predictive discovery

ASX Announcement

24 February 2025

ENCOURAGING DRILLING RESULTS AT FOUWAGBE AND SOUNSOUN

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX:PDI) ("PDI" or the "Company") is pleased to announce drilling results from the Argo area of its Bankan Gold Project in Guinea ("the Project"). Results are from 41 holes for 6,984m of resource definition drilling at the Fouwagbe and Sounsoun targets, and exploration drilling at Sounsoun. Results from the south-western corridor at Sounsoun confirm the area as a priority for further exploration.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Fouwagbe results continue to refine interpretations and mineralised zones, with best intercepts of:
  - **5m @ 15.98g/t** from 55m (including 1m @ 71.98g/t from 57m);
  - **7.5m @ 2.13g/t** from 102.5m and **3.5m @ 11.93g/t** from 141m;
  - **1m @ 10.85g/t** from 121m, **2m @ 7.85g/t** from 145m and **1.75m @ 13.93g/t** from 230.75m;
  - **0.85m @ 31.56g/t** from 14.15m and **4m @ 1.71g/t** from 18m;
  - **1.55m @ 10.27g/t** from 32.6m and **1m @ 11.37g/t** from 203m;
  - **12m @ 1.40g/t** from 89m; and
  - **9m @ 1.44g/t** from 7m and **6m @ 1.53g/t** from 29m.
- Strong intercepts recorded in Sounsoun's underexplored south-western corridor, including:
  - **17m @ 1.76g/t** from 35m and **23m @ 3.07g/t** from 77m (hole ends in mineralisation);
  - **2m @ 15.97g/t** from 164m and **3m @ 25.01g/t** from 171m;
  - **6m @ 9.09g/t** from 154m (including 1m @ 47.08g/t); and
  - **8m @ 6.15g/t** from 119m (including 2m @ 18.91g/t).
- Additional Sounsoun results received from the well-defined E-W trending shear zone, including:
  - **4m @ 0.80g/t** from 30m and **7m @ 0.75g/t** from 60m;
  - **7m @ 0.94g/t** from 133m; and
  - **1m @ 4.51g/t** from 99m.
- Geological modelling and Mineral Resource estimation is progressing for the Fouwagbe and Sounsoun targets. Further exploration drilling is planned within Sounsoun's south-western corridor to follow-up on recent positive results. Exploration drilling in the broader Argo and Bokoro South areas is continuing.

PDI's Managing Director, Andrew Pardey, said:

"The Fouwagbe and Sounsoun targets at Argo continue to deliver encouraging resource definition drilling results as we advance towards maiden Mineral Resource estimates later this quarter. The high-grade results at Fouwagbe have extended known mineralisation in some areas and indicate the potential for additional mineralised shoots to be defined by future drilling."

"We are particularly encouraged by strong intercepts from an underexplored part of Sounsoun's south-western corridor. Among these results is one of the best drill holes recorded in the entire Argo area so far, which ended in mineralisation, highlighting the potential for extensions. This further demonstrates the scale of gold mineralisation in the area, reinforcing our belief that systematic exploration across the Bankan permits will continue to unlock significant opportunities."

SUMMARY OF DRILLING RESULTS

Results in this announcement are from Fouwagbe and Sounsoun in the Argo area (refer to Figure 1). In total, 41 holes totalling 6,984m are reported, with the breakdown shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of drill holes reported in this announcement

Location	Drill type	Holes	Metres
Fouwagbe (Resource Definition)	DD	6	1,526
	RC	8	912
	Total	**14**	**2,438**
Sounsoun (Resource Definition and Exploration)	DD	4	1,031
	RC	23	3,515
	Total	**27**	**4,546**
Total		**41**	**6,984**

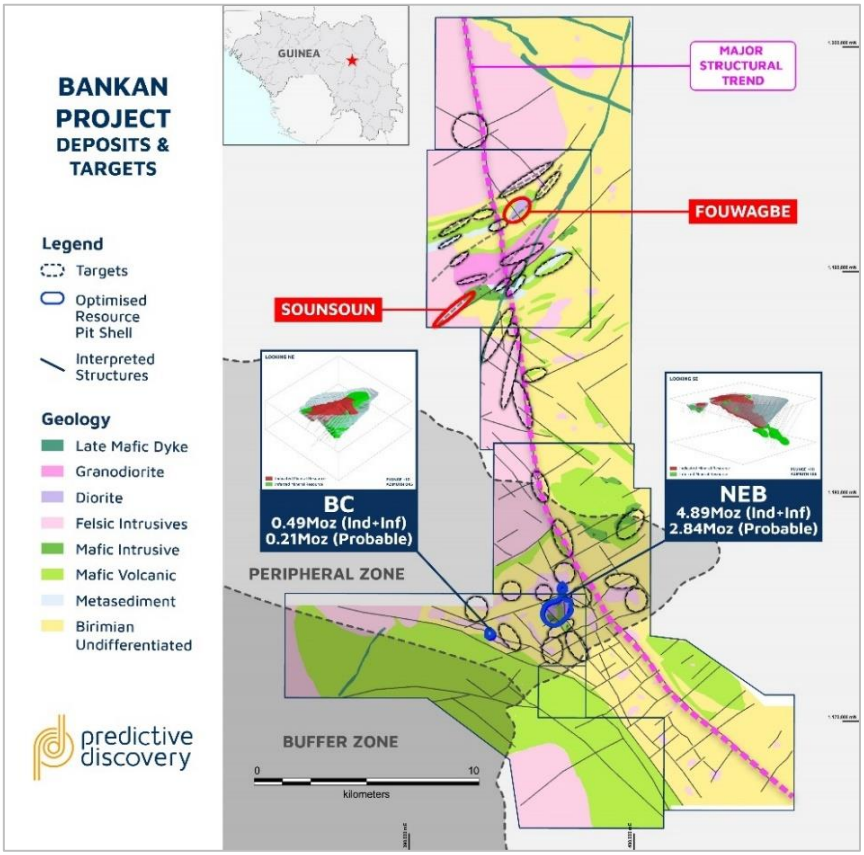

Figure 1: Summary of targets included in this announcement

FOUWAGBE DRILLING RESULTS

Fouwagbe is located in the central part of the Argo permit on the NE-SW Argo Central Trend. This announcement includes results from a further 14 holes totalling 2,438m, marking completion of the current resource definition drilling program at Fouwagbe. Drilling has successfully defined a series of parallel SW plunging shoot-like zones of mineralisation hosted in a set of anastomosing NE and NNE shear zones situated within Fouwagbe's deep saprolite profile. Mineralisation has now been defined to 300m below the natural surface and the shoots are open down-plunge.

