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

27 January 2026

Encouraging Diamond Drilling Results Returned From Hyperion - First Visible Gold Observed

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Encouraging results returned from the Diamond drilling campaign completed at the Hyperion Gold Deposit.**
- **Intercepts received include highlights:**
  - **HYDD25001**
    - **4m @ 2.7g/t Au from 50m (ETW 2.5m) in Seuss Lode**
    - **42.5m @ 1.2g/t Au from 60m (ETW 27.5m) in Seuss Lode**
    - **5m @ 0.5g/t from 199m (ETW 4.5m) in Tethys lode**
  - **HYRCD25001**
    - **8m @ 1.4g/t Au from 172m (ETW 3.5m) in Seuss Lode**
    - **5m @ 0.8g/t Au from 183m (ETW 2.3m) in Seuss Lode**
    - **2m @ 1.3g/t Au from 204m (ETW 1.8m) in Tethys Lode**
  - **HYRCD25002**
    - **9m @ 4.3g/t Au from 233m (ETW 8.1m) in Tethys Lode Including**
      - **2m @ 17.8g/t Au from 234m (ETW 1.8m)**
- **Visible gold was observed in diamond hole HYRCD25002, marking the first recorded occurrence of visible gold at the Hyperion Deposit.**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) is pleased to report encouraging results from a recently completed diamond drilling campaign at the Hyperion Gold Deposit, located within the Company's Tanami North Project in the Northern Territory (Figure 1).

The 6-hole, 1,013m diamond drilling program was designed to test down-dip and along-strike extensions of known mineralisation associated with the Seuss and Tethys lodes, and to improve geological confidence within key structural corridors.

The results reported are from four of the completed holes, with two diamond holes at Hyperion and the one diamond hole drilled at Tregony (75.1m) completed for metallurgical testwork, with no results available to report at this time (Table 1).

