

PROMISING RESULTS FROM ACROSS THE BANKAN GOLD PROJECT

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX:PDI) ("PDI" or the "Company") is pleased to report results from various drilling programs across the Bankan Gold Project in Guinea, including from resource definition drilling at NEB and BC, exploration drilling at nearby satellite targets, as well as exploration drilling at Argo which lies 15-20km north of the 5.38Moz NEB and BC discoveries.¹

HIGHLIGHTS

- Argo initial reverse circulation ("RC") drilling program now complete (total of 49 holes for 6,989m), with additional promising results from 26 holes reported in this announcement:
 - Follow-up RC hole at Fouwagbe intercepts **4m @ 4.81g/t** from 90m, down-dip of previous result of 12m @ 6.75g/t from 41m.²
 - Highly anomalous hole drilled at Naladioulou, with intercepts of **3m @ 1.45g/t** from 6m and **9m @ 4.42g/t** from 60m and **6m @ 0.90g/t** from 96m. Appears to be on the same trend as **1m @ 30.40g/t** from 56m intersected 700m south-west at Gbata.
 - RC and aircore drilling to re-commence shortly at the highest priority targets (Fouwagbe, Naladioulou-Gbata and Sounsoun). Extensive aircore drilling program underway to continue testing other targets (Tindini, Sinkoumba and Sanifolon) and newly identified auger anomalies.
- Final results from the current phase of resource definition drilling at NEB and BC received:
 - Two deep diamond drill ("DD") holes at NEB continue to define the underground mineralisation. **14.4m @ 1.68g/t** from 741.9m recorded within Underground Mineral Resource envelope, and **1.4m @ 11.97g/t** from 912.8m and **2m @ 4.55g/t** from 845m in footwall tonalite.
 - BC returned multiple significant intercepts within or on the margins of the Mineral Resource envelope, including **18.9m @ 1.43g/t** from 53m, **15.6m @ 1.25g/t** from 9m, **13m @ 1.21g/t** from 13m, **9m @ 1.81g/t** from 68m and **10m @ 1.55g/t** from 81m.
- Near-resource exploration south of NEB delivers encouraging RC drilling results:
 - SEB: **3m @ 27.66g/t** from 11m, **3m @ 4.68g/t** from 59m, **1m @ 12.80g/t** from 48m and **5m @ 2.21g/t** from 61m.
 - SB: **3m @ 13.24g/t** from 30m, **9m @ 3.30g/t** from 72m, **4m @ 2.68g/t** from 12m and **9m @ 0.98g/t** from 64m.
 - Further RC drilling completed or planned at SEB and SB. RC drilling will also progressively target other gold and pathfinder element anomalies, and continue to follow-up promising results. Limited diamond drilling underway at selected targets.

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

² ASX Announcement – Encouraging Initial Argo RC Results (29 August 2023).

Commenting on the results, Managing Director Andrew Pardey, said:

“PDI continues to build momentum with regional and near-resource exploration, which are the focus of our current and upcoming drilling campaigns.”

“Completion of the initial Argo RC program is an important milestone. We are pleased to have reported many encouraging intercepts and there are multiple high priority targets to follow up with further RC and aircore drilling. The Argo area continues to show excellent potential for new gold discoveries.”

“Importantly, we are successfully maintaining a pipeline of regional exploration targets to pursue, and will test a number of new auger anomalies at Argo in the next phase of drilling. We are also planning auger programs beyond Argo within the Bokoro permit to identify the next round of regional drill targets along the 35km of major structure within the Project.”

“Exploration drilling near NEB and BC is consistently highlighting the presence of gold close to the initial discoveries. The latest results from SEB and SB are showing promise, to go with previous success at 800W. We will continue to strive to find additional deposits that can support a future operation centred around the current resource of almost 5.4Moz at NEB and BC.”

SUMMARY OF DRILLING RESULTS

Results in this announcement are from 79 holes for 10,288m as shown in Table 1.

This includes final results from the current resource definition drilling programs at the NEB and BC deposits, and exploration drilling at various targets near these deposits and at Argo (refer to Figure 1).

Table 1: Drill Holes Reported in this Announcement

Location	Drill type	Holes	Metres
Argo	RC	26	3,925
NEB	DD	2	1,930
BC	DD	4	536
Near-Resource	RC	47	3,897
Total		79	10,288

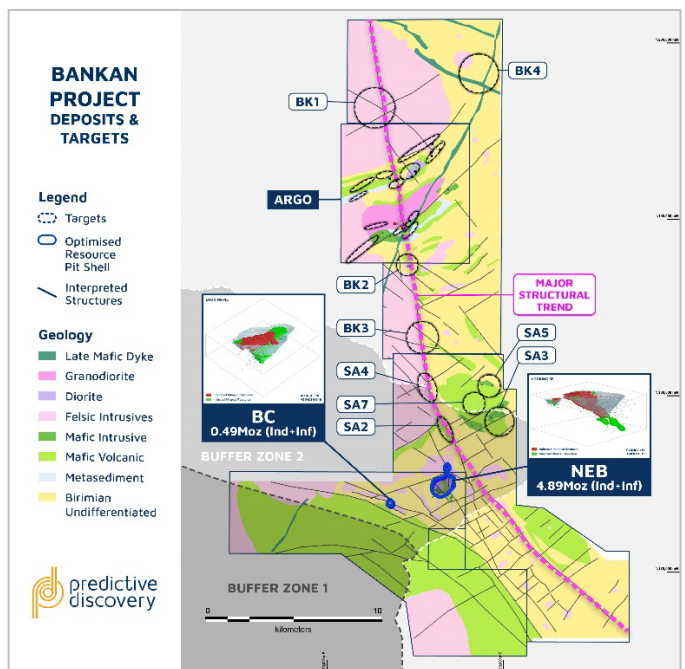


Figure 1: Bankan Project deposits and targets

ARGO DRILLING RESULTS

Results from a further 26 holes for 3,925m have been received, which marks completion of the initial Argo RC program (49 holes for 6,989m). These new holes were predominantly from the southern Argo targets of Naladioulou, Gbata and Bassa plus additional holes from Fouwagbe, Sounsoun, Tindini and Sanifolon.

Best intercepts include:

- RBNRC0030 (Naladioulou): 9m @ 4.42g/t from 60m
- RBNRC0041 (Fouwagbe): 1m @ 8.61g/t from 67m
4m @ 4.81g/t from 90m
- RBNRC0036 (Gbata): 1m @ 30.40g/t from 56m

These results are shown in Figure 2 and additional commentary and images are provided below.

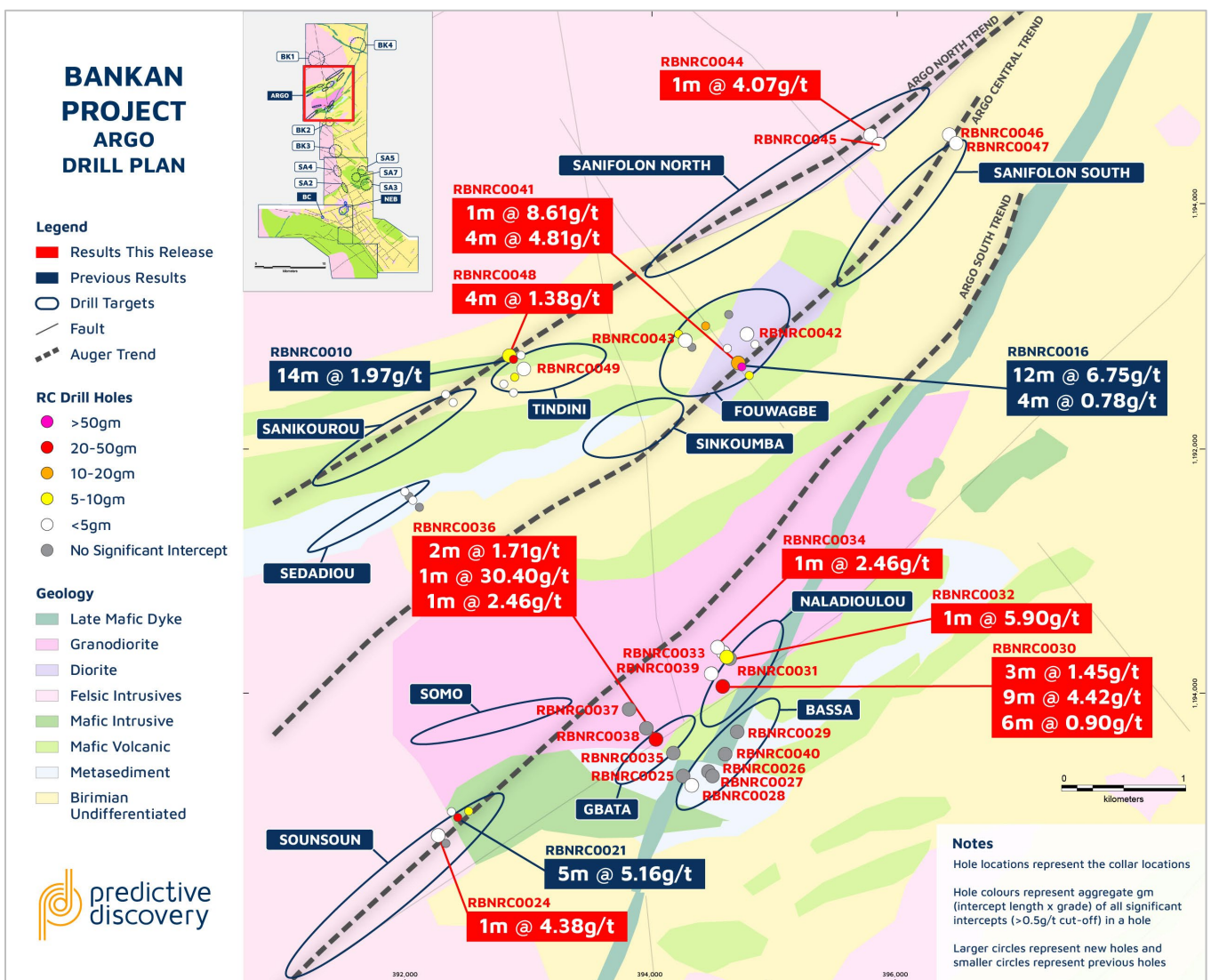


Figure 2: Argo RC drill results

Fouwagbe

Fouwagbe is associated with gold and multi-element auger anomalies, induced polarisation (“IP”) anomalies and several artisanal workings. Three separate targets are being tested by RC drilling. Results in this announcement are from three new holes shown in Figure 3 together with the previous results.