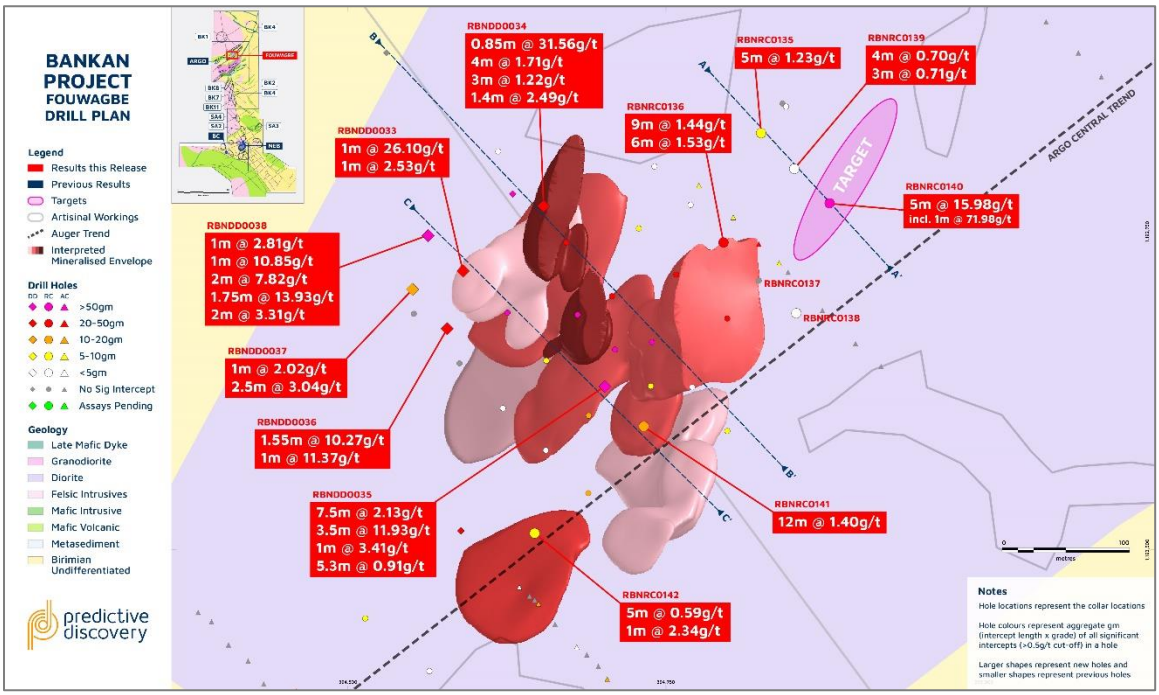

Figure 2: Fouwagbe drill plan

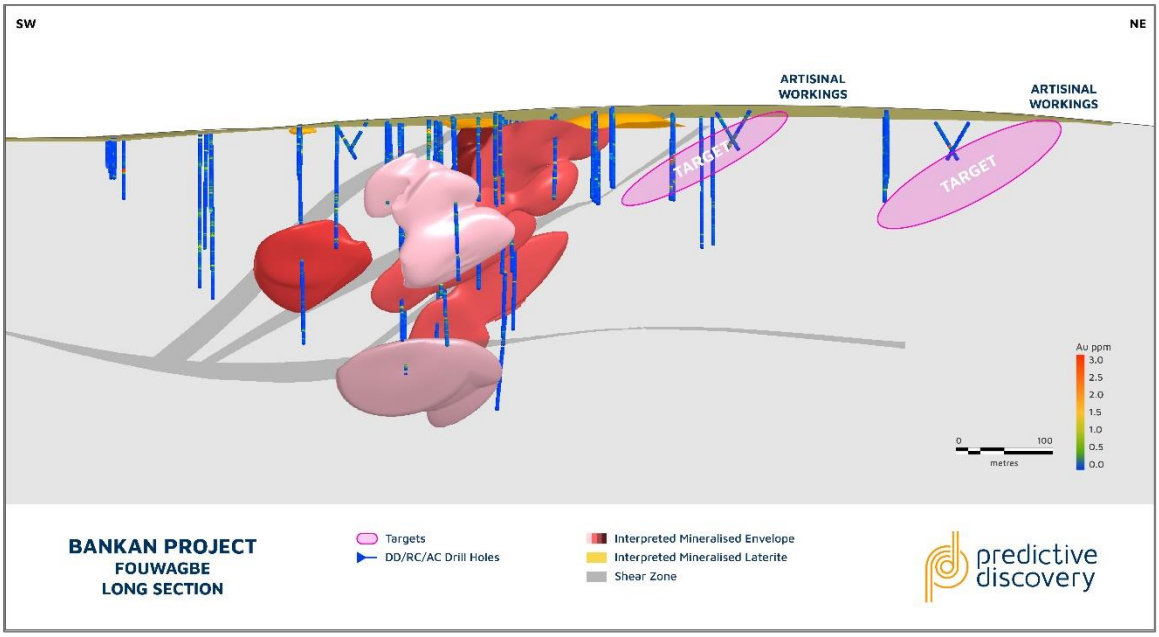

Figure 3: Fouwagbe long section

Mineralisation has also been identified in the overlying pisolitic laterite profile, which in other parts of the Fouwagbe area is being actively mined by artisanal miners. Areas down-plunge to the south-west of certain artisanal workings represent targets for future drilling.

Due to the deep weathering and sheared lithologies, overall core recovery at Fouwagbe has been moderate at 82% on average, with somewhat poorer recovery in the 150m from surface. In some holes, core was not recoverable over small intervals which were expected to host mineralisation.

Cross Section A-A'

Three holes were drilled towards the north-eastern end of the Fouwagbe target area to test for potential extensions to known mineralisation. RBNRC0140 returned a very strong intercept of 5m @ 15.98g/t from 55m (including 1m @ 71.98g/t from 57m), which, subject to further drilling, could represent an additional mineralised shoot. Projected north-east back to the surface, this may represent the source for some of the laterite currently being mined by artisanal miners and is a target for future drilling.

Significant intercepts were also recorded in the other two holes. RBNRC0135 returned a best intercept of 5m @ 1.23g/t from 45m and RBNRC0139 returned 4m @ 0.70g/t from 13m and 3m @ 0.71g/t from 21m.

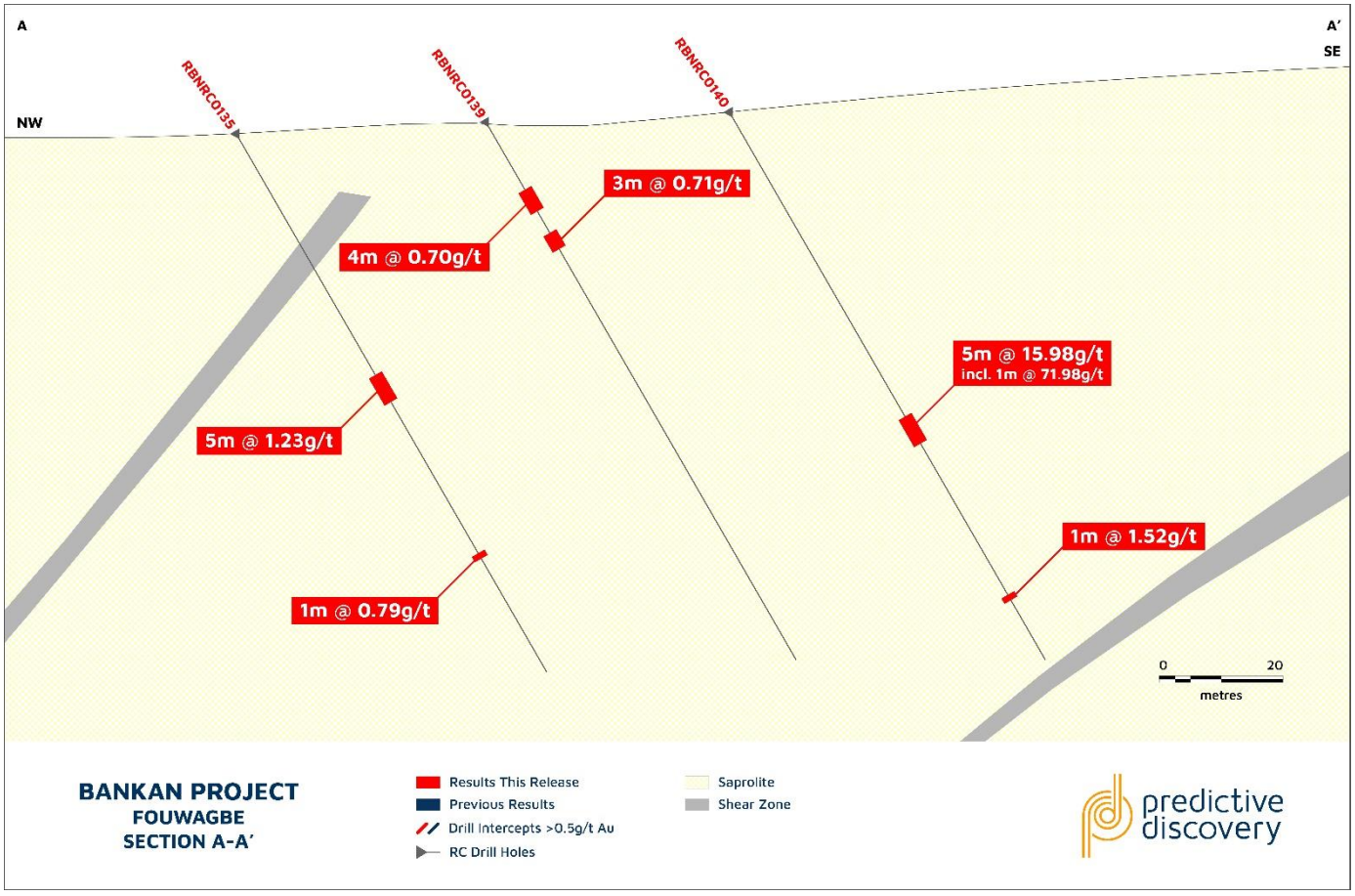

Figure 4: Fouwagbe cross section A-A'

Cross Section B-B'

One new hole was drilled in the central part of the Fouwagbe target to infill the drill spacing in this area. RBNDD0034 recorded several intercepts towards the top of the hole, including 0.85m @ 31.56g/t from 14.15m and 4m @ 1.71g/t from 18m, defining a small mineralised shoot. Intercepts of 3m @ 1.22g/t from 60m and 1.4m @ 2.49g/t from 65.4m (with a 1.5m interval of no core recovery situated between) helped to better define a small, mineralised shoot. Both shoots are open down-plunge to the south-west.

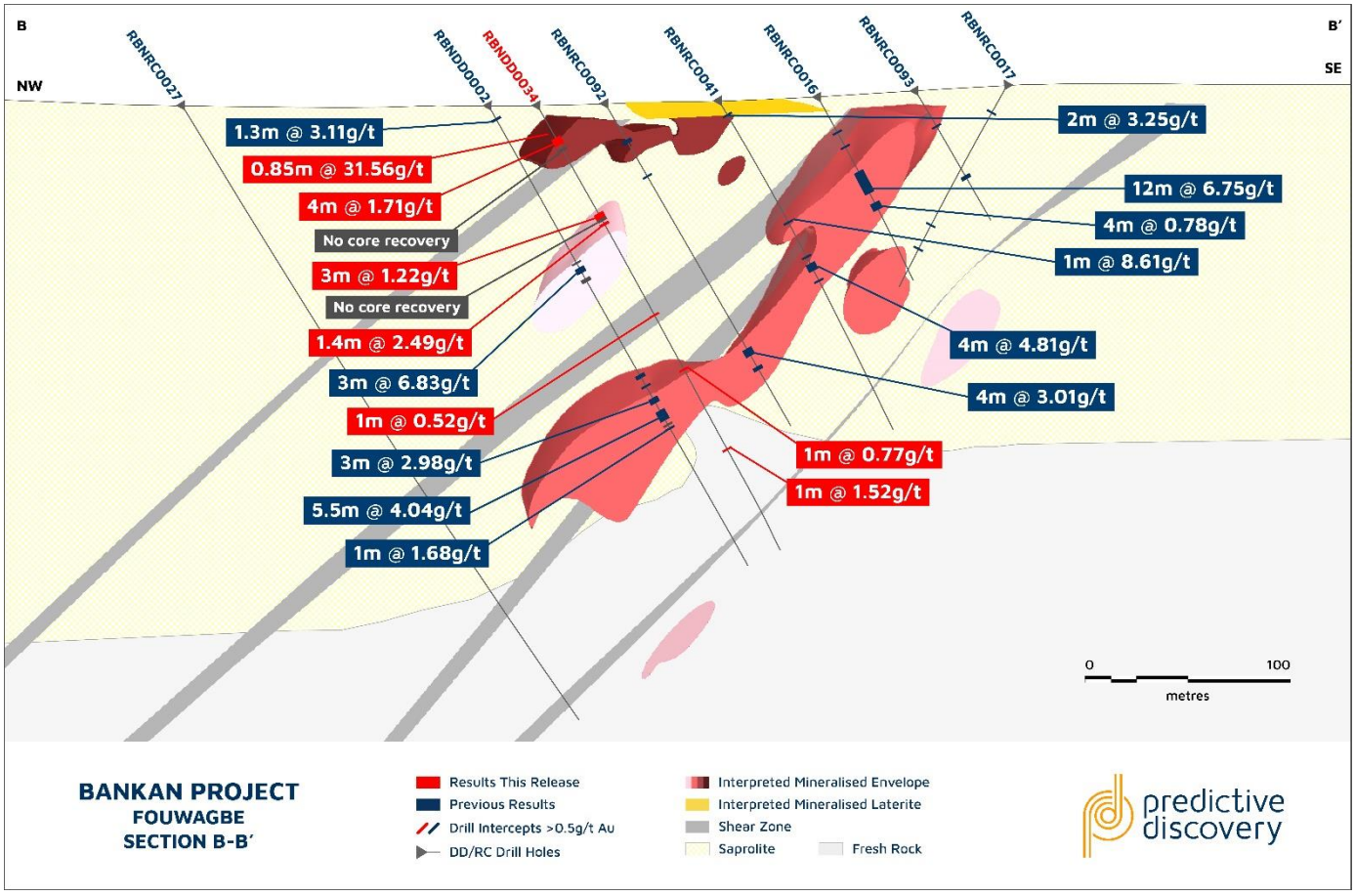

Figure 5: Fouwagbe cross section B-B'

Cross Section C-C'

A number of holes were drilled towards the south-western end of the known mineralisation.

