

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: PRX

29 January 2024

Further Positive Drilling Results from Tregony

HIGHLIGHTS

- Positive results returned from the remaining RC drill holes at Tregony, focused on the northern end of the deposit.
- Highlights for reported results include:
 - 4m @ 2.1g/t Au from 44m (TGRC23034);
 - 2m @ 2.0g/t Au from 58m (TGRC23020);
 - 8m @ 1.6g/t Au from 99m (TGRC23038) inc:
 - 1m @ 3.1g/t Au from 99m; &
 - 1m @ 4.0g/t Au from 101m.
- A high-grade result of 30.9g/t Au over a one metre interval from 60m, outside the Company's intercept reporting criteria, was recorded in hole TGRC23035.
- The replacement sample for the destroyed sample from Hyperion hole HYRC2305A returned a result of 17.3g/t Au over 1m. The restated intercept is now 40m @ 6.5g/t Au (ETW26m) up from the originally reported 6.2g/t Au.

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ('Prodigy Gold' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce that the final results for the Tregony RC drilling program have been received. These results form part of the 37-hole RC drilling program completed by Prodigy Gold in 2023. This announcement focuses on the results of the last 21 drill holes, complementing the initial results from the 16 holes previously reported.^{1&2}

The Tregony deposit is part of the Company's Tanami North Project in the Northern Territory, located south-west of the community of Lajamanu (Figure 1). This area hosts several known mineralised deposits including the 1.1Moz Groundrush deposit³, which is part of the neighboring Central Tanami Project, a 50/50 joint venture between Northern Star Resources Ltd (ASX:NST) and Tanami Gold NL (ASX:TAM). The Tregony deposit is located around 25kms to the north of Prodigy Gold's wholly owned Hyperion deposit (Figure 2). Tregony and Hyperion are key pillars of Prodigy Gold's project portfolio and the focus of the Company's current exploration activities, with a focus on resource development and brownfields exploration around these deposits.

The results received from the second, and final, tranche of RC drill samples has highlighted the grades and widths of mineralisation in the northern parts of the Tregony mineral resource area are not as significant as those seen in the southern area of the deposit, as highlighted in the September and December 2023 releases. These results have shown that the potential to extend the mineral resources outside the current estimated areas is limited with holes drilled in closer proximity to the mineralisation showing more potential than those drilled outside the mineralised envelop.

¹ ASX 19 September 2023

² ASX 6 December 2023

³ ASX TAM: 24 November 2022

The Company also wishes to advise that it has received the assay result for the replacement sample of the destroyed sample from Hyperion RC hole HYRC2305A. This has seen an increase in the intercept grade from the originally published 40m @ 6.2g/t Au (26.0m⁴ - Estimated True Width) to 6.5g/t Au over the same interval. The original intercept was calculated using a null value in place of the destroyed sample, which has now been replaced by the assay result of the replacement sample of 17.3g/t Au over the original 1m sample interval.

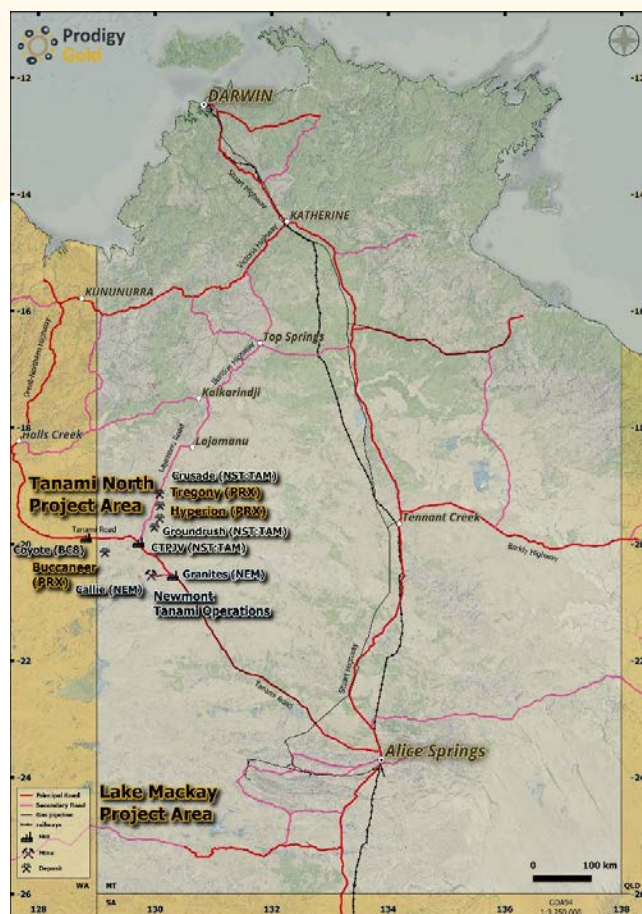


Figure 1 Project location in the Tanami Region

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Mark Edwards said:

“We are pleased to release the final Tregony RC drilling results from our 2023 drilling campaign. The results demonstrate the opportunity for Prodigy Gold to better understand the potential for resource growth at the Tregony deposit, with the first round of results showing the higher-grade tenure from the southern area of the deposit.

The southern area of the Tregony deposit will therefore be the key area for resource development drilling during the upcoming 2024 field season, with a separate focus to look at further potential extensions to the deposit in the northern area, based on these new intercepts combined with the results of the detailed ground gravity program that was also completed last year. Drilling results released in September and December last year showed significant results, such as 6m @ 15.7g/t gold in hole TGRC23004, highlighting the potential of the southern zone of Tregony. These latest results show that the northern zone supports the current interpretation of the mineral resource, but opportunities to extend these areas may be limited.

