ROUND 18 RESOURCING THE TERRITORY INITIATIVE

HYPERION BROWNFIELDS DIAMOND DRILLING R18

EL9250

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250K Map sheets: Tanami (SE52-15)
100K Map sheets: Buck (4958)
Datum/Zone: GDA 94 Zone 52

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1 Abstract

Two HQ diamond drill holes (HYDD25001 and HYDD25002), totalling 602.8m, were completed at the Hyperion Gold Deposit on EL9250 as part of the Round 18 Northern Territory Government *Resourcing the Territory* collaborative program.

The program was designed to test down-dip and along-strike extensions of mineralisation within the Seuss and Tethys lodes, improve geological confidence in the structural and stratigraphic framework of the deposit, and address key knowledge gaps underpinning future resource growth.

Drilling successfully intersected mineralisation within the Seuss Lode, including 42.5m @ 1.2g/t Au from 60m (ETW 27.5m) and 4m @ 2.7g/t Au from 50m in HYDD25001, confirming continuity of the structurally controlled mineralised corridor. A narrower intersection of 0.55m @ 1.4g/t Au was returned from 323.6m in HYDD25002 within the Tethys structural position. While down-dip extensions of high-grade Tethys mineralisation were not strongly developed in these holes, anomalous gold associated with quartz–pyrite–arsenopyrite veining confirms the persistence of the mineralised system at depth.

Diamond core provided high-quality oriented structural, lithological and alteration data, significantly improving understanding of the relationship between Mount Charles Formation dolerite, interflow sediments and structurally focused quartz–carbonate veining. Mineralisation is interpreted as structurally controlled, associated with multi-phase brittle deformation and repeated hydrothermal fluid ingress within the Suplejack structural corridor. Sulphide assemblages are dominated by disseminated pyrite with local arsenopyrite, spatially associated with increased vein density and sericite–carbonate alteration.

Downhole wireline logging (gamma, density, acoustic and optical televiewer) successfully characterised vein orientation, structural geometry and lithological contrasts, providing a cost-effective dataset to refine the geological model. Integration of structural measurements, lithogeochemistry and geophysical responses will enhance targeting efficiency and guide future infill and extensional drilling aimed at upgrading and expanding the existing Hyperion Mineral Resource.

Overall, the program achieved its primary objective of improving geological confidence in the Hyperion mineralised system and provides a strong technical foundation for deeper targeting and potential resource growth within the Tanami North Project.

2 Introduction

The Hyperion Deposit is located on EL9250, which is 100% owned by Australian Tenement Holdings, a wholly owned subsidiary of Prodigy Gold. The project is approximately 150km southwest of Lajamanu in the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory.

The project is located within the southern indigenous protected area, and the Central Land Council (CLC) manage the land. In 2010/11 Prodigy, with the CLC on behalf of the Traditional Owners, successfully negotiated an Indigenous Land Use Agreement covering EL9250. ABM resources (now Prodigy) received the tenements in 2010. Confidential access agreements are in place with the CLC to enable Prodigy to conduct exploration on the tenement and Prodigy Gold undertook a heritage clearance for the Hyperion area in 2024.

Access to Hyperion is via a graded access track off the Lajamanu Road.

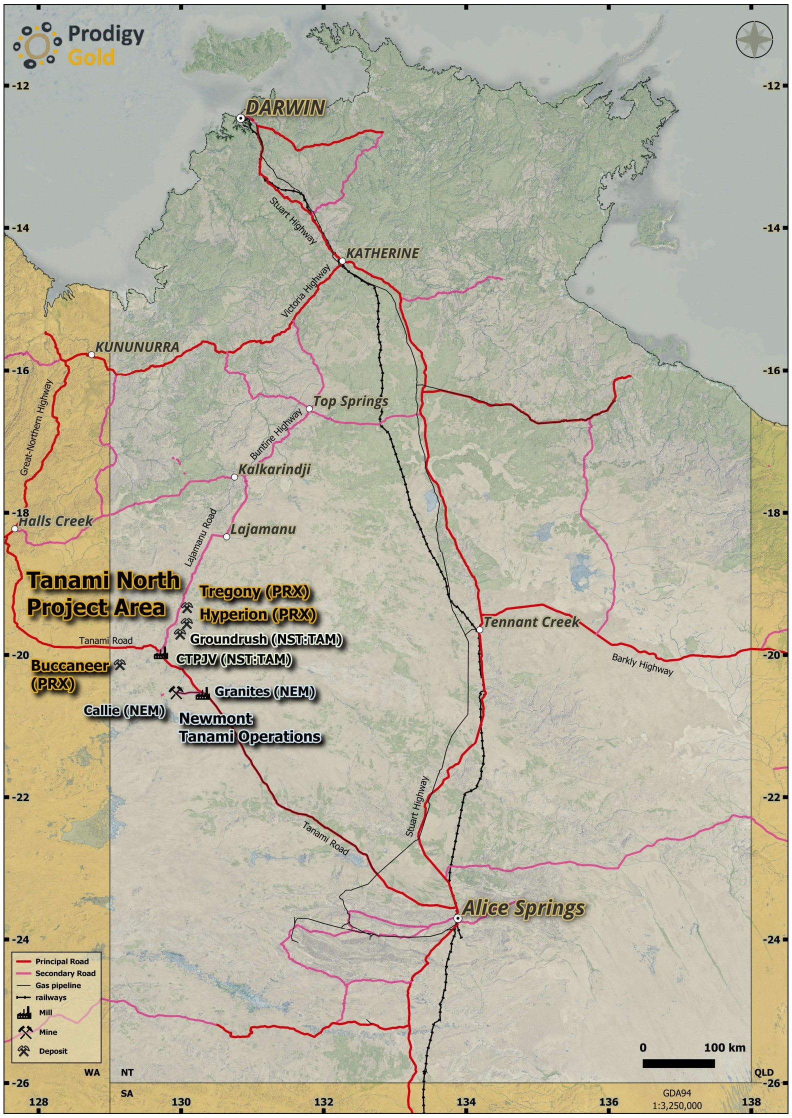

Figure 1: Location of the Hyperion deposit, part of the Tanami North project area

3 Regional Context

The Granites – Tanami Orogen (GTO) is a poorly understood and underexplored Paleoproterozoic terrane located immediately north of the boundary between the Central Australian and North Australian Craton that straddles the Northern Territory – Western Australia border. The orogen forms part of the North Australian Craton, which includes Halls Creek, Pine Creek, Mount Isa and the Tennant Creek Orogens. The North Australian Craton is bounded by the Central Australian Craton along the Willowra Lineament to the south. The orogeny is largely obscured by Late Paleo-Neoproterozoic and Phanerozoic cover.

The Suplejack Shear Zone (SSZ) is interpreted in the area from gravity and magnetics and is associated with the existing near-by resources. The NW-trending 'Old Eight Mile Fault' splays off the main N-trending Crusade – Tregony – Suplejack Fault/Corridor. It is interpreted that the older, favourable Mt

Charles Formation has been structurally forced over the Killi Killi Formation, in places, by a series of faults and overturned folds. This sequence hosts a major N-S shear zone, termed the Suplejack Shear Zone (SSZ). Historically, the SSZ was interpreted as a low strain shear zone, where bedding is preserved, uniformly parallel to a fine but moderately strong cleavage (Laing, 1998). Interpretation of the 2019 NTGS 200m spaced aeromagnetic survey data suggests that the SSZ extending from Hyperion to Crusade has experienced a higher degree of strain and deformation than interpreted by Laing, 1998 and has undergone regional N-S stretching (boudinaged) and oblique faulting due to repeated E-W oriented shortening/compression events. Later dextral fault offsets are interpreted to result from NE to NNE oriented compression. Recent Prodigy interpretation provides a simplified SSZ structural deformation sequence and is summarized in three stages starting with the initial orogeny.

Mineralisation in the region is associated with all Tanami Group units; Mt Charles Formation (Central Tanami Goldfields), Dead Bullock Formation (Dead Bullock Soak and The Granites Goldfields) and Killi Killi Formation (Coyote, Old Pirate). However, the highest tenor deposits are those hosted within the favourable horizons within the ‘Dead Bullock Formation’ at Dead Bullock Soak and is the target stratigraphic unit within the Capstan area.

Mineralisation at Callie is controlled by the intersection of a $70^{o} \rightarrow 160^{o}$ structural corridor with a NE plunging antiform. Gold is associated with a series of 1-5 cm quartz veins and favourable lithological units (laminated beds) of the Lower Dead Bullock Formation.

Just 2% of the interpreted favourable stratigraphy outcrops. Almost each location of outcropping Mt Charles or Dead Bullock Formation within the Tanami Region hosts a gold mine or advanced prospect. Understanding and mapping stratigraphy under the cover sequences is critical to be able to target in this search space, which makes up the majority of the Tanami and under which the next generation of discoveries within the Tanami are likely to be found. Prodigy is seeking to apply innovative exploration methods to explore under these vast areas of shallow cover to advance discovery.

The basement rocks of the region are primarily Mesoproterozoic Tanami Group basalts and metasedimentary rocks belonging to the Granites-Tanami Orogen. Previously, the NTGS/GA had mapped Ware Group and Nanny Goat Volcanics Formation rocks in this area. However, subsequent work by Prodigy and CSIRO has identified these as the older Mount Charles Formation and Killi Killi Formation.

The Proterozoic rocks have undergone at least three deformation phases: the Tanami Orogeny and Stafford Event, both associated with gold mineralisation, and the Palaeozoic Alice Springs Orogeny. These events resulted in tight upright folding and localized overthrusting of the Mount Charles Formation over the Killi Killi Formation, such as at Hyperion.

In the Hyperion area, the stratigraphy can be broadly divided into the highly magnetic and prospective north-trending Mount Charles Formation, which has been thrust against or over the younger Killi Killi Formation of the Tanami Group. The north-trending Suplejack Fault, running the length of the belt, marks the contact between these two formations.

The Mount Charles sequence at Hyperion comprises massive basalt to pillow basalt, interflow sediments, and intermediate to doleritic sills or dykes, all of which are comparable to the mine stratigraphy observed in the Central Tanami Joint Venture (CTJV) area. Locally, granite intrusions are present within the sequence, particularly at Hyperion and Brokenwood.

Mineralisation in the region is linked to all units of the Tanami Group: The Mount Charles Formation (Central Tanami Goldfields), the Dead Bullock Formation (Dead Bullock Soak and The Granites Goldfields), and the Killi Killi Formation (Coyote and Old Pirate). At Hyperion-Tethys-Seuss, mineralisation is associated with interflow sediments and basalts of the Mount Charles Formation.

The primary structural control for mineralisation in the Greater Hyperion area is the west-northwest-trending Hyperion-Tethys structure, which transects the north to north-northeast-trending stratigraphy. The high-grade Seuss zone is influenced by the intersection of the Hyperion-Tethys structure with mafic sediments, where the convergence of stratigraphic contacts and the structure create steeply dipping high-grade shoots.

