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

6 November 2024

Final Results Received for Drilling Program at Tregony North

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Further encouraging results returned from the Tregony North Reverse Circulation drill holes completed during September 2024.**
- **Intercepts returned from the six-hole program include highlights:**
  - **21m @ 4.4g/t Au from 24m (TGRC24006) inc.:**
    - **1m @ 24.7g/t Au from 42m**
  - **20m @ 1.3g/t Au from 88m (TGRC24004);**
  - **13m @ 2.7g/t Au from 45m (TGRC24002) inc.:**
    - **2m @ 9.7g/t Au from 48m.**
- **Results to be incorporated in an update of the Tregony Mineral Resource in the coming months.**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ('Prodigy Gold' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce that the final results for the Tregony North, Brokenwood and Pandora Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling programs have been received. These results form part of the 28-hole RC drilling program completed by Prodigy Gold in September 2024. This announcement focuses on the results of the final 11 drill holes, complementing the exceptional gold results from the 17 holes previously reported from the Hyperion area.[1]

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

The drilling at Tregony North was designed to follow-up the 8m @ 1.6g/t Au intercept received from TGRC23038 (99-107m) in the 2023 RC drilling program[3]. Prodigy Gold is currently assessing the new results with a view to updating the Tregony Mineral Resource in the coming months. Further drilling may be planned for the deposit in 2025, subject to the result of the Mineral Resource model update.

[1] ASX PRX: 22 October 2024
[2] ASX TAM: 24 November 2022
[3] ASX PRX: 29 January 2024

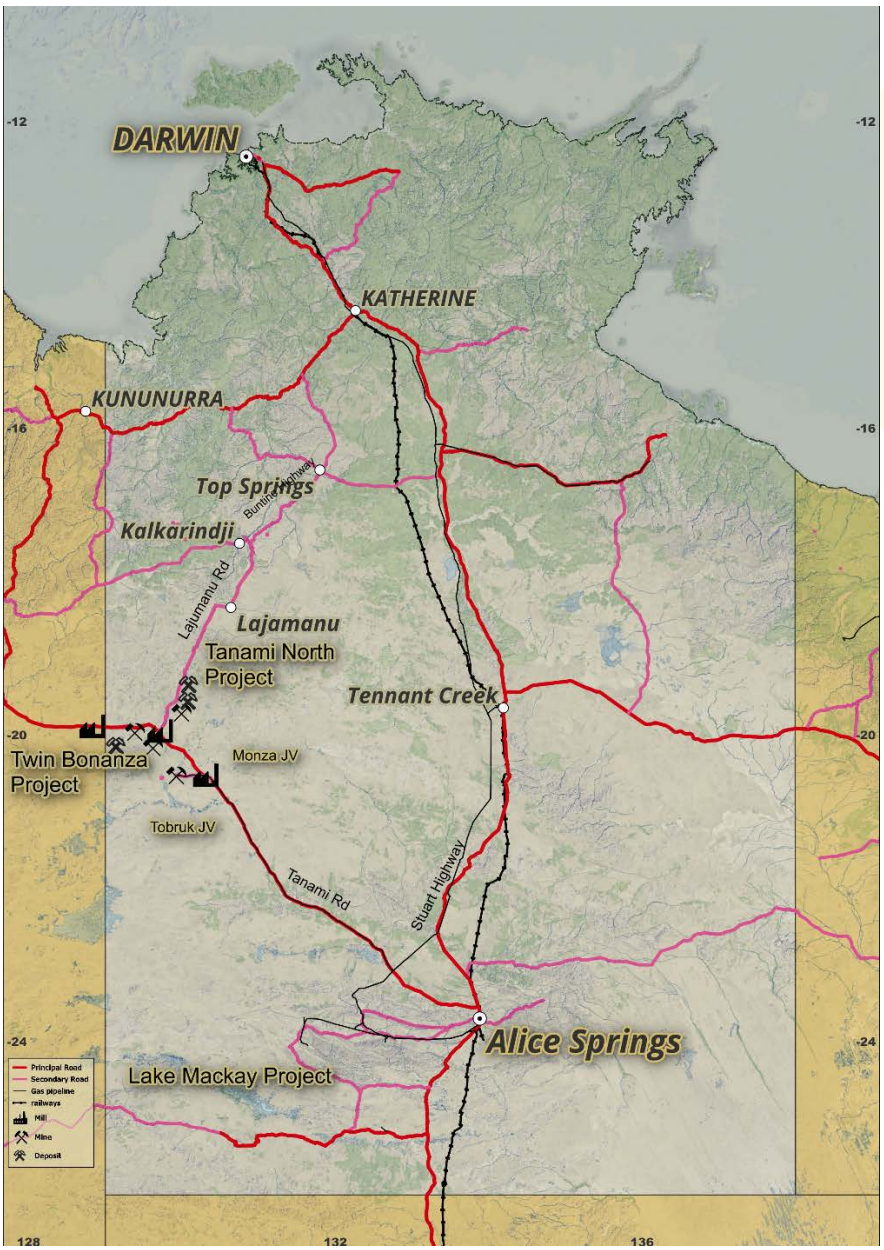

Figure 1 Project location in the Tanami Region

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Mark Edwards said:

"While it was only a small program completed around the northern lodes of the Tregony deposit, these holes were designed to target an area that showed potential to grow the recently updated Tregony Mineral Resource. The six holes targeted mineralisation identified by earlier drilled Air Core holes, which could not be included in the estimation process, but whose results supported the resource update. Prodigy Gold looks forward to keeping our shareholders informed on how these new holes will assist with the growth of our resource base at one of the Company's strategically important deposits.

While the results of the holes drilled at both Brokenwood and Pandora don't have high grade intercepts the geology identified has helped with our understanding of these prospects. With additional geological information from planned costeaning and a more thorough review of the holes completed over the past two years, further drilling could be designed for completion in the 2025 field season. Both projects are only in the early stages of exploration and some of the results identified suggest there is potential for discovery."

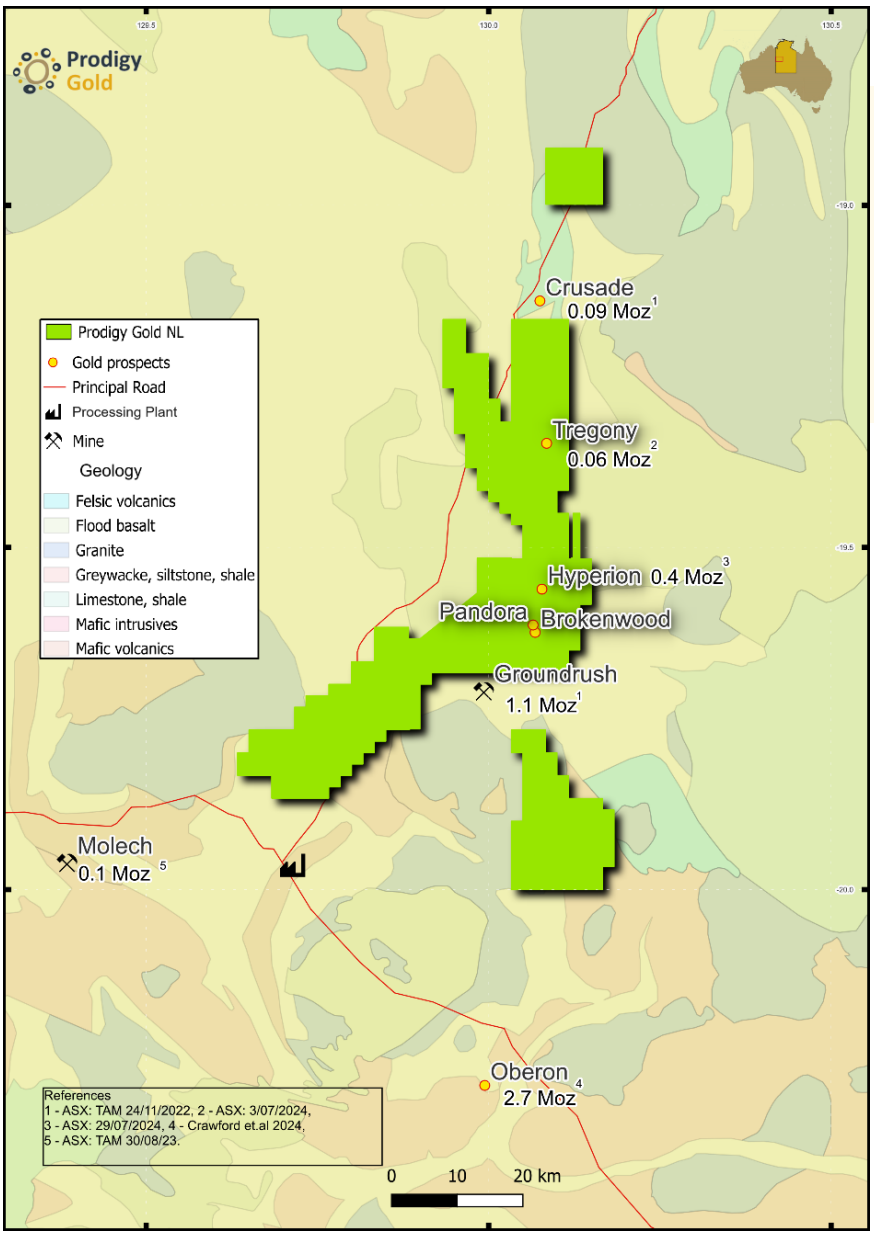

Figure 2 Location of the Tregony deposit within the Tanami North Project area

2024 RC Drilling Program

Prodigy Gold completed 28 holes totalling 2,568m in September 2024, which comprised:

- 17 holes at Hyperion for 1,770m (results reported on 22 October 2024);
- 6 holes at Tregony North for 486m;
- 2 holes at Pandora for 204m; and
- 3 holes at Brokenwood for 108m (see Figure 3).

The Tregony deposit is located on EL31331, 125km south-west of Lajamanu in the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory (Figure 1). The deposit was systematically explored by AngloGold Ashanti (AGA) between 1995 and 2000 following up surface geochemical sampling by Messenger and Dominion Mining in the early 1990's. Small RC drilling programs were completed by Ord River Resources between 2004 and 2012. Prodigy Gold purchased the Tregony deposit from Ord River Resources in 2014[4]. Prodigy Gold completed a 37 hole, 4,840m RC drilling program in 2023 with the final results reported in early 2024[5].

[4] ASX PRX: 21 October 2014
[5] ASX PRX: 29 January 2024

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

Prodigy Gold recently revised the Mineral Resource for Tregony, which now comprises a total Mineral Resource of 1.56Mt @ 1.3g/t Au for 64,000 ounces at a reported cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au[6].

Tregony North Drilling

Six holes totalling 486m were completed at the Tregony North area (Figure 3). Significant results received from the drilling include highlight intercepts:

- 21m @ 4.4g/t Au from 24m (TGRC24006) including:
  - 1m @ 24.7g/t Au from 42m
- 20m @ 1.3g/t Au from 88m (TGRC24004);
- 13m @ 2.7g/t Au from 45m (TGRC24002) including:
  - 2m @ 9.7g/t Au from 48m

Refer to Table 1 for full details of the results received. The intercepts listed are reported at a lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au using a minimum width of 2m while including a maximum of 2m of contiguous lower grade material. No high-grade cut has been used in calculating these intercepts. No estimated true widths have been calculated as the mineralisation is understood to be dipping at around 45 degrees to the west so the holes roughly intercept mineralisation perpendicular to drilling.

Figure 4 displays the cross-section that includes holes TGRC24006 from the 2024 drilling campaign and hole TGRC23038 that was reported last year[3]. This cross-section has highlighted that further drilling in the Tregony North area is warranted, with the wide intercept highlighting the potential for resource growth. This section occurs in an area that does not currently have any reported resources, as the area is not supported by higher quality drilling, such as either RC or Diamond Core ("DD") drilling.

While the Tregony deposit in the south is noted as a stacked vein style of mineralisation, these latest results further to the north suggest the mineralisation could be more vertical in nature (Figure 4). This could be confirmed with additional drilling and if possible, a DD hole for greater geological support and sampling. Prodigy Gold is now assessing these new results and planning further drilling in coming field seasons.

Table 1 Results for 2024 Tregony RC drilling.

Hole_ID	From (m)	Downhole Length (m)	g/t Au
TGRC24001	NSI		
TGRC24002	45	13	2.7
inc.	48	2	9.7
TGRC24003	NSI		
TGRC24004	88	20	1.3
TGRC24004	112	2	3.4
TGRC24005	NSI		
TGRC24006	24	21	4.4
inc.	42	1	24.7

