PARTIAL RELINQUISHMENT REPORT

FOR

EL27979

SUPLEJACK PROJECT
GR166

From

3 January 2012 to 2 January 2022

Holder	Prodigy Gold NL
Operator	Prodigy Gold NL
Author	J Rohde
Date	February 2022
Report Lodged By	Gillian McBain
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Target Commodity	Gold
Datum/Zone	GDA94/ MGA Zone 52
250,000 mapsheet	Tanami (SE52-15)
100,000 mapsheet	Wilson Creek (4959), Buck (4958)

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- Central Land Council - digital
- Prodigy Gold NL - Perth - digital

File: DITT EL27979 Birrindudu P Report 2022

CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

PLATES

DIGITAL APPENDIX

FILE	DESCRIPTION
EL27979_2022_P_01.pdf	Partial relinquishment report 2022

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1.0 ABSTRACT

The relinquished area of **EL27979** formed part of Prodigy Gold NL's (Prodigy) (formerly ABM Resources NL) Suplejack project. The project is located approximately 700km NNW of Alice Springs in the northern portion of the Tanami Desert (**Figure 1)**. The Suplejack project comprises seven granted Exploration Licences - EL9250, 27125, 27126, **27979**, 31331, 31530 and 32055.

Prodigy explores the tenements for the potential of gold mineralisation.

No on-ground exploration was conducted on the surrendered tenement area as Prodigy focused exploration activities on other areas of the Suplejack project.

In 2020 Prodigy commissioned Perth based geophysical consultant Resource Potentials Pty. Ltd. to process and merge airborne and ground magnetic datasets (including the new regional 200 m line spaced NTGS survey). The new GIS layers show a significantly improved resolution.

In December 2021 a Suplejack project tenement review concluded to relinquish 24 blocks of EL27979 at the end of the 10th year of term due to lack of targets.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

EL27979 is located approximately 290km southeast of Halls Creek, in the north-western region of the Tanami Desert (**Figure 1**). Access from Halls Creek is southeast via the unsealed Tanami Highway for approximately 320km to the Tanami Mine, then 83km north along the Lajamanu (Hooker Creek) Road towards the Supplejack Downs homestead, then east using station tracks. Access from Alice Springs is northwest via the Tanami Highway for approximately 700km until the Lajamanu turnoff (**Figure 1**).

The area is affected annually by high temperatures and seasonal rainfall associated with the northern monsoon, which generally extends from November to April. During this time access via road may be restricted due to wet conditions.

This partial relinquishment report covers exploration carried out in the reporting period from the 3 January 2012 (grant date) to 2 January 2022 (relinquishment date).

