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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE **ASX: Prodigy Gold**

16 March 2026

Hyperion Gold Deposit Mineral Resource Update

Significant increase in Indicated Mineral Resources

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Mineral Resource estimate for the Hyperion Gold deposit has been updated incorporating results from drilling completed during 2025.**
- **Hyperion Mineral Resource estimate is reported at a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off for all material types, totaling:**
  - **Indicated 4.1Mt @ 1.6g/t Au for 212koz**
  - **Inferred 5.7Mt @ 1.3g/t Au for 242koz**
  - **Total Resource 9.8Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for 454koz**
- **Significant increase in material classified as Indicated with a 71% increase in tonnes, 1% increase in grade and 70% increase in ounces when compared to the April 2025 estimate**
- **Updated global estimate represents overall a 2% increase in tonnes, 5% increase in grade and 4% increase in ounces**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: Prodigy Gold) ("Prodigy Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to report an updated Mineral Resource estimate for its 100% owned Hyperion Gold deposit ("Hyperion") located on EL9250 within the Tanami North project in the Northern Territory. A total Mineral Resource of 9.8Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for 454,000 ounces has been estimated and reported at cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au. This represents an increase in ounces from the previously reported Hyperion Mineral Resource of 9.7Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for 435koz, which was reported at cut-off grades of 0.5g/t Au for oxide and transitional material and 0.6g/t Au for fresh material [1].

The Mineral Resource estimation and supporting technical report for the Hyperion Gold Deposit update was prepared by Mr. Shaun Searle – MAIG, Director of Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd ("Ashmore"). Mr. Mark Edwards from Prodigy Gold has agreed to act as the Competent Person for this Mineral Resource estimate. Mr. Searle and Mr. Edwards have sufficient experience to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. The model was compiled to provide an updated estimate of the Hyperion Mineral Resource as a result of additional drilling conducted by Prodigy Gold in 2025 including 19 RC holes drilled in and around the deposit.

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

[1] ASX: 2 April 2025

"JORC Code"). The Hyperion Mineral Resource update incorporates results from drilling completed on the deposit through 2025. There are several changes in the latest update including:

- the lowering of the cut-off grade in fresh material from 0.6g/t Au to 0.5g/t Au, reflecting the higher gold price and the better metallurgical recoveries identified in recent testwork.
- the use of new drilling data when updating the mineralisation wireframes, improving the resource classification confidence of the model.

Table 1 Prodigy Gold Hyperion Gold Deposit Mineral Resource summary as at 16 March 2026

Material	Cut-off	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal
	(g/t)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	(Koz Au)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	(Koz Au)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	(Koz Au)
Oxide	0.5	1.2	1.6	59	0.6	1.3	26	1.8	1.5	85
Transitional	0.5	1.2	1.6	62	0.7	1.2	29	1.9	1.5	91
Fresh	0.5	1.8	1.6	91	4.4	1.3	187	6.1	1.4	279
Total		**4.1**	**1.6**	**212**	**5.7**	**1.3**	**242**	**9.8**	**1.4**	**454**

Note: Totals may vary due to rounding.

- *All Mineral Resources are completed in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 edition*
- *All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence, differences may occur due to this rounding*
- *Tonnes are reported as dry metric tonnes*
- *Hyperion Mineral Resources are determined by cutting all Mineral Resources to 180m below surface. The 180m depth was used to define the Mineral Resource due to being the approximate depth of previously optimised pits. This is consistent with the 2025 Mineral Resource*
- *Cut-off grades were calculated using*
    - *a forecast exchange rate of $0.69, US gold price of $3,273/oz ($Aus4,743/oz) determined using the Consensus Economics February 2026 newsletter*
    - *Mining was estimated to cost around $70/ore tonne which is the same as the cost used in 2025*
    - *Recoveries were based on the results of the previously released metallurgical testwork on the Seuss Lode and the final results from June 2025*
        - *Oxide 95%*
        - *Transitional 95%*
        - *Fresh 90%*

The updated Mineral Resource highlights the potential of the Tanami North project area, a strategically important project for the Company. This area will continue to be the main focus of exploration activities during the upcoming 2026 field season with drilling planned for both the Hyperion and Tregony Gold Deposits. This will include completing a scoping study style analysis of the Hyperion Gold Deposit.

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Mark Edwards said:

"The Hyperion Gold Deposit has continued to demonstrate its importance to Prodigy Gold. The drilling completed in 2025 was designed to test the continuity of mineralisation and to add confidence to the previous mineral resource estimates, which have well and truly been achieved. The significant increase in the amount of indicated mineral resources for the project warrants looking at the mineability of the deposit as the next step. Work is now underway assessing the potential of developing a scoping study level analysis of the project adding value to the project if it is demonstrated that open pit mining of the project has potential.

Prodigy Gold is also excited to foster a closer relationship with the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture ("CTPJV") partners following the MGX Resources Limited purchase of Northern Star's stake in the project. Prodigy Gold has a good working relationship with the Tanami Gold NL team and is now looking forward to working closely with the new CTPJV partners as they look to develop the project located right on our doorstep.

The Prodigy Gold team continues to work on the advancement of the Mineral Lease application for Hyperion that has been lodged late 2024. During 2025 the team spent time on site completing some

base line studies for the project, including flora and fauna monitoring as well as the commencement of collection of baseline data on climate and dust monitoring. This information will be critical when determining if an Environmental Impact Statement is required under the 2019 NT EP Act that covers the assessment of mining impacts on the environment."

Prodigy Gold Mineral Resources

Prodigy Gold's Mineral Resource estimates now total 23.8Mt at an average grade of 1.4g/t gold for 1.05Moz of gold (Table 2), with resources located at Tregony, Old Pirate and Buccaneer, in addition to Hyperion. The Hyperion Mineral Resource is one of two Prodigy Gold deposits defined along the regional Suplejack Shear Zone ("SSZ"), which also hosts the Groundrush (Mineral Resource - 1.3Moz Au) and Crusade deposits (Mineral Resource - 94Koz Au)[2] which form part of the neighbouring Central Tanami Project Joint Venture (CTPJV) held by MGX Resources Limited and Tanami Gold NL.

Table 2 Prodigy Gold Mineral Resource summary as at 16 March 2026

2026 Resources											
Project	Date	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
			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 Prodigy Gold Mineral Resources											
Total Resource			**9.5**	**1.4**	**423**	**14.4**	**1.4**	**626**	**23.8**	**1.4**	**1,049**

Notes for Mineral Resource:

- *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.*
- *Totals may vary due to rounding.*

Tenement and Land Tenure Status

The Hyperion deposit is located on Exploration Licence ("EL") 9250 and is registered to Australian Tenement Holdings Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Prodigy Gold. The lease was granted to Otter Gold on 17 October 2001, following an application submitted in 1995 by this company. The title currently consists of 64 blocks, or 201.86km². Applications for renewal have been lodged and approved by the Department of Mines and Energy – Northern Territory ("DME") with the current expiry date of 16 October 2026. The tenement is in good standing and falls within the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory, approximately 620km north-northwest of Alice Springs. To ensure the tenure of the Mineral Resource is retained, Prodigy Gold submitted an application for a Mineral Lease over the Hyperion deposit in December 2024[3]. MLA34047 covers an area of 1,998Ha and encompasses the entirety of the updated Hyperion Mineral Resource.

EL9250 is subject to a confidential exploration agreement between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners through the Central Land Council (CLC). The title is located on Aboriginal freehold land as part of the Central Desert Aboriginal Land Trust. Heritage clearances have been completed to ensure the protection of cultural sites of significance.

[2] ASX:TAM 7 November 2025
[3] ASX: 4 December 2024

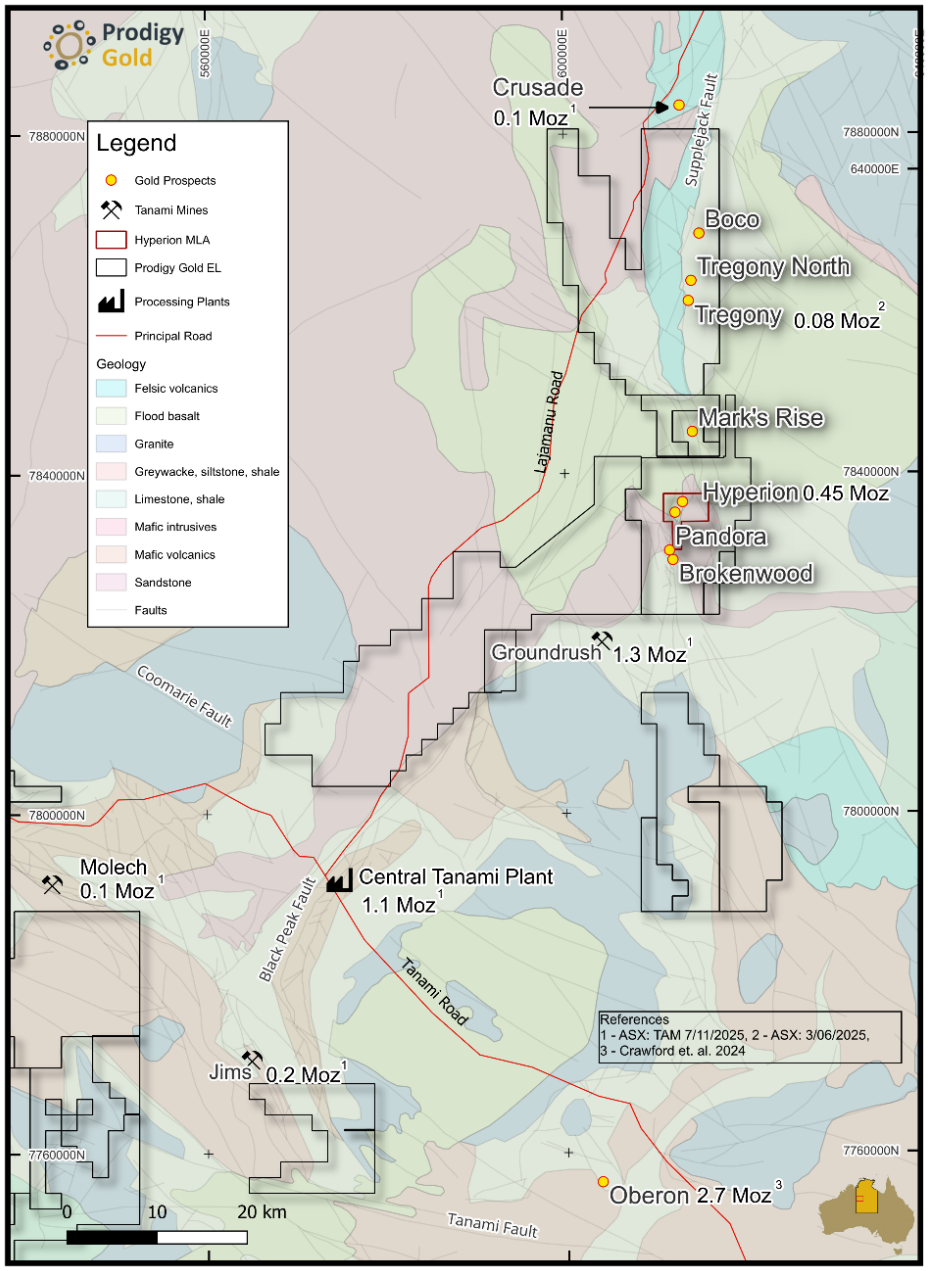

Figure 1 Location of Hyperion Mineral Resource in the Tanami region of the Northern Territory

Hyperion Mineral Resource Update

The Hyperion Mineral Resource update incorporates results from the 2025 Hyperion drilling campaigns, which have 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 Hyperion Mineral Resource update has been reported constrained to a depth from surface of 180m and reported above a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade. Whilst a previous model was constrained using an optimised pit shell, which was up to 200m in depth, the current Mineral Resource has been determined to a total depth of 180m below surface, highlighting the potential for this material to be mined using standard open pit mining techniques. The mineralisation continues below this level and will be used to assist in the planning of future deeper drilling to determine the extent and geometry of the deposits depth extensions.

