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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: PRX

18 June 2025

Final Results Received for Hyperion Metallurgical Testwork

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Final results have been received for the metallurgical testwork undertaken on sample material from the Tethys and Hyperion lodes of the Hyperion Gold Deposit.**
- **Metallurgical testing confirmed excellent gold recoveries from the Oxide and Transition material using standard Gravity Gold / Carbon in Leach ("GG/CIL") processing.**
- **Incorporating a flotation process on the gravity gold tails for the Fresh material significantly improved overall recovery, highlighting the potential for enhanced metal extraction through a combined processing strategy.**
- **Inclusion of a flotation stage for the Fresh composite resulted in a significant increase in overall gold recovery from 69.1% to 91.2%.**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ("Prodigy Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the final results from the second phase of metallurgical testwork for the 100% owned Hyperion Gold Deposit in the Tanami region of the Northern Territory (Figure 1). Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd ("IMO") were engaged by Prodigy Gold in 2023 to undertake bench-scale metallurgical testwork on a series of gold bearing Reverse Circulation ("RC") drill samples from the Suess lode from Hyperion[1][2][3]. Further samples from the Hyperion and Tethys lodes were submitted to IMO in late 2024 for a similar metallurgical testwork program, with the aim of gaining a better understanding of the metallurgical properties of the other mineralised lodes of the Hyperion Gold Deposit.

This testwork provides further confidence in the Hyperion Mineral Resource estimate when considering the potential for future economic extraction as part of the assessment for compliance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code").

The results of the testwork have confirmed that the Oxide and Transition material maintains excellent overall recoveries using a standard GG/CIL approach with recoveries over 95% for both material types. Recoveries for the Fresh material using the same approach however were poor at below 70%, suggesting the presence of a refractory component to the mineralisation, potentially gold associated with the sulphide mineral arsenopyrite.

For Fresh material, the integration of a flotation process, enhanced with additional reagents, will enable the concentration of sulphide minerals for further treatment. This strategic enhancement significantly improves gold recovery potential, as proven via mass balance calculations. Based on the testwork conducted, a comprehensive mass balance analysis indicates an impressive overall gold

[1] ASX PRX: 3 April 2024
[2] ASX PRX: 6 May 2024
[3] ASX PRX: 12 June 2024

recovery of 91.2%, derived from gravity recovery (5.8%), flotation concentrate (60.4%), and cyanide leaching of the flotation tailings (25.0%). This enhanced recovery is achieved through the additional (flotation) processing step beyond conventional CIL plants. In this approach, gold could potentially be extracted from the flotation concentrate using advanced techniques such as ultra-fine grinding, BiOX™ bacterial oxidation process or roasting. While this adds complexity and cost, it significantly boosts gold recovery rates and unlocks greater value.

Further drilling is planned at Hyperion over the 2025 field season. This includes the recently announced funding from the Northern Territory Government as part of the *Resourcing the Territory* initiative for two deep diamond drill ("DD") holes at the Hyperion Gold Deposit[4]. These holes are planned to test the extensions of the Tethys lodes down-dip and down plunge, following up on the high-grade intercept of 10m @ 15.9g/t Au from 177 metres in drill hole HYRC24004[5].

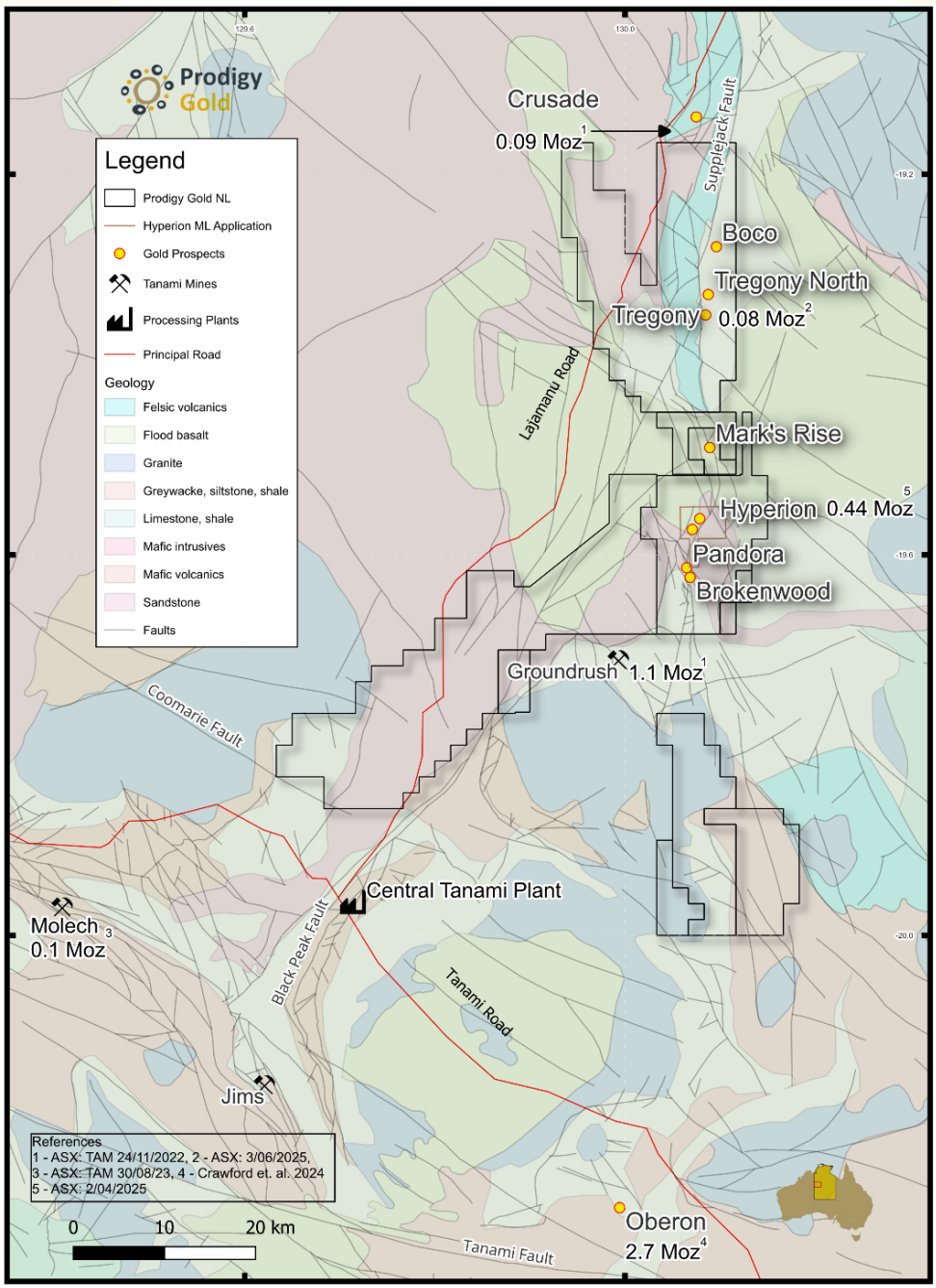

Figure 1: Tanami North project area showing location of Hyperion Gold Deposit

[4] ASX: PRX: 11 June 2025
[5] ASX: PRX: 22 October 2024

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Mark Edwards said:

"Prodigy Gold is encouraged by the positive metallurgical results, which confirm excellent gold recoveries from oxide and transition material using conventional CIL processing. For primary (Fresh) material, which exhibits mildly refractory characteristics, testwork has demonstrated a substantial uplift in gold recovery when flotation is incorporated following the gravity gold recovery stage. The combined metallurgical and drilling outcomes provide a strong foundation for advancing resource definition and evaluating potential underground mining scenarios.

