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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE **ASX: PRX**

22 October 2024

Exceptional Drilling Results Returned From Hyperion Gold Deposit

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Exceptional results returned from the Reverse Circulation drilling campaign completed at the Hyperion Gold Deposit.**
- **Intercepts received include highlights:**
  - **Hyperion Lode**
    - **25m @ 2.2g/t Au from 66m in hole HYRC24001**
    - **33m @ 2.6g/t Au from 49m in hole HYRC24017A**
  - **Tethys Lode**
    - **10m @ 15.9g/t Au from 177m in hole HYRC24004**
    - **30m @ 2.9g/t Au from 31m in hole HYRC24006**
    - **13m @ 4.1g/t Au from 26m in hole HYRC24013**
  - **Suess Lode**
    - **4m @ 7.7g/t Au from 87m in hole HYRC24004**
- **Two holes drilled down dip for metallurgical testwork, yielded intercepts:**
  - **99m @ 2.7g/t Au from 33m in hole HYRC24005 from the Hyperion Lode**
  - **53m @ 2.9g/t Au from 49m in hole HYRC24009 from the Tethys Lode**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ("Prodigy Gold" or the "Company") is excited to announce the receipt of all results for the Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling program completed during September at the Hyperion Gold Deposit ("Hyperion"), which forms part of the Company's strategically important Tanami North Project in the Northern Territory (Figure 1).

The results received are from the 17 hole, 1,770 metre RC program completed at Hyperion[1] covering the Hyperion, Tethys and Seuss Lodes, yielding a series of significant intercepts demonstrating a greater than 30 gram metre interval (grade times width) based on a 0.5g/t gold cut-off, including:

- 25 metres @ 2.2g/t Au from 66m in hole HYRC24001 (Estimated True Width – "ETW" 24.1m)
- 15 metres @ 3.1g/t Au from 152m in hole HYRC24003 (ETW 13.2m)
- 15 metres @ 2.1g/t Au from 48m in hole HYRC24004 (ETW 7.9m)
- 4 metres @ 7.7g/t Au from 87m in hole HYRC24004 (ETW 2.8m)

[1] ASX PRX 2 September 2024

- 10 metres @ 15.9g/t Au from 177m in hole HYRC24004 (ETW 9.4m)
- 30 metres @ 2.9g/t Au from 31m in hole HYRC24006 (ETW 19.0m)
- 17 metres @ 2.9g/t Au from 67m in hole HYRC24011 (ETW 14.4m)
- 15 metres @ 2.2g/t Au from 50m in hole HYRC24012 (ETW 11.7m)
- 13 metres @ 4.1g/t Au from 26m in hole HYRC24013 (ETW 10.9m)
- 26 metres @ 1.6g/t Au from 41m in hole HYRC24016 (ETW 25.4m) and
- 33 metres @ 2.6g/t Au from 49m in hole HYRC24017A (ETW of 29.9m)

The results show that all holes intersected a reportable mineralised interval, with the majority of the reported results at grades above the estimated grade of the recently released Hyperion Mineral Resource. These new results will now be used to update the Hyperion Mineral Resource, which currently comprises an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 8.64Mt @ 1.5g/t Au for 407,000 ounces at a reporting cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au[2].

Drilling was also completed at the Brokenwood, Pandora and Tregony North Prospects for which the Company is still awaiting results.

Hyperion is located in the highly prospective, but underexplored area situated between the 1.1Moz Groundrush Gold Deposit and the 94Koz Crusade Gold Deposit[3], both of which form part of the neighboring Central Tanami Project (Northern Star Resources Ltd (ASX:NST)/Tanami Gold NL (ASX:TAM)). Hyperion is also located around 25kms to the south of Prodigy Gold's wholly owned 64Koz Tregony Gold Deposit[4] (Figure 2). Hyperion and Tregony are key pillars of Prodigy Gold's project portfolio and the focus of the Company's current exploration activities.

The objectives of the reported Hyperion RC drilling program were to:

- infill areas of the Hyperion Resource that require closer spaced drilling to improve confidence in the recently updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Deposit
- re-drill several historical Air Core ("AC") holes so that these results can be used in future resource estimations
- complete two holes drilling down dip of the known mineralisation to provide samples for metallurgical benchscale testwork from other areas of the Hyperion Deposit. Previous metallurgical testing was completed only on samples from the Suess Lode[5].

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Mark Edwards said:

"The drilling completed in 2024 highlights the reason why Prodigy Gold views Hyperion as one of the key projects for the Company. These results support the current company strategy focusing on our Tanami North project area and remaining committed to expanding our Mineral Resource inventory through organic growth. These new results will also provide the Company with additional technical information, such as the recovery characteristics of the mineralisation of other lodes at Hyperion through further metallurgical testwork.

While two holes drilled targeted mineralisation down dip of the Hyperion and Tethys Lodes to provide samples for metallurgical testwork, they also provided the Company with confidence in the style of mineralisation at Hyperion. The holes have provided information regarding the down dip continuity of mineralisation, which will be used to assist with the updating of the Hyperion resource estimate.

[2] ASX PRX: 29 July 2024
[3] ASX TAM: 24 November 2022
[4] ASX PRX 3 July 2024
[5] ASX: 12 June 2024

With drilling now complete for the current field season the results will be used to assist with the planning of further drilling for the 2025 field season, which will definitely include follow-up drilling close to hole HYRC24004 that intersected 10m of mineralisation at close to half an ounce of gold per tonne (15.9g/t Au). This is an outstanding result and demonstrates the overall potential of the Hyperion Deposit and the nearby areas."