[6] ASX PRX: 3 July 2024

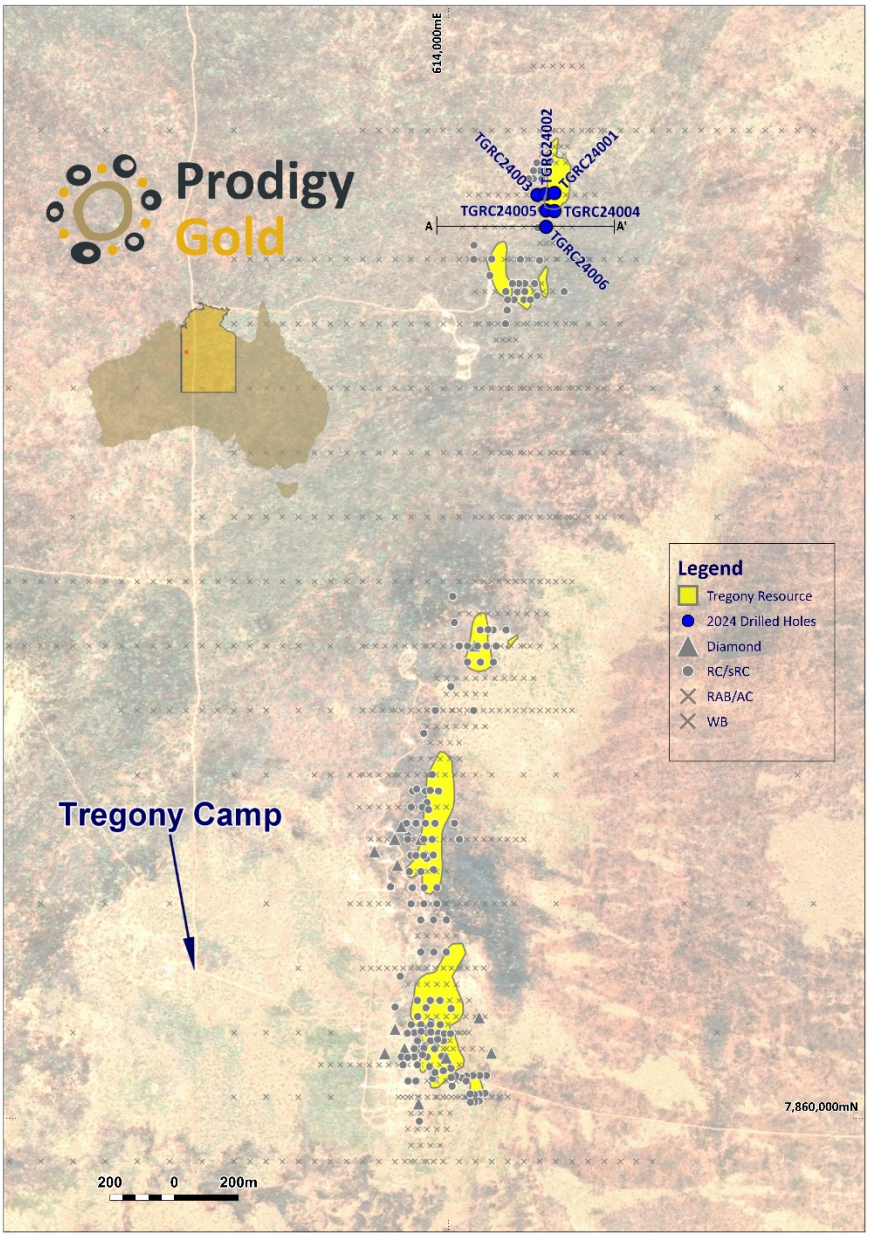

Figure 3 Location of Prodigy Gold's 2024 RC drilling program showing location of Tregony North holes.

Table 2 Details of Location of drill holes from September 2024 drilling at the Tregony North

Hole_ID	Prospect	Grid	East	North	Tenement	Depth (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)
TGRC24001	Tregony North	MGA94-52	614329	7862872	EL31331	90	90	-60
TGRC24002	Tregony North	MGA94-52	614302	7862869	EL31331	78	90	-60
TGRC24003	Tregony North	MGA94-52	614276	7862866	EL31331	66	90	-60
TGRC24004	Tregony North	MGA94-52	614329	7862816	EL31331	114	90	-60
TGRC24005	Tregony North	MGA94-52	614303	7862818	EL31331	78	90	-60
TGRC24006	Tregony North	MGA94-52	614303	7862767	EL31331	60	90	-60