These assay results represent the final data for what was an active 2023 field season, including RC drilling at both Tregony and Hyperion, diamond drilling at Tregony together with a major regional ground gravity survey over the Tanami North project area and downhole wireline logging of the diamond hole and selected RC holes

⁴ ASX: 12 October 2023

at Tregony. All this work that was completed last year will form a major part of the Company's current planning for field activities for 2024 due to commence after the end of the northern Australia wet season, which is envisaged to be around March to April this year."

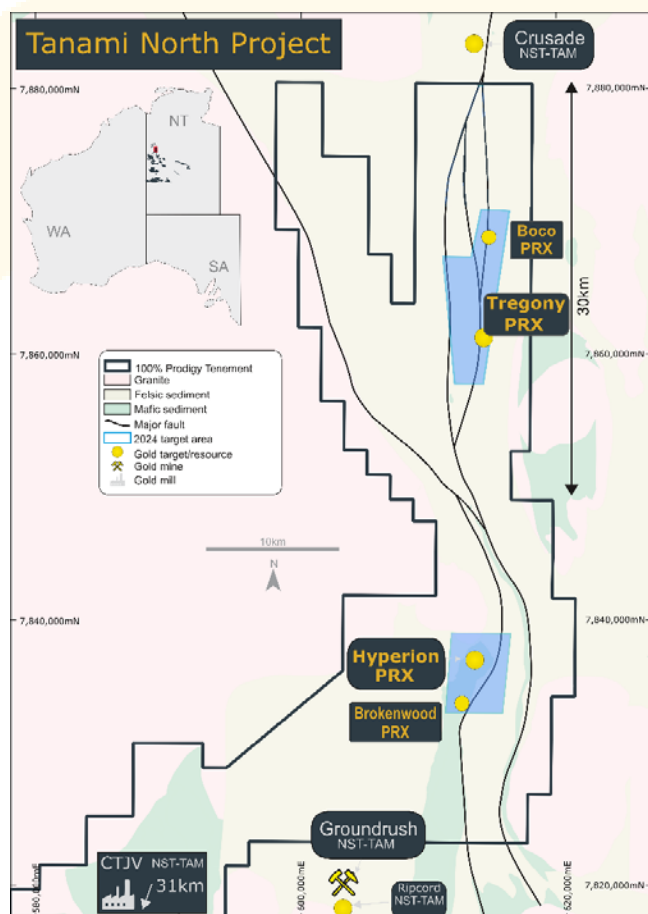


Figure 2 Location of the Tregony deposit within the Tanami North Project area

Tregony 2023 RC Drilling Programs

The Tregony deposit is located on EL31331, 125km south-west of Lajamanu in the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory (Figure 1). The deposit was systematically explored by AngloGold Ashanti (AGA) between 1995 and 2000 following up surface geochemical sampling by Messenger and Dominion Mining in the early 1990's. Small RC drilling programs were completed by Ord River Resources between 2004 and 2012. Prodigy Gold purchased the Tregony deposit from Ord River Resources in 2014⁵.

The Tregony deposit is hosted within the regional Suplejack Shear Zone (SSZ) over a strike length of around 3km. Mineralisation is represented in a stacked vein style model hosted within the sediments of the Killi Killi Formation. There are over 50 mineralised lodes defined in the current resource, ranging in thickness from 2m to up to 15m wide. Mineralisation wireframes were defined using a lower cut-off of 0.3g/t Au, however some areas of waste were also included to ensure continuity of the wireframes. The holes included in this release were designed to test these mineralised wireframes and will in some cases better define the edges of mineralisation.

Results from both the Tregony and Hyperion drilling campaigns will be used to review and update the mineral resource estimates for these deposits over the current northern Australia wet season. The results will also be used to assist with planning the next phase of drilling for both projects. The Tanami North project area is strategically important for Prodigy Gold and will remain the focus for exploration and development over the coming years.

⁵ ASX: 21 October 2014

Tregony Final Results from 2023 Drilling

The results included in this release highlight the potential for extension of the current mineral resource, as well as areas where extension of the mineral resource may be limited. Hole TGRC23016 was drilled deeper below the current mineral resource and has highlighted the potential for the mineralisation to continue down plunge to the north of the currently defined mineralisation.

Some areas, such as around holes TGRC23021 and TGRC23030, have now defined the extent of mineral resources to the north. While some holes returned no significant intercepts (NSI) they have provided valuable data in informing future mineral resource updates. Holes returning significant intercepts in Table 1 are mostly located within, or in close proximity to the current mineral resource.

Table 1 Significant results from 21 RC holes hole from Tregony RC drilling (results from initial 15 RC and 1 diamond holes previously reported ASX Release 19 September 2023 and 6 December 2023). All intercepts are reported at a lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au using a minimum width of 2m while including a maximum of 2m of contiguous lower grade material. No high-grade cut has been used in calculating these intercepts.

Hole_ID	From (m)	Down Hole Length (m)	g/t Au
TGRC23011		NSI	
TGRC23012	29	8	0.8
inc.	36	1	2.6
TGRC23016	159	13	0.5
TGRC23016	175	9	1.1
inc.	177	5	1.4
TGRC23017		NSI	
TGRC23018	49	4	1.2
TGRC23019		NSI	
TGRC23020	58	2	2.0
inc.	58	1	3.6
TGRC23021		NSI	
TGRC23022		NSI	
TGRC23028	63	3	0.6
TGRC23029	35	5	0.8
TGRC23030		NSI	
TGRC23031		NSI	
TGRC23032		NSI	
TGRC23033		NSI	
TGRC23034	44	4	2.1
TGRC23035		NSI	
TGRC23036		NSI	
TGRC23037		NSI	
TGRC23038	99	8	1.6
inc.	99	1	3.1
inc.	101	1	4.0
TGRC23039T	43	5	1.6

NSI = No Significant Intercepts

Bold intercepts reported above average Tregony mineral resource grade.