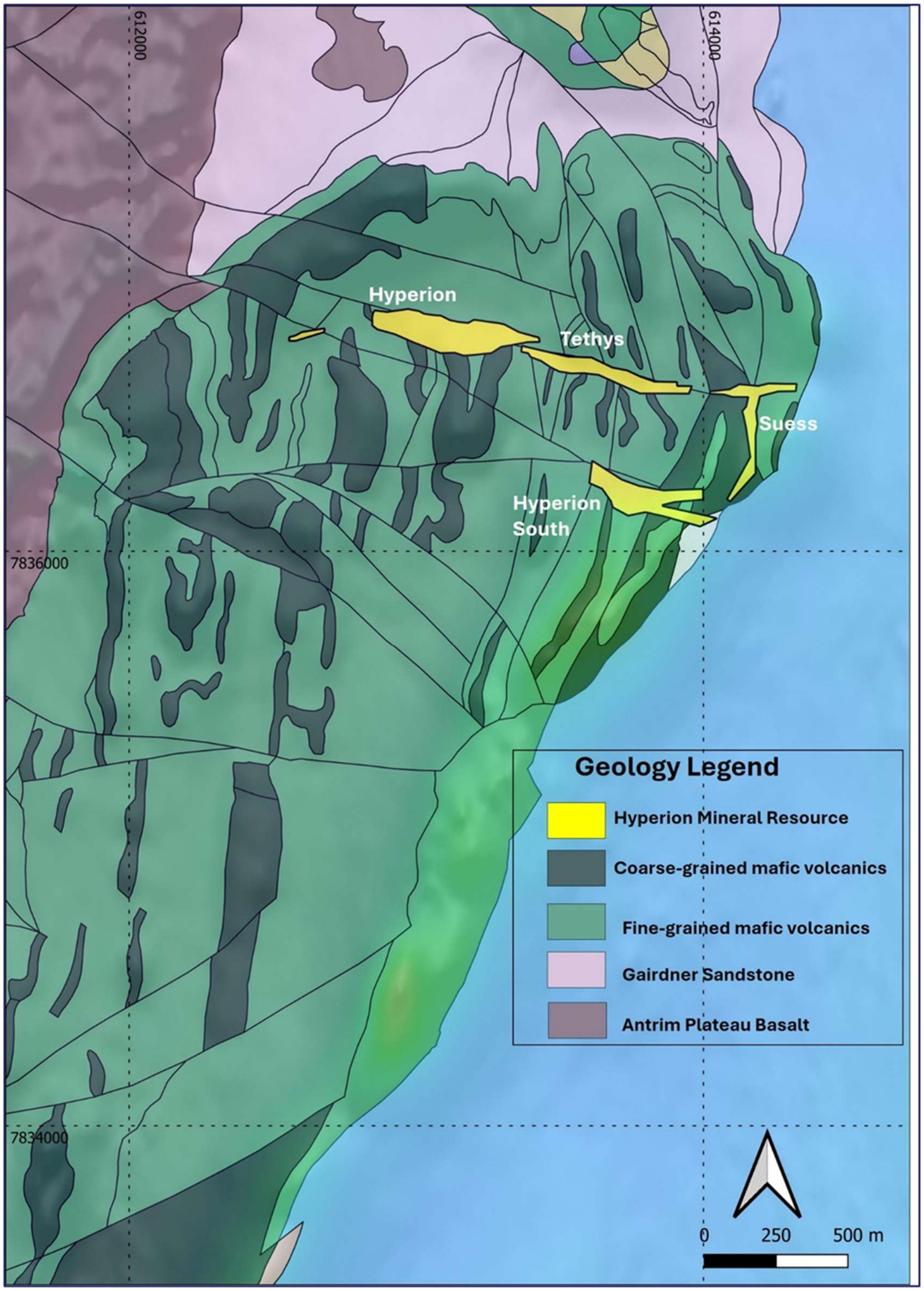

Figure 2: Regional Geology of the Hyperion area

Prodigy's Tregony and Hyperion deposits are located within the Tanami North Project area and are situated on the SSZ, which hosts several known gold mineral resources including:

- Groundrush and Ripcord deposits - 13Mt @ 3.2g/t Au for 1.3Moz (50% TAM : 50% NST) located 42km to the south of Tregony[1];
- Hyperion deposit – totals 9.7Mt at 1.4g/t Au for 435koz of gold (100% Prodigy Gold) located approximately 18km north of Groundrush[2];
- Crusade deposit - 1.6Mt @ 2.2g/t Au for 110koz (50% TAM : 50% NST) located 22km to the northeast of Tregony[1];
- Tregony deposit – 2.01Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 80koz all Inferred Resources (100% Prodigy Gold) located 11km to the east of the Suplejack Fault and forms part of the Tanami North Project[3].

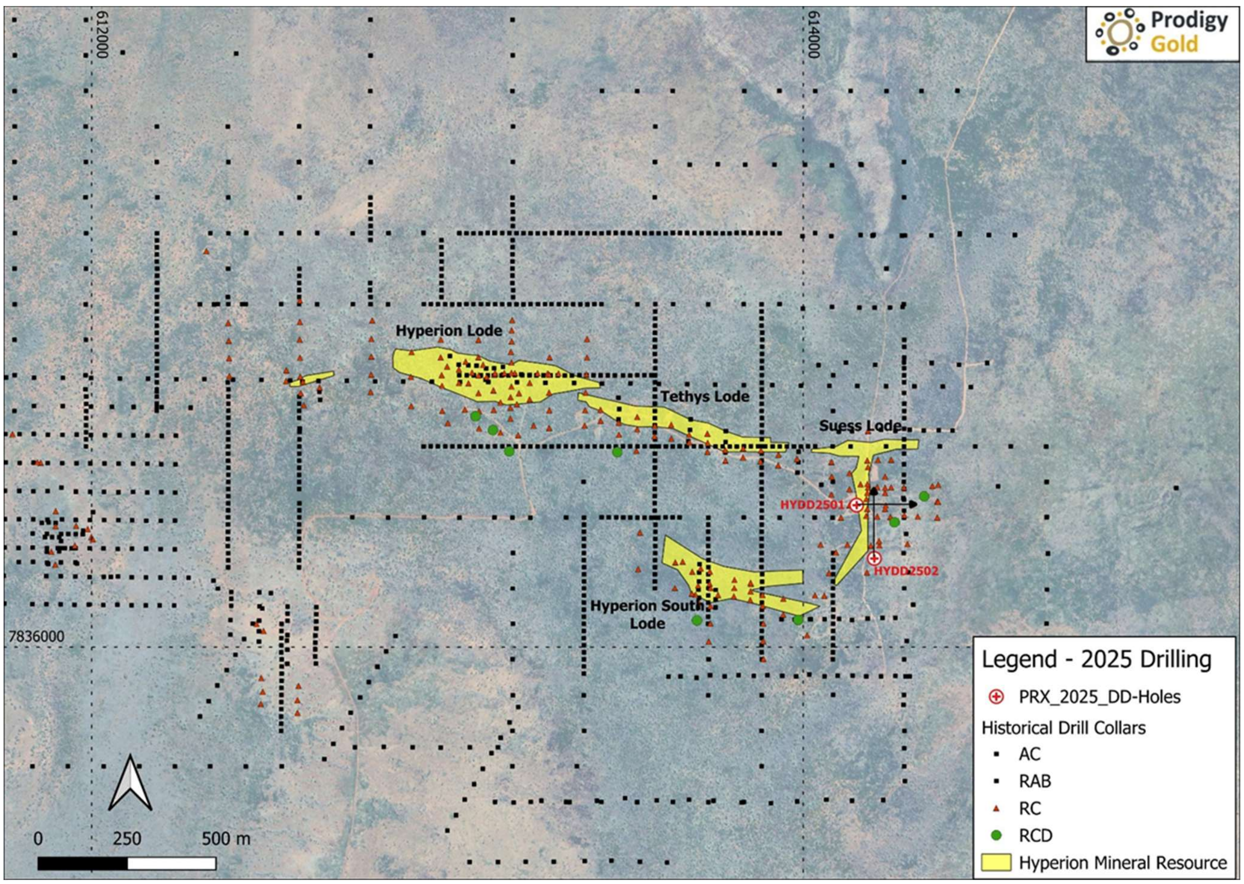

Figure 3: Location of Hyperion Diamond Drill Holes

1 ASX: TAM 7 November 2025
2 ASX: 19 August 2025
3 ASX: 19 August 2025

4 Previous Exploration

Exploration on EL9250 has systematically advanced from regional geochemical reconnaissance to detailed resource definition drilling and structural modelling. Work has delineated a structurally controlled orogenic gold system extending over at least 1.3km along the Hyperion–Tethys trend and along the north-south Seuss structure within the broader Suplejack shear corridor.

Drilling in excess of 45,000 metres has defined multiple mineralised shoots, including high-grade zones (>10 g/t Au) and broad moderate-grade intercepts (>20m @ 1–4 g/t Au). Resource growth from 202,200 ounces (2012) to approximately 309,500 ounces (2018) demonstrates the success of systematic infill and step-out drilling.

The project remains characterised by:

- High-grade shoot potential (Seuss)
- Broad shear-hosted mineralisation (Hyperion–Tethys)
- Structural complexity associated with the Suplejack Fault
- Ongoing scope for resource extension and shoot definition

Exploration on EL9250 has been conducted over multiple reporting periods since grant, with work predominantly focused on the Hyperion–Tethys–Hyperion South and Seuss mineralised corridors within the broader Suplejack structural trend. Activities have included systematic surface geochemistry, multi-phase drilling (RAB, aircore, RC and diamond), geophysical surveys (aeromagnetics, ground magnetics and ground gravity), geological mapping, downhole geochemical/vectoring programs and successive Mineral Resource estimate updates.

4.1 Exploration Activities Completed

During the first year of tenure (17 October 2001 to 16 October 2002), Otter Gold NL undertook surface sampling and drilling, comprising 54 rock chip samples, 1,854 geochemical samples and 86 RAB/aircore holes for 3,773m. The best reported drill intercept for this period was 3m @ 8.53g/t Au.

During the second year of tenure, Newmont Exploration completed 479 regional geochemistry infill samples and drilled 507 RAB/aircore holes. This work resulted in the discovery of the Dane Hill and Hyperion prospects. Follow-up drilling at Hyperion comprised 34 infill RC holes and one diamond hole. The best reported drill intercept from this phase was 21m @ 4.3g/t Au.

During the third year of tenure, Newmont completed 812 RAB holes and 90 aircore holes, identifying additional prospects including Sunline, Yippyio and Juggler. Follow-up drilling comprised 27 RC holes and one diamond hole at Hyperion and Sunline, supported by petrological studies of diamond core material and a 68 line-km ground magnetic survey.

During the fourth year of tenure, drilling comprised RAB and diamond drilling at the Sunline and Stoney Ridge prospects. Works included a diamond tail to existing hole HYRC0055 and a deeper diamond hole collared 50m south of HYRC0056 to assist with structural understanding and targeting. The best reported intercept was 1m @ 1.5g/t Au in hole HYRC0055E. Four petrology samples from HYRC0055E were analysed to support regional interpretations.