The Prodigy Gold team is now considering further metallurgical testwork to be completed on the Hyperion Gold Deposit to try and better define the potential extraction scenarios for the mineralisation. This will include testwork to evaluate the potential for heap leach processing and further studies on alternative processing methods on the Fresh material flotation concentrate; such as the use of fine grinding. This can be considered as Prodigy Gold is planning further RC and DD at Hyperion in 2025, some of which has the support of the Northern Territory Government through the Resourcing the Territory initiative. Co-funding has been secured for two deep diamond holes designed to test down-dip and down-plunge extensions of the high-grade Tethys lode, following-up the standout intercept of 10m @ 15.9g/t gold[6] obtained from recent drilling in drillhole HYRC24004".

Metallurgical Testwork - Introduction

The scope of work for the second phase of testwork on the Tethys and Hyperion Lodes (first phase was completed on Seuss lodes) has been conducted in three stages. The works for Stage 3 are now complete and reported here with the results of the Stage 1 and 2 previously reported in March 2025[7] and summarised below. The three stages of testwork were:

- Stage 1: Sample Characterisation
  - Interval selection to generate three (3) composites: Oxide, Transition and Fresh
  - Comprehensive head assay analysis of all 3 composites
- Stage 2: Gravity and Cyanide Leach Testwork
  - Cyanide leach – Grind optimisation
  - Cyanide leach – Reagent optimisation; and
- Stage 3: Fresh Composite - Flotation and Float Tails Leach Testwork.

Summary of Testwork Completed

Stage 1: Sample Characterisation

A total of 41 one-metre samples from drill holes HYRC24005 and HYRC24009 included in the 2024 drilling campaign were submitted to IMO for analysis. These samples comprised 12 Oxide, 16 Transition and 13 Fresh material samples. The location of the holes is shown in Figure 2 and detailed in Table 1.

Table 1. Hyperion Drill Collar Details

Hole ID	Grid	East[1]	North[1]	Tenement	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)
HYRC24005	MGA94_52	613092	7836797	EL9250	RC	132	90	-70
HYRC24009	MGA94_52	613480	7836691	EL9250	RC	102	90	-70

[1]Estimated from handheld GPS

[6] ASX: PRX 22 October 2024
[7] ASX: PRX 11 March 2025

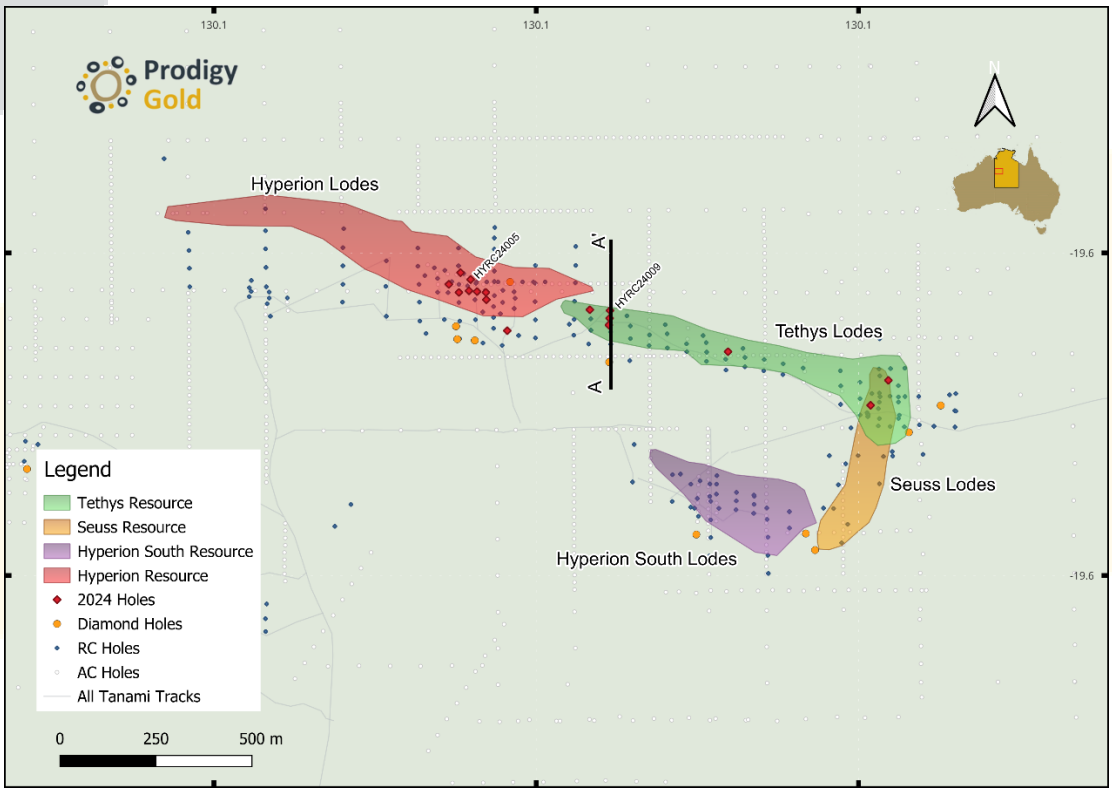

Figure 2: Hyperion 2024 drill holes highlighting two holes submitted for metallurgical testing

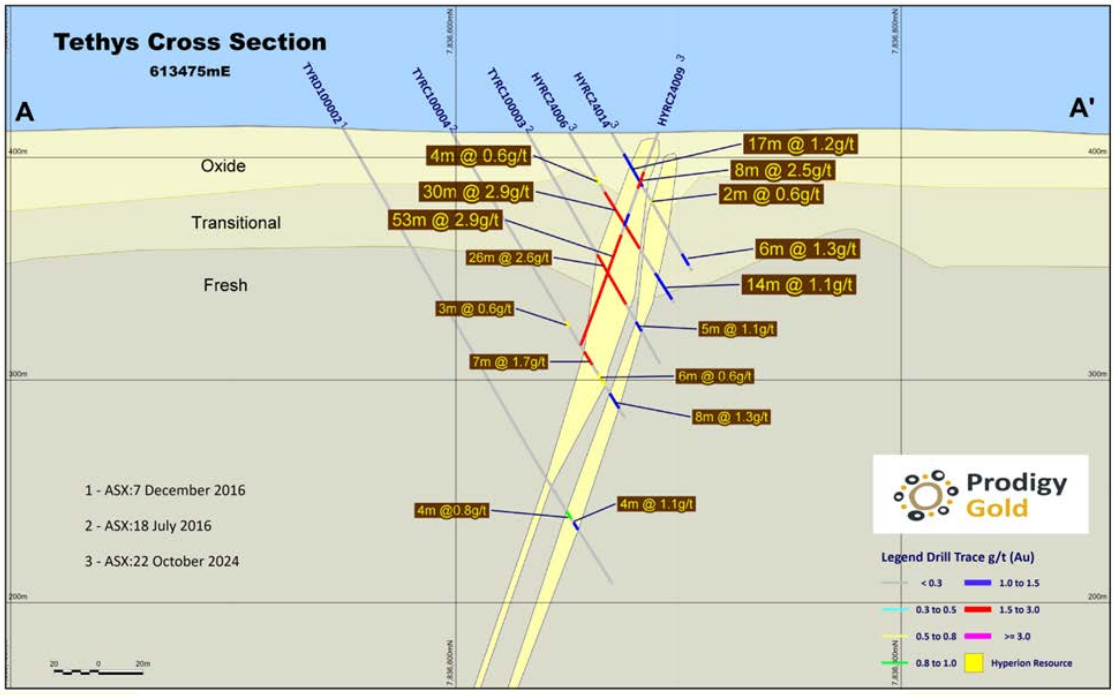

Figure 3: Cross-section for Tethys mineralisation looking west showing hole HYRC24009

Representative sub-samples of the three (3) testwork composites were pulverised and submitted to Intertek Group PLC (Intertek) with the results shown in Table 2 using the following analytical techniques:

- Photon analysis for gold
- LeachWell (LW) analysis
- Four acid digest with ICP-(OES+MS) finish and
- Total carbon, organic carbon, total sulphur and sulphate.