3.0 TENURE

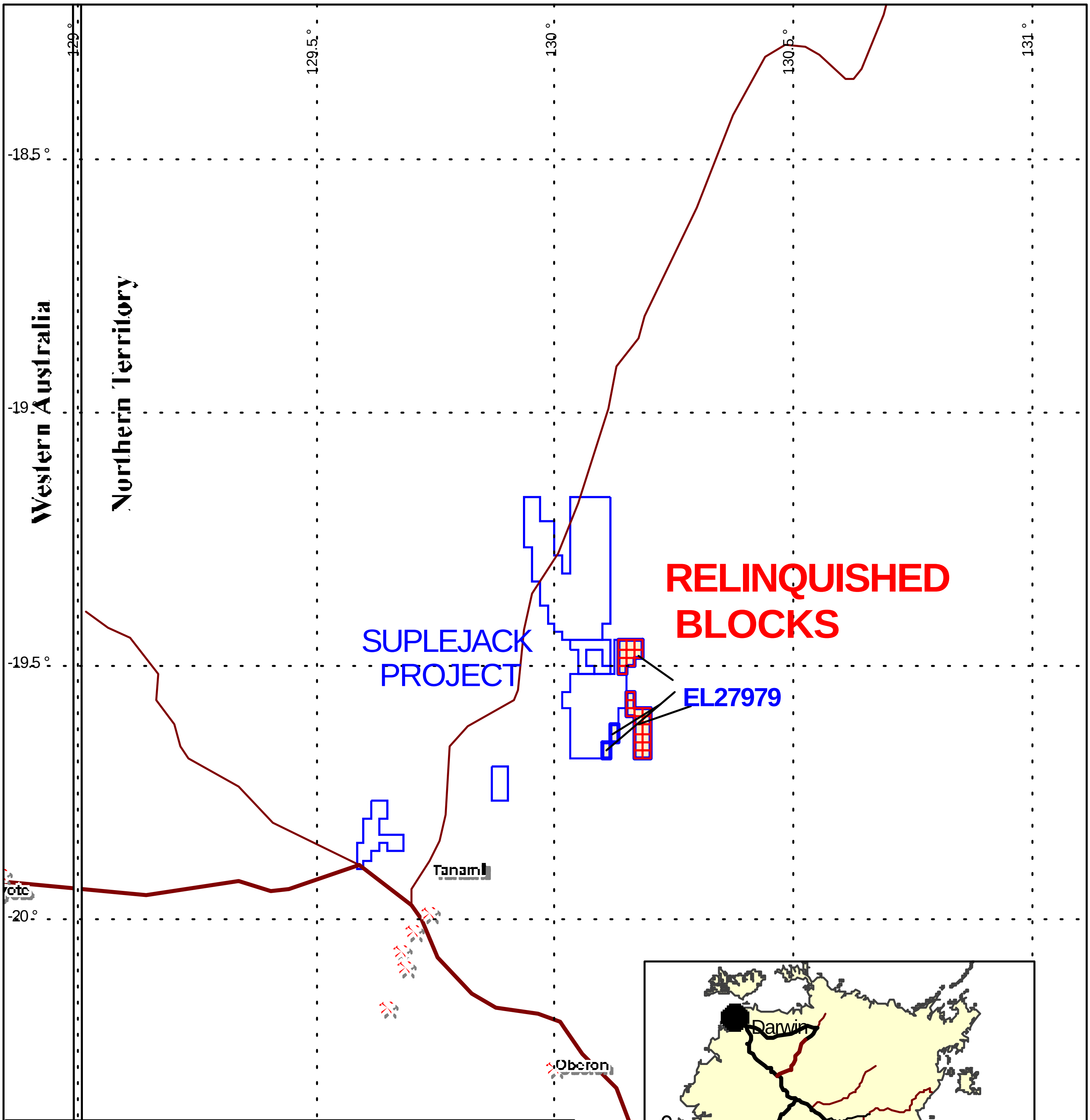
On the 3 January 2012, Exploration Licence **27979** 'Lake Talbot' was granted to Prodigy (formerly ABM Resources N.L).

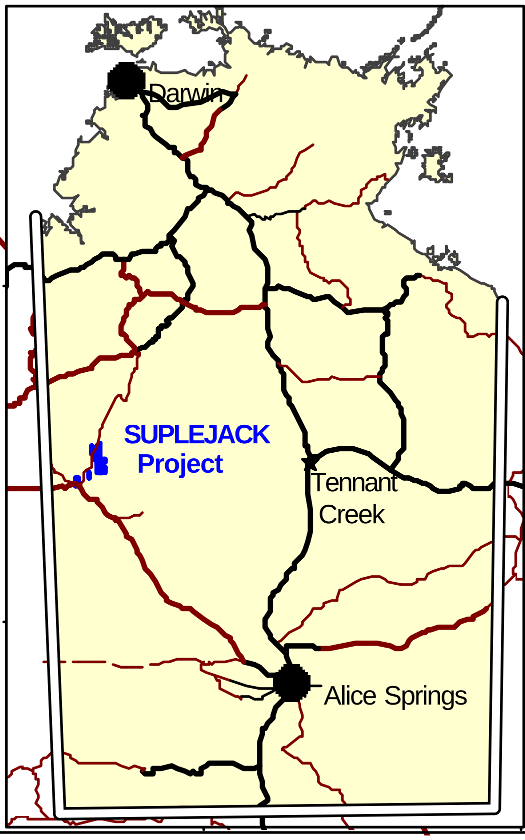
On the 24 November 2011 group status was approved for EL 9250, EL 27566 and EL 27812 to form the Suplejack group with the group reporting ID GR166. The technical reporting period was set to the 15 October of each year.

