Level 1, 67 Smith Street
Darwin NT 0800. Australia
T +61 8 9423 9777
F +61 8 9423 9733
E admin@prodigygold.com.au
W www.prodigygold.com.au
ABN 58 009 127 020

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

29 July 2024

Updated Mineral Resource For The Hyperion Gold Deposit

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Mineral Resource estimate for the Hyperion Gold Deposit updated**
- **Mineral Resources reported at a 0.6g/t Au lower cut-off;**
  - **Indicated 2.29Mt @ 1.7g/t Au for 122koz**
  - **Inferred 6.35Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for 285koz**
  - **Total Resource 8.64Mt @ 1.5g/t Au for 407koz**
- **Represents a 96% increase in tonnes, 33% decrease in grade and 30% increase in ounces compared to the previously released Hyperion Mineral Resource numbers**
- **The Tanami North Project, consisting of both the Tregony and Hyperion Mineral Resources now comprises a total of 10.2Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for @ 471k ounces at a 0.6g/t Au lower cut-off grade**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ("Prodigy Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to report an updated Mineral Resource estimate for its 100% owned Hyperion Gold deposit ("Hyperion") located on EL9250 within the Tanami North project in the Northern Territory. A total Mineral Resource of 8.64Mt @ 1.5g/t Au for 407,000 ounces has been estimated and reported at a cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au. This represents an increase in ounces from the previously reported Hyperion Mineral Resource of 4.4Mt @ 2.2g/t Au for 314koz that was reported at a lower cut-off of 0.7g/t Au[1].

The updated Mineral Resource estimate has been reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code").

The Hyperion Mineral Resource update incorporates results from drilling completed on the deposit through 2023, which aimed to increase the overall confidence in the previously reported 2018 Mineral Resource and to increase the Hyperion Mineral Resource inventory. The increase in tonnes and decrease in grade is a result of more material being included in the mineralisation wireframes, which were generated using a lower cut-off of around 0.3g/t Au to allow for suitable continuity.

The update highlights the overall potential of the Tanami North project area, a strategically important project for the Company. This area will be the main focus of exploration activities for Prodigy Gold during the 2024 field season with drilling planned for both the Hyperion and Tregony deposits. This will include drilling at Hyperion that is designed to provide additional sample material from different mineralised structures for further metallurgical testwork.

[1] ASX: 15 August 2023

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Mark Edwards said:

"The Hyperion deposit is one of Prodigy Gold's most strategically important projects. It was a focus of exploration activities in 2023 with 19 holes drilled around the Hyperion exploration lease with 14 of these holes, for 1,674 metres, drilled into the Hyperion Mineral Resource itself.

The work completed highlights that the Hyperion deposit is now reaching a size that warrants consideration for future development. While this Mineral Resource update has yielded more tonnes at lower grade, this update represents a better understanding of the deposit. The wireframing has been completed including lower grade material, with this update using a lower cut-off level of 0.3g/t Au compared to the lower cut-off level of 0.5g/t Au used in the 2018 model. This means the underlying higher-grade material of the updated Resource of 4.92Mt @ 1.94g/t Au is still present at a cut-off grade of 1.1g/t Au. This compares well with the tonnes and grade previously reported in 2018, which were 4.93Mt @ 1.95g/t Au[2].

The Hyperion deposit remains a key pillar in Prodigy Gold's exploration plans for the coming year with drilling and further metallurgical testwork planned. The drilling will focus on both increasing the confidence in the Mineral Resource and to potentially increase the overall inventory. It is also planned to drill holes into the Hyperion and Tethys lodes to collect additional material that can be used for metallurgical testwork similar to testwork completed on the Seuss lode in 2023. Prodigy Gold looks forward to updating all shareholders on how this work progresses throughout the coming year."

Prodigy Gold Mineral Resources

Prodigy Gold's Mineral Resource estimates now total 20.2Mt at an average grade of 1.5g/t gold for 945koz of gold (Table 1), with resources located at the Tregony, Old Pirate and Buccaneer projects in addition to the Hyperion project. The Hyperion Mineral Resource is one of two Prodigy Gold deposits defined along the regional Suplejack Shear Zone ("SSZ"), which also hosts the Central Tanami project Joint Venture's ("CTPJV"[3]) Groundrush (Mineral Resource - 1.1Moz Au) and Crusade deposits (Mineral Resource - 94Koz Au)[4].

Table 1 Prodigy Gold Mineral Resource summary as at 29 July 2024

Project	Date	Cut-off	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		(g/t)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (Koz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (Koz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (Koz Au)
Tanami North Project Area											
Tregony[5]	Jul-24	0.6	0.46	1.6	23	1.10	1.2	41	1.56	1.3	64
Hyperion	Jul-24	0.6	2.29	1.7	122	6.35	1.4	285	8.64	1.5	407
Sub-Total			**2.75**	**1.6**	**145**	**7.45**	**1.4**	**326**	**10.20**	**1.4**	**471**
Twin Bonanza Project Area											
Buccaneer[6]	Aug-23	0.7	3.90	1.2	157	5.30	1.2	201	9.20	1.2	359
Old Pirate[7]	Aug-16	1.0	0.04	4.6	7	0.72	4.7	109	0.76	4.7	115
Sub-Total			**3.94**	**1.3**	**164**	**6.02**	**1.6**	**310**	**9.96**	**1.5**	**474**
Total			**6.7**	**1.4**	**309**	**13.5**	**1.5**	**636**	**20.2**	**1.5**	**945**

Notes for Mineral Resource:

- *All Mineral Resources are completed in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 edition*
- *All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence, differences may occur due to this rounding*
- *Tonnes are reported as dry metric tonnes*
- *The are no Mineral Reserves reported for any of Prodigy Gold's projects*

[2] ASX: 31 July 2018

[3] The CTPJV is a 50% partnership between Northern Star Resources Limited (ASX:NST) and Tanami Gold NL (ASX:TAM).

[4] ASX:TAM 22 November 2022

[5] ASX: 3 July 2024

[6] ASX: 11 August 2023

[7] ASX: 19 August 2016

- *All projects are owned 100% by Prodigy Gold*
- *All Resources are reported at various cut-off grades depending on their location, cost assumptions and how they were reported at the time of reporting.*
    - *Hyperion Mineral Resources are determined by cutting all Mineral Resources to 180m below surface. The 180m depth was used to define the Mineral Resource due to that being the approximate depth of previously optimised pits.*

Tenement and Land Tenure Status

The Hyperion deposit is located on Exploration Licence ("EL") 9250 and is registered to Australian Tenement Holdings Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Prodigy Gold. The lease was granted to Otter Gold on 17 October 2001, following the application being submitted in 1995. The title currently consists of 64 blocks, or 201.86km². Applications for renewal have been lodged and approved with the Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade – Northern Territory ("DITT"). The tenement is in good standing and falls within the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory, approximately 620km north-northwest of Alice Springs.

EL9250 is subject to a confidential indigenous land use agreement (ILUA) between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners through the Central Land Council (CLC). Heritage clearances have been completed to ensure the protection of cultural sites of significance.

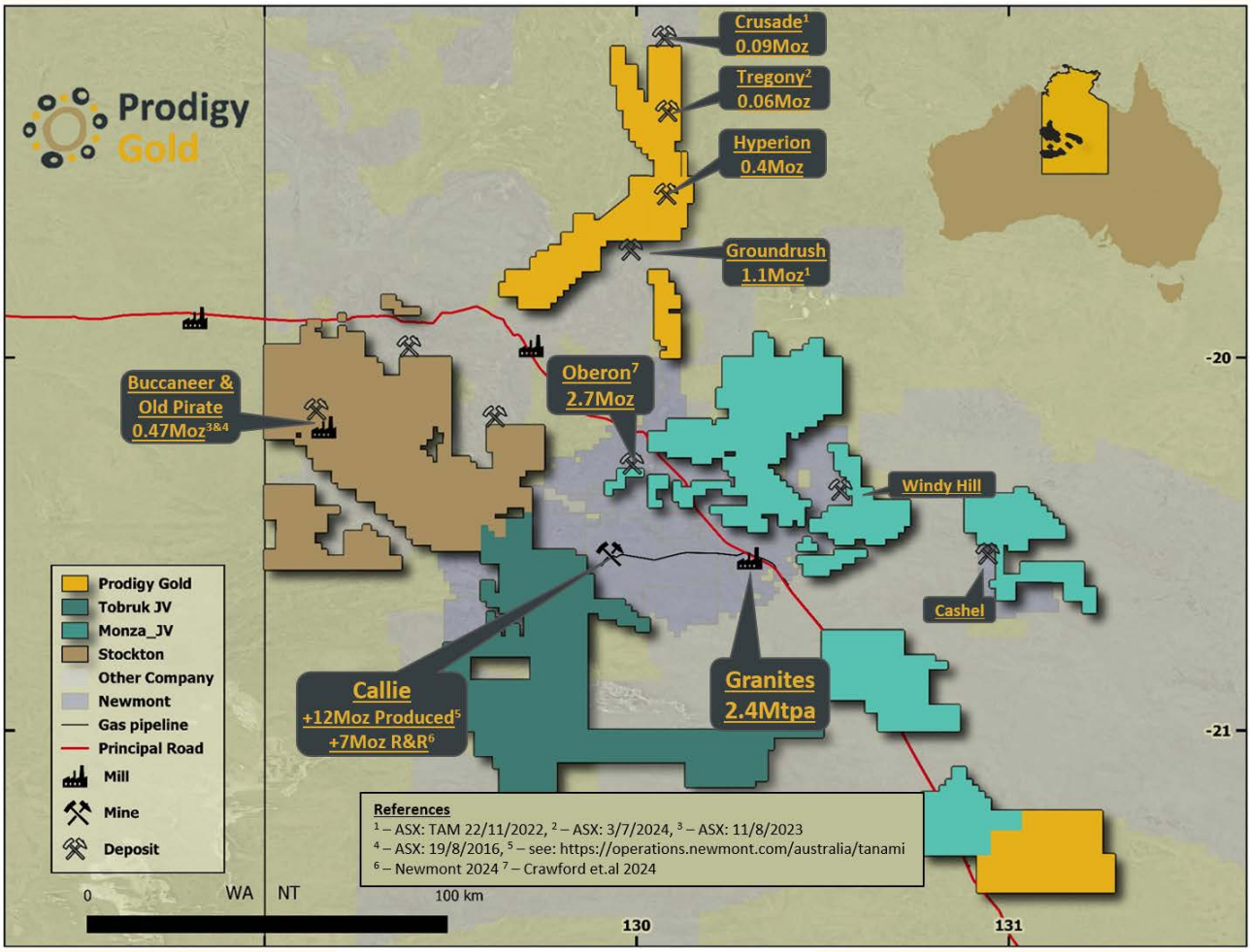

Figure 1 Location of Hyperion Mineral Resource in the Tanami region of the Northern Territory

Hyperion Mineral Resource Update

The Hyperion Mineral Resource update incorporates results from the 2023 Hyperion drilling campaigns, has been reviewed internally and reported in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code. The estimation has been completed considering only open pit mining methods, the logical extraction methodology for this style of near surface mineralisation.

The Hyperion Mineral Resource update has been reported constrained to a depth from surface of 180m and reported above a 0.6g/t Au cut-off grade. The previous model was constrained using an optimised pit shell, which was up to 200m in depth.

The Hyperion Mineral Resource update totals 8.64Mt at 1.5g/t Au for a total of 407koz of gold (Table 1) and has been reported in the Indicated and Inferred categories. Recent studies on the metallurgical recoveries for the deposit have also been reviewed and highlights this deposit would be suitable for processing through a conventional carbon-in-leach ("CIL") processing facility with estimated recoveries of over 95% in oxide, transitional and fresh material[8].

During the estimation process, searches were completed of historic AirCore and RAB drillholes to gain an understanding where RC or Diamond Core drilling may be best utilised to increase the inventory of the Mineral Resources. This assessment will be used to assist with potential drill targeting for future programs at the Hyperion deposit with the specific aim of growing the Mineral Resources.

Hyperion Project History

This area was first drilled by Zapopan who held the ground between 1989 and 1995 with 287 RAB and 14 RC holes drilled, along with significant regional surface sampling. EL9250 was granted to Otter Gold in 2001, which was acquired by Newmont through a corporate take-over. Newmont were responsible for exploration activities on the title until the project was sold to Prodigy Gold in 2009. During that time Newmont conducted several drilling campaigns on the title as outlined in the summary table below. Additional surface geochemistry and geophysical surveys were also completed on the project area during this time.

Prodigy Gold (formerly ABM Resources) has been active on the project since 2010, carrying out more RC and Diamond drilling around the main targets on EL9250, including the Hyperion deposit and the Brokenwood prospect to the south. Prodigy Gold has undertaken the majority of RC and Diamond Core drilling on the project with over 23,000m of drilling completed since 2010. This represents around 70% of the total drilling used in this estimation process.

Details of the different types of drilling used on the project are outlined below;

- AC – AirCore
- DD – Diamond Core
- RAB – Rotary Air Blast (WB – Water Bore using RAB Method)
- RC – Reverse Circulation
- RCD – RC Pre-Collar with Diamond Core Tail (classified as Diamond Drilling in the estimation)
- sRC – Slimline RC

Table 2 Details of all drilling types used within the Hyperion Mineral Resource area, these holes used in wireframing the resource with RC, DD, RCD and sRC holes used in the resource estimation process.