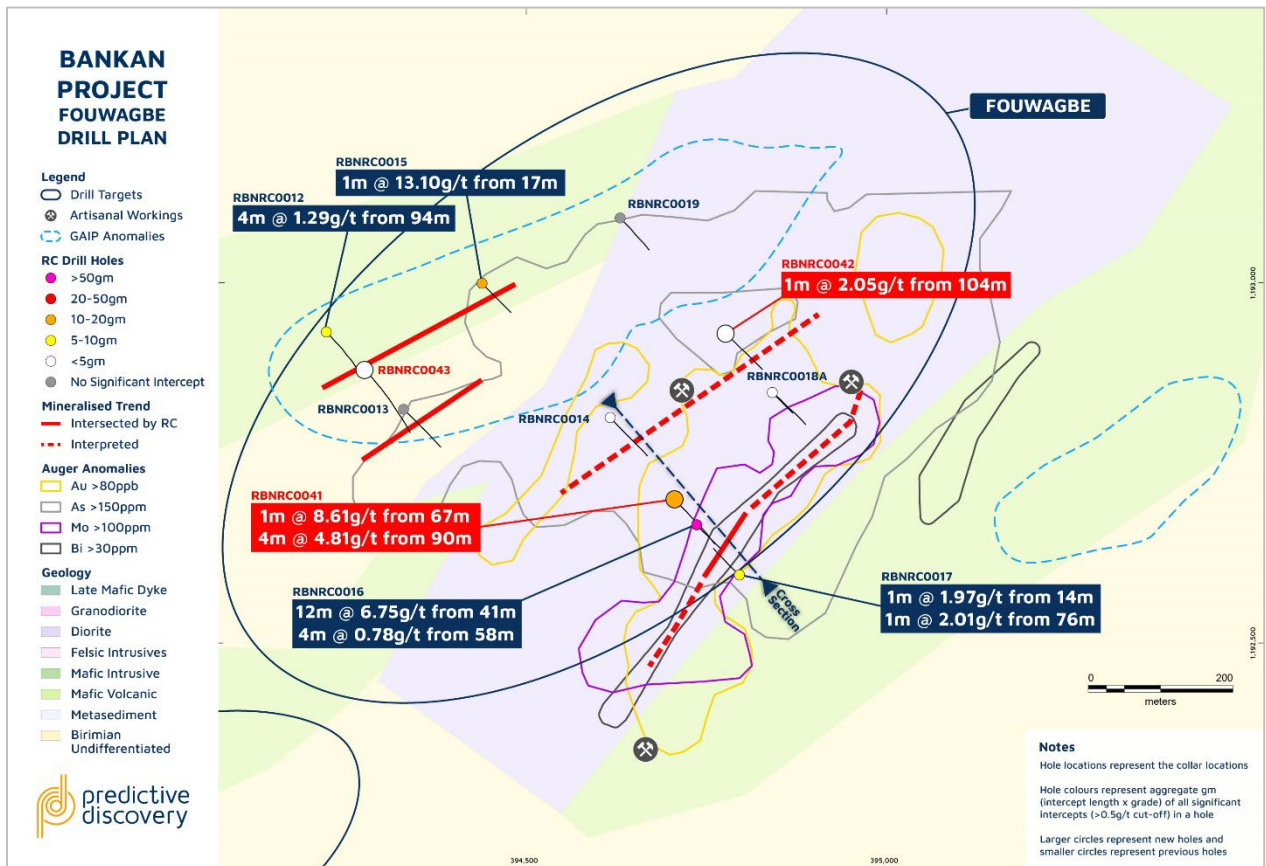


Figure 3: Fouwagbe drill plan

Target 1

Previously reported drilling at an 800m Au-As-Mo-Bi auger anomaly in the southern part of Fouwagbe returned an excellent intercept of 12m @ 6.75g/t from 41m (RBNRC0016) in an interpreted north-west dipping mineralised structure.³

RBNRC0041 was drilled ~50m to the north-west to test the mineralised structure at depth. Significant intercepts of 1m @ 8.61g/t from 67m and 4m @ 4.81g/t from 90m were recorded, with the latter interpreted as the down-dip extension of the mineralisation intersected in RBNRC0016 (refer to Figure 4). This hole was stopped in saprolite at 180m, confirming the extensive depth of the weathering profile in this area.

This target at Fouwagbe is showing excellent early promise and further RC and aircore drilling are planned to test depth potential and the 600m lateral extent of the trend.

³ ASX Announcement – Encouraging Initial Argo RC Results (29 August 2023).

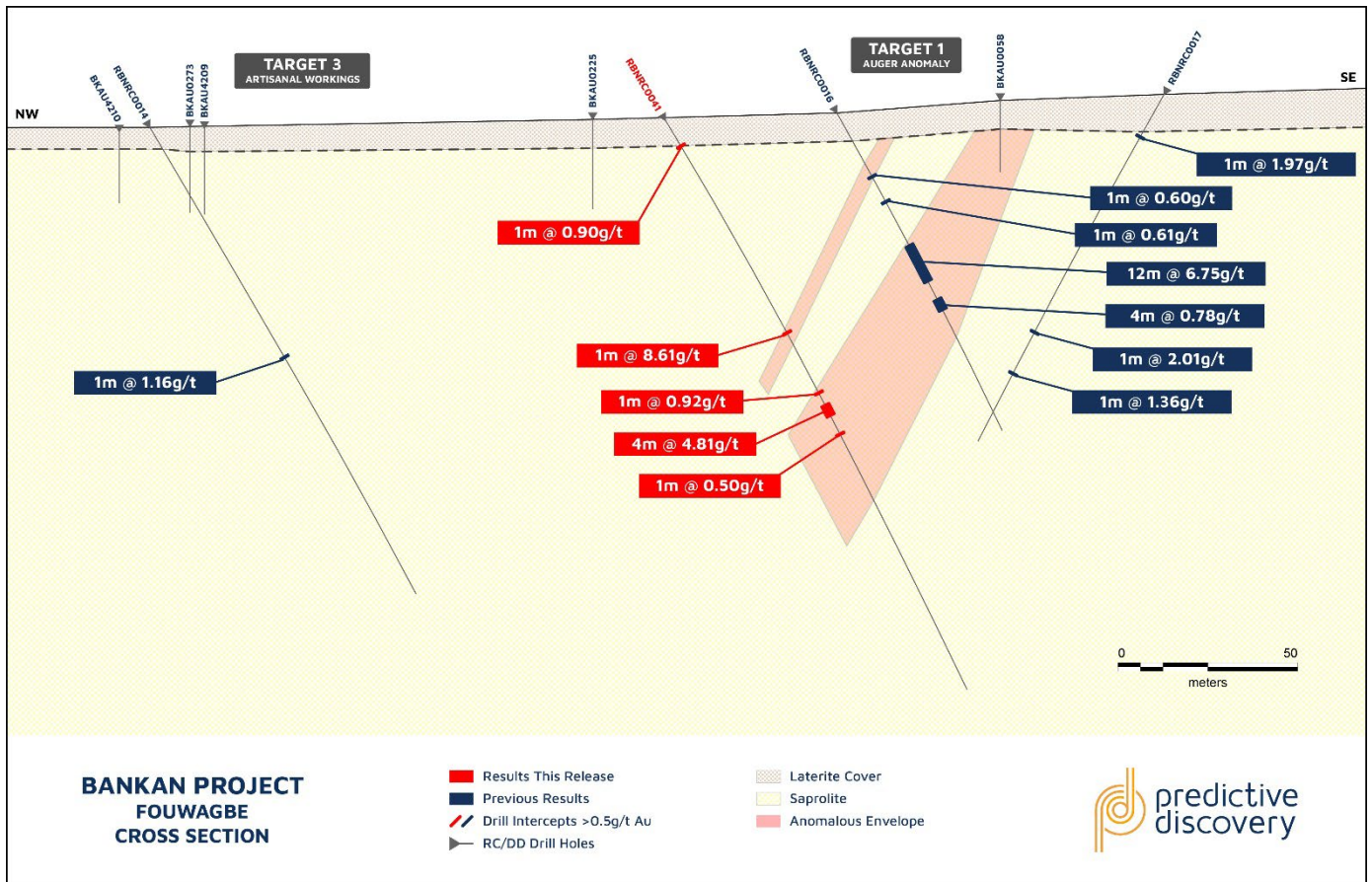


Figure 4: Fouwagbe cross section

Other Fouwagbe targets

Four holes were previously drilled in the northern part of Fouwagbe within a large gradient-array induced polarisation (“GAIP”) anomaly that is partially coincident with an As-Au auger anomaly. New hole RBNRC0043 was drilled to test high-resistivity and high-chargeability IP anomalies at depth. Although favourable lithologies were encountered, only a single mineralised intercept of 1m @ 0.56g/t from 189m was returned.

A third target in the central part of Fouwagbe is located at a major artisanal gold working. Previous hole, RBNRC0014, recorded 1m @ 1.16g/t from 73m followed by a wide quartz-rich and locally anomalous interval between 74m and 150m.⁴ RBNRC0042 was drilled ~200m along strike to the north-east and returned 1m @ 2.05g/t from 104m. The results suggest some structural complexity and it is possible that the structure is oriented obliquely to strike.

⁴ ASX Announcement – Encouraging Initial Argo RC Results (29 August 2023).

Naladioulou, Gbata and Bassa area

Results have been returned for numerous holes in the southern part of the Argo area, including six holes at each of Naladioulou and Bassa, and four holes at Gbata.