A drill program conducted in 2005 comprised one RC extension hole (HYRC0055E; 222.5m), one RC hole (HYRC0061; 150m) and 26 RAB holes (STRB1384–STRB1410; 1,206m). No field work was reported between the fifth and eighth years of tenure, and no field exploration was completed during the 18 October 2009 to 17 October 2010 reporting period, aside from desktop target generation by ABM.

4.2 2011–2012 Drilling and Maiden Resource

In 2011, ABM completed an RC drilling program at Hyperion, Hyperion South and Brokenwood comprising 14 RC holes for 2,479m. Thirteen of the fourteen holes intersected mineralisation. Best reported intercepts from Hyperion Central included 8m @ 2.86g/t Au (HYRC100004), 5m @ 3.65g/t Au (HYRC100005) and 7m @ 2.26g/t Au (HYRC100008), using a 1.0g/t Au cut-off. At Hyperion South, the best reported intercept was 11m @ 4.29g/t Au in HSRC100004. Minor mineralisation was intersected at Brokenwood. The maximum single sample assay reported for the broader program was 1m @ 9.76g/t Au.

Exploration between 16 October 2011 and 29 November 2012 continued at the Hyperion prospects and comprised 20 RC holes for 3,354m, together with preparation of a maiden Mineral Resource estimate. Best reported intercepts using a 1.0g/t Au cut-off included 13m @ 5.46g/t Au (HYRC100023), 24m @ 1.71g/t Au (HYRC100012), 19m @ 1.42g/t Au (HYRC100015) and 38m @ 1.62g/t Au (HYRC100022). The combined maiden inferred Mineral Resource for Hyperion Central and Hyperion South, reported using a 0.8g/t Au cut-off and 50g/t Au top-cut, was 2.977Mt @ 2.11g/t Au for 202,200oz of contained gold.

No exploration was reported during the 30 November 2012 to 29 November 2013 period, and limited field reconnaissance was conducted during 30 November 2013 to 29 November 2014, consisting of a one-day mapping trip to the Hyperion–Jasper Hill–Stoney Ridge area, during which outcropping quartz veins (0.1–0.5m thick) hosted in weathered dolerite were mapped. The Hyperion resource was re-presented in 2014 under JORC 2012 disclosure requirements. The 2012 resource was based on 91 drill holes for 11,157m, incorporating historic and ABM drilling, and remained unchanged during 2013/2014.

4.3 2015 Aircore Program

During 30 November 2014 to 29 November 2015, exploration included 45 aircore holes for 2,608.5m and 1,752 downhole samples. Drilling was designed as infill at Hyperion Central (average depth ~60m) and step-out drilling along strike. Significant results at Hyperion Central included 25m @ 3.83g/t Au from 48m including 21m @ 4.42g/t Au (HYAC100022), 26m @ 2.33g/t Au from 44m including 1m @ 24.3g/t Au (HYAC100018), and 25m @ 1.51g/t Au from 23m including 14m @ 2.33g/t Au (HYAC100025). Step-out drilling intersected new mineralised zones approximately 300m and 600m east of Hyperion Central, including 21m @ 2.84g/t Au including 9m @ 5.77g/t Au (HYAC100011), 12m @ 3.43g/t Au (HYAC100012; EOH in mineralisation) and 12m @ 3.03g/t Au including 6m @ 4.64g/t Au (HYAC100005). The highest gold assay reported for the program was 24.4ppm Au from 25–26m in HYAC100011.

4.4 2016 Intensive Program: Mapping, Sampling and Drilling

During 30 November 2015 to 29 November 2016, exploration on EL9250 comprised geological mapping, surface geochemistry and extensive drilling. Activities included prospect and tenement-scale mapping, collection of 320 soil samples and 490 rock chip samples, compilation of 3,716 downhole XRF readings, and drilling of 94 RC holes for 9,522m and 7 RC pre-collared diamond core holes for 1,831m. The program supported an interpreted 1:20,000 geological basement map and identified additional east–southeast trending veining around Stoney Ridge and towards Pandora, and quartz-breccia/alteration trends that may indicate a broader mineral system. Drilling demonstrated that mineralisation extends along the east–west Hyperion–Tethys trend for at least 1,300m, and returned anomalous intercepts (>0.1g/t Au) across multiple prospects. Notable reported intercepts included 9m @ 5.4g/t Au (Hyperion South), 17m @ 5.7g/t Au (TYRC100001), 13m @ 5.6g/t Au (TYRD100003, Seuss) and 7m @ 13.2g/t Au (TYRC100028). Drill core provided observations supporting interpretation of structural controls on mineralisation.

4.5 2017 Drilling, Lithogeochemistry and Resource Update

During 30 November 2016 to 29 November 2017, on-ground exploration comprised drill spoil sampling and lithogeochemical work (co-funded with CSIRO), supported by 8,425 downhole XRF readings and magnetic susceptibility data. Drilling comprised 185 aircore holes for 8,538m and 33 RC holes for 5,560m (total 14,098m). Reconnaissance aircore drilling extended the interpreted strike length of the Seuss North target to ~820m and identified variable responses across Pandora, Brokenwood, Dry River and Hyperion West. RC drilling at Seuss identified two mineralised shoots, including high-grade mineralisation up to 5m @ 60.9g/t Au in SSRC100008. RC drilling at Hyperion South extended mineralisation strike to over 600m. In February 2017, Optiro prepared a Mineral Resource update for the Suplejack Project (Hyperion–Tethys, Seuss, Hyperion South) reporting an inferred resource of 3.587Mt @ 2.08g/t Au for 239,600oz (0.8g/t Au cut-off above 230m RL). Subsequent comparisons to the 2012 estimate indicate material growth in contained ounces.

4.6 2018 RC Drilling and Resource Estimate

During 30 November 2017 to 29 November 2018, exploration included a five-hole RC program (1,002m) designed to test extensions along the NNW trending Seuss structure. Results included broad low-grade mineralised intersections south of the existing resource envelope including 89m @ 0.3g/t Au from 67m to EOH (SJRC0058) and 43m @ 0.4g/t Au from 137m to EOH (SJRC0056), with both holes ending in mineralisation. The highest single assay value reported was 5.9ppm Au in SJRC0055. In May 2018, Optiro updated the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Suplejack Project to 4.932Mt @ 1.95g/t Au for 309,540oz, reported at a 0.8g/t Au cut-off above 230m RL.

4.7 2019 Drilling and Gravity Survey

During 30 November 2018 to 29 November 2019, exploration included 32 aircore holes for 2,733m, two diamond core holes for 463.3m (including a co-funded hole and a diamond tail), and an 852-station ground gravity survey (~9.6–9.8km²) over the Hyperion prospect. The diamond drilling confirmed low-grade mineralisation associated with deformed graphitic black shale and sheared quartz–pyrite zones adjacent to the Suplejack and associated faults. Preliminary gravity interpretation indicated the method has utility for mapping stratigraphy and basement structures.

4.8 2020–2022 Desktop Studies and Limited Field Work

During 30 November 2019 to 29 November 2020, exploration activity was constrained by COVID-19 restrictions and focused on geophysical data reprocessing, multiple desktop studies and limited surface sampling on other project areas. Resource Potentials Pty Ltd processed and merged airborne and ground magnetic datasets to improve resolution for targeting. Additional desktop work included geological targeting, open pit optimisation review and regolith/drilling effectiveness mapping. No drilling was reported on EL9250 during this phase. During 2022, works consisted largely of database updates and a geophysical review, with limited surface sampling reported outside EL9250.

4.9 2023 Surface sampling and mapping

A total of 19 rock chip samples were collected across EL9250. Sampling returned highly encouraging gold results in and around the Hyperion Mineral Resource area, with three samples returning grades greater than 1 g/t Au. These included HYPSS2307 (15.27 g/t Au) from Stoney Ridge float/lag quartz, HYPSS2310 (6.04 g/t Au) from Brokenwood outcropping quartz vein containing visible gold, and HYPSS2318 (2.24 g/t Au) from Brokenwood fault breccia adjacent to a mineralised vein.

At Stoney Ridge, follow-up field observations suggested that historical high-grade results may have been associated with transported lag or float material rather than drilled bedrock sources. A lag/float sample (HYPSS2307) returned 15.27 g/t Au, while a nearby outcrop sample returned 0.27 g/t Au. These results indicate the potential for a proximal bedrock source and highlight the need to target primary mineralisation rather than transported material.

At Seuss, sampling targeted a north–south trending silicified fault breccia proximal to the existing resource and returned 0.42 g/t Au (HYPSS2306). Additional strike extension sampling did not return significant results. The Seuss structure remains a key mineralised component of the Hyperion system and is characterised by silica–sericite–pyrite alteration and quartz–carbonate–pyrite veining, with stronger mineralisation associated with stacked vein sets near structural intersections.

At Brokenwood, mapping and sampling identified visible gold in outcropping quartz vein material. Sample HYPSS2310 (6.04 g/t Au) contained visible gold. Follow-up sampling along strike returned 2.24 g/t Au in a fault breccia (HYPSS2318) and 0.46 g/t Au in an adjacent quartz vein (HYPSS2319). A further sample approximately 30 metres north returned 0.09 g/t Au (HYPSS2309), supporting a mapped mineralised trend with an interpreted strike extent of approximately 130 metres, including areas not previously sampled historically.

4.10 2023 RC drilling – Hyperion and near-mine targets

A program of 24 RC holes was completed on EL9250, reported as 2,626 metres at the project summary level, with 24 holes totalling approximately 2,506 metres reported in the Hyperion section. Drilling included holes within and around the Hyperion Mineral Resource to increase confidence and test for extensions, and exploration holes at the Brokenwood and Stoney Ridge prospects.

Intercepts were calculated using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, a minimum width of 2 metres and allowing up to 2 metres of internal dilution, with no top cut applied. Estimated true widths were derived from sectional interpretation.

Significant intercept highlights included 40 metres at 6.2 g/t Au from 60 metres in HYRC2305A (estimated true width 26.0 metres) at Seuss; 6 metres at 8.1 g/t Au from 98 metres in HYRC23010 (estimated true width 2.0 metres) at Brokenwood; and 4 metres at 3.1 g/t Au from 62 metres in HYP23_068 (estimated true width 3.2 metres) at Hyperion.

Results from HYRC2305 and HYRC2305A reinforced the significance of the Seuss lode within the Hyperion resource and highlighted the importance of appropriate drill orientation in areas where historical drilling was locally sub-parallel to mineralisation. At Brokenwood, drilling returned encouraging intercepts that supported the high-grade surface sample and demonstrated potential for further discovery proximal to Hyperion. Drilling at Laydown and Stoney Ridge did not return significant intercepts, and further assessment of drill orientations was recommended prior to determining follow-up work.

4.11 Tanami North gravity survey

A co-funded regional and detailed gravity survey was completed across the Tanami North Project. In total, 1,233 new gravity stations were acquired, including repeat measurements for quality control and merging purposes, over 22 field days with no lost time incidents.

5 Exploration Concept

The Tanami North project area is located along strike of the 2 Moz+ Central Tanami Mine Corridor. This includes the >1 Moz Groundrush deposit ~20km to the south of Hyperion. Mineralisation within the region including Hyperion, Tregony, Thomas, Tregony North, Maly's Knob and Boco is associated with the SSZ or with closely associated parallel structures and splay faults. Mineralisation at Crusade located to the north of the project area is associated with D5 reverse thrusting within the Nannygoat Volcanics.

