

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: PRX

2 July 2026

Update on Progress at the Prodigy Gold Twin Bonanza Project

HIGHLIGHTS

Approvals for the re-start of the Old Pirate Gold Mine are continuing, based on the previously assessed EIS. Mining and processing under Stage-3 is currently being considered, the status of which is:

- EIS Stage-3 envisaged the mining of an expanded open pit and processing of up to 240,000 tonnes per annum at Old Pirate:
 - *Open pit mining scenario with cut-back to the existing open pits and*
 - *On-site gravity plant production rate of 30 tonnes per hour*
- EPBC referral is complete, the site can be managed using the previous EPBC assessment
- Environmental (Mining) Licence Application and Water Extraction Licence to be submitted. These are the only outstanding regulatory approvals required to re-commence mining
- The current Deemed Mining Licence (DML-0909) for Twin Bonanza allows some works to commence, such as re-establishing the camp and existing process plant, but excluding actual mining & processing

Environmental (Mining) Licence Application for exploration drilling approved for Old Pirate

TOMRA XRT ore sorting testwork successfully produced an ultra-high grade gold concentrate from Old Pirate mineralised material:

- Single stage XRT sorting upgraded feed material from 322.3g/t Au to 2,647g/t Au
- 89% mass reduction achieved while retaining a high-grade product fraction
- Waste-only material successfully identified with 100% rejection of non-mineralised material

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ("Prodigy Gold" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on the Twin Bonanza project in the Northern Territory (Figure 1), which includes the Old Pirate and Buccaneer Mineral Resources. This update details the approval process to potentially re-commence mining at the Old Pirate project. It also outlines the highly encouraging ore sorting testwork results from Old Pirate samples sourced from the existing open pit.

Several approvals are required before mining can re-commence at the Old Pirate Mine, many of which are either complete or in progress. Required approvals before mining could restart include:

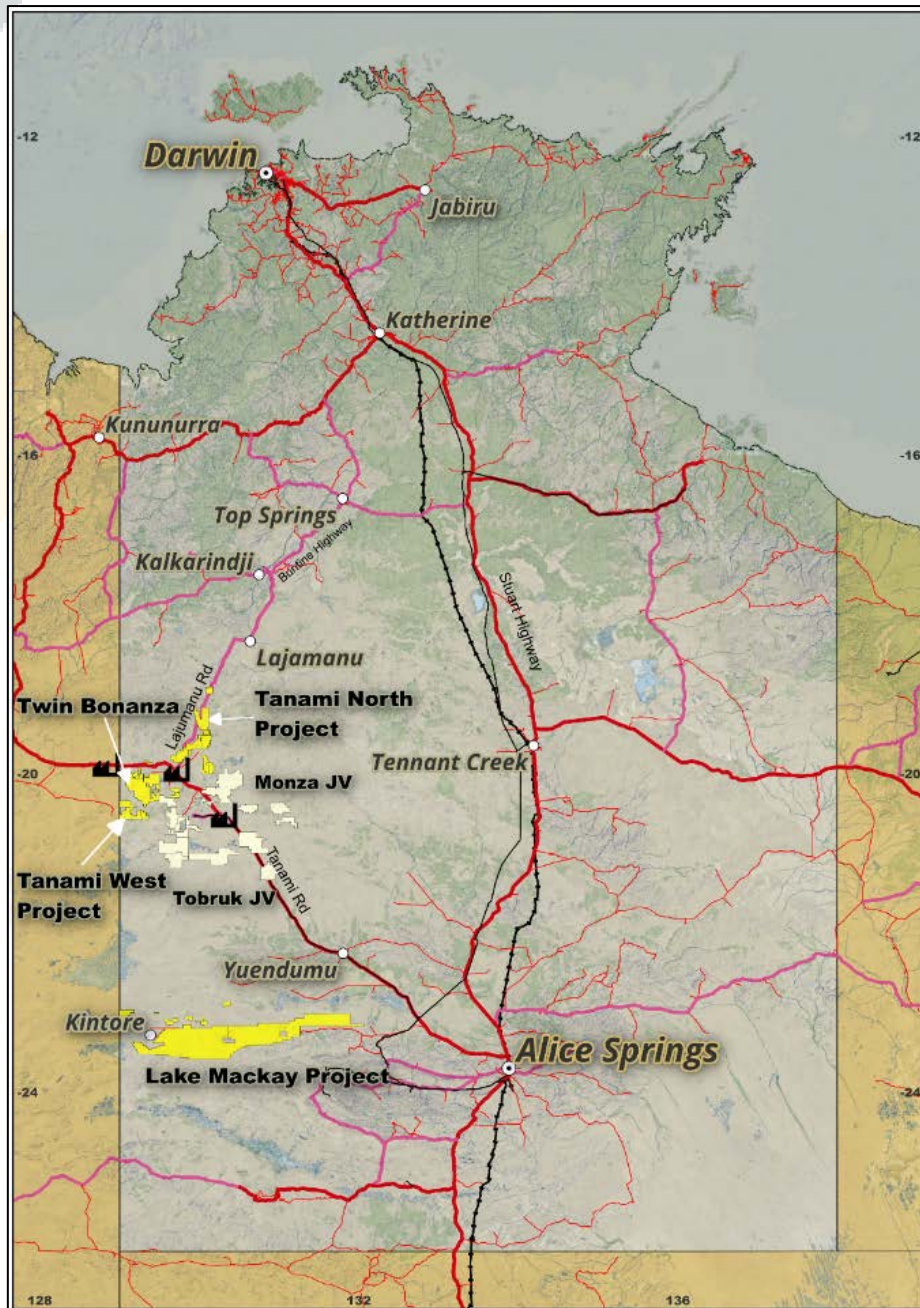


Figure 1 Project location in the Tanami Region

- **Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)** – Assessment was completed by the Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority (NT EPA) in 2014 and, as mining is currently planned to work within the framework of this previous assessment, no further work is required.
- **Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) (EPBC) assessment** – The process was previously completed in 2014 but expired in 2024. This was re-referred to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) who advised that no further action is required and the site can be managed under the conditions of the previous assessment.
- **Mining Agreement with Traditional Owners** – Fully operational agreement in place with an updated Sacred Site Clearance Certificate (SSCC) completed in 2025, which is valid for 5 years.
- **Mining Licence** – there is a current Deemed Mining Licence (DML-0909) in place for the care and maintenance of the project. Permitted actions under this DML include up-grading of the existing camp, processing plant and access infrastructure within the current footprint. No mining can occur under this DML.

