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

27 November 2024

High-Grade Gold Results from Hyperion and Tregony North Confirmed by the Chrysos PhotonAssay™ Analytical Method

HIGHLIGHTS

- **PhotonAssay results for selected samples from Hyperion and Tregony North align well with previously reported Fire Assay results.**
- **High-grade intercept into Tethys lode for hole HYRC24004, originally reported as 10m @ 15.9g/t Au, is very consistent using both analytical techniques with new intercept calculated at 10m @ 15.6g/t Au.**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ("Prodigy Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the receipt of the Chrysos PhotonAssay™ ("PhotonAssay") results for thirty reverse circulation ("RC") samples from drilling completed during 2024 at the Hyperion and Tregony North areas on the Company's Tanami North Project in the Northern Territory (Figures 1 & 2). The RC samples selected for analysis had all reported Fire Assay grades greater than 8.5g/t Au[1].

The Company successfully used the PhotonAssay method to check high-grade gold samples from its 2023 drilling program at Hyperion and Tregony[2] and sought to replicate this result by confirming the higher-grade Fire Assay results from the 2024 drilling programs at Hyperion and Tregony North.

Fire Assays involve the analysis of a 50-gram charge of a finely pulverised (80% of material smaller than 80 micron - P_{80} 80µm) sub-sample derived from the 2-3kg RC sample. While this method is commonly practiced globally for gold analysis, it can potentially introduce a sampling bias, particularly in samples that contain coarse gold particles.

PhotonAssay is a fast, accurate and environmentally friendly analytical method for gold and other elements that was originally developed by Australia's national science agency, CSIRO. It relies on the principles of photon activation. In this method, a 500-gram sub-sample containing gold is hit with high-energy photons. When these photons interact with the atomic nuclei of gold atoms in the sample, they induce reactions that result in the emission of characteristic gamma rays. By measuring the intensity of these gamma rays, the amount of gold present in the sample can be accurately determined.

Both, the PhotonAssay and Fire Assay techniques, report significant gold grades with very good correlation between both sets of results. This check analysis process provides Prodigy Gold the confidence that the reported higher grades are repeatable and strengthening the potential for future development of the Project.

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[1] ASX PRX: 22 October 2024
[2] ASX PRX: 21 March 2024

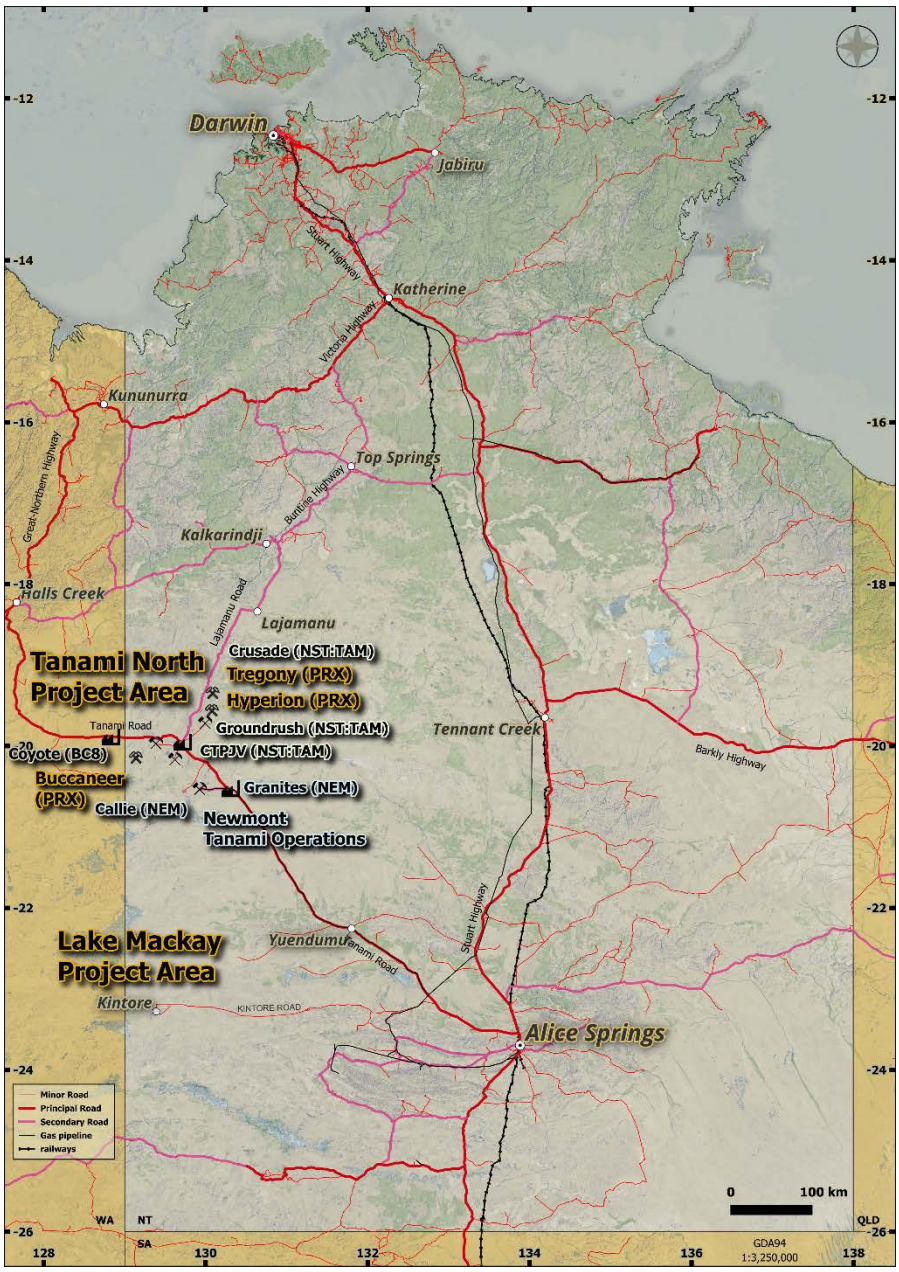

Figure 1 - Project location in the Tanami Region

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Mark Edwards said:

"Prodigy Gold has used PhotonAssay to cross-check Fire Assay results for gold because it provides a complementary, non-destructive, and highly accurate alternate check method for gold analysis. Fire Assay, while considered a benchmark technique, involves multiple steps that can introduce variability, such as sample handling, flux composition, or human error. The smaller Fire Assay sub-sample can also add additional bias to any analysis technique. PhotonAssay enables companies to verify these results with a fast, chemical-free process on a larger sub-sample that can minimize biases and improve confidence in the data. This dual-method approach ensures robust quality control, enhances the reliability of resource estimates, and helps identify discrepancies early in the process, ultimately improving operational decision-making.

The PhotonAssay results reported in this release align closely with the Fire Assay outcomes, giving Prodigy Gold confidence that the 2024 drilling results are consistent and reproducible across different assay methods, across different areas of the Deposit and across different Deposits.

Prodigy Gold will continue to utilise this technique as a way of adding confidence in analytical methods, particularly around zones of higher grades, which can have a significant impact on mineral resource estimates".

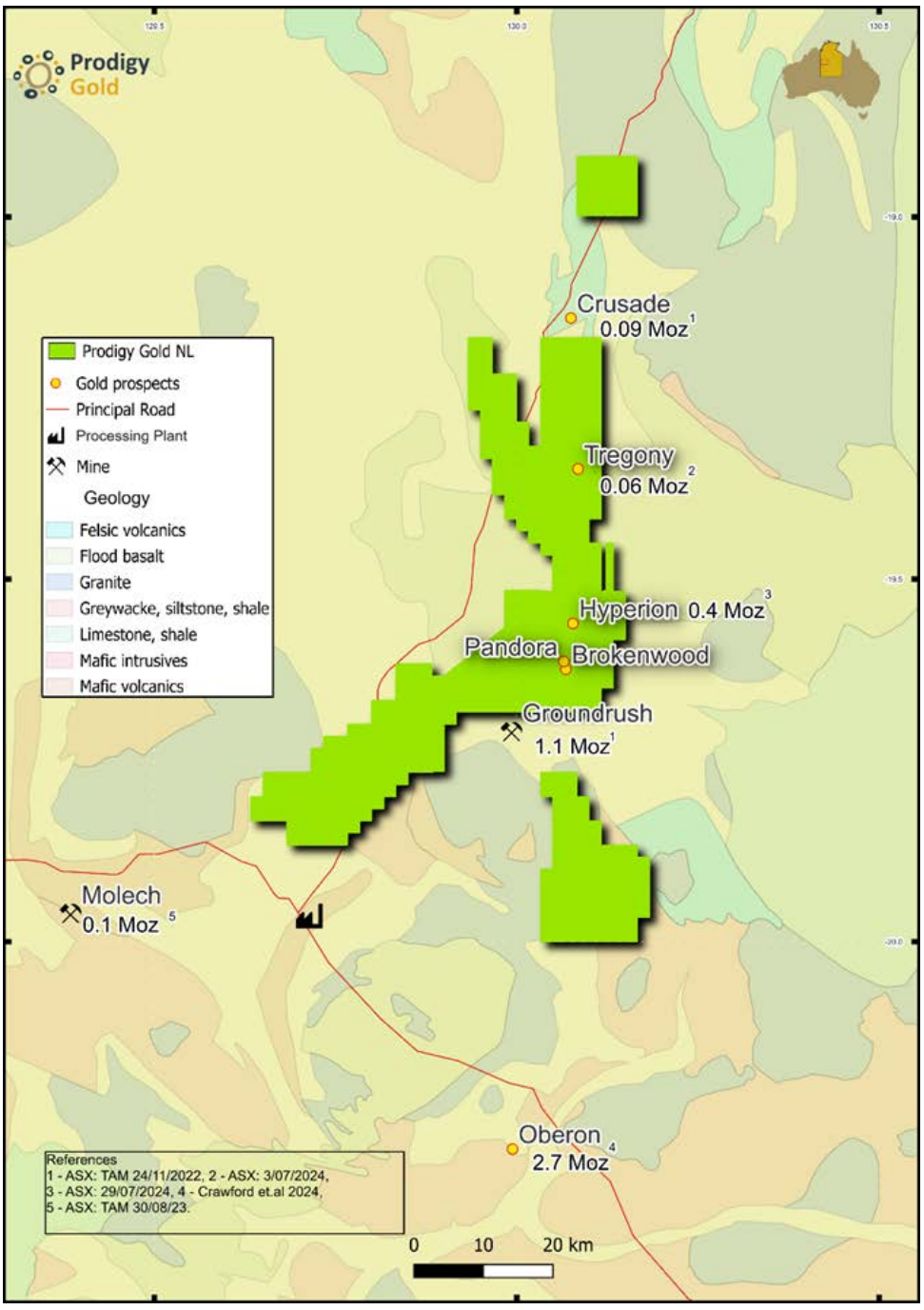

Figure 2 - Location of the Tregony and Hyperion Deposits within the Tanami North Project area

Discussion of Results

PhotonAssay analysis was undertaken on thirty RC drilling samples from eight drill holes at the Hyperion Deposit and one hole from the Tregony North prospect (see Figures 4 - 6 for drill hole locations of samples reported in this announcement). The results are presented in Table 1 and overall, the results have displayed a very good correlation between the average values for Fire Assay results and the PhotonAssay results, with the coefficient of determination (R^2) coming in at 97.59% (see Figure 3), with a coefficient of 100% indicating perfect correlation between two sets of independent data.