The Hyperion Mineral Resource update totals 9.8Mt at 1.4g/t Au for a total of 454koz of gold (Table 1) and has been reported in the Indicated and Inferred categories. Studies on the metallurgical

recoveries for the deposit have also been reviewed, highlighting this deposit would be suitable for processing through a conventional carbon-in-leach ("CIL") processing facility with estimated recoveries of over 95% in oxide and transitional material[4] and with the addition of a floatation process recoveries of around 90% for fresh material[5].

During the estimation process, historic Air Core and RAB drillholes were assessed to gain an understanding of where future RC or Diamond Core drilling may be best directed at Hyperion to increase the Mineral Resource inventory of the Company.

Hyperion Project History

The area was initially explored by Zapopan, which held the ground from 1989 to 1995. During this period, they drilled 287 Rotary Air Blast ("RAB") and 14 Reverse Circulation ("RC") holes and conducted extensive regional surface sampling. In 2001, EL9250 was granted to Otter Gold and later acquired by Newmont through a corporate takeover. Newmont managed exploration activities on the title until selling the project to Prodigy Gold (formerly ABM Resources) in 2009. During their tenure, Newmont carried out multiple drilling campaigns, as summarised in the table below, and conducted additional surface geochemistry and geophysical surveys.

Since acquiring, Prodigy Gold has actively explored the project, focusing on RC and diamond drilling ("DD") around key targets, including the Hyperion deposit and the Brokenwood prospect to the south. Prodigy Gold has conducted the majority of sRC, RC, RCD and DD drilling used in the resource estimation, completing over 27,000 metres of the total of 37,343 metres since 2010 — accounting for approximately 70% of the total drilling metres used in this estimation process.

Details of the different types of drilling used on the project are outlined below;

- AC – Air Core
- DD – Diamond Core
- RAB – Rotary Air Blast (WB – Water Bore using RAB Method)
- RC – Reverse Circulation
- RCD – RC Pre-Collar with Diamond Core Tail (classified as Diamond Drilling in the estimation)
- sRC – Slimline RC

Table 3 Details of all drilling types used within the Hyperion Mineral Resource area, only the RC, DD, RCD and sRC holes used in the resource estimation process.

Hole Type	In Database		In Resource		
	Drill holes		Drill holes		Intersection
	Number	Metres	Number	Metres	Metres
RAB	990	50,752			
AC	162	9,138			
WB	1	81			
sRC	10	702	7	531	111
RC	262	34,576	186	25,637	4,381
RCD	10	2,594	9	2,492	265
DD	9	1,792	7	1,610	338
Total	**1,444**	**99,635**	**209**	**30,270**	**5,095**

Drilling was conducted on grid spacings ranging from 25m x 25m to 100m x 100m. Some areas within the mineralised zones remain largely untested by RC or DD drilling and will be prioritised for future drilling programs. Drilling conditions were generally dry, with the water table encountered around

[4] ASX: 12 June 2024
[5] ASX: 18 June 2025

100m below surface. Sufficient air supply was used during RC drilling to minimise wet samples. Seven RC holes with diamond tails were categorised as diamond holes in this report.

All holes used in the estimation underwent down-hole surveys, most commonly utilising a down-hole camera, but more recently using a down-hole gyroscopic technique. A Company geologist reviewed these surveys to ensure accuracy before database entry. Hole collars were recorded using a handheld GPS based on the MGA GDA94 Zone 52 grid system, though some RL inconsistencies indicate the need for a more detailed topographic survey before detailed mining studies can proceed.

Prodigy Gold conducted a comprehensive review of the Hyperion database, including an assessment of mineralisation and drilling intercepts, to support the 2025 drilling campaign. Since the majority of drilling used in the resource estimation was conducted by Prodigy Gold, the database is considered suitable for this type of estimation. Drilling recoveries were generally high, with minimal core losses reported in previous campaigns. Prodigy Gold recorded RC recoveries for the 2023 drilling campaign by weighing 100% of the recovered samples, and company geologists have deemed these recoveries appropriate for this type of drilling and mineralisation.

Variance with GPS collected elevations of all drillholes has been noted with the latest drilling. All collar elevations (RL's) have now been transferred to Digital Terrian Model (DTM) created for the Tanami North project from the recently completed ground gravity survey where all points were collected on an 800m x 800m to 400m x 400m grid using a differential GPS. These corrections have been transferred to the Company database for future use.

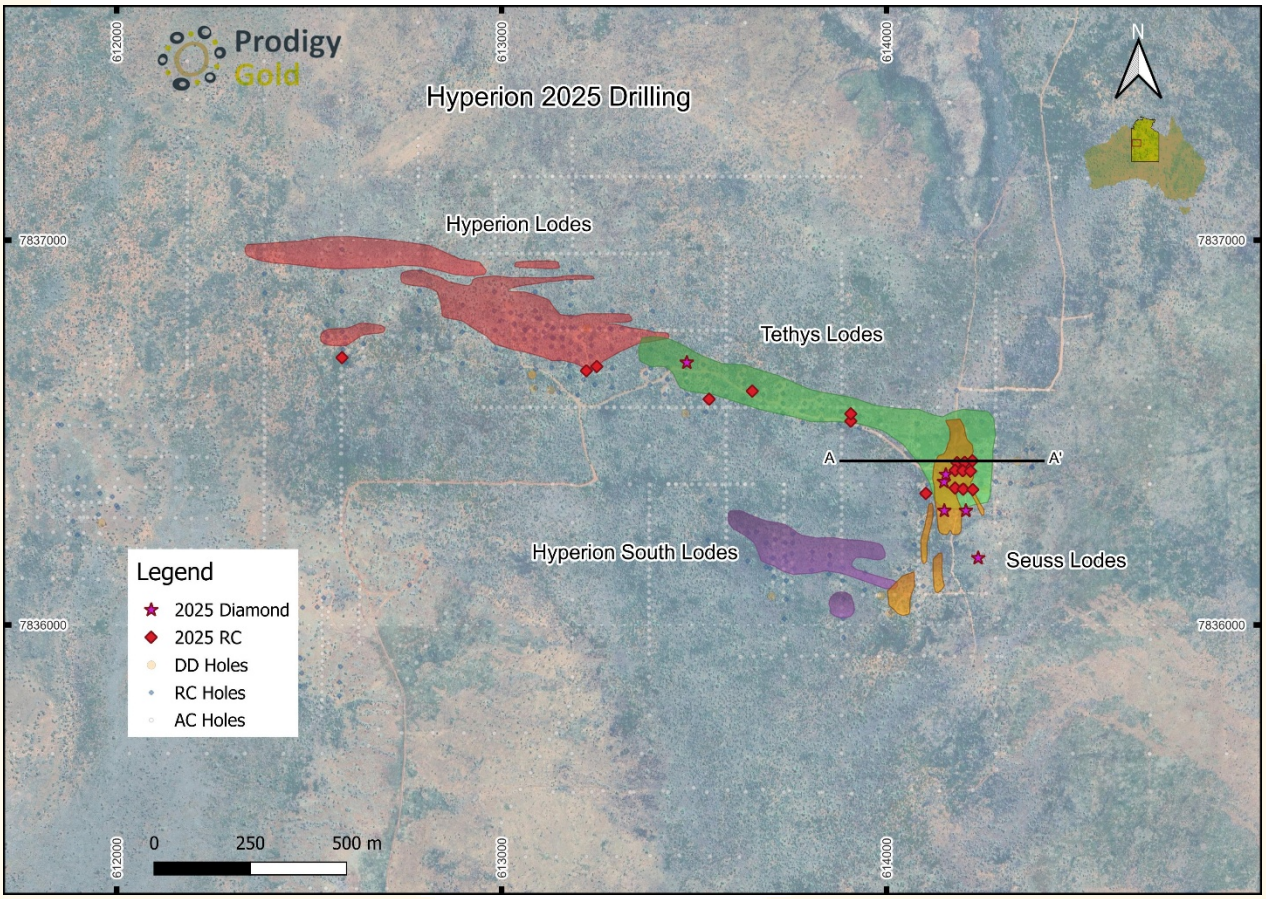

Figure 2 Drilling plan for the Hyperion project area showing all 2025 drilling and historic collar locations

Deposit Geology, Mineralisation and Geological Interpretation

The mineralisation at the Hyperion and Tethys and Hyperion South lodes is associated with a structural break between regional north-south trending thrust faults. At the Hyperion lodes, this is a shear zone hosted in differentiated dolerite, which is typically intruded by granitic dykes. These granitic intrusions are absent at Tethys. The shear zone generally trends at approximately 286 degrees and dips towards

the south at 60-80 degrees. The structure is typically between 4m and 30m wide, with an average of approximately 10m true width.

Drilling has defined the Hyperion-Tethys mineralisation over a strike length of just under 2,000m. Mineralisation extends from surface to a depth of at least 260m below surface. In some areas mineralisation is leached in the upper parts of the system with mineralisation tenor increasing from 20m below surface. No gold enrichment zones have been identified as part of this weathering profile.

Mineralisation is characterised by a visible shear texture, quartz veining, and pyrite. The shear is denoted by an increase of quartz veining and the intrusion of one or two parallel felsic dykes. Other identifiers are strong structural deformation in diamond core, and visible fabric development in RC chips.

The Seuss structure is silica-sericite-pyrite alteration with quartz-carbonate-pyrite veining and sulphide laminations. Some mineralisation occurs within horizontal stacked veins that develop within or proximal to the intersection of the north-northwest striking Seuss structure and a north-south trending mafic sediment. The mineralisation is typically 10m-50m thick with an average of approximately 20m true width. Mineralisation is consistently identified in DD drilling and extrapolated through Prodigy Gold's RC drilling where possible based on similar logged features.

