

KINIERO DRILLING DELIVERS HIGH-GRADE RESULTS AT GOBELE/JEAN

PDI Gold Limited (ASX:PDI, TSX:PDI) ("PDI Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on exploration drilling at the Kiniéro Gold Project in Guinea, West Africa, including high-grade results at depth beneath the Gobele and Jean deposits.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Kiniéro's exploration strategy aims to sustain and extend mine life by targeting a combination of near-mine, low strip ratio oxide mineralisation, near-mine high-grade fresh mineralisation at depth and greenfields prospects.
- Results in this announcement comprise 51 holes for 14,671m drilled at the Gobele and Jean deposits, primarily targeting high-grade mineralisation at depth.
- Drilling intersected extensive alteration and sulphide mineralisation beneath the open pit oxide envelopes, highlighting the potential for a significant expansion of open-pit Mineral Resources and/or a maiden underground Mineral Resource. Best intercepts include:
 - 28.35m @ 5.87g/t Au from 155m in NEGDRCCDD26-001;
 - 16m @ 7.55g/t Au from 144m and 7.1m @ 2.24g/t Au from 168m in NEGDDDD26-005;
 - 28m @ 1.09g/t Au from 98m and 17m @ 2.42g/t Au from 388m in GRCCDD26-001;
 - 12.8m @ 4.25g/t Au from 396.2m in JDD26-002;
 - 11m @ 3.99g/t Au from 185m in GDD26-004;
 - 15m @ 0.99g/t Au from 181m, 7.42m @ 1.95g/t Au from 217m and 18.8m @ 1.75g/t Au from 234m in GDD26-011;
 - 9m @ 1.15g/t Au from 458m in GDD26-013;
 - 8.5m @ 1.38g/t Au from 159m in GDD26-008;
 - 7m @ 3.13g/t Au from 82m in GRCCDD26-004;
 - 4.8m @ 11.18g/t Au from 221.2m in JDD26-004.
- Structural and lithological interpretation indicates that the veins are not discrete, continuous bodies. Instead, they form part of a larger, interconnected vein system, with the results supporting the continuity of mineralisation throughout the Gobele vein network.
- Exploration has ramped up in recent months, with 7 diamond drill ("DD") and 2 reverse circulation ("RC") rigs currently operational at Kiniéro, and additional RC rigs being mobilised.
- Increasing focus on near-mine, low strip ratio oxide opportunities (drilling programs underway or planned at Zone C, Banfara, West Balan, Farabana), whilst continuing to advance the Gobele and Jean depth extension drilling.
- 2027 drilling campaign currently under development, planned to comprise approximately 1,800 holes for 140,000m to unlock further Mineral Resource upside and mine life extensions.

"We are extremely encouraged by initial results we are seeing from exploration drilling at Kiniéro. This program is fundamental to our strategy of increasing Mineral Resources and extending mine life at Kiniéro to further cement its status as a world-class, long-life gold operation."

"Initial drilling of deeper sulphide targets at Gobele and Jean has returned very positive results, confirming our geological models and highlighting the immense potential of this project."

"We are ramping up the drilling fleet to advance our exploration objectives, and we look forward to delivering further updates as we continue to unlock the full value of the Kiniéro district. Our commitment to systematic brownfields expansion and targeted greenfields exploration reflects our confidence in the project's future and our dedication to extending its production profile for years to come."

ABOUT THE KINIÉRO GOLD PROJECT

The Kiniéro Gold Project is located in Guinea within the Siguiri Basin, a Palaeoproterozoic segment of the Birimian Terrain in West Africa which hosts structurally controlled orogenic gold deposits within metavolcanic, metasedimentary, and granitoid rocks. The region is recognised for its significant potential for long-life, district-scale operations.

Kiniéro is a cornerstone asset for PDI Gold. It encompasses a 470km² land package including the Kiniéro exploitation permits and Mansounia exploration permits.

Kiniéro hosts a recently updated Probable Ore Reserve of 55.6Mt at 0.99g/t for 1.8Moz of gold, Indicated Mineral Resource of 80.3Mt at 0.96g/t for 2.5Moz and Inferred Mineral Resource of 66.0Mt at 0.85g/t for 1.8Moz.¹

A feasibility study completed by Robex Resources Inc. ("Robex") prior to the merger with PDI Gold outlined average production of 139,000oz per annum over a mine life of 9 years.²



Figure 1: Kiniéro permits, deposits and targets

Kiniéro achieved first gold pour in December 2025 and commercial production in February 2026. The operation has performed strongly to-date, consistently exceeding nameplate capacity and is on-track to achieve 2026 guidance of 157,000-174,000oz gold poured and all-in sustaining costs of US\$1,100-1,300/oz.

¹ Refer to PDI Gold ASX announcement "Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Update" dated 28 September 2026. Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves.

² Refer to Robex ASX announcement "Amendment to Kiniero Gold Project Technical Report" dated 22 August 2025.

KINIÉRO EXPLORATION STRATEGY

There is potential to significantly increase Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at Kiniéro and extend its mine life. PDI Gold's district-scale exploration strategy combines near-mine brownfields expansion drilling with earlier-stage exploration drilling targeting greenfields prospects and new discoveries, providing opportunities for both near-term and longer-term value creation.

Prior to and during the construction phase at Kiniéro, exploration was constrained by funding, and drilling has progressively been ramping up from a single DD rig in September 2025 to a current drilling fleet of 7 DD and 2 RC rigs. Drilling during 2026 to-date has focused on:

- Gobeles cluster (including SGA, SGB, SGC, SGD, NEGD and Gobeles Extension) and Jean: testing high-grade depth potential with the aim of significantly expanding open-pit Mineral Resources and/or defining a maiden underground Mineral Resource; and
- Other oxide deposits/targets: commencement of near-mine brownfields expansion drilling programs. These programs are at an early stage and no results are reported in this announcement.

GOBELES CLUSTER AND JEAN EXPLORATION AND RESULTS

Diamond drilling at the Gobeles cluster of deposits commenced in October 2025, primarily targeting deeper mineralisation beneath the existing open pits, from which oxide at high grades (>3g/t) was historically mined by the previous operator. This initial phase has focused on delineating extensions into transitional and fresh-rock sulphide mineralisation, both along strike and beneath the current Mineral Resources and pit designs. Limited shallow RC drilling has also been completed.

In parallel with the drilling, extensive geological studies and mapping have been undertaken to enhance the Company's understanding of the timing and geological setting of the gold mineralisation. These studies indicate that gold mineralisation at Gobeles and Jean is primarily focused into shoot-like zones of geological complexity, often at or near the intersections of reactivated faults and lithological contacts. This improved geological understanding is proving invaluable for targeted exploration.

Results from 51 holes for 14,671m drilled are included in this announcement. Drilling has identified extensions to existing mineralisation and several promising new zones of higher-grade sulphide and transitional mineralisation, particularly at depth. These results indicate the potential to increase open-pit Mineral Resources and/or define a maiden underground Mineral Resource, providing long-term mine life extension opportunities for Kiniéro.

Key significant intercepts are shown in the table below, the Gobeles and Jean drill plan and selected cross sections as outlined in Figure 2 to Figure 5. Full details of all Gobeles and Jean holes included in this announcement are shown in Appendix 1.

Table 1: Gobeles and Jean intercepts of $\geq 5\text{m}$ @ $\geq 1\text{g/t}$ (up to 2m dilution) and selected other key significant intercepts³

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	Grade x Interval (gm)
GDD25-005	DD	263	268	5	5.32	26.6
GDD26-001	DD	253	258	5	1.59	7.9
GDD26-004	DD	185	196	11	3.99	44.0
GDD26-005	DD	222	227	5	4.46	22.3
GDD26-007	DD	46.5	52.5	6	1.45	8.7
GDD26-008	DD	159	167.5	8.5	1.38	11.7
GDD26-011	DD	181	196	15	0.99	14.9
		216.88	224.3	7.42	1.95	14.5
		234.2	253	18.8	1.75	32.9
GDD26-013	DD	267.2	272.3	5.1	1.94	9.9
		389	392	3	14.24	42.7
		458	467	9	1.15	10.4
GDD26-014	DD	125.9	129.7	3.8	5.29	20.1
		132.4	135.3	2.9	11.75	34.1
		222.2	227	4.8	7.07	34.0
GDD26-015	DD	318	324	6	1.37	8.2
GRCDD26-001	RCDD	98	126	28	1.09	30.5
		388	405	17	2.42	41.2
GRCDD26-003	RCDD	383	388.5	5.5	3.36	18.5
GRCDD26-004	RCDD	1	7	6	1.73	10.4
		82	89	7	3.13	21.9
		225	230.2	5.2	2.54	13.2
GRCDD26-005	RCDD	179	185	6	1.00	6.0
		425	430	5	1.74	8.7
NEGDD26-005	DD	144	160	16	7.55	120.8
		168	175.1	7.1	2.24	15.9
NEGDRCD26-001	RCDD	154.65	183	28.35	5.87	166.5
JDD26-002	DD	396.2	409	12.8	4.25	54.4
JDD26-004	DD	82.1	88	5.9	2.92	17.2
		221.2	226	4.8	11.18	53.7
GRC26-005	RC	7	15	8	1.05	8.4
GRC26-010	RC	66	71	5	1.03	5.15
GRC26-013	RC	73	78	5	1.14	5.7

³ All intervals reported as downhole lengths. True widths will be refined through ongoing structural interpretation.