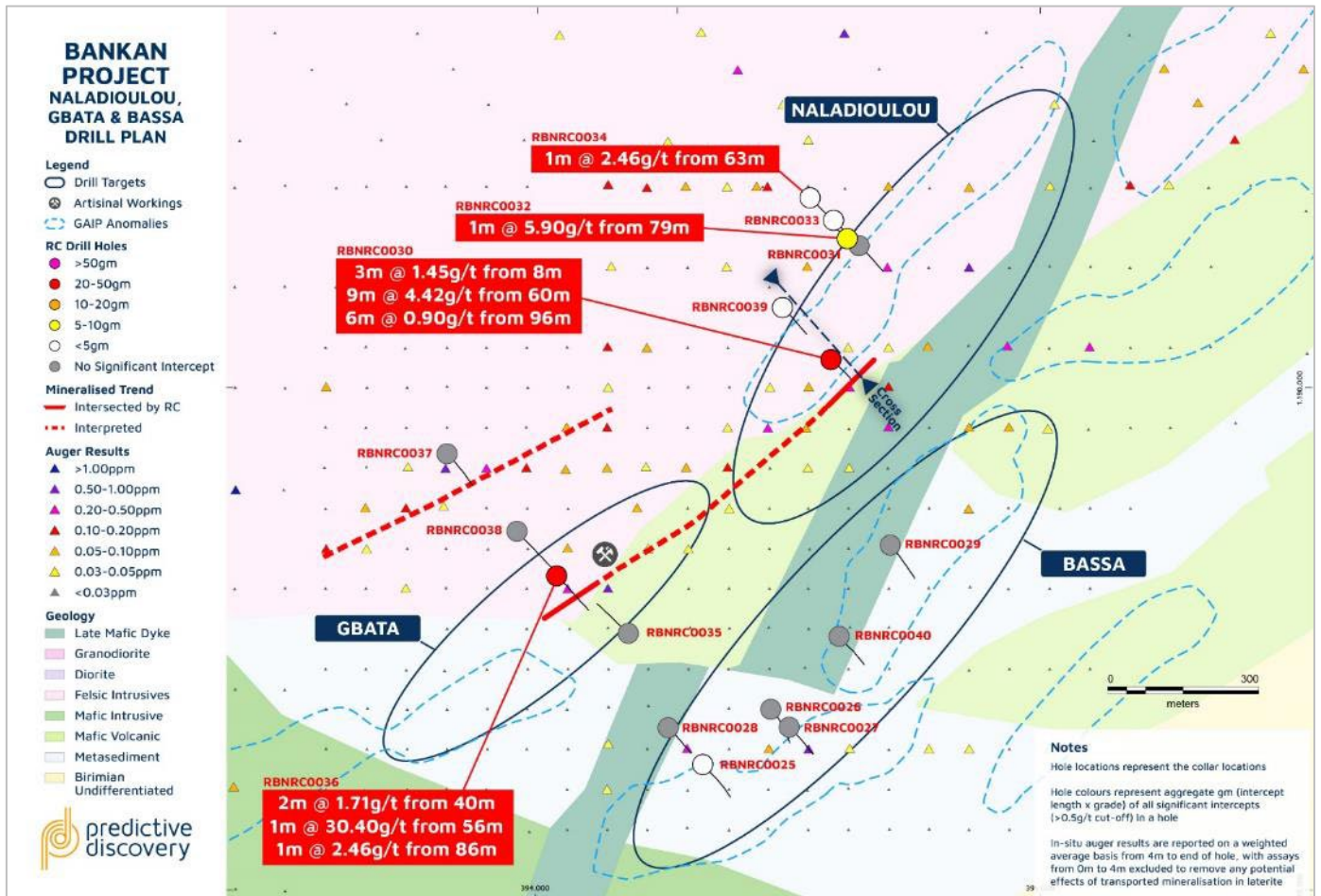


Figure 5: Naladioulou, Gbata and Bassa drill plan

Naladioulou

At Naladioulou, the previous GAIP survey showed a strong narrow resistive feature parallel to the regional trend. Numerous positive results have been recorded from auger geochemistry, with the highest grades appearing to be located on the south-east flank of the anomaly, close to a regional north-east oriented structure filled by a late mafic dyke.

RBNRC030 tested an auger anomaly which was confirmed by a positive aircore hole in 2021. RBNRC030 shows an anomalous interval (grades >0.05g/t) between 6m and 75m. The best intercepts included 3m @ 1.45g/t from 6m and 9m @ 4.42g/t from 60m within the anomalous interval, plus 6m @ 0.90g/t from 96m further down the hole. The mineralisation encountered in this hole appears to be aligned with mineralisation intercepted beneath the Gbata gold workings 700m to the south-west (refer below). Further RC and aircore drilling will be carried out along this trend to test strike and depth continuity.

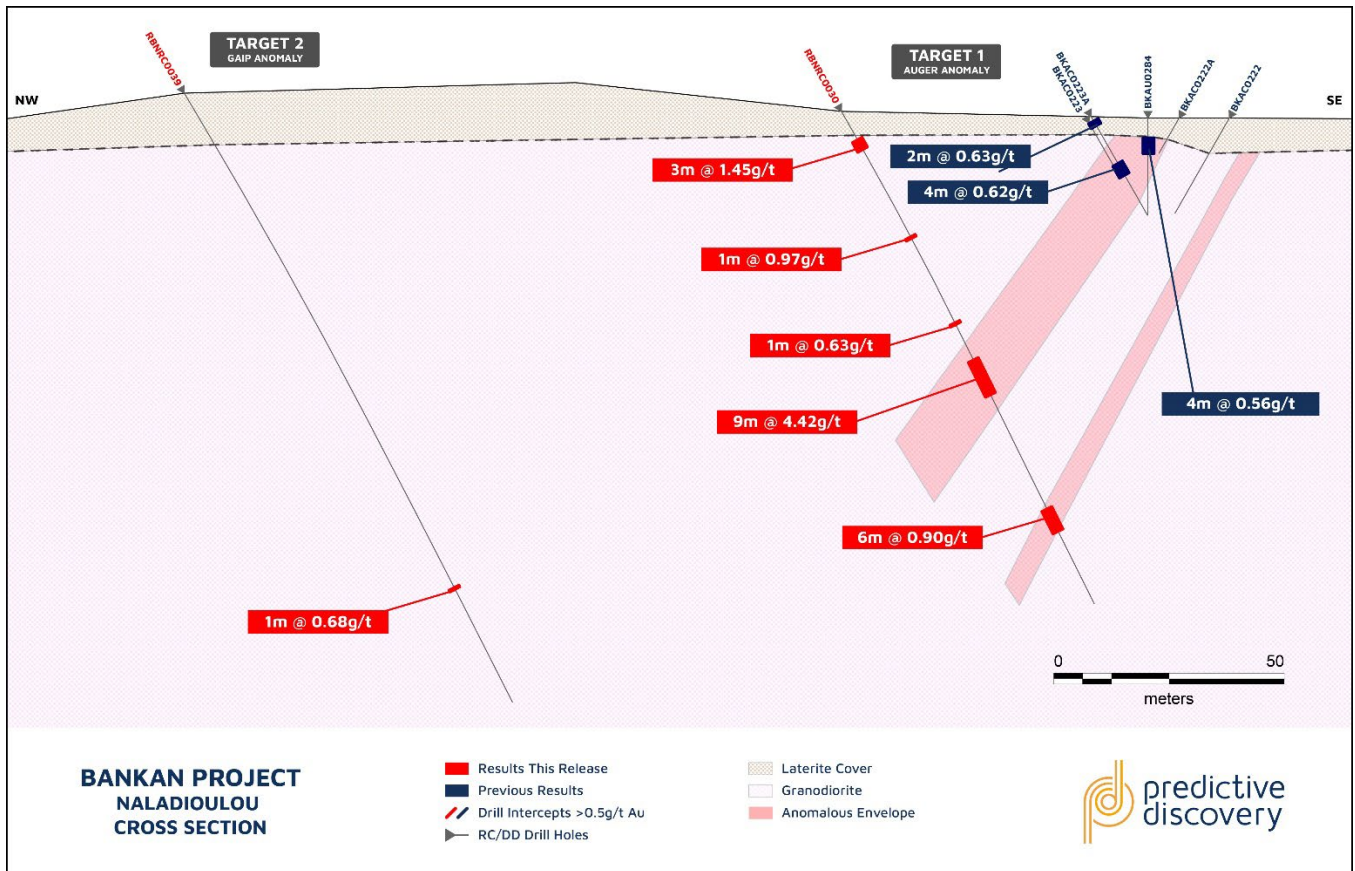


Figure 6: Naladioulou cross section

Approximately 150m to the north-west, RBNRC0039 was drilled to test an identified GAIP anomaly (resistivity high). One significant intercept of 1m @ 0.68g/t from 121m was recorded in this hole.

The other four RC holes at Naladioulou tested the GAIP anomaly further to the north-east and intersected a granodiorite intrusive with anomalous zones but few significant results (RBNRC0032: 1m @ 5.90g/t from 79m and RBNRC0034: 1m @ 2.46g/t from 63m).

Gbata

Along strike to the south-west of Naladioulou, the Gbata target is centred on an active artisanal mining site. Gbata also contains several GAIP features and anomalies.

Two holes tested the central part of the artisanal site, which is working in-situ gold hosted in the saprolite of a granodiorite intrusive. Results show a shallow and locally anomalous granodiorite intrusive above a mafic unit. Significant intercepts were returned in the shallower part of hole RBNRC0036, including 2m @ 1.71g/t from 40m and 1m @ 30.40g/t from 56m.

An anomalous auger trend located north-west of Gbata was tested by hole RBNRC0037. While this hole didn't return any significant intercepts, it is highly anomalous with favourable lithologies of felsic intrusives and mafic units. Further aircore drilling is planned to test this anomaly on a larger scale.

Bassa

Bassa is located on the eastern side of the late mafic dyke. It is coincident with GAIP anomalies and has anomalous auger geochemistry, with highest grades again appearing close to the late mafic dyke similar to Naladioulou.

RBNRC0025 was drilled close to positive aircore holes from 2021, and returned two anomalous zones with several significant intercepts of 1m @ 0.57g/t from 13m, 1m @ 0.50g/t from 46m, 1m @ 0.71g/t from 52m and 1m @ 0.51g/t from 61m. The continuity of these anomalous zones towards the south-west is planned to be tested by aircore drilling.

Other holes at Bassa tested GAIP targets and generally returned no significant intercepts.

Sounsoun

The Sounsoun target comprises geophysics anomalies and a 1.2km long auger anomaly which extends to the south-west.

The five previously announced RC holes intersected two parallel north-west dipping mineralised structures, with best results of 5m @ 5.16g/t from 129m (RBNRC0021) and 9m @ 1.04g/t from 61m (RBNRC0020) located close to the contacts of a felsic intrusive and mafic unit.⁵

New hole, RBNRC0024, intersected 1m @ 4.38g/t from 54m and 1m @ 0.99g/t from 58m associated with silica alteration. This has confirmed continuity of mineralisation over ~300m and moderate grades. (refer to Figure 2).

Additional RC drilling is planned to test the down-dip and lateral potential of the mineralised structures. Aircore drilling is planned further to the south-west to test the extent of the auger anomaly.

Tindini

In the north-west of the Tindini target area, two holes were drilled to follow-up a strong intercept of 14m @ 1.97g/t from 65m previously reported in RBNRC0010.⁵ RBNRC0048 was drilled ~40m to the north-west to test the orientation and depth continuity of the mineralised structure. Intercepts of 2m @ 0.78g/t from 103m and 4m @ 1.38g/t from 141m were encountered, confirming a sub-vertical structure. RBNRC0049 was drilled to the south-east and in the opposite direction, recording 4m @ 0.62g/t from 47m on a possible cross-cutting structure.

Tindini is demonstrating good potential and PDI plans to test potential extensions to the north-east and south-west via aircore drilling. Additional RC drilling will be considered subject to aircore results.

⁵ ASX Announcement – Encouraging Initial Argo RC Results (29 August 2023).

Sanifolon

This target area consists of two parallel anomalous auger trends, with Sanifolon North a new target identified by recent auger drilling results.

Two holes were completed at Sanifolon North, with RBNRC0044 returning intercepts of 1m @ 0.51g/t from 45m and 1m @ 4.07g/t from 53m, and RBNRC0045 returning 2m @ 0.83g/t from 20m.

Two holes drilled at the north-eastern end of Sanifolon South recorded significant intercepts of 4m @ 0.49g/t from 41m, 1m @ 0.54g/t from 72m and 1m @ 0.50g/t from 81m in RBNRC0047, and 1m @ 0.57g/t from 77m and 2m @ 1.13g/t from 81m in RBNRC0046.

Aircore drilling is planned to test the broader extents of these target areas.

