

## SOUNSOUN, SB AND SEB TARGETS ADVANCED BY LATEST DRILLING

**Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX:PDI) (“PDI” or the “Company”)** is pleased to report further regional and near-resource drilling results from the 5.38Moz<sup>1</sup> Bankan Gold Project in Guinea. The regional exploration campaign is aiming to discover additional commercial gold deposits and is currently focused on the Argo area, which lies 15-20km north of the NEB and BC deposits. Near-resource exploration is aiming to discover additional deposits close to NEB and BC, which can enhance an operation centred on those deposits. Results reported in this announcement are from 131 holes for 9,355m, with drilling continuing on a results-driven basis.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Reverse circulation (“RC”) and aircore (“AC”) drilling at Sounsoun (Argo target) intersects four mineralised structures over a 700m strike length so far. Best new results include **2m @ 7.76g/t** from 38m, **6m @ 2.11g/t** from 11m, **6m @ 1.62g/t** from 158m and **6m @ 1.54g/t** from 20m. Drilling will continue to extend south-west to test the full extent of the 1.8km auger anomaly.
- Promising AC intercept of **6m @ 1.55g/t** from 36m at a new auger anomaly on the Argo South Trend, with additional results pending.
- Near-resource drilling delivers more positive results, particularly at the South Bankan (“SB”) and South East Bankan (“SEB”) targets located ~1km south of NEB. Best new intercepts include:
  - SB: **3m @ 8.28g/t** from 2.8m, **7m @ 1.51g/t** from 19m, **9m @ 1.38g/t** from 244m and **8m @ 1.12g/t** from 195m.
  - SEB: **2.9m @ 14.50g/t** from 194m.
  - BC North: **1m @ 21.00g/t** from 29m.
- Drilling at Bankan had been temporarily paused due to fuel shortages following a fire at Guinea’s main fuel storage facility in mid-December. Drilling recently resumed and all rigs are now fully operational.
- Drilling programs will continue to target the most promising Argo and near-resource prospects on a results-driven basis.

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

*“PDI continues to make solid progress at numerous regional Argo targets and near-resource targets, which are the current focus of our exploration and drilling programs.”*

*“Sounsoun is a high priority target at Argo due to its size and prospectivity, and the latest results have intercepted additional mineralised structures and extended the strike length of known mineralisation to*

<sup>1</sup> Refer to Compliance Statement at the end of this announcement.

700m. Excitingly, only a small part of the 1.8km auger anomaly has been tested by drilling so far. Sounsoun is now joining Fouwagbe as one of the most exciting prospects at Argo.”

“The SB and SEB targets to the south of NEB have delivered more positive results and the potential for satellite deposits to be hosted here continues to be enhanced.”

“Systematic exploration of the Bankan Gold Project’s significant upside potential will be ongoing, with the aim of discovering additional economic gold deposits and growing the current 5.38Moz resource.”

### SUMMARY OF DRILLING RESULTS

Results in this announcement are from 131 holes for 9,355m as shown in Table 1.

This includes results from RC and AC exploration drilling at Argo, and results from diamond (“DD”) and RC drilling at various targets near the NEB and BC deposits (refer to Figure 1).

Table 1: Drill Holes Reported in this Announcement

Location	Drill type	Holes	Metres
Argo	RC	9	1,228
	AC	74	2,894
Near-Resource	DD	5	1,774
	RC	43	3,459
<b>Total</b>		<b>131</b>	<b>9,355</b>

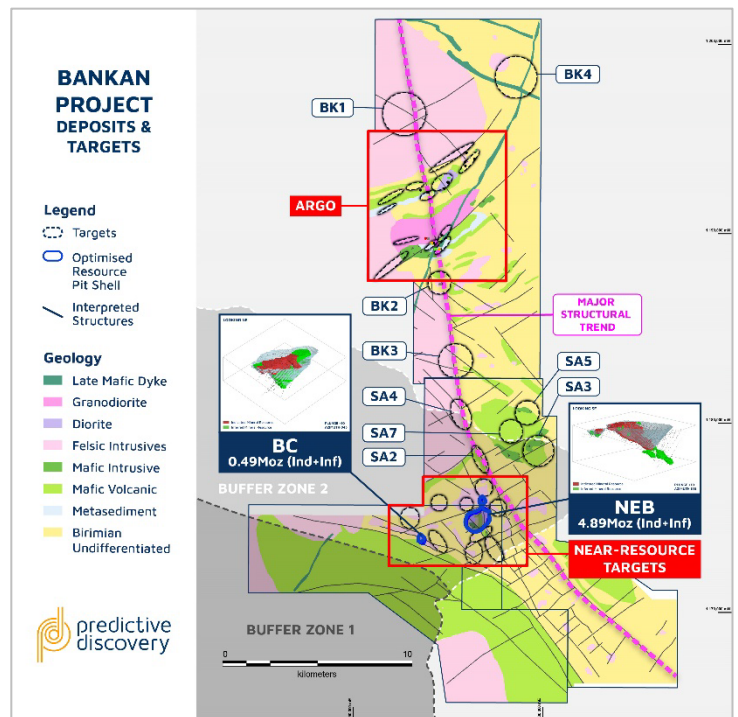


Figure 1: Bankan Project deposits and targets

### ARGO DRILLING RESULTS

PDI’s regional exploration is currently focused on the Argo area, located 15-20km north of NEB along the major gold structural corridor, and is highly prospective for additional gold discoveries.

An initial 49-hole RC drilling program was completed in October 2023, which delivered promising results across multiple target areas. An RC and AC drilling program is ongoing to follow up on the best results from the initial RC program and test additional targets. Results included in this announcement are from Sounsoun, Naladioulou and other identified auger anomalies adjacent to the Argo South Trend and Argo Central Trend.

## Sounsoun

Sounsoun is a high-priority target which is defined by a large 1.8km auger anomaly. The initial RC program drilled four holes at the north-eastern end of the auger anomaly and delivered encouraging intercepts of 5m @ 5.16g/t from 129m and 9m @ 1.04g/t from 61m.<sup>2</sup> Latest results at Sounsoun comprise five RC holes to follow up the initial positive results, plus three lines of AC holes (51 holes) to test Sounsoun laterally to the south-east and along strike to the south-west. Results are shown below in Figure 2.