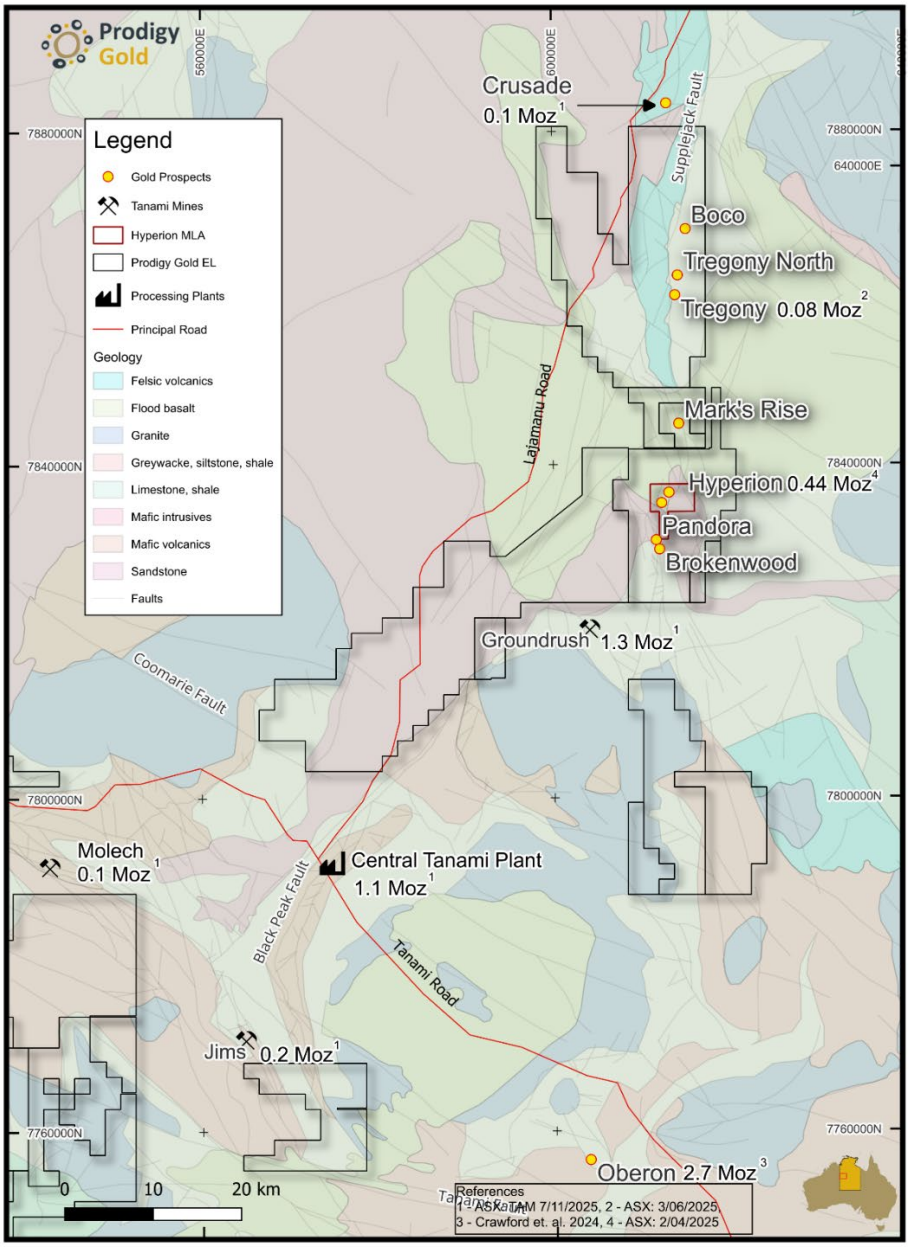

Figure 1 Location of the Tanami North project

Table 1: Drill hole details for diamond drill holes at Hyperion and Tregony

Hole ID	Hole Type	Max Depth (m)	Datum	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip
HYDD25001	HQ Diamond drill hole	275	MGA94_52	614239	7836175	408	090	-80
HYDD25002	HQ Diamond drill hole	327.8	MGA94_52	614150	7836373	405	000	-65
HYDD25003#	PQ Diamond drill hole	102.2	MGA94_52	614155	7836392	415	090	-70
HYDD25004#	PQ Diamond drill hole	105.1	MGA94_52	613482	7836683	404	180	-70
HYRCD25001*	NQ Diamond drill hole	261.1	MGA94_52	614151	7836298	422	000	-60
HYRCD25002*	NQ Diamond drill hole	252.2	MGA94_52	614207	7836298	423	000	-75
TGDD25001#	PQ Diamond drill hole	75.1	MGA94_52	613973	7860220	424	090	-70

*Diamond tails with RC pre-collars and # Metallurgical holes not reported at this time
All GPS coordinates collected using a handheld GPS with +/-5m accuracy.