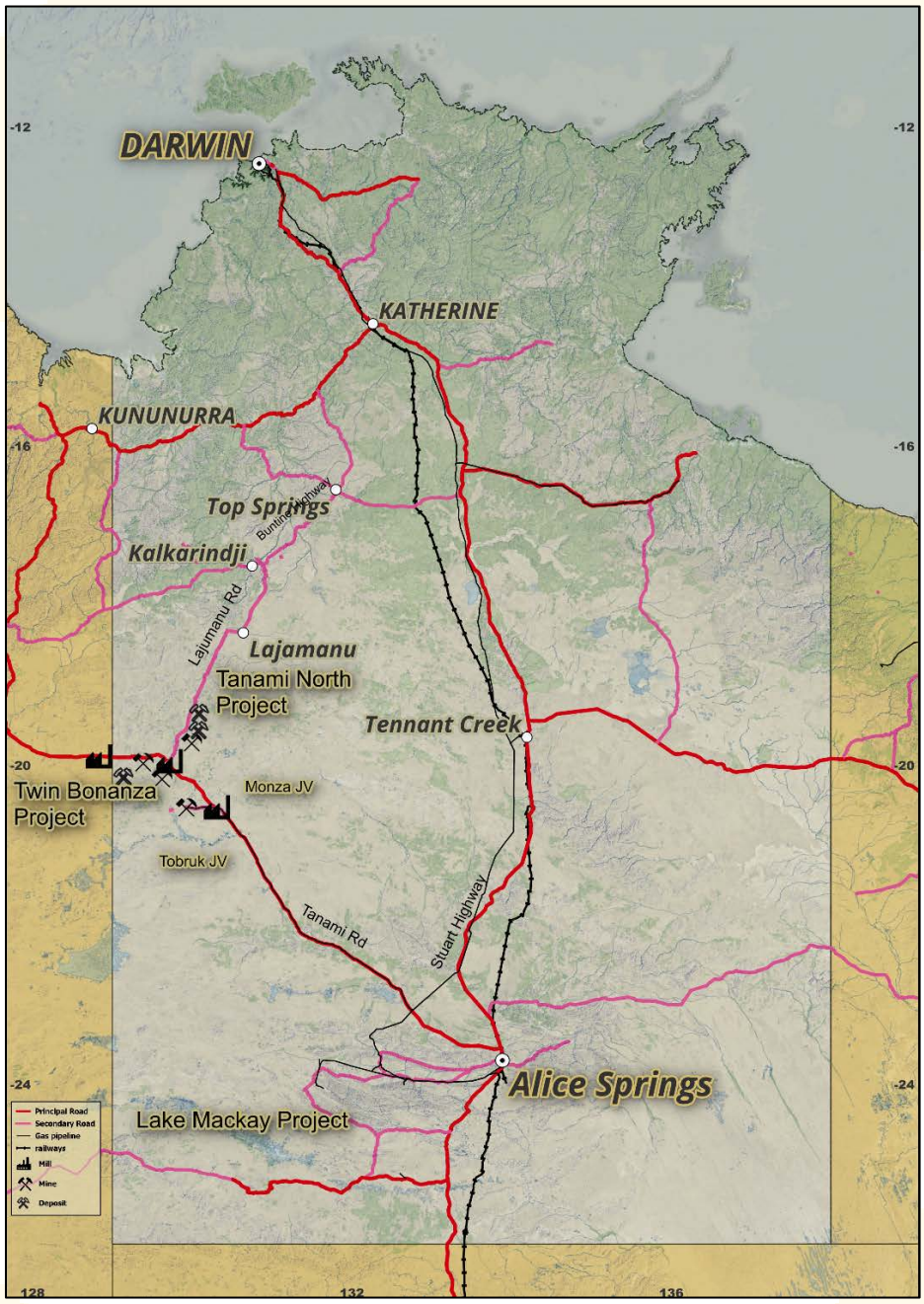

Figure 1 Project location in the Tanami Region

Hyperion 2024 RC Resource Drilling Programs

The Hyperion Deposit is located on EL9250, which is 100% owned by Australian Tenement Holdings, a wholly owned subsidiary of Prodigy Gold. The project is approximately 150km southwest of Lajamanu in the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory (Figure 1).

The Hyperion Deposit was actively explored by Zapopan NL between 1989 and 1995 with RAB, RC and DD drilling completed. Further exploration was undertaken by Otter Gold NL in 2002 and then Newmont Exploration between 2003 and 2005 before the project was purchased by Prodigy Gold in 2009. The Company has been active on the project since 2011.

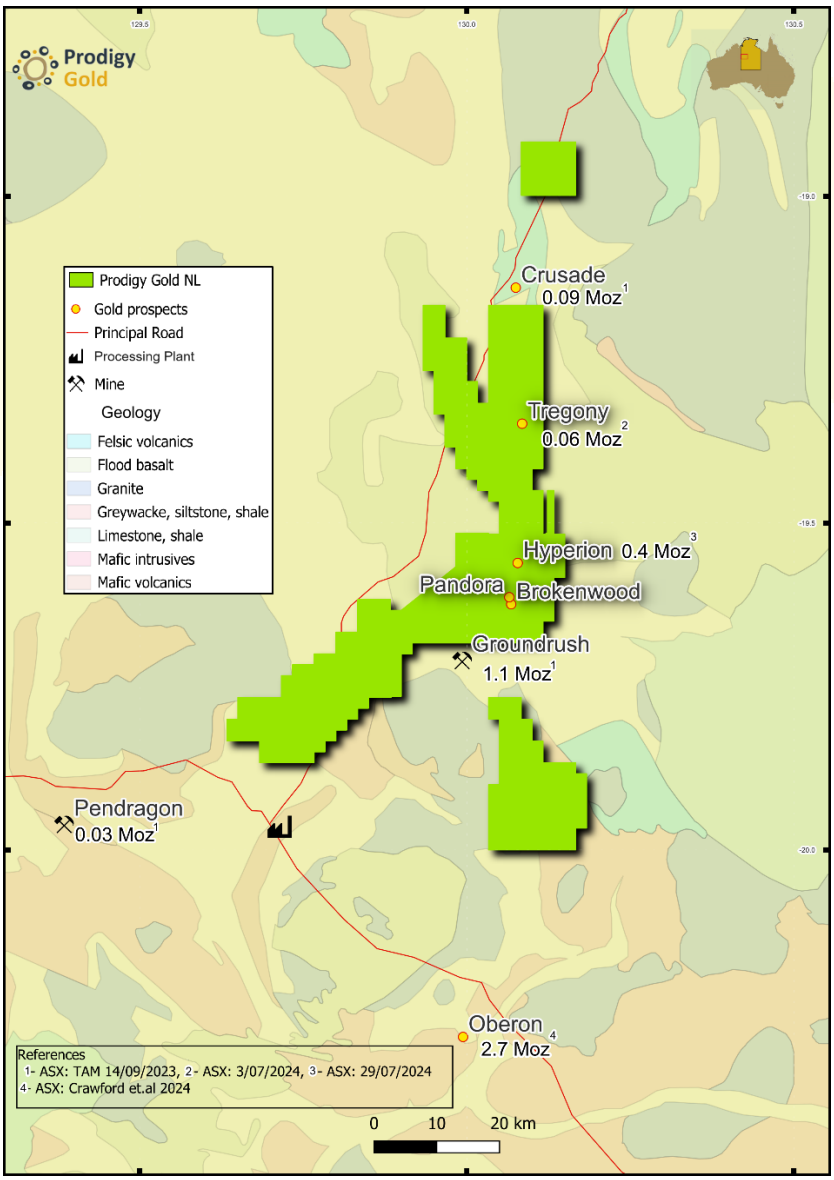

Figure 2 Location of the Hyperion Deposit within the Tanami North Project area

The Hyperion Deposit is hosted predominantly in a steeply dipping mafic stratigraphic package with interbedded sedimentary rocks (siltstones and shales), occasionally intruded by granite (felsic) dykes. The Hyperion-Tethys mineralisation is principally hosted in structurally controlled quartz-carbonate veins within an ESE-WNW trending shear zone, dipping south between 60-80°. The Hyperion South Prospect may be described as a series of en-echelon stacked zones of mineralisation hosted by a differentiated dolerite and interleaved with sediments. The north-south trending Seuss structure is characterised by silica sericite-pyrite alteration with quartz-carbonate-pyrite veining and sulphide laminations.

Seventeen RC holes, totaling 1,770 metres were completed during September at the Hyperion Deposit (Table 1).

