predictive discovery

ASX Announcement

23 April 2025

SOUNSOUN SW TARGET AREA RECORDS ADDITIONAL STRONG INTERCEPTS

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX:PDI) ("PDI" or the "Company") is pleased to announce drilling results from Sounsoun in the Argo area of its Bankan Gold Project in Guinea ("Bankan" or "the Project"). Results are from 10 holes for 2,136m covering both the east-to-west ("E-W") trending shear zone and the south-west ("SW") target area. Results from the SW target area continue to reinforce its priority status for follow-up exploration and indicate meaningful upside potential to the maiden Mineral Resource estimate released in a separate announcement today.[1]

HIGHLIGHTS

- Additional strong intercepts recorded from Sounsoun's SW target area, including:
  - **26m @ 6.74g/t** from 81m (incl. 3.85m @ 16.92g/t from 82.65m and 3m @ 29.72g/t from 97m);
  - **26m @ 0.73g/t** from 26m and **20m @ 0.94g/t** from 57m;
  - **9m @ 1.20g/t** from 20m (incl. 1m @ 6.68g/t from 24m) and **3m @ 4.41g/t** from 66m; and
  - **10.25m @ 1.45g/t** from 31m.
- These results follow previous strong intercepts from the SW target area, including 23m @ 3.07g/t, 6m @ 9.09g/t, 8m @ 6.15g/t, 3m @ 25.01g/t, 2m @ 15.97g/t and 17m @ 1.76g/t.[2]
- Results from the SW target area indicate meaningful upside potential to Sounsoun's maiden Inferred Mineral Resource of 0.9Mt @ 1.19g/t for 34Koz (released in a separate announcement today[1]), which is hosted entirely in the E-W shear zone located more than 800m to the north-east. Results are pending from three holes and additional drilling is being planned.
- Final results from the resource definition drilling program at Sounsoun's E-W shear zone recorded a best intercept of **4m @ 8.98g/t** from 192m (incl. 0.7m @ 48.39g/t from 195.3m).

PDI's Managing Director, Andrew Pardey, said:

"We are pleased to report further positive results from the Sounsoun SW target area, highlighting once again the exploration potential of this area. With a series of very strong intercepts along a 300m strike, located more than 800m south-west of the maiden Mineral Resource estimate, the overall Sounsoun target area continues to demonstrate substantial upside."

"PDI's exploration efforts are being centred on high-priority targets like Sounsoun's SW target area, as PDI sharpens its focus on delivering value through results-driven drilling, whilst rapidly advancing Bankan towards becoming a major African gold mine. We're excited to progress the next round of drilling in this promising area and look forward to reporting the results."

[1] ASX announcement – Maiden Argo Mineral Resource Estimate of 153Koz (23 April 2025). Refer also to Compliance Statement at the end of this announcement.
[2] ASX announcement – Encouraging Drilling Results at Fouwagbe and Sounsoun (24 February 2025).

SOUNSOUN DRILLING RESULTS

Results in this announcement are from the Sounsoun target, a 1.8km long NE-SW orientated auger anomaly in the south-western corner of the Argo permit (refer to Figure 1). In total, 10 holes totalling 2,136m are reported, comprising the final four holes of resource definition drilling at the E-W shear zone in the north of the target area and six exploration holes within the SW target area, situated further south-west along the main NE-SW corridor.

Table 1: Summary of drill holes reported in this announcement

Location	Drill type	Holes	Metres
Sounsoun E-W Shear Zone (Resource Definition)	DD	4	1,079
	RC	-	-
	Total	**4**	**1,079**
Sounsoun SW Target Area (Exploration)	DD	4	823
	RC	2	234
	Total	**6**	**1,057**
Total		**10**	**2,136**