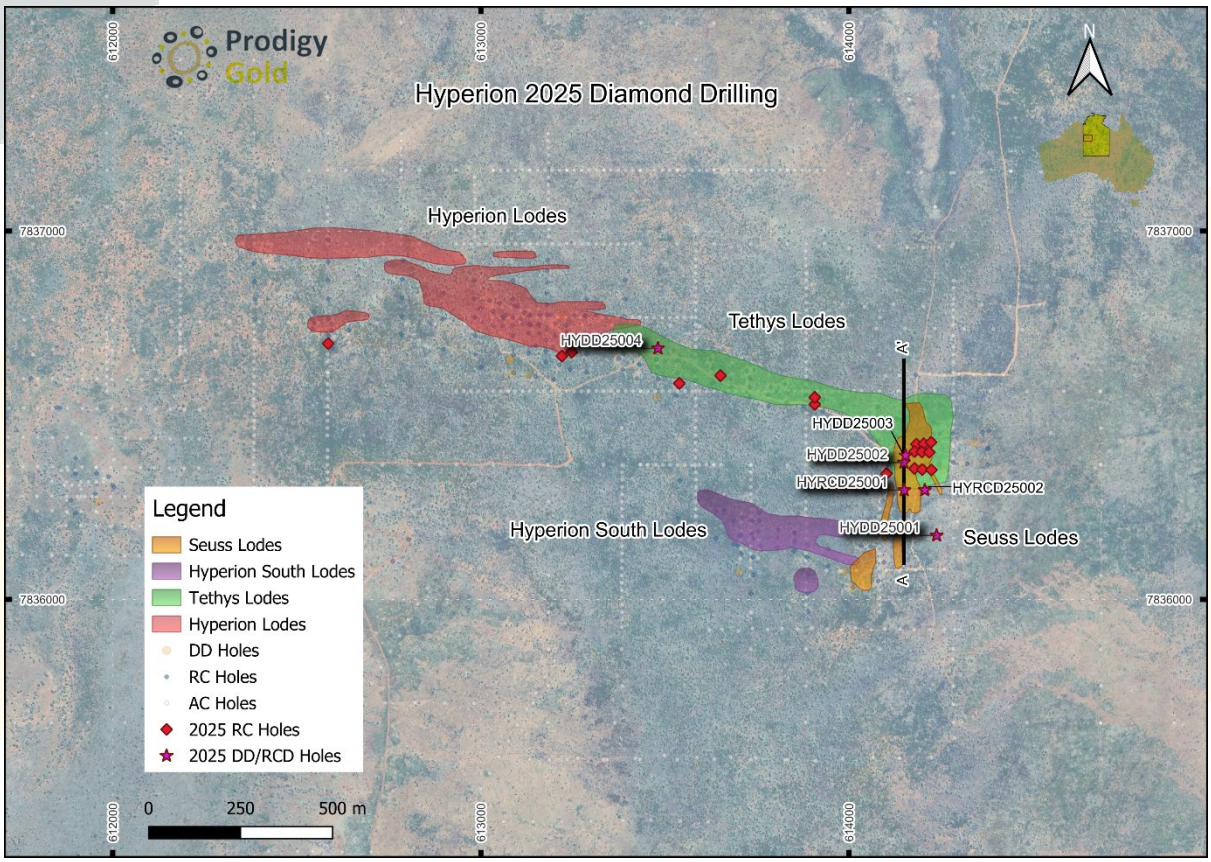

Figure 2 Diamond Drilling Collars for Hyperion from 2025 campaign

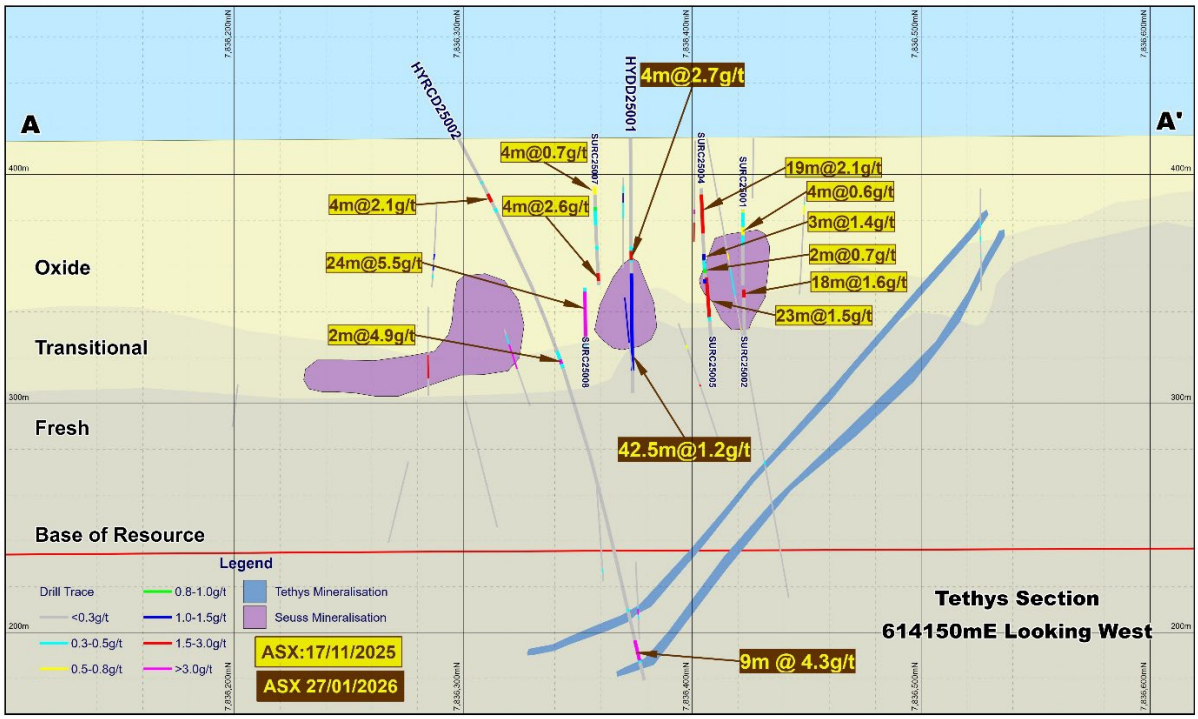

Figure 3 Tethys and Seuss Section 614150mE looking west showing holes HYRCD25002 and HYDD25001

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Mark Edwards commented: "*"These diamond drilling results represent a very encouraging outcome for Hyperion and further demonstrate the strength and continuity of the gold system we are developing in the Tanami. The confirmation of both broad mineralised intervals and high-grade intercepts within the Seuss and Tethys lodes reinforces our confidence in the scale and quality of the deposit.*

The observation of visible gold in hole HYRCD25002 is particularly significant, marking the first time visible gold has been recorded at Hyperion and providing compelling geological validation of a robust mineralising system. Importantly, mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike, highlighting clear potential for further growth.

These results materially advance our understanding of the Hyperion structural corridor and will directly inform the next phase of drilling and geological modelling as we continue to unlock value across our Tanami portfolio."