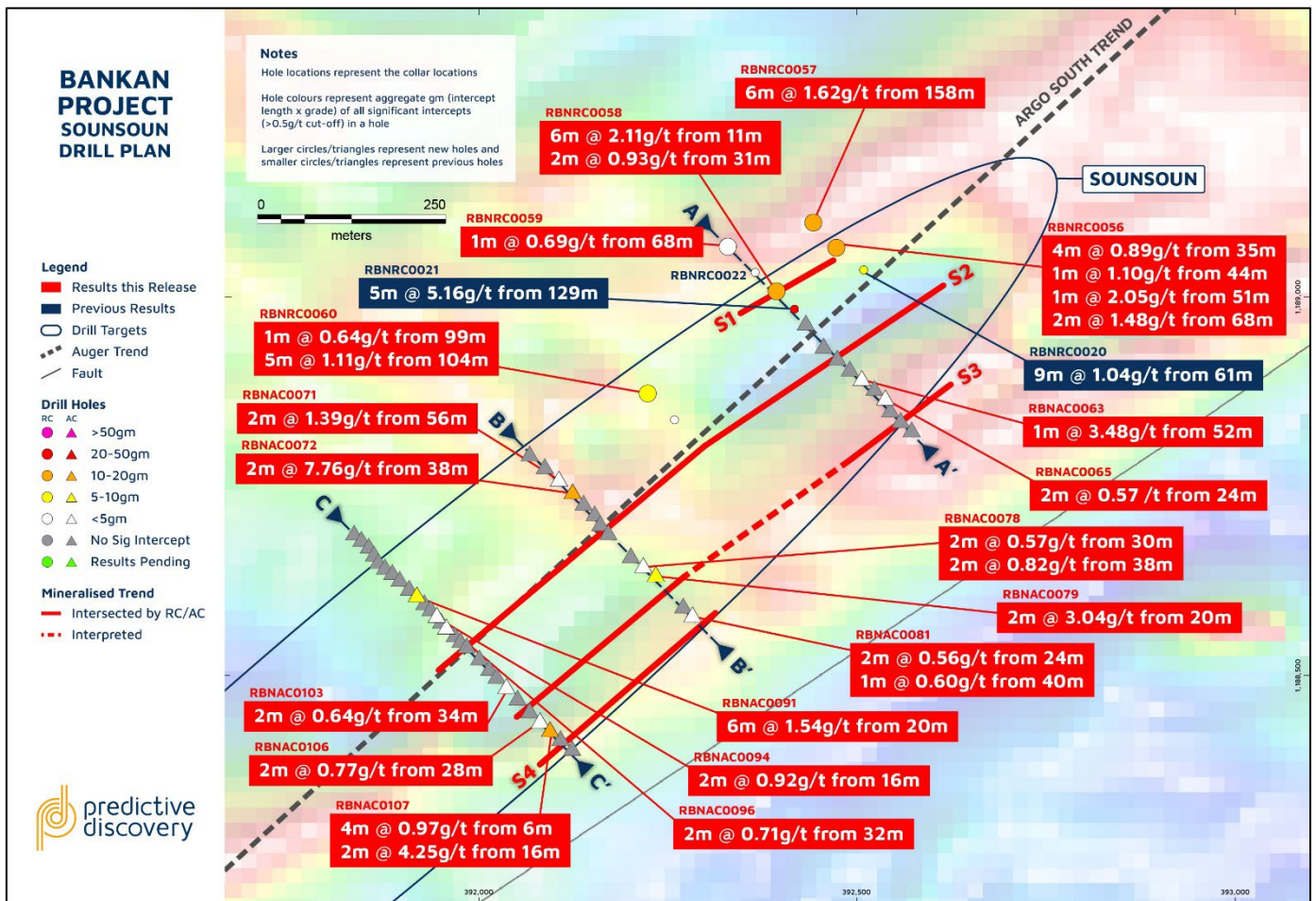


Figure 2: Sounsoun drill plan

Two main structures were identified in the initial RC drilling campaign. The central structure (S2) returned 9m @ 1.04g/t from 61m in RBNRC0020 and a deeper structure (S3) recorded 5m @ 5.16g/t from 129m in RBNRC0021.<sup>2</sup> Based on a shallow anomalous interval in RBNRC0022, a third structure (S1) was also suspected to the north-west of S2.

The latest RC holes have confirmed the presence of the S1 structure, with intercepts of 4m @ 0.89g/t from 35m in RBNRC0056 and 6m @ 1.62g/t from 158m in RBNRC0057.

<sup>2</sup> ASX Announcement – Encouraging Initial Argo RC Results (29 August 2023).

RBNRC0058 encountered the shallow part of S2 with an intercept of 6m @ 2.11g/t from 11m (refer also to Figure 3). Two lines of AC holes drilled to the south-west confirmed S2 extends over a strike length of 700m, with intercepts of 2m @ 7.76g/t from 38m in RBNAC0072 (refer also to Figure 4) and 6m @ 1.54g/t from 20m in RBNAC0091 (refer also to Figure 5). S2 is coincident with the Argo South Trend anomalous corridor and from initial drilling results, it appears that several structures are located within this corridor.

The shallow part of S3, which was identified at depth by RBNRC0021, was intercepted by AC drilling with results of 1m @ 3.48g/t from 52m (RBNAC0063) and 2m @ 0.57g/t from 24m (RBNAC0065) (refer also to Figure 3). The extension of this structure has also been confirmed by AC drilling along a 600m strike length with 2m @ 3.04g/t from 20m in RBNAC0079 (refer also to Figure 4) and 2m @ 0.64g/t from 34m in RBNAC0103 (refer also to Figure 5).

A fourth structure, S4, was discovered by the two AC lines drilled to the south-west, with best intercepts in RBNAC0107 of 4m @ 0.97g/t from 6m and 2m @ 4.25g/t from 16m (refer also to Figure 5).

All four structures are open to the north-east and south-west and Sounsoun continues to show significant promise. New AC holes are planned to test these possible extensions, as well as at least one DD hole to refine the geological and structural context of Sounsoun and the Argo South Trend in general.

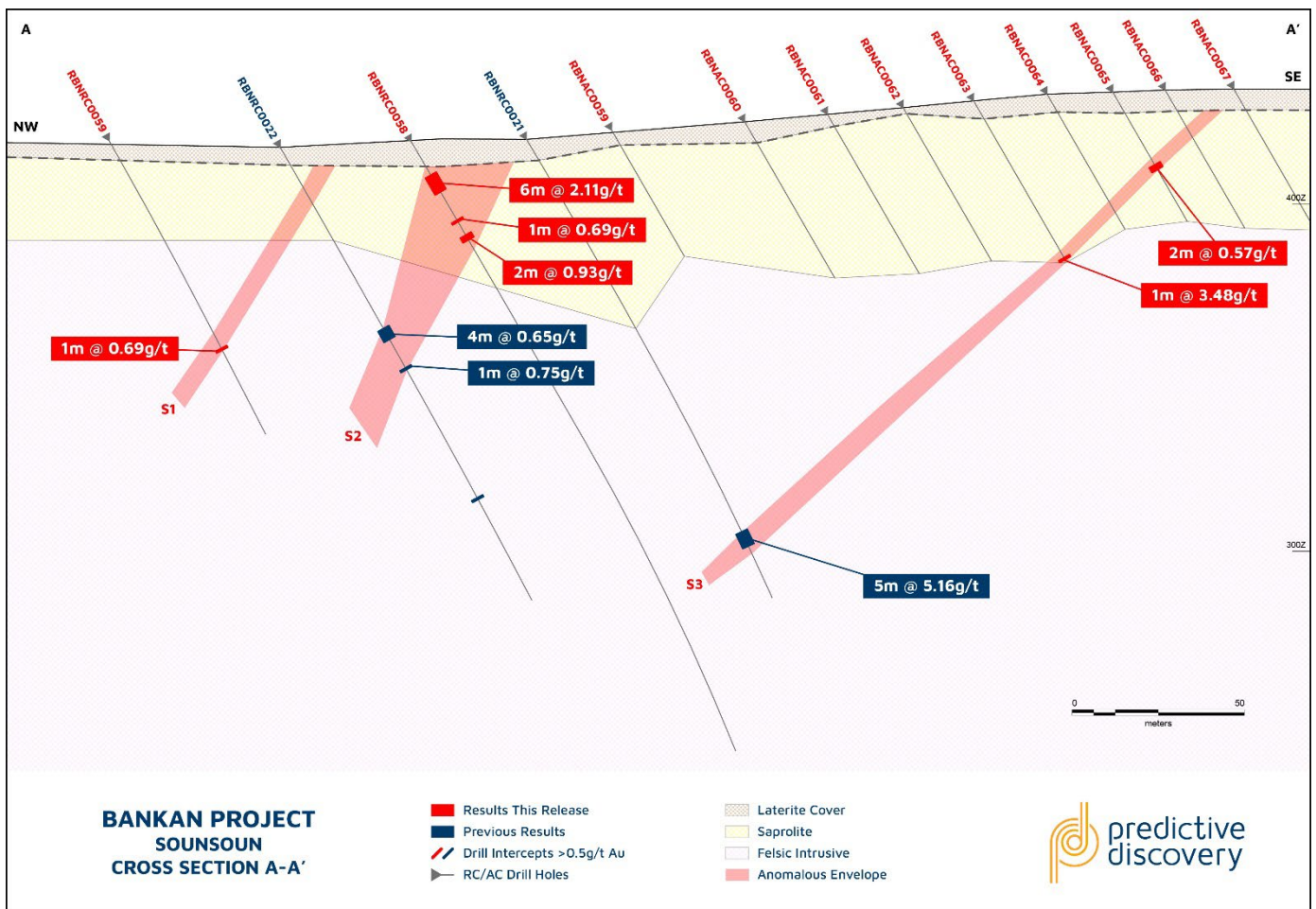


Figure 3: Sounsoun cross section A-A'

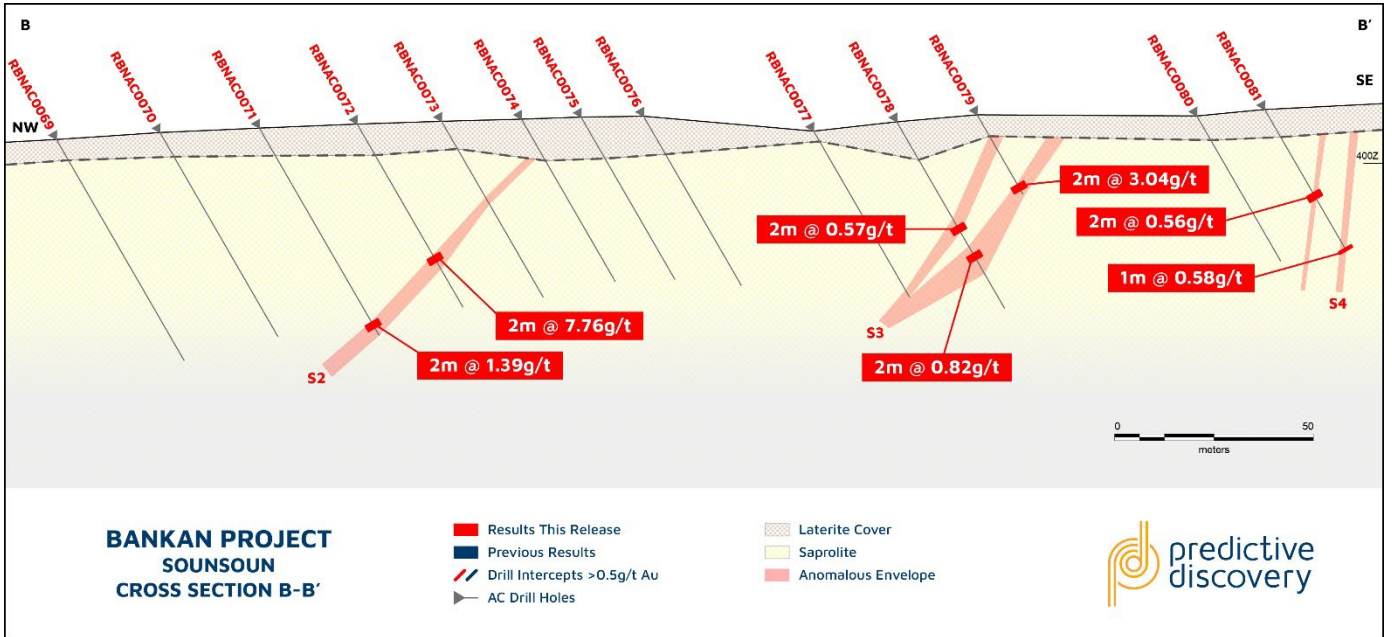


Figure 4: Sounsoun cross section B-B'

