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

12 June 2024

# *Final Metallurgical Testwork Results For The Hyperion Project*

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- **Final results received for metallurgical testwork on samples from the Hyperion deposit, reinforce the potential for excellent gold recoveries through a conventional Carbon-in-Leach circuit.**
- **Testwork yielded high gold recovery levels through gravity and cyanide leach testing, with overall gold recovery rates ranging from 95.1 to 97.9%.**
- **Very favourable metallurgy with rapid leach times from a coarse grind and low reagent consumption was confirmed by the testwork.**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ("Prodigy Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to report that final results for metallurgical testwork for the 100% owned Hyperion deposit in the Tanami region of the Northern Territory have been received (Figure 1). Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd ("IMO") were engaged by Prodigy Gold in 2023 to undertake a campaign of bench-scale metallurgical testwork on a series of gold bearing Reverse Circulation ("RC") drill samples from Hyperion drill hole HYRC2305A. The goal of this initial phase of testing was to evaluate the Hyperion deposit's suitability for gravity and cyanide leaching across various material types.

The test results confirm that the Hyperion samples demonstrate the presence of gravity-recoverable gold in the Hyperion deposit, which appears to be free-milling and suitable for conventional carbon-in-leach ("CIL") gold processing. The gold head grades were consistently higher than the interval-assayed grades, ranging from 2.74g/t Au to 15.91g/t Au, indicating the probable presence of coarse gold in the sample material.

**Management Commentary**

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Mark Edwards said:

*"The final results reported by IMO confirm that the Hyperion deposit has the potential for highly recoverable gold via standard gravity and CIL processing. This bodes well for Prodigy Gold to continue to grow the resource and increase the resource confidence levels at Hyperion and review options for future testwork on other sections of the deposit.*

*The Hyperion deposit is part of the Company's Tanami North project, and together with the Tregony deposit, the Company is aiming to increase the resource base and seek potential development opportunities. Further drilling and testwork will continue within this highly prospective area over the next few years with a view to move the project to a development decision."*

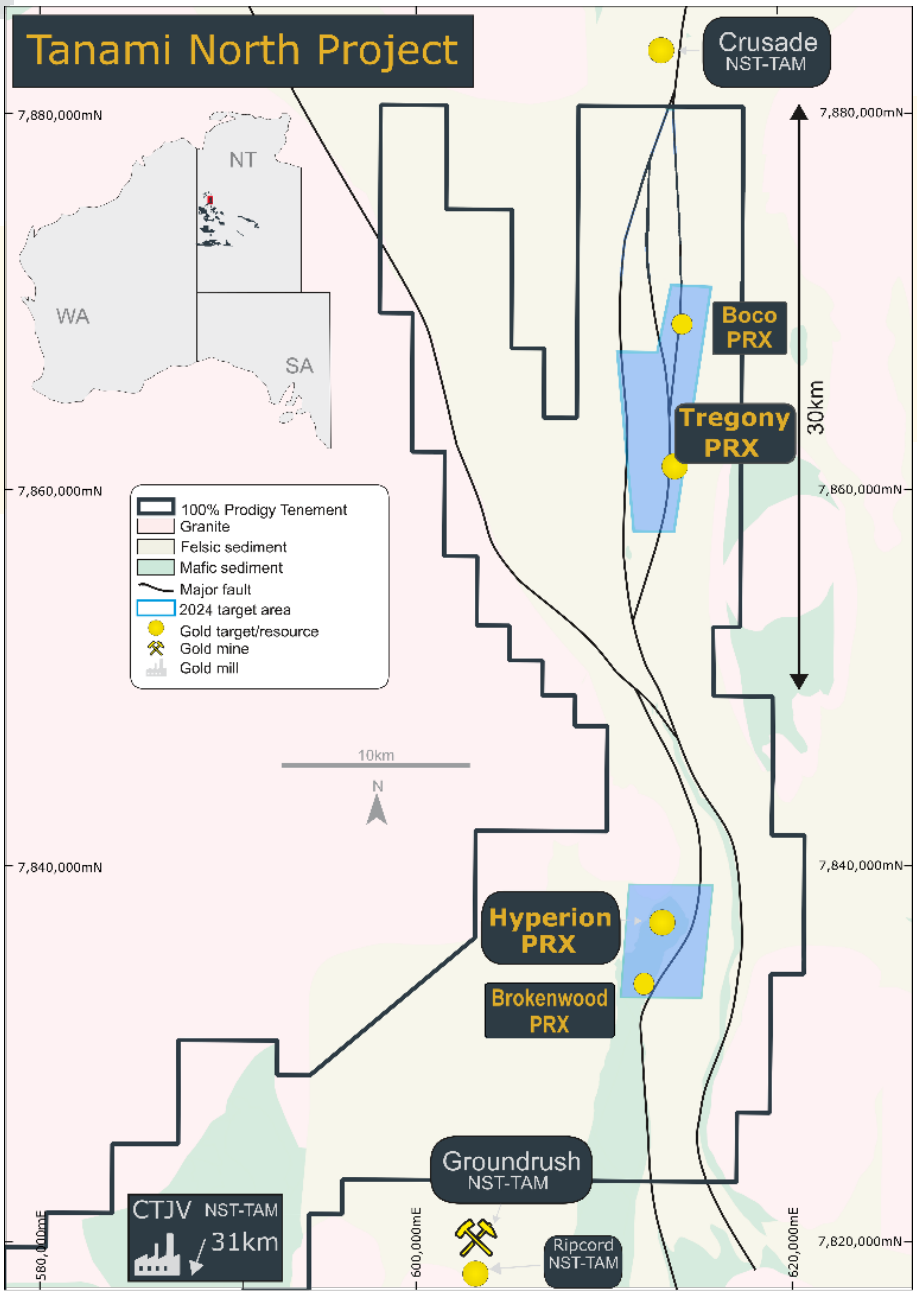


*Figure 1. Location of the Hyperion deposit within the Tanami North project area*

The scope of work for the Hyperion gold project consisted of the following:

1. Composite selection and characterisation:
    a. Interval selection to generate three (3) composites: Oxide, Transitional and Fresh;
    b. Comprehensive head assay analysis of all 3 composites;
2. Gravity testwork
3. Cyanide leach optimisation testwork:
    a. Grind optimisation testwork; and
    b. Reagent optimisation testwork.

Preliminary test results were previously reported to the ASX on the 3 April 2024[1] and 6 May 2024[2].

[1] ASX: 3 April 2024
[2] ASX: 6 May 2024

## Sample Characterisation

Samples from drill hole HYRC2305A were submitted to IMO for metallurgical testwork. The location of this hole is shown in Figure 2 and detailed in Table 1. Prodigy Gold reported significant results for HYRC2305A including:

- 18m @ 1.3g/t Au from 39m in hole HYRC2305A[3]
- 40m @ 6.5g/t Au from 60m in hole HYRC2305A[4]

These grades have been supported using the Chrysos PhotonAssay™ technique on those samples which re-analysed grades greater than 4g/t Au[5].

