

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: PRX

23 August 2023

## ***Exploration update for the Tanami North Project***

### **HIGHLIGHTS**

- **Resource and exploration drilling at the Tregony deposit is now complete, with 37 RC holes drilled for an advance of 4,846 metres. Samples from the initial 17 holes have been submitted for analysis.**
- **Drilling of the RC pre-collar for the co-funded Round 16 Resourcing the Territory Tregony diamond core drill hole has been completed. The diamond tail will be completed when a suitable rig is available.**
- **The drilling of a 2,500 metre RC program has now commenced at the Hyperion deposit to grow confidence in current mineral resource, generate samples for metallurgical testwork and to potentially grow the existing resource inventory.**
- **Co-funded regional gravity survey over Tanami North Project area is now underway.**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ("Prodigy Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on recent exploration activities conducted within the Tanami North Project, an area that is strategically important for the Company as it hosts both the Tregony and Hyperion mineral resources and a series of other underexplored targets associated with the Supplejack Shear Zone ("SSZ").

The Company has successfully completed a 37 hole Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling program at the Tregony deposit, where the primary objectives of the RC drilling campaign were:

1. to enhance the confidence and understanding in the existing resource by infilling historical drilling; and
2. to explore for strike and depth extensions to the known mineralisation with the potential to increase the Tregony mineral resource.

The 2023 RC drilling at Tregony also included the completion of the pre-collar for the deep diamond core drill hole that is being co-funded by the Round 16 of the Resourcing the Territory initiative. The single diamond core drill hole is designed to test/extend known mineralisation in a down plunge direction, while providing structural and stratigraphic context to mineralisation in an area where limited geological information is available. Confirming the stacked-vein structural model as the primary style of mineralisation at Tregony is necessary to best target the areas in and around the existing mineral resource. The deep diamond core drill hole will also possibly confirm that the known mineralisation at Tregony terminates on the footwall structure of the SSZ.

Following the completion of the Tregony program the RC rig has now commenced drilling on a 2,500-metre campaign at the Hyperion deposit. This campaigns principal goals are to enhance confidence in the existing mineral resources at Hyperion, gain a better understanding of the controls to gold mineralisation and explore previously undrilled surface gold anomalies beyond the current resource

area, including beneath an outcropping quartz vein to the south of the Hyperion mineral resource that was shown from sampling to contain a small amount of visible gold (Figure 1 and Figure 2).



Figure 1 Visible gold from sample HYPSS2310 taken from the Brokenwood prospect – scale to left is 1mm (See Table 2 for location of sample).

**Note:** For the disclosure of visual information and rock chip descriptions, the Company cautions that the images displayed, and samples described are for general illustrative purposes only and that the samples displayed and visual methods gold identification should not be considered as a proxy for laboratory analysis, and that laboratory analysis is required to determine the grades of the rock chip samples. Visual information also potentially provides no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The rock chip samples are point samples (typically 0.35-2.0kg weights) taken in the field and do not represent true trends or widths of mineralisation. The Company will update the market when the laboratory results are received within the next 2-3 weeks. For more information on the sampling process please refer to JORC Table 1 below.

Prodigy Gold is also pleased to announce the commencement of the regional ground gravity geophysical survey over a large portion of the Tanami North Project area. This survey is part of the second co-funded exploration program from the Round-16 Exploration the Territory grants approved by the NT Government in May this year<sup>1</sup>. The planned regional ground-based gravity survey of the Tanami North Project will extend from the southern boundary of EL9250 up to the northern boundary of EL31331 (Figure 3). The information that will be generated may assist with future drill planning along the significant SSZ structure.

### **Management Commentary**

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Mark Edwards said:

*“The Tanami North Project area is one of the key strategic areas that Prodigy Gold is looking to advance over the next few years. We see positive opportunities at both Tregony and Hyperion as sources of potential mineral resource growth over this period. We also see the opportunity to develop new targets, through detailed mapping, sampling and ground geophysics around this project area.*

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<sup>1</sup> ASX: 31 May 2023

The recent discovery of an outcropping quartz vein that contains visible gold, in an area that has had limited historic drilling supports this course of action. We know that mineralisation at Hyperion trends west-northwest to east-southeast with additional en-echelon structures running north-south. The outcropping quartz veining was discovered at the Brokenwood prospect and was mapped in north-south trending veins by Company geologists. The Brokenwood prospect is located to the south of the Hyperion mineral resource and will be subject to RC drilling in the current phase of exploration.