	Zapopan 1992-2000		Newmont/Otter 2001-2009		Prodigy Gold 2010-Present		Total 1992-Present	
Type	**No.**	**Metres**	**No.**	**Metres**	**No.**	**Metres**	**No.**	**Metres**
AC	0	0	5	269	157	8,870	162	9,139
DD	2	182	2	430	1	370	5	982
RAB	287	9,784	703	40,968	0	0	990	50,752
RC	14	1,422	61	8,599	153	20,763	228	30,784
RCD	0	0	0	0	8	2,081	8	2,081
sRC	0	0	0	0	10	702	10	702
WB	0	0	1	81	0	0	1	81
Total	**303**	**11,388**	**772**	**50,346**	**329**	**32,786**	**1,404**	**94,520**

[8] ASX: 12 June 2024

Deposit Geology, Mineralisation and Geological Interpretation

The mineralisation at the Hyperion and Tethys and Hyperion South lodes is associated with a structural break between regional north-south trending thrust faults. At the Hyperion lodes, this is a shear zone hosted in differentiated dolerite, which is typically intruded by granitic dykes. These granitic intrusions are absent at Tethys. The shear zone generally trends at approximately 286 degrees and dips towards the south at 60-80 degrees. The structure is typically between 4m and 30m thick, with an average of approximately 10m true width.

Drilling has defined the Hyperion-Tethys mineralisation over a strike length of just under 2,000m. Mineralisation extends from surface to a depth of at least 260m below surface. In some areas mineralisation is leached in the upper parts of the system with mineralisation tenor increasing from 20m below surface. No gold enrichment zones have been identified as part of this weathering profile.

Mineralisation is characterised by a visible shear texture, quartz veining, and pyrite. The shear is denoted by an increase of quartz veining and the intrusion of one or two parallel felsic dykes. Other identifiers are strong structural deformation in diamond core, and visible fabric development in RC chips.

The Seuss structure is silica-sericite-pyrite alteration with quartz-carbonate-pyrite veining and sulphide laminations. Some mineralisation occurs within horizontal stacked veins that develop within or proximal to the intersection of the north-northwest striking Seuss structure and a north-south trending mafic sediment. The mineralisation is typically 10m-50m thick with an average of approximately 20m true width. Mineralisation is consistently identified in diamond drilling and extrapolated through Prodigy Gold's RC drilling where possible based on similar logged features.

There are over 32 mineralised lodes defined in the resource area ranging in thickness from 2m to up to 50m wide. The wireframes were defined using a lower cut-off of 0.3g/t Au, but some areas of waste were also included to ensure continuity of the wireframes. A minimum downhole width of 2m was also used when defining the wireframes to apply some rigour around the assumptions of open pit minimum mining widths.

Initial mineralisation wireframes for Hyperion-Tethys and Hyperion South were interpreted using cross sectional analysis using Micromine Software with a nominal 0.3 g/t gold cut-off. This was supported by a grade defined implicit model that was generated using the Micromine software to assist with identifying the potential continuity of the mineralisation. A maximum of 3m downhole internal waste was allowed to ensure wireframe shapes were logical and relatively smooth were possible. Narrow intervals of less than 0.3g/t were occasionally included when geological and/or structural continuity was reasonably demonstrated. The wireframes were completed using;

Hyperion Zone:

- 11 individual wireframe lodes interpreted
- 89 holes used for wireframes with 63 of those used in the estimation process
- A total of 1,334 samples included in wireframes of which 990 used in the estimation process

Hyperion South Zone:

- 8 individual wireframe lodes interpreted
- 44 holes used for wireframes with 28 of those used in the estimation process
- A total of 465 samples included in wireframes of which 123 used in the estimation process

Tethys Zone:

- 6 individual wireframe lodes interpreted
- 68 holes used for wireframes with 54 of those used in the estimation process

- A total of 753 samples included in wireframes of which 651 used in the estimation process

The Seuss mineralisation was also defined in north looking cross sections using Micromine and was defined to intersect a regional scale fault where all mineralisation was truncated in the south. The Seuss mineralisation was also truncated in the north against the Tethys mineralised wireframes. More work is required to better understand the intersection between these two mineralised structures. The exact location of this intersection should be drill tested for future model interpretations.

Seuss Zone:

- 7 individual wireframe lodes interpreted
- 30 holes used for wireframes with all of those used in the estimation process
- A total of 1,118 samples included in wireframes of which all were used in the estimation

All drill types were used for the wireframing, including RAB and AC drilling to assist with the continuity of mineralisation interpretation. These lower confidence drilling types were not used in the estimation process for the reported Mineral Resource but have been used to define the exploration target zone mineralisation to be used in defining future exploration programs.

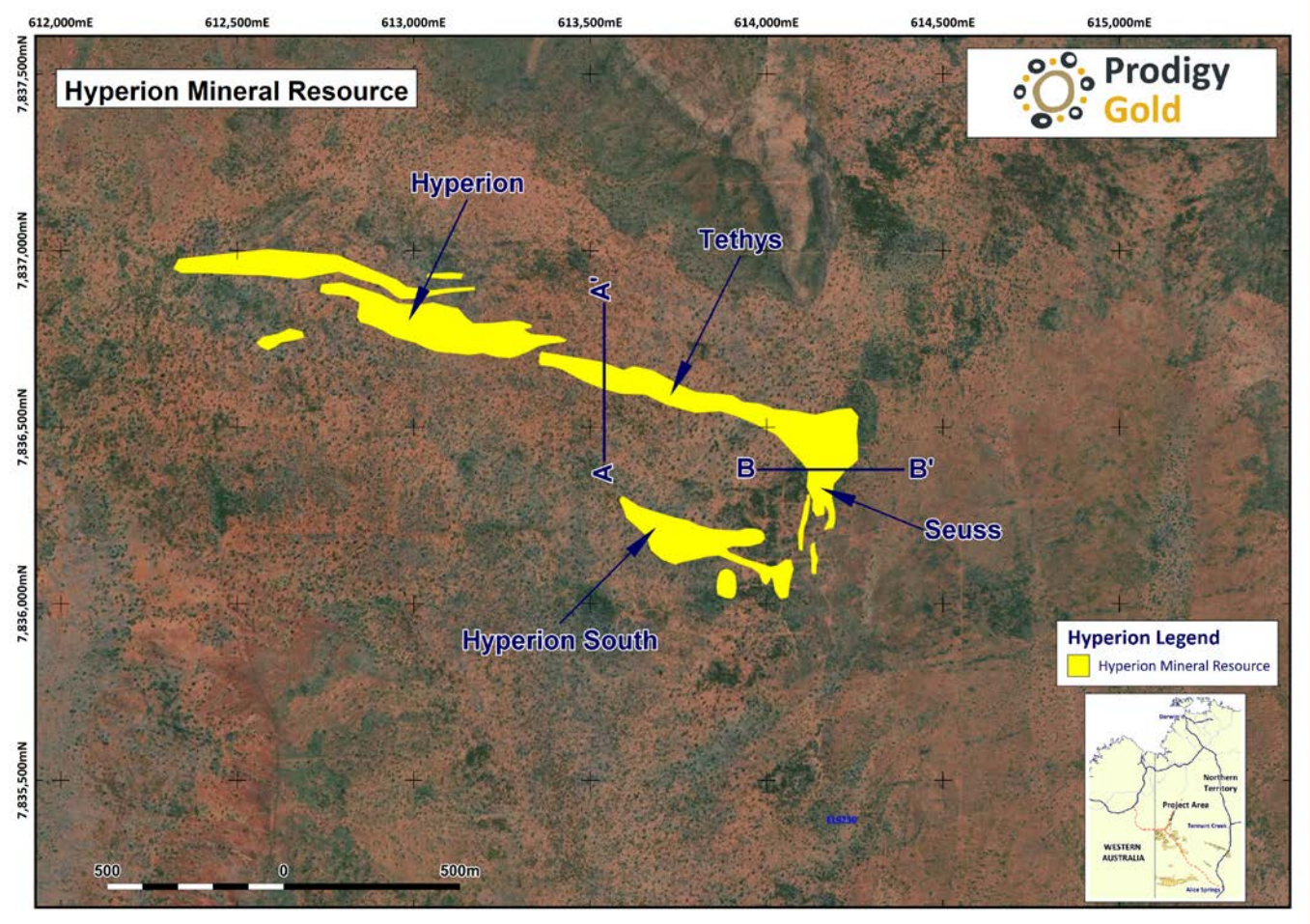

Figure 2 Hyperion mineralisation showing location of lodes used in modelling

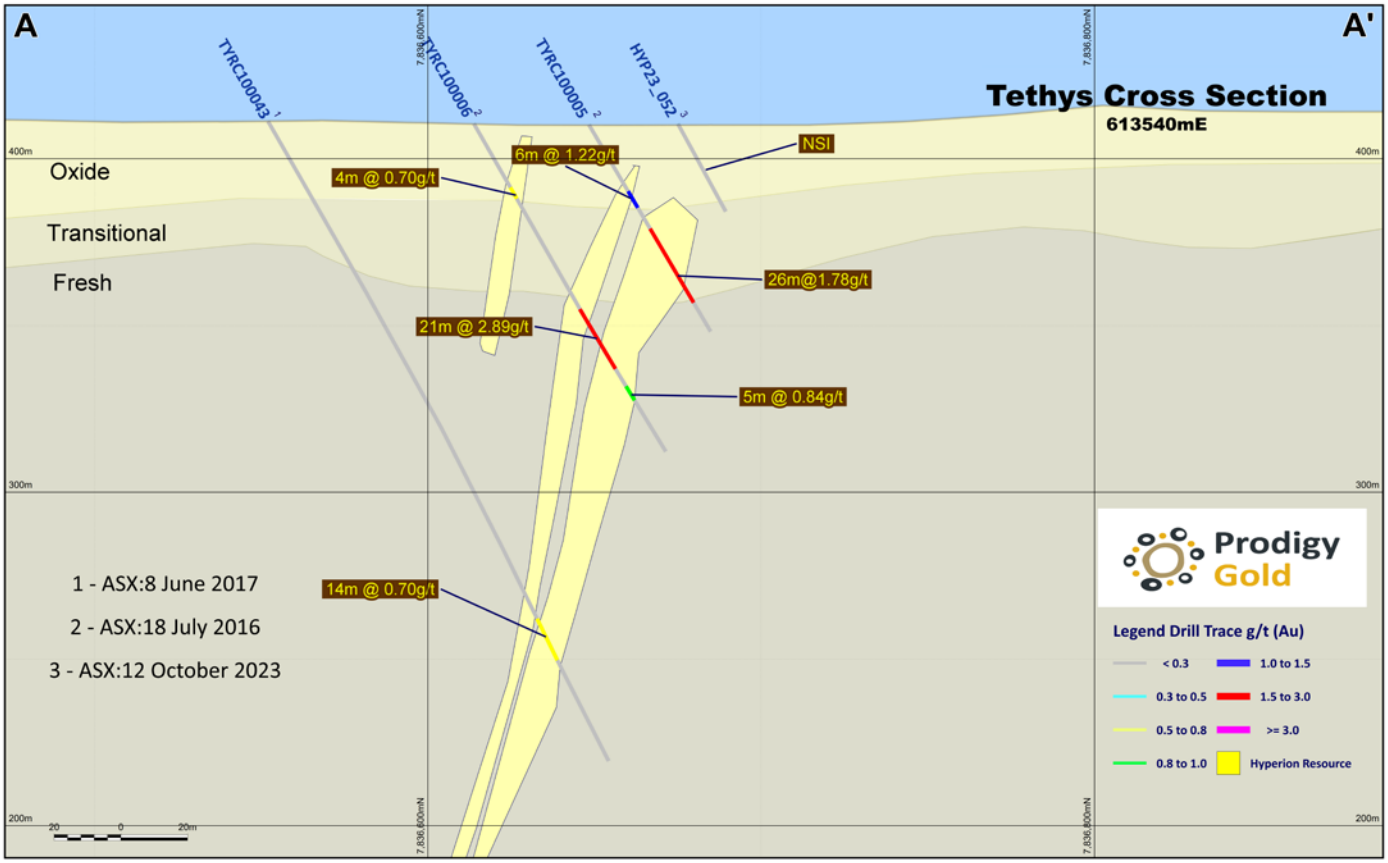

Figure 3 Section through Tethys mineralisation looking east
Note: holes may be off section compared to Mineral Resource