A total of 48 one-metre samples, comprising 22 metres of oxidised ("Oxide"), 13 metres of transitional ("Transitional") and 13 metres of fresh ("Fresh") material were supplied for testing.

*Table 1. Hyperion Drill Collar Details.*

| Hole ID | Grid | East[1] | North[1] | Tenement | Hole Type | Depth (m) | Azimuth (degrees) | Dip (degrees) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HYRC23005A | MGA94_52 | 614151 | 7836401 | EL9250 | RC | 102 | 90 | 70 |

[1]Estimated from GPS

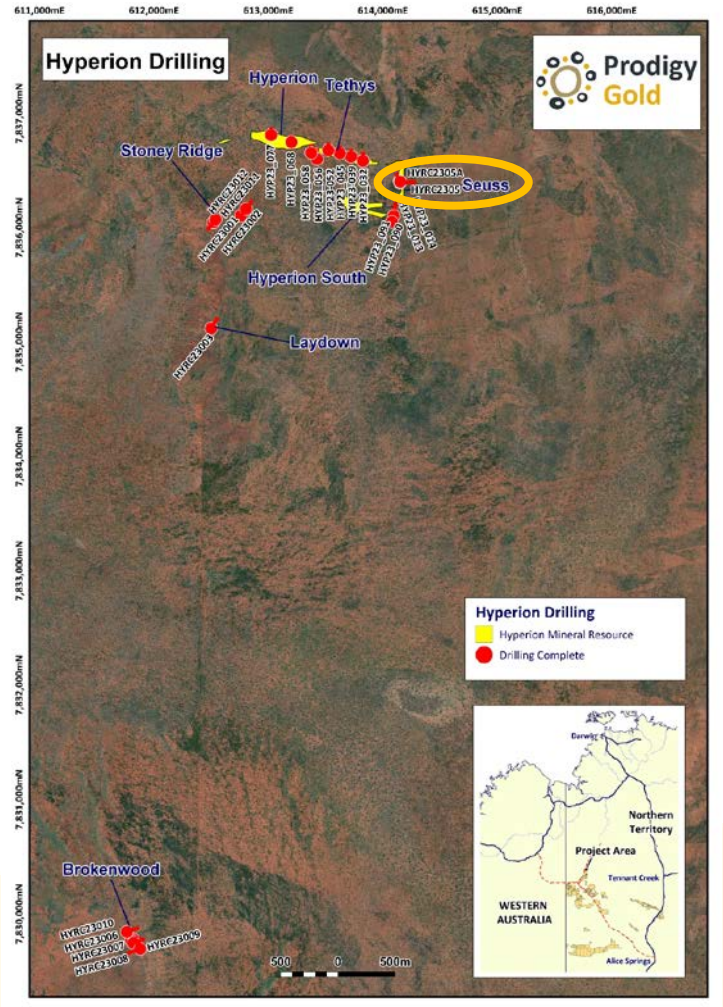


*Figure 2. Collar plan for Hyperion 2023 drill program*

[3] ASX: 12 October 2023
[4] ASX: 29 January 2024
[5] ASX: 21 March 2024

The intervals selected for each the Oxide, Transitional and Fresh composites are presented in Tables 2 to 4.

*Table 2: Oxide composite interval details.*

| Sample ID | From | To | Length | Mass | Au |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | m | m | m | kg | g/t |
| PG057088 | 33 | 34 | 1 | 18.61 | 1.22 |
| PG057089 | 34 | 35 | 1 | 17.54 | 5.40 |
| PG057090 | 35 | 36 | 1 | 22.37 | 0.14 |
| PG057094 | 39 | 40 | 1 | 18.73 | 0.64 |
| PG057095 | 40 | 41 | 1 | 13.04 | 1.06 |
| PG057096 | 41 | 42 | 1 | 18.75 | 0.64 |
| PG057097 | 42 | 43 | 1 | 19.19 | 0.99 |
| PG057098 | 43 | 44 | 1 | 15.46 | 0.51 |
| PG057099 | 44 | 45 | 1 | 14.58 | 0.68 |
| PG057101 | 45 | 46 | 1 | 21.13 | 2.83 |
| PG057102 | 46 | 47 | 1 | 19.86 | 0.89 |
| PG057103 | 47 | 48 | 1 | 20.63 | 6.50 |
| PG057104 | 48 | 49 | 1 | 17.63 | 1.73 |
| PG057105 | 49 | 50 | 1 | 20.26 | 1.20 |
| PG057106 | 50 | 51 | 1 | 18.56 | 0.51 |
| PG057116 | 60 | 61 | 1 | 27.12 | 1.11 |
| PG057117 | 61 | 62 | 1 | 17.64 | 1.38 |
| PG057118 | 62 | 63 | 1 | 28.12 | 2.97 |
| PG057119 | 63 | 64 | 1 | 28.46 | 3.22 |
| PG057121 | 64 | 65 | 1 | 17.81 | 4.02 |
| PG057122 | 65 | 66 | 1 | 26.13 | 2.86 |
| PG057123 | 66 | 67 | 1 | 20.62 | 0.92 |
| **Oxide Composite** | | | **22** | **442.24** | **1.96** |

*Table 3: Transitional composite interval details.*

| Sample ID | From | To | Length | Mass | Au |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | m | m | m | kg | g/t |
| PG057124 | 67 | 68 | 1 | 30.20 | 0.85 |
| PG057125 | 68 | 69 | 1 | 23.90 | 1.78 |
| PG057126 | 69 | 70 | 1 | 25.50 | 1.09 |
| PG057127 | 70 | 71 | 1 | 30.85 | 2.81 |
| PG057128 | 71 | 72 | 1 | 39.45 | 1.36 |
| PG057134 | 77 | 78 | 1 | 31.60 | 2.12 |
| PG057135 | 78 | 79 | 1 | 24.05 | 0.56 |
| PG057136 | 79 | 80 | 1 | 25.50 | 4.14 |
| PG057137 | 80 | 81 | 1 | 28.60 | 5.60 |
| PG057138 | 81 | 82 | 1 | 30.50 | 4.99 |
| PG057139 | 82 | 83 | 1 | 26.55 | 5.30 |
| PG057141 | 83 | 84 | 1 | 34.10 | 5.50 |
| PG057142 | 84 | 85 | 1 | 33.15 | 5.20 |
| **Transitional Composite** | | | **13** | **383.95** | **3.22** |

