PARTIAL RELINQUISHMENT REPORT

FOR

EL31794

LAKE MACKAY

Holder	Castile Resources Ltd
Operator	Prodigy Gold NL & IGO Limited
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Date	February 2024
Report Lodged By	Amanda Schwartz & Matt McGloin
Email	aschwartz@prodigygold.com.au
Target Commodity	Gold, copper
Datum/Zone	GDA94/ MGA Zone 52
250,000 mapsheet	Mount Rennie (SF52-15)
100,000 mapsheet	Leisler (4751), Willie (4851)

Distribution:

- NT DITT – digital
- Central Land Council - digital
- Castile Resources - Perth – digital
- IGO Limited - digital

File: DITT EL31794 LM P Relinquishment 2024

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FILE	DESCRIPTION
EL31794_2024_PR_01.pdf	Partial relinquishment report 2024

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1.0 ABSTRACT

The relinquished area of EL31794 formed part of Lake Mackay Joint Venture between Prodigy Gold NL (Prodigy), Castile Resources Ltd (Castile) and IGO Limited (IGO). The tenement is split 60% to Prodigy, 26% to IGO and 14% to Castile.

Both Prodigy and IGO have explored the tenement for the potential of gold and base metal mineralisation.

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

In 2024, a review of the Lake Mackay tenement package was undertaken by Prodigy's geologists, where the decision was made to relinquish 80 blocks from EL31794 at the end of 6th year of term.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

EL31794 is located approximately 450Km west-northwest of Alice Springs and is approximately 12Km north of the town of Kintore. The tenement forms part of the Lake Mackay Joint Venture, which is being explored for gold and base metals.

The tenement can be accessed from Alice Springs north via the Stuart Highway, then west on the Tanami Road, before heading west at Gary Junction (Kintore) Road, passing Kintore, before heading north off the main road before the WA border, using temporary cross-country tracks.

All on-ground exploration since the tenement was granted has been conducted by IGO, the operator in the joint venture.

EL31794 is located on Aboriginal Freehold Land of the Haasts Bluff Aboriginal Land Trust. Negotiations with the land trust are overseen and managed by the Central Land Council (CLC). The tenement has also been subject to a site heritage clearance undertaken by the CLC.

The area is covered with spinifex and Aeolian sand dunes with subcrop and some low-lying hills. Mulga is also found within sections of the lease where there is shallow to little sand cover. Roughly 70% of the project area is covered with an east-west aligning sand dune.

This partial relinquishment report covers exploration carried out in the reporting period from the 28 February 2018 (grant date) to 27 February 2024 (relinquishment date).