Hyperion Diamond Drilling Results

The diamond drilling targeted the Suess and Tethys Lodes at Hyperion, following up on recent results including the highly encouraging intercept of 10m @ 15.9g/t Au from 177m in hole HYRC24004[1]. The reported program yielded several significant intercepts, including:

- **HYDD25001**
  - 4m @ 2.7g/t Au from 50m (ETW 2.5m) in Seuss Lode
  - 42.5m @ 1.2g/t Au from 60m (ETW 27.5m) in Seuss Lode
  - 5m @ 0.5g/t from 199m (ETW 4.5m) in Tethys Lode
- **HYDD25002**
  - 0.55m @ 1.4g/t Au from 323.6m in Tethys Lode
- **HYRCD25001**
  - 8m @ 1.4g/t Au from 172m (ETW 3.5m) in Seuss Lode
  - 5m @ 0.8g/t Au from 183m (ETW 2.3m) in Seuss Lode
  - 2m @ 1.3g/t Au from 204m (ETW 1.8m) in Tethys Lode
- **HYRCD25002**
  - 9m @ 4.3g/t Au from 233m (ETW 8.1m) in Tethys Lode Including
    - 2m @ 17.8g/t Au from 234m (ETW 1.8m)

All intercepts reported have been calculated at a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t gold using a minimum width of 2m and can include a maximum of 2m of contiguous lower-grade material, excluding hole HYDD25002, where the sample grade of an individual sample has been reported due to the exploration nature of the hole. No high-grade cut has been used in calculating the reported intercepts, with the highest individual sample grade reported within the campaign being 26.9g/t Au (HYRCD25002 235-236m). For grade interval calculations, the intercepts show both down hole lengths and estimated true widths that were generated using cross-section analysis in Micromine software.

Drill holes HYDD25001 and HYDD25002 were co-funded under Round 18 of the Geophysics and Drilling Collaboration program, delivered through the Northern Territory Government's Resourcing the Territory Initiative. Drill holes HYRCD25001 and HYRCD25002 were diamond tails completed on previous RC drill holes drilled in mid-2025. Both RC holes failed to reach target depth and were subsequently completed with NQ diamond tails.

Drill holes HYDD25003, HYDD25004 and TGDD25001 were drilled to provide samples for metallurgical testwork, no samples have been submitted for geochemical analyses at this time. Each of these holes are twinned to existing RC holes.

Mineralisation intersected during the program is hosted within altered dolerite and associated breccia zones, with gold occurring in quartz and quartz-carbonate veining and brecciated intervals. The presence of visible gold in HYRCD25002 provides strong confirmation of a high-grade mineralising

[1] ASX: 22 October 2024

system and supports the interpretation of structurally controlled gold deposition within the Hyperion fault corridor.

The core at 235.25-235-45m (Figure 4) comprises dark grey to greenish-grey, fine- to medium-grained dolerite, moderately to strongly altered and cut by a network of thin quartz–carbonate veinlets and microfractures. Veining is irregular and locally anastomosing, with weak brecciation evident where vein density increases.

A small but distinct speck of visible gold is observed within a narrow quartz–carbonate vein, occurring as a bright metallic yellow grain along a fracture/vein margin. The gold appears late-stage, associated with brittle deformation and veining rather than disseminated within the host rock.

Minor sulphides (trace fine-grained pyrite ± arsenopyrite) are present adjacent to veining, with subtle sericite–carbonate alteration halos developed around fractures. Overall textures and mineralogy are consistent with structurally controlled, vein-hosted gold mineralisation, confirming the presence of a high-grade component within the Hyperion system.

Figure 4: Visible gold within HYRCD25002 (235.25-235.45m) – sample interval with received grade of 26.9g/t Au – part of the intercept of 9m @ 4.3g/t Au from 233m including 2m @ 17.8g/t Au from 234m reported above

The broad mineralised interval returned in hole HYDD25001 demonstrates significant vertical continuity of gold mineralisation within the Seuss Lode, while higher-grade intercepts within the Tethys Lode confirm the persistence of high-grade shoots at depth (Figure 3).

Recommendations for Further Work

Following review of the recent results, Prodigy Gold will now commence work to update the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Hyperion Deposit, incorporating all the new drilling data, including the recently completed diamond drilling. It is also recommended that several of the higher-grade samples undergo additional analysis to verify the accuracy of the standard fire assay technique used in this program. Prodigy Gold confirmed that the Photon Assay method provides a reliable check for this style of mineralisation, and a selection of samples exceeding 10g/t Au will be submitted for confirmatory testing.

These results will also form part of the integrated 3D structural, mineralogical, and geochemical study of the Hyperion gold deposit in collaboration with Australia's national science agency, CSIRO[2]. The study has the aim to define vein orientations, gold distribution, and alteration patterns to better understand the structural controls on mineralisation within the Hyperion–Tethys system.