The 2023 Tregony drilling campaign covered an area in and around the current inferred mineral resource of 1.1Mt @ 1.3g/t Au for 49,000 ounces of gold⁶. Intercepts for the final 21 RC holes are reported in Table 1 with all intercepts reported at a lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au using a minimum intercept width of 2m while including a maximum of 2m of contiguous lower grade material. No high-grade cut has been used in calculating these intercepts. For grade interval calculations, the intercepts represent down hole lengths, which closely match the actual true widths, due to the dip of the mineralisation being close to perpendicular to the drill holes. No true width estimates have been included in the reported results in Table 1.

A non-conforming result in hole TGRC23035 has highlighted the narrow and high-grade potential of the Tregony mineralisation. The result does not match the Company's intercept reporting criteria of a 2m minimum width, with the result reporting 30.9g/t Au within the one metre downhole sample interval. This

⁶ ASX 15 February 2023 then restated 15 August 2023

high-grade result is located outside of the current mineral resource and will be reviewed with other drilling results when planning the next phase of exploration at the project.

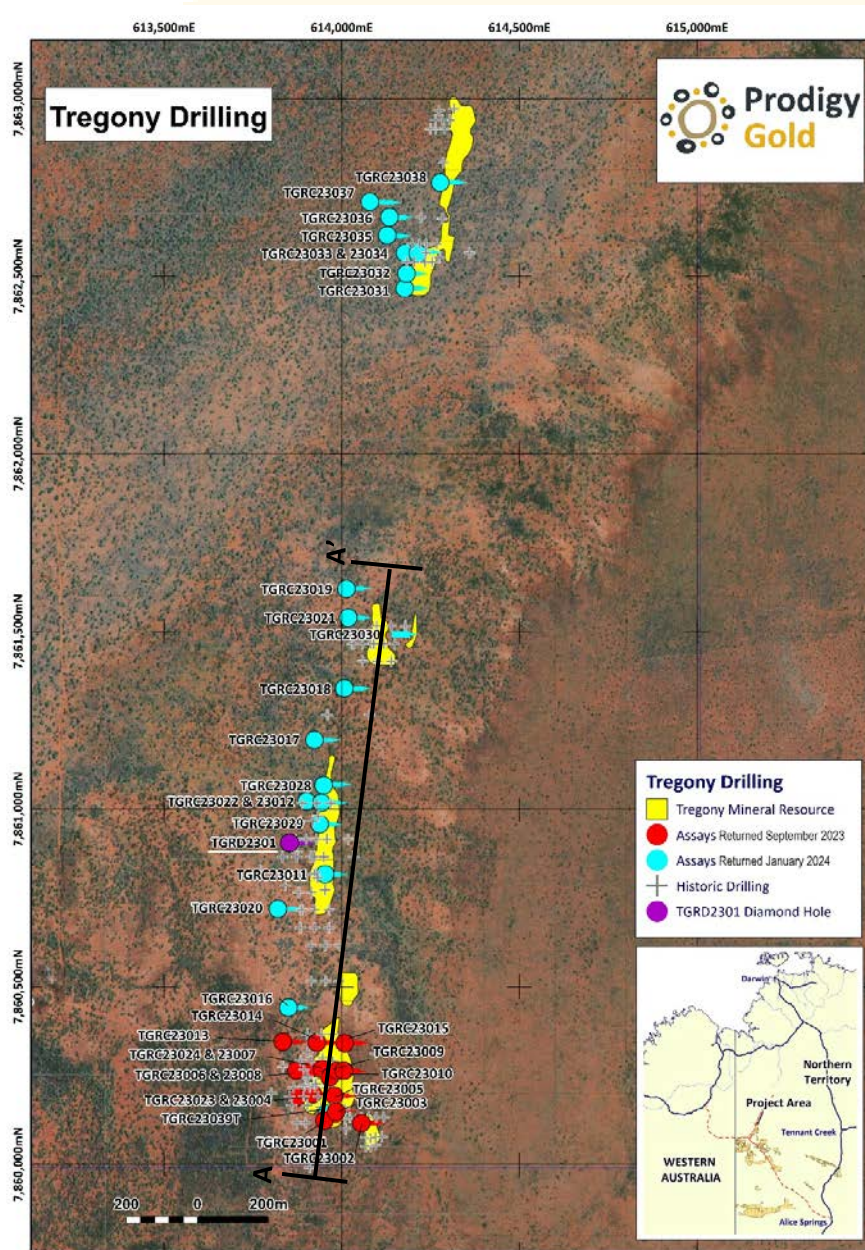


Figure 3 Location of Tregony 2023 RC drilling program highlighting drill holes reported in this announcement.

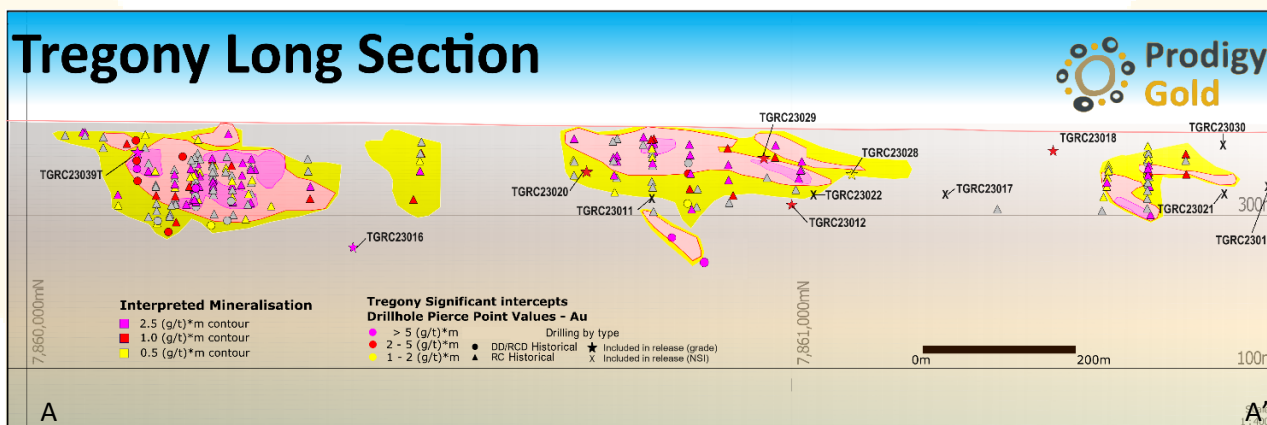


Figure 4 Long Section looking west showing location of holes included in this release (note holes TGR23031 to TGR23038 are off section to the north)

