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

21 March 2024

Chrysos PhotonAssay™ Technique Confirms High-Grade Brokenwood, Tregony and Hyperion Drill Results

HIGHLIGHTS

- **PhotonAssay results for selected samples from Brokenwood, Tregony and Hyperion compare favourably with previously reported Fire Assay results.**
- **Highest-grade RC sample from previously reported 2023 drilling completed at Tregony in hole TGRC23004 highlights a significant increase in gold grade to 129.8g/t Au through the PhotonAssay technique when compared to the original Fire Assay result of 92.0g/t Au.**
- **The intercept interval using the new PhotonAssay result has increased from:**
  - **6m @ 15.7g/t Au from 91m; to**
  - **6m @ 22.0g/t Au from 91m.**
- **PhotonAssay results generally display very good correlation with high-grade Fire Assay results, highlighting the potential for the new method to be used as an assay check technique for future programs.**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ("Prodigy Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the receipt of the Chrysos PhotonAssay™ ("PhotonAssay") results for thirty-nine reverse circulation ("RC") samples from drilling completed in 2023 at the Tregony and Hyperion Deposits as well as the Brokenwood Prospect located on the Company's Tanami North Project in the Northern Territory (Figures 1 & 2).

Prodigy Gold was approached by analytical laboratory, Bureau Veritas (BV) based in Adelaide, to test their recently acquired PhotonAssay technique analysing very high-grade gold samples. Prodigy Gold routinely uses the Fire Assay technique to geochemically test samples for gold which is seen as an industry standard approach to determine grades. Prodigy Gold completed RC drilling programs at the Tregony and Hyperion Deposits in 2023 and reported significant gold results up to a maximum of 92.0g/t Au in hole TGRC23004 (interval of 92-93m)[1,2]. A total of thirty-nine RC samples, which all reported grades of greater than 4g/t Au, were selected for analysis using the PhotonAssay method.

Both, the PhotonAssay and Fire Assay techniques, report significant gold grades with very good correlation between the results. This study provides Prodigy Gold the confidence that the reported higher grades are repeatable and the new PhotonAssay technique is an appropriate alternate check of the accuracy of these higher grades. Historically the Screen Fire Assay technique has been used for this process at a much higher cost. Research using detailed statistical tests show that the analysis on the 3mm product size used by PhotonAssay is similar to the traditional analysis by Fire Assay using a

[1] ASX: 19 September 2023
[2] ASX: 12 October 2023

50g pulverised (P80 80µm) sample, suggesting the two techniques can be used interchangeably during a drilling program[3]. The other significant advantage of the PhotonAssay method is that the process is non-destructive, meaning that the sample remains intact and can be used for further analysis if required.

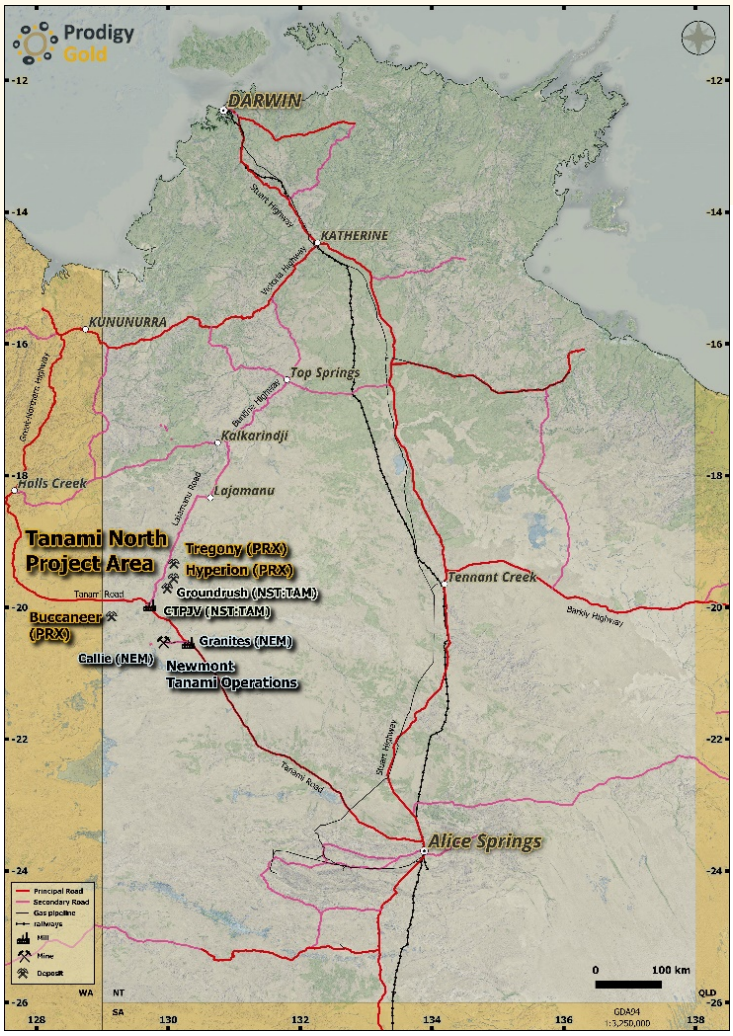

Figure 1 - Project location in the Tanami Region

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Mark Edwards said:

"This new analytical technique, with a significant amount of test-work completed by several companies, provides an exciting and cost effective industry accepted tool available to test for high-grade gold. The PhotonAssay technique has the advantage of being non-destructive, meaning additional testwork can be completed on the sample, requiring less sample preparation work than traditional Fire Assay. The sample size for the PhotonAssay technique is larger than required for other techniques, meaning statistically it should be more accurate.

