

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

12 October 2023

Hyperion Drilling Returns Higher-Grade Intercepts**HIGHLIGHTS**

- Results returned from RC drilling completed at the Hyperion Project including exciting higher-grade intercepts from the Hyperion Deposit and the recently re-mapped Brokenwood Prospect.
- Highlight intercepts include:
 - Hyperion Deposit
 - 18m @ 1.3g/t Au from 39m in hole HYRC2305A
 - 40m @ 6.2g/t Au from 60m in hole HYRC2305A
 - 4m @ 3.1g/t Au from 62m in hole HYP23_068
 - Brokenwood Prospect
 - 6m @ 8.1g/t Au from 98m in hole HYRC23010
 - 8m @ 1.0g/t Au from 50m in hole HYRC23006

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ('Prodigy Gold' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce the receipt of all results for the reverse circulation ("RC") drilling program completed during August at the Hyperion Deposit, which forms part of the Company's strategically important Tanami North Project in the Northern Territory (Figure 1).

The results received are from the 24 hole, 2,506 metre, RC program completed at Hyperion, which was designed as a two part program. The first part was planned to improve confidence and potentially increase the metal inventory of the Hyperion mineral resource, which has not been updated since its release in July 2018¹. The second part of the program was designed to follow up on successful surface sampling results at the recently re-mapped Brokenwood, Stoney Ridge and Laydown Prospects, as reported in September 2023², with exploration holes completed to test the potential for significant mineralisation in these areas.

The results returned a number of significant intercepts based on a 0.5g/t gold cut-off, including the higher-grade highlights:

- 40 metres @ 6.2g/t Au from 60m in hole HYRC2305A (Estimated True Width "ETW" of 26.0m);
- 6 metres @ 8.1g/t Au from 98m in hole HYRC23010 (ETW of 2.0m); and
- 4 metres @ 3.1g/t Au from 62m in hole HYP23_068 (ETW 3.2m).

¹ ASX 31 July 2018 and re-stated on 15 August 2023

² ASX 13 September 2023

These results will now be used to support the design of the next phase of drilling that is currently planned to occur in early 2024 at the Hyperion Deposit and Brokenwood Prospect.

The Hyperion Deposit is located in the highly prospective, but underexplored area situated between the 1.1Moz Groundrush Deposit and the 94Koz Crusade Deposit³, both of which are part of the neighboring Central Tanami Project, a 50/50 joint venture between Northern Star Resources Ltd (ASX:NST) and Tanami Gold NL (ASX:TAM). Hyperion is also located around 25kms to the south of Prodigy Gold's wholly owned 49 Koz Tregony Deposit⁴ (Figure 2). Tregony and Hyperion are key pillars of Prodigy Gold's project portfolio and the focus of the Company's current exploration activities.



Figure 1 Project location in the Tanami Region

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Mark Edwards said:

"The recently received results from the Hyperion RC drilling are providing confidence in Prodigy Gold's strategy to focus efforts on the Tanami North Project area. Not only has this recent drilling added more

³ ASX TAM: 24 November 2022

⁴ ASX 15 February 2023 and re-stated on 15 August 2023

information to the Hyperion mineral resource but it has also highlighted the potential for new discoveries with the success of the holes drilled at the Brokenwood Prospect, some 7km south of the Hyperion mineral resource. This has highlighted that there is still potential for further discoveries in and around existing resources in the Tanami North Project area.

The holes designed to drill-test the north-south trending Seuss structure, which is part of the Hyperion mineral resource, have yielded higher grade mineralisation within a wide mineralised envelop. More drilling will be designed to test the significance of this structure, as the grades and widths seen in this program are considered of critical importance to the overall Hyperion mineral resource.

Additional drilling will also be required to fully understand the potential of the Brokenwood Prospect, and planning will now progress to design holes to further test this mineralised structure, as the Company's understanding of the vein orientation has significantly grown based on these exciting new results."