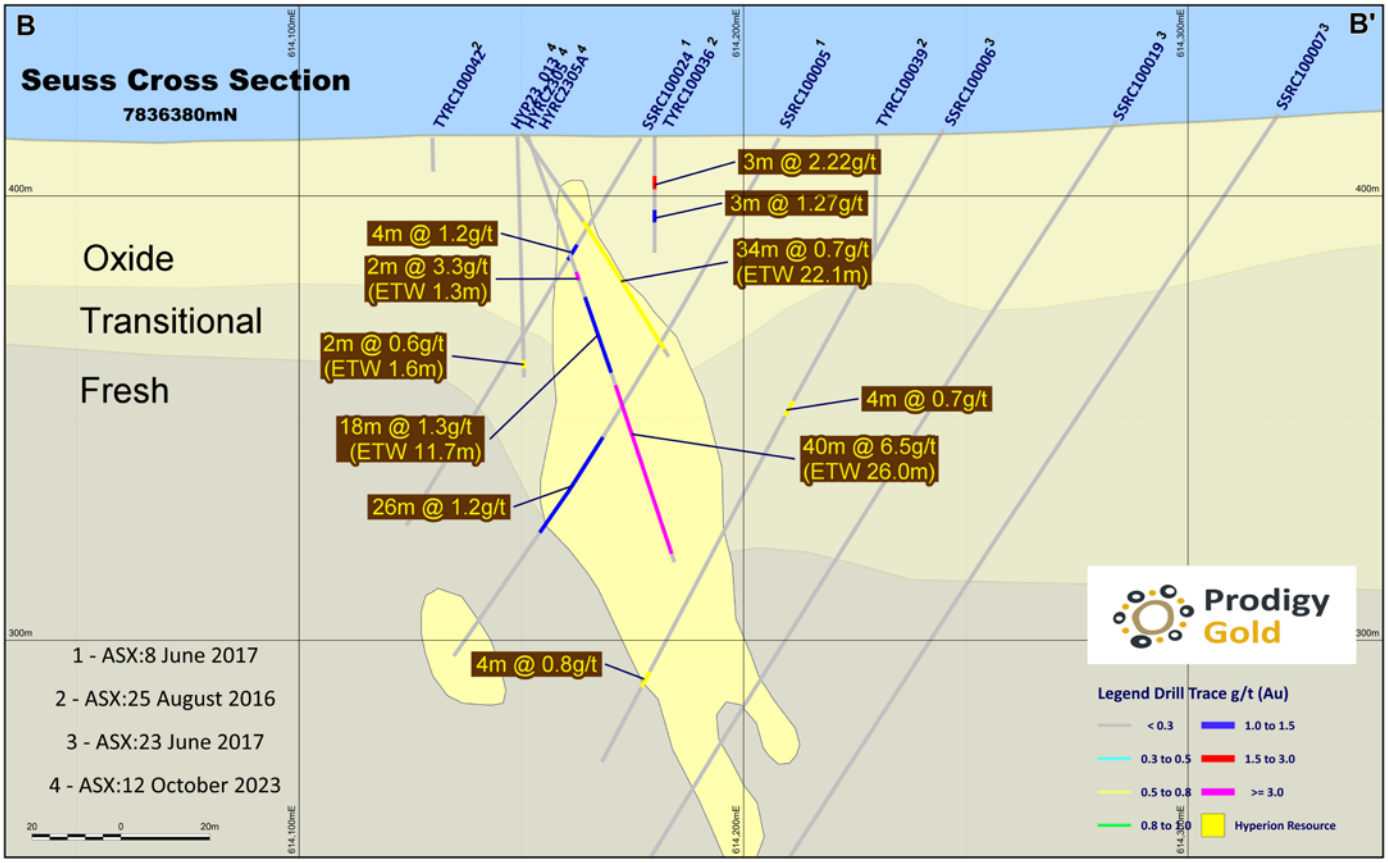

Figure 4 Section through Seuss mineralisation looking north
Note: holes may be off section compared to Mineral Resource

Regolith and Weathering

The Regolith profile at Hyperion consists of a 20-40m oxide horizon underlain by 10-40m transitional material. The oxide material is generally completely weathered material, starting with a strong goerthitic weathering zone and alternating with pink/red haematite downhole. The transitional material generally shows moderate to weakly weathered sulphides, whilst fresh material displays little to no weathering characteristics.

Weathering was recorded as part of the geological logging of drill holes. This was then reviewed using Micromine software to generate an implicit contact model, which generated a Digital Terrain Model ("DTM") for use in the modeling and estimation process. Three horizons are defined from two DTM's, oxide, transitional and fresh, with the transitional material sitting between the base of oxide ("BOX") and top of fresh ("TOF") DTM's and density applied for each. Some minor inconsistencies are seen in the model but generally not in areas where mineralisation is present, this is due to some inconsistent logging by different geologists where fresh material may be logged above transitional material, which may be a result of deeper weathering in certain geological units or geological structures. The general shape of contact models is deemed to be appropriate for this modelling process.

The densities used for the model are consistence with the last Mineral Resource and are reported as:

- Oxide 2.20t/m^3
- Transitional 2.50t/m^3
- Fresh 2.87t/m^3

These values were determined using a total of 230 measurements using the method of measuring the dry weight of core, divided by the volume as determined by the weight on air minus the weight in water. A wax coating was used to cover pores when taking wet core weights, to account for void spaces.

These values have been assessed as suitable for use as these match previously used densities for other models and do appear to be appropriate for this style of mineralisation and host rock. The densities defined at the Tregony deposit that is 25km to the north of Hyperion used 2.13t/m^3 for oxide, 2.53t/m^3 in transitional and 2.72t/m^3 in fresh material. This indicates that the densities for Hyperion and Tregony are relatively consistent even though the two deposits show slightly different geological settings.

Drilling Techniques

Reserve Circulation ("RC" & "sRC") and Diamond ("DD" & "RCD") drilling (Table 2) only were used in the Mineral Resource estimation. AC, WB and RAB drilling completed in the project area were used in defining the mineralisation wireframes, but not used in the estimation process, except to define target zones within the deposit area for future exploration programs. sRC drilling is defined as slimline RC drilling and was generally used either using an 89.5mm or 111mm drill bit. The standard RC drilling rig used a 5 5/8-inch (143mm) bit. Sampling of sRC holes used the spearing technique, compared to samples collected from RC rig that typically used either a rig mounted riffle or cone splitter.

A total of 238 RC holes for 31,486m and 13 diamond holes for 3,062m have been used in the estimation. Drilling for the Hyperion, Tethys and Hyperion South mineralised lodes is generally oriented at a dip between 60° and 70° towards the north, approximately perpendicular to the dip of the mineralisation to the south. Drilling for the Seuss lodes has generally been oriented at a dip of between 60° and 70° to the east, at as close to perpendicular as possible to the general dip of the mineralisation. Some drilling into these lodes has been completed towards the north but this drilling has been isolated to the model for Suess when appropriate. Future drilling will be required to better define the Suess mineralisation particularly where it intersects the Tethys structures.

Drilling has been completed on a variety of grid spacings ranging from 25m x 25m to 100m x 100m. There are still some small zones with no (or very limited) RC and DD drilling within the mineralised zones. These areas will become targets for future drilling programs. Drilling was generally reported as

dry with the water table noted at around 100m below surface. During RC drilling the rigs were supplied with enough air to ensure wet samples were minimised. Seven holes are reported as RC with diamond tails but have been categorised as diamond holes in this report.

All holes used in the estimation had some type of downhole survey with the most common survey utilising a downhole camera. These surveys have been reviewed by a Company geologist prior to entry into the database to ensure they are within acceptable tolerances.

Hole collars were generally collected by a handheld GPS using the MGA GDA94 Zone 52 grid system. Some inconsistencies in the RL of these holes were noted, suggesting a more detailed topographic survey will be required before detailed mining studies are undertaken. Timing is dependent on access to suitable equipment and cost.

Prodigy Gold has completed a detailed review of the Hyperion database. This included a review of the mineralisation and drilling intercepts and was used to support the 2023 drilling campaigns. As the majority of drilling used in the resource estimation was undertaken by Prodigy Gold it is deemed that the database was suitable for use in this type of estimation.

Recoveries for all drilling were generally very good with only minor core losses noted during previous drilling campaigns. Prodigy Gold has recorded RC recoveries through the weighing of 100% of the recovered sample, which our geologists have reviewed and considered to be suitable recoveries for this type of drilling and mineralisation.

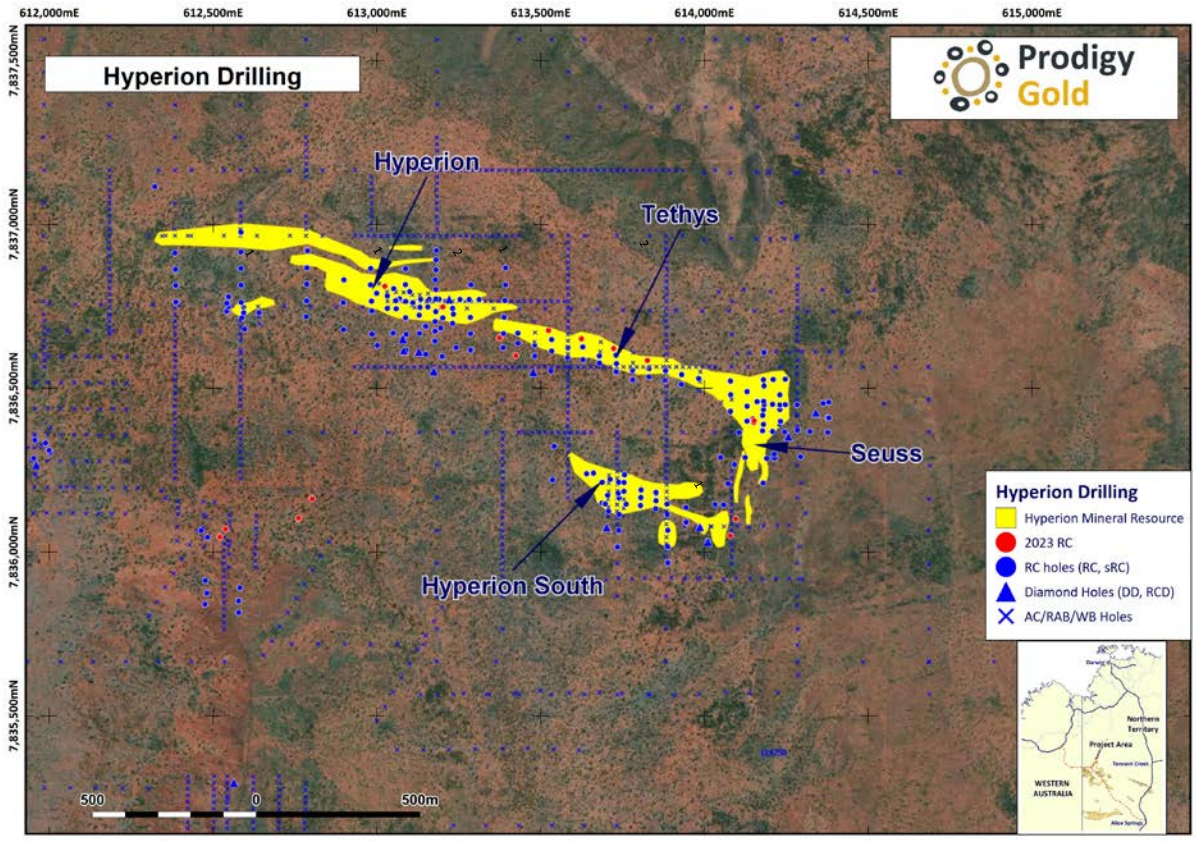

Figure 5 Drilling plan for the Hyperion project area showing all 2023 drilling and historic collar locations

Sampling and sub-Sampling Methodology and Sample Analysis

Sampling was either completed as individual 1m samples from the RC rig using a 3-tier riffle splitter (pre-Prodigy Gold drilling) or standard rig mounted static cone splitter. Diamond pre-collar RC holes with the drilling code of RCD were collected as 3m composites. Generally, these samples were outside the mineralised zones used in the wireframing. Individual 1m samples were generally collected from the rig and 3m composites were collected through the spearing of the 1m spoil piles as collected from

the rig, which was generally limited to the sRC, AC or RAB drilling, with only sRC drilling included in the Mineral Resource estimation.

Core samples were generally generated following the logging of the core, with half core samples collected and analysed. Sample lengths were usually limited to 0.3m minimum widths, with a limited number of 0.1m samples noted in the database.

Prodigy Gold drilling and sampling was supervised by geological staff with samples submitted to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40-gram charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. Samples with visible or predicted higher grades were analysed for gold using the screen fire analyses ("SFA"), which is a more robust analytical method. This technique analyses a larger volume sample that is screened following sample pulverisation to separate coarse gold particles from fine material. The SFA samples were chosen based on observations of visible gold, proximity to visual gold or intense quartz veining/alteration. No records are available about the sample analysis used by Zapopan during their drilling, however Prodigy Gold drilling has supported the results of the more historic drilling in terms of grade and mineralisation tenure and this drilling has been deemed as appropriate to use in this estimation. Newmont did report analysis using the Au AA42 methodology through ALS laboratories and was supported by joint venture partner Otter Gold Pty Ltd who owned and operated the Tanami Central Gold Mine until it merged with Newmont in 2002.

In early 2024, Prodigy Gold released the results of assaying completed on the Hyperion higher-grade samples using the Chrysos PhotonAssay™ technique which confirmed these high-grade sample results[9]. This gives the Company confidence in the results of the standard fire assay technique used. The assays used in the modelling process remain the fire assay results as described above.

QAQC

There are no data records for the quality control procedures used for the Newmont or Zapopan drilling programs. It is reported that general QAQC procedures were followed by Newmont on all drilling campaigns with one QAQC sample submitted every 30 samples reported, but the results for this have not been found. As nearly 70% of the drilling used in this estimation has been undertaken by Prodigy Gold, which supports the results of the historical drilling, it is deemed that the historical results are of suitable quality and appropriate to use.

For Prodigy Gold samples, a blank or CRM was inserted approximately every 20 samples. For drill samples, blank material was supplied by the assaying laboratory. Two certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty Ltd, with different gold and lithology were also used. QAQC results were reviewed on a batch-by-batch basis and at the completion of the program. Some minor contamination of blanks occurred, however this was near the detection limit of the analytical technique. Any concerns with the quality of the results returned were discussed with the commercial laboratory at the time to understand these results and if required re-analysis was requested.

As very high-grade results can have a significant impact on resource estimation processes and the Hyperion mineralisation demonstrates these results do occur, some samples were sent for Screen Fire Assay (SFA) analysis. A review of the SFA results against the original fire assay results show the two are closely correlated, with a correlation coefficient of around 0.98 where 1 is seen as a perfect positive correlation.

Review of all QAQC reported showed no concerns during the modelling process.