*Table 4: Fresh composite interval details.*

| Sample ID | From | To | Length | Mass | Au |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | m | m | m | kg | g/t |
| PG057143 | 85 | 86 | 1 | 26.50 | 2.59 |
| PG057144 | 86 | 87 | 1 | 29.05 | 6.70 |
| PG057145 | 87 | 88 | 1 | 26.75 | 41.90 |
| PG057146 | 88 | 89 | 1 | 32.25 | 24.30 |
| PG057147 | 89 | 90 | 1 | 40.40 | 4.40 |
| PG057148 | 90 | 91 | 1 | 25.25 | 3.20 |
| PG057149 | 91 | 92 | 1 | 31.60 | 3.69 |
| PG057150 | 92 | 93 | 1 | 31.95 | 17.30 |
| PG057151 | 93 | 94 | 1 | 30.10 | 23.20 |
| PG057152 | 94 | 95 | 1 | 29.20 | 16.40 |
| PG057153 | 95 | 96 | 1 | 29.00 | 49.60 |
| PG057154 | 96 | 97 | 1 | 31.15 | 2.22 |
| PG057155 | 97 | 98 | 1 | 30.50 | 1.42 |
| **Fresh Composite** | | | **13** | **393.70** | **14.79** |

**Head Assay Analysis**

Representative sub-samples of the 3 testwork composites were pulverised and submitted to a commercial laboratory for the following analysis:

- LeachWell ("LW") analysis for gold (solid and solution);
- Four acid digest with ICP/OES+MS analysis;
- Total carbon, organic carbon and total sulphur by LECO analysis; and
- Sulphate by HCl digest with ICP-OES analysis.

Determined head grades returned values higher than the target gold grade for each of the Oxide, Transitional and Fresh composites. This is believed to be a result of using a larger and more representative sub-sample size of 1.0kg in the LW analytical process when compared to lower charge size used in the initial fire assay analysis of each interval. The 3 testwork composite gold head grades returned higher than the interval calculated target grades from the original composited grades and ranged from:

- Oxide: Target grade of 1.96g/t Au and assay head grade of 2.74g/t Au
- Transitional: Target grade of 3.22g/t Au and assay head grade of 4.92g/t Au
- Fresh: Target grade of 14.83g/t Au and assay head grade of 15.91g/t Au

Geochemical analysis of samples show:

- The Fresh composite reported high arsenic (18,424ppm As) but the leaching results suggest that if arsenopyrite is present it is not associated with gold.
- Total carbon is low in all composites at 0.01% C and present as non-carbonate carbon.
- Low total sulphur in all composites is below detection (<0.01% S) for the Transitional and Fresh composites, with assays indicating that the sulphur is present as sulphate in the Oxide composite.
- Copper levels are considered high (>500 ppm Cu) in each of the composites, ranging from 576ppm Cu to 875ppm Cu (Table 5). However, LW test results show that only a small portion of the copper present is cyanide-soluble, with LW liquor assays between 10ppm and 26ppm.

*Table 5: Head assay analysis summary.*

| Element | Unit | LDL | Oxide Composite | Transitional Composite | Fresh Composite |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Target Au** | **g/t** | | **1.96** | **3.22** | **14.83** |
| **Au Head** | **g/t** | **0.01** | **2.74** | **4.92** | **15.91** |
| Au- LW Residue | g/t | 0.01 | 0.57 | 0.93 | 1.21 |
| Au- LW Liquor | g/t | 0.01 | 2.17 | 3.99 | 14.70 |
| LW Recovery | % | | 79.2% | 81.1% | 92.4% |
| Ag | ppm | 0.05 | 0.12 | 0.52 | 0.78 |
| As | ppm | 0.5 | 944 | 8,915 | 18,424 |
| Bi | ppm | 0.01 | 1.92 | 1.65 | 1.11 |
| Total Carbon | % | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Non-Carbonate Carbon | % | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Carbonate | % | 0.01 | <0.01 | <0.01 | <0.01 |
| Total Sulphur | % | 0.01 | 0.01 | <0.01 | <0.01 |
| Sulphate | % | 0.01 | 0.02 | <0.01 | <0.01 |
| Sulphide | % | 0.01 | <0.01 | <0.01 | <0.01 |
| Cu | ppm | 0.5 | 603 | 576 | 875 |
| Cu- LW Liquor | ppm | 5 | 11.00 | 10.00 | 26.00 |
| Fe | % | 0.01 | 8.05 | 7.07 | 6.81 |
| Sb | ppm | 0.05 | 24.27 | 13.20 | 17.34 |
| Te | ppm | 0.2 | <0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 |

## Gravity Recovery Testwork

Gravity recoveries are detailed in Table 6, revealing that gravity-recovered gold ranged from 22.9% to 40.8%, while mass recoveries to the gravity concentrate were between 0.47% and 0.52%. The calculated cyanide leach feed grades ranged from 1.60g/t Au to 10.50g/t Au (Table 6).

*Table 6: Summary gravity results.*

| | Units | Oxide Composite | Transitional Composite | Fresh Composite |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assayed Head Grade | g/t | 2.74 | 4.92 | 15.91 |
| Concentrate Mass Recovery | % | 0.50 | 0.47 | 0.52 |
| Concentrate Gold Grade | g/t | 214 | 193 | 1,112 |
| Gravity Gold Recovery | % | 40.8 | 22.9 | 35.8 |
| Calculated Head Grade | g/t | 2.70 | 4.01 | 16.35 |
| Gravity Gold Recovery | g/t | 1.10 | 0.92 | 5.85 |
| Leach Feed Grade | g/t | 1.60 | 3.09 | 10.50 |

## Cyanide Leaching Testwork

Cyanide leaching testwork was performed on the combined Knelson and intensive leach tailings from each composite. Each test used a 2kg charge, with a total of 15 leach tests conducted for each composite. The tests included:

- **Grind optimisation tests (3x)** at $P_{80}$ grinds of 150, 106, and 75µm under the following conditions:
    - pH maintained between 8.5 and 9.0.
    - Initial sodium cyanide concentration of 500ppm, maintained at 300ppm.
    - Pulp density of 40 w/w% in Perth tap water.
    - Dissolved oxygen maintained between 10-15ppm.

- **Reagent optimisation tests (2x)** conducted at the optimum grind with varied sodium cyanide concentrations:
    - Initial sodium cyanide concentration of 300ppm, maintained at 200ppm.
    - Initial sodium cyanide concentration of 750ppm, maintained at 500ppm.