[2] ASX: 18 December 2025

Further drilling is also planned for the Hyperion Deposit and planning is now underway for the 2026 field program, which will focus on Mineral Resource growth and continued testing of the deeper extensions of mineralisation.

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

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About Prodigy Gold NL

Prodigy Gold has a unique blend of greenfield and brownfield exploration projects and prospects in the proven multi-million-ounce Tanami Gold Province hosting significant deposits such as Newmont Australia's Tanami operation and it's Oberon Deposit. Prodigy Gold is currently focused on the development of its Tanami North and Twin Bonanza projects with further work required to fully understand the potential for mining of it's over 1 million ounces of Mineral Resources.

The key strategic plan for Prodigy Gold over the coming 5 years includes:

- Remaining focused on mine development and gold exploration in the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory;
- Completing mining studies on the existing Tanami North and Twin Bonanza projects to better understand the development potential of Prodigy Gold's deposits;
- Reviewing opportunities to develop existing and future deposits with potential partners with the aim of generating cash-flow to continue exploration and development activities;
- Continue to grow the current mineral resource base while assessing and developing new projects around the Company's significant tenement package; and
- Work with our Joint Venture partners to continue to advance their projects in and around our active sites.

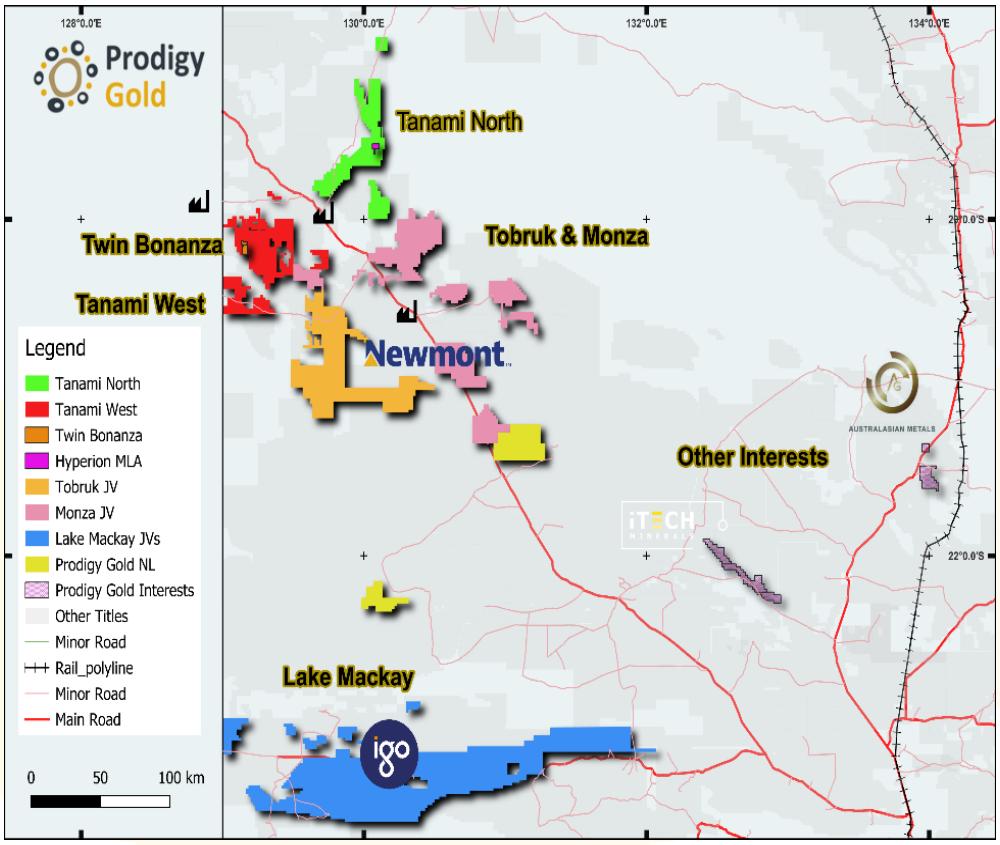

Figure 5 Prodigy Gold major project areas

Competent Person's Statement for the Mineral Resources

The information in this announcement relating to Mineral Resources from Buccaneer, Tregony, Hyperion and Old Pirate is based on information reviewed and checked by Mr. Mark Edwards. Mr. Edwards is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM – Membership number 220787) and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG – Membership number 3655) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "2012 JORC Code"). Mr. Edwards is a full-time employee of the Company in the position of Managing Director and consents to the inclusion of the Mineral Resources in the form and context in which they appear. Mr. Edwards also visited each project site during July 2023, September 2024 and October 2025.