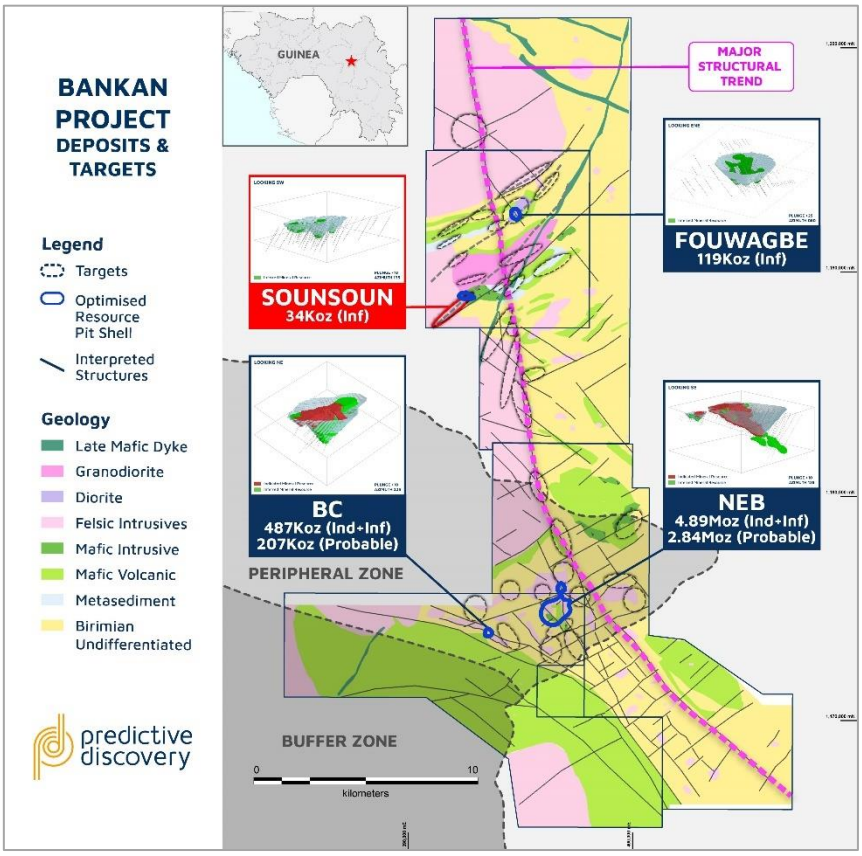

Figure 1: Summary of targets included in this announcement

E-W Shear Zone Results

Resource definition drilling has been conducted in the northern part of the target area, where mineralisation has been defined along a steeply dipping E-W trending shear zone. A maiden Inferred Mineral Resource of 0.9Mt @ 1.19g/t for 34Koz for the E-W shear zone area was released in a separate announcement today.[3]

This announcement includes the final four holes from the resource definition drilling program, with results shown in Figure 2 below. These assays were received after the results cut-off date for the Mineral Resource estimate; however, the holes sit beneath the optimised resource pit shell and don't impact the Mineral Resource estimate.