*Grind Optimisation*

The results of the grind optimisation cyanide leach tests for the three composites are presented in Table 7, with kinetic curves shown in Figures 3 to 5. The summarised findings are as follows:

- All leach tests achieved gold recoveries greater than 95%, with final 48-hour gold recoveries ranging from 95.1% to 97.9% across the nine tests.
- The optimum grind size was $P_{80}$ 150µm for both the Oxide and Transitional materials, while the Fresh material performed better at $P_{80}$ 75µm.
- Gravity recovery was high in all composites, ranging from 22.0% to 41.2%.
- Calculated head grades correlated well among the three tests for each composite. Minor differences between the calculated head grades and assayed head grades indicated high gravity gold recoveries and reliable testwork methodologies.
- Cyanide consumption was moderate over the 48-hour period. Due to the low pH target, the sodium cyanide was sufficient to maintain pH throughout the test, and lime was not required in these initial tests.
- Oxide leach kinetics were rapid, reaching completion within 24 hours, and the Transitional material showed similar kinetics. However, the Fresh material exhibited slower leaching kinetics, reaching completion between 30-48 hours.

*Table 7: Gold leaching grind optimisation testwork results.*

| | Units | Oxide Composite | | | Transitional Composite | | | Fresh Composite | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | LT1 | LT2 | LT3 | LT4 | LT5 | LT6 | LT7 | LT8 | LT9 |
| Grind $P_{80}$ | µm | 150 | 106 | 75 | 150 | 106 | 75 | 150 | 106 | 75 |
| Gravity Recovery | % | 41.2% | 39.3% | 40.8% | 22.9% | 22.5% | 22.0% | 35.4% | 34.6% | 34.5% |
| 2 Hour Recovery | % | 77.4% | 75.5% | 80.2% | 77.1% | 76.9% | 76.7% | 73.0% | 71.6% | 74.4% |
| 4 Hour Recovery | % | 88.6% | 86.0% | 90.5% | 83.0% | 84.5% | 84.2% | 81.0% | 82.6% | 83.6% |
| 8 Hour Recovery | % | 96.3% | 95.9% | 95.8% | 94.6% | 92.6% | 93.3% | 90.7% | 90.8% | 91.4% |
| 24 Hour Recovery | % | 97.7% | 94.0% | 95.5% | 94.7% | 92.6% | 91.2% | 93.9% | 93.6% | 93.7% |
| 30 Hour Recovery | % | 97.4% | 95.9% | 97.5% | 93.6% | 91.5% | 93.1% | 97.7% | 94.9% | 94.6% |
| 48 Hour Recovery | % | 97.9% | 97.5% | 96.9% | 95.4% | 96.2% | 95.1% | 96.7% | 96.8% | 97.9% |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calculated Head Grade | g/t | 2.67 | 2.81 | 2.69 | 4.01 | 4.06 | 4.16 | 16.49 | 16.87 | 17.00 |
| Assayed Head Grade | g/t | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 4.92 | 4.92 | 4.92 | 15.91 | 15.91 | 15.91 |
| Gravity Recovery | g/t | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 0.92 | 0.91 | 0.91 | 5.84 | 5.83 | 5.87 |
| Total Gold Recovery | g/t | 2.62 | 2.74 | 2.61 | 3.82 | 3.90 | 3.95 | 15.95 | 16.34 | 16.65 |
| Residue Grade | g/t | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.19 | 0.16 | 0.20 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.35 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 Hour Cyanide Consumption | kg/t | 0.74 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.80 | 0.50 | 0.62 | 0.56 |
| 48 Hour Cyanide Consumption | kg/t | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.10 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 0.98 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.73 |
| 24 Hour Lime Consumption | kg/t | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 48 Hour Lime Consumption | kg/t | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