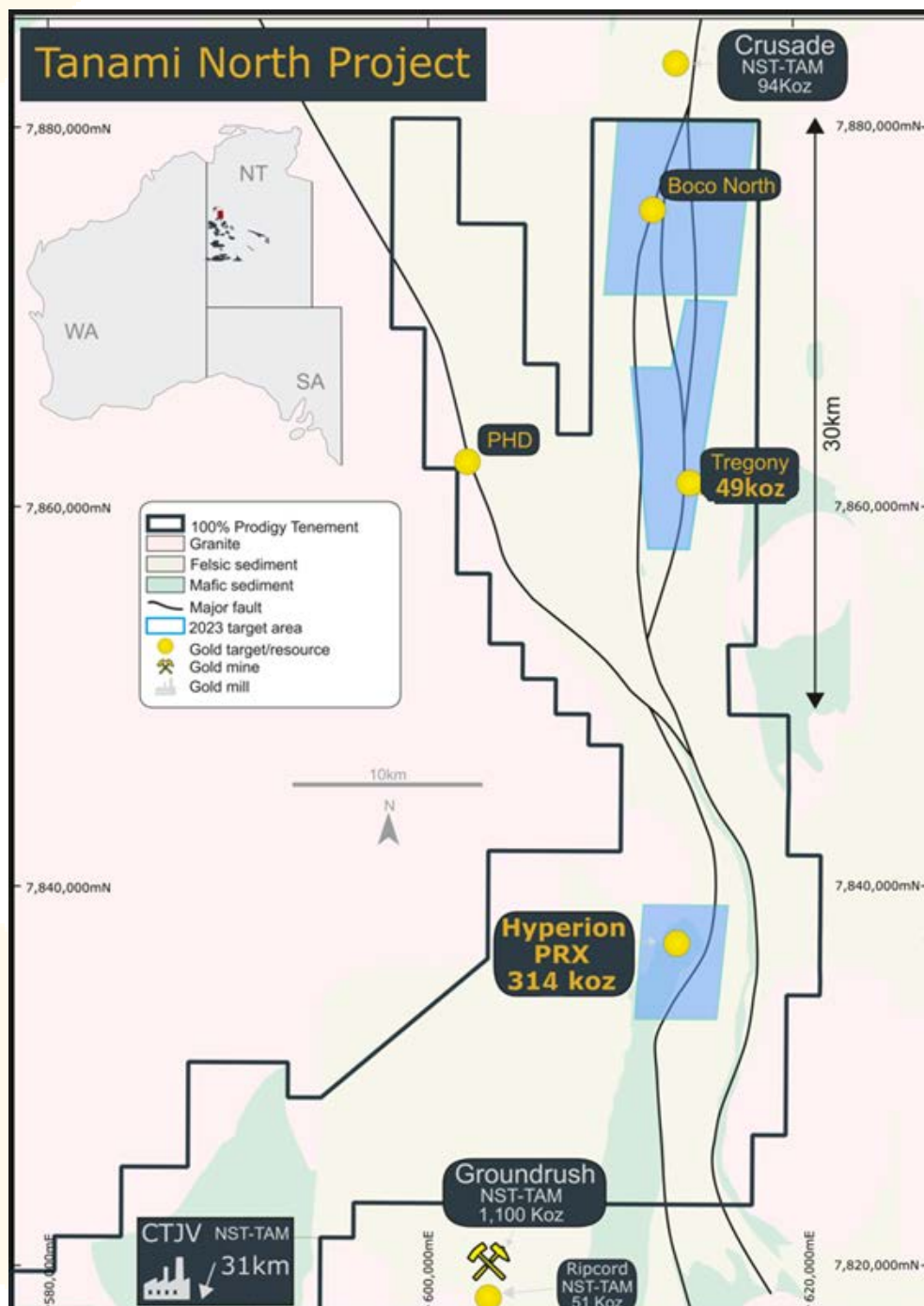


Figure 2 Location of the Tregony Deposit within the Tanami North Project area

Hyperion 2023 RC Resource Drilling Programs

The Hyperion Deposit is located on EL9250 which is 100% owned by Prodigy Gold. The project is approximately 150km southwest of Lajamanu in the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory (Figure 1). The Hyperion Deposit was actively explored by Zapopan NL between 1989 and 1995 with RAB, RC and DD drilling completed. Further exploration was undertaken by Otter Gold NL in 2002 and then Newmont Exploration between 2003 and 2005 before the project was purchased by Prodigy Gold in 2009. The Company has been active on the project since 2011.

The Hyperion Deposit is hosted predominantly in a steeply dipping mafic stratigraphic package with interbedded sedimentary rocks (siltstones and shales), occasionally intruded by granite (felsic) dykes. The Hyperion-Tethys mineralisation is principally hosted in structurally controlled quartz-carbonate veins within an ESE-WNW trending shear zone, dipping south between 60-80°. The Hyperion South Prospect may be described as a series of en-echelon stacked zones of mineralisation hosted by a differentiated dolerite and interleaved with sediments. The north-south trending Seuss structure is characterised by silica sericite-pyrite alteration with quartz-carbonate-pyrite veining and sulphide laminations.