Prodigy Gold intends to use this technique in the future to test higher grade results and also samples that have visible gold noted in logging. This will ensure the accuracy of the analysis of these samples. Prodigy Gold thanks the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Adelaide for conducting this research on our samples, providing a new technique to support our ongoing sample analysis rather than using the more expensive Screen Fire Assays."

[3] Tremblay, C., Wheeler, G., and Oteri, A., 2019. PhotonAssay – Efficient & bulk gold analysis in the modern world. ASEG Extended Abstracts, 2019:1, 1-4.

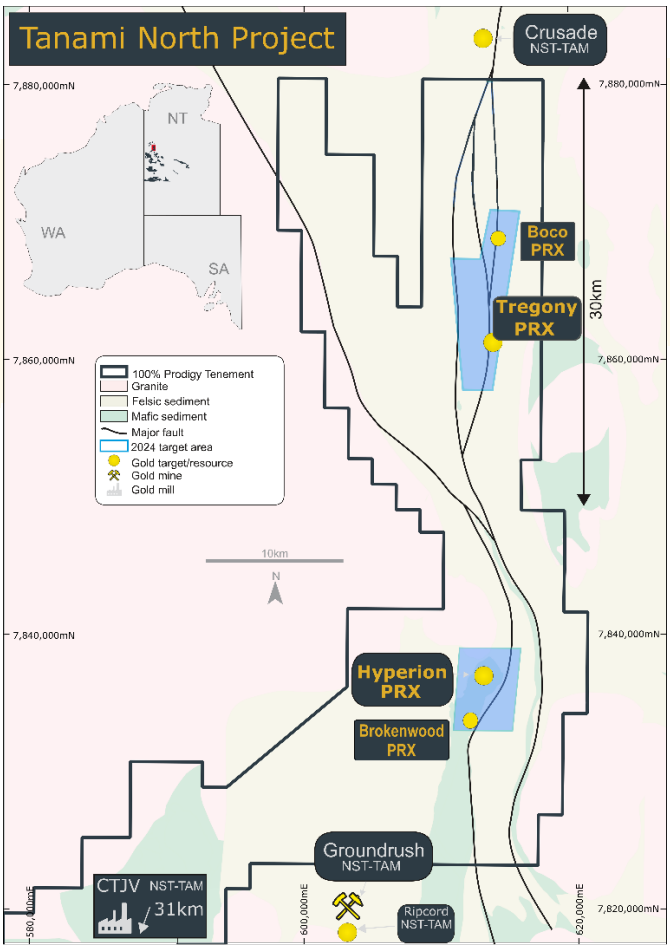

Figure 2 Location of the Tregony and Hyperion Deposits and the Brokenwood prospect within the Tanami North Project area

Fire Assay V PhotonAssay

The Fire Assay method remains a fundamental technique in gold analysis for several reasons:

- Its capability to fully decompose samples enables precise determination of gold and other precious metal contents in ores or concentrates (high grade samples)
- It offers adaptability, accommodating a wide variety of sample types, from drill core to soil and rock chip samples
- It exhibits remarkable sensitivity with detection limits as low as 1ppb
- It mitigates potential interferences by employing customised fluxes tailored to each sample type, and
- Its long-standing reliability across geological sample types strengthens its position as the gold analysis benchmark

Fire Assays involve the analysis of 50g of a finely pulverised (P80 80µm) subsample derived from the provided 2-3kg RC sample. While this method is commonly practiced globally for gold assays, it has been observed to potentially introduce a sampling bias, particularly in samples containing larger (>75µm) gold particles, a phenomenon commonly referred to as the nugget effect.

PhotonAssay is a modern method used for gold analysis that relies on the principles of photon activation. In this technique, a 500g sample containing gold is bombarded with high-energy photons, typically sourced from a linear accelerator. When these photons interact with the atomic nuclei of gold atoms in the sample, they induce nuclear reactions that result in the emission of characteristic gamma rays. By measuring the intensity of these gamma rays, the amount of gold present in the sample can be accurately determined.

PhotonAssay offers advantages to traditional Fire Assay[4] such as

- Rapid analysis, takes only 1-3 minutes per sample, whereas Fire Assay typically takes 8 hours
- High sensitivity, higher accuracy at higher concentrations
- Larger sample analysed with 500g typically used in process
- Retention of original sample mass and composition, as technique is non-destructive, and
- Minimal sample preparation requirements, no drying necessary. Requires less crushing and mixing.

Disadvantages of PhotonAssay of compared to Fire Assay:

- Highly technical. Equipment specialisation can be problematic, especially in remote areas
- Single-element analysis. PhotonAssay only analyses gold, whereas Fire Assay can be adapted for other elements easily and inexpensively
- Less accurate at lower concentrations, and
- Susceptible to interference from radioactive elements.

Table 1 highlights the differences between the Fire Assay and PhotonAssay methods.