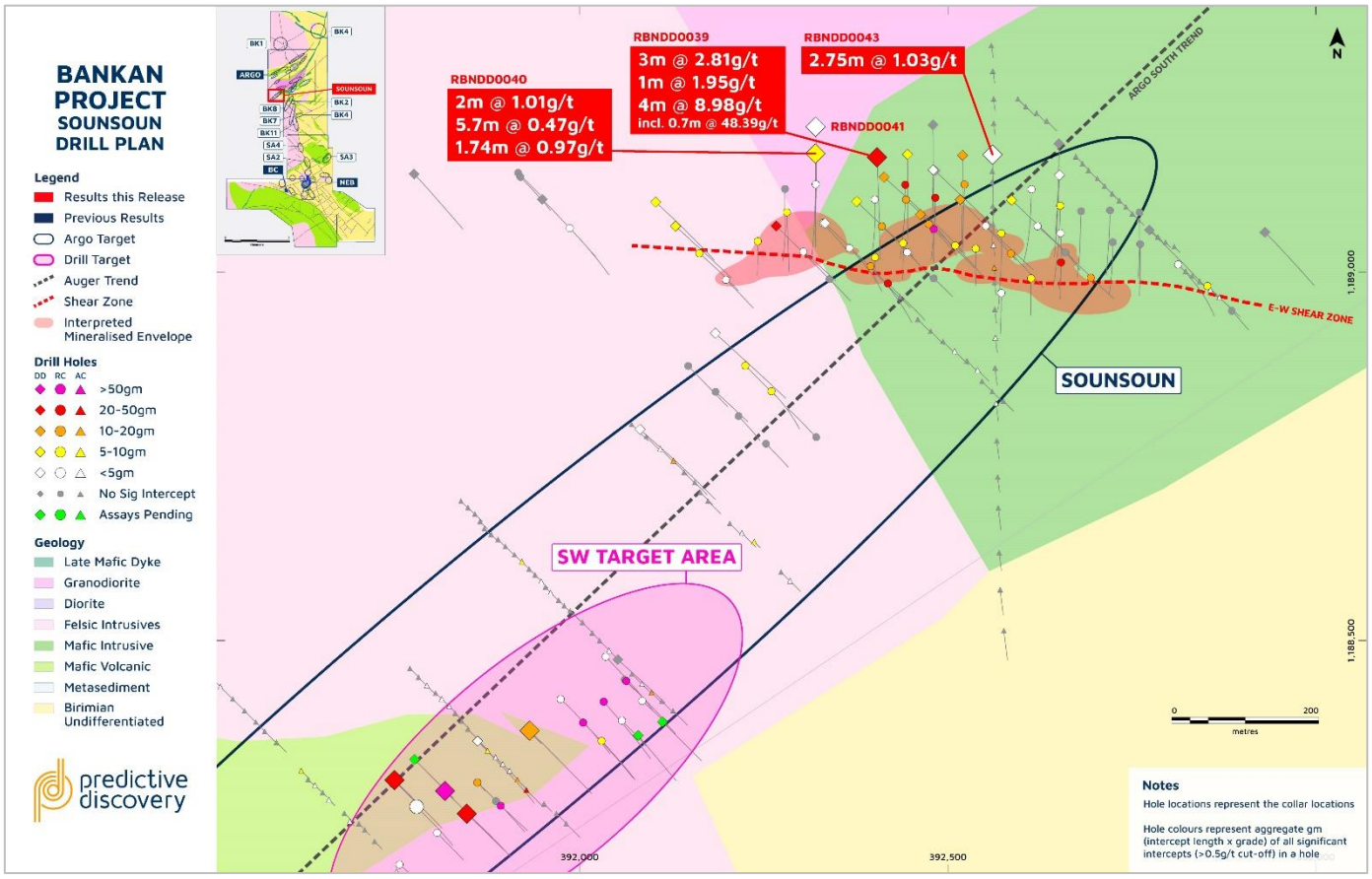

Figure 2: Sounsoun E-W shear zone drill plan

[3] ASX announcement – Maiden Argo Mineral Resource Estimate of 153Koz (23 April 2025). Refer also to Compliance Statement at the end of this announcement.

SW Target Area Results

Exploration drilling is also being undertaken further south-west along the main NE-SW orientated trend. Previous results returned a series of strong intercepts, highlighting this area as one of significant interest for further exploration and upside to Sounsoun's maiden Mineral Resource estimate for the E-W shear zone area. Best previous intercepts from the SW target area included:

- 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).[4]

Results in this announcement from the south-western target comprise an additional 6 holes for 1,057m drilled, which recorded further strong intercepts as shown in Figure 3 below.

Results are pending from the remaining 3 holes drilled in the current program and further drilling is being planned to continue exploring this promising area.