All intercepts received are reported in Table 2 and have been calculated at a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t gold using a minimum width of 2m and can include a maximum of 3m of contiguous lower grade material. No high-grade cut has been used in calculating the reported intercepts, with the highest individual sample grade reported within the campaign being 25.2g/t Au. For grade interval calculations, the intercepts show both down hole lengths and estimated true widths that were generated using cross-section analysis in Micromine software. Estimated true widths have been included in the reported results (Table 2).

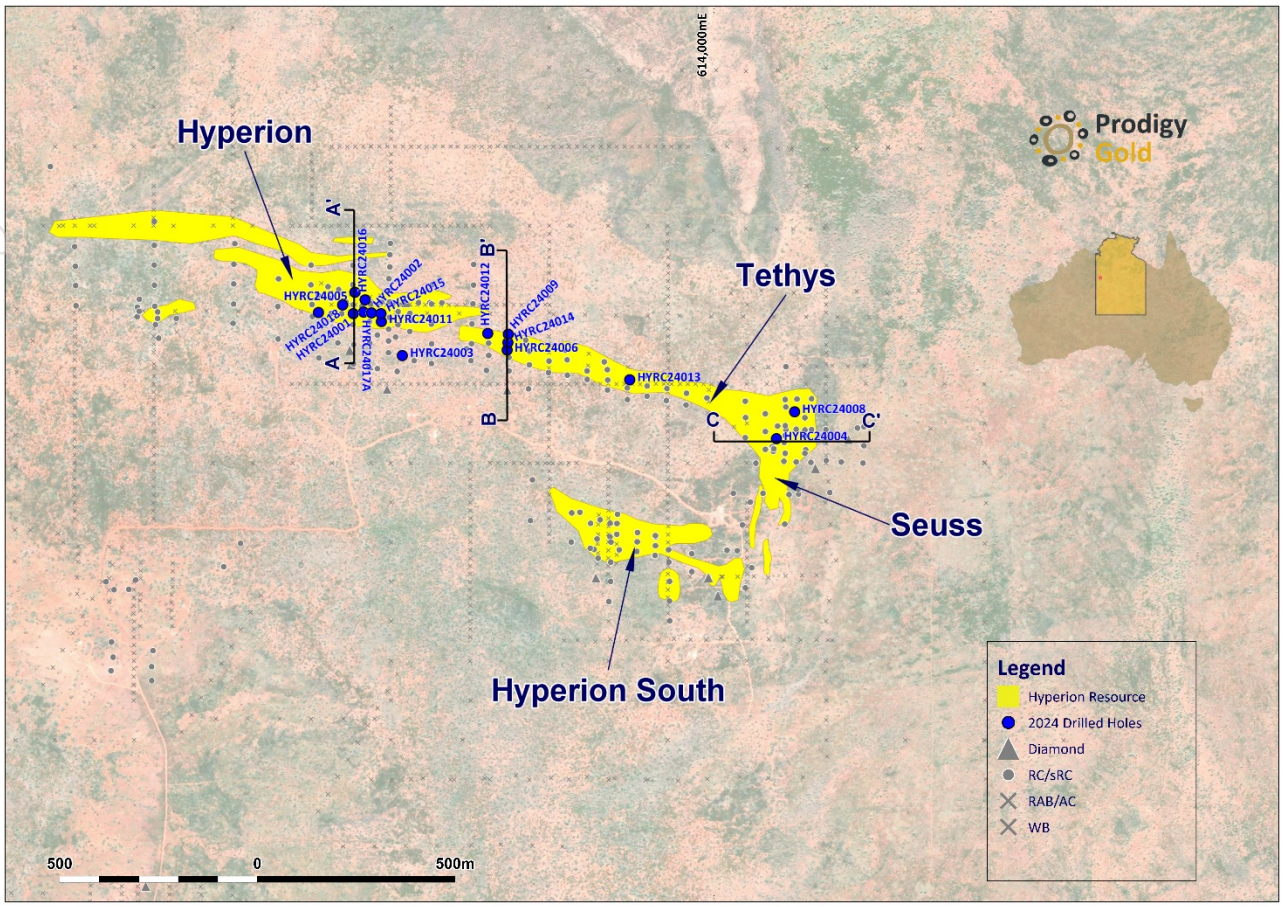

Figure 3 Map of Hyperion Mineral Resource Lodes showing drill hole locations.

Table 1 Hyperion collar details.

Hole_ID	Grid	East	North	Tenement	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Prospect
HYRC24001	MGA94-52	613088	7836743	EL9250	120	0	-60	Hyperion
HYRC24002	MGA94-52	613134	7836745	EL9250	72	0	-60	Hyperion
HYRC24003	MGA94-52	613212	7836637	EL9250	180	0	-60	Hyperion
HYRC24004	MGA94-52	614158	7836427	EL9250	216	90	-70	Suess/Tethys
HYRC24005*	MGA94-52	613092	7836797	EL9250	132	180	-70	Hyperion
HYRC24006	MGA94-52	613477	7836651	EL9250	90	0	-60	Tethys
HYRC24008	MGA94-52	614204	7836495	EL9250	90	0	-60	Suess
HYRC24009*	MGA94-52	613480	7836691	EL9250	102	180	-70	Tethys
HYRC24011	MGA94-52	613159	7836723	EL9250	120	0	-60	Hyperion
HYRC24012	MGA94-52	613428	7836693	EL9250	72	0	-60	Tethys
HYRC24013	MGA94-52	613787	7836576	EL9250	78	0	-60	Tethys
HYRC24014	MGA94-52	613479	7836670	EL9250	72	0	-60	Tethys
HYRC24015	MGA94-52	613158	7836743	EL9250	90	0	-60	Hyperion
HYRC24016	MGA94-52	613118	7836778	EL9250	90	0	-60	Hyperion
HYRC24017A	MGA94-52	613114	7836747	EL9250	102	0	-60	Hyperion
HYRC24018	MGA94-52	613061	7836765	EL9250	96	0	-60	Hyperion

* Holes drilled for metallurgical samples. East and North surveyed using hand-held GPS

Samples collected from two holes (HYRC24005 & HYRC24009) from the Hyperion and Tethys Lodes respectively, will be submitted for further metallurgical testwork to understand the suitability of the mineralised material for processing through a conventional Carbon-in-Leach ("CIL") processing facility. This will add to the metallurgical testwork completed earlier this year on samples from the Suess Lode[6]. The planned testwork will cover crushing, grinding, recovery and reagent consumptions of the

[6] . ASX PRX: 12 June 2024

mineralised samples from the oxide, transition and fresh material types. This type of information is critical when assessing the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction as required for reporting mineral resources under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "2012 JORC Code"), and will add additional rigor to any future updated mineral resource of the Deposit.

For the two holes drilled down dip of mineralisation no Estimated True Widths have been generated. The aim of this drilling was to provide metallurgical samples, as well as give a better understanding of the continuity of mineralisation in some of the higher-grade zones of the Deposit. Both holes ended in mineralisation as designed, the drilling completed supplying sufficient sample for the metallurgical testwork to be completed.