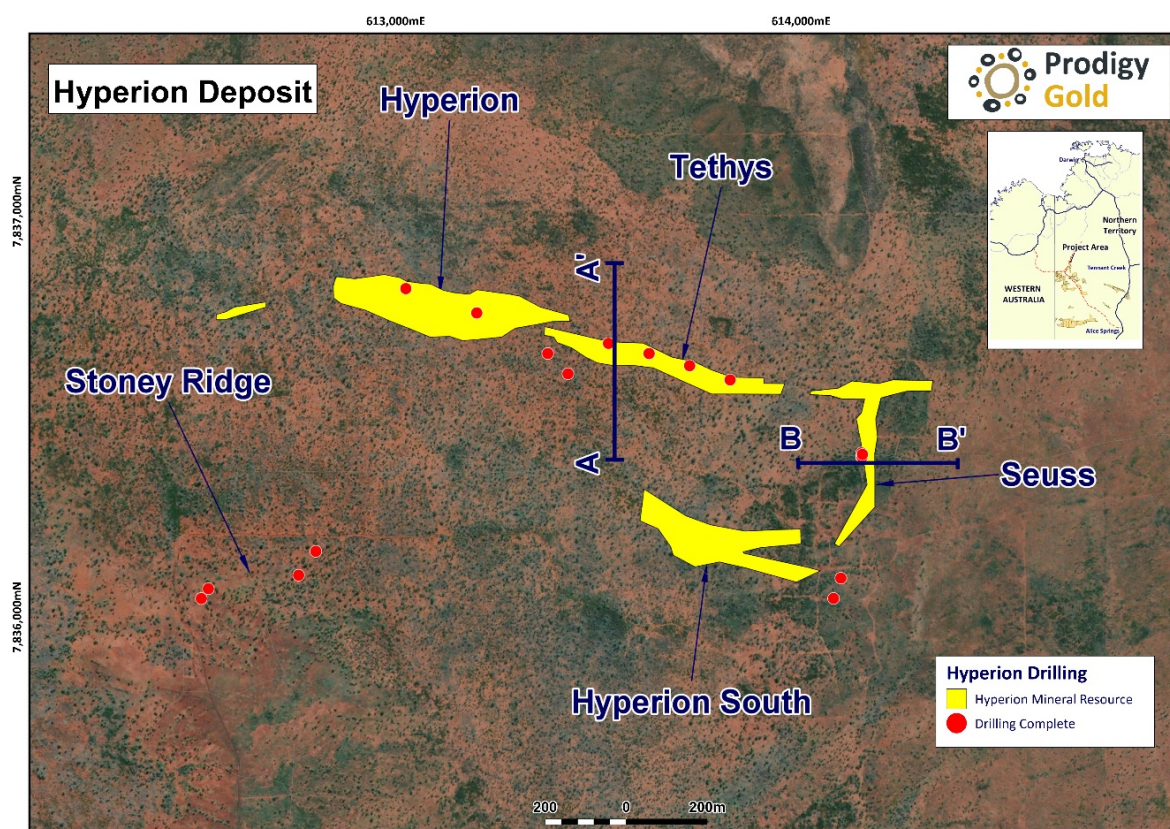


Figure 3 Map of Hyperion Mineral Resource lodes

Twenty-four RC holes, totaling 2,506 metres, were completed during August at the Deposit (Table 2 and Figure 8). This drilling included exploration holes at the recently identified Brokenwood and Stoney Ridge Prospects, as well as holes drilled in and around the current Hyperion mineral resource, to add confidence and potentially extend the size of the Hyperion Deposit.

All intercepts received are reported in Table 1 and have been calculated at a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t gold using a minimum width of 2m and can include a maximum of 2m of contiguous lower grade material. No high-grade cut has been used in calculating the reported intercepts. For grade interval calculations, the intercepts show both down hole lengths and estimated true widths that were calculated using cross-section analysis in Micromine software. Estimated true width have been included in the reported results (Table 1).

Table 1 Intercepts from the August 2023 RC drilling at the Hyperion Deposit for the 24 drill holes completed. Reported at 0.5g/t gold cut-off.