Database Verification

Prodigy Gold completed systematic data validation steps after receiving the database from the database manager. Checks completed included verifying that:

- Downhole survey depths did not exceed the hole depth as reported in the collar table.
- Hole dips were within the range of 0° and -90°.

[9] ASX: 21 March 2024

- Visual inspection of drill hole collars and traces in Micromine.
- Assay values did not extend beyond the hole depth quoted in the collar table.
- Assay and survey information was checked for duplicate records.

The assessment concluded that the database was well organised with no errors.

Estimation Methodology

The wireframes used in the estimation process were generated using a sectional review using Micromine software. These were then validated using the tools available in the software to ensure all were closed without intersecting triangles.

The mineralisation wireframes were applied as hard boundaries during the grade estimation process. Bulk densities were then coded into the wireframes using the DTM's generated as outlined above.

The methodology used in the estimation process is outlined below:

- Samples composited to 1m lengths with sample lengths ranging from 0.3m to a maximum of 1.0m but well over 99% of all samples used were 1m in length:
    - Intervals used in the estimation include some internal waste to ensure continuity
- Top cuts were used in the estimation process to reduce the influence of higher-grade samples. The top-cuts were determined using Decile statistical analysis of the composites in Micromine. Top-cut analysis was performed on each lode set with the results being;
    - A top cut of 14g/t Au was applied to the Hyperion lodes with a total of 6 samples cut with Micromine analysis suggesting 14.3g/t Au.
    - A top cut of 10g/t Au was applied to the Hyperion South lodes with a total of 6 samples cut with Micromine analysis suggesting 11.3g/t Au.
    - A top cut of 12g/t Au was applied to the Seuss lodes with a total of 19 samples cut with Micromine analysis suggesting 12.65g/t Au.
    - A top cut of 20g/t Au was applied to the Tethys lodes with a total of 11 samples cut with Micromine analysis suggesting 18.9g/t Au.
- Variograms were generated for the deposit based on the orientation of mineralisation, these were generated using Micromine Software for use in the estimation processing. Variography was generated for lode sets as defined in the wireframing, namely:
    - Hyperion Lodes 1-11
    - Hyperion South Lodes 1-8
    - Seuss Lodes 1-7
    - Tethys Lodes 1-6

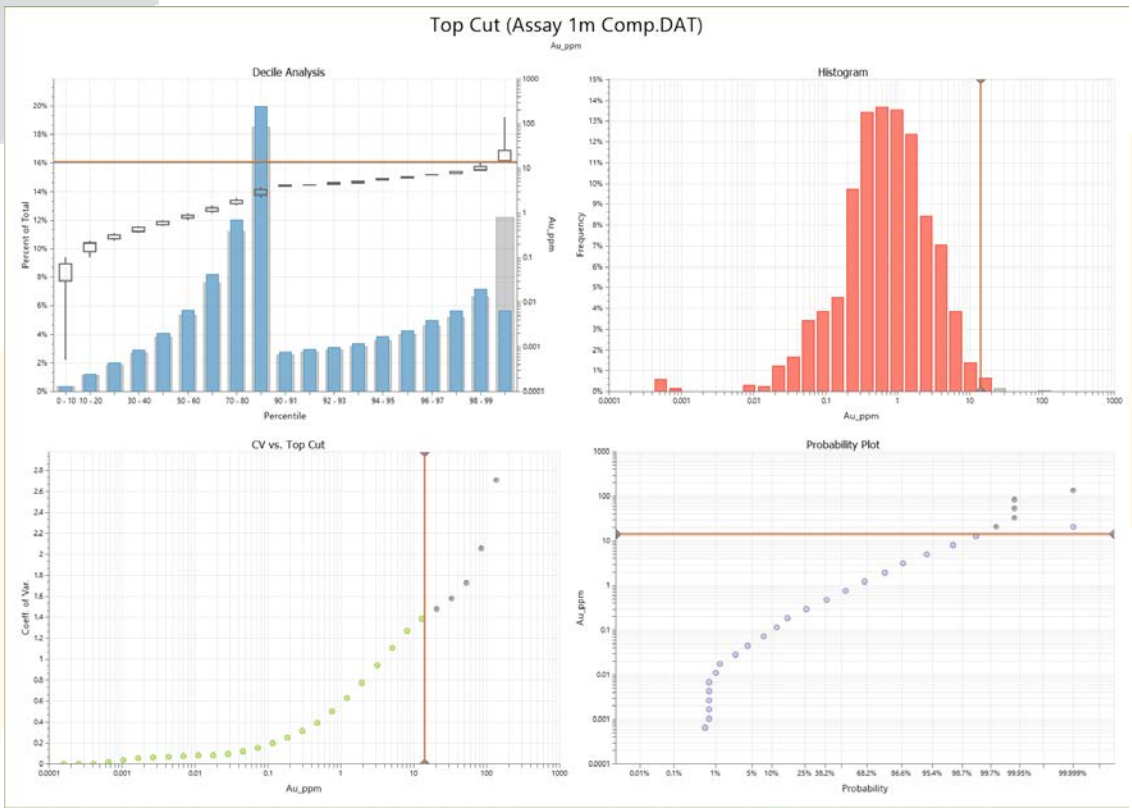

Figure 6 Top-cut analysis for the Hyperion mineralised lodes

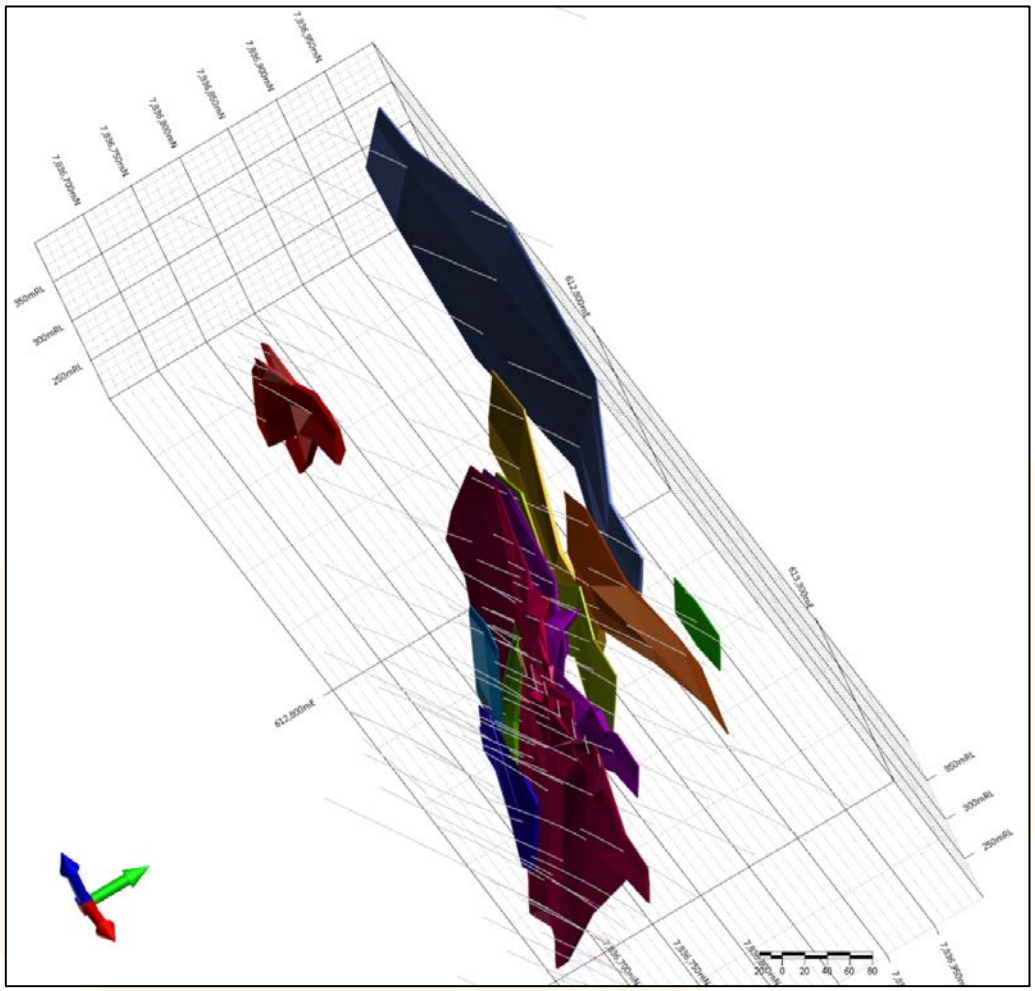

Figure 7 Hyperion Lode mineralised wireframes – colours represent different lodes (looking towards north-west)

- Two sets of parent blocks were generated for the model with one covering the Hyperion, Hyperion South and Tethys lodes and the second for the Seuss lodes. The block sizes used were of 10m easting, 10m northing and 5m RL. The two parent models were orientated differently;
    - Hyperion, Hyperion South and Tethys lodes model was rotated along an azimuth of 282° and dip of -70° to the south
    - Seuss lodes model was rotated along an azimuth of 002° and dip of -65° to the east
- Sub-blocking was performed on the model to fit within the wireframes at a rate of 20 times in east, north and RL resulting in sub-blocks of 0.5m x 0.5m x 0.25m.
    - Only parent blocks were used in the estimation process
- Cell discretisation of 5 time in east x 5 times in north x 5 time in RL was used which was supported when using Quantitative Kriging Neighbour Analysis (QKNA).
- As understood for most gold deposits the mineralisation demonstrates some nuggety features. These were determined using the downhole variability within each lode set, the nugget values determined were
    - Hyperion Lodes 0.33
    - Hyperion South 0.46
    - Seuss Lodes 0.27
    - Tethys Lodes 0.33
- Search ellipses were defined using the variography and set to a maximum distance of 95% (Run1), 100% (Run2) and 300% (Run3) of the sill, with the 95% search runs then used as a guide for Indicated classifications. A total of 96% of the total reported Mineral Resource was generated using Run1 and Run2. Run3 was used to ensure that the wireframes were filled as best as practical.
- Ordinary Kriging was the methodology used during the estimation process, using Micromine software. This is considered an appropriate technique for this style of mineralisation, particularly the nuggety nature of the Hyperion mineralisation.
- Validation processes used include the visual inspection of the model compared to the drilling and compositing, the generation of swath plots (Figure 8) to review average block grades against average composite grades. Additionally, analysis was completed to compare the raw assay grades of each wireframe against the estimated grades which shows the modelling was supported by the assays and volumes for each lode. All steps showed the modelling process is appropriate for reporting. A Tonnes and Grade graph was also established for validation

