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

8 September 2026

PhotonAssay™ Confirms High-Grade Gold Results from Tanami North

HIGHLIGHTS

- **PhotonAssay analysis of 27 select high-grade RC samples from 12 drill holes completed during the 2025 drilling programs at Hyperion and Tregony returned a strong correlation with the original Fire Assay results.**
- **Across the 27 samples, Fire Assay averaged 11.56g/t Au compared with 11.57g/t Au for PhotonAssay, a difference of approximately 0.1% on the combined grade totals.**
- **At Tregony, three consecutive samples from TGRC25007 at a depth of 59–62m returned an average grade of 29.4g/t Au by Fire Assay and 28.9g/t Au by PhotonAssay. The highest individual result was 40.1g/t Au by Fire Assay and 41.6g/t Au by PhotonAssay.**
- **The results continue to support the use of PhotonAssay as an important QAQC tool on higher-grade gold samples from Prodigy Gold's drilling programs.**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ("Prodigy Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to report the results of a Chrysos PhotonAssay™ ("PhotonAssay") analysis campaign completed on select higher-grade reverse circulation ("RC") samples from the Company's 2025 drilling programs at the Tanami North Project in the Northern Territory.

The program follows similar successful PhotonAssay programs undertaken on earlier drilling and was designed to provide an additional assessment of the repeatability of higher-grade Fire Assay results that have previously been reported. The 2025 dataset comprises 27 samples from 12 drill holes, with original Fire Assay grades ranging from 5.0g/t Au to 40.1g/t Au.

The comparison shows a close correlation between the two analytical methods. The 27 Fire Assay results average 11.56g/t Au, while the corresponding PhotonAssay results average 11.57g/t Au (taken to two decimal points to show the closeness of the results). The calculated R^2 of approximately 98.8% demonstrates a strong correlation across the dataset.

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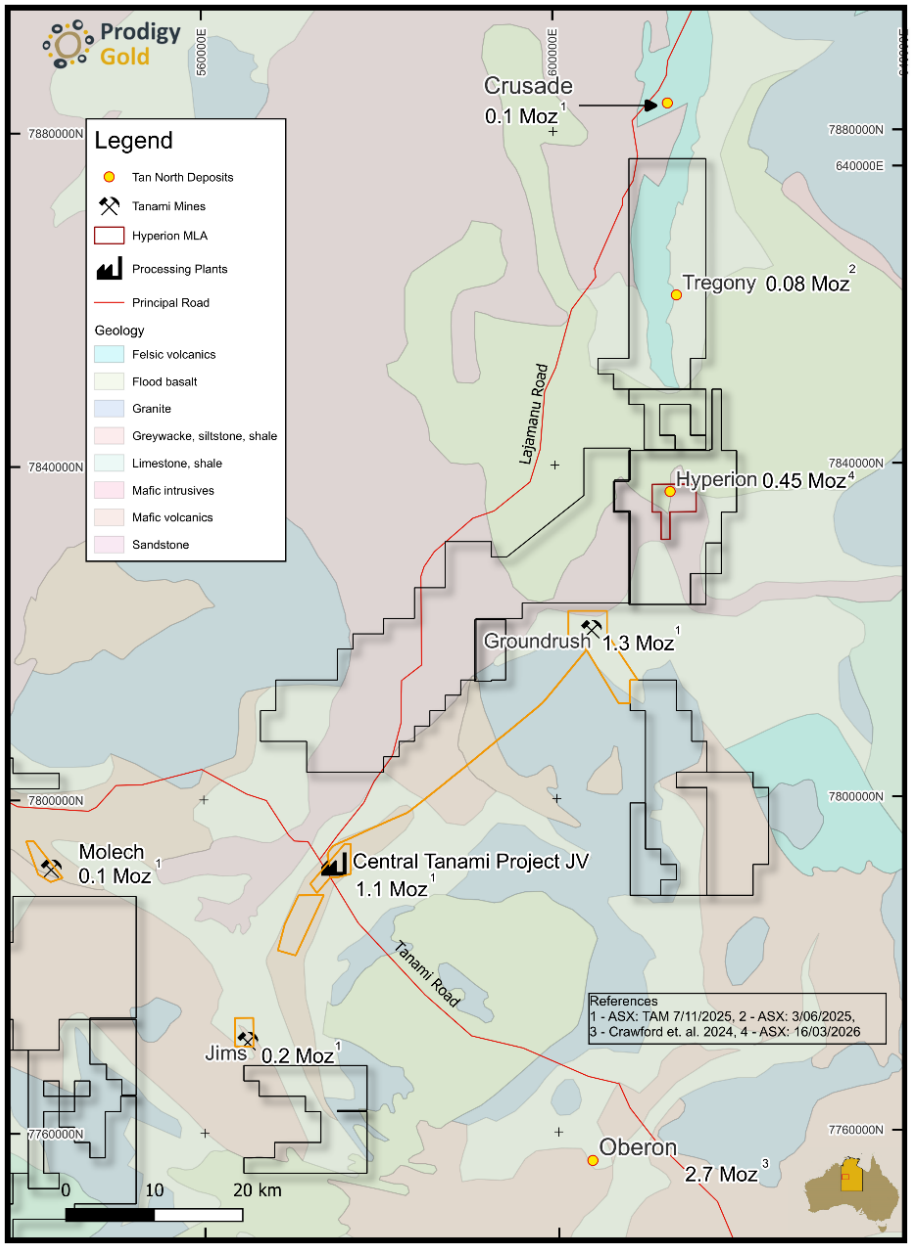


Figure 1: Tanami North *Project location in the Tanami Region*

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Mark Edwards said:

"The 2025 PhotonAssay check program has again returned a strong comparison with our original Fire Assay data. Importantly, the correlation of results across a range of higher grades and across drilling from the Hyperion and Suess lodes at the Hyperion Deposit and six samples from the Tregony Deposit instills confidence in both analytical methods.

