

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: PRX

6 December 2023

Diamond Drilling at Tregony Returns Encouraging Intercepts

HIGHLIGHTS

- Encouraging results returned from the co-funded diamond core drill hole, part of the Round-16 Resourcing the Territory grant.
- Mineralisation identified at depth below the current Tregony Mineral Resource.
- Intercepts received for hole TGRD2301 include:
 - 1.00m @ 2.39g/t Au from 165.00m
 - 3.40m @ 4.29g/t Au from 196.60m
 - including 0.40m @ 32.90g/t Au from 196.60m
 - 1.57m @ 0.84g/t Au from 237.80m
- Downhole geophysical surveys completed on co-funded Tregony diamond core and select 2023 Tregony Reverse Circulation drill holes.
- Samples from the Hyperion gold deposit are now enroute for initial benchscale metallurgical testwork to assess the deposits amenability for gravity separation and conventional cyanide leaching.

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ('Prodigy Gold' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce further progress on the Tanami North Project area, with the receipt of gold results for the recently completed diamond core hole at the Tregony deposit. The program comprised one diamond core drill hole (with Reverse Circulation ("RC") pre-collar) and the collection of additional drill hole data through the running of a suite of downhole wireline probes. The diamond core drill hole was designed to test the potential for mineralisation at depth, both down dip and down plunge of the current Tregony Mineral Resource. The campaign was co-funded by the Northern Territory Government through the Round 16 Resourcing the Territory grants¹.

Additionally, select RC holes drilled at Tregony in 2023 were surveyed utilising downhole wireline probes. Prodigy Gold had engaged independent consultants, Wireline Services Group from Perth to assist with the data acquisition, processing and interpretation task.

¹ ASX: 31 May 2023

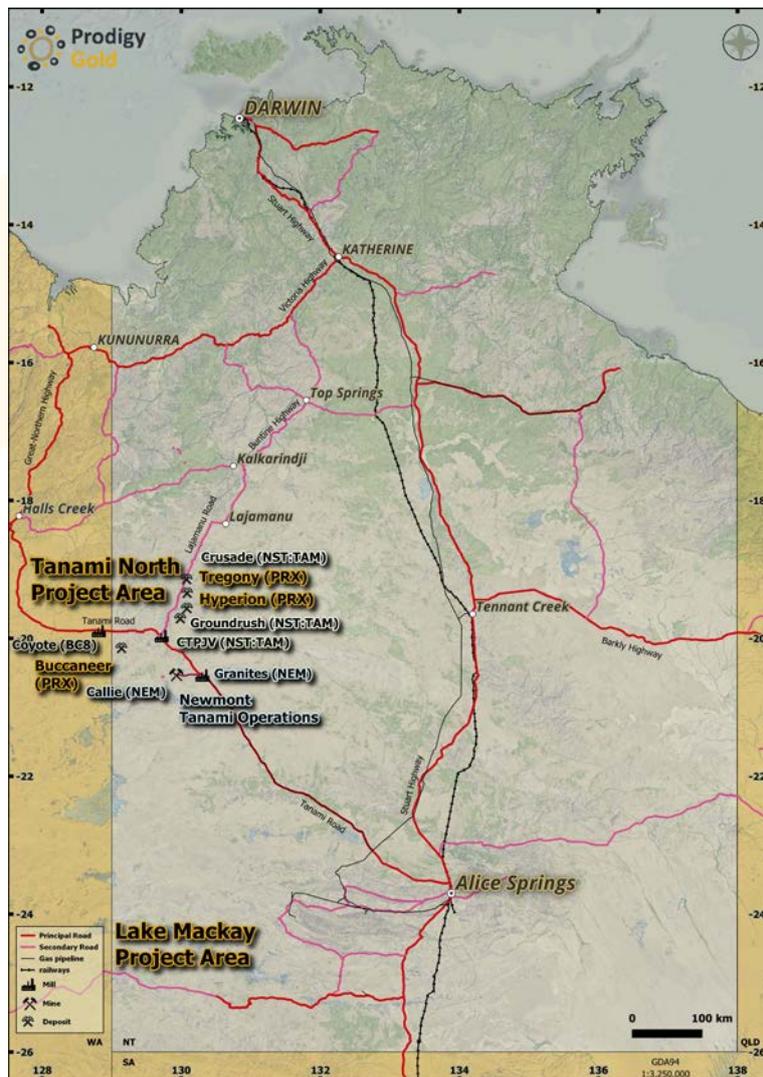


Figure 1 Project location in the Tanami Region

The Tregony deposit is part of the Company’s Tanami North Project in the Northern Territory, located south-west of the community of Lajamanu (Figure 1). This area hosts several known mineralised deposits including the 1.1Moz Groundrush deposit², which is part of the neighboring Central Tanami Project, a 50/50 joint venture between Northern Star Resources Ltd (ASX:NST) and Tanami Gold NL (ASX:TAM). The Hyperion deposit is located around 25kms to the south of Prodigy Gold’s wholly owned Tregony 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.

