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

11 August 2023

Buccaneer Mineral Resource Update

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Updated Mineral Resource for the Buccaneer Deposit – Tanami Project**
  - **Indicated – 3.9Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 157Koz**
  - **Inferred – 5.3Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 201Koz**
  - **Total – 9.2Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 359Koz @ 0.7g/t Au lower cut-off**
- **All mineral resources constrained using an optimised pit shell reducing the previously released resource from 2017**
- **New model includes 9 diamond holes drilled in 2021 and uses information gathered from IMO's metallurgical testwork completed from this drilling**
- **Further air-core drilling planned in the first half of 2024 at the Buccaneer Deposit potentially growing the Mineral Resource inventory.**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ("Prodigy Gold" or the "Company") can now report a Mineral Resource estimate update at its 100% owned Buccaneer Deposit located on ML29822 on the Tanami Project in the Northern Territory ("NT"). The Mineral Resource estimate is reported in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code"). A total of 9.20Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 359koz has been defined in this Mineral Resource estimation using a cut-off grade of 0.7g/t Au.

The Mineral Resource estimation and supporting technical report for the Buccaneer update was prepared by Mr. Shaun Searle – MAIG, Director of Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd. Mr. Mark Edwards from Prodigy Gold has agreed to act as the Competent Person for this Mineral Resource estimate. Mr. Searle and Mr. Edwards have sufficient experience to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.

The model was compiled to provide an updated estimate of the Buccaneer Mineral Resource as a result of additional drilling conducted by Prodigy Gold since 2020, including 25 air-core ("AC") holes and nine diamond core ("DD") holes. The update also addressed how the domaining was completed on the Buccaneer Deposit ("Deposit"). The previous model used the geostatistical categorical indicator methodology to identify regions of the monzogranite that were more likely the host of elevated gold grades, while this update has used the more traditional 3-D wireframing methodology to domain the Deposit based on geology and mineralisation.

This updated model replaces the September 2017 model for Buccaneer, which reported a total of 10.0Mt @ 1.8g/t Au for 585Koz[1]. This resource was not constrained using an open pit optimisation and was reported at a 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off grade. If the previous Mineral Resource was constrained

[1] ASX: PRX 1 September 2017

using the same methodology as applied to this updated estimation, the reported inventory would be 8.1Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for 377Koz at a 0.7g/t Au cut-off. This highlights that while new drilling has been added and a significant amount of work went into geologically domaining the new Mineral Resource, the results between the new and previous models are reasonably well correlated.

This updated Mineral Resource is the second Mineral Resource change reported by Prodigy Gold in 2023, after the maiden Mineral Resource for Tregony was announced in February this year.

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Mark Edwards said:

"The Buccaneer Deposit is a key asset for the Company. We have continued to critically look at this Deposit through the ongoing development of a detailed mining plan to understand the best way to add value to this asset. This has included this Mineral Resource model update with a supporting open pit optimisation, the metallurgical test work announced in early 2023 and the geotechnical studies completed on the Project. While the updated resource reported here is lower than the previously reported model from 2017, this Mineral Resource has the added rigor of an open pit optimisation utlising the latest information on the Deposit.

More work is required to complete the mining study, which is underway and will highlight what additional drilling, studies or testwork is required to advance this Project. Prodigy Gold also planned an air-core program in early 2024 to test area in and around this latest Mineral Resource estimate to both, add confidence in this new estimation and potentially grow the underlying inventory."

Prodigy Gold Mineral Resources

Prodigy Gold's Mineral Resources are located ~850km to the south of Darwin in the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory. As at the date of this report Group/Company Mineral Resources are estimated to total 16.3Mt at an average grade of 1.6g/t Au for 838koz of gold (see Table 1). The Mineral Resources are located at the Old Pirate[2], Hyperion[3] and Tregony[4] Projects and include the updated resource at Buccaneer. The Buccaneer Mineral Resource is located on Prodigy Gold's Tanami Project area, situated on ML29822, and is not part of the Stockton Mining Limited ("Stockton") sales agreement announced in April 2022[5] that pertains to the Old Pirate mine and surrounding exploration leases.

Table 1 Prodigy Gold Mineral Resource summary as at 11 August 2023

			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Project	Date	Cut-off (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)
Buccaneer	Aug-23	0.7	3.94	1.2	157	5.3	1.2	201	9.2	1.2	359
Tregony[3]	Feb-23	0.6	-	-	-	1.4	1.2	54	1.4	1.2	54
Hyperion[2]	Jul-18	0.8	0.92	2.3	69	4.0	1.9	240	4.9	2.0	310
Old Pirate[1]	Aug-16	1.0	0.04	4.58	7	0.72	4.7	109	0.76	4.7	115
Total			**4.9**	**1.48**	**233**	**11.4**	**1.6**	**604**	**16.3**	**1.6**	**838**

Notes:

- *All Mineral Resources are completed in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 edition*
- *Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The*

[2] ASX: PRX 19 August 2016
[3] ASX: PRX 31 July 2018
[4] ASX: PRX 15 February 2023
[5] ASX: PRX 29 April 2022

quantities contained in the above table have been rounded to two significant figures to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate for tonnes and grade. Rounding may cause values in the table to appear to have errors.

- *Tonnes are reported as dry metric tonnes*
- *The are no Ore Reserves reported for any of Prodigy Gold's projects*
- *All projects are owned 100% by Prodigy Gold*
  - *The Old Pirate Project is currently part of a sales agreement with public company Stockton. As this sale is still subject to several conditions precedent the Old Pirate Mineral Resources are still reported as part of Prodigy Gold's Mineral Resource inventory*
- *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*
- *Buccaneer and Tregony Mineral Resources are reported using an optimised pit shell constraint generated with the following parameters:*
  - *Gold price of A$2,960/oz which represents a 120% factoring of the 3-year forecast of gold price based on data from the Energy & Metals Consensus Forecast at US$1,832/oz and exchange rate of $0.74 dated June 2023.*
  - *Mining, processing and general and administrative ("G&A") costs of around $56/ore tonne mined*
  - *Recoveries have been used specific for each project of:*
    - ***Buccaneer** – 95.1% for oxide, 96.7% transitional and 84.6% for fresh based on metallurgical testwork completed by IMO in 2023*[6]
    - ***Tregony** - 95% for oxide and 90% for transitional and fresh based on historic metallurgical testwork performed by Metcom Laboratories for Acacia Resources*
  - *Pit wall angles of 45° in oxide and 39° in fresh and transitional, based on reported work completed by Tanami Gold*[7] *which is seen as being appropriate for use at Tregony due to the proximity of the deposits. Wall angles at Buccaneer of 45° in oxide and 39° in fresh and transitional material based on geotechnical work completed on the 2021 diamond drilling.*
- *Hyperion Mineral Resources are reported above the 230mRL which is approximately 180m below surface.*

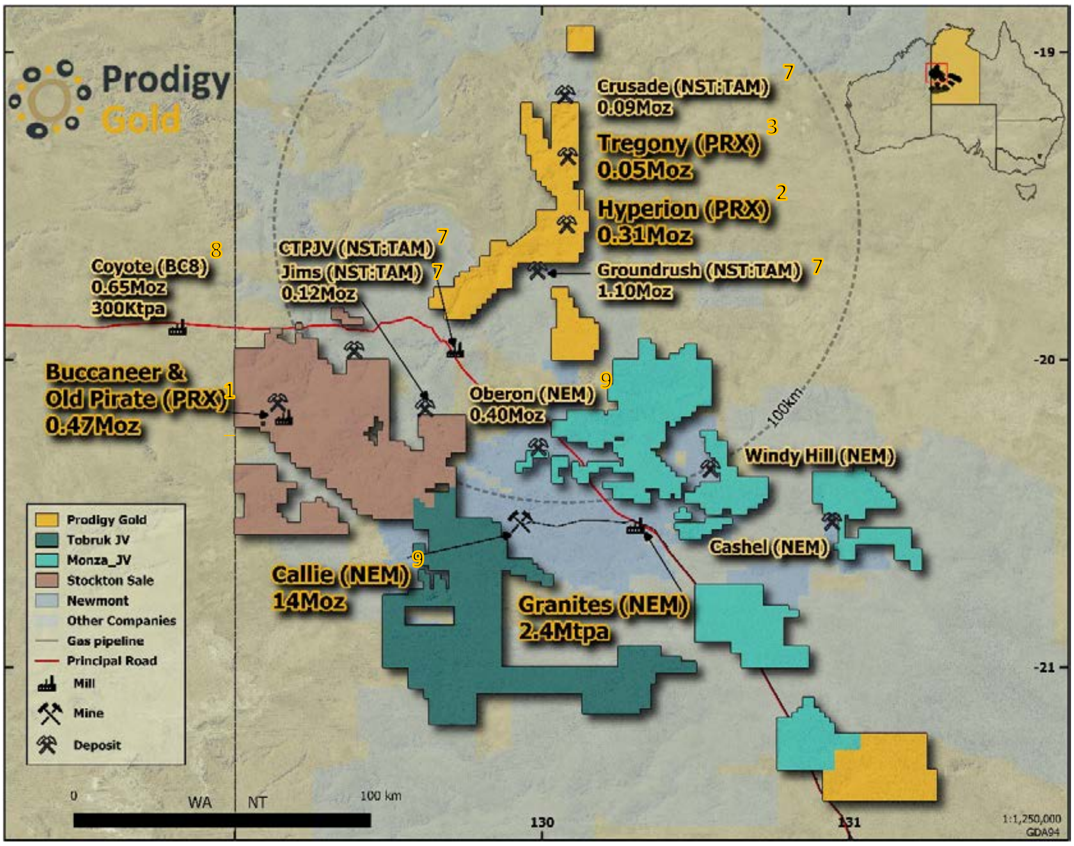

Figure 1 Location of the updated Buccaneer Resource in the Tanami region of the Northern Territory related to Hyperion Mineral Resource location

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6 ASX: PRX 10 March 2023
7 ASX: TAM 24 November 2022
8 ASX: BC8 16 January 2023
9 (Schmeider, Perzazzo, Griesel, & Robinson, 2018)

Location

The Buccaneer Project is located approximately 90km northwest of Newmont Mining's world class Callie Gold Mine in the Tanami desert in the Northern Territory (Figure 2).

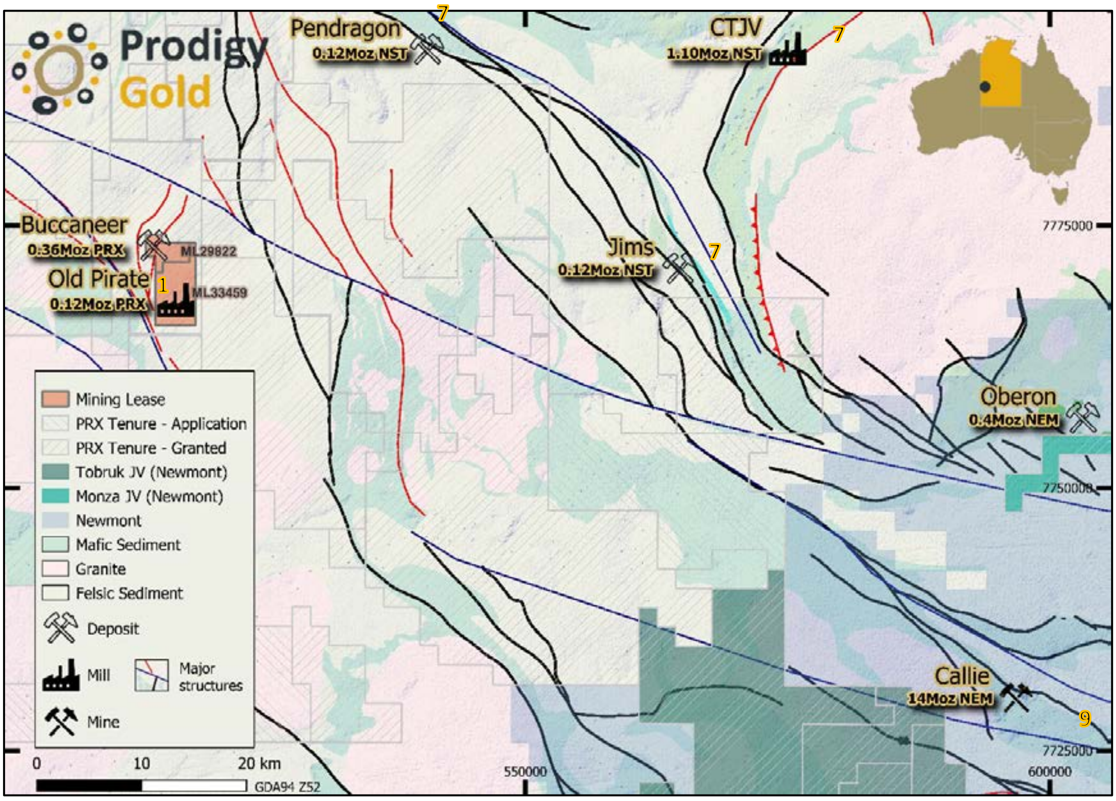

Figure 2 Buccaneer Location Plan showing relative to Callie and Central Tanami Project JV

Tenements and Land Tenure

The Buccaneer Deposit is contained within ML29822 located in the Northern Territory. The mineral lease is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to a confidential mining agreement between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners through the Central Land Council (CLC). This agreement was completed with a view to meet obligations of Part IV of the Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act 1976. 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 activities on the mineral lease. Certain approvals would be required before mining could commence on the lease but is supported by a previous approval to mine the Old Pirate Project to the south on ML33459. ML29822 was recently split into ML29822, now only hosting the Buccaneer Deposit, and ML33459, now hosting the Old Pirate Deposit that is part of the sales agreement with Stockton.

