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

3 June 2025

Updated Mineral Resource For Tregony Gold Deposit

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Mineral Resource estimate for the Tregony Gold Deposit updated with the inclusion of drilling completed during 2024**
- **Mineral Resource as of 3 June 2025 reported at a lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au in Oxide and 0.6g/t Au in Transitional and Fresh material now totals 2.01Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 80koz**
- **This represents an increase in tonnes by 29%, in ounces by 25% and a slight decrease in grade by 3% compared to the previously released Tregony Mineral Resource**
- **The Mineral Resources for the Tanami North Project, which comprise both, the Tregony Gold Deposit and Hyperion Gold Deposit, now totals 11.7Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for 515Koz**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ("Prodigy Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to report an updated Mineral Resource estimate for its 100% owned Tregony Gold Deposit ("Tregony") located on EL31331 at the Tanami North project in the Northern Territory. A total Mineral Resource of 2.01Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 80koz has been estimated and reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au for Oxide material and 0.6g/t Au for Transitional and Fresh material. This represents an increase from the previously reported Tregony Mineral Resource of 1.56Mt @ 1.3g/t Au for 64koz[1] that was reported at a lower cut-off of 0.6g/t Au.

The updated Mineral Resource estimate has been reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code").

The Tregony Mineral Resource update includes results from drilling conducted through 2024, which was designed to enhance confidence in the previously reported 100% Prodigy Gold owned Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource and expands the overall scale of the Tregony Mineral Resource inventory. The update also underscores the broader potential of the Tanami North project area, a strategically significant asset for the Company.

[1] ASX: 3 July 2024

Table 1 Prodigy Gold Tregony Gold Deposit Mineral Resource summary as at 3 June 2025

Material	Cut-off	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal
	(g/t Au)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	(Koz Au)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	(Koz Au)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	(Koz Au)
Oxide	0.5	0.17	1.7	9.4	0.79	0.9	24.1	0.96	1.1	33.5
Transitional	0.6	0.14	1.6	7.0	0.37	1.2	15.0	0.51	1.3	22.0
Fresh	0.6	0.22	1.9	13.7	0.32	1.0	10.7	0.54	1.4	24.5
Total		**0.53**	**1.8**	**30.1**	**1.48**	**1.0**	**49.8**	**2.01**	**1.2**	**80.0**

- *All Mineral Resources are completed in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 edition*
- *The quantities contained in the table have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause values in the table to appear to have computational errors.*
- *Tonnes are reported as dry metric tonnes*
- *Tregony Mineral Resources are determined by cutting all Mineral Resources to 100m below surface. The 100m depth was used to define the Mineral Resource due to being the approximate depth of previously optimised pits. This process is consistent with the previous Mineral Resource as reported 3 July 2024*
- *Cut-off grades were calculated using*
  - *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*
  - *Mining was estimated to cost around $70/ore tonne which is higher than the cost used in the 2024 estimation ($56/ore tonne) due to expected higher processing and mining costs*
  - *Recoveries were based on the results of historic metallurgical testwork on the Tregony deposit by previous owners, more definitive testwork would be required before a decision to mine was made;*
    - *Oxide 95%*
    - *Transitional 90%*
    - *Fresh 90%*
- *The author believes the assumptions used to determine the Tregony Mineral Resource are suitable when considering the potential for future economic extraction of the mineralisation of the deposit*

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Mark Edwards said:

"The updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Tregony deposit reflects the success of the 2024 drilling campaign, which comprised six reverse circulation ("RC") holes totalling 486 metres. This targeted drilling not only enhanced geological confidence in the deposit but also delivered a notable 25% increase in the overall Mineral Resource ounce inventory. This growth is primarily attributed to an 29% rise in total tonnes, accompanied by a modest 3% decrease in grade. The success of the 2024 drilling campaign shows that, with well planned drilling, even small programs can have an impact on the mineral resource inventory of the Company. Prodigy Gold will continue to work systematically on the Tregony deposit to best define the potential extent of the Mineral Resource as well as increase the understanding of the overall geometry of the mineralisation.

In parallel with the resource update, the Prodigy Gold exploration team has identified several additional prospective zones and targets from historic Air Core ("AC") and Rotary Air Blast ("RAB") drilling in close proximity / immediately adjacent to the reported Tregony Mineral Resource, which represent compelling opportunities for future growth. These areas are slated for follow-up drilling in 2025, with the aim of potentially expanding the Mineral Resource inventory further over the next 12 months."

Prodigy Gold Mineral Resources

Prodigy Gold's 100% owned Mineral Resource estimates now a total of 21.7Mt at an average grade of 1.4g/t gold for 989koz of gold (Table 2), with resources located at the Old Pirate[2], Buccaneer[3], and Hyperion[4] Projects in addition to the updated Tregony Project. The Tregony Mineral Resource is one

[2] ASX: 19 August 2016
[3] ASX: 11 August 2023
[4] ASX: 2 April 2025

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of two Prodigy Gold deposits defined along the regional Suplejack Shear Zone ("SSZ"), which also hosts the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture's ("CTPJV"[5]) Groundrush (Mineral Resource - 1.1Moz Au) and Crusade deposits (Mineral Resource - 94Koz Au)[6].

Table 2 Prodigy Gold Mineral Resource summary as at 3 June 2025

Project	Date	Cut-off	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
			Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal
		(g/t Au)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	(Koz Au)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	(Koz Au)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	(Koz Au)
Tanami North Project Area											
Tregony	Jun-25	0.5/0.6	0.5	1.8	30	1.5	1.0	50	2.0	1.2	80
Hyperion[4]	Apr-25	0.5/0.6	2.4	1.6	125	7.3	1.3	310	9.7	1.4	435
Sub-Total			**2.9**	**1.6**	**155**	**8.8**	**1.3**	**360**	**11.7**	**1.4**	**515**
Twin Bonanza Project Area											
Buccaneer[3]	Aug-23	0.7	3.9	1.2	157	5.3	1.2	201	9.2	1.2	359
Old Pirate[2]	Aug-16	1	0.04	4.6	7	0.7	4.7	109	0.8	4.7	115
Sub-Total			**3.9**	**1.3**	**164**	**6**	**1.6**	**310**	**10**	**1.5**	**474**
Total Prodigy Gold Resources											
Total			**6.8**	**1.5**	**319**	**14.8**	**1.4**	**670**	**21.7**	**1.4**	**989**

Notes:

- *All Mineral Resources are completed in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 edition*
- *The quantities contained in the table have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause values in the table to appear to have computational errors.*
- *Tonnes are reported as dry metric tonnes*
- *The are no Mineral Reserves reported for any of Prodigy Gold's projects*
- *All projects are owned 100% by Prodigy Gold*
- *All Resources are reported at various cut-off grades depending on their location, cost assumptions and how they were reported at the time of reporting.*
- *The author believes the assumptions used to determine the Prodigy Gold Mineral Resources are suitable when considering the potential for future economic extraction of the mineralisation of the deposit*

Tenement and Land Tenure Status

The Tregony deposit is located on Exploration Licence ("EL") 31331 and is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold. The lease was granted to Prodigy Gold on 13 July 2016, following the amalgamation of EL26483, EL27566 and EL27812 and consists of 138 blocks, or 447.31km². The tenement is in good standing and falls within the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory, approximately 620km north-northwest of Alice Springs.

EL31331 is subject to a confidential indigenous land use agreement (ILUA) between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via the Central Land Council (CLC). Heritage clearances have been completed to ensure the protection of cultural sites of significance.

Regional Geological Setting

The Granites Tanami Orogen ("GTO") forms part of the North Australian Craton, and is a remote, poorly exposed and relatively poorly understood terrane mainly comprised of Paleoproterozoic folded sedimentary and volcanic rocks and granitoids (Ahmad M, 2013). The oldest rocks in the region are gneisses, schists and granitoids of the Browns Range Metamorphics (2,530 to 2,500 million years ("Ma")) and Billabong Complex (ca. 2,514 Ma), which are part of the poorly exposed Archean crystalline basement.

[5] The CTPJV is a 50% partnership between Northern Star Resources Limited (ASX:NST) and Tanami Gold NL (ASX:TAM).

[6] ASX: TAM 24 November 2022

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The region consists of two major Precambrian tectonic units: the Granites-Tanami Group and the Birrindudu Basin sediments. The oldest sequence of the Tanami Group is the mostly greenschist facies metamorphic grade sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Mt Charles Formation (ca. 1,910 Ma) in the central Tanami and the Stubbins Formation in the western Tanami.

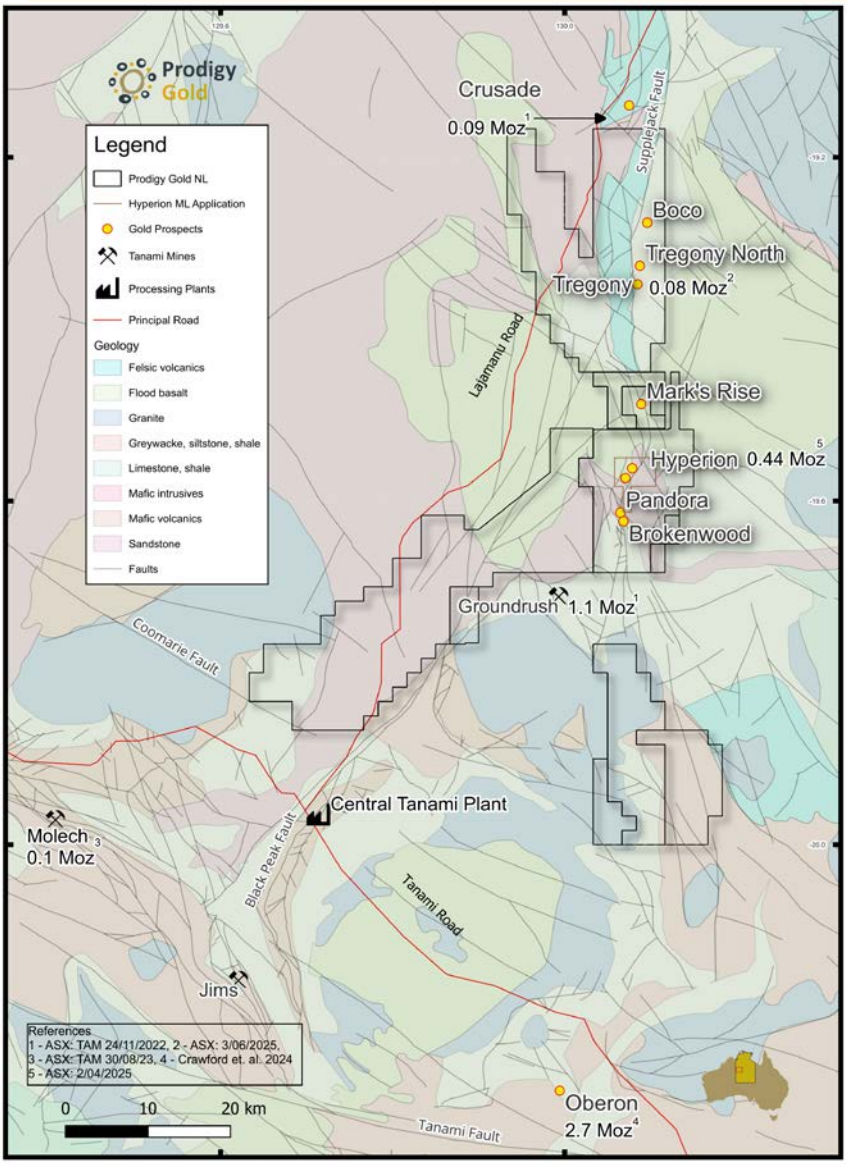

Figure 1 Location of Tregony Mineral Resource in the Tanami region of the Northern Territory

Overlying the Mt Charles Formation are siltstones, cherts and lesser fine-grained sandstones interbedded with dolerite sills of the Dead Bullock Formation ("DBFm"). These are interpreted based on their lithological and geochemical affinities to be laterally equivalent to the Mt Charles Formation. The DBFm is the geological host to the world class Callie Mine at Dead Bullock Soak ("DBS").