NEB DRILLING RESULTS

NEB results reported in this announcement include two DD holes for 1,930m, drilled near the margins of the current Underground Mineral Resource (refer to Figure 7).

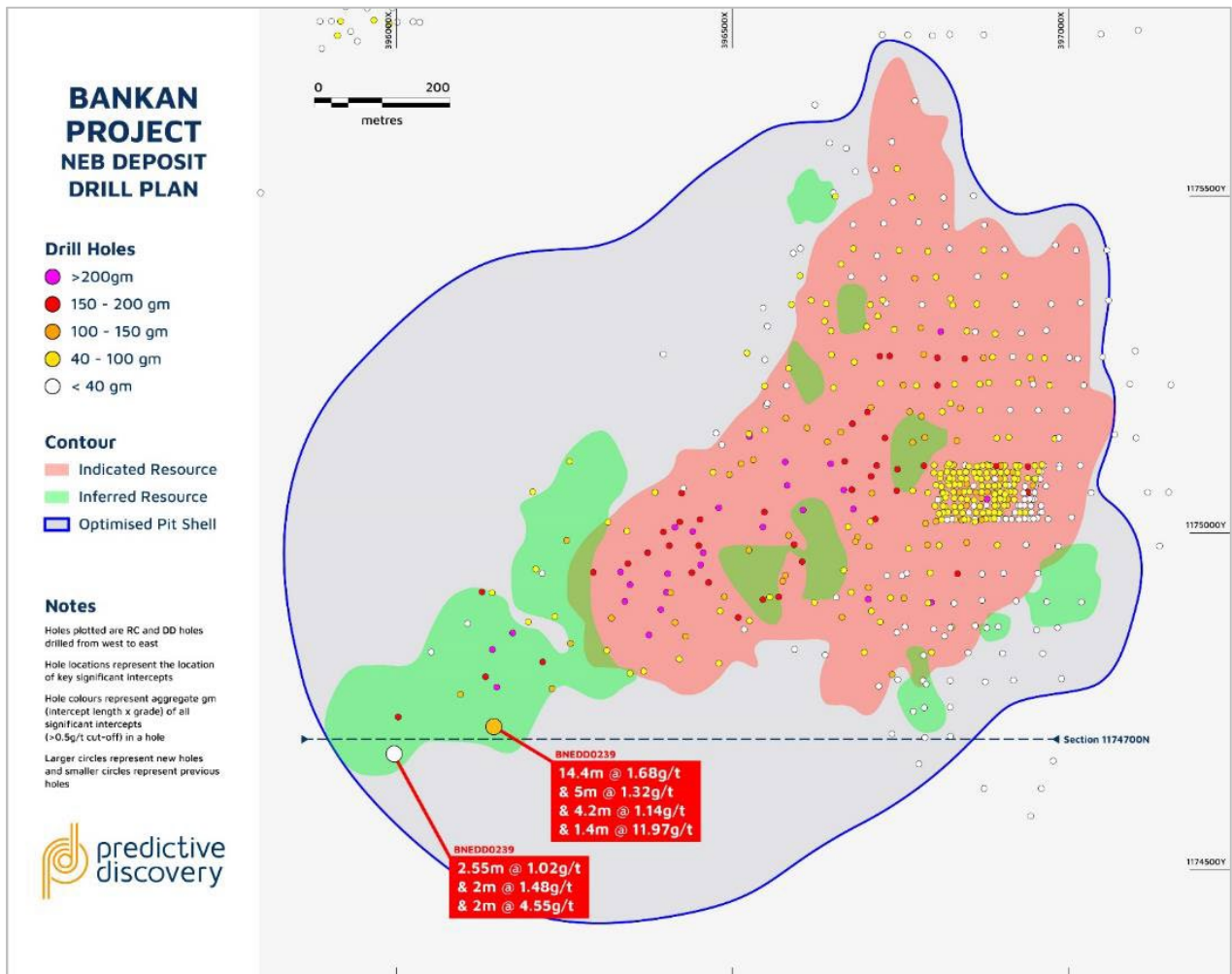


Figure 7: NEB drill plan, showing new DD results

BNEDD0240A intersected 6m @ 0.97g/t from 732m and 14.4m @ 1.68g/t from 741.9m within the Underground Mineral Resource envelope. These intercepts developed at the mafic-tonalite contact ("MTC"), below the main shear zone ("STMZ"). Further down the hole, in footwall tonalite, intercepts of 5m @ 1.32g/t from 784m, 15m @ 0.95g/t from 845m and 1.4m @ 11.97g/t from 912.8m were recorded.

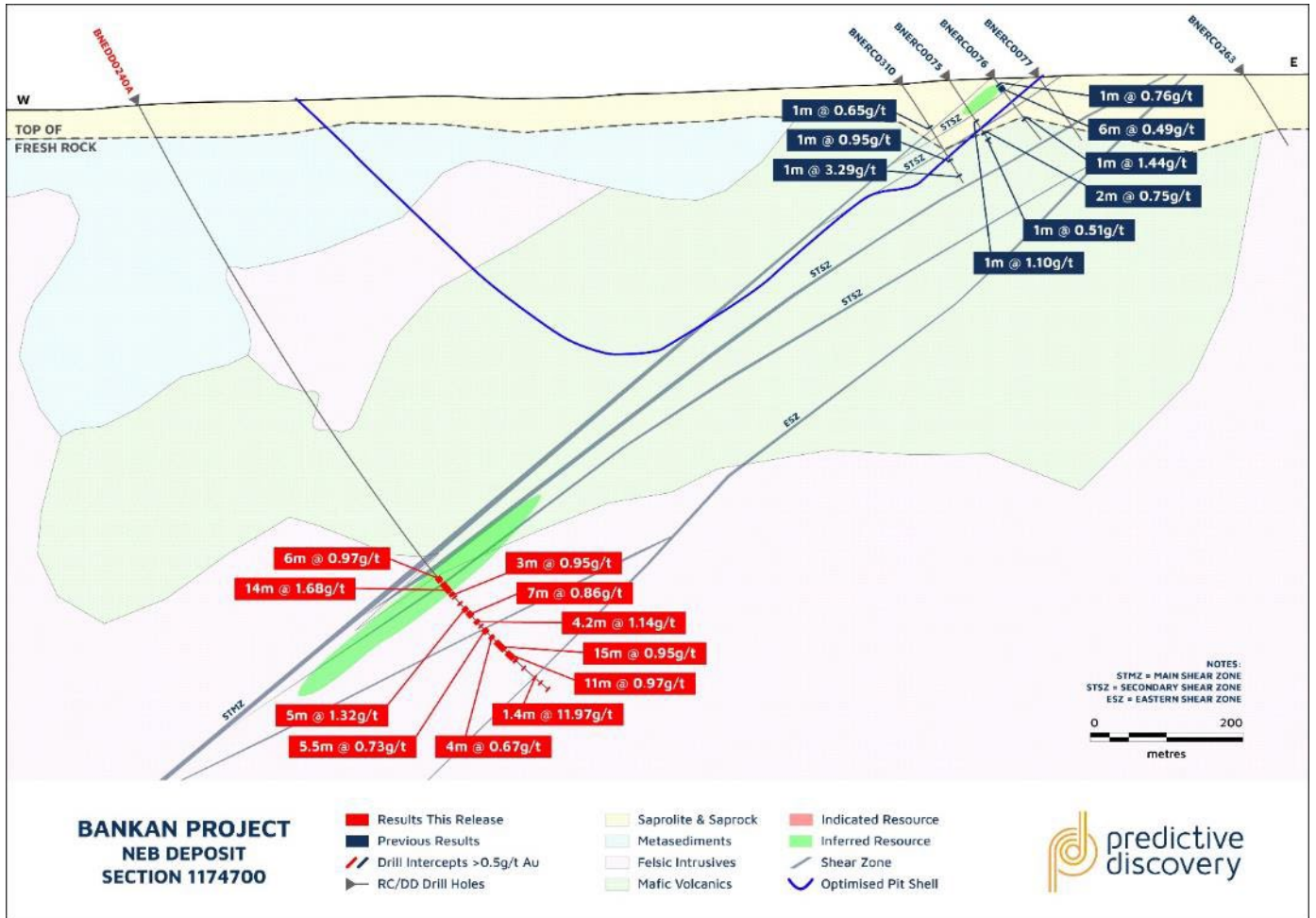


Figure 8: NEB section 1174700N (+20mN/- 20mS)

BNEDD0241B recorded intercepts of 2.55m @ 1.02g/t from 790.45m, 2m @ 1.48g/t from 796, 2m @ 4.55g/t from 845m and 5m @ 0.57g/t from 914m in the footwall tonalite. No significant intercepts were recorded within the current Underground Mineral Resource envelope.

BC DRILLING RESULTS

Four DD holes for 536m drilled at BC are reported in this announcement as shown in Figure 9. These holes recorded multiple significant intercepts within or on the margins of the current Mineral Resource envelope.