The mineral lease location is surveyed using the MGA94 Zone 52 grid system. All holes have been surveyed using this grid system. No mine grid has been established at this time for this Project.

Regional Geological Setting

Gold mineralisation within the Project tenements is dominantly hosted by the Tanami Group, a sequence of medium to fine grained turbiditic meta-greywackes with lesser amounts of meta-pelites, carbonaceous siltstones and schists, banded-iron formation, chert and calc-silicates (Hendricks, et al., 2000). The Buccaneer Deposit is located between the Trans-Tanami and Mongrel Faults within the Granites-Tanami Orogen ("GTO") and is hosted within a syeno-monzonite intrusion. The granite intrudes the Tanami Group sedimentary rocks assigned to the ca. 1,825Ma Ware Group. A crustal scale north-trending transfer fault/thrust linking the Trans-Tanami and Mongrel faults is inferred to be located immediately to the west of the intrusion.

The poorly exposed Paleoproterozoic GTO is part of the north Australian Craton. The orogeny straddles the state borders of Western Australia and the Northern Territory and is situated between the Halls Creek Orogen to the northwest and the Arunta Orogen to the southeast. The GTO is host to several economically important gold mines such as Newmont Australia's Tanami Operations including the Callie and Granites Projects, the Central Tanami Project JV between Northern Star Resources and Tanami Gold, Black Cat Syndicates Coyote Project and the Old Pirate mine currently subject to a sales agreement with Stockton (Figure 2).

Buccaneer Updated Mineral Resource Results and Classification

The Buccaneer Mineral Resource is an update to the 1 September 2017 release of the model by Prodigy Gold. The Buccaneer Mineral Resource was completed by Mr. Shaun Searle of Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd ("Ashmore") and then reviewed internally by Mr. Mark Edwards. Mr. Searle and Mr. Edwards have sufficient experience 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 estimation has been completed considering open pit mining methods; the logical extraction methodology for this style of mineralisation. Mr. Edwards is the Competent Person for the Mineral Resource estimate and consents to the release of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Buccaneer Mineral Resource has been reported as an open pit Mineral Resource constrained within an optimized pit shell based on a gold price of A$2,960 per ounce and reported above a 0.7g/t Au cut-off grade.

The updated Mineral Resource totals **9.2Mt at 1.2g/t Au for a total of 359koz of gold** (Table 2). The Buccaneer Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Indicated Mineral Resource was confined to parts of the Deposit drilled with close spaced reverse circulation ("RC") and diamond core ("DD") drilling of less than 40m by 30m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was well defined. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 40m by 30m, where small, isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to more geologically complex zones.

Table 2 Buccaneer Mineral Resource Summary Table

	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Type	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au koz	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au koz	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au koz
Oxide	0.28	1.4	12	0.46	1.3	20	0.74	1.3	32
Transitional	1.7	1.2	66	1.3	1.1	45	3.0	1.1	111
Fresh	1.9	1.3	79	3.5	1.2	136	5.4	1.2	215
Total	**3.9**	**1.2**	**157**	**5.3**	**1.2**	**201**	**9.2**	**1.2**	**359**

Notes:

- *All Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 edition*
- *Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The quantities contained in the above table have been rounded to two significant figures to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate for tonnes and grade. Rounding may cause values in the table to appear to have errors.*
- *Tonnes are reported as dry metric tonnes*
- *The are no Ore Reserves reported for Buccaneer*
- *Buccaneer is owned 100% by Prodigy Gold*
- *Buccaneer Mineral Resources are reported using an optimised pit shell constraint generated with these parameters;*

- Gold price of A$2,960/oz which represents a 120% factoring of the 3-year forecast of gold price based on data from the Energy & Metals Consensus Forecast at US$1,832/oz and exchange rate of $0.74 dated June 2023.
- Mining, processing and G&A costs of around $56/ore tonne mined
- Recoveries of – 95.1% for oxide, 96.7% transitional and 84.6% for fresh based on metallurgical testwork completed by IMO Pty Ltd in 2023[10]
- Pit wall angles of 45° in oxide and 39° in fresh and transitional, based on geotechnical work completed on the 2021 diamond drilling.

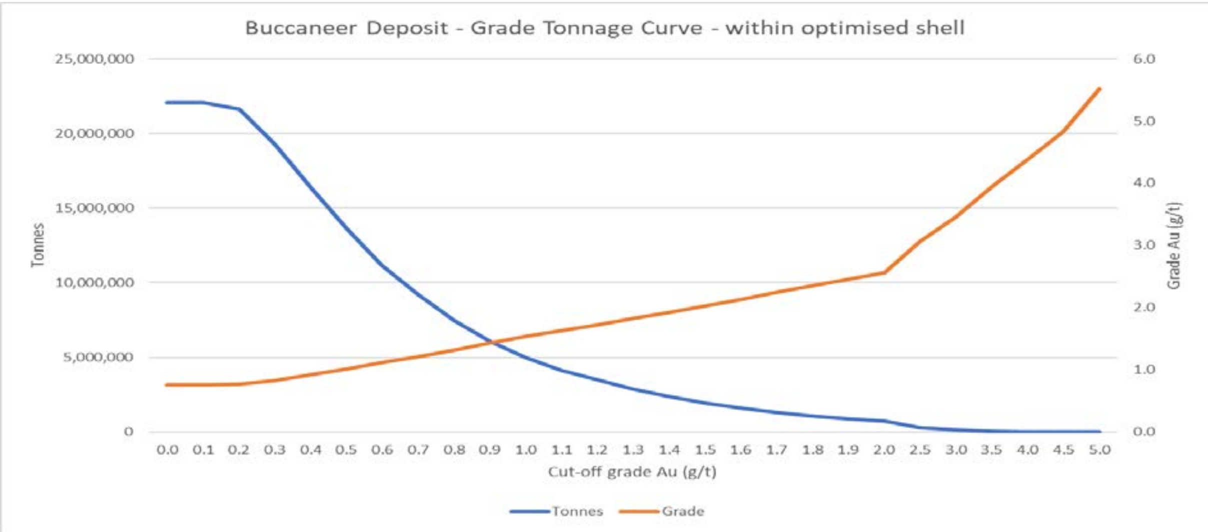

Figure 3 Buccaneer Grade – Tonnage curve

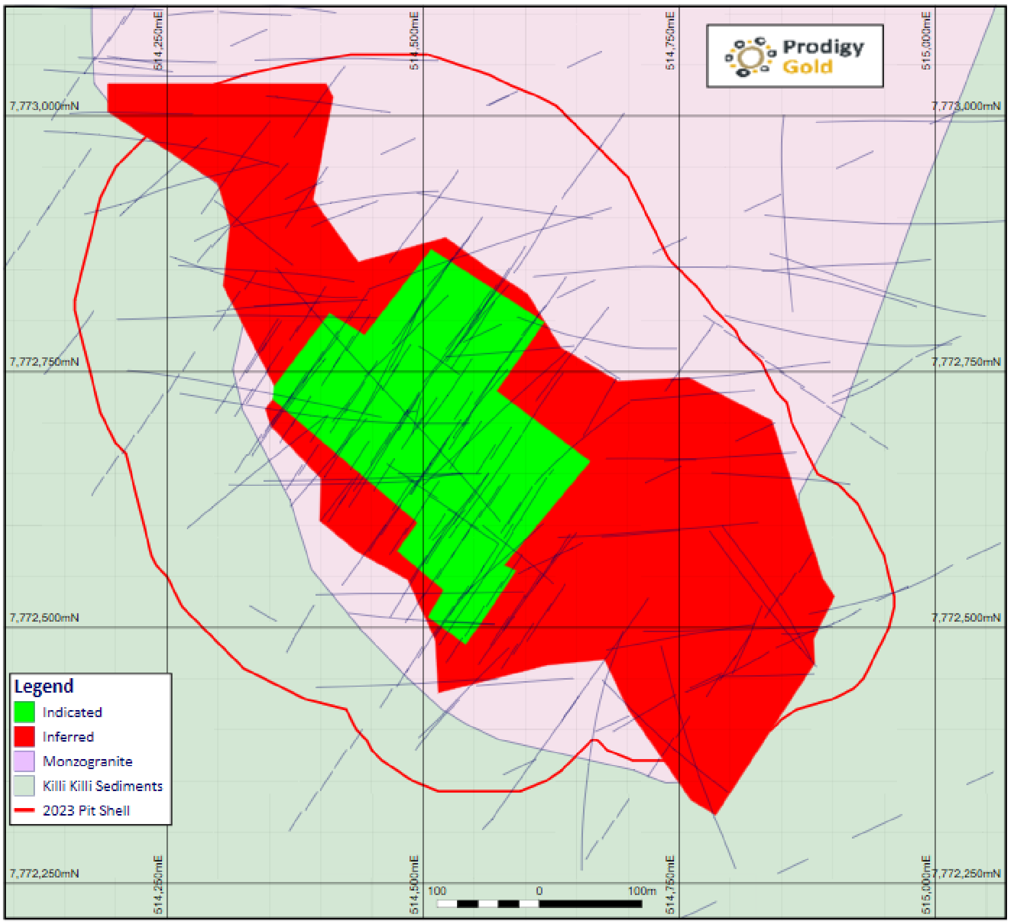

Figure 4 Mineral Resource Classification – Plan View for Domain 1

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[10] ASX: PRX 10 March 2023

Buccaneer Project History

Historical estimates for Buccaneer were completed by Prodigy Gold (then ABM Resources NL) in 2013 and by Optiro Pty Ltd for Prodigy Gold in 2017. These estimates were reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) edition. All estimates were reported at a 1.0g/t Au cut-off grade. A summary of these estimates is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Previously reported Buccaneer Mineral Resources

	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Type	**Tonnes Mt**	**Au g/t**	**Au koz**	**Tonnes Mt**	**Au g/t**	**Au koz**	**Tonnes Mt**	**Au g/t**	**Au koz**
PRX 2013[11]	7.1	2.0	459	8.2	2.4	640	**15.3**	**2.2**	**1,098**
Optiro 2017[12]	1.2	1.7	65	8.8	1.8	521	**10.0**	**1.8**	**585**

An appraisal of the results of the updated Mineral Resource compared to the previous two reported results from 2013 and 2017 show a reduction in tonnes, grade and overall ounces. There are numerous contributing factors to these reporting differences, however the most significant are the assumptions made regarding both mineralisation and inventory constraints.

The 2013 model was domained using Leapfrog software. The 2017 model was domained using the categorical indicator probability model technique, which is a geostatistical method with limited geological input. Both historical models were not subject to an open pit optimisation process to constrain the overall results as has been completed on this updated Mineral Resource.

Deposit, Mineralisation and Geological Interpretation

The Buccaneer intrusion is interpreted to be a multi-phase syeno-monzogranite intrusion. The intrusion is dominantly composed of plagioclase and K-feldspar with lesser quartz and biotite hosted within a fine grained but equigranular groundmass. The majority of the Deposit has been drilled with RC however it is postulated that two phases of intrusion are recognisable in diamond core.

- The Phase 1 high-K quartz-monzonite has a higher proportion of K-feldspar, a lower proportion of plagioclase and a reddish to pink hue.
- The Phase 2 quartz monzonite is a high-Ca end member of the quartz monzonite. The high-Ca end member has a relatively higher proportion of plagioclase and a lower proportion of K-feldspar. The K-feldspar phenocrysts are pale grey and with slightly more mafic minerals in the groundmass giving the Phase 2 monzogranite a green-grey hue. Spatially, the Phase 2 monzonite appears to be more prevalent in the southwest corner of the intrusive body but this may be drill density related. The textural variations between the two intrusions are subtle and require multi-element geochemistry to support the interpretation of geological contacts.