On the 17 October 2012 EL**27979** was approved to be added to the group reporting GR166.

ABM Resources NL (ABM) changed its name to Prodigy Gold NL (Prodigy) with effect from 21 May 2018.

A decision was made to relinquish 24 blocks at the end of the 10th year of term. Therefore a renewal was lodged covering only the four (4) blocks to be retained.





Prodigy Gold

Figure 1

Suplejack Project

Project & Tenement Location
EL27979 & Relinquished Blocks 2022

Date: 1/02/2022

Author: J. Rohde

Office: Nedlands

Drawing: J. Rohde

Scale: 1:1250000

Projection: Longitude / Latitude (Australia GDA94)

0 20 40 80
kilometres

EL27979 tenement details are listed in **Table 1** and are illustrated in **Figure 1** and **Plate 1**.

Table 1: Tenement Details

Tenement No	Tenement Name	Blocks	Blocks Relinquished	No. of Remaining Blocks	Grant Date	Expiry
EL27979	Lake Talbot	28	24	4	03/01/12	02/01/22

Relinquished blocks are listed in **Table 2** and are illustrated in **Plate 1.**

Table 2 List of Relinquished One Minute Graticular Blocks of EL 27979.

BIM	Blocks	Sub Block Identifier	
SF52	3002	O, T, Y, P, U, Z	6
SF52	3003	L, Q	2
SF52	3074	D, U, Z	3
SF52	3146	E	1
SF52	3147	A, B, F, G, L, M, Q, R, V, W,	10
SF52	3219	A, B	2
		TOTAL	**24**

4.0 GEOLOGY

4.1 Regional Geology

The Granites Tanami Orogen (GTO) is part of the composite Precambrian North Australian Craton (Cawood and Korsch, 2008), and is a remote, poorly exposed and relatively poorly understood terrane mainly comprised of Paleoproterozoic folded sedimentary and volcanic rocks and granitoids. (Bagas, 2010, Bagas et al., 2014; Ahmad et al., 2013) (**Table 3)**. The oldest rocks in the region are gneisses, schists and granitoids of the Browns Range Metamorphics (2,530 to 2,500 Ma) and Billabong Complex (ca. 2,514 Ma) which are part of the poorly exposed Archean crystalline basement.

The region consists of two major Precambrian tectonic units – the Granites-Tanami Group and the Birrindudu Basin sediments. The oldest sequence of the Tanami Group is the mostly greenschist facies metamorphic grade sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Mt Charles Formation (ca. 1,910 Ma) in the central Tanami and the Stubbins Formation in the western Tanami. The Mt Charles formation is between 600- 1000 metres in thickness and consists of inter-bedded basalts with various sedimentary units, but is predominantly sedimentary. The Mt Charles formation is the host of the mineralisation of the Tanami goldfield and the Tanami Mine sequence is distinctive in that it has a significant (~50%) basaltic component.