Conformably overlying the Mt Charles and DBFm is a regionally extensive blanket of sandy turbidites of the Killi Killi Formation ("KKFm"). Deposition of the Killi Killi turbidites is considered (Bagas L B. R., 2014) to mark the transition of the Tanami Basin from a back–arc to a collisional setting. The KKFm is host to the Coyote and Old Pirate mines as well as the Tregony Mineral Resource.

The Tanami Group is unconformably overlain by siliciclastic sedimentary and felsic volcanic rocks of the Mount Winnecke Group and Ware Group that accumulated between ca. 1,825 and 1,810 Ma, followed by regional deformation and granite plutonism of the 1,800 to 1,790 Ma Stafford Event.

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A structural evolution involving between three western Tanami (Bagas L B. R., 2013)) and at least six eastern Tanami; (Crispe AJ, 2007) deformation events have been described. Regional metamorphism was typically lower to middle greenschist facies, though zones of lower and higher metamorphic grade exist locally (Huston DL, 2007).

The GTO is host to a suite of structurally controlled late tectonic orogenic gold deposits localised in and around the axes of anticlines (e.g. DBS, Coyote, Old Pirate), or by brittle to ductile strain partitioning within and around rheological heterogeneities in the rock package (e.g. The Granites, Groundrush, Tanami goldfield).

Tregony Mineral Resource Update

The Tregony Mineral Resource update incorporates results from the 2024 Tregony drilling campaign, which has been reviewed internally and reported in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code. The estimation has been completed considering only open pit mining methods, the logical extraction methodology for this style of near surface mineralisation.

The Tregony Mineral Resource update has been reported constrained to a depth from surface of 100m and reported above a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade in Oxide and a 0.6g/t Au cut-off grade in Transitional and Fresh material. The previous models were constrained using an optimised pit shell, which was up to 110m in depth.

The Tregony Mineral Resource update totals 2.01Mt at 1.2g/t Au for a total of 80Koz of gold (Table 1) and has been reported in the Indicated and Inferred categories. Previous studies on the metallurgical recoveries have also been reviewed and highlight this deposit would be suitable for processing using a conventional carbon-in-leach ("CIL") processing facility with previously reported (Rayer, 1997) estimated recoveries of 95% in Oxide and 90% in Transitional and Fresh material.

Additional zones for future exploration drilling have also been identified within the Tregony deposit area based on AC/RAB drilling results. These exploration target zones will form part of future drilling campaigns to potentially add to Prodigy Gold's Mineral Resource inventory. The target zones outlined are located in areas where there is no, or limited RC or Diamond drilling ("DD" or "Diamond") coverage.

Tregony Project History

EL26483 (previously SEL26483) was first granted to Suplejack Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Ord River Resources), and managed by Ord River Resources Ltd, on 18 July 2008, for a four-year term. This licence replaced EL's 23454, 23492, 24167 and 25208.

Prior to the EL26483 being granted, the deposit fell on SEL8788, a lease that was granted to Paul Messenger and Malcolm Kidd Resources for a three-year period from 5 October 1994. Acacia Resources entered into a joint venture with Messenger and Kidd, Territory Goldfields and Dominion Gold Mining on 25 May 1995, who then became operator of the lease. At the end of 1996, Acacia had acquired both Dominion and Territory Gold's shares in the lease.

At the end of 1999, Acacia Resources was acquired by AngloGold, and from then were responsible for all the drilling undertaken at Tregony up to April 2000, AngloGold produced an unpublished Mineral Resource estimate which was of similar tonnes and grade to that which is now reported by Prodigy Gold.

In 2002, after the cessation of SEL8788, the new lease of SEL23454 was granted to Suplejack Pty Ltd who began exploring the deposit the following year. In 2004, complete ownership was transferred to Suplejack Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of ASX listed Ord River Resources.

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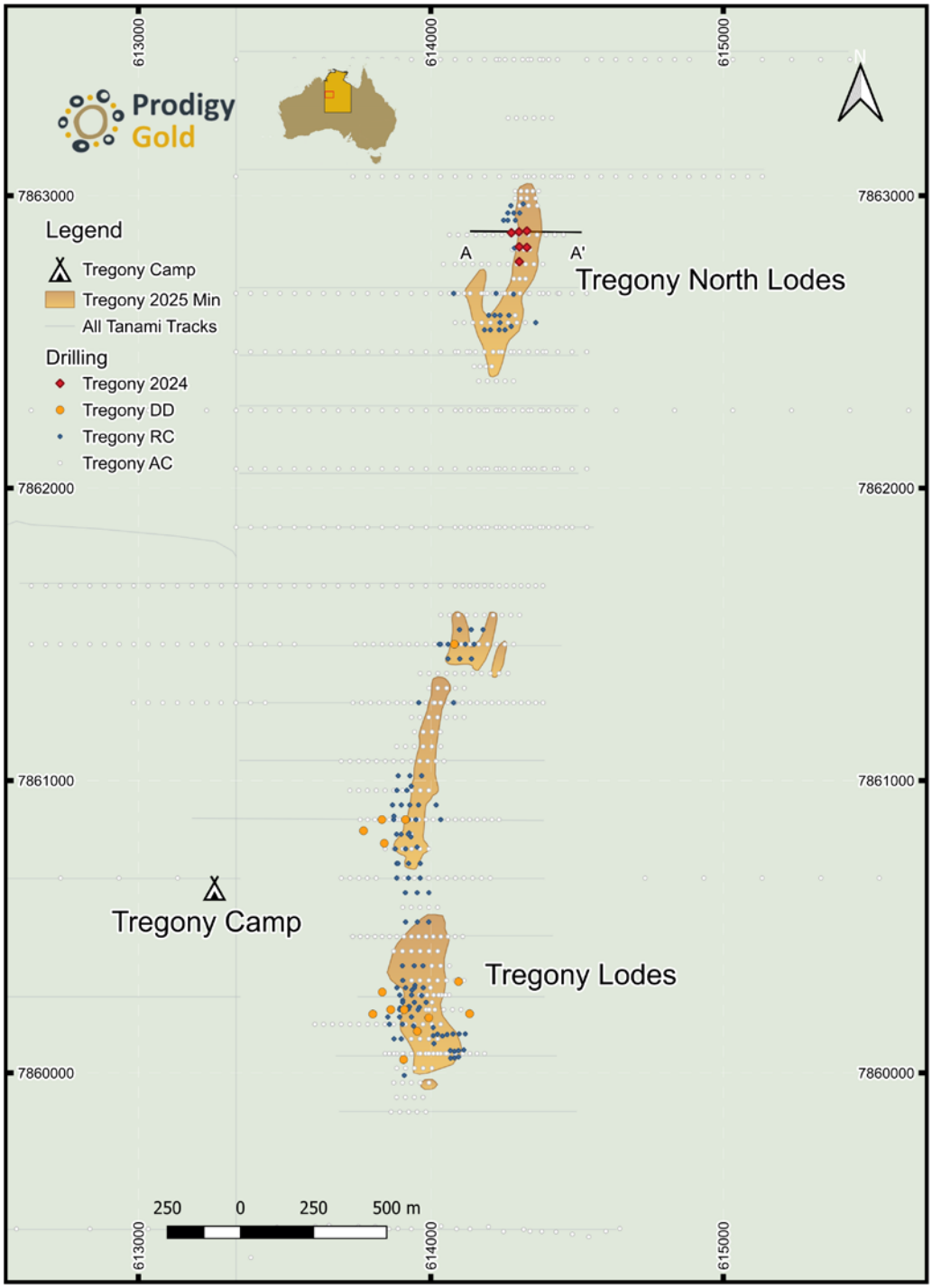

Figure 2 Tregony Drilling Locations used in model

Ord River Resources, and subsequently Vango Mining, continued to explore the project conducting drilling in 2005 and again in 2012, until the decision was made to sell the project to Prodigy Gold in 2015. Once ownership was transferred to Prodigy Gold with final land access granted in 2021, with the first hole drilled into the Tregony deposit by Prodigy Gold during that year.

During 2023 a total of 36 RC drill holes and one co-funded DD hole were completed over the Tregony Mineral Resource area with this new drilling instrumental in defining a higher-quality estimation which now includes material in the Indicated resource category.

In 2024, 6 RC holes were completed for 486m at Tregony North with several holes reporting significant intersections, which have resulted in an increase in the Tregony Mineral Resource.

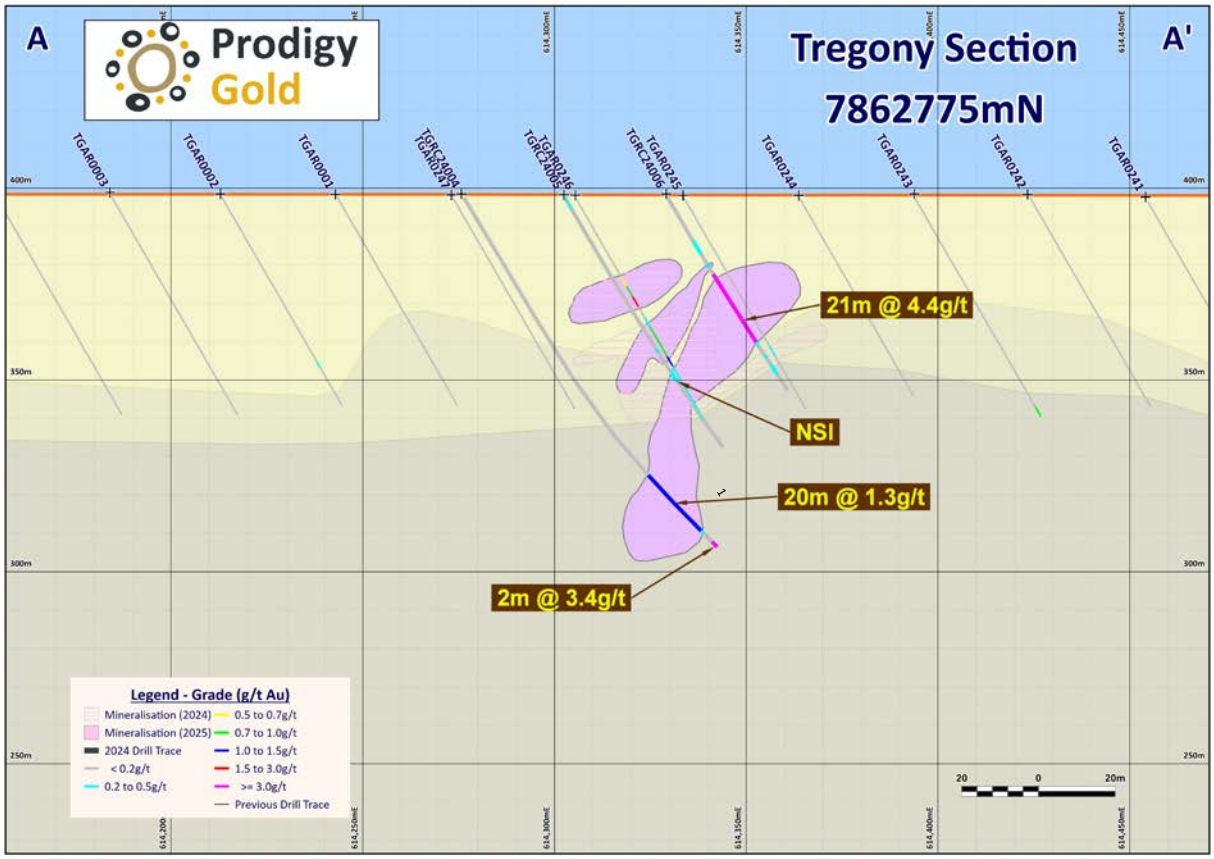

Figure 3 Cross Section showing stacked vein mineralisation of the Tregony Mineral Resource – Section 7862776mN all results shown from ASX: 6 November 2024.