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

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for Tregony was previously released to the ASX on the 3 June 2025 – Updated Mineral Resource for Tregony Gold Deposit. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. The 3 June 2025 release fairly represents data, geological modelling, grade estimation and Mineral Resource estimates completed by Mr. Mark Edwards who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. At the time of the 3 June 2025 release Mr. Edwards was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold. Mr. Edwards has previously provided written consent for the 3 June 2025 release.

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

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

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

Competent Person's Statement for Exploration Results

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

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

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

Announcement Date	Announcement Title	Competent Person	At the time of release full-time employee of	Membership	Membership status
18.12.2025	*Hyperion Deposit – Advanced Structural, Mineralogical and Geochemical Characterisation Study*	*Mr Mark Edwards*	*Prodigy Gold NL*	*AusIMM AIG*	*Fellow Member*
17.11.2025	*Outstanding Drilling Results Returned From Hyperion*	*Mr Mark Edwards*	*Prodigy Gold NL*	*AusIMM AIG*	*Fellow Member*
07.11.2025 ASX:TAM	*Central Tanami Project Total Mineral Resource Increases to 2.8 MOZ*	*Mr Graeme Thompson*	*MoJoe Mining Pty Ltd*	*AusIMM*	*Member*
22.10.2024	*Exceptional Drilling Results Returned From Hyperion Gold Deposit*	*Mr Mark Edwards*	*Prodigy Gold NL*	*AusIMM AIG*	*Fellow Member*
16.01.2023 ASX:BC8	*Coyote Underground Resource increases to 356koz @ 14.6g/t Au*	*Mr Iain Levy*	*Blackcat Syndicate*	*AIG*	*Member*

References

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

Consensus Economics Inc. (2023). Energy Metals & Agriculture Consensus Forecasts - June Report. London: Consensus Economics Inc.

Consensus Economics Inc. (2025). Energy Metals & Agriculture Consensus Forecasts - March Report. London: Consensus Economics Inc.

APPENDIX 1 – PRODIGY GOLD CONSOLIDATED MINERAL RESOURCE TABLE

Table 2 Prodigy Gold Mineral Resource Summary as at 19 August 2025.

			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Project	Date	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (Koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (Koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (Koz)
Tanami North Project											
Tregony[1]	3-Jun-25	0.5/0.6	0.5	1.8	30	1.5	1.0	50	2.0	1.2	80
Hyperion[2]	2-Apr-25	0.5/0.6	2.4	1.6	125	7.3	1.3	310	9.7	1.4	435
Sub-Total			**2.9**	**1.6**	**155**	**8.7**	**1.3**	**360**	**11.7**	**1.4**	**515**
Twin Bonanza Project											
Buccaneer[3]	11-Aug-23	0.6	4.8	1.1	174	6.4	1.1	225	11.2	1.1	400
Old Pirate[4]	19-Aug-16	1.0	0.04	4.7	6	0.8	4.5	109	0.8	4.5	115
Sub-Total			**4.8**	**1.2**	**181**	**7.2**	**1.5**	**334**	**12.0**	**1.3**	**515**
Total Resource			**7.8**	**1.3**	**336**	**15.9**	**1.4**	**694**	**23.7**	**1.4**	**1,029**

Notes for Mineral Resource:

- *All Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code*
- *Mineral Resource Estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The quantities contained in the above table have been rounded to one significant figure to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate for tonnes and grade. Rounding may cause values in the table to appear to have errors.*
- *Authors are noted as Prodigy Gold (Mark Edwards) for the Tregony, Hyperion and Buccaneer Mineral Resources and CSA Global for the Old Pirate Mineral Resources*
- *Tonnes are reported as dry metric tonnes*
- *The are no Ore Reserves reported for any of Prodigy Gold's projects*
- *All projects are owned 100% by Prodigy Gold*
- *Buccaneer Mineral Resources were determined using an optimised pit shell created in 2023 with these parameters;*
  - *Gold price of A$2,960/oz which represents a 120% factoring of the 3-year forecast of gold price based on data from* Consensus Economics Inc, 2023 *at US$1,832/oz and exchange rate of $0.74 dated June 2023.*
  - *Mining, processing and G&A costs of around $56/ore tonne mined*
  - *Recoveries used were 95.1% for oxide, 96.7% transitional and 84.6% for fresh based on metallurgical testwork completed by metallurgical consultants IMO Pty Ltd in 2023*
  - *Pit wall angles of 45º in oxide and 39º in fresh and transitional (from vertical) and are based on geotechnical work completed on the 2021 diamond drilling.*
- *Buccaneer Mineral Resources have been re-stated using the optimised pit shell as outlined above at a lower cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au.*
- *Tregony Mineral Resources are determined to be within 100m of surface using a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au in oxide material and 0.6g/t Au in transitional and fresh material based on metallurgical recoveries of 95% in oxide and 90% in transitional and fresh material.*
- *Hyperion Mineral Resources are determined to be within 180m of surface using a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au in oxide and transitional material and 0.6g/t Au in fresh material based on metallurgical recoveries of 95% in oxide and transitional and 80% in fresh material.*
- *Lower cut-off grades calculated for Hyperion, Tregony and the restated Buccaneer use a forecast exchange rate of $0.64, US gold price of $2,826/oz ($Aus4,395/oz) determined using the Consensus Economics March 2025 newsletter*