Strong intercepts were recorded in RBNDD0035 and RBNRC0141, extending the main mineralised envelope down-plunge. This shoot remains open. RBNDD0035 intercepted 7.5m @ 2.13g/t from 102.5m. Further down the hole, intercepts of 3.5m @ 11.93g/t from 141m and 1m @ 3.41g/t from 147.5m were recorded, with 3m of no core recovery between these intercepts and 1m directly afterwards. 5.3m @ 0.91g/t from 156.2m was also recorded towards the end of the hole, with 1m of no core recovery after the intercept. RBNRC0141 recorded a strong intercept of 12m @ 1.40g/t from 89m within another mineralised envelope which has developed on and in the footwall of the main shear.

Further to the north-west, RBNDD0033 recorded multiple significant intercepts, including a high-grade intercept of 1m @ 26.10g/t from 136m and 1m @ 2.53g/t from 230.5m. RBNDD0038 recorded multiple high-grade intercepts, including 1m @ 10.85g/t from 121m and 2m @ 7.82g/t from 145m within one mineralised envelope, and 1.75m @ 13.93g/t adjacent to a shear zone and within the largest mineralised envelope. Further down the hole, 2m @ 3.31g/t from 277.5m was recorded in a mineralised envelope in the footwall of the main shear zone, with a subsequent 1m interval of no core recovery to the end of the hole.

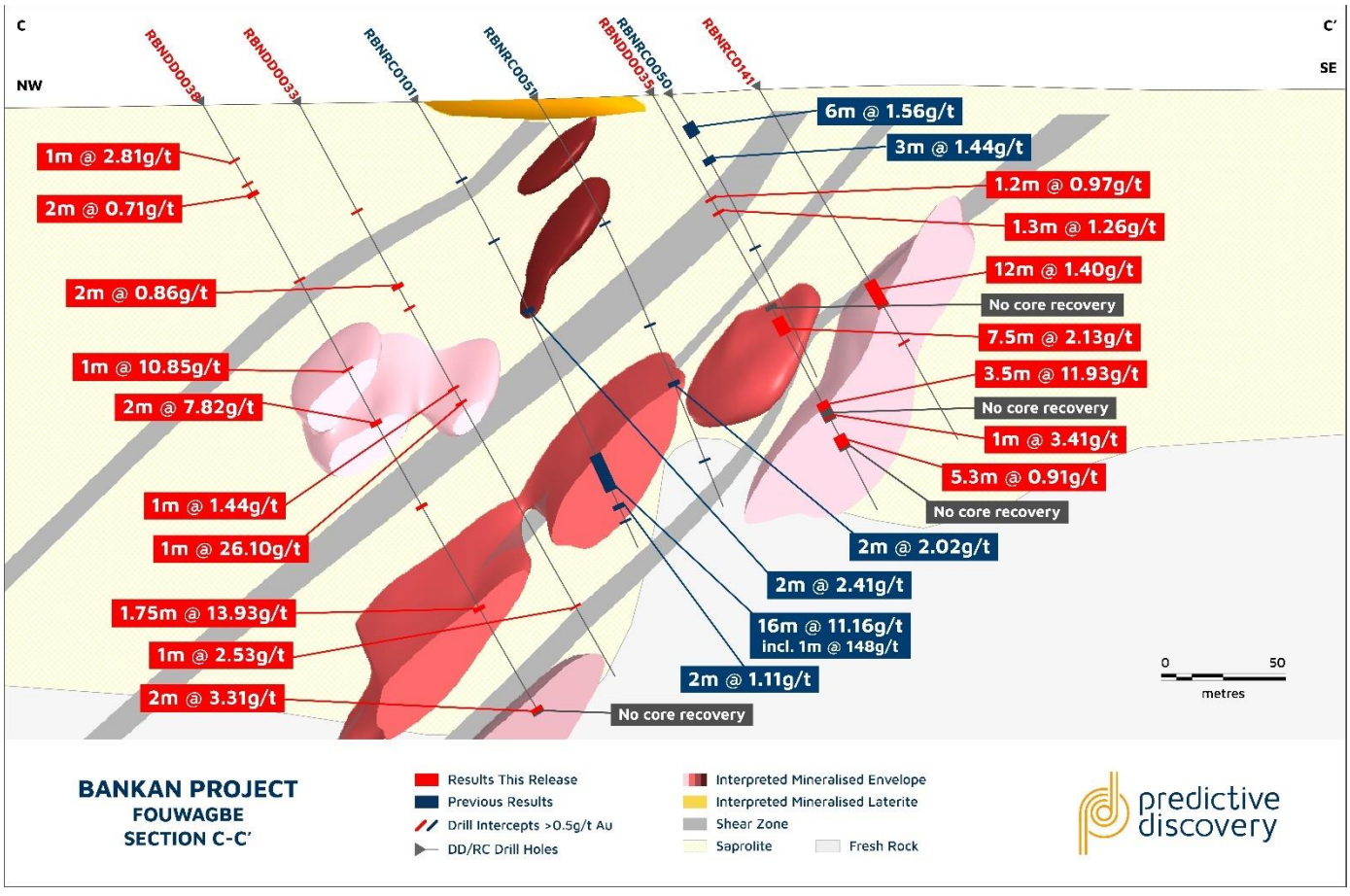

Figure 6: Fouwagbe cross section C-C'

Other Fouwagbe Results

High-grade results were also recorded in RBNDD0036, including 1.55m @ 10.27g/t from 32.6m near surface and 1m @ 11.37g/t from 203m within the same mineralised envelope intersected by RBNDD0038.

Towards the north-east end of known mineralisation, RBNRC0136 recorded shallow positive intercepts of 9m @ 1.44g/t from 7m and 6m @ 1.53g/t from 29m that define the shallowest part of the largest mineralised shoot, directly underneath a mineralised laterite zone.

SOUNSOUN DRILLING RESULTS

The Sounsoun target is defined by a 1.8km long, NE-SW orientated auger anomaly in the south-western corner of the Argo permit and on the Argo South Trend. Results from previous resource definition drilling defined an E-W trending shear zone over a 1km strike at the northern end of the target area, which returned positive results.

Additional drilling has been completed at Sounsoun, with results from 27 holes totalling 4,546m drilled included in this announcement (refer to Figure 7). This comprises both resource definition drilling results from the E-W shear zone and exploration drilling results further south-west within Sounsoun's main NE-SW corridor. Results are pending from a further 6 holes totalling 1,313m.

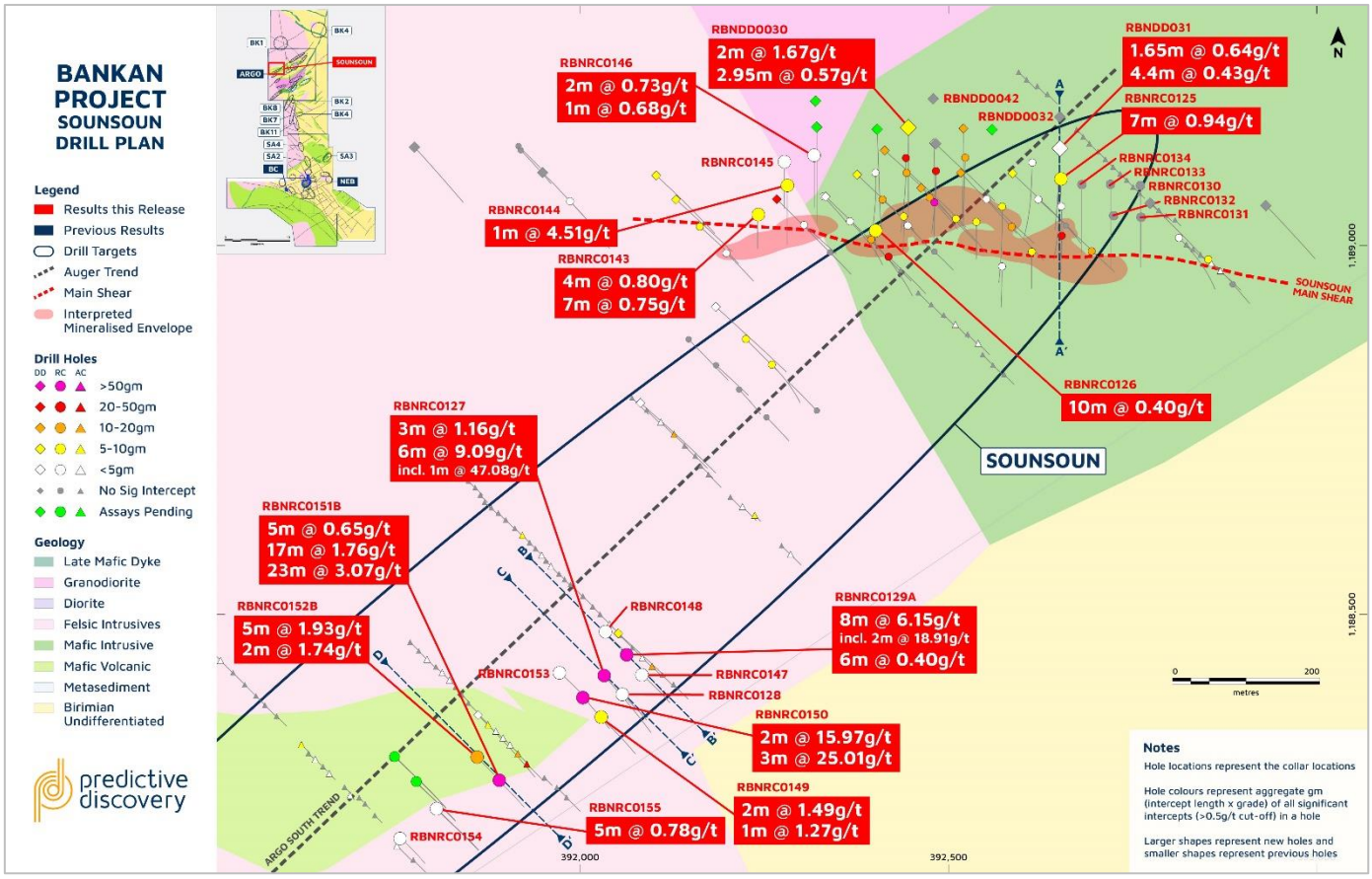

Figure 7: Sounsoun drill plan

E-W Shear Zone Results

Resource definition drilling has been occurring at Sounsoun's E-W shear zone, with results from 15 holes in this area included in this announcement. Results from the final 4 holes of the resource definition drilling program are pending.