Table 2: Oxide, Transition and Fresh sampled composites characterisation results

Element	Unit	Oxide	Transition	Fresh
Target Au	**ppm**	**2.56**	**6.18**	**5.56**
Total Composite Weight	kg	149.1	187.1	178.7
Au by Photon	ppm	2.52	6.90	5.62
Ag	ppm	0.12	0.67	1.72
As	ppm	343	385	5,922
Bi	ppm	1.84	3.64	1.25
Total Carbon	%	0.19	0.01	2.27
Organic Carbon	%	BDL	BDL	0.04
Carbonate	%	0.19	BDL	2.23
Total Sulphur	%	BDL	BDL	1.47
Sulphate	%	BDL	BDL	0.04
Sulphide	%	BDL	BDL	1.43
Cu	ppm	320	869	37
Cu- LW Liquor	ppm	10.7	12.3	22.9
Fe	%	6.17	6.90	6.12
Sb	ppm	26	17	34
Te	ppm	0.40	0.90	BDL
BDL = Below Detection Limit				

Summarised head assay results are presented in Table 2, and summarised as:

- Oxide Composite achieved a gold assay grade of 2.52g/t, which closely aligned to the 2.56g/t calculated off the Oxide intervals
- Transition Composite achieved a higher gold assay grade of 6.90g/t than the 6.18g/t calculated from the Transition intervals
- Fresh Composite achieved a gold assay grade of 5.62g/t, which closely aligned to the 5.56g/t calculated off the Fresh intervals
- Fresh Composite returned elevated arsenic at 0.60%, which suggests the presence of arsenopyrite and possible refractoriness
- Organic carbon is low, which highlights that preg-robbing will not be an issue
- There is a moderate presence of antimony (Sb) ranging from 17ppm to 34ppm
- Cyanide soluble copper is low at 10.7ppm to 22.9ppm in solution, which is favourable.

Stage 2: Gravity and Cyanide Leach Testwork

Gravity Testwork

Gravity recoveries are detailed in Table 3, revealing that gravity-recovered gold was low and ranged from 5.8% to 9.3%, while mass recoveries to the gravity concentrate were between 0.38% and 0.50%. The calculated cyanide leach feed grades ranged from 2.85g/t Au to 7.95g/t Au (Table 3).

Table 3: Gravity Gold Results Summary

	Units	Oxide	Transition	Fresh
Assayed gold head grade	g/t	2.52	6.90	5.62
Concentrate mass recovery	%	0.38	0.44	0.50
Concentrate gold grade	g/t	77.6	112.5	70.5
Gravity gold recovery	%	9.3	5.8	5.8
Calculated gold head grade	g/t	3.15	8.44	6.09
Gravity gold recovery	g/t	0.29	0.49	0.35
Leach feed (bottle roll) gold grade	g/t	2.85	7.95	5.74

Cyanide Leach Testwork

Cyanide leaching testwork was undertaken on the combined Knelson and intensive leach tailings from each composite. Testwork charges of 2,000g were utilised for each test and a total of eighteen (18) leach tests were conducted – six (6) per composite. All cyanide leach tests utilised Perth tap water.

Grind Optimisation

Ten grind optimisation tests were conducted under the following conditions:

- Oxide and Transition material ground to P_{80} (80% of material passing) 150, 106 & 75µm
- Fresh Composite ground to P_{80} 150, 106, 75 and 53µm
- Pulp density of 40% w/w (weight by weight) using Perth tap water
- pH maintained between 9.0-9.5
- Initial Cyanide concentration of 1,000ppm, then maintained at 500ppm and
- Dissolved Oxygen ("DO") maintained between 10-15ppm

Table 4 Cyanide Leach – Grind Optimisation Results

	Units	Oxide			Transition			Fresh			
		LT1	LT2	LT3	LT4	LT5	LT6	LT7	LT8	LT9	LT16
Grind P_{80}	**µm**	**150**	**106**	**75**	**150**	**106**	**75**	**150**	**106**	**75**	**53**
Gravity Gold Recovery	%	9.3%	9.1%	9.6%	5.8%	5.9%	5.8%	5.6%	5.8%	5.9%	5.8%
2 Hour Recovery	%	83.3%	77.6%	84.8%	77.0%	80.8%	79.0%	42.3%	54.3%	60.5%	62.0%
4 Hour Recovery	%	88.8%	87.4%	90.8%	87.4%	90.2%	91.0%	49.8%	59.5%	63.5%	64.6%
8 Hour Recovery	%	94.4%	92.7%	93.7%	94.6%	94.0%	95.2%	58.4%	66.6%	70.1%	69.5%
24 Hour Recovery	%	96.2%	95.4%	93.7%	92.9%	95.1%	95.5%	64.7%	72.0%	72.6%	72.8%
30 Hour Recovery	%	92.1%	96.6%	99.5%	92.7%	94.6%	96.6%	63.5%	68.4%	73.2%	72.6%
48 Hour Recovery	%	94.0%	93.2%	96.4%	93.6%	95.2%	95.2%	64.6%	69.3%	72.0%	74.2%
Calculated Head Grade	g/t	3.16	3.22	3.06	8.42	8.37	8.51	6.24	6.05	5.97	6.12
Assayed Head Grade	g/t	2.52	2.52	2.52	6.90	6.90	6.90	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62
Gravity Gold Recovery	g/t	0.294	0.294	0.294	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.352	0.352	0.352	0.352
Total Gold Recovery	g/t	2.97	3.00	2.95	7.88	7.97	8.10	4.03	4.19	4.3	4.54
Residue Grade	g/t	0.19	0.22	0.11	0.54	0.40	0.41	2.21	1.86	1.67	1.58
24 Hour Cyanide	kg/t	0.97	0.97	0.97	1.00	1.09	1.19	0.56	0.62	0.65	0.69
48 Hour Cyanide	kg/t	1.11	1.11	1.30	1.25	1.23	1.39	0.81	0.8	0.81	0.79
24 Hour Lime Consumption	kg/t	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.32	0.47	0.46	0
48 Hour Lime Consumption	kg/t	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.32	0.47	0.46	0

The grind optimisation testwork results revealed:

- The leach kinetics of all composites were fast and reaching completion at 24 hours
- The Oxide and Transition composites present as being free milling
  - Oxide Composite leach results achieved gold recoveries greater than 93%, with final 48-hour gold recoveries ranging from 93.2 to 96.4%
  - Transition Composite leach results also achieved gold recoveries greater than 93%, with final 48-hour gold recoveries ranging from 93.6 to 95.2%
- Fresh Composite returned low final 48-hour gold recoveries ranging from 68.7% to 74.2% due to the material exhibiting a degree of refractoriness, which is likely due to the presence of solid solution gold hosted in arsenopyrite
- The calculated head grades exceed the assayed head grade for each composite, with the differences being considered acceptable
- Cyanide consumptions for all tests were moderate over the 48-hour period
- The Oxide and Transition composites required zero lime addition due to the NaCN providing sufficient alkalinity to maintain the pH <9.5
- The Fresh Composite required minimal lime addition to maintain the pH <9.5 and
- Optimum grind size is P_{80} 75µm. The decision was made to move forward into reagent optimisation testwork with a grind size of P_{80} 75µm

Reagent Optimisation Testwork

Both the Oxide and Transition composites underwent three (3) reagent optimisation tests, while the Fresh Composite underwent two (2) reagent optimisation tests, totalling eight (8) tests (Table 5).

The eight (8) reagent optimisation tests were performed under the following uniform conditions:

- P_{80} 75µm
- Initial sodium cyanide (NaCN) concentration of 300ppm, maintained at 200ppm and
- Pulp density of 40% w/w using Perth Tap water

The results of the reagent optimisation testwork were noted as:

- All leach tests reveal rapid leaching up to 4 hours and then slower leach kinetics thereafter
- Calculated head grades are considered consisted for each composite
- Oxide Composite achieved final 48-hour gold recoveries ranging from 93.2% to 96.4%
  - Oxide gold recovery decreased by ~3% with the reduction in sodium cyanide after 48 hours of leaching
  - Increasing pH and DO provided very small increases in recovery, with the increase in overall gold recovery being 0.7% between LT10 and LT12
- Transition Composite achieved final 48-hour gold recoveries ranging from 95.0% to 95.6%
  - Transition leach tests results experienced minimal change with reduced sodium cyanide with the overall gold recovery of LT6 (95.2%) within the recovery range achieved by LT13-LT15 (95.0% - 95.6%)
  - Increasing the pH and DO targets did not increase the overall gold recovery of the Transition Composite
- Fresh Composite returned low final 48-hour gold recoveries ranging from 68.7% to 72.0%.
  - Fresh leach tests results were impacted by a degree of refractoriness, which is likely due to the presence of solid solution gold hosted in arsenopyrite. The addition of 375 g/t lead nitrate ($Pb(NO_3)_2$) into test LT20 did not improve overall gold recovery
- Full results of the optimisation testwork are shown in Table 4.

Stage 3: Fresh Composite - Flotation and Float Tails Leach Testwork

Cyanide leach testwork on the Fresh Composite indicated the presence of some refractory behaviour. To assess whether this is related to arsenopyrite (FeAsS) content, a bulk sulphide rougher flotation test (FT01) was conducted on a 2.0kg representative split of the gravity tail from the Fresh Composite. The sample was milled to a P_{80} of 75µm and subjected to flotation at natural pH under standard rougher flotation conditions.

The flotation reagents and their functions were as follows:

- Copper sulphate ($CuSO_4$): Activator for sulphide minerals
- Potassium amyl xanthate (PAX): Collector for sulphide minerals
- W22: Frother to enhance bubble formation and stability

Table 5 Cyanide Leach – Oxide, Transition and Fresh Composite Reagent Optimisation Results

	Units	Oxide				Transition				Fresh		
		LT3*	LT10	LT11	LT12	LT6*	LT13	LT14	LT15	LT9*	LT19	LT20
Grind Size P_{80}	µm	75										
NaCN Initial/Maintained	ppm	1000/500	300/200			1000/500	300/200			1000/500	300/200	
Target pH		8.5-9.0	9.0-9.5	10.0-10.5		8.5-9.0	9.0-9.5	10.0-10.5		8.5-9.0		
D.O.	ppm	10.4	11.2	11.3	19.4	10.3	11.3	11.2	19.4	10.1	12.1	12.2
Gravity Recovery	%	9.6%	10.1%	9.9%	9.4%	5.8%	5.9%	6.0%	6.0%	5.9%	5.8%	5.8%
2 Hour ("Hr") Recovery	%	84.8%	54.1%	54.8%	54.1%	79.0%	53.5%	56.1%	59.7%	60.5%	52.9%	58.6%
4 Hr Recovery	%	90.8%	84.5%	84.3%	85.0%	91.0%	79.6%	81.4%	86.9%	63.5%	58.2%	62.5%
8 Hr Recovery	%	93.7%	92.1%	92.8%	94.5%	95.2%	92.7%	94.3%	95.1%	70.1%	62.0%	67.1%
24 Hr Recovery	%	93.7%	91.3%	92.7%	92.0%	95.5%	95.6%	93.2%	96.8%	72.6%	67.3%	68.5%
30 Hr Recovery	%	99.5%	95.8%	94.0%	92.5%	96.6%	96.8%	95.7%	97.4%	73.2%	67.2%	69.4%
48 Hr Recovery	%	96.4%	93.2%	93.6%	93.9%	95.2%	95.1%	95.0%	95.6%	72.0%	69.1%	68.7%
Calculated Head Grade	g/t	3.06	2.92	2.98	3.12	8.51	8.24	8.18	8.1	5.97	6.06	6.06
Assayed Head Grade	g/t	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	5.62	5.62	5.62
Gravity Recovery	g/t	0.294	0.294	0.294	0.294	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.352	0.352	0.352
Total Gold Recovery	g/t	2.95	2.72	2.79	2.93	8.10	7.84	7.77	7.74	4.30	4.19	4.16
Residue Grade	g/t	0.11	0.2	0.19	0.19	0.41	0.40	0.41	0.36	1.67	1.87	1.9
24 Hr Cyanide Consumption	kg/t	0.97	0.44	0.44	0.32	1.19	0.53	0.29	0.32	0.65	0.29	0.29
48 Hr Cyanide Consumption	kg/t	1.30	0.44	0.40	0.29	1.39	0.50	0.26	0.26	0.81	0.38	0.34
24 Hr Lime Consumption	kg/t	0	0.43	1.48	1.50	0	0.44	1.74	1.75	0.46	0	0
48 Hr Lime Consumption	kg/t	0	0.61	2.03	2.08	0	0.68	2.3	2.35	0.46	0	0

* Optimum Grind Optimisation Test

The flotation products from Test FT01 were assayed for gold, arsenic, sulphur, antimony, copper, iron, nickel, bismuth, gallium, selenium, and tellurium. A summary of key flotation outcomes is presented in Table 6, with the following highlights:

- Gold reported to the rougher concentrate at a grade of 25.4g/t Au, with a recovery of 68.6%
- Gold in the final flotation tail remained elevated at 1.98g/t Au, indicating further recovery potential
- Arsenic achieved a concentrate grade of 3.84% As with 91.6% recovery, supporting the likely association of gold with arsenopyrite
- Sulphur reported at 9.47% S in the rougher concentrate, with a recovery of 95.3%

Given that the flotation test achieved a gold recovery of only 68.6%, with a relatively high tail grade of 1.98g/t Au, a kinetic cyanide leach test (LT21) was undertaken on a 1.0kg representative split of the flotation tail. The leach conditions and results are summarised in Table 6. After 48 hours, the test returned a gold recovery of 74.1%, reducing the leach residue grade to 0.54g/t Au.