The close correlation between the two methods provides an additional level of trust in the higher-grade results generated from the 2025 drilling program. PhotonAssay uses a substantially larger sample mass than conventional Fire Assay and is therefore a useful QAQC tool, particularly where higher-grade or potentially coarse-gold mineralisation is present.

Fire Assay will remain Prodigy Gold's primary analytical method to maintain consistency with the broader drill database and Mineral Resource estimation process, with PhotonAssay continuing to be used selectively as part of the Company's QAQC program."

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Discussion of Results

PhotonAssay analysis was completed on select higher-grade RC samples from Prodigy Gold's 2025 drilling programs at the Tanami North Project. The check program included 27 individual one-metre samples from 12 drill holes, comprising samples from the Hyperion and Tethys lodes (HYRC series), Suess lodes (SURC series) at Hyperion[1] and the Tregony Deposit (TGRC series)[2]. The PhotonAssay results were compared directly with the original Fire Assay results for the same sample intervals, with the complete comparison presented in Table 1. Drill hole collar details are presented in Table 2.

The program was designed to assess the repeatability of select higher-grade gold results across different mineralised areas and a range of gold grades. Fire Assay grades, within the selected dataset range from 5.0g/t Au to 40.1g/t Au, provide a useful population over which to compare the two analytical techniques.

Overall, the results demonstrate a strong relationship between Fire Assay and PhotonAssay, with the average grade of the 27 Fire Assay results being 11.56g/t Au, compared with 11.57g/t Au for PhotonAssay. The coefficient of determination (R^2) for the complete dataset is approximately 98.8%, demonstrating a very strong correlation between the two analytical methods (Figure 2).

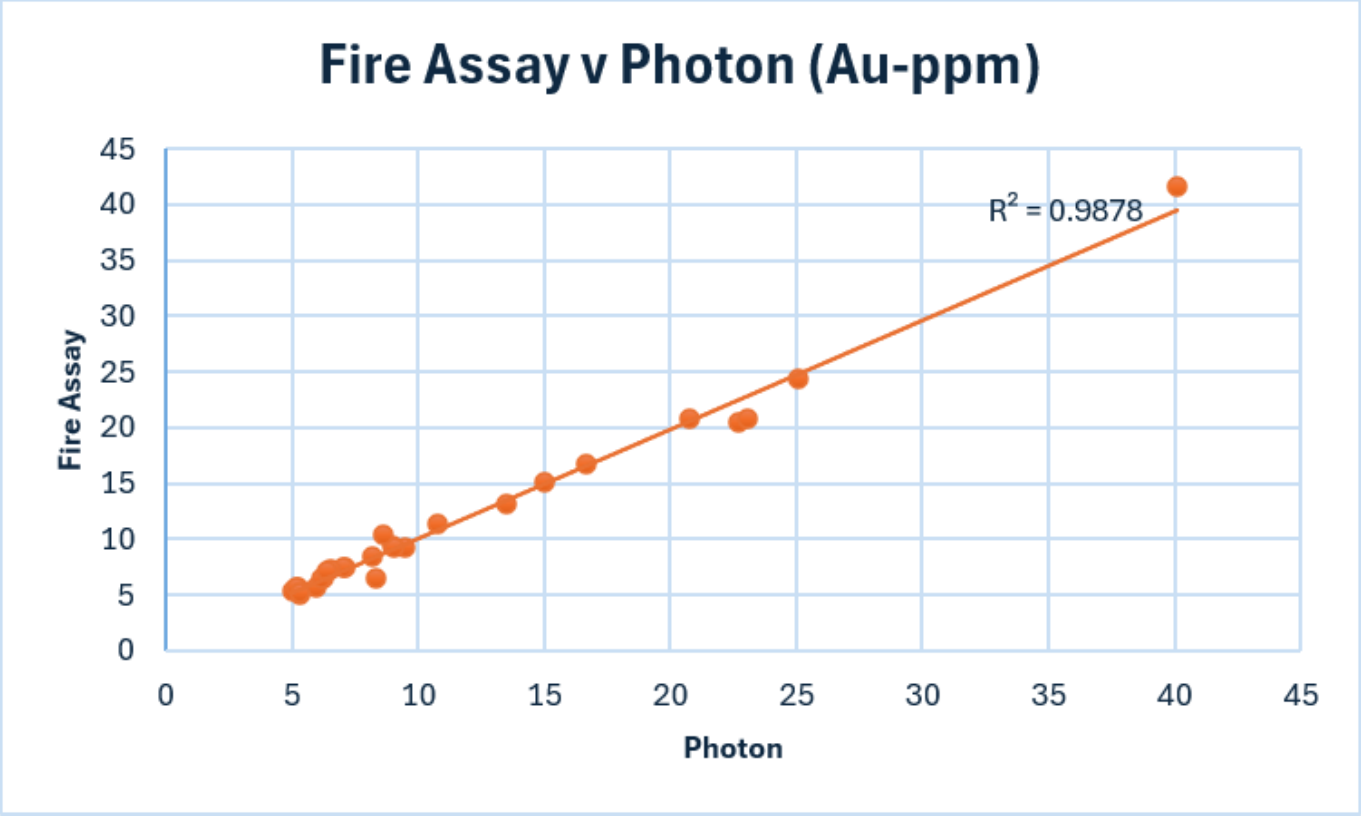


Figure 2: Correlation plot for PhotonAssay and Fire Assay results

Some of the highest-grade results within the check program were returned from the Tregony Deposit. Drill hole TGRC25007 contains three consecutive samples from 59m to 62m, with Fire Assay results of 23.1g/t Au, 25.1g/t Au and 40.1g/t Au, compared with corresponding PhotonAssay results of 20.8g/t Au, 24.4g/t Au and 41.6g/t Au, respectively. Across the complete three-metre interval, the samples

[1] ASX: 17 November 2025
[2] ASX: 24 November 2025

average approximately 29.4g/t Au by Fire Assay and 28.9g/t Au by PhotonAssay, representing a difference of only approximately 1.7% between the two analytical techniques.

