

ADDITIONAL HIGH-GRADE INTERCEPTS AT FOUWAGBE

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX:PDI) ("PDI" or the "Company") is pleased to announce drilling results for 21 holes totalling 2,874m at the Argo area of its 5.38Moz¹ Bankan Gold Project in Guinea ("the Project"). Results are from the Fouwagbe target, where resource definition drilling is being completed to support the development of a maiden Mineral Resource estimate.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Fouwagbe resource definition drilling records additional high-grade results including **16m @ 11.16g/t** from 159m (incl. 1m @ 148g/t), **15m @ 6.46g/t** from 106m (incl. 3m @ 19.85g/t), **8m @ 2.90g/t** from 14m, **3m @ 6.28g/t** from 21m and **11m @ 1.34g/t** from 87m.
- These latest results and an updated geological interpretation indicate that mineralisation occurs in a series of SW plunging shoot-like zones, interpreted to outcrop in the vicinity of artisanal workings.
- Additional drilling is being planned at Fouwagbe based on the updated interpretation and to infill the drill pattern around existing holes.
- Resource definition drilling has recommenced at other Argo target, Sounsoun, to infill the central part of the E-W shear zone defined by the previous drilling campaign.
- Maiden Mineral Resource estimates for Fouwagbe and Sounsoun are now planned for early 2025, following the completion of follow-up drilling programs and resource modelling.

PDI's Managing Director, Andrew Pardey, said:

"Regional exploration within the highly prospective Bankan Gold Project permits is an important focus for the Company and complements the progress being made with permitting and study activities for the NEB and BC deposits."

"A key aim of our regional programs is to define new deposits to grow the Project's overall Mineral Resources and resource definition drilling is progressing well at the Fouwagbe and Sounsoun targets. Recent results from Fouwagbe have delivered multiple strong intercepts, further highlighting the potential of the area. Pleasingly, the results have allowed us to refine the geological model and support further drilling as we work towards a maiden Mineral Resource estimate."

"Resource definition drilling has recently recommenced at Sounsoun and regional exploration at Argo and Bokoro South is ongoing with the aim of defining new promising targets areas."

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

SUMMARY OF DRILLING RESULTS

Results in this announcement are from resource definition drilling at Fouwagbe within the Argo permit (refer to Figure 1). In total, results from 21 holes for 2,874m are reported as summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of drill holes reported in this announcement

Location	Drill type	Holes	Metres
Fouwagbe (Resource Definition)	RCDT ²	1	355
	RC	20	2,519
	Total	21	2,874
Total		21	2,874

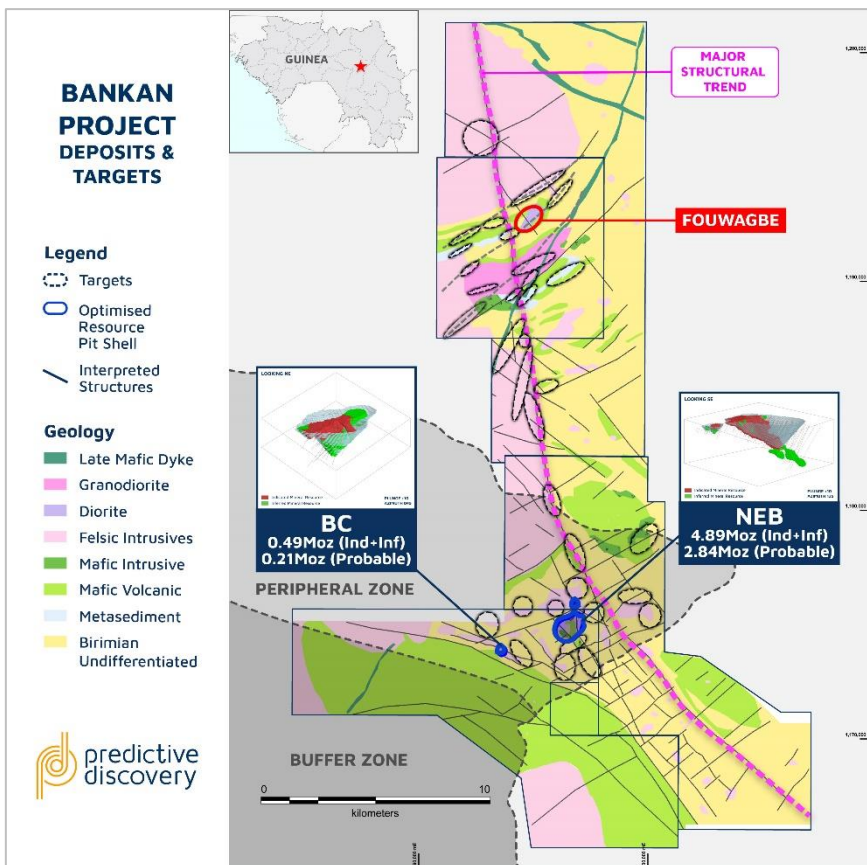


Figure 1: Summary of targets included in this announcement

² Reverse circulation hole with diamond tail.

FOUWAGBE DRILLING RESULTS

The Fouwagbe target is located in the central part of the Argo permit on the NE-SW Argo Central Trend which was identified through both geophysics and auger drilling.

A review of geophysical data has led to an interpretation of NE-SW striking multi-kilometre long drag folds along a major NE-SW trending crustal feature, which is connected further south to the shear zone that joins the NEB deposit. These folds are interpreted to plunge moderately to the south-west. Fouwagbe is situated at the closure of one of these folds. Numerous artisanal mining sites are present in the area.

Previous drilling at Fouwagbe recorded multiple positive results and the target has been advanced to the resource definition phase with the aim of defining a maiden Mineral Resource estimate. Initial resource definition drilling has been completed, comprising one RCDT hole and 20 RC holes for a total of 2,874m drilled. Further strong results were recorded as shown in Figure 2.