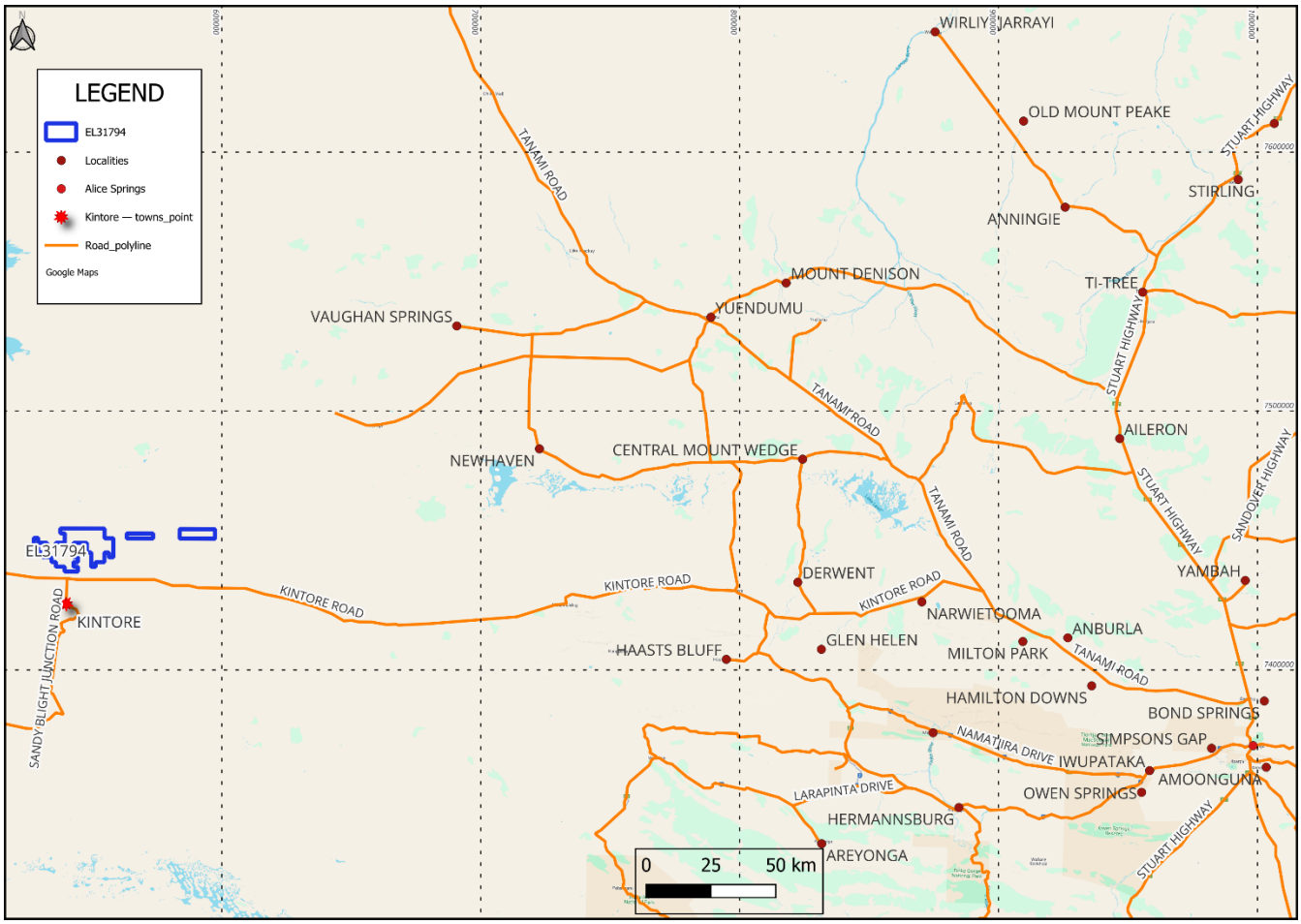

Figure 1: Tenement Location

3.0 TENURE

EL31794 was granted to Castile Resources on the 27th of February 2018 for a six-year period, following the amalgamation of EL27748 and EL31606. The tenement forms part of the Lake Mackay Project joint venture Prodigy Gold has with Castile Resources and IGO Limited. Ownership of the tenement is split 60% to Prodigy, 26% to IGO and 14% to Castile, with all parties contributing their share to the expenditure for the reporting period. The tenement was previously reported as part of Group Report (GR) 484 with EL29747, however following the surrender of EL29747 in September of 2021, the group reporting status was cancelled.

In December of 2021, an area reduction application was lodged for EL31794, in accordance with the Northern Territory Mineral Titles Act (2010). This reduced the tenement area by 50%, from 218 blocks (689 Km²) to 108 blocks (370 Km²). Further details of this reduction can be found in McGloin (2022).

The tenement is set to expire on 27 February 2024. Tenement details for EL31794 are displayed in Table 1.

Tenement No	Blocks	Blocks Relinquished	Remaining Blocks	Grant Date	Expiry
EL27979	108	80	28	28/02/2018	31/01/2024

Table 1: Tenement Details

A total of 80 blocks have been relinquished from EL31794. Thes blocks are displayed in Table 2 and Figure 2.