Table 6: FT01 Floatation tail cyanide leach test results

	Units	Fresh
		LT21
Grind Size P_{80}	µm	75
NaCN Initial/Maintained	ppm	500/300
Target pH		9.0-9.5
D.O.	ppm	10.6
2 Hour Recovery	%	56.3%
4 Hour Recovery	%	65.9%
8 Hour Recovery	%	69.9%
24 Hour Recovery	%	73.5%
30 Hour Recovery	%	73.5%
48 Hour Recovery	%	74.1%
Back-Calculated Float Tail Grade	g/t	2.06
Assayed Float Tail Grade	g/t	1.98
Gold Recovered from Float Tail	g/t	1.53
Leach Residue Grade	g/t	0.54
24 Hour Cyanide Consumption	kg/t	0.42
48 Hour Cyanide Consumption	kg/t	0.52
24 Hour Lime Consumption	kg/t	0.00
48 Hour Lime Consumption	kg/t	0.00

To better understand gold deportment within the Fresh Composite, a mass balance was developed based on the sequential processing stages—gravity recovery, flotation, and cyanide leaching of the flotation tail.

The combined three-stage flowsheet achieved an overall gold recovery of 91.2%, corresponding to a recovered grade of 5.57g/t Au. Gold distribution across each stage is summarised as follows:

- Gravity recovery accounted for 5.8% of the total gold (0.35g/t Au)
- Flotation recovered 60.4% of the gold (3.69g/t Au)
- Cyanide leaching of the flotation tail recovered an additional 25.0% (1.53g/t Au)
- Residual unrecovered gold equates to 8.8% (0.54g/t Au) in the final leach residue.

Importantly, the incorporation of flotation into the flowsheet increased overall gold recovery by approximately 22% (relative), improving from 69.1% (LT19) to 91.2%.

Recommendations

Further testwork is recommended to obtain a better understanding of the recovery properties of the Hyperion Gold Deposit. Recommendations include:

- Assess the response of Fresh material flotation concentrate to fine grinding and oxidative leaching
- Additional mineralogical testwork on the Fresh material to better understand the role of antimony in the concentrate
- Generate suitable samples for heap leach testwork of the Oxide and Transitional material
- Comparison of results from Seuss lodes (2024 completed works) and the results of the Tethys and Hyperion lodes completed this year to determine the similarities and differences between the two mineralisation zones.

Hyperion Gold Deposit - Background

The Hyperion Gold Deposit is located in the highly prospective, but underexplored area situated between the Groundrush and the Crusade deposits (see Figure 1), both of which are part of the neighbouring Central Tanami Joint Venture Project that is held jointly between Northern Star Resources Ltd (ASX:NST) and Tanami Gold NL (ASX:TAM). Hyperion is also located around 25kms to the south of Prodigy Gold's wholly owned Tregony Gold 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 Gold 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 and 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 lodes 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 firstly from Suess and the second phase from Hyperion and Tethys.

The Hyperion Mineral Resource update estimates a total Mineral Resource of 9.66Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for 435,000 ounces and is reported at cut-off grades of 0.5g/t Au for Oxide and Transition material and 0.6g/t Au for Fresh material[8]. Previous studies on the metallurgical recoveries for the deposit have also been reviewed and highlights this deposit would be suitable for processing through a conventional CIL processing facility with estimated recoveries of over 95% in Oxide, and Transition and lower recoveries in the Fresh material[9].

The Mineral Resource update incorporated results from the 2023 and 2024 Hyperion drilling campaigns, has been reviewed internally and reported in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code. The estimation has been completed considering only open pit mining methods, which is the logical extraction methodology for this style of near surface mineralisation. Depth was constrained from surface of 180m and reported above a 0.6g/t Au cut-off grade.

The Hyperion Gold Deposit contributes significantly to the Company's total Mineral Resource of 21.7Mt at 1.4g/t Au for a total of 989koz of gold (Appendix 1).

In December 2024 Prodigy Gold announced the lodgment of an application to establish a Mineral Lease around the Hyperion Gold Deposit[10] (Figure 4). On-going works, such as this metallurgical

[8] ASX: 2 April 2025
[9] ASX: 12 June 2024
[10] ASX: 4 December 2024

testwork program, will be required to populate a detailed mine plan for the project. This technical information supports the application for a new Mining Licence under the Northern Territory Environmental Protection Act (2019). It is estimated that the permitting will take around 2 years to complete and will require environmental studies, obtaining agreements with Traditional Owners via the Central Land Council and multiple other approvals from various statutory government bodies.

Table 7:. Prodigy Gold Hyperion Mineral Resource as at 2 April 2025 (reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5 to 0.6g/t gold based on a gold price of A$4,395).

Material	Cut-off	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal
	(g/t Au)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	(Koz Au)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	(Koz Au)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	(Koz Au)
Oxide	0.5	0.64	1.5	31	1.15	1.2	45	1.79	1.3	76
Transition	0.5	0.81	1.6	41	1.41	1.3	60	2.23	1.4	101
Fresh	0.6	0.96	1.7	53	4.69	1.4	205	5.65	1.4	258
Total		**2.41**	**1.6**	**125**	**7.26**	**1.3**	**310**	**9.66**	**1.4**	**435**

Note: Totals may vary due to rounding.