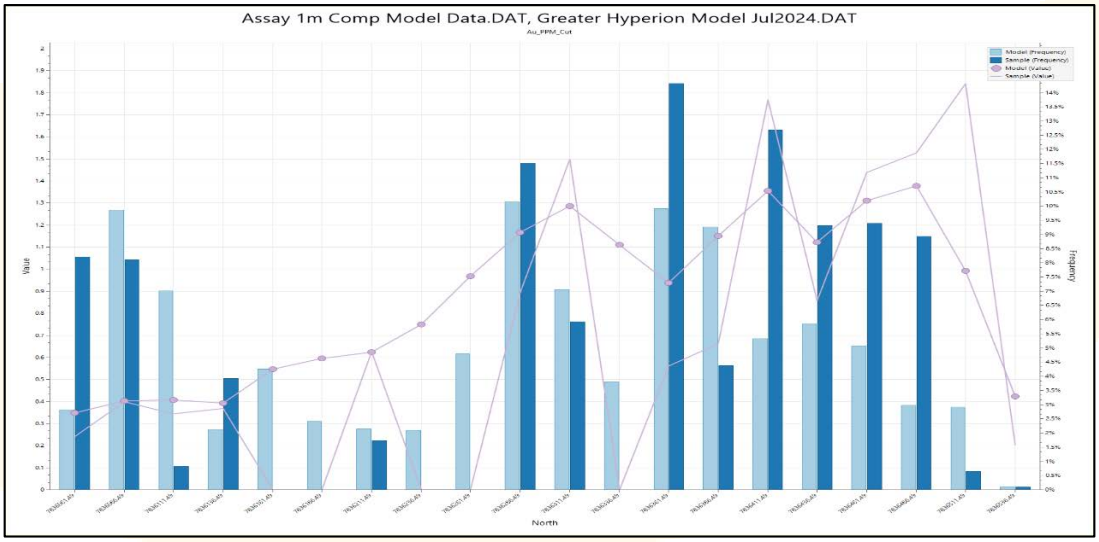

Figure 8 Swath Plot of Suess Lodes

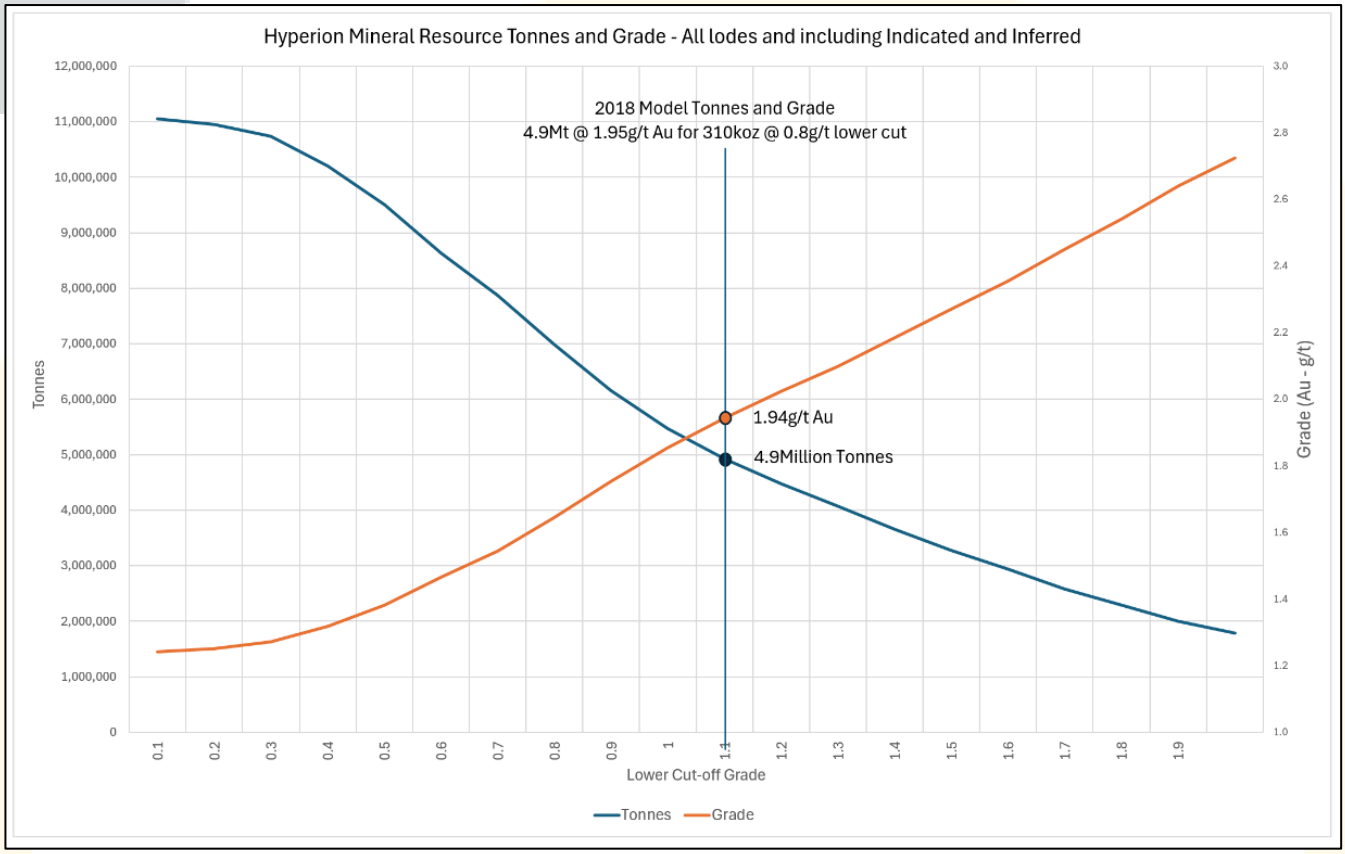

Figure 9 Tonnes and Grade Graph for the Hyperion Mineral Resource

Criteria Used for Classification

The Hyperion Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred. This is appropriate as Prodigy Gold's drilling has supported the historic drilling to increase the overall confidence in the material reported.

Where drilling spacing is too large (+100m), the estimation process determined this to be unclassified rather than Inferred material. Indicated Mineral Resources were generally located in areas of higher density drilling (25m x 50m spacing or less), but these were also generated using Run 1 of the estimation process that was calculated using the 95% search distances. This generally provided Mineral Resource material with a higher Kriging Efficiency (generally above 50%).

No Measured material is defined in this model. The resource classification is shown as an example below in Figure 10.

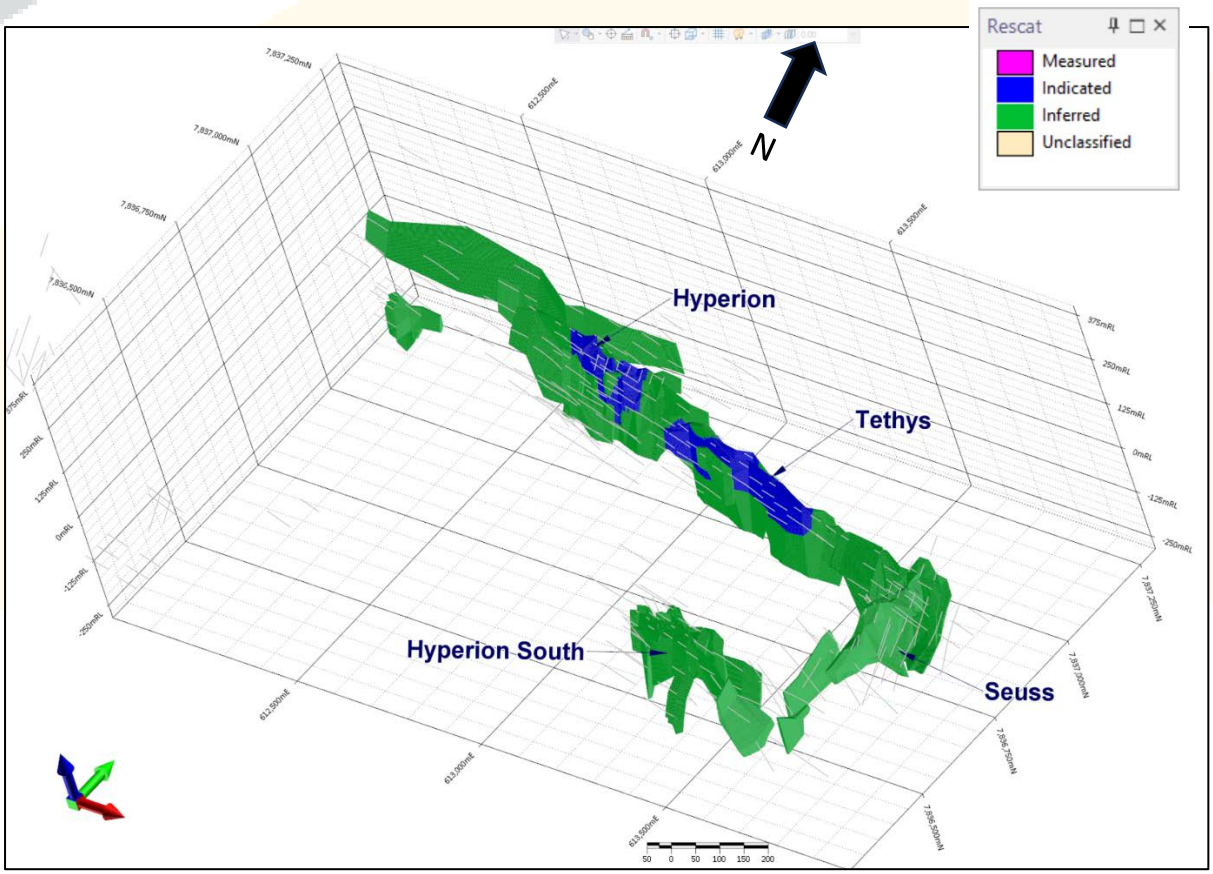

Figure 10 Resource Classification for the Hyperion Mineral Resource

Hyperion Mineral Resource - History

Following the first drilling at the project by Zapopan Resources in 1992, there have been several operators completing exploration on the project over the years. Newmont in partnership with Otter Gold Mine were active explorers between 2002 and 2009. Prodigy Gold purchased the project from Newmont in 2009 and commenced exploration activities on the project in 2010. Since that time several exploration programs have been completed on the deposit which culminated in the release of the maiden Mineral Resource for the project in 2012[10], this was subsequently updated in 2017[11] and 2018[12].

Table 3 Previously reported Mineral Resources for the Hyperion deposit

	Model Reported			
	2012	**2017**	**2018**	**2024**
End of FY Gold Price (Au$/oz)[13]	$1,563.50	$1,620.20	$1,695.20	$3,497.23
Cut-off reported (g/t Au)	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
Tonnes (Mt)	3.0	4.5	4.4	8.64
Grade (g/t Au)	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.5
Ounces (koz)	219	301	310	407
Categories	Inferred	Indicated & Inferred	Indicated & Inferred	Indicated & Inferred

Prodigy Gold re-stated the 2018 Hyperion Mineral Resources in August 2023[14] based in the original 2018 resource estimation but confining this result in an optimised pit shell using mining costs and

[10] ASX: 16 April 2012
[11] ASX: 20 February 2017
[12] ASX: 31 July 2018
[13] https://www.abcbullion.com.au/products-pricing/eofy-price-history
[14] ASX:15 August 2023

mineralogical recoveries. The results for this re-stated Mineral Resource were reported at a cut-off grade of 0.7g/t Au:

- 0.89Mt @ 2.3g/t Au for 66koz of gold in the indicated category
- 3.6Mt @ 2.2g/t Au for 248koz of gold in the inferred category
- 4.4Mt @ 2.2g/t Au for 314Koz of gold in total inventory

Cut-off Grades and Modifying Factors Considered

The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.6g/t Au cut-off and reporting was constrained above a depth of 180m below surface. The lower cut-off grade is based on a gold price of AUD$3,180/oz (or $101.25/gm) gold price, which represents the 3-year average from consensus forecast of gold at US$2,258/oz and exchange rate of $0.71 – (Consesnsus Economics Inc, 2024). A total mining and processing cost estimate of $56/ore tonne based on benchmark operating costs (same as costs used in the latest Prodigy Gold Annual Mineral Resource Statement[14]) and metallurgical recoveries of 95% for oxide, transitional and fresh material from recent metallurgical testwork performed by IMO Pty Ltd Laboratories for Prodigy Gold were used[15].

The reporting cut-off parameters were selected based on calculated economic cut-off grades for oxide, transitional and fresh being 0.58g/t Au – an overall cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au has been selected.

Future works and recommendations

Additional drilling on the project is required to improve confidence and potentially increase the overall Mineral Resources. This would include in-fill drilling in areas of Inferred Mineral Resources and/or proximal target areas. Future mine planning would ideally drill the deposit to at least 25m x 25m spacing with wider space drilling required at great depths to test the down dip and down plunge potential of the Mineral Resource.

Additional drilling at the Tethys/Seuss intersection point would be recommended to better understand the relationship between these two mineralised structures. From previous experience with these types of mineralised systems, the intersection of two mineralised structures can result in higher grade zones. The interpretation used in this model is different to past models as the mineralisation was truncated on the first structure where in other models this continued through all Tethys structures.

While some preliminary metallurgical testwork has been completed on this deposit around the Suess lodes, more work would be required to better understand the recovery characteristics of the mineralisation through a conventional CIL facility of the other lodes (Hyperion and Tethys lodes for example). Further testwork should also include a study to determine if this deposit would be suitable for a heap-leach type operation.

A detailed surface survey is required to support any future mining decisions, which would likely be undertaken at the same time as collars will be surveyed. The DTM is based on the regional 15m Shuttle Radar Topography Mission ("SRTM") data and a more accurate determination will be required in the future.

A detailed review of costs and gold prices should be completed once higher confidence is achieved with more drilling. Cost estimates used in this model are limited to previous experience and publicly available data.

[15] ASX: 12 June 2024

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

For further information contact:

Mark Edwards

Managing Director

+61 8 9423 9777

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 the 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.

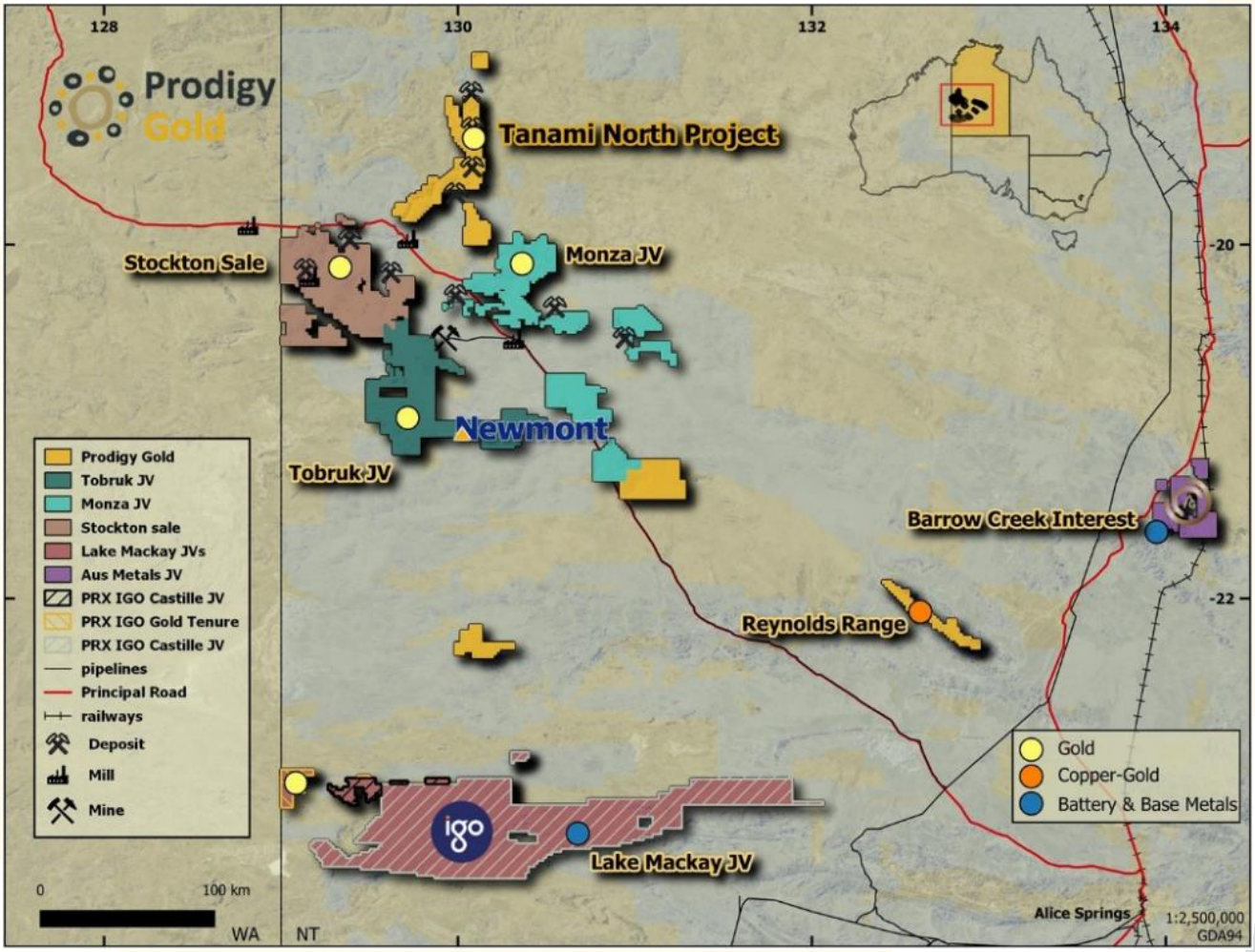

Figure 11 – Prodigy Gold major project areas

Competent Person's Statement for Mineral Resources

The information in this release that relates to the Mineral Resource estimate of the Hyperion deposit is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Edwards, who is a fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM) and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG), he is also a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold. Mr Edwards has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Edwards has provided written consent approving the inclusion of the Mineral Resource in the report in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this statement that relates to Mineral Resource for Old Pirate was previously released to the ASX on the 19 August 2016 – Old Pirate Updated Mineral Resource Estimate. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au*. The 19 August 2016 release fairly represents information reviewed by Mr. David Williams, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time of the 19 August 2016 release Mr. Williams was a full-time employee of CSA Global Pty Ltd. Mr. Williams had previously provided written consent for the 19 August 2016 release.*