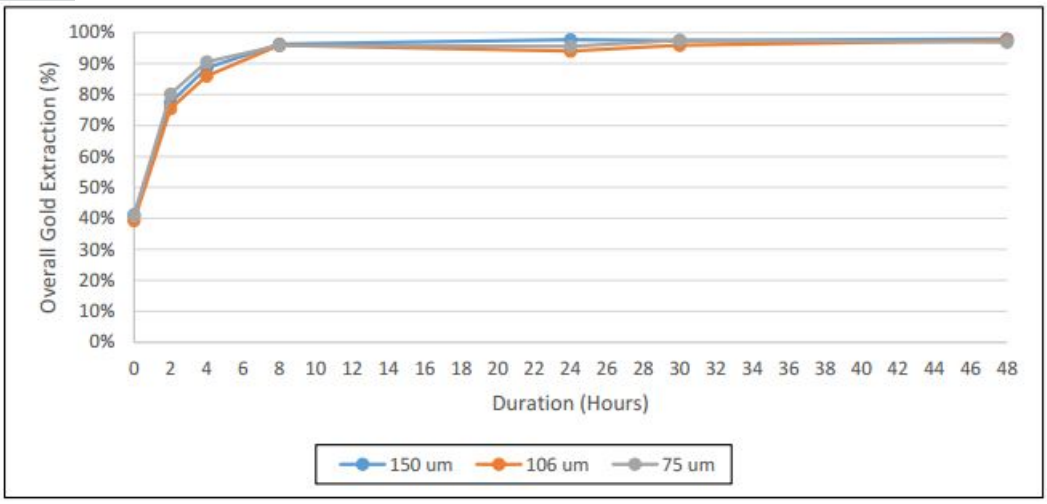


*Figure 3: Oxide composite grind optimisation kinetic curve.*

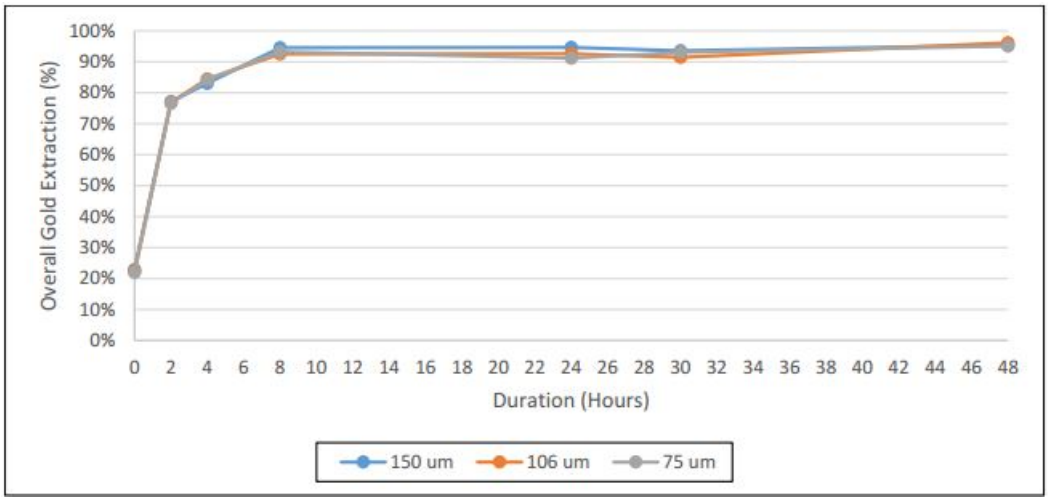


*Figure 4: Transitional composite grind optimisation kinetic curve.*

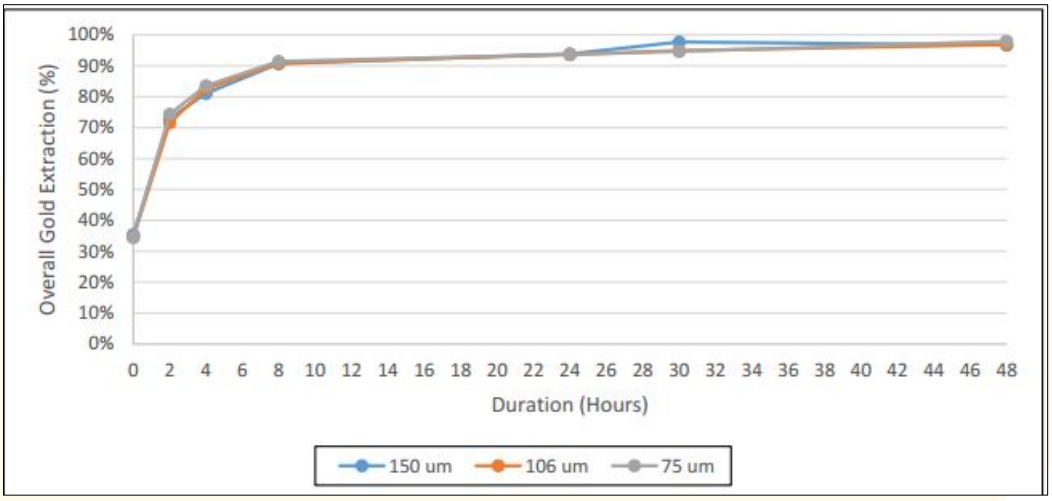


*Figure 5: Fresh composite grind optimisation kinetic curve.*

*Reagent Optimisation*

All reagent optimisation tests were conducted at $P_{80}$ 150µm. Two tests were performed on each of the composites to evaluate the following:

- Initial sodium cyanide concentration of 300ppm, maintained at 200ppm, to determine if cyanide consumption could be reduced while maintaining high overall gold recoveries.
- Initial sodium cyanide concentration of 750ppm, maintained at 500ppm, to see if leaching kinetics could be accelerated for a shorter circuit residence time.

The results of the reagent optimisation tests are presented in Table 8, including LT1, LT4, and LT7 for comparison. Kinetic curves for the tests are shown in Figures 6 to 8. The findings are as follows:

- All leach tests achieved high overall gold leach recoveries above 95%, ranging from 96.8% to 98.0% across the six tests.
- Reduced sodium cyanide additions did not negatively affect the overall 48-hour gold recovery and decreased overall cyanide consumption. Lime was added (at consumption rates of 0.08kg/t to 0.13kg/t) to these tests to increase the initial pH of the slurries, as the cyanide addition was insufficient to raise the pH above 8.5. These lime consumption rates are considered minimal.
- Increased sodium cyanide additions initially improved leaching kinetics (as shown in the kinetic curves for each composite). However, all tests reached completion within the 8-to-24-hour kinetic points, consistent with previous test results, except for the Fresh LT7, which reached completion between 24 and 48 hours.

*Table 8: Gold cyanide leach reagent optimisation testwork results.*

| | Units | Oxide Composite | | | Transitional Composite | | | Fresh Composite | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | LT1 | LT10 | LT11 | LT4 | LT12 | LT13 | LT7 | LT14 | LT15 |
| Grind $P_{80}$ | µm | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| NaCN Initial/Maintained | ppm | 500/300 | 300/200 | 750/500 | 500/300 | 300/200 | 750/500 | 500/300 | 300/200 | 750/500 |
| Gravity Recovery | % | 41.2% | 41.3% | 41.1% | 22.9% | 23.7% | 23.6% | 35.4% | 37.0% | 37.5% |
| 2 Hour Recovery | % | 77.4% | 74.7% | 82.3% | 77.1% | 74.8% | 89.1% | 73.0% | 74.7% | 79.0% |
| 4 Hour Recovery | % | 88.6% | 87.0% | 88.3% | 83.0% | 84.2% | 90.7% | 81.0% | 84.4% | 87.1% |
| 8 Hour Recovery | % | 96.3% | 94.1% | 95.4% | 94.6% | 93.6% | 95.4% | 90.7% | 91.5% | 96.1% |
| 24 Hour Recovery | % | 97.7% | 97.8% | 100.1% | 94.7% | 97.1% | 99.2% | 93.9% | 99.3% | 98.9% |
| 30 Hour Recovery | % | 97.4% | 96.6% | 97.2% | 93.6% | 93.5% | 95.5% | 97.7% | 96.4% | 97.6% |
| 48 Hour Recovery | % | 97.9% | 97.4% | 98.0% | 95.4% | 96.8% | 97.3% | 96.7% | 98.0% | 97.9% |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calculated Head Grade | g/t | 2.67 | 2.63 | 2.67 | 4.01 | 3.87 | 3.93 | 16.49 | 15.80 | 15.60 |
| Assayed Head Grade | g/t | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 4.92 | 4.92 | 4.92 | 15.91 | 15.91 | 15.91 |
| Gravity Recovery | g/t | 1.10 | 1.08 | 1.10 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.93 | 5.84 | 5.84 | 5.85 |
| Total Gold Recovery | g/t | 2.62 | 2.56 | 2.61 | 3.82 | 3.75 | 3.83 | 15.95 | 15.48 | 15.28 |
| Residue Grade | g/t | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.19 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.54 | 0.32 | 0.32 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 Hour Cyanide Consumption | kg/t | 0.74 | 0.50 | 0.96 | 0.74 | 0.41 | 0.93 | 0.50 | 0.29 | 0.46 |
| 48 Hour Cyanide Consumption | kg/t | 1.01 | 0.65 | 1.09 | 0.98 | 0.47 | 1.09 | 0.70 | 0.40 | 0.62 |
| 24 Hour Lime Consumption | kg/t | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.00 |
| 48 Hour Lime Consumption | kg/t | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.00 |