Table 3 Details of all Mineral Resource quality drilling at the Tregony deposit (ns – not stipulated)

Company	Drill Type	Drill Size	Year/s	Number of holes	Total Metres drilled	Collar Survey	Downhole surveys
Acacia Resources	RC	130mm	1996-98	72	8,825	ns	Yes
Acacia Resources	DD	HQ	1997-98	5	805.9	ns	Yes
Ord River Resources	RC	ns	2005	30	1,922	GPS	Yes
Ord River Resources	RC/DD	RC - 115mm DD- HQ3/NQ2	2012	10	2,403.3	GPS	Yes
Prodigy Gold	DD	HQ	2021	1	210.7	GPS	Yes
Prodigy Gold	RC/DD	RC - 115mm DD- HQ	2023	36 1	4,720 350	dGPS	Yes
Prodigy Gold	RC	RC - 115mm	2024	6	486	GPS	Yes

Deposit Geology, Mineralisation and Geological Interpretation

The Tregony deposit is located within the Killi Killi formation ("KKFm") of the regional Granites-Tanami Group. The mineralisation style is described as a stacked vein array, striking roughly north south and dipping gently to steeply to the west. The local geology consists of siltstones and sandstones of the KKFm and higher gold grades are noted within quartz veins through the system. The Tregony system is located in the hanging wall of the regional SSZ.

Gold grade was the main defining factor when generating the mineralisation wireframes, with continuity in the main zones identified in low cut-off grades of 0.3g/t Au. Occasionally holes with no significant grades were included in the wireframing to ensure continuity to further drill sections.

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Alteration consists of green chlorite (+/- pyrite) and is controlled by veining and porosity of the surrounding lithology. Foliation-controlled alteration is seen in shales as a result of the surrounding veining. Alteration intensity is a function of vein frequency, and ranges from weak to intense. Weak dissemination of Pyrite occurs in the non-porous shales and is mostly restricted to thin vein selvedge. Pyrite dissemination increases however within the sandier units and is also functional of veining frequency and intensity.

Most of the veining occurs in tightly packed shales, the alteration is localised to vein selvedge and rarely extends as dissemination into the host rock unless the vein is at the contact between a sandstone and a shale unit. Within the shales, foliation-controlled chlorite-pyrite hairline veins occur adjacent and as a result of the thicker quartz-chlorite-pyrite veining.

The alteration haloes are usually thin or non-existent for weak veining zones. In zones of more intense veining, the alteration propagates into the host rock along the foliation and vein walls. It is common to see strongly altered host rock clasts within the quartz breccia veins.

During wireframing, analysis was completed on the drilling to ensure it was validated, then a sectional review was undertaken. The drilling was composited to 1m, the most common sample length of 1m, with wireframing then completed with a minimum downhole selection of 2m. All material above 0.3g/t gold and with a minimal width of 2m was included within the wireframes.

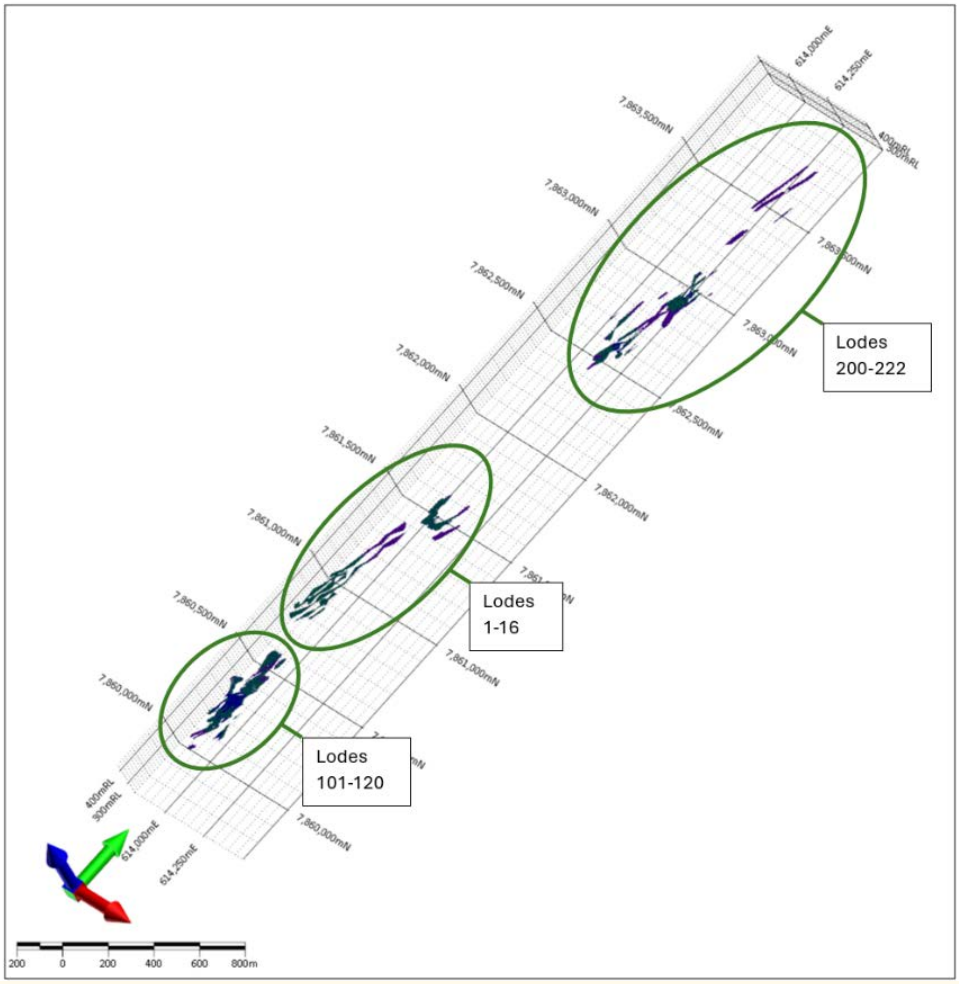

Figure 4 Tregony mineralisation wireframes and block model showing location of lodes used in modelling

All drill types were used for the wireframing, including RAB and AC drilling to assist with the continuity of mineralisation interpretation. These lower confidence drilling types were not used in the estimation

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process for the reported Mineral Resource but have been used to define the exploration target zone mineralisation to be used in defining future exploration programs.

Regolith and Weathering

The Regolith profile consists of a 49m thick lower saprolite underlain by 10m of saprock. The Regolith is capped by 10m of completely weathered material, starting with a strong goerthitic weathering zone and alternating with pink/red haematite downhole. The goerthitic characteristic of the profile suggests that drilling started in the transitional zone between upper and lower saprolite, and that the upper saprolite has been stripped off and only the lower saprolite remains. Rock foliation is visible from 10m downhole which also suggests that the regolith profile is dominantly lower saprolite.

Weathering was recorded as part of the geological logging of drill holes. This was then reviewed sectionally with a Digital Terrain Model ("DTM") generated in Micromine for use in the modeling and estimation process. Three horizons are defined from two DTM's, Oxide, Transitional and Fresh, with the Transitional material sitting between the base of Oxide ("box") and top of Fresh ("tof") DTM's and density applied for each.

The densities used for the model are consistence with the previous Mineral Resource and are reported as:

- Oxide 2.13t/m^3
- Transitional 2.53t/m^3
- Fresh 2.72t/m^3

These values were determined by Acacia Resources from 257 measurements using the method of measuring the dry weight of core, divided by the volume as determined by the weight on air minus the weight in water. Around 105 of these samples were covered in wax to prevent absorption of water.

These values have been assessed as suitable for use as these match previously used densities for other models and do appear to be appropriate for this style of mineralisation and host rock.

Drilling Techniques

Only RC and DD drilling (Table 3) were used in the Mineral Resource estimation. AC and RAB drilling completed in the project area were used in defining the mineralisation wireframes, but not used in the estimation process, except to define exploration target zones within the deposit area for future exploration programs.

A total of 144 RC holes for 15,953m and 17 DD holes for 3,770m have been used in the estimation. Drilling is generally oriented at a dip of 60° towards the east, approximately perpendicular to the shallow dip of the mineralisation to the west. Drilling has been completed on a variety of grid spacings ranging from 25m x 25m to 100m x 100m. There are still zones with no RC and DD drilling within the mineralised zones, these areas will become targets for future drilling programs. Drilling was generally reported as dry with the water table noted at around 100m below surface, during RC drilling the rigs were supplied with enough air to ensure wet samples were minimised. Seven holes are reported as RC with DD tails but have been categorised as DD holes in this report.

All holes used in the estimation had some type of downhole survey with the most common survey utilising a downhole camera. These surveys have been reviewed by a Company geologist prior to entry into the database to ensure they are within acceptable tolerances.

Hole collars were generally collected by a handheld GPS using the MGA GDA94 zone 52 grid system, including the 6 RC holes drilled in 2024. The 2023 drilling was surveyed using a differential GPS (dGPS) by contractors on site after the drilling campaign was completed. Some inconsistencies in the RL of

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these holes were noted suggesting a more detailed topographic survey will be required before mining can occur, timing is dependent on access to suitable equipment and cost.

Prodigy Gold completed a detailed review of the Tregony database in 2021 and released the results of this work to the ASX[7]. This included a review of the mineralisation and drilling intercepts and was used to support the 2021, 2023 and 2024 drilling campaigns.

Drilling recoveries for all drilling recorded were generally very good with only minor core losses noted during previous drilling campaigns. Acacia and Prodigy Gold have recorded RC recoveries through the weighing of 100% of the recovered sample, which our geologists have reviewed and considered to be good recoveries.

Sampling was either completed as 1m composites from the RC rig using a 3-tier riffle splitter (pre-2023 drilling) or standard rig mounted cone splitter (2023/2024 drilling), or through the collection of 4m composites during some of Ord River Resources' programs. 1m composites were generally collected from the rig and 4m composites were collected through the spearing of the 1m spoil piles as collected from the rig.

Core samples were generally generated post logging of the core, with half core samples collected and analysed. Sample lengths were usually limited to 0.3m minimum widths, with a limited number of 0.1m samples noted in the database.

Sampling and sub-Sampling Methodology and Sample Analysis

Acacia's RC and DD sample preparation included single stage mix and grind in a mixermill for samples up to 3kg, with barren quartz wash between samples. Samples were then assayed for gold only at Amdel Laboratories, Darwin, using fire assay ("FA") methods FA1 (detection limit 0.01ppm Au) and FA3 (detection limit 0.001ppm Au). Re-assaying of selected pulps as check samples was carried out by ALS Laboratories in Alice Springs.

Ord River's 2005 RC drilling samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories Alice Springs using a 48-hour cyanide leach method BCL-AAS. Information on the sample preparation techniques is not available.

Ord River's 2012 RC drilling sample preparation was done by riffle splitting to 3kg and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns or better. The pulps were then assayed using methods Au-AA26 (detection limit 0.01ppm Au) and ME ICP41 for 35 elements.

Prodigy Gold drilling and sampling was supervised by geological staff with samples submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40-gram charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. Samples with visible or predicted higher grades were analysed for gold using the screen fire analyses ("SFA"), which is a more robust analytical method. This technique analyses a larger volume sample that is screened following sample pulverisation to separate coarse gold particles from fine material. The SFA samples were chosen based on observations of visible gold, proximity to visual gold or intense quartz veining/alteration.

In 2024 Prodigy Gold released the results of assaying completed on the Tregony higher-grade samples using the Chrysos PhotonAssay™ technique which confirmed these high-grade sample results[8] [9]. This gives the Company confidence in the results of the standard fire assay technique used. The assays used in the modelling process for these samples remain the fire assay results as described above.