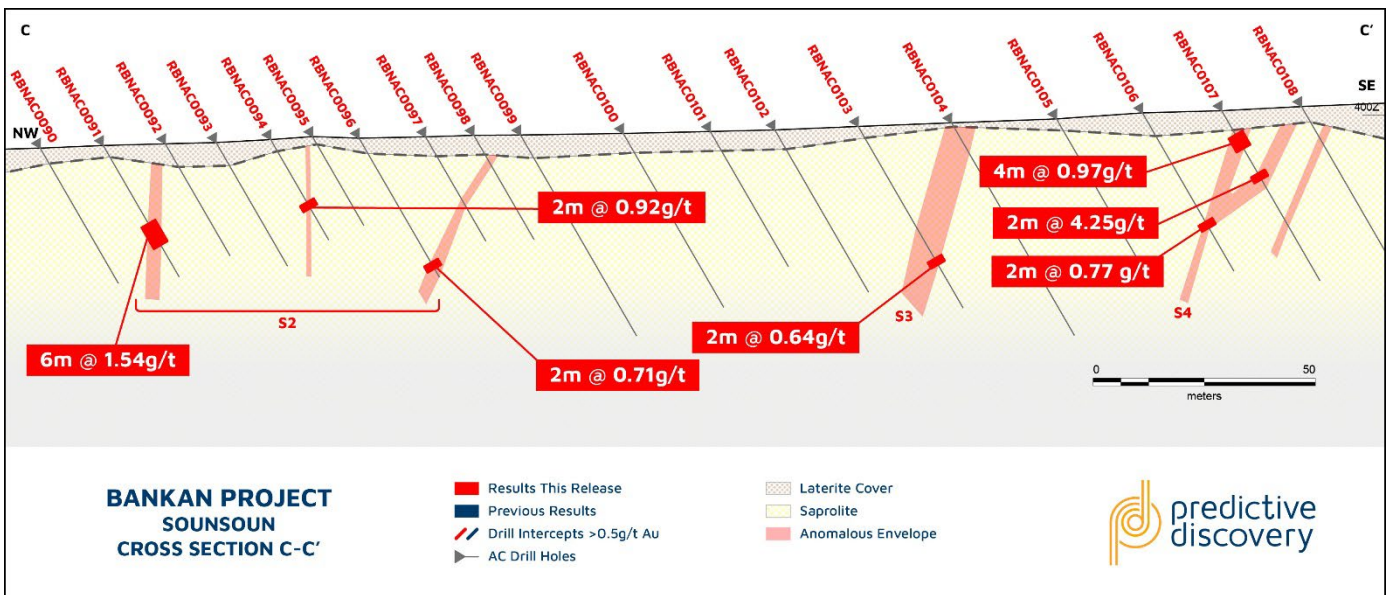


Figure 5: Sounsoun cross section C-C'

## Argo South Trend

A recently discovered anomaly on the Argo South Trend to the north of Naladioulou, which returned up to 8m @ 0.83g/t in BKAU6136<sup>3</sup> in auger drilling, was tested by two lines of AC drilling. Most results are still pending, but a promising interval of 6m @ 1.55g/t was recorded in RBNAC0128. This intercept is located directly on the interpreted Argo South Trend, 2.3km along strike north-east of the Sounsoun prospect.

## Naladioulou

Follow-up drilling at the Naladioulou target comprised four RC drill holes to test for extensions at depth and immediately along strike of RBNRC0030, which recorded multiple significant intercepts including 9m @ 4.42g/t from 60m.<sup>4</sup> Anomalous intervals were encountered along the potential structure, however intercept values were modest compared to the initial results, with a best intercept of 4m @ 0.59g/t from 113m in RBNRC0054.

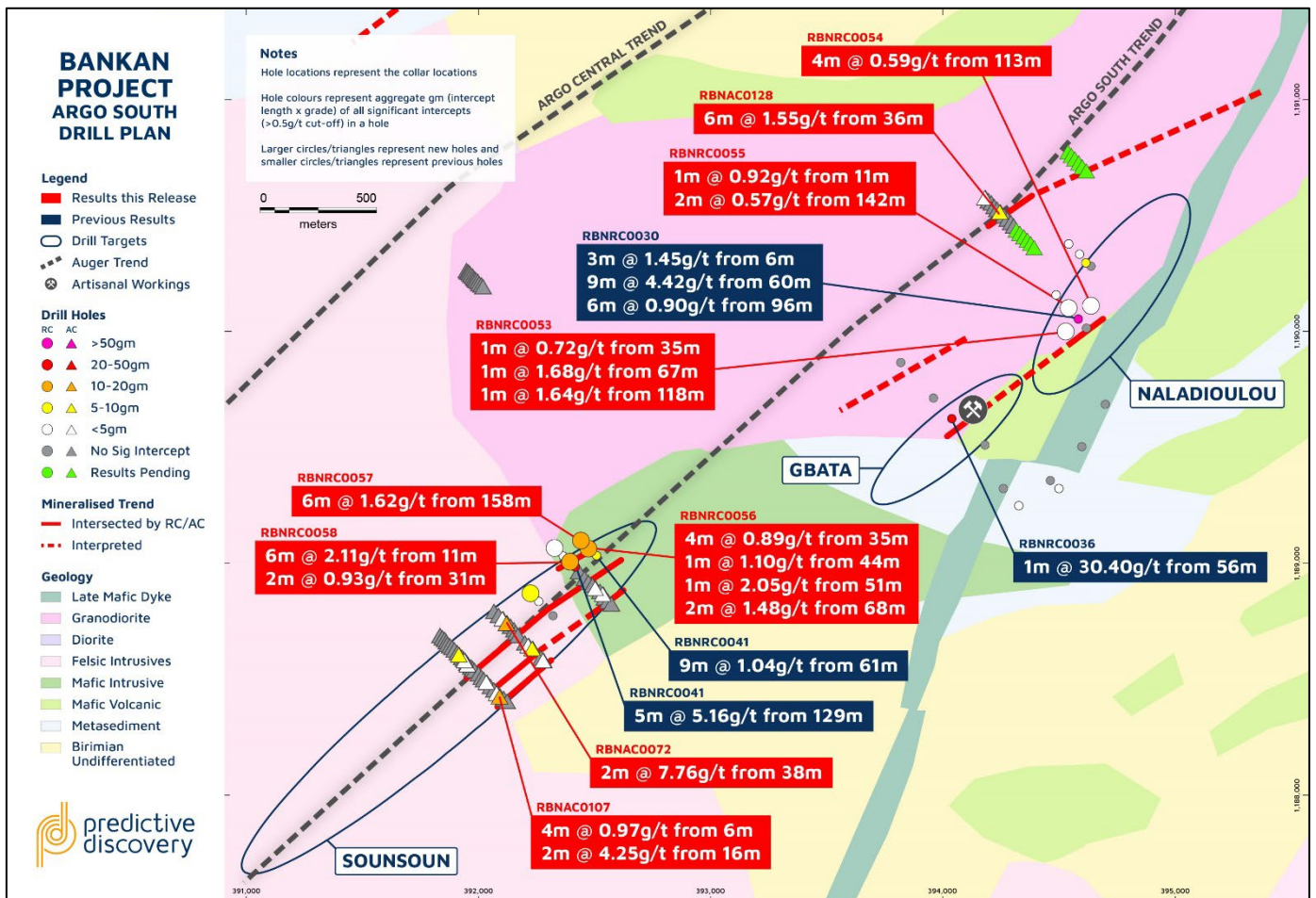


Figure 6: Argo South drill plan

<sup>3</sup> ASX Announcement – Encouraging Initial Argo RC Results ((29 August 2023).

<sup>4</sup> ASX Announcement – Promising Results from Across the Bankan Gold Project (24 October 2023).

### Next Steps for Argo Exploration

Drilling at the Bankan Project had been temporarily paused due to fuel shortages following a fire at Guinea’s main fuel storage facility in mid-December. Drilling recently resumed and all rigs are now operational.