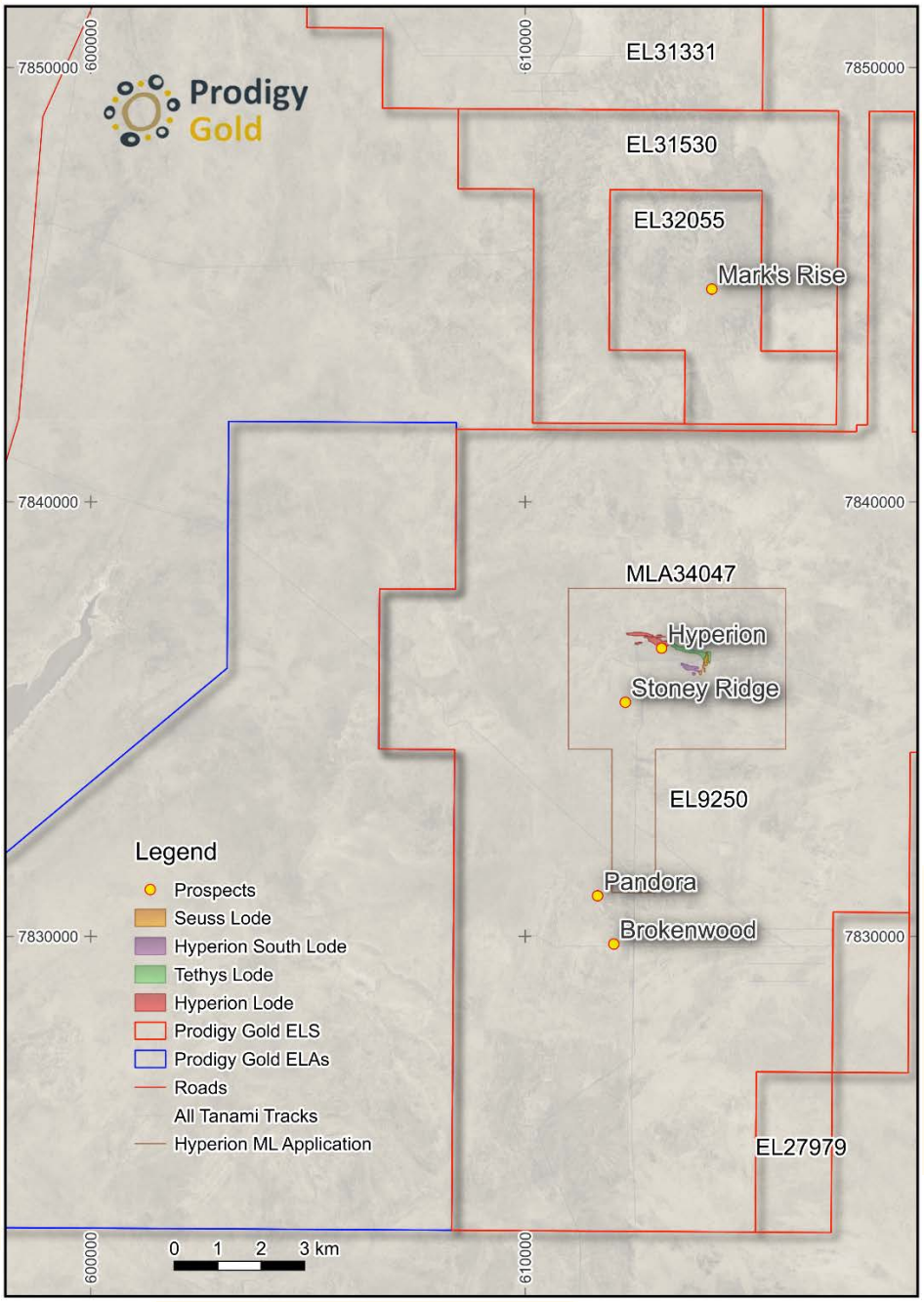

Figure 4: Location of the Hyperion Mineral Lease Application (ML34047)

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

For further information contact:

Mark Edwards
Managing Director
+61 8 9423 9777

About Prodigy Gold NL

Prodigy Gold has a unique greenfields and brownfields exploration portfolio in the proven multi-million-ounce Tanami Gold Province (Figure 5). Prodigy Gold is currently focused on the Tanami North Projects with further work also required to understand the development potential on the Tanami West 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;
- Reviewing the potential of the Tanami West Project to determine which prospects require further works;
- A mining options study on the Twin Bonanza Project (Buccaneer and Old Pirate Gold Deposits), including further exploration on the Oxide and Transitional Mineral Resources;
- Systematic evaluation of all of Prodigy Gold targets to determine next steps with either further exploration, divestment or tenement relinquishment; and
- Support joint venture parters to expedite discovery on their projects.

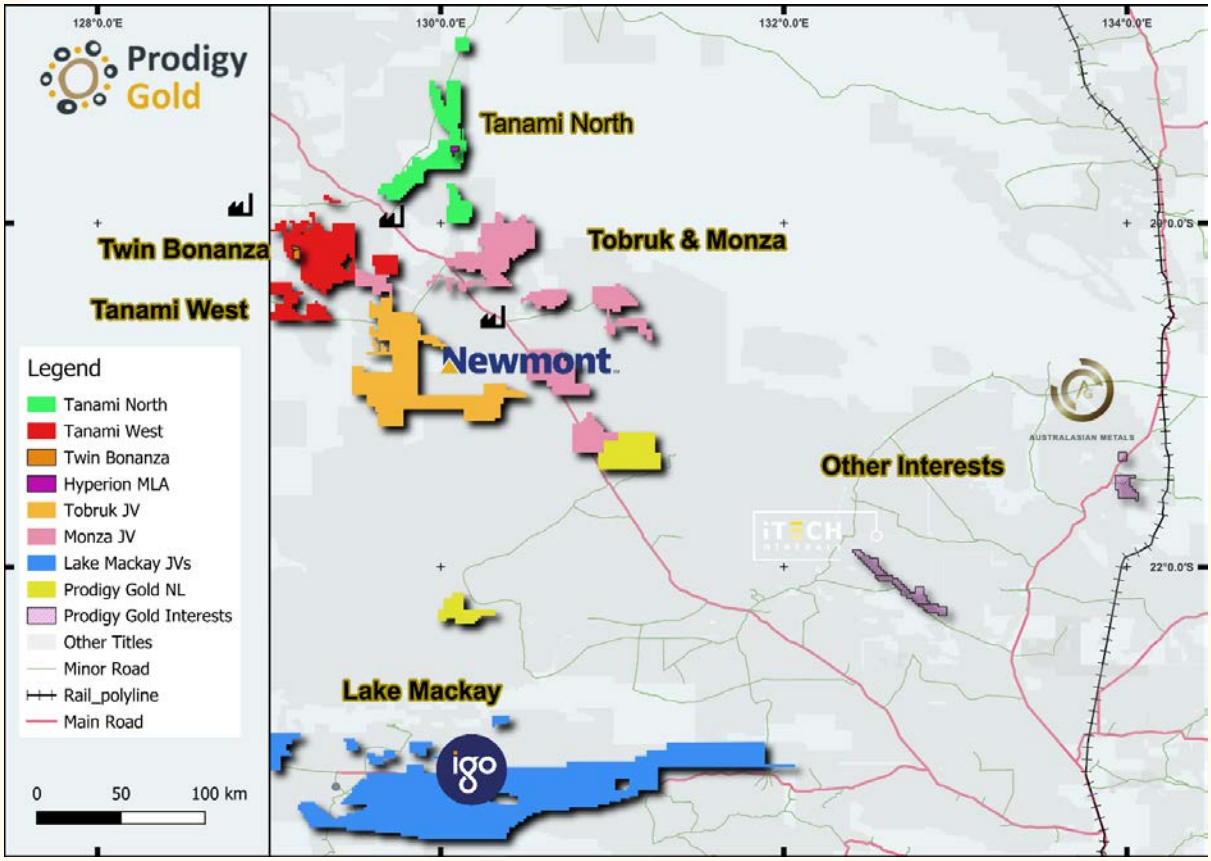

Figure 5. – Prodigy Gold major project areas

Competent Person's Statement for the Mineral Resources

The information in this announcement relating to Mineral Resources from Buccaneer, Tregony, Hyperion and Old Pirate is based on information reviewed and checked by Mr. Mark Edwards. Mr. Edwards is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM – Membership number 220787) and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG – Membership number 3655) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits 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 "2012 JORC Code"). Mr. Edwards is a full-time employee of the Company in the position of Managing Director and consents to the inclusion of the Mineral Resources in the form and context in which they appear. Mr. Edwards also visited each project site during July 2023 and April 2025.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resources as reported on the 2 April 2025, 3 June 2025, 11 August 2023 and 19 August 2016, and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 2 April 2025, 3 June 2025, 11 August 2023 and 19 August 2016 releases continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for Hyperion was previously released to the ASX on the 2 April 2025 – Hyperion Gold Deposit Mineral Resource Update. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. The 2 April 2025 release fairly represents data, geological modelling, grade estimation and Mineral Resource estimates completed by Mr. Mark Edwards who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time of the 2 April 2025 release Mr. Edwards was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold. Mr. Edwards has previously provided written consent for the 2 April 2025 release.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for Tregony was previously released to the ASX on the 3 June 2025 – 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 June 2025 release fairly represents data, geological modelling, grade estimation and Mineral Resource estimates completed by Mr. Mark Edwards who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time of the 3 June 2025 release Mr. Edwards was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold. Mr. Edwards has previously provided written consent for the 3 June 2025 release.

