

MAIDEN ARGO MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE OF 153KOZ

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX:PDI) ("PDI" or the "Company") is pleased to announce maiden Mineral Resource estimates from the Fouwagbe and Sounsoun deposits in the Argo area of its Bankan Gold Project in Guinea ("Bankan" or "the Project").

HIGHLIGHTS

- Maiden Argo Mineral Resource estimates of **3.1Mt @ 1.54g/t for 153Koz** of gold (Inferred), comprising:
 - 2.2Mt @ 1.68g/t for 119Koz** at Fouwagbe, hosted within a series of parallel south-west plunging shoot-like zones of mineralisation; and
 - 0.9Mt @ 1.19g/t for 34Koz** at Sounsoun, incorporating mineralisation associated with an east-to-west ("E-W") orientated shear zone.
- Mineral Resource estimates are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t of gold within pit shells optimised using a gold price of US\$2,300/oz.
- There is considerable upside potential at both deposits that will continue to be explored. At Fouwagbe, areas down-plunge to the south-west of particular artisanal workings are targets for future drilling. At Sounsoun, encouraging results have been recorded further south-west within the main NE-SW corridor (refer separate ASX announcement today and on 24 February 2025).
- The Bankan Project's total Mineral Resource increases to **103.6Mt @ 1.66g/t for 5.53Moz** of gold:

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
NEB Area Total			100.5	1.66	5,376
Fouwagbe	Inferred	0.5	2.2	1.68	119
Sounsoun	Inferred	0.5	0.9	1.19	34
Argo Area Total			3.1	1.54	153
Total Bankan Project			103.6	1.66	5,528

Note: refer to Table 2 and the Compliance Statement at the end of this announcement.

PDI's Managing Director, Andrew Pardey, said:

"The Bankan Gold Project is anticipated to evolve into a multi-deposit gold camp over time, demonstrating substantial long-term growth of its overall Mineral Resource base. The initial Fouwagbe and Sounsoun estimates, whilst currently modest in size, underscore that continuous gold mineralisation has been defined more than 15km north of the NEB deposit, underpinning the potential for additional discoveries along the major structural trend of the Siguiri Basin margin."

"Exploration efforts at Argo and Bokoro South are now centred on high-priority targets, as PDI sharpens its focus on delivering value through results-driven drilling, whilst rapidly advancing Bankan towards becoming a major African gold mine. The delivery of the Definitive Feasibility Study remains on track and PDI is working closely with the Guinean government on the Exploitation Permit, which is progressing through the process as expected following issuance of the Environmental Compliance Certificate in January."

FOUWAGBE AND SOUNSOUN DEPOSITS

The Fouwagbe and Sounsoun deposits are located on the Argo permit, located approximately 15-20km north of the NEB deposit along the major gold structural corridor that represents the western margin of the Siguiri Basin. The Argo permit is outside the Peripheral Zone of the Upper Niger National Park. PDI has earned a 90% interest in the Argo permit and can acquire the remaining 10% at a decision to mine in exchange for a 2% net smelter royalty on production.

Multiple exploration targets have been identified on the Argo permit from geophysical surveys and initial auger geochemistry. Based on positive follow-up drilling results, resource definition drilling programs were completed at Fouwagbe and Sounsoun with the aim of defining maiden Mineral Resource estimates for these targets. Exploration drilling is also continuing at multiple other targets on the Argo permit.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Summary

The maiden Mineral Resource estimates for the Fouwagbe and Sounsoun deposits have been prepared by PDI's independent resource modelling consultant, ERM Sustainable Mining Services. As shown in Table 1 below, the Fouwagbe Mineral Resource has been estimated at 2.2Mt @ 1.68g/t for 119Koz of gold and

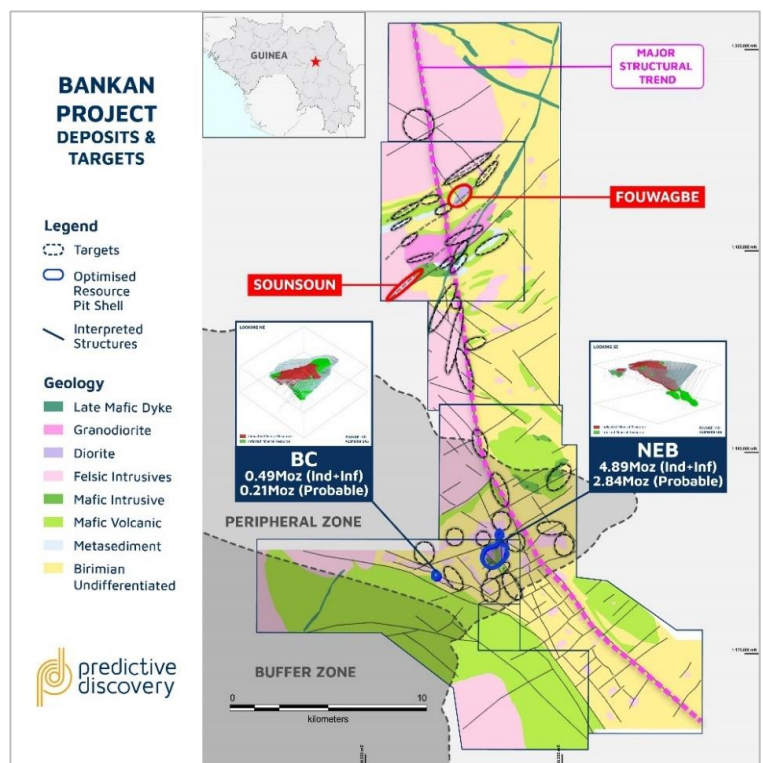


Figure 1: Location of Fouwagbe and Sounsoun

Sounsoun has been estimated at 0.9Mt @ 1.19g/t for 34Koz of gold (E-W shear zone area only). Both estimates are constrained within optimised resource pit shells (based on a gold price of US\$2,300/oz) and are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t of gold.

Table 1: Fouwagbe and Sounsoun Mineral Resource estimates

Deposit	Classification	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained (Koz Au)
Fouwagbe	Inferred	0.5	2.2	1.68	119
Sounsoun	Inferred	0.5	0.9	1.19	34
Argo Area Total			3.1	1.54	153

Notes to Mineral Resource table:

1. The Mineral Resources are estimated with all drilling data available as at 25th February 2025.
2. The Mineral Resource estimates are reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 Edition. The Mineral Resources are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off.
3. The Competent Person is Phil Jankowski FAusIMM of ERM Sustainable Mining Services.
4. The Mineral Resource estimates are constrained by pit optimisations utilising a gold price of US\$2,300/oz and process recovery of 94% for Fouwagbe and 90% for Sounsoun.
5. Rounding may lead to minor apparent discrepancies.

These estimates increase the Project's overall Mineral Resource to 103.6Mt at 1.66g/t for approximately 5.53Moz of gold, incorporating the existing NEB and BC Mineral Resource estimates and the maiden Fouwagbe and Sounsoun Mineral Resource estimates.