- **Environmental (Mining) Licence (EML) application for mining** – This is a new environmental mining licence required from the Department of Land Planning and Environment (DLPE) under the NT Environmental Protection Act (2019) – (NT EP Act) for mining activities to commence. Drafting is underway and submission is planned for July/August 2026.
- **Water Extraction Licence** – Required to extract suitable quantities of water to support processing. Completion and submission with the department for assessment are planned over the coming months.
- **EML application for exploration** – An exploration EML has been approved by the DLPE for drilling at the Twin Bonanza project. The plan is to drill exploration holes around the Old Pirate deposit which are designed to add confidence in the mineralisation of the mine plan area and to potentially grow the Mineral Resource. This will be the first exploration drilling undertaken at the project since 2015.

Ore-sorting testwork was completed by TOMRA Sorting Mining (Tomra) using X-Ray Transmission (XRT) sensor-based ore sorting technology on selected mineralised and waste material sourced from the Old Pirate open pit. The results demonstrate that high-grade mineralised material from Old Pirate can be effectively upgraded using XRT sorting, with substantial mass rejection achieved while generating ultra-high grade product fractions. The samples collected were a high-grade mineralised sample from the quartz vein, two contact mineralised samples to the quartz vein and a waste sample from the open pit.

The strongest result from the high-grade mineralised sample utilising XRT sorting upgraded a feed grade of 322.3g/t Au into a product fraction grading 2,647g/t Au. Importantly, this result was achieved with approximately 89% mass rejection, demonstrating the potential for ore sorting to selectively concentrate mineralised material while removing a proportion of relatively lower-grade waste material.

The testwork also demonstrated the successful rejection of waste-only material, with 100% of the waste sample correctly classified as non-mineralised material and no product fraction generated. The ore sorting results provide support for the application of modern pre-concentration technologies at Old Pirate, highlighting the potential to materially improve future economics through reductions in haulage, milling and downstream processing.

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Mark Edwards said:

“Prodigy Gold has been busy over the wet-season commencing and partially completing the process of obtaining approvals for the potential re-commencement of mining at its Twin Bonanza project in the NT. This work includes the approvals around Flora and Fauna interactions through the EPBC process as well as obtaining mining approvals through the NT EPA supported by an existing EIS completed back in 2014 that remains in place for the project.

Work will continue on finalising the remainder of the required applications as soon as possible for submission with and subsequent assessment by the regulators. The potential re-commencement of mining for the project involves the completion of the Stage-3 mining scenario as included in the approved EIS for the project, which includes further open pit mining and on-site processing using a gravity plant. This also entails the construction of new tailings dams for the processing tails.

Part of the approval process was to seek permission for exploration drilling at the Old Pirate project, which has now been approved by the DLPE. Prodigy Gold is now permitted to commence the first exploration program at this deposit since 2015, with a focus on adding more confidence in the current Mineral Resource and testing the potential to extend the deposit below the current open pits.

The ore sorting testwork results represent an important technical milestone for the Old Pirate project, highlighting the potential for ore sorting to materially enhance future development opportunities. While the work completed was only on a bench scale, it has highlighted the potential to better understand how the process could assist with the future development of the deposit. The ability to produce an ultra-high grade concentrate while rejecting a substantial proportion of waste material has the potential to significantly reduce downstream processing volumes and operating costs. Importantly, the work demonstrates that Old Pirate mineralisation contains a strong density contrast that can be identified using XRT technology, particularly in high-grade mineralised material associated with coarse gold and sulphide mineralisation.”

Background – Twin Bonanza Gold Project

The Twin Bonanza project includes the Old Pirate and Buccaneer Mineral Resources and is located in the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory, approximately 125km north-west of Newmont’s multi-million-ounce Tanami Operation (Figure 1).

Old Pirate is recognised as a unique high-grade gold system within the Tanami Region and was originally discovered through regional exploration targeting outcropping quartz vein systems associated with gold mineralisation.

Historical exploration identified multiple steeply dipping quartz veins hosted within a broader structural corridor, with visible gold and coarse gold commonly associated with quartz veining and sulphide mineralisation. Old Pirate is a coarse gold-bearing quartz-vein system hosted by a sequence of intercalated sandstone and shale horizons (turbidite sequence). Quartz veins, ranging from 20cm to 6m in width, host the gold mineralisation. The mineralised quartz veins preferentially follow key shale horizons within the turbidite package. The key shale horizons are generally thicker shales up to 25m thick.

Mining at Old Pirate was undertaken by Prodigy Gold in two phases between 2013 and 2016. Firstly, a trial mining program between 2013 and 2014, where small-scale mining and onsite gravity processing was completed. Trial mining processed a total of 8,122 tonnes at a grade of 15.4g/t Au producing 3,454 ounces of gold¹, achieving gold recoveries of around 86%. Secondly, more traditional mining between 2015 and 2016, where ore was transported to the Coyote CIL processing plant in Western Australia, which is currently owned by Black Cat Syndicate (ASX:BC8). During this mining stage a total of 155,357 tonnes of material was processed at an average grade of 5.9g/t Au producing around 29,376 ounces of gold².