Overlying the Mt Charles Formation are siltstones, cherts and lesser fine-grained sandstones interbedded with dolerite sills of the Dead Bullock Formation (DBFm). These are interpreted on the basis of their lithological and geochemical affinities to be laterally equivalent to the Mt Charles Formation. The DBFm is host to the world class Callie Mine at Dead Bullock Soak (DBS). Within the DBFm there are two sub-units (members); the Callie Member (which includes the Schist Hills Iron member (SHIM), Orac and Callie laminated Beds) and the Ferdies Member (which includes the lower Auron Beds). Two types of gold

Table 3 Lithostratigraphic framework for the study area (ABM internal document)

Era	Age	Intrusive suite	Group	Unit	Lithology
Cambrian				Antrim Plateau Volcanics	Basalt and basalt breccia; agglomerate with brecciated flow tops, minor sandstone and chert interbeds
Cambrian				Redcliff Pound Group	Cross bedded and rippled quartz sandstone, minor sublithic sandstone, shale, siltstone, conglomerate, arkose and breccia
Meso-proterozoic	1,640 Ma		Birrindudu Group	Coomarie Sandstone	Sublithic arenite and minor quartz arenite (thin-bedded to flaggy, showing cross-bedding and ripple marks), siltstone and shale
Meso-proterozoic			Birrindudu Group	Talbot Well Formation	Stromatolitic chert, thinly bedded sublithic sandstone, laminated siltstone, shale and limestone
Meso-proterozoic	1,700 Ma		Birrindudu Group	Gardiner Sandstone	Cross bedded quartz sandstone with siltstone and shale, minor glauconitic sandstone and dolomitic sandstone, and basal conglomerate
Paleo-proterozoic	1,768 ± 14 Ma; 1,770 ± 15 Ma	Grimwade Suite; Frederick Suite		Pargee Sandstone	Sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone; sublithic and lithic sandstone, quartz sandstone, conglomerate with jasperlitic and volcanic clasts
Paleo-proterozoic	1,790 Ma; 1,824 ± 5 Ma	Grimwade Suite; Frederick Suite (1,790 Ma)	Ware Group	Mt Winnecke Formation	Quartz-lithic sandstone, granule conglomerate, dacites, rhyolites, pebbly mudstone, pebbly sandstone, brecciated rhyodacite
Paleo-proterozoic	1,816 ± 7 Ma; 1,821 ± 5 Ma		Ware Group	Nanny Goat Volcanics	Quartz arenite, volcanogenic sandstone, basalt; rhyolite, rhyolitic feldspar-quartz and quartz-feldspar ignimbrites.
Paleo-proterozoic	1,815 Ma; 1,823 ± 4Ma		Ware Group	Century Formation	Quartz arenite, lithic arenite, cleaved siltstone, granular and pebble conglomerate
Paleo-proterozoic	1,791 ± 66 Ma; 1,800 ± 31 Ma		Ware Group	Wilson Formation	Greywacke, quartzwacke, granule conglomerate, phyllitic siltstone and schist
Paleo-proterozoic	1,815 Ma	Birthday Suite (1,815 Ma)	Tanami Group	Twigg Formation	Siltstone, sandstone and chert
Paleo-proterozoic	1,821 ± 4 Ma; 1,825 Ma; 1,848 ± 22 Ma	Grimwade Suite; Frederick Suite; Birthday Suite (1,825 Ma)	Tanami Group	Killi Killi Formation	Schistose to phyllitic greywacke, siltstone and shale, minor lithic sandstone, granule conglomerate, quartzite, banded chert, basalt and dolerite.
Paleo-proterozoic	1,838 ± 6 Ma; 1,865 ± 12 Ma		Tanami Group	Dead Bullock Formation; Stubbins Formation	Siltstone, intercalated chert, interbedded shale, sandstone, quartzite, black shale, boudin chert, calc-silicate? (Fe-amphibolite interlayered with massive chert) and amphibolite
Paleo-proterozoic	<1,910 Ma; 1,913 ± 6 Ma		Tanami Group	Mt Charles Formation	Sandstone, (± laminated) siltstone, (± pillowed) basalt, lithic pebbly greywacke, shale, mafic volcanolithic sandstone and basal quartzose sandstone
Paleo-proterozoic	1,877 ± 21 Ma		Tanami Group	MacFarlanes Peak Formation	Basalt and (± volcaniclastic) siltstone, greywacke and chert
Neo-archean	2,504 ± 4 Ma			Browns Range Metamorphics	Meta-arkose; minor banded ironstone, siltstone, and conglomeratic calc-silicate rocks
Neo-archean	2,514 ± 3 Ma; 2,532 ± 3 Ma			Billabong Complex	Strongly foliated, upper amphibolite facies biotite gneiss and augen gneiss.