[7] ASX: 15 November 2021
[8] ASX: 21 March 2024
[9] ASX: 27 November 2024

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QAQC

There are no data records for the quality control procedures used for the Acacia Resources' drilling programs. The following routine quality control procedures were regularly undertaken as part of AngloGold's exploration activities (Large, 2001):

- Laboratory Residues – Re-split of residues at the original laboratory and analysis of the -75 micron material to test lab homogenisation & splitting process.
- Screen Fire Assays - Submitted to original laboratory of residues for analysis of –75 micron and +75 micron fractions, to test for coarse gold.
- Certified Reference Materials ("CRMs") – Various CRMs, covering a range of gold grades, and blanks were routinely inserted into every batch of DD drilling and some RC samples dispatched to the laboratory at a ratio of 3 CRMs per 100 samples. Most of the standards returned values within 15% of the accepted values.
- Blanks – Sand containing 0.00g/t Au were submitted in some groups of samples to monitor whether the laboratory mills were being fully cleaned between samples.

Quality control procedures used by Ord River in the 2012 drilling program included:

- CRMs – Three CRMs purchased from Ore Research & Exploration, with expected gold values of 1.02g/t Au, 3.04g/t Au and 11.79g/t Au, were inserted at approximately 1 in 55 samples, preferentially within zones of better mineralisation. Only one result fell outside of the range recommended value +/- 2 SD (sample 603200).

For Prodigy Gold samples a blank or CRM was inserted approximately every 20 samples. For drill samples, blank material was supplied by the assaying laboratory. Two certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold and lithology were also used. QAQC results were reviewed on a batch-by-batch basis and at the completion of the program. Some minor contamination of blanks occurred, however this was near the detection limit of the analytical technique.

Review of all QAQC reported showed no concerns during the modelling process.

Database Verification

Prodigy Gold completed systematic data validation steps after receiving the database from the database manager. Checks completed included verifying that:

- Downhole survey depths did not exceed the hole depth as reported in the collar table.
- Hole dips were within the range of 0° and -90°.
- Visual inspection of drill hole collars and traces in Micromine.
- Assay values did not extend beyond the hole depth quoted in the collar table.
- Assay and survey information was checked for duplicate records.

The assessment concluded that the database was well organised with errors only noted around the final location of the 2024 holes which has been corrected.

Estimation Methodology

The wireframes used in the estimation process were generated using a sectional review using Micromine software. These were then validated using the tools available in the software to ensure all were closed without intersecting triangles.

The mineralisation wireframes were applied as hard boundaries during the grade estimation process. Bulk densities were then coded into the wireframes using the DTM's generated as outlined above.

The methodology used in the estimation process is outlined below:

- Samples composited to 1m lengths with sample lengths ranging from 0.3m to a maximum of 1.25m but around 99% of all samples used were 1m in length:
    - Intervals used in the estimation include some internal waste to ensure continuity
- Top-cuts were used in the estimation process to reduce the influence of higher-grade samples. A top-cut for each Domain, using Micromine Software. Thes top-cut was determined using Decile statistical analysis of the composites which then suggested the potential top-cuts of
    - Domain 1 - 9.8g/t Au, with 10g/t Au then chosen – 7 samples cut
    - Domain 2 – 25.1g/t Au, with 25g/t Au then chosen – 16 samples cut
    - Domain – No top cut was suggested but 10g/t Au was chosen – 3 samples cut

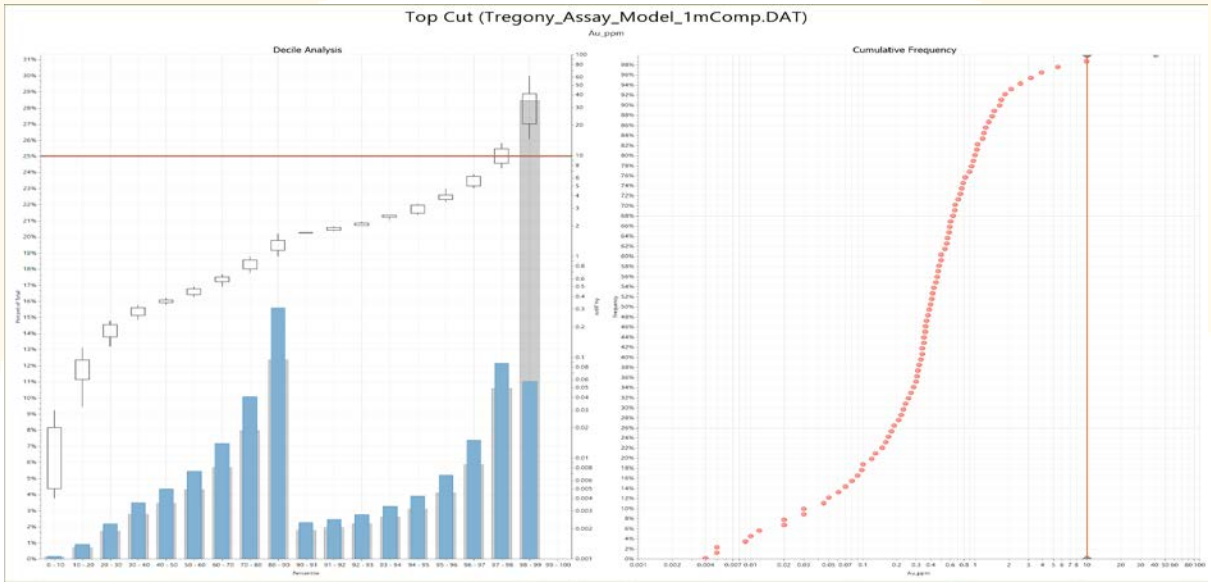

Figure 5 Top-cut analysis for Domain 1 of Tregony Model

- Variograms were generated for the deposit based on the orientation of mineralisation, these were generated using Micromine Software for estimation processing. Variography was generated for lode sets as defined in the wireframing, namely:
    - Lodes 1-16 – Domain 1
    - Lodes 101-120 – Domain 2
    - Lodes 200-222 – Domain 3
- Search ellipses were defined using the variography and set to a maximum distance of 80%, 95% and 100% of the sill, with the 80% and 95% search runs then used as a guide for Indicated classifications (with drill spacing and Kriging efficiency also used to guide classification).
- Parent blocks of 10m easting, 20m northing and 10m RL with sub-blocks of 2m x 5m x 2m generated. Resource modelling was only completed on the parent blocks of the model.
- Cell discretisation of 4 times in east x 4 times in north x 4 times in RL used which was supported when using Quantitative Kriging Neighbour Analysis (QKNA).
- A rotation was applied to the block model to better fit the resource blocks with the dipping mineralisation. The model was rotated as:
    - 10° in Azimuth (z)
    - 5° in plunge (x)
    - 50° in Rotation (y)
- Ordinary Kriging was the methodology used during the estimation process, using Micromine software. This is considered an appropriate technique for this style of mineralisation, particularly the nuggety nature of the Tregony mineralisation.

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- Validation processes used include the visual inspection of the model compared to the drilling and compositing, the generation of swath plots to review average block grades against average composite grades. Additionally, analysis was completed to compare the raw assay grades of each wireframe against the estimated grades which shows the modelling was supported by the assays and volumes for each lode. All steps showed the modelling process is appropriate for reporting.

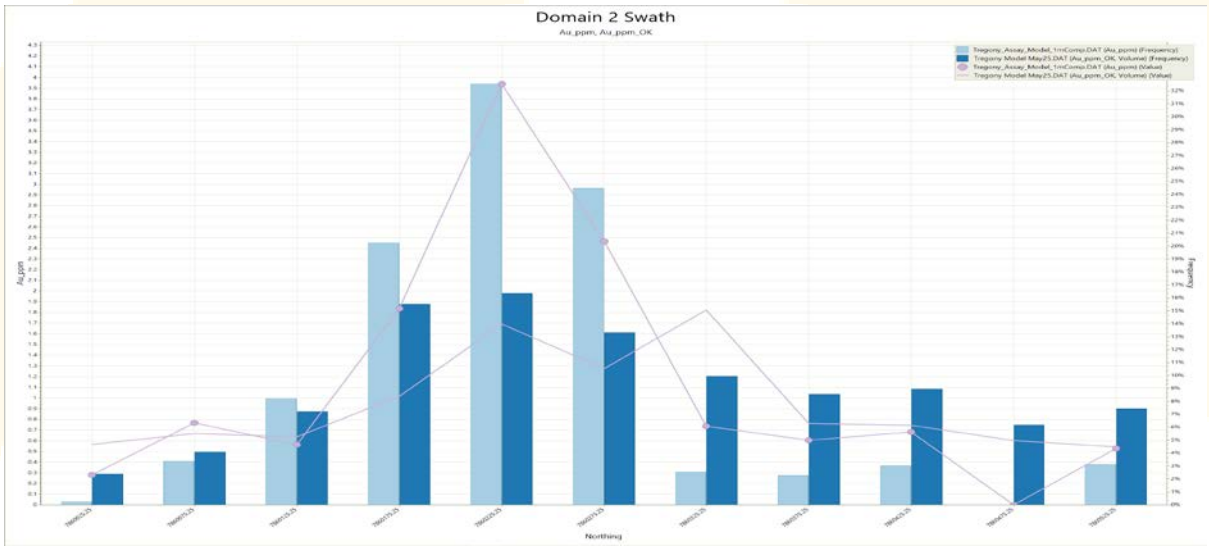

Figure 6 Domain 2 Swath Plot of Model results

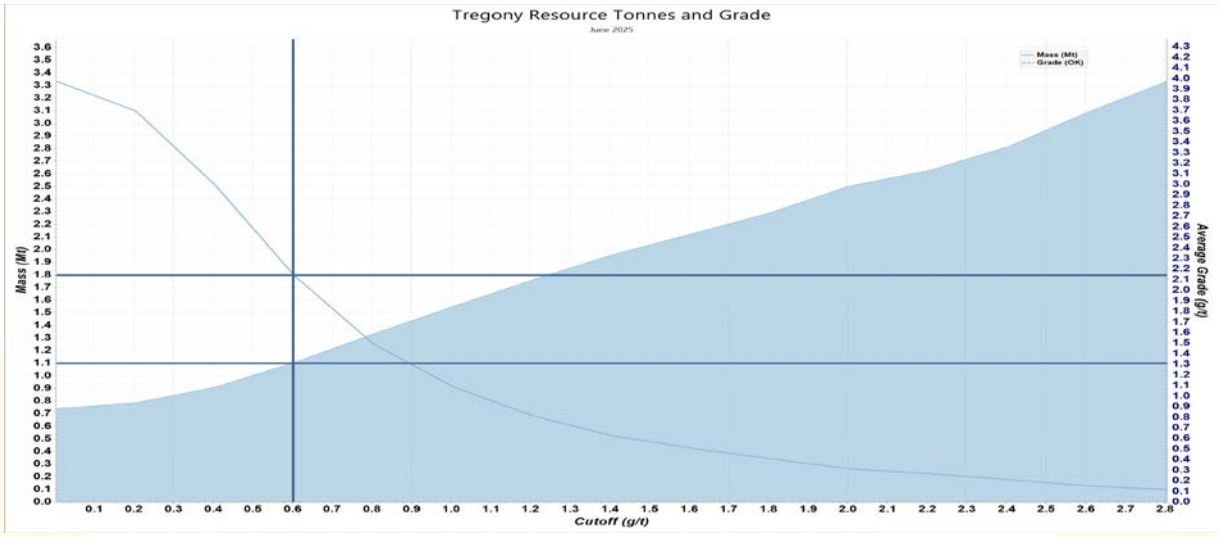

Figure 7 Tonnes and Grade graph of Tregony Mineral Resource – all lodes

- The majority of change for this updated model is related to:
    - Increased drilling around Domain 3 areas attributed to the majority of increase in the estimated resource. Intercepts reported in the new 2024 drilling, located around previously drilled AC holes, reported significant intercepts of 21m @ 4.4g/t Au in hole TGRC240006 and 20m @ 1.3g/t Au in hole TGRC24003[10], impacting the local estimation in these areas substantially.
    - A decrease in the cut-off grade for Oxide material from 0.6g/t Au to 0.5g/t Au, due to the higher gold price used, has increased the tonnes and ounces for this category.