Table 2 Details of Location of drill holes from June – July 2023 drilling at the Tregony deposit

Hole ID	Grid	East ¹	North ¹	Tenement	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)
TGRC23001	MGA94-52	613951	7860123	EL31331	RC	84	86	-60
TGRC23002	MGA94-52	614055	7860116	EL31331	RC	36	88	-61
TGRC23003	MGA94-52	613984	7860148	EL31331	RC	72	87	-60
TGRC23004	MGA94-52	613919	7860197	EL31331	RC	150	88	-61
TGRC23005	MGA94-52	613979	7860193	EL31331	RC	90	86	-61
TGRC23006	MGA94-52	613966	7860245	EL31331	RC	108	87	-61
TGRC23007	MGA94-52	613915	7860270	EL31331	RC	150	88	-60
TGRC23008	MGA94-52	613945	7860268	EL31331	RC	144	88	-61
TGRC23009	MGA94-52	613987	7860263	EL31331	RC	96	87	-61
TGRC23010	MGA94-52	614006	7860263	EL31331	RC	72	88	-61
TGRC23011	MGA94-52	613953	7860817	EL31331	RC	126	86	-61
TGRC23012	MGA94-52	613943	7861018	EL31331	RC	102	86	-61
TGRC23013	MGA94-52	613834	7860345	EL31331	RC	210	86	-60
TGRC23014	MGA94-52	613930	7860343	EL31331	RC	210	88	-61
TGRC23015	MGA94-52	614008	7860341	EL31331	RC	150	88	-61
TGRC23016	MGA94-52	613850	7860441	EL31331	RC	198	87	-61
TGRC23017	MGA94-52	613923	7861195	EL31331	RC	210	87	-61
TGRC23018	MGA94-52	614007	7861340	EL31331	RC	160	87	-60
TGRC23019	MGA94-52	614013	7861620	EL31331	RC	204	88	-61
TGRC23020	MGA94-52	613820	7860719	EL31331	RC	180	88	-60
TGRC23021	MGA94-52	614018	7861539	EL31331	RC	180	87	-61
TGRC23022	MGA94-52	613901	7861022	EL31331	RC	198	87	-61
TGRC23023	MGA94-52	613873	7860189	EL31331	RC	180	93	-61
TGRC23024	MGA94-52	613872	7860264	EL31331	RC	186	93	-61
TGRC23028	MGA94-52	613949	7861067	EL31331	RC	84	87	-61
TGRC23029	MGA94-52	613938	7860958	EL31331	RC	90	86	-61
TGRC23030	MGA94-52	614123	7861517	EL31331	RC	96	87	-61
TGRC23031	MGA94-52	614177	7862466	EL31331	RC	84	88	-61
TGRC23032	MGA94-52	614182	7862508	EL31331	RC	96	86	-60
TGRC23033	MGA94-52	614178	7862566	EL31331	RC	102	87	-61
TGRC23034	MGA94-52	614214	7862565	EL31331	RC	108	87	-60
TGRC23035	MGA94-52	614128	7862616	EL31331	RC	108	87	-60
TGRC23036	MGA94-52	614134	7862667	EL31331	RC	90	86	-60
TGRC23037	MGA94-52	614079	7862710	EL31331	RC	102	86	-60
TGRC23038	MGA94-52	614277	7862764	EL31331	RC	114	87	-60
TGRC23039T	MGA94-52	613958	7860142	EL31331	RC	150	88	-64
TGRD2301	MGA94-52	613853	7860905	EL31331	RC	120	88	-61

Restated Hyperion results for HYRC2305A

The Hyperion deposit is located to the south of the Tregony deposit on EL9250. As reported in October 2023⁷, results received for Hyperion RC hole HYRC2305A were calculated using a null value for a sample that was destroyed in process at the laboratory. Prodigy Gold collected a new sample and submitted this to the laboratory. This new sample returned a grade of 17.3g/t Au over the 1m interval, which has seen an increase in the intercept grade from 6.2g/t Au to 6.5g/t Au, with the restated intercept now being 40m @ 6.5g/t Au from 60m (ETW 26.0). This new result is shown in Table 3 below.

⁷ ASX: 12 October 2023

The results continue to highlight the wide and higher-grade potential for the Seuss structure within the Hyperion mineral resource, which is currently under evaluation.

Table 3 Restated results for Hyperion RC hole HYRC2305A including previously destroyed sample grades from Seuss lode

Hole_ID	m_from	Down Hole Length (m)	Estimated True Width "ETW" (m)	Restated Grade g/t (Au)
HYRC2305A	60	40	26.0	6.5
inc.	92	4	2.6	26.6

Table 4 Collar location for Hyperion hole HYRC2305A

Hole ID	Grid	East1	North1	Tenement	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)
HYRC23005A	MGA94_52	614151	7836401	EL9250	RC	102	90	70