Wireframes were created in Surpac software by Ashmore and reviewed by Prodigy Gold. A total of 38 lode wireframes were created and used to select the sample data to be used for grade estimation, and to constrain the block model for estimation purposes. The mineralisation wireframes were treated as hard boundaries for all estimation purposes, that is, only assays from within each wireframe were used to estimate blocks within that wireframe.

Domain numbers were assigned as follows:

- Hyperion: Domains 101 to 113;
- Tethys: Domains 201 to 204;
- Seuss: Domains 301 to 312; and
- Hyperion South: Domains 401 to 409.

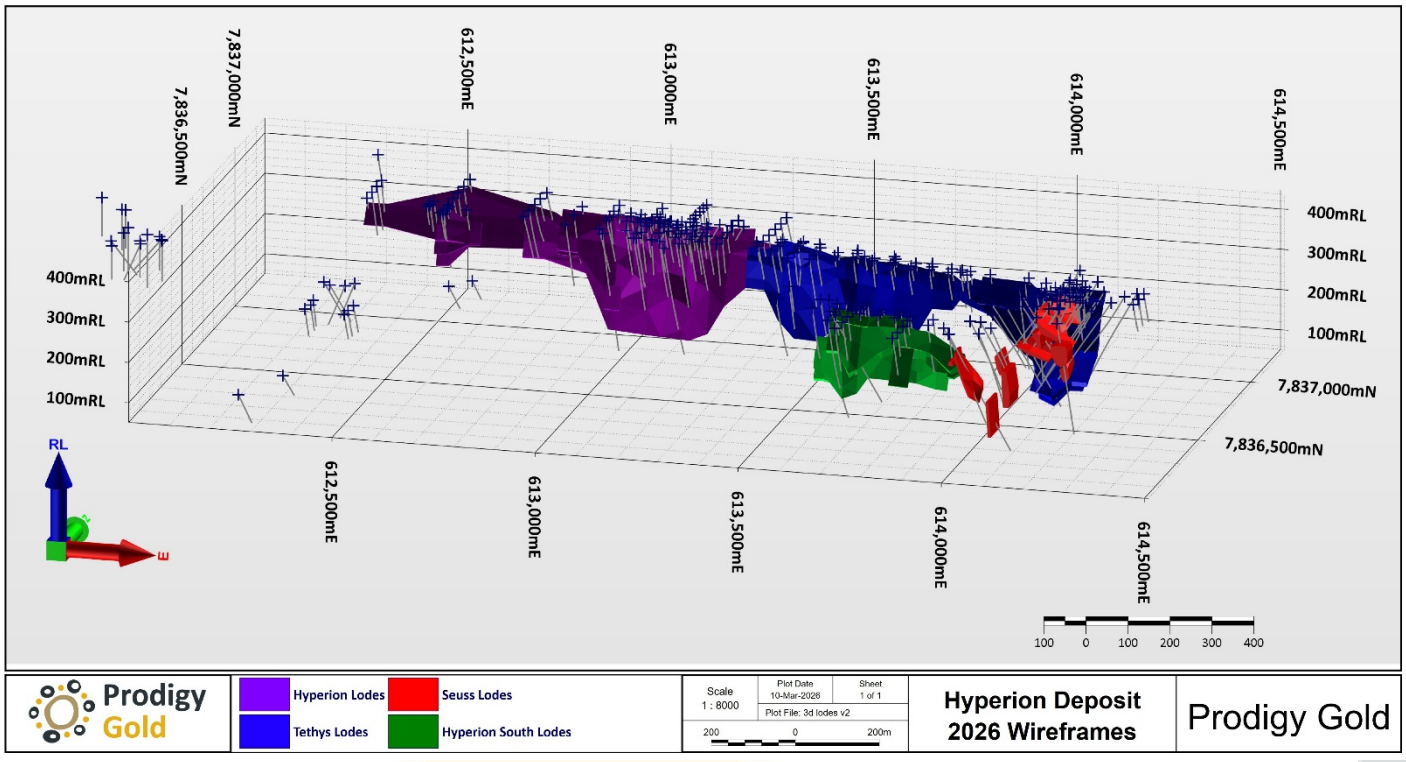

Figure 3 Hyperion mineralisation showing location of lodes used in modelling

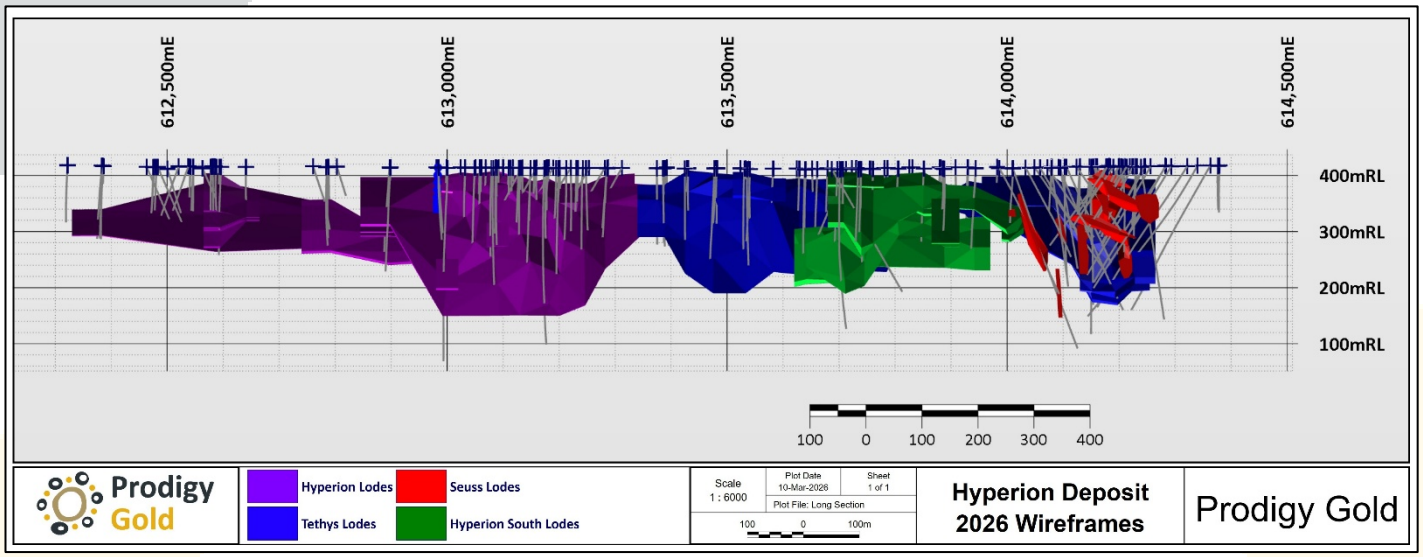

Figure 4 Long section through all Hyperion lodes mineralisation looking north

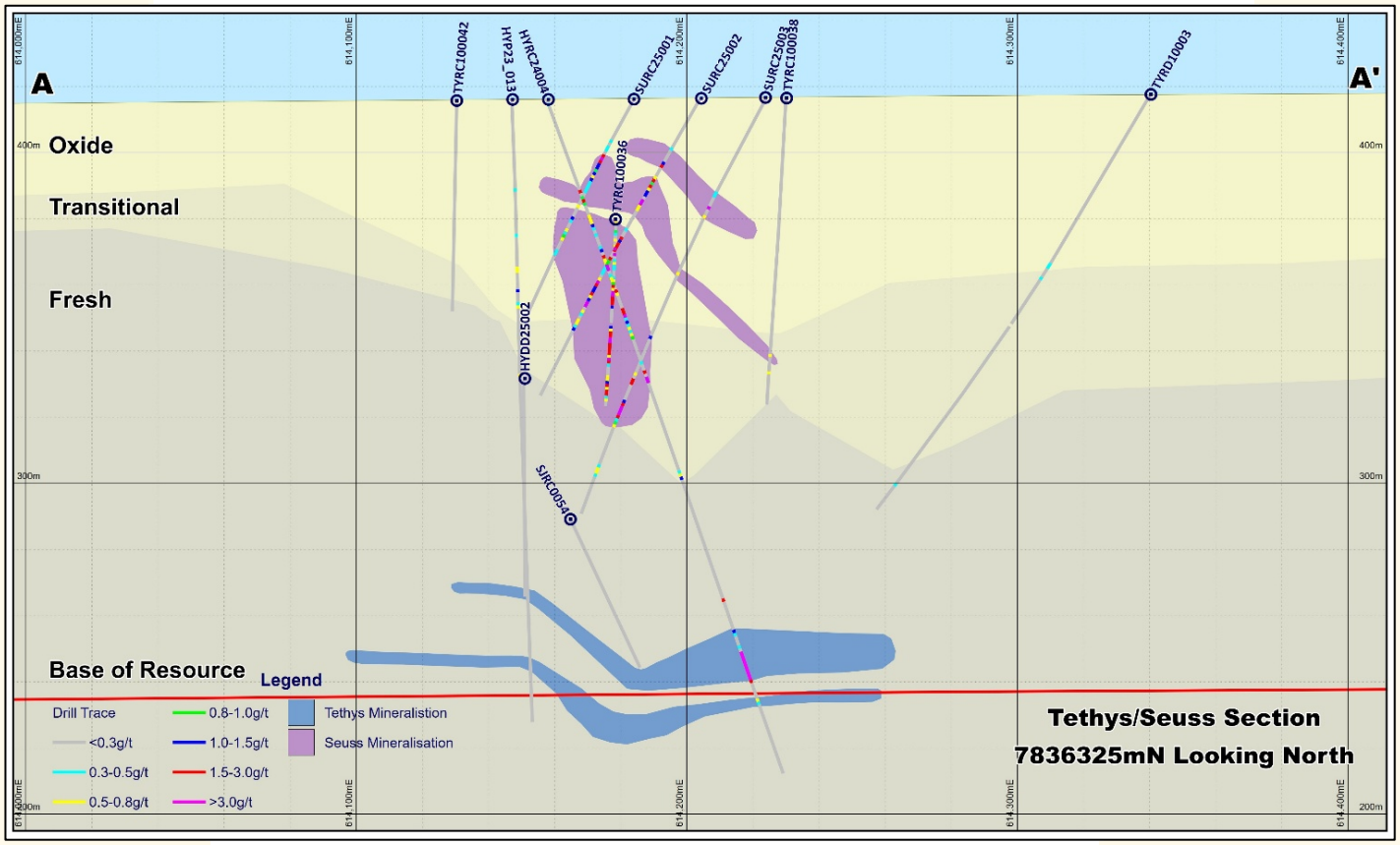

Figure 5 Section through Seuss and Tethys mineralisation looking north

Regolith and Weathering

The Regolith profile at Hyperion consists of a 20-70m oxide horizon underlain by 10-60m transitional material. The oxide material is generally completely weathered material, starting with a strong goethitic weathering zone and alternating with pink/red hematite down-hole. The transitional material generally shows moderate to weakly weathered sulphides, whilst fresh material displays little to no weathering characteristics.