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
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Argo Area Total			3.1	1.54	153
Total Bankan Project			103.6	1.66	5,528

Notes to Mineral Resource table:

1. For details of the NEB and BC estimates, refer to ASX announcement "Bankan Mineral Resource Increases to 5.38Moz" dated 7 August 2023 and Compliance Statement at the end of this announcement. Estimates are constrained by pit optimisations utilising a gold price of US\$1,800/oz.
2. The Fouwagbe and Sounsoun estimates are constrained by pit optimisations utilising a gold price of US\$2,300/oz. Refer to Table 1 above for other notes.

Fouwagbe Mineral Resource Estimate

Fouwagbe is located in the central part of the Argo permit on the NE-SW Argo Central Trend. 10 diamond drill ("DD") and 42 reverse circulation ("RC") holes have been completed at Fouwagbe for a total of 8,033.5m drilled, on a spacing of approximately 50m by 50m. This drilling successfully outlined a series of parallel south-west plunging mineralised shoots along three interpreted north-west dipping planes which may form part of a broader network of shear zones. Mineralisation has been defined to approximately 300m below the natural surface and is largely hosted in saprolite given Fouwagbe's deeply weathered profile. Mineralisation has also been identified in the overlying pisolitic laterite, which in other parts of the Fouwagbe area is being actively mined by artisanal miners. Based on the orientation of mineralisation at Fouwagbe, areas down-plunge to the south-west of particular artisanal workings represent targets for future drilling.

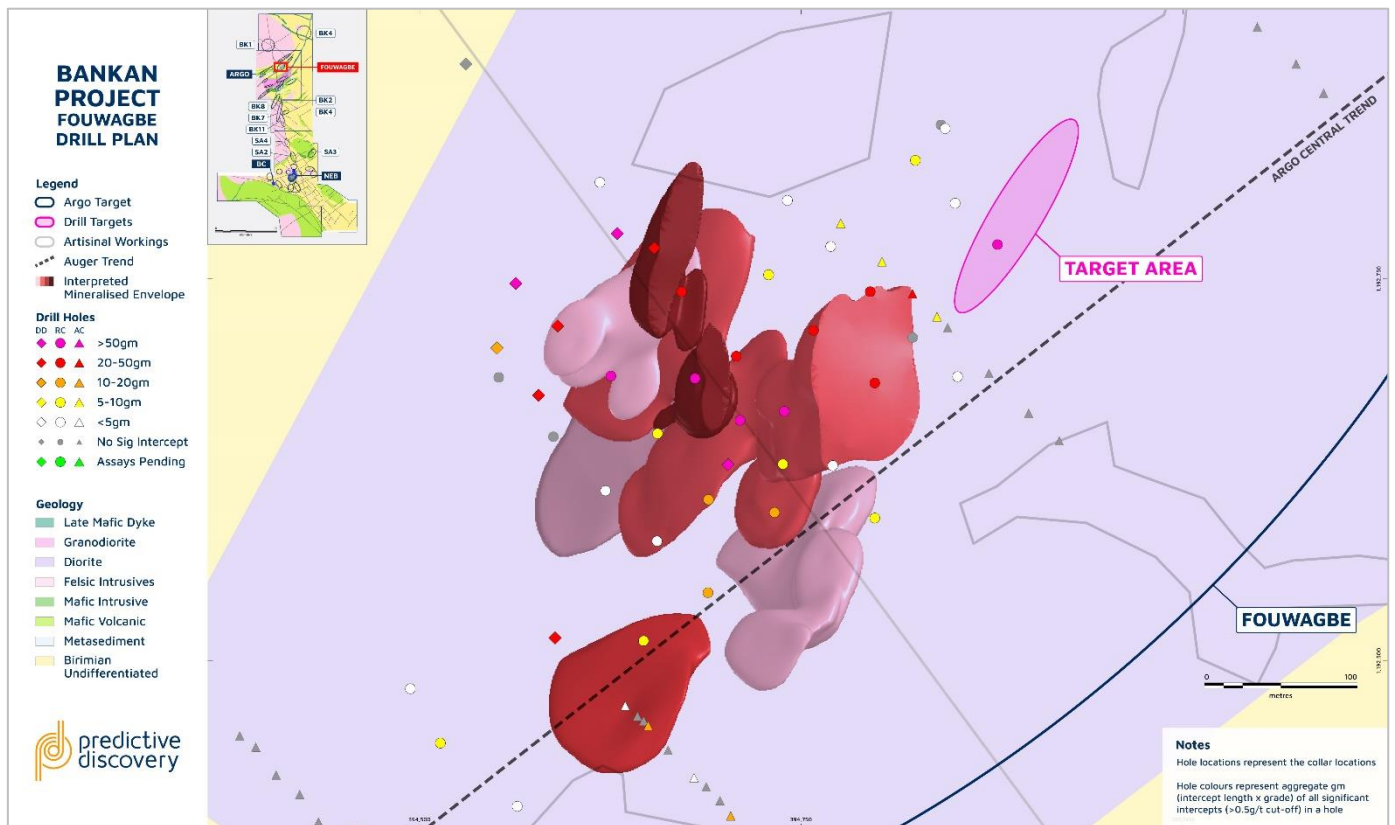


Figure 2: Fouwagbe drill plan

Pit optimisations were conducted utilising a gold price of US\$2,300/oz, generating an optimal resource pit shell measuring 500m by 400m at surface and 220m deep. The Fouwagbe Mineral Resource of 2.2Mt @ 1.68g/t for 119Koz is constrained within this resource pit shell and is reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t. The Mineral Resource is classified entirely as Inferred. Additional mineralisation is present below the resource pit shell but is not reported.