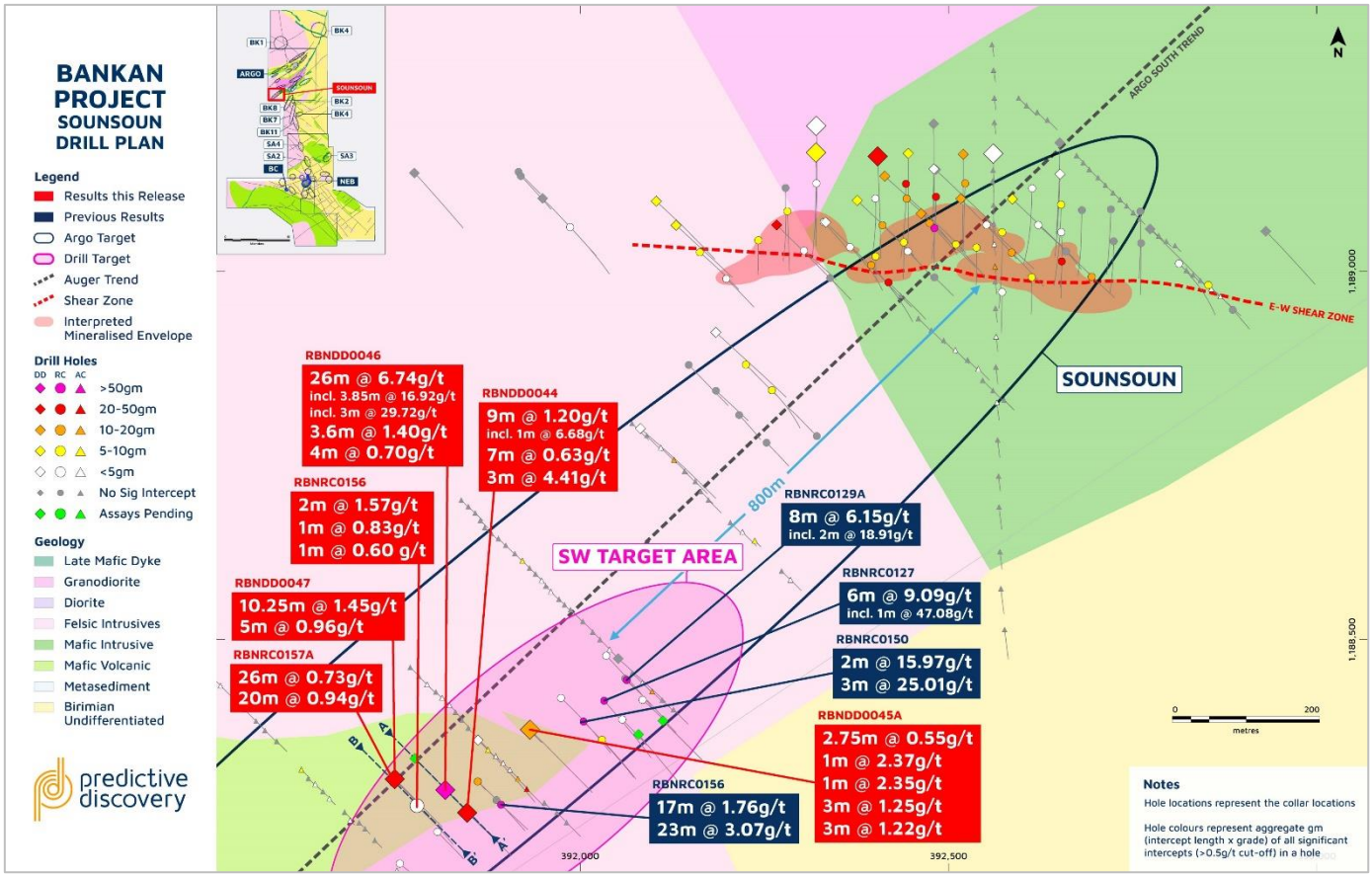

Figure 3: Sounsoun SW target area drill plan

[4] ASX announcement – Encouraging Drilling Results at Fouwagbe and Sounsoun (24 February 2025).

The structural pattern within the SW target area appears similar to the E-W shear zone area. Structural measurements taken on the DD holes have demonstrated the existence of two conjugate structural directions. A NE-SW direction corresponding to the main shear zone (which is approximately 10-20m in width) and a secondary E-W direction. The mineralisation, hosted in a felsic intrusive formation, appears to develop preferentially near the intersection of the two structures and in the hanging wall of the main NE-SW shear zone. The felsic intrusive formation is overprinted by strong albite alteration and moderate chlorite alteration with massive quartz veins (locally brecciated) and chlorite veinlets, with pyrite as the main sulphide. The structural interpretation of the SW target area will continue to be refined with further drilling.