mineralisation have been recognised within the DBFm; Callie style mineralisation found in a series of sheeted veins with a strike of 70^0 and a dip of 70^0 to the South. The veins are characterised by coarse and readily visible gold in quartz veins typically 1 cm in width and are commonly found in discrete “vein corridors” where they intersect the favourable stratigraphic units. Villa-style mineralisation is associated to sulphides and is generally fine grained. Villa-style mineralisation is often hosted by bedding or laminations and not necessarily by veins.

Conformably overlying the Mt Charles and Dead Bullock Formations is a regionally extensive blanket of sandy turbidites of the Killi Killi Formation (KKFm). Deposition of the Killi Killi turbidites is considered by Bagas et al, (2007) to mark the transition of the Tanami Basin from a back–arc to a collisional setting. The KKFm is host to the Coyote and Old Pirate mines.

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

The Paleoproterozoic Pargee Sandstone, which has a maximum depositional age of ca. 1,768 Ma, unconformably overlies the pre-Stafford Event stratigraphy and is in turn unconformably overlain by the Mesoproterozoic (ca. 1,600 Ma?) Birrindudu Group. The Birrindudu Basin sediments consist of arenites, siltstones, limestone, shale, sandstone, stromatolitic chert and conglomerate.

These Proterozoic rocks are overlain by the Neoproterozoic Murraba Basin and Paleozoic Canning Basin to the west, the mid-Cambrian to Ordovician Wiso Basin to the east, and subaerial Cambrian Antrim plateau flood basalt of the Cambrian Kalkarindji Province (Ahmad et al., 2013).

A structural evolution involving between three (western Tanami; Bagas et al.; 2013) and at least six (eastern Tanami; Crispe et al., 2007) deformation events have been described (**Table 4**). Regional metamorphism was typically lower to middle greenschist facies, though zones of lower and higher metamorphic grade exist locally (Huston et al., 2007).

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

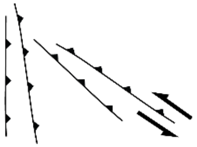
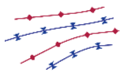
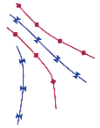
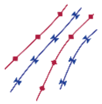
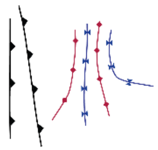
5.0 EXPLORATION SUMMARY 3 January 2012 to 2 January 2022