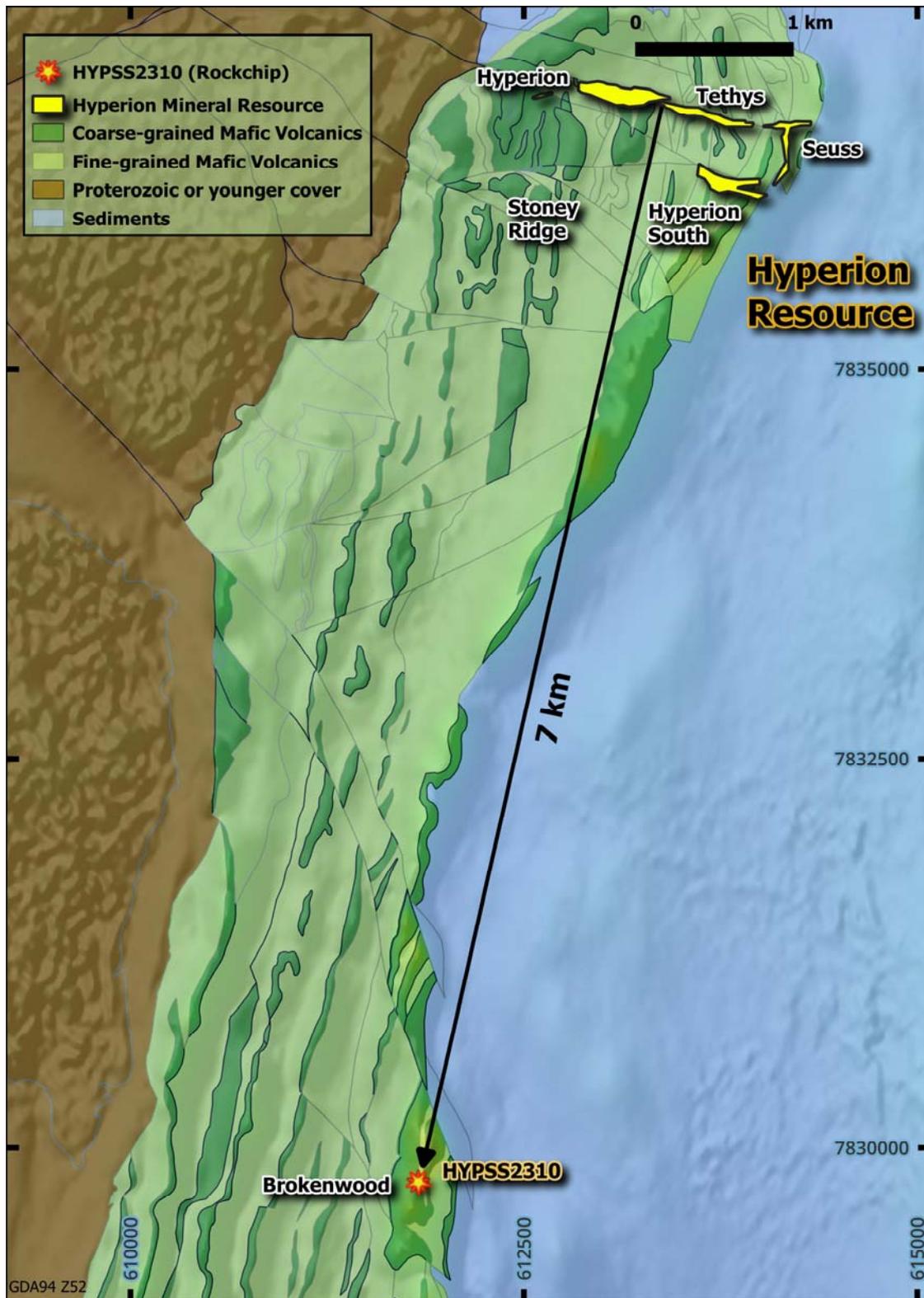


Figure 2 Location map showing mapped prospects in relation to the location of the Hyperion mineral resource.

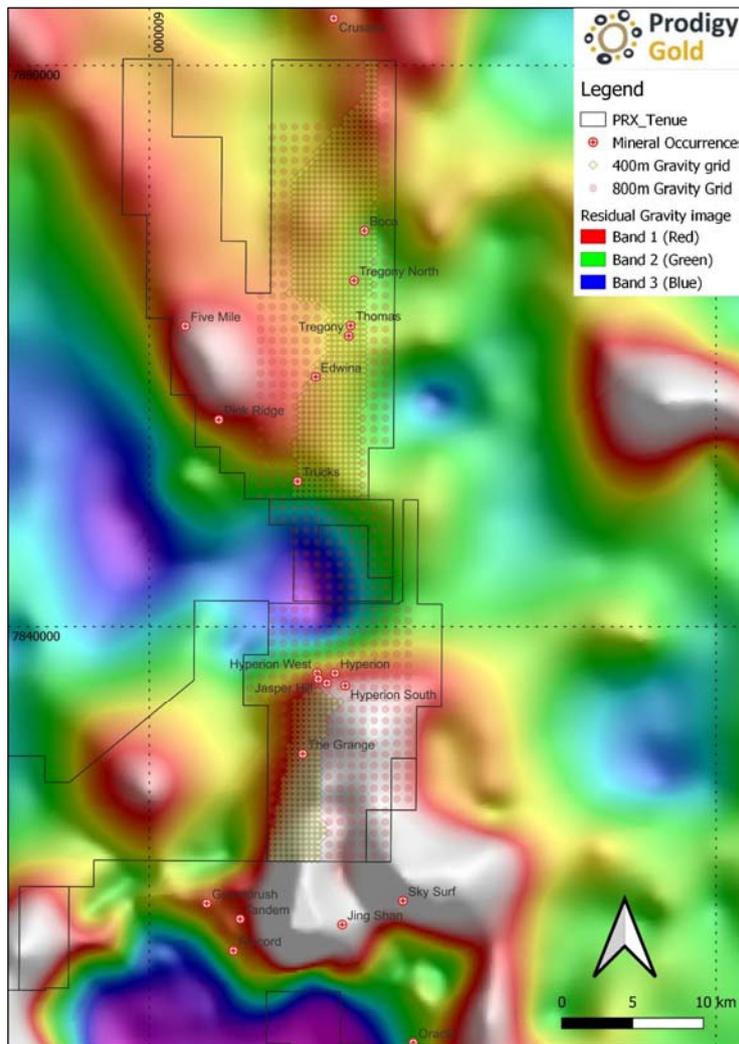


Figure 3 Proposed gravity stations for Tanami North with current regional 4km gridded gravity intensity as background.

The ground gravity geophysical survey that just commenced may assist with future targeting of mineralised structures along the SSZ. With the two different orientations of mineralisation seen at Hyperion, drill planning can be difficult, so the detailed information generated by the co-funded ground geophysics program will ensure drilling programs are designed in the best way to target these styles of mineralisation.

Prodigy Gold's continued focus on adding confidence to the existing mineral resources, at Hyperion and Tregony through in-fill drilling and targeting extensions to known mineralisation will potentially grow the Company's resource inventory and importantly add value to this project area for the Company. We are looking forward to updating our stakeholders with results of the drilling programs as they come to hand."