A line of the three holes was drilled approximately 40m south-west of hole RBNRC0151B, which recorded excellent intercepts of 17m @ 1.76g/t from 35m and 23m @ 3.07g/t from 77m (with the hole ending in mineralisation).[5] RBNDD0046 recorded a significant high-grade intercept of 26m @ 6.74g/t from 81m (including 3.85m @ 16.92g/t from 82.65m and 3m @ 29.72g/t from 97m). Further down the hole, intercepts of 3.6m @ 1.40g/t from 109.4m and 4m @ 0.70g/t from 120m were also recorded.

Up-dip of RBNDD0046, RBNDD0044, recorded significant intercepts of 9m @ 1.20g/t from 20m (including 1m @ 6.68g/t from 24m), 7m @ 0.63g/t from 39m and 3m @ 4.41 g/t from 66m. Further to the north-west, assays are pending from RBNDD0050, although the hole may not have been drilled deep enough to adequately test the mineralisation at depth.

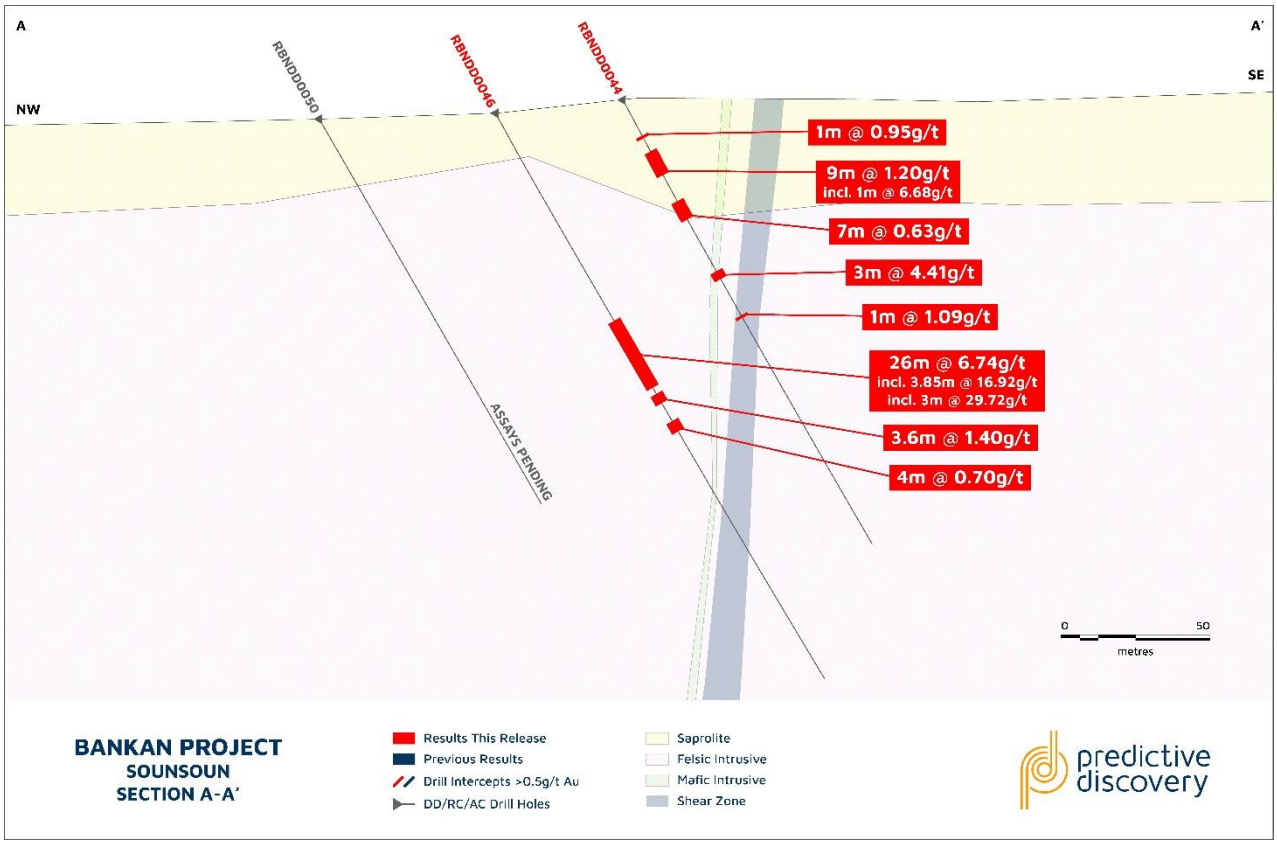

Figure 4: Sounsoun cross section A-A' (+/-20m)

[5] ASX announcement – Encouraging Drilling Results at Fouwagbe and Sounsoun (24 February 2025).