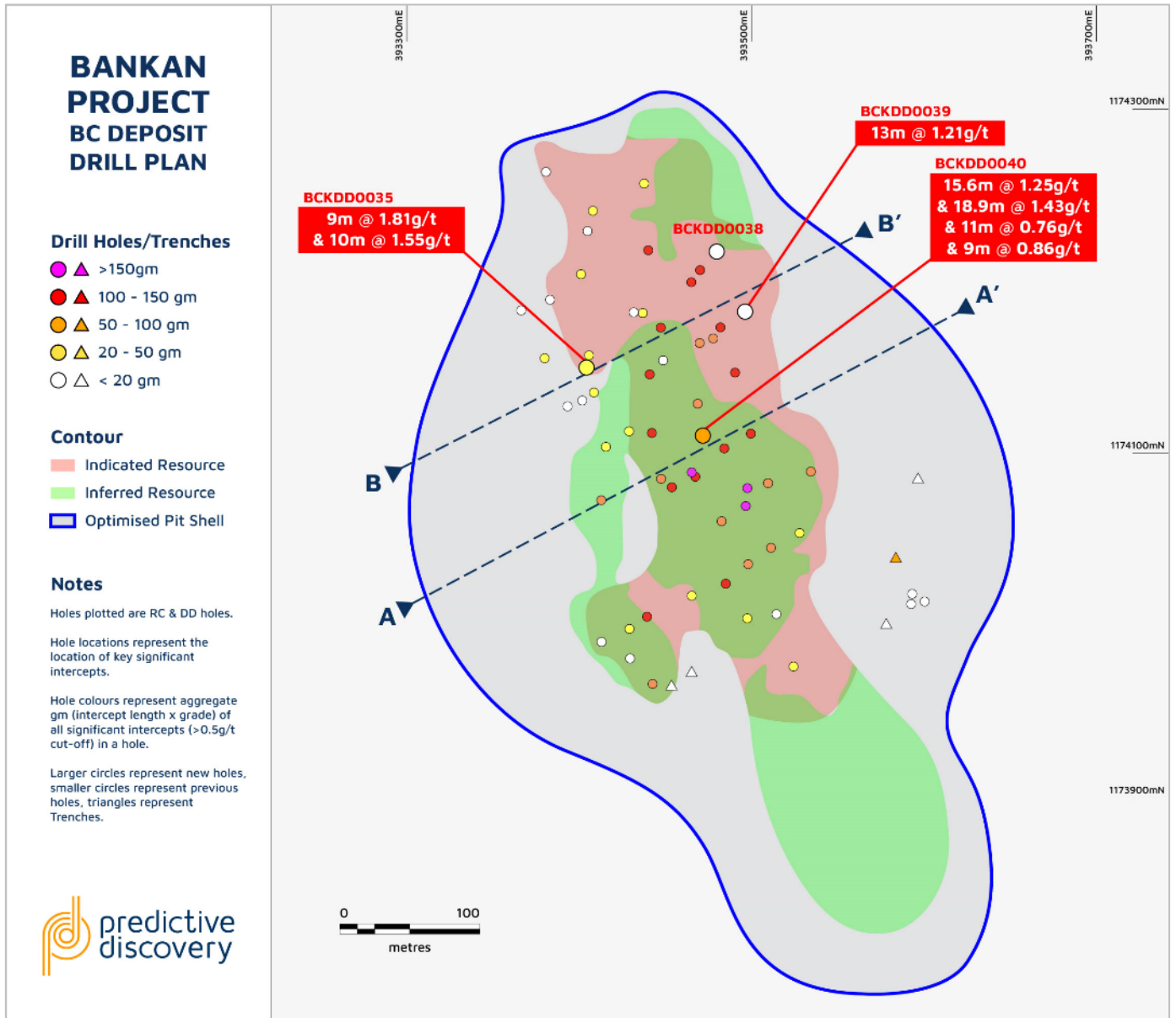


Figure 9: BC drill plan, showing new DD results

Section A-A'

In the central part of the deposit, BCKDD0040 recorded multiple significant intercepts between the main hanging wall and footwall shears, within the current Mineral Resource envelope. Best intercepts include 15.6m @ 1.25g/t from 9m within the saprolite, 18.9m @ 1.43g/t from 53.1m and 11m @ 0.79g/t from 76m within tonalite associated with quartz veining, and 9m @ 0.86g/t within a skarn unit.

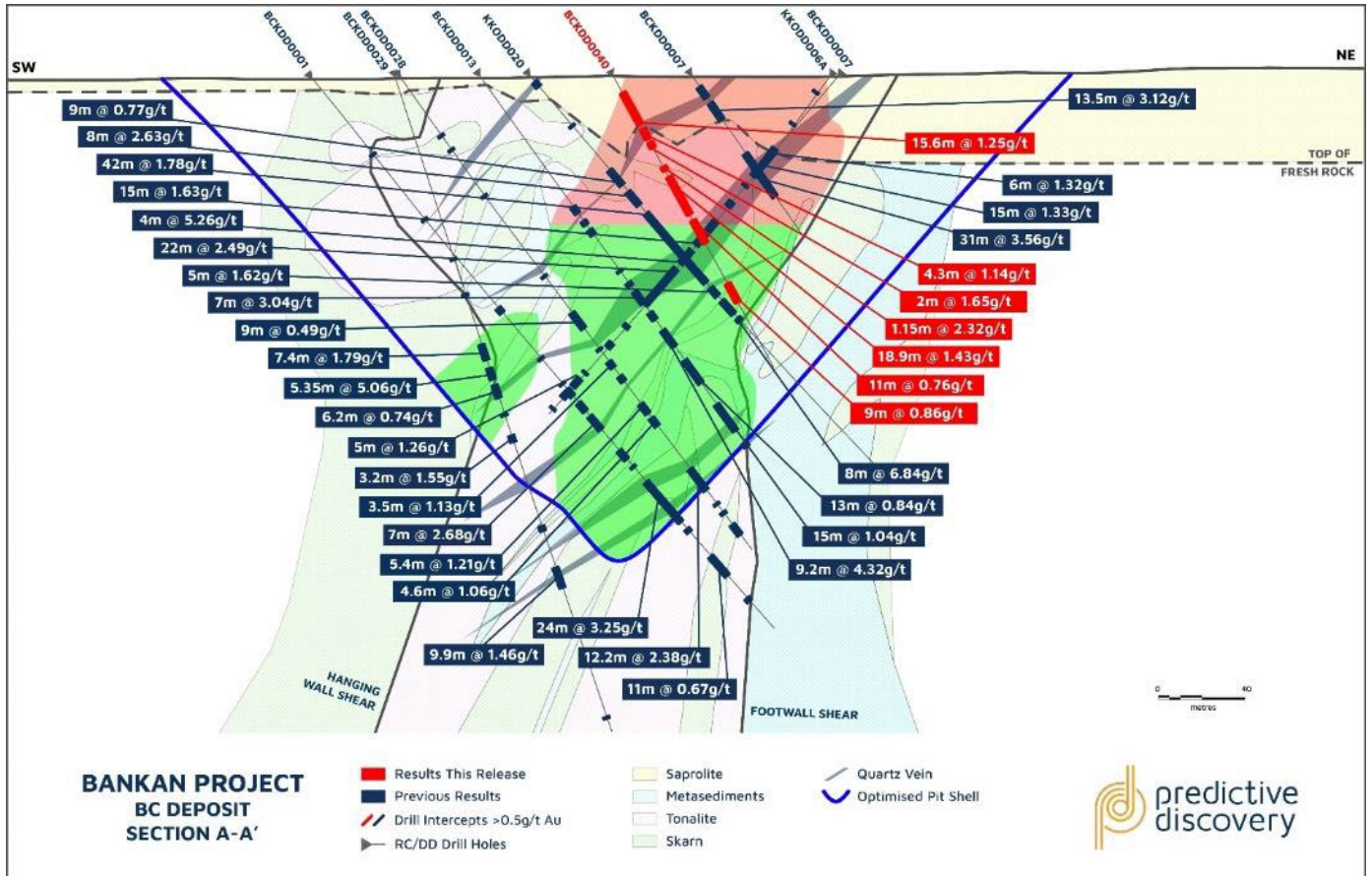


Figure 10: BC section A-A' (+20mNW/- 20mSE)

Section B-B'

This section hosts BCKDD0035 and BCKDD0039 in the northern part of the deposit.

BCKDD0035 recorded significant intercepts within the resource pit shell but outside the current Mineral Resource envelope, including 9m @ 1.81g/t from 68m and 10m @ 1.55g/t from 81m. These intercepts were associated with deformed secondary quartz veins in the tonalite.

BCKDD0039 intersected 13m @ 1.21g/t from 13m in saprolite, adjacent to an interpreted deformed quartz vein network adjacent to the main footwall shear.

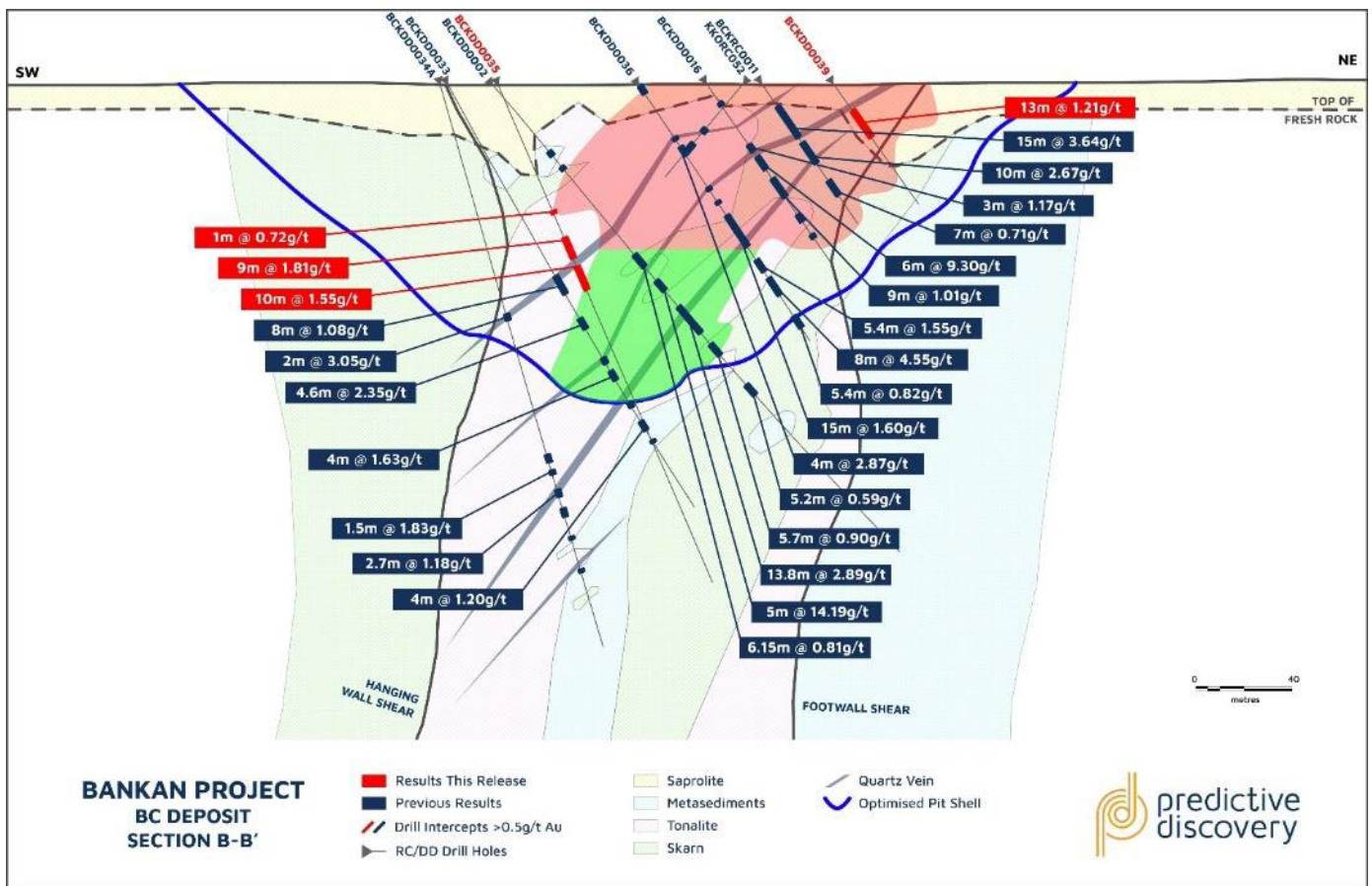


Figure 11: BC section B-B' (+20mNW/- 20mSE)

NEAR-RESOURCE DRILLING RESULTS

Previous exploration in the NEB and BC area, including geophysics, auger and aircore drilling, defined a number of attractive exploration targets. RC drilling is underway to follow-up the most promising near-resource targets, with the aim of discovering additional gold deposits which have potential to support a future operation centred around NEB and BC. Results included in this announcement are mainly from South-East Bankan ("SEB"), South Bankan ("SB") and NEB North, as shown below.