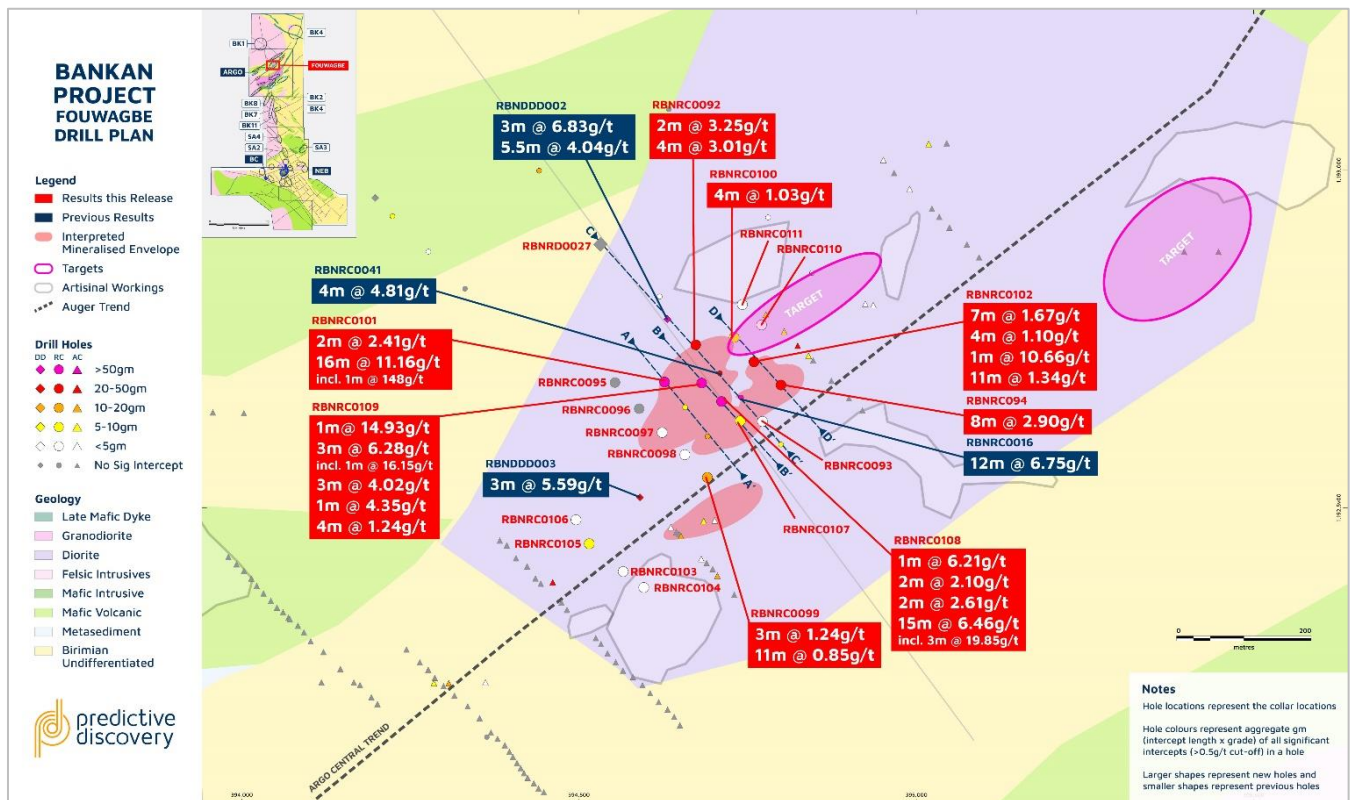


Figure 2: Fouwagbe drill plan

Best results included:

- RBNRC0101: 16m @ 11.16g/t from 159m, incl. 1m @ 148g/t from 159m
- RBNRC0108: 15m @ 6.46g/t from 106m, incl. 3m @ 19.85g/t from 106m
- RBNRC0109: 1m @ 14.93g/t from 2m
3m @ 6.28g/t from 21m, incl. 1m @ 16.15g/t from 21m
3m @ 4.02g/t from 43m

- RBNRC0102: 7m @ 1.67g/t from 13m
1m @ 10.66g/t from 79m
11m @ 1.34g/t from 87m
- RBNRC0094: 8m @ 2.90g/t from 14m
- RBNRC0092: 2m @ 3.25g/t from 20m
4m @ 3.01g/t from 137m

Drilling in the central part of the Fouwagbe target has been completed on 40m spaced sections and indicates that a series of SW plunging shoot-like zones of mineralisation are present (refer to Figure 3). The interpreted outcrop of one of these zones of mineralisation is in the vicinity of artisanal workings, with the area up-dip of current drilling representing a target for further drilling.

An artisanal mining site situated along strike to the north-east, which covers an area of approximately 0.5 hectares, warrants drilling to test for additional SW plunging zones of mineralisation.

Due to the deeply weathered profile at Fouwagbe (up to 200m below surface) and the lack of outcrop, these interpretations are based on drilling results and geophysical data.