Exploration at Argo is being advanced on a results-driven basis, with drilling programs following up the most promising targets so far and continuing to test additional prospective areas.

AC drilling will progress further north-east along the Argo South Trend to test new auger anomalies in the granodiorite domain that appear to be highly prospective. Additional AC lines are planned at Sounsoun to further test the south-west extension of the identified mineralised trends. AC drilling is also planned to test for potential continuity of mineralisation between Fouwagbe and Sinkoumba, at auger anomalies located south of Sedadiou, at the Sanifolon trend and between the Tindini and Sanikourou targets.

PDI is planning to undertake a limited diamond drilling program with holes initially at Fouwagbe, Sounsoun, Sinkoumba, Tindini and potentially Naladioulou. This program will assist to refine the geological and structural understanding of the prospects, further test mineralisation at depth and assist with future targeting.

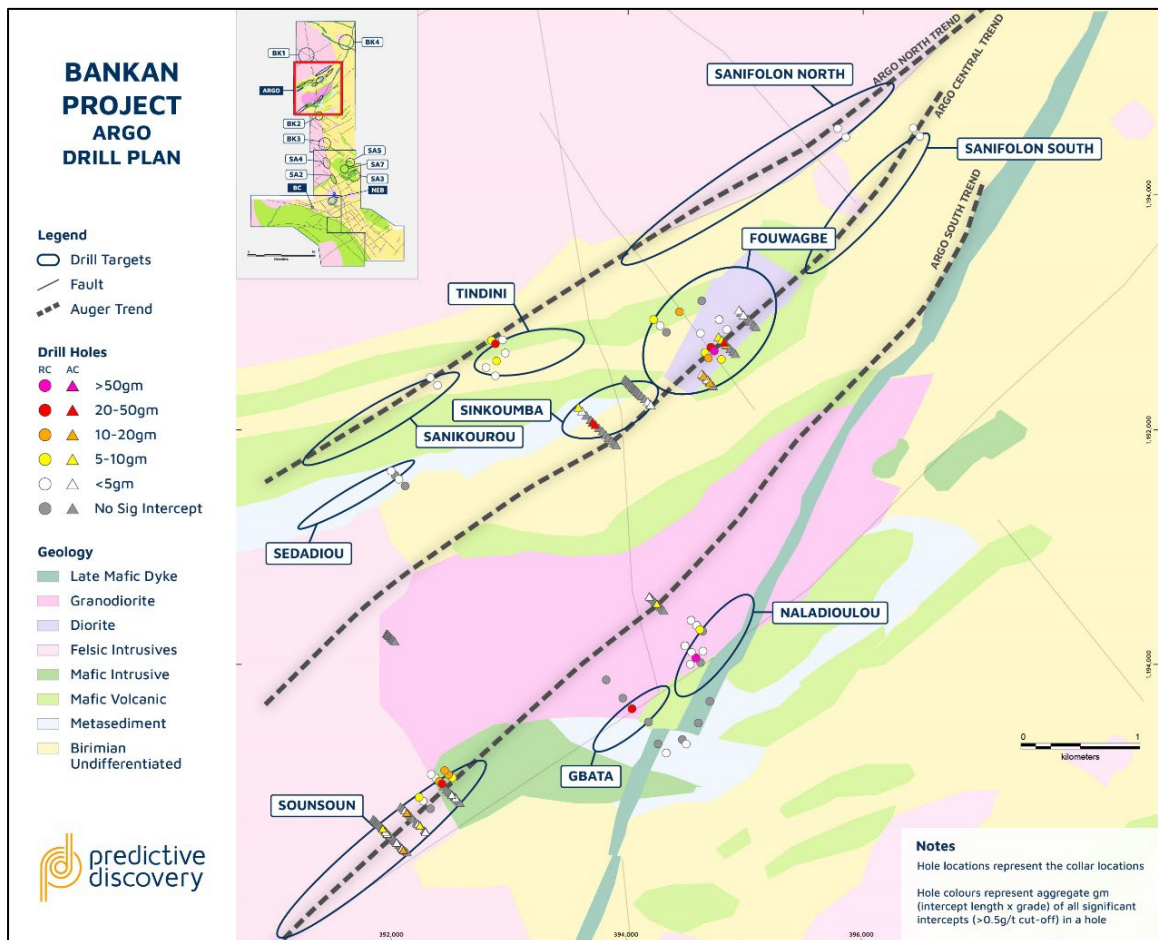


Figure 7: Argo target areas

## NEAR-RESOURCE DRILLING RESULTS

Previous exploration in the NEB and BC area, including geophysics, auger drilling and AC drilling, defined numerous attractive near-resource exploration targets. Drilling is ongoing to test these targets, with the aim of discovering additional gold deposits which have potential to support a future operation centred around NEB and BC. Drill holes included in this announcement are from SB, SEB, BC North and BC East, with results shown in Figure 8.

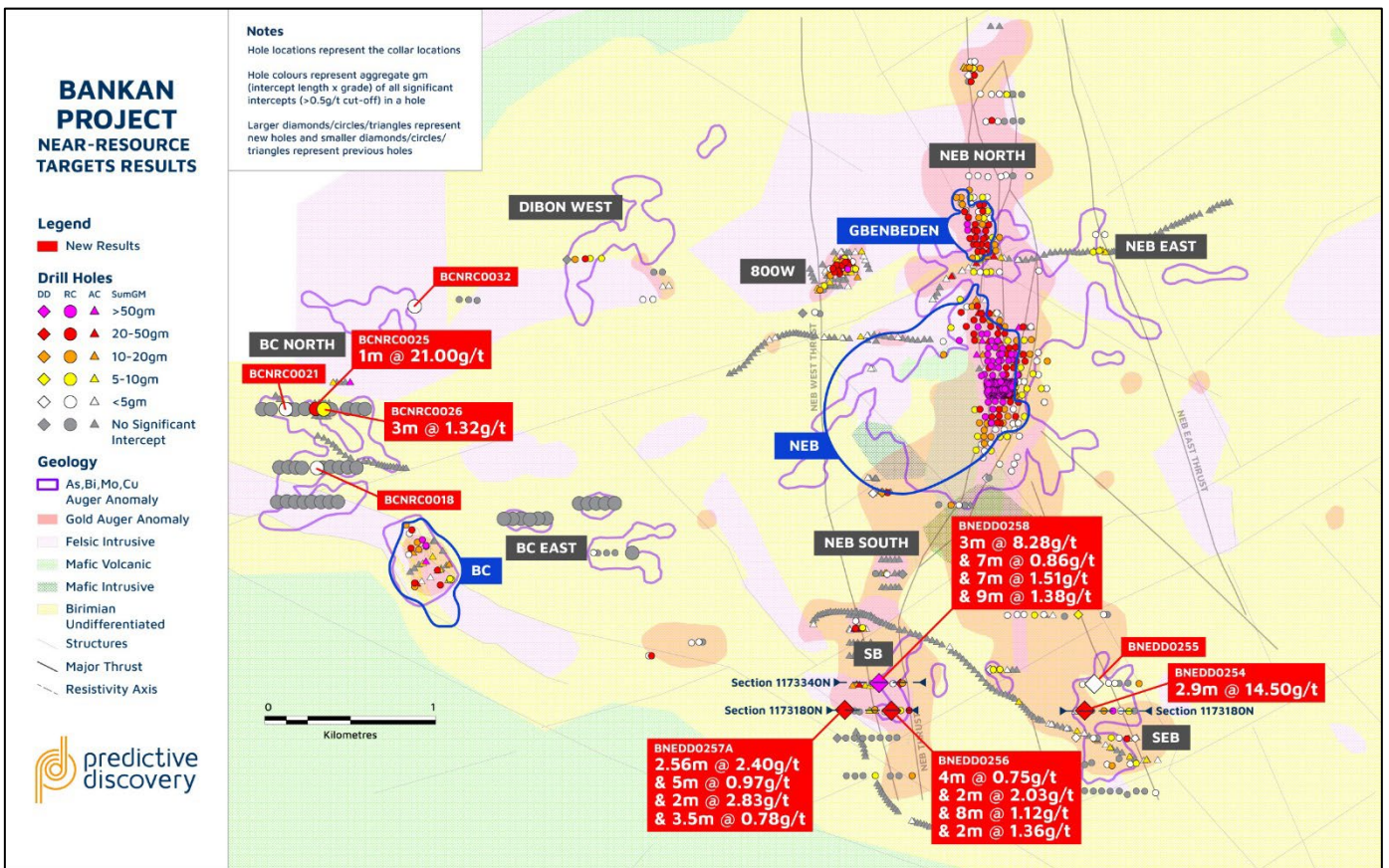


Figure 8: Drill plan for near-resource targets

### SB and SEB

The SB and SEB targets are located ~1km south and ~1km south-east of NEB respectively, within the broad multi-kilometre N-S deformation corridor which hosts the NEB deposit and extends north to the Argo permit. The current DD and RC drilling program is following up successful previous AC and auger drilling and has intercepted multiple mineralised structures. This area exhibits structural complexity, with the preliminary interpretation of multiple secondary WNW-ESE and SSW-NNE orientated structures which cross-cut the main N-S structure. Some of these structures extend to depth, making these targets highly prospective. Drilling results to-date indicate potential for these targets to host satellite deposits.