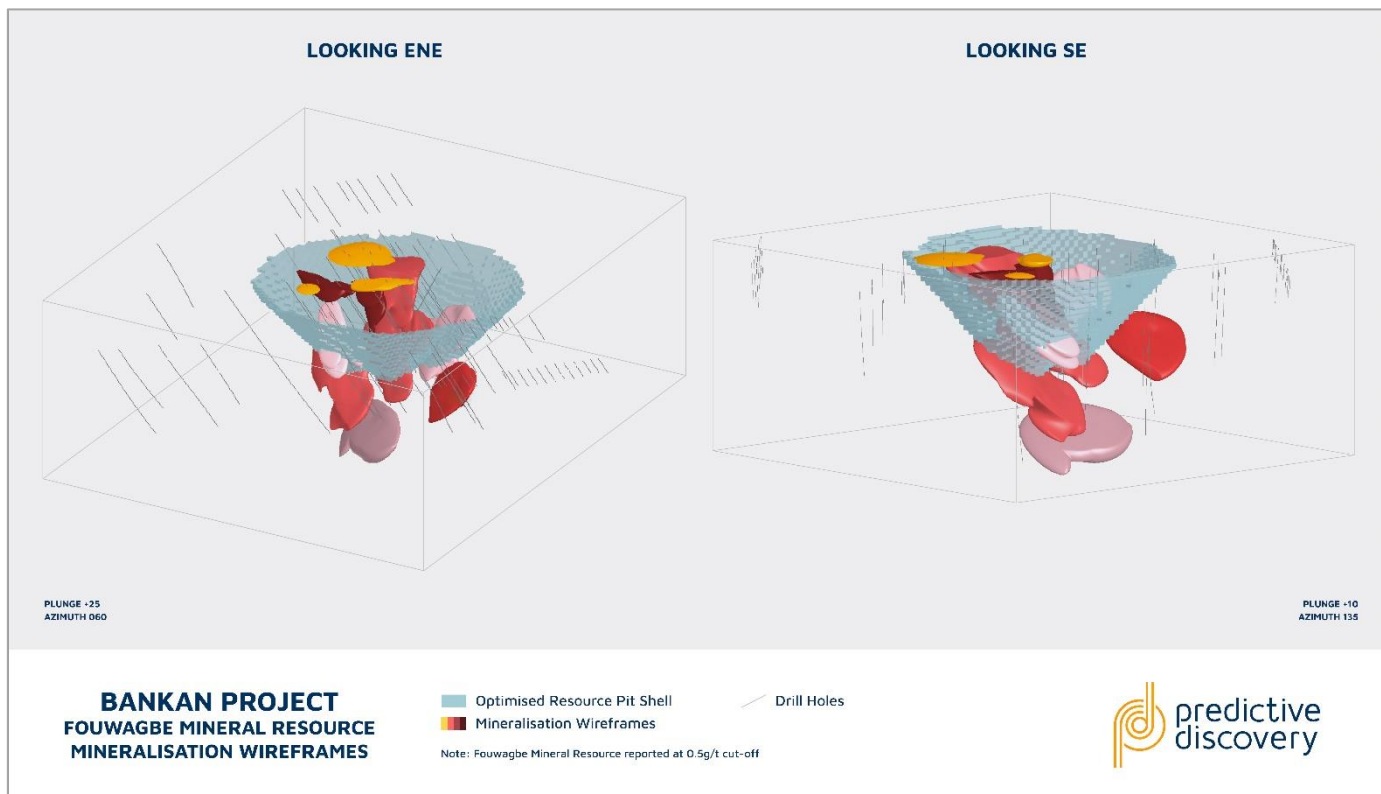


Figure 3: Fouwagbe mineralisation wireframes

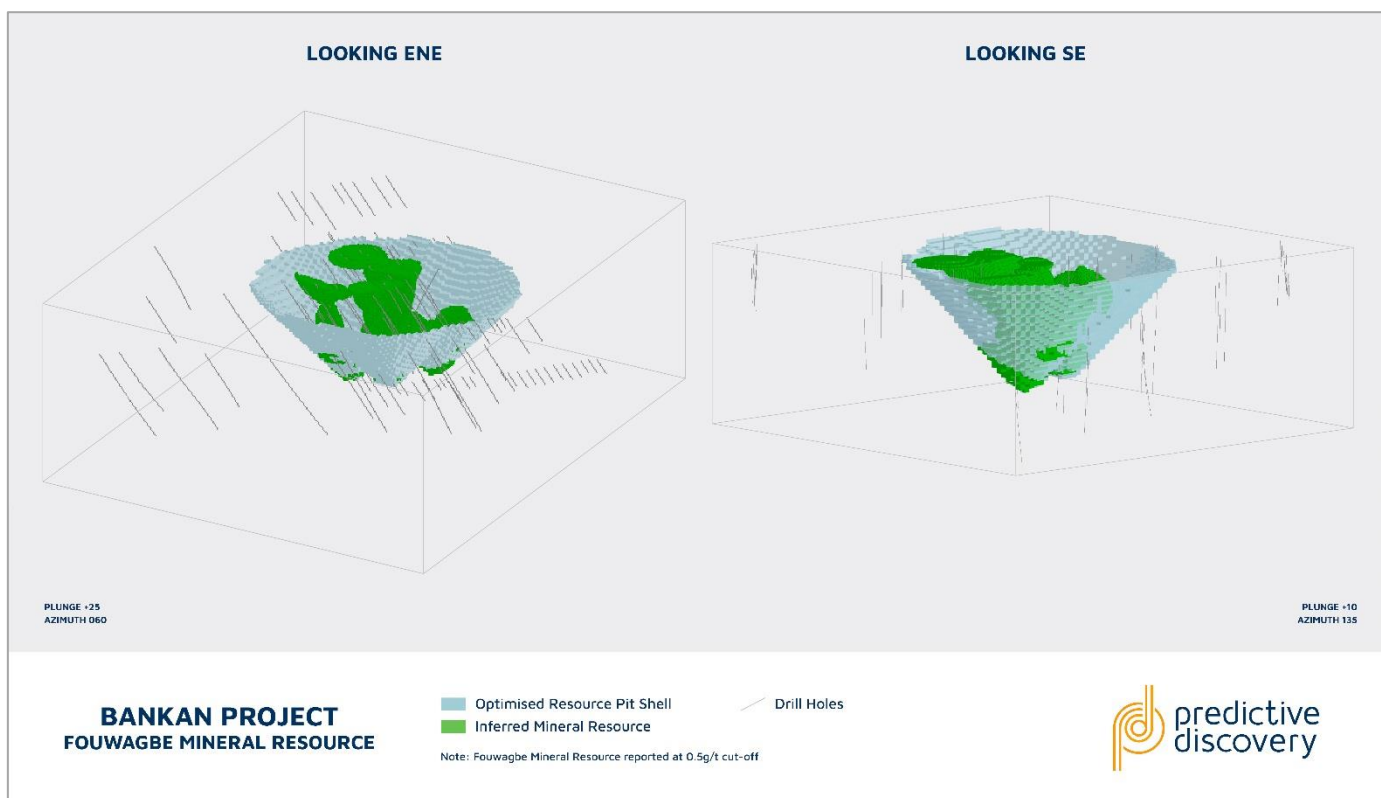


Figure 4: Fouwagbe block model showing Inferred Mineral Resource blocks

Sounsoun Mineral Resource Estimate

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. To-date, 32 DD holes and 76 RC holes for a total of 17,148m of resource definition drilling has been completed at Sounsoun. Drilling defined an E-W trending shear zone over strike of approximately 1km at the northern end of the target area. Within this structure, mineralisation is hosted in shoots which plunge steeply to the north. The maiden Mineral Resource estimate for Sounsoun is based on the mineralisation associated with this E-W shear zone.

Recent drilling further south-west within Sounsoun's main NE-SW corridor, which returned encouraging initial results, is not included in the Mineral Resource estimate and represents future upside potential.

