additional off-hole response centred at ~530m depth and along strike northeast of drill hole PRDD2202. This off-hole response has been modelled as a 2500 Siemens conductor, which is interpreted to be an extension of mineralisation at Phreaker (Figure 2).

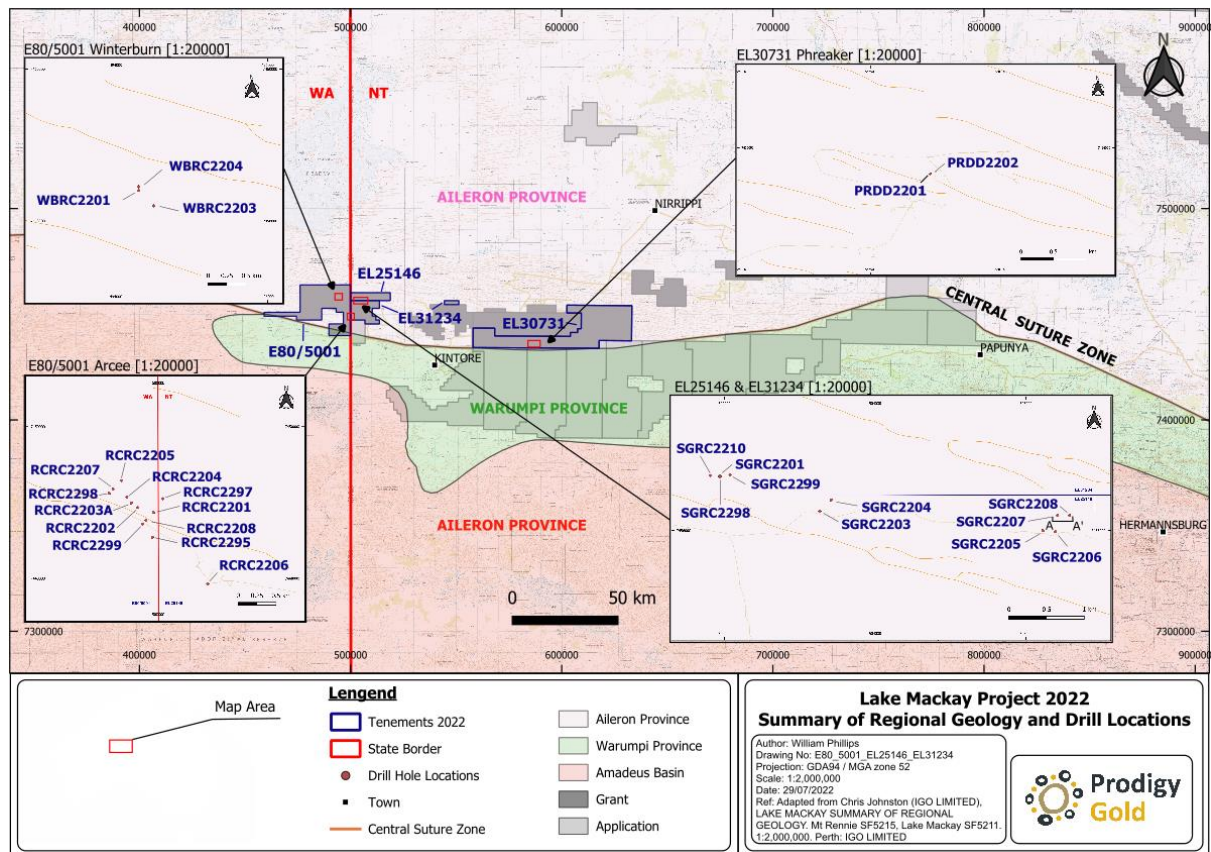


Figure 1. – Location map for Lake Mackay project highlighting the 2022 Phreaker diamond and gold RC drill holes.