Towards the eastern end of the shear zone, three holes were drilled at cross section A-A' to test for depth extensions of mineralisation previously intercepted in holes RBNRC123, RBNRC0124 and RBNDD0014. RBNRC0125 intersected 7m @ 0.94g/t from 133m within the felsic intrusive formation and RBNDD0031 reported 1.65m @ 0.64g/t from 188m and 4.4m @ 0.43g/t from 195.6m at the contact between the felsic intrusive and mafic volcanic formations. Further down dip, RBNDD032 intercepted the deformation zone at the expected location, close to the mafic-felsic contact, but no significant intercepts were recorded.

Further to the east, five RC holes did not record any significant intercepts. Whilst these holes intersected the very well-defined shear zone, mineralisation appears to be closing off towards the east and at depth.

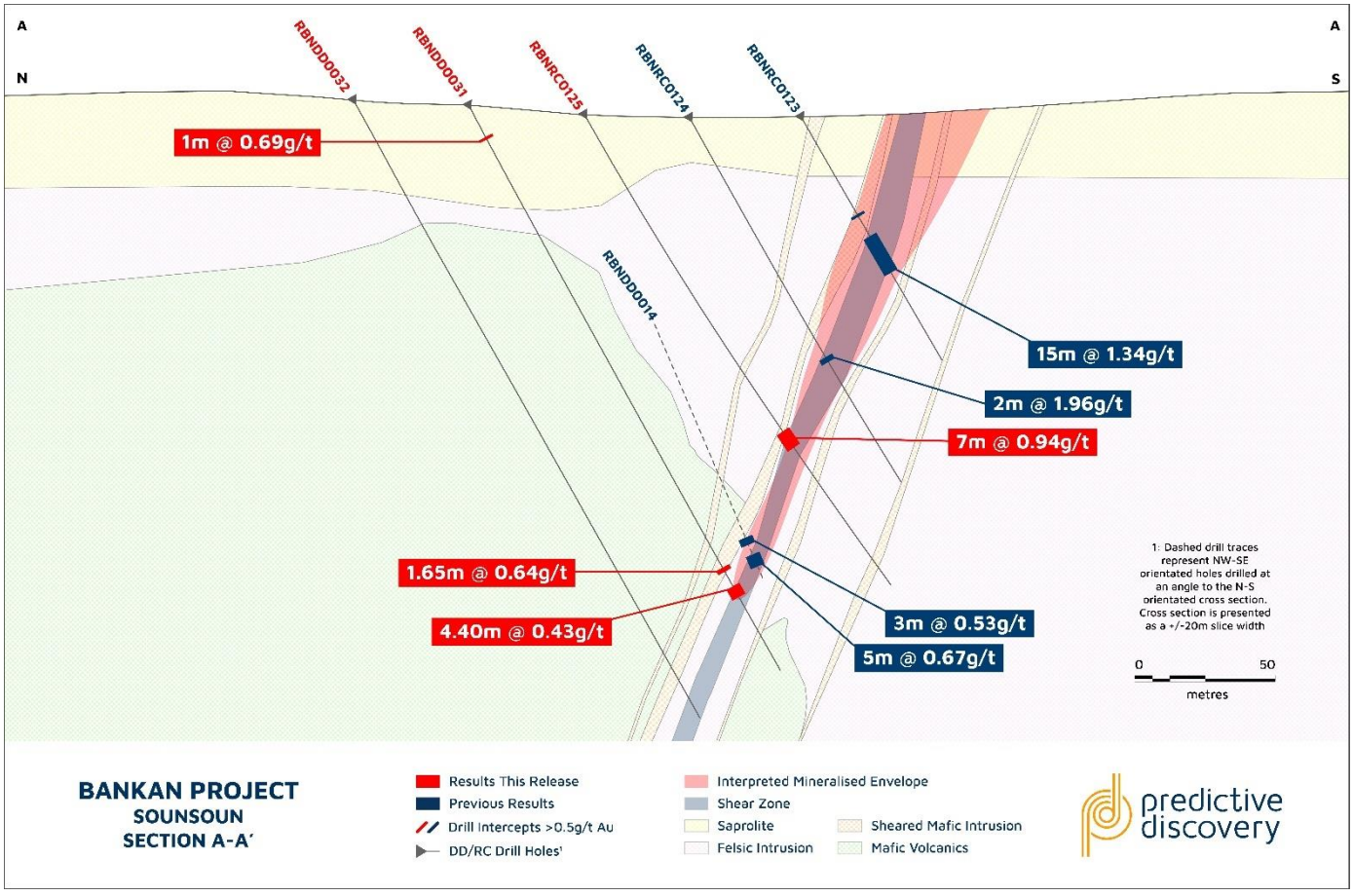

Figure 8: Sounsoun cross section A-A' (+/-20m)

To the west of cross section A-A' and along the E-W shear zone, a number of significant intercepts were recorded, including:

- RBNRC0143: 4m @ 0.80g/t from 30m
  7m @ 0.75g/t from 60m
- RBNRC0144: 1m @ 4.51g/t from 99m
- RBNRC0126: 10m @ 0.40g/t from 21m
- RBNDD0030: 2m @ 1.67g/t from 186m
  2.95m @ 0.57g/t from 209m

NE-SW Trend Results

Exploration drilling is also being undertaken further to the south-west along the NE-SW orientated trend to test the presence of a NE-trending structure suspected to be a control of high-grade mineralisation identified by previous aircore drilling. Results from 12 holes in this area are included in this announcement and results from a further 2 holes are currently pending. Very strong intercepts were recorded in multiple holes, highlighting this area as one of significant interest for further exploration.

RBNRC0129A returned an excellent intercept within a felsic intrusive formation of 8m @ 6.15g/t from 119m including 2m @ 18.91g/t from 123m. Further down the hole, 6m @ 0.40g/t from 135m was intersected. The other holes drilled on this section returned lesser intercepts.

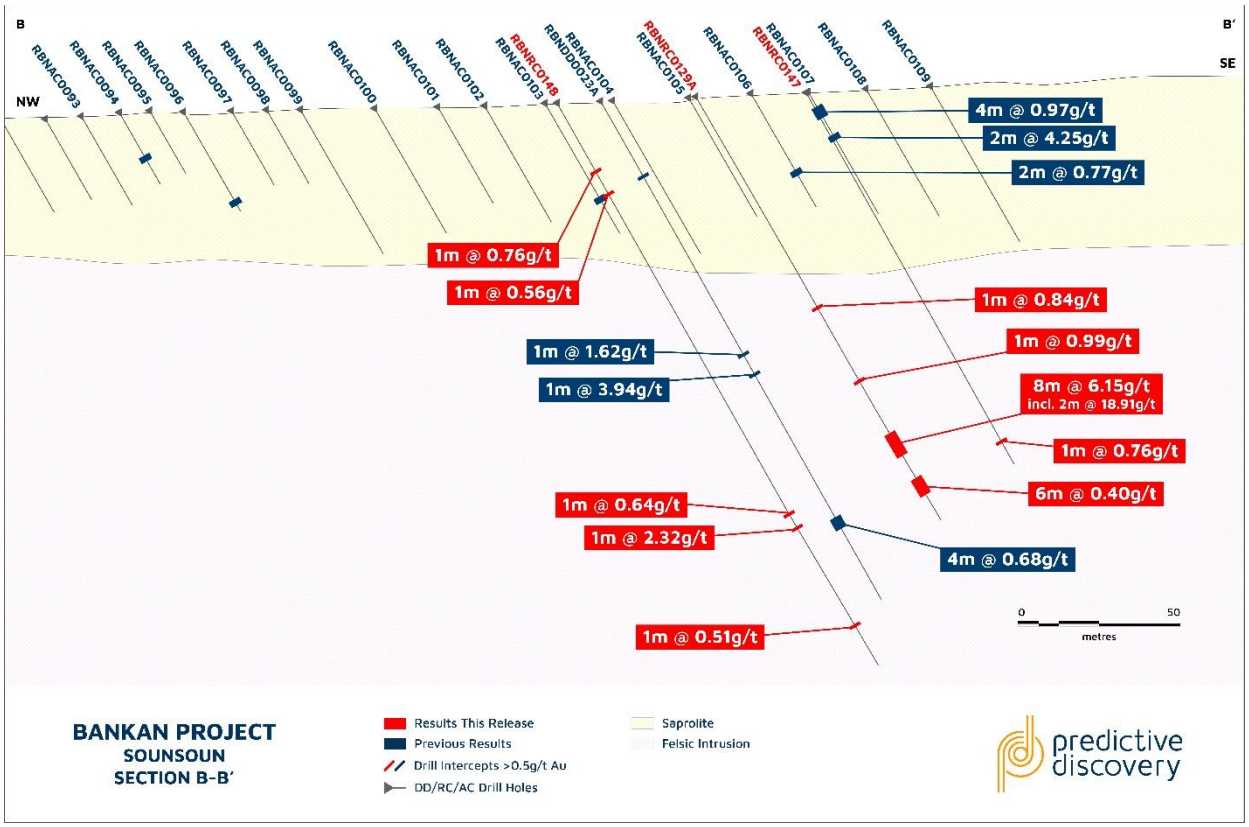

Figure 9: Sounsoun cross section B-B' (+/-20m)

Two holes were drilled on a section approximately 40m south-west of RBNRC0129A. RBNRC0127 returned a high-grade intercept of 6m @ 9.09g/t from 154m including 1m @ 47.08g/t from 159m. Other intercepts recorded higher up the hole were 1m @ 0.69g/t from 75m, 1m @ 2.51g/t from 88m and 3m @ 1.16g/t from 101m. RBNRC0128, drilled further south-east, was not drilled deep enough to intercept the interpreted up-dip continuation of the high-grade intercept in RBNRC0127. 3m @ 0.62g/t from 93m was intercepted towards the bottom of the 100m deep hole.