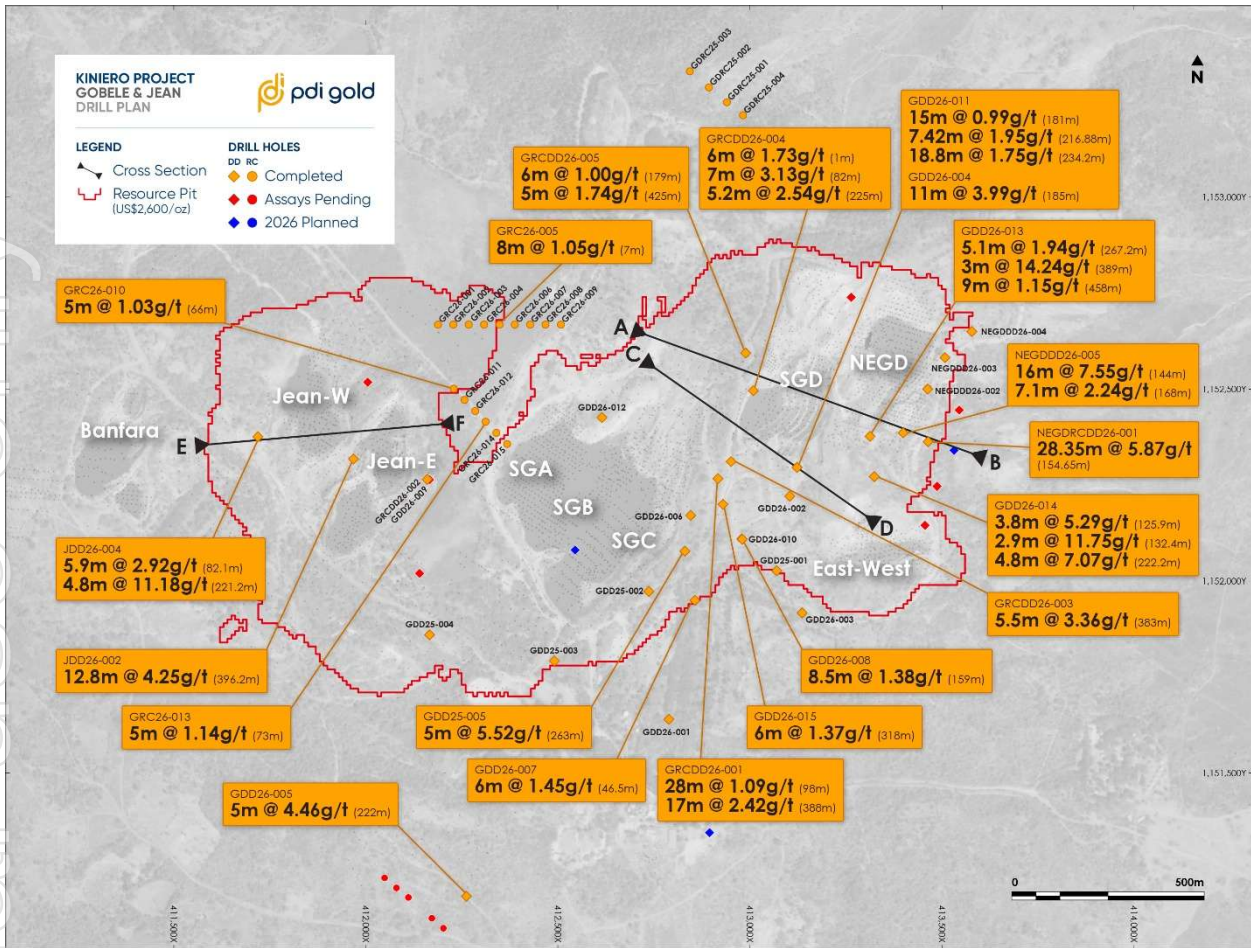


Figure 2: Gobele and Jean drill plan

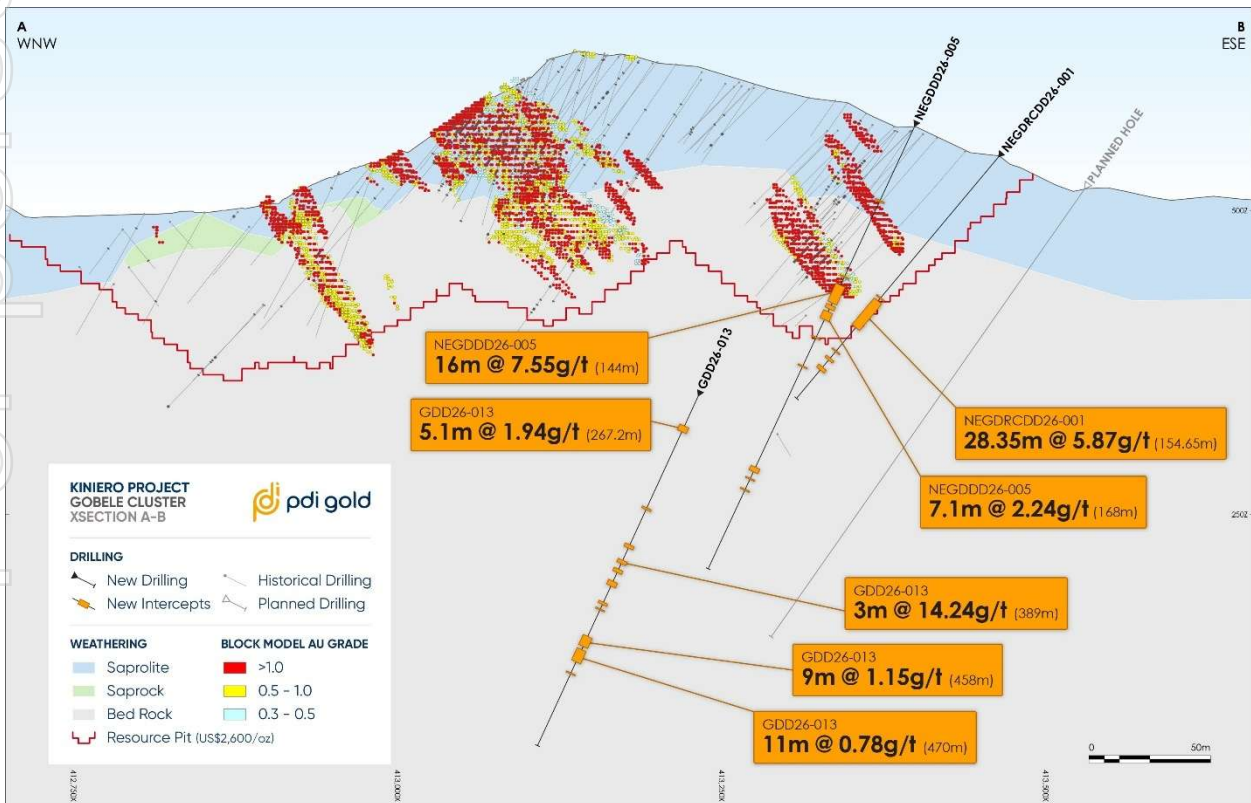


Figure 3: Gobele section A-B (±20m section width)