****Note**** Figure 5 section follows A – A’ in bottom right inset

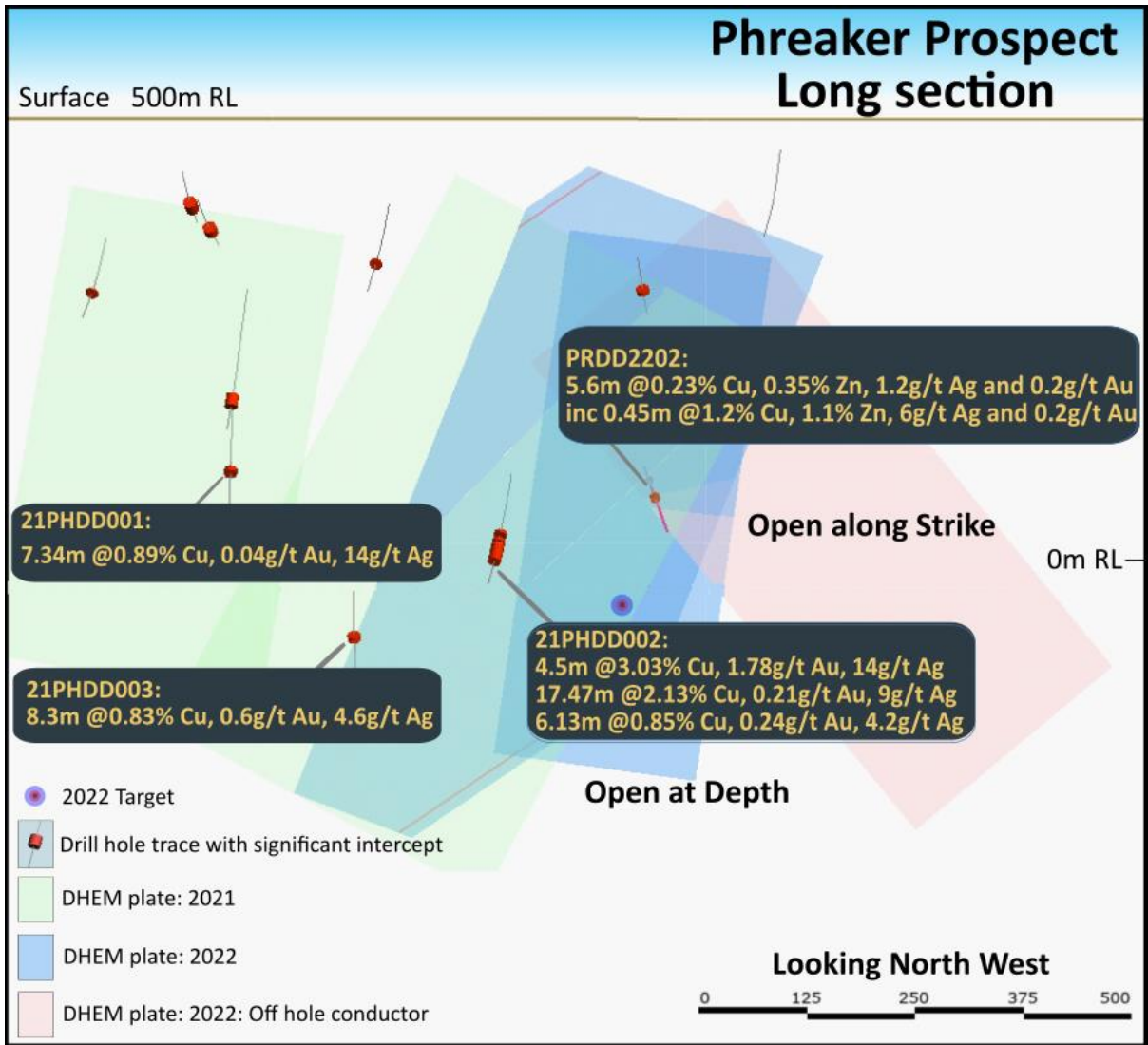


Figure 2 – Schematic Long Section of Phreaker prospect showing significant diamond drill results and DHEM plates

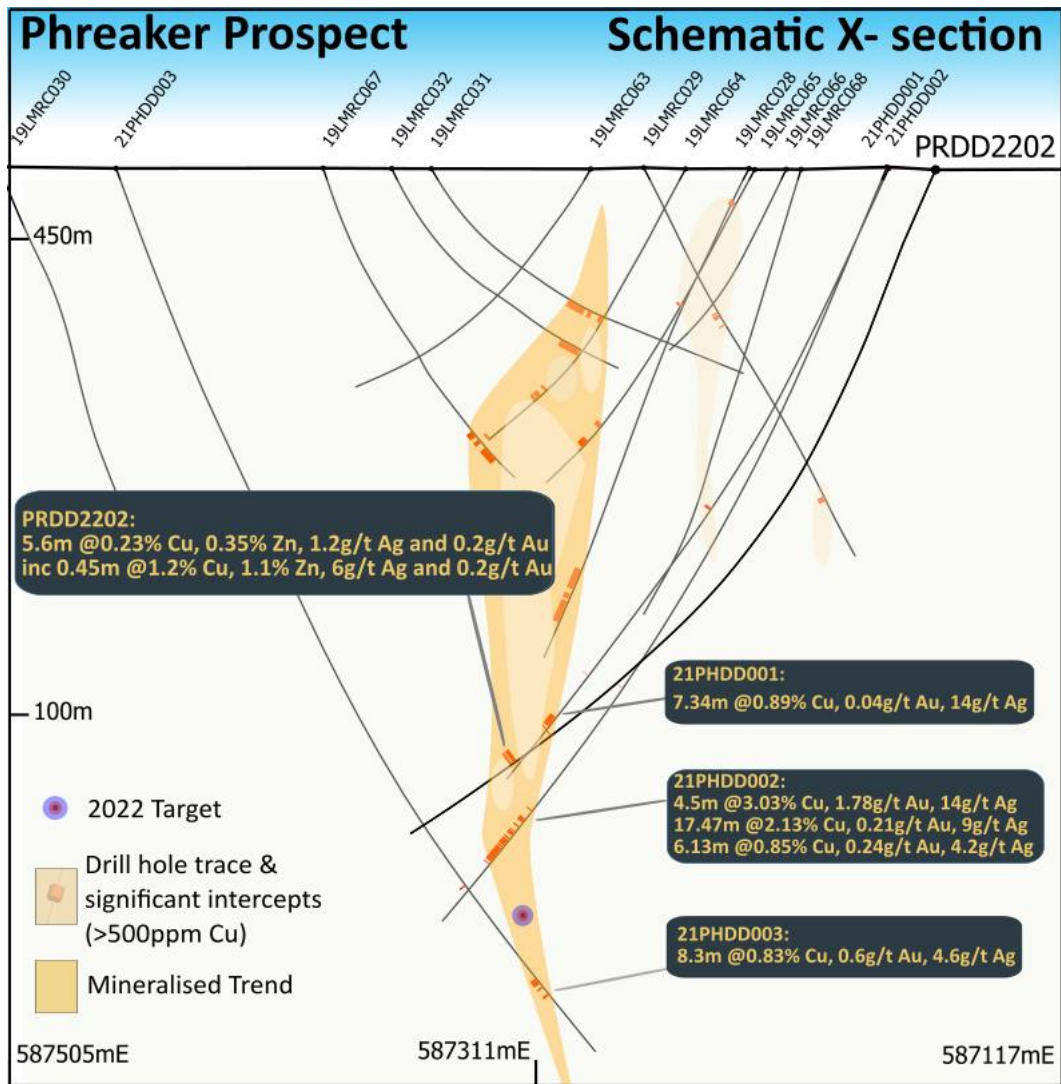


Figure 3 – Phreaker prospect schematic cross section through the prospect highlighting diamond drilling results