The operation performance demonstrated the continuity of high-grade mineralisation and confirmed the project’s ability to produce significant gold grades from relatively small mining volumes. The project has attracted recent interest due to the potential for low-footprint, high-margin mining scenarios and remains highly prospective for additional high-grade mineralised shoots.

Old Pirate currently hosts a JORC Code (2012) compliant Mineral Resource of 115koz of gold for 0.8Mt of material @ 4.5g/t Au (Table 1)³ comprising high-grade gold mineralisation associated with narrow quartz vein systems. The resource remains open along strike and at depth, which highlights the potential for future exploration to better understand the growth potential of the project.

The Company believes the combination of higher-grade mineralisation, coarse gold occurrence, strong density contrasts and demonstrated ore sorting amenability positions the Old Pirate Deposit as a

¹ ASX: 29 July 2016

² ASX: 30 April 2014

³ ASX: 19 August 2016

compelling development opportunity with the potential to grow through future exploration that is planned to commence in 2026 now approvals have been granted.

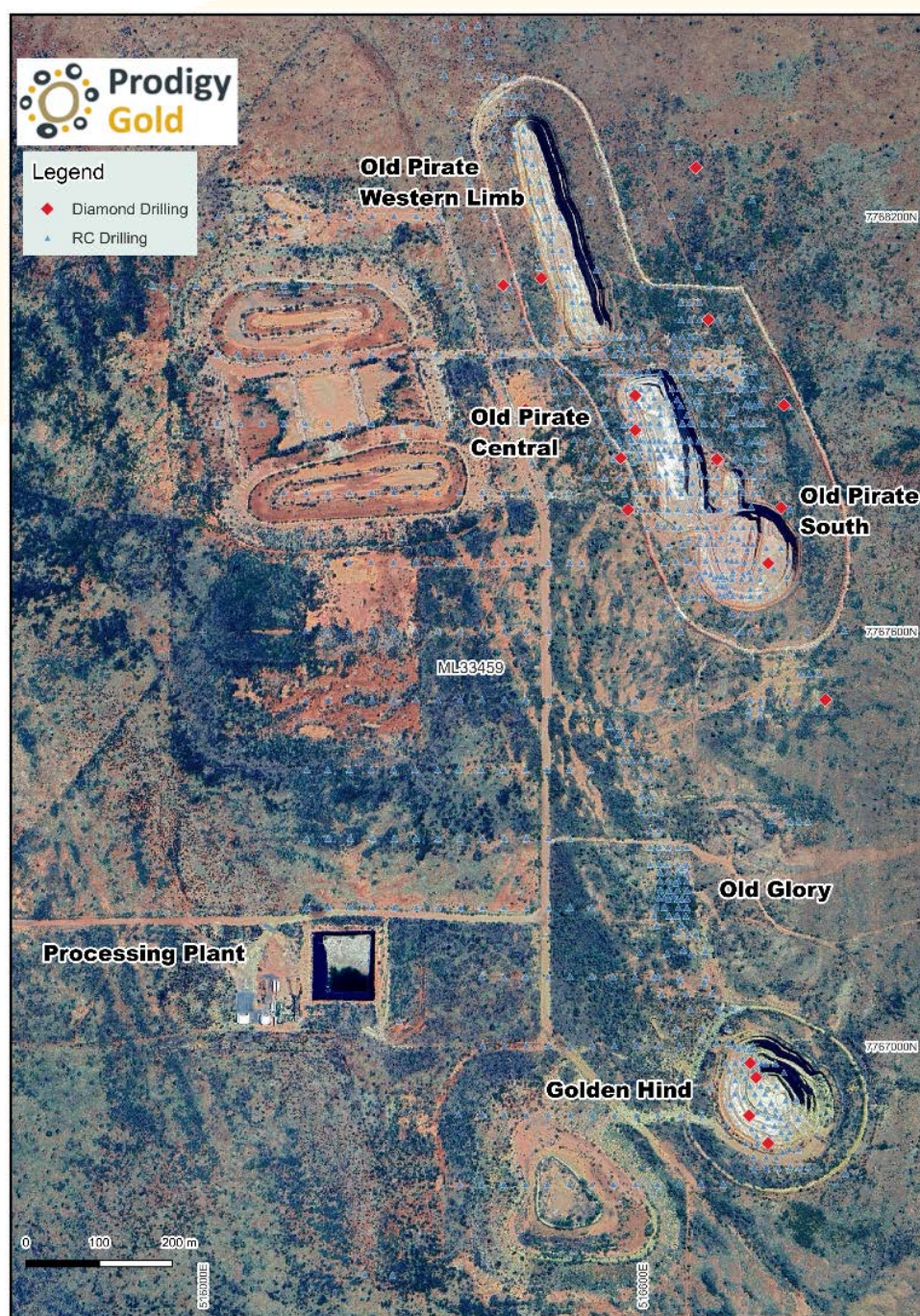


Figure 2 Old Pirate project layout

Table 1: Old Pirate Mineral Resource Estimate

Old Pirate Gold Deposit - Mineral Resource Estimate August -2016									
Domain	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (Kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (Koz)	Tonnes (Kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (Koz)	Tonnes (Kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (Koz)
Western Limb	12	7.6	3	305	5.3	52	317	5.4	55
Central	23	3.0	2	436	3.8	54	459	3.8	56
East	2	7.4	1	10	5.9	2	12	6.2	2
Golden Hind	4	3.5	1	6	4.5	1	10	4.1	1
Total	42	4.7	6	756	4.5	109	798	4.5	115

Note: Totals may vary due to rounding. The above Mineral Resource Estimate was first reported in 2016 (ASX: 19 August 2016).