BIM	Blocks	Sub Block Identifier	Grid ID	BIM	Blocks	Sub Block Identifier	Grid ID
SF52	2632	W	SF522632	SF52	2705	E	SF522705
SF52	2632	X	SF522632	SF52	2706	D	SF522706
SF52	2705	L	SF522705	SF52	2706	E	SF522706
SF52	2705	M	SF522705	SF52	2707	A	SF522707
SF52	2705	N	SF522705	SF52	2707	B	SF522707
SF52	2705	O	SF522705	SF52	2707	C	SF522707
SF52	2705	P	SF522705	SF52	2707	D	SF522707
SF52	2706	L	SF522706	SF52	2633	O	SF522633
SF52	2706	P	SF522706	SF52	2633	P	SF522633
SF52	2707	L	SF522707	SF52	2634	L	SF522634
SF52	2707	M	SF522707	SF52	2634	M	SF522634
SF52	2633	H	SF522633	SF52	2635	M	SF522635
SF52	2633	J	SF522633	SF52	2636	N	SF522636
SF52	2632	Y	SF522632	SF52	2636	O	SF522636
SF52	2633	W	SF522633	SF52	2636	P	SF522636
SF52	2633	X	SF522633	SF52	2637	L	SF522637
SF52	2633	Y	SF522633	SF52	2637	M	SF522637
SF52	2633	Z	SF522633	SF52	2637	N	SF522637
SF52	2634	Y	SF522634	SF52	2705	Y	SF522705
SF52	2634	Z	SF522634	SF52	2705	Z	SF522705
SF52	2635	V	SF522635	SF52	2706	V	SF522706
SF52	2635	W	SF522635	SF52	2632	R	SF522632
SF52	2635	X	SF522635	SF52	2704	J	SF522704
SF52	2635	Y	SF522635	SF52	2704	K	SF522704
SF52	2633	K	SF522633	SF52	2705	F	SF522705
SF52	2634	F	SF522634	SF52	2705	G	SF522705
SF52	2634	G	SF522634	SF52	2705	H	SF522705
SF52	2635	G	SF522635	SF52	2705	J	SF522705
SF52	2705	R	SF522705	SF52	2705	K	SF522705
SF52	2705	S	SF522705	SF52	2706	K	SF522706
SF52	2705	T	SF522705	SF52	2707	F	SF522707
SF52	2705	U	SF522705	SF52	2707	G	SF522707
SF52	2706	U	SF522706	SF52	2707	J	SF522707
SF52	2704	C	SF522704	SF52	2633	T	SF522633
SF52	2704	D	SF522704	SF52	2633	U	SF522633
SF52	2704	E	SF522704	SF52	2634	Q	SF522634
SF52	2705	A	SF522705	SF52	2634	R	SF522634
SF52	2705	B	SF522705	SF52	2635	R	SF522635
SF52	2705	C	SF522705	SF52	2635	S	SF522635
SF52	2705	D	SF522705	SF52	2635	T	SF522635