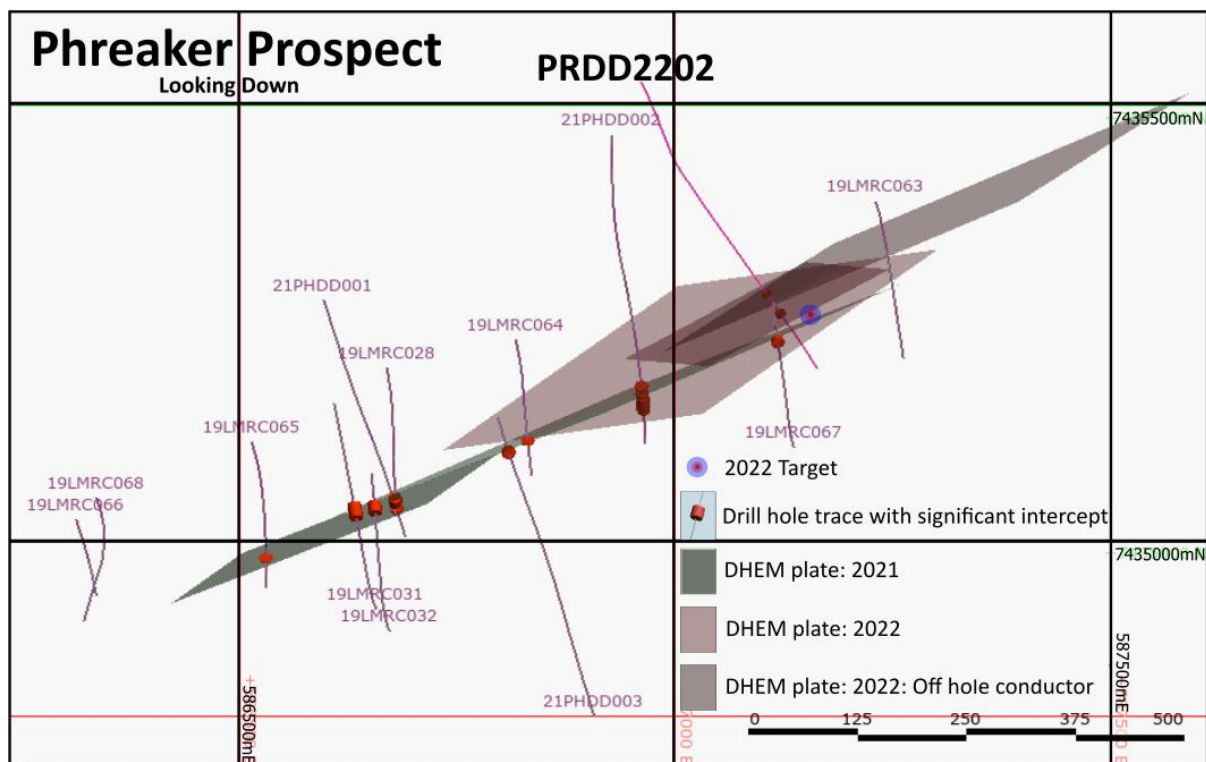


Figure 4 – Phreaker prospect in plan view showing drill hole traces and modelled EM plates

RC Drilling - Gold Tenements

Prodigy Gold completed 25 holes for 3,412 m comprising 13 holes within Western Australia and 12 holes within the Northern Territory (Figure 1). The drilling program was supported by co-funding under both the Western Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) and the Northern Territory Government's Geophysics and Drilling Collaborations (GDC) Program.

The co-funded drilling was designed to test at depth, beneath coherent gold-in-soil anomalies generated from 3 phases of 50 µm Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG) soil sampling previously undertaken by IGO. The targets had similar gold-in-soil anomalies to those that led to the discovery of the Arcee and Goldbug prospects within the Lake Mackay Project area.

The co-funded program within the Northern Territory drilled 10 RC holes, 4 on EL25146 and 6 on EL31234, for a total of 1,344 m. A further 2 holes for 372 m were completed on EL31234 within an area of previous drilling by IGO at the Arcee prospect.

All RC drilling was sampled using nominal 4m composites. Areas with anomalous mineralisation, or where geologically significant, will be re-analysed using 1m samples taken off of the cyclone during active drilling.

Drill holes SGRC2207 and SGRC2208 intersected intervals of low-grade gold mineralisation associated with sulphides between 84–100 m depth. The best intervals reported from 4 m composite sampling are (see Figure 5 and table 2):

- SGRC2007 - 16m at 0.39 g/t Au, 0.13% Cu and 1.0 g/t Ag from 84m;
 - including 4m at 0.54 g/t Au, 0.39% Cu and 2.80 g/t Ag from 84m.
- SGRC2208 – 4m at 0.47 g/t Au from 84m.

The best result from the RC drilling on E80/5001 in Western Australia was 4m @ 0.74g/t Au in RCRC2201 from surface.

Prodigy Gold is encouraged by these results within the greenfields Lake Mackay Project. The results represent the first drilling undertaken on these gold targets. The Company is currently assessing these results with a view to planning follow-up re-sampling and drilling.

Further untested gold-in-soil targets remain to be systematically assessed with drilling. These targets will be included in future drilling planned for the project.

Table 2 – Highlight Results from 2022 Gold Tenement RC drilling

Hole No:	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
SGRC2207	84	100	16	0.39	1.00	0.13
<i>including</i>	84	88	4	0.54	2.80	0.39
SGRC2208	84	88	4	0.47	-	-
RCRC2201	0	4	4	0.74	-	-

Highlight intersections reflect intervals of >0.3 g/t Au or where geologically significant

Note '-' indicates not having been analysed.