### **Tanami North Project Area**

The Tregony and Hyperion deposits are located within the Tanami North Project area and are situated on the SSZ, which hosts several known gold mineral resources (Figure 4) including:

- Groundrush deposit - 7.7Mt @ 4.3g/t Au for 1.1Moz (50% TAM : 50% NST) located 42km to the south of Tregony<sup>2</sup>;

<sup>2</sup> ASX: TAM 24 November 2022

- Hyperion deposit – 0.89Mt @ 2.3g/t Au for 66koz of Indicated Resources and 3.6Mt @ 2.2g/t Au for 248koz of Inferred Resources for a total Resource of 314Koz (100% Prodigy Gold) located approximately 18km north of Groundrush<sup>3</sup>;
- Crusade deposit - 1.3Mt @ 2.3g/t Au for 94koz (50% TAM : 50% NST ) located 22km to the northeast of Tregony<sup>2</sup>;
- Ripcord deposit - 0.75Mt @ 2.1g/t Au for 51koz (50% TAM : 50% NST) located adjacent to the Groundrush deposit<sup>2</sup>;
- Tregony deposit - 1.1Mt @ 1.3g/t Au for 49koz all Inferred Resources (100% Prodigy Gold) located 11km to the east of the Suplejack Fault and forms part of the Tanami North Project<sup>4</sup>.

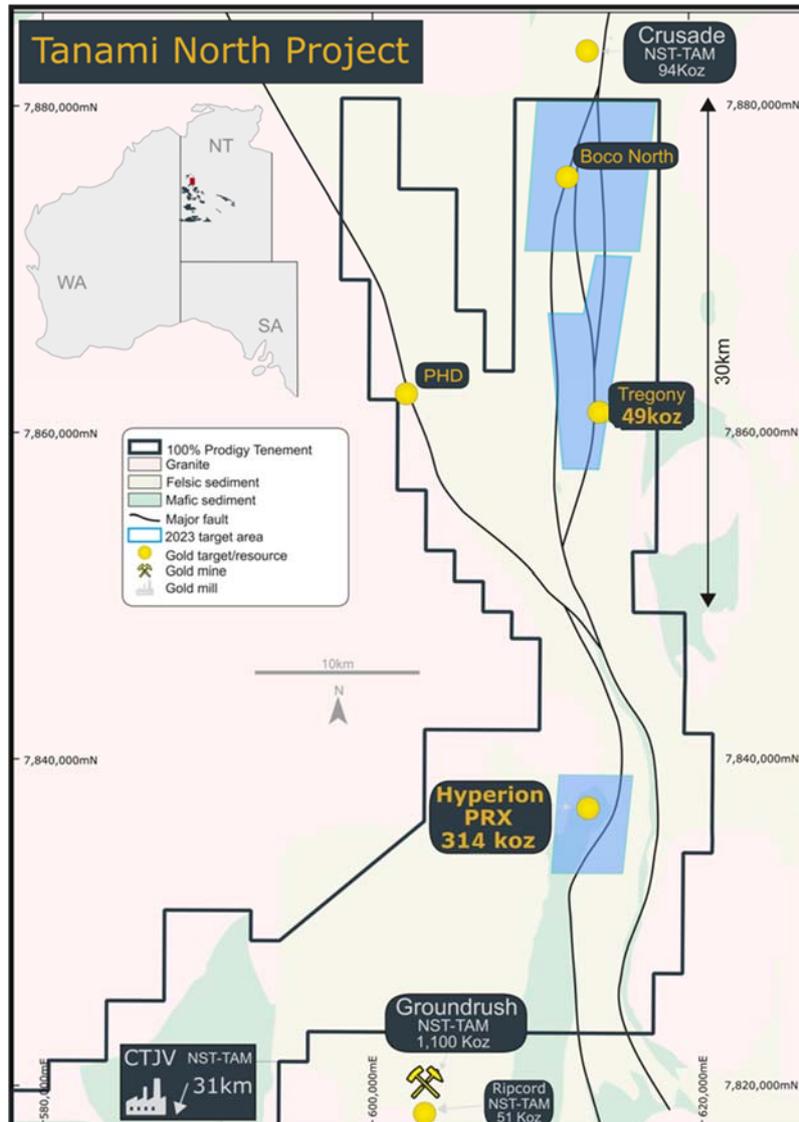


Figure 4 Tanami North Project area

### Tregony RC Drilling Program

Thirty-seven RC holes, totaling 4,840 metres, were completed at the Tregony prospect (Table 1 and Figure 5), with samples from the first seventeen holes already submitted to the laboratory for analysis, with results expected before the end of September. During the logging of the RC chips, valuable insights were obtained, aiding in the identification of possible further structural controls, which may

<sup>3</sup> ASX: 31 July 2018 & re-stated 15 August 2023

<sup>4</sup> ASX: 15 February 2023 & re-stated 15 August 2023

be inferred from grain size characteristics. Notably, weakly graphitic shales were observed as possible marker beds, a previously unreported feature within the Tregony resource area.

Significant attention was dedicated to estimating the vein percentage for each hole, as it has now been established that gold mineralisation can also be associated with quartz veining in the Tregony area. This information will contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the deposit's geological characteristics, enhancing Prodigy Gold's ability to make informed decisions during the ongoing exploration and resource evaluation efforts.