The information in this statement that relates to the Mineral Resource for Buccaneer was previously released to the ASX on the 11 August 2023 –Buccaneer Mineral Resource Update. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. It fairly represents information compiled by Mr. Shaun Searle who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and reviewed by Mr. Mark Edwards who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Edwards is the Mineral Resource Competent Person for this estimate and consents to the release of this information in the form and context in which it appears. At this time of publication Mr. Edwards was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold and Mr. Searle is a full-time employee of Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd. Mr. Edwards and Mr Searle had previously provided written consent for the 11 August 2023 release.

The information in this report that relating to Mineral Resource for Tregony was originally released to the ASX on the 3 July 2024 – Updated Mineral Resource for Tregony Gold deposit. These documents can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. The 3 July 2024 release fairly represents data, geological modelling, grade estimation and Mineral Resource estimates completed by Mr. Mark Edwards 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.

Competent Person's Statement for Exploration Results

The information in this announcement relating to the Hyperion deposit, and exploration results from the Tanami North project, such as results from the Tregony and Hyperion deposits, is 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.

Past Exploration results reported in this announcement have been previously prepared and disclosed by Prodigy Gold 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 and Mineral Resources 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*
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
12.10.2023	Hyperion Drilling Returns Higher-Grade Intercepts	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
15.08.2023	Annual Mineral Resource Statement - 2023	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
22.11.2022	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
31.07.2018	Suplejack Resource Update	Mr Matt Briggs	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM	Member
20.02.2017	Suplejack: 53% Increase in Indicated and Inferred Resources to 309,900 Oz of Gold	Mr Adriaan van Herk	Prodigy Gold NL	AIG	Member
23.06.2017	Final Results for Suplejack RC and Homestead Diamond Drilling	Mr Matt Briggs	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM	Member
08.06.2017	Progress Results for Suess RC and Homestead Diamond Drilling	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
16.04.2012	3.3 Million Ounces Gold in Resources Across Three 100% owned Northern Territory Gold Projects	Mr Darren Holden	Prodigy Gold NL (formally ABM)	AUSIMM	Member

References

ABC Bullion. (2024, July 25). *ABC Bullion*. Retrieved from End of Financial Year Historical Bullion Prices (in AUD and USD per Troy ounce): https://www.abcbullion.com.au/products-pricing/eofy-price-history

Consesnsus Economics Inc. (2024). *Energy Metals & Agriculture Consensus Forecasts - June Report.* London: Consesnsus Economics Inc.

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.

Newmont. (2024). *Newmont Announces 2023 Mineral Reserves for Integrated Company of 136 Million Gold Ounces with Robust Copper Optionality of 30 Billion Pounds.* Denver: Newmont.

Newmont. (2024, June 25). *Tanami - Australia|Newmont*. Retrieved from Newmont Corporation: https://operations.newmont.com/australia/tanami

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Hyperion Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC 2012 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.*	• Sampling has been carried out using a combination of Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling. Significant historic AC and RAB drilling covers the area and was used in developing the lithological and mineralisation interpretation and in the Resource estimation.
		• 228 RC, 10 sRC, 8 RCD with diamond tails and 5 diamond holes are used for the estimation and were drilled between 1992 and 2023 and work was undertaken by several different companies:
		  • 1992 to 1994 – RAB drilling by Zapopan
		  • 2002 to 2005 – RC, DD and RAB drilling by Otter Gold and Newmont
		  • 2010 to 2011 – RC by Prodigy Gold NL
		  • 2015 to 2023 – AC, sRC, RC and RCD Drilling by Prodigy Gold
		• Prodigy Gold has used AC and sRC drilling techniques to obtain 1m samples. Samples were collected in the field using the 'hand spearing' technique. In the central part of Hyperion, where consistent mineralisation was expected, samples were collected at 1m intervals and submitted for analysis. At all remaining drill holes, 1m drill cutting samples were composited in the field to form 3m composites.
		• Sampling carried out by previous operators prior to Prodigy Gold is assumed to have been to previous operators' protocols and procedures and is assumed to be industry standard practice for the time. Details regarding historical sampling techniques prior to Prodigy Gold (i.e. prior to 2010) are not readily available. However, assays and lithology reported by previous operators is consistent with results reported by Prodigy Gold. Hence, historic data is considered representative and equivalent.
		• Under Prodigy Gold protocols drill core is geologically logged and marked up for assay at approximately 1m intervals. NQ3 Drill core is cut by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for assay analysis.
		• Pre-collars for diamond tails are speared into 3m composites and generally do not fall within the grade wireframes.
		• RC samples are logged geologically and 1m split samples submitted for assay.

	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	• Supervision of drilling operations and sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted.
	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	• Early drilling at Hyperion was completed by Newmont in Joint Venture with Otter Gold Pty Ltd. The RC drill rig was a KL1500. Samples were assayed using Au-AA42. The project was sold to Prodigy Gold in 2009. • Initial Prodigy Gold samples were processed at ALS Chemex in Alice Springs and fire assayed by ALS Chemex in Perth. Later 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 with visible or predicted higher grades were analysed for gold using the screen fire analyses (SFA), which is a more robust analytical method. This technique analyses a larger volume sample that is screened following sample pulverisation to separate coarse gold particles from fine material. The SFA samples were chosen based on observations of visible gold, proximity to visual gold or intense quartz veining/alteration. Sampling of DD drillholes was completed using a diamond core saw. Half core was sampled at intervals between 0.3-1.2m in length honouring lithological boundaries, on some minor occasions samples as small as 0.1m were collected to sample test veins. Sample weights are typically between 0.5kg and 3kg, mostly dependent on length, however sometimes dependent on lithology. • Selected high grade RC samples were tested using the Chrysos PhotonAssay™ technique to confirm the nature of these higher-grade results. The new technique confirmed the tenor of the grades reported using traditional 40 gram fire assay.
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.).*	• 2015 drilling comprises AC and sRC, drilled with a Schramm drill rig that has a depth capacity (in favourable conditions) of 120m, using 250psi, 740cfm air capacity. • Hole diameters vary, depending on the bit used. The AC blade bit has a diameter of 90mm. In addition to the AC blade, two percussion hammers have been used, in areas where the blade bit was unable to penetrate; a Sandvik RE35 hammer with an 89.5mm diameter bit and a Sandvik RE540 hammer with a 111mm diameter bit. Both hammers allow the use of through-the-bit sampling. Holes using the hammers were classified as sRC holes and holes using the blade were confirmed as AC holes

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
		• Previously, Prodigy Gold RC drilling was completed with either a Schramm 685 or Atlas Copco RC rig. Both rigs had a depth capability of approximately 600m, using a 1000psi, 1350cfm Sullair compressor and auxiliary booster. Holes were 5 5/8" (142.9mm) diameter. • Historic drilling was vacuum, AC, RAB, RC, or diamond. Specifics of drilling techniques are unknown, except diamond drilling was NQ in size (47.6mm core diameter). • Prodigy Gold pre-2023 drilled holes surveyed down hole using Reflex Camera at 30m intervals. • Prodigy 2023 RC drilling was completed by TopDrill using a Schramm 685 RC drill rigs with a booster compressor. The drill hole diameter was 5 ½ inch (139mm) 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. • No significant issues with ground water have been recorded with an estimated water table of 90-100m noted in other reports. • No sample bias is deemed to have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. • There is an identified coarse gold fraction as noted in previous metallurgical testwork. • Selected samples were assayed by Chrysos PhotonAssay™ with comparable results to fire assay results.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	• In the 2015 AC/sRC program, samples have been recovered using the 'hand spearing' technique. Drill spoils were collected from the drill rig by the drill offsider and are placed on the ground. Prodigy Gold staff used a 'spear'; the length of 50mm (diameter) PVC pipe, collecting a representative sample by cutting through the drill spoil several times, in varied orientations and locations. At Hyperion in zones of known mineralisation, samples were collected at 1m intervals to provide a better spatial resolution on mineralisation. Elsewhere, to reduce analytical costs, samples were composited to 3m composites. To form a composite sample, 3 x 1m drill spoil piles are 'speared' into a single sample bag, with similar volumes of material taken from each of the 3 spoil piles. Field duplicates were taken every 50 samples. A blank or standard was inserted every 50 samples. For drill samples, blank material was sourced from a quarry in Alice Springs – this material matched that used as a flush material by ALS in Alice Springs. Three certified standards acquired from GeoStats Pty Ltd, with different gold grade and lithology, were also used. Upon receipt by the laboratory samples were logged, weighed, and dried if wet. Samples were then crushed to 2mm (70% pass), then split using a riffle splitter, with 250g crushed to 75µm (85% pass). 50g charges were then fire assayed. • RC: Face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples were collected in a calico bag through a cyclone and three tier riffle or cone splitter, a 2 to 3kg lab sample and field duplicate were collected, and the reject deposited in a plastic bag. • DD: Diamond drilling collects uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling. Recoveries were recorded at the rig and identified on core blocks for the geologists to review during drilling. Any core loss was identified before the core was removed from the drill site. • During core sampling it is general practice to sample the same side of core when possible. • Experienced RC drilling contractors were engaged to complete the drilling campaigns. Drilling contractors were supervised and routinely monitored by geologists. • The diamond drill contractors adjusted their drilling rate and method if recovery issues arose. All recovery was recorded by the drillers on core blocks. This was checked and compared to the core measurements by the geological team. Any issues were communicated back to the drilling contractor, and necessary adjustments were made.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to	• Core and sample loss was recorded during logging which can be analysed against the mineralised zones. A visual review of the mineralised zones in comparison to core lose has not highlighted any areas of concern for this model.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Recoveries from Prodigy Gold 2023 drilling were generally 100%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries as low as 50%. • Intervals of lost core that impact mineralised intervals were noted in the composite table. Intervals of lost core and core recovery were recorded as a part of the geological logging process. Core lengths recovered were verified against drilling depths marked on core blocks and inserted by the drilling contractor. • A detailed review of sample loss was undertaken in 2023 on the RC drilling campaigns with sample weights collected confirming this was still the case with recoveries generally at acceptable limits. • With information available no bias should exist due to the loss of material through drilling/sampling particularly through zones of known mineralisation. • No relationship was noted between RC sample recovery and grade. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue. • No relationship was noted between core recovery and grade. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests that sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue. • It is unknown whether any relationship exists between historical sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred.
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.*	• Newmont logging covered lithology, alteration weathering, quartz content and other general logging techniques. No geotechnical logging has been completed. • Prodigy Gold pre-2023 drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using a laptop with Maxwell Logchief data capture system. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content and style of mineralisation, and quartz content and style of quartz were collected. • Prodigy Gold 2023 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.	• All logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration were logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner. • All drill core was photographed, in good sunlight, once with core dry and once with core wet. Core photos have been kept on file by the Company
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	• All Prodigy Gold holes were logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists. All historical holes have been logged in full by previous operators.
Sub-sampling techniques and ample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Prodigy Gold diamond holes, diamond core was cut by a brick core saw. Half core was taken for analysis, and the remaining half replaced in the original core tray and stored for future analyses. • Half core samples were collected for assay, and the remaining samples stored in the core trays. Samples were collected consistently from the same side. For heavily broken ground not amenable to cutting, whole core sampling was taken but was not a regular occurrence.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	• Prodigy Gold pre-2023 RC samples were split with a 12.5:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. Pre-collar samples were speared as 3m composites using a PVC tube. One pre-collar was speared as 1m intervals in an area of possible mineralisation. • Prodigy Gold 2023 RC drilling samples were split using a rig mounted cone splitter. • All intervals were sampled dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• All Prodigy Gold 2023 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 considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. All samples containing visual gold as well as samples in close proximity or similar appearance to visible gold bearing samples were analysed using Screen Fire analyses. Screen Fire analyses are considered to be the appropriate analytical technique for coarse gold. • Prodigy Gold pre-2023 drilling at Hyperion in zones of known mineralisation, samples were collected at 1m intervals to provide a better spatial resolution on mineralisation. Elsewhere, to reduce analytical costs, samples were composited to 3m composites. To form a composite sample, 3 x 1m drill spoil piles were 'speared' into a single sample bag, with similar volumes of material taken from each of the 3 spoil piles. Field duplicates were taken every 50 samples. A blank or standard was inserted every 50 samples. For drill samples, blank material was sourced from a quarry in Alice Springs – this material matched that used as a flush material by ALS in Alice Springs. Three certified