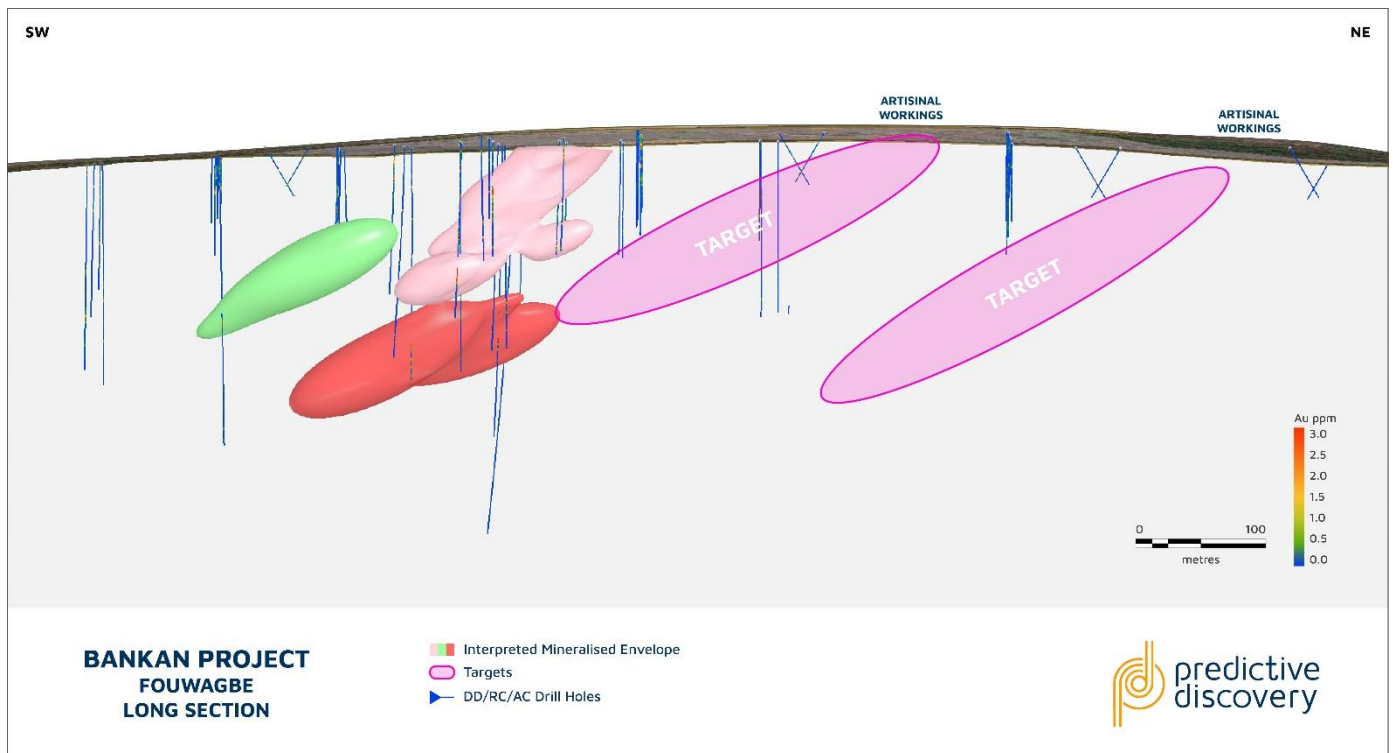


Figure 3: Fouwagbe long section

A series of cross sections are also shown in Figure 4 to Figure 7.

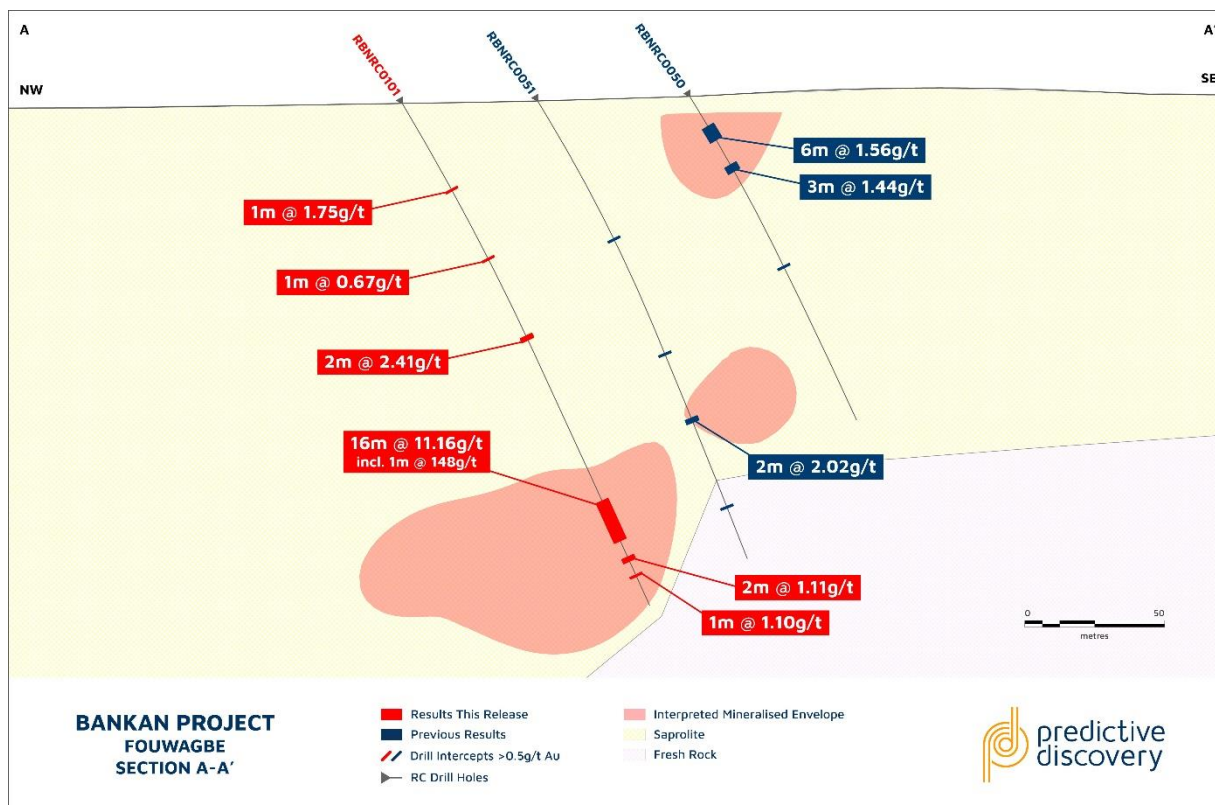


Figure 4: Fouwagbe cross section A-A'