Similarly strong comparisons were returned from the Suess lodes. Sample PG062395 from SURC25005 at 43–44m returned 16.7g/t Au by Fire Assay and 16.7g/t Au by PhotonAssay, representing an identical result between the two methods. In SURC25006, the sample from 86–87m returned 20.8g/t Au by Fire Assay compared with 20.9g/t Au by PhotonAssay.

Results from the Hyperion lodes also demonstrate good repeatability between the analytical methods. In HYRC25004, four higher-grade samples were included in the check program. The sample from 134–135m returned 13.5g/t Au by Fire Assay and 13.1g/t Au by PhotonAssay, while the adjacent sample from 133–134m returned 9.5g/t Au and 9.3g/t Au, respectively. The remaining samples from the same mineralised interval also show close correlation between the two methods.

Importantly, the strong correlation observed occurs across samples from different drill holes, prospects and gold grades. While some variability between individual Fire Assay and PhotonAssay results is expected due to differences in sample mass, sub-sampling and analytical methodology, there is no material difference between the overall average grades returned by the two analytical methods.

The results of this campaign have provided Prodigy Gold with additional confidence in the reliability and repeatability of the higher-grade gold results reported from the 2025 drilling programs. They also support the continued use of PhotonAssay as an independent QAQC check, particularly for select higher-grade samples and mineralised intervals where coarse or heterogeneously distributed gold may influence assay repeatability.

Fire Assay will continue to be the Company's primary analytical technique to maintain consistency across the drilling database and with the analytical methodology used in Mineral Resource estimation. PhotonAssay results will therefore be used as check assays rather than replacement assays, providing an additional level of verification within Prodigy Gold's ongoing QAQC program.

Analytical Method and QAQC

PhotonAssay is a non-destructive analytical technique originally developed by Australia's national science agency, CSIRO. The method uses high-energy photons to interact with gold atoms within the sample, producing characteristic gamma-ray emissions that can be measured to determine the gold content. A key difference between PhotonAssay and conventional Fire Assay is the substantially larger sample mass analysed. The previous Prodigy Gold program used approximately 500 grams for PhotonAssay compared with a much smaller charge for Fire Assay, which is typically 40 grams or 50 grams.

The larger sample mass provides an additional means of assessing the repeatability of gold assays, particularly in mineralised samples where gold may not be distributed uniformly throughout the sample. This can be important in higher-grade zones or where coarse gold is present, as a smaller analytical charge may not fully represent the distribution of gold within the original sample. Prodigy Gold has previously identified coarse gold within mineralisation at Hyperion, making independent check analysis particularly useful as part of the Company's QAQC procedures.

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Table 1: 2025 Fire Assay and PhotonAssay check results

Hole D	Sample ID	m From	m To	Au_ppm (Fire Assay)	Au-ppm (Photon)	Difference (ppm)	Difference (%)
HYRC25004	PG061612	133	134	9.51	9.31	-0.20	-2.1%
HYRC25004	PG061613	134	135	13.5	13.1	-0.4	-3.0%
HYRC25004	PG061614	135	136	6.24	6.49	0.25	4.0%
HYRC25004	PG061616	137	138	5.00	5.29	0.29	5.8%
HYRC25005	PG061809	8	9	8.31	6.51	-1.80	-21.7%
HYRC25005	PG061932	125	126	8.99	9.40	0.41	4.6%
HYRC25007	PG061762	125	126	7.08	7.39	0.31	4.4%
HYRC25007	PG061763	126	127	5.34	5.09	-0.25	-4.7%
SURC25001	PG062617	20	21	10.8	11.4	0.6	5.6%
SURC25002	PG062710	36	37	15.0	15.1	0.1	0.7%
SURC25003	PG062888	103	104	5.23	5.65	0.42	8.0%
SURC25004	PG062291	16	17	7.06	7.42	0.36	5.1%
SURC25004	PG062309	33	34	5.14	5.68	0.54	10.5%
SURC25004	PG062314	38	39	5.98	5.66	-0.32	-5.4%
SURC25005	PG062395	43	44	16.7	16.7	0	0.0%
SURC25005	PG062422	68	69	6.20	6.53	0.33	5.3%
SURC25006	PG062544	82	83	8.20	8.41	0.21	2.6%
SURC25006	PG062547	85	86	5.31	5.15	-0.16	-3.0%
SURC25006	PG062548	86	87	20.8	20.9	0.1	0.5%
SURC25006	PG062554	92	93	9.06	9.29	0.23	2.5%
SURC25006	PG062555	93	94	8.63	10.36	1.73	20.0%
TGRC25002	PG064604	39	40	6.53	7.26	0.73	11.2%
TGRC25002	PG064605	40	41	22.7	20.5	-2.2	-9.7%
TGRC25007	PG063905	59	60	23.1	20.8	-2.3	-10.0%
TGRC25007	PG063906	60	61	25.1	24.4	-0.7	-2.8%
TGRC25007	PG063907	61	62	40.1	41.6	1.5	3.7%
TGRC25008	PG063997	57	58	6.38	7.12	0.74	11.6%

Note: The table reports select higher-grade samples submitted for PhotonAssay check analysis and is not representative of the full 2025 drilling dataset. Downhole intervals shown are sample intervals of 1m lengths taken from the drill rig and submitted as part of the Fire Assay analysis previously reported.

Table 2: Drill hole collar details

Hole D	Max_Depth	Orig_Grid_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Prospect
HYRC25004	150	MGA94_52	613221	7836662	418	0	-55.0	**Hyperion**
HYRC25005	150	MGA94_52	613540	7836588	419	0	-60.0	**Tethys**
HYRC25007	162	MGA94_52	613248	7836673	418	0	-60.0	**Hyperion**
SURC25001	72	MGA94_52	614184	7836423	423	270	-60.0	**Seuss**
SURC25002	102	MGA94_52	614204	7836424	423	270	-60.0	**Seuss**
SURC25003	138	MGA94_52	614224	7836428	423	270	-60.0	**Seuss**
SURC25004	72	MGA94_52	614179	7836403	421	270	-60.0	**Seuss**
SURC25005	102	MGA94_52	614199	7836402	422	270	-60.0	**Seuss**
SURC25006	132	MGA94_52	614219	7836401	423	270	-60.0	**Seuss**
TGRC25002	114	MGA94_52	614304	7862963	397	90	-60.0	**Tregony**
TGRC25007	78	MGA94_52	614074	7860100	424	90	-60.0	**Tregony**
TGRC25008	78	MGA94_52	613985	7860221	412	90	-60.0	**Tregony**

All GPS coordinates collected using a handheld GPS with +/-5m accuracy.