In early 2010, several RC holes scanned for multi-spectral analysis by a portable infra-red mineral analyzer ("PIMA") showed the Buccaneer intrusion to be highly-enriched in bismuth, molybdenum, tungsten and copper. PIMA and subsequent pXRF analysis later supported the classification of three zones of weathering. A highly-weathered oxide zone is present from 0 to 60m vertical depth that is stripped of potassium, sodium and calcium. From ~60 to ~100m vertical depth the rock transitions appear fresh but calcium and sodium remain depleted. Visually the rock often appears fresh from ~100m vertical depth but chemically this isn't the case until ~150m depth.

[11] ASX: PRX 5 February 2013
[12] ASX: PRX 1 September 2017

A locally intense texturally destructive sericite alteration is found in both intrusive types. This alteration appears to be structurally controlled and is largely associated with shearing. The sericite-chlorite alteration is centred upon networks of shearing and micro-fracturing. Sericite/illite, chlorite and sulphides (mainly pyrite) are concentrated along these micro fractures. The spatial distribution of these logged intervals suggests the source of the shearing to be orientated in a north-west orientation that bisected the intrusive complex.

Mineralisation extends from near-surface to a depth of over 500m and has been defined in several zones over an area of 2,300m by 800m. Gold mineralisation is disseminated throughout the monzogranite with higher grade zones typically associated with zones of shallow dipping quartz veins as well as sulphides (pyrite, arsenopyrite), although free gold is also seen in the quartz stockwork veining (Figure 5). This is supported by the metallurgical testwork, which highlighted the potential for gravity gold to be extracted through conventional processing techniques. The more coherent zones of mineralisation are related to zones of increased quartz veining and/or micro-fracturing. An overall north-easterly trend to the shallow dipping quartz veins is recognisable within the quartz stock work. From visual inspection of the core, the veining appears to be strongest at the margins between the Phase 1 and Phase 2 contacts and this may act as a local control to the north-east.

Figure 5 Drill core from Buccaneer highlighting coarse gold[13]

Wireframes were created in Surpac software by Ashmore and reviewed by Prodigy Gold.

The mineralisation was constrained by wireframes and prepared using a nominal 0.2g/t Au cut-off grade. This was determined from geospatial review of the grade distribution and supported by statistical analysis of the assay values that indicated a natural cut-off grade of approximately 0.1 or 0.2g/t Au. A minimum down-hole length of 3m was used with minor edge dilution and some zones of internal dilution were included to maintain continuity of the wireframes.

[13] ASX: PRX 5 February 2013

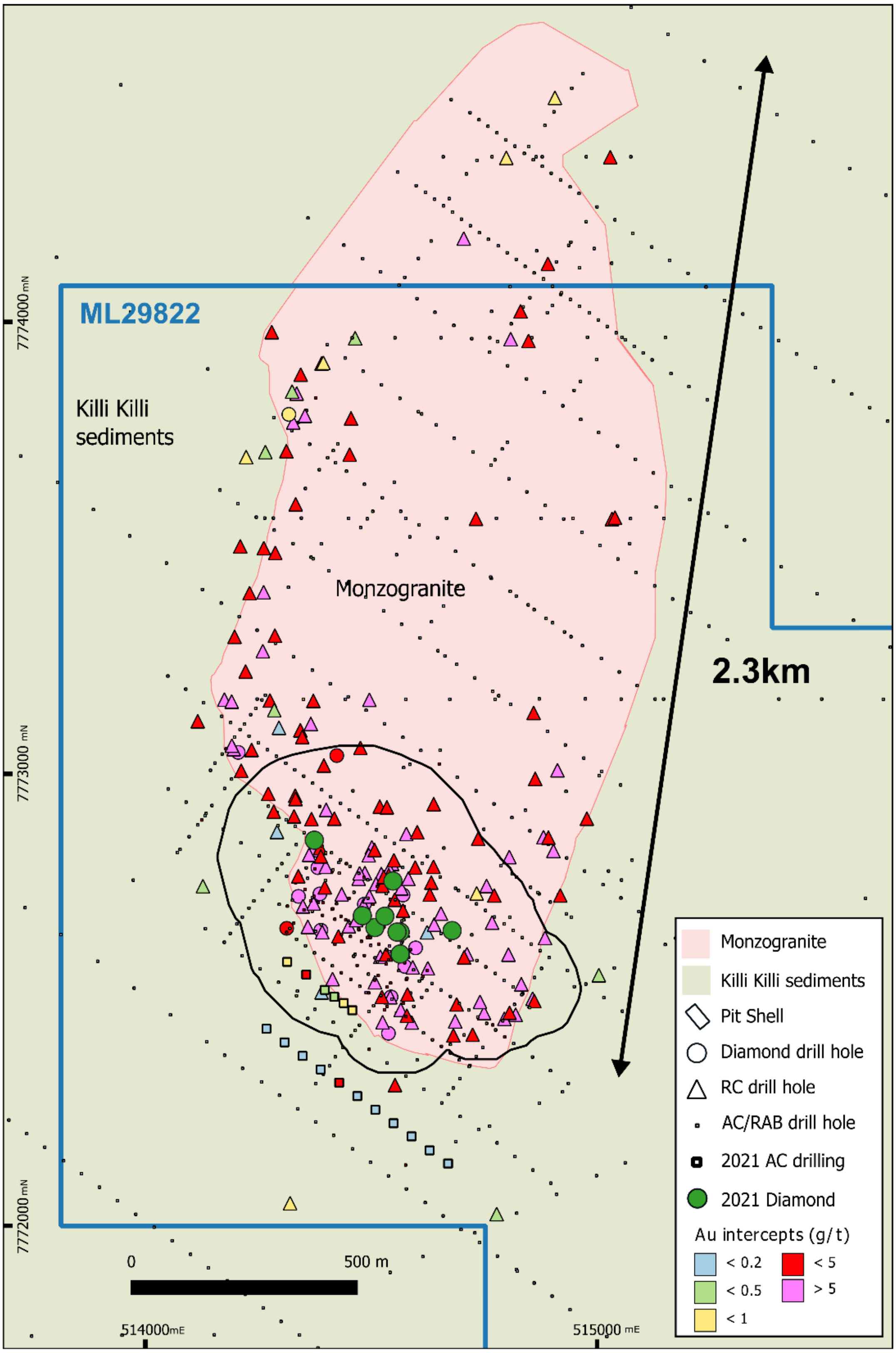

Figure 6 Buccaneer Local Geological Map with pit shell showing maximum downhole intercepts[14]

A total of 60 lode wireframes ('buc_res_202307.dtm') were created and used to select the sample data to be used for grade estimation, and to constrain the block model for estimation purposes. The

[14] ASX: PRX 6 October 2021, 29 November 2021, 17 December 2021 & 11 February 2022

mineralisation wireframes were treated as hard boundaries for all estimation purposes, that is, only assays from within each wireframe were used to estimate blocks within that wireframe.

Weathering

The Regolith profile consists of a thin transported cover in the north-eastern portion of the Deposit. This covers the highly weathered regolith that is between 10 and 50m thick and which is noted as the oxide portion of the Mineral Resource. The transition material is between 30 and 130m thick. These weathering types have been determined using logging, which has then been interpreted in a Digital Terrain Model ("DTM") for each layer.

A total of 444 measurements were obtained from samples collected from DD holes and were measured at site using the Archimedes principle. The vast majority of measurements were in fresh rock. The average of the measurements was assigned in the block model for fresh material and values assigned to the weathered zones were based on known values from similar geological terrains.

A summary table of the density measurements assigned in the block model is shown below in Table 4

Table 4 Summary values assigned in the Block Model (t/m^3)

Material Type	Number	Value Assigned (t/m^3)
Transported Cover	0	1.6
Oxide	2	2.2
Transitional	18	2.6
Fresh	424	2.7

Drilling Techniques and Sampling and Sub-Sampling Methodology and Sample Analysis

The database contained records of 1,082 drill holes of varying drill type including vacuum ("VAC"), mud rotary ("MR"), costean/trenching ("COST"), rotary air blast ("RAB"), air-core ("AC"), Reverse Circulation "RC", RC with Diamond Tails "RCD" and DD. A summary of the drilling data within the Project is shown in Table 5 and Figure 7.

Table 5 Summary of Drilling at Buccaneer

Hole Type	In Database		In Resource		
	Drill holes		Drill holes		Intersection
	Number	Metres	Number	Metres	Metres
VAC	39	406			
RAB	707	32,375			
AC	149	10,390			
COST	1	10			
MR	1	42			
RC	157	42,154	124	34,437	6,728
RCD	16	5,098	16	5,098	1,529
DD	12	2,120	12	2,120	758
Total	**1,082**	**92,595**	**152**	**41,655**	**9,015**

Most hole collars were surveyed with a handheld GPS pre- and post- drilling. Handheld GPS reading accuracy is improved by the device 'waypoint averaging' mode, which takes continuous readings of up to 5 minutes and improves accuracy. 95 holes were picked up by the mine surveyor using a Digital-

GPS. 49 collar survey methods were not recorded and are assumed to be by GPS. Collar locations for wedge holes have been generated from the de-surveyed trace of the parent hole.

RC and DD drill holes were surveyed every 30m with a Reflex EZ-Trac Single Shot Surveying camera. 29 Prodigy Gold drill holes were also surveyed with a Keeper Rate Gyro continuous surveyor provided by Gyro Australia.

Interpretations of the Down Hole Survey data has been completed with an INTERP field loaded to the database for plotting. This INTERP field incorporates and compares all available data to generate an interpreted DH trace whilst preserving the integrity of the original data. INTERP data has been included for holes where the DH Survey tool failed to survey the entire hole.

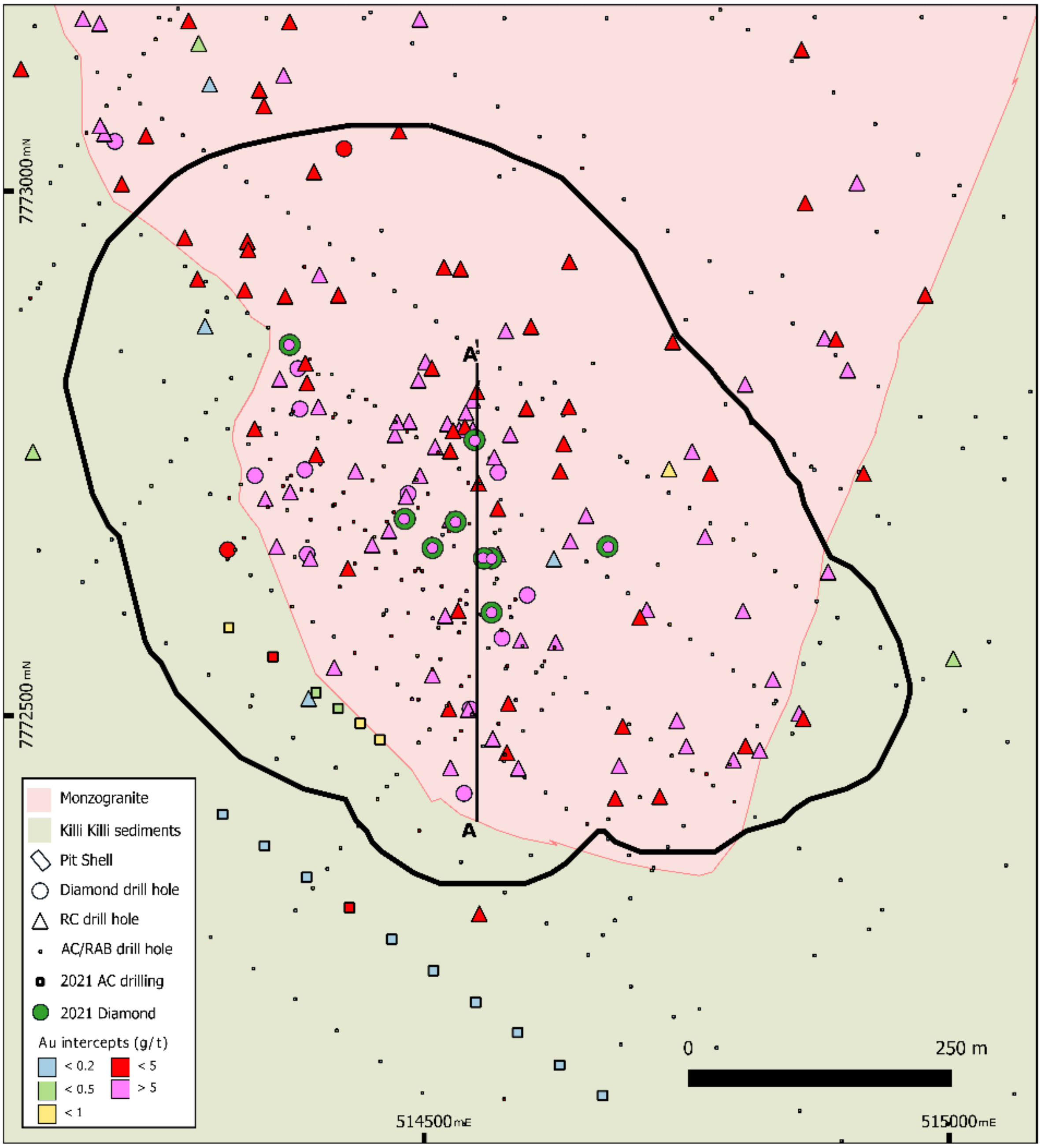

Figure 7 Drilling Plan for Buccaneer Project[15]