Weathering surfaces were prepared by Ashmore based on geological logging information (weathering information) from the available RC and DD drilling. The surfaces were extended beyond the block model boundary. The wireframed objects were validated using Surpac software.

The densities used for the model are consistent with the last Mineral Resource and are reported as:

- Oxide 2.20t/m^3
- Transitional 2.50t/m^3
- Fresh 2.87t/m^3

These values were determined using a total of 247 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. A wax coating was used to cover pores when measuring wet core weights, to account for void spaces. More analysis will be done on future DD core.

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

Sampling and sub-Sampling Methodology and Sample Analysis

Sampling was either completed as individual 1m samples from the RC rig using a 3-tier riffle splitter (pre-Prodigy Gold drilling) or standard rig mounted static cone splitter. Pre-2025 diamond pre-collar RC holes with the drilling code of RCD were collected as 3m composites. Generally, these samples were outside the mineralised zones used in the wireframing. All 2025 RCD holes were collected as 1m samples using a standard rig mounted static cone splitter. Individual 1m samples were generally collected from the rig and 3m composites were collected through the spearing of the 1m spoil piles as collected from the rig, which was generally limited to the sRC, AC or RAB drilling, with only sRC drilling included in the Mineral Resource estimation.

Core samples were generally generated following the 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.

Prodigy Gold drilling and sampling was supervised by geological staff with samples submitted to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40-gram charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. No records are available about the sample analysis used by Zapopan during their drilling; however, Prodigy Gold drilling has supported the results of the more historic drilling in terms of grade and mineralisation tenor and this drilling has been deemed appropriate to use in this estimation. Newmont did report analysis using the Au AA42 methodology through ALS laboratories and was supported by joint venture partner Otter Gold Pty Ltd who owned and operated the Tanami Central Gold Mine until it merged with Newmont in 2002.

In early 2024, Prodigy Gold released assay results for high-grade Hyperion samples analysed using the Chrysos PhotonAssay™ technique, which confirmed the accuracy of these high-grade results[6]. Additionally, further photon analysis was conducted on 28 samples from the 2024 RC drilling program, showing a strong correlation with fire assay results[7]. This correlation reinforces the Company's confidence in the reliability of the standard fire assay technique. For the modeling process, the fire assay results remain the primary dataset used, as outlined above.

Compositing, Statistics and High-Grade Cuts

The wireframes of the mineralised zones were used to define the Mineral Resource intersections. These were coded into the 'res_zone' table within the database.

Samples from within the Mineral Resource wireframes were used to conduct a sample length analysis within the mineralised lodes. The vast majority of samples were 1m in length. Surpac software was then used to extract 'best fit' 1m down-hole composites within the intervals coded as resource intersections.

The composites were checked for spatial correlation with the objects, the location of the rejected composites and zero composite values. Individual composite files were created for each of the

[6] ASX: 12 June 2024
[7] ASX: 27 November 2024

individual domains in the wireframe models. The composite data was imported into Supervisor software for analysis.

Analysis of the statistics indicates that the composite data is positively skewed with a moderate to high coefficient of variation. The application of high-grade cuts is considered necessary prior to using the data for linear grade interpolation.

To assist in the selection of appropriate high-grade cuts, the composite data was imported into Supervisor software, where population histograms, log probability plots and the coefficient of variation statistics were generated for all lodes.

High-grade cuts were determined for each domain by noting distinct breaks in the shape of each distribution on the log probability plots and population histograms and determining the spatial location of the high grades within the various domains. Variable high-grade cuts were applied to lodes, resulting in 32 composites being cut.

Quality Assurance Quality Control ("QAQC")

Commercial standards were used during the drill programs and were obtained and certified by Geostats. Blanks were created using barren fresh basalt or blanks sourced from Geostats and the drilling used 20 certified standards and blanks for a total of 1671 standards and 715 blanks inserted into the QAQC programs.

Results for the standards and blanks were compiled by Prodigy Gold. The majority of standards passed within certified control limits, whilst there appeared to be mis-allocated standard ID's on the small number of failures. The majority of blank values returned values below 0.1g/t gold.

Check sampling (or field duplicates) was performed to determine whether the sampling procedure was producing assay subsamples that were representative of the original sample. RC samples were split using the rig mounted cone splitter. A total of 964 field duplicates were obtained from the RC drilling since 2010.

Prodigy Gold have carried out programs of QAQC for drilling since 2010 at the deposit. Industry certified standards were inserted at regular intervals and results have accurately reflected the original assays and expected values. Prodigy Gold drilling confirmed the tenor of mineralisation intersected by historical drilling. A recognised laboratory has been used for analysis of samples.

Overall, the QAQC data does not indicate any bias and supports the assay data used in the Mineral Resource estimate.

Database Verification

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

- Down-hole 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 Surpac.
- 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 no errors.

Estimation Methodology

Mineralisation continuity was examined via variography. Variography examines the spatial relationship between composites and seeks to identify the directions of mineralisation continuity and to quantify the ranges of grade continuity. Variography was also used to determine the random variability or 'nugget effect' of the deposit. The results provide the basis for determining appropriate kriging parameters for estimation.

Variography was conducted on Domains 101, 202 and 301. The 1m composite data was transformed into a normal distribution using a normal scores transformation to help identify the main directions of mineralisation continuity from skewed data. A two-structured nested spherical model was found to model the experimental variogram reasonably well. The down-hole variogram provides the best estimate of the true nugget value, which was 0.26 for Domain 101, 0.31 for Domain 202 and 0.32 for Domain 301.

The orientation of the plane of mineralisation was aligned with the interpreted wireframe for the main objects. The experimental variograms were calculated with the first aligned along the main mineralisation continuity while the second was aligned in the plane of mineralisation at 90° to the first orientation. The third was orientated perpendicular to the mineralisation plane, across the width of the mineralisation.

Ashmore modelled the down-hole and three orthogonal variograms for each of the selected domains. The variograms displayed reasonable structure for the main domains.

The gold grades were interpolated into a Surpac block model using Ordinary Kriging ("OK") using the nugget, sill values and ranges determined from the variogram models discussed above. OK was selected as it results in a degree of smoothing which is appropriate for the disseminated nature of the mineralisation. The ranges obtained from the variogram models were used as a guide in the search ellipse parameters used in the estimate. The normal score variogram models' variance were back-transformed to traditional space after modelling to adjust for the variance. Search ellipse parameters varied for all other lodes and were orientated to align with the strike and dip of their respective wireframe orientation.

A Surpac block model was created to encompass the full extent of mineralisation at Hyperion. The block dimensions used for the models were 5m NS by 10m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 1.25m by 1.25m by 1.25m.

For the Mineral Resource area, an orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and adjusted to account for the variations in lode orientations, however all other parameters were taken from the variography. Up to three passes were used for each domain. First pass had a range of 50m, with a minimum of 8 samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 100m, with a minimum of 4 samples. For the third pass, the range was extended to 200m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 16 samples was used for all passes, with a maximum of 6 samples per hole.

Model Validation

A three-step process was used to validate the estimate. Firstly, a qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block model in positions coincident with drilling.

A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average declustered composite grades of the sample file input against the block model output for all the lodes. The results of the validation indicate that on a global basis, the estimated grades are less than the global declustered composite average, ensuring confidence that the estimate has not misrepresented higher or lower grades within the block model.

To check that the interpolation of the block model correctly honoured the drilling data, validation was carried out by comparing the interpolated blocks to the declustered sample composite data. Validation results for the Domain 101 estimate are summarised in Figure 6.

The validation plots show good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades for the comparison by strike and elevation. The trends shown by the raw data are honoured by the block model. The comparisons show the effect of the interpolation, which results in smoothing of the block grades, compared to the composite grades.

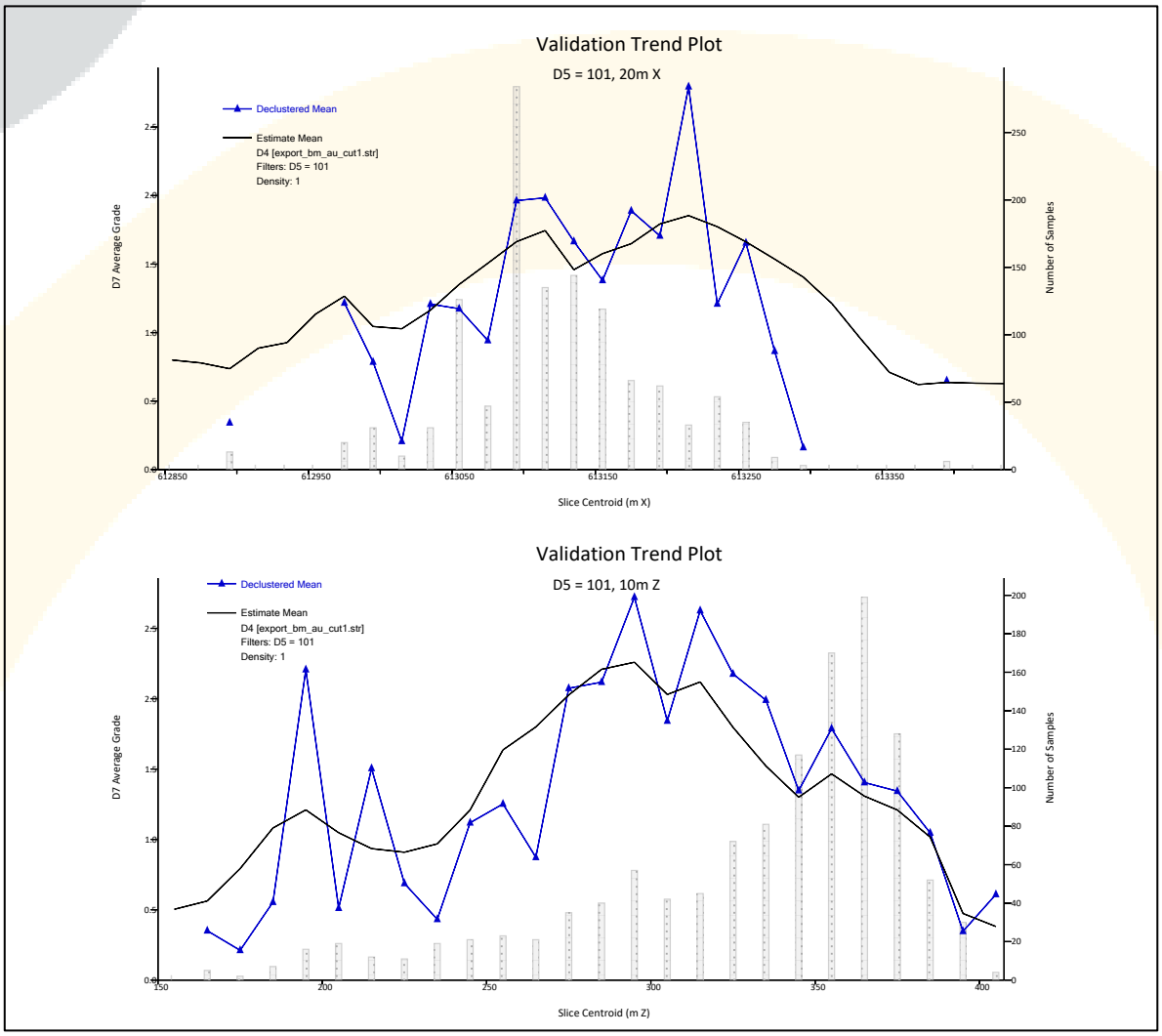

Figure 6 Validation by 20m Strike Panel & 10m Elevation, Domain 101 (Black=Block OK, Blue=Declustered Composite Grade)

Criteria Used for Classification

The Hyperion Deposit shows good continuity of the main mineralised units which allowed the drill hole intersections to be modelled into coherent, geologically robust domains. Consistency is evident in the thickness of the structures, and the distribution of grade appears to be reasonable along and across strike.