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Mark Edwards said:

“We are pleased to release the Tregony diamond drilling results and announce the successful completion of downhole wireline surveying, all supported by the NT Resourcing the Territory co-funded grants. The results of the diamond drill hole demonstrate the opportunity for Prodigy Gold to continue to grow the Tregony deposit as this hole targeted mineralisation both down dip and down plunge of the recently released mineral resource.

The recent completion of the comprehensive borehole wireline survey has significantly improved our understanding of the relationship between rock properties and mineralisation at the Tregony deposit,

² ASX TAM: 24 November 2022

offering valuable geological insights and uncovering features that were not previously apparent or measurable from the previous visual logging. The geological log from the co-funded diamond drill hole, combined with the downhole wireline surveying will provide a good set of information that can be used while interpreting the RC drill hole wireline surveys, providing the best opportunity to understand the relationships between mineralisation and, stratigraphic and structural features. The value-added improvement to RC chip analyses allows for structural information to be interpreted, along with detailed stratigraphic analysis available to predict mineralisation trends identified in RC drilling results.

Metallurgical bulk samples were collected from 2023 RC drilling at Hyperion for continued understanding of the mineral resource. The planned metallurgical study will assist with asset appraisal, with results anticipated in 2024. Prodigy Gold is currently in the early stages of evaluating the 2023 geophysical data in conjunction with the drilling outcomes, geological mapping, and sampling. This comprehensive analysis of data will enable the Company to potentially identify new exploration targets for the upcoming 2024 field season.”