[10] SX: 6 November 2024

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- An updated set of variography and cut-off analysis has increased the tonnages around the central Domain 1 area which attributed to a minor increase in ounces for the deposit.

- The author confirms that in their opinion the methodology used for this Mineral Resource update was appropriate for this style of mineralisation and deposit.

Criteria Used for Classification

The Tregony Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred. The inclusion of Indicated material is consistent in this model compared to the previously released model from 2024[11]. This is appropriate as Prodigy Gold's drilling has supported the historic drilling to increase the overall confidence in the material reported.

Where drilling spacing is too large (+100m), the estimation process determined this to be either unclassified or become an exploration target zone rather than Inferred material. Indicated Mineral Resources were generally located in areas of higher density drilling (25m spacing or less), but these were also generated using Run 1 and 2 of the estimation process which was calculated using the 80% and 95% search distances which generally provided Mineral Resource material with a higher Kriging Efficiency.

No Measured material is defined in this model. The resource classification for lodes 101-120 is shown as an example below in Figure 8.

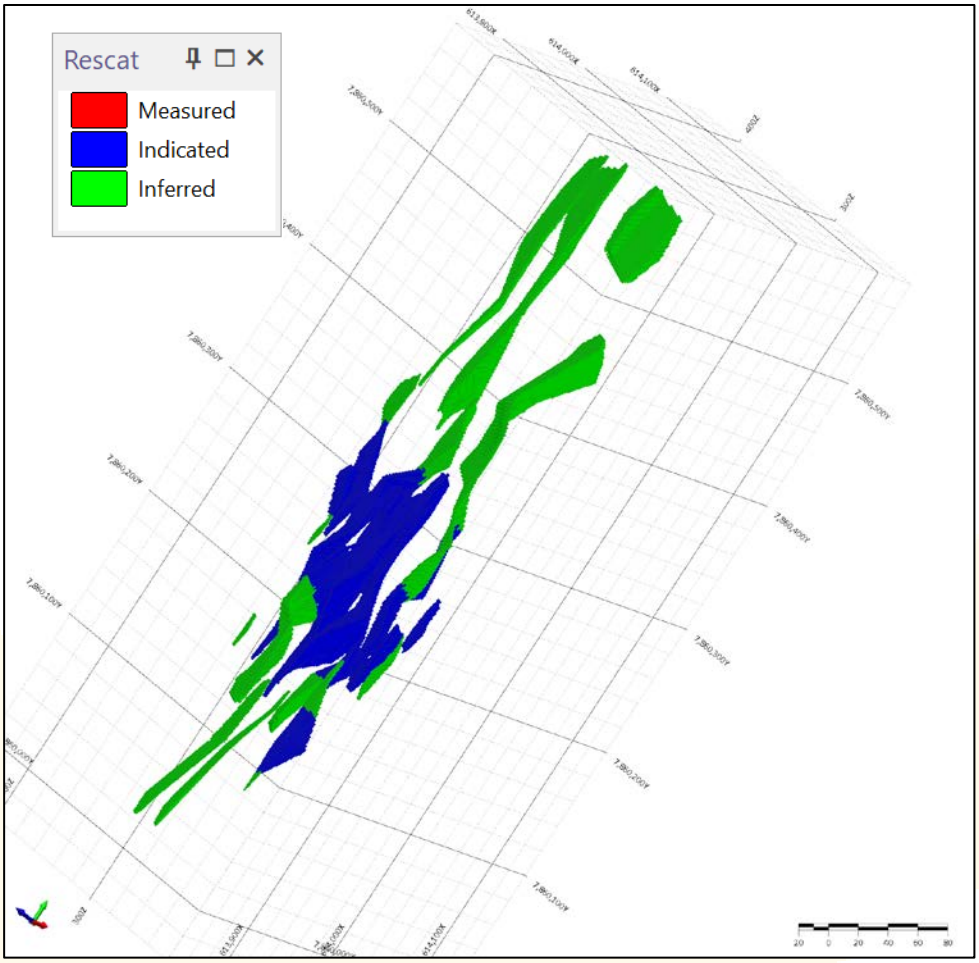

Figure 8 Resource Classification for Lodes 101-120 – Domain 2

[11] ASX: 3 July 2024

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Tregony Mineral Resource - History

Following the first drilling at the project by Acacia Resources in 1996, there have been several operators completing exploration on the project over the years. Ord River Resources and Acacia Resources were the most active explorers between 1996 and 2012. Prodigy Gold has completed 2 DD holes and 36 RC holes at the project since the project was purchased from Vango Resources (formerly Ord River Resources) in 2015, with the majority of this drilling completed during 2023[12 13 14 15 16]. A detailed review of the historic drilling was completed by Prodigy Gold geologists with results released in November 2021. This reviewed data was used throughout this Mineral Resource update[17].

Prodigy Gold reported its maiden Tregony Mineral Resources in February 2023[18] within the Inferred category based on the historic drilling data along with one new DD hole drilled by Prodigy Gold in 2021. The results for this Inferred Mineral Resource were reported at a cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au:

- 1.44Mt @ 1.16g/t Au for 54koz of gold

This model was updated in July 2024[19] using the same cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au with the results reported being:

- 1.56Mt @ 1.3g/t Au for 64Koz of gold

There are over 50 mineralised lodes defined in the resource area ranging in thickness from 2m to up to 15m wide. The wireframes were defined using a lower cut-off of 0.3g/t Au but some areas of waste were also included to ensure continuity of the wireframes. A minimum width of 2m was also used when defining the wireframes to apply some rigour around the assumptions of open pit minimum mining widths. In places where only 1 metre interval was mineralised the minimum wireframe width was honoured at 2m to ensure continuity of the wireframing process.

Cut-off Grades and Modifying Factors Considered

The Mineral Resource has been reported at 0.5g/t Au cut-off for Oxide and 0.6g/t Au cut-off for Transitional and Fresh material and reporting was constrained above a depth of 100m below surface. The lower cut-off grade is based on a gold price of AUD$4,395/oz (or $141.30/gm), which represents the 3-year forecast of gold at US$2,826/oz and exchange rate of $0.64 – (Consesnsus Economics Inc, 2025). Total mining and processing costs of $70/ore tonne (increase from costs used in the previous Prodigy Gold Annual Mineral Resource Statement[10] which used $56/ore tonne). Metallurgical recoveries of 95% for Oxide and 90% for Transitional and Fresh material based on historic metallurgical testwork performed by Metcom Laboratories for Acacia Resources (Rayer, 1997) were also used.

The reporting cut-off parameters were selected based on calculated economic cut-off grades for oxide being 0.52g/t Au and Transitional and Fresh material being 0.55g/t Au – an overall cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au for Oxide material and 0.6g/t Au for Transitional and Fresh material has been selected to.

Future works and recommendations

Additional drilling on the project is required to add further confidence and potentially increase the overall Mineral Resources. This would include in-fill drilling in areas of Inferred Mineral Resources

[12] ASX: 23 August 2023
[13] ASX: 19 September 2023
[14] ASX 29 January 2024
[15] ASX 21 March 2024
[16] ASX 06 December 2023
[17] ASX:15 November 2021
[18] ASX:15 February 2023
[19] ASX: 3 July 2024

and/or proximal target areas. Future mine planning would ideally drill the deposit to at least 25m x 25m spacing.

While some preliminary metallurgical testwork has been completed on this deposit, more work would be required to better understand the recovery characteristics of the mineralisation through a conventional CIL facility. Further test work should also include a study to determine if this deposit would be suitable for a heap-leach type operation.

A detailed surface survey is required to support any future mining decisions, a recently completed ground gravity survey which used dGPS technology to generate a regional Digital Terran Model (DTM) has highlighted the differences between the DTM used in this model and reality. For the next model all collars should be relocated to the dGPS generated.

A detailed review of costs and gold prices should be completed once higher confidence is achieved with more drilling. Cost estimates used in this model are limited to previous experience and publicly available data.

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

For further information contact:
Mark Edwards
Managing Director
+61 8 9423 9777

About Prodigy Gold NL

Prodigy Gold has a unique greenfields and brownfields exploration portfolio in the proven multi-million-ounce Tanami Gold Province (Figure 9). Prodigy Gold is currently focused on the Tanami North 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 project
- Reviewing the potential of the Tanami West project to determine which prospects require further works
- A mining options study on the Twin Bonanza project, including the potential for further exploration to develop Oxide and Transitional Mineral Resources
- Systematic evaluation of all of Prodigy Gold targets to determine next steps with either further exploration, divestment or tenement relinquishment
- Support joint venture parters to expedite discovery on their projects

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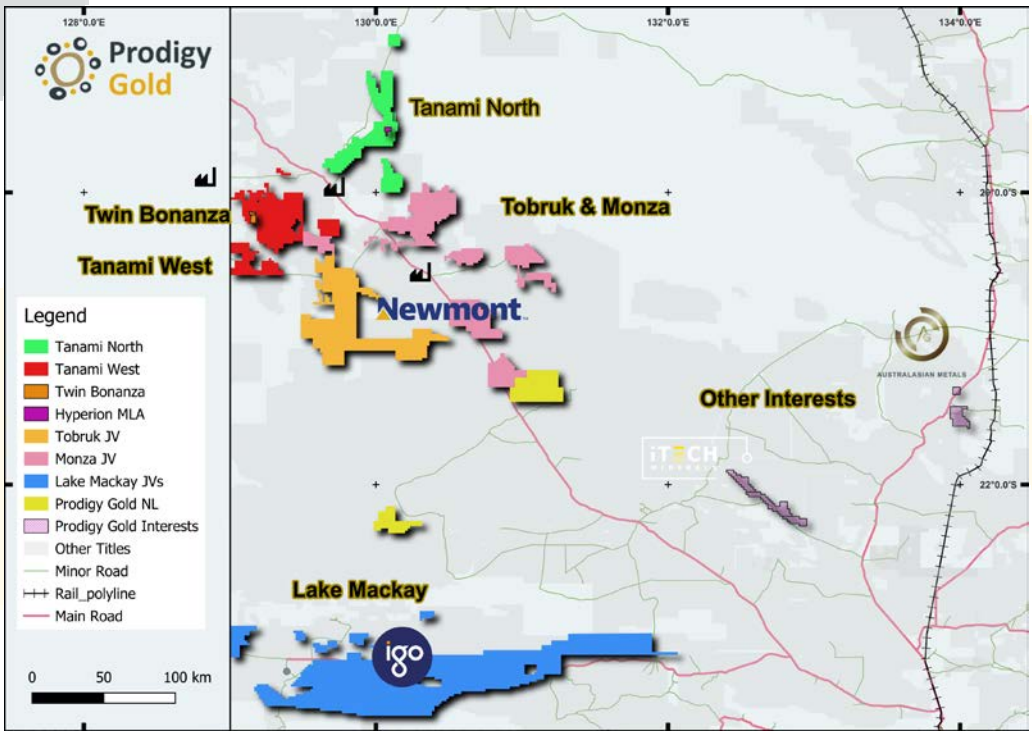

Figure 9 – Prodigy Gold major project areas

Competent Person's Statement for 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 and April 2025.

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

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

The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resources for Buccaneer was previously released to the ASX on the 11 August 2023 –Buccaneer Mineral Resource Update. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. It fairly represents information compiled by Mr. Shaun Searle who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and reviewed by Mr. Mark Edwards who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. 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.