[15] ASX: PRX 6 October 2021, 29 November 2021, 17 December 2021 and PRX 11 February 2022

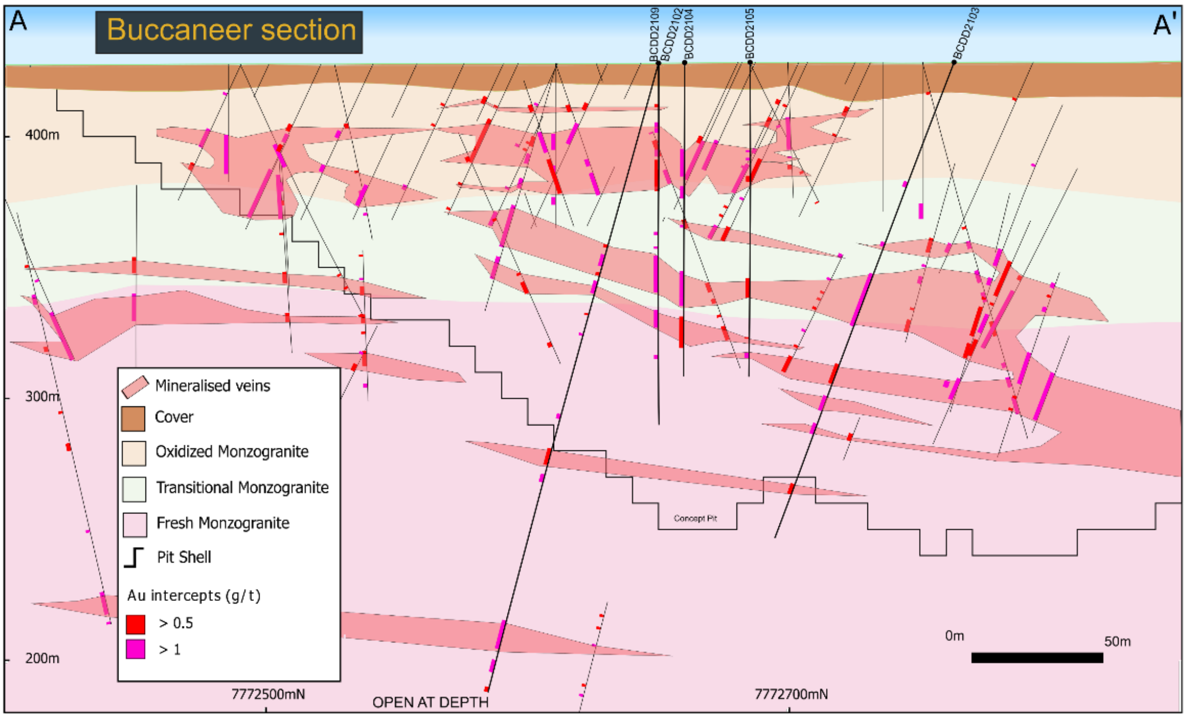

Figure 8 Cross Section for Buccaneer Deposit – looking west[16]

RC samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using either a laptop with Maxwell Logchief data capture system or paper logging sheets that were subsequently entered into the database. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were routinely collected.

Logging of diamond hole core recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All core was photographed in the cores trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry and wet.

Logging of RC chips captured lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples were sieved, with portion stored in a chip tray for future reference. Logging of drill core captured lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples, and structural information from oriented drill core. All samples are stored in core trays. All core was photographed in the core trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry, and wet, and photos uploaded to company server.

Logging was qualitative based on geological boundaries observed.

The sampling methodology and preparation

Drill core was geologically logged and marked up for assay at approximately 1 m intervals. Drill core was cut by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for assay analysis. Two diamond holes were drilled and sampled specifically for metallurgical test work.

RC samples were logged geologically and 1 m split samples submitted for assay. AC samples were either 1m or 3m composite spear samples dependent on the drill campaign.

Diamond drilling was completed using a HQ or NQ drilling bit for all holes. Core was sawn in half for sampling, with a half core sample sent for assay at measured/mineralogical intervals.

[16] ASX: PRX 11 February 2022, PRX 6 October 2021, 29 November 2021 and 17 December 2021

RC drilling samples were taken using a 12.5:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. Samples were split into 3 aliquots, with one sent to the laboratory for assay, one stored and retained for QA/QC purposes, and one remaining at the drill site.

1m AC drilling samples were collected through a cyclone. 3m composite samples were created by spear sampling of the total reject of the 1m sample.

Core samples were cut in half and half core samples were collected for assay, with the remaining half core samples stored in the core trays.

Samples were prepared and analysed at a variety of laboratories. For data prior to 2010 it is assumed the procedures undertaken were industry standard for the time. Historic drill results were by fire assay, but the specifics of the used techniques are not known. Given the consistency with Prodigy Gold results, historic methods are considered to have been appropriate.

Post-2010 upon receipt by the laboratory, samples were logged, weighed, and dried if moist. Samples were then crushed to 2mm (70% pass), then split using a riffle splitter, with 250g crushed to 75µm (85% pass). 30g charges were then fire assayed.

A subset of sample dispatches including all the samples from a hole and including quality control samples, were delivered to an alternative laboratory for quality control. Samples were pulverised to 75µm (85% passing) and then sub-sampled to create pulps of 200g, with 50g charges then fire assayed.

Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and preference to keep the sample weight below 3kg to ensure the requisite grind size in a LM5 sample mill.

Sample assaying methodology

Historic drill results were either by Aqua Reqia or fire assay, but the specifics of used techniques are not known.

Fire assay with a detection limit of 0.001g/t Au was used for RC and DD samples. Samples returning over 10g/t Au were re-assayed using ALS Fire Assay/AA25 ore-grade method. Samples over 100g/t Au were re-assayed using AA25 over limit dilution method. Some screen fire assays were completed on the Project for very high grades with results supporting the original result with good correlation.

High-grade cuts

Analysis of the statistics indicates that the composite data is positively skewed with a moderate to high coefficient of variation. The application of high-grade cuts is considered necessary prior to using the data for linear grade interpolation.

To assist in the selection of appropriate high-grade cuts, the composite data was imported into Supervisor software, where population histograms, log probability plots and the coefficient of variation statistics were generated for all lodes.

High-grade cuts were determined for each domain by noting distinct breaks in the shape of each distribution on the log probability plots and population histograms and determining the spatial location of the high grades within the various domains. Variable high-grade cuts were applied to some lodes, resulting in 45 composites being cut from within 18 lodes. Top cuts ranged from 10g/t to 20g/t Au depending on statistical analysis.

Table 6 Summary of high-grade cuts

Domain	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	11
Samples	2,875	492	567	513	288	293	212	1,061	138
Maximum	50.99	53.10	44.50	44.90	17.75	24.70	88.60	24.00	12.50
Uncut Mean	0.86	0.82	0.94	0.77	0.66	0.97	1.40	0.84	1.67
Uncut CV	2.52	4.10	2.86	3.00	2.00	2.57	4.55	2.29	1.42
Top Cut	20	10	15	10	10	10	15	10	10
Number Cut	5	2	4	2	1	6	2	7	1
Cut Mean	0.83	0.66	0.85	0.69	0.64	0.86	1.02	0.79	1.65
Cut CV	2.05	1.90	2.00	1.72	1.61	2.03	1.95	1.83	1.39
Domain	**13**	**15**	**20**	**21**	**32**	**37**	**43**	**44**	**51**
Samples	164	129	121	52	10	36	10	30	68
Maximum	58.30	14.80	81.80	15.80	19.05	16.80	129.50	32.90	138.00
Uncut Mean	1.25	0.65	1.41	0.86	2.38	1.17	14.41	2.52	5.03
Uncut CV	3.97	2.20	5.34	2.79	2.47	2.55	2.81	2.62	3.78
Top Cut	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	10	20
Number Cut	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4
Cut Mean	0.87	0.61	0.81	0.74	1.47	0.98	2.96	1.51	2.27
Cut CV	1.88	1.76	2.07	2.31	2.06	2.07	1.64	1.75	2.29

QAQC

ALS conducted internal laboratory checks using standards and blanks. Standards and blanks returned within acceptable limits, and field duplicates showed good correlation.

It is assumed laboratory procedures were appropriate at the time.

A blank or standard was inserted approximately every 25 to 30 samples. For drill samples, blank material was supplied by the assaying laboratory. Eight certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold grade and lithology were also used.

Overall, QAQC results were satisfactory and confirmed that the data was suitable for use in the Mineral Resource estimation.

Commercial standards were used during the drill programs and were obtained and certified by Geostats. Blanks were created using barren fresh basalt or were sourced from Geostats and the drilling used 19 certified standards and standards and blanks were inserted at a rate of approximately 1:19.

Results for the standards and blanks were compiled by Prodigy Gold. The majority of standards passed within certified control limits, whilst there appeared to be mis-allocated standard ID's on the majority of failures. The majority of blank values returned values below 0.1g/t Au.

Check sampling was performed to determine whether the sampling procedure was producing assay sub-samples that were representative of the original sample. RC samples were split using a rig mounted cone splitter. A total of 277 field duplicates were obtained from RC drilling since 2010.

Programs of QAQC have been completed on this Project for drilling since 2010. Industry certified standards were inserted at regular intervals and results have accurately reflected the original assays and expected values, apart from mis-allocated standard ID's. Prodigy Gold drilling confirmed the tenor of mineralisation intersected by historical drilling. A recognised laboratory has been used for analysis of samples.

Overall, the QAQC data does not indicate any bias and supports the assay data used in the Mineral Resource estimate.

Database Verification

Ashmore completed systematic data validation steps after receiving the database. Checks completed by Ashmore included verifying that:

- Down-hole survey depths did not exceed the hole depth as reported in the collar table.
- Hole dips were within the range of 0° and -90°.
- Visual inspection of drill hole collars and traces in Surpac.
- 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

Mineralisation continuity was examined via variography. Variography examines the spatial relationship between composites and seeks to identify the directions of mineralisation continuity and to quantify the ranges of grade continuity. Variography was also used to determine the random variability or 'nugget effect' of the Deposit. The results provide the basis for determining appropriate kriging parameters for estimation.

Variography was conducted on Domains 1 and 8. The 1m composite data was transformed into a normal distribution using a normal scores transformation to help identify the main directions of mineralisation continuity from skewed data. A two-structured nested spherical model was found to model the experimental variogram reasonably well. The down-hole variogram provides the best estimate of the true nugget value (C_0), which was 0.49 for Domain 1 and 0.50 for Domain 8.