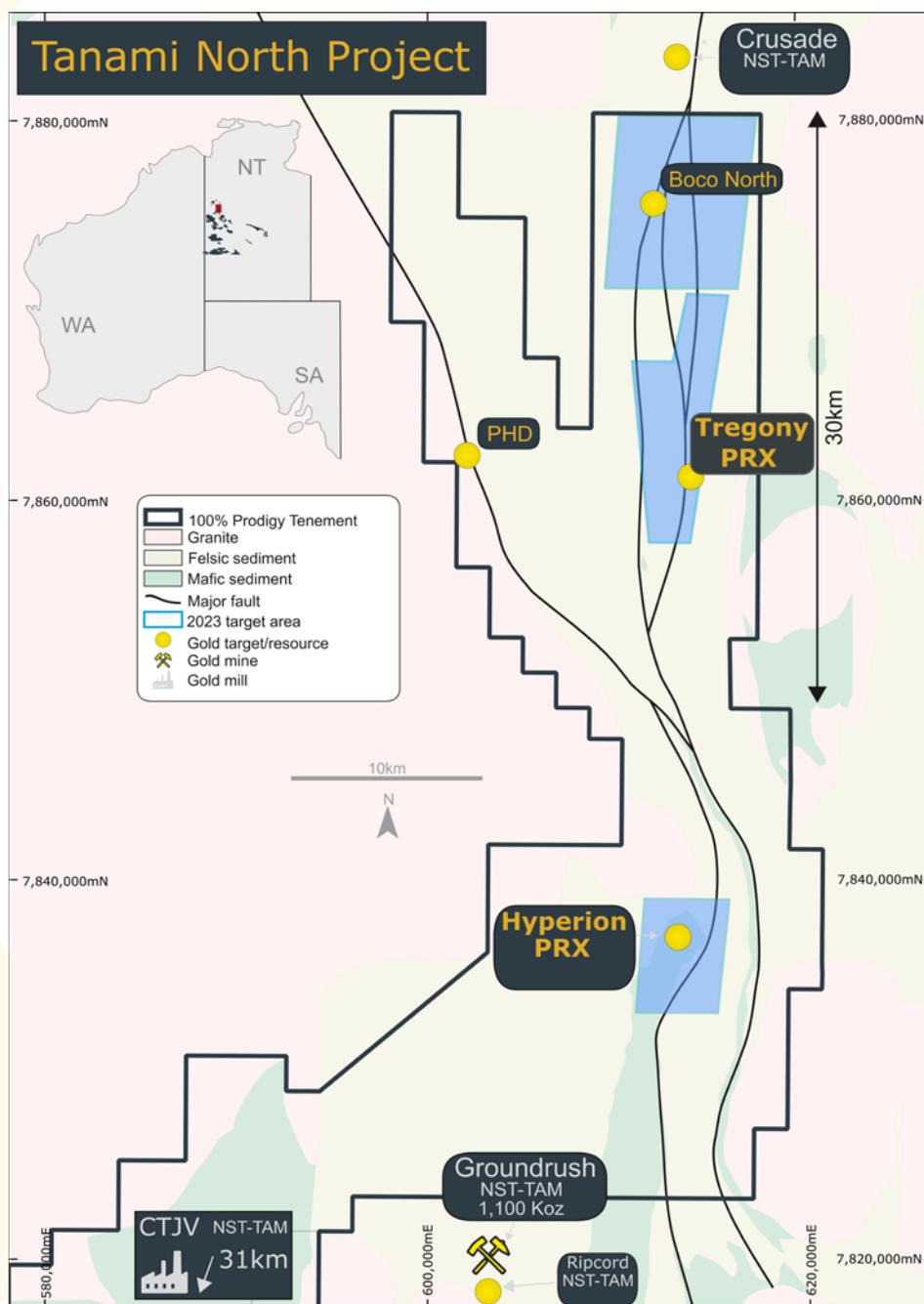


Figure 2 Location of the Tregony deposit within the Tanami North Project area

Tregony Diamond Hole Results

Encouraging results have been received with the return of assays for the co-funded diamond core hole TGRD2301 at Tregony (Figure 3). Results have demonstrated the potential for mineralisation down plunge at Tregony, below historical drilling extents, while further demonstrating mineralisation remains open at depth (Figures 4 and 5).

The drill hole was designed to provide insight into the structural context and stratigraphic controls of gold mineralisation within the Tregony Prospect on the Tanami North Project. As drilling was planned perpendicular to the plan of the mineralised structures all widths are interpreted to be near true width. Highlight results from TGRD2301 based on a 0.5g/t gold cut-off level are:

- 1.00m @ 2.39g/t Au from 165.00m
- 3.40m @ 4.29g/t Au from 196.60m
 - including **0.40m @ 32.9g/t Au** from 196.60m
- 1.57m @ 0.84g/t Au from 237.80m

The intersection of multiple structures supports the current geological model and highlights the potential for plunge and dip extensions to the modelled mineralisation. Physical structural measurements of core were not possible in TGRD2301, in many instances due to the broken and fissile nature of the retrieved core.

Historically, modelling of the deposit relied heavily on assay data, as the geological logging of historical drill holes was not consistent nor were there many structural measurements recorded in drill logging. Recently completed borehole wireline surveying has provided insight into cost-effective technologies and methods to update the geological model at Tregony, while attempting to understand any structural and lithological controls to mineralisation of the deposit without the need for physical measurements.

Data is now under review by independent geophysical consultants to identify new exploration targets, trends, and relationships within the Tregony area using both downhole and surface remote sensing techniques. With the successful identification of deposit grade material below previous depth extent and knowledge at the resource, Prodigy Gold has confidence to advance exploration in 2024 at Tregony. Future drilling will screen for a large gold system where additional fault intersections are interpreted undercover, near Tregony.