Table 2: List of Relinquished One Minute Graticule Blocks of EL31794

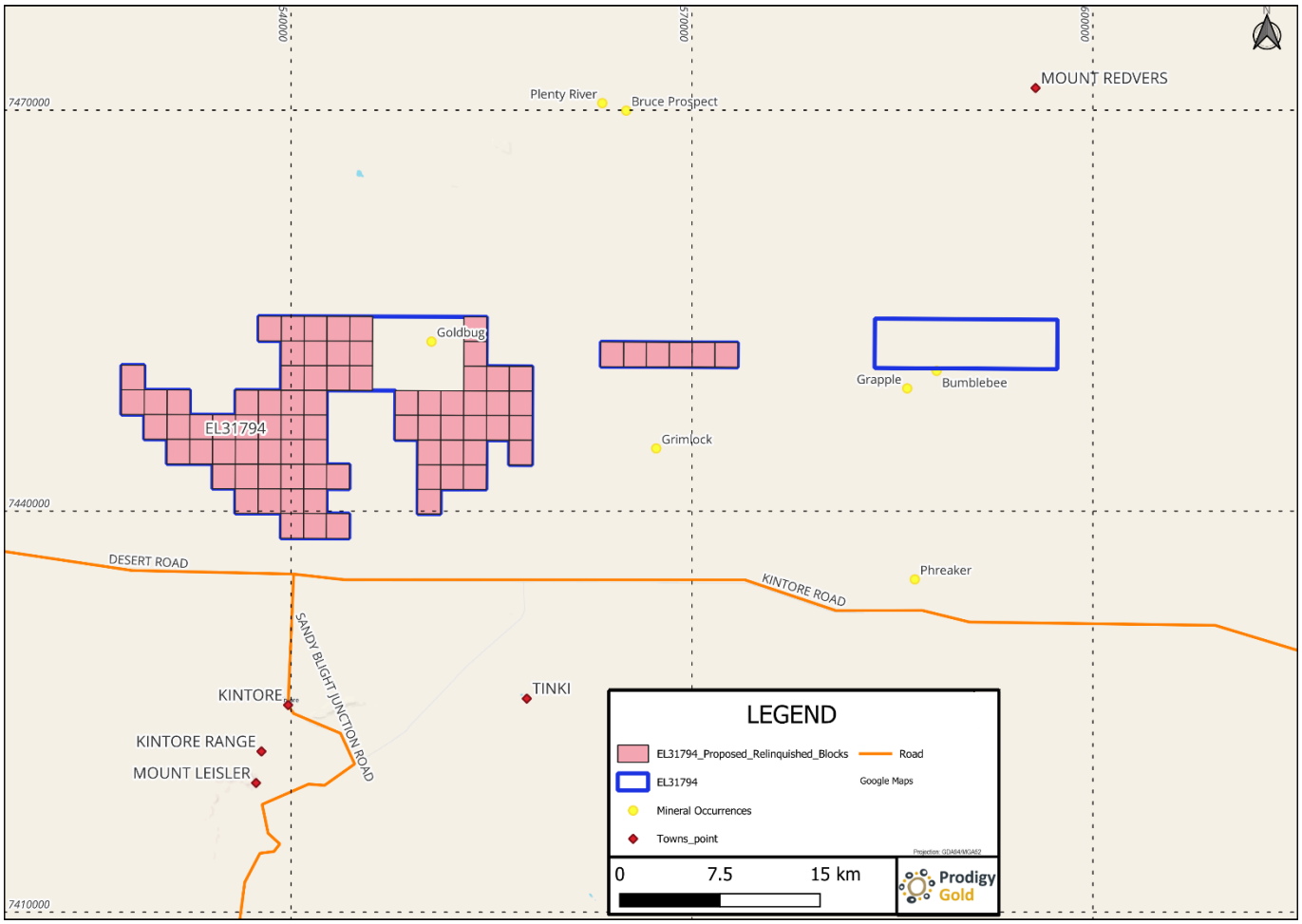

Figure 2: Relinquished Blocks

4.0 GEOLOGY

McGloin ((2022) describes the geology of EL31794 as the following:

The Lake Mackay Project is located at the southern margin of the Paleoproterozoic North Australian Craton, straddling the Warumpi Province to the south, and the Aileron Province to the north. These provinces are separated by the Central Australian Suture, a major deep crustal-scale structure comprising a series of east–west trending major faults and shear zones ((Shaw, et al., 1992), (Scrimgeour, et al., 2005a), (Selway, et al., 2009), (Joly, et al., 2013)).

Outcropping geology across the project area is typically poorly exposed. The terrain comprises low hills of poorly exposed Paleoproterozoic metasedimentary rocks and intrusions, commonly covered by aeolian sand plains and dunes (Close, et al., 2005). In some locations, Paleoproterozoic rocks are overlain by Neoproterozoic and Paleozoic sedimentary rocks of the Amadeus and Ngalia basins.

Polymetallic base metal and gold mineralisation at Grapple and Bumblebee ((Winzar, 2016), (Reno, et al., 2018), (McGloin, et al., 2019)), and more recently at the Phreaker, Scuba and Raw prospects (Prodigy Gold, ASX Releases, (Prodigy Gold NL, 2019) and (Prodigy Gold NL, 2021) and (Prodigy Gold NL, 2021)), is located in the western Aileron Province. The ore-forming processes for these prospects remain poorly understood ((Reno, et al., 2018), (McGloin, et al., 2019)). Nonetheless the observation of weakly magnetic pyrrhotite directly

associated with base metal sulfides and gold (Cu-Au-Ag-Co-Zn-Pb), and anomalous enrichment in several trace elements (As, Bi, Te, Sn, Cd, Se, Sb) provides empirical geophysical and geochemical pathfinders that can be used to explore for similar mineralisation regionally.