A line of four holes was drilled approximately 40m south-west of cross section A-A', to further test mineralisation along strike within the SW target area. Very broad zones of lower-grade mineralised were encountered in RBNRC0157A and RBNDD0047. RBNRC0157A recorded significant intercepts (reported at a 0.5g/t cut-off) of 26m @ 0.73g/t from 26m and 20m @ 0.94g/t from 57m, while RBNDD0047 returned 10.25m @ 1.45g/t from 31m and 5m @ 0.96g/t from 79.7m.

Further up-dip, RBNRC0156 recorded a series of intercepts: 2m @ 1.57g/t from 94m, 1m @ 0.83g/t 105m and 1m @ 0.60g/t from 128m.

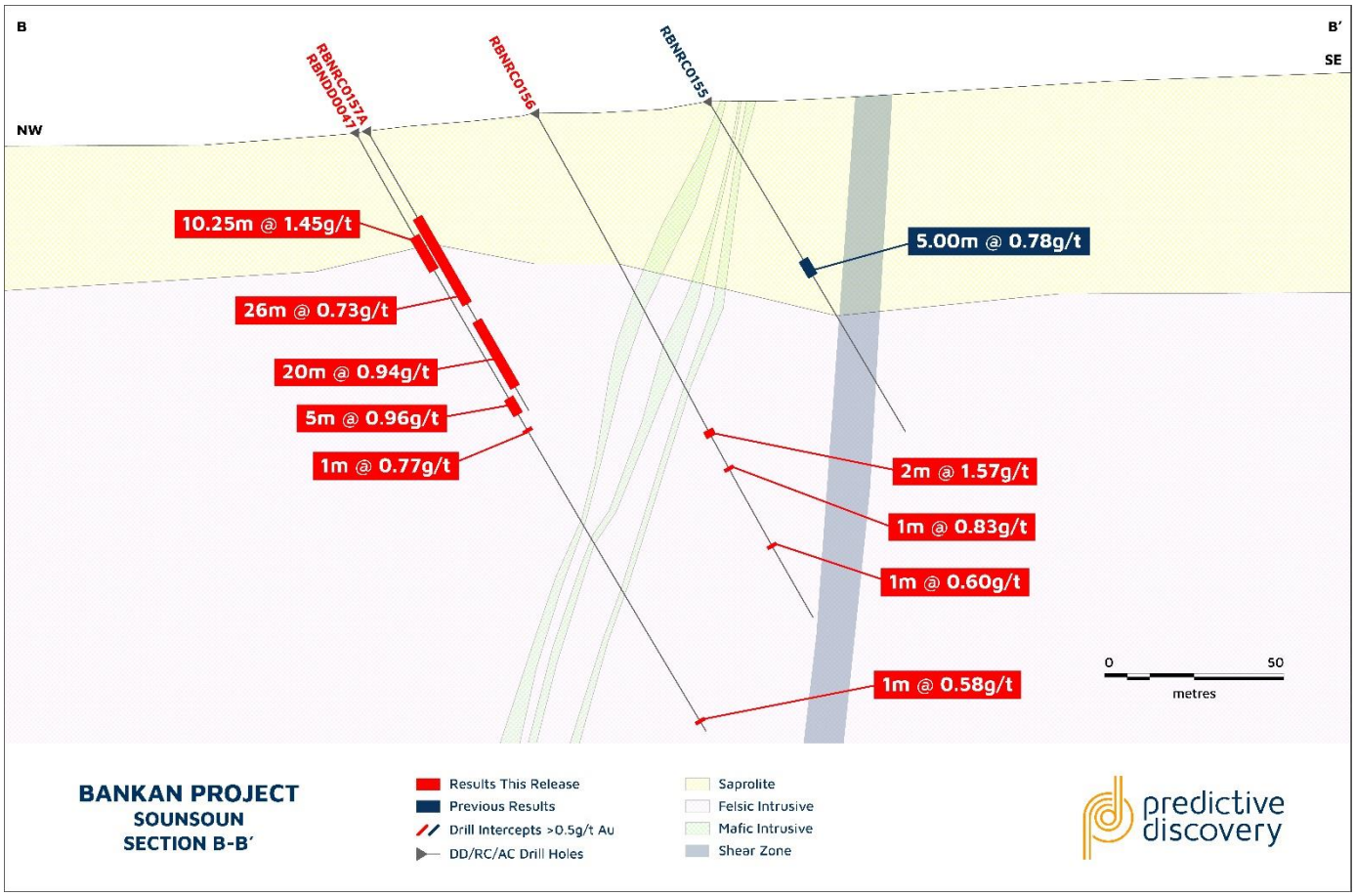

Figure 5: Sounsoun cross section B-B' (+/-20m)

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 well 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. The south-western part of the Sounsoun target 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.