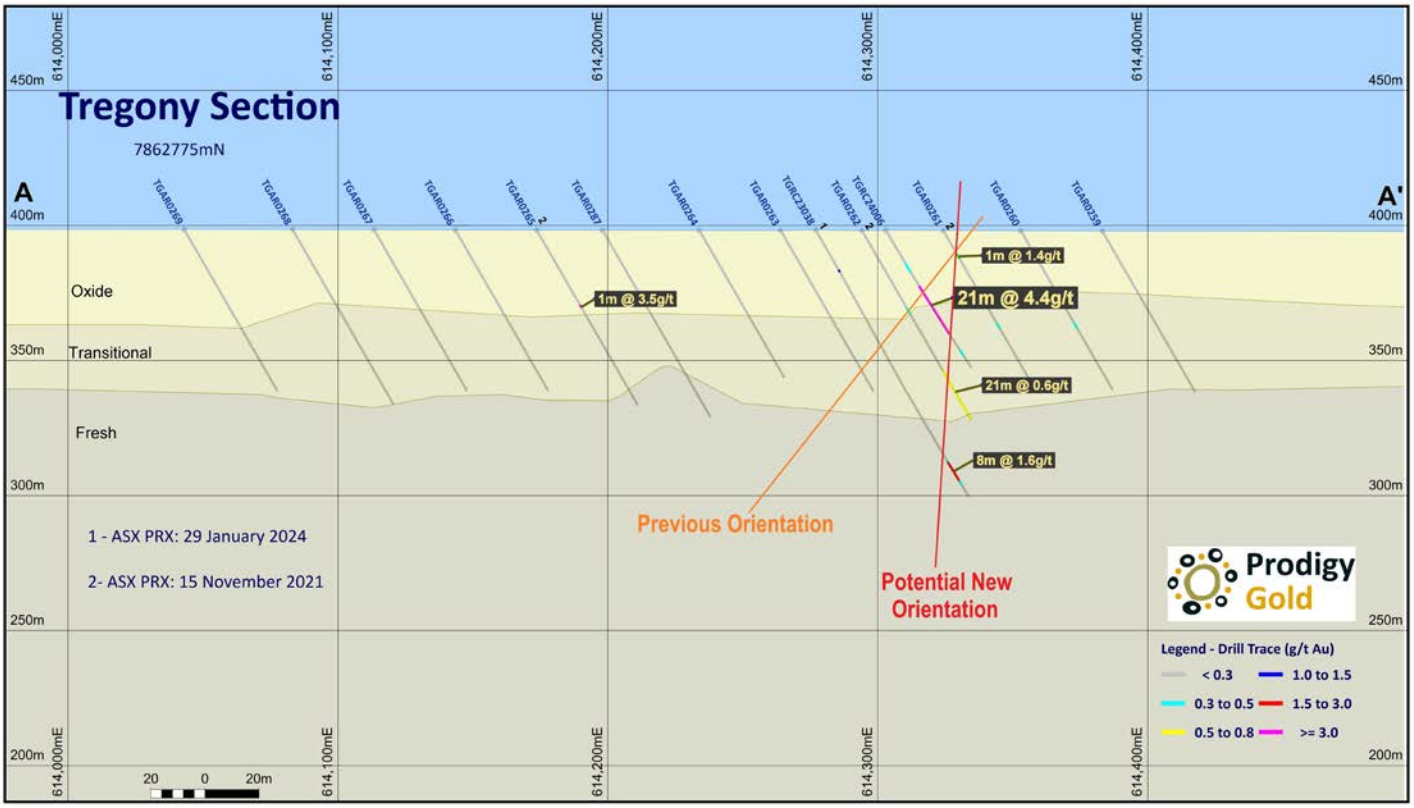

Figure 4 Section through TGRC24006 showing previous and potential new mineralisation orientations – 7862775mN looking North

Pandora and Brokenwood Drilling

Two holes totalling 204m and three holes totalling 108m were completed at the Pandora and Brokenwood prospects, respectively (see Figure 5).

The two holes at Pandora were following-up historical anomalous results that failed to provide any significant intersections. Drillhole PARC24001 reported a single metre at >1g/t gold (1.16g/t 64-65m) and 3 separate one metre intervals ≥0.5g/t gold. Hole PARC24002 reported three separate one metre intervals ≥0.5g/t gold (see Table 4).

Three holes totalling 108m were completed at Brokenwood to follow-up drilling from 2023. Significant results from the 2023 drilling at Brokenwood included:

- 6m @ 8.1g/t Au from 98m in hole HYRC23010
- 8m @ 1.0g/t Au from 50m in hole HYRC23006[7]

Minor significant results were returned from the 2024 drilling with three samples reporting ≥0.5g/t Au over 1 metre (Table 4). Prodigy Gold is currently reviewing the Pandora and Brokenwood drilling.

Table 3 Details of Location of drill holes from September 2024 drilling at the Pandora and Brokenwood prospects

Hole_ID	Prospect	Grid	East	North	Tenement	Depth (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)
BRRC24001	Brokenwood	MGA94-52	611855	7829686	EL9250	42	250	-60
BRRC24003	Brokenwood	MGA94-52	611840	7829788	EL9250	30	250	-60
BRRC24004	Brokenwood	MGA94-52	611834	7829817	EL9250	36	250	-60
PARC24001	Pandora	MGA94-52	611705	7830974	EL9250	108	245	-60
PARC24002	Pandora	MGA94-52	611652	7830945	EL9250	96	75	-60