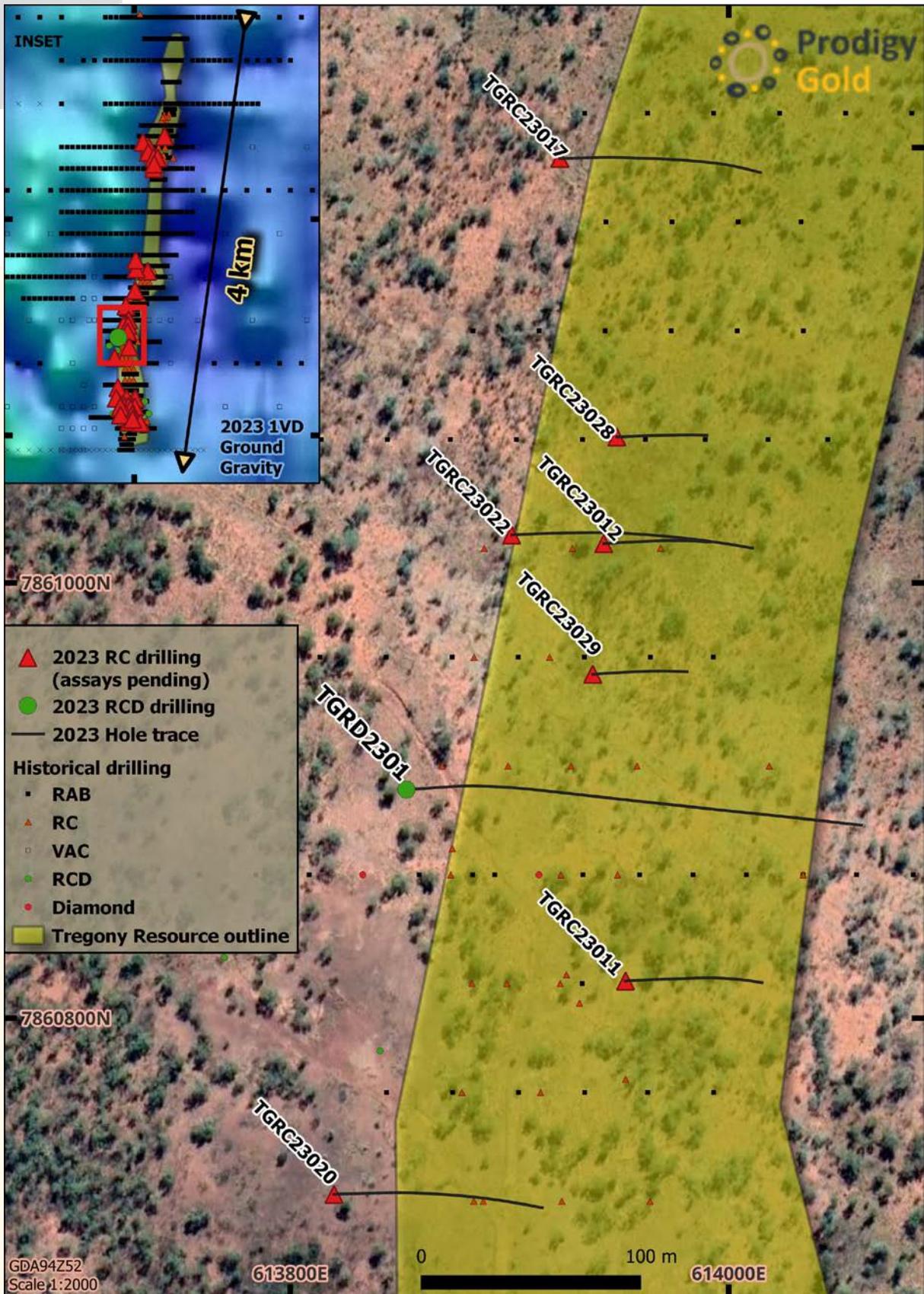


Figure 3 Location of TGRD2301 and 2023 RC drilling within the Tanami North Project area. Inset with 2023 ground gravity (1VD)

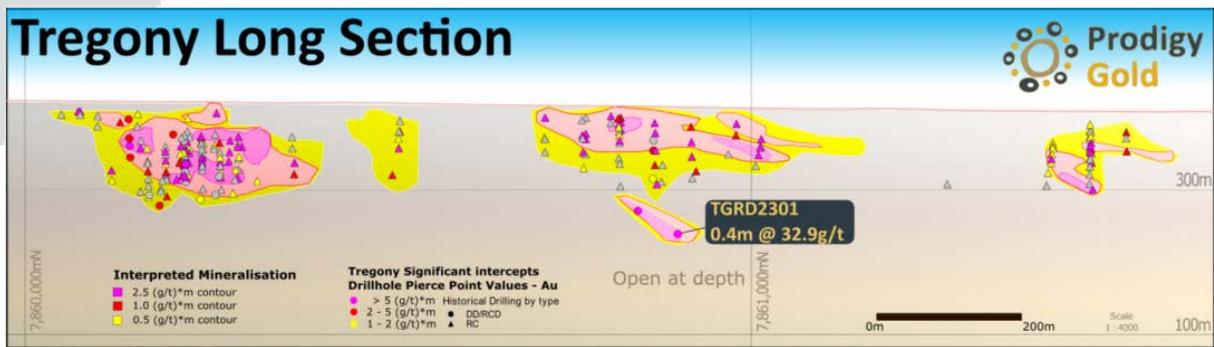


Figure 4 Tregony Long Section highlighting TGRD2301 with significant mineralisation (0.4m @ 32g/t Au from 196.6m) down plunge of historically tested extents of the deposit. View looking East.