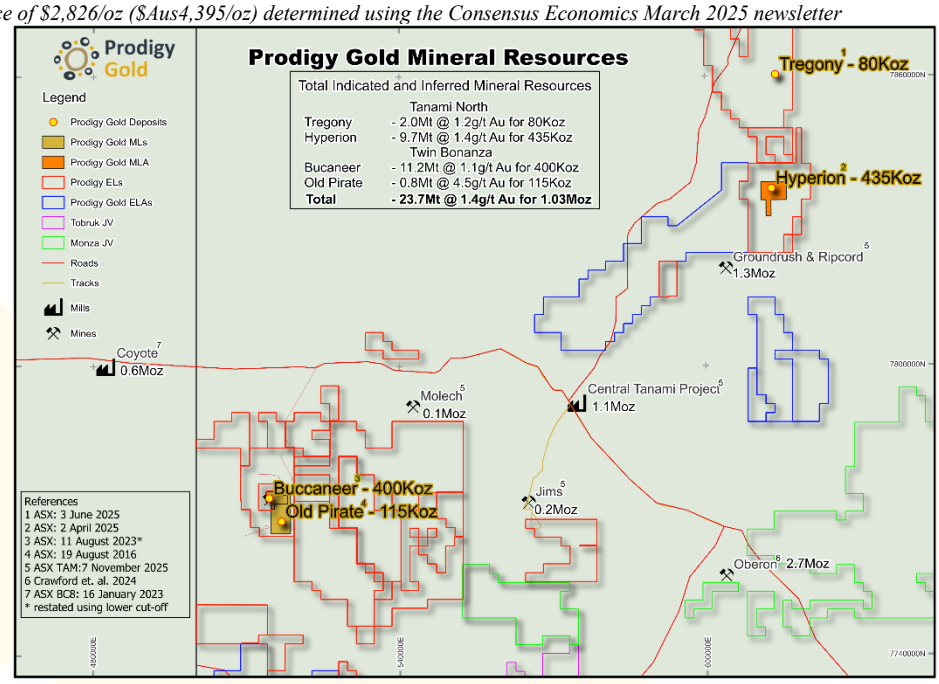

Figure 6 Prodigy Gold Mineral Resource inventory with locations

JORC TABLE 1 HYPERION DIAMOND DRILLING

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Diamond drilling was completed using a UDR 650 drill rig. 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). Some core was sampled using a chisel to crack the friable core – this core was unable to be cut via a saw as it was too friable. The RC pre-collars were completed using a Schramm 485 RC rig. The diamond drilling was completed using a UDR 650 Truck mounted diamond drill rig. The diamond was contracted through United Drilling, and the RC pre-collars were completed by Stark Drilling.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	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 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 or NQ core should provide confidence appropriate sample representivity.
	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	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 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 HQ3 or NQ core should provide confidence appropriate sample representivity. Prodigy Gold samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Diamond drilling was completed by United Drilling using a UDR 650 multi-purpose drill rig. The drill hole diameter was 61mm (HQ3) or 47.6mm (NQ) and downhole surveys for the drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool. HQ3 holes were orientated using industry standard tools for potential early stage geotechnical logging.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	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. 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.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. The sample required for the assay is collected directly into a calico sample bag at a designed 3kg sample mass which is optimal for full sample crushing and pulverisation at the assay laboratory.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Diamond drilling – drill core was logged at Tregony camp by a geologist using a laptop.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were collected. Sample logging is both qualitative (e.g. colour) and quantitative (e.g. % mineral present) in nature depending on the feature being logged.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner. All holes have been photographed wet and dry with photos to be stored on company server. These photos were taken pre-sampling.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	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 the HQ3 shipped to Alice Springs Core Library. The NQ core is currently being stored at the core farm at the Tregony field camp. 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.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	1m RC samples were split with a cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. All intervals were sampled, if the sample was wet it was recorded by the responsible geologist. Very few wet samples were reported as rig had sufficient air to keep sample dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All samples were analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. Samples were dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g was retained for Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Standards and blanks were inserted every 20 samples (1:20). At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples are assayed. Duplicate samples were collected either by using the second chute on the cyclone or manually using a standalone riffle splitter.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Diamond Drilling – selected half core samples were collected based on observations of structural fabric, alteration minerals or veining.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Prodigy Gold uses a lead collection fire assay, using a 40g sample charge, with an ICP-AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish. The lower detection limit for this technique is 0.01ppm Au and the upper limit is 1,000ppm Au that is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. In addition to standards, duplicates and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards, blanks. Sample preparation at the Adelaide BV lab was undertaken using the in-house designed and built robotic system which is often used for high volume processing of exploration samples.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical measurements were collected.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	A blank or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. Five 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	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are calculated independently by both the project geologist and database administrator on receiving of the results.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes completed as reported here.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.62 and SQL 2017 standard edition. This interface integrates with QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value and integrity of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Prodigy Gold has an external consultant Database Administrator with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails. Assay data is provided in MaxGEO format from the laboratories and imported by the Database Administrator. The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS, providing full audit trails to meet industry best practice. The database is backed up on a daily basis and also external copies are made to keep the backups outside the Company premises, preventing to lose the backup for any potential disaster.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assays are not adjusted. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed.