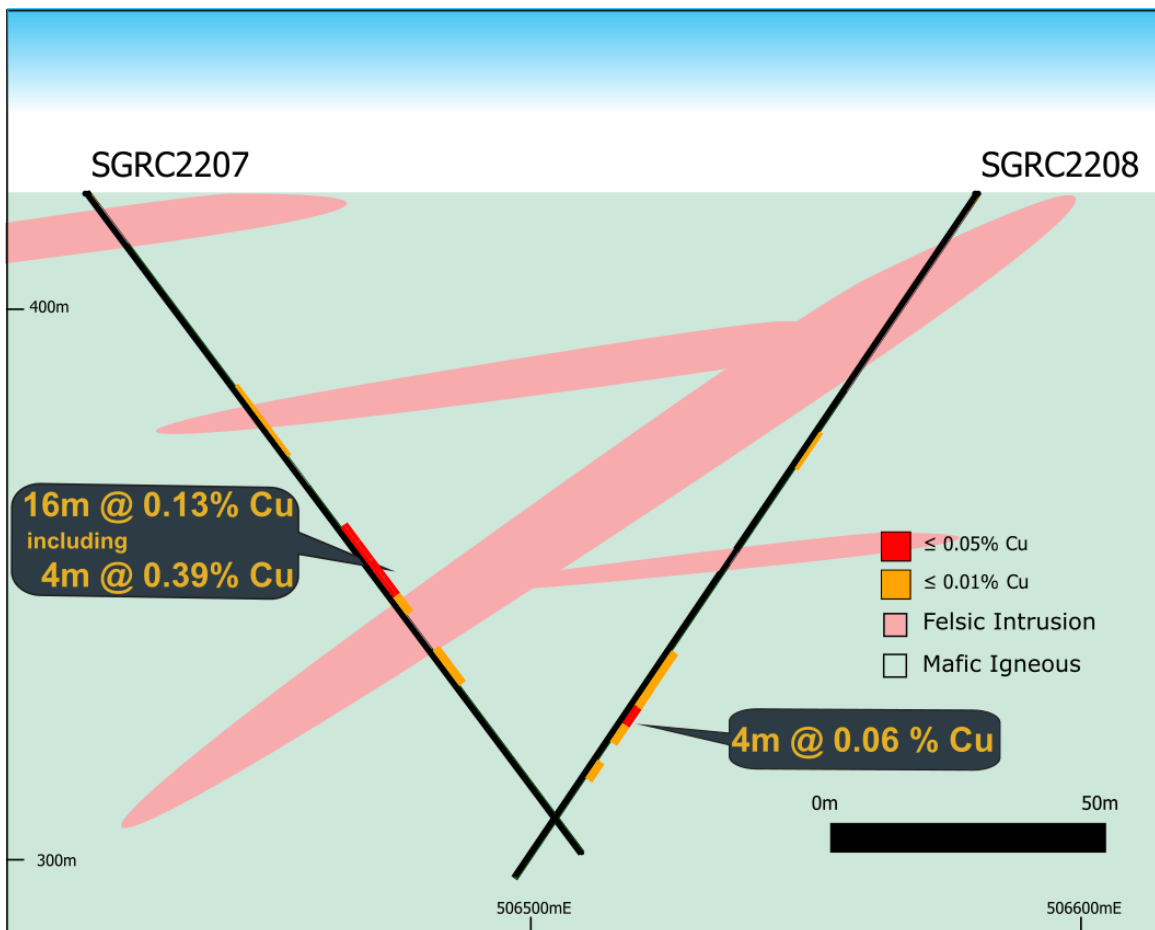
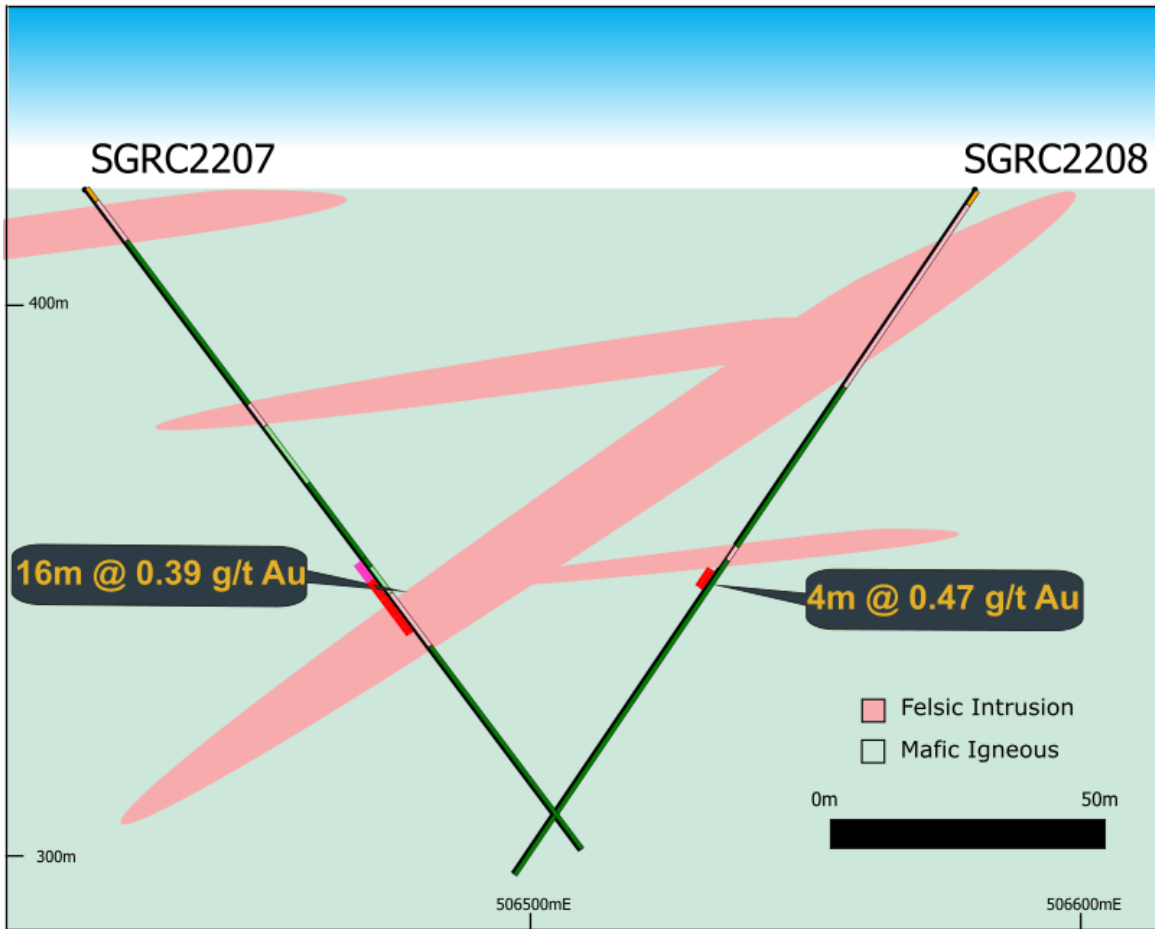