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
		standards acquired from GeoStats Pty Ltd, with different gold grade and lithology, were also used. Upon receipt by the laboratory samples were logged, weighed, and dried if wet. Samples were then crushed to 2mm (70% pass), then split using a riffle splitter, with 250g crushed to 75µm (85% pass). 50g charges were then fire assayed.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• There are no data records for the quality control procedures used for the Newmont/Otter Gold drilling programs. • At the laboratory, regular repeat and lab check samples were assayed for Prodigy Gold samples. Lab duplicates were captured according to standard procedures. Sample weights were documented at several stages of the sample prep process. • Grind checks were performed at both the crushing stage (3mm) and pulverising stage (75µm), requiring 90% of the material to pass through the relevant size.
	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.	• There are no data records for the quality control procedures used for the Newmont/Otter Gold drilling programs outside the reported insertion of one QAQC sample per 30 samples, no results of this are included in the database. • Prodigy Gold core was recovered through triple tube drilling to minimise loss and to ensure the material recovered reflects the closest approximation of the insitu material. • Prodigy Gold collected 100% of the sample collected from the RC drilling programs for selected holes to weigh the sample returned.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• While there is evidence of coarse gold in the Hyperion mineralised system, the collection of RC samples and the use of HQ diamond core is deemed as appropriate sample size for this type of material. The use of screen fire assays or Chrysos PhotonAssay™ also reduces the risk of misrepresenting the grade where coarse gold was identified. The Mineral Resource estimation uses statistically confirmed higher cut-off grades to limit the influence of these grades in any estimations
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.*	• All Prodigy Gold 2015 samples have been analysed for gold by ALS Minerals. For low detection, Prodigy Gold used AU-ICP22, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, using a 50g sample charge with a lower detection limit of 0.001ppm Au and an upper limit of 10ppm Au. Where higher grades were expected, or where >10ppm Au is reported from AU-ICP22 analysis, samples were assayed by AU-AA26, which is a fire-assay technique with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish, using a 50g sample charge. The lower detection limit is 0.01ppm, and the upper detection limit is 100ppm Au. Where results exceed 100ppm Au, gold is determined by over-dilution with an AAS finish. • Prodigy Gold, post 2015, used a lead collection fire assay using a 40g sample charge. For low detection, this was 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. Select samples have been submitted to Bureau Veritas for gold determination via Screen Fire Assay as described above. These techniques are a total digestion of the 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.
	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.	• Olympus DELTA handheld XRF was used on a small number of drill holes between 2010 and 2016 and was used on all downhole samples drilled in 2017. Calibration of the hand-held XRF tools was applied at start up. XRF results were only used for indicative analysis of litho-geochemistry and alteration and to aid logging and subsequent interpretation. 4 acid digest data was also used to assist in litho-geochemical determination.
	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.	• There are no data records for the quality control procedures used for the Newmont/Otter Gold drilling programs. • For Prodigy Gold samples a blank or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. For drill samples, blank material was supplied by the assaying laboratory. Two certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty Ltd, with different gold and lithology were also used. QAQC results were reviewed on a batch by batch basis and at the completion of the program. Some minor contamination of blanks occurred, however this is near the detection limit of the analytical technique.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
Verification or sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Prodigy Gold has not undertaken independent verification of the analytical results from the Newmont drilling programs but has completed in-house validation of this data. • For the Prodigy Gold 2015 drilling, significant intersections were calculated independently by both a project geologist and the Managing Director. • The Prodigy Gold team has completed a review of the data through old reporting analysis, visual review of data and validation of data using Micromine to identify potential errors. • Significant results were compiled by and reported for release by the competent person for Exploration Results or their delegate and checked by senior staff. All results have been reported in previous ASX announcements. This data has been verified by Prodigy Gold geologists. • The presence of visual gold in core has been confirmed by the exploration manager, a competent person, Company geologist and an external contract geologist. • All results from the 2023 drilling have been reviewed and approved for release by a Prodigy Gold Qualified Person.
	The use of twinned holes.	• No historical drill hole twinning has been reported. However, several RC and diamond holes were testing mineralisation observed in earlier RAB and AC holes. • These drillholes were testing and used on the updated geological interpretation of the deposit. • The intersection of visible gold, and veining at the depths targeted gives increased confidence in historic data, and the geological interpretation.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• For Prodigy Gold drilling, primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5.1. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.5 and SQL 2008 R2 (the MDS is compatible with SQL 2008-2012 – most recent industry versions used). This interface integrates with LogChief and QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of data capture and assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Prodigy Gold has one sole Database Administrator and an external contractor with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails. Assay data is provided in MaxGEO format from the laboratories and imported by the Database Administrator. The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS and this interface provides full audit trails to meet industry best practice
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No assay data was adjusted. The laboratory's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging 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.*	• A search for the Newmont drillholes on-ground in the field failed to locate the actual collars, although some of the drill pads and drill spoils were identified. The Newmont reports do not mention the method used to survey the drillhole collars. • Prodigy Gold used a handheld GPS to survey the collar from all drilling programs.
	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. • A review of the surface DTM shows it matches the historic drill collars with a suitable accuracy. • Prior to determining a higher confidence model a more detailed surface DTM would need to be completed.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No new exploration results are reported. A significant number of drill holes have been completed over the project area ranging in spacing from 25m by 50m to 100m by 100m. Further drilling may be required to upgrade classification given positive economic outcomes.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• The current drill hole spacing is sufficient to infer geological and mineralisation continuity at the Hyperion project. Further Prodigy Gold drilling may be required to add confidence in the deposit. The current drill spacing has been determined as suitable for the generation of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. • The interpreted wireframes were generated using all drilling types to ensure continuity of mineralisation could be maintained. During the estimation process only RC, sRC, DD and RCD drilling types were used with searches only kept to a maximum of 300% of the variography sill, searches outside of this did not generate mineralised blocks.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
		• Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources are the only classification used in this model and report. No measured resource has been determined at this time
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Historical mineralised intercepts in composited RC samples over 3 and 4m were re-tested by assaying the 1m pulp samples that made up the composite samples. The mineralised, shorter intervals generally replicate the wider composite intercepts. However, some variance is evident, as the gold distribution is nuggety.
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 majority of holes have been drilled at azimuth 000 degrees (north), approximately perpendicular to the strike of the deposit. Dip of the holes varied between 60 and 90 degrees. • The Hyperion mineralised system mostly trends east-west, dipping towards the south, and the drilling orientation is deemed as appropriate. • The Seuss mineralised zone is orientated north south dipping steeply to the west so some drilling of this lode is towards the east
	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. Recent modelling confirmed that the veins are dipping to the west. This means that the angle of intercepting mineralisation was adequate for the type of deposit. • The drilling is intersecting the mineralisation that is dipping (60-80°) to the north. It is deemed to be orientated appropriately for this style of mineralisation.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• For Prodigy Gold pre-2023 drilling, samples were transported generally each day by Prodigy Gold personnel from the drill site to the Tregony Camp site where they were stored in “bulka” bags in preparation for transportation to the lab via a courier. They were loaded onto a courier truck in approximately fortnightly cycles and taken to a secure preparation facility in Alice Springs. The preparation facility used the laboratory standard chain of custody procedure. • Samples were transported from the rig to the field camp by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were loaded onto a Toll Express truck and taken to either ALS in Alice Springs or Perth or Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel had no contact with the samples once they had been picked up for transport. Tracking sheets were set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory’s standard chain of custody procedure. Details regarding sample security of drilling prior to 2010 are not readily available.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Prodigy Gold conducted several audits of ALS’s Perth and Alice Springs facilities and found no faults. • Prodigy Gold conducted laboratory visits to Bureau Veritas laboratory facilities in Adelaide in August 2017 and May 2024 and found no faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results shows that Prodigy Gold sampling protocols and procedures were generally effective.

Section2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Hyperion Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC 2012 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. • No non-government or CLC royalties are reported on this project.
	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 tenement is 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 Zapopan. 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.*	• This release pertains to the reporting of Mineral Resources. Exploration results have previously been regularly reported to the ASX by the various Companies that have undertaken work in this area.
	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	• This estimation used sRC, RC, DD and RC with DD tails (RCD) holes. All RAB and AC holes have been excluded from the estimation process due to the quality of samples provided except to assist with the generation of future exploration target zones. This is a standard approach for this type of estimation. • An in-house estimation has been completed using all drilling data with the model used for targeting the next exploration programs. The tonnes and grades for this estimation are not reported within this release but will be used by the company as exploration material and are not included in the general Mineral Resource numbers also reported.
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 pre-2023 did not use weighted averaging techniques or grade truncations for reporting of exploration results. Prodigy Gold reports two significant intercept values; 0.5g/t Au and 1.0g/t Au. The 0.5g/t Au is an average of all continuous values which collectively average greater than 0.5g/t Au, with no more than 5 continuous values below this cut-off. The 1.0g/t Au cut-off is an average of all continuous values which collectively average greater than 1.0g/t Au, with no more than 2 continuous values below this cut-off • Prodigy Gold reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5g/t gold 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 were applied to previously reported intersections, but they were applied to the estimation process to reduce the influence of some of the very high grades identified in the drilling, as shown in the report above. The top cut used in the estimation process was determined using statistical analysis in Micromine software and calculated for the Hyperion (14g/t Au), Hyperion South (10g/t Au), Tethys (20g/t) and Seuss (12g/t) Lodes.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Prodigy Gold reports two significant intercept values; 0.5g/t Au and 1.0g/t Au. The 0.5g/t Au is an average of all continuous values which collectively average greater than 0.5g/t Au, with no more than 5 continuous values below this cut-off. The 1.0g/t Au cut-off is an average of all continuous values which collectively average greater than 1.0g/t Au, with no more than 2 continuous values below this cut-off. • Intersections have been reported on a geological basis noting veining, alteration and grade. Samples are typically 0.2-2g/t Au on broad zones with shorter intervals of higher grade. • These narrower higher-grade intervals are consistent, but unpredictable in location from hole to hole. • Figures reported in this release showing the Mineral Resource intercepts is related to the grade of the drill hole through the wireframes mineralised lode and may include additional internal dilution, this process is different to the process used to report exploration results which are reported to a different lower cut-off grade. • There are also some Mineral Resource intercepts used in the estimation process which are below the exploration results lower cut-off grade as they are used to ensure continuity of mineralisation along strike, these are noted in some of the figures above for all intercepts below a lower cut of 0.2g/t and should be noted by the reader to show in places the continuity of higher grades is limited through the Mineral Resource. • This release pertains to the reporting of Mineral Resources. Exploration results have previously been regularly reported to the ASX by both Prodigy Gold.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents are used. All metal (gold) is reported in troy ounces which equates to 31.1035 grams of gold.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• 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.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in this data. Recent modelling confirmed that the veins are mostly dipping to the north. This means that the angle of intercepting mineralisation was adequate for the type of deposit.
	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').	• The drilling is intersecting the mineralisation that is dipping (60-80°) to the south for the Hyperion, Tethys and Hyperion South mineralisation and dipping (60-90°) to the west for the Suess lodes. It is deemed to be orientated appropriately for this style 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 the figures and table with the text. Sections plans and 3D views of the model are included along with suitable reporting tables.
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.*	• This report contains a significant amount of historically drilled results, these have been reviewed and more detail can be found in this release located on the Company website (www.prodigygold.com.au). • All Mineral Resource intercepts shown in this release are calculated regardless of grade to give a balanced view of the drilling data used in the estimation process.
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.*	• A previous pre-JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimation was used as a basis for this process and reporting. A report by Optiro (2018) has been used to confirm much of the historical work completed on the project. • Prodigy Gold released a maiden Mineral Resource for the Hyperion deposit in 2012, which has then been updated in 2017, 2018 and 2023 this is an update to that initial model. • Prodigy released a final metallurgical update for part of the Hyperion deposit in June 2024.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
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*	• The model update includes some exploration target zones which will be used for exploration planning. This has highlighted areas suitable for further RC and DD drilling providing exploration targets for Prodigy Gold in 2024. • The generated targets are extensions to the current reported estimation area with the potential to grow the Mineral Resource base. • Additional work will be required to add more confidence in the current estimation with some infill drilling required to lift the resource from Inferred to higher confidence categories. • A detailed surface DTM is required to better understand the deposit. • Additional modern metallurgical testwork should be considered for this deposit to match the work completed by Prodigy Gold in 2023 and 2024 on part of the Hyperion deposit.