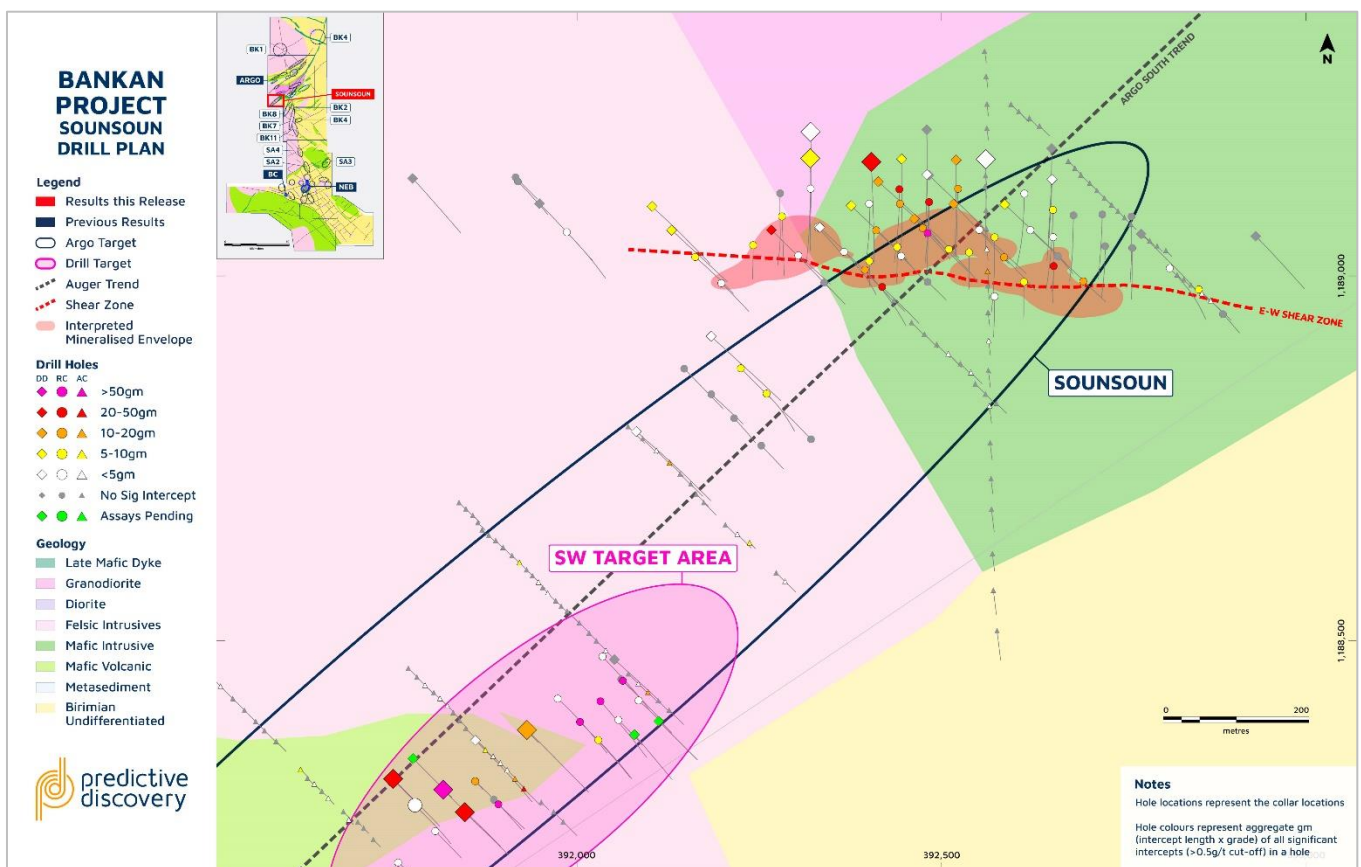


Figure 5: Sounsoun drill plan

Initial resource definition holes in the northern part of Sounsoun were oriented to the south-east and drilled on a 100m by 50m grid, infilled to 50m by 50m in places. Following identification of the E-W trending shear zone, subsequent holes were oriented to the south and drilled to infill the previous grid to 50m by 50m.

Pit optimisations for Sounsoun were also conducted utilising a gold price of US\$2,300/oz, with the resulting optimal resource pit shell measuring 575m by 250m at surface and 150m deep. The Sounsoun Mineral Resource of 0.9Mt @ 1.19g/t for 34Koz is constrained within this resource pit shell and is reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t. The Mineral Resource is classified entirely as Inferred. Additional mineralisation is present below the resource pit shell but is not reported.



Figure 6: Sounsoun mineralisation wireframes

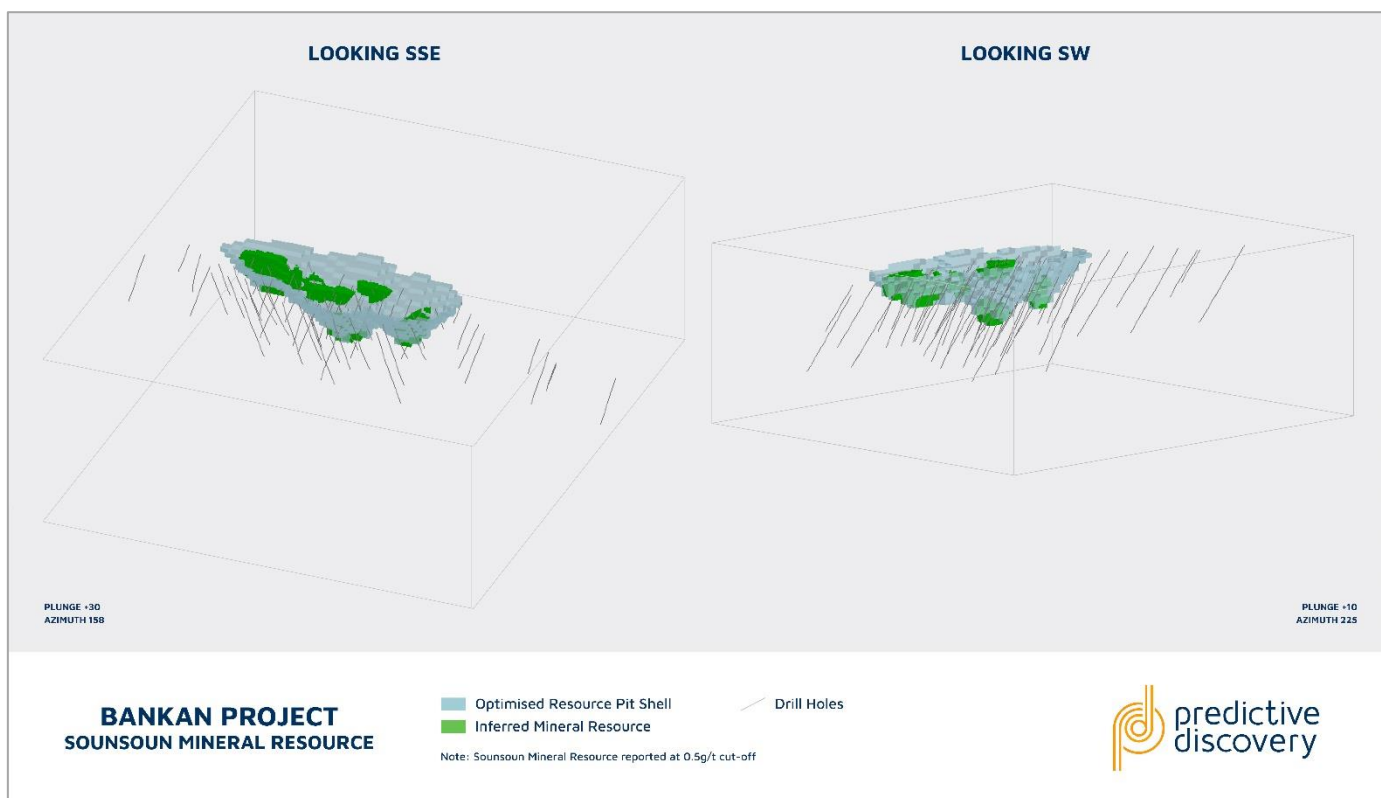


Figure 7: Sounsoun block model showing Inferred Mineral Resource blocks

NEXT STEPS

PDI's core focus is on rapidly advancing the Bankan Gold Project towards becoming a major African gold mine, with a number of upcoming catalysts on key workstreams. Following approval of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment ("ESIA") and issuance of the Environmental Compliance Certificate ("ECC") in January 2025, PDI has been working closely with Guinea's Ministère des Mines et de la Géologie (the Ministry of Mines and Geology) to advance the Exploitation Permit application, which PDI submitted on 31 January 2025 and is progressing through the process as expected. The Definitive Feasibility Study ("DFS") for the Project is also progressing and is on track to be completed in the second half of 2025.