*Table 1 Tregony Collar details*

Hole ID	Grid	East	North	Tenement	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)
TGRC23001	MGA94-52	613951	7860123	EL31331	RC	84	86	-60
TGRC23002	MGA94-52	614055	7860116	EL31331	RC	36	88	-61
TGRC23003	MGA94-52	613984	7860148	EL31331	RC	72	87	-60
TGRC23004	MGA94-52	613919	7860197	EL31331	RC	150	88	-61
TGRC23005	MGA94-52	613979	7860193	EL31331	RC	90	86	-61
TGRC23006	MGA94-52	613966	7860245	EL31331	RC	108	87	-61
TGRC23007	MGA94-52	613915	7860270	EL31331	RC	150	88	-60
TGRC23008	MGA94-52	613945	7860268	EL31331	RC	144	88	-61
TGRC23009	MGA94-52	613987	7860263	EL31331	RC	96	87	-61
TGRC23010	MGA94-52	614006	7860263	EL31331	RC	72	88	-61
TGRC23011	MGA94-52	613953	7860817	EL31331	RC	126	86	-61
TGRC23012	MGA94-52	613943	7861018	EL31331	RC	102	86	-61
TGRC23013	MGA94-52	613834	7860345	EL31331	RC	210	86	-60
TGRC23014	MGA94-52	613930	7860343	EL31331	RC	210	88	-61
TGRC23015	MGA94-52	614008	7860341	EL31331	RC	150	88	-61
TGRC23016	MGA94-52	613850	7860441	EL31331	RC	198	87	-61
TGRC23017	MGA94-52	613923	7861195	EL31331	RC	210	87	-61
TGRC23018	MGA94-52	614007	7861340	EL31331	RC	160	87	-60
TGRC23019	MGA94-52	614013	7861620	EL31331	RC	204	88	-61
TGRC23020	MGA94-52	613820	7860719	EL31331	RC	180	88	-60
TGRC23021	MGA94-52	614018	7861539	EL31331	RC	180	87	-61
TGRC23022	MGA94-52	613901	7861022	EL31331	RC	198	87	-61
TGRC23023	MGA94-52	613873	7860189	EL31331	RC	180	93	-61
TGRC23024	MGA94-52	613872	7860264	EL31331	RC	186	93	-61
TGRC23028	MGA94-52	613949	7861067	EL31331	RC	84	87	-61
TGRC23029	MGA94-52	613938	7860958	EL31331	RC	90	86	-61
TGRC23030	MGA94-52	6143123	7861517	EL31331	RC	96	87	-61
TGRC23031	MGA94-52	614177	7862466	EL31331	RC	84	88	-61
TGRC23032	MGA94-52	614182	7862508	EL31331	RC	96	86	-60
TGRC23033	MGA94-52	614178	7862566	EL31331	RC	102	87	-61
TGRC23034	MGA94-52	614214	7862565	EL31331	RC	108	87	-60
TGRC23035	MGA94-52	614128	7862616	EL31331	RC	108	87	-60
TGRC23036	MGA94-52	614134	7862667	EL31331	RC	90	86	-60
TGRC23037	MGA94-52	614079	7862710	EL31331	RC	102	86	-60
TGRC23038	MGA94-52	614277	7862764	EL31331	RC	114	87	-60
TGRC23039T	MGA94-52	613958	7860142	EL31331	RC	150	88	-64
TGRD2301	MGA94-52	613853	7860905	EL31331	RC	120	88	-61

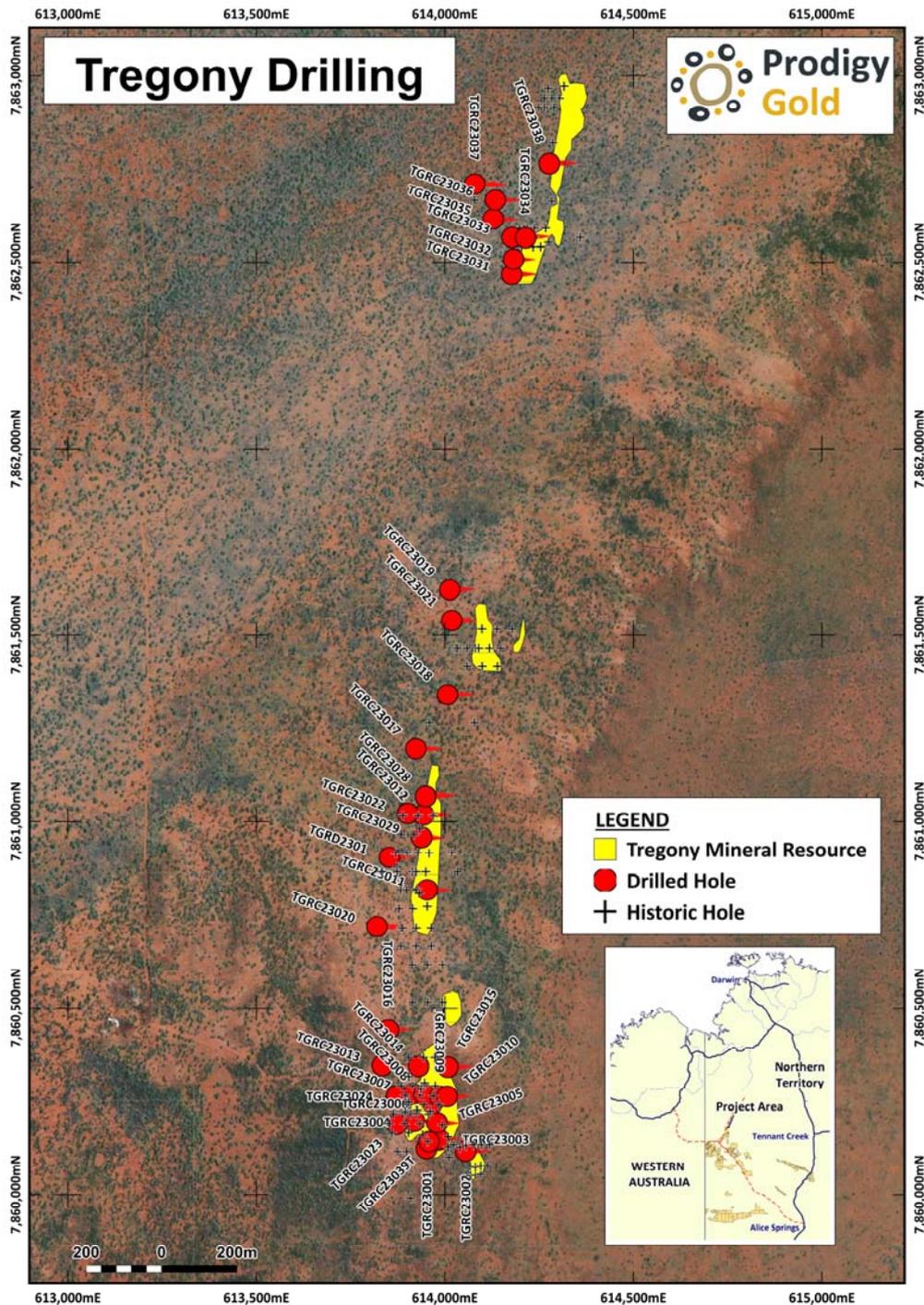


Figure 5 Collar plan for Tregony drilling as recently completed.