Figure 5 Core interval from TGRD2301 displaying the mineralised intercept (3.4m @ 4.29g/t Au from 196.6m) highlighting localised shearing textures with veining; proximal to grain-size contrasts, and at angle's to bedding.

Table 1 Details of location of the completed diamond hole TGRD2301 at Tregony.

Hole ID	Grid	East ¹	North ¹	Tenement	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)
TGRD2301	MGA94-52	613853	7860905	EL31331	RC/DD Tail	350.2	88	-61

¹DGPS coordinates taken after hole completion.

Table 2 Significant results from diamond drilling at Tregony TGRD2301. All intercepts are reported at a cut-off level of 0.5g/t gold.

Hole ID	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Recovered Interval (m)	Au g/t	Comment
TGRD2301	165.00	166.00	1.00	1.00	2.39	Single sample
TGRD2301	196.60	200.00	3.40	3.40	4.29	Over 5 samples (minimum cut-off 0.5g/t Au, max internal waste 1m)
including	196.60	197.00	0.40	0.40	32.90	Single sample
TGRD2301	237.80	239.37	1.57	1.57	0.84	Over 2 samples (minimum cut-off 0.5g/t Au, max internal waste 1m)

Downhole Wireline Survey

The recently completed downhole wireline surveys at Tregony have demonstrated the ability to effectively characterise and measure directionality of mineralised structures in both recently completed RC and diamond drilling (Figure 6). It was found that downhole spectral gamma readings highlight sandstone beds and grain-size contrasts, which provide locus for vein emplacement and related gold mineralisation. Density log readings show variance between veining and country rock, which can effectively represent true vein widths and volumes over homogenised 1m composite RC samples. The downhole bulk density measurements will assist to extrapolate and confirm physical bulk density calculations taken from diamond core.

Downhole acoustic scanning below the water table confirmed the ability to measure directionality of mineralised veins, providing a cost-effective method to track structures that may be important for predicting structurally controlled mineralisation. Similarly, and above the water table (typically 80-100m from surface), optical televiewer has demonstrated effectiveness to provide directionality measurements of veining, bedding jointing and fracturing down hole. Relationships between drill holes along sections provide an opportunity for an updated lithological model to compare against the recently updated resource model at Tregony. This survey has demonstrated the ability to highlight potentially important geological structures prior to laboratory analyses that could be used to better direct future exploration.

Downhole wireline data will assist to provide a better understanding of the Tregony deposit and the controls to mineralisation. These findings may also lead to the identification of new exploration prospects in areas adjacent to the existing resource. Further work is ongoing with interpretation of borehole structural and rock property observations across the deposit. The downhole wireline information will be used in collaboration with other available project data including recent geological mapping, geophysical surveying, geochemical sampling and drill hole data to generate recommendations for follow-up exploration and resource improvements within the Tanami North Project area.