Approval Update

To operate a mine in the Northern Territory several levels of approvals are required prior to operations commencing. Twin Bonanza has the advantage that some of those approvals and assessments are still in place from mining conducted between 2013 and 2016.

The Twin Bonanza project EIS was previously assessed and approved⁴ under the NT EPA for a three staged open pit mining project⁵. The first two stages were completed by 2016, however, the third stage has yet to commence. This third stage includes an extension to the existing open pits using a gravity plant for processing on site. The gravity plant is still on site and will require significant refurbishment and upgrades to return to operational status.

The plans for Stage-3 mining under the EIS includes:

- Mining rate of around 240,000 tonnes per annum
- Open pit mining expansion using conventional drilling, blasting, loading and haulage methods
- On site gravity processing with establishment of a two cell tailings dam
- Processing up to 30 tonnes per hour through a gravity plant

While the historic EIS remains in place, it will need a supporting EML approved prior to the commencement of Stage-3 mining and processing. The EML application is well advanced and is expected to be submitted in the coming months for assessment. Once submitted the application will be published by the Department of Land Planning and Environment (DLPE) for public comment while being assessed. Prodigy Gold has been working closely with the regulators to ensure that the process of submitting the application is understood receiving good support from the government to date. Due to the project already having a DML in place, the EML application is a concurrent process rather than the generation of a new EML, allowing for the current security to be transferred to the Stage-3 mining application. While there are no stipulated assessment timeframes for concurrent applications those in place for new applications show the assessment period to be around 80 days for a modified licence and 120 days for a tailored licence. It is expected that the application will be for a tailored licence as the department has yet to define the risk criteria for mining operations under the EP Act.

The approvals previously granted for the project included an EPBC referral that resulted in several mitigation actions being agreed back in 2014. This EPBC referral expired in 2024 and was re-submitted for assessment, which is a public process with the referral available for public view on the EPBC Act Public Portal. The assessment resulted in no further actions being required meaning the project can be managed using the previously agreed management processes to protect local endangered fauna, such as the Great Bilby, recognised on site.

As Old Pirate has previously been in operations, an active Deemed Mining Licence (DML-0909) is in place with a NT Government security covering the project. This DML allows Prodigy Gold to commence upgrades to the existing infrastructure on site, such as the camp, processing facility, access road and airstrip, in preparation for the approval of the required EML for the project. Works can only be completed within the existing footprint with no expansions possible prior to the granting of a new EML for mining and processing.

The Twin Bonanza project has an existing mining agreement with the Central Land Council (CLC) on behalf of Traditional Owners in place, as well as the required sacred site clearances. The tenements

⁴ ASX: 22 July 2014

⁵ <https://ntepa.nt.gov.au/your-business/public-registers/environmental-impact-assessments-register/completed-assessments/register/twin-bonanza-gold-mine/draft-environmental-impact-statement-eis>

are in good standing meaning that once the approvals through the Northern Territory regulators are received mining could potentially commence.

Exploration Drilling for 2026

No exploration drilling has occurred at Old Pirate since 2015. Prodigy Gold is planning to complete several holes that will consist of Reverse Circulation pre-collars with diamond core tails ("RCD"). These RCD holes are the most cost-effective way to drill the high-grade veins of Old Pirate as the pre-collars are cheaper and quicker to complete using the Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling method. Diamond core drilling ("DD") will be used to intersect the high-grade veins to ensure they can be identified and sampled according to the logged structures of the veins systems.

The initial program will focus on the veins below the current Stage-3 open pit, such as those sampled during the Ore sorting testwork program as outlined below. Some holes will also be drilled within the Inferred category areas of the Mineral Resource to improve confidence in the Mineral Resource estimate and allow for this to be updated in the future.

Now that approval from the DLPE has been received, it is planned to drill around 5-6 RCD holes commencing in the September quarter of 2026.

Ore Sorting Testwork Program

The ore sorting testwork was completed by TOMRA at its Sydney test facility using the TOMRA COM Tertiary XRT sorter.

Material submitted for testing was pre-screened to an 8–32mm size fraction prior to sorting.

XRT sorting technology works by identifying differences in atomic density between particles. Dense sulphide-bearing and gold-associated particles can therefore be separated from lower-density waste material.

Four separate sorting runs were completed comprising:

1. High-grade mineralised material – sample taken directly from the mineralised vein
2. Contact-style mineralised material (Sample 1) – sample taken from the hanging wall side of the mineralised vein
3. Contact-style mineralised material (Sample 2) – sample taken from the footwall side of the mineralised vein
4. Waste material – material taken from the waste rock at the base of the pit

The sorting testwork was designed to determine whether Old Pirate mineralisation could be effectively upgraded using sensor-based sorting technology.

TOMRA advised that the strongest density differential was observed in the high-grade mineralised material where the presence of coarse gold and/or dense sulphide minerals generated an excellent classification of mineralisation. TOMRA noted that where mineralisation becomes more disseminated or fine grained, sorting performance may become less effective. Results presented in Table 2 and Figure 3 highlight the gold grade upgrade achieved utilising ore sorting.