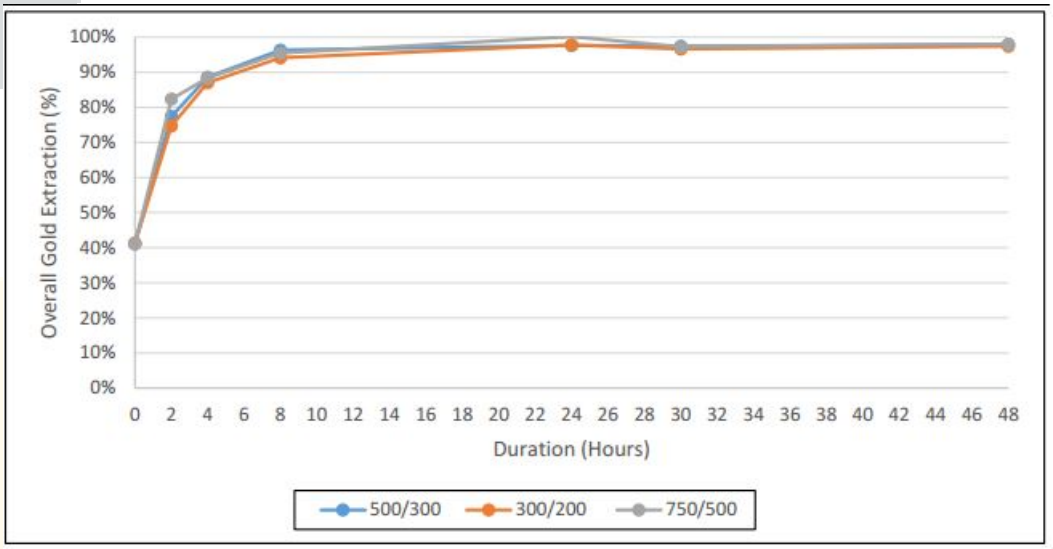


*Figure 6: Oxide composite reagent optimisation gold leaching kinetic curves.*

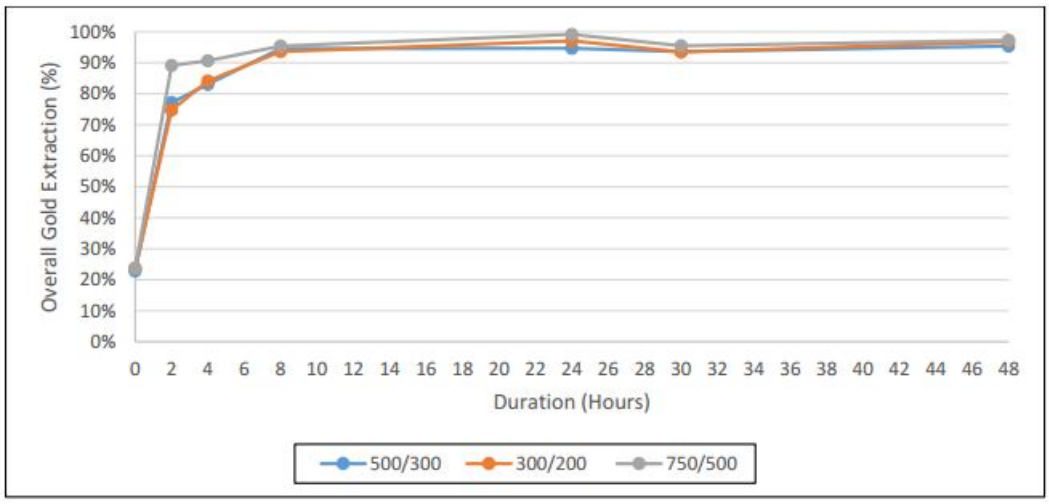


*Figure 7: Transitional composite reagent optimisation gold leaching kinetic curves.*

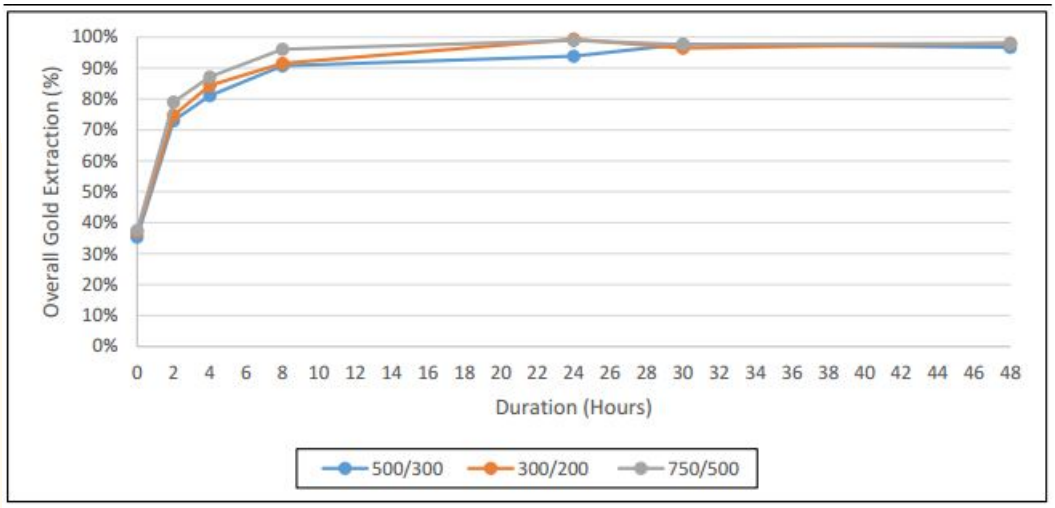


*Figure 8: Fresh composite reagent optimisation gold leaching kinetic curves.*

***Hyperion Deposit - Background***

The Hyperion deposit is located in the highly prospective, but underexplored area situated between the Groundrush and Crusade gold deposits (Figure 1), both of which form part of the neighboring Central Tanami Project Joint Venture between Northern Star Resources Limited (ASX:NST) and Tanami Gold NL (ASX:TAM). Hyperion is also located around 25kms to the south of Prodigy Gold's wholly owned Tregony deposit (Figure 1). Hyperion and Tregony are key pillars of Prodigy Gold's project portfolio and the focus of the Company's current exploration activities.

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

In August 2023, twenty-four RC drill holes were completed on EL9250 for 2,506 metres of drilling. This campaign included exploration holes targeting the Brokenwood and Stoney Ridge prospects, along with holes strategically positioned within and around the existing Hyperion mineral resource (see Figure 2). These efforts aimed to bolster confidence in the deposit's extent and potentially expand the dimensions of the Hyperion deposit, as well as providing samples for the initial phase of metallurgical testwork. A review of the mineral resource estimate is currently underway, which will incorporate these new drilling results. The update is expected to be finalised in the next few months.

The Mineral Resource estimate for Hyperion totals 4.4 million tonnes at 2.2g/t Au for 314Koz of gold[6] (Table 9). Resources are quoted above a 0.7g/t gold cut-off and within a Whittle optimised pit shell based on a gold price of A$2,960/oz Au to limit the inventory reported to align with the future prospects of eventual economic open pit extraction. This reported mineral resource was calculated using an estimated gold recovery of 90%.