Hyperion Lode Drilling

Ten RC holes, totaling 1,050 metres were completed within the Hyperion mineralised zone (Figure 3), returning intercept highlights:

- 25m @ 2.2g/t Au from 66m in hole HYRC24001 (ETW 24.1m);
- 99m @ 2.7g/t Au from 33m in hole HYRC24005 including;
    - 2m @ 13.0g/t Au from 61m; and
    - 3m @ 8.9g/t Au from 102m
- 17m @ 2.9g/t Au from 67m in hole HYRC24011 (ETW 14.4m);
- 15m @ 3.1g/t Au from 152m in hole HYRC24003 (ETW 13.2m);
- 33m @ 2.6g/t Au from 49m in hole HYRC24017A (ETW 29.9m).

All holes were drilled at 60 degrees to the north, except for hole HYRC24005 that was drilled at 70 degrees to the south, which is effectively down dip of the mineralisation. This hole was drilled to provide samples for metallurgical testing. Several holes were also completed to re-drill several historical AC holes for inclusion in future resource estimations.

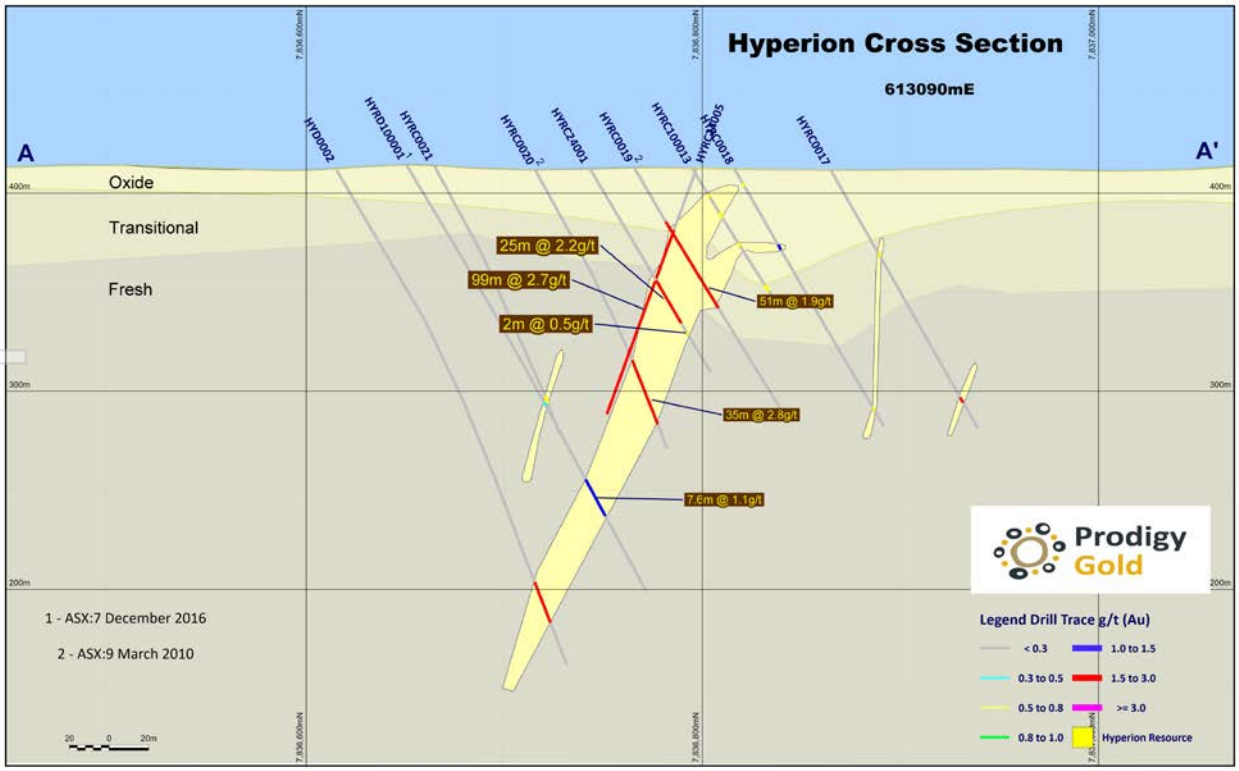

Figure 4 Hyperion Section 613090mE, holes with no noted intercept drilled by Newmont in 2003 – Looking West

The results on section 613090mE, shown in Figure 4 above, highlights the continuous nature of the Hyperion Lode mineralisation, which supports the use of standard geostatistical techniques used in

the previous mineral resource estimate for the Deposit. The grade and widths of mineralisation noted in hole HYRC24001 also shows the potential for the Deposit to be developed in the future as the intercept highlights significant mineralised widths which was previously wireframed using AC drilling.

Table 2 Intercepts from the September 2024 RC drilling at the Hyperion Deposit for the 17 drill holes completed. Reported at 0.5g/t gold cut-off.

Hole_ID	m_From	Downhole Length (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	g/t (Au)	Gram x metres	Prospect
HYRC24001	**66**	**25**	**24.1**	**2.2**	**55**	**Hyperion**
HYRC24001	96	2	1.9	0.5	1	Hyperion
HYRC24002	42	3	2.8	0.7	2.1	Hyperion
HYRC24003	**152**	**15**	**13.2**	**3.1**	**46.5**	**Hyperion**
HYRC24004	29	12	7.2	0.8	9.6	Suess
HYRC24004	**48**	**15**	**7.9**	**2.1**	**31.5**	**Suess**
Including	**53**	**2**	**1.1**	**10.8**	**21.6**	**Suess**
HYRC24004	67	10	5.8	1.2	12	Suess
HYRC24004	**87**	**4**	**2.8**	**7.7**	**30.8**	**Suess**
Including	**89**	**2**	**1.4**	**13.9**	**27.8**	**Suess**
HYRC24004	120	2	1.4	1.0	2	Suess
HYRC24004	**177**	**10**	**9.4**	**15.9**	**159**	**Tethys**
HYRC24005	**33**	**99**	**NA**	**2.7**	**267.3**	**Hyperion**
Including	**61**	**2**	**NA**	**13.0**	**26**	**Hyperion**
and	**102**	**3**	**NA**	**8.9**	**26.7**	**Hyperion**
HYRC24006	23	4	2.5	0.6	2.4	Hyperion
HYRC24006	**31**	**30**	**19.0**	**2.9**	**87**	**Tethys**
Including	**49**	**5**	**3.2**	**6.7**	**33.5**	**Tethys**
HYRC24006	74	14	12.8	1.1	15.4	Tethys
HYRC24008	29	7	6.5	0.8	5.6	Suess
HYRC24009	**19**	**8**	**NA**	**2.5**	**20**	**Tethys**
Including	**23**	**2**	**NA**	**7.6**	**15.2**	**Tethys**
HYRC24009	**39**	**6**	**NA**	**1.8**	**10.8**	**Tethys**
HYRC24009	**49**	**53**	**NA**	**2.9**	**153.7**	**Tethys**
Including	**52**	**10**	**NA**	**8.9**	**89**	**Tethys**
HYRC24011	**67**	**17**	**14.4**	**2.9**	**49.3**	**Hyperion**
HYRC24011	91	7	6.6	0.7	4.9	Hyperion
HYRC24012	**8**	**12**	**8.2**	**2.3**	**27.6**	**Tethys**
HYRC24012	**50**	**15**	**11.7**	**2.2**	**33**	**Tethys**
HYRC24013	**26**	**13**	**10.9**	**4.1**	**53.3**	**Tethys**
Including	**28**	**1**	**0.8**	**21.5**	**21.5**	**Tethys**
HYRC24014	11	17	13.8	1.2	20.4	Tethys
Including	**26**	**1**	**0.8**	**12.2**	**12.2**	**Tethys**
HYRC24014	35	2	1.8	0.6	1.2	Tethys
HYRC24014	63	6	5.5	1.3	7.8	Tethys
HYRC24015	**44**	**9**	**9.0**	**2.4**	**21.6**	**Hyperion**
HYRC24015	**60**	**12**	**10.4**	**1.8**	**21.6**	**Hyperion**
HYRC24016	**41**	**26**	**25.4**	**1.6**	**41.6**	**Hyperion**
HYRC24016	72	7	6.7	0.9	6.3	Hyperion
HYRC24017A	**49**	**33**	**29.9**	**2.6**	**85.8**	**Hyperion**
HYRC24018	**54**	**18**	**16.2**	**1.6**	**28.8**	**Hyperion**
HYRC24018	90	3	2.7	0.6	1.8	Hyperion