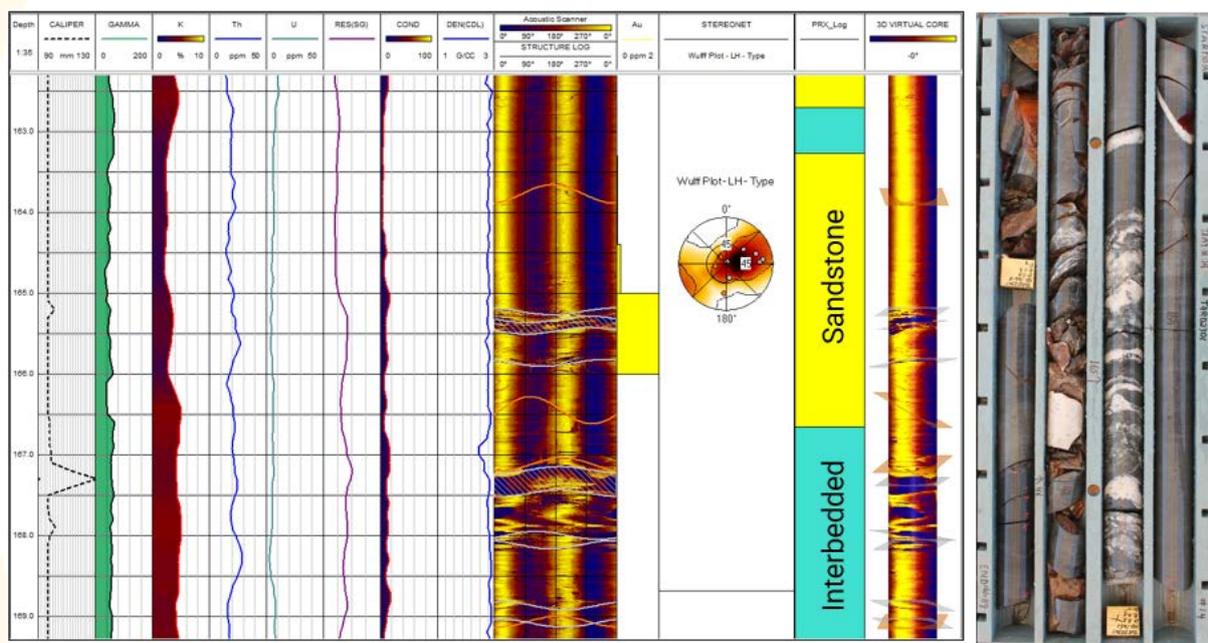


Figure 6 Striplog section of TGRD2301 highlighting downhole rock property relationships to significant mineralisation; 1m @ 2.39g/t Au from 165m.

Metallurgical sampling Hyperion: Bulk sampling

Advancement in understanding of the mineralisation at the Hyperion deposit continues with the commencement of a metallurgical benchscale testwork program. Prodigy Gold has contracted Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (IMO) from Perth to conduct sample characterisation, gravity and cyanide leach testwork on fresh, transitional and oxide material composites of the Hyperion deposit. The purpose of this initial testwork is to assess the Hyperion deposits amenability to gravity and cyanide leaching across the different material composites. This testwork will provide additional confidence in the Hyperion Mineral Resources when considering 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").

Upcoming News

Prodigy Gold recently announced results from the initial 15 holes of the 37-hole 4,840m RC drilling program completed at Tregony³ and 25 RC holes for 2,566m drilled at Hyperion⁴. The results for the remaining 22 holes from Tregony are now expected to be received in early 2024 due to laboratory delays.

Metallurgical analyses from bulk sampling at Hyperion will commence shortly and results of the analysis are expected in the first half of 2024.

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

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

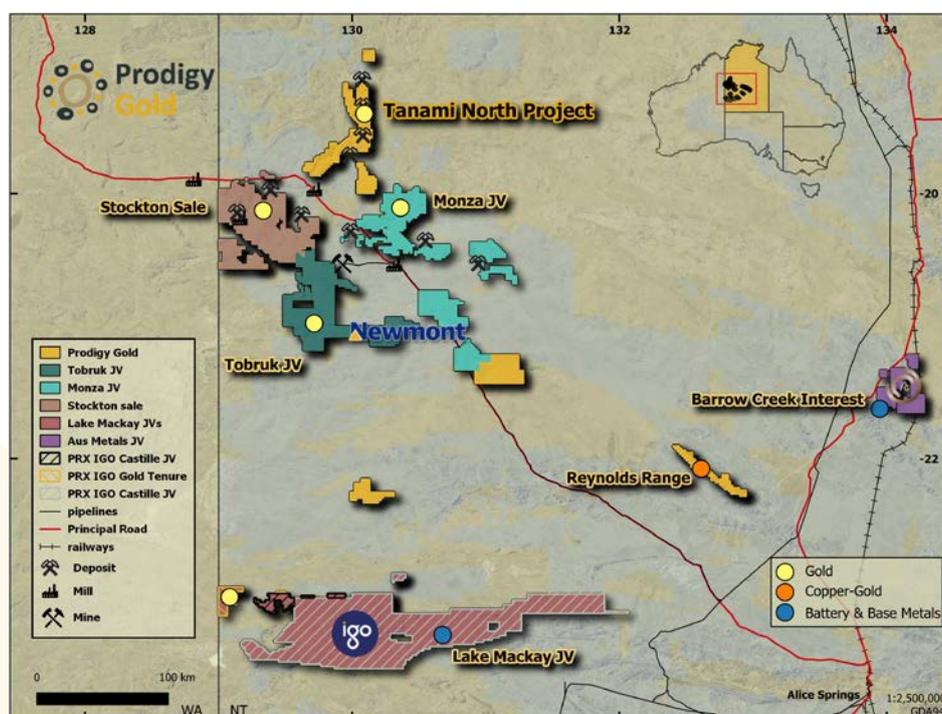


Figure 7 – Prodigy Gold major project areas

³ ASX: 19 September 2023

⁴ ASX: 12 October 2023

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to the Downhole Wireline Survey, the Tregony Diamond Core hole, and Exploration Results from the Tanami North Project, is based on information reviewed and checked by Mr Edward Keys, MAIG. Mr Keys is 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 Keys is a fulltime employee of the Company in the position of Exploration Manager and has provided written consent approving the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear. Mr Keys is a current shareholder in the Company.