### Hyperion Mapping

The Company geologists followed up on historic gold geochemical results at the Hyperion project and identified some potentially significant mineralised zones within the project area. Mapping targeted the Brokenwood, Seuss and Stoney Ridge prospects identifying targets for additional drilling and the appropriate drill directions (azimuth and dip) to best target the surface mineralisation. While the focus for the current RC program is on the further development of the Hyperion mineral resource, some drilling is set aside to target new areas within the project area, highlighting the potential for further discovery at this strategically important project.

During this field mapping and sampling campaign a total of 19 rock chip samples were collected from the three prospects as shown in Figure 2. These have been submitted to a laboratory for analysis, with results expected to be returned in the coming 2-3 weeks. The observation of visible gold in sample HYPSS2310 brought forward drilling in this area to be completed during this current campaign, with holes designed to target the identified quartz veining at depth.

### ***Hyperion RC Drilling Program***

Around 2,500 metres of drilling is planned at the Hyperion deposit, with the majority of these holes designed as Resource development in and around the current Hyperion mineral resource. A part of the program will drill test some additional exploration targets at Brokenwood and Stoney Ridge. The drilling has now commenced (Figure 66) and it is envisaged that the program will take around 7 to 10 days to complete with samples then sent to a commercial laboratory for analysis.



*Figure 6 RC drill rig set up over first hole at the Hyperion Project*

Samples collected from the resource drilling will also be used in a metallurgical testwork to understand the suitability of the mineralised material for processing within a standard Carbon-in-Leach (“CIL”) processing facility. The testwork will cover crushing, grinding, recovery and reagent consumptions of mineralised samples from the oxide, transition and fresh material types. This type of information is critical when assessing the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction as required for reporting mineral resources under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the “2012 JORC Code”), so will add additional rigor to any future updated mineral resource of the deposit.

It is planned that this drilling program will be used to assist with targeting of future programs at the Hyperion project area as well as provide additional information to be used in a mineral resource update towards the end of the year.

Table 2 Summary of rock chip samples taken from the Hyperion Project – Coordinates in MGA94-Z52

Sample_ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Visual Description of sample
HYPSS2301	Stoney Ridge	612747	7835751	Contact between quartz vein and shear breccia. Quartz veining with pseudomorph ferruginous replacement and gossanous boxwork textures. Rusty vein.
HYPSS2302	Stoney Ridge	612749	7835744	Brecciated rusty quartz vein within sheared ferruginous basalt. Matrix supported quartz vein breccia.
HYPSS2303	Stoney Ridge	612751	7835751	Buck quartz vein with comb structure. Relatively non- ferruginous.
HYPSS2304	Stoney Ridge	612774	7836104	Gossanous well silicified ferruginous outcropping basalt. Patchy boxwork pitting and ferruginous pseudomorphs common.
HYPSS2305	Stoney Ridge	612771	7836109	Similar to HYPSS2304 with quartz veining on contact. Quartz veining extending into basalt as fracture sutures. Weakly brecciated (matrix supported) basalt with interstitial silica flooding.
HYPSS2306	Seuss	614165	7836401	Cataclastic fault-breccia (quartz/basalt). Ferruginous Boxwork and iron-oxide pseudomorph patches within pervasively ferruginous groundmass.
HYPSS2307	Stoney Ridge	612479	7835931	Float/quartz lag. Mineralised ferruginous quartz vein fragment. Pseudomorph oxide patches with boxwork and rusty vugs. Some crystal development in vugs. Laminated in part.
HYPSS2308	Stoney Ridge	612489	7836004	Brecciated outcropping quartz reef. Pervasively haematized pseudomorph patches. Angular to sub angular quartz clasts with subordinate rounded and sub cataclastic textures. Boxwork common and well-rusted blebs.
HYPSS2309	Brokenwood	611824	7829810	Vuggy gossanous boxwork in a buck quartz vein with combing texture on margins. Vugs with euhedral crystals. Black staining in part.
HYPSS2310	Brokenwood	611829	7829781	Visible Gold (estimated abundance of gold observed within the sample of <0.05%) in outcropping quartz vein: Gossanous boxwork within buck (opaque) white quartz vein. Healed fault fractures are typical locations for haematized boxwork and gold ribbons. Combing texture (in part) along vein margins. Vein contact with ferruginous silicified basalt bridged by a fault breccia zone displaying sub cataclastic textures.
HYPSS2311	Brokenwood	611825	7829811	Buck quartz with ferruginous staining in vugs and patchwork surface gossan textures. Comb texture in part.
HYPSS2312	Brokenwood	611830	7829777	Altered (ferruginous) basalt near mineralised quartz vein
HYPSS2313	Brokenwood	611830	7829778	Altered basalt immediately adjacent to quartz vein with sample HYPSS2310. Weakly brecciated quartz veining within ferruginous basalt. Gouged in part Pervasively haematized and clay altered. Heavy.
HYPSS2314	Seuss	614353	7836327	Shear breccia. Pervasively ferruginous groundmass aphanitic and dense. Angular pebble size quartz clasts are matrix supported. Some smaller sub-rounded quartz clasts displaying sub cataclastic texture.
HYPSS2315	Seuss	614297	7835977	Pervasively ferruginous fault breccia. Weakly silicified in part.
HYPSS2316	Seuss	614328	7835863	Ferruginous fault breccia. Fault gouging in part.
HYPSS2317	Seuss	614404	7835932	Silicified ferruginous fault breccia. Clast supported.
HYPSS2318	Brokenwood	611842	7829683	Fault breccia. Immediately contacting quartz vein running 345 degrees. Pervasively ferruginous and cataclastic in part. Vitreous in part. Gossanous and rusted surfaces. Boxwork present. Variably silicified
HYPSS2319	Brokenwood	611842	7829685	Vein. Weakly sheared. Ferruginous rusty patches and fracture coatings. Trace black gossanous pitting and haematized blebs.