Figure 5– Cross-sections showing drill holes SGRC2207 and SGRC2208 with gold intercepts (top) and copper intercepts (bottom). Simplified interpreted geology is also shown with felsic intrusions cross-cutting metamafic sills

Lake Mackay Agreement

During the June quarter IGO and Prodigy Gold executed a deed of excision, transfer and amendment (“Deed”) in relation to the Lake Mackay Agreement. There are now three unincorporated exploration JV agreements covering the Lake Mackay Project¹):

- Lake Mackay Gold JV Agreement – covering Gold Tenements
 - Transfer of tenements EL25146, EL31234, EL31913 and E80/5001 (“Gold Tenements”) from the original Lake Mackay Agreement into a new unincorporated exploration JV.
 - Prodigy Gold will hold a 70% interest and IGO a 30% interest in these tenements.
 - Prodigy Gold to sole fund \$500,000 of JV expenditure to drill 24 RC holes on the JV area (following the completion of the recent gold drilling this commitment has been met).
- Castile JV Agreement – covering Gold Tenement EL31794
 - Transfer of tenement EL31794 into a new unincorporated exploration JV between Castile Resources Limited (“Castile”), IGO and Prodigy Gold.
 - Prodigy Gold will hold a 60% interest, IGO a 26% interest and Castile a 14% interest.
- Lake Mackay JV Agreement – covering Base Metal Tenements
 - Amends and restates the terms of the original Lake Mackay Agreement and no longer covers the Gold Tenements.
 - Prodigy Gold will sole fund \$850,000 of JV expenditure to drill 3 diamond holes on the JV area within 24 months of signing the amended Lake Mackay Agreement (following completion of the recent diamond drilling this commitment is progressing well).

Table 3 – Details of 2022 RC and diamond drilling at Lake Mackay

Hole ID	Grid	East ¹	North ¹	Tenement	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)
RCRC2202	MGA94-52	499727.8	7448934.9	E80/5001	RC	100	45.85	-57.57
RCRC2204	MGA94-52	499586.4	7449076.3	E80/5001	RC	96	47.69	-54.83
RCRC2207	MGA94-52	499403	7449175	E80/5001	RC	156	43.94	-55.7
RCRC2205	MGA94-52	499515.7	7449288.4	E80/5001	RC	162	224.05	-55.4
RCRC2298	MGA94-52	499351	7449123	E80/5001	RC	30	60	-55
RCRC2203A	MGA94-52	499644.914	7449000.502	E80/5001	RC	144	225.76	-55.51
RCRC22097	MGA94-52	500059.518	7449050.021	EL31234	RC	174	40	-55
RCRC2201	MGA94-52	499938.127	7448869.841	E80/5001	RC	114	222.63	-55.44
RCRC2206	MGA94-52	500689.265	7447970.308	EL31234	RC	204	48.87	-54.24
RCRC2295	MGA94-52	499922.26	7448547.979	E80/5001	RC	108	49.08	-55.62
RCRC2208	MGA94-52	499837.217	7448768.887	E80/5001	RC	234	40.39	-55.07
RCRC2299	MGA94-52	499794.221	7448716.437	E80/5001	RC	96	41.02	-54.55
WBRC2204	MGA94-52	494301.479	7458448.524	E80/5001	RC	144	226.92	-61.73
WBRC2201	MGA94-52	494299.073	7458401.674	E80/5001	RC	150	43.38	-58.87
WBRC2203	MGA94-52	494500.666	7458199.099	E80/5001	RC	156	40.63	-60.09
SGRC2204	MGA94-52	503417.385	7456405.397	EL31234	RC	120	225	-55
SGRC2203	MGA94-52	503264.618	7456259.116	EL31234	RC	126	58.4	-54.32
SGRC2208	MGA94-52	506580.76	7456199.281	EL31234	RC	150	266.19	-55.85
SGRC2207	MGA94-52	506419.01	7456202.863	EL31234	RC	150	90.61	-53.16
SGRC2206	MGA94-52	506390.343	7455985.873	EL31234	RC	150	268.4	-55.61
SGRC2205	MGA94-52	506227.326	7456000.23	EL31234	RC	150	90	-55
SGRC2201	MGA94-52	501940.553	7456712.402	EL25146	RC	150	218.08	-54.43
SGRC2299	MGA94-52	502075.799	7456740.461	EL25146	RC	96	220.46	-54.53
SGRC2298	MGA94-52	501940.46	7456721.374	EL25146	RC	78	43.64	-49.45
SGRC2210	MGA94-52	501813	7456730	EL25146	RC	174	225.08	-49.36
PRDD2201	MGA94-52	586925	7435596	EL30731	DD	570.9	150	-70
PRDD2202	MGA94-52	586961	7435527	EL30731	DD	639.9	153	-65