Hole_ID	m_From	Downhole Length (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	g/t (Au)	Prospect
HYP23_013	51	2	1.6	0.6	Tethys
HYP23_013	58	2	1.6	0.8	Tethys
HYP23_013	62	2	1.6	0.5	Tethys
HYP23_014	No Significant Intercept				Tethys
HYP23_032	No Significant Intercept				Tethys
HYP23_039	No Significant Intercept				Tethys
HYP23_045	35	2	1.6	6.1	Tethys
HYP23_052	No Significant Intercept				Tethys
HYP23_056	28	2	1.6	1.2	Tethys
HYP23_056	162	2	1.6	0.8	Tethys
HYP23_056	178	2	1.6	0.6	Tethys
HYP23_058	68	4	3.2	0.7	Hyperion
HYP23_068	43	2	1.6	0.6	Hyperion
HYP23_068	47	4	3.2	0.7	Hyperion
HYP23_068	62	4	3.2	3.1	Hyperion
HYP23_077	55	3	2.4	1.3	Hyperion
HYP23_090	No Significant Intercept				Hyperion South
HYP23_091	165	2	1.2	1.0	Hyperion South
HYP23_091	193	2	1.2	0.6	Hyperion South
HYRC23001	No Significant Intercept				Stoney Ridge
HYRC23002	No Significant Intercept				Stoney Ridge
HYRC23003	No Significant Intercept				Laydown
HYRC23006	50	8	2.5	1.0	Brokenwood
HYRC23007	No Significant Intercept				Brokenwood
HYRC23008	51	2	0.6	1.1	Brokenwood
HYRC23009	No Significant Intercept				Brokenwood
HYRC23010	98	6	2.0	8.1	Brokenwood
HYRC23011	No Significant Intercept				Stoney Ridge
HYRC23012	No Significant Intercept				Stoney Ridge
HYRC2305	24	34	22.1	0.7	Seuss
HYRC2305A	33	2	1.3	3.3	Seuss
HYRC2305A	39	18	11.7	1.3	Seuss
HYRC2305A*	60	40	26.0	6.2	Seuss

* One sample in this interval was destroyed in process at the laboratory. A replacement sample has been submitted to the laboratory for analysis. In calculating this interval, the destroyed sample was given a null value but the results are not expected to materially change the overall interval as calculated.

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

While several drill holes into the Hyperion mineral resource on the Tethys lode have shown no significant intercepts, some have been interpreted as a depletion zone at the top of the Deposit as shown in Figure 4. These holes should have a minor impact on any future mineral resource updates as shown below, however the information from the drilling will improve the overall accuracy of the mineral resource estimation.

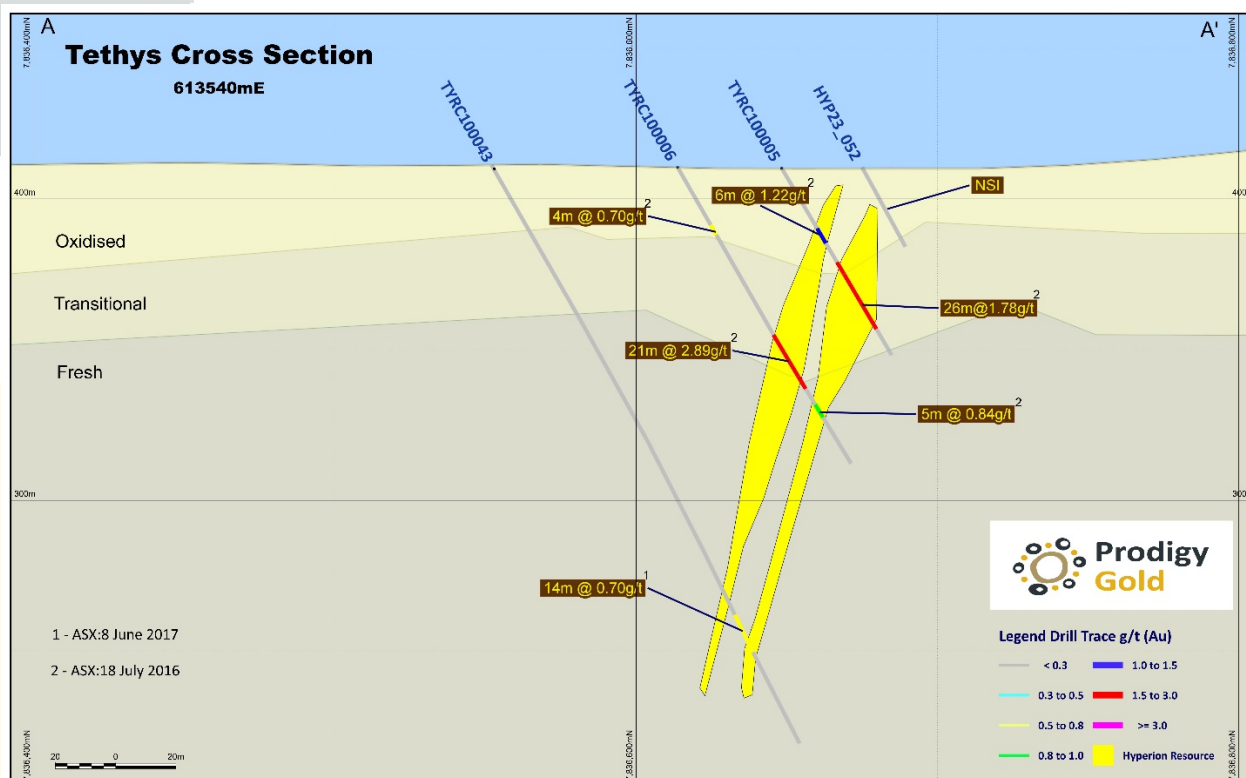


Figure 4 Cross Section looking west on easting 613540mE showing Tethys lode of Hyperion mineral resource.