**Note:** For the disclosure of visual information and rock chip descriptions as noted above for sample HYPSS2310, the Company cautions that the samples described are for general illustrative purposes only and that the samples displayed at Figure 1 and visual methods of gold identification should not be considered as a proxy for laboratory analysis, and that laboratory analysis is required to determine the grades of the rock chip samples. Visual information also potentially provides no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The rock chip samples

are point samples (typically 0.35-2.0kg weights) taken in the field and do not represent true trends or widths of mineralisation. The Company will update the market when the laboratory results are received. For more information on the sampling process please refer to JORC Table 1 below.

### ***Ground Gravity Geophysics Program***

Prodigy Gold has recently commenced a detailed gravity survey around the Hyperion gold deposit, which has identified several structural trends that host mineralisation not identified in an earlier airborne magnetic survey. The gravity survey will cover a large portion of the Tanami North Project, encompassing EL9250 and EL31331. Approximately 550 recording stations will be surveyed on an 800m x 800m grid over this area. This will be reduced to a tighter 400m x 400m grid for a total of around 940 recording stations over the interpreted location of the SSZ. The survey will provide high resolution data over the Hyperion and Tregony mineral resource areas and will assist in identifying potentially new mineralised structures in this known gold camp.

The program, if successful, has the potential to open up new areas for further exploration, targeting potentially mineralised structures adjacent to the SSZ and within the Killi Killi Formation, which is mineralised in other areas such as at the Groundrush Gold Deposit in the tenure immediately adjacent held by Central Tanami Project Joint Venture (“CTPJV”) (Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited). It is also hoped the survey will allow targeting of both west-northwest to east-southeast and the north-south trending en-echelon structures, which are identified at the Hyperion deposit.

### ***Results***

The Brokenwood, Seuss and Stoney Ridge rock chip samples have been received by the laboratory and results are expected within the next 2-3 weeks. The first 17 holes for the Tregony RC program have also been submitted and are expected by the end of September 2023. The remaining Tregony and Hyperion drilling samples will be submitted as soon as practical, and results will be reported when available.

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

### **For further information contact:**

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### **About Prodigy Gold NL**

Prodigy Gold has a unique greenfields and brownfields exploration portfolio in the proven multi-million-ounce Tanami Gold Province. Prodigy Gold remains highly active in its systematic exploration approach and intends to continue exploration prioritising on:

- exploring targets on its Tanami North and Lake Mackay Projects
- a mining study on the updated Buccaneer mineral resource
- systematic evaluation of high potential early stage targets
- divestment of non-core assets
- joint ventures to expedite discovery on other targets

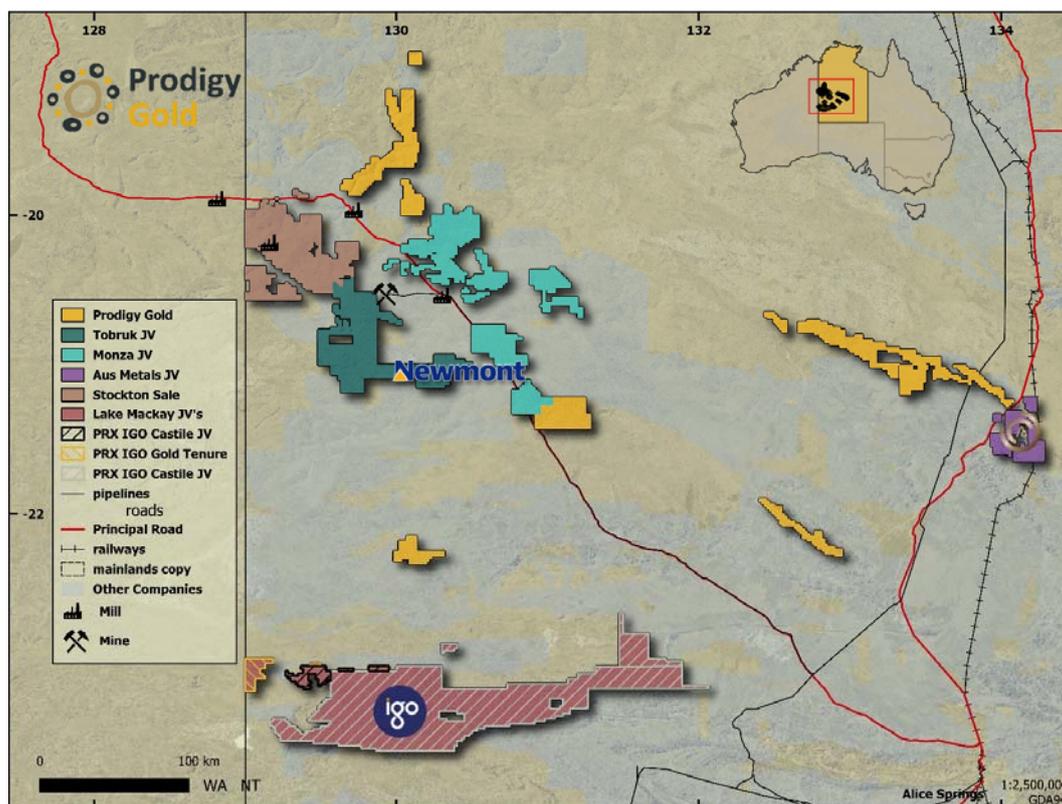


Figure 7 Prodigy Gold major project areas

### Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to exploration programs to be completed by Prodigy Gold associated to the Round 16 Resourcing the Territory grants, as well as drilling activities for the Tregony and Hyperion mineral resources, is based on information reviewed and checked by Mr Mark Edwards, FAusIMM and MAIG. Mr Edwards is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and also 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.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource for Hyperion (previously called Suplejack) was previously released to the ASX on the 31 July 2018 – Suplejack Resource Update. This document can be found at [www2.asx.com.au](http://www2.asx.com.au) (Stock Code: PRX) and at [www.prodigygold.com.au](http://www.prodigygold.com.au). The 31 July 2018 release fairly represents data and geological modelling reviewed by Mr. Matt Briggs who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and grade estimation and Mineral Resource estimates reviewed by Mr. Ian Glacken who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. At the time of the 31 July 2018 release Mr. Briggs was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold NL and Mr. Glacken was a full-time employee of Optiro Pty Ltd. Mr. Briggs and Mr. Glacken had previously provided written consent for the 31 July 2018 release.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource for Tregony was released to the ASX on the 15 February 2023 – Maiden Mineral Resource for Tregony deposit. This document can be found at [www.asx.com.au](http://www.asx.com.au) (Stock Code: PRX) and at [www.prodigygold.com.au](http://www.prodigygold.com.au). The 15 February 2023 release fairly represents information reviewed by Mr. Mark Edwards, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time of the 15 February 2023 release Mr. Edwards was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold. Mr. Edwards has provided written consent for the 15 February 2023 release.