The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resources for Buccaneer was previously released to the ASX on the 11 August 2023 –Buccaneer Mineral Resource Update. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. It fairly represents information compiled by Mr. Shaun Searle who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and reviewed by Mr. Mark Edwards who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Edwards is the Mineral Resource Competent Person for this estimate. At this time of publication Mr. Edwards was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold and Mr. Searle is a full-time employee of Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd. Mr. Edwards and Mr Searle had previously provided written consent for the 11 August 2023 release.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for Old Pirate was previously released to the ASX on the 19 August 2016 – Old Pirate Updated Mineral Resource Estimate. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. The 19 August 2016 release fairly represents information reviewed by Mr. David Williams, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time of the 19 August 2016 release Mr. Williams was a full-time employee of CSA Global Pty Ltd. Mr. Williams has previously provided written consent for the 19 August 2016 release.

Competent Person's Statement for Exploration Results

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

Past exploration results reported in this announcement have been previously prepared and disclosed by Prodigy Gold NL in accordance with JORC 2012, these releases can be found and reviewed on the Company website, (www.prodigygold.com.au).

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

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

Announcement Date	***Announcement Title***	***Competent Person***	***At the time of release full-time employee of***	***Membership***	***Membership status***
11.06.2025	*Prodigy Gold Receives Exploration Grant for Diamond Drilling at Hyperion under the Resourcing the Territory Initiative*	*Mr Mark Edwards*	*Prodigy Gold NL*	*AusIMM AIG*	*Fellow Member*
11.03.2025	*Preliminary Results for Hyperion Metallurgical Testwork*	*Mr Mark Edwards &* ***Dr Andrew Dowling***	*Prodigy Gold NL* ***Independent Metallurgical Operations***	*AusIMM AIG* ***AusIMM***	*Fellow Member* ***Fellow***
4.12.2024	*Mineral Lease Application Lodged for Hyperion*	*Mr Mark Edwards*	*Prodigy Gold NL*	*AusIMM AIG*	*Fellow Member*
22.10.2024	*Exceptional Drilling Results from Hyperion Gold Deposit*	*Mr Mark Edwards*	*Prodigy Gold NL*	*AusIMM AIG*	*Fellow Member*
12.06.2024	*Final Metallurgical Testwork Results for Hyperion Project*	*Mr Mark Edwards &* ***Dr Andrew Dowling***	*Prodigy Gold NL* ***Independent Metallurgical Operations***	*AusIMM AIG* ***AusIMM***	*Fellow Member* ***Fellow***
6.05.2024	*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***
3.04.2024	*Preliminary Metallurgical Testwork Results For The Hyperion Project Return Excellent Recoveries For All Material Types*	*Mr Mark Edwards &* ***Dr Andrew Dowling***	*Prodigy Gold NL* ***Independent Metallurgical Operations***	*AusIMM AIG* ***AusIMM***	*Fellow Member* ***Fellow***
14.09.2023 ASX:TAM	*Annual Mineral Resource Statement*	*Mr Graeme Thompson*	*MoJoe Mining Pty Ltd*	*AusIMM*	*Member*
30.08.2023 ASX:TAM	*Mineral Resource Update*	*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*
7.12.2016	*Exploration Update – Suplejack Drilling Results*	*Mr Matt Briggs*	*Prodigy Gold NL (formally ABM)*	*AusIMM*	*Member*
18.07.2016	*Exploration Update – Suplejack Project*	*Mr Alwin van Roij*	*Prodigy Gold NL (formally ABM)*	*AusIMM*	*Member*

References

Crawford, A. F., Thedaud, N., Masurel, Q., & Maidment, D. W. (2024). Geology and regional 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 HYPERION DRILLING

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	RC drilling was completed using a Schram 685 drill rig. RC drilling techniques are used to obtain 1m samples of the entire downhole length. RC samples are logged geologically, and all samples submitted for assay.
	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 rig with a booster compressor. The drill hole diameter was $5^{1/2}$ inch and downhole surveys for RC drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Sample recoveries are recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was standard in the program. All samples are weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. No water compromised samples were reported in this program.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Drilling was carried out as close to orthogonal to the mineralisation as 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. Samples from selected holes within the Hyperion Mineral 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 qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	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 and 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.
		In addition to standards, duplicates and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards blanks.
		
		A summary of the metallurgical testwork that was requested for the project is outlined below:
		• Comprehensive Head Assay Analysis conducted at Intertek
		  • 1,000g LeachWell (LW) Au, Ag, Cu
		  • LW residue Fire Assay Au x2,
		  • Total Carbon and Organic Carbon
		  • Total Sulphur, Sulphate and Sulphide,
		  • 48 element ICP inclusive of Ag, As, Cu, Sb and Te
		• Cyanide leaching testwork ("CIL"), comprising
		  • Gravity gold ("GG") testwork using a 3 inch laboratory scale Knelson concentrator
		  • Intensive cyanide leach on Knelson concentrate under Acacia Reactor conditions
		  • Recombining the intensive leach residue and Knelson tail in preparation for bottle roll tests
		  • Bottle roll cyanide leach testwork
		  • Solutions assay analysis conducted at Metallurgy laboratory using an MP-AES instrument
		  • Solids residue assay analysis conducted at Intertek
		• Fresh Composite - Rougher flotation test (1 kg) on the gravity gold tail followed by a cyanide leach (botte roll) on the float tail.

	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 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 calico and green bag sample weights from 2-4kg for calico bags and 4-26kg for green bags. 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.

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 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 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 outlined 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 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.*	Analytical 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 Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Metallurgical samples were collected in green bags and were transported from the rig to the field camp by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were trucked to Tanami Central by Prodigy Gold personnel. Samples were collected by a regional freight contractor and transported to the IMO facility in Perth. 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. Granite dykes have intruded up the WNW structures with both the basalt and granite sequences hosting mineralised quartz veins. Mineralisation is disseminated in nature with some coarse gold observed.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth hole length.*	Drill hole collar data is contained within this release.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case	No information material to the announcement has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Prodigy Gold reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off. As geological context is understood in exploration data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. No upper cut-offs have been applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Summaries of all material drill holes and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are being reported. No metallurgical recovery testwork has been completed.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Generally, the understanding of the mineralisation geometries at the Hyperion Mineral Resource are known well enough to calculate the estimated true widths for each drilling intercept. 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).* *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 is continuing with work aimed at reviewing heap leaching potential and results will be reported when they are received. Prodigy Gold is planning further drilling at Hyperion in 2025 to supply suitable samples for this testwork.