The host rocks to the sulfide and gold mineralisation are ca 1.84–1.81 Ga metamudstone and metasandstone of the Lander Rock Formation, interpreted as a turbidite sequence ((Close, et al., 2004), (Close, et al., 2005), (Hollis, et al., 2013), (McGloin, et al., 2019), (Kositcin, et al., 2019)). These siliciclastic metasedimentary rocks are strongly deformed and variably metamorphosed and interpreted to be lateral equivalents of similar metasedimentary rocks in the Tanami, Warramunga and Davenport Provinces (e.g., (Claoué-Long, et al., 2008)). A regional lithostratigraphy is not established between these provinces however because of a lack of continuous outcrop, few marker horizons, and the high metamorphic grade and deformation of these rocks in many locations. Between ca 1.84–1.70 Ga, metasedimentary rocks of the Lander Rock Formation were intruded and metamorphosed by several phases of magmatism ((Scrimgeour, 2013), (Hollis, et al., 2013), (Kositcin, et al., 2019)). Such intrusions include phases of the loosely defined ca 1.81–1.77 Ga felsic Carrington Suite and the ca 1.8 Ga Du Faur mafic Suite ((Close, et al., 2005), (Edgoose, et al., 2008), (Kirkland, et al., 2009), (Scrimgeour, 2013), (Hollis, et al., 2013)).

The Du Faur Suite encompasses metadolerite and metapyroxenite sills (typically recrystallised to hornblende amphibolite; (Close, et al., 2005)). The Du Faur Suite are low-K tholeiites; this chemistry is interpreted as evidence for their emplacement in an extensional tectonic setting ((Close, et al., 2005), (Scrimgeour, 2013)). The precise timing of emplacement remains unknown due to difficulties sampling mafic rocks for chronology (Beyer, et al., in prep.); nonetheless these sills preserve the same folded regional fabric as the enclosing metasedimentary succession, dated at ca 1.67 Ga at the Grapple prospect (Reno, et al., 2018), providing a minimum crystallisation age.

The Warumpi Province records a ca 1.69–1.60 Ga history of voluminous, dominantly granitic felsic magmatism, crustal thickening, and high-thermal-gradient metamorphism along the southern margin of the Aileron Province ((Scrimgeour, et al., 2005a), (Scrimgeour, et al., 2005b)). Felsic and lesser mafic rocks of the Argilke Igneous Event were emplaced between ca 1.69–1.66 Ga ((Close, et al., 2005), (Scrimgeour, et al., 2005a), (Kirkland, et al., 2009), (Hollis, et al., 2013)). Interpreted metasedimentary rocks with minimum ages of ca 1.66–1.64 Ga and 1.64–1.60 Ga (e.g., Yaya Metamorphic Complex) occur adjacent to these older igneous rocks ((Scrimgeour, et al., 2005a) (Scrimgeour, et al., 2005b), (Close, et al., 2003), (Hollis, et al., 2013)).

Further felsic and mafic magmatism occurred in the Warumpi Province, and locally in the Aileron Province on Mount Rennie and Mount Doreen map sheets (e.g., Andrew Young Igneous Complex, Walungurru Volcanics, Waluwiya Suite) at ca 1.64–1.63 Ga contemporaneous with high-thermal gradient metamorphism ((Wyborn, et al., 1998), (Cross, et al., 2005), (Scrimgeour, et al., 2005a), (Hollis, et al., 2013), (Kositcin, et al., 2019)). The Andrew Young Igneous Complex in particular, is dominated by ultramafic and mafic intrusions, but also contains subordinate biotite-granite and pegmatites ((Close, et al., 2005), (Scrimgeour, 2013)). The mafic and intermediate intrusions include coarse augite-bearing norite, porphyritic micro-crystalline norite, olivine and K-feldspar-bearing norite, biotite-bearing olivine gabbronorite, quartz-bearing microdiorite, anorthosite, and plagioclase-andradite-clinopyroxene rock.