Information in this report that relates to the restated mineral resources the for Tregony and Hyperion deposits which was released to the ASX on the 15 August 2023 – Annual Mineral Resource Statement – 2023. This document can be found at [www.asx.com.au](http://www.asx.com.au) (Stock Code: PRX) and at [www.prodigygold.com.au](http://www.prodigygold.com.au). The 15 August 2023 release fairly represents information reviewed by Mr. Mark Edwards, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time of the 15 February 2023 release Mr. Edwards

was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold. Mr. Edwards has provided written consent for the 15 August 2023 release. 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](http://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](http://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:

<b>Announcement Date</b>	<b>Announcement Title</b>	<b>Competent Person</b>	<b>At the time of release full-time employee of</b>	<b>Membership</b>	<b>Membership status</b>
15.08.2023	Annual Mineral Resource Statement – 2023	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
31.05.2023	Prodigy Gold Successfully Receives Two Exploration Grants under the Resourcing the Territory Initiative	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
15.02.2023	Maiden Mineral Resource for Tregony Deposit	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
24.11.2022	Tanami Gold (ASX:TAM) release: 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
31.07.2018	Suplejack Resource Update	Mr Ian Glacken	Optiro Pty Ltd	AusIMM	Fellow

## JORC TABLE 1 VISIBLE GOLD OCCURRENCE

### 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>	<p>RC drilling was completed using a Schram 685 drill rig.</p> <p>RC samples were collected every metre using calico samples.</p> <p>RC samples were logged geologically and the 1m samples were submitted for assay with samples sizes generally between 2 and 3 kg.</p> <p>Rock chip samples collected within EL9250. Sampling was targeting quartz veins/gossanous material as well as potentially mineralised country rock.</p> <p>Generally samples ranged in size from around 0.35kg up to 2.0kg</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	<p>RC sampling was undertaken in one metre intervals with one metre samples placed in calico bags. Samples generally weigh between 2-3kg. All holes were sampled. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures. Sample recovery estimates and sample moisture were recorded based on visual estimates. No water compromised samples were reported in this program. Bag sequence was checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. The cyclone and splitter were routinely cleaned.</p> <p>A total of 19 rock chip samples were collected comprising quartz veins and country rocks. The sampling was predominantly focused on areas of known gold mineralisation either from historical drilling or surface sampling.</p>
	<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>Results are pending for the Tregony RC drilling. 1 metre samples have been submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish.</p> <p>Although rock chip samples were collected to be representative of the types and styles of quartz veins and mineralisation reported by previous explorers, no attempt was made to ensure that the samples were an accurate representation of the in situ vein type and width from historical exploration within the area. Samples were submitted to North Australian Laboratories in Pine Creek 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>	RC drilling was completed by TopDrill using Schramm 685 RC drill rigs with a booster compressor. Drill hole diameter was 5 & 1/2 inch and downhole surveys for RC drilling were recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	<p>Sample recoveries were recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was standard in the program. Some holes were weighed at the rig to determine overall sample recovery with no issues noted during this process. Where samples were not weighed on the rig sample recovery estimates and sample moisture were recorded based on visual estimates. No water compromised samples were reported in this program.</p> <p>All calico samples were weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	<p>Drilling was carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. Standard practices for RC drilling were used.</p> <p>Selected drill holes had the entire sample weighed to ensure recovery was as expected, no issues with sample weights at the rig were noted in the drill program.</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>	There is no relationship between grade and recovery due to the consistently high sample recovery. Sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material from the RC drilling is unlikely.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Logging</b>	<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>Prodigy Gold RC drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using a laptop and pen/paper. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were collected. Sample logging was both qualitative (e.g. colour) and quantitative (eg. % mineral present) in nature depending on the feature being logged.</p> <p>Rock chip samples have been logged as appropriate and included in Table 2 in the announcement body. This logging is of sufficient quality to allow the reader to be informed on why the samples were collected for analysis. These results will not be used for any estimation, mining study or metallurgical study.</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	RC drill logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration were logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance were logged in a quantitative manner.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All RC holes were logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable – RC Drilling and rock chip
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	1m RC samples were split by a cone splitter. Samples were mostly dry.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<p>All RC samples are being analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. Samples will be 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.</p> <p>All rock chip samples are in the process of being analysed for gold by North Australian Laboratories in Pine Creek. Samples are dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75µm, and a sub sample of approximately 30-200g is retained for Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.</p>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<p>Standards and blanks were inserted every 20 samples for the RC drilling. At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples are assayed.</p> <p>One Standard was inserted within the batch of 19 rock chip samples sent for analysis. At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples will be assayed.</p>
	<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>	<p>RC samples were split using a cone splitter attached to the drill rigs, which was checked to be level for each hole. Sample weights were monitored to ensure adequate sample collection was maintained. The cone splitter provided some variability in sample weights from 2-5kg. Field duplicates were collected and will be submitted for analysis to determine repeatability of the assaying and sampling technique used.</p> <p>Rock chip samples have been submitted for laboratory analysis –results are pending. No field duplicates were taken – future sampling may be undertaken based on results.</p>
	<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 for both RC and rock chip sampling.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	For RC drill samples Prodigy Gold use a lead collection fire assay using a 40g sample charge. For low detection, this is read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, with a lower detection limit of 0.001ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000ppm Au which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. For multi-element sample analysis, the sample is assayed for a suite of 59 different accessory elements (multi-element using the Bureau Veritas MA100/1/2 routine which uses a mixed acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which method provides the best detection