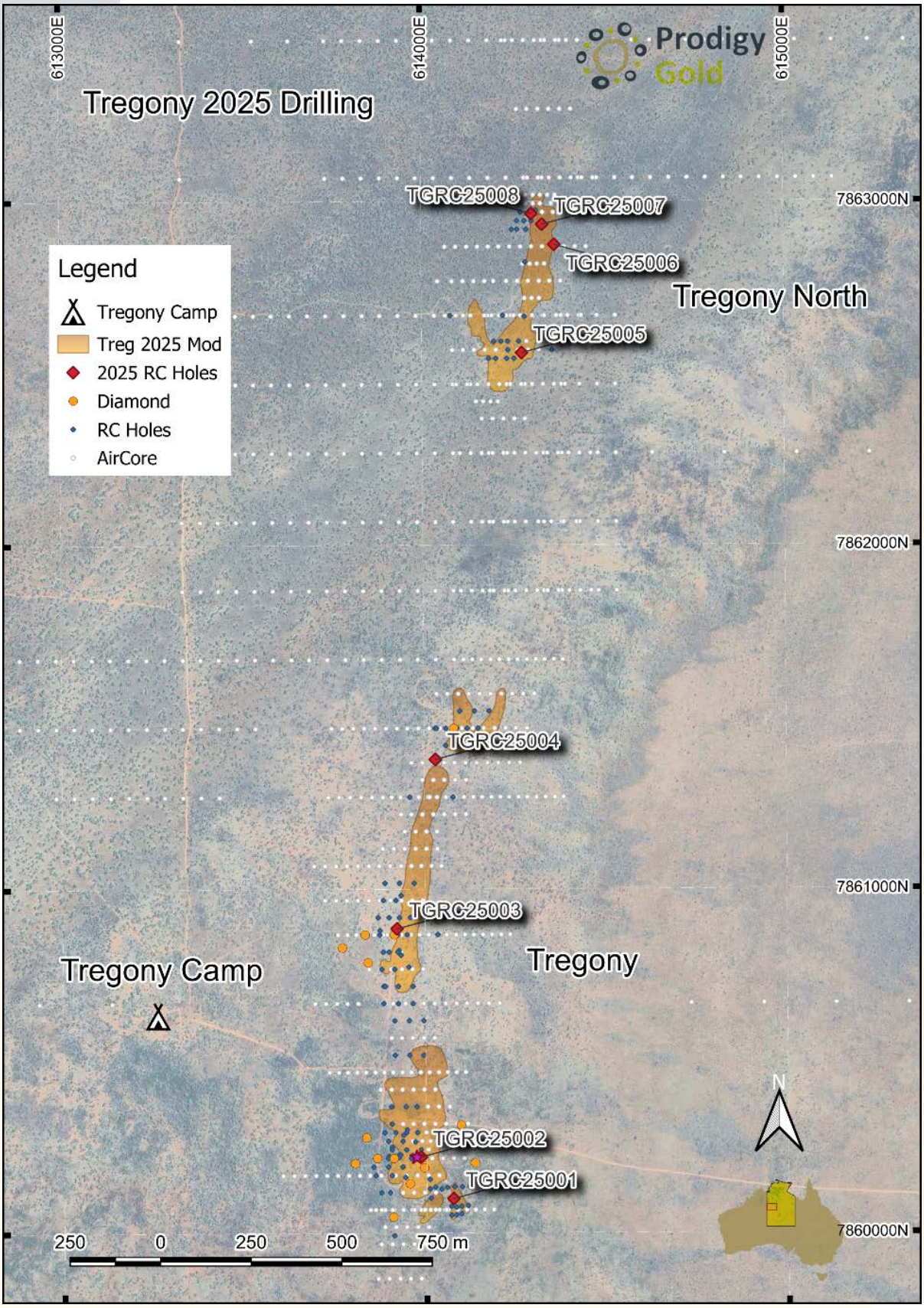


Figure 3: Map of 2025 Tregony Drilling Programs

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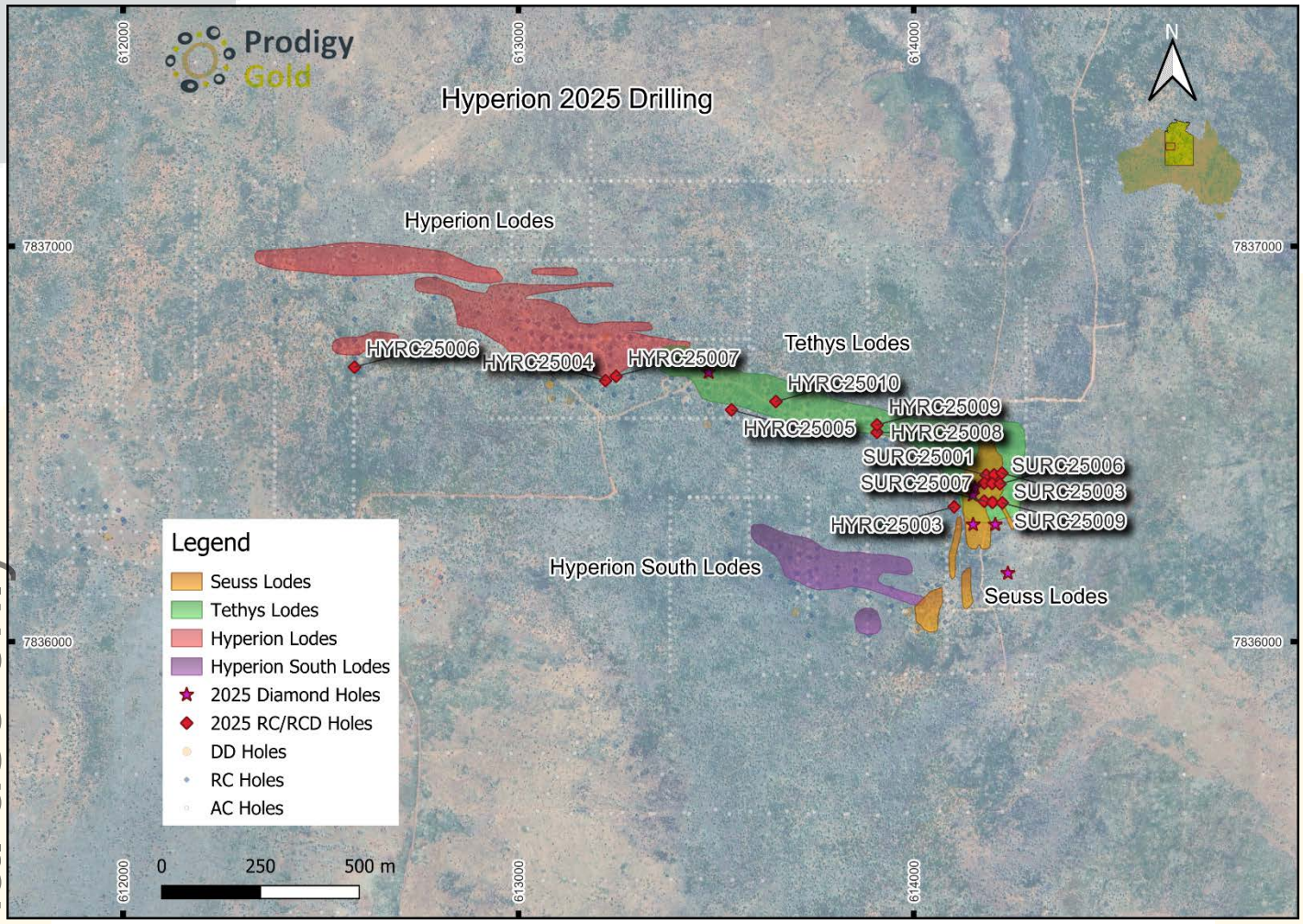


Figure 4: Map of Hyperion Mineral Resource Lodes showing drill hole locations

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

For further information contact:

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About Prodigy Gold NL

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

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

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