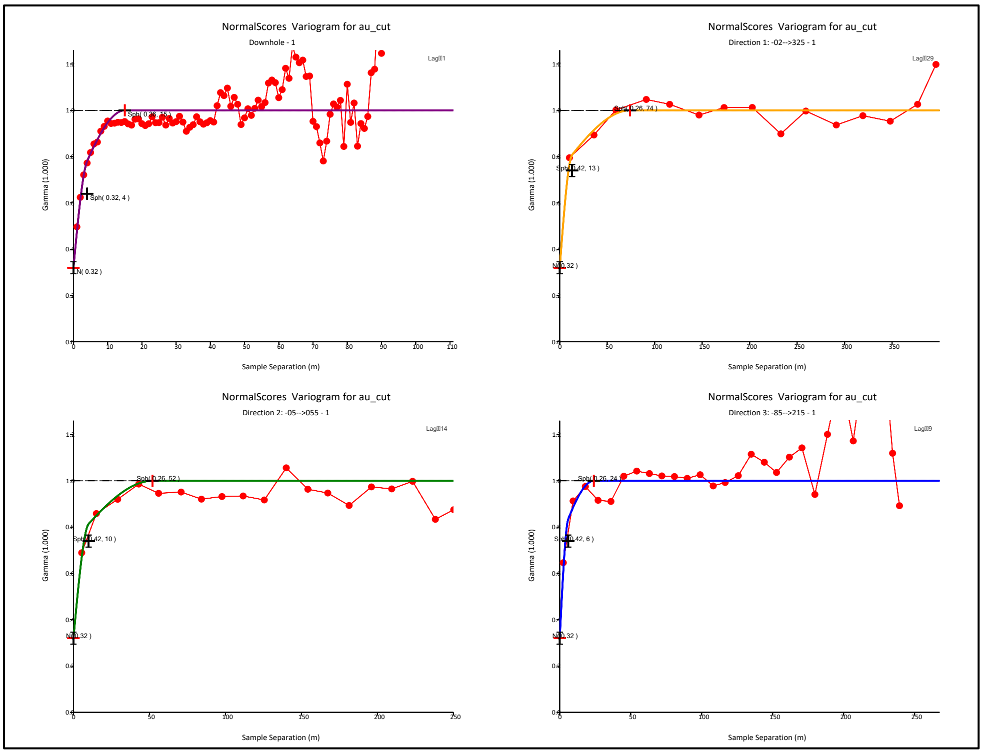

Figure 9 Domain 1 Gold Variograms

The orientation of the plane of mineralisation was aligned with the interpreted wireframe for the main objects. The experimental variograms were calculated with the first aligned along the main mineralisation continuity while the second was aligned in the plane of mineralisation at 90° to the first orientation. The third was orientated perpendicular to the mineralisation plane, across the width of the mineralisation.

The gold grades were interpolated into a Surpac block model using Ordinary Kriging ("OK") and the nugget (C_0), sill values (C_1 & C_2) and ranges (A_1 & A_2) determined from the variogram models. The OK algorithm was used for the grade interpolation and the wireframes were used as a hard boundary for the grade estimation of each object. OK was selected as it results in a degree of smoothing which is appropriate for the disseminated nature of the mineralisation.

Table 7 Gold Kriging Parameters

Object	Major Direction	C_0	Structure 1				Structure 2			
			C_1	A_1	Maj/Semi	Maj/Minor	C_2	A_2	Maj/Semi	Maj/Minor
1	-02->325	0.49	0.38	13	1.30	2.17	0.13	74	1.42	3.08
8	00->315	0.50	0.29	29	1.32	5.80	0.21	70	1.71	3.68

The ranges obtained from the variogram models were used as a guide for the search ellipse parameters in the estimate. The normal score variogram models' variance were back-transformed to traditional space after modelling to adjust for the variance. Search ellipse parameters varied for all other lodes and were orientated to align with the strike and dip of their respective wireframe orientation. Each ellipse was oriented based on kriging parameters and were consistent with the interpreted geology.

A Surpac block model was created to encompass the full extent of mineralisation at Buccaneer. The block dimensions used for the models were 10m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 1.25m by 1.25m by 1.25m. The parent block size in the strike direction was selected based on kriging neighbourhood analysis ("KNA"), while dimensions in other directions were selected to provide sufficient resolution to the block model in the across-strike and down-dip directions.

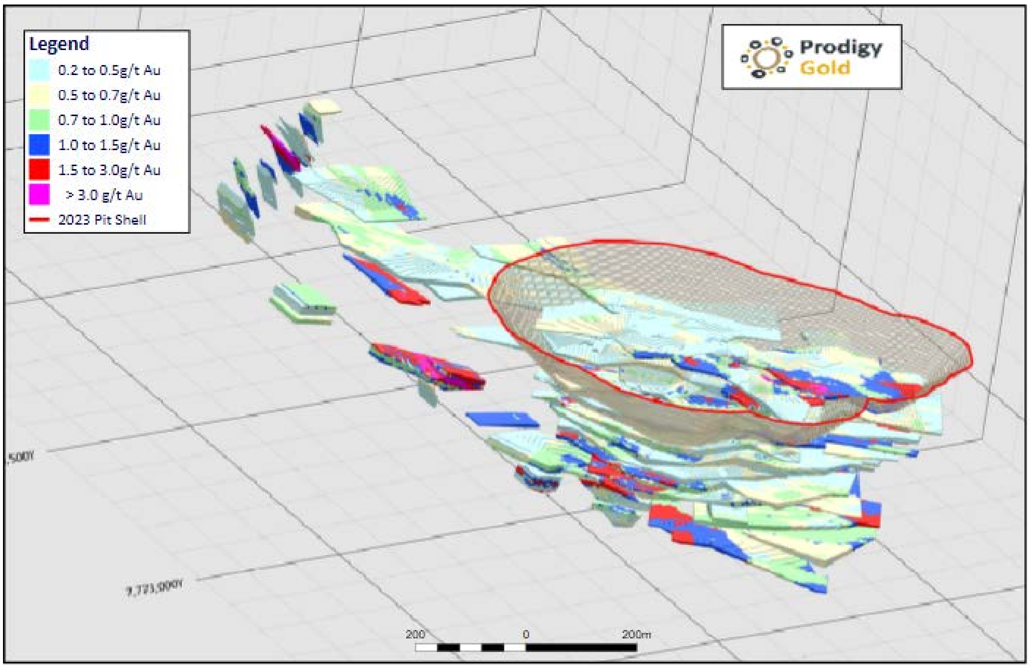

Figure 10 Oblique view of Buccaneer Model

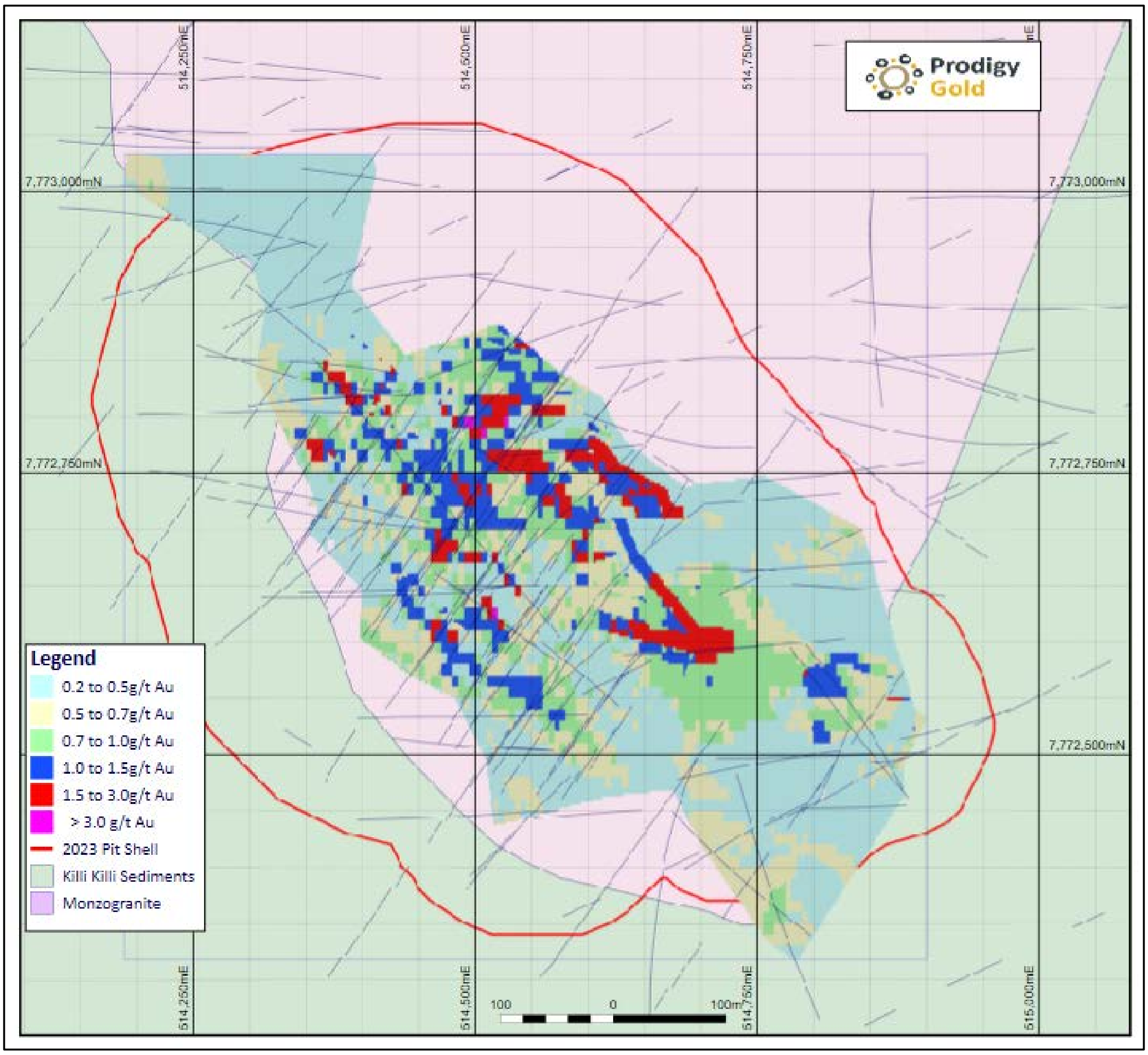

Figure 11 Block Gold Grade Distribution – Domain 1 (Plan view)

Model validation

A three-step process was used to validate the estimate. Firstly, a qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block model in positions coincident with drilling.

A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average declustered composite grades of the sample file input against the block model output for all the lodes.

The results of the validation indicate that on a global basis, the estimated grades are less than the global declustered composite average, ensuring confidence that the estimate has not misrepresented higher or lower grades within the block model.

To check that the interpolation of the block model correctly honoured the drilling data, validation was carried out by comparing the interpolated blocks to the declustered sample composite data.

The validation plots show good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades for the comparison by strike and elevation. The trends shown by the raw data are honoured by the block model. The comparisons show the effect of the interpolation, which results in smoothing of the block grades, compared to the composite grades.