One intercept reported in hole HYRC24004[3] had 8 consecutive samples submitted for re-analysis using the PhotonAssay technique. The original reported Fire Assay intercept was 10m @ 15.9g/t Au and the PhotonAssay results, used to re-calculate the intercept, reported a very similar result with an intercept of 10m @ 15.6g/t Au. This represents a 2% difference between both techniques, which is typically an excellent result for higher grade zones in gold deposits.

In summary, both Fire Assay and PhotonAssay are appropriate techniques for gold analysis, however they differ in terms of sample preparation, speed, sensitivity, accuracy, and cost. The choice between the two methods may depend on factors such as sample characteristics, required throughput, and budget considerations. Prodigy Gold has historically exclusively relied on Fire Assays for drilling samples and will therefore continue to use this technique as the basis of its analytical process, but based on research results, Prodigy Gold will continue to use PhotonAssay as its check analysis method, as part of the Company's extensive QAQC process.

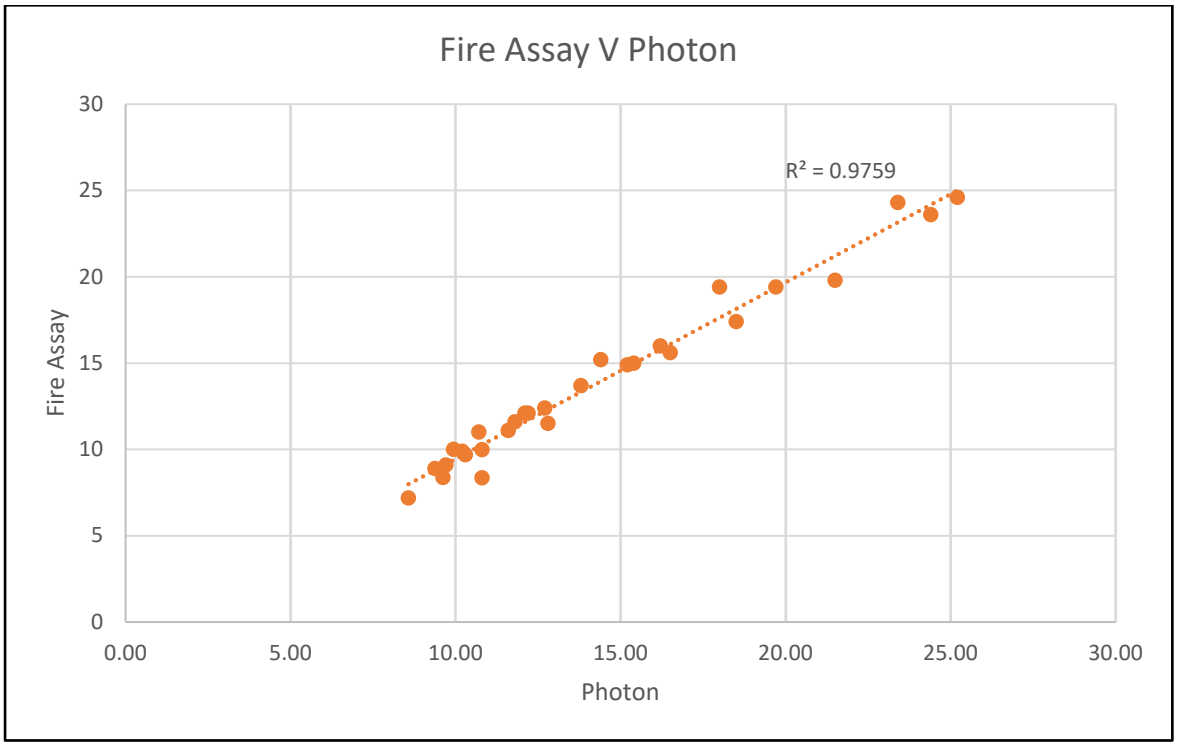

Figure 3 - Correlation plot for PhotonAssay and Fire Assay results

Table 1: Drill hole coordinates for drill holes reported in this announcement (Coordinate system MGA94 Zone 52).

Hole_ID	East	North	Tenement	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Prospect
HYRC24004	614158	7836427	EL9250	216	90	-70	Suess/Tethys
HYRC24005*	613092	7836797	EL9250	132	180	-70	Hyperion
HYRC24006	613477	7836651	EL9250	90	0	-60	Tethys
HYRC24009*	613480	7836691	EL9250	102	180	-70	Tethys
HYRC24011	613159	7836723	EL9250	120	0	-60	Hyperion
HYRC24013	613787	7836576	EL9250	78	0	-60	Tethys
HYRC24014	613479	7836670	EL9250	72	0	-60	Tethys
HYRC24017A	613114	7836747	EL9250	102	0	-60	Hyperion
TGRC24002	614302	7862869	EL31331	78	90	-60	Tregony North

Note: * = holes to be used for metallurgical testwork – drilled down dip of mineralisation[4]