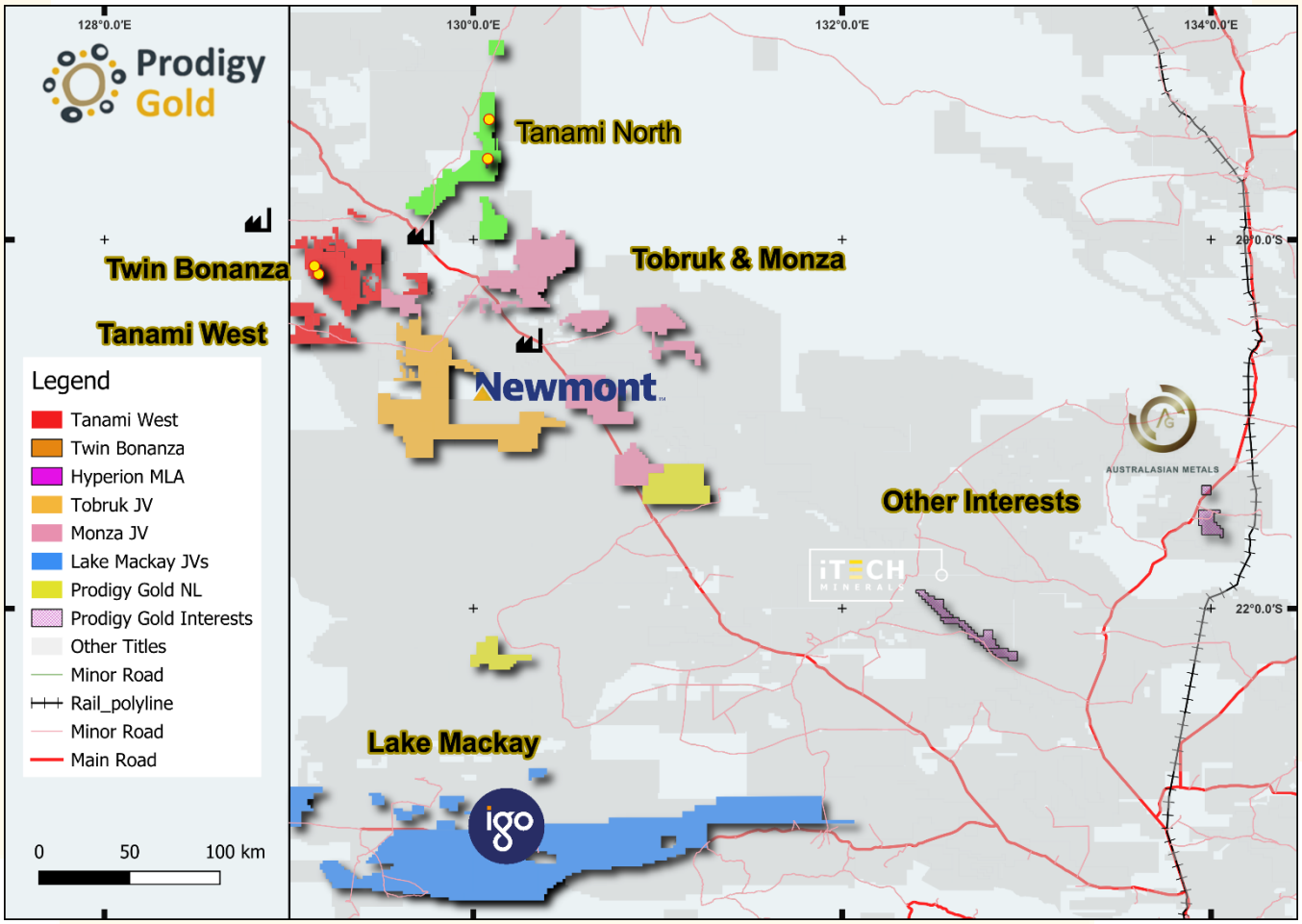


Figure 5: Prodigy Gold major Project areas

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Competent Person's Statement for the Mineral Resources

The information in this announcement relating to Mineral Resources from Buccaneer, Tregony, Hyperion and Old Pirate is based on information reviewed and checked by Mr. Mark Edwards. Mr. Edwards is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM – Membership number 220787) and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG – 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 September 2024, October 2025 and May 2026.