Within the region, the stratigraphic package can be broadly divided into the highly magnetic and prospective N-trending Mount Charles Formation that has been thrust against/over the younger Killi Killi Formation, part of the Tanami Group. The N-trending Suplejack Fault that runs the length of belt is the contact between these two formations.

The Tanami Group has undergone several phases of deformation during the Granites-Tanami Orogeny (GTO), resulting in folding and thrusting and faulting of these lithologies. The resultant metamorphism peaked at lower to mid greenschist facies, with amphibolite facies locally attained around GTO related granitic bodies.

Mineralisation in the region is associated with all Tanami Group units; Mt Charles Formation (Central Tanami Goldfields), Dead Bullock Formation (Dead Bullock Soak and The Granites Goldfields) and Killi Killi Formation (Coyote, Old Pirate). The prospective package of rocks which contain the deposits outlined above are interpreted to continue to the north where they are covered by flat lying sandstone effectively masking any mineralisation in the below Tanami Group.

Just 2% of the interpreted favourable stratigraphy outcrops. Almost each location of outcropping Mt Charles, Dead Bullock or Killi Killi Formation within the Tanami Region hosts a gold mine or advanced prospect. With a large search area with only limited testing by modern exploration techniques, Prodigy is looking to utilise geophysical methods to help narrow the search space.

Understanding and mapping stratigraphy under the cover sequences is critical to be able to target in this search space. The search space makes up most of the Tanami and is where the next generation of discoveries within the Tanami are likely to be found. 80% of the gold found to date in the Tanami has been within sedimentary rocks known locally as the 'Dead Bullock Formation'. Previous stratigraphic work by Prodigy Gold in partnership with the CSIRO has identified that the best mineralisation within the Tanami Group is hosted within; a) 'Intermediate Sediments' of the Dead Bullock Formation; b) 'Interflow sediments' of the Mount Charles Formation.

The Hyperion Deposit is an orogenic gold deposit which is typical within the Tanami region and the drilling program aims to test the structural and lithological controls on mineralisation at depth within the Tethys Lode. Hole HYRC24004 was drilled at 70 degrees to the east to test both, the Suess Lode mineralisation, as well as the deeper sections of the Tethys Lode . The aim of this hole was to test the easterly extent of the Tethys Lode at depth and successfully intercepted a high-grade zone of 10 metres at 15.9g/t Au highlighting the potential for future potential mineral extraction using standard underground mining techniques.

The mineralisation highlighted in hole HYRC24004 through the Tethys Lode shows the mineralisation sits on the hanging-wall contact between a Dolerite of the Mount Charles Formation with a sericite altered granitic unit. Quartz veining, arsenopyrite and sericite alteration are noted with the higher-grade seen in zones of higher vein intensity.

Other deposits hosted in the Mt Charles Fm including the Oberon and the Groundrush Deposits show the mineralising systems extend to depth with Newmont reporting a near surface resource of 1.7 million ounces of gold within a total resource of 2.7 million ounces with mineralisation open at depth.

6 Addressing Regional Knowledge Gaps

The Hyperion diamond drilling program aims to gather detailed structural and stratigraphic data to guide future exploration efforts at the Hyperion Deposit. This drilling will yield critical geological insights, including structural features, lithological variations, and alteration patterns, which may provide vectors to additional zones of mineralisation.

The proposed drill holes will target potential down-dip extensions of mineralisation previously identified in drill hole HYRC24004 (10m @ 15.9g/t Au). If successful, this would support deeper drilling along the strike length of the Hyperion Resource.

The current Hyperion Mineral Resource is estimated at 9.7 Mt @ 1.4 g/t Au, containing 435,000 ounces of gold, reported above a cut-off grade of 0.6 g/t Au and constrained to a depth of 180 m below the surface[4]. The discovery of high-grade gold mineralisation at greater depths raises the potential for underground mining and significant resource expansion.

There is a poor understanding of the geology in the Hyperion deposit and the role of local/regional structures in the mineralisation. A deeper diamond hole targeting the higher-grade Tethys lode at depth will provide high quality samples that can be used to better understand the lithological and structural controls of mineralisation. The core from hole TYRD100003 drilled in 2016 intersected the same mineralisation but was logged was a quartz vein. This proposed drilling will be used with the earlier drilling to better define the mineralisation and the controls of mineralisation in this higher-grade zone. The results of this work will make drill targeting better moving forward

Multielement geochemical analyses will be conducted to evaluate variations in host rock types within the Mt Charles Formation, confirming whether specific lithologies influence mineralisation. Improved understanding of structural and stratigraphic controls will enable Prodigy to design follow-up drilling programs aimed at upgrading the 2012 JORC-compliant resource at Hyperion. Additionally, Prodigy intends to perform infill drilling between existing resource zones to assess the continuity of mineralisation.

Stratigraphy

- Deliver high quality bedrock geological and structural information from core, which will allow the correlation of surrounding RC and AC drill holes. Lithogeochemistry and geological logging will provide a solid basis for stratigraphic correlation.
- Integrate the data from this drill hole with the previous lithogeochemical studies completed in the region and assist with re-defining the stratigraphy.
- Determine the favourable horizon hosting the broad zones of mineralisation adjacent to the Suplejack Fault, within the Killi Killi Formation.

Structural setting

- Diamond drilling will yield structural information including orientation, dip, and kinematics to assist targeting.

Indication of mineralisation style

- The diamond drilling will target the broad Au mineralisation associated with the Suplejack Fault defined in the RC drilling.
- Drilling aims to confirm the style of Au mineralisation.

[4] ASX: 19 August 2025

7 Details of the Collaborative Program

Two HQ diamond holes totalling 602.8m were completed at Hyperion as part of the NT Government Resourcing the Territory initiative. A total of 165 gold-only assays were selected from the drillholes (Table 1). Diamond core was orientated where possible, and metre marked before logging was completed. The detailed geological logs included records of weathering, lithology, composition, grain size, and alteration, veining and structural measurements.

Intervals were selectively sampled as half core on nominal 1m intervals or to geological contacts where appropriate. Core cutting was completed on a Strength core saw by Prodigy staff at Tregony Camp. A senior Prodigy Gold geologist supervised the sampling into pre-numbered calico bags. Standards and blanks were inserted at regular intervals throughout the sample sequence (1:20).

The number of gold samples taken is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: **Summary of samples collected and sent for Analysis.**

Hole ID	Number Au samples
HYDD25001	109
HYDD25002	58

All samples were trucked to Alice Springs by a Prodigy employee and taken to Northline Transport. Northline Transport delivered the samples to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. Sample preparation includes weighing, drying, crushing (<2mm, 70% pass), splitting (riffle splitter) and pulverising (250g <75um, 85% pass).

All samples (167) were submitted for gold analysis via 40g fire assay with ICP-OES finish and reported to 1ppb.

The final collar co-ordinates are summarised in Table 2:

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Max_Depth (m)	Datum	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip
HYDD25002	HQ Diamond drill hole	327.8	MGA94_52	614239	7836175	405	000	-65
HYDD25001	HQ Diamond drill hole	275	MGA94_52	614150	7836373	408	90	-80

Table 2: **Drill hole details for Hyperion diamond holes.**

The wireline survey was completed in 2 days at Hyperion. The program was completely safely with no incidents and no significant lost time. The final wireline deliverables from Wireline Services Group are provided as a Digital File.

8 Results and Interpretation

The 2-hole, 602.8m diamond drilling program was designed to test down-dip and along-strike extensions of known mineralisation associated with the Seuss and Tethys lodes, and to improve geological confidence within key structural corridors.

The drill holes were designed to provide insight into the structural context and stratigraphic controls of gold mineralisation within the Hyperion Deposit on the Tanami North Project. As drilling was planned perpendicular to the plan of the mineralised structures all widths are interpreted to be near true width. Highlight results from the drilling based on a 0.5g/t gold cut-off level are:

HYDD25001

- 4m @ 2.7g/t Au from 50m (ETW 2.5m) in Seuss Lode
- 42.5m @ 1.2g/t Au from 60m (ETW 27.5m) in Seuss Lode
- 5m @ 0.5g/t from 199m (ETW 4.5m) in Tethys lode

HYDD25002

- 0.55m @ 1.4g/t Au from 323.6m

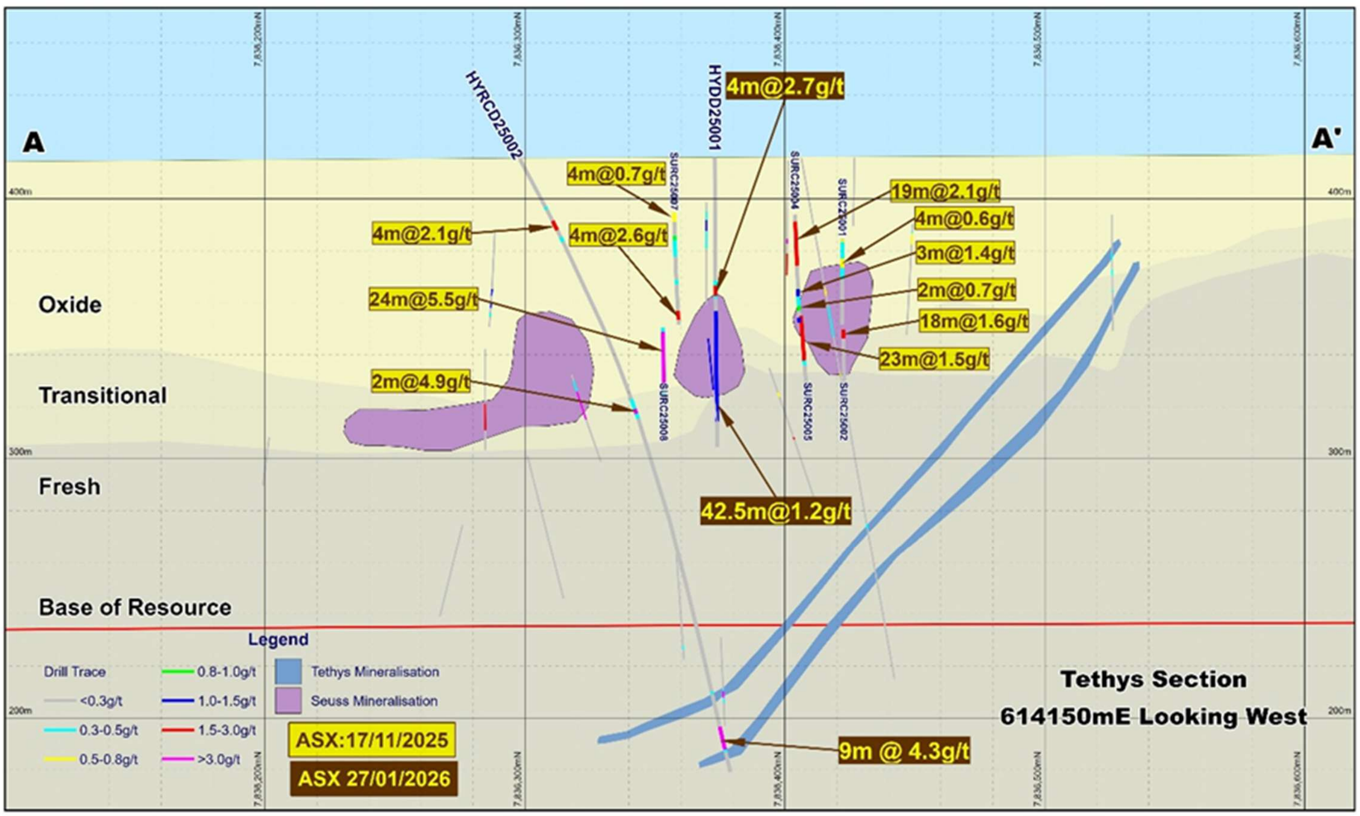

Figure 4: Cross section showing Tethys and Suess lodes on section 614150mE showing drill hole HYDD25002.