SB

At SB, three DD holes returned positive results, with best intercepts of:

- BNEDD0258: 3m @ 8.28g/t from 2.8m  
7m @ 1.51g/t from 19m  
9m @ 1.38g/t from 244m
- BNEDD0256: 2m @ 2.03g/t from 126m  
8m @ 1.12g/t from 195m
- BNEDD0257: 2.56m @ 2.40g/t from 89m  
5m @ 0.97g/t from 96m  
2m @ 2.83g/t from 234m

BNEDD0258 was drilled on section 1173340N to test the extension at depth of multiple intercepts from previous holes BNERC0449 (2m @ 3.50g/t from 30m in saprolite and 9m @ 0.98g/t from 64m in fresh rock<sup>5</sup>) and BNEDD0248 (6.75m @ 1.96g/t from 78.3m and 12m @ 0.69g/t from 102m in fresh rock<sup>6</sup>).

BNEDD0258 returned encouraging shallow intercepts, including 3m @ 8.28g/t from 2.8m, 7m @ 0.86g/t from 8m and 7m @ 1.51g/t from 19m. This mineralisation occurs in saprolite showing strong oxidation associated with quartz vein systems. Further down, 9m @ 1.38g/t from 244m was intercepted in metasediment, with mineralisation occurring along intense deformation and alteration zones associated with sulphide-rich quartz vein systems (+/- 2% to 3% pyrite). This intercept is interpreted to be the same structure as mineralisation encountered in BNEDD0248, confirming continuity at depth towards the west.

<sup>5</sup> ASX Announcement – Promising Results from Across the Bankan Gold Project (24 October 2023).

<sup>6</sup> ASX Announcement – Drilling at Bankan Delivers More Positive Results (11 December 2023).

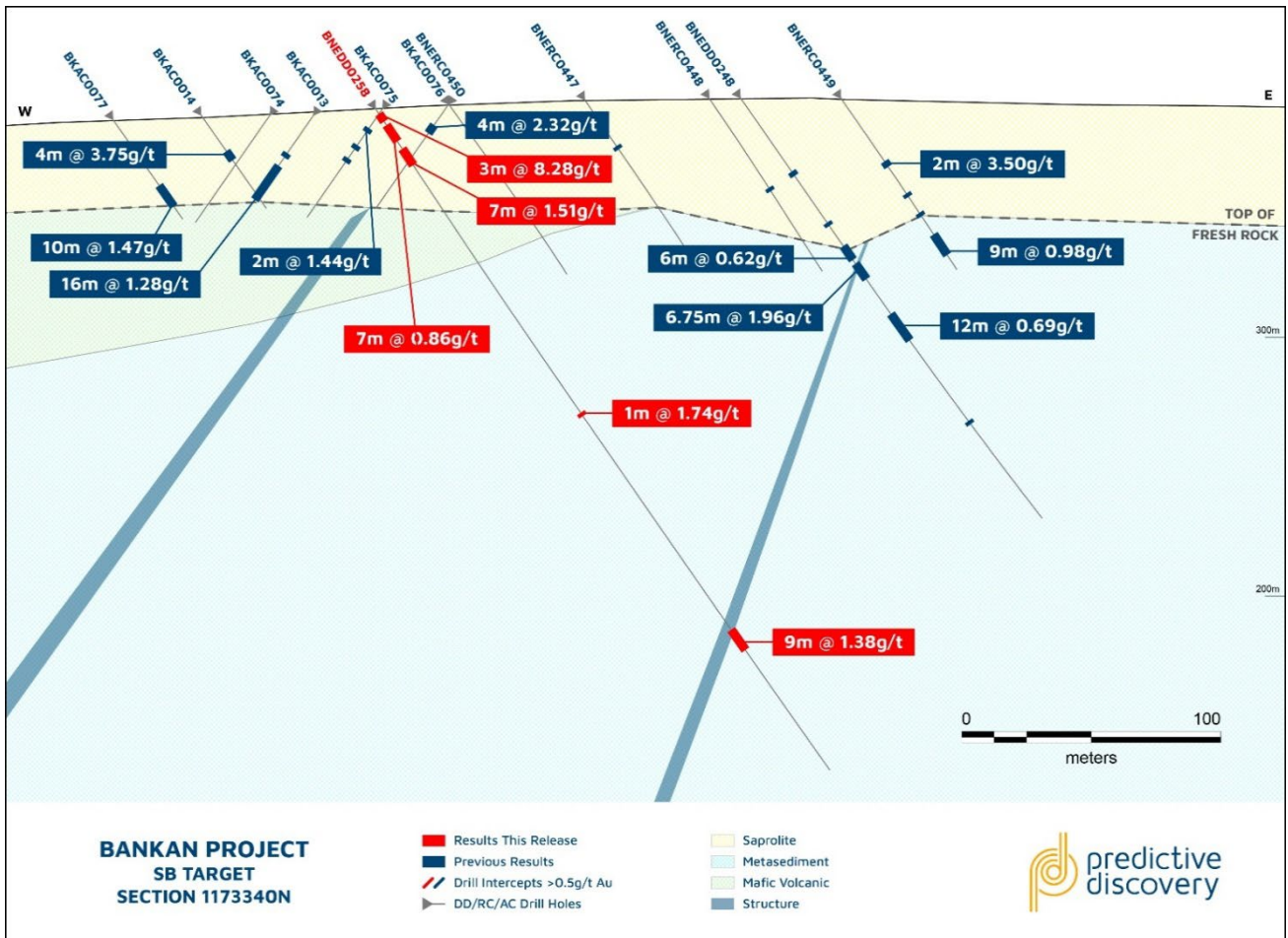


Figure 9: SB cross section 1173340N

Further to the south on section 1173180N, BNEDD0257A and BNEDD0256 reported encouraging results which confirm that mineralisation encountered in previous holes continues at depth towards the west.

BNEDD0256 returned a number of significant intercepts. Notably, 2m @ 2.03g/t from 126m was recorded along a structure interpreted to be the continuation of intercepts in previous holes BNERC0445 (3m @ 13.24g/t from 30m in saprolite<sup>7</sup>) and BNERC0444 (2m @ 2.62g/t from 61m in saprolite<sup>7</sup>). Further down the hole, BNEDD0256 recorded a best intercept of 8m @ 1.12g/t from 195m. The mineralisation in BNEDD0256 typically occurs in metasediment formation, which is slightly deformed and associated with multi-phase alterations. Sulphide content is +/- 3% to 4% pyrite.

BNEDD0257A intersected 2.56m @ 2.40g/t from 89m and 5m @ 0.97g/t from 96m, with these intercepts interpreted to be associated with the same structure that returned 9m @ 3.30g/t from 72m in previous hole BNERC0454.<sup>7</sup> Further down the hole, BNEDD0257A intersected 2m @ 2.83g/t from 234m, indicating further continuity of the structure encountered in BNEDD0256. Mineralisation in BNEDD0257A occurs in metasediment formation, along deformed and altered zones associated with sulphide-rich quartz vein systems (+/- 2% to 3% pyrite).

<sup>7</sup> ASX Announcement – Promising Results from Across the Bankan Gold Project (24 October 2023).