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Competent Person's Statement for Exploration Results

The information in this announcement relating to exploration works, and exploration results from the Tanami North project, is based on information reviewed and checked by Mr Mark Edwards. Mr Edwards is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM– Membership number 220787) and a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG – Membership number 3655) 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 "2012 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*
02.04.2025	Hyperion Gold Deposit Mineral Resource Update	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
27.11.2024	High-Grade Gold Results for Hyperion and Tregony North Confirmed by the Chrysos PhotonAssay™ Analytical Method	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
03.07.2024	Updated Mineral Resource for Tregony Gold Deposit	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
27.11.2024	High-Grade Gold Results for Hyperion and Tregony North Confirmed by the Chrysos PhotonAssay™ Analytical Method	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
29.01.2024	Further Positive Drilling Results from Tregony	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
06.12.2023	Diamond Drilling at Tregony Returns Encouraging Intercepts	Mr Edward Keys	Prodigy Gold NL	AIG	Member
19.09.2023	Tregony Drilling Returns High-Grade Intercepts	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
23.08.2023	Exploration update for the Tanami North Project	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
03.08.2023	TAM: Mineral Resource Update	Mr Graeme Thompson	MoJoe Mining Pty Ltd	AusIMM	Member
15.02.2023	Maiden Mineral Resource for Tregony Deposit	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
22.11.2022	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
15.11.2021	Historic High Grades Confirm Upside Potential of Tregony System	Mr Adriaan van Herk	Prodigy Gold NL	AIG	Member

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Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Tregony Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC 2012 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.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling sampled at 1m intervals, split at rig using either a 3-tier riffle splitter or cone splitter to create a 2-3kg sample for assay. • Samples submitted to lab and then reduced to 50gram, 40gram or 25gram for fire assay. • Composite samples for Ord's 2012 drilling collected by spearing bulk 1m samples, combined over 4m-5m interval. Only one hole sampled using composites was used in the model (TRD607) with grades of 0.17g/t Au and 0.50g/t Au intervals. All other composited samples were outside modeled mineralisation. • Diamond drilling (DD) core cut in half using diamond saw and half core samples submitted for assay.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	• Supervision of drilling operations and sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures. Laboratory QAQC inspections were also conducted.
	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	• Acacia's RC and DD drilling sample preparation included single stage mix and grind in a mixermill for samples up to 3kg, with barren quartz wash between samples. Samples were then assayed for gold only at Amdel Laboratories, Darwin, using methods FA1 (detection limit 0.01ppm Au) and FA3 (detection limit 0.001ppm Au). Re-assaying of selected pulps as check samples was carried out by ALS Laboratories in Alice Springs. • Ord's 2005 RC drilling samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories Alice Springs using a 48-hour cyanide leach method BCL-AAS. Information on the sample preparation techniques is not available. • Ord's 2012 RC drilling sample preparation was done by riffle splitting to 3kg and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns or better. The pulps were then assayed using methods Au-AA26 (detection limit 0.01ppm Au) and ME ICP41 for 35 elements. The sample/bulk ratio was approximately 12.5/87.5. Sample weights ranged between 1kg and 4kg, although sample weight/size are ideally uniform, at least within a drillhole. • 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 with visible or predicted higher grades were analysed for gold using the screen fire analyses (SFA), which is a more robust analytical method. This technique analyses a larger volume sample that is screened following sample pulverisation to separate coarse gold particles from fine material. The SFA samples were chosen based on observations of visible gold, proximity to visual gold or intense quartz veining/alteration. Sampling of DD drillholes was completed using a diamond core saw. Half core was sampled on intervals between 0.3-1.2m in length honouring lithological boundaries. Sample weights are typically between 0.5kg and 3kg, mostly dependent on length, however sometimes dependent on lithology. • Selected high grade RC samples were tested using the Chrysos PhotonAssay technique to confirm the nature of these higher-grade results. The new technique confirmed the tenor of the grades reported using traditional 40 gram fire assay.
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 – 130mm diameter for Acacia holes (1996-1998) and Supplejack holes (2005); 115mm diameter for Ord holes (2012). • DD – HQ core for Acacia holes (1996-1998); HQ3 / NQ2 core for Ord holes (2012) and HQ for Prodigy Gold DD holes (2021 & 2023) and 130mm diameter for the 2023 and 2024 RC drilling. • Ord core oriented using ACE tool. • Acacia and Prodigy Gold holes surveyed down hole using Reflex Camera at 30m intervals with Ord using Camteq camera at 50m intervals. • Prodigy Gold DD drilling was undertaken by UDS generating core from surface to end of hole. Coring started and ended with HQ diameter. Core was oriented using a Reflex digital orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	• Core and chip sample recoveries are generally very good, with only minor core loss at the top of hole TRD602 and TGDD2101, which were both cored from surface.

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Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
		• Acacia and Prodigy Gold in 2023 recorded recoveries of the RC drilling in their logging database. • No significant issues with ground water have been recorded with an estimated water table of 90-100m noted in other reports. • No sample bias is deemed to have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. • There is an identified coarse gold fraction as noted in previous metallurgical testwork. This is known and will be monitored in future drilling programs with screen fire assays or Photon Assaying to be used in areas where visible gold is logged in samples.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	• RC: Face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected in a calico bag through a cyclone and three tier riffle or cone splitter, a 2 to 3kg lab sample and field duplicate are collected, and the reject deposited in a plastic bag. • DD: Diamond drilling collects uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling. Recoveries are recorded at the rig and identified on core blocks for the geologists to review during drilling. Any core loss is identified before the core is removed from the drill site. • During core sampling it is general practice to sample the same side of core when possible. • Experienced RC drilling contractors were engaged to complete the drilling campaigns. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by the geologists. • The DD drill contractors adjusted their drilling rate and method if recovery issues arose. All recovery was recorded by the drillers on core blocks. This was checked and compared to the core measurements by the geological team. Any issues were communicated back to the drilling contractor, and necessary adjustments were made.
	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.	• Core and sample loss is recorded during logging which can be analysed against the mineralised zones. A visual review of the mineralised zones in comparison to core lose has not highlighted any areas of concern for this model. • Recoveries from Prodigy Gold drilling were generally 100%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries as low as 50%. Intervals of lost core that impact mineralised intervals are noted in the composite table. Intervals of lost core and core recovery are recorded as a part of the geological logging process. Core lengths recovered are verified against drilling depths marked on core blocks and inserted by the drilling contractor. • A detailed review of sample loss was undertaken in 2023 on the RC drilling campaigns with sample weights to be collected confirming this is still the case with recoveries generally at acceptable limits. Some DD holes have shown significant core loss but it is generally in near surface portions of the hole away from the mineralised zones. • With information available no bias should exist due to the loss of material through drilling/sampling. • No relationship was noted between RC sample recovery and grade. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue. • No relationship was noted between core recovery and grade. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests that sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.
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.*	• Acacia's drillhole logging was presented as Excel spreadsheets. • Logging covered lithology, alteration weathering, quartz content and other general logging techniques. No geotechnical logging has been completed. • Ord's/Supplejack logging was undertaken in the field in Excel spreadsheets before being uploaded into an Access database. • Prodigy Gold's logging was completed in the field and has been uploaded into the Company's DataShed database, this same database also includes all the Acacia and Ord samples and logging. • Logging was completed down to one centimetre scale in DD drilling and metre scale in RC drilling.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or	• Core logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration were logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
	costean, channel, etc.) photography.	minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner. • All drill core was photographed, in good sunlight, once with core dry and once with core wet. Core photos have been kept on file by the Company.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	• The entire holes were logged in full by Acacia, Ord River and Prodigy Gold geologists and the logging of limited photographed DD holes was validated by Prodigy Gold geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and ample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• For the Acacia and Ord DD drilling, the core was cut in half using a diamond saw; one half was sent for assay and the other half was retained in the core trays. • For Prodigy Gold DD holes, DD core was cut by a brick core saw. Half core was taken for analysis, and the remaining half replaced in the original core tray and stored for future analyses. • Half core samples were collected for assay, and the remaining samples stored in the core trays. Samples are collected consistently from the same side. For heavily broken ground not amenable to cutting, whole core sampling may be taken but is not a regular occurrence.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	• Acacia: all RC holes were sampled every metre, with samples kept on site in plastic bags. A 3-4kg sample was split every metre into a calico bag for analysis. • The sampling method used for Ord's 2005 RC drilling program was not described in the Annual Report. However, assays were reported for 1m intervals and large plastic bags of RC chip samples at 1m intervals were located in the bag farm at Tregony camp. • The Ord River 2012 RCD drilling program consisted of RC drilling for the upper parts of the drillholes, where significant gold mineralisation was not expected, with DD core tails. • Prodigy Gold 2023 and 2024 RC drilling samples were split using a rig mounted cone splitter.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Acacia's RC and DD drilling sample preparation included single stage mix and grind in a mixermill for samples up to 3kg, with barren quartz wash between samples. • They were then assayed for gold only at Amdel Laboratories, Darwin, using methods FA1 (detection limit 0.01ppm Au) and FA3 (detection limit 0.001ppm Au). • Re-assaying of selected pulps as check samples was carried out by ALS Laboratories in Alice Springs. • Historical mineralised intercepts in composited RC samples over 3 and 4m were re-tested by assaying the 1m pulp samples that made up the composite samples. The mineralised, shorter intervals generally replicate the wider composite intercepts. However, some variance is evident, as the gold distribution is nuggety. • Ord's 2005 RC drilling samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories Alice Springs using a 48 hour cyanide leach. Information on the sample preparation techniques is not available. • Ord's 2012 RC drilling sample preparation was done by riffle splitting to 3kg and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns or better. The pulps were then assayed using methods Au-AA26 (detection limit 0.01ppm Au) and ME ICP41 for 35 elements. • All Prodigy Gold 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 is retained for Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. Selected samples were assayed by the Chrysos PhotonAssay™ method.

	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• There are no data records for the quality control procedures used for the Acacia Resources drilling programs. The following routine quality control procedures were regularly undertaken as part of AngloGold's exploration activities (Large, 2001):
		  • Interlab Repeats– Pulps, from ~ 5% of mineralised intervals were sent to a check laboratory, to test for lab variability (i.e. biases).
		  • Field Duplicates - Submission of a field duplicate for analysis at the original lab, with the original sample batch, to test for repeatability within the batch.
		  • Field Resplits - Collection of a duplicate field split (i.e., a duplicate from the RC field sample) for analysis at the original

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Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratory to test AngloGold's field sampling practices, and gold distribution. • At the laboratory, regular repeat and lab check samples are assayed for Prodigy Gold samples. Lab duplicates are captured according to standard procedures. Sample weights are documented at several stages of the sample prep process. • Grind checks are performed at both the crushing stage (3mm) and pulverising stage (75µm), requiring 90% of the material to pass through the relevant size.
	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.	• There are no data records for the quality control procedures used for the Dominion, Acacia and Ord drilling programs. AngloGold's exploration included "Field Duplicates", - routine submission of a field duplicate for analysis at the original lab, with the original sample batch, to test for repeatability within the batch. • Prodigy Gold core is recovered through triple tube drilling to minimise loss and to ensure the material recovered reflects the closest approximation of the insitu material. • In 2023 Prodigy Gold collected 100% of the sample collected from the RC drilling programs for selected holes to weigh the sample returned. Recoveries gave confidence that the drilling technique is suitable for this deposit.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• While there is evidence of coarse gold in the Tregony mineralised system, the collection of RC samples and the use of HQ DD core is deemed as appropriate sample size for this type of material. The use of screen fire assays or PhotonAssay will also reduce the risk of misrepresenting the grade where coarse gold is identified. • Top-cuts were also used in the modelling process to assist with reducing the impact of high grades which can result from coarse gold.
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 used a lead collection fire assay using a 40g sample charge. For low detection, this is read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, with a lower detection limit of 0.001ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000ppm Au which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. Select samples have been submitted to Bureau Veritas for gold determination via Screen Fire Assay as described above. These techniques are a total digestion of the sample. For multi-element sample analysis, the sample is assayed for a suite of 59 different accessory elements (multi-element using the Bureau Veritas MA100/1/2 routine which uses a mixed acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which method provides the best detection limit). • In addition to standards and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducts internal lab checks using standards and blanks.
	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 tools or handheld XRF instruments were used to determine any element concentrations.