¹Estimated from GPS

Table 4 – Significant results of 2022 RC and diamond drilling at Lake Mackay

Hole No:	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Target/ prospect
SGRC2207	84	100	16	0.39	1	0.13	Gold-in-soil anomaly
including	84	88	4	0.54	2.8	0.39	Gold-in-soil anomaly
SGRC2208	84	88	4	0.47	-	-	Gold-in-soil anomaly
RCRC2201	0	4	4	0.74	-	-	Arcee (WA)
WBRC2203	76	80	4	0.16	-	-	Gold-in-soil anomaly
RCRC2202				NSA	NSA	NSA	Arcee (WA)
RCRC2204				NSA	NSA	NSA	Arcee (WA)
RCRC2207				NSA	NSA	NSA	Arcee (WA)
RCRC2205				NSA	NSA	NSA	Arcee (WA)
RCRC2298				NSA	NSA	NSA	Arcee (WA)
RCRC2203A				NSA	NSA	NSA	Arcee (WA)
RCRC22097				NSA	NSA	NSA	Arcee (NT)
RCRC2206				NSA	NSA	NSA	Arcee (NT)
RCRC2295				NSA	NSA	NSA	Arcee (WA)
RCRC2208				NSA	NSA	NSA	Arcee (WA)
RCRC2299				NSA	NSA	NSA	Arcee (WA)
WBRC2204				NSA	NSA	NSA	Gold-in-soil anomaly
WBRC2201				NSA	NSA	NSA	Gold-in-soil anomaly
SGRC2204				NSA	NSA	NSA	Gold-in-soil anomaly
SGRC2203				NSA	NSA	NSA	Gold-in-soil anomaly
SGRC2206				NSA	NSA	NSA	Gold-in-soil anomaly
SGRC2205				NSA	NSA	NSA	Gold-in-soil anomaly
SGRC2201				NSA	NSA	NSA	Gold-in-soil anomaly
SGRC2299				NSA	NSA	NSA	Gold-in-soil anomaly
SGRC2298				NSA	NSA	NSA	Gold-in-soil anomaly
SGRC2210				NSA	NSA	NSA	Gold-in-soil anomaly
PRDD2201				-	-	-	Phreaker
PRDD2202	545	550.6	5.6	0.18	1.21	0.23	Phreaker
including	547.25	547.7	0.45	0.22	6	1.15	Phreaker
and	368.5	368.9	0.4	2.59	1	0.01	Phreaker
and	391	392	1	0.54	0	0	Phreaker
and	396.9	402.6	5.7	0.35	0	0.01	Phreaker
and	540	545	5	0.19	0	0	Phreaker

Significant results reflect intervals of >0.1 g/t Au or where geologically significant

Note '-' indicates not having been analysed. NSA reflects no significant assays meeting the above criteria.

Authorised for release by Prodigy Gold's Chairman on behalf of the 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 following the removal of COVID-19 restrictions 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