[3] ASX PRX: 22 October 2024
[4] ASX PRX: 14 November 2024

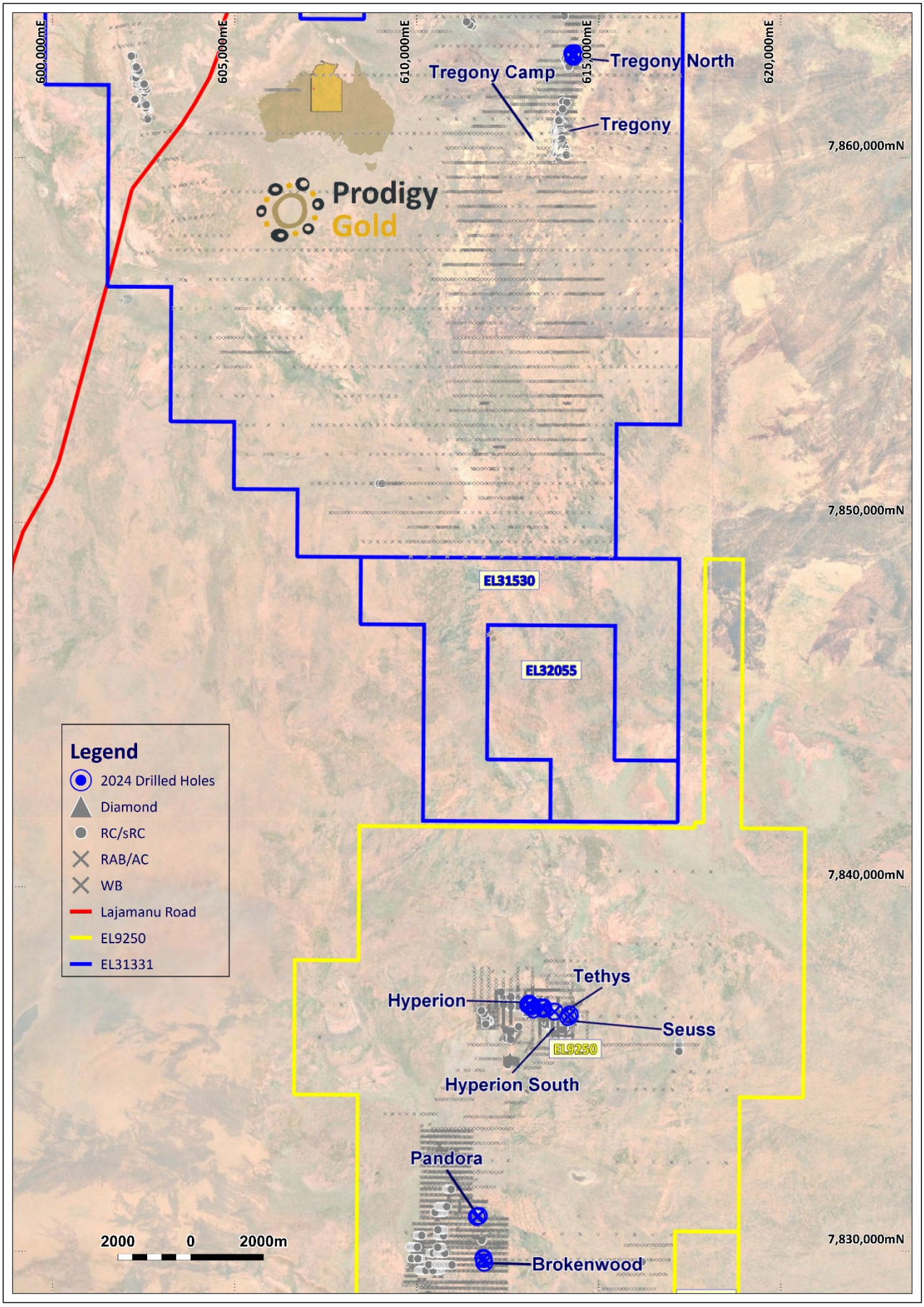

Figure 4 - General plan showing location of the drill holes assayed by the PhotonAssay technique and reported in this announcement

Table 2. Sample details and assay results for samples reported in this announcement from Hyperion[5] and Tregony[6].

Hole_ID	Sample_No.	From (m)	To(m)	Fire Assay (g/t Au)	Photon (g/t Au)
HYRC24004[4]	PG058291	54	55	15.4	15.0
HYRC24004[4]	PG058328	89	90	11.6	11.1
HYRC24004[4]	PG058329	90	91	16.2	16.0
HYRC24004[4]	PG058421	177	178	14.7	14.1
HYRC24004[4]	PG058422	178	179	23.4	24.3
HYRC24004[4]	PG058423	179	180	19.7	19.4
HYRC24004[4]	PG058424	180	181	25.2	24.6
HYRC24004[4]	PG058425	181	182	16.5	15.6
HYRC24004[4]	PG058426	182	183	18.5	17.4
HYRC24004[4]	PG058427	183	184	24.4	23.6
HYRC24004[4]	PG058428	184	185	10.7	11.0
HYRC24005[4]	PG058963	61	62	13.8	13.7
HYRC24005[4]	PG058964	62	63	12.1	12.1
HYRC24005[4]	PG059006	102	103	10.8	10.0
HYRC24006[4]	PG058846	40	41	12.7	12.4
HYRC24006[4]	PG058853	47	48	18.0	19.4
HYRC24006[4]	PG058857	51	52	10.3	9.7
HYRC24009[4]	PG058569	23	24	11.8	11.6
HYRC24009[4]	PG058601	53	54	9.4	8.9
HYRC24009[4]	PG058603	55	56	9.9	10.0
HYRC24009[4]	PG058605	57	58	9.7	9.1
HYRC24009[4]	PG058608	60	61	15.2	14.9
HYRC24009[4]	PG058609	61	62	14.4	15.2
HYRC24011[4]	PG060155	71	72	10.2	9.9
HYRC24013[4]	PG058491	28	29	21.5	19.8
HYRC24013[4]	PG058492	29	30	9.6	8.4
HYRC24014[4]	PG058755	26	27	12.2	12.1
HYRC24017A[4]	PG060212	53	54	12.8	11.5
TGRC24002[5]	PG061167	48	49	8.6	7.2
TGRC24002[5]	PG061168	49	50	10.8	8.4