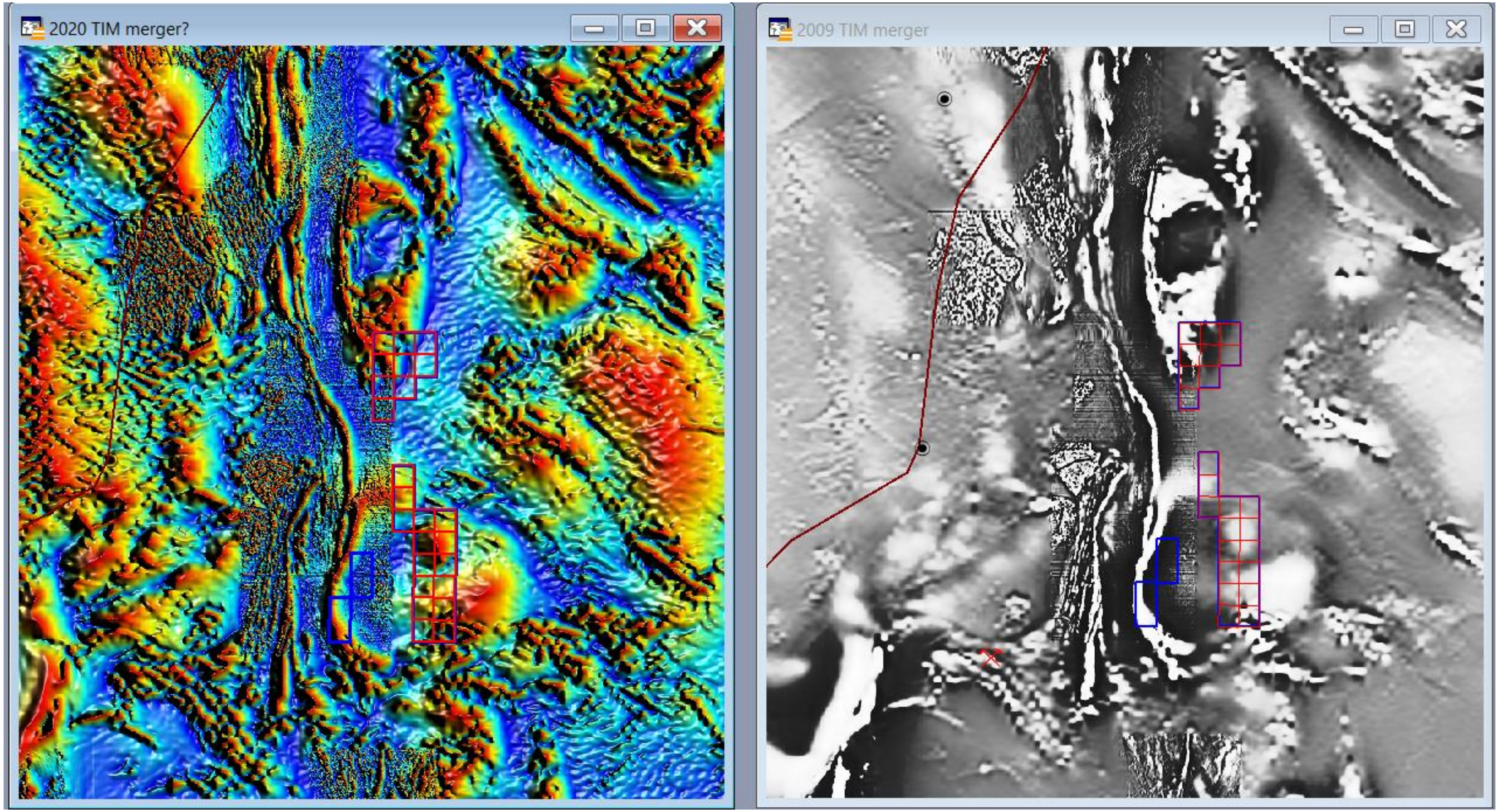
From 3 January 2012 to 2 January 2022 no on ground exploration was conducted on the relinquished blocks as Prodigy focused exploration activities on other areas of the Suplejack project.

In 2020 Prodigy commissioned Perth based geophysical consultant Resource Potentials Pty. Ltd. to process and merge airborne and ground magnetic datasets (including the new regional 200 m line spaced NTGS survey). The new GIS layers show a significantly improved resolution compared to previous images. This regional project included the Suplejack Project area (**Figure 2).**

Several project wide desktop studies did not generated targets on the relinquished blocks.

Table 4 Schematic compilation of deformation events in the Granites Tanami Orogen. Key to abbreviations: MinMineralisation events, Ign = Igneous events; Met = Metamorphic events; Tec = Tectonic setting.