The origin of the Warumpi Province remains a focus of study; one model based on U–Pb zircon chronology interprets the province as an exotic terrain that collided obliquely with the Aileron Province at ca 1.64 Ga ((Close, et al., 2005), (Scrimgeour, et al., 2005b)). An alternative model based on isotopic and chronological evidence for mantle-derived magmas and crustal inheritance proposes that the Warumpi Province represents a rifted piece of the Aileron Province that was re-attached at some point ((Hollis, et al., 2013), (Wong, et al., 2015)).

Morrissey et al (2011) and Wong et al (2015)propose that the Warumpi Province was the upper plate to the Aileron Province during the Paleoproterozoic, and that the province was emplaced along the Central Australian Suture at ca 1.1 Ga during the Grenvillian orogeny. The timing of development for the Suture remains uncertain (Scrimgeour, et al., 2005b), however it must have formed during or after the so-called Liebig Orogeny (ca 1.64–1.63 Ma) and may have been re-activated several times.

Along with the hydrothermal polymetallic sulfide mineralisation, the project area is also considered prospective for both nickel-cobalt-manganese and gold mineralisation.

Ultramafic intrusions of the ca 1.64 Ga Andrew Young Igneous Complex represent a potential economic target for orthomagmatic and lateritic nickel and cobalt mineralisation ((Gregory, et al., 2004), (Hoatson, et al., 2005), Prodigy Gold ASX Releases (Prodigy Gold NL, 2018), (Prodigy Gold NL, 2019) and (Prodigy Gold NL, 2019), (Prodigy Gold NL, 2021)). Shallow zones of nickel-cobalt-manganese mineralisation have been confirmed in duricrust at the Grimlock and Swoop prospects through reverse circulation (RC) and air core drilling. Further outcrops of weathered ultramafic remain untested in the Warumpi Province, providing additional viable exploration targets.

Orogenic gold has also actively become a valid exploration target across the project area, following the successful greenfields gold discoveries at the Arcee and Goldbug gold prospects in EL31234 and EL31794, respectively. The Arcee gold prospect was discovered in September 2019 (Cornwell, 2019). RC drill hole 19LMRC072 tested a coherent gold anomaly (>50 ppb Au) from regional soil sampling. The drill hole intersected a broad zone of gold mineralisation (12 m at 3.6 g/t Au from 112 m) in the centre of an orthoamphibolite sill of the Du Faur Suite, that intrudes metasedimentary rocks of the Lander Rock Formation. The Goldbug prospect was discovered in October 2020. The best intercepts from the discovery hole 20LMRC039 were 16 m at 1.15 g/t Au, 4 m at 0.78 g/t Au and 4 m at 1.54 g/t Au, from 48 m depth, hosted within orthoamphibolite of the Du Faur Suite (Prodigy Gold ASX (Prodigy Gold NL, 2021)).

5.0 EXPLORATION SUMMARY 28 FEBRUARY 2018 to 27 FEBRUARY 2024

For the relinquished ground in EL31794, surface geochemistry work since grant comprised 45 rock chip samples, 129 reconnaissance soil samples, and 294 follow up infill soil samples. An airborne EM survey was completed over some of this tenure. Ground electromagnetic surveys were also completed in the relinquished ground comprising a total of 902 stations covering 8 targets. Based on anomalies generated from this work, a total of nine RC holes were drilled on the relinquished area of EL31794 in 2019. The details for all this work are located in the GR484 report for the period ending 12 October 2019 (Cornwell, 2019).

Since the second year of tenure to the date of partial relinquishment of the dropped blocks, on-ground exploration work has not been completed on the relinquished ground in EL31794; however, petrography and sulphur isotope analysis were conducted on drill chip samples from the 2019 RC drilling campaign.

6.0 RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The relinquished area of EL31794 was selected due to the lack of targets deriving from desktop studies and recent geophysical works over the region.

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