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

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for Hyperion was previously released to the ASX on the 16 March 2026 – Hyperion Gold Deposit Mineral Resource Update. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. The 16 March 2026 release fairly represents information compiled by Mr. Shaun Searle who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and reviewed by Mr. Mark Edwards who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Edwards is the Mineral Resource Competent Person for this estimate. At this time of publication Mr. Edwards was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold and Mr. Searle is a full-time employee of Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd. Mr. Edwards and Mr. Searle had previously provided written consent for the 16 March 2026 release.

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

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

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

Competent Person's Statement for Exploration Results

The information in this announcement relating to the Tregony and Hyperion Deposits, and exploration results from the Tanami North Project, such as results from the Tregony Deposit and the Hyperion Deposit, are based on information reviewed and checked by Mr Mark Edwards, FAusIMM, MAIG. Mr Edwards is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The "JORC Code"). Mr Edwards is a full-time 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 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*
17.11.2025	Outstanding Drilling Results Returned from Hyperion	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
24.11.2025	Encouraging Results from the 2025 Drilling Program at Tregony	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
07.11.2025 ASX:TAM	Mineral Resource Update	Mr Graeme Thompson	MoJoe Mining Pty Ltd	AusIMM	Member
16.01.2023 ASX:BC8	One of Australia's highest-grade deposits - 356koz @ 14.6g/t	Mr Iain Levy	Black Cat Syndicate Limited	AIG	Member

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References

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

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APPENDIX 1 – PRODIGY GOLD CONSOLIDATED MINERAL RESOURCE TABLE

Table 3 Prodigy Gold Mineral Resource Summary as at 20 August 2026.

			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Project	Date	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (Koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (Koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (Koz)
Tanami North Project											
Tregony	3-Jun-25	0.5/0.6	0.5	1.8	30	1.5	1.0	50	2.0	1.2	80
Hyperion	16-Mar-26	0.5	4.1	1.6	212	5.7	1.3	242	9.8	1.4	454
Sub-Total			**4.6**	**1.6**	**242**	**7.2**	**1.3**	**292**	**11.9**	**1.4**	**534**
Twin Bonanza Project											
Buccaneer	11-Aug-23	0.6	4.8	1.1	174	6.4	1.1	225	11.2	1.1	400
Old Pirate	19-Aug-16	1.0	0.04	4.7	6	0.8	4.5	109	0.8	4.5	115
Sub-Total			**4.8**	**1.2**	**181**	**7.2**	**1.5**	**334**	**12.0**	**1.3**	**515**
Total Resource			**9.5**	**1.4**	**423**	**14.4**	**1.4**	**626**	**23.8**	**1.4**	**1,049**

Notes for Mineral Resource:

- *All Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code*
- *Mineral Resource Estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The quantities contained in the above table have been rounded to one significant figure to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate for tonnes and grade. Rounding may cause values in the table to appear to have errors.*
- *Competent Persons and Authors are noted as Prodigy Gold (Mark Edwards) for the Tregony, Hyperion and Buccaneer Mineral Resources and CSA Global for the Old Pirate Mineral Resources*
- *Tonnes are reported as dry metric tonnes*
- *The are no Ore Reserves reported for any of Prodigy Gold's projects*
- *All projects are owned 100% by Prodigy Gold*
- *Buccaneer Mineral Resources were determined using an optimised pit shell created in 2023 with these parameters;*
    - *Gold price of A$2,960/oz which represents a 120% factoring of the 3-year forecast of gold price based on data from* Consensus Economics Inc, 2023 *at US$1,832/oz and exchange rate of $0.74 dated June 2023.*
    - *Mining, processing and G&A costs of around $56/ore tonne mined*
    - *Recoveries used were 95.1% for oxide, 96.7% transitional and 84.6% for fresh based on metallurgical testwork completed by metallurgical consultants IMO Pty Ltd in 2023*
    - *Pit wall angles of 45° in oxide and 39° in fresh and transitional (from vertical) and are based on geotechnical work completed on the 2021 diamond drilling.*
- *Buccaneer Mineral Resources have been re-stated using the optimised pit shell as outlined above at a lower cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au.*
- *Tregony Mineral Resources are determined to be within 100m of surface using a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au in oxide material and 0.6g/t Au in transitional and fresh material based on metallurgical recoveries of 95% in oxide and 90% in transitional and fresh material.*
- *Hyperion Mineral Resources are determined to be within 180m of surface using a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au based on metallurgical recoveries of 95% in oxide and transitional and 90% in fresh material based on metallurgical testwork completed by metallurgical consultants IMO Pty Ltd in 2025.*
- *Lower cut-off grades calculated for Tregony and the restated Buccaneer use a forecast exchange rate of $0.64, US gold price of $2,826/oz ($Aus4,395/oz) determined using the Consensus Economics March 2025 newsletter. Lower cut-off grades calculated for Hyperion use an exchange rate of $0.69, US gold price of $3,273/oz ($Aus4,743/oz) determined using the Consensus Economics February 2026 newsletter.*