PDI's current exploration efforts are focused on regional areas to the north of the NEB and BC deposits in the Argo and Bokoro South areas. Encouraging results have been recorded from initial DD and RC drilling in the south-western part of the Sounsoun target (refer to separate ASX announcement today and on 24 February 2025). This area is considered a high-priority target based on results received to date and further drilling is being planned to continue exploring this promising area.

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. Follow-up drilling will be conducted based on results.

SUMMARY OF MATERIAL INFORMATION

Overview

Maiden Mineral Resource estimates have been completed for Fouwagbe and Sounsoun in the Argo area of the Project. The estimates incorporate results from recent resource definition drilling programs and have been prepared by ERM Sustainable Mining Services in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code.

Project Location and History

Bankan is a potential Tier-1 gold mine located in the Siguiri Basin in Guinea, West Africa. The Project is 550km by road from Guinea's capital Conakry, near the regional administrative centre of Kouroussa. The Project covers 356km² in four exploration permits: Kaninko, Saman, Bokoro and Argo. Three permits are held by wholly owned subsidiaries of PDI, and the Argo permit is held in a joint venture. PDI has earned a 90% interest in the Argo permit and can acquire the remaining 10% at a decision to mine in exchange for a 2% net smelter royalty on production.

In early 2020, PDI discovered the NEB and BC deposits on the Kaninko and Saman permits, with NEB recognised as one of the largest gold discoveries in West Africa in a decade. These deposits currently host a combined Mineral Resource of 5.38Moz, comprising 4.89Moz at NEB and 487Koz at BC.¹

A Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") for development of the NEB and BC deposits was completed in April 2024, outlining a 269koz per annum operation over 12 years, a maiden Ore Reserve estimate of 3.05Moz and strong financials.¹ An ESIA was also completed in April 2024, and Guinea's Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or "MEDD")

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

approved the ESIA and issued the ECC in January 2025. PDI is currently completing a DFS and progressing its application for an Exploitation Permit.

The Project's permit package has significant exploration potential, including on the Argo permit located approximately 15-20km north of the NEB deposit along the major gold structural corridor that represents the western margin of the Siguiri Basin. Multiple exploration targets have been identified on the Argo permit from geophysical surveys and initial auger geochemistry. Based on positive follow-up drilling results, resource definition drilling programs were completed at Fouwagbe and Sounsoun with the aim of defining maiden Mineral Resource estimates for these targets. Exploration drilling is also continuing at multiple other targets on the Argo permit.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Geologically, the Project lies in the south-western portion of the Siguiri Basin, a component of the early Proterozoic Birimian orogenic belt in north-eastern Guinea. The Siguiri Basin is largely composed of turbiditic sediments with lesser mafic volcanics and minor felsic intrusives. The geology in the immediate Bankan area consists of shelf sedimentary rocks (conglomerates, sandstones, shales and limestones), mafic volcanics and intrusives and felsic intrusives, the latter generally ranging from tonalite to quartz diorite in composition.

The mineralisation at Fouwagbe has broadly developed along a main deformation corridor dipping approximately 50° to the north-west, in which three sub-parallel trends are interpreted. This deformation corridor appears to be positioned along a fold axis and is hosted by a felsic formation and is characterised by brecciated, foliated quartz veining with traces of sulphides. Along these north-west dipping trends, mineralisation is present in flattened shoots which plunge to the south-west.

At Sounsoun, an E-W trending shear zone is present in the northern part of the target area. The shear zone dips approximately 70° to the north and develops 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. Mineralisation appears to be preferentially developed along this E-W shear zone.

Drilling Techniques

The Mineral Resource estimates are based on DD holes and RC holes. DD core was orientated by a downhole orientation tool. Core diameters used were mostly HQ with minor PQ. RC drilling employed 140mm face sampling bits.

At Fouwagbe, 10 DD holes for 2,599.5m and 42 RC holes for 5,434m were drilled. At Sounsoun, 32 DD holes for 7,116m and 76 RC holes for 10,032m were drilled.

Core recoveries were recorded by dividing the total length of core returned from each run by the length of the run. Overall core recoveries for Fouwagbe average 84%, however the poorest recoveries are between 50 and 100m downhole, which averaged 73%. This is due to the deeply weathered and soft profile at Fouwagbe. For Sounsoun, recoveries were excellent, averaging 98%, with only slightly poorer recoveries near surface. Overall RC recovery appears good, however the total recovery was not measured.

Sample Analysis Method

All samples were assayed by SGS in Bamako. Analysis of gold is by fire assay technique using SGS method FAA505 with a lower detection limit of 5ppb Au. Any 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.

PDI routinely inserts field duplicates, certified reference materials ("CRMs") and blank samples into the sample stream submitted to the laboratory. The field duplicates are either second splits of chips (RC) or quarter core duplicates (DD). The laboratories also insert their own CRMs and perform duplicate assays. Analysis of the QAQC data demonstrated that the data is of acceptable quality to be used for resource estimation.

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

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.

RC samples were collected by riffle splitting 2-3kg from 1m 30kg bulk samples collected directly from the cyclone attached to the drill rig.

There is considerable scatter in the diamond duplicate pairs suggesting that the mineralisation is likely to be highly variable at a short scale.

Estimation Methodology

Gold grades have been estimated using Ordinary Kriging using Surpac software.

For Fouwagbe, interpreted mineralised trends were used to produce mineralised shells at a 0.4g/t Au cut-off in Leapfrog software; a SW plunge of 30° was interpreted from the continuity of the mineralisation and the disposition of the artisanal workings on the surface. A small laterite mineralised body is constrained by the interpreted base of laterite and the current topography.

For Sounsoun, the interpreted E-W shear zone was used as an anisotropy for the Leapfrog shells at a 0.3g/t Au cut-off, with a steep NNE plunge down the shear plane.

For both the deposits, 1m downhole composites of DD and RC assays were extracted from the database and constrained to within the wireframes. High grades were cut to 40g/t at Fouwagbe and 30g/t at Sounsoun, which were chosen after inspection of the raw statistics and the distributions.

A maximum search distance of 200m, and minimum of 8 and maximum of 24 composites, was chosen to fill all of the domains in a single estimation pass. The estimation block size is 20m Y by 10m X by 5m Z, approximately half the sample spacing in the best drilled parts of the deposits.

No density measurements have been analysed for these deposits, with the values used at the NEB deposit applied as reasonable assumptions. The densities applied are fresh: 2.8gcm^{-3} ; saprock, 2.3gcm^{-3} ; saprolite and mottled zone: 1.6gcm^{-3} ; laterite: 2.2gcm^{-3} . These are typical values for the logged rock types.

Standard model validation was completed using numerical methods (histogram and swath plots) and validated visually in section and 3D against the input raw drillhole data, composites, and blocks.