Table 1. Summary of the differences between the Fire Assay and PhotonAssay methods

Factors	**Fire Assay**	**PhotonAssay**
Sample Preparation	Requires pulverising the sample and subjecting it to high temperatures in a furnace to extract the gold.	Requires minimal sample preparation as the sample is simply placed in the analysis chamber without the need for pulverisation or chemical treatment.
Sample Destruction	Fire Assay outcomes necessitate sample destruction, making it impossible to replicate the assay.	PhotonAssay method is non-destructive meaning samples can be re-assayed. This is also important with the use of Certified Reference Material ("CRM's") which are not destroyed in the analytical process.
Sensitivity	Offers high sensitivity and can detect very low concentrations of gold.	Offers high sensitivity and can accurately measure gold concentrations down to parts per billion levels.
Speed	Typically takes several hours to complete due to the involved process of sample preparation and analysis.	Provides rapid results, with analyses often completed within minutes, making it suitable for high-throughput operations.
Accuracy and Precision	Generally considered the industry standard for accuracy and precision, especially for samples with visible gold or complex matrices.	Offers excellent accuracy and precision, particularly for homogeneous samples, but may have limitations with heterogeneous samples due to potential matrix effects.
Matrix Effects	Can be affected by the presence of certain elements or minerals in the sample matrix, potentially leading to biased results.	Less susceptible to matrix effects compared to Fire Assay, leading to more reliable results in most cases.
Cost and Equipment	Requires specialised equipment such as furnaces and crucibles, along with skilled personnel, which can result in higher operational costs.	Requires specific equipment like a linear accelerator and gamma ray detectors, which may involve higher initial investment but can offer cost savings in the long term due to faster analysis and reduced labor costs.

[4] Modified from Bill Rayson – AUSIMM Tech Talk – PhotonAssay, July 10, 2018

Discussion of Results

PhotonAssay analysis was undertaken on thirty-nine RC drilling samples from the Tregony and Hyperion Deposits and one hole from the Brokenwood prospect (see Figures 4 & 5 for drill hole locations of samples reported in this announcement). The results are presented in Table 4 and overall, the results showed very good correlation between the average values for Fire Assay results and the PhotonAssay results, with the coefficient of determination (R^2) coming in at 99.81% (see Figure 3), with a result of 100% indicating perfect correlation between to two sets of independent data.

In summary the Fire Assay and PhotonAssay results for the samples in the range of 4-20g/t Au returned very similar results (see Table 4 & Figure 3). Interestingly, the highest-grade sample from the Tregony RC drilling reported 92.0g/t Au from Fire Assay and the PhotonAssay reported significantly higher grade at 129.8g/t Au and the revised Fire Assay results averaged 132.5g/t Au. This type of variability in very high-grade gold samples is not unusual, however the close results in the re-analysed Fire Assay compared to the PhotonAssay supports the accuracy of the new assaying technique.

Prodigy Gold previously used Screen Fire Assays as a method of checking high-grade gold results or samples containing visible gold. This involves the screening of the samples in several different size fractions, then using Fire Assay to analyse the different fractions, with the coarser material analysed to extinction. Several Fire Assays are completed for each sample, making this technique very costly, but the result would generally be seen as more accurate as a larger sample is analysed overall as the results of several 50g Fire Assays completed for each sample are averaged to determine the overall grade.

In summary, both Fire Assay and PhotonAssay are appropriate techniques for gold analysis, however they differ in terms of sample preparation, speed, sensitivity, accuracy, and cost. The choice between the two methods may depend on factors such as sample characteristics, required throughput, and budget considerations. Prodigy Gold has historically exclusively relied on Fire Assays for drilling samples, but, based on these research results, would consider changing to use PhotonAssay or at the very least use the technique for check analysis as part of the Company's extensive QAQC process.