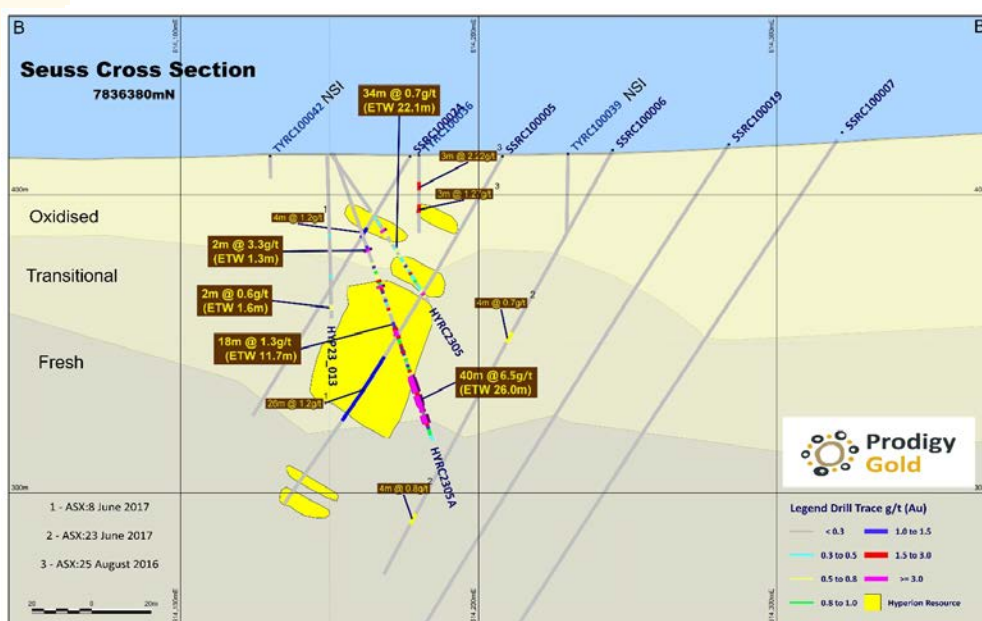


Figure 5 Cross Section looking north of restated Seuss hole HYRC2305A (originally published on 12 October 2023)

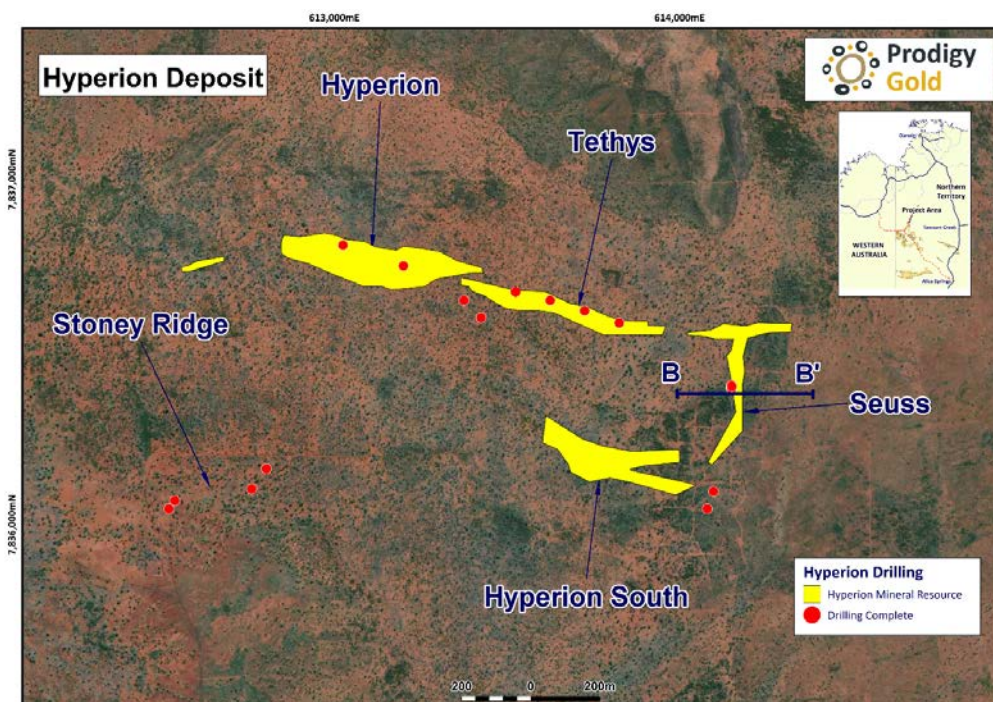


Figure 6 Drill plan showing section for Seuss mineralisation in section B-B'

Next Steps

The 2023 exploration program for the Tanami North and Hyperion projects has provided a wealth of new data including drilling results from the Tregony and Hyperion deposits, detailed gravity data over the project area, as well as downhole wireline logging of selected holes at Tregony. Planning of the 2024 exploration programs for the Tanami North and Hyperion project areas is now in progress, incorporating all new information collected during 2023.

Details outlining upcoming programs will be reported in the coming months once planning is completed and approved. It is envisaged that Prodigy Gold will return to the field at the end of the wet season in March or April 2024 to commence preparation and exploration activities.

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

For further information contact:

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About Prodigy Gold NL

Prodigy Gold has a unique greenfields and brownfields exploration portfolio in the proven multi-million-ounce Tanami Gold Province. Prodigy Gold is currently focused on the Tanami North and Lake Mackay projects with further work required to understand the potential at the Buccaneer Project. The key strategic plan for Prodigy Gold over the coming 2 years includes:

- Advancing priority targets and further development of the mineral resources at the Tanami North Project
- A mining options study on the Buccaneer Resource
- Systematic evaluation of all of Prodigy Gold targets to determine next steps with either further exploration, divestment or tenement relinquishment
- Support Joint Venture partners to expedite discovery on their projects