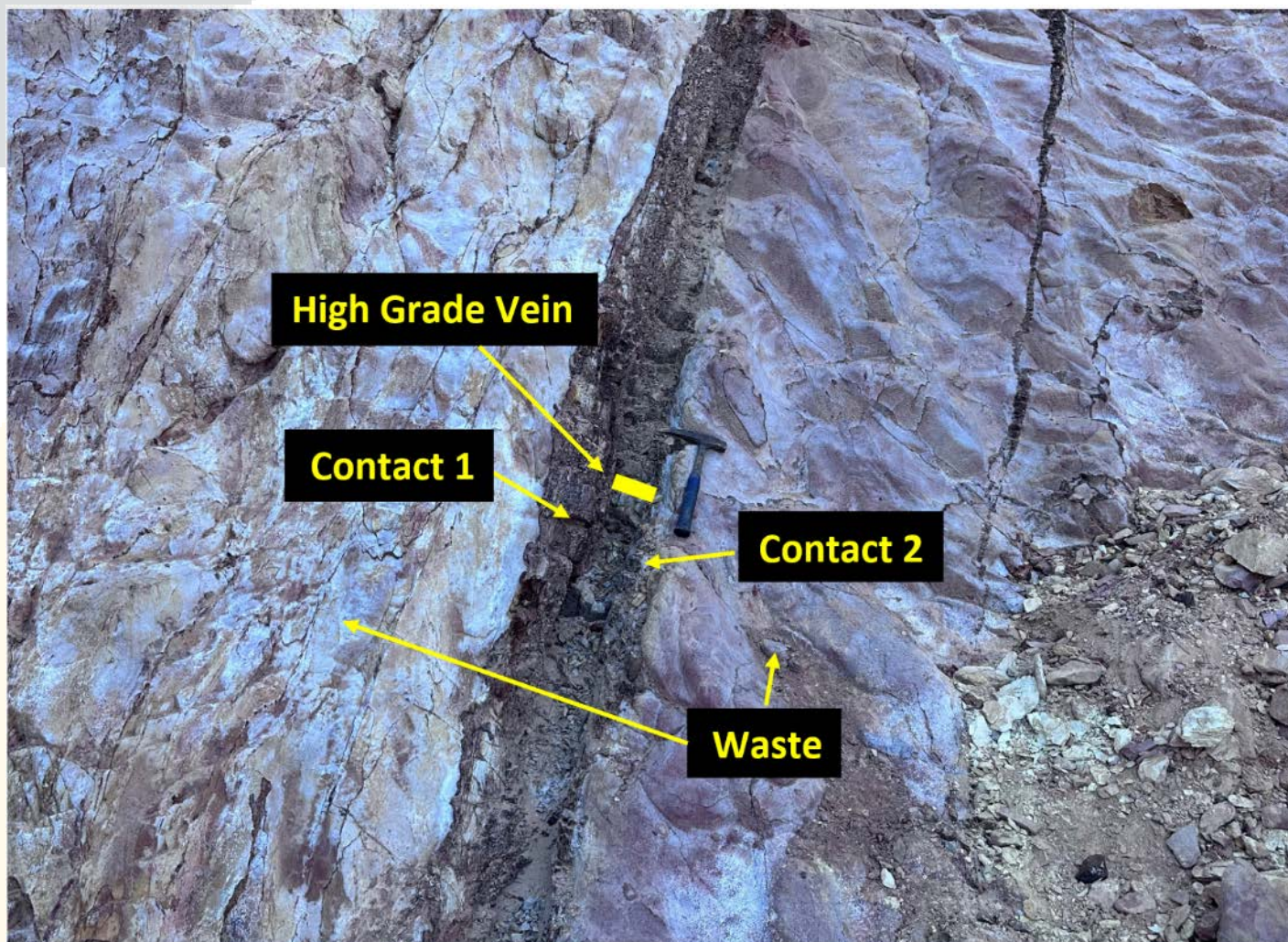


Figure 3 Photo of high-grade Old Pirate Vein (geopick for scale) – Location north wall of Western Limb pit

Table 2: Ore Sorting Results Summary

Sample	Fraction	Au Grade (g/t Au)	Mass (kg)	Mass %
Mineralised Sample	Feed	322.26	12.8	100%
Mineralised Sample	Product	2,647.42	1.4	11%
Mineralised Sample	Waste	36.72	11.4	89%
Mineralised Sample	Unsorted Fines	181.2	3.4	N/A
Contact Sample 1	Feed	3.17	7.3	100%
Contact Sample 1	Product	5	0.4	5%
Contact Sample 1	Waste	3.07	6.9	95%
Contact Sample 2	Feed	2.56	5.1	100%
Contact Sample 2	Product	2.6	0.4	8%
Contact Sample 2	Waste	2.55	4.7	92%
Waste Sample	Feed	0.29	9.4	100%
Waste Sample	Product	N/A	0	0%
Waste Sample	Waste	0.29	9.4	100%