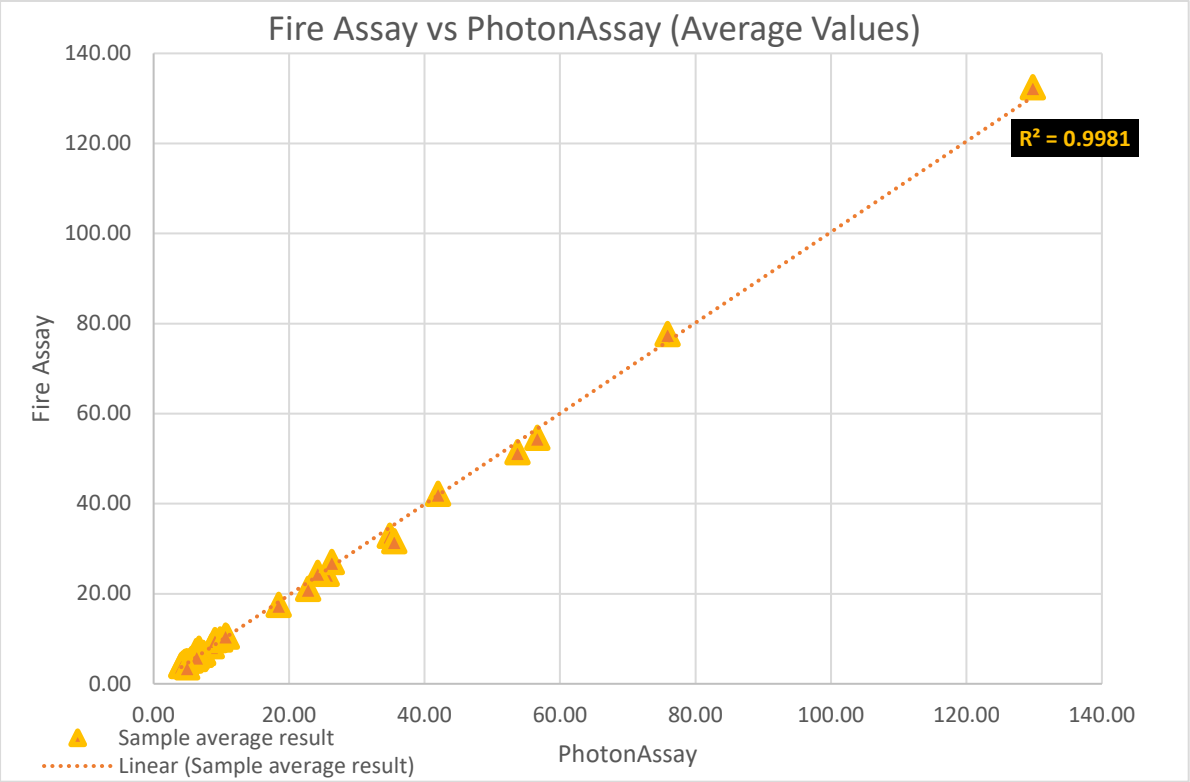

Figure 3 - Correlation plot for PhotonAssay and Fire Assay results

Changes to previously reported intercepts

When comparing the results from the new Fire Assays with the PhotonAssay technique, which was completed on the individual samples, with the results from previously reported significant intercepts, we see some increases and some decreases in composited grades. However, the overall results show a general balance between the two sets of results. Table 2 provides a comparison of the results. Some of the highlights include:

- Hole TGRC23004[5] – 6m @ 15.7g/t Au – new Fire Assay grade of 22.4g/t Au and new PhotonAssay grade 22.0g/t Au
- Hole TGRC23023[5] – 2m @ 25.5g/t Au – new Fire Assay grade of 17.0g/t Au and new PhotonAssay grade of 18.8g/t Au
- Hole HYRC2305A[6] – 40m @ 6.5g/t Au – new Fire Assay grade of 6.8g/t Au and new PhotonAssay grade of 7.0g/t Au

Table 2. Previously reported intercepts with comparison of PhotonAssay and new Fire Assay results to original Fire Assay intervals

Drill Hole	Deposit	From	Down Hole Length (m)	Original g/t (Au) Fire Assay	Revised g/t (Au) – Average PhotonAssay ***	Revised g/t (Au) - Average Repeat Fire Assay **
TGRC23004[5]	Tregony	84	3	10.7	12.2	11.5
inc.		84	1	30.2	34.9	32.9
TGRC23004[5]	Tregony	91	**6**	**15.7**	**22.0**	**22.4**
inc.		92	1	92.0	129.8	132.5
TGRC23004[5]	Tregony	107	12	1.8	1.7	1.8
inc.*		117	1	7.8	6.7	7.8
TGRC23005[5]	Tregony	65	2	2.9	2.8	2.9
TGRC23006[5]	Tregony	53	11	2.0	1.9	1.8
TGRC23006[5]	Tregony	61	2	6.2	5.7	5.5
TGRC23007[5]	Tregony	62	6	1.9	1.7	1.7
inc.		63	1	7.0	5.6	5.5
TGRC23007[5]	Tregony	71	3	4.8	5.3	5.4
TGRC23008[5]	Tregony	43	6	12.0	13.1	13.4
inc.		43	1	69.1	75.9	77.7
TGRC23008[5]	Tregony	59	2	2.5	2.4	2.3
TGRC23008[5]	Tregony	65	4	14.0	16.1	15.8
inc.		65	2	25.8	30.0	27.5
TGRC23023[5]	**Tregony**	**142**	**2**	**25.5**	**18.8**	**17.0**
TGRC23024[5]	Tregony	124	2	14.0	13.9	13.4
HYP23_045[7]	Hyperion	35	2	6.1	5.1	5.1
HYP23_068[7]	Hyperion	62	4	3.1	3.1	3.0
HYRC23010[7]	Brokenwood	98	6	8.1	7.9	8.1
HYRC2305[7]	Hyperion	24	34	0.7	0.6	0.7
HYRC2305A[7]	Hyperion	33	2	3.3	3.3	3.2
HYRC2305A[7]	Hyperion	39	18	1.3	1.3	1.2
HYRC2305A[6]	**Hyperion**	**60**	**40**	**6.5**	**7.0**	**6.8**