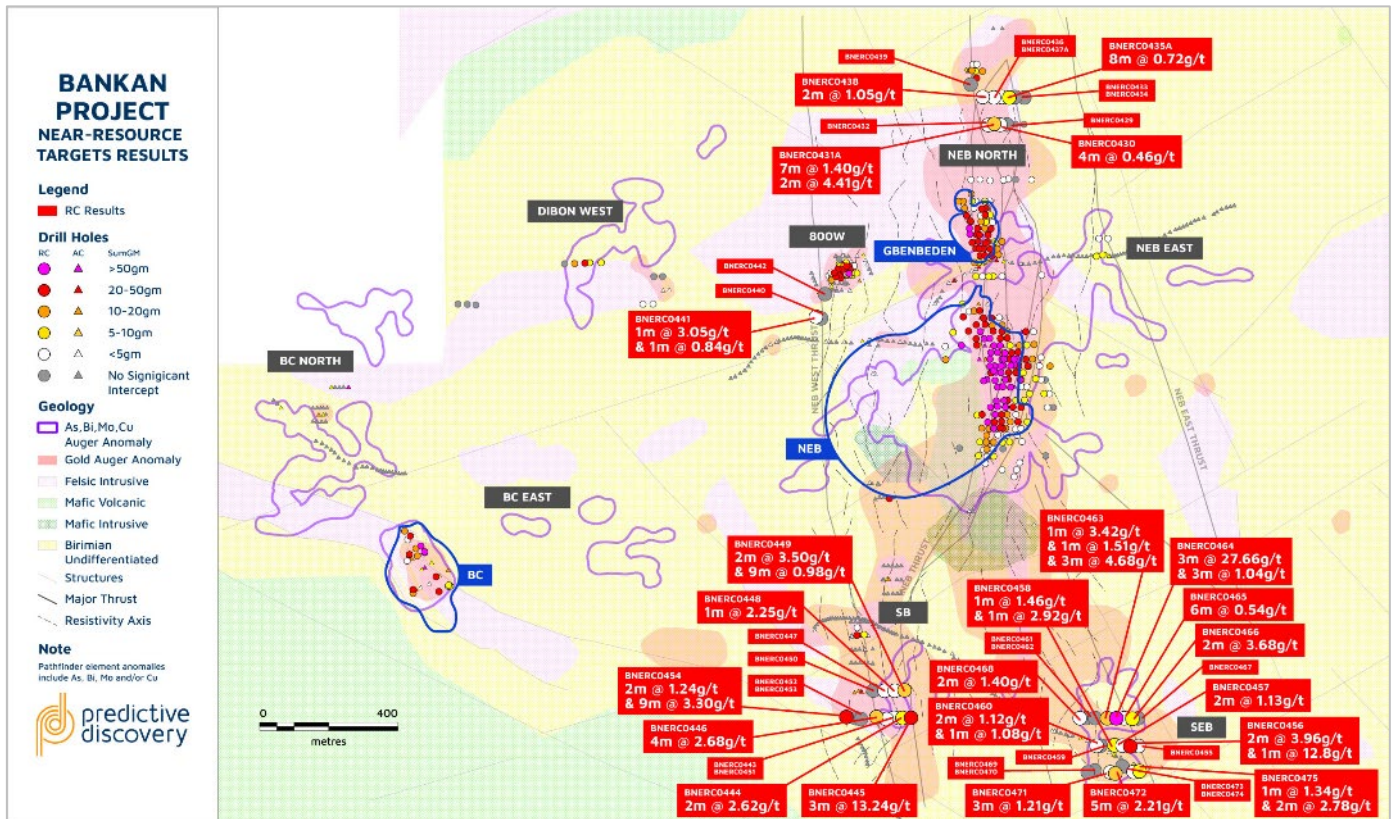


Figure 12: Drill plan for near-resource targets

SEB

SEB is located approximately 1.1km south-east of NEB, and is a series of gold and pathfinder anomalies running along a north-south orientated resistive axis and adjacent to a major thrust. A number of encouraging intercepts were recorded in the saprolite, including:

- BNERC0464: 3m @ 27.66g/t from 11m
3m @ 1.04g/t from 72m
- BNERC0456: 2m @ 3.96g/t from 34m
1m @ 12.80g/t from 48m
- BNERC0463: 1m @ 3.42g/t from 15m
3m @ 4.68g/t from 59m
- BNERC0472: 5m @ 2.21g/t from 61m
- BNERC0466: 2m @ 3.68g/t from 7m
- BNERC0394: 2m @ 2.78g/t from 57m

These results confirm SEB as an area of interest. Additional RC holes and one DD hole have been completed to the north of the reported drilling, with assays pending. Further drilling will be planned once all results have been received.

SB

The SB target is located approximately 1km south of NEB and is associated with gold and multi-element anomalies and a strong NNW-SSE resistivity axis. Recent RC drilling recorded a series of significant intercepts, including:

- BNERC0445: 3m @ 13.40g/t from 30m
- BNERC0454: 9m @ 3.30g/t from 72m
- BNERC0446: 2m @ 3.50g/t from 30m
9m @ 0.98g/t from 64m
- BNERC0446: 4m @ 2.68g/t from 12m

The results at SB indicate the presence of two parallel west-dipping zones of mineralisation, lying on the eastern and western edges of the strong resistivity anomaly. Additional RC drilling is planned to test the strike extension of both zones to the south. Limited diamond drilling is taking place to confirm the geometry and extent of the mineralisation down-dip.

NEB North

NEB North is located to the north of the Gbenbeden deposit. Recently reported RC drilling at a N-S resistive axis coincident with positive auger and aircore drilling results returned several significant intercepts. Results reported in this announcement are from two lines of RC holes further to the south, with best intercepts including:

- BNERC0431A: 7m @ 1.40g/t from 51m
2m @ 4.41g/t from 65m
- BNERC0435A: 8m @ 0.72g/t from 17m

NEXT STEPS

Argo and regional

The highest priority targets at Argo are Fouwagbe, Naladioulou-Gbata and Sounsoun. Planning is advanced for additional RC drilling at these targets, initially in the immediate vicinity of the best results from the initial program. Aircore drilling is also planned to test the broader strike potential of these targets.

Aircore drilling has already commenced to further test other targets, initially focused on Tindini, Sinkoumba and Sanifolon (North and South).

Aircore drilling is also planned to test various new auger anomalies outlined in the previous Argo exploration update (refer to Figure 6 of the announcement dated 29 August 2023).

An auger drilling campaign is planned at targets in the Bokoro permit (between NEB and Argo, refer to BK labels on Figure 1), which have been identified from a combination of regional soil geochemistry and aeromagnetic anomalies.

NEB and BC area

The current phase of resource definition drilling at the NEB and BC deposits has been completed, and the forward exploration program in this area is focused on near-resource targets.

RC drilling is ongoing at the near-resource targets, with additional holes completed or planned at SEB and SB. RC drilling will also progressively target other gold and pathfinder element anomalies such as BC East and BC North, and continue to follow-up on promising results.

Limited diamond drilling is occurring at selected targets to confirm structural interpretations and geometry, and also test the extent of mineralisation at depth.

- END -

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

For further information visit our website at www.predictivediscovery.com or contact:

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ABOUT PREDICTIVE DISCOVERY

PDI's strategy is to identify and develop gold deposits within the Siguiiri Basin, Guinea. The Company's key asset is the Tier-1 Bankan Gold Project. A Mineral Resource of 5.38Moz has been defined to date at the NEB (4.89Moz) and BC (487Koz) deposits,⁶ making Bankan the largest gold discovery in West Africa in a decade.

PDI is focused on sustainably developing Bankan into a Tier-1 gold mine. The Company is aiming to complete a Scoping Study and ESG workstreams by late 2023 as crucial steps towards securing a mining permit for the Project in the first half of 2024.

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

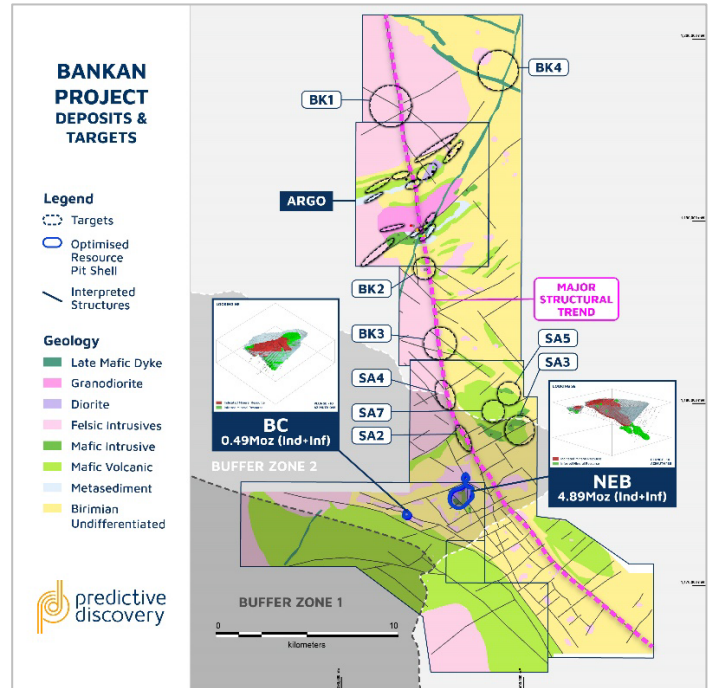


Figure 13: Bankan Project deposits and targets

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The Exploration Results reported herein for the NEB and BC area 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.

The Exploration Results reported herein for Argo are based on information compiled by Mr Cédric Gineste, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Gineste is a consultant 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 Gineste consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to the previous mineral resource estimate is from the announcement titled "Bankan Mineral Resource increases to 5.38Moz" dated 7 August 2023. The estimate is summarised in the table below.

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

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

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.