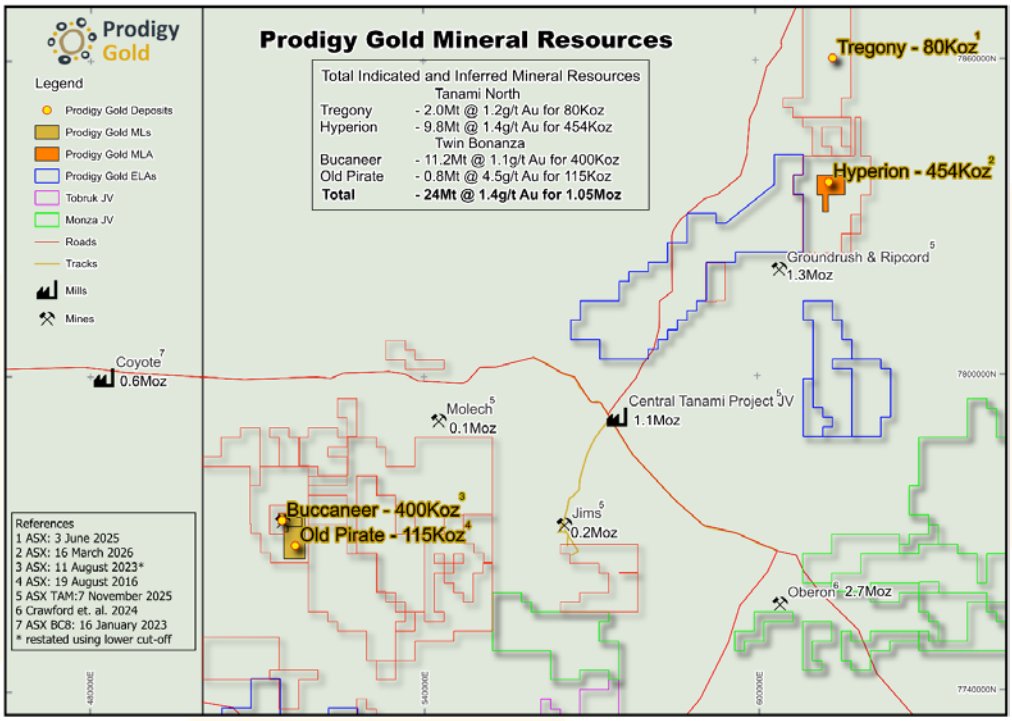


Figure 6: Prodigy Gold Mineral Resource inventory with locations

APPENDIX 2 - JORC TABLE 1 2025 TANAMI NORTH DRILLING DETAILS

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	RC drilling was completed using a Schram 450 drill rig. RC drilling techniques are used to obtain 1m samples of the entire downhole length. RC samples are logged geologically, and all samples submitted for assay.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	The full length of each hole was sampled. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologists against a dedicated sample register. See further details below. The cyclone and splitter were routinely cleaned.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	RC samples were taken using a 10:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone to obtain 1m samples. Approximately 3kg samples were submitted to the laboratory. Prodigy Gold samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. For this QAQC check using PhotonAssay technique all samples that had returned a grade higher than 5g/t Au were submitted for analysis to check the consistency of the higher-grade results from the original FA technique. These samples were marked for re-assay and staff from Bureau Veritas Adelaide collected the RC sample reject from the original FA process and re-analysed those samples. The grade of 5g/t Au was chosen to ensure enough samples could be re-analysed to make the process worthwhile reviewing. If a higher grade was used, then not enough samples would have been included in the re-analysis process.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	RC drilling was completed by Stark Drilling using a Schramm 450 RC drill rigs with a booster compressor. The drill hole diameter was $5^{1/2}$ inch and downhole surveys for RC drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Sample recoveries are recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was standard in the program. All samples are weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. No water compromised samples were reported in this program.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. The sample required for the assay is collected directly into a calico sample bag at a designed 3kg sample mass which is optimal for full sample crushing and pulverisation at the assay laboratory.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material from the RC drilling is unlikely. No relationship between sample recovery and grade is known at this stage.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Prodigy Gold drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using a laptop. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were collected. Sample logging is both qualitative (e.g. colour) and quantitative (e.g. % mineral present) in nature depending on the feature being logged.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner. Drone photos of drill spoils have been completed to allow for review of results against colour. Photos of chip-trays collected have also been recorded.