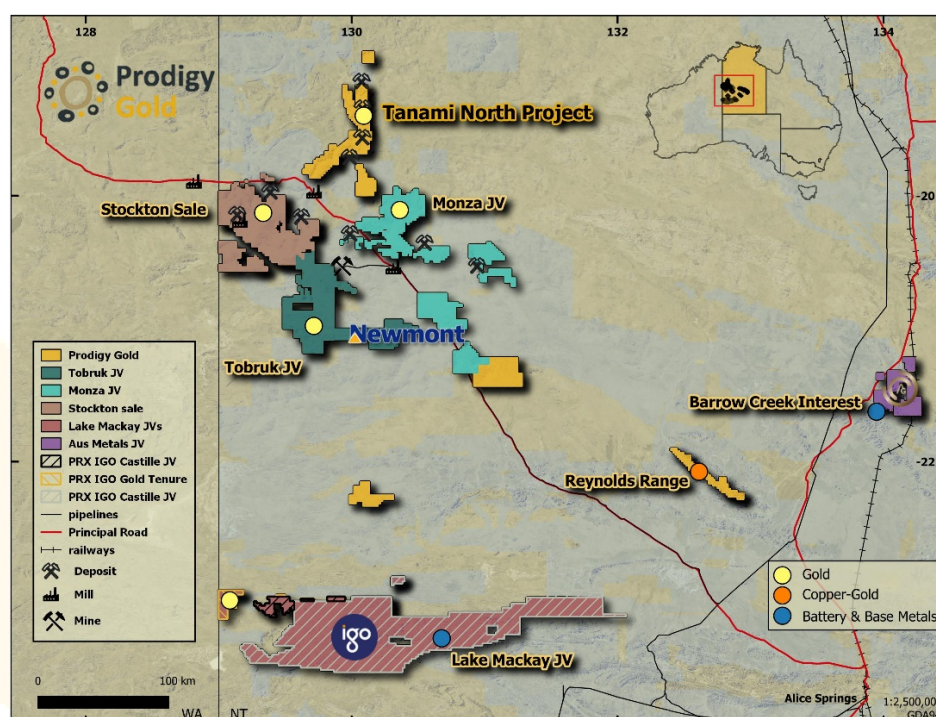


Figure 7 – Prodigy Gold major project areas

Competent Person's Statement on Mineral Resources

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource for Tregony was released to the ASX on the 15 February 2023 – Maiden Mineral Resource for Tregony deposit. 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 information reviewed by Mr. Mark Edwards, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time of the 15 February 2023 release Mr. Edwards was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold. Mr. Edwards has provided written consent for the 15 February 2023 release.

Information in this report that relates to the restated mineral resources for the Tregony deposit which was released to the ASX on the 15 August 2023 – Annual Mineral Resource Statement – 2023. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. The 15 August 2023 release fairly represents information reviewed by Mr. Mark Edwards, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time of the 15 February 2023 release Mr. Edwards was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold. Mr. Edwards has provided written consent for the 15 August 2023 release.

Competent Person's Statement on Exploration Results

The information in this announcement relating to the Tregony deposit, and exploration results from the Tanami North Project, such as results from the Tregony deposit, are based on information reviewed and checked by Mr Mark Edwards, FAusIMM, MAIG. Mr Edwards is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The "JORC Code"). Mr Edwards is a fulltime employee of the Company in the position of Managing Director and consents to the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

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 and www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and content in which the Competent Person's findings are presented here have not been materially modified from the original market announcements. Refer to www.prodigygold.com.au for details on past exploration results.

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

Announcement Date	Announcement Title	Competent Person	At the time of release full-time employee of	Membership	Membership status
06.12.2023	Diamond Drilling at Tregony Returns Encouraging Intercepts	Mr Edward Keys	Prodigy Gold NL	AIG	Member
12.10.2023	Hyperion Drilling Returns Higher-Grade Intercepts	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
19.09.2023	Tregony Returns High-Grade Intercepts	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
24.11.2022 ASX:TAM	Mineral Resource updates completed for five gold deposits on the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture Yields 1.5M ounces	Mr Graeme Thompson	MoJoe Mining Pty Ltd	AusIMM	Member
21.10.2014	Suplejack Option Provides Additional High-Grade Gold Targets for Possible Second Discovery Camp in the Northern Tanami, NT	Mr Darren Holden	ABM Resources NL (now Prodigy Gold)	AusIMM	Member