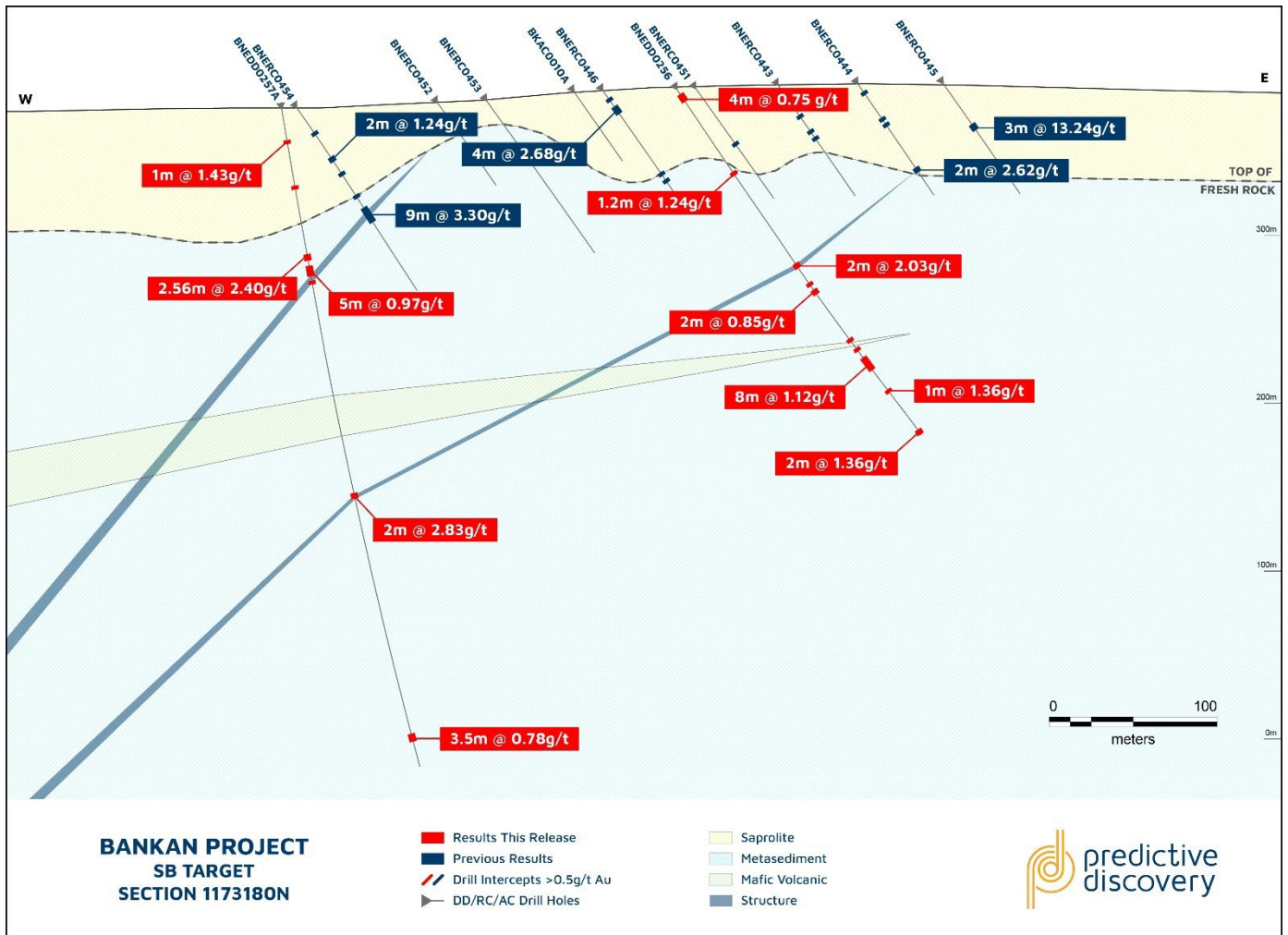


Figure 10: SB cross section 1173180N

These recent SB results reinforce the current interpretation of two parallel west-dipping zones of mineralisation on the edges of a strong resistivity anomaly. These zones appear to be controlled by the primary N-S structure cross-cut by several secondary structures creating jog zones at the contact.

### SEB

Two DD holes were drilled at SEB, with BNEDD0254 recording a strong intercept of 2.9m @ 14.50g/t from 194m in fresh rock, demonstrating the high prospectivity of the SEB target. Mineralisation occurs in the mafic volcanic formation along a deformation zone associated with chlorite and sericite alteration with sulphide-rich quartz vein systems (+/- 2% to 3% pyrite). BNEDD0254 also recorded several other significant intercepts which returned 1m widths with modest grades.

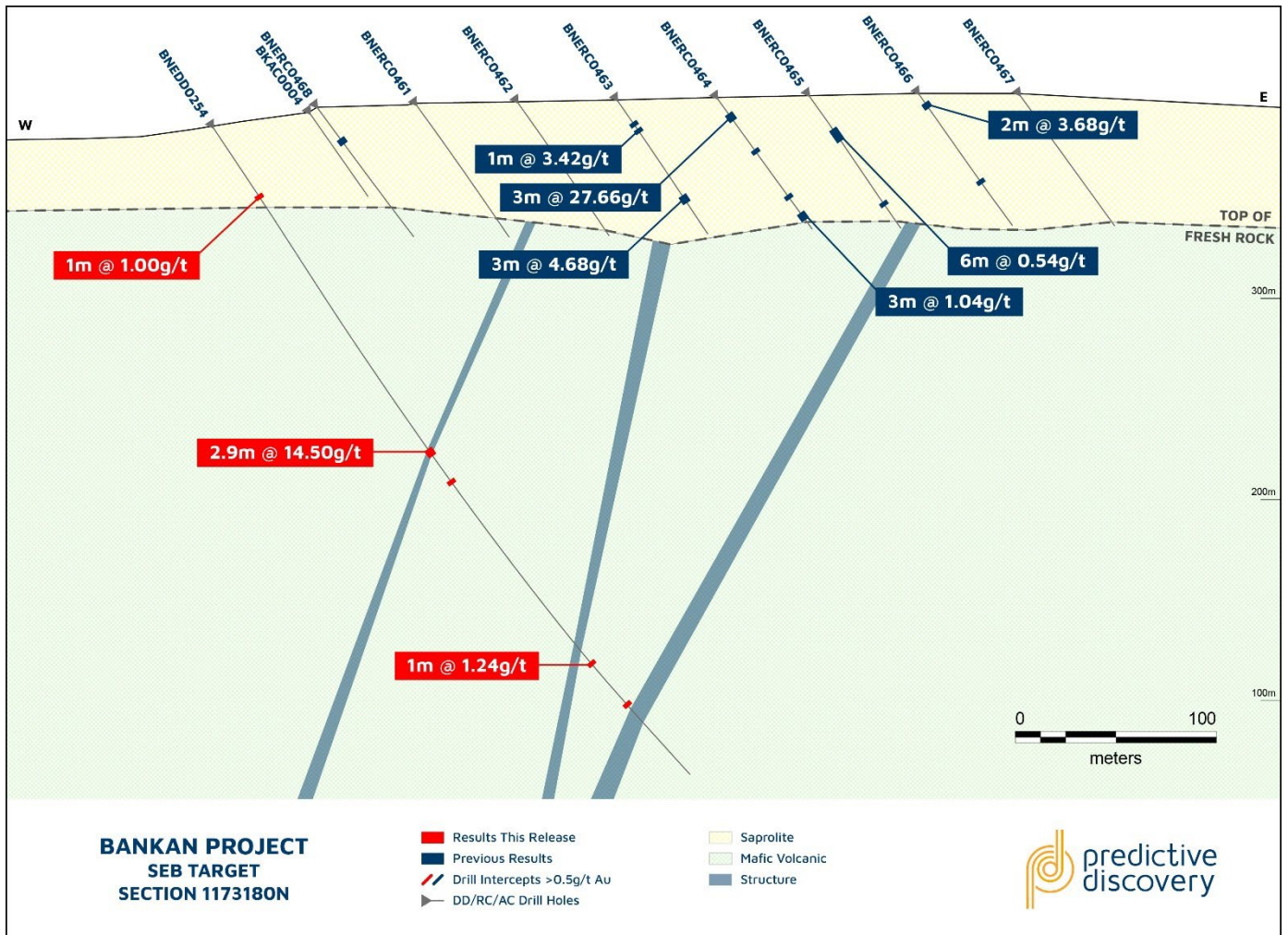


Figure 11: SEB cross section 1173180N

### BC North

BC North is located north-west of the BC deposit, partly inside the WNW-ESE corridor which hosts the deposit. BC North is highlighted by multiple pathfinder element anomalies. Results from 31 RC holes are reported in this announcement, with best intercepts of:

- BCNRC0025: 1m @ 21.00g/t from 29m
- BCNRC0026: 3m @ 1.32g/t from 9m  
2m @ 0.63g/t from 21m

### BC East

A further 12 RC holes were drilled to test several pathfinder element auger anomalies. No significant intercepts were recorded from the holes included in this announcement.

***Next Steps for Near-Resource Exploration***

As with Argo, near-resource drilling has recently resumed. The current DD and RC programs will continue on the BC East, BC North, NEB North, NEB East and Dibon West targets. An AC drilling program is also being designed to test the lateral continuity of several significant intercepts from the SB, SEB, BC East, BC North, Dibon West and 800W prospects.

Further near-resource target generation is also being planned. This will include additional auger geochemical drilling north of NEB along the main N-S structural corridor and to the south of SB and SEB, as well as additional ground geophysics covering the area between NEB and BC, north of NEB and south of SB/SEB.

**- END -**

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

For further information visit our website at [www.predictivediscovery.com](http://www.predictivediscovery.com) or contact:

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## ABOUT PREDICTIVE DISCOVERY

PDI's strategy is to identify and develop gold deposits within the Siguiro 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,<sup>8</sup> making Bankan the largest gold discovery in West Africa in a decade.

PDI is aiming to sustainably develop Bankan into a Tier-1 gold mine. The Company is currently focused on completing a Pre-Feasibility Study and ESG studies as crucial steps towards securing a mining permit for the Project in mid-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.