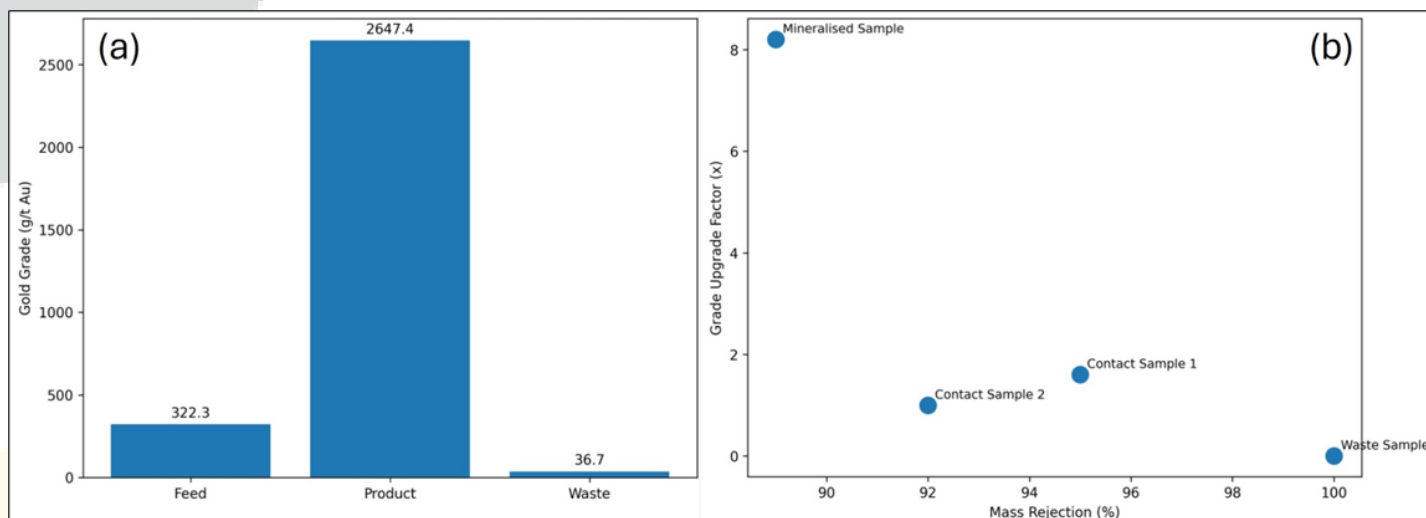


Figure 4: (a) Gold grade upgrade bar chart; (b) Mass rejection vs grade upgrade scatter diagram.

Technical Discussion

The ore sorting results are highly encouraging for the application of sensor-based sorting technologies at Old Pirate.

The strongest result was generated from the high-grade mineralised sample where a very low-mass product fraction carrying exceptionally high gold grades was produced.

TOMRA concluded that the success of the sorting response is likely related to:

- Presence of coarse free gold
- Association of gold with high-density sulphide minerals
- Particle liberation characteristics
- Density contrast between mineralised and waste material
- Ability of XRT technology to identify dense mineral phases

Importantly, the successful rejection of waste-only material indicates that barren material can potentially be removed prior to downstream processing.

The contact-style mineralisation samples produced only moderate upgrading results. TOMRA noted this is likely due to the disseminated nature of mineralisation and reduced density contrast in lower-grade material.

The Company believes these results demonstrate the strong potential for selective ore upgrading strategies at Old Pirate, particularly in high-grade zones containing coarse gold and sulphide-associated mineralisation.

Potential Development Implications

The successful application of ore sorting technology has the potential to materially influence future development pathways for Old Pirate.

Potential benefits may include:

- Significant reduction in processing tonnage
- Reduction in haulage costs

- Increased head grade to downstream processing plants
- Lower energy consumption
- Reduced reagent consumption
- Reduced tailings volumes
- Improved operational flexibility
- Potential for modular or low-footprint development scenarios

Ore sorting may be particularly attractive for Old Pirate given the project's:

- High-grade nature
- Presence of coarse gold
- Strong grade variability
- Potential for selective mining approaches
- Strong density contrast between mineralised and waste material

Forward Work Program

Following the encouraging initial testwork, Prodigy Gold intends to evaluate additional ore sorting and metallurgical work programs.

Recommended follow-up work includes:

- Bulk ore sorting trials using larger representative samples
- Detailed gold deportment studies
- Sulphide association studies
- Particle size optimisation studies
- Comminution and liberation studies
- Assessment of integration into future processing flowsheets
- Economic assessment of pre-concentration opportunities

TOMRA has recommended a bulk-scale sorting trial of approximately 700kg as the next stage of testing. As the association of gold to high-density response is not 100% clear at this stage, it is recommended that a more detailed assay campaign is completed on the samples. This should give a clearer expectation and understanding of gold association.

It is recommended that for future test work, tight size fractions should be tested at a size fraction ratio of max 1:3. This will ensure adequate liberation while also achieving reliable particle classification across the size fraction.

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 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.