The Hyperion Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Indicated Mineral Resource was confined to parts of the deposit drilled with close spaced RC and DD drilling of less than 50m by 25m (and usually 25m by 25m), and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 50m by 25m, where small, isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones.

Hyperion Mineral Resource - History

Following the first drilling at the project by Zapopan Resources in 1992, there have been several operators completing exploration on the project over the years. Newmont in partnership with Otter Gold Mines, were active explorers between 2002 and 2009. Prodigy Gold purchased the project from Newmont in 2009 and commenced exploration activities on the project in 2010. Since that time several exploration programs have been completed on the deposit which culminated in the release of

the maiden Mineral Resource for the project in 2012[8], this was subsequently updated in 2017[9], 2018[10] and 2024[11] and 2025[12]

Table 4 Previously reported Mineral Resources for the Hyperion deposit

	Model Reported					
	2012	**2017**	**2018**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026***
End of FY Gold Price (Au$/oz)[13]	$1,563.50	$1,620.20	$1,695.20	$3,497.23	$5,034.29	$7,264.52
Cut-off reported (g/t Au)	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5 & 0.6	0.5
Tonnes (Mt)	3	4.5	4.4	8.64	9.66	9.8
Grade (g/t Au)	2.3	2.1	2	1.5	1.4	1.4
Ounces (koz)	219	301	310	407	435	454
Categories	Inferred	Indicated & Inferred	Indicated & Inferred	Indicated & Inferred	Indicated & Inferred	Indicated & Inferred

* Spot Price of gold on 6 March 2026 as not end of Financial Year

Cut-off Grades and Modifying Factors Considered

The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade for all materials and reporting was constrained above a depth of 180m below surface. The lower cut-off grade is based on a gold price of AUD$4,743/oz (or $152.49/gm) gold price, which represents the long term (2031-2035) real gold price assumptions from the February 2026 edition of the Energy, Metals & Agriculture Consensus Forecasts of gold at US$3,273/oz and exchange rate of $0.69 – (Consesnsus Economics Inc, 2026). A total mining and processing cost estimate of $70/ore tonne based on benchmark operating costs (same as the cost used in the Prodigy Gold Annual Mineral Resource Statement) and metallurgical recoveries of 95% for oxide and transitional material and 90% fresh material from recent metallurgical testwork performed by IMO Pty Ltd Laboratories for Prodigy Gold were used[14] [15].

The reporting cut-off parameters were selected based on calculated economic cut-off grades for oxide and transitional material of 0.48g/t Au with a cut-off 0.5g/t Au selected and for fresh material being 0.51g/t Au with a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au also selected.

Future works and recommendations

Further drilling along strike, up-dip or down-dip/plunge within the deposit area may define extensions to known mineralisation or new zones of mineralisation (refer to Figure 7 and Figure 8). There is an opportunity to increase the level of confidence in the estimate by conducting infill drilling in the economically extractable portions of the deposit.

Obtaining additional core bulk density measurements from the weathered portions of the deposit could result in small increases (or decreases) to the assigned block model bulk densities in these zones.

[8] ASX: 16 April 2012
[9] ASX: 20 February 2017
[10] ASX: 31 July 2018
[11] ASX: 29 July 2024
[12] ASX: 2 April 2025
[13] https://www.abcbullion.com.au/products-pricing/eofy-price-history
[14] ASX: 12 June 2024
[15] ASX: 18 June 2025

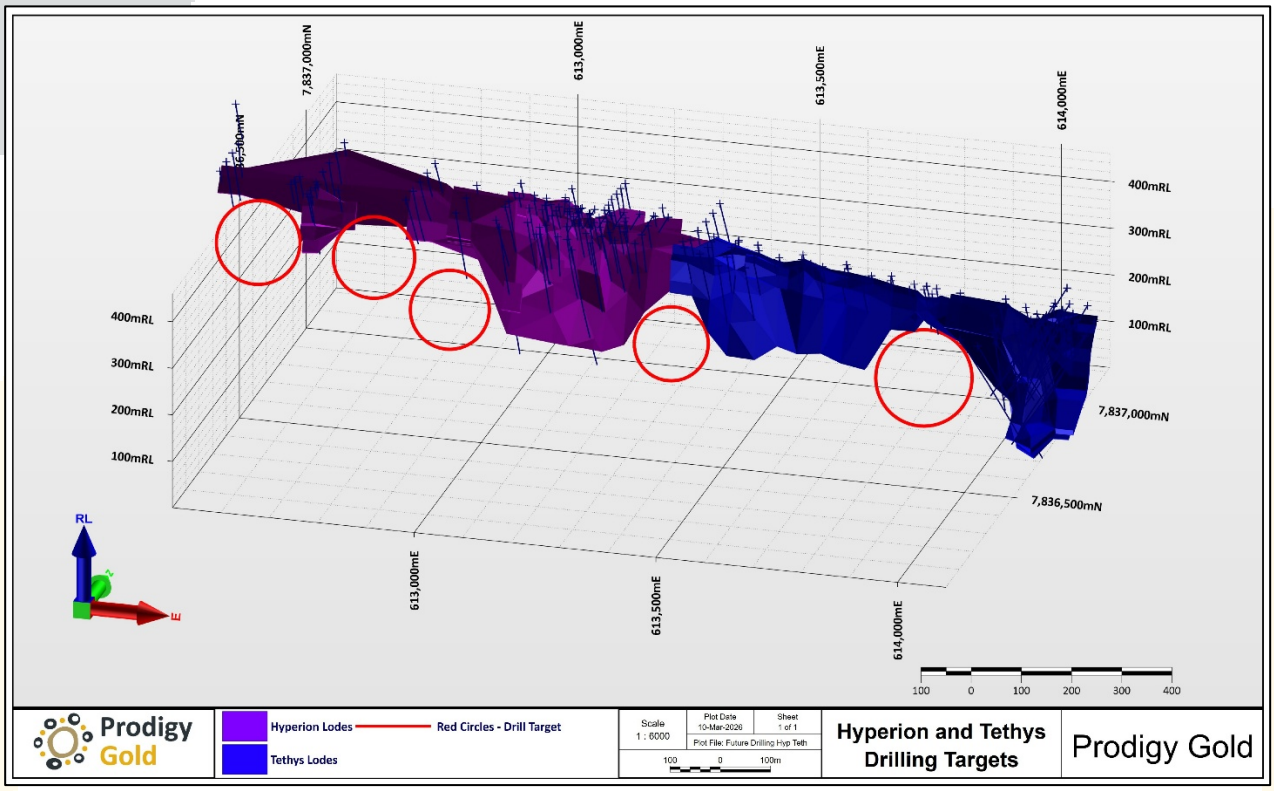

Figure 7 Hyperion and Tethys Recommended Drilling Areas (Red Circles)

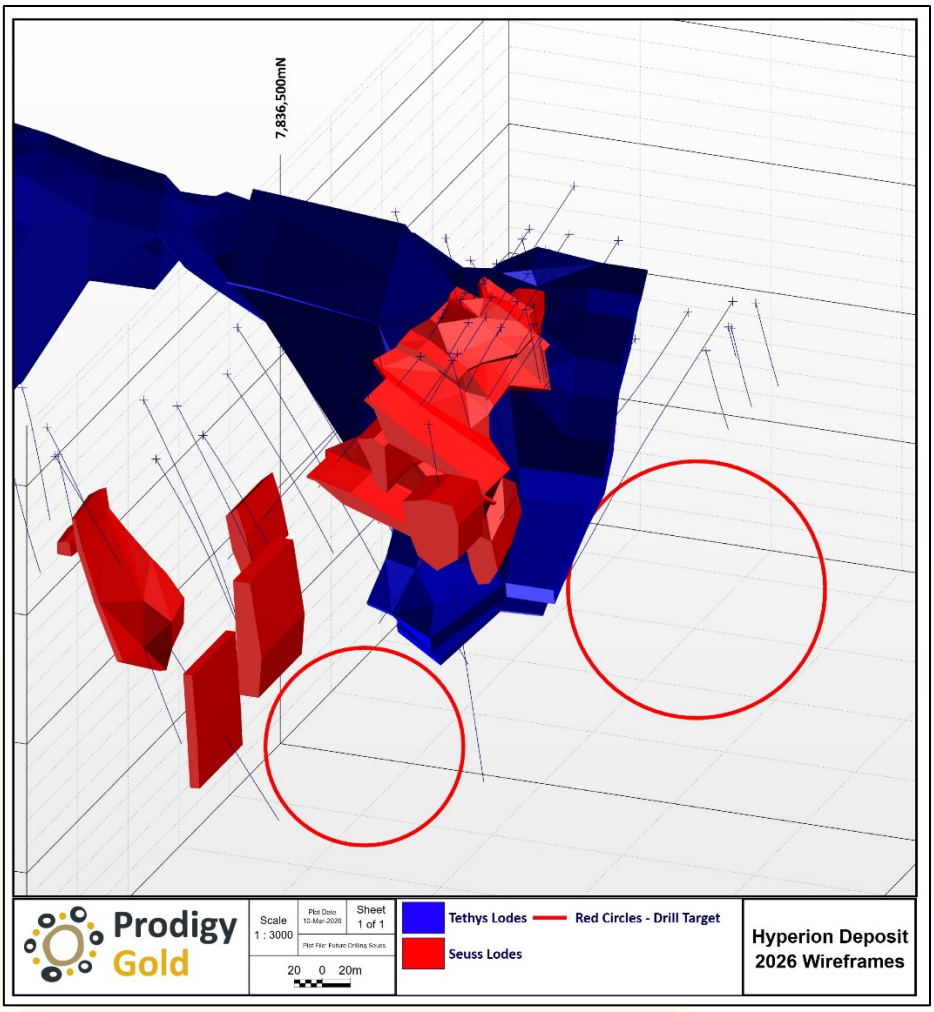

Figure 8 Seuss Recommended Drilling Areas (Red Circles)