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:

Foot Note	Announcement Date	Announcement Title	Competent Person	At the time of release full-time employee of	Membership	Membership status
4	12.10.2023	Hyperion Drilling Returns Higher-Grade Intercepts	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
3	19.09.2023	Tregony Returns High-Grade Intercepts	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
2	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

JORC TABLE 1 TREGONY DRILLING

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	The RC pre-collar to 120m was completed using a Schramm 685 RC rig. The diamond drilling was completed using a Sandvik DE880 Truck mounted diamond drill rig. Both rigs were contracted through TopDrill Pty Ltd (TopDrill). RC drilling techniques were used to obtain 1m samples of the 120m pre-collar. RC samples are logged geologically and all 1m samples submitted for assay. Diamond drilling - upon completion of geological logging, diamond core was selectively cut lengthways, producing a nominal 2-3kg half core sample (minimum 0.13m, maximum 1.2m, generally 1m).
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	RC Drilling – The full length of the 120m pre-collar 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. The diamond drill hole was selectively sampled based on observations of structural fabric, alteration minerals or veining. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		standard practice. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted. See further details below. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. Based on previous analysis the collection of HQ core should provide confidence appropriate sample representivity.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	<p>RC samples were taken using a 10:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone to obtain 1m samples. Approximately 3kg samples were submitted to the lab.</p> <p>Diamond Drilling - the nature of gold mineralisation could be variable and include high-grade and high nugget quartz veins. The orientation of mineralisation is not yet confirmed. The hole was selectively sampled via methods typically used on vein hosted gold or sulphide related deposits at this stage of drilling. Mineralisation shows a correlation to sulphide and veining, in particular pyrite, and quartz sulphide veining. Minor arsenopyrite was also observed.</p> <p>Prodigy Gold RC and diamond samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish.</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	<p>RC drilling was completed by TopDrill using a Schramm 685 to 120m (pre-collar) and the diamond drill hole was completed by Topdrill to 350.2m using a Sandvik DE880 Truck mounted diamond drill rig. Coring started and ended with HQ diameter. Core is oriented using the Reflex EZ Trac orientation tool.</p> <p>RC drill rig was equipped with a booster compressor. Drill hole diameter was 5^{1/2} inch and downhole surveys for both RC and diamond drilling were recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	<p>RC drilling - Sample recoveries were recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was standard in the program.</p> <p>Diamond drilling - Recoveries from drilling were generally 100%, though occasional samples have recoveries of 50%. If mineralised intervals are impacted by lost core, it is noted during logging and documented in the results table. Intervals of lost core and core recovery were recorded as a part of the geological logging process. Core lengths recovered were verified against drilling depths marked on core blocks and inserted by the drilling contractor.</p> <p>All samples were weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. No water compromised samples were reported in this program.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	<p>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 RC sample required for 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.</p> <p>Diamond drilling - Samples collected are half core cut by an experienced technician as directed by a senior company geologist.</p>
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	<p>RC drilling - 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.</p> <p>Diamond drilling - There is no relationship between grade and recovery due to the consistently high core recovery. Intervals of lost core are not length weighted.</p>
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	<p>RC drilling - Prodigy Gold drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using a laptop.</p> <p>Diamond drilling – drill core was logged at Tregony camp by a geologist using a laptop.</p> <p>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 (eg. % mineral present) in nature depending on the feature being logged.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Diamond core was cut by a brick core saw. Half core was taken for analysis, and the remaining 1/2 replaced in the original core tray and shipped to Alice Springs Core Library. Blank material was sourced from Bureau Veritas. Four certified standards acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold grade and lithology, were also used. Upon receipt by the laboratory, fire assay samples were logged, weighed, and dried if wet. Samples were then crushed to 2mm (70% pass), then split using a riffle splitter, with 200g crushed to 75µm (85% pass). 40g charges were then fire assayed.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	1m RC samples were split with a cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. All intervals were sampled, no wet samples were reported.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	All samples were analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. Samples were dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g is retained for Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Standards or blanks were inserted every 20 samples (1:20). At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples are assayed. Duplicate samples were collected either by using the second chute on the cyclone or manually using a standalone riffle splitter.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	RC Drilling - Samples were split using cone splitter attached to the drill rig. Sample weights were monitored to ensure adequate sample collection was maintained. The cone splitter provided some variability in sample weights from 2-4kg. Diamond Drilling – selected half core samples were collected based on observations of structural fabric, alteration minerals or veining.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size of the material being sampled.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Prodigy Gold uses a lead collection fire assay, using a 40g sample charge, with an ICP-AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish. The lower detection limit for this technique is 0.01ppm Au and the upper limit is 1,000ppm Au that is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. In addition to standards, duplicates and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards, blanks.