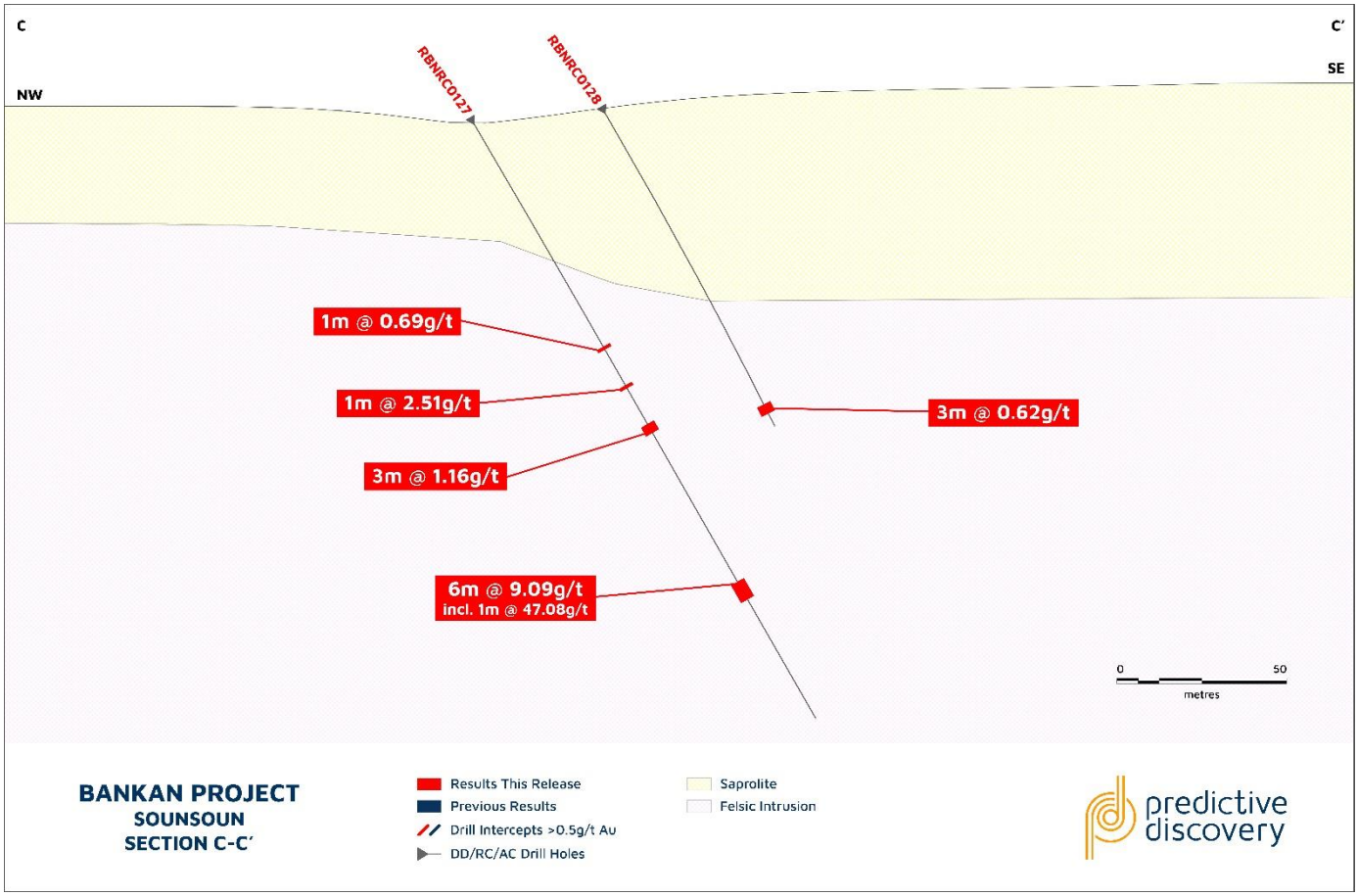

Figure 10: Sounsoun cross section C-C' (+/-20m)

Approximately 40m further south-west, RBNRC0150 recorded high-grade intercepts of 2m @ 15.97g/t from 164m and 3m @ 25.01g/t from 171m. Other holes drilled on this section recorded lesser intercepts, although like cross section C-C', these holes may be deep enough to intersect any continuation of the mineralisation.

RBNRC0151B recorded excellent intercepts a further 100m south-west, including 17m @ 1.76g/t from 35m and 23m @ 3.07g/t from 77m (with the hole ending in mineralisation. Also on this section, RBNRC0152B recorded a best intercept of 5m @ 1.93g/t from 86m.

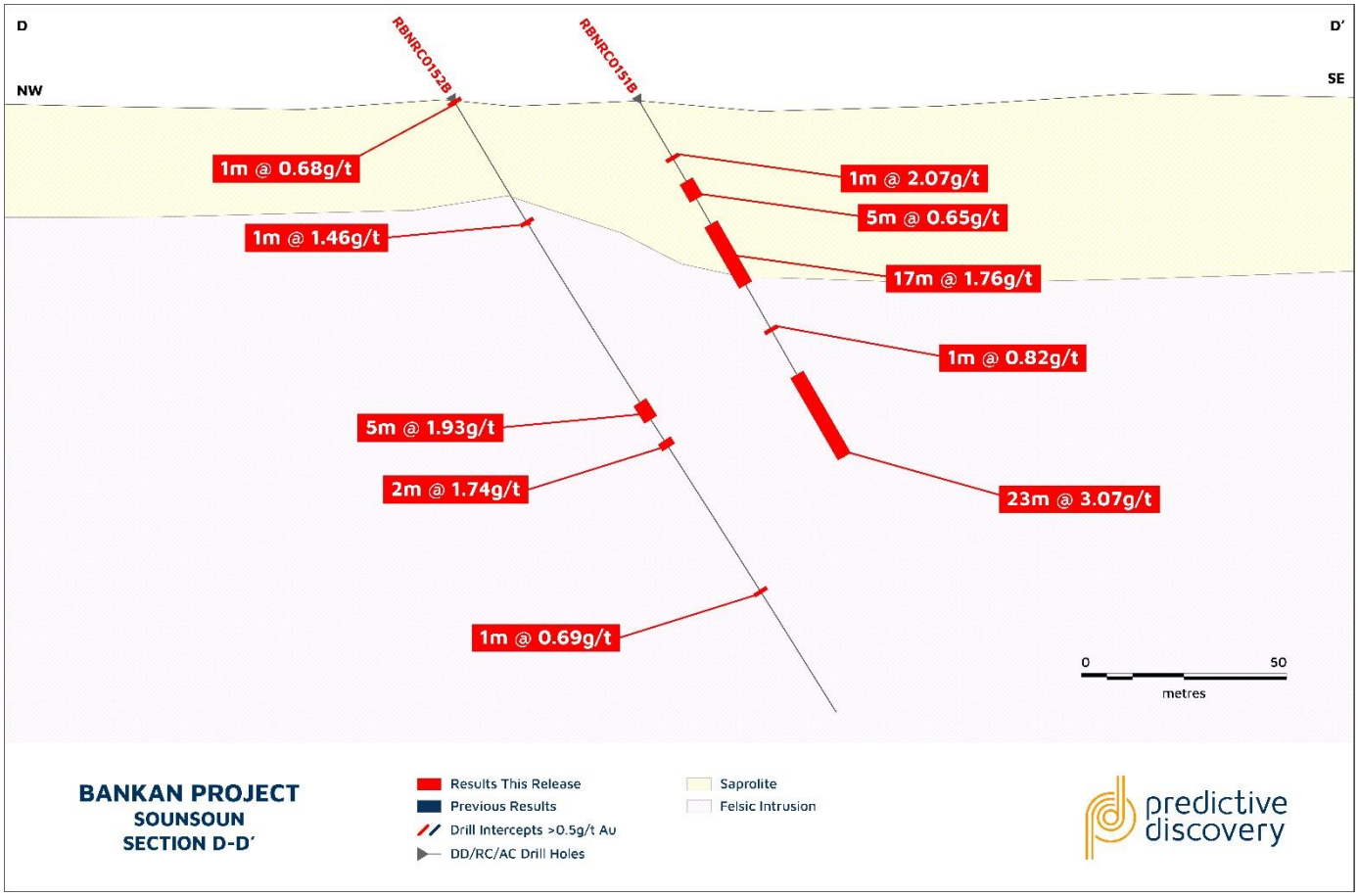

Figure 11: Sounsoun cross section D-D' (+/-20m)

NEXT STEPS

PDI's current drilling efforts are focused on regional areas to the north of the NEB and BC deposits (which host the Project's entire 5.38Moz Mineral Resource[1]). The current phase of resource development drilling at Fouwagbe and Sounsoun has been completed and work is underway on the maiden Mineral Resource estimates planned for later this quarter.

The latest intercepts recorded in the south-western part of the Sounsoun target are highly encouraging and further exploration drilling is being planned to follow-up on these results.

Earlier-stage regional exploration programs are continuing at Argo and the southern part of the Bokoro permit to further develop the pipeline of targets moving through the exploration phases.

- END -

This announcement is authorised for release by PDI Managing Director, Andrew Pardey.

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[1] Refer to Compliance Statement at the end of this announcement.

ABOUT PREDICTIVE DISCOVERY

PDI's strategy is to identify and develop gold deposits within the Siguiri Basin, Guinea. The Company's key asset is the Tier-1 Bankan Gold Project. A Mineral Resource estimate of 5.38Moz has been defined to date at the NEB (4.89Moz) and BC (487Koz) deposits,[2] making Bankan the largest gold discovery in West Africa in a decade.