	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.	• There are no data records for the quality control procedures used for the Acacia Resources drilling programs. The following routine quality control procedures were regularly undertaken as part of AngloGold's exploration activities (Large, 2001):
		  • Lab Residues – Re-split of residues at the original laboratory and analysis of the -75 micron material to test lab homogenisation & splitting process.
		  • Screen Fire Assays - Submittal to original laboratory of residues for analysis of –75 micron and +75 micron fractions, to test for coarse gold.
		  • Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) – Various CRMs, covering a range of gold grades, and blanks were routinely inserted into every batch of DD drilling and some RC samples dispatched to the laboratory at a ratio of 3 CRMs per 100 samples. Most of the standards returned values within 15% of the accepted values (Sewell, 1999).
		  • Blanks – Sand containing 0.00g/t gold were submitted in some groups of samples to monitor whether the laboratory mills were being fully cleaned between samples.

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Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
		• Quality control procedures used by Ord in the 2012 drilling program included: • Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) – Three CRMs purchased from Ore Research & Exploration, with expected gold values of 1.02g/t Au, 3.04g/t Au and 11.79g/t Au, were inserted at approximately 1 in 55 samples, preferentially within zones of better mineralisation. Only one result fell outside of the range recommended value +/- 2 SD (sample 603200). • For Prodigy Gold samples a blank or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. For drill samples, blank material was supplied by the assaying laboratory. Two 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. Some minor contamination of blanks occurred, however this is near the detection limit of the analytical technique.
Verification or sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Prodigy Gold has not undertaken independent verification of the analytical results from the Acacia or Ord drilling programs but has completed in-house validation of this data. • The Prodigy Gold team has completed a review of the data through old reporting analysis, visual review of data and validation of data using Micromine to identify potential errors. The results of this work was released to the ASX in November 2021. • Significant results were compiled by and reported for release by the competent person for Exploration Results or their delegate and checked by senior staff. All results have been reported in previous ASX announcements. This data has been verified by Prodigy Gold geologists. • The presence of visual gold in core has been confirmed by the exploration manager, the competent person, Company geologist and an external contract geologist. • All results from the 2023 and 2024 drilling have been reviewed and approved for release by a Prodigy Gold Qualified Person.
	The use of twinned holes.	• No historical drill hole twinning has been reported. However, several RC and DD holes were testing mineralisation observed in earlier RAB and Air-core holes. • These drillholes were testing and updated the geological interpretation of the deposit. • The intersection of visible gold, and veining at the depths targeted gives increased confidence in historic data, and the geological interpretation. • One twin hole was planned for in the 2023 RC program but the downhole drift meant the hole moved too far from the original hole to be worthwhile. No other twin holes have been designed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Primary data was collected into Excel spreadsheets. 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.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No assay data was adjusted. The laboratory's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.
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.*	• A search for the Acacia and Ord drillholes in the field failed to locate the actual collars, although some of the drill pads and drill spoils were identified. The Acacia reports do not mention the method used to survey the drillhole collars. • Previous validation by Geos Mining recorded GPS coordinates of locatable drillhole collars (all of them being from Ord's 2005 RC drilling program). Apart from elevations, comparisons between the GPS readings and collar surveys were within the accuracy range of the GPS unit. • Prodigy Gold used a handheld GPS to survey the collar from 2021 and used a dGPS system to survey the 2023 drilling. The 2024 RC drilling was located using a handheld GPS.
	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. • A review of the surface DTM shows it matches the historic drill collars at a suitable accuracy. The holes surveyed using the more accurate

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Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
		dGPS system showed some differences in the RL, these holes were corrected back to the existing DTM for the deposit, but highlights a more accurate topographic survey will be required prior to any mining decisions being made. During 2023 a survey control point was established at the project meaning better surveys could be completed in the future. • Prior to determining a higher confidence model a more detailed surface DTM would need to be completed.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No new exploration results are reported. A significant number of drill holes have been completed over the project area ranging in spacing from 25m by 25m to 100m by 100m. Further drilling may be required to upgrade classification given positive economic outcomes.
	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.	• The current drill hole spacing is sufficient to infer geological and mineralisation continuity at the Tregony project. Further Prodigy Gold drilling may be required to add confidence in the deposit. The current drill spacing has been determined as suitable for the generation of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. • The interpreted wireframes were generated using all drilling types to ensure continuity of mineralisation could be maintained. During the estimation process only RC, DD and RCD drilling types were used with searches only kept to a maximum of 100% of the variography sill, searches outside of this did not generate mineralised blocks. • Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources are the only classification used in this model and report. No measured resource has been determined at this time.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Historical mineralised intercepts in composited RC samples over 3 and 4m were re-tested by assaying the 1m pulp samples that made up the composite samples. The mineralised, shorter intervals generally replicate the wider composite intercepts. However, some variance is evident, as the gold distribution is nuggety.
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 majority of holes have been drilled at azimuth 90 degrees (east), approximately perpendicular to the strike of the deposit. Dip of the holes varied between 60 and 90 degrees. • The Tregony mineralised system trends north/south, dipping towards the west, and the drilling orientation is deemed as appropriate. The cross section in this report confirms this.
	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. Recent modelling confirmed that the veins are dipping to the west. This means that the angle of intercepting mineralisation was adequate for the type of deposit. • The drilling is intersecting the mineralisation that is dipping (40-70°) to the west. It is deemed to be orientated appropriately for this style of mineralisation.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples drilled by Prodigy Gold were in the control of the Company geologists from when drilled to when samples were sent to the Laboratory. The Tregony deposit is located in a remote location in the Northern Territory with some level of access control as it is also located on a Pastoral lease. • No details are available for historic drilling.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No independent review of the drilling database has been completed. • Prodigy Gold reviewed the data and reported the results in November 2021.

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Section2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Tregony Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC 2012 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 project is situated within tenement EL31331which is owned 100% by Prodigy Gold. • The tenement is located in the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory, approximately 620km north-northwest of Alice Springs and 110km east of the NT-WA border. • The lease consists of 138 blocks with its total land area being 447.31km². • The tenement was granted on 13 July 2016, following the amalgamation of EL's 26609 and 28333. A renewal application was lodged with the Department and is now approved. • No royalties are reported on this project excluding royalties payable to the NT Government covering gold produced. • EL31331 is 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.
	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 renewal application submitted in 2024 was approved with the title not due to expire until 12 July 2026. Extensions to the expiry date are possible through the renewal application process available under the NT Mineral Titles Act and there are no reasons why this title would not be renewed. • No impediments are noted on this tenement.

Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The current area encompassed by EL31331 was explored by:
		  • Kidd and Messenger
		  • Dominion Gold Ltd
		  • Acacia Resources Ltd and AngloGold Australasia Ltd, including Otter Gold Mines
		  • Supplejack and Ord River Resources.
		• Exploration activities included geological mapping, geochemical sampling, magnetic and radiometric airborne survey, RAB, RC percussion and DD drilling, culminating in the outlining of a small gold deposit at the Tregony Prospect.

Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The structurally controlled Tregony gold deposit consists of an array of stacked quartz veins within the sediments (sandstones and siltstones) of the Killi Killi Formation, some exceptionally high historic gold grades are recorded. • The gold bearing veins are concentrated in the near hanging wall (east) of the regionally significant SSZ. • Mineralisation extends from surface to the current depth of drilling to a depth of around 150m from surface. • Gold of over 0.1g/t Au is continuous for up to 10km, with over 50 mineralised shoots defined within the 3km of the deposit drilled with RC and DD drilling.
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.*	• This release pertains to the reporting of Mineral Resources. Exploration results have previously been regularly reported to the ASX by the various Companies that have undertaken work in this area.

	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	• This estimation only used Reverse Circulation (RC) Diamond (DD) and RC with DD tails (RCD) holes. All Reverse Air Blast (RAB) and Aircore (AC) holes have been excluded from the estimation process due to the quality of sample provided except to assist with the generation future of exploration target zones. This is a standard approach for this type of estimation. • An in-house estimation has been completed using all data with the model used for targeting the next exploration programs, the tonnes and grades for this estimation are reported within this release as exploration material but are not included in the general Mineral Resource numbers also reported.
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 gold 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 were applied to previously reported intersections, but they were applied to the estimation process to reduce the influence of some of the very high grades identified in the drilling, as shown in the report above. The top-cut used in the estimation process was between 10g/t Au and 25.0g/t Au depending on the domain, this was determined using statistical analysis in Micromine software.
	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.	• Intersections are reported on a geological basis noting veining, alteration and grade. Samples are typically 0.2-2g/t Au on broad zones with shorter intervals of higher grade. • These narrower higher-grade intervals are consistent, but unpredictable in location from hole to hole. • Figures reported in this release showing the Mineral Resource intercepts is related to the grade of the drill hole through the wireframes mineralised lode and may include additional internal dilution, this process is different to the process used to report exploration results which are reported to a different lower cut-off grade. • There are also some Mineral Resource intercepts used in the estimation process which are below the exploration results lower cut-off grade as they are used to ensure continuity of mineralisation along strike, these are noted in the figure above for all intercepts below a lower cut of 0.2g/t and should be noted by the reader to show in places the continuity of higher grades is limited through the Mineral Resource. • This release pertains to the reporting of Mineral Resources. Exploration results have previously been regularly reported to the ASX by both Prodigy Gold and by previous owners.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents are used. All metal (gold) is reported in troy ounces which equates to 31.1035 grams of gold.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Most historical holes have been drilled at azimuth 90 degrees (east), which is approximately perpendicular to the local trend of the deposit. Dip of the holes varied but are generally dipping at roughly 60 degrees. • Generally, the mineralised system is trending north south, the drilling orientation is deemed appropriate. This is confirmed with the cross section figure in the above report.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in this data. Recent modelling confirmed that the veins are dipping to the west. This means that the angle of intercepting mineralisation was adequate for the type of deposit.
	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').	• The drilling is intersecting the mineralisation that is dipping (40-70°) to the west. It is deemed to be orientated appropriately for this style of mineralisation.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to the figures and table with the text. Sections plans and 3D views of the model are included along with suitable reporting tables.

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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.*	• This report contains a significant amount of historically drilled results, these have been reviewed and reported by Prodigy Gold in November 2021, more detail can be found in this release located on the Company website (www.prodigygold.com.au). • All Mineral Resource intercepts shown in • this release are calculated regardless of grade to give a balanced view of the drilling data used in the estimation process.
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.*	• A previous pre-JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimation was used as a basis for this process and reporting. A report by Hutton (2012) has been used to confirm much of the historical work completed on the project. This report is a publicly available at https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20121126/pdf/42bg3wcc8p9v3j.pdf. • Prodigy Gold released a maiden Mineral Resource for the Tregony deposit in February 2023. Prodigy released an updated Mineral Resource for the Tregony deposit in July 2024, this report is an update to that model. • A historical metallurgical report is available for the Tregony deposit by Metcom Laboratories for Acacia Resources, which suggests the Tregony mineralisation shows high recoveries, excluding one sample with high coarse gold, but through panning residue samples the gold is recoverable through gravity separation. Further detailed work would be required before any decision to mine could be made but this report provides a good guide when estimating any recovery and recoveries of 95% in Oxide and 90% for Transitional and Fresh seem to be reasonable based on this work. • A mineralogical report is also available for review for Tregony. The report was completed by Pontifex & Associates in 2001 for Normandy Exploration.
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*	• Additional drilling on the project is required to add further confidence and potentially increase the overall Mineral Resources. This would include in-fill drilling in areas of Inferred Mineral Resources and/or proximal target areas. Future mine planning would ideally drill the deposit to at least 25m x 25m spacing. • While some preliminary metallurgical testwork has been completed on this deposit, more work would be required to better understand the recovery characteristics of the mineralisation through a conventional CIL facility. Further test work should also include a study to determine if this deposit would be suitable for a heap-leach type operation. • A detailed surface survey is required to support any future mining decisions. A recently completed ground gravity survey, which used dGPS technology to generate a regional Digital Terran Model (DTM), has highlighted the differences between the DTM used in this model and reality. For the next model all collars should be relocated to the dGPS generated. • A detailed review of costs and gold prices should be completed once higher confidence is achieved with more drilling. Cost estimates used in this model are limited to previous experience and publicly available data.