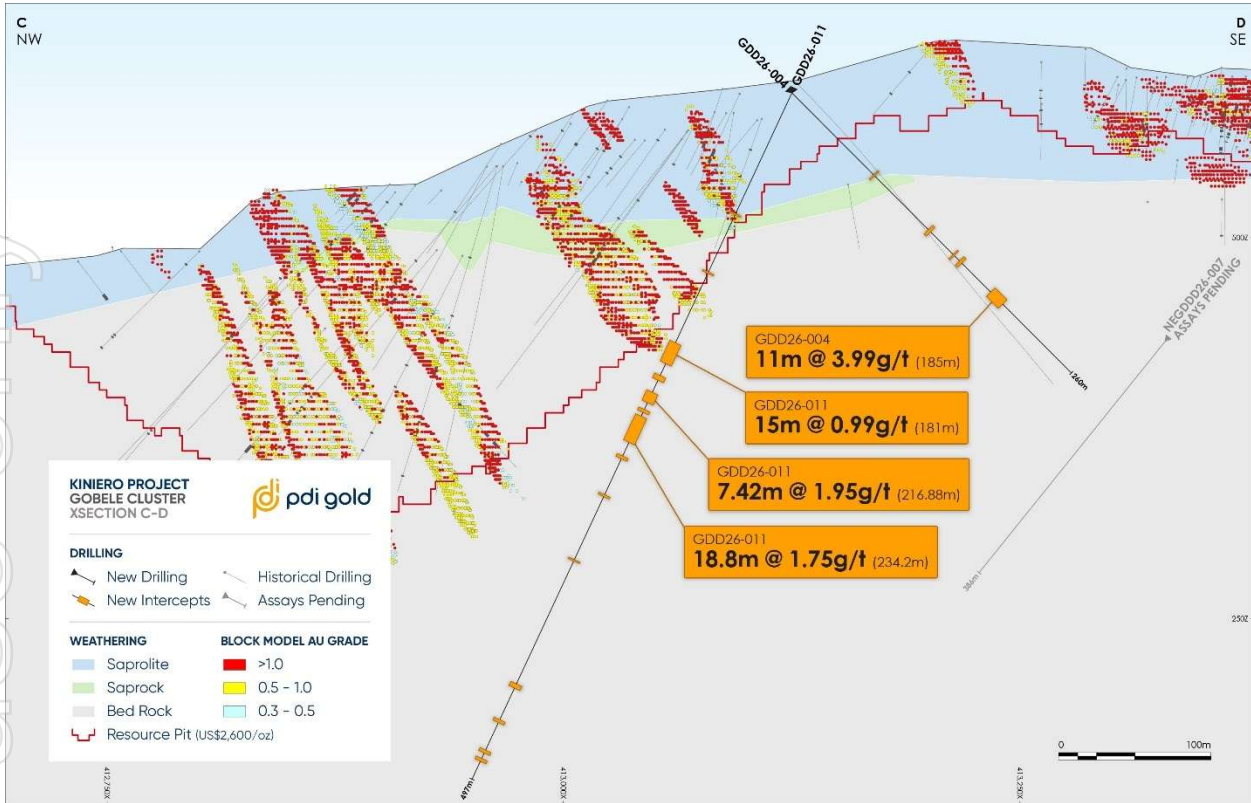


Figure 4: Gobele section C-D (±20m section width)

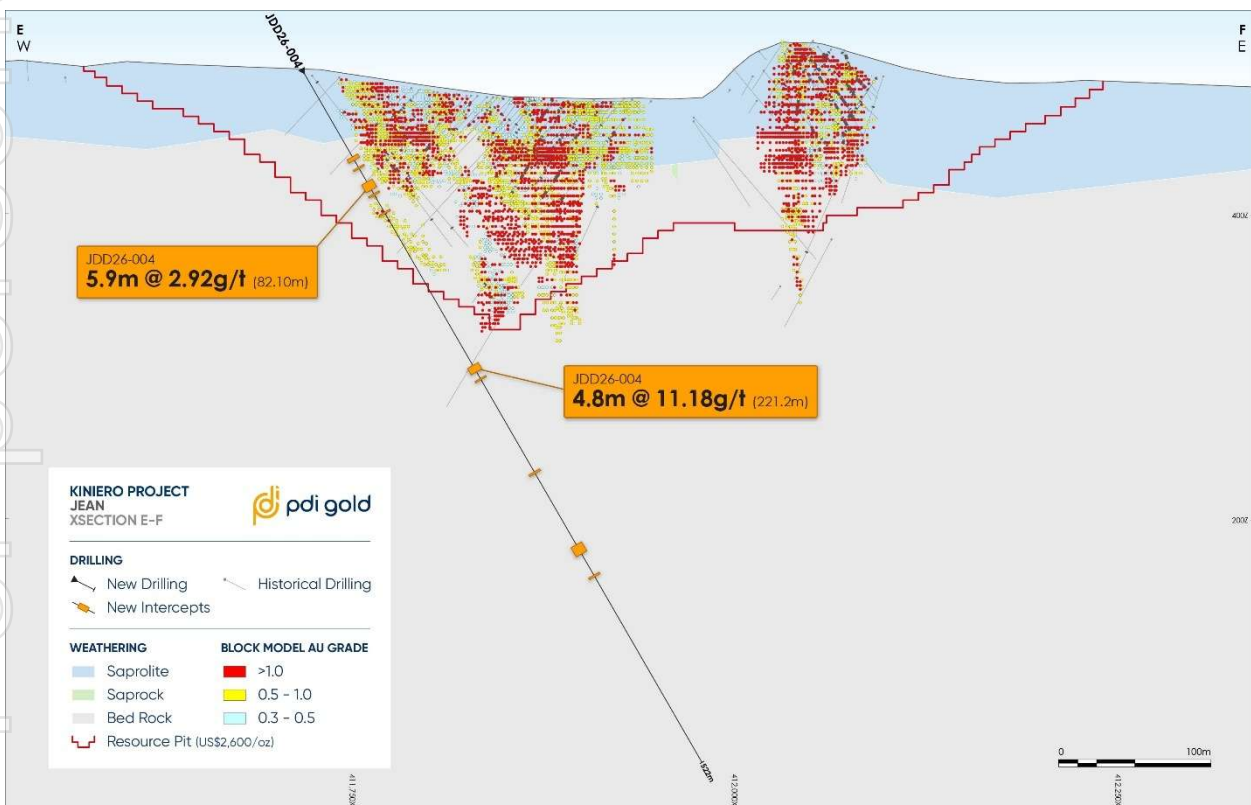


Figure 5: Jean section E-F (±20m section width)

NEXT STEPS

Extensive drilling is planned for Kiniéro as the Company aims to unlock the full exploration potential of the district and support a long-term production profile.

Based on the positive results reported in this announcement, PDI Gold intends to conduct further drilling at depth at the Gobele cluster during 2026.

PDI Gold also plans to increase its focus on drilling of near-mine, low strip ratio oxide opportunities over the remainder of 2026.

These targets have been identified from a combination of historic drilling results, re-interpretation of geology and varying presence of artisanal gold workings. The targets are strategically located within trucking distance of the Kiniéro processing plant and on granted exploitation permits. Drilling programs are underway or planned at Zone C, Banfara, West Balan, Farabana, and should time permit, the Northern Targets (inclusive of Mankan, Heriko and Filon Bleu).

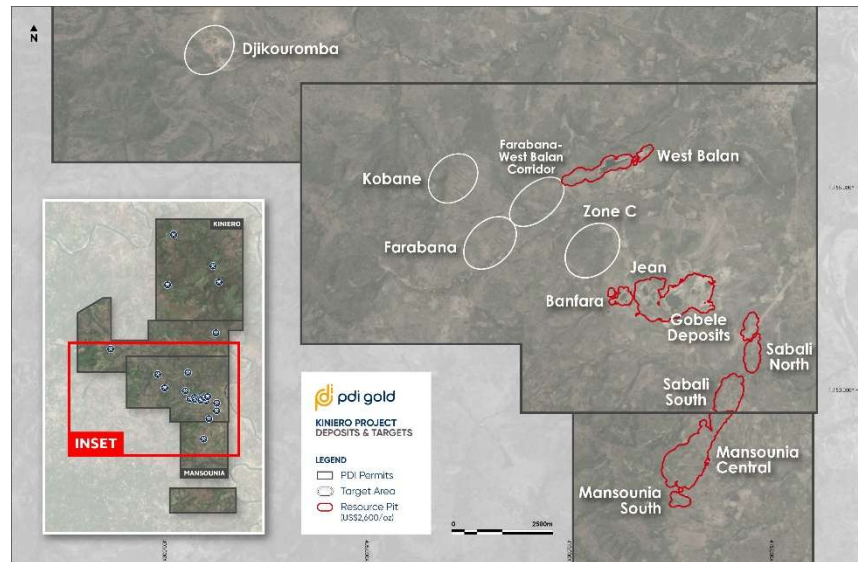


Figure 6: Near-mine deposits and targets

The initial focus is on delineating near-surface mineralisation, typically at less than 50m depth, with target grades greater than 0.3g/t of gold. A systematic 40m x 100m closing up to 30m x 50m grid-based RC program, supplemented by targeted DD drilling, aims to delineate Indicated Mineral Resources allowing for rapid conversion to Ore Reserves and potential incorporation into near-term mine plans, plus additional Inferred Mineral Resources.

An extensive exploration program is also under development for 2027, which will continue to focus on both brownfields expansion drilling and greenfields exploration drilling. Near-surface, low strip ratio oxide mineralisation will continue to be a key priority, with drilling anticipated to expand into the Gobele cluster, Sabali North, the Sabali-Mansounia corridor, Kobane, Djikouromba and historical stockpiles/dumps/TSFs.

Deep drilling targeting high-grade sulphide mineralisation is planned to continue at the Gobele cluster and will expand to additional target areas.

Sterilisation drilling is also planned over selected areas to de-risk future mining infrastructure (including the proposed solar PV plant location).

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of PDI Gold.