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

PDI advises that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the previous exploration results or mineral resource estimate contained in this announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX 1: ARGO DRILLING RESULTS

Hole No.	Prospect	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
RBNRC0024	Sounsoun	392,259	1,188,838	414	135.4	-60.7	150	54	1	4.38	4
								58	1	0.99	1
RBNRC0025	Bassa	394,329	1,189,249	418	134.1	-58.3	200	13	1	0.57	1
								46	1	0.50	1
								52	1	0.71	1
								61	1	0.51	1
RBNRC0026	Bassa	394,464	1,189,359	414	134.5	-59.8	150	No significant intercepts			
RBNRC0027	Bassa	394,501	1,189,323	413	134.0	-60.1	150	51	1	0.58	1
RBNRC0028	Bassa	394,260	1,189,323	405	134.9	-59.8	150	No significant intercepts			
RBNRC0029	Bassa	394,702	1,189,686	404	137.1	-59.2	150	No significant intercepts			
RBNRC0030	Naladioulou	394,585	1,190,055	409	132.1	-60.3	120	6	3	1.45	4
								30	1	0.97	1
								51	1	0.63	1
								60	9	4.42	40
								96	6	0.90	5
RBNRC0031	Naladioulou	394,640	1,190,281	411	132.7	-58.6	150	No significant intercepts			
RBNRC0032	Naladioulou	394,616	1,190,296	410	313.0	-58.7	120	74	1	0.51	1
								79	1	5.90	6
RBNRC0033	Naladioulou	394,589	1,190,332	411	133.4	-59.7	150	7	1	0.61	1
								58	1	0.52	1
								77	1	0.60	1
								94	1	0.72	1
RBNRC0034	Naladioulou	394,543	1,190,377	407	134.8	-59.0	150	63	1	2.46	3
								141	1	0.68	1
RBNRC0035	Gbata	394,181	1,189,510	398	313.6	-60.5	190	No significant intercepts			
RBNRC0036	Gbata	394,039	1,189,625	399	133.4	-60.1	200	40	2	1.71	3
								56	1	30.40	30
								86	1	2.46	3
RBNRC0037	Gbata	393,820	1,189,868	403	134.9	-60.0	150	No significant intercepts			
RBNRC0038	Gbata	393,959	1,189,713	409	135.0	-60.4	200	No significant intercepts			
RBNRC0039	Naladioulou	394,488	1,190,159	413	136.2	-59.2	150	121	1	0.68	1
RBNRC0040	Bassa	394,601	1,189,503	405	136.6	-59.0	150	No significant intercepts			
RBNRC0041	Fouwagbe	394,709	1,192,699	401	136.8	-59.1	180	7	1	0.90	1
								67	1	8.61	9
								86	1	0.92	1
								90	4	4.81	19
								99	1	0.50	1
RBNRC0042	Fouwagbe	394,780	1,192,930	403	134.5	-59.5	150	104	1	2.05	2
RBNRC0043	Fouwagbe	394,277	1,192,879	396	134.9	-60.3	200	189	1	0.56	1
RBNRC0044	Sanifolon	395,792	1,194,557	386	134.6	-59.6	110	45	1	0.51	1
								53	1	4.07	4
RBNRC0045	Sanifolon	395,863	1,194,483	387	313.6	-59.7	110	20	2	0.83	2
RBNRC0046	Sanifolon	396,433	1,194,556	407	135.9	-59.9	100	77	1	0.57	1
								81	2	1.13	2
RBNRC0047	Sanifolon	396,492	1,194,486	406	313.9	-59.8	105	41	4	0.49	2
								72	1	0.54	1
								81	1	0.50	1
RBNRC0048	Tindini	392,846	1,192,752	407	134.5	-59.1	150	103	2	0.78	2
								141	4	1.38	6
RBNRC0049	Tindini	392,955	1,192,643	414	315.8	-61.2	140	47	4	0.62	3

APPENDIX 2: NEB DRILLING RESULTS

Hole No.	Prospect	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
BNEDD0240A	NEB	395,685	1,174,691	386	83.4	-62.0	938	732	6	0.97	6
								742	14.4	1.68	24
								759	3	0.95	3
								765	1	0.94	1
								776	1.15	0.59	1
								784	5	1.32	7
								792	7	0.86	6
								807	4.2	1.14	5
								816	1	0.69	1
								823	5.5	0.73	4
								835	4	0.67	3
								845	15	0.95	14
								865	11	0.97	11
								879	2	0.65	1
								894	1	0.60	1
								913	1.4	11.97	17
								923	1	1.01	1
936	1	0.58	1								
BNEDD0241B	NEB	395,682	1,174,689	386	88.0	-71.5	992	790	2.55	1.02	3
								796	2	1.48	3
								825	1	0.93	1
								845	2	4.55	9
								914	5	0.57	3

APPENDIX 3: BC DRILLING RESULTS

Hole No.	Prospect	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
BCKDD0035	BC	393,404	1,174,100	368	59.7	-67.0	223	56	1	0.72	1
								68	9	1.81	16
								81	10	1.55	16
BCKDD0038	BC	393,524	1,174,199	368	58.8	-56.2	100	No significant intercepts			
BCKDD0039	BC	393,535	1,174,150	368	61.4	-55.1	61	13	13	1.21	16
BCKDD0040	BC	393,485	1,174,055	368	70.4	-61.2	153	9	15.6	1.25	20
								28	4.3	1.14	5
								35	2	1.65	3
								48	1.15	2.32	3
								53	18.9	1.43	27
								76	11	0.76	8
109	9	0.86	8								

APPENDIX 4: NEAR-RESOURCE DRILLING RESULTS

Hole No.	Prospect	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
BNERC0429	NEB North	396,902	1,176,620	378	91.0	-54.2	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0430	NEB North	396,855	1,176,619	378	91.5	-54.5	80	12	2	0.88	2
								21	1	0.65	1
BNERC0431A	NEB North	396,805	1,176,625	380	92.6	-54.0	80	15	1	0.63	1
								21	1	0.52	1
								51	7	1.40	10
								65	2	4.41	9
BNERC0432	NEB North	396,752	1,176,618	381	88.9	-54.6	80	74	1	0.69	1
BNERC0433	NEB North	397,003	1,176,777	383	93.2	-53.7	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0434	NEB North	396,952	1,176,780	384	91.4	-54.8	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0435A	NEB North	396,904	1,176,777	384	92.1	-52.1	80	17	8	0.72	6
BNERC0436	NEB North	396,851	1,176,780	384	91.5	-53.8	80	36	1	0.62	1
								41	1	1.00	1
BNERC0437A	NEB North	396,800	1,176,778	385	90.6	-55.1	82	31	1	0.83	1
								62	4	0.46	2
BNERC0438	NEB North	396,752	1,176,780	385	91.3	-53.5	80	16	2	1.05	2
BNERC0439	NEB North	396,692	1,176,852	389	89.8	-55.4	98	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0440	800W	395,826	1,175,497	388	89.9	-60.3	60	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0441	800W	395,777	1,175,506	387	90.0	-60.4	80	19	1	3.05	3
								24	1	0.55	1
								59	1	0.84	1
BNERC0442	800W	395,848	1,175,638	389	91.4	-59.8	60	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0443	SB	396,231	1,173,182	389	89.9	-55.3	80	22	1	1.00	1
								33	1	1.60	2
								38	1	0.51	1
BNERC0444	SB	396,278	1,173,181	390	90.4	-55.2	80	6	1	0.94	1
								25	1	0.75	1
								29	1	0.68	1
								61	2	2.62	5
BNERC0445	SB	396,329	1,173,182	390	92.2	-54.9	80	30	3	13.24	40
BNERC0446	SB	396,126	1,173,186	386	90.5	-54.5	80	6	1	0.55	1
								12	4	2.68	11
								60	1	0.51	1
								65	1	0.59	1
BNERC0447	SB	396,181	1,173,339	392	91.0	-55.3	80	22	1	0.73	1
BNERC0448	SB	396,229	1,173,338	393	89.3	-55.4	80	42	1	2.25	2
BNERC0449	SB	396,280	1,173,342	392	92.1	-55.0	80	30	2	3.50	7
								45	1	0.78	1
								54	1	0.56	1
								64	9	0.98	9
BNERC0450	SB	396,129	1,173,340	390	91.9	-54.0	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0451	SB	396,182	1,173,175	387	90.4	-54.1	80	40	1	0.51	1
BNERC0452	SB	396,028	1,173,179	379	90.4	-54.3	60	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0453	SB	396,057	1,173,174	380	87.8	-54.2	111	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0454	SB	395,944	1,173,186	376	91.6	-54.8	130	18	1	0.51	1
								36	2	1.24	3
								47	1	1.35	1
								63	1	0.81	1
								72	9	3.30	30
BNERC0455	SEB	397,649	1,173,019	397	92.8	-54.1	80	25	1	0.84	1
								32	1	1.15	1
BNERC0456	SEB	397,594	1,173,017	398	93.4	-54.6	80	34	2	3.96	8
								48	1	12.80	13
BNERC0457	SEB	397,550	1,173,021	398	92.6	-54.3	84	38	2	1.13	2
BNERC0458	SEB	397,496	1,173,021	397	87.1	-54.8	80	29	1	0.52	1
								71	1	1.46	2
								77	1	2.92	3
BNERC0459	SEB	397,446	1,173,020	396	91.3	-54.8	102	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0460	SEB	397,396	1,173,020	395	92.2	-54.9	100	40	2	1.12	2
								52	1	1.08	1
BNERC0461	SEB	397,362	1,173,180	397	93.3	-53.8	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0462	SEB	397,412	1,173,180	398	93.1	-54.2	80	No significant intercepts			

Hole No.	Prospect	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
BNERC0463	SEB	397,462	1,173,179	399	90.4	-54.6	80	15	1	3.42	3
								19	1	1.51	2
								59	3	4.68	14
BNERC0464	SEB	397,512	1,173,181	400	94.1	-54.1	80	11	3	27.66	83
								33	1	0.55	1
								61	1	0.79	1
								72	3	1.04	3
BNERC0465	SEB	397,557	1,173,180	402	93.0	-54.0	80	22	6	0.54	3
								66	1	0.84	1
BNERC0466	SEB	397,612	1,173,177	403	91.3	-54.8	80	7	2	3.68	7
								54	1	0.86	1
BNERC0467	SEB	397,662	1,173,179	402	90.4	-54.2	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0468	SEB	397,313	1,173,180	396	90.9	-53.6	80	21	2	1.40	3
BNERC0469	SEB	397,412	1,172,875	390	88.3	-54.2	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0470	SEB	397,371	1,172,865	388	92.7	-54.6	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0471	SEB	397,458	1,172,867	391	92.1	-54.4	80	69	3	1.21	4
								79	1	0.55	1
BNERC0472	SEB	397,493	1,172,860	390	92.1	-54.4	130	61	5	2.21	11
BNERC0473	SEB	397,571	1,172,900	392	86.8	-54.5	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0474	SEB	397,611	1,172,870	389	92.5	-54.5	80	44	1	0.58	1
BNERC0475	SEB	397,652	1,172,872	389	92.3	-55.3	80	6	1	0.51	1
								25	1	1.34	1
								57	2	2.78	6
								63	1	0.80	1