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>limit). In addition to standards and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducts internal lab checks using standards and blanks.</p> <p>For rock chip samples the fire assay process will be as follows: sample charge weight was 40 gram, this is mixed with 150 gram of litharge/Soda Ash flux in an electric mixer and then fused at 1020°C in a gas fired fusion furnace for one hour, the molten charge is poured into a cast iron mold then cooled and the lead regulus and slag is separated by hammering and the lead button transferred to an MgO cupel, The button is cupelled in a gas fired muffle furnace at 1050°C until all of the Pb is oxidised to PbO and adsorbed by the cupel and only a prill of Au and Ag remains. The cupel is removed and cooled and the prill transferred to a pyrex test tube, HNO<sub>3</sub> is added to dissolve Ag and then HCl to form aqua regia to dissolve the Au prill. The tube is diluted to volume, mixed and the Au content determined by ICP-OES reading.</p> <p>In addition to the one standard previously discussed, Northern Australia Laboratories conducts internal lab checks using standards and blanks.</p>
	<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>	No geophysical measurements were collected.
	<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>	<p>For RC drilling a blank or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. Three 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.</p> <p>For Rock chip analysis one standard sample was included within the batch providing a 1:20 ratio.</p>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<p>All field data was manually collected, and entered onto a field tablet by Company geologists, then validated and loaded into an Access database by the data manager.</p> <p>Results are pending and when received significant intersections will be calculated independently by both the project geologist and database administrator on receipt of the results.</p>
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	One RC hole was drilled to twin the diamond hole drilled by Prodigy Gold in 2021. Results are pending for this twinned hole and, once received, will be reviewed to determine the short scale accuracy of this drilling campaign against a previously assayed diamond drill hole.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p>Primary data was collected onto a field tablet using QField from which the data will be 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.</p>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data reported, with results pending.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<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>	Drill collar and rock sample locations were determined up by Samsung Galaxy Active 2 tablet's internal GPS receiver.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 52 for all sampling and drill holes.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	All sites were surveyed by handheld GPS the RL will be updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	RC drilling has been designed to drill test the current Tregony mineral resource, holes have been designed to best fill historic drill spacings and to also provide additional confidence in the resource estimation. Drill spacing will be adequate to assess the mineral resource under the conditions of the JORC (2012) code.  Reconnaissance rock chips are not spaced regularly but controlled by outcrop location and degree of exposure.
	<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>	RC drill spacing and distribution at Tregony is deemed appropriate to meet the requirements for future mineral resource updates.  Not applicable for rock chip results as they will not be used for Mineral Resource estimation.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing is applied with RC samples collected at 1m intervals and no compositing required for the rock chip samples.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<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>	Rock chip samples were collected based on geological observations in the field.
	<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>	The RC drill holes were designed to test the interpreted geology in relation to regional structure and lithological contacts. Drilling was inclined vertical with orientation based on predicted geological constraints.  No known orientation-based rock chip sampling bias – sampling was based on observations in the field.
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were transported from the field to the field camp by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were transported to the laboratory at Pine Creek by a Prodigy staff member.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits have been undertaken.

## SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<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 (EL) located in the Northern Territory. The 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 Hyperion sampling area is contained within EL9250 located in the Northern Territory. The exploration license (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 (MMP) as required by the Department (DITT) under the Mine Management Act (2001) is in place for the exploration on the EL, this is available from the company website for review if required.
	<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 tenements are in good standing with the NT Government and no known impediments exist.

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<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<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. 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 have 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 &gt;30m. Of those holes &gt;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 &lt;20m in this area.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The structurally controlled Tregony gold deposit consists of an array of stacked quartz veins within the sediments (sandstones and siltstones) of the Killi Killi Formation. Some exceptionally high historic gold grades are recorded.</p> <p>The gold bearing veins are concentrated near the hanging wall (east) of the regionally significant SSZ.</p> <p>Mineralisation extends from surface to the current depth of drilling of around 150m from surface.</p> <p>Gold of over 0.1g/t Au is continuous for up to 10km, with over 50 shoots defined within the 3km of the deposit drilled with RC and diamond drilling.</p> <p>Geology at Hyperion consists of a NS trending and steeply dipping mafic stratigraphic package with interbedded sedimentary rocks (siltstones and shale), this is shown in Figure 2 within the announcement body. Mineralisation is controlled by WNW striking faults at a high angle to the primary stratigraphy and the Suplejack Shear.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<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"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>• <i>down hole length and interception depth hole length.</i></li> </ul>	A table showing the location of RC drilling and rock chip sampling is shown in the main body of 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.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<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>	No data aggregation has been undertaken.
	<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>	No data aggregation has been undertaken.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents are reported. No metallurgical recovery testwork has been completed.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<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>	For Tregony RC Drilling, most historical holes have been drilled at azimuth 90 degrees (east), which is approximately perpendicular to the local trend of the deposit. Dip of the holes varies by roughly 60 degrees. Generally, the mineralised system is trending north south, the drilling orientation is deemed appropriate with this to be confirmed when the results are returned from the current Tregony RC program.  For the Hyperion rock chip sampling and surface mapping, previous drilling in the district has shown host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees), this will be confirmed with the drilling that is planned and will be reported when results are available.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<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.  Sections and updated drill plans will be provided once results are received
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<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>	No results are included in this release – results are pending with estimated times for results to be received included in text above.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<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.
<b>Further work</b>	<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>	For the Tregony RC drilling, a review of the results will occur, and it will then be determined if a mineral resource update is required. Further drilling may also be recommended once the results are received.  The Hyperion area is a priority project for the Company and drilling is planned to attempt to potentially increase the Mineral Resource at Hyperion as well as exploration drilling at other prospective areas on the tenements outside of the current resource.