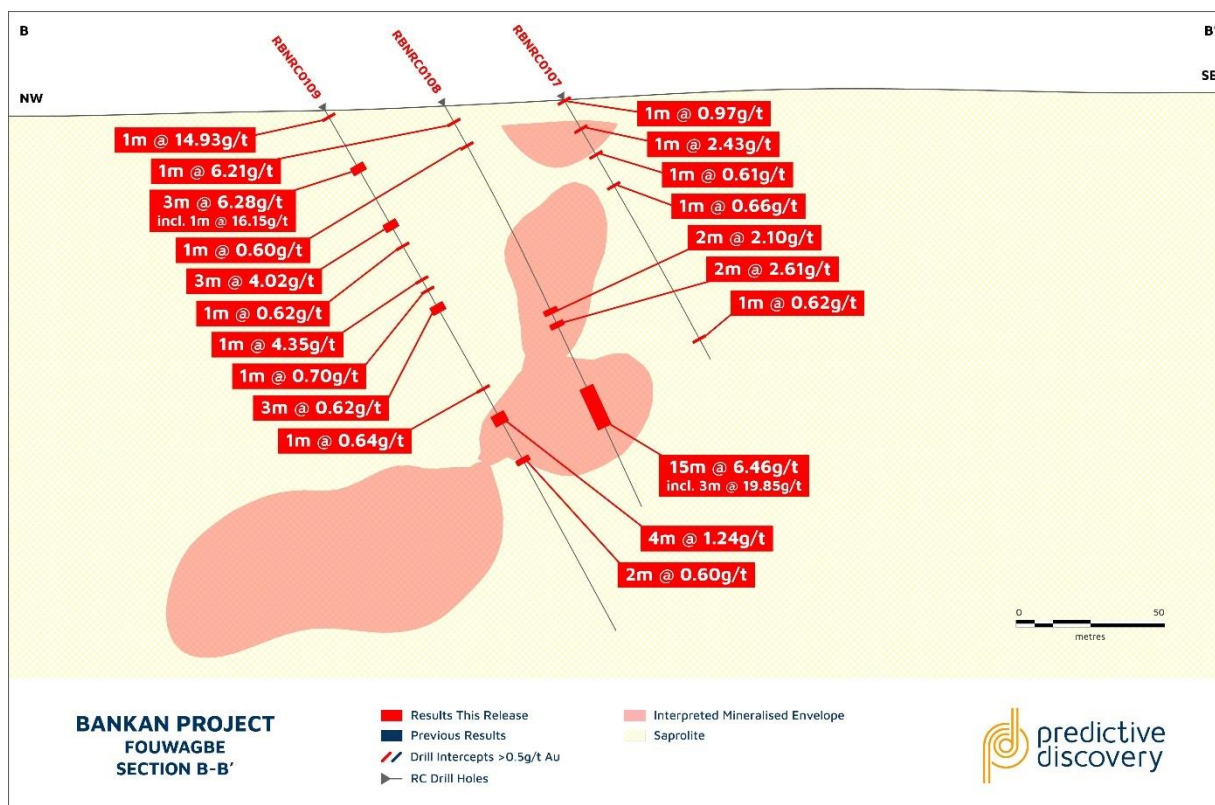


Figure 5: Fouwagbe cross section B-B'

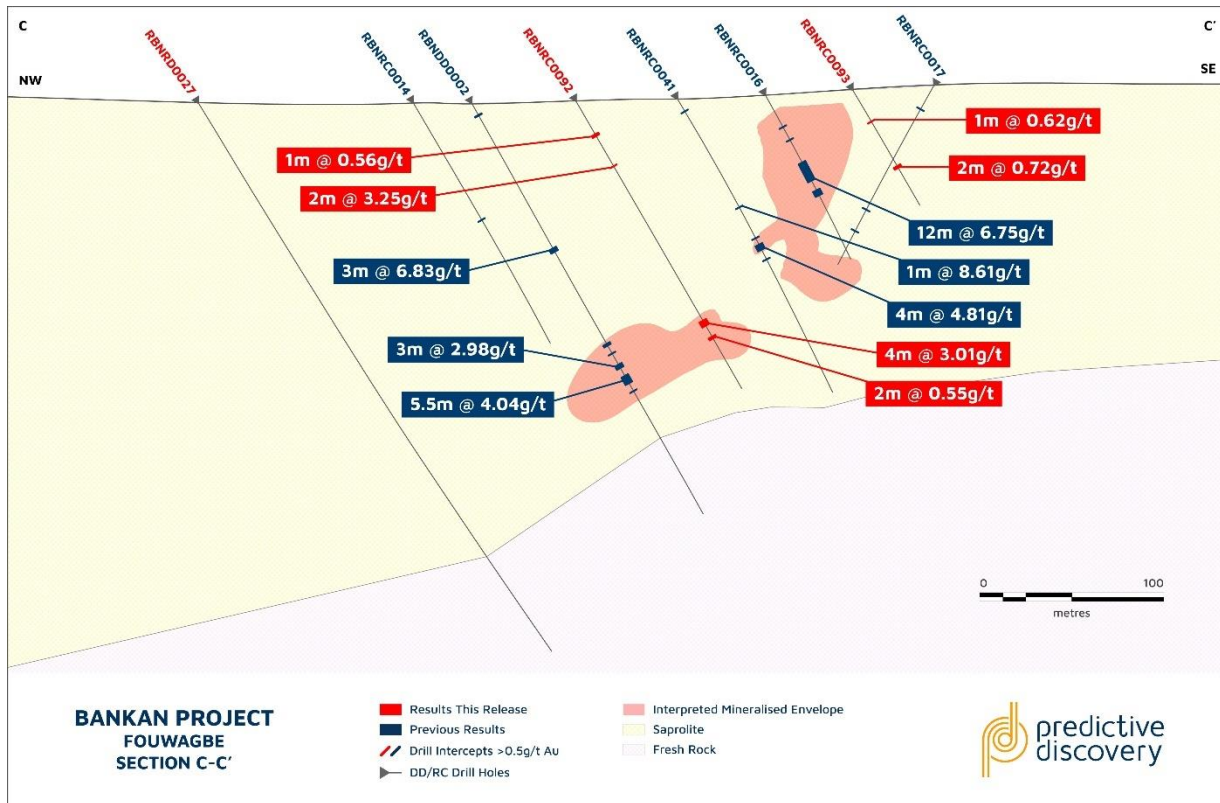


Figure 6: Fouwagbe cross section C-C'