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

For further information contact:

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About Prodigy Gold NL

Prodigy Gold has a unique greenfields and brownfields exploration portfolio in the proven multi-million-ounce Tanami Gold Province (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

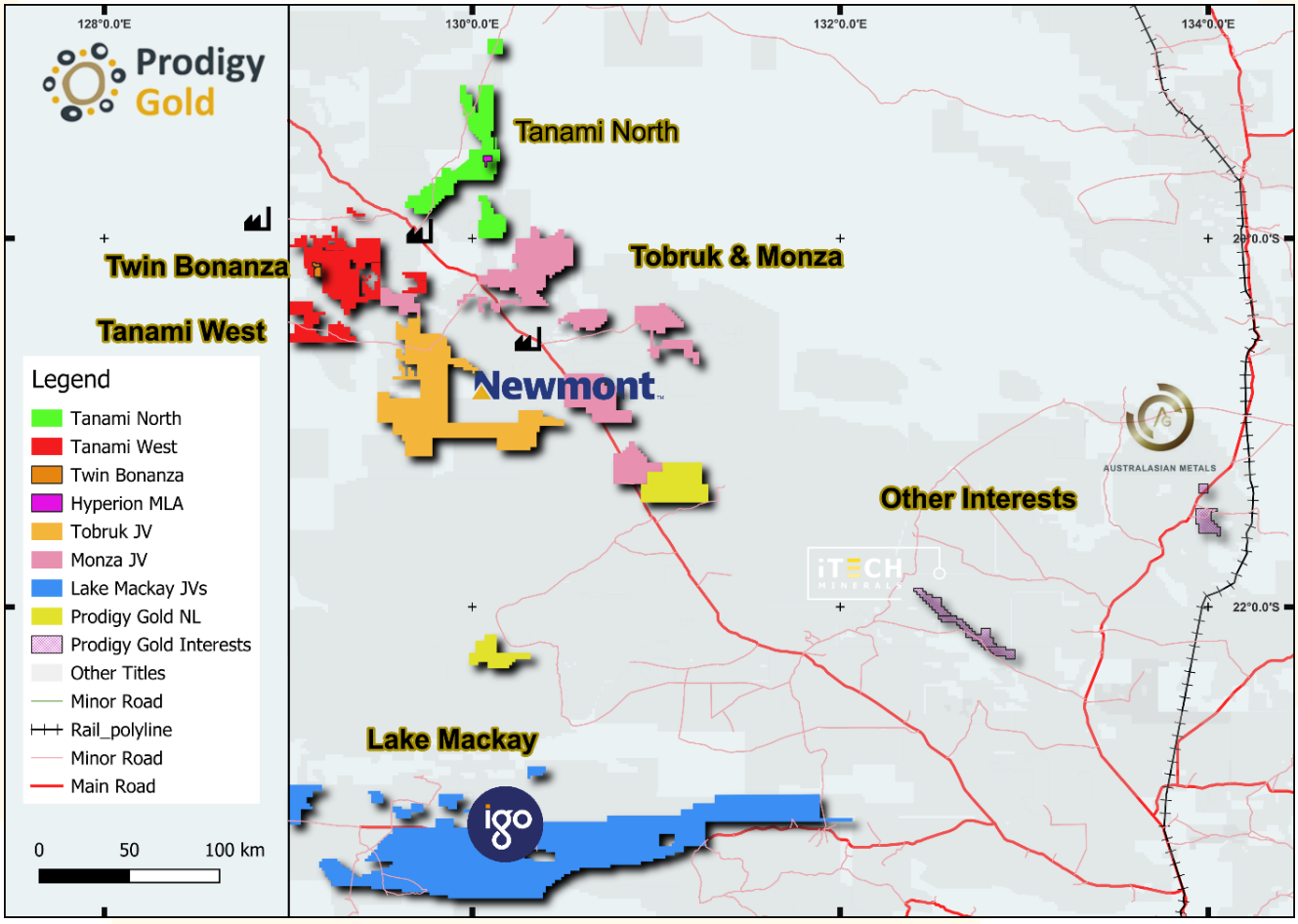

Figure 9 – Prodigy Gold major project areas

Competent Person's Statement for the Mineral Resources

The information in this release 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. At the time of publication Mr. Edwards is a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold NL and Mr. Searle is a full-time employee of Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd. Mr. Edwards is the Mineral Resource Competent Person for this estimate and consents to the release of this information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Edwards has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he was 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").

The information in this announcement relating to Mineral Resources from Buccaneer, Tregony, Hyperion and Old Pirate is based on information reviewed and checked by Mr. Mark Edwards. Mr. Edwards is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM – Membership number 220787) and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG – Membership number 3655) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "2012 JORC Code"). Mr. Edwards is a full-time employee of the Company in the position of Managing Director and consents to the inclusion of the Mineral Resources in the form and context in which they appear. Mr. Edwards also visited each project site during July 2023, September 2024 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 3 June 2025, 16 March 2026, 11 August 2023 and 19 August 2016, and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 3 June 2025, 16 March 2026, 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 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: Prodigy Gold) 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: Prodigy Gold) 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: Prodigy Gold) 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 Hyperion deposit, and exploration results from the Tanami North project, such as results from the Tregony and Hyperion deposits, is based on information reviewed and checked by Mr Mark Edwards, FAusIMM, MAIG. Mr Edwards is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The "JORC Code"). Mr Edwards is a

fulltime employee of the Company in the position of Managing Director and consents to the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

Past Exploration results reported in this announcement have been previously prepared and disclosed by Prodigy Gold 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 and Mineral Resources is extracted from the following ASX announcements:

Announcement Date	***Announcement Title***	***Competent Person***	***At the time of release full-time employee of***	***Membership***	***Membership status***
07.11.2025 ASX:TAM	Mineral Resource Update	Mr Graeme Thompson	MoJoe Mining Pty Ltd	AusIMM	Member
18.06.2025	Final Results Received for Hyperion Metallurgical Testwork	Mr Mark Edwards & ***Dr Andrew Dowling***	Prodigy Gold NL ***Independent Metallurgical Operations***	AusIMM AIG ***AusIMM***	Fellow Member ***Fellow***
02.04.2025	Hyperion Gold Deposit Mineral Resource Update	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
04.12.2024	Mineral Lease Application Lodged for Hyperion	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
29.07.2024	Updated Mineral Resource For The Hyperion Gold Deposit	Mr Mark Edwards	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM AIG	Fellow Member
12.06.2024	Final Metallurgical Testwork Results for Hyperion Project	Mr Mark Edwards & ***Dr Andrew Dowling***	Prodigy Gold NL ***Independent Metallurgical Operations***	AusIMM AIG ***AusIMM***	Fellow Member ***Fellow***
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
31.07.2018	Suplejack Resource Update	Mr Matt Briggs	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM	Member
20.02.2017	Suplejack: 53% Increase in Indicated and Inferred Resources to 309,900 Oz of Gold	Mr Adriaan van Herk	Prodigy Gold NL	AIG	Member
16.04.2012	3.3 Million Ounces Gold in Resources Across Three 100% owned Northern Territory Gold Projects	Mr Darren Holden	Prodigy Gold NL (formally ABM)	AUSIMM	Member

References

ABC Bullion. (2024, July 25). *ABC Bullion*. Retrieved from End of Financial Year Historical Bullion Prices (in AUD and USD per Troy ounce): https://www.abcbullion.com.au/products-pricing/eofy-price-history

Consensus Economics inc. (2025). *Energy Metals & Agriculture Consensus Forecasts - March Report.* London: Consensus Economics Inc.

Consensus Economics Inc. (2026). *Energy Metals & Agriculture Consensus Forecasts - February Report.* London: Consesnsus Economics Inc.

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

APPENDIX 1 – PRODIGY GOLD CONSOLIDATED MINERAL RESOURCE TABLE

Table 5 Prodigy Gold Mineral Resource Summary as at 16 March 2026.

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

Notes for Mineral Resource:

- *All Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code*
- *Mineral Resource Estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The quantities contained in the above table have been rounded to one significant figure to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate for tonnes and grade. Rounding may cause values in the table to appear to have errors.*
- *Authors are noted as Prodigy Gold (Mark Edwards) for the Tregony, Hyperion and Buccaneer Mineral Resources and CSA Global for the Old Pirate Mineral Resources*
- *Tonnes are reported as dry metric tonnes*
- *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 45º in oxide and 39º in fresh and transitional (from vertical) and are based on geotechnical work completed on the 2021 diamond drilling.*
- *Buccaneer Mineral Resources have been re-stated using the optimised pit shell as outlined above at a lower cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au.*
- *Tregony Mineral Resources are determined to be within 100m of surface using a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au in oxide material and 0.6g/t Au in transitional and fresh material based on metallurgical recoveries of 95% in oxide and 90% in transitional and fresh material.*
- *Hyperion Mineral Resources are determined to be within 180m of surface using a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au based on metallurgical recoveries of 95% in oxide and transitional and 90% in fresh material.*
- *Lower cut-off grades calculated for Tregony and the restated Buccaneer use a forecast exchange rate of $0.64, US gold price of $2,826/oz ($Aus4,395/oz) determined using the Consensus Economics March 2025 newsletter. Lower cut-off grades calculated for Hyperion use an exchange rate of $0.69, US gold price of $3,273/oz ($Aus4,743/oz) determined using the Consensus Economics February 2026 newsletter*