* Screen Fire Assay result - Bold are the highlighted intersections shown above

** includes average values from repeat fire assays for selected samples used for Photon analyses testwork

*** includes average values from PhotonAssay for selected samples used for Photon analyses testwork

[5] ASX: 19 September 2023

[6] ASX: 29 January 2024

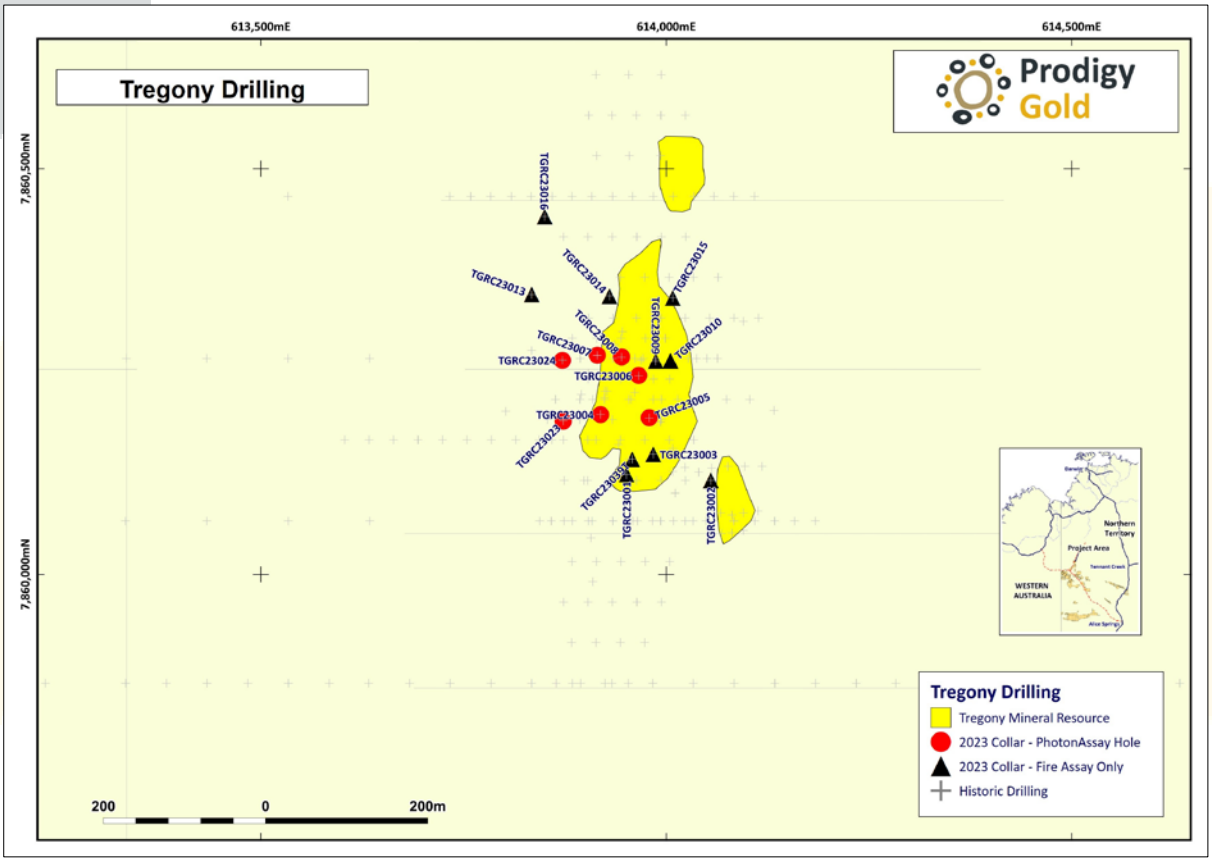

Figure 4 - Detailed plan showing location of the Tregony drill holes assayed by the PhotonAssay technique and reported in this announcement

Table 3. Drill hole coordinates for drill holes reported in this announcement (Coordinate system MGA94 Zone 52)

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL
HYP23_045	613624	7836651	416
HYP23_068	613201	7836748	416
HYRC2305	614150	7836395	414
HYRC2305A	614151	7836401	414
HYRC23010	611763	7829842	423
TGRC23004	613918	7860197	399
TGRC23005	613979	7860193	400
TGRC23006	613965	7860245	398
TGRC23007	613914	7860270	399
TGRC23008	613944	7860268	401
TGRC23024	613872	7860264	412
TGRC23023	613873	7860189	412