JORC TABLE 1 TREGONY DRILLING

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	RC drilling was completed using a Schram 685 drill rig. RC drilling techniques are used to obtain 1m samples of the entire downhole length. RC samples are logged geologically, and all samples submitted for assay
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	The full length of each hole was sampled. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. See further details below. The cyclone and splitter were routinely cleaned.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	RC samples were taken using a 10:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone to obtain 1m samples. Approximately 3kg samples were submitted to the lab. Prodigy Gold samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. Samples from selected drill holes were placed into green bags for possible future use if assays suggest the presence of coarse gold. Samples may be submitted for full analysis to determine the possible presence of coarse gold.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	RC drilling was completed by TopDrill using a Schramm 685 RC drill rigs with a booster compressor. The drill hole diameter was 5 ^{1/2} inch and downhole surveys for RC drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	Sample recoveries are recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was standard in the program. All samples are weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. No water compromised samples were reported in this program.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. The sample required for the assay is collected directly into a calico sample bag at a designed 3kg sample mass which is optimal for full sample crushing and pulverisation at the assay laboratory. Samples from selected holes within the Tregony resource area were collected in green bags and the green bags and calico bag were weighed to assist with assessing drill hole recoveries.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	Sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material from the RC drilling is unlikely. No relationship between sample recovery and grade is known at this stage.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Prodigy Gold drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using a laptop. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were collected. Sample logging is both qualitative (e.g. colour) and quantitative (e.g. % mineral present) in nature depending on the feature being logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable – RC drilling
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	1 metre RC samples were split with a cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. All intervals were sampled if the sample was wet it was recorded by the responsible geologist. Very few wet samples were reported.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	All samples were analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. Samples were dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g was retained for Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Standards, field duplicates and blanks were inserted every 20 samples (1:20). At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples are assayed. Duplicate samples were collected either by using the second chute on the cyclone or manually using a standalone riffle splitter.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	Samples were split using cone splitter attached to the drill rigs, which was checked to be level for each hole. Sample weights were monitored to ensure adequate sample collection was maintained. The cone splitter provided some variability in sample weights from 2-4kg. Field duplicates were collected for selected intervals using either the second chute attached to the cone splitter on the cyclone or manually using a standalone 50:50 riffle splitter.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Prodigy Gold uses a lead collection fire assay, using a 40g sample charge, with an ICP-AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish. The lower detection limit for this technique is 0.01ppm Au and the upper limit is 1,000ppm Au that is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. In addition to standards, duplicates and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards, blanks.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No geophysical measurements were collected.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	A blank, field duplicate or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. Four certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold and lithology were also used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch-by-batch basis and at the completion of the program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections are calculated independently by both the project geologist and database administrator on receiving of the results.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.62 and SQL 2017 standard edition. This interface integrates with QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value and integrity of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Prodigy Gold has an external consultant Database Administrator with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails. Assay data is provided in MaxGEO format from the laboratories and imported by the Database Administrator. The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS, providing full audit trails to meet industry best practice. The database is backed up in daily basis and also external copies are made to keep the backups outside the Company premises, preventing to lose the backup for any potential disaster.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Assays are not adjusted. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Hole collars were laid out with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of $\pm 5m$. Drilled hole locations vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access clearing.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 52.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The drilling was a mix of closely spaced resource drilling and reconnaissance drilling with variable drill spacing. All drill hole location data is included within the collar table within the release.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	Results will be used to update the Mineral Resource for the Tregony deposit.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing was applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The drill holes were designed to best test the interpreted geology in relation to regional structure and lithological contacts. Drilling was all inclined with orientation based on predicted geological constraints.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in this data. Further structural work is required to determine the distribution of gold within the mineralised intervals. The current approach to sampling is appropriate for further resource definition and exploration.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were transported from the rig to the field camp and trucked to Alice Springs by Prodigy Gold personnel to Northline who organise transport to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been delivered to Northline in Alice Springs. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits have been undertaken.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The Tregony drilling area is contained within EL31331 located in the Northern Territory. The exploration licence (EL) is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to a confidential indigenous land use agreement (ILUA) between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via the Central Land Council (CLC). A heritage clearance has been completed prior to drilling to ensure the protection of cultural sites of significance. A NT mine management plan is in place for the exploration on the EL.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i>	The tenement is in good standing with the NT Government and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>The last systematic exploration to occur over the Tregony Project was completed by AngloGold Ashanti (AGA) and Acacia Resources between 1995 – 2000, following up on work (soils, rock chip and limited post hole campaigns) completed by Messenger and Dominion Mining in the early 1990's. AGA discovered the Tregony deposit and identified the Boco, Thomas, PHD, Five Mile, Maly, Montegue Duck, and Trucks Prospects. Ord River Resources conducted limited exploration at the Tregony Project between 2004 and 2012. In 2012 Ord drilled 12 RCD holes.</p> <p>Analysis of soil sampling indicates that the majority have been ineffective at screening areas that are covered by shallow aeolian sand cover, drainage, Cambrian Plateau basalts or the post mineralisation Suplejack sandstone. The shallow cover (Aeolian sand, paleo-drainage) has masked the underlying rocks, resulting in zero anomalism and thus has not been followed up with drilling. Historic drilling only followed up where soil samples returned anomalous results. Large areas of Suplejack North remain effectively untested, despite the presence of favourable lithological units.</p> <p>Only 32% of total historical holes drilled >30m. Of those holes >30m 15% were drilled at Tregony alone (excluding follow up RC and DDH drilling) and ~65% drilled along strike from Tregony. Much of the drilling directly to the south and west of Tregony failed to drill through the shallow Cambrian cover to test the underlying stratigraphic unit, with the majority of drilling <20m in this area.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The structurally controlled gold deposit consists of an array of quartz veins within the sediments (sandstones and siltstones) of the Killi Killi Formation, with some exceptionally high historic gold grades. The gold bearing veins are concentrated in the near hanging wall (east) of the regionally significant Suplejack Fault. Mineralisation extends from surface to the current depth of drilling. Gold of over 0.3g/t Au is continuous for up to 10km, with 4-5 high-grade shoots defined within the 4km of the deposit drilled with RC and diamond drilling.
Drill hole Information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth hole length. 	Drill hole collar data is contained within this release.
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case</i>	No information material to the announcement has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Prodigy Gold reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off. Significant intercept selection for this press release was conducted with a minimum cutoff 0.5g/t and max internal waste of 2m. As geological context is understood in exploration data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. No upper cut-offs have been applied.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	Summaries of all material assay results and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases. The reported intercepts are calculated on a length weighted basis.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents are being reported. No metallurgical recovery testwork has been completed.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	From surface mapping and previous drilling in the district, host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees). Drill holes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to structures as possible. Mineralisation is reported with down hole length, true width closely matches down hole length due to the orientation of drilling and the understanding of the mineralisation from previous resource modelling works.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text. A collar plan is provided for the completed drill holes. A long section is provided within the release.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All significant intersections are reported with a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Information relevant to the results has been provided.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</i>	Further drilling is anticipated and will be planned once the results have been fully reviewed by the Company.