D	σ_1	Timing	Min	Ign	Met	Structure	Tec	Comments	
3+		From ca. 1,774 Ma						**Various (Collectively designated D3+)** - Limited information - Numerous late thrust faults, oblique slip faults and normal faults cutting earlier structures - Displacements along regional D3+ structures range from several hundred meters to several kilometers	
2d	*070°-090°*	To ca. 1,790 Ma	*ca. 1,800 to 1,795 Ma*					**'Stafford Event' (IV):** ENE-WSW- to E-W-directed shortening - N-S- to NW-SE-striking D2d faults, including oblique thrusts with a component of left-lateral movement - Gold mineralisation (ca. 1,800 to 1,795 Ma)	**D2a-d may represent localised expressions of the same event and strain field**
2c	*315°-360°*				*Greenschist facies*			**'Stafford Event' (III):** N-S- to NW-SE-directed shortening - ENE-WSW- to E-W-trending, steeply SSE dipping angular F2c chevron folds - S2c crenulations of earlier fabrics in F2c hinge regions and kink-bands - Gold mineralisation	
2b	*045°-090°*			*Grimwalde & Frederick Suites: 1,825 to 1,790 Ma*			*Continent-continent collison (Kimberley/ NAC)*	**'Stafford Event' (II):** NE-SW- to E-W-directed shortening - Open, angular NW-SE- to N-S-trending F2b folds - Locally developed S2b crenulation of S1 fabric in F2b hinge regions - Rare oblique F1- and F2b-fold interference structures - Ware Group F2b folds are developed as N-S- to NNW-SSE-trending, open to tight, angular, upright structures	
2a	*290°-315°*	From ca. 1,800 Ma						**'Stafford Event' (I):** NW-SE- to WNW-ESE-directed shortening - Local open, angular NE-SW- to NNE-SSW-trending F2a folds - Axial-planar S2a fabric crenulating pre-existing S1 fabric in F2a hinge regions	
1		Between ca. 1,825 Ma and 1,830 Ma		*Birthday Suite: 1,825 to 1,815 Ma*	*Greenschist- to mid-amphibolite facies (high-T, low-P)*		*Continent-continent collison (Kimberley/ NAC)*	**'Tanami Event':** E-W-directed shortening - Disharmonic, isoclinal, moderately- to steeply-plunging, N-S to NNW-SSE-, WNW-ESE- and NE-SW-trending F1 folds - Well-developed axial planar S1 cleavage and L1 stretching lineations in F1 hinge regions and parallel to F1 - Thrusts and transpressional faults mainly parallel to S1 - Gold mineralisation	
E	*360°-020°*	Between ca. 1,830 Ma and 1,865 Ma					*Back-arc basin; rifting*	**Early Rifting:** N-S- to NNE-SSW-directed extension - WNW-ESE-striking, S-dipping, listric, crustal-scale faults	



2020 TMI **2009 TMI**

Figure 2 Comparison between 2020 (left) regional merged magnetics and 2009 (right) regional merged magnetics images.

6.0 RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The relinquished area of EL27979 was selected due to the lack of targets deriving from desktop studies.