Tethys Lode Drilling

Five RC holes totaling 414 metres were completed at the Tethys Lode (Figure 3). Intercept highlights include:

- 10m @ 15.9g/t Au from 177m in hole HYRC24004 (ETW 9.4m)
- 30m @ 2.9g/t Au from 31m in hole HYRC24006 (ETW 19.0m) including:
  - 5m @ 6.7g/t Au from 49m (ETW 3.2m)
- 53m @ 2.9g/t Au from 49m in hole HYRC24009 including
  - 10m @ 8.9g/t Au from 52m
- 13m @ 4.1g/t Au from 26m in hole HYRC24013 (ETW 10.9m)
- 17m @ 1.2g/t Au from 11m in hole HYRC24014 (ETW 13.8m) including:
  - 1m @ 12.2g/t Au from 26m (ETW 0.8m)

Hole HYRC24009 has been drilled at a dip of 70 degrees to the south to provide samples for metallurgical testing. All other Tethys Lode holes have been drilled at a dip of 60 degrees to the north to intersect the southerly dipping mineralisation. Figure 5 shows a cross section through easting 613475mE and highlights the intercepts of the three holes drilled on this section showing the dual lodes as previously modeled for the Tethys Lodes. The second lode shows some potential for further drilling at the Tethys Lodes to test this occurrence on other sections.

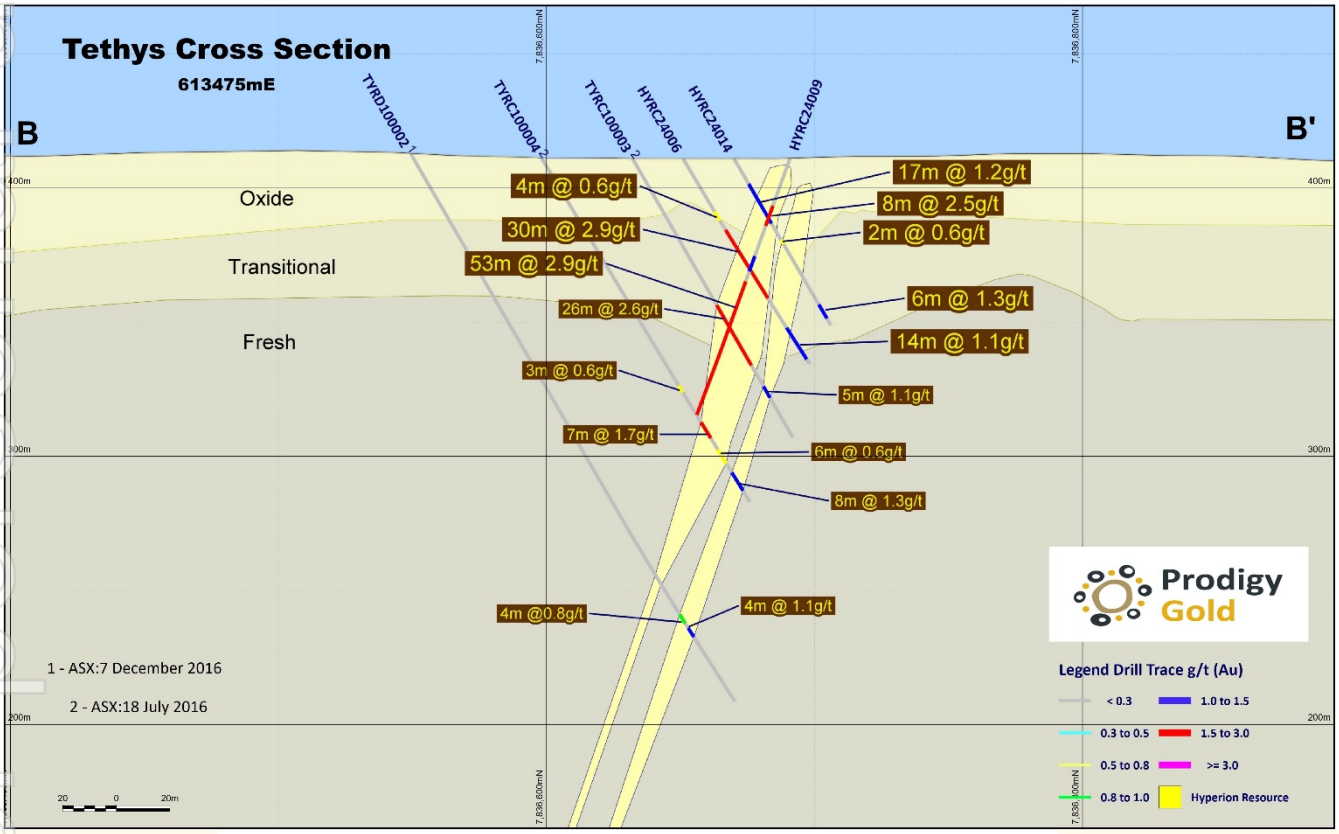

Figure 5 Tethys Lode Section 613475mE showing the results for 3 holes drilled in 2024 – Looking West

Hole HYRC24004 was drilled at 70 degrees to the east to test both, the Suess Lode mineralisation, as well as the deeper sections of the Tethys Lode (see Figure 7). The aim of this hole was to test the easterly extent of the Tethys Lode at depth and successfully intercepted a high-grade zone of 10 metres at 15.9g/t Au (see Table 2 and Figure 7) highlighting the potential for future potential mineral extraction using standard underground mining techniques.

The mineralisation highlighted in hole HYRC24004 through the Tethys Lode shows the mineralisation sits on the hanging-wall contact between a Dolerite of the Mount Charles Formation with a sericite altered granitic unit. Quartz veining, arsenopyrite and sericite alteration are noted with the higher-grade seen in zones of higher vein intensity (Figure 6 below).