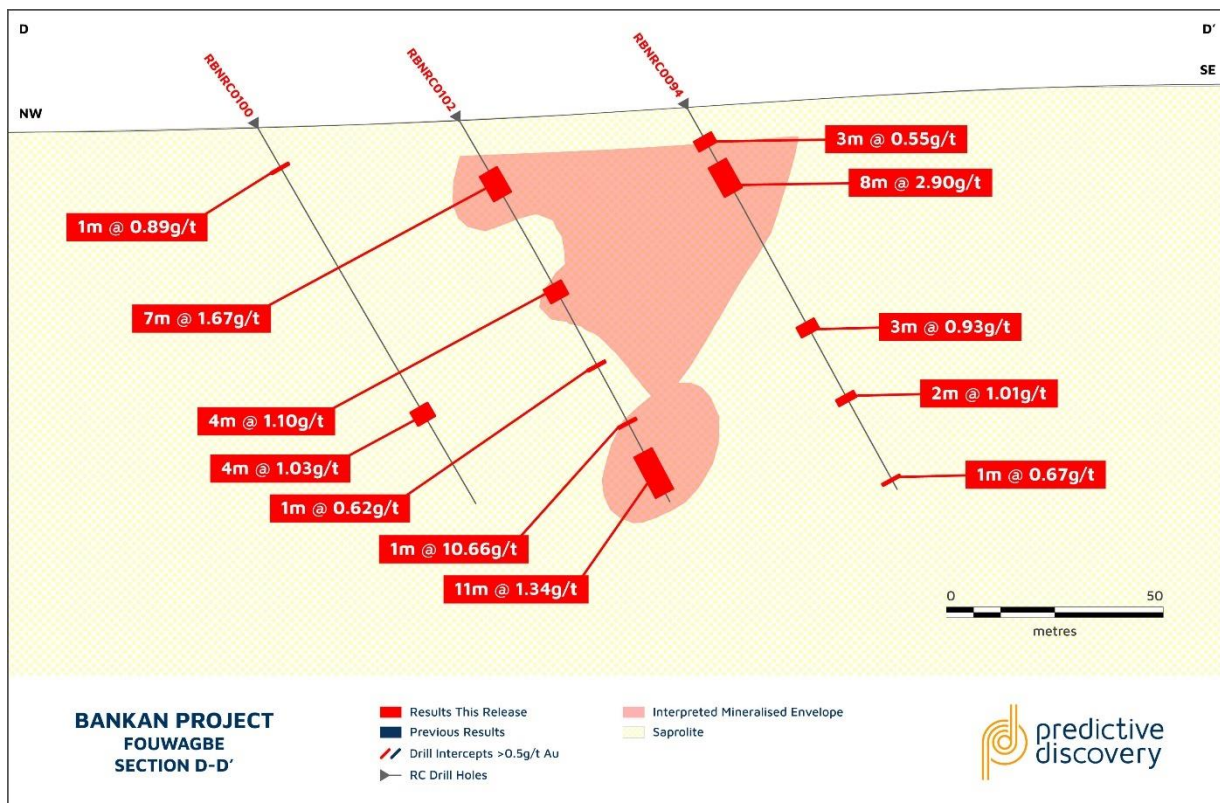


Figure 7: Fouwagbe cross section D-D'

DRILLING PROGRAMS AND NEXT STEPS

PDI is completing extensive drilling programs in the second half of 2024 as shown in Figure 8, which are focused on further growing and upgrading the current 5.38Moz Mineral Resource³ to support the Definitive Feasibility Study ("DFS"), and maintaining a healthy pipeline of exploration targets.

Infill drilling has been completed at BC and Gbengbeden, with results announced in the September 2024 quarter. Following positive initial resource definition drilling results at 800W, additional drilling has recently been completed, with results pending.

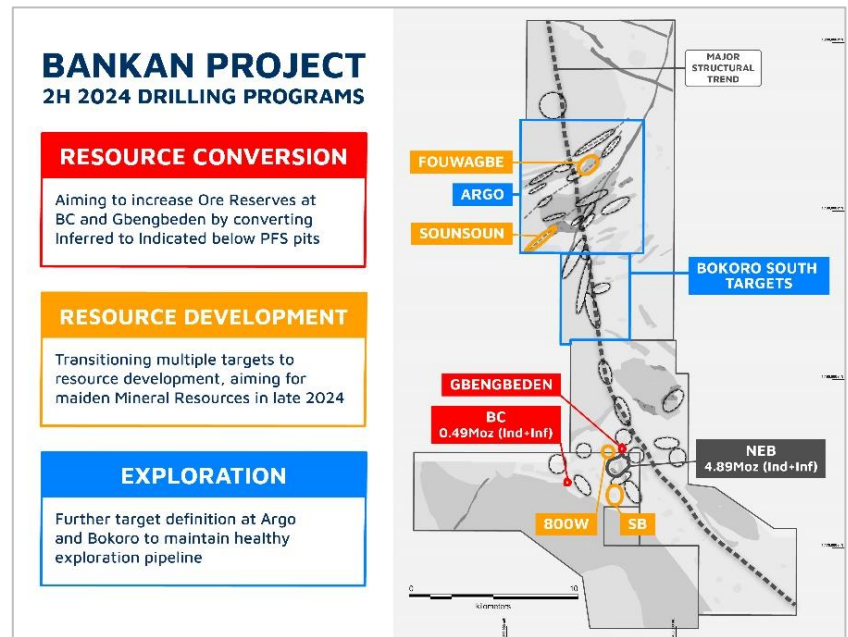


Figure 8: Bankan Project drilling programs

In the Argo area, initial resource development drilling programs have been completed at Sounsoun and Fouwagbe. Drilling has recently recommenced at Sounsoun to infill the central part of the E-W shear zone and further test the broader target area to the south-west. Drilling will then move back to Fouwagbe to infill the drill pattern around existing holes and test extensions and other target areas informed by the updated interpretation.

Regional exploration programs will continue at Argo and the southern part of the Bokoro permit to further develop the pipeline of targets moving through the exploration phases.

- END -

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

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³ Refer to Compliance Statement at the end of this announcement.

ABOUT PREDICTIVE DISCOVERY

PDI's strategy is to identify and develop gold deposits within the Siguiri Basin, Guinea. The Company's key asset is the Tier -1 Bankan Gold Project. A Mineral Resource of 5.38Moz has been defined to date at the NEB (4.89Moz) and BC (487Koz) deposits,⁴ making Bankan the largest gold discovery in West Africa in a decade.

PDI recently completed a Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") and Environmental & Social Impact Assessment, which are crucial steps to secure a mining permit for the Project. The PFS outlined a 269kozpa operation over 12 years, with a maiden Ore Reserve of 3.05Moz and strong financials.⁴

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.