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	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full by Prodigy Gold geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable – RC drilling.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	1m RC samples were split with a cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. All intervals were sampled, if the sample was wet it was recorded by the responsible geologist. Very few wet samples were reported as rig had sufficient air to keep samples dry. Two holes HYRC25011 and HYRC25012 were sampled using 3m composites with samples collected via a scoop from drill spoils placed on the ground.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All samples were originally analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. Samples were dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g was retained for Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. PhotonAssay samples were from the Fire Assay bulk reject sample at Bureau Veritas to produce a 500g sample for analysis. No additional preparation work is required for this technique as the analysis can be performed on the coarse material.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Standards and blanks were inserted every 20 samples (1:20). At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples are assayed. Duplicate samples were collected either by using the second chute on the cyclone or manually using a standalone riffle splitter. The use of PhotonAssay technique in this case is a quality control process to test the precision and accuracy of the higher-grade samples returned during the 2025 drilling campaign.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Samples were split using cone splitter attached to the drill rigs, which was checked to be level for each hole. Sample weights were monitored to ensure adequate sample collection was maintained. The cone splitter provided some variability in sample weights from 2-4kg.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Prodigy Gold uses a lead collection fire assay, using a 40g sample charge, with an ICP-AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish. The lower detection limit for this technique is 0.01ppm Au and the upper limit is 1,000ppm Au that is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. In addition to standards, duplicates and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards, blanks. Sample preparation at the Adelaide BV lab was undertaken using the in-house designed and built robotic system which is often used for high volume processing of exploration samples. The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative to traditional Fire Assay, using high-energy X-rays with a significantly larger sample size (500g v's 50g for Fire Assay). This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). PhotonAssay tests a much larger sample (500g vs. 50g) and so when coarse gold is present, it has the potential to provide a more robust quantification of Au within a sample relative to Fire Assay. The Photon analysis was completed by Intertek at their Perth laboratory.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical measurements were collected.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	For the original assaying by BV, a blank or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. Five certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold and lithology, were also used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch-by-batch basis and at the completion of the program. Only lab standards were used in the PhotonAssaying.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are calculated independently by both the project geologist and database administrator on receiving of the results.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.62 and SQL 2017 standard edition. This interface integrates with QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value and integrity of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Prodigy Gold has an external consultant Database Administrator with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails. Assay data is provided in MaxGEO format from the laboratories and imported by the Database Administrator. The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS, providing full audit trails to meet industry best practice. The database is backed up in daily basis and external copies are made to keep the backups outside the Company premises, preventing to lose the backup for any potential disaster.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assays are not adjusted. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed.
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.*	Hole collars were laid out with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of ± 5m. Drilled hole locations vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access clearing.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 52.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Results will not be used to update the Mineral Resource for the Hyperion and Tregony Deposits. These PhotonAssay results will be used when assessing the Quality of the FA data used in either model.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing is applied for the drilling program.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The drill holes were designed to best test the interpreted geology in relation to regional structure and lithological contacts. Drilling was all inclined with orientation based on predicted geological constraints
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in this data. Further structural work is required to determine the distribution of gold within the mineralised intervals. The current approach to sampling is appropriate for further resource definition and exploration.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported from the rig to the field camp by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were trucked to Alice Springs by Prodigy Gold personnel to Northline who organise transport to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been delivered to Northline in Alice Springs. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure. Lab crushed samples were collected from BV by a Prodigy staff member in Adelaide and taken to a freight company who transported the samples in sealed plastic boxes to the Perth laboratory for the Photon assaying.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been undertaken.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Tregony drilling area is contained within EL31331 and the Hyperion drilling area is contained withing EL9250, both located in the Northern Territory. The exploration licences (EL's) are wholly owned by Prodigy Gold and are subject to confidential indigenous land use agreements (ILUA) between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via the Central Land Council (CLC). A heritage clearance has been completed prior to drilling to ensure the protection of cultural sites of significance. A NT mine management plan is in place for the exploration on the EL's.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing with the NT Government and the CLC and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Tregony North** The last systematic exploration to occur over the Tregony Project was completed by AngloGold Ashanti (AGA) and Acacia Resources between 1995 – 2000, following up on work (soils, rock chip and limited post hole campaigns) completed by Messenger and Dominion Mining in the early 1990's. AGA discovered the Tregony Deposit and identified the Boco, Thomas, PHD, Five Mile, Maly, Montegue Duck, and Trucks Prospects. Ord River Resources conducted limited exploration at the Tregony Project between 2004 and 2012. In 2012 Ord drilled 12 RCD holes. Analysis of soil sampling indicates that the majority have been ineffective at screening areas that are covered by shallow aeolian sand cover, drainage, Cambrian Plateau basalts or the post mineralisation Suplejack sandstone. The shallow cover (Aeolian sand, paleo-drainage) has masked the underlying rocks, resulting in zero anomalism and thus has not been followed up with drilling. Historic drilling only followed up where soil samples returned anomalous results. Large areas of Suplejack North remain effectively untested, despite the presence of favourable lithological units. Only 32% of total historical holes drilled >30m. Of those holes >30m 15% were drilled at Tregony alone (excluding follow up RC and DDH drilling) and ~65% drilled along strike from Tregony. Much of the drilling directly to the south and west of Tregony failed to drill through the shallow Cambrian cover to test the underlying stratigraphic unit, with the majority of drilling <20m in this area. **Hyperion** The Hyperion target area was first recognised in this district by surface geochemistry and shallow lines of RAB drilling in the late 1990s by Otter Gold NL. North Flinders, Normandy NFM and Newmont Asia Pacific subsequently all conducted exploratory work on the Project with the last recorded drilling (prior to Prodigy Gold) completed in 2007. Previous exploration work provided the foundation on which Prodigy Gold based its exploration strategy.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The structurally controlled Tregony Gold Deposit consists of an array of quartz veins within the sediments (sandstones and siltstones) of the Killi Killi Formation, with some exceptionally high historic gold grades. The gold bearing veins are concentrated in the near hanging wall (east) of the regionally significant Suplejack Fault. Mineralisation extends from surface to the current depth of drilling. Gold of over 0.3g/t Au is continuous for up to 10km, with 4-5 high-grade shoots defined within the 4km of the deposit drilled with RC and diamond drilling. Geology at Hyperion consists of a NS trending and steeply dipping mafic stratigraphic package with interbedded sedimentary rocks (siltstones and shale). Mineralisation is controlled by WNW striking faults at a high angle to the primary stratigraphy and the Suplejack Shear. Granite dykes have intruded up the WNW structures with both the basalt and granite sequences hosting mineralised quartz veins. Mineralisation is disseminated in nature with some coarse gold observed.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Summaries of all material drill holes are available at the Company website, and within the Company's ASX releases.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case	No information material to the announcement has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Not applicable – no exploration results presented.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Summaries of all material drill holes and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are being reported. Limited metallurgical recovery testwork has been completed highlighting good recoveries so no factoring has taken place.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Generally, the understanding of the mineralisation geometries at the Hyperion Mineral Resource are known well enough to calculate the estimated true widths for each drilling intercept. Where possible Prodigy Gold has provided a cross section in previous announcements of most sections of the Deposits to assist the reader in understanding the ways the estimated true widths are calculated, these may change with further information but at the time of review of the results it is deemed as the most appropriate way to determine the true widths of mineralisation. At Tregony, from surface mapping and previous drilling in the district, host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees). Drill holes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to structures as possible. Mineralisation is reported with down hole length, true width is not known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All significant intersections are reported in the results table within this and previous ASX Releases.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Information relevant to the results has been provided.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	Further drilling is anticipated at both Deposits and will be planned for the upcoming field season.

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