The intersection of multiple structures supports the current geological model and highlights the potential for plunge and dip extensions to the modelled mineralisation.

Historically, modelling of the deposit relied heavily on assay data, as the geological logging of historical drill holes was not consistent nor were there many structural measurements recorded in drill logging. Recently completed borehole wireline surveying has provided insight into cost-effective technologies and methods to update the geological model at Hyperion while attempting to understand any structural and lithological controls to mineralisation of the deposit without the need for physical measurements.

9 Geology – HYDD25001

9.1 Overview

HYDD25001 intersected a well-developed regolith profile prior to entering fresh basement lithologies characteristic of the Hyperion area. The upper portion of the hole comprises transported cover and highly to extremely weathered regolith, grading downward into saprolite with locally preserved primary textures, consistent with in-situ weathering of the underlying bedrock.

From surface to approximately 100m downhole, the hole intersected the Seuss Lode, characterised by quartz breccia and quartz veining hosted within basalt and dolerite of the Mount Charles Formation. The core shown in Figure 5 from the Seuss Lode at Hyperion is characterised by an intensely veined and brecciated interval hosted within basalt and dolerite of the Mount Charles Formation. The dominant feature is pervasive quartz and quartz–carbonate veining forming a crackle to mosaic-style breccia, with angular to sub-angular wall-rock fragments supported within a white to milky quartz matrix. Veining ranges from narrow fracture-controlled veinlets to thicker, centimetre-scale veins, locally coalescing into broader quartz-dominant zones. The breccia texture indicates the rock has been repeatedly broken and re-cemented by quartz, with multiple pulses of mineralising fluids moving through the same structural zone. The strong iron staining throughout the core most likely reflects weathering of sulphide minerals, most likely pyrite with minor arsenopyrite, that were originally associated with the quartz veining.

Several discrete zones of core loss and broken ground are evident within the interval, corresponding to highly fractured and quartz-rich sections of the lode. These areas likely represent intensely dilational or faulted zones where brittle deformation and silica flooding have reduced core competency. Core recovery appears reduced in the most brecciated intervals, particularly where quartz breccia is matrix-supported and fragments are loosely bound. The association of core loss with strongly veined and structurally disrupted sections reinforces the interpretation of the Seuss Lode as a brittle, vein-dominated structural zone developed within competent mafic host rocks, with mineralisation spatially related to zones of maximum fracture intensity and hydrothermal overprint.

The lower part of the hole intersects dolerite of the Mt Charles Formation. The dolerite is medium grained, grey to green, and variably altered. Alteration intensity increases downhole, with sericite–carbonate alteration locally overprinting primary textures. Quartz and quartz-carbonate veining is common and locally forms vein networks that fracture and brecciate the host dolerite. Minor disseminated sulphides, dominated by pyrite with trace arsenopyrite, occur preferentially within altered and veined dolerite intervals are present. Best intersections reported include:

HYDD25001

- 4m @ 2.7g/t Au from 50m (ETW 2.5m) in Seuss Lode
- 42.5m @ 1.2g/t Au from 60m (ETW 27.5m) in Seuss Lode
- 5m @ 0.5g/t from 199m (ETW 4.5m) in Tethys lode

See Table 3 for full geochemical results for HYDD25001.

Diamond drill hole HYDD25001 was completed to test the down-dip continuity of the Hyperion mineralised system and to improve geological understanding of lithological controls, structural architecture, alteration intensity and sulphide distribution within the Hyperion–Seuss–Tethys corridor.

The hole provides high-quality partially oriented core and materially strengthens confidence in the geological model underpinning the deposit.

Figure 5: HYDD25001 – core trays showing the Suess Lode between 59-72.1m

Table 3: Geochemical results for HYDD25001 – Au only (ppb)

Hole ID	Sample ID	mFrom	mTo	Au_ppb
HYDD25001	PG064706	20	21	23
HYDD25001	PG064707	21	22	8
HYDD25001	PG064708	22	23	26
HYDD25001	PG064709	45	46	198
HYDD25001	PG064710	46	47	122
HYDD25001	PG064711	47	48	67
HYDD25001	PG064712	48	49	338
HYDD25001	PG064713	49	50	287
HYDD25001	PG064714	50	51	1760
HYDD25001	PG064715	51	54	3620
HYDD25001	PG064716	54	55	202
HYDD25001	PG064717	60	61	9860
HYDD25001	PG064718	61	62	129
HYDD25001	PG064719	62	63	230
HYDD25001	PG064721	63	64	777
HYDD25001	PG064722	64	65	976
HYDD25001	PG064723	65	66	924
HYDD25001	PG064724	66	67	1010
HYDD25001	PG064725	67	68	699
HYDD25001	PG064726	68	69	1380
HYDD25001	PG064727	69	70	1160
HYDD25001	PG064728	70	71	2430
HYDD25001	PG064729	71	72	3370
HYDD25001	PG064730	72	73	1370
HYDD25001	PG064731	73	74	506
HYDD25001	PG064732	74	75	758
HYDD25001	PG064733	75	76	699
HYDD25001	PG064734	76	77	513
HYDD25001	PG064735	77	78	693
HYDD25001	PG064736	78	79	473
HYDD25001	PG064737	79	80	711
HYDD25001	PG064738	80	81	1080
HYDD25001	PG064739	81	82	576
HYDD25001	PG064741	82	83	467
HYDD25001	PG064742	83	84	1120
HYDD25001	PG064743	84	85	948
HYDD25001	PG064744	85	86	1150
HYDD25001	PG064745	86	87	1360
HYDD25001	PG064746	87	88	869
HYDD25001	PG064747	88	89	974
HYDD25001	PG064748	89	90	807
HYDD25001	PG064749	90	91	1580
HYDD25001	PG064750	91	92	79
HYDD25001	PG064751	92	93	94
HYDD25001	PG064752	93	94	460
HYDD25001	PG064753	94	95	592
HYDD25001	PG064754	95	96	1100
HYDD25001	PG064755	96	97	1220
HYDD25001	PG064756	97	98	2210
HYDD25001	PG064757	98	99	1070
HYDD25001	PG064758	99	100	1410
HYDD25001	PG064759	100	101	1700
HYDD25001	PG064761	101	102	982
HYDD25001	PG064762	102	102.5	909
HYDD25001	PG064763	102.5	103	110
HYDD25001	PG064764	155	156	23
HYDD25001	PG064765	156	157	26
HYDD25001	PG064766	157	158	20
HYDD25001	PG064767	158	159	23
HYDD25001	PG064768	159	160	29
HYDD25001	PG064769	160	161	42
HYDD25001	PG064770	161	162	19
HYDD25001	PG064771	162	163	13
HYDD25001	PG064772	163	164	16
HYDD25001	PG064773	164	165	6
HYDD25001	PG064774	165	166	26
HYDD25001	PG064775	166	167	7
HYDD25001	PG064776	167	168	33
HYDD25001	PG064777	168	169	8
HYDD25001	PG064778	169	170	91
HYDD25001	PG064779	170	171	16
HYDD25001	PG064781	175	176	97
HYDD25001	PG064782	182	183	8
HYDD25001	PG064783	183	184	84
HYDD25001	PG064784	184	185	18
HYDD25001	PG064785	185	186	22
HYDD25001	PG064786	186	187	114
HYDD25001	PG064787	187	188	33
HYDD25001	PG064788	188	189	22
HYDD25001	PG064789	189	190	37
HYDD25001	PG064790	190	191	27
HYDD25001	PG064791	191	192	107
HYDD25001	PG064792	192	193	46
HYDD25001	PG064793	193	194	95

Hole ID	Sample ID	mFrom	mTo	Au_ppb
HYDD25001	PG064794	194	195	38
HYDD25001	PG064795	195	196	54
HYDD25001	PG064796	196	197	208
HYDD25001	PG064797	197	198	96
HYDD25001	PG064798	198	199	364
HYDD25001	PG064799	199	200	754
HYDD25001	PG064801	200	201	263
HYDD25001	PG064802	201	202	196
HYDD25001	PG064803	202	203	669
HYDD25001	PG064804	203	204	569
HYDD25001	PG064805	204	205	449
HYDD25001	PG064806	205	206	67
HYDD25001	PG064807	206	207	109

Hole ID	Sample ID	mFrom	mTo	Au_ppb
HYDD25001	PG064808	207	208	34
HYDD25001	PG064809	208	209	435
HYDD25001	PG064810	209	210	81
HYDD25001	PG064811	210	211	448
HYDD25001	PG064812	211	212	94
HYDD25001	PG064813	212	213	23
HYDD25001	PG064814	213	214	4
HYDD25001	PG064815	242	243	21
HYDD25001	PG064816	243	244	8
HYDD25001	PG064817	244	245	6
HYDD25001	PG064818	245	246	5
HYDD25001	PG064819	246	247	23

Note: yellow = >1g/t Au; green 0.5-1g/t Au

9.2 Geological Logging

HYDD25001 was drilled 090° (MAG_North) to a depth of 275m. The hole commenced at -80° dip and dropped to -81.28° dip. Drilling intersected the stratigraphy at a low angle to the core axis; thus, the downhole widths are not indicative of true thickness.

Overall core recoveries were generally high, with only minor intervals missing due to core loss in broken ground which was mostly within the upper section of the drill hole. Recoveries from drilling were generally ~100%, though occasional zones of significant late faulting in fresh rock had recoveries of ~70% with minor zones of core loss.

9.3 Alteration

Alteration is consistent with lower greenschist metamorphism – chlorite alteration exists throughout the drill hole. Locally the level of chlorite increases with changes around major quartz veins and rare zones of carbonaceous material are noted.

Local sericite +/- pyrite alteration occurs around zones of intense veining and brecciation. This alteration does not appear to be associated with elevated Au levels.

Pyrite is a common accessory mineral throughout. Predominantly this mineral appears to be diagenetic, although it is present in intervals that show weak to moderate Au mineralisation.

Rare arsenopyrite is present within HYDD25001 and is related to mineralisation with low-grade gold reported in several zones including 0.55g/t Au (197-197.8m – see Figure 8)

9.4 Structural Logging

Drill core orientation was challenging within the upper part of the hole due to signnficant post orogenic faulting, broken ground and fault gouge intercepted in both drillholes. Numerous structural readings were collected by CSIRO staff as part of a collaborative project between CSIRO and Prodigy Gold and these will be incorporated into a report to be released later in 2026[5] and are not included within this report.