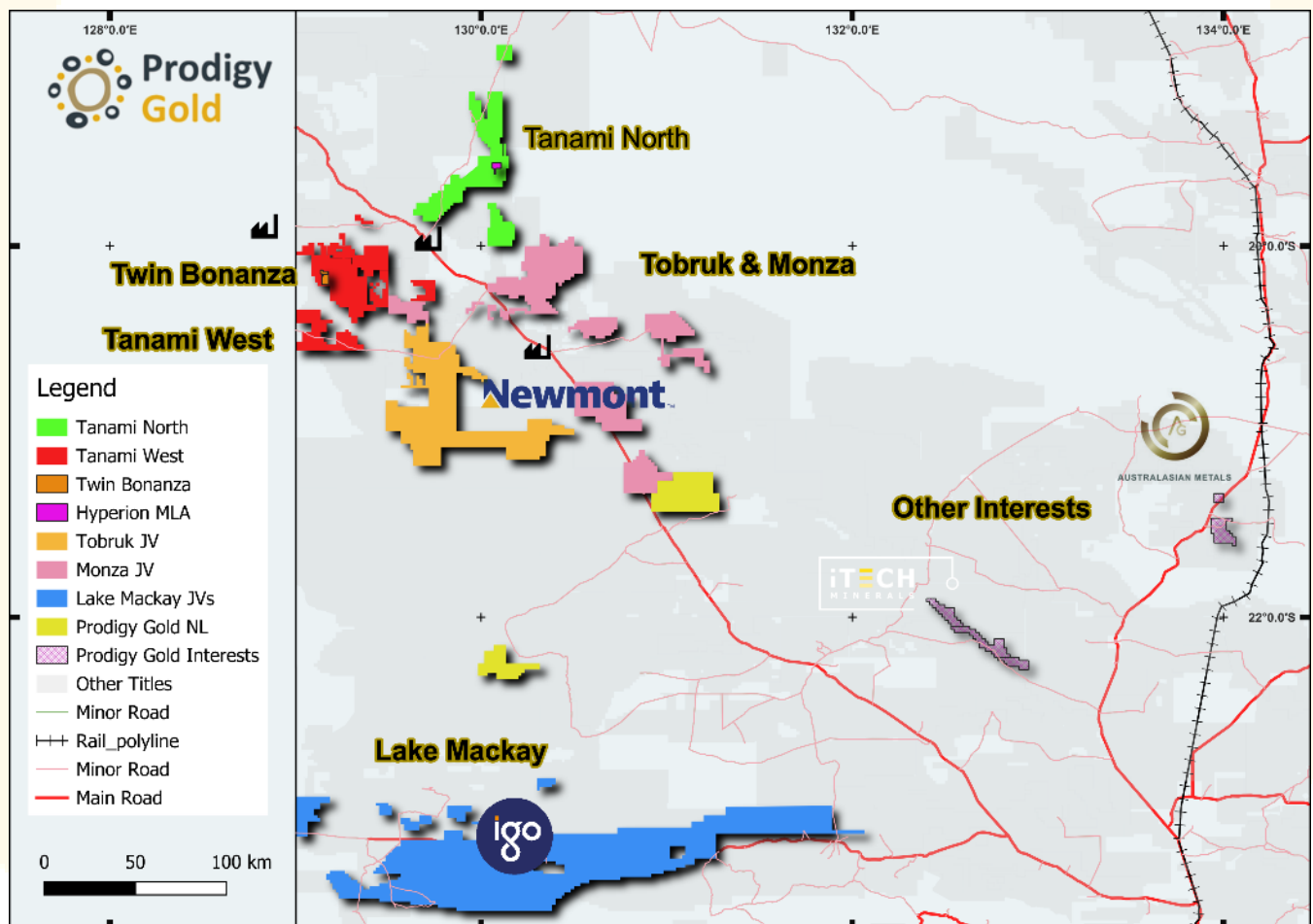


Figure 5 – Prodigy Gold major Project areas

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, October 2025 and May 2026.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resources as reported on the 16 March 2026, 3 June 2025, 11 August 2023 and 19 August 2016, and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 16 March 2026, 3 June 2025, 11 August 2023 and 19 August 2016 releases continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for Hyperion was previously released to the ASX on the 16 March 2026 – 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 16 March 2026 release 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 16 March 2026 release.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for Tregony was previously released to the ASX on the 3 June 2025 – Updated Mineral Resource for Tregony Gold Deposit. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. The 3 June 2025 release fairly represents data, geological modelling, grade estimation and Mineral Resource estimates completed by Mr. Mark Edwards who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy 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 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 exploration results from the Twin Bonanza Project, such as results from the Old Pirate 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
07.11.2025 ASX:TAM	Mineral Resource Update	Mr Graeme Thompson	MoJoe Mining Pty Ltd	AusIMM	Member
16.01.2023 ASX:BC8	One of Australia's highest-grade deposits - 356koz @ 14.6g/t	Mr Iain Levy	Black Cat Syndicate Limited	AIG	Member
29.07.2016	Quarterly Report – For the 3 months ended 30 June 2016	Mr Alwin van Roij	ABM Resources NL	AusIMM	Member
22.07.2014	Australian Government Environmental Approval Received	Mr Darren Holden	ABM Resources NL	AusIMM	Member
30.04.2014	Quarterly Report – For the 3 months ended 31 March 2014	Mr Darren Holden	ABM Resources NL	AusIMM	Member

References

- ABM Resources NL. (2022, August 03). *Draft Environmental Impace Statement (EIS) for Twin Bonanza*. Retrieved from NT EPA: <https://ntepa.nt.gov.au/your-business/public-registers/environmental-impact-assessments-register/completed-assessments/register/twin-bonanza-gold-mine/draft-environmental-impact-statement-eis>
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- Crawford, A. F., Thedaud, N., Masurel, Q., & Maidment, D. W. (2024). Geology and regnional setting of the Oberon gold deposit, Tanami Region. *Northern Territory Geological Survey AGES 2024 Conference* (pp. 83-87). Alice Springs: Northern Territory Geological Survey.

APPENDIX 1 – PRODIGY GOLD CONSOLIDATED MINERAL RESOURCE TABLE

Table 1 Prodigy Gold Mineral Resource Summary as at 16 March 2026.

			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	3-Jun-25	0.5/0.6	0.5	1.8	30	1.5	1.0	50	2.0	1.2	80
Hyperion	16-Mar-26	0.5	4.1	1.6	212	5.7	1.3	242	9.8	1.4	454
Sub-Total			4.6	1.6	242	7.2	1.3	292	11.9	1.4	534
Twin Bonanza Project											
Buccaneer	11-Aug-23	0.6	4.8	1.1	174	6.4	1.1	225	11.2	1.1	400
Old Pirate	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			9.5	1.4	423	14.4	1.4	626	23.8	1.4	1,049

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
- There 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 45° in oxide and 39° 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 based on metallurgical recoveries of 95% in oxide and transitional and 90% in fresh material.
- Lower cut-off grades calculated for 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. Lower cut-off grades calculated for Hyperion use an exchange rate of \$0.69, US gold price of \$3,273/oz (\$Aus4,743/oz) determined using the Consensus Economics February 2026 newsletter