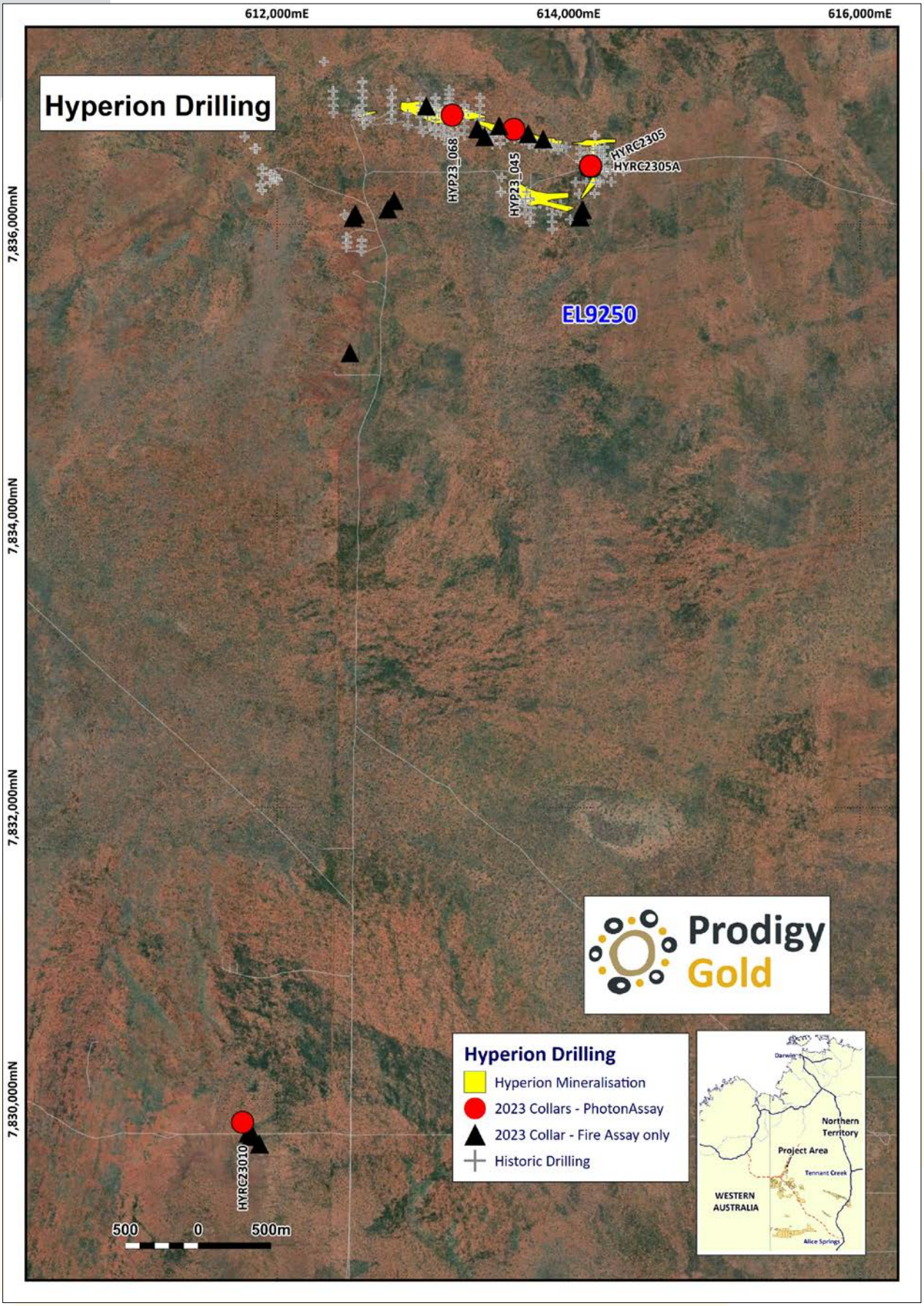

Figure 5 - Detailed plan showing location of the Hyperion and Brokenwood drill holes assayed by the PhotonAssay technique and reported in this announcement

Table 4. Comparison of PhotonAssay and Fire Assay individual RC sample results included in the BV testwork (average of between 2 and 4 sample readings using both techniques)

Drill Hole	Deposit	From	To	Photon Assay Ave (ppm)	Fire Assay Ave (ppm)	Original Fire Assay (ppm)
HYP23_045[7]	Hyperion	36	37	9.8	9.8	11.8
HYP23_068[7]	Hyperion	64	65	7.3	6.9	7.2
HYP2305A[7]	Hyperion	34	35	5.4	5.2	5.4
HYP2305A[7]	Hyperion	47	48	7.0	6.4	6.5
HYP2305A[7]	Hyperion	64	65	4.2	3.9	4.0
HYP2305A[7]	Hyperion	79	80	4.6	4.9	4.1
HYP2305A[7]	Hyperion	80	81	6.2	5.8	5.6
HYP2305A[7]	Hyperion	81	82	5.8	5.8	5.0
HYP2305A[7]	Hyperion	82	83	6.1	5.5	5.3
HYP2305A[7]	Hyperion	83	84	8.6	8.3	5.5
HYP2305A[7]	Hyperion	84	85	6.1	5.9	5.2
HYP2305A[7]	Hyperion	86	87	7.0	6.8	6.7
HYP2305A[7]	Hyperion	87	88	42.0	42.2	41.9
HYP2305A[7]	Hyperion	88	89	25.6	24.4	24.3
HYP2305A[7]	Hyperion	89	90	4.7	4.3	4.4
HYP2305A[7]	Hyperion	93	94	24.2	24.6	23.2
HYP2305A[7]	Hyperion	94	95	18.4	17.5	16.4
HYP2305A[7]	Hyperion	95	96	56.7	54.6	49.6
HYRC23010[7]	Brokenwood	98	99	9.1	9.7	8.2
HYRC23010[7]	Brokenwood	101	102	10.8	10.5	9.5
HYRC23010[7]	Brokenwood	102	103	26.3	27.1	29.2
HYRC2305[7]	Hyperion	31	32	4.2	4.1	4.1
TGRC23004[8]	Tregony	84	85	34.9	32.9	30.2
TGRC23004[8]	Tregony	92	93	129.8	132.5	92.0
TGRC23004[8]	Tregony	117	118	6.7	7.8	7.8[#]
TGRC23005[8]	Tregony	66	67	4.3	4.5	4.4
TGRC23006[8]	Tregony	53	54	4.9	5.0	5.6
TGRC23006[8]	Tregony	61	62	4.1	4.2	4.3
TGRC23006[8]	Tregony	62	62	7.3	6.8	8.1
TGRC23007[8]	Tregony	63	64	5.6	5.5	7.0
TGRC23007[8]	Tregony	71	72	10.6	10.7	8.8
TGRC23007[8]	Tregony	72	73	6.3	6.0	4.6
TGRC23008[8]	Tregony	43	44	75.9	77.7	69.1
TGRC23008[8]	Tregony	59	60	4.1	4.0	4.3
TGRC23008[8]	Tregony	65	66	6.3	7.3	6.5
TGRC23008[8]	Tregony	66	67	53.7	51.4	45.1
TGRC23023[8]	Tregony	142	143	35.5	31.7	48.9
TGRC23024[8]	Tregony	124	125	4.9	3.7	5.7
TGRC23024[8]	Tregony	125	126	22.8	21.1	22.3

[#] Screen Fire Assay

[7] ASX: 12 October 2023
[8] ASX: 19 September 2023

Prodigy Gold will continue to work with suppliers to determine what new techniques are available for future analysis or testwork. BV have highlighted this new PhotonAssay technique as a new way to analyse high grade gold samples and the testwork they have completed shows it is a viable solution, with the potential benefits of lower cost than traditional Screen Fire Assay, the ability to test larger samples and to retain the original sample which are all positive outcomes for the analysis for gold samples. While the use of Fire Assay is still a critical element in what Prodigy Gold do, having a suitable secondary technique available provides options for the Company to consider for all future campaigns.