APPENDIX 5: JORC CODE TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Technique	<p>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling</p> <p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <p>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p> <p>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</p>	<p>Samples assayed were cut diamond drill ("DD") core and reverse circulation ("RC") drill chips.</p> <p>Core was cut in half with a core saw where competent and with a knife in soft saprolite in the upper sections of the DD holes.</p> <p>One metre RC chip samples were riffle split producing samples which weighed 2-3kg for submission to the assay laboratory.</p> <p>Sampling was supervised by qualified geologists. The majority of samples are 1m downhole, with diamond core sampling intervals breaking at lithological contacts where appropriate.</p> <p>All samples were dried, crushed and pulverised at the SGS laboratory in Bamako to produce a 50g fire assay charge with Au analysed by FAA505. Duplicate samples were also retained for re-assay.</p>
Drilling	<p>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</p>	<p>DD holes included in this announcement were from the following rigs: Sandvik DE710 DD, Sandvik DE710 DD, EDM2000 MP, Comacchio CXT15 MP and UDR200LS DD. Diamond drilling was a combination of PQ, HQ and NQ core. Core was oriented using WELLFORCE orientation tools.</p> <p>RC holes included in this announcement were from EDM 2000 multipurpose truck mount rigs.</p>
Drill Sample Recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</p>	<p>Core recoveries were recorded by dividing the total length of core returned from each run by the length of the run. Overall core recoveries average around 92%, with the poorest recoveries (averaging 82%) in the first 40m of the drillholes.</p> <p>Overall RC recovery is very good at 90% in the NEB area and 90% in the Argo area, however samples in the first metre have lower than average recovery from the collaring process.</p> <p>Drill holes with poor recoveries were re-drilled within a radius of around 3m from the initial collar. A regularity of the recovery pattern downhole suggests considerable lag between the sample being generated at the hammer and reporting to the cyclone.</p> <p>Drillers do not always adhere to the metre marks on the mast, leading to randomly occurring overlength and underlength samples.</p> <p>The splitters are regularly checked to ensure sample build up is minimised.</p> <p>No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been analysed. It is unlikely that the grade of the RC drill samples has been biased, however the combination of regularly and randomly occurring sample weight variations will lead to a degradation of the local grade estimate and a higher than necessary nugget, as well as increased inaccuracy in the spatial delimitation of ore waste boundaries.</p>

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

<p>Verification of Sampling and Assaying</p>	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<p>At this stage, the intersections have not been verified independently.</p> <p>A number of DD holes have been completed sufficiently close to previously drilled holes to provide confirmation of the location of mineralisation.</p> <p>No twin holes have been conducted for RC drilling.</p> <p>Drillhole logging is completed on paper sheets and manually entered into a database on site. The data is managed by a company employee, who checks for data validation. Assay results are returned electronically from the assay laboratory and are merged into the assay table of the database.</p> <p>No adjustments or corrections have been made to any assay interval data. All intercepts are reported as drilled</p>
<p>Location of Data points</p>	<p>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<p>All surface drill hole survey information is collected in-house using a Leica 18T RTK DGPS system. The project survey grid is tied to the West African GEOID Datum and WGS84 Zone 29N projection.</p> <p>All DD and RC holes have been surveyed by using north-seeking WELLFORCE CHAMP gyro.</p>
<p>Data Spacing and Distribution</p>	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<p>NEB: The deposit has mostly been drilled on an 80m x 40m spacing which supports an Indicated Mineral Resource estimate. The drill spacing is certain areas (such as at depth) is wider and only supports an Inferred Mineral Resource. A detailed 10m x 10m angled RC grade control program has been completed through a 100m section of the surface core mineralised shoot.</p> <p>BC: The drill spacing varies from 40m by 40m to wider than 80m at the bottom of the deposit. This support an Indicated Mineral Resource in the core part of the upper 70m of the deposit. At deeper levels, additional drilling is required and the Mineral Resource is classified Inferred.</p> <p>Other/Argo: First pass RC drill holes reported here were planned on specific targets like auger anomalies with not always a set grid but generally a minimum spacing of 100m in plan view and 40-50m between holes on sections.</p>
<p>Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure</p>	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</p>	<p>NEB: Most of the drilling at NEB is orientated at as close as possible orthogonal to the dip and strike of the mineralisation. Early drilling programs were oriented to the west. When it was recognised that the mineralisation dips west, the drilling orientation was switched to east and most areas were re-drilled. An analysis of the data from east and west dipping holes showed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mean and median of the west dipping holes are higher than east dipping in the saprolite; • In the saprolite, the composites in the west dipping holes are more variable; • The west dipping holes in the saprolite have a larger population > 2g/t; • The mean and median of the west dipping holes are lower than east dipping in the fresh; • In the saprolite, the composites in the west dipping holes are less variable. <p>The west dipping data was filtered from the composite dataset before further processing, except for the laterite domain.</p> <p>BC: The recent reinterpretation suggests that east dipping holes are more likely to be intersecting the mineralisation orthogonally. Analysis of the effect of drill orientation will be made once all results from the current drilling are received.</p> <p>Other NEB area targets: Most of the drilling at SEB/SB is orientated at as close as possible to orthogonal to the dip and strike of the mineralisation.</p>

		Argo: Drill holes were positioned using geophysical information collected from the recent IP survey and auger results. They are positioned perpendicular to the main geophysical/geochemical trends. Scissor holes have been drilled in certain areas to check the orientation of structures.
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 the SGS truck. Coarse rejects and pulps will be eventually recovered from SGS and stored at PDI's office in Kouroussa or at the core shed.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	CSA have reviewed the sampling techniques and chain of custody procedures at the project.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	<p>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</p> <p>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</p>	<p>The Bankan Gold Project consists of four <i>Permis de Recherche Industrielle (Or)</i> as follows:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Permit Name</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Area (km²)</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Holder</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kaninko</td> <td>98.2158</td> <td>Mamou Resources SARLU</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Saman</td> <td>99.74845</td> <td>Mamou Resources SARLU</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bokoro</td> <td>99.9785</td> <td>Kindia Resources SARLU</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Argo</td> <td>57.5422</td> <td>Argo Mining SARLU</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The permits are located between 9°51'00"W and 10°03'24"W and between 10°32'26"N and 10°52'00"N, situated to the northwest, west and southwest of the town of Kouroussa in Guinea.</p> <p>The Kaninko, Saman and Bokoro permits are held by 100% owned subsidiaries of PDI. The Argo permit is subject to a joint venture within the Australian registered holding company of Argo Mining SARLU, whereby PDI can progressively earn 90% of the holding company by payment of US\$100,000 and will acquire the remaining 10% at a decision to mine in exchange for a 2% net smelter royalty on production. The Argo permit expiry date has passed, however PDI has submitted renewal documents that have been registered by the Ministry and are in process.</p> <p>Parts of the Kaninko and Saman permits, including the NEB and BC deposits, are situated in Buffer Zone 2 of the Upper Niger National Park.</p> <p>Agriculture and other multiple use activities are permitted in Buffer Zone 2, but absence any change of decree, the mining of mineral deposits is not permitted. However, there are precedents in Guinea for Mining Permits to be granted in environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. within and adjacent to the Mt Nimba World Heritage Site). PDI is currently undertaking detailed sustainability studies (including an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) and a Scoping Study to facilitate the permitting process for the Project.</p>	Permit Name	Area (km ²)	Holder	Kaninko	98.2158	Mamou Resources SARLU	Saman	99.74845	Mamou Resources SARLU	Bokoro	99.9785	Kindia Resources SARLU	Argo	57.5422	Argo Mining SARLU
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Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>PDI is not aware of any significant previous gold exploration over the NEB/BC area.</p> <p>Previous exploration work has been completed in the Argo area by Cassidy Gold, including soil sampling, AC and RC drilling.</p> <p>Artisanal miners have extracted an unknown quantity of gold from shallow hand dug pits and shafts, with panning and loaming used to identify mineralized areas.</p>															
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<p>The Bankan deposits are hosted in Paleoproterozoic rocks of the Birimian Supergroup in the Siguiri Basin, which is host to several significant large active gold mining operations.</p> <p>The predominant rock types consist of felsic intrusives including granite and tonalite, with mafic to intermediate volcanics and</p>															

		<p>intrusives. Metasediments including marble, chert and schists have also been observed.</p> <p>Weathering has formed a deep saprolite profile, with a pisolitic and nodular lateritic cover which hosts remobilised gold, generally above the primary deposits or dispersed a few tens of metres laterally.</p> <p>NEB: Mineralisation consists of wide zones of structurally controlled chlorite, silica and sericite alteration with associated pyrite and quartz veining, emplaced during deformation of anastomosing north-south shears on the hanging-wall of a tonalitic felsic intrusive, which has intruded a mafic and sedimentary greenstone sequence. The mineralisation is found largely in a corridor between two moderately west dipping shears (the Main and Eastern Shears) with shallower dipping linking structures. The mineralisation is preferentially developed at the Main Shear, especially around the contact between the footwall tonalite and the overlying mafic/metasediment package. Higher grades are found in a steeply SW plunging shoot; a second high grade shoot down plunge of the main shoot has been identified by five drillholes and is the target of current extensional drilling.</p> <p>BC: BC is a tonalite intrusion into sedimentary carbonate, generating a skarn at the contact between the intrusion and the host rock by metasomatic reaction. This intrusion is bordered by a deformation corridor to the east (footwall), generally following the contact between the metasediment and the intrusion, and to the west by a hangingwall shear zone at the granodiorite-metasediment contact. Skarn facies alteration developed along these two deformed contacts from magmatic hydrothermal fluid. The associated silicic alteration carries gold mineralisation. The expression of these events is varied in the core (massive quartz veins, brecciated quartz veins, sheared quartz veins, stockwork quartz veins, silica overprint, etc). The main minerals in the skarn are garnet, epidote, and chlorite, with rare pyroxene and amphibole. The footwall sedimentary carbonate displays strong deformation, including folding.</p> <p>800W: 800W consists of a series of mineralised zones developing along parallel deformation zones and plunging to the NW into an intrusive host rock.</p>
<p>Drill Hole Information</p>	<p>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. <p>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</p>	<p>See Appendix 1 to Appendix 4.</p>
<p>Data Aggregation Methods</p>	<p>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <p>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>Sampling was generally in 1m intervals.</p> <p>Up to 2m (down-hole) of internal waste is included for results reported at the 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade.</p> <p>Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.</p>

<p>Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths</p>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</p>	<p>NEB: The drilling targets the west dipping mineralised NEB shoot orthogonally, typically at a dip of -55° and drill pattern of 40m sections and 80m spaced holes. Intercepts are as close to true width as physically possible.</p> <p>BC: The drilling targets south-west dipping mineralised lodes orthogonally, at a dip of -55 and drill pattern of 40m x 40m spaced holes. Intercepts are very close to true.</p> <p>Other NEB area targets: Initial drill holes were inclined at 55° to the east, in order to target mineralised trend structures that appear to plunge towards the west and develop along a generally N-S axis. The dip of these different mineralised structures appears to vary between 45° and 60°, implying a down-hole intercept length of the true thickness.</p> <p>Argo: Drill holes are inclined at 60°. During a first pass RC program, the dips of mineralised trends are not yet well defined. On the first available sections it seems varying from subvertical at Tindini (implying a true thickness around half the down-hole intercept length) to dipping around 50° to 60° at Sounsoun, Fouwagbe and Naladioulou (implying a down-hole intercept length of the true thickness).</p>
<p>Diagrams</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Appropriate maps and sections are included in this release.</p>
<p>Balanced Reporting</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Comprehensive reporting of the drill results is provided in Appendix 1 to Appendix 4.</p>
<p>Other Substantive Exploration Data</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>All other exploration data on this area has been reported previously by PDI.</p>
<p>Further Work</p>	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling.</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<p>Refer to the text in the announcement for information on follow-up and/or next work programs.</p>