- 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,[6] 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.[6] 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.

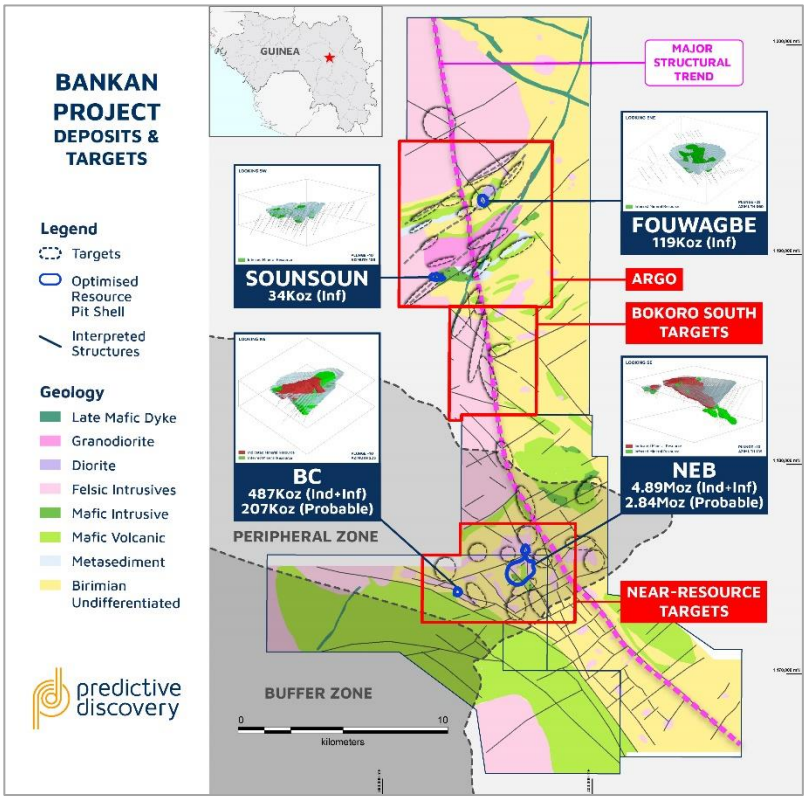

Figure 6: Bankan Project deposits and targets

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.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The Exploration Results reported herein for 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.

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

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 mineral resource estimates for the Fouwagbe and Sounsoun deposits is from the announcement titled "Maiden Argo Mineral Resource Estimate of 153Koz" dated 23 April 2025. 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**
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**