[7] ASX PRX 12 October 2023

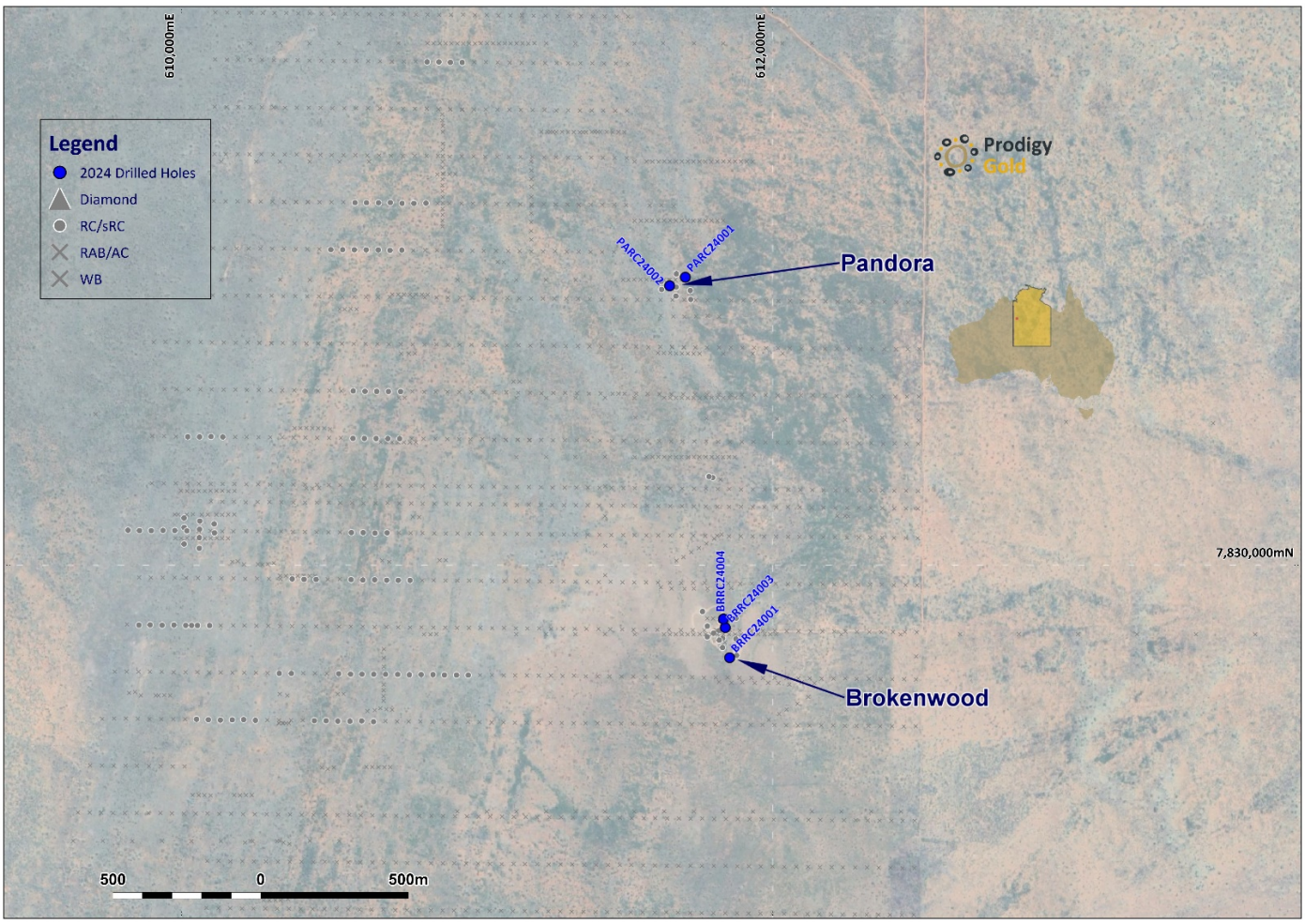

Figure 5 Location Prodigy Gold drilling at Pandora and Brokenwood

The intercepts seen in Table 4 are reported at a lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au using a minimum width of 1m as these holes are exploration in nature, so intercepts used are to identify potential for further discovery. No high-grade cut has been used in calculating these intercepts.

Table 4 Results for 2024 Tregony RC drilling.

Hole_ID	From (m)	Downhole Length (m)	g/t Au
PARC24001	39	1	0.8
PARC24001	55	1	0.7
PARC24001	58	1	1.2
PARC24001	64	1	0.6
PARC24002	31	1	0.5
PARC24002	41	1	0.6
PARC24002	52	1	0.7
BRRC24001	NSR		
BRRC24003	21	1	0.5
BRRC24003	28	1	0.7
BRRC24004	33	1	0.5

NSR – No Significant Intercept

Next Steps

The drilling at the Tregony deposit has highlighted the potential for wider and higher-grade zones in the Tregony North area. It seems the orientation of mineralisation may be slightly different to that seen in the southern areas of the Mineral Resource so further drilling will be required to better understand this. If possible, a DD hole to twin RC hole TGRC24006 would assist assessing the geological controls on this mineralisation.