Section3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Hyperion Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
Database Integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes*	• The DataShed database has limited access to only the database administrator and the external database contractor. All data was exported and provided to the modeler to manipulate as required without any risk to the original data (compositing for example). • All data was then imported into Micromine software for use in the model. The software creates its own internal database structure based on the data made available. • The Micromine software also has database validation tools that were used to ensure the data was of good quality. No data validity issues were identified during this process.
	Data validation procedures used.	• The DataShed database has its own internal validation processes which were used on this dataset. • All Prodigy Gold data is checked by the managing geologist before being imported into the database ensuring the most accurate data is entered, this includes a review of the QAQC report on assays prior to entry. During this process down hole survey data is also prioritised so the most appropriate data is used in the model. • Core photos were reviewed to confirm the geological logging from historical drilling. • The database manager has reviewed the logging and updated the lithological codes used by previous companies to ensure it matches the Prodigy Gold code library. • Micromine software was used to validate the data prior to being used in the modelling process. Where errors were identified these were reported back to the DataShed database manager for fixing.
Site Visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits*	• The Competent Person for the Hyperion deposit Mineral Resource estimation, Mark Edwards, visited the Hyperion project, reviewed the available diamond core and walked over the deposit surface in July 2022 and throughout the 2023 drilling campaigns. • Evidence of significant drilling was identified at the project area. Drone footage was used to identify historic tracks and drill pads.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• Mineralisation is hosted primarily in a mafic host rock, interspersed with variable granite intrusions and interbedded with siltstones and shales. Mineralisation at the Hyperion-Tethys prospect is principally hosted in structurally- controlled quartz-carbonate veins within an ESE-WNW trending shear zone, dipping at around 75° to the south. • A series of 3D wireframes delineating mineralisation was generated by Prodigy Gold geologists using a nominal 0.5 g/t Au threshold. A maximum of 3m internal waste was allowed, as long as the combined grade exceeded 0.5g/t Au. Narrow intervals of less than 0.5g/t Au were occasionally included when geological and/or structural continuity was demonstrated. All available data (excluding AC and RAB drillholes) was used in the interpretation. Extrapolation of mineralisation was limited to approximately half the drill spacing. • Overall the Hyperion-Tethys mineralisation trend is consistent in strike and dip between sections. The Hyperion South mineralisation is less consistent, and of lower grade. The Seuss structure has been successfully mapped on surface to a total strike distance of over 300m. Overall there is moderate to strong geological confidence in the interpretation. • Currently, no alternative interpretations have been considered. • The Hyperion-Tethys trend consists of a central structure (of higher grade) with adjacent hanging wall and footwall zones (lower grade). • Structures were grouped for domain analysis according to orientation, geology and grade. • The Competent Person has confidence in the interpretation of geology and mineralisation at the deposit.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• The data used was limited to the drill hole database. No field mapping or other data outside the drilling information was used to inform this resource estimate.

	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation	• An ID2 model was used to test the accuracy of the OK generated model reported here. The results are shown to be relative to the more appropriate Kriging methodology used. The results of this ID2 model will not be reported but are used to determine the accuracy of the OK technique only. • Previous Mineral Resource iterations of the greater deposit have used a different methodology for how the Seuss and Tethys mineralisation intersects. In this model the Seuss mineralisation terminates on the first Tethys lode, more drilling will be required to better understand how these two mineralised structures intersect. • The Hyperion-Tethys trend consists of a central structure (of higher grade) with adjacent hangingwall and footwall zones (lower grade). • Additional drilling will add to the geological interpretation.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation	• All searches used in the estimation process were based on either a near north-south trend (Seuss) or a near east-west trend (Hyperion-Hyperion South-Tethys) as noted in the mineralisation wireframes and the regional geological setting.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology	• The Greater Hyperion mineralisation sits within the regional SSZ with some smaller faults logged in diamond drilling. • Faults have been modelled and used when required in the wireframing, particularly the larger scale fault located to the south-west of the Seuss lode which has been used to terminate any wireframes to the south. • The Hyperion deposit is made up of several mineralised lodes over several kilometers of strike.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The main mineralised lode at Hyperion has a strike length of 600m and is defined to an average depth of 175m and maximum depth of 260m below surface. The average width of mineralisation is 20m. Less continuous and narrow footwall mineralisation is identified within the same strike length and within 100m from surface. A number of minor, steeply dipping footwall lodes extend to the north. The overall mineralised Hyperion lodes extend over 1,100m and consists of 11 individual lodes. • Tethys mineralisation extends along strike from the Hyperion trend. Currently it is defined along strike to a total of 900m and consists of 6 individual lodes. The western hangingwall is the most consistent structure, accounting for approximately 550m of strike extent, with two parallel lodes present in the footwall position. Two additional lodes continue to the east along the Tethys structure with approximately east-west 300m of strike extent. All lodes are defined to a maximum depth of 250m. The average lode width is 5m, with a maximum of 20m. • Hyperion South wireframes represent a stacked set of en-echelon style mineralisation trends. Each lode averages 200m along strike and a maximum of 230m depth extent. Their width is typically 3m, with a maximum of 13m. The overall strike length is approximately 450m with a total of 8 individual lodes interpreted. • Mineralisation at Seuss trends north-south and is currently defined along a 500m strike length, down to a maximum depth of 180m below surface. The Suess mineralisation consists of 7 individual interpreted lodes. The Seuss structure outcrops at surface and has an average width of 15m with the main lode having a maximum width of 50m.

Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• The estimation technique used is Ordinary Kriging (OK) using Micromine software. Variography was determined using Micromine software.
		• Due to the geostatistically nuggety nature of the mineralisation the OK technique was deemed as appropriate.
		• High grades were top cut to reduce their influence on overall grade. A top cut was used and checked statistically and deemed appropriate for this model. The top cuts were determined using the Micromine software and calculated for the Hyperion (14g/t Au), Hyperion South (10g/t Au), Tethys (20g/t) and Seuss (12g/t) Lodes. This resulted in 42 composites being cut which represents less than 1% of all composites used in the model.
		• Domaining utilised the mineralisation wireframes were generated based on grade on a section by section basis.
		• Extrapolation of wireframes was based on a half section basis which was generally between 50 and 100m apart. This was also used when pushing to depth with up to 100m extrapolation.
		• In the Micromine software, a macro was developed to run the model so assumptions could be changed and run through other iterations of the model.
		• The model was run with the assumption of hard boundaries for the mineralisation wireframes.
		• Searches were determined using variography with the searches set to less than 95% of the sill for indicated (Run1) and 100% (Run2) and 300% (Run3) of the sill for inferred and to ensure the majority of the wireframes were filled. 96% of the reported mineral resource was determined using Run1 and Run2.
		• Variography was determined to geographically located lodes, variography was completed for lodes:
		  ◦ Hyperion – 0.33 nugget
		  ◦ Hyperion South – 0.46 nugget
		  ◦ Seuss – 0.27 nugget
		  ◦ Tethys – 0.33 nugget
		• Discretisation of 5 x 5 x 5 in east, north and RL directions. This was confirmed using QKNA Analysis.

	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data	• Prodigy Gold created an estimate for this deposit in 2012, 2017 and the last reported Mineral Resource in 2018 which was then restated in 2023, all of which were reported publicly at the time. These have been used to check the assumptions for this model. While the new model has reported more tonnes at a lower grade for more ounces compared to the 2018 Mineral Resource, the results are very similar when using a higher lower cut-off grade • Prodigy Gold released its updated Hyperion Mineral Resource in July 2018 which was reported as 4.93Mt @ 1.95g/t Au for 310Koz at a 0.8g/t Au cut-off. This new model reports 4.92Mt @ 1.94g/t Au for 308Koz using a lower cut-off grade of 1.1g/t Au highlighting the similar nature of the two models but the new model includes significantly more lower grade material and used a slightly lower global lower cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au. • No previous mining has taken place on this deposit to complete any reconciliation against this model.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products	• No by-product recovery assumptions have been made in the estimation process.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• No elements other than gold have been estimated in this Mineral Resource.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• Parent blocks of 10m x 10m x 5m in east, north and RL directions were used. • This is deemed appropriate as the drilling was a mixture of 25 and 50m sections with holes around 25 to 100m apart. • This was supported by the QKNA analysis completed on the deposit.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• No selective mining unit was determined for this model, this will need to form part of future resources estimations when trending towards Mineral Reserves. The only assumption made is the minimal wireframe width of 2m.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables	• No correlations with other variables was made.

	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates	• Wireframes were generated using sectional analysis of the drilling, based predominately on grade. Continuity was forced through some sections where the required grades were not seen in the drilling. • Wireframes used hard boundaries during the interpolation process. • No estimation has been made to grades sitting outside the wireframes in what would be classified as waste material.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• Grades of up to 100g/t Au are reported in the composited data which, if used in the estimate, would grossly overestimate the metal content in those local positions. A top-cut was used to add suitable conservatism into the model. • These high grades were tested during the past year through the use of the Chrysos PhotonAssay™ technique which confirmed the high grades can be repeatable using a different technique.

	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Several validation steps have been completed
		  • Tonnes and grade plots
		  • A review of Swath plots through the estimation
		  • Checks on wireframe volumes compared to block model volumes
		  • Review of variance of grades within the block model compared to composites
		• Visual inspection of model vs drill hole using sections and plans.

Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry tonnes basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Assumed a long-term gold price of US$2,588/oz. • Exchange rate of $0.71 US$/A$. • Australian gold price of A$3,180/oz. • Mining and processing costs of around $56/ore tonne. • Recoveries of 95% in oxide, transitional and fresh material were used in cut-off analysis. • Provides estimate cut-off of around 0.58g/t Au so used 0.6g/t Au for reporting simplicity.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Mining assumptions is the use of a standard open pit methodology for a selective gold project. • Assumptions for costs are based on information provided in external reports from other third parties in the Tanami Region and from previous experience working in open pit mines in the Northern Territory. • Processing costs assumes a full mill with around 1Mtpa production with ore sourced from other deposits to ensure mill is full and producing optimally.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made*	• Assumptions are based on metallurgical testwork completed by Prodigy Gold and reported on the ASX which achieved over 95% recoveries in the oxide, transitional and fresh samples provided for the mineralisation. Gravity gold was reported during this testwork so would need to be considered in any future mine planning processes. • Assumptions used were 95% for oxide, transitional and fresh material. Generally, the majority of material is fresh in nature. • Further testwork is require before a decision to mine is made but at this preliminary stage this testwork is deemed as appropriate.

<table>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td>• No environmental assumptions were made at this early stage.
• It is noted that a significant portion of material which could be mined is oxide in nature, and, regionally oxide waste has been identified as relatively stable. It is viewed that this would not be a potential reason for future development of this project.
• Under the current exploration Mine Management Plans required for exploration works, no significant risk is noted in terms of flora and fauna in and around the Hyperion deposit.
• There are no significant limitations on exploration works at the deposit so it has been assumed to be the same for future mining. However, there is significant uncertainty for the validity of this assumption until a more detailed mining plan is submitted to the department for consideration.
• Previous environmental studies have been completed on the project which will require updating prior to submission for any mining approvals.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Bulk Density</td><td>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples</td><td>• A total of 230 density measurements were collected from diamond core at the Suplejack project for the 2018 Resource Estimation. Weathering and lithology were recorded, and specific gravity was calculated from dry and wet core weights. A wax was used to cover pores when taking wet core weights, to account for void spaces.
• Densities have been assigned based on rock and/or material type and are averages for each domain from the measurements taken.
• Assigned values compare with values quoted from nearby projects (Tregony and Groundrush).
•
<table>
<tr><th>Domain</th><th>Rock Type</th><th>SG</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Transported</td><td>2.0</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Oxide</td><td>2.2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Transition</td><td>2.5</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Fresh</td><td>Granite</td><td>2.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sediments</td><td>2.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mafics</td><td>2.92</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mineralisation</td><td>2.87</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</td><td>• This is accounted for using the method of determination as outlined above.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>• Logging was used to determine the base of oxidation and the top of fresh material, this was interpreted using implicit modelling processes defining a contact model using the geologically logged weathering profiles in the drilling database.
• DTMs were then created and used to code the block model as oxide, transition and fresh material.
• Values used for the model were:
  ◦ Oxide 2.20t/m^3
  ◦ Transitional 2.50t/m^3
  ◦ Fresh ~2.87t/m^3
• These values are in line to previous values used in other estimations with similar lithological units so have been deemed as appropriate for this level of estimation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</td><td>• This model has now been classified as both Indicated and Inferred due to the inclusion of new drilling.
• Classification is based on drill spacing, with Indicated material within areas of 25m x 50m spacing. The Kriging Efficiency (KE) was also reviewed and areas with higher KE results included as Indicated. Inferred material was classified in areas of drilling up to 100m x 100m and areas with lower KE results.
• A validation of the model has shown that the material classified as Indicated and Inferred is appropriate.</td></tr>
</table>

	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	• The global resource estimated in this iteration is very similar to that reported previously by Prodigy Gold (using different cut-off grades), giving confidence in the process. The changes noted in this new model are a result of additional drilling undertaken over the deposit and a process of using a lower cut-off grade during wireframing. • More data is required to increase the classification confidence, this will include infill drilling and additional QAQC data against drilling performance and assaying.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The result of the Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates*	• No audits or reviews of the modelling process have been completed outside an internal peer review.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The relative accuracy of this Mineral Resources estimate reflects the classification that has been applied. • The process and the assumptions used would be considered as common in the industry. • The lower cut-off grade used in the model may reduce the amount of metal that can be reported but has been deemed appropriate. More work is required to understand extremely high sample grades but for an early stage model the top cuts used are deemed as appropriate. • Coarse gold is noted as an issue in the historic metallurgical testwork and needs to be considered in future estimations and in all future QAQC reviews. The use of Chrysos PhotonAssay™ in 2023 has supported the higher-grade results which gives some confidence in the estimation process.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• Each lode was estimated with hard boundaries so the model has an element of local estimate. • This Mineral Resource estimation will be suitable for future mining studies, but these can only be preliminary in nature as more work is required to understand the local topography and to better understand the metallurgical properties of the deposit before a final decision to mine could be made.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• No production data is available however future drill holes will be designed to test the accuracy of this estimation.