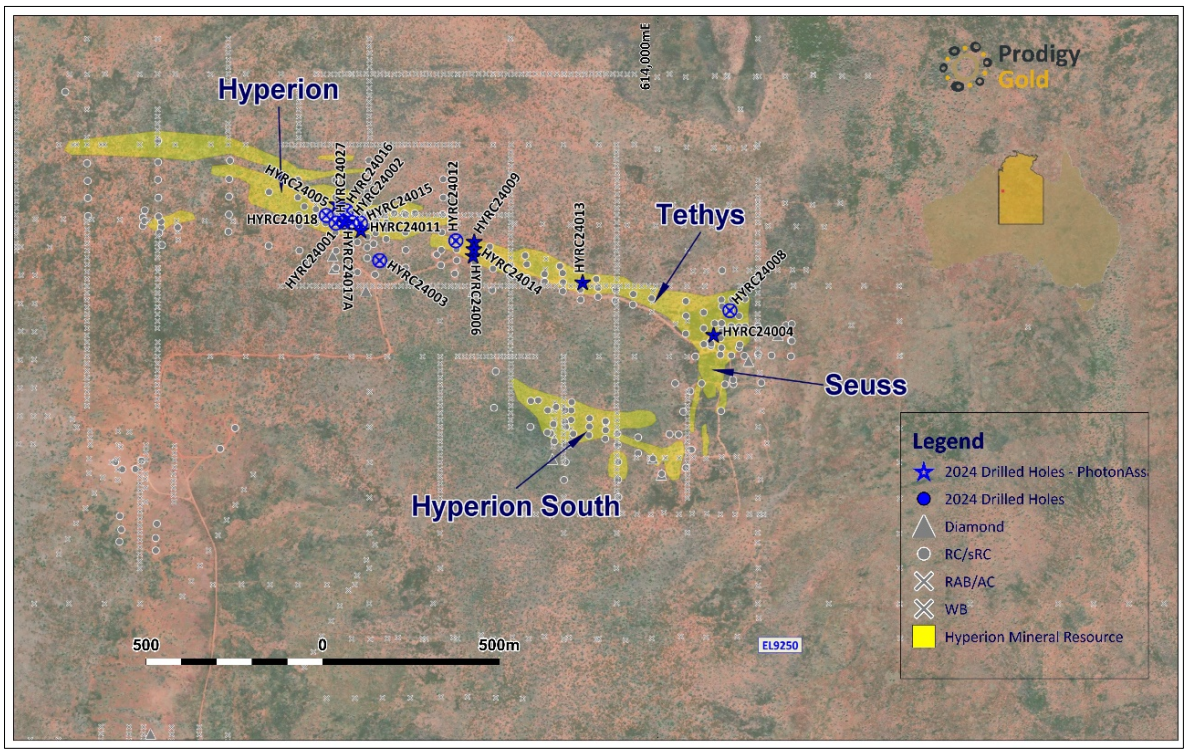

Figure 5 - Detailed plan showing location of Hyperion 2024 drill holes highlighting drill holes with samples assayed by PhotonAssay.