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 is currently focused on the Tanami North projects with further work required to understand the potential at the Buccaneer project. The key strategic plan for Prodigy Gold over the coming 2 years includes:

- Advancing priority targets and further development of the mineral resources at the Tanami North project
- A mining options study on the Buccaneer Mineral Resource, including the potential for further exploration to develop oxide and transitional resources
- 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

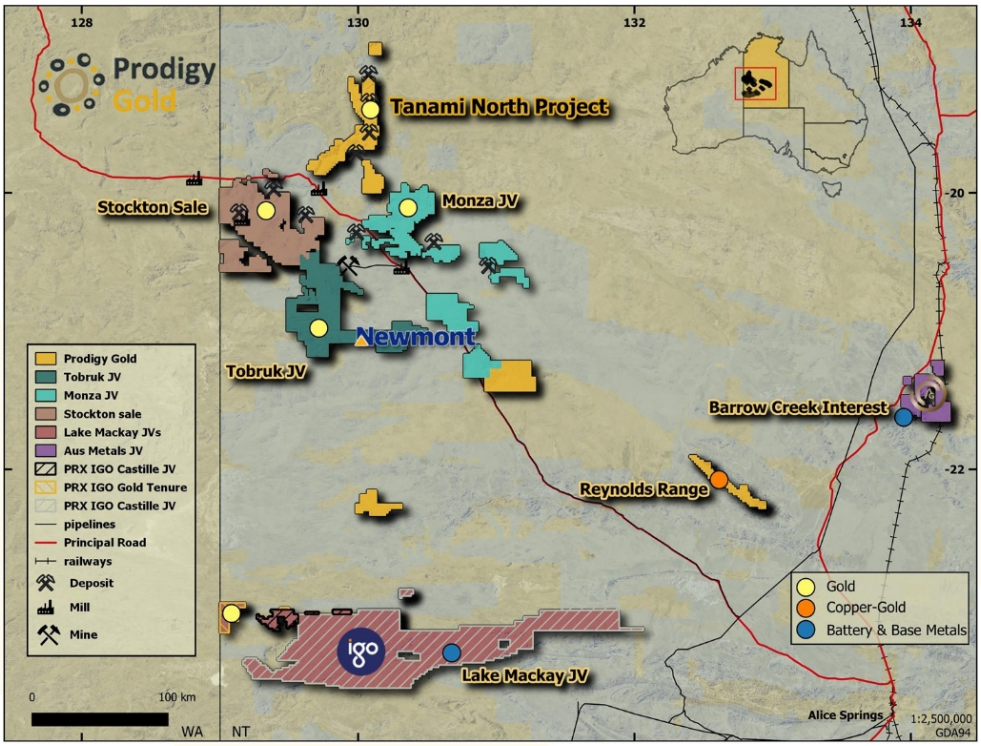

Figure 6 – Prodigy Gold major project areas

Competent Person's Statement

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

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

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

Announcement Date	***Announcement Title***	***Competent Person***	***At the time of release full-time employee of***	***Membership***	***Membership status***
29.01.2024	Further Positive Drilling Results from Tregony	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
12.10.2023	Hyperion Drilling Returns Higher-Grade Intercepts	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
19.09.2023	Exploration update for the Tanami North Project: Surface Samples Return Encouraging Gold Results	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member

References

Rayson, B., 2018. AUSIMM Tech Talk – PhotonAssay. For more information, please visit website "www.linkedin.com/pulse/ausimm-tech-talk-photonassay-bills-notes-bill-rayson"

Tremblay, C., Wheeler, G., and Oteri, A., 2019. PhotonAssay – Efficient & bulk gold analysis in the modern world. ASEG Extended Abstracts, 2019:1, 1-4.