JORC TABLE 1 HYPERION DRILLING

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	RC drilling was completed using a Schram 685 drill rig. RC drilling techniques are used to obtain 1m samples of the entire downhole length. RC samples are logged geologically, and all samples submitted for assay For the restated result of the replacement sample for the destroyed sample, the green bag containing the sample reject collected from the rig was speared, with the sample then resubmitted to the laboratory simultaneously with the Tregony samples.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. See further details below. The cyclone and splitter were routinely cleaned.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	The resample was collected from the sample reject that is collected in a green plastic bag during drilling for potential use in metallurgical testwork, this larger sample was speared with the sample collected into a calico bag. Approximately 3kg samples were submitted to the lab. Prodigy Gold samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. Samples from selected drill holes were placed into green bags for possible future use if assays suggest the presence of coarse gold. Samples may be submitted for full analysis to determine the possible presence of coarse gold.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	RC drilling was completed by both TopDrill using a Schramm 685 RC drill rigs with a booster compressor. The drill hole diameter was 5 ^{1/2} inch and downhole surveys for RC drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	Sample recoveries are recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was standard in the program. All samples are weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. No water compromised samples were reported in this program.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. The sample required for the assay is collected directly into a calico sample bag at a designed 3kg sample mass which is optimal for full sample crushing and pulverisation at the assay laboratory. Samples from selected holes within the Hyperion resource area were collected in green bags and the green bags and calico bag were weighed to assist with assessing drill hole recoveries.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	Sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material from the RC drilling is unlikely. No relationship between sample recovery and grade is known at this stage.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Prodigy Gold drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using a laptop. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were collected. Sample logging is both qualitative (e.g. colour) and quantitative (e.g. % mineral present) in nature depending on the feature being logged.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable – RC drilling
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	1 metre RC samples were split with a cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. All intervals were sampled if the sample was wet it was recorded by the responsible geologist. Very few wet samples were reported.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	The sample was re-analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. Samples were dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g was retained for Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Standards, field duplicates and blanks were inserted every 20 samples (1:20) in the job that this sample was included with. At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples are assayed. Duplicate samples were collected either by using the second chute on the cyclone or manually using a standalone riffle splitter.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	Samples were split using cone splitter attached to the drill rigs, which was checked to be level for each hole. Sample weights were monitored to ensure adequate sample collection was maintained. The cone splitter provided some variability in sample weights from 2-4kg. Field duplicates were collected for selected intervals using either the second chute attached to the cone splitter on the cyclone or manually using a standalone 50:50 riffle splitter.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Prodigy Gold uses a lead collection fire assay, using a 40g sample charge, with an ICP-AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish. The lower detection limit for this technique is 0.01ppm Au and the upper limit is 1,000ppm Au that is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. In addition to standards, duplicates and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards, blanks.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No geophysical measurements were collected.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	A blank, field duplicate or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. Four certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold and lithology were also used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch-by-batch basis and at the completion of the program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections are calculated independently by both the project geologist and database administrator on receiving of the results.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.62 and SQL 2017 standard edition. This interface integrates with QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value and integrity of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Prodigy Gold has an external consultant Database Administrator with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails. Assay data is provided in MaxGEO format from the laboratories and imported by the Database Administrator. The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS, providing full audit trails to meet industry best practice. The database is backed up in daily basis and also external copies are made to keep the backups outside the Company premises, preventing to lose the backup for any potential disaster.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Assays are not adjusted. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Hole collars were laid out with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of $\pm 5\text{m}$. Drilled hole locations vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access clearing.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 52.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The drilling was a mix of closely spaced resource drilling and reconnaissance drilling with variable drill spacing. All drill hole location data is included within the collar table within the release.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	Results will be used to update the Mineral Resource for the Hyperion deposit.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing is applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The drill holes were designed to best test the interpreted geology in relation to regional structure and lithological contacts. Drilling was all inclined with orientation based on predicted geological constraints.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in this data. Further structural work is required to determine the distribution of gold within the mineralised intervals. The current approach to sampling is appropriate for further resource definition and exploration.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were transported from the rig to the field camp by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were trucked to Alice Springs by Prodigy personnel to Northline who organise transport to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been delivered to Northline in Alice Springs. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits have been undertaken.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The Hyperion drilling area is contained within EL9250 located in the Northern Territory. The exploration licence (EL) is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to a confidential indigenous land use agreement (ILUA) between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via the Central Land Council (CLC). A heritage clearance has been completed prior to drilling to ensure the protection of cultural sites of significance. A NT mine management plan is in place for the exploration on the EL.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i>	The tenement is in good standing with the NT Government and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The Hyperion target area was first recognised in this district by surface geochemistry and shallow lines of RAB drilling in the late 1990s by Otter Gold NL. North Flinders, Normandy NFM and Newmont Asia Pacific subsequently all conducted exploratory work on the project with the last recorded drilling (prior to Prodigy Gold) completed in 2007. Previous exploration work provided the foundation on which Prodigy Gold based its exploration strategy.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Geology at Hyperion consists of a NS trending and steeply dipping mafic stratigraphic package with interbedded sedimentary rocks (siltstones and shale). Mineralisation is controlled by WNW striking faults at a high angle to the primary stratigraphy and the Suplejack Shear. Granite dykes have intruded up the WNW structures with both the basalt and granite sequences hosting mineralised quartz veins. Mineralisation is disseminated in nature with some coarse gold observed.
Drill hole Information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth hole length. 	Drill hole collar data is contained within this release.
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case</i>	No information material to the announcement has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Prodigy Gold reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off. As geological context is understood in exploration data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. No upper cut-offs have been applied.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	Summaries of all material drill holes and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents are being reported. No metallurgical recovery testwork has been completed, but is currently being completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	Generally, the understanding of the mineralisation geometries at the Hyperion mineral resource are known well enough to calculate the estimated true widths for each drilling intercept. Where possible Prodigy Gold has provided a cross section of most section of the deposit to assist the reader in understanding the ways the estimated true widths are calculated, these may change with further information but at the time of review of the results it is deemed as the most appropriate way to determine the true widths of mineralisation.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text. A collar plan is provided for the completed drill holes. A cross sections is provided within the release.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All significant intersections are reported with a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Information relevant to the results has been provided.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</i>	Further drilling is anticipated and will be planned once results have been analysed by the Company.