[5] ASX PRX: 22 October 2024

[6] ASX PRX: 6 November 2024

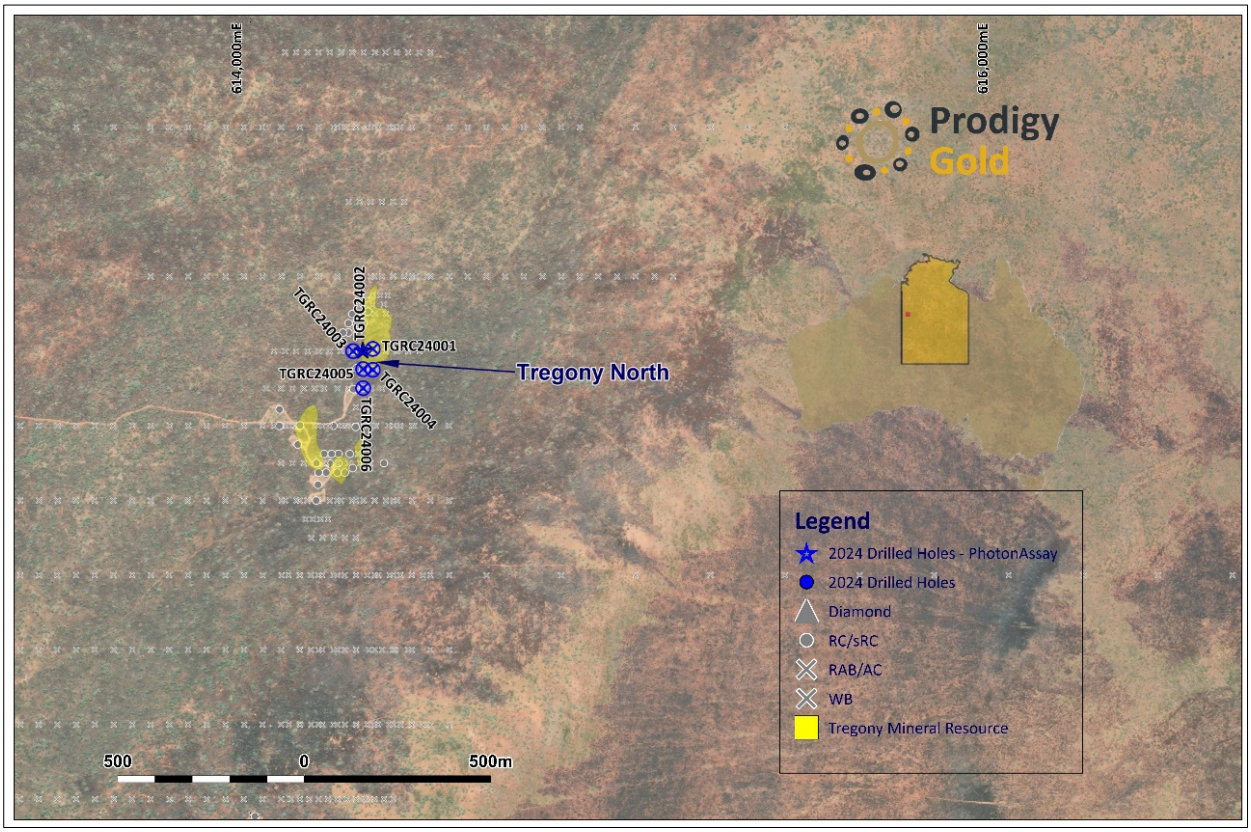

Figure 6 - Detailed plan showing location of Tregony North 2024 drill holes highlighting drill hole with samples assayed by PhotonAssay.

Fire Assay will remain the technique of choice for the Company to ensure the is consistency with the technique used within the broader Mineral Resource estimation process.

Prodigy Gold continues to increase its understanding of the Hyperion Deposit, with metallurgical testwork now underway[7] to provide more knowledge for the development potential for the Project. The Prodigy Gold team will keep its shareholders and other stakeholders updated on the progress of this testwork as information becomes available.

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

For further information contact:
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[7] ASX PRX: 14 November 2024

About Prodigy Gold NL

Prodigy Gold has a unique greenfields and brownfields exploration portfolio in the proven multi-million-ounce Tanami Gold Province hosting significant deposits such as Newmont Australia's Tanami operation and Oberon Deposit. Prodigy Gold is currently focused on the Tanami North Project with further work required to understand the potential at the Buccaneer Project. The key strategic plan for Prodigy Gold over the coming 2 years includes:

- Advancing priority targets and further development of Mineral Resources at the Tanami North Project;
- A mining options study on the Buccaneer and Old Pirate Mineral Resources to determine the next steps to advance the Twin Bonanza Project;
- Systematic evaluation of all of Prodigy Gold targets to determine next steps with either further exploration, divestment or tenement relinquishment; and
- Support Joint Venture partners to expedite discovery on their projects.