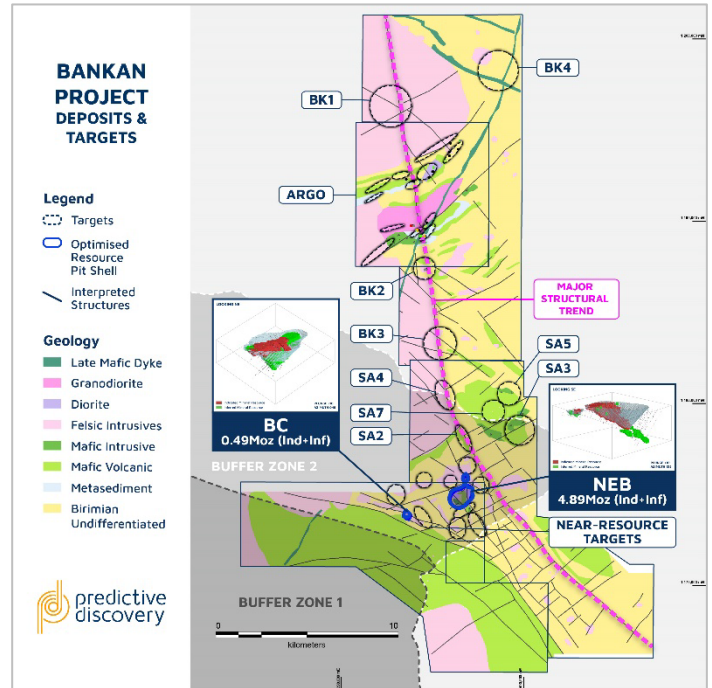


Figure 12: Bankan Project deposits and targets

## 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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
	<b>Total</b>		<b>81.4</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>3,993</b>
NEB Underground	Inferred	2.0	6.8	4.07	896
<b>NEB Total</b>			<b>88.3</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>4,888</b>
BC Open Pit	Indicated	0.4	5.3	1.42	244
	Inferred	0.4	6.9	1.09	243
<b>BC Total</b>			<b>12.2</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>487</b>
<b>Total Bankan Project</b>			<b>100.5</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>5,376</b>

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

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.	Hole Type	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval	Au g/t	GM
<b>Sounsoun</b>											
RBNRC0056	RC	392,473	1,189,065	421	136.8	-60.1	120	35	4	0.89	4
								44	1	1.10	1
								51	1	2.05	2
								61	1	0.97	1
								68	2	1.48	3
RBNRC0057	RC	392,442	1,189,098	421	132.6	-59.5	172	116	1	0.70	1
								150	1	0.60	1
								<b>158</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>10</b>
RBNRC0058	RC	392,394	1,189,007	418	136.5	-59.7	200	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>13</b>
								26	1	0.69	1
								31	2	0.93	2
RBNRC0059	RC	392,329	1,189,066	418	137.8	-60.4	96	68	1	0.69	1
RBNRC0060	RC	392,224	1,188,872	412	135.1	-60.4	120	99	1	0.64	1
								104	5	1.11	6
								119	1	0.78	1
RBNAC0059	AC	392,434	1,188,965	421	135.0	-60.0	42	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0060	AC	392,458	1,188,935	424	135.0	-60.0	52	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0061	AC	392,476	1,188,919	426	135.0	-60.0	53	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0062	AC	392,492	1,188,905	428	135.0	-60.0	51	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0063	AC	392,508	1,188,892	430	135.0	-60.0	53	52	1	3.48	4
RBNAC0064	AC	392,525	1,188,879	432	135.0	-60.0	45	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0065	AC	392,539	1,188,867	432	135.0	-60.0	43	24	2	0.57	1
RBNAC0066	AC	392,545	1,188,851	433	135.0	-60.0	46	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0067	AC	392,559	1,188,837	433	135.0	-60.0	47	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0068	AC	392,574	1,188,824	433	135.0	-60.0	39	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0069	AC	392,069	1,188,792	406	135.0	-60.0	64	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0070	AC	392,089	1,188,776	408	135.0	-60.0	59	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0071	AC	392,108	1,188,760	409	135.0	-60.0	60	56	2	1.39	3
RBNAC0072	AC	392,126	1,188,743	410	135.0	-60.0	53	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7.76</b>	<b>16</b>
RBNAC0073	AC	392,140	1,188,727	411	135.0	-60.0	51	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0074	AC	392,155	1,188,714	411	135.0	-60.0	47	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0075	AC	392,163	1,188,700	412	135.0	-60.0	47	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0076	AC	392,173	1,188,688	412	135.0	-60.0	49	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0077	AC	392,203	1,188,658	408	135.0	-60.0	48	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0078	AC	392,219	1,188,645	410	135.0	-60.0	54	30	2	0.57	1
								38	2	0.82	2
RBNAC0079	AC	392,236	1,188,633	412	135.0	-60.0	23	20	2	3.04	6
RBNAC0080	AC	392,272	1,188,592	412	135.0	-60.0	42	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0081	AC	392,285	1,188,580	414	135.0	-60.0	41	24	2	0.56	1
								40	1	0.58	1
RBNAC0082	AC	391,837	1,188,688	390	135.0	-60.0	33	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0083	AC	391,847	1,188,679	390	135.0	-60.0	30	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0084	AC	391,856	1,188,671	390	135.0	-60.0	29	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0085	AC	391,863	1,188,661	391	135.0	-60.0	29	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0086	AC	391,869	1,188,651	391	135.0	-60.0	28	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0087	AC	391,878	1,188,643	391	135.0	-60.0	30	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0088	AC	391,888	1,188,636	392	135.0	-60.0	34	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0089	AC	391,898	1,188,627	392	135.0	-60.0	39	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0090	AC	391,910	1,188,616	393	135.0	-60.0	35	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0091	AC	391,920	1,188,606	393	135.0	-60.0	34	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>9</b>
RBNAC0092	AC	391,930	1,188,596	394	135.0	-60.0	29	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0093	AC	391,938	1,188,588	394	135.0	-60.0	32	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0094	AC	391,946	1,188,579	395	135.0	-60.0	26	16	2	0.92	2
RBNAC0095	AC	391,952	1,188,571	395	135.0	-60.0	23	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0096	AC	391,959	1,188,564	395	135.0	-60.0	36	32	2	0.71	1
RBNAC0097	AC	391,970	1,188,554	395	135.0	-60.0	27	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0098	AC	391,978	1,188,546	396	135.0	-60.0	27	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0099	AC	391,986	1,188,539	396	135.0	-60.0	52	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0100	AC	392,002	1,188,523	396	135.0	-60.0	45	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0101	AC	392,016	1,188,509	396	135.0	-60.0	35	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0102	AC	392,026	1,188,499	397	135.0	-60.0	42	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0103	AC	392,039	1,188,485	398	135.0	-60.0	47	34	2	0.64	1
RBNAC0104	AC	392,053	1,188,470	398	135.0	-60.0	55	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0105	AC	392,069	1,188,453	399	135.0	-60.0	43	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0106	AC	392,083	1,188,440	401	135.0	-60.0	41	28	2	0.77	2



Hole No.	Hole Type	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval	Au g/t	GM
RBNAC0107	AC	392,096	1,188,428	401	135.0	-60.0	44	6	4	0.97	4
								<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>9</b>
RBNAC0108	AC	392,110	1,188,417	402	135.0	-60.0	46	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0109	AC	392,125	1,188,404	403	135.0	-60.0	56	No significant intercepts			
<b>Naladioulou</b>											
RBNRC0052	RC	394,620	1,190,014	407	138.1	-60.3	100	No significant intercepts			
RBNRC0053	RC	394,531	1,189,999	408	135.7	-60.0	120	35	1	0.72	1
								67	1	1.68	2
								118	1	1.64	2
RBNRC0054	RC	394,639	1,190,111	408	136.2	-60.6	120	113	4	0.59	2
RBNRC0055	RC	394,542	1,190,101	418	136.4	-58.9	180	11	1	0.92	1
								142	2	0.57	1
<b>Argo South Trend</b>											
RBNAC0123	AC	394,188	1,190,576	386	135.0	-60.0	41	20	2	0.79	2
RBNAC0124	AC	394,200	1,190,564	387	135.0	-60.0	40	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0125	AC	394,212	1,190,552	387	135.0	-60.0	44	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0126	AC	394,224	1,190,538	388	135.0	-60.0	41	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0127	AC	394,236	1,190,527	388	135.0	-60.0	46	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0128	AC	394,250	1,190,514	389	135.0	-60.0	47	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>9</b>
RBNAC0129	AC	394,266	1,190,499	390	135.0	-60.0	50	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0130	AC	394,281	1,190,484	390	135.0	-60.0	51	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0131	AC	394,295	1,190,468	391	135.0	-60.0	48	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0132	AC	394,309	1,190,454	392	135.0	-60.0	47	No significant intercepts			
<b>Argo Central Trend</b>											
RBNAC0110	AC	391,950	1,190,261	380	135.0	-60.0	19	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0111	AC	391,955	1,190,257	381	135.0	-60.0	19	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0112	AC	391,959	1,190,254	381	135.0	-60.0	22	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0113	AC	391,964	1,190,248	381	135.0	-60.0	23	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0114	AC	391,971	1,190,242	381	135.0	-60.0	22	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0115	AC	391,977	1,190,236	382	135.0	-60.0	22	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0116	AC	391,982	1,190,231	382	135.0	-60.0	23	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0117	AC	391,989	1,190,224	383	135.0	-60.0	21	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0118	AC	391,994	1,190,219	383	135.0	-60.0	21	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0119	AC	391,999	1,190,215	383	135.0	-60.0	27	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0120	AC	392,005	1,190,206	383	135.0	-60.0	26	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0121	AC	392,013	1,190,199	384	135.0	-60.0	28	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0122	AC	392,022	1,190,192	384	135.0	-60.0	30	No significant intercepts			