Neither the Toronto Stock Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the Toronto Stock Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

For further information:

Investor Enquiries

Matthew Wilcox
Managing Director & CEO, PDI Gold
E: info@pdigold.com
P: +61 8 9216 1000

Media Enquiries

Nathan Ryan
Managing Director, NWR Communications
E: nathan.ryan@nwrcommunications.com.au
P: +61 420 582 887

ABOUT PDI GOLD

PDI Gold is a leading West African gold production and development company, combining a portfolio of high-quality assets with a proven execution capability and strong financial platform.

PDI Gold's asset portfolio is anchored by the Kiniéro Gold Mine in Guinea, which commenced production in late 2025, and the Nampala Gold Mine in Mali, which has been operating since 2017. These production assets provide momentum and strong cash flows as the Company advances its growth plans.

PDI Gold's long-life growth asset is the Tier-1 Bankan Gold Project in Guinea, one of the largest undeveloped gold projects in Africa. Bankan is approaching construction-ready status with expected production of ~250,000oz per annum over more than 12 years.

Once Bankan is in production, PDI Gold is targeting production exceeding 400,000oz per annum by 2029 from its low-cost mining hub in Guinea, leveraging the proximity and synergies of the Kiniéro and Bankan assets.

PDI Gold is at a pivotal stage in its evolution, growing into a mid-tier, multi-mine West African gold producer, with a clear focus on sustainably developing its portfolio to create long-term value for shareholders and stakeholders.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

Not an Offer

This announcement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any securities. No securities regulatory authority has approved or disapproved the contents of this announcement. The securities referred to in this announcement have not been, and will not be, registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and may not be offered or sold in the United States, or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, U.S. registration requirements.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements and forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Forward-looking statements are based on assumptions and expectations as at the date of this announcement and are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially. Forward-looking statements are generally identified by words such as "will", "expect", "anticipate", "may", "could", "should", "plan", "estimate" and similar expressions.

Although PDI Gold believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements since no assurance can be provided that such expectations will prove to be correct. Forward-looking statements are based on information available at the time those statements are made and/or good faith belief of the officers and directors of PDI Gold as of that time with respect to future events and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in or suggested by the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve numerous risks and uncertainties. Factors that could cause actual results to

differ materially include, but are not limited to, commodity price fluctuations, foreign exchange movements and general economic conditions, geopolitical, social and regulatory risks, operating and cost risks, the speculative nature of exploration and project development including the risks of obtaining necessary approvals, licenses and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, changes to the legal and regulatory framework within which PDI Gold operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation and other risks described in PDI Gold's public disclosure documents filed on ASX and on SEDAR+.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made. Except as required by applicable law, PDI Gold undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements contained in this announcement. All forward-looking statements contained in this announcement are expressly qualified in their entirety by the above cautionary statement.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT / QUALIFIED PERSON'S STATEMENT AND TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE

The scientific and technical contents of this announcement have been verified and approved by Mr. Franck Bizouerne, General Manager Exploration of PDI Gold, and a European Geologist of the European Federation of Geologists ("EFG"). Mr. Bizouerne is a "Qualified Person" pursuant to National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and a "Competent Person" as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code"). Mr. Bizouerne has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person. Mr. Bizouerne consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Sampling & Assaying – QA/QC and Data Verification

The exploration activities and drilling programmes associated with the new results presented in this disclosure were conducted under the technical supervision of Mr. Bizouerne, the Company's Internal Qualified Person. Mr. Bizouerne is regularly present on site and undertakes periodic site visits to directly oversee exploration activities, review field procedures and ensure that established drilling, geological logging and sampling protocols are properly implemented.

The QA/QC verification, review of analytical results and validation of the associated data were also undertaken by the Company's Internal Qualified Person, Mr. Bizouerne.

Mr. Bizouerne has verified the information disclosed for the Kiniéro exploration drill program at the Kiniéro Gold Project through multiple site visits, review of sampling, logging, and core handling procedures, and assessment of assay and QA/QC results. He has also reviewed supporting documentation, including drillhole locations, orientations, and significant assay interval calculations, to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the reported information.

All drilling, logging, sampling and sample preparation activities were undertaken using documented procedures consistent with generally accepted industry practices. These procedures were designed to maintain sample representativity, minimise contamination and preserve the integrity and traceability of the analytical data for geological interpretation and mineral resource estimation.

Reverse Circulation ("RC") Drilling

RC drill samples were collected on a nominal one-metre downhole basis directly from the drilling cyclone and transferred into appropriately identified sample bags. Each bulk sample was passed through a riffle splitter and/or a three-tier riffle splitter to produce a representative analytical portion, with the remaining material retained as coarse reject.

Sample weights were routinely checked to monitor consistency and representativity, with analytical sample masses typically ranging from approximately 2 to 3 kg depending on drilling conditions and sample characteristics.

Particular care was taken during sample collection and handling to minimise the possibility of contamination. The cyclone, splitter and associated sampling equipment were routinely cleaned between samples. Sample identification, labelling and tracking were maintained throughout the field sampling, storage and dispatch processes.

RC sampling and field sample handling were conducted under the technical supervision of the Company's Internal Qualified Person, Mr. Bizouerne, who undertakes periodic reviews of field sampling practices, sample security and sample handling procedures.

All RC samples were securely packaged and transported under documented chain-of-custody procedures to the Bureau Veritas ("BV") laboratory in Kankan, Guinea, where the samples underwent preparation. Following preparation at BV Kankan, the resulting pulps were securely transferred to the SGS laboratory in Bamako, Mali, for gold analysis.

Diamond Drilling ("DD")

Diamond drill core was recovered using conventional diamond drilling methods and transported to the designated core logging and sampling facilities. Prior to sampling, the core was systematically examined and logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, core recovery and other relevant geological characteristics.

Following completion of geological logging, the core was marked and sampled according to geological contacts and the observed distribution of mineralisation. Sampling was generally undertaken over regular intervals, while significant geological and mineralised boundaries were respected where appropriate.

Selected core intervals were cut longitudinally using a diamond saw. One half of the core was retained as a permanent geological record, while the other half was submitted for laboratory analysis. Appropriate care was taken during core cutting and sample selection to ensure that the submitted material remained representative of the original drill intersection.

Core cutting equipment and sampling work areas were routinely cleaned to reduce the risk of cross-contamination.

DD sampling activities were undertaken under the technical oversight of the Company's Internal Qualified Person, Mr. Bizouerne. Mr. Bizouerne periodically reviews geological logging, sample selection, core cutting, sampling intervals and sample handling procedures.

The selected DD samples were securely packaged and transported under documented chain-of-custody procedures directly to the SGS laboratory in Bamako, Mali, where both sample preparation and gold analysis were completed.

Sample Preparation and Analytical Procedures

For both RC and DD samples, laboratory preparation was undertaken using standard preparation procedures comprising:

- crushing to 2.0 mm, with a minimum of 85% passing;
- splitting of the crushed material to obtain a representative 1 kg sub-sample; and
- pulverisation of the analytical sub-sample prior to gold analysis.

For RC drilling, sample preparation was completed at Bureau Veritas laboratory in Kankan, Guinea. Following preparation, the resulting pulps were securely transported to SGS laboratory in Bamako, Mali, for analysis.

For DD drilling, the samples were submitted directly to SGS laboratory in Bamako, Mali, where sample preparation and analysis were undertaken.

Gold determinations were performed using a conventional 50 g fire assay method. The analytical procedure has a lower detection limit of 0.01 ppm Au, considered appropriate for the range of gold concentrations encountered on the property.

The sample preparation and analytical procedures were reviewed as part of the Company's technical and QA/QC review process. The Company's Internal Qualified Person, Mr. Bizouerne, considers the procedures applied appropriate for the sample types and the expected range of gold grades.

Quality Assurance / Quality Control

A systematic internal QA/QC programme was designed in accordance with industry best practices and implemented throughout the sampling and analytical process to monitor analytical accuracy and precision, identify potential contamination and assess the overall reliability of the analytical dataset.

The QA/QC programme incorporated the routine use of:

- certified reference materials (CRMs or standards) for monitoring analytical accuracy;
- blanks for monitoring possible contamination during sample preparation and analysis;
- field duplicates for assessing sampling and splitting precision; and
- pulp or laboratory duplicates, where appropriate, for evaluating analytical repeatability.

QA/QC materials were introduced into the sample stream at predetermined intervals and submitted together with routine exploration samples under comparable conditions.

Analytical batches were reviewed systematically against established QA/QC acceptance criteria. Any significant failures involving standards, blanks or duplicates were investigated and, where appropriate, corrective measures and re-analysis were undertaken before the affected data were incorporated into the final exploration database.

The QA/QC verification and review of analytical results were also undertaken by the Company's Internal Qualified Person, Mr. Bizouerne.

Mr. Bizouerne reviewed and approved the performance of certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates and assessed the accuracy, precision and overall reliability of the analytical results.

Independent Laboratory and Umpire Verification

No umpire sampling, check assays or independent secondary laboratory verification was undertaken for the new drilling results reported herein.