*Table 9. August 2023 Hyperion Mineral Resource Estimate reported using a 0.7g/t gold cut-off.*

| Hyperion Project – Mineral Resource Estimate August 2023 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Material Type | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (Au g/t) | Metal (Koz) | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (Au g/t) | Metal (Koz) | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (Au g/t) | Metal (Koz) |
| | Indicated | | | Inferred | | | Total | | |
| **Oxide** | 0.04 | 1.4 | 2 | 0.37 | 2.2 | 26 | 0.41 | 2.1 | 28 |
| **Transitional** | 0.27 | 1.8 | 16 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 80 | 1.5 | 2 | 96 |
| **Fresh** | 0.58 | 2.6 | 49 | 2 | 2.2 | 142 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 191 |
| **Total** | **0.89** | **2.3** | **66** | **3.6** | **2.2** | **248** | **4.4** | **2.2** | **314** |

[6] ASX: 15 August 2023

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 hosting significant deposits such as Newmont Australia's Tanami operation and Oberon deposit. Prodigy Gold is currently focused on the Tanami North projects with further work required to understand the potential at the Buccaneer project. The key strategic plan for Prodigy Gold over the coming 2 years includes:

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

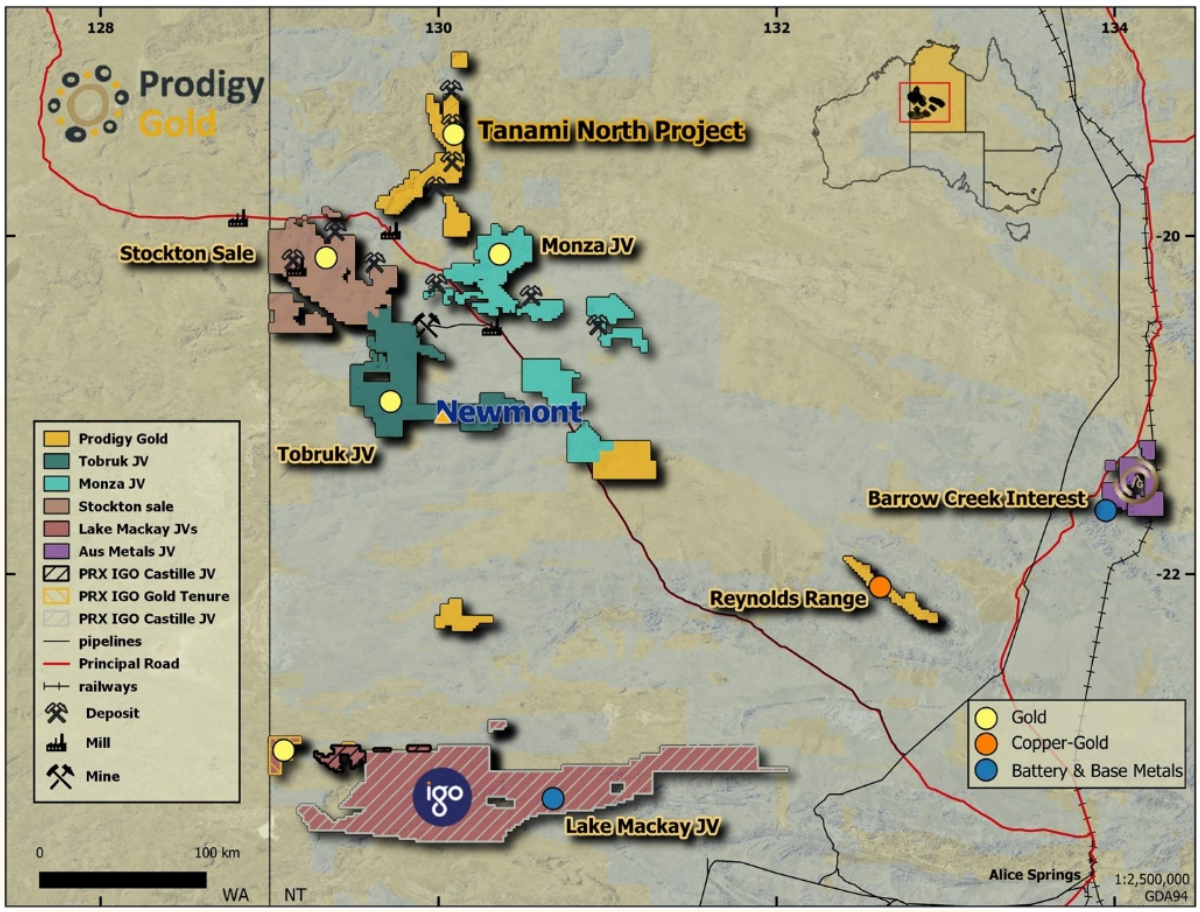


*Figure 9 – Prodigy Gold major project areas*

**Competent Person's Statement for the Mineral Resources**

*The information in this report that relating to Mineral Resource for Hyperion (previously called Suplejack) was originally released to the ASX on the 31 July 2018 – Suplejack Resource Update (and then restated 15 August 2023). These documents can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. The 31 July 2018 release fairly represents data, geological modelling, grade estimation and Mineral Resource estimates reviewed by Mr. Mark Edwards who is a fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. This Mineral Resource has been re-stated as of 15 August 2023 in the Annual Mineral Resource Statement for Prodigy Gold. At the time of the 15 August 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**

*The information in this announcement that relates to metallurgy and metallurgical test work has been reviewed by Dr Andrew Dowling. Dr Dowling is not an employee of the Company but is employed by Independent Metallurgical Operations (IMO) who are providing services as a consultant. Dr Dowling is a fellow of the AusIMM (FAusIMM) and has sufficient experience with the style of processing response and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (The JORC Code). Dr Dowling consents to the inclusion in this report of the contained technical information in the form and context as it appears.*

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

*Past Exploration results reported in this announcement have been previously prepared and disclosed by Prodigy Gold 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*** | ***Member ship*** | ***Membership status*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21.03.2024 | Chrysos PhotonAssay™ Technique Confirms High-Grade Brokenwood, Tregony and Hyperion Drill Results | Mr Mark Edwards | Prodigy Gold NL | AusIMM AIG | Fellow Member |
| 29.01.2024 | Further Positive Drilling Results from Tregony | Mr Mark Edwards | Prodigy Gold NL | AusIMM AIG | Fellow Member |
| 03.04.2024 | Preliminary Hyperion Met Results Return Excellent Recoveries | Mr Mark Edwards & ***Dr Andrew Dowling*** | Prodigy Gold NL ***Independent Metallurgical Operations*** | AusIMM AIG ***AusIMM*** | Fellow Member ***Fellow*** |
| 12.10.2023 | Hyperion Drilling Returns Higher-Grade Intercepts | Mr Mark Edwards | Prodigy Gold NL | AusIMM AIG | Fellow Member |
| 06.05.2024 | Update on Metallurgical Testwork For the Hyperion Project | Mr Mark Edwards & ***Dr Andrew Dowling*** | Prodigy Gold NL ***Independent Metallurgical Operations*** | AusIMM AIG ***AusIMM*** | Fellow Member ***Fellow*** |