## APPENDIX 2: NEAR-RESOURCE DRILLING RESULTS

Hole No.	Hole Type	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval	Au g/t	GM
<b>SB</b>											
BNEDD0256	DD	396,170	1,173,177	387	88.5	-56.2	252	4	4	0.75	3
								59.8	1.2	1.24	2
								126	2	2.03	4
								140	1	0.67	1
								145	2	0.85	2
								181	1	0.63	1
								188	1	0.56	1
								<b>195</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>9</b>
								219	1	1.36	1
								249	2	1.36	3
BNEDD0257A	DD	395,935	1,173,185	375	86.2	-80.3	401	20	1	1.43	1
								47.5	1	0.66	1
								89	2.56	2.40	6
								96	5	0.97	5
								105	1	0.88	1
								234	2	2.83	6
								381.5	3.5	0.78	3
BNEDD0258	DD	396,100	1,173,340	388	89.1	-56.4	310	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8.28</b>	<b>25</b>
								8	7	0.86	6
								<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>11</b>
								142	1	1.74	2
								<b>244</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>12</b>

Hole No.	Hole Type	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval	Au g/t	GM
<b>SEB</b>											
BNEDD0254	DD	397,261	1,173,180	386	88.4	-56.4	400	42	1	1.00	1
								<b>194</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>14.50</b>	<b>42</b>
								213	1	0.66	1
								327	1	1.24	1
								354	1	0.90	1
BNEDD0255	DD	397,261	1,173,340	386	90.1	-57.3	411	294	1	0.60	1
<b>BC North</b>											
BCNRC0001	RC	392,659	1,174,399	427	90.5	-54.6	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0002	RC	392,714	1,174,401	426	89.2	-55.2	84	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0003	RC	392,763	1,174,399	423	89.2	-55.0	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0004	RC	392,813	1,174,397	419	93.1	-54.8	84	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0005	RC	392,860	1,174,400	416	90.7	-54.9	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0006	RC	392,914	1,174,399	412	91.6	-54.8	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0007	RC	392,963	1,174,399	409	92.1	-55.4	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0008	RC	393,013	1,174,399	405	91.5	-54.5	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0009	RC	392,924	1,174,599	413	88.0	-54.3	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0010	RC	392,970	1,174,603	408	88.7	-55.5	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0011	RC	393,020	1,174,601	406	90.5	-55.1	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0012	RC	393,071	1,174,601	400	89.2	-56.0	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0013	RC	393,122	1,174,599	395	90.1	-55.0	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0014	RC	392,671	1,174,601	419	90.3	-55.9	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0015	RC	392,723	1,174,601	416	89.1	-55.2	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0016	RC	392,767	1,174,599	419	90.8	-55.7	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0017	RC	392,803	1,174,598	418	89.9	-55.6	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0018	RC	392,861	1,174,597	414	89.8	-54.7	80	40	1	0.59	1
								60	1	0.62	1
BCNRC0019	RC	392,571	1,174,939	406	93.1	-55.1	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0020	RC	392,621	1,174,940	404	90.0	-54.7	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0021	RC	392,672	1,174,940	402	91.0	-56.1	80	66	1	0.88	1
BCNRC0022	RC	392,721	1,174,939	399	93.1	-55.1	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0023	RC	392,762	1,174,937	397	90.3	-53.8	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0024	RC	392,821	1,174,941	390	88.8	-54.0	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0025	RC	392,870	1,174,942	384	93.9	-54.2	80	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21.00</b>	<b>21</b>
BCNRC0026	RC	392,920	1,174,940	382	92.8	-55.0	80	9	3	1.32	4
								21	2	0.63	1
								28	1	0.59	1
BCNRC0027	RC	392,972	1,174,939	380	92.9	-55.2	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0029	RC	393,071	1,174,942	377	90.2	-54.6	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0030	RC	393,122	1,174,939	382	91.7	-55.3	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0031	RC	393,170	1,174,941	382	91.7	-57.2	80	No significant intercepts			
BCNRC0032	RC	393,441	1,175,541	422	89.5	-55.5	80	37	1	0.54	1
<b>BC East</b>											
BCERC0010	RC	394,731	1,174,100	399	90.3	-55.1	90	No significant intercepts			
BCERC0012	RC	394,230	1,174,301	393	87.7	-54.0	80	No significant intercepts			
BCERC0013	RC	394,181	1,174,300	391	88.2	-53.8	81	No significant intercepts			
BCERC0014A	RC	394,133	1,174,296	388	91.2	-54.4	80	No significant intercepts			
BCERC0015	RC	394,081	1,174,300	386	90.1	-54.9	80	No significant intercepts			
BCERC0016	RC	394,033	1,174,299	385	90.2	-55.1	80	No significant intercepts			
BCERC0017	RC	393,982	1,174,299	383	93.5	-54.9	80	No significant intercepts			
BCERC0018	RC	394,421	1,174,390	398	91.3	-55.0	80	No significant intercepts			
BCERC0019	RC	394,470	1,174,389	398	92.7	-54.6	80	No significant intercepts			
BCERC0020	RC	394,520	1,174,390	399	90.6	-55.0	80	No significant intercepts			
BCERC0021	RC	394,572	1,174,390	399	91.8	-54.9	80	No significant intercepts			
BCERC0022	RC	394,629	1,174,390	399	89.1	-55.4	80	No significant intercepts			

## APPENDIX 3: JORC CODE TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling Technique</b>	<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>AC drill samples were collected at 1m intervals and submitted as 2m interval composites. For each 1m sample, an approximate 1 to 1.5 kg sub-sample was riffle split and combined to obtain an approximate 2 to 3 kg "2m-composite" sample for laboratory analysis.</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>
<b>Drilling</b>	<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> <p>AC holes included in this announcement were from EDM 2000 multipurpose truck mount rigs.</p>
<b>Drill Sample Recovery</b>	<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 RC and AC recovery is also 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><b>Logging</b></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><b>Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation</b></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 and AC samples were collected by riffle splitting 2-3kg from 1m 30kg bulk samples collected directly from the cyclone attached to the drill rig. Sample quality and condition are logged critically and any loss of sample integrity will trigger the hole being immediately stopped. One blind field is inserted into the sample stream and assayed routinely. The sampling procedures are industry standard. RC and AC 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><b>Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests</b></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><b>Verification of Sampling and Assaying</b></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 or AC 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><b>Location of Data points</b></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><b>Data Spacing and Distribution</b></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 and AC drill holes reported here were planned on specific targets like auger anomalies and did not always follow a set grid. Generally, for RC drilling, a minimum spacing of 80m in plan view and 40-50m between holes on sections was adopted. Spacing of AC holes depends on their depth (blade refusal) to ensure suitable coverage.</p>
<p><b>Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure</b></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"> <li>• The mean and median of the west dipping holes are higher than east dipping in the saprolite;</li> <li>• In the saprolite, the composites in the west dipping holes are more variable;</li> <li>• The west dipping holes in the saprolite have a larger population &gt; 2g/t;</li> <li>• The mean and median of the west dipping holes are lower than east dipping in the fresh;</li> <li>• In the saprolite, the composites in the west dipping holes are less variable.</li> </ul> <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 800W/SEB/SB is orientated at as close as possible to orthogonal to the dip and strike of the mineralisation. Drilling at other targets is earlier stage and the geometry of mineralisation is currently unknown.</p> <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.</p>
<b>Sample Security</b>	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.
<b>Audits or Reviews</b>	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

<p><b>Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status</b></p>	<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 (km<sup>2</sup>)</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 Pre-Feasibility Study to facilitate the permitting process for the Project.</p>	Permit Name	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	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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<p><b>Exploration Done by Other Parties</b></p>	<p>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</p>	<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>															

<p><b>Geology</b></p>	<p>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</p>	<p>The Bankan deposits are hosted in Paleoproterozoic rocks of the Birimian Supergroup in the Siguri 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 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><b>Drill Hole Information</b></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"> <li>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>• hole length.</li> </ul> <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 2.</p>
<p><b>Data Aggregation Methods</b></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</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>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>	
<b>Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths</b>	<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 are typically 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 typically 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>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<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>
<b>Balanced Reporting</b>	<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 2.</p>
<b>Other Substantive Exploration Data</b>	<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>
<b>Further Work</b>	<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>