RC samples were prepared by Bureau Veritas in Kankan, Guinea, with the resulting pulps subsequently analysed by SGS in Bamako, Mali. DD samples were submitted directly to SGS Bamako for sample preparation and analysis.

The reliability of the analytical results was therefore assessed through the Company's internal QA/QC programme, including the monitoring and review of certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates.

The QA/QC results and analytical data were reviewed by Mr. Bizouerne, the Company's Internal Qualified Person, who considers the procedures undertaken appropriate for assessing the reliability of the reported analytical results.

Data Verification

Verification of the analytical data generated from the new drilling programme was undertaken by appropriately qualified exploration personnel under the supervision of the Company's Internal Qualified Person, Mr. Bizouerne.

Data verification included checks of sample identification and intervals, reconciliation of laboratory certificates against database entries, review of QA/QC results, assessment of sample recovery and condition, and checks for consistency between geological logging, sampling and assay information.

Selected database entries were also compared with original laboratory reports and relevant field records as part of the validation process.

Sample condition records, recovery information and QA/QC results were reviewed to assess the representativity of the sampling and the reliability of the analytical dataset.

The routine insertion and monitoring of blanks, certified reference materials and duplicates provided additional controls over analytical accuracy, precision and potential contamination.

Mr. Bizouerne, Internal Qualified Person, reviewed the data verification procedures, QA/QC performance, database validation and selected supporting documentation and approved the analytical dataset for use in geological interpretation and reporting of the drilling results.

Historical Drilling

Drill intercepts generated by previous operators and included in this disclosure have been reproduced from information collected and reported by those previous operators.

Historical sampling, analytical and QA/QC procedures were reviewed to the extent that relevant supporting documentation was available. The Company has not independently re-assayed historical samples or pulps as part of the verification of the historical drilling results presented herein.

The Company reviewed the available historical drill databases, laboratory certificates, technical reports and other supporting documentation and considers the historical results sufficiently reliable for incorporation into the current geological interpretation.

As the historical samples have not been independently re-assayed by the Company, the historical analytical data remain subject to the limitations associated with the sampling, analytical and QA/QC procedures applied by the previous operators.

Historical drilling results are interpreted together with the Company's recent drilling results and current geological model when assessing mineralisation continuity and geological significance.

The available historical information and its integration into the current geological database and geological interpretation were reviewed by the Company's Internal Qualified Person, Mr. Bizouerne.

PRODUCTION TARGETS AND MINERAL RESOURCE AND ORE RESERVE ESTIMATES

Production Targets

This announcement refers to PDI Gold having expected production of 400,000oz per annum by 2029. The production targets in respect of the Bankan Project were released to ASX on 25 June 2025 in an announcement by PDI Gold titled "Bankan DFS Confirms Outstanding Project Economics". The production targets in respect of the Kiniéro Project were released to ASX on 22 August 2025 in an announcement by Robex titled "Amendment to Kiniéro Gold Project Technical Report". PDI Gold confirms that all the material assumptions underpinning the production targets in the previous announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates

The Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates for the Kiniéro Project were released to ASX on 28 September 2026 in an announcement titled "Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Update". PDI Gold confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimates and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

JORC Code and CIM Definition Standards

The term "Ore Reserve" defined in the JORC Code is equivalent to the term "Mineral Reserve" defined by the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves adopted by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum on May 19, 2014 ("CIM Definition Standards"). "Inferred Mineral Resources", "Indicated Mineral Resources" and "Measured Mineral Resources" have the same meaning under both the JORC Code and CIM Definition Standards. "Proved Ore Reserves" under the JORC Code has the same meaning as "Proven Mineral Reserves" under the CIM Definition Standards, and "Probable Ore Reserves" under the JORC Code has the same meaning as "Probable Mineral Reserves" under the CIM Definition Standards. The JORC Code is an acceptable foreign code under National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*.

APPENDIX 1: DRILL HOLE INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS

Hole ID	Hole Type	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL – GPS (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Intercept ⁴			
								From (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Grade x Interval (gm)
Gobeles											
GDD25-001	DD	413071	1152028	528.8	60	-45	323.5	21	2	3.88	7.8
								94	1	0.82	0.8
								219	2	4.41	8.8
GDD25-002	DD	412738	1151974	488.5	305	-50	348	1.5	1	2.03	2.0
								124	2	1.25	2.5
								183	1	2.12	2.1
								197	5	0.80	4.0
								260.9	1.1	0.90	1.0
GDD25-003	DD	412491	1151793	479.5	305	-45	465.9	0	1	0.97	1.0
								198	2	2.29	4.6
								209	1	0.64	0.6
								214	1	1.22	1.2
								227	1	4.91	4.9
								295	1	1.07	1.1
								414	1	0.99	1.0
								421	1	0.62	0.6
GDD25-004	DD	412167	1151861	481.8	285	-45	467.5	37	1	4.93	4.9
								138	1	1.66	1.7
								195	1	1.21	1.2
								227	1	1.00	1.0
								340	1	0.79	0.8
								460	1	2.03	2.0
GDD25-005	DD	412832	1152079	494.7	305	-50	349.75	145	1	0.67	0.7
								227	4	4.33	17.3
								235	1	3.48	3.5
								244	5	0.99	5.0
								255	1	3.54	3.5
								263	5	5.32	26.6
								273.5	2.5	1.37	3.4
								282.7	3.3	4.92	16.2
								290	1	24.49	24.5
								312	1	0.88	0.9
GDD26-001	DD	412790	1151641	504.3	120	-45	332.5	0	1	0.72	0.7
								61	1	0.89	0.9
								253	5	1.59	7.9

⁴ Minimum interval of 1m and cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au. All intervals reported as downhole lengths. True widths will be refined through ongoing structural interpretation.

Hole ID	Hole Type	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL – GPS (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Intercept ⁴			
								From (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Grade x Interval (gm)
GDD26-002	DD	413105	1152222	596.7	45	-45	411	64	1	1.50	1.5
								104	1	1.24	1.2
								120	2	2.29	4.6
								199	2.2	8.11	17.9
								222	1	7.49	7.5
								229	1	0.71	0.7
								258	1	2.80	2.8
								264	1.1	14.56	16.0
								330	1	15.14	15.1
GDD26-003	DD	413132	1151914	539.9	237.3	-45	264	0	1	0.92	0.9
								23.5	4	0.58	2.3
								30.5	1	0.95	1.0
								149	1	0.57	0.6
GDD26-004	DD	413125	1152293	601.6	120	-45	260.36	76	1	2.64	2.6
								127	2	0.71	1.4
								150	1	1.56	1.6
								156	2	0.53	1.1
								185	11	3.99	44.0
GDD26-005	DD	412263	1151176	481.0	332.4	-45	453	189	3	1.50	4.5
								204	1	0.68	0.7
								211	1	1.72	1.7
								222	5	4.46	22.3
								422	1	1.30	1.3
								430	1	1.01	1.0
GDD26-006	DD	412845	1152170	493.7	303.5	-59	405.9	156	1	2.50	2.5
								181	2	2.56	5.1
								201	1	1.09	1.1
								227	1	0.69	0.7
								240	2	1.64	3.3
								337	2	1.12	2.3
								369.75	6.25	0.76	4.7
GDD26-007	DD	412861	1151951	513.6	310	-50	548.22	17.4	3	1.02	3.1
								46.5	6	1.45	8.7
								55.5	3	0.66	2.0
								66.3	3	0.84	2.5
								72.3	1.2	2.44	2.9
								80.6	1	0.89	0.9
								108	1	3.82	3.8
								173	2	0.91	1.8
								177.8	2.2	0.64	1.4
								216	1	1.01	1.0
								526	1	0.88	0.9
GDD26-008	DD	412981	1152111	530.4	302.5	-65.8	588.5	49.4	1.2	1.50	1.8
								78	1	1.29	1.3
								87	1	0.50	0.5
								107	1	3.51	3.5
								117	2.6	3.97	10.3
								127	1	0.56	0.6
								154	1	1.27	1.3
								159	8.5	1.38	11.7
								170.7	1	1.80	1.8
								183	1	1.29	1.3
								187	1	0.92	0.9
								210	1	0.91	0.9