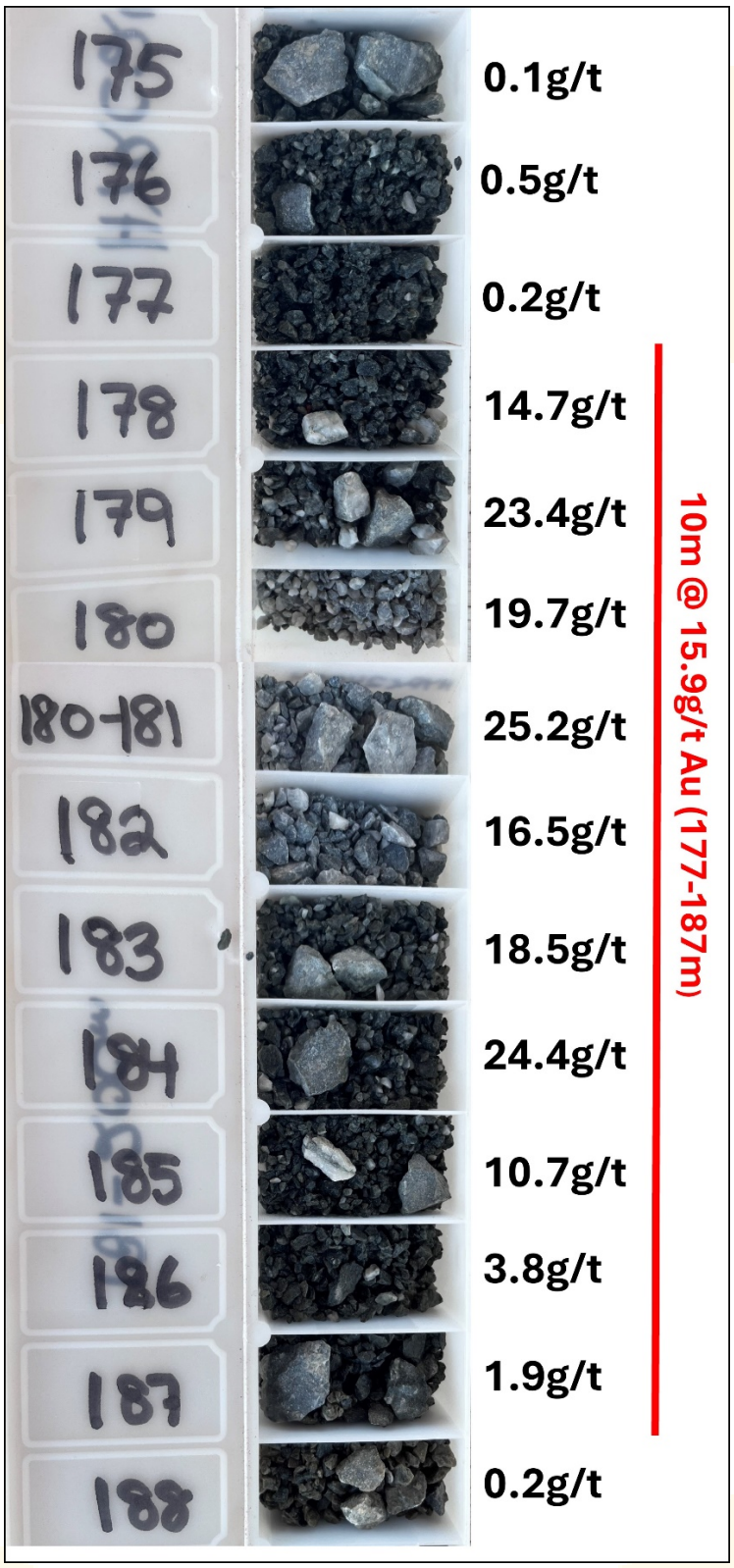

Figure 6 RC Drill Chips showing the grades for hole HYRC24004 through the Tethys Lode – reported intercept of 10m @ 15.9g/t (ETW 9.4m)

Prodigy Gold is currently assessing the latest drilling results with a view to design deeper diamond holes to test the potential depth extents of the Hyperion mineralised system. This potential has been highlighted by holes HYRC24004 (Tethys Lode - Figure 7) and hole HYRC24003 (Hyperion Lode) reporting significant high-grade zones at the base of the currently reported mineral resource estimate (depth of around 180m below surface).

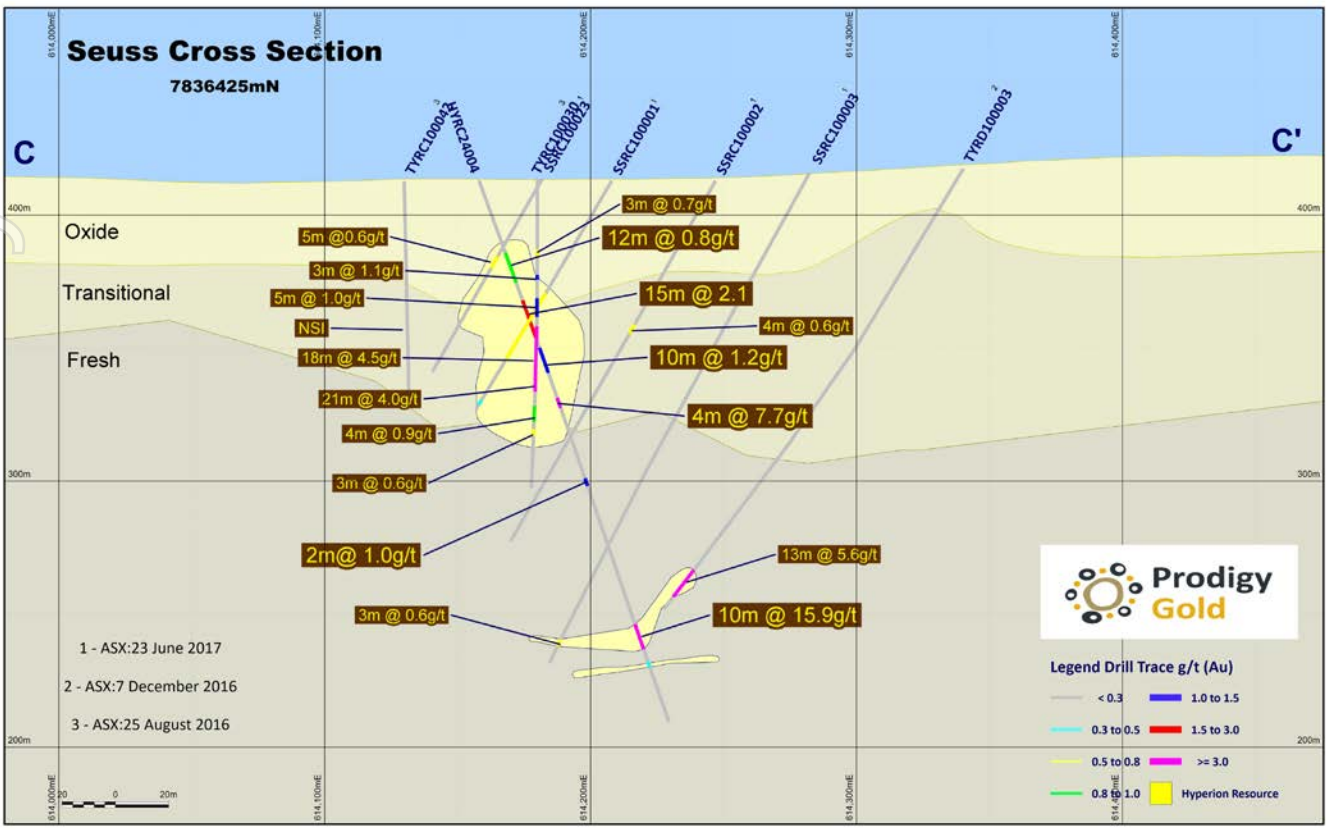

Figure 7 Suess Lode section 7836425mN looking North (NSI = No Significant Intercept)