Table 8 Average Composite vs Block Model Output

	Wireframe	Block Model		Composites		Declustered	
Domain	Lode Volume	Resource Volume	Au OK g/t	Number of Comps	Au g/t	Au g/t	OK V Declust Au g/t
1	4,219,000	4,218,762	0.73	2,875	0.83	0.83	-14.07%
2	1,474,974	1,474,336	0.58	492	0.66	0.65	-12.79%
3	1,833,916	1,834,191	0.89	567	0.85	0.85	4.81%
4	1,652,329	1,652,602	0.62	513	0.69	0.67	-8.84%
5	1,077,688	1,077,551	0.63	288	0.64	0.64	-1.84%
6	1,093,380	1,093,313	0.68	293	0.86	0.85	-25.60%
7	700,730	700,559	0.97	212	1.02	1.05	-8.77%
8	2,684,405	2,684,027	0.64	1,061	0.79	0.78	-21.53%
9	352,424	352,379	0.53	239	0.64	0.62	-16.31%
10	615,275	615,246	0.52	171	0.49	0.47	9.56%
11	379,514	379,484	1.67	138	1.65	1.61	3.78%
12	262,540	260,742	0.73	84	0.70	0.69	5.36%
13	231,232	231,172	0.89	164	0.87	0.87	2.47%
14	216,391	216,488	0.79	79	0.65	0.68	13.69%
15	475,325	475,383	0.61	129	0.61	0.62	-0.92%
16	52,060	52,055	1.52	10	1.26	1.68	-10.48%
17	41,865	41,910	1.58	9	1.53	1.50	4.85%
18	37,549	37,527	0.41	11	0.40	0.41	-1.14%
19	101,209	101,137	0.41	44	0.48	0.49	-18.31%
20	600,995	600,617	0.86	121	0.81	0.84	1.89%
21	213,192	213,184	0.77	52	0.74	0.71	8.00%
22	407,946	407,781	0.84	59	0.68	0.69	17.90%
23	30,033	30,047	0.32	23	0.39	0.44	-37.46%
24	43,776	43,863	0.37	34	0.37	0.37	0.21%
25	37,499	37,527	0.50	13	0.51	0.49	2.72%
26	45,204	45,074	1.04	15	1.08	1.04	-0.33%
27	102,199	102,211	0.39	34	0.41	0.40	-3.55%
28	40,750	40,723	0.57	16	0.56	0.57	-0.25%
29	362,209	362,566	0.95	60	0.95	0.99	-4.14%
30	11,102	11,082	1.02	13	1.09	1.05	-3.30%
31	112,545	112,488	1.12	19	1.10	1.13	-0.58%
32	11,233	11,195	1.56	10	1.47	1.48	5.10%
33	9,837	9,973	0.76	26	0.79	0.70	7.62%
34	4,218	4,223	0.56	10	0.61	0.59	-6.08%
35	142,064	142,031	0.58	37	0.59	0.59	-1.19%
36	92,364	92,156	0.61	73	0.61	0.61	-0.52%
37	104,047	103,984	0.85	36	0.98	1.03	-21.62%
38	30,438	30,430	1.10	10	1.10	1.03	5.97%
39	31,109	31,227	0.61	15	0.60	0.60	0.91%
40	18,054	17,805	0.44	28	0.50	0.51	-14.72%
41	199,076	198,625	0.44	33	0.47	0.47	-6.49%
42	67,168	67,328	0.41	17	0.35	0.39	4.05%
43	11,209	11,391	2.72	10	2.96	2.48	8.94%
44	91,986	91,875	1.89	30	1.51	1.47	22.29%
45	307,972	308,410	0.67	54	0.63	0.65	2.57%
46	131,123	131,063	0.52	22	0.55	0.52	-0.35%
47	62,171	62,438	0.71	7	0.76	0.74	-3.64%
51	97,772	97,914	2.49	68	2.27	2.32	6.65%
52	6,112	5,977	1.26	5	1.43	1.40	-11.14%
53	6,002	5,906	2.44	5	2.59	2.65	-8.77%
54	4,441	4,430	0.62	6	0.51	0.53	15.06%
55	5,311	5,344	1.14	7	1.10	1.27	-11.74%
56	16,977	16,594	0.56	23	0.75	0.75	-32.86%
57	12,592	12,445	0.51	13	0.49	0.48	5.05%
58	19,044	19,125	0.28	9	0.29	0.28	-1.73%
59	17,816	17,648	0.37	9	0.34	0.35	4.27%
60	6,223	6,063	0.59	7	0.72	0.94	-60.19%
61	18,678	18,809	0.36	28	0.35	0.39	-9.37%
62	43,182	43,121	0.99	30	0.94	0.93	6.18%
63	122,266	121,875	0.47	36	0.47	0.48	-1.35%
Total	**21,199,741**	**21,195,432**	**0.74**	**8,502**	**0.79**	**0.79**	**-6.66%**

Cut-off Grades and Modifying Factors Considered

The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.7g/t gold cut-off and reporting constrained above an optimised shell based on a AUD$2,960 gold price (which represents a 120% factoring of the 3-year forecast of gold at US$1,832/oz and exchange rate of $0.74 – June 2023 Consensus report), total mining and processing costs of $56/ ore tonne and metallurgical recoveries of 95.1% for oxide, 96.7% transitional and 84.6% for fresh based on metallurgical testwork completed by Metallurgical Consultancy, IMO Pty Ltd[17] in 2023. The reporting cut-off parameters were selected based on estimated economic cut-off grades for the Buccaneer Project using the parameters above and an open pit mining scenario.

Conclusions and recommendations

The Buccaneer Mineral Resource estimates represent well-defined zones of low to high-grade gold mineralisation. The mineralised domains show variation in thickness and geometry, however the drill density has allowed the delineation of coherent bodies of mineralisation.

Recommendations include:

- Additional infill drilling (20m by 20m spacing) in the economic portions of the Deposit, particularly around areas of sub-economic grades within wireframes and higher grade zones;
- Additional drilling along strike, up-dip and down-plunge to extend known mineralisation (including outside the monzogranite intrusion); and
- Additional DD holes are drilled at the Deposit to obtain additional density measurements and to confirm mineralisation geometry and to conduct structural and other technical/mining studies to improve ore body knowledge and confirm viability for mining and processing. In addition, if possible, shallow DD holes should be drilled in the near-surface mineralisation to obtain density measurements from weathered zones.

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

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About Prodigy Gold NL

Prodigy Gold has a unique greenfields and brownfields exploration portfolio in the proven multi-million-ounce Tanami Gold Province. Prodigy Gold remains highly active in its systematic exploration approach and intends to continue exploration prioritising on:

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

[17] ASX: PRX 10 March 2023

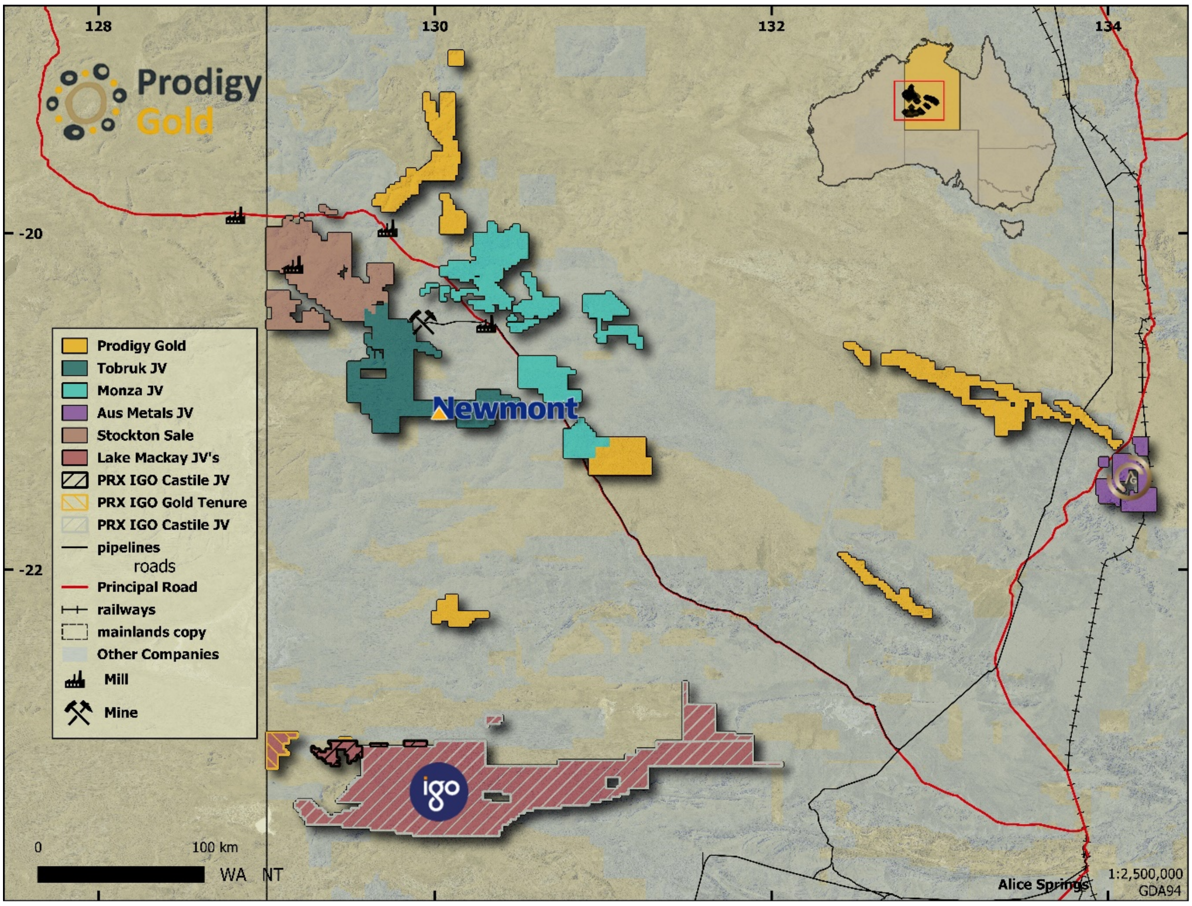

Figure 12 Prodigy Gold major project areas

Competent Person's Statement for Mineral Resources

The information in this release 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. At the time of publication Mr. Edwards is a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold NL and Mr. Searle is a full-time employee of Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd. 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. Mr Edwards has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he was 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 "2012 JORC Code").

The information in this statement that relates to Mineral Resource for Tregony was previously released to the ASX on the 15 February 2023 – Maiden Mineral Resource for Tregony. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. *The 15 February 2023 release fairly represents data review, 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. Mr. Edwards is a fulltime employee of Prodigy Gold NL. Mr. Edwards had previously provided written consent for the 15 February 2023 release.*

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 report that relates to Mineral Resource for Hyperion (previously called Suplejack) was previously released to the ASX on the 31 July 2018 – Suplejack Resource Update. This document can be found at *www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at* www.prodigygold.com.au*. The 31 July 2018 release fairly represents data and geological modelling reviewed by Mr. Matt Briggs who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and grade estimation and Mineral Resource estimates reviewed by Mr. Ian Glacken who is a Fellow of the Australia Institute of Geoscientists. At the time of the 31 July 2018 release Mr. Briggs was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold NL and Mr. Glacken was a fulltime employee of Optiro Pty Ltd. Mr. Briggs and Mr. Glacken had previously provided written consent for the 31 July 2018 release.*

Competent Person's Statement for Exploration Results

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

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

Table 9 List of announcements used within this release

Announcement Date	***Announcement Title***	***Competent Person***	***At the time of release full-time employee of***	***Membership***	***Membership status***
24.11.2022 ASX:TAM	Mineral Resource updates completed for five gold deposits on the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture Yields 1.5M ounces	Mr Graeme Thompson	MoJoe Mining Pty Ltd	AusIMM	Member
16.01.2023 ASX:BC8	Coyote Underground Resource increases to 356koz @ 14.6g/t Au – One of the highest0grade deposits in Australia	Mr Iain Levy	Blackcat Syndicate	AIG	Member
29.04.2022	Prodigy Gold Signs Agreement over Old Pirate Project and Tanami Exploration Tenements	Mr Edward Keys	Prodigy Gold NL	AIG	Member
10.03.2023	Buccaneer Gold Project – Metallurgical Update	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
06.10.2021	Drilling Extends Shallow Gold Mineralisation at Buccaneer Heap Leach Scoping Study Advances	Mr Matt Briggs	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM	Member
29.11.2021	Progress Results for Buccaneer Diamond Drilling	Mr Matt Briggs	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM	Member
17.12.2021	Exceptional Results in Buccaneer Diamond Drilling	Mr Matt Briggs	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM	Member
11.02.2022	Buccaneer Gold Project Update	Mr Adriaan van Herk	Prodigy Gold	AIG	Member
05.02.2013	Buccaneer High Grade Zones Establish Growth Pathway for Twin Bonanza	Mr Darren Holden	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM	Member
01.09.2017	Twin Bonanza – Buccaneer Resource Update	Mr Matt Briggs	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM	Member

References

Hendricks, M. A., Slater, K. R., Crispe, A. J., Dean, A. A., Vandenberg, L. C., & Smith, J. B. (2000). *Palaeoproterozoic Stratigraphy of the Tanami Region: regional correlations and relation to mineralisation - preliminary results.* Darwin: Northern Territory Geological Survey - Record GS2000-13.

Schmeider, Perzazzo, Griesel, & Robinson. (2018). Newmont Tanami Operations: Multiple new discoveries supporting transformational growth in a mature mining camp. *AGES Conference* (pp. 122-124). Alice Springs: NT Geological Survey.

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Buccaneer Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.*
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*
	• *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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*
		• The sampling has been carried out using a combination of Aircore (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling, although AC was not utilised in the estimate. Drilling and was undertaken by several different companies:
		  • 1993– 1996 – RAB and DDH drilling by North Flinders Mines
		  • 1997 – 1999 – RC and RAB drilling by North Flinders Mines
		  • 2004 – AC, RAB and RC drilling by North Flinders Mines
		  • 2010 – 2015 - AC, RC, RCD and DD by Prodigy Gold
		  • 2020 – 2023 - AC, and DD by Prodigy Gold.
		• Drill core was geologically logged and marked up for assay at approximately 1m intervals. Drill core was cut by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for assay analysis. Two diamond holes were drilled and sampled specifically for metallurgical test work.
		• RC samples were logged geologically and 1m split samples submitted for assay. AC samples were either 1m or 3m composite spear samples dependent on the drill campaign.
		• Since 2010 sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures.
		• Prior to 2010, sampling was carried out under the relevant company's protocols and procedures and is assumed to be industry standard practice for the time. Specific details for this historical drilling are not readily available, however assays and lithology appear consistent with results from Prodigy Gold's work, and historic data is considered representative and equivalent.
		• Diamond drilling was completed using a HQ or NQ drilling bit for all holes. Core was cut in half for sampling, with a half core sample sent for assay at measured/mineralogical intervals.
		• RC drilling samples were taken using a 12.5:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. Samples were split into 3 aliquots, with one sent to the laboratory for assay, one stored and retained for QA/QC purposes, and one remaining at the drill site.
		• 1m AC drilling samples were collected through a cyclone and sampled by spear. 3m composite samples were created by spear sampling of the total reject of the 1m sample.

Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling was undertaken with a Schramm 685 and Atlas Copco RC rig which have a depth capability of approximately 600m, using a 1000psi, 1350cfm Sullair compressor and auxiliary booster. Holes were 5 5/8" diameter. • Diamond drill holes were drilled by Boart Longyear, using a dual-purpose KL-1500 diamond/RC drill rig with 6m barrel. • AC drilling was undertaken by Bullion Drilling with an AC drill rig with a 500cfm/250psi on-board compressor. This rig has a depth capacity of approximately 120m for AC drilling. A 3 ½" aircore bit and hammer were used for the holes.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC and DD drilling sample recovery was excellent. • No relationship was displayed between recovery and grade nor loss/gain of fine/course material.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC 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, quartz content and style of quartz were collected. • Logging of diamond hole core recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All core was photographed in the cores trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry and wet. • Logging of RC chips captured lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples were wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. Logging of drill core captured lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples, and structural information from oriented drill core. All samples are stored in core trays. All core was photographed in the core trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry, and wet, and photos uploaded to database. • Logging was qualitative based on geological boundaries observed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Core samples were cut in half and half core samples were collected for assay, with the remaining half core samples stored in the core trays. • RC samples were split with a 12.5:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone and a 2-3kg sample was collected in a numbered calico bag. • Samples were prepared and analysed at a variety of laboratories. For data prior to 2010 it is assumed the procedures undertaken were industry standard for the time. Historic drill results were by fire assay, but the specifics of the used techniques are not known. Given the consistency with Prodigy Gold results, historic methods are considered to have been appropriate. • Post 2010 upon receipt by the laboratory samples were logged, weighed, and dried if moist. Samples were then crushed to 2mm (70% pass), then split using a riffle splitter, with 250g crushed to 75µm (85% pass). 30g charges were then fire assayed. • A subset of sample dispatches including all the samples from a hole, including quality control samples, was delivered to an alternative laboratory for quality control. Samples were pulverised to 75µm (85% passing) and then sub-sampled to create pulps of 200g, with 50g charges then fire assayed. • Field duplicates for RC were taken approximately every 20-25 samples. No diamond duplicates were collected. Details of historical duplicates are not readily available. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and preference to keep the sample weight below 3kg to ensure the requisite grind size in a LM5 sample mill.
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.* • *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.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Historic drill results were either by Aqua Reqia or fire assay, but the specifics of used techniques are not known. • Fire assay with a detection limit of 0.001g/t Au was used for all Prodigy Gold RC samples. Samples returning over 10.0g/t Au were re-assayed using ALS Fire Assay/AA25 ore-grade method. Samples over 100g/t Au were re-assayed using AA25 over limit dilution method. • ALS conducted internal laboratory checks using standards and blanks. Standards and blanks returned within acceptable limits, and field duplicates showed good correlation. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments were used in the estimate. • It is assumed laboratory procedures were appropriate at the time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A blank or standard was inserted approximately every 25-30 samples. For drill samples, blank material was supplied by the assaying laboratory. Eight certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold grade and lithology were also used.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections were calculated independently by both the Project Geologist and database administrator. • No dedicated twin holes have been drilled however as the Deposit has been drilled on multiple azimuths over 20 RC and DD holes are drilled within 10m and are suitable for review as twinned holes. Mineralisation location is consistent across the areas of close spaced drilling however the tenor between the twinned holes is variable highlighting the high variability in short scale continuity of grade. • For drilling data, Prodigy Gold used the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS). 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. • Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Most Prodigy Gold hole collars were surveyed with a handheld GPS pre- and post- drilling. Handheld GPS reading accuracy is improved by the device 'waypoint averaging' mode, which takes continuous readings of up to 5 minutes and improves accuracy. 95 holes were picked up by the mine surveyor with using a DGPS. 49 collar survey methods were not recorded and are assumed to be by GPS. Collar locations for wedge holes have been generated from the de-surveyed trace of the parent hole. • Prodigy Gold RC and DD drill holes were surveyed every 30m with a Reflex EZ-Trac Single Shot Surveying camera. 29 Prodigy Gold drill holes were also surveyed with a Keeper Rate Gyro continuous surveyor provided by Gyro Australia. • Interpretations of the DH Survey data has been completed with an INTERP field loaded to the database for plotting. This INTERP field incorporates and compares all available data to generate an interpreted DH trace whilst preserving the integrity of the original data. INTERP data has been included for holes where the DH Survey tool failed to survey the entire hole. • The grid system used is MGA_GDA94, Zone 52. • A topographic surface was generated using DEM data collected in July 2016. For holes surveyed by handheld GPS or NR the Z rl has been updated based off the 5m DEM.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological*	• The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Samples have been composited to 1m lengths in mineralised lodes using best fit techniques prior to estimation.
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.* • *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.*	• The orientation of the drill lines was designed to intersect the shallow dipping zone of mineralisation as orthogonally as possible. The dominant drill azimuth was 215 degrees azimuth in the core of the monzo-granite and is approximately perpendicular to the targeted mineralisation. Prodigy Gold diamond holes were drilled on selected azimuths to test specific targets. Drilling in the northern zone is either 90 or 270 degrees azimuth where the geological interpretation suggested a strike change to the main structure. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were transported from the rig to the field camp by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were loaded onto a Toll Express truck and taken to a secure preparation facility in Alice Springs, Perth or Orange. 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 laboratory facilities and found no faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results show that Prodigy Gold sampling protocols and procedures were generally effective. Prodigy Gold has also conducted annual reviews at the end of every calendar year and found no significant statistical outliers.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The 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 Buccaneer Deposit is contained within ML29822 located in the Northern Territory. The mining lease is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to a mining agreement between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via the Central Land Council (CLC). This agreement was completed with a view to meet obligations of Part IV of the Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act 1976. 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 operation of the mineral lease. • The mining lease is in good standing with the NT DPIR and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Buccaneer Deposit was originally discovered by North Flinders Mines in the late 1990s. Newmont Asia Pacific Ltd. (Newmont) acquired the property and continued active exploration through 2006. Newmont/North Flinders drilled a total of 830 holes into the Project – 103 aircore, 669 RAB, 48 RC, and 10 RC with diamond extensions – totaling 51,082m and provided the foundation to understanding the Buccaneer Deposit. • The Buccaneer Project has had a considerable amount of drilling completed by previous explorers, which has defined the existing resource. The sampling has been carried out using a combination of aircore (AC), reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling. • Significant historic RAB drilling covers the area and was used in developing the lithological and mineralisation interpretation. However, this data was not used in the estimate and is not detailed here. 124 AC, 163 RC, 8 RC(D) with diamond tails and 5 diamond holes were drilled between 1993 and 2015 and was undertaken by several different companies: • 1993– 1996 – RAB and DDH drilling by North Flinders Mines • 1997 – 1999 – RC and RAB drilling by North Flinders Mines • 2004 – AC, RAB and RC drilling by North Flinders Mines • 2010 – 2015 - AC, RC, RCD and DD by Prodigy Gold • 2020 – 2023 - AC, and DD by Prodigy Gold.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gold mineralisation is disseminated within a monzogranite intrusion, and typically associated with quartz veins. Visible gold is seen in the quartz stockwork veining. Mineralisation extends from near-surface to a depth of over 500m and has been defined in several zones over an area of 2,200m by 800m. Mineralisation within the main body of the monzogranite has been recognised to have a moderate north-easterly dip. Horizontal oxide mineralisation is observed overlying the Monzogranite intrusion.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing 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*
	• *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.*
		• All exploration results have previously been communicated.
		• All information has been included in the appendices. No drill hole information has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not being reported. • Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. • Metal equivalent values have not been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The majority of drilling is RC, and thus the exact geometry of the mineralisation with respect to drill angle cannot be determined. From the limited diamond drilling, the Company identified stockwork veining at various orientations. The overall trend of the fresh mineralisation has a moderate north-easterly dip. Subsequently, drill holes were angled at 60 degrees to drill as close to orthogonal to mineralisation as possible. • Intercepts reported are down hole length, true width is not known.
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.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report main body of text.
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 52 grid using handheld or differential GPS. • Exploration results are not being reported.
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.*	• Multi-element geochemistry and spectral logging studies have been completed on the Deposit. These are used to influence the interpretation of the regolith profile and host rock lithology. Metallurgical test work has previously been published.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further drilling is planned to define the structural controls and mineralisation potential of the Project area. Further infill drilling will be conducted prior to mining. • Refer to diagrams in the body of text within the Mineral Resource report.

Section 3: Estimation and reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC 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.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database has been systematically audited by a Prodigy Gold geologist. Original drilling records were compared to the equivalent records in the data base (where original records were available). Any discrepancies were noted and rectified by the external database consultant. • All drilling data has been verified as part of a continuous validation procedure. Once a drill hole is imported into the data base a report of the collar, down-hole survey, geology, and assay data are produced. This is then checked by a Prodigy Gold geologist and any corrections are completed by the external database consultant.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• No site visit was conducted by Mr Searle, however Mr Edwards, the Competent Person for Mineral Resources has visited the site many times.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good and is based on current drilling activity. Visual confirmation of lode orientations has been observed in core. • Geochemistry and geological logging have been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation. • The Deposit consists of shallow dipping lodes within shear zones cross-cutting a monzogranite intrusion. Recent drilling by Prodigy Gold has supported and refined the model and the current interpretation is considered robust. • Outcrops of mineralisation and host rocks within core confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. • Infill drilling has confirmed geological and grade continuity.
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.*	• Mineralisation extensions are present throughout the extent of the monzogranite which covers a footprint of approximately 800mE by 2,300mN. Mineralisation has been modelled to depth of approximately 360m below surface. The actual mineralisation extent is closely controlled by the distribution of drilling, much of which is focused in the southwest corner of the monzogranite in an area that is roughly 400mE by 600mN.
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 availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging ("OK") was used to estimate average block grades in up to three passes using Surpac software. Linear grade estimation was deemed suitable for the Buccaneer Mineral Resources due to the geological control on mineralisation. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 50m down-dip. This was equal to one drill hole spacing in this region of the Deposit. Maximum extrapolation was generally half drill hole spacing. • No historical mining has occurred, therefore reconciliation cannot be conducted. • No recovery of by-products is anticipated. • Only Au was interpolated into the block model. • The Mineral Resource parent block dimensions used were 10m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 1.25m by 1.25m by 1.25m. The parent block size dimension was selected on the results obtained from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis that suggested this was the optimal block size for the dataset. • For the Mineral Resource area, an orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and adjusted to account for the variations in lode

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	orientations, however all other parameters were taken from the variography. Up to three passes were used for each domain. First pass had a range of 50m, with a minimum of 8 samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 100m, with a minimum of 4 samples. For the third pass, the range was extended to 200m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 16 samples was used for all passes, with a maximum of 6 samples per hole. • Only Au assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not possible. • Within the Mineral Resource area, the deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.2g/t Au cut-off grade. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. • Statistical analysis was carried out on data from all lodes. The moderate to high coefficient of variation and the scattering of high-grade values observed on the histogram for some of the domains suggested that high-grade cuts were required if linear grade interpolation was to be carried out. High-grade cuts ranging between 10g/t and 20g/t Au were determined by statistical analysis and applied to the 1m composite data within certain lodes, resulting in 45 composites being cut. • Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by strike panel/northing and elevation. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resources have been reported at 0.7g/t Au cut-off grade and reporting constrained above an optimised shell using a A$2,960 gold price which represents a 120% factoring of the 3-year forecast of gold price based on data from the Energy & Metals Consensus Forecast at US$1,832/oz and exchange rate of $0.74 dated June 2023. • The reporting cut-off parameters were selected based on assumed economic cut-off grades for the Deposit.
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.*	• It is assumed that the Deposit could be mined with open pit mining techniques.
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*	• Detailed metallurgical testwork was completed on representative samples from the Buccaneer Deposit by Independent Metallurgical Operations ("IMO") in Perth. Prodigy Gold provided IMO with representative core samples from the diamond drilling campaign conducted at the Project in 2021. • Comminution testwork revealed all three composites (oxide, transitional and fresh) were amenable to conventional crushing and grinding processes. Gravity gold and cyanide leach testwork returned recoveries of 95.1%, 96.7% and 84.6% for the oxide,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	transition and fresh composites, respectively with gravity gold recoveries averaging 18.6%. The testwork showed the fastest kinetics were achieved for the oxide and transition composites. Work was also completed to show that low cyanide and lime consumption for each of the oxide, transition and fresh composites was achieved. Low overall gold recoveries in the column leach testwork demonstrated that heap leaching is not a viable option for the Deposit.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *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.*	• No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors. Prodigy Gold will work to mitigate environmental impacts as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.
Bulk density	• *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.* • *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.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk densities ranging between 1.6t/m^3 and 2.7t/m^3 were assigned in the block model dependent on weathering. These densities were applied based on 444 density measurements conducted on DD holes drilled at the Deposit. The vast majority of measurements were in fresh rock. The average of the measurements was assigned in the block model for fresh material and values assigned to the weathered zones were based on known values from similar geological terrains. • It is assumed there are minimal void spaces in the rocks at Buccaneer.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie 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).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The Buccaneer Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Indicated Mineral Resource was confined to parts of the Deposit drilled with close spaced RC and DD drilling of less than 40m by 30m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 40m by 30m, where small, isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones. • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by drilling and observations in core, which supported the interpretation. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits have been completed by Ashmore and Prodigy Gold which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
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 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.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The lode geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • No historical mining has occurred, therefore reconciliation could not be conducted.