Post orogenic faulting heavily disrupts the core in several places and is characterised by fractures, breaks and in places a clayey fault gouge. It is very difficult to determine the orientation of the fault due to the broken nature of the ground.

9.5 Downhole Wireline Survey

The recently completed downhole wireline surveys at Hyperion have demonstrated the ability to effectively characterise and measure directionality of mineralised structures in the recently completed diamond drilling. Downhole logging was completed on HYDD25001 only. Hole HYDD25002 experienced partial hole collapse, which prevented the logging program from being undertaken

Reviewing the core, veining is present all down the drill hole with veining ranging from narrow bedding parallel veining to discordant veining and vein brecciation. Reviewing the downhole data, the majority of the veining is moderate to steeply dipping; and dips predominantly to the west and strikes SE to SW.

Downhole acoustic scanning below the water table confirmed the ability to measure directionality of mineralised veins, providing a cost-effective method to track structures that may be important for predicting structurally controlled mineralisation. Similarly, and above the water table (typically 80-100m from surface), optical televiewer has demonstrated effectiveness to provide directionality measurements of veining, bedding jointing and fracturing down hole.

Downhole wireline data will assist to provide a better understanding of the Hyperion deposit and the controls to mineralisation. These findings may also lead to the identification of new exploration prospects in areas adjacent to the existing resource. Further work is ongoing with interpretation of borehole structural and rock property observations across the deposit. The downhole wireline information will be used in collaboration with other available project data including recent geological mapping, geophysical surveying, geochemical sampling, and drill hole data to generate recommendations for follow-up exploration and resource improvements within the Tanami North Project area. Further work is required to fully understand the wireline logging data.

9.6 Veining

Quartz and quartz-carbonate veining is a dominant feature within the lower portion of the hole.

Vein styles observed include:

- Narrow planar veins
- Stockwork vein networks
- Irregular fracture fills
- Local breccia-style quartz

Vein density increases within structurally disturbed zones and within altered dolerite (refer Veining tab for detailed logging). The spatial relationship between veining and alteration suggests multiple

[5] ASX: PRX December 8 2025.

hydrothermal pulses associated with progressive deformation. Most of the veining is not mineralised (see Figure 6).

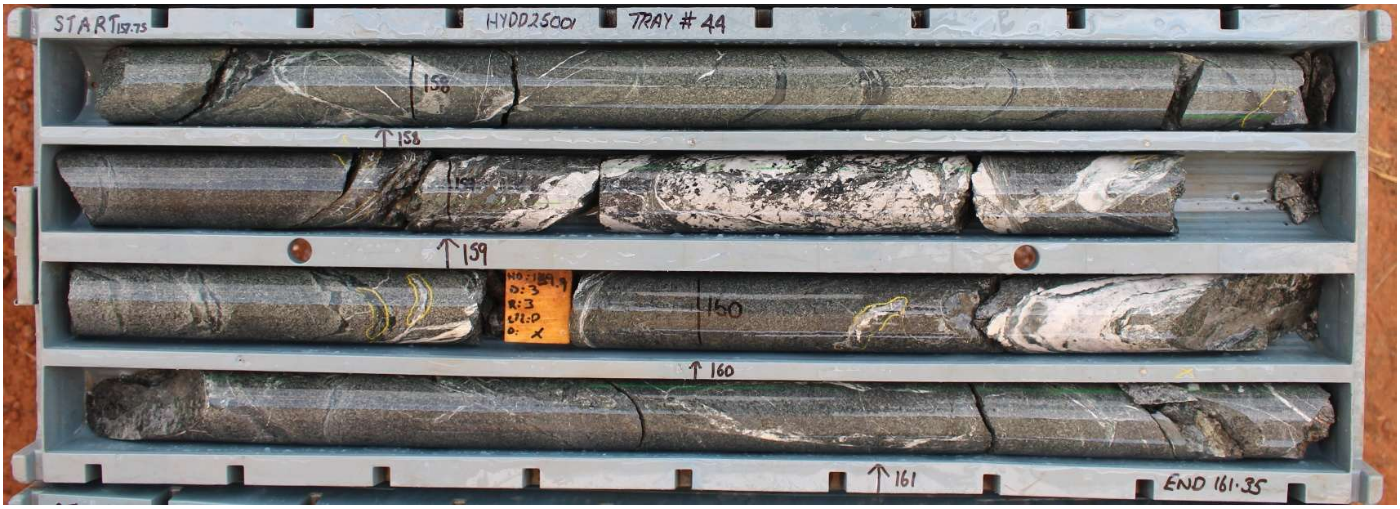

Figure 6: Core tray showing area of prominent qtz-calcite veining with patches of pyrite (yellow polygons) – gold assays all low (<100ppb Au)

9.7 Mineralisation

The best zones of mineralisation within HYDD25001 are from the Suess Lode and include:

- 4m @ 2.7g/t Au from 50m (ETW 2.5m) in Seuss Lode
- 42.5m @ 1.2g/t Au from 60m (ETW 27.5m) in Seuss Lode (see Figure 7).

Only a narrow zone of mineralisation was reported from the Tethys lode:

- 5m @ 0.5g/t from 199m (ETW 4.5m) in Tethys lode

Within the Tethys zone, sulphide mineralisation is dominated by:

- Fine disseminated pyrite
- Local arsenopyrite
- Vein-associated sulphides

Sulphide distribution correlates spatially with increased veining and alteration intensity.

Mineralisation style is disseminated and structurally controlled. No massive sulphide development is observed. Figure 8 highlights a zone of moderately intense veining and sulphide concentration – however gold values average 0.5g/t within this zone.

The sulphide–alteration–veining association is consistent with an orogenic gold system comparable to other Tanami deposits.

Figure 7: HYDD25001 zone of gold mineralisation – Suess Lode

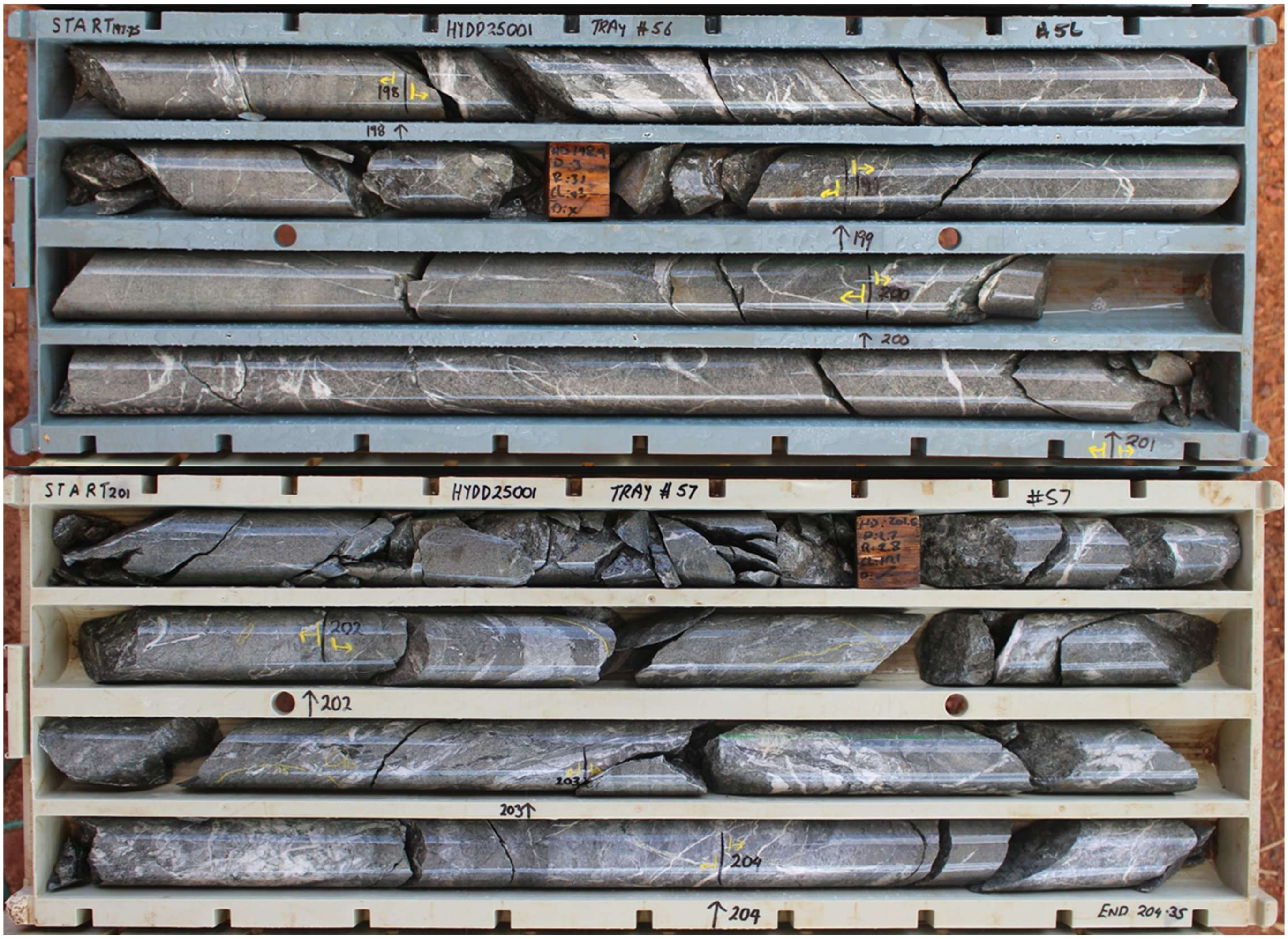

Figure 8: HYDD25001 – zone of highly veined core with moderately abundant pyrite and arsenopyrite – gold values generally 0.5g/t Au (5m @ 0.5g/t from 199m (ETW 4.5m)).

10 Geology – HYDD25002

10.1 Overview

Diamond drill hole HYDD25002 was completed to test the down-dip and lateral continuity of mineralised structures within the Hyperion–Tethys corridor and to improve geological understanding of lithological controls, structural architecture, alteration intensity and sulphide distribution. The hole provides continuous core allowing detailed assessment of stratigraphy, deformation style, vein development and mineralisation characteristics.