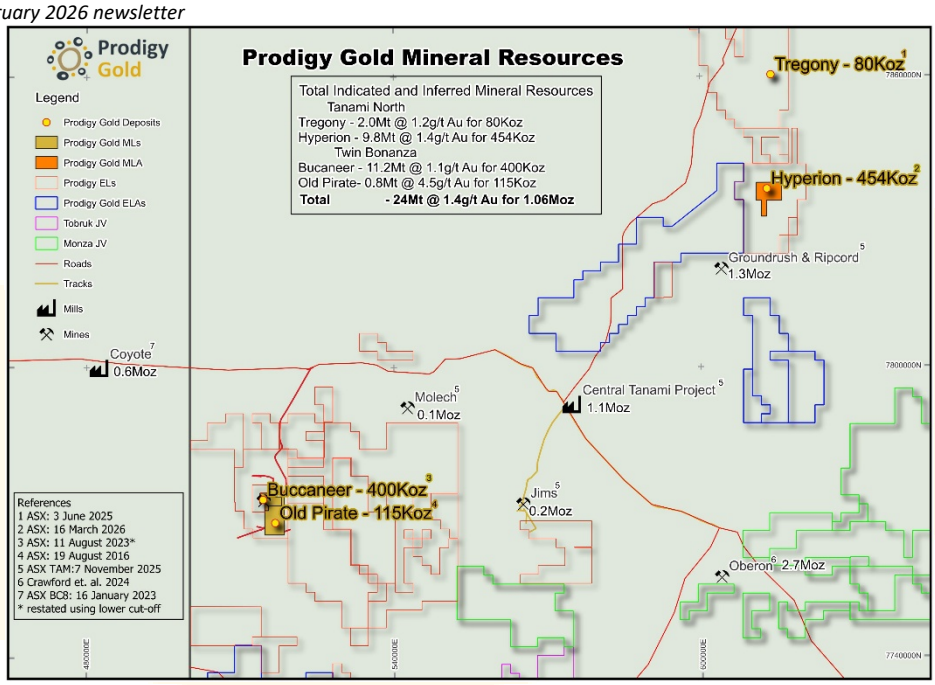

Figure 10 Prodigy Gold Mineral Resource inventory with locations

Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Hyperion Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.*
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*
	• *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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*
		• Sampling has been carried out using a combination of Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling. Significant historic AC and RAB drilling covers the area and was used in developing the lithological and mineralisation interpretation and in the Resource estimation.
		• 262 RC, 10 sRC, 10 RCD with diamond tails and 9 diamond holes are used for the estimation and were drilled between 1992 and 2026 and work was undertaken by several different companies:
		  • 1992 to 1994 – RAB drilling by Zapopan
		  • 2002 to 2005 – RC, DD and RAB drilling by Otter Gold and Newmont
		  • 2010 to 2011 – RC by Prodigy Gold NL
		  • 2015 to 2026 – AC, sRC, RC and RCD Drilling by Prodigy Gold
		• Prodigy Gold has used AC and sRC drilling techniques to obtain 1m samples. Samples were collected in the field using the 'hand spearing' technique. In the central part of Hyperion, where consistent mineralisation was expected, samples were collected at 1m intervals and submitted for analysis. At all remaining drill holes, 1m drill cutting samples were composited in the field to form 3m composites.
		• Sampling carried out by previous operators prior to Prodigy Gold is assumed to have been to previous operators' protocols and procedures and is assumed to be industry standard practice for the time. Details regarding historical sampling techniques prior to Prodigy Gold (i.e. prior to 2010) are not readily available. However, assays and lithology reported by previous operators is consistent with results reported by Prodigy Gold. Hence, historic data is considered representative and equivalent.
		• Under Prodigy Gold protocols drill core is geologically logged and marked up for assay at approximately 1m intervals. Diamond Drill core is cut by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for assay analysis.
		• Pre-collars for diamond tails are speared into 3m composites and generally do not fall within the grade wireframes.
		• RC samples are logged geologically and 1m split samples submitted for assay.
		• Supervision of drilling operations and sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted.
		• Early drilling at Hyperion was completed by Newmont in Joint Venture with Otter Gold Pty Ltd. The RC drill rig was a KL1500. Samples were assayed using Au-AA42. The project was sold to Prodigy Gold in 2009.
		• Initial Prodigy Gold samples were processed at ALS Chemex in Alice Springs and fire assayed by ALS Chemex in Perth. Later 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 at intervals between 0.3-1.2m in length honouring lithological boundaries, on some minor occasions samples as small as 0.1m were collected to sample test veins. 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.).*	• 2015 drilling comprises AC and sRC, drilled with a Schramm drill rig that has a depth capacity (in favourable conditions) of 120m, using 250psi, 740cfm air capacity. • Hole diameters vary, depending on the bit used. The AC blade bit has a diameter of 90mm. In addition to the AC blade, two percussion hammers have been used, in areas where the blade bit was unable to penetrate; a Sandvik RE35 hammer with an 89.5mm diameter bit and a Sandvik RE540 hammer with a 111mm diameter bit. Both hammers allow the use of through-the-bit sampling. Holes using the hammers were classified as sRC holes and holes using the blade were confirmed as AC holes. • Previously, Prodigy Gold RC drilling was completed with either a Schramm 685 or Atlas Copco RC rig. Both rigs had a depth capability of approximately 600m,

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
		using a 1000psi, 1350cfm Sullair compressor and auxiliary booster. Holes were 5 5/8" (142.9mm) diameter. • Historic drilling was vacuum, AC, RAB, RC, or diamond. Specifics of drilling techniques are unknown, except diamond drilling was NQ in size (47.6mm core diameter). • Prodigy Gold pre-2023 drilled holes surveyed down hole using Reflex Camera at 30m intervals. • Prodigy post 2023 RC drilling was completed by TopDrill using a Schramm 685 RC drill rigs with a booster compressor. The drill hole diameter was 5 ½ inch (139mm) and downhole surveys for RC drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool. Prodigy 2024 drilling was completed by Bullion Drilling using a Schramm 685 RC drill rigs with a booster compressor. The drill hole diameter was 5 ½ inch (139mm) 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.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• RC and DD drilling sample recovery was excellent. • No relationship was displayed between recovery and grade nor loss/gain of fine/course material.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using a laptop with Maxwell Logchief data capture system. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were collected. • Logging of diamond hole core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All core is photographed in the cores trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry and wet. • Logging of RC chips captures lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. Logging of drill core captures lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples, and structural information from oriented drill core. All samples are stored in core trays. All core is photographed in the core trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry, and wet, and photos uploaded to database. • Logging was qualitative based on geological boundaries observed.
Sub-sampling techniques and ample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size*	• Prodigy Gold diamond holes, diamond 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 were collected consistently from the same side. For heavily broken ground not amenable to cutting, whole core sampling was taken but was not a regular occurrence. • Prodigy Gold pre-2023 RC samples were split with a 12.5:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. Pre-collar samples were speared as 3m composites using a PVC tube. One pre-collar was speared as 1m intervals in an area of possible mineralisation. • Prodigy Gold 2023 and 2024 RC drilling samples were split using a rig mounted cone splitter. • All intervals were sampled dry. • All Prodigy Gold 2023, 2024 and 2025 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. All samples containing visual gold as well as samples in close proximity or similar appearance to visible gold bearing samples were analysed using Screen Fire analyses. Screen Fire analyses are considered to be the appropriate analytical technique for coarse gold. • Prodigy Gold pre-2023 drilling at Hyperion in zones of known mineralisation, samples were collected at 1m intervals to provide a better spatial resolution on mineralisation. Elsewhere, to reduce analytical costs, samples were

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
	of the material being sampled.	composited to 3m composites. To form a composite sample, 3 x 1m drill spoil piles were 'speared' into a single sample bag, with similar volumes of material taken from each of the 3 spoil piles. Field duplicates were taken every 50 samples. A blank or standard was inserted every 50 samples. For drill samples, blank material was sourced from a quarry in Alice Springs – this material matched that used as a flush material by ALS in Alice Springs. Three certified standards acquired from GeoStats Pty Ltd, with different gold grade and lithology, were also used. Upon receipt by the laboratory samples were logged, weighed, and dried if wet. Samples were then crushed to 2mm (70% pass), then split using a riffle splitter, with 250g crushed to 75µm (85% pass). 50g charges were then fire assayed. • There are no data records for the quality control procedures used for the Newmont/Otter Gold drilling programs. • At the laboratory, regular repeat and lab check samples were assayed for Prodigy Gold samples. Lab duplicates were captured according to standard procedures. Sample weights were documented at several stages of the sample prep process. • Grind checks were performed at both the crushing stage (3mm) and pulverising stage (75µm), requiring 90% of the material to pass through the relevant size. • There are no data records for the quality control procedures used for the Newmont/Otter Gold drilling programs outside the reported insertion of one QAQC sample per 30 samples, no results of this are included in the database. • Prodigy Gold core was recovered through triple tube drilling to minimise loss and to ensure the material recovered reflects the closest approximation of the insitu material. • Prodigy Gold previously collected 100% of the sample from the RC drilling programs for selected holes to weigh the sample returned. • While there is evidence of coarse gold in the Hyperion mineralised system, the collection of RC samples and the use of HQ diamond core is deemed as appropriate sample size for this type of material. The use of screen fire assays or Chrysos PhotonAssayTM also reduces the risk of misrepresenting the grade where coarse gold was identified. The Mineral Resource estimation uses statistically confirmed higher cut-off grades to limit the influence of these grades in any estimations.
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.* • *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.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All Prodigy Gold 2015 samples have been analysed for gold by ALS Minerals. For low detection, Prodigy Gold used AU-ICP22, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, using a 50g sample charge with a lower detection limit of 0.001ppm Au and an upper limit of 10ppm Au. Where higher grades were expected, or where >10ppm Au is reported from AU-ICP22 analysis, samples were assayed by AU-AA26, which is a fire-assay technique with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish, using a 50g sample charge. The lower detection limit is 0.01ppm, and the upper detection limit is 100ppm Au. Where results exceed 100ppm Au, gold is determined by over-dilution with an AAS finish. • Prodigy Gold, post 2015, used a lead collection fire assay using a 40g sample charge. For low detection, this was 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. • Olympus DELTA handheld XRF was used on a small number of drill holes between 2010 and 2016 and was used on all down-hole samples drilled in 2017. Calibration of the hand-held XRF tools was applied at start up. XRF results were only used for indicative analysis of litho-geochemistry and alteration and to aid logging and subsequent interpretation. 4 acid digest data was also used to assist in litho-geochemical determination. • There are no data records for the quality control procedures used for the Newmont/Otter Gold drilling programs. • 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. Five certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty Ltd, with different gold and lithology were also used. QAQC results were reviewed