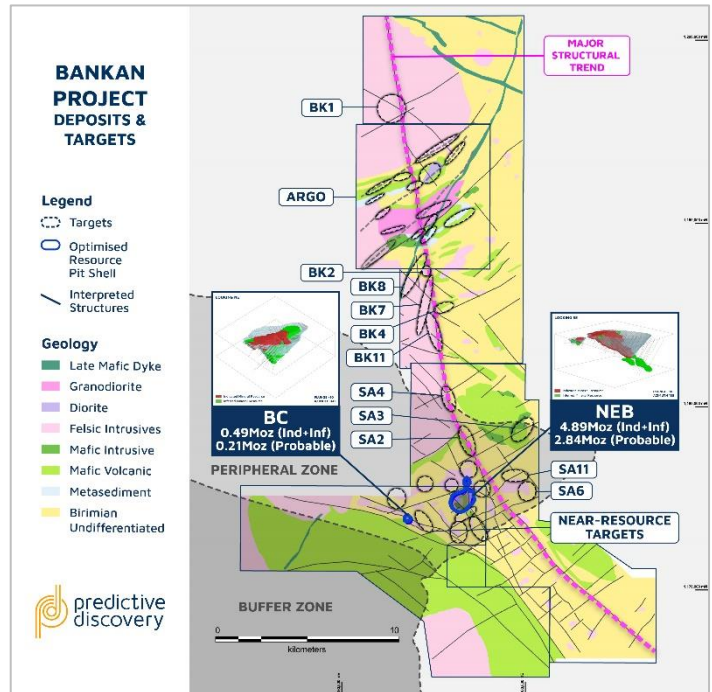


Figure 9: Bankan Project deposits and targets

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The Exploration Results reported herein 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.

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 information in this announcement that relates to the previous ore reserve estimate is from the announcement titled "PFS Delivers Attractive Financials & 3.05Moz Ore Reserve" dated 15 April 2024.

The estimates are summarised in the tables below. The Company it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the mineral resource or ore reserve estimates contained in this announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource and ore reserve estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

⁴ Refer to Compliance Statement at the end of this announcement.

Table 2: Bankan Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate

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

Table 3: Bankan Gold Project Ore Reserve Estimate

Deposit	Mining Method	Classification	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained (Koz Au)
NEB	Open Pit	Probable	0.5	46.2	1.41	2,101
	Underground	Probable	1.7	7.1	3.24	739
	Total			53.3	1.66	2,840
BC	Open Pit	Probable	0.4	4.3	1.48	207
	Total			4.3	1.48	207
Total Open Pit				50.6	1.42	2,308
Total Underground				7.1	3.24	739
Total Bankan Project				57.7	1.64	3,047

The production targets and forecast financial information referred to in this announcement is from the announcement titled “PFS Delivers Attractive Financials & 3.05Moz Ore Reserve” dated 15 April 2024. The Company confirms that all the material assumptions underpinning the production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets in the previous announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this announcement that relates to the previous exploration results have been cross referenced to the original announcement or are from announcements listed in the table below. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects previous exploration results referred to in this announcement. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the relevant original market announcements.

Date	Announcement	Date	Announcement
30 September 2024	Argo and Bokoro Drilling Results	30 September 2021	3.65 Million-Ounce Bankan Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate
8 August 2024	NEB and BC Area Drilling Programs Continue to Deliver	23 September 2021	28m @ 12.1g/t Gold 1.5 Km from NE Bankan
16 July 2024	Strong Drilling Results and Permitting Update	16 September 2021	High-Grade Gold Zone Confirmed Up To 400m Vertical Depth
27 June 2024	BC Resource Definition Drilling Returns Positive Intercepts	24 August 2021	Strong Widths and Grades from Bankan Creek Resource Drilling
12 June 2024	Fouwagbe & Sounsoun Progress to Resource Development	02 August 2021	More Broad Widths and High-Grades from Bankan Drilling
24 April 2024	BC East Drilling Confirms Previous Positive Results	19 July 2021	Bonanza Gold Grades as High-Grade Zone Is Revealed at Bankan
15 April 2024	PFS Delivers Attractive Financials & 3.05Moz Ore Reserve	17 June 2021	Broad Gold Intercepts from Bankan Creek and NE Bankan
9 April 2024	Excellent Results from Argo Central Trend	03 June 2021	NE Bankan Extends to Depth with Strong Gold Grades
1 February 2024	Sounsoun, SB and SEB Targets Advanced by Latest Drilling	31 May 2021	6m at 32g/t Gold from First Drilling at Koundian, Guinea
11 December 2023	Drilling at Bankan Delivers More Positive Results	13 May 2021	Widespread & High-Grade Gold from Bankan Regional Auger
24 October 2023	Promising Results from Across the Bankan Gold Project	06 May 2021	NE Bankan Central Gold Zone Extending to South at Depth
12 September 2023	Further Strong Drilling Results from the NEB & BC Area	28 April 2021	Bankan Aeromag Many New Drill Targets Along 35km Structure
29 August 2023	Encouraging Initial Argo RC Results	15 April 2021	NE Bankan Gold Mineralisation Substantially Extends at Depth
7 August 2023	Bankan Mineral Resource Increases to 5.38Moz	31 March 2021	NE Bankan Grows To 300m Wide. High Grade Gold from Surface
7 August 2023	Resource Definition Drilling Results	15 March 2021	Exceptionally High Grades, Thick Intercepts from NE Bankan
19 June 2023	Encouraging Drill Results at NEB, BC and Nearby Targets	05 March 2021	Substantial Oxide Gold Zone Emerging at NE Bankan Project
19 June 2023	Argo Target Upgraded by Recent Auger Results	25 February 2021	More Depth Extensions from Drilling Bankan Gold Discoveries
5 June 2023	Positive Resource Drilling Results from NEB and BC	11 February 2021	High Grade Drill Results Extend Bankan Ck Discovery to North
22 May 2023	Multiple High Priority Drill Targets Identified at Argo	28 January 2021	Outstanding, Wide Gold Intercept Grows Bankan at Depth
6 April 2023	RC Drilling Underway at Near-Resource Targets	22 January 2021	Bankan Gold Project Drilling Accelerated
4 April 2023	Infill Drilling Results	27 November 2020	Exploration Update - Bankan Gold Project, Guinea
21 February 2023	High-Grade Intercepts Extends Underground Mineralisation	20 October 2020	Exploration Update - Bankan-2 Gold Drilling Underway
06 February 2023	50% Of NEB'S 3.5Moz Open Pit Resource Upgraded to Indicated	13 October 2020	92m at 1.9g/t Gold - Diamond Drilling Expands Bankan Project
30 January 2023	Outstanding Infill Drilling Results Continue	25 September 2020	NE Bankan Gold Deposit Grows with More Strong Drill Results
30 November 2022	Promising Near-Resource Drilling and Geophysics Results	10 September 2020	55m at 2.94g/t Gold-Broad True Widths Confirmed At Bankan
10 November 2022	Positive Infill Drill Results & Grade Control Program Complete	03 September 2020	NE Bankan Now 1.6km Long with Possible Parallel Gold Zone
29 September 2022	High Grade Gold 200m Below NE Bankan's 3.9Moz Resource	27 August 2020	Bankan Creek Gold Zone Further Expanded
25 August 2022	Impressive Gold Hits Continue At 4.2Moz Bankan Gold Resource	19 August 2020	Strong Wide Gold Intercepts from Bankan Creek and NE Bankan
01 August 2022	4.2Moz Bankan Gold Resource	07 August 2020	Outstanding High-Grade Gold Results from NE Bankan, Guinea
15 June 2022	Deepest Hole to Date Intercepts Gold 630m Down Dip	31 July 2020	Diamond Drilling Confirms Gold at Depth at NE Bankan, Guinea
19 May 2022	60,000m Drill Program Underway at Bankan & Key Appointments	17 July 2020	Impressive 1st RC Drill Results Grow NE Bankan Discovery
27 April 2022	41.5m @ 5.2g/t Au Intersected at NE Bankan	30 June 2020	NE Bankan Discovery Guinea Extended 30% To 1.3km In Length
02 February 2022	Multi-Deposit Potential Grows with Strong Results	27 May 2020	Kaninko Auger Results Double Gold-Mineralised Strike Length
13 January 2022	33m @ 4.5 g/t Au at NE Bankan, Guinea	07 May 2020	Drilling Update - Kaninko Project, Guinea
16 December 2021	Bankan Project Grows with New Gold Discoveries	30 April 2020	Final Drill Results, Bankan Creek, Kaninko Project, Guinea
09 December 2021	Predictive Intersects 34m @ 5.5 g/t Au at NE Bankan	27 April 2020	44m at 2.06g/t Gold from Bankan Creek, Kaninko, Guinea
22 November 2021	Further Depth Extension to Bankan High-Grade Gold	15 April 2020	Outstanding Drill Results from New Gold Discovery in Guinea
03 November 2021	High-Grade Gold Zone Extended Below Resource Pit Shell	07 April 2020	Guinea Ground Acquired Near Plus-2 Million Oz Gold Deposits
28 October 2021	AC Drilling Identifies New Gold Prospects at Bankan	19 March 2020	High-Grades-Broad Widths from Guinea Auger-Trenching Program
19 October 2021	NE Bankan High-Grade Gold Zone Reinforced and Extended	26 February 2020	Up To 8g/t Gold from Power Auger Drilling in Guinea