Recommendations for Further Work

On review of these results future work can now commence to update the latest Mineral Resource Estimate for the Hyperion Deposit, with the incorporation of these new results. Additionally, it would be recommended that several higher-grade samples be sent for further analysis to ensure the accuracy of the standard Fire-Assay technique used in this program. Earlier this year[7] Prodigy Gold demonstrated that the Photon Assay technique would be a suitable check process for these types of results, and several samples of +10g/t Au results will be sent to the laboratory for additional analysis.

Further drilling will also be recommended for the Hyperion Deposit. As the field season is drawing to a close, planning will now commence for drilling of this Deposit in the 2025 field season with a focus on Mineral Resource development as well as testing the deeper potential of the mineralisation.

Tregony North, Brokenwood and Pandora RC Drilling

Prodigy Gold has also completed RC drilling at the Tregony North, Brokenwood and Pandora prospects with the Company currently awaiting final results. These results will be reported when they are received.

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

[7] ASX PRX 21 March 2024

For further information contact:
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About Prodigy Gold NL

Prodigy Gold has a unique greenfields and brownfields exploration portfolio in the proven multi-million-ounce Tanami Gold Province hosting significant deposits such as Newmont Australia's Tanami operation and Oberon Deposit. Prodigy Gold is currently focused on the Tanami North projects with further work required to understand the potential at the Buccaneer project. The key strategic plan for Prodigy Gold over the coming 2 years includes:

- Advancing priority targets and further development of Mineral Resources at the Tanami North project;
- A mining options study on the Buccaneer and Old Pirate Mineral Resources to determine the next steps to advance the Twin Bonanza project;
- Systematic evaluation of all of Prodigy Gold targets to determine next steps with either further exploration, divestment or tenement relinquishment; and
- Support Joint Venture partners to expedite discovery on their projects.

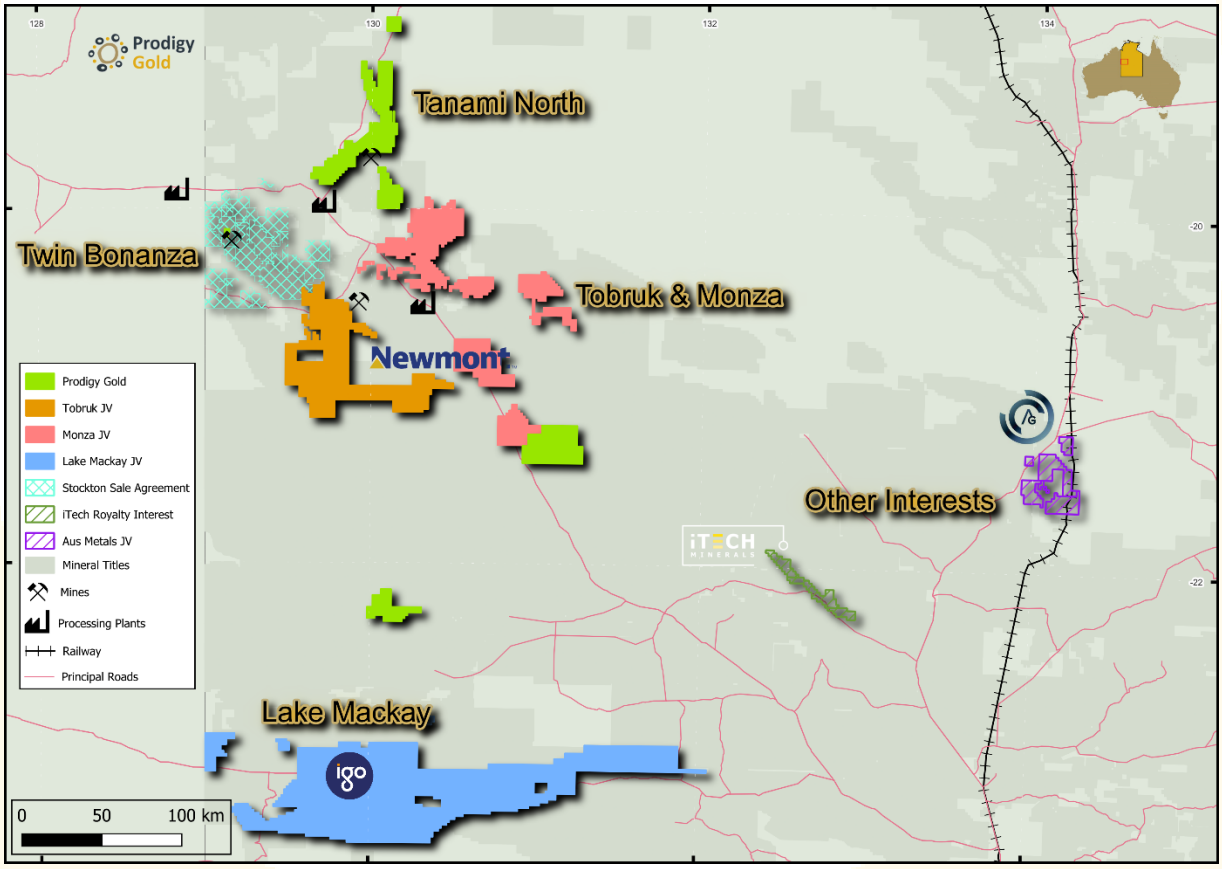

Figure 8 – Prodigy Gold major Project areas

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to the Hyperion Deposit, and exploration results from the Tanami North Project, such as results from the Hyperion Deposit, are based on information reviewed and checked by Mr Mark Edwards, FAusIMM, MAIG. Mr Edwards is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for

Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The "JORC Code"). Mr Edwards is a fulltime employee of the Company in the position of Managing Director and consents to the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

Information in this report that relates to the mineral resources for the Hyperion Deposits which was released to the ASX on the 29 July 2024 – Updated Mineral Resource for the Hyperion Gold Deposit. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. The 29 July 2024 release fairly represents information reviewed by Mr. Mark Edwards, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time of the 29 July 2024 release Mr. Edwards was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold. Mr. Edwards has provided written consent for the 29 July 2024 release.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource for Tregony was released to the ASX on the 3 July 2024 – Updated Mineral Resource for Tregony Gold Deposit. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. The 3 July 2024 release fairly represents information reviewed by Mr. Mark Edwards, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time of the 3 July 2024 release Mr. Edwards was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold. Mr. Edwards has provided written consent for the 3 July 2024 release.