PDI completed a Pre-Feasibility Study for the Bankan Project in April 2024, outlining a 269koz per annum operation over 12 years, a maiden Ore Reserve estimate of 3.05Moz and strong financials.[2] A Definitive Feasibility Study is underway and PDI is advancing the permitting for the Project. The government of Guinea has approved the Project's Environmental & Social Impact Assessment and issued a Certificate of Environmental Compliance, and PDI has submitted an Exploitation Permit application.

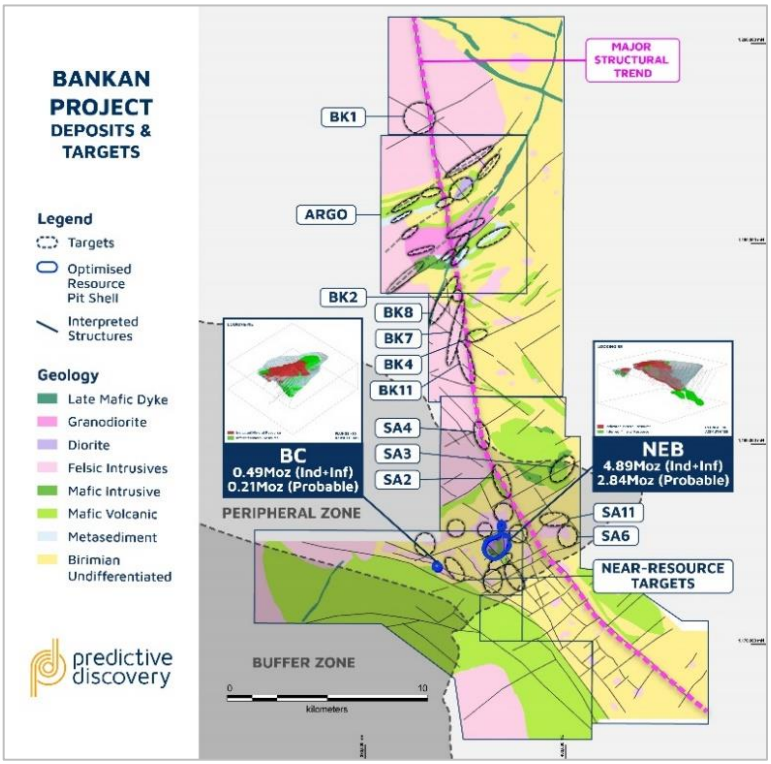

Figure 12: Bankan Project deposits and targets

The Bankan Project is highly prospective for additional discoveries. PDI is also exploring targets near the NEB and BC deposits, and regionally to the north along the 35km gold super structure which runs through the permits.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The Exploration Results reported herein for Fouwagbe and Sounsoun are based on information compiled by Mr Franck Bizouerne, who is a member of the European Federation of Geologists. Mr Bizouerne is a full-time employee of the Company and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits being considered to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Bizouerne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

[2] Refer to Compliance Statement at the end of this announcement.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to the previous mineral resource estimate is from the announcement titled "Bankan Mineral Resource increases to 5.38Moz" dated 7 August 2023. The information in this announcement that relates to the previous ore reserve estimate is from the announcement titled "PFS Delivers Attractive Financials & 3.05Moz Ore Reserve" dated 15 April 2024.

The estimates are summarised in the tables below. The Company it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the mineral resource or ore reserve estimates contained in this announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource and ore reserve estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table 2: Bankan Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate

Deposit	Classification	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained (Koz Au)
NEB Open Pit	Indicated	0.5	78.4	1.55	3,900
	Inferred	0.5	3.1	0.91	92
	Total		**81.4**	**1.53**	**3,993**
NEB Underground	Inferred	2.0	6.8	4.07	896
NEB Total			**88.3**	**1.72**	**4,888**
BC Open Pit	Indicated	0.4	5.3	1.42	244
	Inferred	0.4	6.9	1.09	243
BC Total			**12.2**	**1.24**	**487**
Total Bankan Project			**100.5**	**1.66**	**5,376**

Table 3: Bankan Gold Project Ore Reserve Estimate

Deposit	Mining Method	Classification	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained (Koz Au)
NEB	Open Pit	Probable	0.5	46.2	1.41	2,101
	Underground	Probable	1.7	7.1	3.24	739
	Total			**53.3**	**1.66**	**2,840**
BC	Open Pit	Probable	0.4	4.3	1.48	207
	Total			**4.3**	**1.48**	**207**
Total Open Pit				**50.6**	**1.42**	**2,308**
Total Underground				**7.1**	**3.24**	**739**
Total Bankan Project				**57.7**	**1.64**	**3,047**

The production targets and forecast financial information referred to in this announcement is from the announcement titled "PFS Delivers Attractive Financials & 3.05Moz Ore Reserve" dated 15 April 2024. The Company confirms that all the material assumptions underpinning the production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets in the previous announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this announcement that relates to the previous exploration results have been cross referenced to the original announcement or are from announcements listed in the table below. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects previous exploration results referred to in this announcement. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the relevant original market announcements.

Date	Announcement	Date	Announcement
16 December 2024	Positive Results from Sounsoun Resource Drilling	19 October 2021	NE Bankan High-Grade Gold Zone Reinforced and Extended
3 December 2024	800W Mineralised Zone Extends Along Strike	30 September 2021	3.65 Million-Ounce Bankan Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate
27 November 2024	Additional High-Grade Intercepts at Fouwagbe	23 September 2021	28m @ 12.1g/t Gold 1.5 Km from NE Bankan
30 September 2024	Argo and Bokoro Drilling Results	16 September 2021	High-Grade Gold Zone Confirmed Up To 400m Vertical Depth
8 August 2024	NEB and BC Area Drilling Programs Continue to Deliver	24 August 2021	Strong Widths and Grades from Bankan Creek Resource Drilling
16 July 2024	Strong Drilling Results and Permitting Update	02 August 2021	More Broad Widths and High-Grades from Bankan Drilling
27 June 2024	BC Resource Definition Drilling Returns Positive Intercepts	19 July 2021	Bonanza Gold Grades as High-Grade Zone Is Revealed at Bankan
12 June 2024	Fouwagbe & Sounsoun Progress to Resource Development	17 June 2021	Broad Gold Intercepts from Bankan Creek and NE Bankan
24 April 2024	BC East Drilling Confirms Previous Positive Results	03 June 2021	NE Bankan Extends to Depth with Strong Gold Grades
15 April 2024	PFS Delivers Attractive Financials & 3.05Moz Ore Reserve	31 May 2021	6m at 32g/t Gold from First Drilling at Koundian, Guinea
9 April 2024	Excellent Results from Argo Central Trend	13 May 2021	Widespread & High-Grade Gold from Bankan Regional Auger
1 February 2024	Sounsoun, SB and SEB Targets Advanced by Latest Drilling	06 May 2021	NE Bankan Central Gold Zone Extending to South at Depth
11 December 2023	Drilling at Bankan Delivers More Positive Results	28 April 2021	Bankan Aeromag Many New Drill Targets Along 35km Structure
24 October 2023	Promising Results from Across the Bankan Gold Project	15 April 2021	NE Bankan Gold Mineralisation Substantially Extends at Depth
12 September 2023	Further Strong Drilling Results from the NEB & BC Area	31 March 2021	NE Bankan Grows To 300m Wide. High Grade Gold from Surface
29 August 2023	Encouraging Initial Argo RC Results	15 March 2021	Exceptionally High Grades, Thick Intercepts from NE Bankan
7 August 2023	Bankan Mineral Resource Increases to 5.38Moz	05 March 2021	Substantial Oxide Gold Zone Emerging at NE Bankan Project
7 August 2023	Resource Definition Drilling Results	25 February 2021	More Depth Extensions from Drilling Bankan Gold Discoveries
19 June 2023	Encouraging Drill Results at NEB, BC and Nearby Targets	11 February 2021	High Grade Drill Results Extend Bankan Ck Discovery to North
19 June 2023	Argo Target Upgraded by Recent Auger Results	28 January 2021	Outstanding, Wide Gold Intercept Grows Bankan at Depth
5 June 2023	Positive Resource Drilling Results from NEB and BC	22 January 2021	Bankan Gold Project Drilling Accelerated
22 May 2023	Multiple High Priority Drill Targets Identified at Argo	27 November 2020	Exploration Update - Bankan Gold Project, Guinea
6 April 2023	RC Drilling Underway at Near-Resource Targets	20 October 2020	Exploration Update - Bankan-2 Gold Drilling Underway
4 April 2023	Infill Drilling Results	13 October 2020	92m at 1.9g/t Gold - Diamond Drilling Expands Bankan Project
21 February 2023	High-Grade Intercepts Extends Underground Mineralisation	25 September 2020	NE Bankan Gold Deposit Grows with More Strong Drill Results
06 February 2023	50% Of NEB'S 3.5Moz Open Pit Resource Upgraded to Indicated	10 September 2020	55m at 2.94g/t Gold-Broad True Widths Confirmed At Bankan
30 January 2023	Outstanding Infill Drilling Results Continue	03 September 2020	NE Bankan Now 1.6km Long with Possible Parallel Gold Zone
30 November 2022	Promising Near-Resource Drilling and Geophysics Results	27 August 2020	Bankan Creek Gold Zone Further Expanded
10 November 2022	Positive Infill Drill Results & Grade Control Program Complete	19 August 2020	Strong Wide Gold Intercepts from Bankan Creek and NE Bankan
29 September 2022	High Grade Gold 200m Below NE Bankan's 3.9Moz Resource	07 August 2020	Outstanding High-Grade Gold Results from NE Bankan, Guinea
25 August 2022	Impressive Gold Hits Continue At 4.2Moz Bankan Gold Resource	31 July 2020	Diamond Drilling Confirms Gold at Depth at NE Bankan, Guinea
01 August 2022	4.2Moz Bankan Gold Resource	17 July 2020	Impressive 1st RC Drill Results Grow NE Bankan Discovery
15 June 2022	Deepest Hole to Date Intercepts Gold 630m Down Dip	30 June 2020	NE Bankan Discovery Guinea Extended 30% To 1.3km In Length
19 May 2022	60,000m Drill Program Underway at Bankan & Key Appointments	27 May 2020	Kaninko Auger Results Double Gold-Mineralised Strike Length
27 April 2022	41.5m @ 5.2g/t Au Intersected at NE Bankan	07 May 2020	Drilling Update - Kaninko Project, Guinea
02 February 2022	Multi-Deposit Potential Grows with Strong Results	30 April 2020	Final Drill Results, Bankan Creek, Kaninko Project, Guinea
13 January 2022	33m @ 4.5 g/t Au at NE Bankan, Guinea	27 April 2020	44m at 2.06g/t Gold from Bankan Creek, Kaninko, Guinea
16 December 2021	Bankan Project Grows with New Gold Discoveries	15 April 2020	Outstanding Drill Results from New Gold Discovery in Guinea
09 December 2021	Predictive Intersects 34m @ 5.5 g/t Au at NE Bankan	07 April 2020	Guinea Ground Acquired Near Plus-2 Million Oz Gold Deposits
22 November 2021	Further Depth Extension to Bankan High-Grade Gold	19 March 2020	High-Grades-Broad Widths from Guinea Auger-Trenching Program
03 November 2021	High-Grade Gold Zone Extended Below Resource Pit Shell	26 February 2020	Up To 8g/t Gold from Power Auger Drilling in Guinea
28 October 2021	AC Drilling Identifies New Gold Prospects at Bankan		