Hole ID	Hole Type	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL – GPS (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Intercept ⁴			
								From (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Grade x Interval (gm)
								214	1	0.52	0.5
								226	1	3.40	3.4
								230	6	0.62	3.7
								241	2	0.67	1.3
								247.1	1.2	0.82	1.0
								268	2	1.34	2.7
								286	1	0.99	1.0
								442	3	1.14	3.4
								467	1	0.72	0.7
								471.4	1.2	1.17	1.4
								557	1	0.91	0.9
GDD26-009	DD	412172	1152262	467.2	133.9	-48.7	304.4	90	7.1	0.85	6.1
								142	1	3.21	3.2
								226	1	3.73	3.7
								301	1	0.75	0.8
GDD26-010	DD	412980	1152107	530.5	75	-50	445.5	29	1	0.60	0.6
								96	1	0.62	0.6
								114	1	3.34	3.3
								118	1	2.81	2.8
								139	2	0.81	1.6
								165	1	1.68	1.7
								171	1	3.01	3.0
								177	1	2.05	2.1
								199	3	3.74	11.2
								274	1	1.87	1.9
								371	1	1.54	1.5
								378	1	1.44	1.4
								437	1	0.82	0.8
GDD26-011	DD	413123	1152296	601.6	303.1	-64	497.5	87.4	1	6.23	6.2
								129.7	1	0.93	0.9
								181	15	0.99	14.9
								204.7	3.3	1.09	3.6
								216.88	7.42	1.95	14.5
								229.3	2	8.85	17.7
								234.2	18.8	1.75	32.9
								263	1.94	1.25	2.4
								291	1.32	0.50	0.7
								338	1	1.21	1.2
								428	3	0.85	2.6
								454	2	3.56	7.1
								476	2	5.42	10.8
								482	2	2.35	4.7
GDD26-012	DD	412620	1152426	488.8	260	-75	303	75	1	0.91	0.9
								91	1	0.57	0.6
								139	1	0.77	0.8
								206	5	0.64	3.2
								244	1	0.66	0.7
								301	1	0.60	0.6

Hole ID	Hole Type	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL – GPS (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Intercept ⁴			
								From (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Grade x Interval (gm)
GDD26-013	DD	413314	1152377	590.3	300	-65	557	55	1	0.51	0.5
								151.2	1.25	1.79	2.2
								157	1	0.74	0.7
								170	1	0.57	0.6
								193	2	1.35	2.7
								199	4	0.66	2.7
								215	3.5	2.03	7.1
								267.2	5.1	1.94	9.9
								341.4	1.6	0.64	1.0
								375	2.83	1.58	4.5
								389	3	14.24	42.7
								397	3	2.64	7.9
								408	4.2	0.75	3.2
								427	2	0.73	1.5
								433	1	1.56	1.6
								458	9	1.15	10.4
								470	11	0.78	8.6
								491	1	0.94	0.9
GDD26-014	DD	413330	1152269	577.9	300	-55	452	36	1	8.33	8.3
								72	1	1.44	1.4
								120.25	2.9	4.22	12.3
								125.9	3.8	5.29	20.1
								132.4	2.9	11.75	34.1
								182	1	15.57	15.6
								222.2	4.8	7.07	34.0
								242	1	0.54	0.5
								253.55	2.65	2.86	7.6
								299.2	11.9	0.83	9.8
								315.4	1.6	3.00	4.8
								344	1	0.59	0.6
								348	3.3	1.81	6.0
								387.9	1.1	1.14	1.3
								446.5	1.7	0.79	1.3
GDD26-015	DD	412889	1152196	510.0	298.0	-67.4	419.5	0	3	0.80	2.4
								8.5	5.5	0.88	4.8
								163.5	1.6	1.97	3.1
								251.9	1.1	0.56	0.6
								258	2.2	1.65	3.6
								318	6	1.37	8.2
								386	1	0.69	0.7
GRCDD26-001	RCDD	412906	1152268	514.3	310	-60	486.6	0	1	0.52	0.5
								98	28	1.09	30.5
								131	1	0.53	0.5
								137	6	0.59	3.5
								171.1	1.45	2.31	3.4
								180	3	0.50	1.5
								196	1	2.79	2.8
								219	4.15	1.18	5.0
								312	1.7	1.70	2.9
								318	1	0.52	0.5
								324	2.85	1.08	3.1
								333	1	1.18	1.2
								388	17	2.42	41.2
								411	1	5.56	5.6
								415.8	3.2	0.63	2.0

Hole ID	Hole Type	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL – GPS (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Intercept ⁴			
								From (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Grade x Interval (gm)
GRCDD26-002	RCDD	412175	1152265	467.1	130	-50	150	99	1	4.46	4.5
								127	1	0.58	0.6
GRCDD26-003	RCDD	412950	1152365	539.8	305	-70	478	83	1	0.97	1.0
								87	1	0.51	0.5
								105	2	0.74	1.5
								113	1	1.10	1.1
								117	3	0.77	2.3
								123	3	1.24	3.7
								130	1	0.77	0.8
								135	3	1.60	4.8
								145	5	0.84	4.2
								178	1	0.96	1.0
								275	2	1.58	3.2
								313	2	0.91	1.8
								332	2.42	1.93	4.7
								347.7	1.3	1.52	2.0
								383	5.5	3.36	18.5
								425	1	10.69	10.7
GRCDD26-004	RCDD	412996	1152500	539.9	290	-75	421.7	1	6	1.73	10.4
								31	1	0.73	0.7
								41	1	1.64	1.6
								55	2	1.43	2.9
								60	1	2.07	2.1
								82	7	3.13	21.9
								100	1	1.29	1.3
								209	1	0.58	0.6
								218	1	0.80	0.8
								225	5.2	2.54	13.2
								234	1	0.64	0.6
								291.4	1.1	2.18	2.4
								303	1	0.83	0.8
								308	1	0.53	0.5
								381	1	1.48	1.5
GRCDD26-005	RCDD	413012	1152589	539.5	295	-70	437	7	1	0.91	0.9
								12	1	1.06	1.1
								133	3	2.10	6.3
								155	1	0.61	0.6
								165	1	0.88	0.9
								179	6	1.00	6.0
								336	1	0.72	0.7
								359.25	3.65	0.58	2.1
								385.3	1.15	1.81	2.1
								425	5	1.74	8.7
NEGDDD26-002	RCDD	413466	1152497	538.6	290	-50	464	435	1	1.53	1.5
								33	1	0.73	0.7
								105	1	0.65	0.7
								117	1	0.61	0.6
								123	1.2	0.50	0.6
								139.8	1.2	7.91	9.5
								188	2	4.94	9.9
								223.6	1.2	0.86	1.0
								239	3	0.91	2.7
								245	3	1.35	4.1

Hole ID	Hole Type	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL – GPS (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Intercept ⁴			
								From (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Grade x Interval (gm)
NEGDDD26-003	RCDD	413517	1152577	534.0	286.8	-51.1	501.8	251	1	5.07	5.1
								262	2	0.93	1.9
								364.8	2.5	1.16	2.9
								416	1	0.71	0.7
								5	1.5	0.75	1.1
NEGDDD26-004	RCDD	413578	1152648	532.2	293.2	-45.4	301	199.4	1.07	0.52	0.6
								No significant intercepts			
NEGDDD26-005	RCDD	413405	1152383	562.9	293.6	-64.5	404	67	1.1	1.23	1.4
								136	1	0.53	0.5
								144	16	7.55	120.8
								162.2	3.2	1.03	3.3
								168	7.1	2.24	15.9
								191	1	0.75	0.8
								217	1	0.56	0.6
								309	4	1.11	4.5
								319	1	1.28	1.3
								329	1	1.18	1.2
NEGDRCDD26-001	RCDD	413439	1152367	548.5	285	-50	259.55	151	1	1.87	1.9
								154.65	28.35	5.87	166.5
								208	1	0.79	0.8
								215.9	1.9	0.77	1.5
								225.55	3.05	3.40	10.4
GDRC25-001	RC	412940	1153247	526.8	310	-50	100	94	1	0.53	0.5
GDRC25-002	RC	412893	1153286	519.6	310	-50	100	No significant intercepts			
GDRC25-003	RC	412844	1153328	524.8	322.6	-52.9	100	No significant intercepts			
GDRC25-004	RC	412982	1153213	517.1	310	-50	100	48	1	1.67	1.7
GRC26-001	RC	412194	1152663	465.3	270	-55	80	26	1	0.83	0.8
								49	1	3.25	3.3
								54	1	1.28	1.3
GRC26-002	RC	412229	1152662	465.4	270	-55	80	19	2	0.56	1.1
GRC26-003	RC	412270	1152666	465.5	270	-55	80	9	1	1.01	1.0
								21	3	1.41	4.2
GRC26-004	RC	412305	1152667	465.8	270	-55	80	19	4	0.62	2.5
GRC26-005	RC	412351	1152665	465.8	270	-55	80	7	8	1.05	8.4
								60	1	4.95	5.0
GRC26-006	RC	412389	1152665	466.1	270	-55	80	No significant intercepts			
GRC26-007	RC	412427	1152668	466.4	270	-55	80	3	3	0.66	2.0
GRC26-008	RC	412467	1152665	469.0	270	-55	80	2	7	0.80	5.6
								39	1	2.89	2.9
								64	1	0.65	0.7
								70	1	0.75	0.8
GRC26-009	RC	412518	1152666	474.4	270	-55	80	8	11	0.61	6.8
								33	1	2.07	2.1
GRC26-010	RC	412209	1152479	462.0	270	-55	80	15	1	0.85	0.9
								66	5	1.03	5.2
GRC26-011	RC	412237	1152450	462.3	270	-55	80	15	2	0.81	1.6
								68	1	2.37	2.4
GRC26-012	RC	412267	1152423	462.5	270	-55	73	5	1	0.56	0.6
								27	2	0.92	1.8
								38	3	0.82	2.5
								48	1	0.81	0.8
								67	5	0.73	3.7