HYDD25002 contributes important geological information to the evolving structural and lithological model of the deposit and provides a direct comparison to adjacent diamond holes. Geochemical assay results for HYDD25002 are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Geochemical results for HYDD25002 – Au only (ppb)

Hole ID	Sample ID	mFrom	mTo	Au_ppb
HYDD25002	PG064645	20	21	8
HYDD25002	PG064646	22.10	22.80	14
HYDD25002	PG064647	22.8	23.9	1
HYDD25002	PG064648	25.35	25.55	11
HYDD25002	PG064649	57.7	58.2	4
HYDD25002	PG064650	63.8	64.85	8
HYDD25002	PG064651	64.85	65.6	58
HYDD25002	PG064652	65.6	66.8	75
HYDD25002	PG064653	66.8	67.4	6
HYDD25002	PG064654	97.8	98.3	4
HYDD25002	PG064655	99.6	99.8	1
HYDD25002	PG064656	101.7	101.85	173
HYDD25002	PG064657	101.85	103	73
HYDD25002	PG064658	103	104	85
HYDD25002	PG064659	105	105.75	4
HYDD25002	PG064661	105.75	107	5
HYDD25002	PG064662	107	108	2
HYDD25002	PG064663	108	109	2
HYDD25002	PG064664	109	110	1
HYDD25002	PG064665	110	111	6
HYDD25002	PG064666	126	127	13
HYDD25002	PG064667	127	128	6
HYDD25002	PG064668	128	129	5
HYDD25002	PG064669	129	130	6
HYDD25002	PG064670	130	131	2
HYDD25002	PG064671	131	132	19
HYDD25002	PG064672	132	133	97
HYDD25002	PG064673	133	134	133
HYDD25002	PG064674	134	135	163
HYDD25002	PG064675	135	136	172
HYDD25002	PG064676	136	137	131
HYDD25002	PG064677	137	138	42
HYDD25002	PG064678	190	191	11
HYDD25002	PG064679	191	192	2
HYDD25002	PG064681	192	193	28
HYDD25002	PG064682	193	194	18
HYDD25002	PG064683	194	195	7
HYDD25002	PG064684	195	196	4
HYDD25002	PG064685	196	197	1
HYDD25002	PG064686	247	248	5
HYDD25002	PG064687	248	249	42
HYDD25002	PG064688	249	250	16
HYDD25002	PG064689	250	251	188
HYDD25002	PG064690	251	252	6
HYDD25002	PG064691	252	253	4
HYDD25002	PG064692	253	254	4
HYDD25002	PG064693	254	255	9
HYDD25002	PG064694	255	256	9
HYDD25002	PG064695	256	257	27
HYDD25002	PG064696	257	258	6
HYDD25002	PG064697	258	259	4
HYDD25002	PG064698	259	260	12
HYDD25002	PG064699	260	261	4
HYDD25002	PG064701	322	323	20
HYDD25002	PG064702	323	323.6	5
HYDD25002	PG064703	323.6	324.15	1440
HYDD25002	PG064704	324.15	325	111
HYDD25002	PG064705	325	326	9

The upper section of the hole comprises transported cover and a well-developed regolith profile. Weathering intensity decreases progressively with depth from alluvial and highly weathered material into saprolitic bedrock.

Saprolite retains partial preservation of primary textures, allowing identification of underlying lithologies. The transition from saprolite to fresh basement is gradual, with no sharp structural break observed at the weathering front. The regolith thickness is consistent with nearby drilling and indicates stable long-term weathering conditions across the prospect.

10.2 Geological Logging

HYDD25002 was drilled 000° (MAG_North) to a depth of 327.8m. The hole commenced at -66° dip and dropped to -64.88° dip. Drilling intersected the stratigraphy at a low angle to the core axis; thus, the downhole widths are not indicative of true thickness.

Overall core recoveries were high, with only minor intervals missing due to core loss in broken ground. Recoveries from drilling were generally 100%, though occasional zones of significant late faulting in fresh rock had recoveries of ~70%.

Fresh basement is initially dominated by metasedimentary rocks interpreted as fine- to medium-grained sandstone and siltstone of the Mt Charles Formation.

The sedimentary units exhibit:

- Moderate to strong foliation defined by aligned micaceous minerals
- Local compositional banding
- Brittle fracture development
- Discrete zones of structural disruption

Foliation is generally consistent with the regional structural orientation observed at Hyperion. Several intervals display increased fracturing and broken core, indicative of brittle deformation. These intervals commonly coincide with elevated silica content and increased quartz veining.

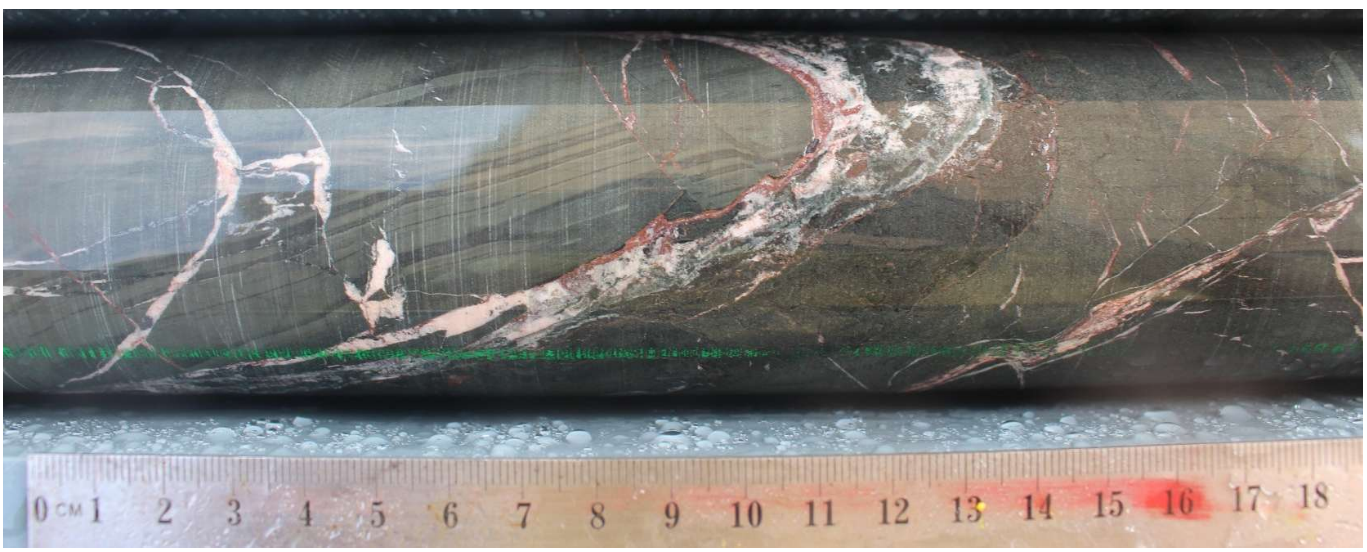

Figure 9: HYDD25002 – drill core at 155.2-155.4m showing mafic sediments of the Mt Charles formation interlayered with dolerite and qtz-carb veining.

Quartz veining within the metasedimentary sequence occurs predominantly as narrow planar veins and irregular fracture fills. Veins are typically millimetre to centimetre scale and locally form small vein clusters within fractured zones. Vein density increases in structurally disturbed intervals, suggesting these zones acted as fluid pathways during hydrothermal activity.

The competency contrast between metasedimentary rocks and underlying dolerite is evident in the deformation style, with sediments displaying both foliation-parallel deformation and brittle fracture overprinting (see Figure 9).

With increasing depth, HYDD25002 intersects medium-grained dolerite interpreted as part of the Mt Charles Formation which is interlayered with the sediments described above (see Figures 9 & 10).

The dolerite is:

- Massive to weakly foliated
- Medium grained with preserved primary igneous textures in less altered intervals
- Competent and brittle under deformation

10.3 Alteration

Alteration intensity increases downhole and proximal to zones of enhanced veining. The dominant alteration assemblage comprises:

- Sericite
- Carbonate
- Silica
- Local bleaching

In moderately altered intervals, primary doleritic textures remain visible. In strongly altered zones, the rock becomes pale green to grey and primary textures are partially overprinted by sericite-carbonate replacement and silicification.

Quartz and quartz-carbonate veining is common within the dolerite and locally forms vein networks. Veins range from narrow planar structures to more complex stockwork-style zones where vein density increases. In areas of high vein intensity, the dolerite becomes locally brecciated, with angular fragments supported or cemented by quartz.

Figure 10 shows the interval at approximately 241.45–241.60m and shows foliated metasedimentary rocks interpreted as siltstone to fine sandstone of the Mt Charles Formation and displays well-developed brittle deformation overprinting the earlier fabric. The host sediment exhibits moderate foliation, cut by multiple generations of quartz veining. Early narrow, fracture-controlled quartz veinlets cross-cut foliation at moderate angles and are locally re-opened and overprinted by thicker quartz–carbonate veins developed along steeper fracture sets. The thicker veins are irregular and locally dilational, indicating episodic brittle reactivation and repeated fluid ingress. Subtle bleaching and silicification are evident adjacent to vein margins, consistent with sericite–carbonate alteration halos.

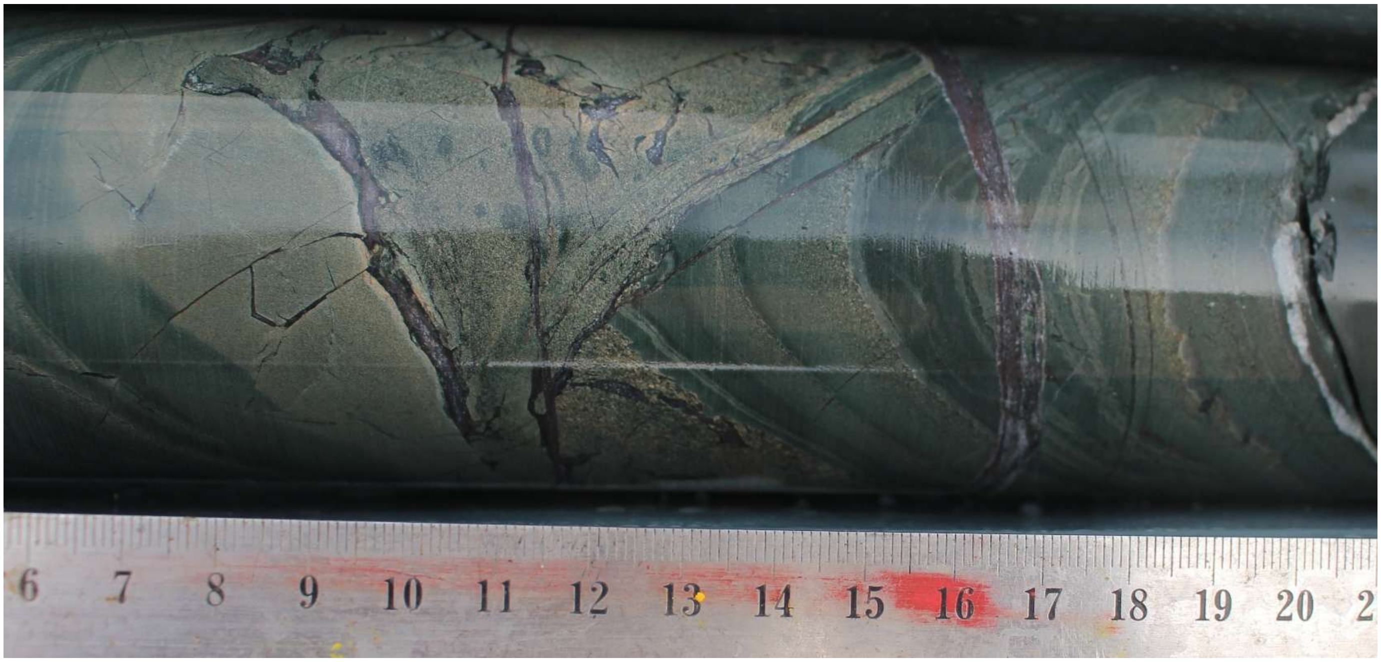

Figure 10: HYDD25002 241.45-241.6m – complex zone of folded sediments cut by later quartz-carbonate and qtz-hematite veining

10.4 Veining

Overall, the overprinting relationships and crack-seal textures indicate multiple hydrothermal pulses associated with progressive brittle deformation rather than a single mineralising event. Figure 11 shows a piece of core from the interval at approximately 195.15–195.35 m in HYDD25002 is characterised by an intense, multi-generational quartz–carbonate vein network developed within competent, foliated metasedimentary rocks of the interpreted Mt Charles Formation. Veining is dense and structurally controlled, comprising early narrow, planar quartz veinlets that cross-cut foliation, overprinted by thicker centimetre-scale quartz–carbonate veins that locally exploit and dilate earlier fractures. Host rock fragments are angular and locally supported by quartz, indicating brittle fracturing and repeated structural reactivation. Later narrow cross-cutting quartz stringers are also present, demonstrating multiple hydrothermal pulses rather than a single vein event. Vein density is highest toward the central portion of the interval, suggesting proximity to a principal structural conduit. Subtle bleaching and alteration adjacent to thicker veins indicate fluid-rock interaction, and the overall vein geometry and overprinting relationships are consistent with a structurally prepared corridor subjected to episodic brittle deformation and hydrothermal fluid ingress within the Hyperion mineralised system.