The results received accentuate the significance of the Seuss mineralised lode, with substantial grades and widths highlighted in holes HYRC2305 and HYRC2305A. The Seuss mineralisation forms a key part of the current Hyperion mineral resource with assays of these two new holes supporting previous results (Figure 5). Additional drilling will be planned to intersect this mineralisation in future programs. As illustrated in the section below some historic drilling has been completed sub-parallel to the mineralisation. The widths and grades of the intersections reported above demonstrate the importance of understanding the geometry prior to drilling, even in relatively well-known deposits.

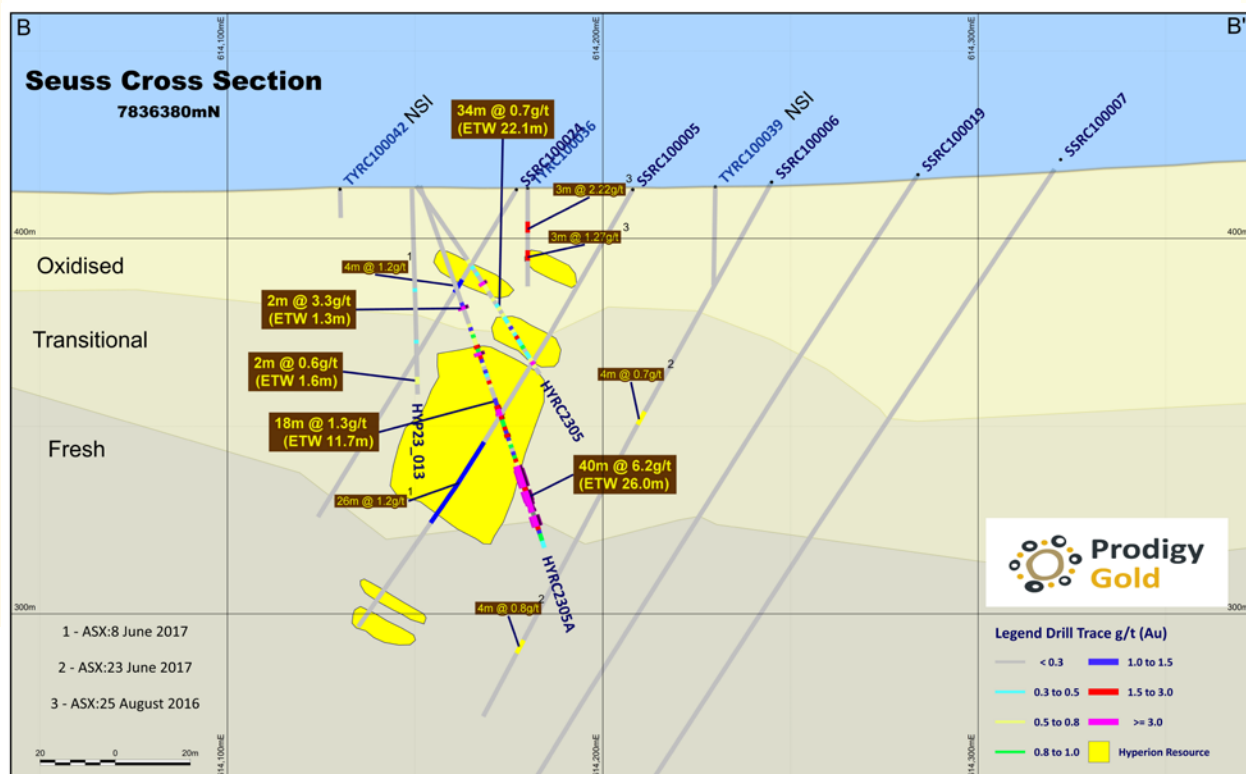


Figure 5 Cross Section of Seuss Zone showing holes HYRC2305 and HYRC2350A

Brokenwood, Stoney Ridge and Laydown Prospects

The results received for the drilling completed at the Brokenwood Prospect have successfully demonstrated the potential for further discovery at this, and other prospects, in and around the Hyperion Deposit. Two exciting intercepts of 6m @ 8.1g/t Au from 98m (ETW 2.0m) in hole HYRC23010 and 8m @ 1.0g/t Au from 50m (ETW 2.5m) in hole HYRC23006 (Figure 6) have supported the surface sampling result of 6.04g/t Au as previously reported in sample HYPSS2310⁵. On the basis of the strength of these initial results, the Company will look to focus further exploration in the Brokenwood Prospect area.