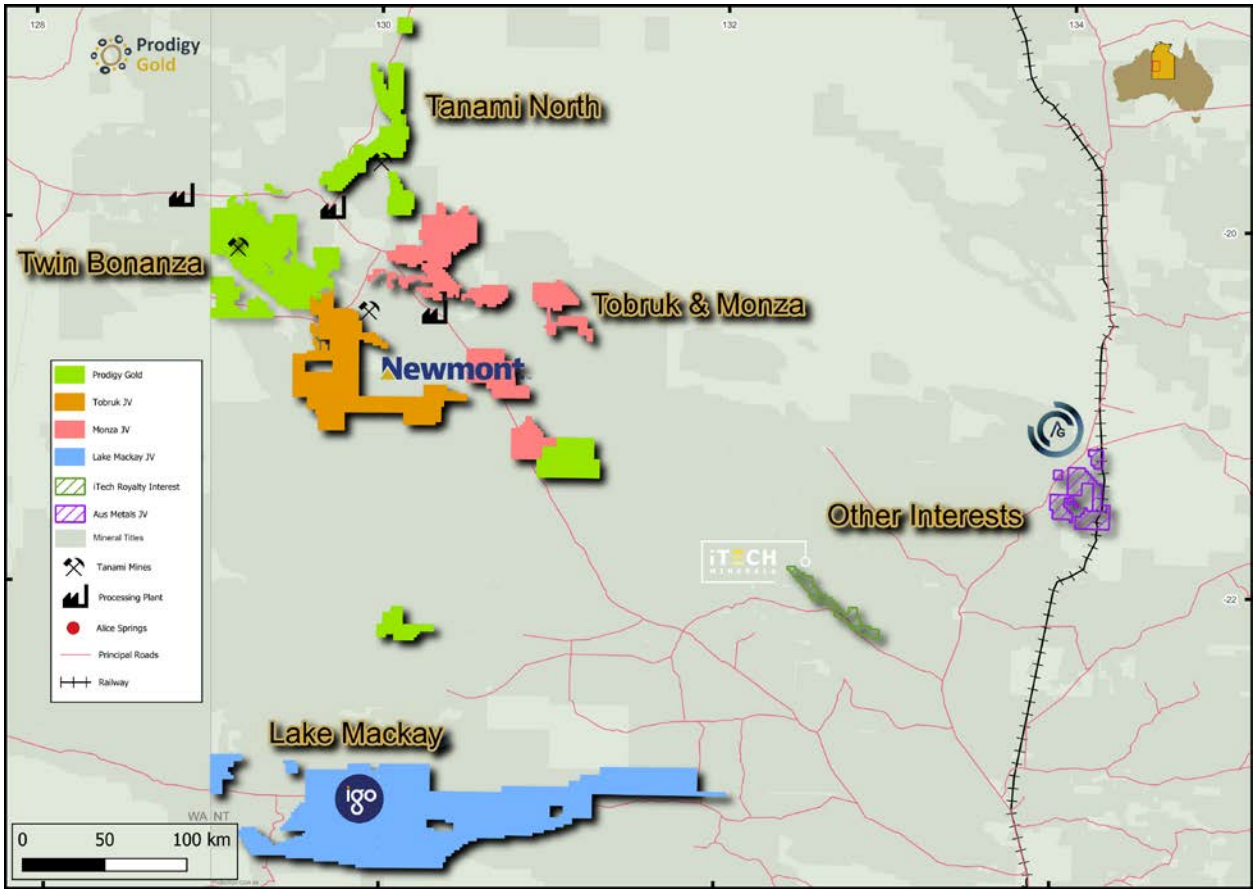

Figure 7 - Prodigy Gold major project areas

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to the Hyperion and Tregony Deposits, and exploration results from the Tanami North Project, such as results from the Hyperion and Tregony Deposits, 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.

Information in this report that relates to the mineral resources for the Hyperion Deposit was released to the ASX on the 29 July 2024 – Updated Mineral Resource for the Hyperion Gold Deposit. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. The 29 July 2024 release fairly represents information reviewed by Mr. Mark Edwards, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time of the 29 July 2024 release Mr. Edwards was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold. Mr. Edwards has provided written consent for the 29 July 2024 release.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource for the Tregony Deposit was released to the ASX on the 3 July 2024 – 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 July 2024 release fairly represents information reviewed by Mr. Mark Edwards, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time of the 3 July 2024 release Mr. Edwards was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold. Mr. Edwards has provided written consent for the 3 July 2024 release.

Past exploration results reported in this announcement have been previously prepared and disclosed by Prodigy Gold NL in accordance with JORC 2012, these releases can be found and reviewed on the Company website, (www.prodigygold.com.au). 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***
14.11.2024	Exploration Update – Tanami North Project	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
06.11.2024	Final Results Received for Drilling Program at Tregony North	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
22.10.2024	Exceptional Drilling Results Returned From Hyperion Gold Deposit	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
21.03.2024	Chrysos PhotonAssay™ Technique Confirms High-Grade Brokenwood, Tregony and Hyperion Drill Results	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
30.8.2023 ASX:TAM	Mineral Resource Update	Mr Graeme Thompson	MoJoe Mining Pty Ltd	AusIMM	Member
24.11.2022 ASX:TAM	Mineral Resource updates completed for five gold deposits on the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture Yields 1.5M ounces	Mr Graeme Thompson	MoJoe Mining Pty Ltd	AusIMM	Member

References

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

JORC TABLE 1 SELECTED SAMPLES FROM 2024 RC DRILLING: PHOTONASSAY V FIRE ASSAY RESULTS

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	RC drilling was completed using a Schram 685 drill rig. RC drilling techniques are used to obtain 1m samples of the entire downhole length. RC samples are logged geologically and all samples are submitted for assay. PhotonAssay samples were split from the Fire Assay bulk reject sample at Bureau Veritas to produce a 500g sample for analysis.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	The full length of each hole was sampled in the original Fire Assay (FA) analysis. This process is being used as a QAQC process so only selected samples were used for analysis to check the original technique. Sampling of the original FA samples was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. See further details below. The cyclone and splitter were routinely cleaned.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for Fire Assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	RC samples were taken using a 10:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone to obtain 1m samples. Approximately 3kg samples were submitted to the laboratory. Prodigy Gold samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. For this QAQC check using PhotonAssay technique all samples that had returned a grade higher than 8.5g/t Au were submitted for analysis to check the consistency of the higher-grade results from the original FA technique. These samples were marked for re-assay and staff from Bureau Veritas Adelaide collected the RC sample reject from the original FA process and re-analysed those samples. The grade of 8.5g/t Au was chosen to ensure enough samples could be re-analysed to make the process worthwhile reviewing. If a higher grade was used, then not enough samples would have been included in the re-analysis process. Samples from selected drill holes were placed into green bags for possible future use if assays suggest the presence of coarse gold. Samples may be submitted for full analysis to determine the possible presence of coarse gold.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	RC drilling was completed by Bullion Drilling using a Schramm 685 RC drill rig with a booster compressor. The drill hole diameter was $5^{1/2}$ inch and downhole surveys for RC drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Sample recoveries are recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was standard in the program. All samples are weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. No water compromised samples were reported in this program.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. The 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.	Sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material from the RC drilling is unlikely. No relationship between sample recovery and grade is known at this stage.