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
		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.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Prodigy Gold has not undertaken independent verification of the analytical results from the Newmont drilling programs but has completed in-house validation of this data. • For the Prodigy Gold 2015 drilling, significant intersections were calculated independently by both a project geologist and the Managing Director. • 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. • 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, a competent person, Company geologist and an external contract geologist. • All results from the 2023, 2024 and 2025 drilling have been reviewed and approved for release by a Prodigy Gold Qualified Person. • No historical drill hole twinning has been reported. However, several RC and diamond holes were testing mineralisation observed in earlier RAB and AC holes. • These drillholes were testing and used on the updated 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. • For Prodigy Gold drilling, primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5.1. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.5 and SQL 2008 R2 (the MDS is compatible with SQL 2008-2012 – most recent industry versions used). This interface integrates with LogChief and QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of data capture and assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value 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 one sole Database Administrator and an external contractor 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 and this interface provides full audit trails to meet industry best practice. • Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• A search for the Newmont drillholes on-ground in the field failed to locate the actual collars, although some of the drill pads and drill spoils were identified. The Newmont reports do not mention the method used to survey the drillhole collars. • Prodigy Gold used a handheld GPS to survey the collar from all drilling programs. • For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off a DTM created from the 2024 ground gravity survey where all points on 800m x 800m or 400m x 400m grids were collected using a DGPS which is more accurate in the Z direction compared to hand-held GPS units. The changes have been recorded in the database. • A review of the surface DTM shows it matches the historic drill collars with a suitable accuracy. • The grid system used is MGA_GDA94, Zone 52.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.*	• 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 50m to 100m by 100m. Further drilling will be required to upgrade classification given positive economic outcomes. • The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • Samples have been composited to 1m lengths in mineralised lodes using best fit techniques prior to estimation.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• The majority of holes have been drilled at azimuth 000 degrees (north), approximately perpendicular to the strike of the deposit. Dip of the holes varied between 60 and 90 degrees. • In 2024 two holes were drilled down-dip to generate metallurgical samples for detailed testwork, both holes have demonstrated the gold continuity down dip. The influence of this drilling to the resource model has been limited using a minimum number of points in the Kriging process to reduce the influence on close spaced sampling. • The Hyperion mineralised system mostly trends east-west, dipping towards the south, and the drilling orientation is deemed as appropriate. • The Seuss mineralised zone is orientated north south dipping steeply to the west so some drilling of this lode is towards the east. • The drilling is intersecting the mineralisation that is dipping (60-80°) to the north. It is deemed to be orientated appropriately for this style of mineralisation. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample Security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• For Prodigy Gold pre-2023 drilling, samples were transported generally each day by Prodigy Gold personnel from the drill site to the Tregony Camp site where they were stored in "bulka" bags in preparation for transportation to the lab via a courier. They were loaded onto a courier truck in approximately fortnightly cycles and taken to a secure preparation facility in Alice Springs. The preparation facility used the laboratory standard chain of custody procedure. • For Prodigy Gold 2023, 2024 and 2025 drilling, samples were transported from the rig to the field camp by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were loaded onto a Prodigy Gold truck and taken to Alice Springs where they were transferred to a transport freight company who transported the samples to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel had no contact with the samples once they had been picked up for transport in Alice Springs. Tracking sheets were set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure. Details regarding sample security of drilling prior to 2010 are not readily available.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Prodigy Gold conducted several audits of ALS's Perth and Alice Springs facilities and found no faults. • Prodigy Gold conducted laboratory visits to Bureau Veritas laboratory facilities in Adelaide in August 2017 and May 2024 and found no faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results shows that Prodigy Gold sampling protocols and procedures were generally effective.

Section2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Hyperion 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 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 Hyperion drilling area is contained within EL9250 located in the Northern Territory. The exploration licence (EL) is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, and subject to a confidential indigenous exploration agreement 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 deemed mining licence is in place for the exploration on the EL. • No non-government or CLC royalties are reported on this project. • The tenement is in good standing with the NT Government and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Hyperion target area was first recognised in this district by surface geochemistry and shallow lines of RAB drilling in the late 1990s by Zapopan. 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.*	• Geology at Hyperion consists of a NS trending and steeply dipping mafic stratigraphic package with interbedded sedimentary rocks (siltstones and shale). Mineralisation is controlled by WNW striking faults at a high angle to the primary stratigraphy and the Suplejack Shear. • Granite dykes have intruded up the WNW structures with both the basalt and granite sequences hosting mineralised quartz veins. Mineralisation is disseminated in nature with some coarse gold observed.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing 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* • *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.*	• All exploration results have previously been communicated. • All information has been included in the appendices. No drill hole information 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.* • *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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported. • Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. • Metal equivalent values have not been used.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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 of most sections of the deposit to assist the reader in understanding the ways the estimated true widths are calculated, these may change with further information but at the time of review of the results it is deemed as the most appropriate way to determine the true widths of mineralisation. • The drilling is intersecting the mineralisation that is dipping (60-80°) to the south for the Hyperion, Tethys and Hyperion South mineralisation and dipping (70-90°) to the west for the Suess lodes. 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.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report main body of text.
Balanced reporting	• *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.* • *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 hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 52 grid using handheld or differential GPS. • Exploration results are not being reported.
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.*	• Prodigy released a final metallurgical update for part of the Seuss lode in June 2024 and the Hyperion and Tethys lodes in June 2025. Prodigy also released a preliminary metallurgical report for samples from the Hyperion and Tethys lodes in March 2025.
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 planned to define the structural controls and mineralisation potential of the Project area. Further infill drilling will be conducted prior to mining. • Refer to diagrams in the body of text within the Mineral Resource report.

Section3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Hyperion 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.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The data base has been systematically audited by a Prodigy Gold geologist. Original drilling records were compared to the equivalent records in the database (where original records were available). Any discrepancies were noted and rectified by the external database consultant. • All drilling data has been verified as part of a continuous validation procedure. Once a drill hole is imported into the database a report of the collar, down-hole survey, geology, and assay data are produced. This is then checked by a Prodigy Gold geologist and any corrections are completed by the external database consultant.
Site Visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A site visit has not yet been conducted by the Mineral Resource estimation consultant for this Mineral Resource. A site visit will be conducted if deemed required for future estimations. • The Competent Person for this report has visited site many times over the past few years with the last visit being January 2026. The Competent Person for this resource has been on site during drilling campaigns to inspect the suitability of the process and has not reported any deficiencies.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good and is based on current drilling activity. Visual confirmation of lode orientations has been observed in core. • Geochemistry and geological logging have been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation. • Mineralisation is hosted primarily in a mafic host rock, interspersed with variable granite intrusions and interbedded with siltstones and shales. Mineralisation at the Hyperion-Tethys prospect is principally hosted in structurally- controlled quartz-carbonate veins within an ESE-WNW trending shear zone, dipping at around 75° to the south. Recent drilling by Prodigy Gold has supported and refined the model and the current interpretation is considered robust. • Outcrops of mineralisation and host rocks within core confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. • Infill drilling has confirmed geological and grade continuity.
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 main mineralised lode at Hyperion has a strike length of 600m and is defined to an average depth of 175m and maximum depth of 260m below surface. The average width of mineralisation is 20m. Less continuous and narrow footwall mineralisation is identified within the same strike length and within 100m from surface. A number of minor, steeply dipping footwall lodes extend to the north. The overall mineralised Hyperion lodes extend over 1,100m and consists of 13 individual lodes. • Tethys mineralisation extends along strike from the Hyperion trend. Currently it is defined along strike to a total of 900m and consists of 4 individual lodes. The western hangingwall is the most consistent structure, accounting for approximately 550m of strike extent, with two parallel lodes present in the footwall position. Two additional lodes continue to the east along the Tethys structure with approximately east-west 300m of strike extent. All lodes are defined to a maximum depth of 250m. The average lode width is 5m, with a maximum of 20m. • Hyperion South wireframes represent a stacked set of en-echelon style mineralisation trends. Each lode averages 200m along strike and a maximum of 230m depth extent. Their width is typically 3m, with a maximum of 13m. The overall strike length is approximately 450m with a total of 9 individual lodes interpreted. • Mineralisation at Seuss trends north-south and is currently defined along a 500m strike length, down to a maximum depth of 180m below surface. The Suess mineralisation consists of 12 individual interpreted lodes. The Seuss structure outcrops at surface and has an average width of 15m with the main lode having a maximum width of 50m.

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 availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging ("OK") was used to estimate average block grades in up to three passes using Surpac software. Linear grade estimation was deemed suitable for the Hyperion Mineral Resources due to the geological control on mineralisation. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 100m down-dip. This was equal to one drill hole spacing in this region of the deposit. Maximum extrapolation was generally half drill hole spacing and less than 60m. • No historical mining has occurred, therefore reconciliation cannot be conducted. • No recovery of by-products is anticipated. • Only Au was interpolated into the block model. • The Mineral Resource parent block dimensions used were 5m NS by 10m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 1.25m by 1.25m by 1.25m. The parent block size dimension was selected on the results obtained from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis that suggested this was the optimal block size for the dataset. • For the Mineral Resource area, an orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and adjusted to account for the variations in lode orientations, however all other parameters were taken from the variography. Up to three passes were used for each domain. First pass had a range of 50m, with a minimum of 8 samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 100m, with a minimum of 4 samples. For the third pass, the range was extended to 200m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 16 samples was used for all passes, with a maximum of 6 samples per hole. • Only Au assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not possible. • Within the Mineral Resource area, the deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.2g/t Au cut-off grade. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. • Statistical analysis was carried out on data from all lodes. The moderate to high coefficient of variation and the scattering of high grade values observed on the histogram for some of the domains suggested that high grade cuts were required if linear grade interpolation was to be carried out. High grade cuts ranging between 10g/t and 25g/t gold were determined by statistical analysis and applied to the 1m composite data within certain lodes, resulting in 32 composites being cut. • Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by strike panel/easting and elevation. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.

Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade for all material types and reporting was constrained above a depth of 180m below surface. The reporting cut-off grade is based on using a AUD$4,743/oz gold price (which represents the long-term forecast for gold at US$3,273/oz and exchange rate of $0.69 – based on Consensus Economics commodity forecast from February 2026). A total mining and processing cost estimate of $70/ore tonne based on benchmark operating costs (this is the same cost used in the Prodigy Gold Annual Mineral Resource Statement from August 2025) and metallurgical recoveries of 95% for oxide and transitional material and 90% fresh material from recent metallurgical testwork performed by IMO Pty Ltd Laboratories for Prodigy Gold were used. The recovery of fresh material from the Suess lode was estimated at around 97% and the results of the testwork completed has shown recoveries of 91.2% for the Hyperion and Tethys composite. This resource model used an average of 90% for fresh material, being an average of the results received to date from benchscale metallurgical test work. The final results from metallurgical testwork have been completed which showed higher recoveries in fresh material are possible with the use of floatation, which have been factored into these calculations. • The reporting cut-off parameters were selected based on assumed economic cut-off grades for the Project.
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.*	• It is assumed that the deposit could be mined with open pit mining techniques.
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.*	• Hyperion metallurgical recoveries of 95% for oxide and transitional material; and 90% fresh material were determined from metallurgical testwork performed by IMO Pty Ltd Laboratories for Prodigy Gold. The recovery of fresh material from the Suess lode was estimated at around 97% and the results of the testwork has shown recoveries of 91.2% for the Hyperion and Tethys composites.

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 assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors. Prodigy Gold will work to mitigate environmental impacts as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.
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.* • *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.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk densities ranging between 2.2t/m^3 and 2.87t/m^3 were assigned in the block model dependent on weathering. These densities were applied based on 247 density measurements conducted on DD holes drilled at the deposit. The majority of measurements were in fresh rock. The average of the measurements was assigned in the block model for fresh material and values assigned to the weathered zones were based on known values from similar geological terrains. • It is assumed there are minimal void spaces in the rocks at Hyperion.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie 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).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The Hyperion Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Indicated Mineral Resource was confined to parts of the deposit drilled with close spaced RC and DD drilling of less than 50m by 25m (and usually 25m by 25m), and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 50m by 25m, where small, isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones. • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by drilling and observations in core, which supported the interpretation. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits have been completed by Ashmore and Prodigy Gold which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.

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 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.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good, and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • No historical mining has occurred, therefore reconciliation could not be conducted.