7.0 REFERENCES

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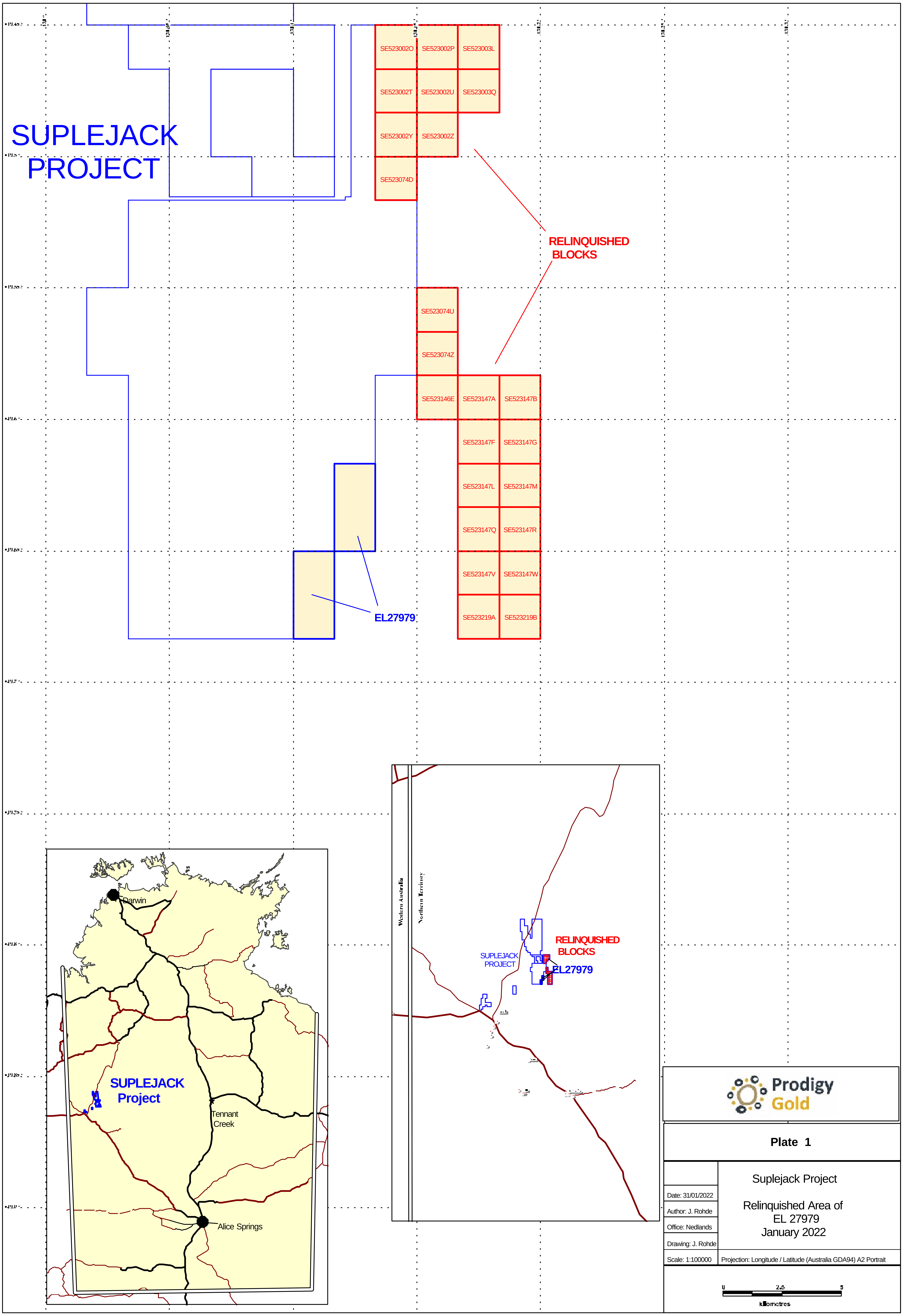
SUPLEJACK
PROJECT
SE523002O
SE523002P
SE523003L
SE523002T
SE523002U
SE523003Q
SE523002Y
SE523002Z
SE523074D
RELINQUISHED
BLOCKS
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SE523147B
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SE523147L
SE523147M
SE523147Q
SE523147R
SE523147V
SE523147W
SE523219A
SE523219B
EL27979
Darwin
SUPLEJACK
Project
Tennant
Creek
Alice Springs
Western Australia
Northern Territory
SUPLEJACK
PROJECT
RELINQUISHED
BLOCKS
EL27979
Prodigy
Gold
Plate 1
Suplejack Project
Relinquished Area of
EL 27979
January 2022
Date: 31/01/2022
Author: J. Rohde
Office: Nedlands
Drawing: J. Rohde
Scale: 1:100000
Projection: Longitude / Latitude (Australia GDA94) A2 Portrait
0
2.5
5
kilometres