Appendix 1 – Prodigy Gold Mineral Resource Summary

Prodigy Gold Mineral Resource Summary as at 3 June 2025

Project	Date	Cut-off	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		(g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (Koz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (Koz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (Koz Au)
Tanami North Project Area											
Tregony[1]	Jun-25	0.5/0.6	0.5	1.8	30	1.5	1.0	50	2.0	1.2	80
Hyperion[2]	Apr-25	0.5/0.6	2.4	1.6	125	7.3	1.3	310	9.7	1.4	435
Sub-Total			**2.9**	**1.6**	**155**	**8.8**	**1.3**	**360**	**11.7**	**1.4**	**515**
Twin Bonanza Project Area											
Buccaneer[3]	Aug-23	0.7	3.9	1.2	157	5.3	1.2	201	9.2	1.2	359
Old Pirate[4]	Aug-16	1	0.04	4.6	7	0.7	4.7	109	0.8	4.7	115
Sub-Total			**3.9**	**1.3**	**164**	**6**	**1.6**	**310**	**10**	**1.5**	**474**
Total Prodigy Gold Resources											
Total			**6.8**	**1.5**	**319**	**14.8**	**1.4**	**670**	**21.7**	**1.4**	**989**

Note: Totals may vary due to rounding.

Notes:

- *All Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code*
- *Mineral Resource Estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results.*
- *Authors are noted as Prodigy Gold (Mark Edwards) for the Tregony, Hyperion and Buccaneer Mineral Resources (Numbers 1, 2 & 3) and CSA Global for the Old Pirate Mineral Resources (Number 4)*
- *The quantities contained in the table have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause values in the table to appear to have computational errors.*
- *Tonnes are reported as dry metric tonnes*
- *The are no Ore Reserves reported for any of Prodigy Gold's projects*
- *All projects are owned 100% by Prodigy Gold (Figure 6)*
- *1. Tregony Mineral Resources reported 3 June 2025 are determined to be within 100m of surface using a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au for Oxide material and 0.6g/t Au for Transitional and Fresh material.*
    - *Recoveries for Tregony were based on the results of the previously completed metallurgical testwork were 95% for Oxide and 90% for Transitional and Fresh material.*
- *2. Hyperion Mineral Resources reported 2 April 2025 are determined to be within 180m of surface using a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au for oxide and transitional material and 0.6g/t Au cut-off grade for fresh material.*
    - *Recoveries for Hyperion were based on the results of the previously released metallurgical testwork on the Seuss Lode and the preliminary results from March 2025 and were 95% for Oxide and Transitional material and 80% for Fresh material*
- *Both Tregony and Hyperion Mineral Resources used these assumptions*
    - *a forecast exchange rate of $0.64, US gold price of $2,826/oz ($Aus4,395/oz) determined using the Consensus Economics March 2025 newsletter*
    - *Mining was estimated to cost around $70/ore tonne which is higher than the cost used in the 2024 estimation ($56/ore tonne) due to expected higher processing and mining costs*
- *3. Buccaneer Mineral Resources reported 11 August 2023 are determined using an optimised pit shell with these parameters;*
    - *Gold price of A$2,960/oz which represents a 120% factoring of the 3-year forecast of gold price based on data from the Energy & Metals Consensus Forecast at US$1,832/oz and exchange rate of $0.74 dated June 2023.*
    - *Mining, processing and G&A costs of around $56/ore tonne mined*
    - *Recoveries used were 95.1% for oxide, 96.7% transitional and 84.6% for fresh based on metallurgical testwork completed by metallurgical consultants IMO Pty Ltd in 2023*
    - *Pit wall angles of 45º in oxide and 39º in fresh and transitional (from vertical) and are based on geotechnical work completed on the 2021 diamond drilling.*
- *4. Old Pirate Mineral Resources were reported 19 August 2016 and prepared by CSA Global Pty Ltd. The cut-off used in reporting these Mineral Resources was used to align with the mining cut-off used during operations.*
- *The author believes the assumptions used to determine the Prodigy Gold Mineral Resources are suitable when considering the potential for future economic extraction of the mineralisation of the deposit*

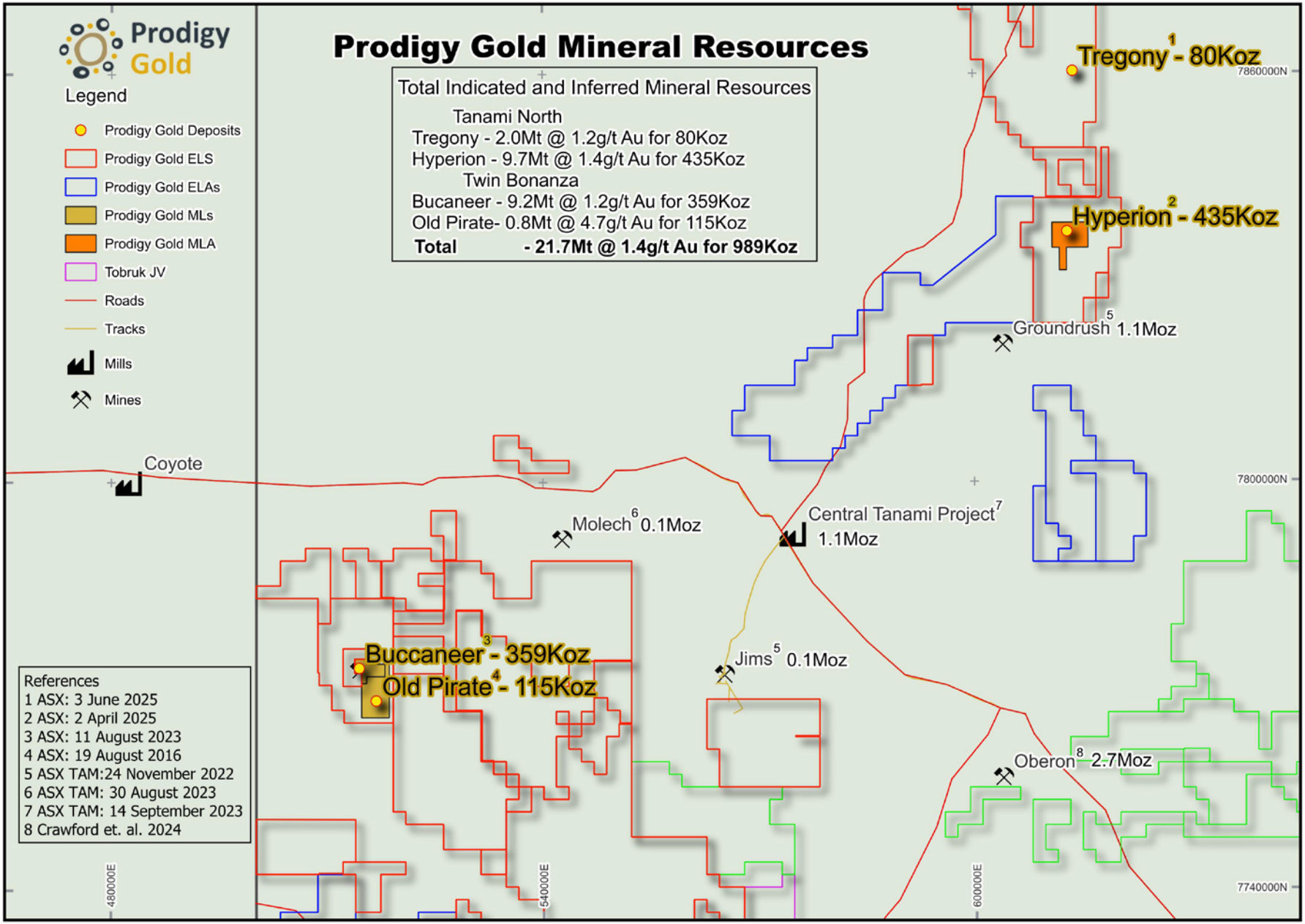

Figure 6. Map Showing Location of all Prodigy Gold Mineral Resources