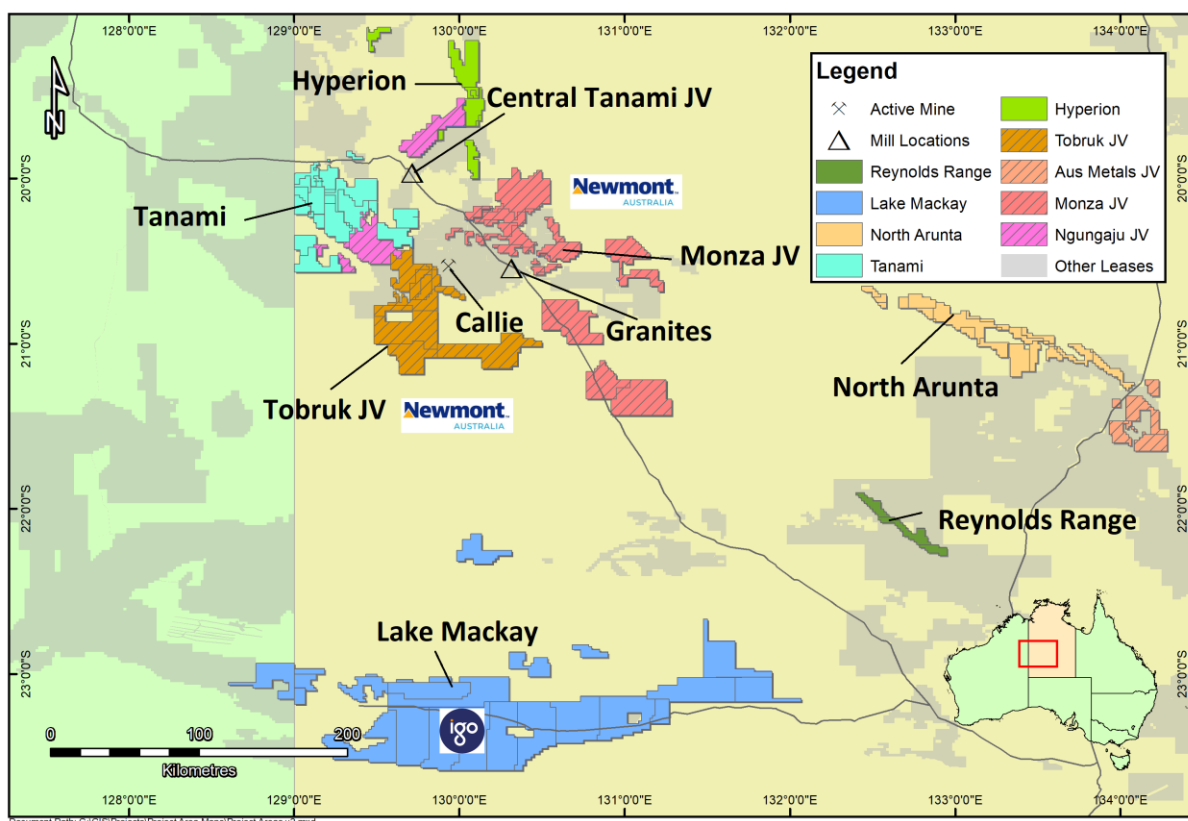


Figure 6 - Prodigy Gold Major Project Areas

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to the Phreaker, Arcee and gold-in-soil exploration targets and exploration results from the Lake Mackay Project 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. 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
18.9.2017	Lake Mackay JV – Grapple Prospect Drilling Update	Mr Doug Winzar	IGO Limited	AIG	Member
30.5.2019	Lake Mackay JV Update: High grade Cobalt intersected at Grimlock	Mr Doug Winzar	IGO Limited	AIG	Member
17.7.2019	More Copper and Cobalt intersected at Lake Mackay and promising new prospect identified	Mr Doug Winzar	IGO Limited	AIG	Member
16.10.2019	Lake Mackay JV Update: New Gold Prospect Identified	Mr Doug Winzar	IGO Limited	AIG	Member
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

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>	<p>Reverse Circulation Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was completed using a UDR650 drill rig. RC samples collected every metre in numbered calico bags with the remainder of the sample being placed on the ground from which a 4m composite sample was collected using a scoop. RC samples are logged geologically and all samples submitted for assay. 25 holes for 3,412 metres of RC drilling were completed. <p>Diamond Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling was completed using a Durock multi-purpose drill rig. HQ and NQ2 drilling was employed. Two holes for 1210.8m were drilled with one completed (hole PRDD2201 was an incomplete hole drilled to 570.9m – equipment failure. Hole PRDD2202 was completed to 639.9m.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	<p>Reverse Circulation Drilling</p> <p>Sampling was undertaken in one metre intervals with one metre samples collected for each metre in numbered calico bags. The majority of the sample was collected in a bucket under the cyclone and placed on the ground. 4m composite samples were produced by using a scoop from the sample pile on the ground. Samples generally weigh between 2-3kg. The full length of each hole was sampled. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold’s protocols and QAQC procedures. Sample recovery estimates and sample moisture are recorded based on visual estimates. No water compromised samples were reported in this program. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. The cyclone and splitter were routinely cleaned.</p> <p>Diamond Drilling</p> <p>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.</p>
	<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>	<p>Reverse Circulation Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entire holes were sampled in 1m intervals through riffle splitting into calico bags. Samples submitted for laboratory analyses reported within this release comprise 4m composite samples collected using a scoop from individual 1m sample piles. Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. <p>Diamond Drilling</p> <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 1m 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	<p>Reverse Circulation Drilling RC drilling was completed by Durock Drilling using an UDR650 drill rig with a booster compressor. Drill hole diameter was 5¹/₂ inch and downhole surveys for RC drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool.</p> <p>Diamond Drilling A Durock 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.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	<p>Reverse Circulation Drilling Sample recoveries are recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was standard in the program. 4m composite samples were sent to the lab for assay with the remainder of sample material remaining on site. All samples are weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. Sample recovery estimates and sample moisture are recorded based on visual estimates. No water compromised samples were reported in this program.</p> <p>Diamond Drilling Durock Drilling 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.</p>
	<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 RC and 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. Sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material from the RC drilling is unlikely.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	<p>Reverse Circulation Drilling Prodigy Gold drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using a laptop and pen/paper. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were collected. Sample logging is both qualitative (e.g. colour) and quantitative (eg. % mineral present) in nature depending on the feature being logged.</p> <p>Diamond Drilling (DD) 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.</p>
	<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.
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 1.0 m as half-core.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	1m RC samples are split using a trailer mounted riffle splitter. Composite 4m RC samples were collected by scoop from the reject from the riffle splitter by scooping and combined into 4m composite samples. Samples were mostly dry.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Reverse Circulation Drilling All samples were analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. Samples were dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g is retained for Fire Assay which is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.</p> <p>Diamond Drilling 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. The results of duplicate sampling are consistent with satisfactory sampling precision.</p>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Standards and blanks were inserted every 20 samples. At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples 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>	<p>Reverse Circulation Drilling Samples were split using a trailer mounted riffle splitter, which was checked to be level for each hole. Sample weights were monitored to ensure adequate sample collection was maintained. The riffle splitter provided some variability in sample weights from 2-5kg. No field duplicates were collected.</p> <p>Diamond Drilling QC procedures involve insertion of certified reference materials, and blanks.</p>
	<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>	<p>Reverse Circulation Drilling 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 0.001ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000ppm Au which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. For multi-element sample analysis, the sample is 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). In addition to standards and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducts internal lab checks using standards and blanks.</p> <p>Diamond Drilling 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.</p>
	<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>	<p>Reverse Circulation Drilling A blank or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. Three certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold and lithology were also used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch basis and at the completion of the program.</p> <p>Diamond Drilling 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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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 $\pm 5m$. 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>	Reverse Circulation Drilling The drilling was reconnaissance in nature with variable drill spacing. All drill hole location data is included within the collar table within the release. Diamond Drilling 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 ~600m vertically below surface, or ~75m below existing diamond drilling. The drill hole shallowed in dip and intersected mineralisation ~75m above the existing drilling. 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>	Reverse Circulation Drilling Composite 4m RC samples were collected by scoop from the reject from the riffle splitter by scooping and combined into 4m composite samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Reverse Circulation Drilling The drill holes were designed to best test each separate anomaly in relation to regional structure and lithological contacts. All drilling was inclined with orientation based on predicted geological constraints. Diamond Drilling Drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the mineralisation defined by previous drilling and down-hole EM survey data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	<p>Reverse Circulation Drilling</p> <p>Samples were transported from the rig to a remote camp site and stored in bulka bags by Prodigy Gold personnel. Samples were then transported to Alice Springs by truck driven by a Prodigy Gold field technician where they were loaded onto 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.</p> <p>Diamond Drilling</p> <p>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 then cut in Alice Springs 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</p>
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 Gold Tenements other than EL31794 are 70% Prodigy Gold and 30% IGO. Tenement EL31794 beneficial interests are currently 60% Prodigy Gold, 26% IGO and 14% Castile Resources. All remaining tenements of the original JV (Base Metal Tenements) continue to have a beneficial interest of 70% IGO and 30% Prodigy Gold. All tenements, other than WA located EL80/5001 are 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		ensuring the protection of culturally significant sites. The Western Australian tenement is covered under an Agreement with the Tjamaru Tjamaru group.
	<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 and WA Governments 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, EL25146, EL31234 and EL80/5001 prior to the first exploration completed by IGO in 2019.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The region is considered by IGO and PRX to have potential for the discovery of deposits having a number of mineralisation styles including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hydrothermal copper-gold deposits ○ Orogenic gold ○ Syngenetic or hybrid massive sulphide deposits ○ Lateritic nickel-cobalt Drilling at Phreaker has been shown to have elevated Cu, Au, Ag, Zn associated with sulphide. The Reverse Circulation drilling program was aimed at following up on anomalous gold reported by IGO at the Arcee prospect and gold in soil anomalies reported by IGO.
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"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth hole length. 	Summaries of all material drill holes 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.
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. This is typically using a 0.1g/t gold cut-off, minimum intercept of 4 metres for reverse circulation drilling results.
	<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.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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>	Reverse Circulation Drilling From surface mapping and previous drilling in the district, host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees). Drill holes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to structures as possible. Mineralisation is reported with down hole length, true width is not known. Diamond Drilling 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drillhole 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 currently assessing the results with a view to future programs.