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.*	Prodigy Gold drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using a laptop. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were collected. Sample logging is both qualitative (e.g. colour) and quantitative (e.g. % mineral present) in nature depending on the feature being logged.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner.
	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.*	Not applicable – RC drilling
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	1 metre 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.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All original FA 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. PhotonAssay samples were speared from the Fire Assay bulk reject sample at Bureau Veritas to produce a 500g sample for analysis. No additional preparation work is required for this technique as the analysis can be performed on the coarse material.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Standards, field duplicates and blanks were inserted every 20 samples (1:20) for the original FA analysis. 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. The use of PhotonAssay technique in this case is a quality control process to test the precision and accuracy of the higher-grade samples returned during the 2024 drilling campaign.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Samples used for the FA process were split using cone splitter attached to the drill rigs, which was checked to be level for each hole. Sample weights were monitored to ensure adequate sample collection was maintained. The cone splitter provided some variability in sample weights from 2-4kg. Field duplicates were collected for selected intervals using either the second chute attached to the cone splitter on the cyclone or manually using a standalone 50:50 riffle splitter. Select samples were then included in the PhotonAssay analysis, these were grade selected samples only.
	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. The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative to traditional Fire Assay, using high-energy X-rays with a significantly larger sample size (500g v's 50g for Fire Assay). This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). PhotonAssay tests a much larger sample (500g vs. 50g) and so when coarse gold is present, it has the potential to provide a more robust quantification of Au within a sample relative to Fire Assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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, field duplicate or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples for the original FA analysis. Four certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold and lithology were also used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch-by-batch basis and at the completion of the program. This PhotonAssay analysis is a QAQC process and is being reported here to demonstrate the accuracy of the original FA technique in higher-grade samples.
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.	One drill hole was completed as a twin to a previous diamond drill hole at Tregony. The diamond drill hole reported some zones of lost core, hence a twin RC hole was completed to check against possible voids. Some of the new RC holes drilled at Hyperion "twinned" previously reported AirCore (AC) holes. The results of this program were not significantly different to the original AC holes, but there is an understanding of the relative accuracy of the original holes due to a lower standard of sample being provided. It is for this reason that the original AC holes are not used in the Resource estimation process.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.62 and SQL 2017 standard edition. This interface integrates with QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value and integrity of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Prodigy Gold has an external consultant Database Administrator with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails. Assay data is provided in MaxGEO format from the laboratories and imported by the Database Administrator. The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS, providing full audit trails to meet industry best practice. The database is backed up in daily basis and also external copies are made to keep the backups outside the Company premises, preventing to lose the backup for any potential disaster.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assays are not adjusted. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed. No top cuts are applied to the assays when calculating intercepts.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Initially 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. The drill holes (except one drill hole) were located using a differential GPS at the completion of the drilling program.
	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. As described above, the drill holes were surveyed with a differential GPS which provided cm accuracy for topographic control.
	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The drilling was a mix of closely spaced Resource drilling and reconnaissance drilling with variable drill spacing. All drill hole location data is included within the collar table within the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 recently reported Mineral Resource for the Tregony Deposit. The results for Hyperion will also be included in a review of the Hyperion Resource. These PhotonAssay results will be used when assessing the Quality of the FA data used in either model.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing was applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The drill holes were designed to best test the interpreted geology in relation to regional structure and lithological contacts. Drilling was all inclined with orientation based on predicted geological constraints.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in this data. Further structural work is required to determine the distribution of gold within the mineralised intervals. The current approach to sampling is appropriate for further resource definition and exploration.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported from the rig to the field camp by Prodigy Gold personnel, loaded onto a Prodigy Gold truck and taken to Alice Springs where they were taken by train to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been dropped off 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.

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 Tregony drilling area is contained within EL31331 and the Hyperion drilling area is contained withing EL9250, both located in the Northern Territory. The exploration licences (EL's) are wholly owned by Prodigy Gold and are subject to confidential indigenous land use agreements (ILUA) between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via the Central Land Council (CLC). A heritage clearance has been completed prior to drilling to ensure the protection of cultural sites of significance. A NT mine management plan is in place for the exploration on the EL's.
	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.*	**Tregony North** The last systematic exploration to occur over the Tregony Project was completed by AngloGold Ashanti (AGA) and Acacia Resources between 1995 – 2000, following up on work (soils, rock chip and limited post hole campaigns) completed by Messenger and Dominion Mining in the early 1990's. AGA discovered the Tregony Deposit and identified the Boco, Thomas, PHD, Five Mile, Maly, Montegue Duck, and Trucks Prospects. Ord River Resources conducted limited exploration at the Tregony Project between 2004 and 2012. In 2012 Ord drilled 12 RCD holes. Analysis of soil sampling indicates that the majority have been ineffective at screening areas that are covered by shallow aeolian sand cover, drainage, Cambrian Plateau basalts or the post mineralisation Suplejack sandstone. The shallow cover (Aeolian sand, paleo-drainage) has masked the underlying rocks, resulting in zero anomalism and thus has not been followed up with drilling. Historic drilling only followed up where soil samples returned anomalous results. Large areas of Suplejack North remain effectively untested, despite the presence of favourable lithological units. Only 32% of total historical holes drilled >30m. Of those holes >30m 15% were drilled at Tregony alone (excluding follow up RC and DDH drilling)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and ~65% drilled along strike from Tregony. Much of the drilling directly to the south and west of Tregony failed to drill through the shallow Cambrian cover to test the underlying stratigraphic unit, with the majority of drilling <20m in this area. **Hyperion** 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.*	The structurally controlled Tregony Gold Deposit consists of an array of quartz veins within the sediments (sandstones and siltstones) of the Killi Killi Formation, with some exceptionally high historic gold grades. The gold bearing veins are concentrated in the near hanging wall (east) of the regionally significant Suplejack Fault. Mineralisation extends from surface to the current depth of drilling. Gold of over 0.3g/t Au is continuous for up to 10km, with 4-5 high-grade shoots defined within the 4km of the deposit drilled with RC and diamond drilling. 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 or within the original release of the FA results for both deposits.
	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.
	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. Limited metallurgical recovery testwork has been completed highlighting good recoveries so no factoring has taken place.

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 in previous announcements of most sections of the Deposits 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. At Tregony, from surface mapping and previous drilling in the district, host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees). Drill holes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to structures as possible. Mineralisation is reported with down hole length, true width is not known.
Diagrams	*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 for both Hyperion and Tregony.
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.*	As the results only include Fire Assay samples which reported >8.5g/t Au, results are not representative of the drilling.
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 at both Deposits and will be planned for the upcoming field season. Prodigy Gold continues to increase its understanding of the Hyperion Deposit, with metallurgical testwork currently underway.