While the drilling at Brokenwood and Pandora did not highlight any wider and higher-grade zones, it did show the presence of mineralisation in these prospects. The drilling completed at Pandora has highlighted the potential for further discovery with several narrow lower grade intervals identified, and with both dolerite and granitic material logged in the holes drilled at Pandora. This supports other significant drilling results previously reported by Prodigy Gold in 2016, such as 9m @ 6.3g/t Au from 49m in hole PARC100003[8].

The geology identified in the Pandora drilling suggests more work is required to understand the orientation of the mineralisation in this area. As gold has been identified in surface samples at Brokenwood, it would be recommended to establish a number of exploration costeans over this area to aid in the understanding of the orientation of mineralisation, before more drilling is completed at this prospect.

The Tregony drilling has suggested a Mineral Resource update will be required to evaluate the potential for further growth in the Tregony North area. This will also assist with the planning of further drilling in this area, in order to better develop the Company's understanding of this strategically important deposit.

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 hosting significant deposits such as Newmont Australia's Tanami operation and Oberon deposit. Prodigy Gold is currently focused on the Tanami North Project 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 Mineral Resources at the Tanami North Project;
- A mining options study on the Buccaneer and Old Pirate Mineral Resources to determine th 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.

[8] ASX PRX: 27 July 2016

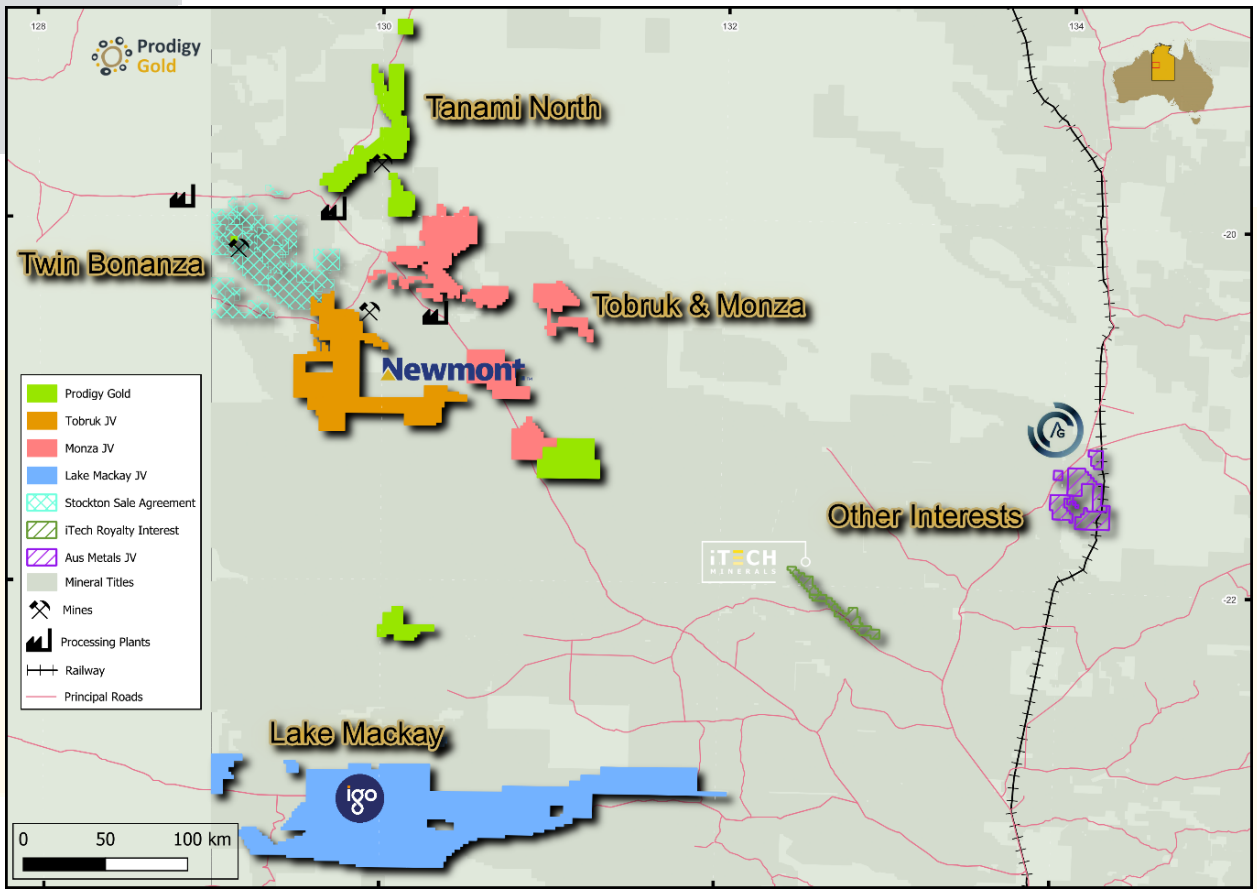

Figure 6 – Prodigy Gold major project areas

Competent Person's Statement on Mineral Resources

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource for Tregony was released to the ASX on the 3 July 2024 – Updated Mineral Resource for Tregony Gold deposit. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. The 3 July 2024 release fairly represents information reviewed by Mr. Mark Edwards, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time of the 3 July 2024 release Mr. Edwards was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold. Mr. Edwards has provided written consent for the 3 July 2024 release.

Information in this report that relates to the mineral resources for the Hyperion deposits which was released to the ASX on the 29 July 2024 – Updated Mineral Resource for the Hyperion Gold deposit. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. The 29 July 2024 release fairly represents information reviewed by Mr. Mark Edwards, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time of the 29 July 2024 release Mr. Edwards was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold. Mr. Edwards has provided written consent for the 29 July 2024 release.

Competent Person's Statement on Exploration Results

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

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

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

Announcement Date	***Announcement Title***	***Competent Person***	***At the time of release full-time employee of***	***Membership***	***Membership status***
22.10.2024	Exceptional Drilling Results Returned From Hyperion Gold Deposit	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
12.10.2023	Hyperion Drilling Returns Higher-Grade Intercepts	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
30.08.2023 ASX:TAM	Mineral Resource Updates Completed for Gold Deposits in the Molech Area	Mr Graeme Thompson	MoJoe Mining Pty Ltd	AusIMM	Member
24.11.2022 ASX:TAM	Mineral Resource updates completed for five gold deposits on the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture Yields 1.5M ounces	Mr Graeme Thompson	MoJoe Mining Pty Ltd	AusIMM	Member