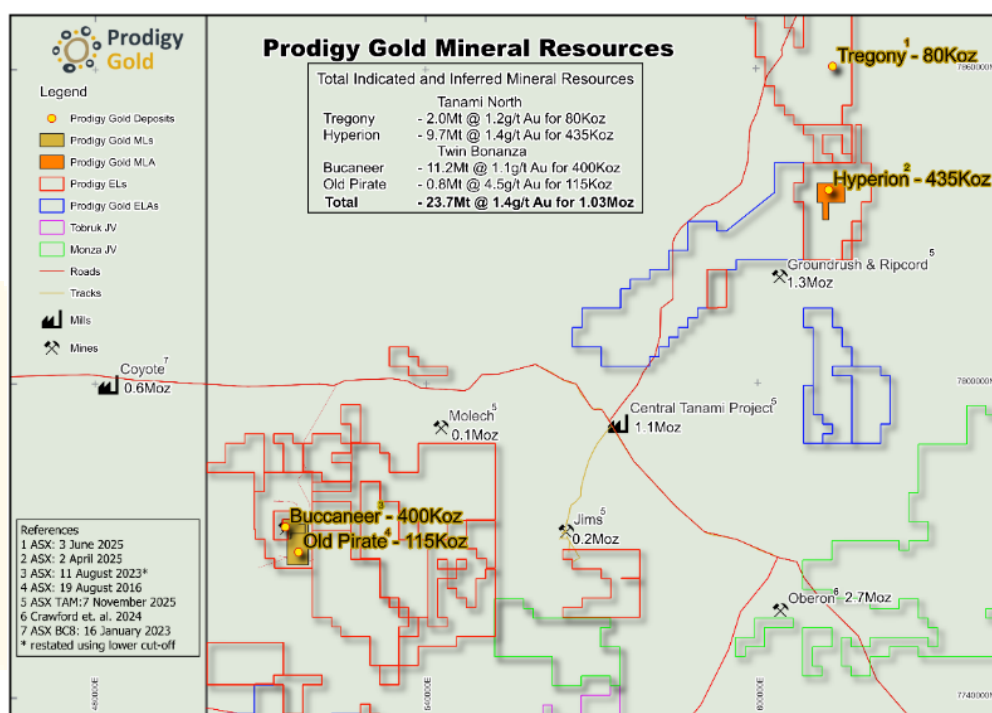


Figure 6 Prodigy Gold Mineral Resource inventory with locations

JORC TABLE 1 TOMRA RESULTS

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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	Samples submitted for ore sorting testwork were sourced from the Old Pirate project. Material was pre-screened to 8–32mm prior to sorting testwork.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	Sampling was selective to cover high-grade vein material together with contact zone and waste rock.
	<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>	Samples were collected from the main vein at Old Pirate using a geological hammer. Material was pre-screened to 8-32mm prior to sorting testwork.
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>	Not applicable - No drilling reported.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	Not applicable - No drilling reported.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Not applicable - No drilling reported.
	<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>	Not applicable - No drilling reported.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Not applicable - No drilling reported.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Not applicable - No drilling reported.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	Not applicable - No drilling reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable - No drilling reported.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Not applicable - No drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples were analysed for gold by TOMRA at their ore sorting facility in Sydney.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	No standards or blanks were submitted for this testing.
	<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>	Sampling was selective to cover high-grade vein material together with contact zone and waste rock.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	TOMRA is specialised in sensor-based sorting techniques. Sensor-based sorting, is an umbrella term for all applications where particles are singularly detected by a sensor technique and rejected by an amplified mechanical, hydraulic, or pneumatic process. The sorters of TOMRA are divided into two types of sorters, COM and PRO. The sorter used for the test work documented in this report was the TOMRA COM X-Ray transmission (XRT) system.
	<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>	No standards or blanks were submitted for this testing.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Not applicable.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes completed.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Not applicable – hand collected samples were submitted for testing.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Assays are not adjusted.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Samples locations were recorded using a hand-held GPS (MGA_94 zone 52).
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 52.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Not applicable.
	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	Results will not be used to update the Mineral Resource for the Old Pirate Deposit.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Not applicable.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Samples were collected from the main vein at Old Pirate and the contact and surrounding units.
	<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>	Not applicable - No drilling reported.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were transported from site to Darwin and then couriered to TOMRA.
Audits or reviews	<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
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The Old Pirate gold deposit is located on Mineral Lease 33459 in the Northern Territory. The tenement is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to the 'Twin Bonanza Mining Agreement' agreement between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC). The Mineral Lease was granted in April 2014 for a term of 25 years.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i>	The tenement is in good standing with the NT Government and the CLC and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The deposit was first recognised in outcropping veins in the late 1990s by North Flinders Mines. North Flinders, Normandy NFM and Newmont Asia Pacific all conducted exploratory work on the project with the last recorded drilling (prior to Prodigy Gold) completed in 2005. Previous exploration work provided the foundation on which Prodigy Gold based its exploration strategy.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Old Pirate is a coarse gold-bearing quartz-vein system hosted by a sequence of intercalated sandstone and shale horizons (turbidite sequence). Quartz veins ranging from 20cm to 6m in width host the gold mineralisation. The mineralised quartz veins preferentially follow key shale horizons within the turbidite package. The key shale horizons are generally thicker shales, with some up to 25 metres thick.
Drill hole Information	<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> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth hole length.</i>	Summaries of all material drill holes are available at the Company website, and within the Company's ASX releases.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case</i>	No information material to the announcement has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Not applicable – no exploration results presented.
	<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>	Not applicable - No drilling reported.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents are being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	From mapping and limited diamond drilling, beds and mineralisation appear to be steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees). Drill holes are angled as shallowly as possible (typically 60 degrees, 50 where possible) to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All significant intersections are reported in the results table.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Information relevant to the results has been provided.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</i>	TOMRA has proposed testing of a 700kg bulk sample – this may be completed in the future.