JORC TABLE 1 TREGONY AND HYPERION DRILLING

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	RC drilling was completed using a Schram 685 drill rig. RC drilling techniques are used to obtain 1m samples of the entire downhole length. RC samples are logged geologically and all samples submitted for assay. Photon assay samples were taken from the Fire Assay bulk reject sample at Bureau Veritas to produce a 500g sample for analysis.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	The full length of each hole was sampled. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. See further details below. The cyclone and splitter were routinely cleaned.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for Fire Assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	RC samples were taken using a 10:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone to obtain 1m samples. Approximately 3kg samples were submitted to the 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	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	RC drilling was completed by TopDrill using Schramm 685 RC drill rig with a booster compressor. The drill hole diameter was $5^{1/2}$ inch and downhole surveys for RC drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Sample recoveries are recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was standard in the program. All samples are weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. No water compromised samples were reported in this program.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. The sample required for the assay is collected directly into a calico sample bag at a designed 3kg sample mass which is optimal for full sample crushing and pulverisation at the assay laboratory. Samples from selected holes within the Hyperion and Tregony resource areas were collected in green bags and the green bags and calico bag were weighed to assist with assessing drill hole recoveries.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material from the RC drilling is unlikely. No relationship between sample recovery and grade is known at this stage.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Prodigy Gold drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using a laptop. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were collected. Sample logging is both qualitative (e.g. colour) and quantitative (e.g. % mineral present) in nature depending on the feature being logged.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable – RC drilling
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	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.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All samples were analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. Samples were dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g was retained for Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. PhotonAssay samples were taken from the Fire Assay bulk reject sample at Bureau Veritas to produce a 500g sample for analysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Standards, field duplicates and blanks were inserted every 20 samples (1:20). At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples are assayed. Duplicate samples were collected either by using the second chute on the cyclone or manually using a standalone riffle splitter.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Samples were split using cone splitter attached to the drill rigs, which was checked to be level for each hole. Sample weights were monitored to ensure adequate sample collection was maintained. The cone splitter provided some variability in sample weights from 2-4kg. Field duplicates were collected for selected intervals using either the second chute attached to the cone splitter on the cyclone or manually using a standalone 50:50 riffle splitter.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Prodigy Gold uses a lead collection Fire Assay, using a 40g sample charge, with an ICP-AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish. The lower detection limit for this technique is 0.01ppm Au and the upper limit is 1,000ppm Au that is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. In addition to standards, duplicates and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards, blanks. One sample from Tregony (TGRC23004 117-118m) was analysed using the Screen Fire Assay method due to the observation of the rock chips at the time of logging. This sample which showed the potential of hosting very high grade was analysed by taking a 1,000 gram sample, screen the sample to fine and coarse samples and analysing the coarse sample to extinction using the Fire Assay method as outline above. A grade is then calculated by combining the results of the fine and coarse sample analysis. This is deemed as a more appropriate method when intersecting very high gold samples, particularly when visible gold is logged in rock chips. The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative to traditional Fire Assay, using high-energy X-rays with a significantly larger sample size (500g v's 50g for Fire Assay). This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). PhotonAssay tests a much larger sample (500g vs. 50g) and so when coarse gold is present, has the potential to provide a more robust quantification of Au within a sample relative to Fire Assay.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical measurements were collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	A blank, field duplicate or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. 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	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are calculated independently by both the project geologist and database administrator on receiving of the results.
	The use of twinned holes.	One drill hole was completed as a twin to a previous diamond drill hole at Tregony. The diamond drill hole reported some zones of lost core, hence a twin RC hole was completed to check against possible voids.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.62 and SQL 2017 standard edition. This interface integrates with QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value and integrity of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Prodigy Gold has an external consultant Database Administrator with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails. Assay data is provided in MaxGEO format from the laboratories and imported by the Database Administrator. The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS, providing full audit trails to meet industry best practice. The database is backed up in daily basis and also external copies are made to keep the backups outside the Company premises, preventing to lose the backup for any potential disaster.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assays are not adjusted. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Initially hole collars were laid out with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of ± 5m. Drilled hole locations vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access clearing. The drill holes (except one drill hole) were located using a differential GPS at the completion of the drilling program.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 52.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database. As described above, the drill holes were surveyed with a differential GPS which provided cm accuracy for topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drilling was a mix of closely spaced Resource drilling and reconnaissance drilling with variable drill spacing. All drill hole location data is included within the collar table within the release.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Results will be used to update the recently reported Mineral Resource for the Tregony deposit. The results for Hyperion will also be included in a review of the Hyperion Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing is applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The drill holes were designed to best test the interpreted geology in relation to regional structure and lithological contacts. Drilling was all inclined with orientation based on predicted geological constraints.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in this data. Further structural work is required to determine the distribution of gold within the mineralised intervals. The current approach to sampling is appropriate for further resource definition and exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been picked up for transport. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been undertaken.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Tregony drilling area is contained within EL31331 and the Hyperion drilling area is contained withing EL9250, both located in the Northern Territory. The exploration licence (EL) is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to a confidential indigenous land use agreement (ILUA) between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via the Central Land Council (CLC). A heritage clearance has been completed prior to drilling to ensure the protection of cultural sites of significance. A NT mine management plan is in place for the exploration on the EL.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing with the NT Government and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Tregony** 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. 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. 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. **Hyperion** The Hyperion target area was first recognised in this district by surface geochemistry and shallow lines of RAB drilling in the late 1990s by Otter Gold NL. North Flinders, Normandy NFM and Newmont Asia Pacific subsequently all conducted exploratory work on the project with the last recorded drilling (prior to Prodigy Gold) completed in 2007. Previous exploration work provided the foundation on which Prodigy Gold based its exploration strategy.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The structurally controlled Tregony 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 the surface to the current depth of drilling. Gold of over 0.3g/t Au is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		continuous for up to 10km, with 4-5 high grade shoots defined within the 4km of the deposit drilled with RC and diamond drilling. Geology at Hyperion consists of a NS trending and steeply dipping mafic stratigraphic package with interbedded sedimentary rocks (siltstones and shale). Mineralisation is controlled by WNW striking faults at a high angle to the primary stratigraphy and the Suplejack Shear. Granite dykes have intruded up the WNW structures with both the basalt and granite sequences hosting mineralised quartz veins. Mineralisation is disseminated in nature with some coarse gold observed.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth hole length.*	Drill hole collar data is contained within this release.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case	No information material to the announcement has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Prodigy Gold reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off. As geological context is understood in exploration data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. No upper cut-offs have been applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Summaries of all material drill holes and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are being reported. No metallurgical recovery testwork has been completed.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Generally the understanding of the mineralisation geometries at the Hyperion mineral resource are known well enough to calculate the estimated true widths for each drilling intercept. At prospects like Brokenwood, which has limited drilling, this is a little less understood, hence the holes are viewed in cross section with previous drilling and surface sampling to best determine the orientation of mineralisation. Further drilling will be required at prospects like Brokenwood to better determine the orientation of mineralisation, but these results will assist with planning future holes. Where possible Prodigy Gold has provided a cross section in previous announcements 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. At Tregony, from surface mapping and previous drilling in the district, host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees). Drill holes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to structures as possible. Mineralisation is reported with down hole length, true width is not known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text. A collar plan is provided for the completed drill holes. Cross sections are provided within the release.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All significant intersections are reported with a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Information relevant to the results has been provided.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	Further drilling is anticipated and will be planned once results have been analysed by the Company.