15.11.2021	Historic High Grades Confirm Upside Potential of Tregony System	Mr Adriaan van Herk	Prodigy Gold NL	AIG	Member
27.07.2016	Exploration Update – Suplejack and Lake Mackay	Mr Alwin van Roij	ABM Resources NL (now Prodigy Gold)	AusIMM	Member
21.10.2014	Suplejack Option Provides Additional High-Grade Gold Targets for Possible Second Discovery Camp in the Northern Tanami, NT	Mr Darren Holden	ABM Resources NL (now Prodigy Gold)	AusIMM	Member

References

Crawford, A. F., Thedaud, N., Masurel, Q., & Maidment, D. W. (2024). Geology and regnional setting of the Oberon gold deposit, Tanami Region. *Northern Territory Geological Survey AGES 2024 Conference* (pp. 83-87). Alice Springs: Northern Territory Geological Survey.

JORC TABLE 1 TREGONY NORTH, PANDORA AND BROKENWOOD 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
	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 laboratory. 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 Bullion Drilling 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. 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.
	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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
	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.
	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.
	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 Mineral Resource for the Tregony deposit.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing was 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.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported from the rig to the field camp and trucked to Alice Springs by Prodigy Gold personnel to Northline who organise transport to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been delivered to Northline in Alice Springs. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure.
Audits or reviews	*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 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 Pandora and Brokenwood drilling areas are 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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. The Hyperion target area including Pandora and Brokenwood 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.*	At Tregony, the structurally controlled gold deposit consists of an array of quartz veins within the sediments (sandstones and siltstones) of the Killi Killi Formation, with some exceptionally high historic gold grades. The gold bearing veins are concentrated in the near hanging wall (east) of the regionally significant Suplejack Fault. Mineralisation extends from surface to the current depth of drilling. Gold of over 0.3g/t Au is continuous for up to 10km, with 4-5 high-grade shoots defined within the 4km of the deposit drilled with RC and diamond drilling. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. Significant intercept selection for this press release was conducted with a minimum cutoff 0.5g/t Au and max internal waste of 2m. As geological context is understood in exploration data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. No upper cut-offs have been applied.
	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 assay results and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases. The reported intercepts are calculated on a length weighted basis.
	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').*	From surface mapping and previous drilling in the district, host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees). Drill holes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to structures as possible. Mineralisation is reported with down hole length, true width closely matches down hole length due to the orientation of drilling and the understanding of the mineralisation from previous resource modelling works.
Diagrams	*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. A long section is 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 the results have been fully reviewed by the Company.