Results from both, the Laydown and Stoney Ridge Prospects, did not return any significant results. An assessment of the drill orientations will determine if further drilling is warranted in these areas.

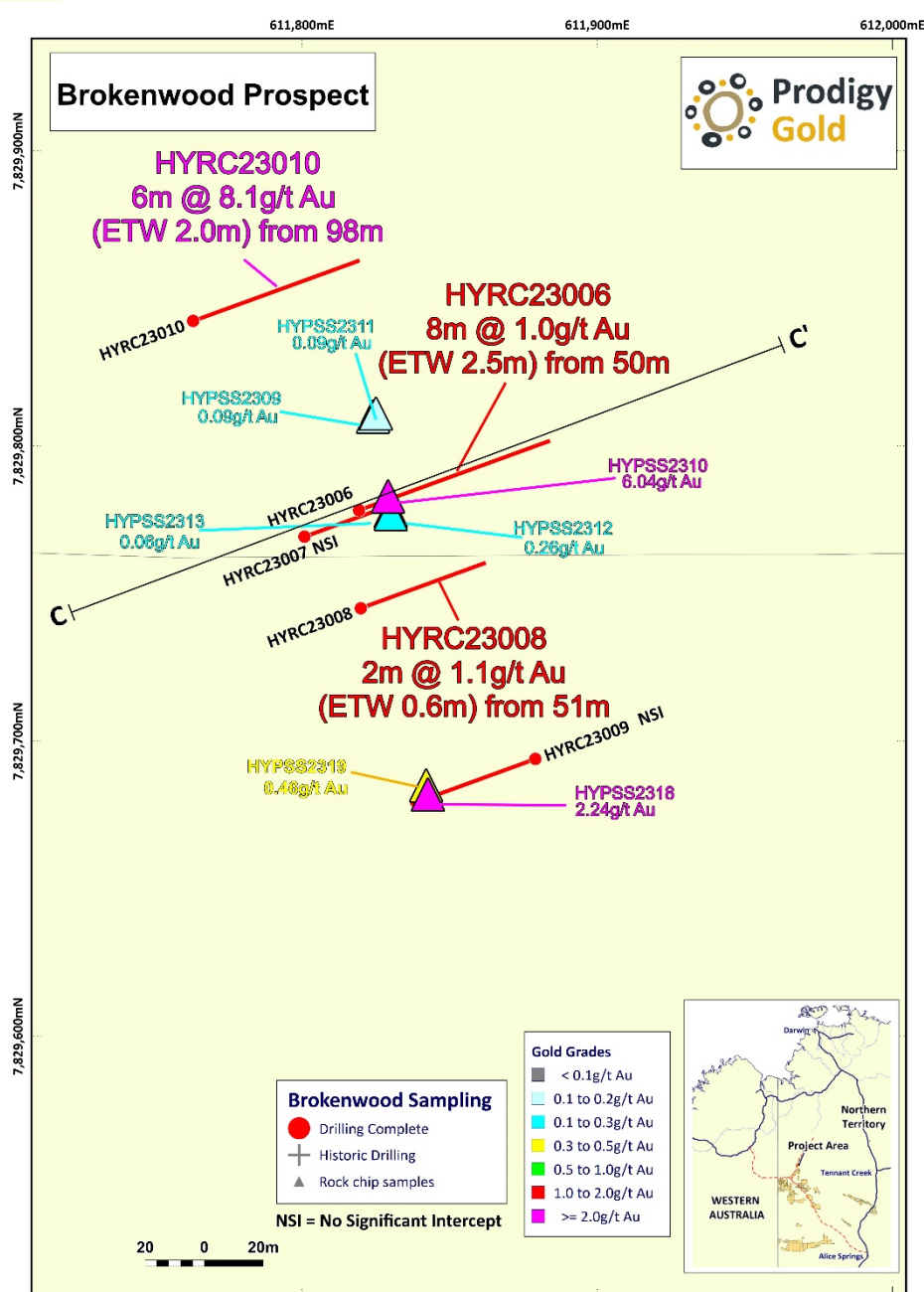


Figure 6 Plan showing sampling results⁵ and drilling results for Brokenwood Prospect