Hole ID	Hole Type	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL – GPS (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Intercept ⁴			
								From (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Grade x Interval (gm)
GRC26-013	RC	412298	1152393	463.8	270	-55	84	6	1	0.65	0.7
								51	4	0.71	2.9
								73	5	1.14	5.7
GRC26-014	RC	412331	1152369	466.5	270	-55	80	1	7	0.57	4.0
								37	1	1.01	1.0
								62	1	0.60	0.6
GRC26-015	RC	412369	1152352	467.3	270	-55	84	5	1	0.57	0.6
								11	1	0.51	0.5
								17	2	0.70	1.4
Jean											
JDD26-002	DD	411966	1152308	466.5	280	-65	447	53	2	2.42	4.8
								69	1	1.16	1.2
								89	1	0.81	0.8
								264	1	1.03	1.0
								271	1	11.91	11.9
								313	1	0.54	0.5
								396.2	12.8	4.25	54.4
JDD26-004	DD	411720	1152373	492.5	85	-60	522.2	63.1	2.4	1.73	4.1
								71	1	5.79	5.8
								82.1	5.9	2.92	17.2
								91	1	2.61	2.6
								105	1	0.59	0.6
								221.2	4.8	11.18	53.7
								231	1	0.57	0.6
								301.8	1.2	1.27	1.5
								357	7	0.69	4.8
380.1	1.15	1.08	1.2								

APPENDIX 2: JORC TABLE 1 CHECKLIST OF ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA



Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Samples were acquired by a mixture of reverse circulation ("RC") and diamond drilling ("DD"). The majority of samples are 1 m downhole, with DD core sampling intervals occurring at lithological contacts where appropriate. - All RC samples are collected on-site at regular 1 m intervals. Drillhole cutting samples will be collected below the cyclone. - Sampling was supervised by qualified geologists. - For RC samples, a standard three-tiered riffle splitter is used to randomly reduce the sample size into two subsamples, each weighing between 2 kg and 3 kg, ensuring consistent and representative sample reduction. The split samples are collected in durable polythene plastic bags, labelled with a unique duplicate sample ticket, and securely sealed for dispatch. - The riffle splitter is cleaned with an air compressor hose between each sample split and then thoroughly cleaned with water after completion of each drillhole to prevent contamination. - 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 - From 2023 until 2026, samples from DD holes were sent to the SGS laboratory in Bamako for preparation and analysis. Samples from RC boreholes were sent to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Kankan for preparation, and then to SGS Bamako for analysis. - The procedures for sampling techniques, preparation, and dispatch to laboratories have remained largely consistent over time, with no significant changes to note. Sampling selectivity is minimal, with the determination of mineralization primarily based on assay results. Geological logging offers some support; however, its contribution is limited due to the lack of clear visible mineralization, the geological complexity and challenges in deriving reliable interpretations from the geological data.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).	- RC holes using a standard 121 mm pneumatic hammer. - DD holes with both HQ and NQ core diameter for better representativity of samples. - Cores are oriented using Reflex or equivalent tools depending on the drilling company.
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	- Core recoveries were recorded by dividing the total length of core returned from each run by the length of the run. - RC samples are obtained on a 1 m interval from beneath the cyclone and the recovered mass compared to the theoretical recovered mass to assess sample recovery.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically 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, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- The DD core and RC chip samples are geologically logged. - 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. - Geological logging is conducted in a largely standardized manner and is adequate for developing geological models and Mineral Resource estimates. - All drillholes are fully logged. - The Competent Person considers that the level of detail is sufficient for the reporting of Mineral Resources. - Champ Gyro core orientation devices were employed on all drilled core enabling orientated structural measurements to be taken. - Photographs have been taken of each core tray.
Sub-sampling techniques 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.	- DD core was cut with a diamond saw. Routine samples were half-core, with predetermined diamond core duplicates being quarter-core. - For RC drilling regular 1 m RC samples are collected from the cyclone. - Sampling is conducted on-site in the presence of a sampling geologist. - For RC samples, a standard three-tiered riffle splitter is used at the drill rig to randomly reduce the sample size into two subsamples, each weighing between 2 kg and 3 kg, ensuring consistent and representative sample reduction. The split samples are collected in durable polythene plastic bags, labelled with a unique duplicate sample ticket, and securely sealed for dispatch. One sample was submitted to the laboratory for analysis while the other was retained at the geological core yard for reference purposes. - The riffle splitter is cleaned with an air compressor hose between each sample split and then thoroughly cleaned with water after completion of each drillhole to prevent contamination. - The samples are weighed twice: first under the cyclone and then after processing through the riffle splitter. - Quality control measures included the routine insertion of certified reference materials (standards), blanks, and field duplicates at regular intervals in the sampling sequence to monitor precision and accuracy. - All DD samples were sent to Bamako SGS Laboratory in Mali (SGS Bamako) for preparation and gold analysis. All RC samples to Bureau Veritas (Kankan, Guinea), only for sample preparation. Pulps only were sent to SGS Bamako for gold analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- The sample preparation methodology used by the SGS Bamako and Ouagadougou laboratories comprises the crushing and pulverization of samples to 75 µm and a ±200 g subsample collected for assay. After crushing, a subsample is selected using a rifle splitter, and the final subsample scooped from the pulverized material. The sample fire assay method used by SGS (SGS Scheme Code FAA505) was a lead collection fire assay technique with an AAS finish, allowing for a lower detection limit of 0.01 ppm and an upper detection limit of 1,000 ppm. - The CP considers the sample reduction steps and preparation processes to be consistent with standard practices for comparable gold deposits in the region.
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.	- As part of the laboratory's own QAQC checks, coarse and pulp duplicates are inserted by the laboratories into the sample stream, along with CRMs and blanks. Results for the coarse and pulp duplicates shows reasonable levels of assay repeatability and precision. Results for the blanks indicate no significant sample contamination, whilst the CRM results show good levels of assay accuracy. - QAQC procedures have been implemented by previous operators as well as SMG to support the accuracy and precision of assays. Overall the QAQC results indicate no significant levels of sample contamination and reasonable levels of accuracy. - As part of the SMG exploration works, field duplicates are inserted into sample batches. The field duplicates included RC chip samples obtained as part of a separate split from material exiting the RC cyclone on the drill rig. - SMG reinserted pulp duplicates into sample batches. The pulp duplicates are obtained following the crushing and pulverization stages of sample preparation. Pulp duplicates corresponding to RC samples are submitted, with samples comprising 79% of pulp duplicate submissions. - Different CRMs have been inserted by SMG, these comprise CRMs sourced from OREAS and Scott Technical Limited (Rocklabs) and Geostats. - SMG opted to submit both limestone and cement material as a blank to assess for sample contamination during sample preparation. - Framework and frequency of insertion of control samples: For both RC and DD, SMG opted to produce a field duplicate every 20 samples. Field duplicates produced are introduced just after the last samples of each holes with two pulp samples from previous analyses. Two CRM and two Blanks are inserted very 20 samples. Example: for 100 random samples, four field duplicates, two pulp samples, two CRMs and two Blanks samples are inserted and analysed. - The CP has reviewed the quality of assay data, and QAQC employed at the Project by previous and present operators. Based on this work, the CP is of the opinion that the sample data is adequate for use.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- Upon acquisition of the historical exploration data, SMG undertook a high-level review and interrogation of the data. - All SMG drillholes and significant intersections were visually verified in the field by on-site supervised geologists. - No specifically designed twinned drillholes exist in the dataset. However, as a proxy for twinned drillholes, samples within 10 meters of another drillhole were flagged as "twinned drillholes." The majority of these samples were from RAB holes, which cross-cut the RC and diamond drilling. As the RAB holes were excluded from the final dataset, they were not considered in further evaluation. In general, the overlapping sections show a reasonable correlation in gold grades vertically. - The logs were entered into a locked Excel logging template. - Afterward, the logs were validated by a senior geologist under the supervision of the exploration manager and sent to the database manager for processing. - A script is used to perform the final validation of the logs before they are committed into the database. - The original CSV/Excel file is used for database processing, with no adjustments made to the assay data received from the laboratories. - The analysis file received by SMG from the laboratories is provided in a non-editable PDF format. - During export, certain results are converted: - Below detection limit (<): Values that are below the detection limit are converted to the negative of the detection limit (i.e., -DL value); - Above detection limit (>): Values above the detection limit are recorded as the detection limit value without any sign (i.e., DL value); - Laboratory Not Received (LNR): converted to -77777; - Insufficient Sample (IS): converted to -88888; - Duplicate/Data To Follow (DTF): converted to -99999. - Gold (Au) Columns in Exported Data: - AuAverage: Average value of all analytical methods for the sample; - AuFinal: Value from the last analytical method done on the sample. - Samples with no recovery are assigned with a unique SampleID but not sent to the lab. Results for these samples are reported as Null. - Historically the geological logs and assay results are processed by an independent contractor for validation and subsequently stored in the database, a process that cannot be easily altered without valid reasons. Communication with the independent contractor is restricted to a few authorized personnel from the company. For now logging is completed on paper sheets and manually entered into a database on site. The data is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 As part of the SMG historical data compilation, SMG conducted data checks on the hard copy drillhole data, and diamond drill cores stored at the Kiniéro Mine core yard. A number of core boxes were damaged due to bush fires and general neglect before SMG acquired the Project; however, some cores, mainly from the Gobelé deposits of SGA, remained largely intact and marked up.
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.	- Drillholes are surveyed twice by a qualified Surveyor, once for locating the drillholes and once after drilling. The final coordinates are then verified by a competent person before being updated in the database. The verification process includes comparing the coordinates with LiDAR topography acquired in 2021 and checking them against the GPS coordinates. - Holes are downhole surveyed with gyroscopic tools; the Champ Gyro or the Reflex EZ Shot depending on the contractor. - In March 2021 a fixed wing/drone LiDAR survey was completed over the Project area. The entire 326 km² Kiniéro licence area was surveyed, as well as 94 km² of the northern sector of the Mansounia licence area, a total surveyed area of 420 km². - All surveying work was conducted in the WGS84 Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 29 North. - The CP has compiled the LiDAR and historical surveys into a current topographic survey. While the LiDAR survey does not capture areas below the current pit floodwaters, adjustments were made by merging the LiDAR data with historical pit surveys. The CP is of the opinion that this adjusted topographic model accounts for mining depletion and is considered to provide a fair representation of the current project area.
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.	- Extensive exploration works have been carried out across the property by both historical operators and more recently SMG. Exploration has predominantly been completed through RC and diamond drilling with drillhole spacings ranging from approximately 12m by 12m to 100m and 200 m by 50 m in areas with less dense drilling. - No samples were composited, and a regular 1 m to maximum 2m sample was taken throughout the drilling campaign.
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.	- Drillhole azimuths were generally oriented perpendicular to the mineralization, ensuring intersections occurred at high angles. - Drillholes were generally aligned with dips between -45° and -60° to intersect the mineralization at high angles. - Drilling orientations are not considered to have introduced any sampling bias.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples are returned from the field daily and stored securely at the core yard on a sequential basis. No samples are left in the field overnight.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• SMG samples are dispatched to the laboratory for assay under the direction of the Chief Exploration Geologist. They are submitted in batches with an approximate total weight of 50 kg, in either hessian sacks or large plastic bags sealed with cable ties. • The samples are transported to the laboratory using reputable haulage couriers. SMG geologists randomly accompanied dispatches to observe and account for the chain of custody procedures and protocols. • Each shipment included the necessary chain of custody documentation, with clear instructions to avoid delays. • Samples are loaded onto the truck by the Geologist Assistant/s and ticked off by the Chief Exploration Geologist against the laboratory sample submission form to ensure that no sample bags were left behind. Sample dispatch forms and customs clearance documents were sent in hard copy with the driver. Samples dispatch form and detailed list of samples are also sent by email to the laboratory before sample departure from site. • Upon delivery to the laboratory, the laboratory took responsibility for the samples before completing a detailed inventory of the samples received, checking it against the sample dispatch form, and confirming to the Chief Exploration Geologist the successful receipt thereof.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Internal reviews are carried out regularly as a matter of policy. All sampling techniques and analytical methods are acceptable and meet industry-standard practices as the duplicates, standards and blanks from this program have returned satisfactory replicated results.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	- PDI Gold is the sole shareholder of Sycamore Mining Limited, which holds an 85% stake in Sycamore Mine Guinea SAU (SMG), with the Government of Guinea owning the remaining 15%. SMG is responsible for conducting on-the-ground operations at the property. The property consists of two adjoining licence areas, Kiniéro and Mansounia, covering a total area of 470.48 km². - The Kiniéro licence area is a legal exploitation permitted area, comprising four adjoining exploitation permits (permit numbers 22962, 22963, 22964, and 22965), held in the name of SMG. Permits 22962, 22963, and 22965 were granted on December 17, 2020, while permit 22964 was granted on November 4, 2022. All permits are valid for 15 years and are renewable. - The Mansounia licence area includes two adjoining exploration permits, 22834 and 22835, with an expiry date of April 2023 (renewable). An exploitation licence application for 50% of the Mansounia licence area was submitted to the Centre de Promotion et de Développement Miniers (CPDM) in the first quarter of 2023, prior to the expiration of the exploration permits on April 5, 2023, in accordance with Guinean mining law. PDI Gold's Executive Director – Chief Government Relations and Legal Officer indicates that the application is still being processed and that there are no immediate obstacles to the granting of the Mansounia exploitation permits.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Exploration within the Kiniéro licence area was conducted by BUMIFOM between 1943 and 1950 using pitting, trenching, and drilling. Then BRGM undertook an exploration program between 1950 and 1958 by drilling and trenching. More recent development commenced in the late 1980s by SEMAFO, with extensive exploration carried out between 2002 and 2014. This included DD and RC drilling, trenching, geophysical surveys, and soil sampling. Initial exploration efforts focused on identifying and delineating deposits and defining the extent of mineralization, while later activities targeted orebody extensions and/or the replacement of Mineral Resources. - In the Mansounia licence area, limited exploration was conducted prior to 1948. Between 1948 and 2003 exploration was limited to soil sampling and mapping. From 2003 to 2005, Gold Fields, as part of a joint venture, carried out aeromagnetic surveys and an initial program of rotary air blast (RAB) and RC drilling. Between 2006 and 2013, Burey Gold Limited undertook exploration in the area, including RC and DD drilling. From 2014 to June 2019, limited exploration was conducted by Blox Inc., with drilling restricted to auger drillholes.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The mineralization within the Property consists of orogenic gold deposits associated with Birimian-style vein/veinlet-hosted lode mineralization, characterized by strong structural controls. Gold occurs predominantly in quartz-sulphide veins/veinlets that vary in width from millimeters to tens of meters. Intense weathering has resulted in a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		surface laterite colluvium and a saprolitic zone near the surface. - At a large scale, the structural controls on mineralization can be observed, with drillhole assays in several of the deposits showing linear strike orientations. At a smaller scale, within drillholes, and between adjacent holes, the mineralization is more complex and variable with "nuggety" mineralization. The small-scale variability reflects the narrow veinlet and stockwork mineralization. Sampling challenges arise from the variability of veinlet orientations, but no bias has been observed between diamond and RC drilling methods. - To date, most mineralization targeted for mining has been in the upper portion of the regolith profile as oxide saprolite.
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.	- A full summary of the relevant drill hole information related to this mineralised zone is provided in Appendix 1 of this announcement. The table includes: - Drill hole ID; - Collar coordinates (easting, northing, RL); - Hole depth (EOH); - Dip and azimuth.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	- Drillhole azimuths were generally oriented perpendicular to mineralization, ensuring intersections occurred at high angles. - Drillholes were generally aligned with dips of between -40° and -65° to intersect the mineralization at high angles. - This implies down-hole intercept lengths of approximately true thickness. True thickness will be refined through ongoing structural interpretation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Clear notification is given when the reported intersection is along the mineralisation.
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.	- Relevant location maps are included in the body of this announcement (Figures 1 and 2). - Three representative cross sections are shown in Figures 3 to 5.
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.	- Other exploration data collected previously includes: - Bulk density measurements on the core providing insights into the physical properties of the rock. - LiDAR surveys have been conducted to generate high-resolution topographical data, aiding in geological mapping and site characterization. - Geotechnical testing, such as PLT (Pressure Load Test), penetrometer tests, and RQD (Rock Quality Designation) analysis, has been performed to assess the mechanical properties and quality of the rock mass. - A petrology study was carried out to better understand the mineralogical composition of the rocks in the area. - A water borehole has been established for groundwater monitoring, and river water testing was conducted to assess the water quality in the region. - Geophysical exploration has proven valuable, with known gold deposits within the property showing a direct correlation with interpreted aeromagnetic anomalies, supporting its use in identifying prospective targets. The interpreted aeromagnetic anomalies also show a good relationship with geological structures, further aiding in the targeting of potential mineralization zones. - These data collectively contribute to the comprehensive exploration and environmental assessment of the property.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth 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.	- Many of the deposits within the project area remain open in various directions, particularly at depth. Initial drilling has indicated the presence of mineralization extending into untested zones, with some areas of the deposit potentially constrained by structure and lithology. As such, there is a need for further drilling to explore lateral extensions, depth extensions, and to assess the continuity of mineralization across different structural, stratigraphic and lithological domains and 'damage zones'. - Conceptual models will be developed based on surrounding known deposits and future tested.