APPENDIX 1: ARGO RESOURCE DEFINITION 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
Fouwagbe											
RBNRD0027	RCDT	394,532	1,192,890	399	129.4	-58.2	355	No significant intercepts			
RBNRC0092	RC	394,673	1,192,741	400	133.3	-59.9	180	20	2	3.25	7
								40	1	0.56	1
								137	4	3.01	12
								147	2	0.55	1
RBNRC0093	RC	394,772	1,192,628	406	132.6	-59.0	72	19	1	0.62	1
								47	2	0.72	1
RBNRC0094	RC	394,799	1,192,682	407	135.8	-60.4	100	7	3	0.55	2
								14	8	2.90	23
								56	3	0.93	3
								75	2	1.01	2
								97	1	0.67	1
RBNRC0095	RC	394,553	1,192,685	397	130.4	-59.8	100	No significant intercepts			
RBNRC0096	RC	394,589	1,192,647	397	136.5	-60.0	100	No significant intercepts			
RBNRC0097	RC	394,623	1,192,611	398	135.1	-60.1	100	87	4	0.60	2
RBNRC0098	RC	394,657	1,192,578	400	137.3	-59.5	100	5	1	0.54	1
								43	1	0.51	1
RBNRC0099	RC	394,690	1,192,545	402	135.0	-59.7	100	57	3	1.24	4
								70	1	1.52	2
								87	11	0.85	9
RBNRC0100	RC	394,730	1,192,752	402	135.4	-60.2	100	10	1	0.89	1
								74	4	1.03	4
RBNRC0101	RC	394,627	1,192,686	399	132.7	-58.9	200	35	1	1.75	2
								63	1	0.67	1
								94	2	2.41	5
								159	16	11.16	179
								181	2	1.11	2
								188	1	1.10	1
RBNRC0102	RC	394,759	1,192,716	404	134.9	-59.5	100	13	7	1.67	12
								43	4	1.10	4
								64	1	0.62	1
								79	1	10.66	11
								87	11	1.34	15
RBNRC0103	RC	394,565	1,192,405	387	136.2	-60.4	135	20	1	1.32	1
								41	1	0.77	1
								118	1	0.61	1
RBNRC0104	RC	394,596	1,192,382	387	134.7	-60.5	113	11	1	0.52	1
								67	1	0.58	1
								71	1	0.84	1
								91	1	0.55	1
RBNRC0105	RC	394,515	1,192,447	386	135.6	-60.8	180	5	1	0.67	1
								132	2	1.38	3
								137	2	0.61	1
								158	1	0.57	1
RBNRC0106	RC	394,495	1,192,482	387	132.6	-61.0	189	106	1	0.64	1
								117	2	0.66	1
								151	2	0.72	1
RBNRC0107	RC	394,739	1,192,629	404	134.4	-59.4	100	0	1	0.97	1
								11	1	2.43	2
								21	1	0.61	1
								33	1	0.66	1
								92	1	0.62	1
RBNRC0108	RC	394,711	1,192,657	402	134.8	-60.1	150	6	1	6.21	6
								15	1	0.60	1
								77	2	2.10	4
								82	2	2.61	5
								106	15	6.46	97