Appendix 1 – Mineral resources by RL and weathering

Buccaneer Gold Deposit
August 2023 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.7g/t Au cut-off)

Indicated

Bench	Oxide			Transitional			Fresh			Total				
Top	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Ounces	Ounces
RL	t	Cut g/t	un-cut g/t	t	Cut g/t	un-cut g/t	t	Cut g/t	un-cut g/t	t	Cut g/t	un-cut g/t	Cut Oz	un-cut Oz
230										0	0.0	0.0	0	0
240							373	0.8	0.8	373	0.8	0.8	9	9
250							13,581	0.8	0.8	13,581	0.8	0.8	362	362
260							87,698	1.5	1.8	87,698	1.5	1.8	4,204	5,016
270							163,089	1.3	1.4	163,089	1.3	1.4	6,981	7,455
280							120,016	1.2	1.2	120,016	1.2	1.2	4,539	4,721
290							161,909	1.2	1.4	161,909	1.2	1.4	6,386	7,179
300							181,742	1.3	1.4	181,742	1.3	1.4	7,594	8,452
310							350,690	1.4	1.5	350,690	1.4	1.5	15,636	16,598
320							205,033	1.1	1.2	205,033	1.1	1.2	7,461	7,680
330				16,635	1.4	1.4	315,930	1.3	1.3	332,565	1.3	1.3	13,515	13,983
340				194,123	1.3	1.3	313,849	1.3	1.3	507,972	1.3	1.3	20,903	20,913
350				711,142	1.1	1.1	16,997	0.9	0.9	728,139	1.1	1.1	26,546	26,546
360				416,537	1.1	1.1	1,501	0.9	0.9	418,038	1.1	1.1	14,704	15,386
370				172,747	1.1	1.2				172,747	1.1	1.2	6,357	6,656
380	10,134	1.3	1.4	122,749	1.6	1.9				132,883	1.6	1.9	6,901	8,027
390	117,925	1.3	1.5	89,065	1.2	1.2				206,990	1.3	1.4	8,382	9,215
400	122,159	1.5	1.9							122,159	1.5	1.9	5,821	7,351
410	21,966	1.3	1.5							21,966	1.3	1.5	884	1,071
420	8,716	0.9	0.9							8,716	0.9	0.9	240	240
430	0	0.0								0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Total	280,900	1.4	1.6	1,722,997	1.2	1.2	1,932,409	1.3	1.4	3,936,306	1.2	1.3	157,424	166,860

Inferred

Bench	Oxide			Transitional			Fresh			Total				
Top	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Ounces	Ounces
RL	t	Cut g/t	un-cut g/t	t	Cut g/t	un-cut g/t	t	Cut g/t	un-cut g/t	t	Cut g/t	un-cut g/t	Cut Oz	un-cut Oz
170										0	0.0	0.0	0	0
180							33,063	0.9	0.9	33,063	0.9	0.9	944	944
190							24,968	1.0	1.0	24,968	1.0	1.0	815	815
200							20,165	1.3	1.4	20,165	1.3	1.4	816	921
210							190,034	1.1	1.1	190,034	1.1	1.1	6,674	6,984
220							321,271	1.1	1.1	321,271	1.1	1.1	11,042	11,764
230							419,155	1.4	1.6	419,155	1.4	1.6	18,738	21,425
240							402,945	1.5	2.0	402,945	1.5	2.0	19,942	25,325
250							366,725	1.3	1.6	366,725	1.3	1.6	15,401	19,333
260							395,544	1.1	1.1	395,544	1.1	1.1	13,537	14,440
270							271,904	1.1	1.5	271,904	1.1	1.5	9,825	13,420
280							183,523	1.1	1.5	183,523	1.1	1.5	6,391	8,975
290							136,051	1.1	1.2	136,051	1.1	1.2	4,729	5,121
300							203,315	1.2	1.2	203,315	1.2	1.2	8,086	8,086
310							125,958	1.2	1.3	125,958	1.2	1.3	5,021	5,337
320							49,284	1.0	1.0	49,284	1.0	1.0	1,572	1,583
330							77,720	0.9	0.9	77,720	0.9	0.9	2,336	2,336
340				75,867	1.2	1.2	226,254	1.2	1.2	302,121	1.2	1.2	12,057	12,057
350				396,258	0.9	0.9	43,922	0.9	0.9	440,179	0.9	0.9	13,306	13,306
360				401,040	1.1	1.1	3,582	1.0	1.0	404,622	1.1	1.1	13,782	13,782
370				101,932	0.9	0.9				101,932	0.9	0.9	3,000	3,000
380	21,821	1.5	1.9	205,748	1.2	1.3				227,569	1.2	1.3	9,129	9,831
390	230,757	1.4	1.6	116,859	1.3	1.4				347,616	1.4	1.5	15,562	16,871
400	95,576	1.5	1.6	7,246	1.6	1.6				102,822	1.5	1.6	4,847	5,247
410	38,580	0.9	0.9							38,580	0.9	0.9	1,074	1,074
420	71,954	1.1	1.1							71,954	1.1	1.1	2,555	2,555
430										0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Total	458,688	1.3	1.5	1,304,949	1.1	1.1	3,495,381	1.2	1.4	5,259,018	1.2	1.3	201,179	224,531

Total Mineral Resource Estimate (0.7g/t Au cut-off)

Bench	Oxide			Transitional			Fresh			Total				
Top	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Ounces	Ounces
RL	t	Cut g/t	un-cut g/t	t	Cut g/t	un-cut g/t	t	Cut g/t	un-cut g/t	t	Cut g/t	un-cut g/t	Cut Oz	un-cut Oz
170	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
180	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	33,063	0.9	0.9	33,063	0.9	0.9	944	944
190	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	24,968	1.0	1.0	24,968	1.0	1.0	815	815
200	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	20,165	1.3	1.4	20,165	1.3	1.4	816	921
210	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	190,034	1.1	1.1	190,034	1.1	1.1	6,674	6,984
220	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	321,271	1.1	1.1	321,271	1.1	1.1	11,042	11,764
230	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	419,155	1.4	1.6	419,155	1.4	1.6	18,738	21,425
240	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	403,318	1.5	2.0	403,318	1.5	2.0	19,951	25,334
250	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	380,306	1.3	1.6	380,306	1.3	1.6	15,763	19,695
260	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	483,242	1.1	1.3	483,242	1.1	1.3	17,741	19,455
270	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	434,993	1.2	1.5	434,993	1.2	1.5	16,806	20,875
280	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	303,539	1.1	1.4	303,539	1.1	1.4	10,930	13,696
290	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	297,959	1.2	1.3	297,959	1.2	1.3	11,115	12,300
300	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	385,057	1.3	1.3	385,057	1.3	1.3	15,680	16,538
310	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	476,648	1.3	1.4	476,648	1.3	1.4	20,657	21,935
320	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	254,317	1.1	1.1	254,317	1.1	1.1	9,032	9,263
330	0	0.0	0.0	16,635	1.4	1.4	393,649	1.2	1.2	410,284	1.2	1.2	15,851	16,319
340	0	0.0	0.0	269,989	1.3	1.3	540,103	1.3	1.3	810,093	1.3	1.3	32,960	32,970
350	0	0.0	0.0	1,107,400	1.1	1.1	60,919	0.9	0.9	1,168,319	1.1	1.1	39,851	39,851
360	0	0.0	0.0	817,577	1.1	1.1	5,083	1.0	1.0	822,659	1.1	1.1	28,486	29,168
370	0	0.0	0.0	274,679	1.1	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	274,679	1.1	1.1	9,357	9,656
380	31,955	1.4	1.7	328,496	1.4	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	360,452	1.4	1.5	16,030	17,858
390	348,682	1.4	1.6	205,924	1.3	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	554,606	1.3	1.5	23,945	26,086
400	217,735	1.5	1.7	7,246	1.6	1.6	0	0.0	0.0	224,981	1.5	1.7	10,668	12,599
410	60,546	1.0	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	60,546	1.0	1.1	1,958	2,145
420	80,670	1.1	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	80,670	1.1	1.1	2,795	2,795
430	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Total	739,588	1.3	1.5	3,027,946	1.1	1.2	5,427,790	1.2	1.4	9,195,324	1.2	1.3	358,603	391,391

Appendix 2 – Mineral resources by grade range

Buccaneer Gold Deposit
August 2023 Mineral Resource Estimate

Grade Range g/t Au	Incremental Mineral Resource Tonnage t	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Cut-off Grade g/t	Cumulative Mineral Resource Tonnage t	Au g/t	Au Ounces
0.0-0.1	20,330	0.0	13	0.0	22,063,517	0.8	537,272
0.1-0.2	427,323	0.2	2,352	0.1	22,043,187	0.8	537,259
0.2-0.3	2,312,394	0.3	19,008	0.2	21,615,864	0.8	534,907
0.3-0.4	2,929,720	0.3	32,901	0.3	19,303,470	0.8	515,900
0.4-0.5	2,741,653	0.5	39,701	0.4	16,373,750	0.9	482,998
0.5-0.6	2,451,674	0.5	43,216	0.5	13,632,097	1.0	443,297
0.6-0.7	1,985,098	0.6	41,478	0.6	11,180,423	1.1	400,081
0.7-0.8	**1,716,124**	**0.7**	**41,214**	**0.7**	**9,195,324**	**1.2**	**358,603**
0.8-0.9	1,422,543	0.8	38,769	0.8	7,479,201	1.3	317,389
0.9-1.0	1,056,066	0.9	32,195	0.9	6,056,658	1.4	278,619
1.0-1.1	875,152	1.0	29,508	1.0	5,000,591	1.5	246,425
1.1-1.2	641,869	1.1	23,658	1.1	4,125,439	1.6	216,917
1.2-1.3	610,266	1.2	24,521	1.2	3,483,570	1.7	193,259
1.3-1.4	477,952	1.3	20,687	1.3	2,873,304	1.8	168,738
1.4-1.5	431,515	1.5	20,140	1.4	2,395,352	1.9	148,051
1.5-1.6	349,003	1.5	17,382	1.5	1,963,836	2.0	127,911
1.6-1.7	320,329	1.6	16,966	1.6	1,614,833	2.1	110,529
1.7-1.8	218,780	1.7	12,304	1.7	1,294,504	2.2	93,563
1.8-1.9	187,446	1.8	11,146	1.8	1,075,724	2.3	81,260
1.9-2.0	148,928	2.0	9,358	1.9	888,278	2.5	70,113
2.0-2.5	442,043	2.2	31,452	2.0	739,350	2.6	60,755
2.5-3.0	154,228	2.7	13,395	2.5	297,307	3.1	29,304
3.0-3.5	95,265	3.2	9,851	3.0	143,079	3.5	15,909
3.5-4.0	32,059	3.7	3,841	3.5	47,814	3.9	6,059
4.0-4.5	11,801	4.2	1,604	4.0	15,755	4.4	2,218
4.5-5.0	3,292	4.7	497	4.5	3,954	4.8	614
5.0-6.0	663	5.5	117	5.0	663	5.5	117
Total	22,063,517	0.8	537,272