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

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

Announcement Date	***Announcement Title***	***Competent Person***	***At the time of release full-time employee of***	***Membership***	***Membership status***
02.09.2024	Drilling commences at Hyperion Gold Deposit	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
12.06.2024	Final Metallurgical Testwork Results for Hyperion Project	Mr Mark Edwards & ***Dr Andrew Dowling***	Prodigy Gold NL ***Independent Metallurgical Operations***	AusIMM AIG ***AusIMM***	Fellow Member ***Fellow***
21.03.2024	Chrysos PhotonAssay™ Technique Confirms High-Grade Brokenwood, Tregony and Hyperion Drill Results	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
14.9.2023 ASX:TAM	Annual Mineral Resource Statement	Mr Graeme Thompson	MoJoe Mining Pty Ltd	AusIMM	Member
24.11.2022 ASX:TAM	Mineral Resource updates completed for five gold deposits on the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture Yields 1.5M ounces	Mr Graeme Thompson	MoJoe Mining Pty Ltd	AusIMM	Member
23.06.2017	Final Results for Suplejack RC and Homestead Diamond Drilling	Mr Matt Briggs	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM	Member
07.12.2016	Exploration Update – Suplejack Drilling Results	Mr Matt Briggs	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM	Member
25.08.2016	Exploration Update – Suplejack and Lake Mackay	Mr Alwin van Roij	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM	Member
18.07.2016	Exploration Update – Suplejack Project	Mr Alwin van Roij	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM	Member
09.03.2010	ABM Releases Details on Northern Tanami Targets Hyperion Gold Project	Mr Darren Holden	ABM – Now Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM	Member

References

Crawford, A. F., Thedaud, N., Masurel, Q., & Maidment, D. W. (2024). Geology and regnional setting of the Oberon gold deposit, Tanami Region. *Northern Territory Geological Survey AGES 2024 Conference* (pp. 83-87). Alice Springs: Northern Territory Geological Survey.

JORC TABLE 1 HYPERION DRILLING

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.*	RC drilling was completed using a Schram 685 drill rig. RC drilling techniques are used to obtain 1m samples of the entire downhole length. RC samples are logged geologically, and all samples submitted for assay.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	The full length of each hole was sampled. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. See further details below. The cyclone and splitter were routinely cleaned.
	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	RC samples were taken using a 10:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone to obtain 1m samples. Approximately 3kg samples were submitted to the laboratory. Prodigy Gold samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. Samples from selected drill holes were placed into green bags for possible future use if assays suggest the presence of coarse gold. Samples may be submitted for full analysis to determine the possible presence of coarse gold.
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.).*	RC drilling was completed by Bullion Drilling using a Schramm 685 RC drill rigs with a booster compressor. The drill hole diameter was $5^{1/2}$ inch and downhole surveys for RC drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Sample recoveries are recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was standard in the program. All samples are weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. No water compromised samples were reported in this program.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. The sample required for the assay is collected directly into a calico sample bag at a designed 3kg sample mass which is optimal for full sample crushing and pulverisation at the assay laboratory. Samples from selected holes within the Hyperion resource area were collected in green bags and the green bags and calico bag were weighed to assist with assessing drill hole recoveries.
	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.	Sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material from the RC drilling is unlikely. No relationship between sample recovery and grade is known at this stage.
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.*	Prodigy Gold drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using a laptop. 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 (e.g. % mineral present) in nature depending on the feature being logged.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable – RC drilling
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	1m RC samples were split with a cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. All intervals were sampled, if the sample was wet it was recorded by the responsible geologist. Very few wet samples were reported.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	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 was retained for Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Standards, field duplicates and blanks were inserted every 20 samples (1:20). At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples are assayed. Duplicate samples were collected either by using the second chute on the cyclone or manually using a standalone riffle splitter.
	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.	Samples were split using cone splitter attached to the drill rigs, which was checked to be level for each hole. Sample weights were monitored to ensure adequate sample collection was maintained. The cone splitter provided some variability in sample weights from 2-4kg. Field duplicates were collected for selected intervals using either the second chute attached to the cone splitter on the cyclone or manually using a standalone 50:50 riffle splitter.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	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	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Prodigy Gold uses a lead collection fire assay, using a 40g sample charge, with an ICP-AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish. The lower detection limit for this technique is 0.01ppm Au and the upper limit is 1,000ppm Au that is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. In addition to standards, duplicates and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards, blanks.
	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.	No geophysical measurements were collected.
	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.	A blank, field duplicate or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. Five 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are calculated independently by both the project geologist and database administrator on receiving of the results.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5. 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.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	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	*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.*	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.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 52.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drilling was a mix of closely spaced resource drilling and reconnaissance drilling with variable drill spacing. All drill hole location data is included within the collar table within the release.
	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.	Results will be used to update the Mineral Resource for the Hyperion Deposit.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing is applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The drill holes were designed to best test the interpreted geology in relation to regional structure and lithological contacts. Drilling was all inclined with orientation based on predicted geological constraints.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in this data. Further structural work is required to determine the distribution of gold within the mineralised intervals. The current approach to sampling is appropriate for further resource definition and exploration.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported from the rig to the field camp by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were trucked to Alice Springs by Prodigy personnel to Northline who organise transport to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been delivered to Northline in Alice Springs. 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.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been undertaken.

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.*	The Hyperion drilling area is contained within EL9250 located in the Northern Territory. The exploration licence (EL) is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to a confidential indigenous land use agreement (ILUA) between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via the Central Land Council (CLC). A heritage clearance has been completed prior to drilling to ensure the protection of cultural sites of significance. A NT mine management plan is in place for the exploration on the EL.
	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.	The tenements are in good standing with the NT Government and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Hyperion 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.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Geology at Hyperion consists of a NS trending and steeply dipping mafic stratigraphic package with interbedded sedimentary rocks (siltstones and shale). Mineralisation is controlled by WNW striking faults at a high angle to the primary stratigraphy and the Suplejack Shear. Granite dykes have intruded up the WNW structures with both the basalt and granite sequences hosting mineralised quartz veins. Mineralisation is disseminated in nature with some coarse gold observed.
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:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth hole length.*	Drill hole collar data is contained within this release.
	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	No information material to the announcement has been excluded.
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.*	Prodigy Gold reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5g/t Au 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.
	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.	Summaries of all material drill holes and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are being reported. No metallurgical recovery testwork has been completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	Generally the understanding of the mineralisation geometries at the Hyperion mineral resource are known well enough to calculate the estimated true widths for each drilling intercept. Where possible Prodigy Gold has provided a cross section of most section of the deposit to assist the reader in understanding the ways the estimated true widths are calculated, these may change with further information but at the time of review of the results it is deemed as the most appropriate way to determine the true widths of mineralisation.
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.*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text. A collar plan is provided for the completed drill holes. Cross sections are provided within the release.
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.*	All significant intersections are reported with a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off.
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.*	Information relevant to the results has been provided.
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*	Further drilling is anticipated and will be planned once results have been analysed by the Company.