Classification Criteria

The Mineral Resource were classified as Inferred based on the level of geological understanding of the mineralisation, quality of samples and drillhole spacing. The assay data is reasonably accurate and precise, however there is still uncertainty over the mineralisation controls, very limited metallurgical testwork, and no geotechnical data to refine open pit slope parameters.

Cut-off Grades

The Mineral Resource estimates are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off. Preliminary open pit economic assessments have suggested that, for a bulk mining option, the economic cut-off is likely to be in the range of 0.4-0.5g/t Au, depending on the gold price assumed.

Mining and Metallurgical Methods and Parameters and Other Material Factors

Open pit mining is considered as the appropriate method for future studies, and the Competent Person believes that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction based on the outputs of the Whittle optimisations completed. The key assumptions of the optimisations were:

- Mill throughput of 4Mtpa;
- Metallurgical recovery of 94% for Fouwagbe and 90% for Sounsoun;
- Ore loss of 4% and dilution of 5%;
- Base mining cost of US\$1.92/t, incremented with depth;
- Processing costs of US\$19.90-\$24.73/t, depending on material type;
- Gold price of US\$2,300/oz;
- Discount rate of 5%.

The optimisations captured a large proportion of the mineralisation.

Four composites of saprolite ore were leach tested, two from Sounsoun and two from Fouwagbe. All four had good gravity recovery on the samples, despite the low head grade of three ($<1\text{g/t}$). The cyanide consumptions were consistently around the 0.22-0.24kg/t, and extractions at 24 hours were between 88% and 99%.

These results suggest that relatively high recoveries may be achievable using standard CIL technology.

- END -

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

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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 5.53Moz has been defined to date at the NEB (4.89Moz), BC (487Koz), Fouwagbe (119Koz) and Sounsoun (34Koz) deposits,² making Bankan one of the largest gold discoveries 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.

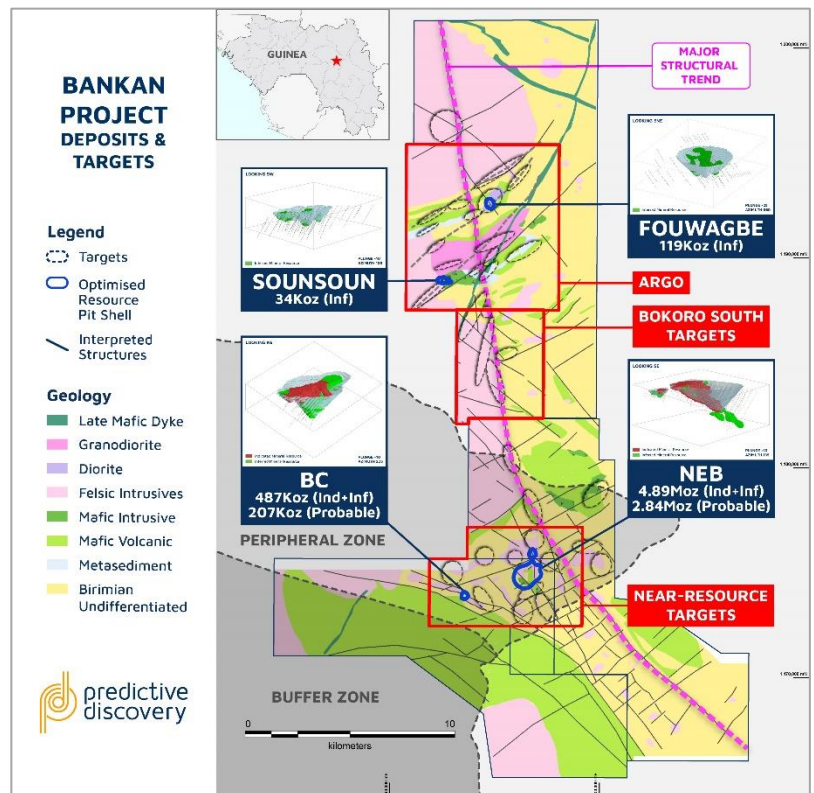


Figure 8: Bankan Project deposits and targets

The Bankan Project is highly prospective for additional discoveries. PDI's current exploration focus is at the Argo and Bokoro South areas to the north of the NEB deposit along the 35km gold super structure which runs through the permits.

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

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The Fouwagbe and Sounsoun Mineral Resource estimates reported herein are based on information compiled by Mr Phil Jankowski, who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Jankowski is a full-time employee of ERM Sustainable Mining Services 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 Jankowski consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to the previous mineral resource estimates for the NEB and BC deposits 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 3: 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
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Argo Area Total			3.1	1.54	153
Total Bankan Project			103.6	1.66	5,528

Table 4: 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
23 April 2025	Sounsoun SW Target Area Records Additional Strong Intercepts	9 April 2024	Excellent Results from Argo Central Trend
24 February 2025	Encouraging Drilling Results at Fouwagbe and Sounsoun	1 February 2024	Sounsoun, SB and SEB Targets Advanced by Latest Drilling
16 December 2024	Positive Results from Sounsoun Resource Drilling	11 December 2023	Drilling at Bankan Delivers More Positive Results
27 November 2024	Additional High-Grade Intercepts at Fouwagbe	24 October 2023	Promising Results from Across the Bankan Gold Project
30 September 2024	Argo and Bokoro Drilling Results	29 August 2023	Encouraging Initial Argo RC Results
12 June 2024	Fouwagbe & Sounsoun Progress to Resource Development		

APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Technique	<p>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</p> <p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <p>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Samples assayed were cut diamond drill ("DD") core and reverse circulation ("RC") drill chips.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>One metre RC chip samples were riffle split producing samples which weighed 2-3kg for submission to the assay laboratory.</p> <p>Sampling was supervised by qualified geologists. The majority of samples are 1m downhole, with diamond core sampling intervals breaking at lithological contacts where appropriate.</p> <p>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.</p>
Drilling	<p>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).</p>	<p>For Fouwagbe, 10 DD drillholes for 2,599.5m and 42 RC drillholes for 5,434m were drilled; and for Sounsoun 32 DD drillholes for 7,116m and 76 RC drillholes for 10,032m.</p> <p>DD holes were from a EDM2000 multi-purpose rig. Diamond drilling was mostly HQ with minor PQ. Core was oriented using WELLFORCE orientation tools.</p> <p>RC holes were from a Thor 5000 rig and EDM2000 rig with 140 mm RC face sampling bits.</p>
Drill Sample Recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Core recoveries were recorded by dividing the total length of core returned from each run by the length of the run. Overall core recoveries for Fouwagbe average 84%, however the poorest recoveries are between 50 and 100m downhole, which averaged 73%; this is due to the deeply weathered and soft profile at Fouwagbe. For Sounsoun recoveries were excellent, averaging 98%, with only slightly poorer recoveries near surface.</p> <p>Overall RC recovery appears good, however the total recovery is not measured. The 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.</p> <p>No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been analysed.</p>
Logging	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>All drill samples were logged systematically for lithology, weathering, alteration, veining, structure and minor minerals. Minor minerals were estimated quantitatively. 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.</p> <p>Photographs have been taken of each core tray and chip tray.</p> <p>A WELLFORCE core orientation device was employed on all drilled core enabling orientated structural measurements to be taken.</p>