## JORC TABLE 1 HYPERION DRILLING

## SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **Sampling techniques** | *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* | RC drilling was completed using a Schram 685 drill rig.<br><br>RC drilling techniques are used to obtain 1m samples of the entire downhole length. RC samples are logged geologically, and all samples submitted for assay. |
| | *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used* | The full length of each hole was sampled. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per standard industry 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.<br><br>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 a Schramm 685 RC drill rigs with a booster compressor. The drill hole diameter was $5^{1/2}$ inch and downhole surveys for RC drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool. |
| **Drill sample recovery** | *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* | Sample recoveries are recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was standard in the program.<br><br>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 was carried out as close to orthogonal to the mineralisation a possible 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.<br><br>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 and for metallurgical testing. |
| | *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.* | Sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material from the RC drilling is unlikely. No relationship between sample recovery and grade is known at this stage. |
| **Logging** | *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* | Prodigy Gold drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using a laptop. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were collected. Sample logging is both qualitative (e.g. colour) and quantitative (e.g. % mineral present) in nature depending on the feature being logged. |
| | *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* | Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner. |
| | *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged* | The drill hole was logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists. |
| **Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation** | *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* | Not applicable – RC drilling |
| | *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* | 1m RC samples were split with a cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. All intervals were sampled if the sample was wet it was recorded by the responsible geologist. Very few wet samples were reported. |
| | *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* | 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.<br>In addition to standards, duplicates and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards, blanks.<br><br>A summary of the metallurgical testwork that was requested for the project is outlined below:<br>• Comprehensive Head Assay Analysis conducted at Intertek<br>  • 1,000g LeachWell (LW) Au, Ag, Cu<br>  • LW residue Fire Assay Au x2,<br>  • Total Carbon and Organic Carbon<br>  • Total Sulphur, Sulphate and Sulphide,<br>  • 48 element ICP inclusive of Ag, As, Cu, Sb and Te<br>• Cyanide leaching testwork ("CIL"), comprising<br>  • Gravity gold ("GG") testwork using a 3 inch laboratory scale Knelson concentrator<br>  • Intensive cyanide leach on Knelson concentrate under Acacia Reactor conditions<br>  • Recombining the intensive leach residue and Knelson tail in preparation for bottle roll tests<br>  • Bottle roll cyanide leach testwork<br>  • Solutions assay analysis conducted at Metallurgy laboratory using an MP-AES instrument<br>  • Solids residue assay analysis conducted at Intertek |
| | *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. The samples from hole HYRC2305A were included in a larger submission with the QAQC methodology applying to the full submission. |
| | *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 a cone splitter attached to the drill rig, 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.<br>In addition to standards, duplicates and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards, blanks. |
| | *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* | No geophysical measurements were collected. |

| 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.* | No twinned holes completed. |
| | *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* | Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.62 and SQL 2017 standard edition. This interface integrates with QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value and integrity of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Prodigy Gold has an external consultant Database Administrator with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails. Assay data is provided in MaxGEO format from the laboratories and imported by the Database Administrator. The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS, providing full audit trails to meet industry best practice. The database is backed up in daily basis and also external copies are made to keep the backups outside the Company premises, preventing to lose the backup for any potential disaster. |
| | *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | Assays are not adjusted. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed. |
| **Location of data points** | *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* | Hole collars were laid out with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of ± 5m. Drilled hole locations vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access clearing. |
| | *Specification of the grid system used.* | The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 52. |
| | *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database. |
| **Data spacing and distribution** | *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* | The drilling was closely spaced resource drilling. All drill hole location data is included within the collar table within the release. |
| | *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* | Results will be used to update the Mineral Resource for the Hyperion deposit. |
| | *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | No sample compositing is applied to the original sample submission for analysis of the 1m samples, sample composition was completed for the metallurgical testwork which is outline above, this is done to ensure enough sample is supplied for the testwork to be meaningful. |
| **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 hole was designed to best test the interpreted geology in relation to regional structure and lithological contacts. Drilling was all inclined with orientation based on predicted geological constraints. |
| | *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.* | No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in this data. Further structural work is required to determine the distribution of gold within the mineralised intervals. The current approach to sampling is appropriate for further resource definition and exploration. |
| **Sample security** | *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | Samples were transported from the rig to the field camp by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were trucked to Alice Springs by Prodigy Gold personnel to Northline who organise transport to Bureau Veritas |

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

## SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **Mineral tenement and land tenure status** | *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* | The Hyperion drilling area is contained within EL9250 located in the Northern Territory. The exploration licence (EL) is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to a confidential indigenous land use agreement (ILUA) between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via the Central Land Council (CLC). A heritage clearance has been completed prior to drilling to ensure the protection of cultural sites of significance. A NT mine management plan is in place for the exploration on the EL. |
| | *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.* | The tenements are in good standing with the NT Government and no known impediments exist. |
| **Exploration done by other parties** | *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | The Hyperion target area was first recognised in this district by surface geochemistry and shallow lines of RAB drilling in the late 1990s by Otter Gold NL. North Flinders, Normandy NFM and Newmont Asia Pacific subsequently all conducted exploratory work on the project with the last recorded drilling (prior to Prodigy Gold) completed in 2007. Previous exploration work provided the foundation on which Prodigy Gold based its exploration strategy. |
| **Geology** | *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | Geology at Hyperion consists of a NS trending and steeply dipping mafic stratigraphic package with interbedded sedimentary rocks (siltstones and shale). Mineralisation is controlled by WNW striking faults at a high angle to the primary stratigraphy and the Suplejack Shear.<br>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:*<br>• *easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>• *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>• *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. |
| | *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 to the drillhole intercepts reported. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **Data aggregation methods** | *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. |
| **Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths** | *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>*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.<br>Where possible Prodigy Gold has provided a cross section of most section of the deposit to assist the reader in understanding the ways the estimated true widths are calculated, these may change with further information but at the time of review of the results it is deemed as the most appropriate way to determine the true widths of mineralisation. |
| **Diagrams** | *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text. A collar plan is provided for the completed drill holes. No cross sections are provided within the release but can be sourced from previous releases if required as the fundamentals of the intercepts have not changed. |
| **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).*<br>*Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive* | Metallurgical testwork may continue with work aimed at other areas of the deposit as well as look at the potential for other gold extraction techniques. Prodigy Gold is planning further drilling at Hyperion in 2024. |