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

APPENDIX 1: SOUNSOUN 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
Sounsoun (E-W Shear Zone)											
RBNDD0039	DD	392,403	1,189,155	425	177.8	-58.1	260	72	3	2.81	8
								132	1	0.52	1
								137	1	0.60	1
								166	1	1.95	2
								192	**4**	**8.98**	**36**
RBNDD0040	DD	392,319	1,189,160	422	178.6	-61.3	260	71	2	1.01	2
								163	5.7	0.47	3
								176.26	1.74	0.97	2
								236	1	0.54	1
RBNDD0041	DD	392,319	1,189,197	421	178.0	-61.5	299	152	1	0.80	1
RBNDD0043	DD	392,560	1,189,159	426	180.1	-62.3	261	240	2.75	1.03	3
Sounsoun (SW Target Area)											
RBNDD0044	DD	391,845	1,188,264	400	134.4	-61.4	172	14	1	0.95	1
								20	**9**	**1.20**	**11**
								39	7	0.63	4
								66	**3**	**4.41**	**13**
								83	1	1.09	1
RBNDD0045A	DD	391,931	1,188,376	394	135.0	-62.3	251	33.25	2.75	0.55	2
								51	1	2.37	2
								84	1	2.35	2
								105	1	0.56	1
								147	3	1.25	4
								174	3	1.22	4
								210	1	0.50	1
								240	1	0.84	1
RBNDD0046	DD	391,816	1,188,294	395	135.0	-61.4	221	**81**	**26**	**6.74**	**175**
								109.4	3.6	1.40	5
								120	4	0.70	3
RBNDD0047	DD	391,747	1,188,309	397	134.3	-61.1	181	**31**	**10.25**	**1.45**	**15**
								79.7	5	0.96	5
								89	1	0.77	1
								177	1	0.58	1
RBNRC0156	RC	391,777	1,188,273	402	135.3	-60.4	150	94	2	1.57	3
								105	1	0.83	1
								128	1	0.60	1
RBNRC0157A	RC	391,749	1,188,307	397	135.0	-60.0	84	**26**	**26**	**0.73**	**19**
								57	**20**	**0.94**	**19**

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") 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. 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 were from a EDM2000 multi-purpose rig. Diamond drilling was mostly HQ with minor PQ. Core was oriented using WELLFORCE orientation tools. RC holes were from a Thor 5000 rig and EDM2000 rig with 140mm RC face sampling bits.
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 for Sounsoun recoveries were excellent, averaging 98%, with only slightly poorer recoveries near surface. 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. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been analysed.
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 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. 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. 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. Field duplicates, certified reference materials 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. RC duplicates were obtained by second splits of drill chips through the onboard cone splitter. 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. One pair of twin holes was drilled at Sounsoun's SW target area: DD hole RBNDD0047 and RC hole RBNRC0157A. The mineralised intersections (>0.15g/t) were 17.75m @ 0.95g/t and 30m @ 0.67g/t respectively; and 11m @ 0.59g/t and 23m @ 0.86g/t respectively at a distance of approximately 5m apart. The similar grade but differing widths may be a reflection of short-scale structural complexity that cannot be resolved at the current drill spacing. 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 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.	The E-W shear zone at 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. The current spacing is sufficient to assume geological continuity and define 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.
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.	An interpretation of drillhole logging at Sounsoun has defined a E-W trending shear zone in the north of the target area. 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. Further to the south-west, mineralisation appears to be developing in a connection zone between the major NE-SW-trending deformation zone and a new E-W structure, mainly in the hanging wall of the NE-SW structure.
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, and considers the techniques suitably designed and implemented.
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 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. The Fouwagbe and Sounsoun deposits, for which maiden Mineral Resource estimates are reported in this announcement, are situated on the Argo permit. 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.

		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. 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. PDI lodged the application for Bankan's Exploitation Permit on 31 January 2025, and has also committed to: • 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.	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 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. 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. The main mineralised trend at Sounsoun 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. Further south-west, mineralisation generally follows the main NE-SW structure and appears to be more developed at the connection between the main NE-SW deformation zone and an E-W structure which requires further drilling to better define. The mineralisation is hosted in an intrusive felsic formation, in the hanging wall of the NE-SW trending shear zone dipping ~70-80° to the NW. The felsic intrusive formation is overprinted by strong albite alteration and moderate chlorite alteration with massive quartz veins (locally brecciated) and chlorite veinlets, with pyrite as the main sulphide. The structural interpretation of the SW target area will continue to be refined with further drilling.

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. 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').	At the E-W shear zone 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. At the Sounsoun SW target area, the mineralisation appears to develop along an NE-SW trending deformation zone plunging northwards by 70-80°. Drill holes were inclined at 60°, trending NW-SE across the orebody 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.