		The Competent Person considers that the level of detail is sufficient for the reporting of Mineral Resources.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	<p>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</p> <p>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The RC 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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. Any 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.</p> <p>Field duplicates, certified reference materials and blank samples were each submitted in sequence every 15 samples.</p> <p>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. RC duplicates were obtained by second splits of drill chips through the onboard cone splitter.</p> <p>Duplicate and standards analysed were all within acceptable limits of expected values.</p> <p>Analysis of this QAQC data demonstrated that the DD/RC data is of acceptable quality to be used for Mineral Resource estimation.</p>
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<p>At this stage, the intersections have not been verified independently.</p> <p>One pair of twin holes was drilled at Sounsoun: DD hole RBND0001 and RC hole RBNRC0059. The mineralised intersections (>0.15g/t) were 9.8m @ 0.45g/t and 6m @ 0.35g/t respectively, at a distance of approximately 8m apart. The similar tenor but differing widths may be a reflection of short-scale structural complexity that cannot be resolved at the current drill spacing.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>No adjustments or corrections have been made to any assay interval data. All intercepts are reported as drilled.</p>

Location of Data points	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>All DD and RC holes have been surveyed by using north-seeking WELLFORCE CHAMP gyro.</p>
Data Spacing and Distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<p>Fouwagbe has been drilled on approximately 50m by 50m spacing.</p> <p>Sounsoun has been drilled on two separate grids. The initial holes were drilled to 135° (to the SE) on an 100m by 50m grid, infilled to 50m by 50m in places. After analysis of the results, it was apparent that the mineralisation was oriented nearly east-west, so subsequent holes were drilled to 090° (to the south) to infill the previous grid to approximately 50m by 50m.</p> <p>For both deposits the current spacing is sufficient to assume geological continuity and define a maiden Mineral Resource estimate.</p>
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Drilling at Fouwagbe is orientated towards 135° (to the SE) on NW-SE lines. From the aeromagnetic data, a series of drag folds along a major NE-SW trending crustal feature has been interpreted. Within this trend, three NW-dipping trend surfaces have been interpreted; the drilling intersects these at near right angles. These may be part of a network of shear zones.</p> <p>Along these trend surfaces, the maximum continuity direction of mineralisation appears to be in the form of flattened shoots plunging to the SW, also plunging to the NW along the shear planes.</p> <p>An interpretation of drillhole logging at Sounsoun has defined a E-W trending shear zone in the north of the target area. Further to the south, the mineralisation appears to be hosted in a NE-SW trending structure (although this area is not included in the Mineral Resource estimate and requires additional drilling).</p> <p>Within the E-W structure, the higher grade mineralisation is hosted in shoots which plunge steeply to the north. The drilling orientated to the south intersects these at a high angle. The drilling orientated to the SE intersects these structures at a low angle. All data has been used, as there is insufficient data to determine any bias between the two drilling orientations.</p>
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 eventually be 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.	ERM has reviewed the sampling techniques and chain of custody procedures at the project during the site visits. The Competent Person considers the techniques suitably designed and implemented.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The Bankan Gold Project consists of four <i>Permis de Recherche Industrielle (Or)</i>, or exploration permits, as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Permit Name</th><th>Area (km²)</th><th>Holder</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kaninko</td><td>98.22</td><td>Mamou Resources SARLU</td></tr> <tr> <td>Saman</td><td>99.78</td><td>Mamou Resources SARLU</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bokoro</td><td>99.98</td><td>Kindia Resources SARLU</td></tr> <tr> <td>Argo</td><td>57.54</td><td>Argo Mining SARLU</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p>	Permit Name	Area (km ²)	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
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		<p>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 has earned a 90% interest 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. PDI intends to secure a mining exploitation title and enter into a mining convention to carry out exploitation activities within certain areas covered by the exploration permits.</p> <p>The Fouwagbe and Sounsoun deposits, for which maiden Mineral Resource estimates are reported in this announcement, are situated on the Argo permit.</p> <p>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 NEB and BC deposits are 21 km and 18 km, respectively, away from the closest point of the Core Conservation Area. The Argo and Bokoro permits are situated entirely outside the Peripheral Zone of the Upper Niger National Park.</p> <p>There are overlapping regulations and decrees governing mining activities in natural protected areas in Guinea, including the Upper Niger National Park's management plan, and, as a result, the framework and conditions for the development of the Project are being developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development ("MEDD"), park authorities and other stakeholders, and ultimately will be set out in the mining convention to be entered into in connection with the Project.</p> <p>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, MEDD approved the ESIA and issued the Certificate of Environmental Compliance ("ECC") for the Project, confirming MEDD's support for development of the Project in the Peripheral Zone.</p> <p>PDI lodged the application for Bankan's Exploitation Permit on 31 January 2025, and has also committed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relinquishing the portion of the permit that overlaps the Buffer Zone of the Upper Niger National Park (contains no resources, exploration targets or proposed infrastructure); • Reforestation of the area within the Bankan permit along the boundary with the Buffer Zone during the development phase.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>Previous exploration work has been completed in the Argo area by Cassidy Gold, including soil sampling, AC and RC drilling.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Immediately to the north of Fouwagbe, an area of loaming approximately 100m long has been excavated to a depth of about 5m; artisanal miners use metal detectors to recover gold nuggets in this area. In the immediate area of Fouwagbe there are several other smaller inactive loamed areas; there are no records of production.</p>

Geology	<p>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The Bankan deposits lie in the south-western portion of the Siguiri Basin. The Siguiri Basin is largely composed of turbiditic sediments with lesser mafic volcanics and minor felsic intrusives. The geology in the immediate Bankan area consists of shelf sedimentary rocks (conglomerates, sandstones, shales and limestones), mafic volcanics and intrusives and felsic intrusives, the latter generally ranging from tonalite to quartz diorite in composition.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Fouwagbe: The mineralisation has broadly developed along a main deformation corridor dipping ~50° to the NW, in which three sub-parallel trends are interpreted. This deformation corridor appears to be positioned along a fold axis, and is hosted by a felsic formation and is characterised by brecciated, foliated quartz veining with traces of sulphides. The Fouwagbe area is very deeply weathered, and structural measurements and interpretation are difficult.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Sounsoun: The main mineralised trend consists of a E-W sheared zone dipping 70° to the north, developed 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 shear zone.</p>
Drill Hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>Exploration Results are not being reported.</p>
Data Aggregation Methods	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>Exploration Results are not being reported.</p>

Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	Exploration Results are not being reported.
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.	Exploration Results are not being reported.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Not applicable.
Further Work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling.</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	Refer to the text in the announcement for information on follow-up and/or next work programs.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Database Integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.	Data is manually entered on site into Excel spreadsheet files, using a standardised format. Original forms are archived on site for reference.
	Data validation procedures used.	<p>PDI employ a database administrator who performs standard database validation checks including incorrect XYZ locations, missing surveys, missing logging, missing assays and data out of range.</p> <p>The Competent Person checked the drillhole files for errors prior to Mineral Resource estimation. The Competent Person found no material errors and deemed the database was fit for the purpose of Mineral Resource estimation.</p>
Site Visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.	<p>The Competent Person visited the site from 10th to 15th June 2022, from the 10th to the 21st November 2022, from the 11th to the 27th January 2023, and from 28th August to 5th September 2024. During these visits the following were inspected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The general site layout, including the NEB and BC deposits, the Fouwagbe and Sounsoun deposits, Bankan village and surrounding areas; • Diamond core drilling; • Drillhole setup; • Core orientation and markup; • Core logging; • Core sampling; • Density measurement procedure; • PLT measurement procedure;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • XRF measurement procedure; • RC drilling; • RC sampling; • Aircore drilling and sampling; • Auger drilling and sampling; • Sample dispatch; • Core and RC retention bag storage; • Pulp storage; • Review of selected core intervals. <p>Detailed technical discussions with PDI staff were also conducted.</p>
	If no site visits have been undertaken, indicate why this is the case.	Not applicable.
Geological Interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.	All drillholes have been geologically logged for weathering and lithology.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	No material assumptions have been made which affect the Mineral Resource reported herein.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	The Competent Person is confident any alternative interpretations would result in globally immaterial differences in the Mineral Resource estimate, given the current level of confidence.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	<p>For Fouwagbe, interpreted mineralised trends were used to produce mineralised shells at a 0.4g/t Au cut-off in Leapfrog software; a SW plunge of 30° was interpreted from the continuity of the mineralisation and the disposition of the artisanal workings on the surface.</p> <p>A small laterite mineralised body is constrained by the interpreted base of laterite and the current topography.</p> <p>For Sounoun, the interpreted E-W shear zone was used as an anisotropy for the Leapfrog shells at a 0.3g/t Au cut-off, with a steep NNE plunge down the shear plane.</p>
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	<p>The Fouwagbe mineralisation covers a strike length of approximately 400m, and has been estimated to approximately 300m below the natural surface. The plan width varies from 5m to more than 40m wide. The laterite mineralisation is near the natural surface, with saprolite mineralisation directly below the base of the laterite.</p> <p>The Mineral Resource is constrained by an optimised open pit; this does not capture the entire mineralisation but is approximately 220m deep.</p> <p>The Sounoun mineralisation covers a strike length of approximately 550m, and has been estimated to approximately 250m below the natural surface. The plan width varies from 5m to more than 25m wide.</p> <p>The Mineral Resource is constrained by an optimised open pit; this does not capture the entire mineralisation but is approximately 150m deep.</p>
Estimation and Modelling Techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen, include a description of computer software and parameters used.	<p>Gold grades have been estimated using Ordinary Kriging using Surpac software.</p> <p>For both the deposits, 1m downhole composites of DD and RC assays were extracted from the database and constrained to within the wireframes.</p> <p>High grades were cut to 40g/t (Fouwagbe) and 30g/t (Sounoun); these top cuts were chosen after inspection of the raw statistics and the distributions; the topcuts reduce the variance without reducing the raw mean by more than 5%.</p> <p>For both deposits, the maximum search distance of 200m, and minimum of 8 and maximum of 24 composites, was chosen to fill all of the domains in a single estimation pass.</p>

	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	These are maiden Mineral Resource estimates for the Fouwagbe and Sounsoun deposits. Previous artisanal mining production is minor in scale and not formally recorded.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No by-products have been modelled or are expected.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	No elements other than gold have been estimated.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	The estimation block size is 20m Y by 10m X by 5m Z, approximately half the sample spacing in the best drilled parts of the deposits. The search ellipses range of 200m with a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 24 composites adopted.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	SMU units were not modelled.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables	No assumptions have been made regarding the correlation of variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	The interpretation of the structures at Fouwagbe and Sounsoun were used as an anisotropy for the Leapfrog shells. The logged base of laterite was used as a limit of the data used for the Mottled Zone, Saprolite Zone, Saprock and Fresh mineralisation.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	For the estimate of grades, high-grade cuts were applied to composites to reduce the influence of extreme outliers. These values, determined by statistical analysis including review of coefficient of variation values, histograms, log-probability plots, and mean-variance plots. The aim of choosing topcuts was to reduce the coefficient of variability without unduly affecting the overall mean grade of the various mineralised domains.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Standard model validation was completed using numerical methods (histogram and swath plots) and validated visually in section and 3D against the input raw drillhole data, composites, and blocks.
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	Tonnages have been estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off Parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	The resource is reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off. Preliminary open pit economic assessments have suggested that for a bulk mining option the economic cut-off is likely to be in the range of 0.4-0.5g/t Au, depending on the Au price assumed.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	Open pit mining is considered as the appropriate method for most future studies, and the Competent Person believes that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction based on the outputs of the Whittle optimisations completed. The key assumptions of the optimisations were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mill throughput of 4Mtpa; • Metallurgical recovery of 94% (Fouwagbe) and 90% (Sounsoun); • Ore loss of 4% and dilution of 5%; • Base mining cost of US\$1.92/t, incremented with depth; • Processing costs of US\$19.90-\$24.73/t, depending on material type; • Gold price of US\$2,300/oz; • Discount rate of 5%. The optimisations captured a large proportion of the mineralisation.
Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	Four composites of saprolite ore were leach tested, two from Sounsoun and two from Fouwagbe. All four had good gravity recovery on the samples, despite the low head grade of three (<1g/t). The cyanide consumptions were consistently around the 0.22-0.24kg/t, and extractions at 24 hours were between 88% and 99%. <p>These results suggest that relatively high recoveries may be achievable using standard CIL technology.</p>

Environmental Factors or Assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered, this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	No assumptions regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options have been made.
Bulk Density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.	No density measurements have been analysed for these deposits. The values used at the NEB deposit were applied as reasonable assumptions. The densities applied are fresh: 2.8gcm ⁻³ ; saprock, 2.3gcm ⁻³ ; saprolite and mottled zone: 1.6gcm ⁻³ ; laterite: 2.2gcm ⁻³ . These are typical values for the logged rock types.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	Friable, oxidised or porous samples are first wax coated, with the mass of the wax recorded and taken into account for the density calculation. Lithology and weathering type are recorded for each sample.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Densities were applied according to the interpreted weathering state.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.	The Mineral Resource was classified as Inferred based on the level of geological understanding of the mineralisation, quality of samples, and drillhole spacing. The assay data is reasonably accurate and precise, however there is still uncertainty over the mineralisation controls, very limited metallurgical testwork, and no geotechnical data to refine open pit slope parameters.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	The classification reflects the overall level of confidence in mineralised domain continuity based the mineralisation drill sample data numbers, spacing and orientation. Overall mineralisation trends are reasonably consistent within the various lithotypes over numerous drill sections.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The Mineral Resource classifications applied appropriately reflect the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	Internal audits were completed by ERM which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of Relative Accuracy / Confidence	Where appropriate, a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.	The accuracy of the Mineral Resource is communicated through the classification assigned. The Mineral Resource been classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 to Section 3 of this table.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	The Mineral Resource Statement relates to a global estimate of in-situ tonnes and grade. It is suitable for reporting as a resource, however the relatively wide sampling grid has produced a model with only moderately well estimated individual blocks. No reliance should be placed on individual block grade estimates.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	There has been no previous commercial production from the property. Previous artisanal mining production is not formally recorded.