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	The contractor 'Wireline Services Group' was employed to conduct borehole geophysical wireline surveying. Tools for petrophysics are manufactured by CENTURY Downhole tools for images (full wave sonic and Gamma-ray Spectral) were manufactured by Electromind. The typical logging speed for petrophysical tools is 6m/min. This is slower for acoustic/optical televiewer images and full wave sonic (FWS) which is 2m/min. The measurement is done generally both up and down and the best is used after QAQC. For petrophysical tools the sampling rate is around 10m/min. The tools are calibrated according to a standard procedure which might be different for each tool. For instance, density is calibrated using known density blocks in the Wireline Services Group workshop. Subsequently, All the tools are run in a test hole to check the measurement against legacy master data.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	A blank 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections are calculated independently by both the project geologist and database administrator on receiving of the results. Reported significant results discussed in this press release were obtained with the following parameters: Minimum cutoff 0.5g/t Au, max internal waste 1m.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.62 and SQL 2017 standard edition. This interface integrates with QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value and integrity of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Prodigy Gold has an external consultant Database Administrator with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails. Assay data is provided in MaxGEO format from the laboratories and imported by the Database Administrator. The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS, providing full audit trails to meet industry best practice. The database is backed up in daily basis and also external copies are made to keep the backups outside the Company premises, preventing to lose the backup for any potential disaster.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Assays are not adjusted. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Initially the hole collar was laid out with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of ± 5 m. The drill hole was located using a differential GPS at the completion of the drilling program.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 52.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	As described above, the drill hole was surveyed with a differential GPS which provided cm accuracy for topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The results reported within this release come from one drill hole. The aim of the drilling was to drill a deep hole which was planned to pass through the interpreted Suplejack Shear Zone and provide geological, structural and mineralogical information. Results for this hole will be included in future mineral resource estimations for the Tregony deposit.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	Results will be used to update the recently reported Mineral Resource for the Tregony deposit. The reported hole will not significantly upgrade the confidence in the area of drilling and is not expected to significantly change the resource estimate considering confidence limits of the current estimate as a predominantly inferred resource category, deeper drilling than any previous drilling and being only a single hole.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing is applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The drill hole was designed to best test the interpreted geology in relation to regional structure and lithological contacts. Drilling was all inclined with orientation based on predicted geological constraints. Within the mineralisation veining is at a high angle to the core axis and holes do not appear to have drilled down individual high-grade veins.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in this data. Further structural work is required to determine the distribution of gold within the mineralised intervals. The current approach to sampling is appropriate for further resource definition and exploration.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were loaded onto a Prodigy Gold truck and taken to Northline in Alice Springs by a Prodigy Gold staff member. The samples were then delivered 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Prodigy Gold has scheduled a visit to Bureau Veritas laboratory facilities in Adelaide on 15 December 2023. Prodigy Gold's last laboratory audit was conducted in May of 2021 and found no issues or faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results shows that Prodigy Gold sampling protocols and procedures were generally effective.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case</i>	No information material to the announcement has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Prodigy Gold reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off. Significant intercept selection for this press release was conducted with a minimum cutoff 0.5g/t and max internal waste of 1m. As geological context is understood in exploration data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. No upper cut-offs have been applied.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	Summaries of all material assay results and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases. The reported intercepts are calculated on a length weighted basis.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents are being reported. No metallurgical recovery testwork has been completed.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	From surface mapping and previous drilling in the district, host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees). Drill holes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to structures as possible. Mineralisation is reported with down hole length, true width is not known.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text. A collar plan is provided for the completed drill holes. Cross sections are provided within the release.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All significant intersections are reported with a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Information relevant to the results has been provided.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</i>	Further drilling is anticipated and will be planned once results have been fully reviewed by the Company. Ongoing studies at Tregony continue to better understand the nature of the nugget effect at the deposit, including the use of Photon analyses on higher grade material, which is a non-destructive sample technique using a larger sample mass, which is seen as more representative of the deposit owing to increased material being analysed. No samples have been submitted from this diamond program for photon analyses, however future submission for higher grade samples from TGRD2301 is anticipated following the photon analyses study already being conducted for previously released 2023 Tregony RC drill results.