⁵ ASX 13 September 2023



Hole ID	Grid	East ¹	North ¹	Tenement	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)
HYP23_013	MGA94_52	614148	7836406	EL9250	RC	204	340	80
HYP23_014	MGA94_52	614150	7836401	EL9250	RC	180	340	70
HYP23_032	MGA94_52	613826	7836585	EL9250	RC	60	0	60
HYP23_039	MGA94_52	613723	7836621	EL9250	RC	36	0	60
HYP23_045	MGA94_52	613624	7836651	EL9250	RC	48	0	60
HYP23_052	MGA94_52	613524	7836676	EL9250	RC	36	0	60
HYP23_056	MGA94_52	613425	7836600	EL9250	RC	186	0	60
HYP23_058	MGA94_52	613374	7836654	EL9250	RC	150	0	60
HYP23_068	MGA94_52	613201	7836748	EL9250	RC	90	0	60
HYP23_077	MGA94_52	613024	7836811	EL9250	RC	60	0	60
HYP23_090	MGA94_52	614096	7836101	EL9250	RC	216	10	50
HYP23_091	MGA94_52	614079	7836050	EL9250	RC	246	10	50
HYRC23001	MGA94_52	612761	7836104	EL9250	RC	72	35	50
HYRC23002	MGA94_52	612803	7836162	EL9250	RC	60	35	50
HYRC23003	MGA94_52	612500	7835119	EL9250	RC	90	30	50
HYRC23006	MGA94_52	611819	7829778	EL9250	RC	120	70	55
HYRC23007	MGA94_52	611801	7829769	EL9250	RC	60	70	60
HYRC23008	MGA94_52	611820	7829745	EL9250	RC	90	70	60
HYRC23009	MGA94_52	611879	7829694	EL9250	RC	90	250	60
HYRC23010	MGA94_52	611763	7829842	EL9250	RC	60	70	60
HYRC23011	MGA94_52	612521	7836046	EL9250	RC	100	220	60
HYRC23012	MGA94_52	612538	7836070	EL9250	RC	90	220	60
HYRC23005	MGA94_52	614150	7836395	EL9250	RC	60	90	55
HYRC23005A	MGA94_52	614151	7836401	EL9250	RC	102	90	70

8

Results are expected during November 2023. The great support of the NT Government through the Round-16 Resourcing the Territory grants made this hole possible.

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

For further information contact:

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About Prodigy Gold NL

Prodigy Gold has a unique greenfields and brownfields exploration portfolio in the proven multi-million-ounce Tanami Gold Province. Prodigy Gold is currently focused on the Tanami North and Lake Mackay Projects with further work required to understand the potential at the Buccaneer Project. The key strategic plan for Prodigy Gold over the coming 2 years includes:

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

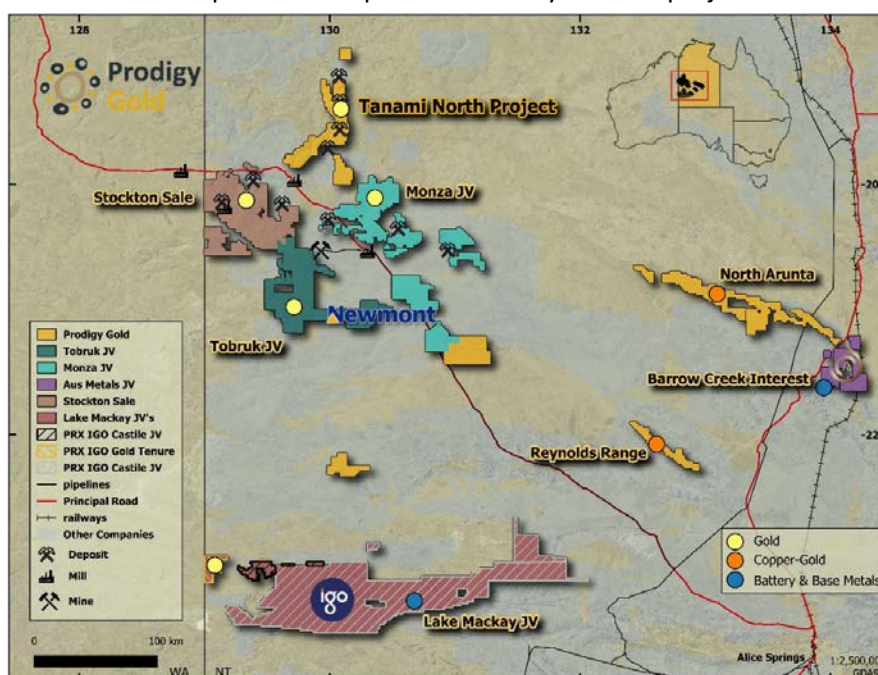


Figure 9 – Prodigy Gold major Project areas

Competent Person's Statement

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

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

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

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

Past Exploration results reported in this announcement have been previously prepared and disclosed by Prodigy Gold NL in accordance with JORC 2012, these releases can be found and reviewed on the Company website, (www.prodigygold.com.au). 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
05.10.2023	Diamond Drilling Commenced at Tregony	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
19.09.2023	Tregony Returns High-Grade Intercepts	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
13.09.2023	Exploration update for the Tanami North Project: Surface Samples Return Encouraging Gold Results	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
15.08.2023	Annual Mineral Resource Statement - 2023	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
15.02.2023	Maiden Mineral Resource for Tregony Deposit	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
24.11.2022 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
31.07.2018	Suplejack Resource Update	Mr Matt Briggs	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM	Member
23.06.2017	Final Results for Suplejack RC and Homestead Diamond Drilling	Mr Matt Briggs	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM	Member
08.06.2017	Progress Results for Suess RC and Homestead Diamond Drilling	Mr Matt Briggs	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM	Member
25.08.2016	Exploration Update – Suplejack and Lake Mackay	Mr Alwin van Roij	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM	Member
27.07.2016	Exploration Update – Suplejack & Lake Mackay	Mr Alwin van Roij	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM	Member
18.07.2016	Exploration Update – Suplejack Project	Mr Alwin van Roij	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM	Member

JORC TABLE 1 HYPERION DRILLING

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	- 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 submitted for assay
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	The full length of each hole was sampled. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. See further details below. The cyclone and splitter were routinely cleaned.
	<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>	RC samples were taken using a 10:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone to obtain 1m samples. Approximately 3kg samples were submitted to the lab. Prodigy Gold samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. 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	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	RC drilling was completed by both TopDrill using a Schramm 685 RC drill rigs 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	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	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.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	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. Samples from selected holes within the Hyperion resource area were collected in green bags and the green bags and calico bag were weighed to assist with assessing drill hole recoveries.
	<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>	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.
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>	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.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable – RC drilling
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	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.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	All samples were analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. Samples were dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g was retained for Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Standards, field duplicates and blanks were inserted every 20 samples (1:20). At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples are assayed. Duplicate samples were collected either by using the second chute on the cyclone or manually using a standalone riffle splitter.
	<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>	Samples 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.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Prodigy Gold uses a lead collection fire assay, using a 40g sample charge, with an ICP-AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish. The lower detection limit for this technique is 0.01ppm Au and the upper limit is 1,000ppm Au that is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. In addition to standards, duplicates and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards, blanks.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	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>	A blank, field duplicate or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. Four certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold and lithology were also used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch-by-batch basis and at the completion of the program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections are calculated independently by both the project geologist and database administrator on receiving of the results.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.62 and SQL 2017 standard edition. This interface integrates with QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value and integrity of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Prodigy Gold has an external consultant Database Administrator with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails. Assay data is provided in MaxGEO format from the laboratories and imported by the Database Administrator. The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS, providing full audit trails to meet industry best practice. The database is backed up in daily basis and also external copies are made to keep the backups outside the Company premises, preventing to lose the backup for any potential disaster.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Assays are not adjusted. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Hole collars were laid out with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of $\pm 5\text{m}$. Drilled hole locations vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access clearing.
	<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>	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	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.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	Results will be used to update the Mineral Resource for the Hyperion Deposit.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing is applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The drill 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.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in this data. Further structural work is required to determine the distribution of gold within the mineralised intervals. The current approach to sampling is appropriate for further resource definition and exploration.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were transported from the rig to the field camp by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were trucked to Alice Springs by Prodigy personnel to Northline who organise transport to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been delivered to Northline in Alice Springs. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure.
Audits or reviews	<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 Hyperion drilling area is contained within EL9250 located in the Northern Territory. The exploration licence (EL) is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to a confidential indigenous land use agreement (ILUA) between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via the Central Land Council (CLC). A heritage clearance has been completed prior to drilling to ensure the protection of cultural sites of significance. A NT mine management plan is in place for the exploration on the EL.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i>	The tenements are in good standing with the NT Government and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	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	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	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	<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> • 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.
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case</i>	No information material to the announcement has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Prodigy Gold reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off. As geological context is understood in exploration data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. No upper cut-offs have been applied.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	Summaries of all material drill holes and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents are being reported. No metallurgical recovery testwork has been completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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>	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. At prospects like Brokenwood, which has limited drilling, this is a little less understood, hence the holes are viewed in cross section with previous drilling and surface sampling to best determine the orientation of mineralisation. Further drilling will be required at prospects like Brokenwood to better determine the orientation of mineralisation, but these results will assist with planning future holes. Where possible Prodigy Gold has provided a cross section of most section of the deposit to assist the reader in understanding the ways the estimated true widths are calculated, these may change with further information but at the time of review of the results it is deemed as the most appropriate way to determine the true widths of mineralisation.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text. A collar plan is provided for the completed drill holes. Cross sections are provided within the release.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All significant intersections are reported with a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Information relevant to the results has been provided.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</i>	Further drilling is anticipated and will be planned once results have been analysed by the Company.