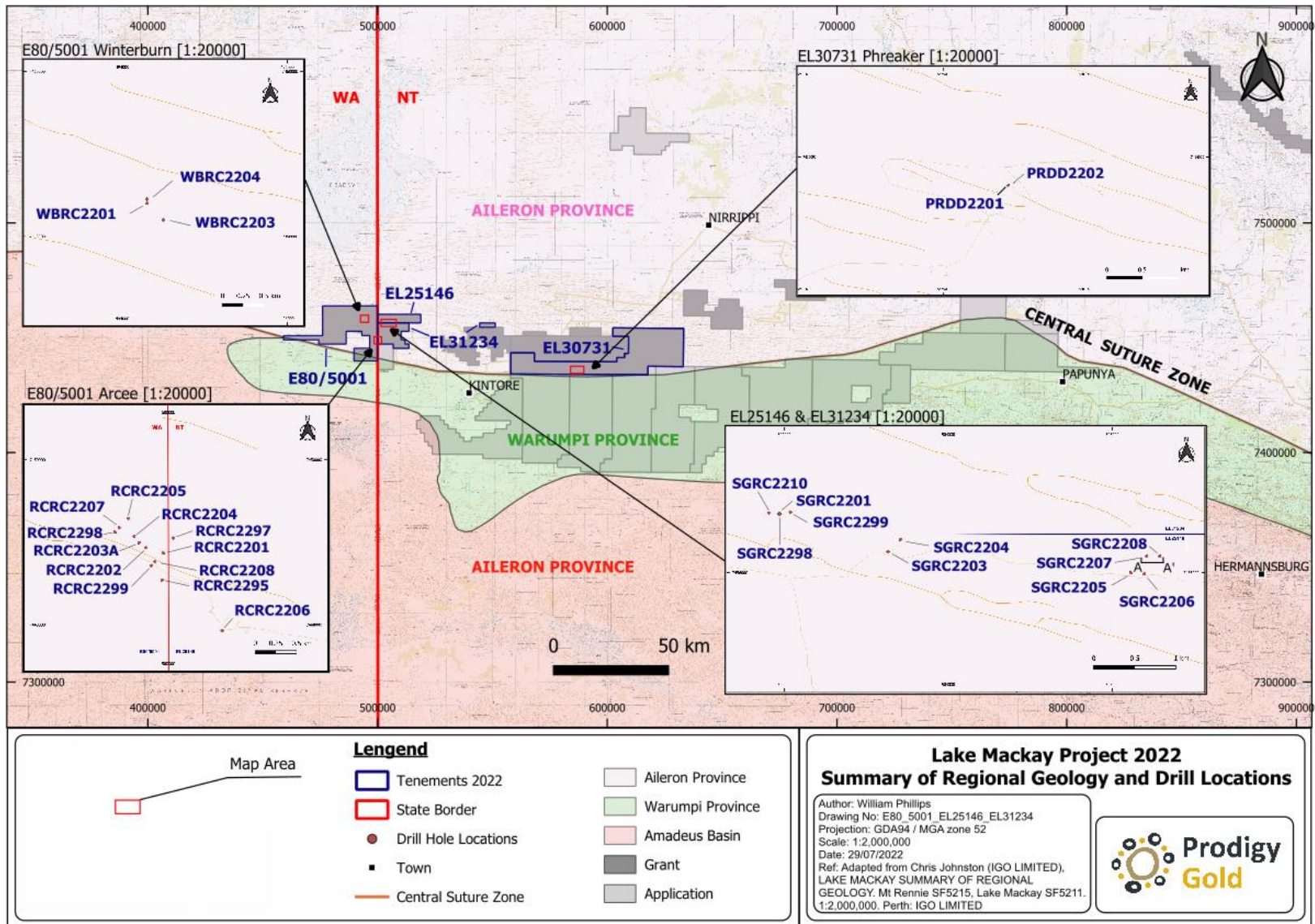


Figure 7. – Location map for Lake Mackay project highlighting Phreaker diamond and gold RC drill targets. **Note** Figure 5 section follows A – A' in bottom right inset