	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Hole collars were laid out with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of ± 5m. Drilled hole locations vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access clearing.
Location of data points	*Specification of the grid system used.*	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 52.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The drilling completed was a mix between mineral resource extension in the NQ holes and step out exploration for the HQ3 holes which were drilled under the NT Government co-funding program so were more exploration in nature.
Data spacing and distribution	*Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	Results will be used to update the Mineral Resource for the Hyperion Deposit.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing is applied for the majority of the drilling program. One 3m composite sample from Hole HYDD25001 was collected due to several small sections of core loss.
	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The drill holes were designed to best test the interpreted geology in relation to regional structure and lithological contacts. Drilling was all inclined with orientation based on predicted geological constraints. 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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in this data. Further structural work is required to determine the distribution of gold within the mineralised intervals. The current approach to sampling is appropriate for further resource definition and exploration.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported from the field camp by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were trucked to Alice Springs by Prodigy Gold personnel to Northline who organise transport to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been delivered to Northline in Alice Springs. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been undertaken. Prodigy Gold has decided to engage a consultant to generate the next mineral resource update for the project which will be completed in the coming months.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Hyperion drilling area is contained within EL9250 located in the Northern Territory. The exploration licence (EL) is wholly owned by Australian Tenement Holdings, a fully owned subsidiary of 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 (DML) is in place for the exploration on the EL. Prodigy Gold has also now applied for a new Mineral Lease over the Hyperion deposit. MLA34047 is currently being applied for and is still in progress.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing with the NT Government and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Hyperion target area was first recognised in this district by surface geochemistry and shallow lines of RAB drilling in the late 1990s by Otter Gold NL. North Flinders, Normandy NFM and Newmont Asia Pacific subsequently all conducted exploratory work on the project with the last recorded drilling (prior to Prodigy Gold) completed in 2007. Previous exploration work provided the foundation on which Prodigy Gold based its exploration strategy.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Geology at Hyperion consists of a NS trending and steeply dipping mafic stratigraphic package with interbedded sedimentary rocks (siltstones and shale). Mineralisation is controlled by WNW striking faults at a high angle to the primary stratigraphy and the Suplejack Shear. Granite dykes have intruded up the WNW structures with both the basalt and granite sequences hosting mineralised quartz veins. Mineralisation is disseminated in nature with some coarse gold observed.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth hole length.*	Drill hole collar data is contained within this release.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case	No information material to the announcement has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Prodigy Gold reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off. As geological context is understood in exploration data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. No upper cut-offs have been applied with the highest individual grade received below 27g/t Au.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Summaries of all material drill holes and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are being reported. No metallurgical recovery testwork has been completed but previous work has been completed on the deposit showing mineralisation can be extracted using a standard processing technique in the Carbon-in-leach processing factility.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Generally, the understanding of the mineralisation geometries at the Hyperion mineral resource are known well enough to calculate the estimated true widths for each drilling intercept. Where possible Prodigy Gold has provided a cross section of a section of the deposit to assist the reader in understanding the ways the estimated true widths are calculated, these may change with further information but at the time of review of the results it is deemed as the most appropriate way to determine the true widths of mineralisation.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text. A collar plan is provided for the completed drill holes. A cross section is provided within the release showing both the Seuss and Tethys lodes.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All significant intersections are reported with a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Information relevant to the results has been provided.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	Further drilling is anticipated and will be planned once results have been analysed by the Company. The Hyperion Mineral Resource will be upgraded based on these new results.