Figure 12 shows the interval ~135–138 m and displays a well-developed, multi-phase quartz–carbonate vein system hosted in moderately foliated metasedimentary rocks of the interpreted Mt Charles Formation. Veining comprises early thin, fracture-controlled quartz veinlets that cross-cut foliation, overprinted by thicker centimetre-scale quartz–carbonate veins that locally exploit and widen earlier fractures. In structurally focused zones, vein density increases to form anastomosing stockwork-style networks with minor host brecciation, indicating episodic brittle reactivation and dilation. Late narrow quartz stringers cross-cut earlier veins, representing waning hydrothermal activity. Overall, the interval records up to four discrete veining episodes associated with repeated brittle deformation and multiple fluid pulses within a structurally prepared zone.

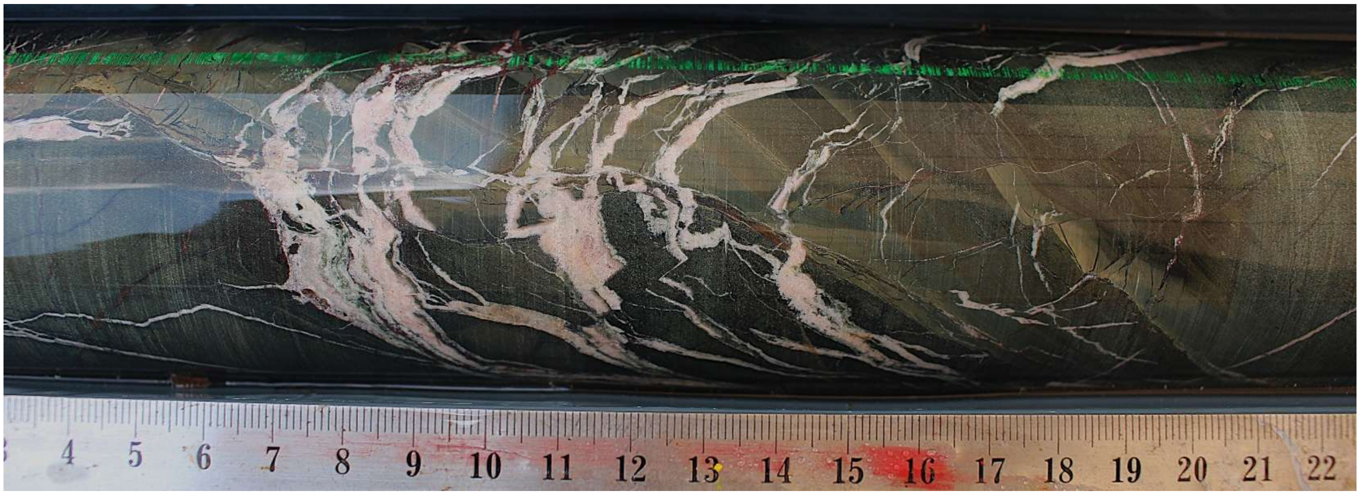

Figure 11: HYDD25002 – core from 195.15-195.35m showing complex zone of multi-generational quartz-carbonate veining.

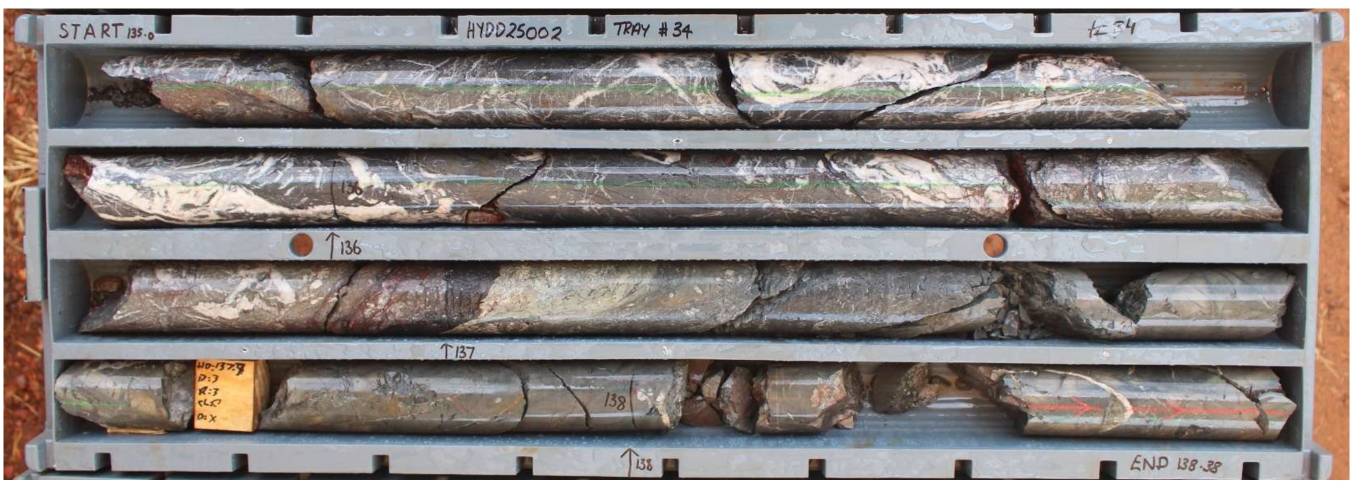

Figure 12: HYDD25002 – Tray 34 135-138.38m – showing well-developed, multi-phase quartz–carbonate vein system hosted in moderately foliated metasedimentary rocks.

10.5 Mineralisation

A narrow zone of mineralisation was reported from the Tethys lode:

- 0.55m @ 1.4g/t Au from 323.6m (see Figure 13 & Table 4).

Sulphide mineralisation observed in HYDD25002 is dominated by:

- Fine disseminated pyrite
- Local arsenopyrite
- Vein-associated sulphides

Sulphides are preferentially developed within altered and veined dolerite and, to a lesser extent, within fractured metasedimentary intervals. Disseminated sulphide abundance generally increases where quartz-carbonate veining and alteration intensity are highest.

Sulphide textures suggest hydrothermal deposition contemporaneous with quartz veining. Mineralisation is predominantly disseminated and fracture-controlled, with no significant massive sulphide development observed.

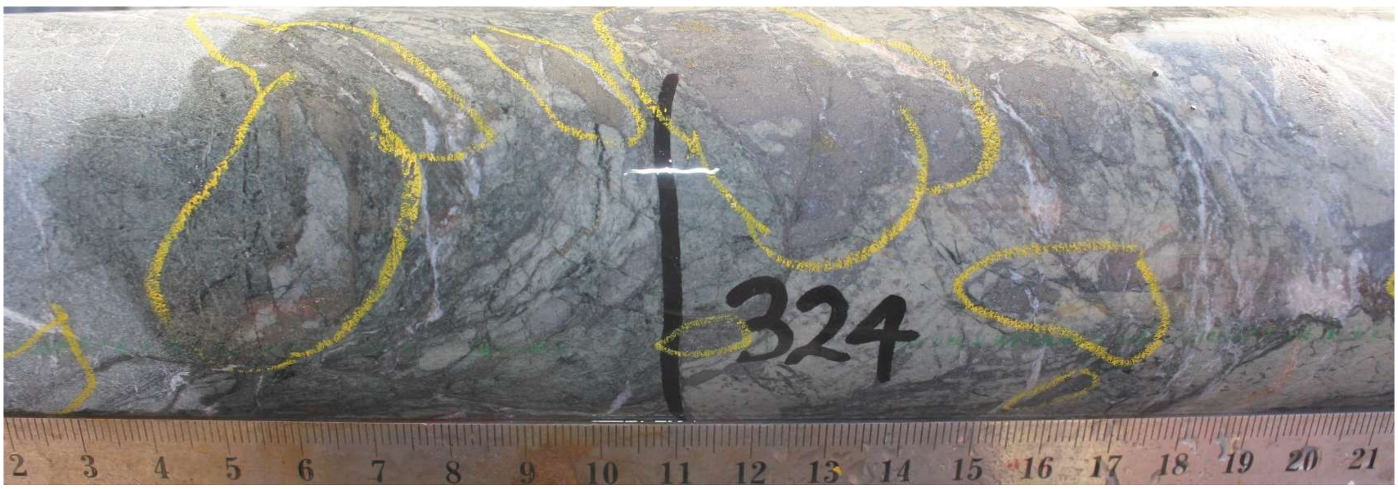

Figure 13: HYDD25002 ~324m – arsenopyrite and pyrite rich zone (323.6-324.15m – 1.44g/t Au).

11 Conclusions and Recommendations

The NTGS-Prodigy collaborative Diamond Drilling Program was a success, achieving most of the outcomes set out in the project scope. Drill hole HYDD25001 confirmed the mineralisation within the Suess Lode and provides core to better understand this mineralisation.

Drilling intersecting minor mineralisation down-dip of the current known mineralisation and providing confidence for further deeper drilling across the Hyperion deposit. Despite the lack of significant mineralisation within the Tethys Lode from both holes, the information gained from the diamond core has advanced Prodigy's understanding and given further confidence to the narrow vein mineralisation model.

Anomalous mineralisation was intercepted within the Tethys Lode and is associated with a series of quartz-pyrite veins. The veins appear to dip moderately to the west and likely associated with the SSZ. The veins appear to be present within the both the dolerites and the metasediments.

As part of the program, downhole wireline logging was completed on several diamond holes at Hyperion and Prodigy is reviewing the downhole data from hole HYDD25001 to assist with future drilling programs.

DIGITAL FILES

(attached as zip files)

Televiewer files – Downhole Wireline Logging (zip file)

MRT Files (zip file)

DRILL CORE PHOTOS (zip file)