APPENDIX 1: RESOURCE DEFINITION DRILLING RESULTS

Hole No.	Hole Type	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval	Au g/t	GM
Fouwagbe											
RBNDD0033	DD	394,592	1,192,719	398	133.0	-61.5	264	48	1	1.26	1
								82	2	0.86	2
								92.5	1	0.94	1
								129.5	1	1.44	1
								136	**1**	**26.10**	**26**
								230.5	1	2.53	3
RBNDD0034	DD	394,655	1,192,770	399	137.4	-60.4	246	**14.15**	**0.85**	**31.56**	**27**
								18	4	1.71	7
								60	3	1.22	4
								65.4	1.4	2.49	4
								116	1	0.52	1
								146	1	0.77	1
								190	1	1.52	2
RBNDD0035	DD	394,705	1,192,629	402	133.9	-60.7	190	47	1.2	0.97	1
								53.2	1.3	1.26	2
								102.5	**7.5**	**2.13**	**16**
								141	**3.5**	**11.93**	**42**
								147.5	1	3.41	3
								156.2	5.3	0.91	5
RBNDD0036	DD	394,579	1,192,674	397	135.7	-61.8	256	**32.6**	**1.55**	**10.27**	**16**
								203	**1**	**11.37**	**11**
								216	1	1.31	1
RBNDD0037	DD	394,552	1,192,705	397	134.1	-61.8	291	5	1	1.17	1
								82.5	1	0.59	1
								87	1.5	0.58	1
								95.5	1	0.52	1
								130	1	2.02	2
								168	1	0.71	1
								198	1	0.57	1
								205.5	1	0.58	1
								273.5	2.5	3.04	8
								281	1	0.61	1
RBNDD0038	DD	394,564	1,192,747	398	135.4	-60.8	281	25	1	2.81	3
								36	1	0.60	1
								40	2	0.71	1
								80	1	1.29	1
								121	**1**	**10.85**	**11**
								145	**2**	**7.82**	**16**
								183.5	1.5	0.75	1
								230.75	**1.75**	**13.93**	**24**
								277.5	2	3.31	7
RBNRC0135	RC	394,826	1,192,827	404	134.8	-59.2	100	45	5	1.23	6
								78	1	0.79	1
RBNRC0136	RC	394,796	1,192,741	405	134.5	-60.8	100	**7**	**9**	**1.44**	**13**
								19	2	0.74	2
								25	1	0.77	1
								29	**6**	**1.53**	**9**
								38	3	0.60	2
								54	2	0.57	1
RBNRC0137	RC	394,824	1,192,711	407	135.8	-59.7	100	No significant intercepts			
RBNRC0138	RC	394,853	1,192,686	409	134.5	-60.8	100	36	1	1.26	1
								79	2	0.64	1
RBNRC0139	RC	394,852	1,192,799	405	135.6	-58.5	100	13	4	0.70	3
								21	3	0.71	2
RBNRC0140	RC	394,880	1,192,772	407	136.3	-58.9	100	**55**	**5**	**15.98**	**80**
RBNRC0141	RC	394,734	1,192,597	404	132.5	-59.7	162	**89**	**12**	**1.40**	**17**
								117	1	0.54	1
RBNRC0142	RC	394,648	1,192,513	399	134.4	-59.3	150	87	4	0.37	2
								103	5	0.59	3
								124	1	2.34	2
								139	1	0.77	1

Hole No.	Hole Type	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval	Au g/t	GM
Sounsoun											
RBNDD0030	DD	392,444	1,189,159	427	180.8	-61.6	250	186	2	1.67	3
								209	2.95	0.57	2
RBNDD0031	DD	392,651	1,189,131	420	182.1	-62.3	231	13	1	0.69	1
								188	1.65	0.64	1
								195.6	4.4	0.43	2
RBNDD0032	DD	392,650	1,189,174	423	179.4	-61.0	250	No significant intercepts			
RBNDD0042	DD	392,479	1,189,200	431	179.5	-60.8	300	No significant intercepts			
RBNRC0125	RC	392,652	1,189,090	418	180.4	-60.6	200	133	7	0.94	7
RBNRC0126	RC	392,400	1,189,019	417	177.8	-60.4	70	5	1	0.55	1
								15	1	0.52	1
								21	10	0.40	4
								35	1	0.52	1
								46	1	0.72	1
RBNRC0127	RC	392,031	1,188,416	398	138.6	-59.5	200	75	1	0.69	1
								88	1	2.51	3
								101	3	1.16	4
								154	**6**	**9.09**	**55**
RBNRC0128	RC	392,056	1,188,390	399	135.6	-59.8	100	93	3	0.62	2
RBNRC0129A	RC	392,062	1,188,444	399	134.0	-59.4	150	74	1	0.84	1
								100	1	0.99	1
								119	**8**	**6.15**	**49**
								135	6	0.40	2
RBNRC0130	RC	392,760	1,189,081	414	179.3	-59.7	180	No significant intercepts			
RBNRC0131	RC	392,761	1,189,037	413	180.7	-60.0	140	No significant intercepts			
RBNRC0132	RC	392,723	1,189,040	415	179.5	-60.6	140	No significant intercepts			
RBNRC0133	RC	392,719	1,189,083	416	181.0	-59.6	180	No significant intercepts			
RBNRC0134	RC	392,680	1,189,082	417	181.8	-59.0	180	No significant intercepts			
RBNRC0143	RC	392,241	1,189,041	414	180.0	-59.7	90	30	4	0.80	3
								51	4	0.34	1
								60	7	0.75	5
RBNRC0144	RC	392,280	1,189,081	417	177.6	-58.7	160	74	1	1.08	1
								99	1	4.51	5
RBNRC0145	RC	392,278	1,189,112	419	181.2	-59.3	190				
RBNRC0146	RC	392,320	1,189,119	421	181.8	-59.5	190	4	2	0.73	2
RBNRC0147	RC	392,084	1,188,417	400	131.9	-58.9	130	122	1	0.76	1
RBNRC0148	RC	392,034	1,188,477	398	136.5	-59.3	200	24	1	0.76	1
								32	1	0.56	1
								145	1	0.64	1
								150	1	2.32	2
								185	1	0.51	1
RBNRC0149	RC	392,028	1,188,363	396	136.9	-59.3	140	13	2	1.49	3
								34	1	0.55	1
								52	1	0.64	1
								81	1	1.27	1
RBNRC0150	RC	392,003	1,188,387	397	134.7	-59.1	200	24	1	0.67	1
								105	1	0.88	1
								127	1	1.12	1
								147	2	0.55	1
								164	**2**	**15.97**	**32**
								171	**3**	**25.01**	**75**
								181	1	0.60	1
RBNRC0151B	RC	391,891	1,188,274	393	132.5	-59.4	100	16	1	2.07	2
								23	5	0.65	3
								35	**17**	**1.76**	**30**
								64	1	0.82	1
								77	**23**	**3.07**	**71**
RBNRC0152B	RC	391,860	1,188,306	392	132.6	-59.5	175	0	1	0.68	1
								34	1	1.46	2
								86	**5**	**1.93**	**10**
								97	2	1.74	4
								140	1	0.69	1
RBNRC0153	RC	391,973	1,188,419	396	132.7	-59.1	200	179	1	0.54	1
RBNRC0154	RC	391,754	1,188,195	411	131.3	-58.4	100	30	1	1.29	1
RBNRC0155	RC	391,805	1,188,238	405	136.2	-58.9	100	48	5	0.78	4

APPENDIX 2: JORC CODE TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling Technique	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Samples assayed were cut diamond drill ("DD") core and reverse circulation ("RC") and aircore ("AC") drill chips. Core was cut in half with a core saw where competent and with a knife in soft saprolite in the upper sections of the DD holes. One metre RC chip samples were riffle split producing samples which weighed 2-3kg for submission to the assay laboratory. AC drill samples were collected at 1m intervals and submitted as 2m interval composites. For each 1m sample, an approximate 1 to 1.5 kg sub-sample was riffle split and combined to obtain an approximate 2 to 3 kg "2m-composite" sample for laboratory analysis. Sampling was supervised by qualified geologists. The majority of samples are 1m downhole, with diamond core sampling intervals breaking at lithological contacts where appropriate. All samples were dried, crushed and pulverised at the SGS laboratory in Bamako to produce a 50g fire assay charge with Au analysed by FAA505. Any samples which returned >100gt were re-assayed using gravimetric method GO FAG50V. Duplicate samples were also retained for re-assay.
Drilling	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	DD holes included in this announcement were from a EDM2000 multi-purpose rig. Diamond drilling is a combination of PQ, HQ and NQ core. Core was oriented using WELLFORCE orientation tools. RC/AC holes included in this announcement were from a Thor 5000 rig and EDM2000 rig.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Core recoveries were recorded by dividing the total length of core returned from each run by the length of the run. Overall core recoveries average around 92%, with the poorest recoveries (averaging 82%) in the first 40m of the drillholes. At Fouwagbe, overall core recovery has been moderate at 82% on average. Overall RC and AC recovery is very good at 90%. However, samples in the first metre have lower than average recovery from the collaring process. Drill holes with poor recoveries were re-drilled within a radius of around 3 to 5m from the initial collar. A regularity of the recovery pattern downhole suggests considerable lag between the sample being generated at the hammer and reporting to the cyclone. Drillers do not always adhere to the metre marks on the mast, leading to randomly occurring overlength and underlength samples. The splitters are regularly checked and cleaned to ensure sample build up is minimised. The RC and AC rig cyclones are regularly cleaned (several times during drilling and between drilling) in order to minimise sample accumulation and contamination, and to increase the recovery rate. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been analysed. It is unlikely that the grade of the RC drill samples has been biased, however the combination of regularly and randomly occurring sample weight variations will lead to a degradation of the local grade estimate and a higher than necessary nugget, as well as increased inaccuracy in the spatial delimitation of ore waste boundaries.

Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill samples were logged systematically for lithology, weathering, alteration, veining, structure and minor minerals. Minor minerals were estimated quantitively. The Competent Person considers that the availability of qualitative and quantitative logging has appropriately informed the geological modelling, including weathering and oxidation, water table level and rock type. Photographs have been taken of each core tray and chip tray. A WELLFORCE core orientation device was employed on all drilled core enabling orientated structural measurements to be taken. The Competent Person considers that the level of detail is sufficient for the reporting of Mineral Resources.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The DD samples were collected by longitudinally splitting core using a core saw or a knife where core was very soft and clayey. Routine samples were half-core, with predetermined diamond core duplicates being quarter-core. The sampling method is considered adequate for a DD program of this type. The RC/AC samples were collected by riffle splitting 2-3kg from 1m 30kg bulk samples collected directly from the cyclone attached to the drill rig. Sample quality and condition are logged critically and any loss of sample integrity will trigger the hole being immediately stopped. One blind field duplicate is inserted into the sample stream and assayed routinely. The sampling procedures are industry standard. RC/AC sample weights are recorded immediately after collection from the cyclone. Field duplicate results demonstrated no bias in the sample results. There is considerable scatter in the diamond duplicate pairs suggesting that the mineralisation is likely to be highly variable at a short scale, and this variability needs to be taken into account when planning future sampling programs. Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	All samples were assayed by SGS. Analysis of gold is by fire assay technique using SGS method FAA505 with a lower detection limit of 5ppb Au. Samples with gold values exceeding 10g/t Au were re-assayed using SGS method FAA515 with a detection limit of 0.01g/t Au. Any samples with gold values exceeding 100g/t Au were re-assayed using gravimetric method GO FAG50V. Duplicate samples were also retained for re-assay. Field duplicates, standards and blank samples were each submitted in sequence every 15 samples. Diamond core duplicates were obtained by cutting the half core sample into two quarter core samples. As samples are not homogenised, some variation is expected. Duplicate and standards analysed were all within acceptable limits of expected values. Analysis of this QAQC data demonstrated that the DD/RC data is of acceptable quality to be used for Mineral Resource estimation.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	At this stage, the intersections have not been verified independently. No twin holes have been conducted. Drillhole logging is completed on paper sheets and manually entered into a database on site. The data is managed by a company employee, who checks for data validation. Assay results are returned electronically from the assay laboratory and are merged into the assay table of the database. No adjustments or corrections have been made to any assay interval data. All intercepts are reported as drilled.

Location of Data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down- hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	All surface drill hole survey information is collected in-house using a Leica 18T RTK DGPS system. The project survey grid is tied to the West African GEOID Datum and WGS84 Zone 29N projection. All DD and RC/AC holes have been surveyed by using north-seeking WELLFORCE CHAMP gyro.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Fouwagbe: The Fouwagbe target has been drilled on a 50m by 40m spacing in the central part. Additional infill holes are planned to be drilled in the same area. The drill spacing is aimed at defining a maiden Mineral Resource estimate. Sounsoun: The Sounsoun target has been drilled on a 40m by 40m spacing in the central part of the E-W orientated shear zone and a 150m by 50m spacing further west along the structure. The drill spacing is aimed at defining a maiden Mineral Resource estimate. Further to the south-west along the main NE-SW trend, the targeted area has been drilled on a 50m by 80m spacing to follow up favourable AC results. Infill drilling is underway.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Fouwagbe: Drilling at Fouwagbe is orientated on NW-SE lines along a NE-SW structure interpreted as folded. A series of drag folds along a major NE-SW trending crustal feature has been interpreted based on geophysical data. The geometries of the orebodies within these folded structures are not yet well known. Additional drilling is planned to test current interpretations. Sounsoun: The latest drilling along the E-W trending shear zone is on N-S lines. Drill holes are orientated to the south and dipping at 60° to intercept mineralisation which is interpreted as striking to the E-W and dipping at 60° to the north. Previous drilling along the E-W shear zone was on NW-SE lines, with drill holes orientated to the south-east and dipping at 60°. Drilling further south-west along the auger anomaly is on NW-SE lines, with drill hole orientated to the south-east and dipping at 60°. This drilling is earlier stage and the geometry of mineralisation is currently unknown.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are stored in a guarded location close to the nearby Bankan Village. Samples are picked up and transported to Bamako by PDI/SGS truck. Coarse rejects and pulps will be eventually recovered from SGS and stored at PDI's office in Kouroussa or at the core shed.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	CSA Global has reviewed the sampling techniques and chain of custody procedures at the project.
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Bankan Gold Project consists of four *Permis de Recherche Industrielle (Or)*, or exploration permits, as follows: **Permit Name** / **Area (km²)** / **Holder** Kaninko / 98.22 / Mamou Resources SARLU Saman / 99.78 / Mamou Resources SARLU Bokoro / 99.98 / Kindia Resources SARLU Argo / 57.54 / Argo Mining SARLU The permits are located between 9°51'00"W and 10°03'24"W and between 10°32'26"N and 10°52'00"N, situated to the northwest, west and southwest of the town of Kouroussa in Guinea. The Kaninko, Saman and Bokoro permits are held by 100% owned subsidiaries of PDI. The Argo permit is subject to a joint venture, whereby

		PDI can progressively earn 90% by payment of US$100,000 and can acquire the remaining 10% at a decision to mine in exchange for a 2% net smelter royalty on production. The permit expiry dates have passed and PDI has submitted renewal documents in accordance with Guinean requirements. The renewal process is ongoing, and the Ministry of Mines and Geology has indicated its support to PDI for these renewals. Parts of the Kaninko and Saman permits, including the NEB and BC deposits, are situated in the Peripheral Zone of the Upper Niger National Park. The deposits are 21 km and 18 km, respectively, away from the closest point of the Core Conservation Area. PDI intends to apply for a mining exploitation title and enter into a mining convention with the Ministry of Mines and Geology to carry out exploitation activities within the area covered by the exploration permits. PDI has taken a robust approach to address the sensitivities associated with the location of the Project within the Peripheral Zone of the Upper Niger National Park and has completed an Environmental & Social Impact Assessment ("ESIA") and an Environmental & Social Management Plan framework with the support of ERM. In January 2025, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development ("MEDD") approved the ESIA and issued the Certificate of Environmental Compliance ("ECC") for the Project, providing the necessary environmental certificate to apply for the exploitation title. As a result of overlapping regulations and decrees governing mining activities in natural protected areas in Guinea, including the Upper Niger National Park's management plan, there is a lack of clarity on the legal basis for mining exploitation activities in the Peripheral Zone of the Upper Niger National Park. It is expected that a clear basis, as well as the framework and conditions for the development of the Project, will be developed in collaboration with the MEDD, park authorities and other stakeholders, and ultimately set out in the mining convention to be entered into in connection with the Project.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous exploration work has been completed in the Argo area by Cassidy Gold, including soil sampling, AC and RC drilling. Artisanal miners have extracted an unknown quantity of gold from shallow hand dug pits and shafts, with panning and loaming used to identify mineralised areas.

Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Bankan deposits are hosted in Paleoproterozoic rocks of the Birimian Supergroup in the Siguiri Basin, which is host to several significant large active gold mining operations. The predominant rock types consist of felsic intrusives including granite and tonalite, with mafic to intermediate volcanics and intrusives. Metasediments including marble, chert and schists have also been observed. Weathering has formed a deep saprolite profile, with a pisolitic and nodular lateritic cover which hosts remobilised gold, generally above the primary deposits or dispersed a few tens of metres laterally. Fouwagbe: The mineralisation encountered appears to develop broadly along a main deformation zone dipping ~50° to the NE. This shear zone, in the oxidised part, is hosted by a felsic formation and is characterised by a brecciated, foliated quartz vein with traces of sulphides still visible. The Fouwagbe alteration profile is highly developed, making structural measurements difficult. Several other zones of secondary deformation have also been identified. At greater depth, beneath the oxidised felsic formations, a formation of mafic volcanic rocks was encountered, in which the main sulphide-rich formation zone is hosted. On a more global scale, and according to the interpretation of the geophysical data, the Fouwabge mineralisation appears to be positioned along a fold axis. Sounsoun: The main trend consists in a E-W sheared zone dipping 70° to the north, developing either in felsic intrusive formations or along a contact between felsic intrusive rocks and mafic volcanic rocks. with pyrite as the main sulphide and silica/chlorite alteration. The mineralisation seems to be preferentially developed along this E-W Sounsoun main shear zone.
Drill Hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	See Appendix 1.
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Sampling was generally in 1m intervals. Up to 2m (down-hole) of internal waste is included for results reported at the 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade. Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Fouwagbe: At Fouwagbe, holes are oriented on NW-SE lines, inclined 60° to the south-east, and intersect the NE-SW oriented structures which plunge overall 50° to the NW, implying that the down-hole intercepts approximately represent true thickness.

	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Sounsoun: In the E-W branch of Sounsoun, the mineralisation appears to develop along an E-W trending deformation zone plunging northwards by 70°. Previous drill holes were inclined at 60°, trending NW-SE across the orebody. The latest drilling has been completed on a N-S orientation and 60° inclination, implying that the down-hole intercepts approximately represent true thickness.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate maps and sections are included in this release.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Comprehensive reporting of the drill results is provided in Appendix 1.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All other exploration data on this area has been reported previously by PDI.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling. Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to the text in the announcement for information on follow-up and/or next work programs.