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Section3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Tregony Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
Database Integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes*	• The DataShed database has limited access to only the database manager and the exploration manager. All data is exported and provided to the modeler to manipulate as required without any risk to the original data (compositing for example). • All data was then imported into Micromine software for use in the model. The software creates its own internal database structure based on the data made available. • The Micromine software also has database validation tools that were used to ensure the data was of good quality.
	Data validation procedures used.	• The DataShed database has its own internal validation processes which were used on this dataset. • All Prodigy Gold data is checked by the managing geologist before being imported into the database ensuring the most accurate data is entered, this includes a review of the QAQC report on assays prior to entry. During this process down hole survey data is also prioritised so the most appropriate data is used in the model. • Core photos were reviewed to confirm the geological logging from historical drilling. • The database manager has reviewed the logging and updated the lithological codes used by previous companies to ensure it matches the Prodigy Gold code library. • Micromine software was used to validate the data prior to being used in the modelling process. Where errors were identified these were reported back to the DataShed database manager for fixing.
Site Visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits*	• The Competent Person for the Tregony deposit Mineral Resource estimation, Mark Edwards, visited the Tregony project, reviewed the available DD core and walked over the deposit surface in July 2022 and throughout 2023 and 2024 drilling campaigns. • Evidence of significant drilling is identified at the project area, drone footage was also used to identify historic tracks and drill pads.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The regional geological understanding was referenced in the construction of the mineralisation wireframes, ensuring the general strike orientation was north-south. • A large percentage of the deposit is hosted with the highly weathered oxide zone, resulting in gold grades forming the main criteria for wireframe selection. • Wireframes were generated using a lower cut off of 0.3g/t Au , however to ensure continuity some lower grade intervals were included. A minimum width of 2m was also assumed when generating the wireframes. • Wireframes were also generated on all drilling data, including RAB and AC drilling, however the resource estimation only includes RC, DD and RCD drilling data.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• The data used was limited to the drill hole database. No field mapping or other data outside the drilling information was used to inform this resource estimate.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation	• Other orientations of mineralisation interpretation could be possible, although considered unlikely as that would result in the mineralisation crosscutting the regional geological trend. • Additional drilling will add to the geological interpretation.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation	• All searches used in the estimation process were based on a near north-south trend as noted in the mineralisation wireframes and the regional geological setting.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology	• The Tregony mineralisation sits within the regional SSZ with some smaller faults logged in DD drilling. • The faults have been modelled and used when required in the wireframing, particularly the larger scale fault located to the west of the deposit which has been used to terminate any wireframes to the west. • The Tregony deposit is made up of many different mineralised lodes over several kilometers of strike. There are zones of little to no mineralisation, these may be a geological factor or just a factor of lack of drilling. Work is underway to determine if further drilling can include these areas into future estimations.

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Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Tregony deposit has these overall dimensions:
		  • Strike of 3,000 metres
		  • There are zones of up to 850 metres where no Mineral Resource blocks are estimated, generally due to the lack of suitable drilling to define Inferred Mineral Resources
		  • Overall system is around 500 metres wide
		  • Lodes 1-16 combined are around 100 metres wide
		  • Lodes 100-120 combined are around 150 metres wide
		  • Lodes 200-220 combined are around 150 metres wide
		  • Depth from surface of around 150 metres
		  • Mineralisation ranges from around 2 metres in width for individual lodes up to over 15 metres wide.

Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• The estimation technique used is Ordinary Kriging (OK) using Micromine software. Variography was determined using Micromine software.
		• Due to the geostatistically nuggety nature of the mineralisation the OK technique was deemed as appropriate.
		• High grades were top cut to reduce their influence on overall grade. A 10g/t Au to 25g/t Au top cut was used depending on domain and checked statistically and deemed appropriate for this model. This resulted in 26 composites being cut which represents around 1% of all comps used in the model.
		• Domaining utilised the mineralisation wireframes which were generated based on grade on a section by section basis.
		• Extrapolation of wireframes was based on a half section basis which was generally between 25 and 50 metres apart. This was also used when pushing to depth with around 25 to 50 metres extrapolation.
		• In the Micromine software, a macro was developed to run the model so assumptions could be changed and run through other iterations of the model.
		• The model was run with the assumption of hard boundaries for the mineralisation wireframes.
		• Searches were determined using variography with the searches set to less than 100% of the sill for (80% and 95%) indicated and 100% of the sill for inferred.
		• Variography was determined to geographically located lodes, variography was completed for lodes:
		  • 1-16 – Domain 1
		  • 100-120 – Domain 2
		  • 200-222 – Domain 3
		• Discretisation of 4 x 4 x 4 in east, north and RL directions.

	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data	• Ord River Resources created an estimate for this deposit in 2012 which was reported publicly at the time. This has been used to check the assumptions for this model. The Global resource reported was 2.4Mt @ 1.29g/t for 101,300oz. • Prodigy Gold released a maiden Tregony Mineral Resource in February 2023 which was reported as 1.44Mt @ 1.16g/t Au for 54Koz at a 0.6g/t Au cut-off. • Prodigy Gold released an updated Tregony Mineral Resource in July 2024 which was reported as 1.56Mt @ 1.3g/t Au for 64Koz at a 0.6g/t Au cut-off. This model update compares well with this previous model update with the addition material based on 2024 drilling and a change in lower-cut-off grade for oxide material.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products	• No recovery assumptions have been made in the estimation process, however recovery will form a part of the final reporting as the Mineral Resource will use these recoveries to support the lower cut-off grade used. Silver is a possible by-product in this style of mineralisation but the values of this material have been deemed as non-material to the modelling process.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• No elements other than gold have been estimated in this Mineral Resource.

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	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• Parent blocks of 10m x 20m x 10m in east, north and RL directions were used. • This is deemed as appropriate as the drilling was a mixture of 25 and 50 metre sections with holes around 20 to 50m apart. • This was supported by the QKNA analysis completed on the deposit.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• No selective mining unit was determined for this model, this will need to form part of future resources estimations when trending towards Mineral Reserves. The only assumption made is the minimal wireframe width of 2m.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables	• No correlations with other variables was made.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates	• Wireframes were generated using sectional analysis of the drilling, based predominately on grade, continuity was forced through some sections where the required grades were not seen in the drilling. • Wireframes used hard boundaries during the interpolation process. • No estimation has been made to grades sitting outside the wireframes in what would be classified as waste material. This may be required if a mining operation was being considered to better define the grade of dilution material.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• Grades of up to 100g/t Au are reported in the composited data which, if used in the estimate, would grossly overestimate the metal content in those local positions. A top-cut of between 10g/t Au and 25g/t Au is used to add suitable conservatism into the model.

	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Several validation steps have been completed
		  • Tonnes and grade plots
		  • A review of Swath plots through the estimation
		  • Checks on wireframe volumes compared to block model volumes
		  • Review of variance of grades within the block model compared to composites
		  • Completion of a IDW^2 check model which was used to compare the OK model technique. Results of this check model are not reported.
		  • Visual inspection of model vs drill hole using sections and plans.

Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry tonnes basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Assumed a long-term gold price of US$2,826/oz. • Exchange rate of $0.64 US$/A$. • Australian gold price of A$,4395/oz. • Mining and processing costs of around $70/ore tonne. • Recoveries of 95% in Oxide and 90% in Transitional and Fresh material were used in cut-off analysis. • Provides estimate cut-off of around 0.52g/t Au in Oxide and 0.55g/t Au in Transitional and Fresh material so using 0.5g/t Au for Oxide and 0.6g/t Au for Transitional and Fresh material is appropriate.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Mining assumptions is the use of a standard open pit methodology for a selective gold project. • Assumptions for costs are based on information provided confidentially and from previous experience working in open pit mines in the Northern Territory. • Processing costs assumes a full mill with toll treating costs.

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Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made*	• Assumptions are based on basic and historic metallurgical testwork completed by previous owners which achieved over 95% recoveries in 5 of 6 samples. The one sample with lower recoveries had gold flakes panned from the residue, showing gold is recoverable through gravity separation. • Assumptions used were 95% for Oxide mineralisation and 90% for Transitional and Fresh material. Generally, close to 50% (48%) of the total tonnes reported is oxide in nature. • Further testwork is require before a decision to mine is made but at this preliminary stage this testwork is deemed as appropriate.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No environmental assumptions are made at this early stage. • It is noted that the majority of material which could be mined is oxide/transitional in nature (73%), and, regionally oxide waste has been identified as relatively stable. It is viewed that this would not be a reason for a future mine to be developed. • Under the current exploration Mine Management Plans required for exploration works, no significant risk is noted in terms of flora and fauna in and around the Tregony deposit. • There are no significant limitations on exploration works at the deposit so it has been assumed to be the same for future mining. However, there is significant uncertainty for the validity of this assumption until a more detailed mining plan is submitted to the department for consideration. • Previous environmental studies have been completed on the Project which will require updating prior to submission for any mining approvals.
Bulk Density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples*	• Acacia Resources recorded 257 Bulk Density (BD) measurements from DD drill core samples at Tregony. • The method used was to measure the dry weight of core, divided by volume (as determined by the weight in air minus the weight in water). • For 105 of the samples, the volume was determined after waxing the core to prevent absorption of water by the core. For the resource estimation process, 32 of the measurements were rejected because of obvious typographic errors or highly broken core giving results well outside the cluster of values. • Prodigy Gold sees no reason why these values would no longer be valid for use in this estimation so have continued to use them. • Prodigy Gold will complete further testwork when DD is used next on the deposit.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• This is accounted for using the method of determination as outlined above.

	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Logging was used to determine the base of oxidation and the top of fresh material, this was interpreted using cross sectional processes.
		• DTMs were then created and used to code the block model as Oxide, Transition and Fresh material.
		• Values used for the model were:
		  • Oxide 2.13t/m^3
		  • Transitional 2.53t/m^3
		  • Fresh 2.72t/m^3
		• These values are in line to previous values used in other estimations with similar lithological units so have been deemed as appropriate for this level of estimation.

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Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• This model has now been classified as both Indicated and Inferred due to the inclusion of a significant amount of new drilling. • Classification is based on drill spacing, with Indicated material within areas of 25m x 25m spacing. The Kriging Efficiency (KE) was also reviewed and areas with higher KE results included as Indicated. Inferred material was classified in areas of drilling up to 50m x 50m and areas with lower KE results. • A validation of the model has shown that the material classified as Indicated and Inferred is appropriate.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	• The global resource estimated in this iteration is very similar to that reported previously by Prodigy Gold, giving confidence in the process. The changes noted in this new model are a result of additional drilling undertaken over the deposit. • More data is required to increase the classification confidence, this will include infill drilling and additional QAQC data against drilling performance and assaying.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The result of the Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates*	• No audits or reviews of the modelling process have been completed outside an internal peer review.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The relative accuracy of this Mineral Resources estimate reflects the classification that has been applied. • The process and the assumptions used would be considered as common in the industry. • The lower cut-off grade used in the model may reduce the amount of metal that can be reported but has been deemed appropriate. More work is required to understand these extremely high sample grades but for an early stage model a top cut of 20g/t Au is appropriate. • Coarse gold is noted as an issue in the historic metallurgical testwork and needs to be considered in future estimations and in all future QAQC reviews. The use of PhotonAssay in 2023 and 2024 has supported the higher-grade results which gives some confidence in the estimation process. • Core loss could be an issue as noted in the 2021 Prodigy Gold DD hole. Most RC holes into the resource drilled in 2023 were weighed to ensure suitable recovery, especially through mineralised zones is suitable and the results confirmed this.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• Each lode was estimated with hard boundaries so the model has an element of local estimate. • This Mineral Resource estimation will be suitable for future mining studies but these can only be preliminary in nature as more work is required to understand the local topography and to better understand the metallurgical properties of the deposit before a final decision to mine could be made.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• No production data is available however future drill holes will be designed to test the accuracy of this estimation.

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