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
RBNRC0109	RC	394,682	1,192,685	400	132.7	-59.9	200	2	1	14.93	15
								21	3	6.28	19
								43	3	4.02	12
								52	1	0.62	1
								65	1	4.35	4
								69	1	0.70	1
								75	3	0.62	2
								107	1	0.64	1
								117	4	1.24	5
								134	2	0.60	1
RBNRC0110	RC	394,770	1,192,771	404	135.4	-60.2	100	7	1	3.77	4
RBNRC0111	RC	394,742	1,192,801	402	133.5	-59.7	100	7	1	0.63	1
								64	1	0.84	1
								76	1	0.60	1

APPENDIX 2: JORC CODE TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Technique	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Samples assayed were cut diamond drill ("DD") core and reverse circulation ("RC") and aircore ("AC") drill chips. Core was cut in half with a core saw where competent and with a knife in soft saprolite in the upper sections of the DD holes. One metre RC chip samples were riffle split producing samples which weighed 2-3kg for submission to the assay laboratory. 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. Sampling was supervised by qualified geologists. The majority of samples are 1m downhole, with diamond core sampling intervals breaking at lithological contacts where appropriate. All samples were dried, crushed and pulverised at the SGS laboratory in Bamako to produce a 50g fire assay charge with Au analysed by FAA505. Any samples which returned > 100gt were re-assayed using gravimetric method GO FAG50V. Duplicate samples were also retained for re-assay.
Drilling	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	DD holes included in this announcement were from a EDM2000 multi-purpose rig. Diamond drilling is a combination of PQ, HQ and NQ core. Core was oriented using WELLFORCE orientation tools. RC/AC holes included in this announcement were from a Thor 5000 rig and EDM2000 rig.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Core recoveries were recorded by dividing the total length of core returned from each run by the length of the run. Overall core recoveries average around 92%, with the poorest recoveries (averaging 82%) in the first 40m of the drillholes. Overall RC and AC recovery is very good at 90%. However, samples in the first metre have lower than average recovery from the collaring process. Drill holes with poor recoveries were re-drilled within a radius of around 3 to 5m 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. Drillers do not always adhere to the metre marks on the mast, leading to randomly occurring overlength and underlength samples. The splitters are regularly checked and cleaned to ensure sample build up is minimised. The RC and AC rig cyclones are regularly cleaned (several times during drilling and between drilling) in order to minimise sample accumulation and contamination, and to increase the recovery rate. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been analysed. 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.

Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill samples were logged systematically for lithology, weathering, alteration, veining, structure and minor minerals. Minor minerals were estimated 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. Photographs have been taken of each core tray and chip tray. A WELLFORCE core orientation device was employed on all drilled core enabling orientated structural measurements to be taken. The Competent Person considers that the level of detail is sufficient for the reporting of Mineral Resources.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The DD samples were collected by longitudinally splitting core using a core saw or a knife where core was very soft and clayey. Routine samples were half-core, with predetermined diamond core duplicates being quarter-core. The sampling method is considered adequate for a DD program of this type. The RC/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 duplicate is inserted into the sample stream and assayed routinely. The sampling procedures are industry standard. RC/AC sample weights are recorded immediately after collection from the cyclone. Field duplicate results demonstrated no bias in the sample results. There is considerable scatter in the diamond duplicate pairs suggesting that the mineralisation is likely to be highly variable at a short scale, and this variability needs to be taken into account when planning future sampling programs. Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	All samples were assayed by SGS. Analysis of gold is by fire assay technique using SGS method FAA505 with a lower detection limit of 5ppb Au. Any samples with gold values exceeding 10g/t Au were re-assayed using SGS method FAA515 with a detection limit of 0.01g/t Au. Any samples with gold values exceeding 100g/t Au were re-assayed using gravimetric method GO FAG50V. Duplicate samples were also retained for re-assay. Field duplicates, standards and blank samples were each submitted in sequence every 15 samples. Diamond core duplicates were obtained by cutting the half core sample into two quarter core samples. As samples are not homogenised, some variation is expected. Duplicate and standards analysed were all within acceptable limits of expected values. Analysis of this QAQC data demonstrated that the DD/RC data is of acceptable quality to be used for Mineral Resource estimation.

Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	At this stage, the intersections have not been verified independently. No twin holes have been conducted. Drillhole logging is completed on paper sheets and manually entered into a database on site. The data is managed by a company employee, who checks for data validation. Assay results are returned electronically from the assay laboratory and are merged into the assay table of the database. No adjustments or corrections have been made to any assay interval data. All intercepts are reported as drilled.
Location of Data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	All surface drill hole survey information is collected in-house using a Leica 18T RTK DGPS system. The project survey grid is tied to the West African GEOID Datum and WGS84 Zone 29N projection. All DD and RC/AC holes have been surveyed by using north-seeking WELLFORCE CHAMP gyro.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The Fouwagbe target has been drilled on an 80m by 40m spacing in the central part. Additional infill holes are planned to be drilled in the same area. The drill spacing is aimed at defining a maiden Mineral Resource estimate.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Drilling at Fouwagbe is orientated on NW-SE lines along a NE-SW structure interpreted as folded. A series of drag folds along a major NE-SW trending crustal feature has been interpreted based on geophysical data. The geometries of the orebodies within these folded structures are not yet well known. Additional drilling is planned to test current interpretations.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are stored in a guarded location close to the nearby Bankan Village. Samples are picked up and transported to Bamako by PDI/SGS truck. Coarse rejects and pulps will 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 Global has reviewed the sampling techniques and chain of custody procedures at the project.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Bankan Gold Project consists of four <i>Permis de Recherche Industrielle</i> (Or), or exploration permits, as follows: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Permit Name</th><th>Area (km²)</th><th>Holder</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kaninko</td><td>98.22</td><td>Mamou Resources SARLU</td></tr> <tr> <td>Saman</td><td>99.78</td><td>Mamou Resources SARLU</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bokoro</td><td>99.98</td><td>Kindia Resources SARLU</td></tr> <tr> <td>Argo</td><td>57.54</td><td>Argo Mining SARLU</td></tr> </tbody> </table> The permits are located between 9°51'00"W and 10°03'24"W and between 10°32'26"N and 10°52'00"N, situated to the northwest, west and southwest of the town of Kouroussa in Guinea. The Kaninko, Saman and Bokoro permits are held by 100% owned subsidiaries of PDI. The Argo permit is subject to a joint venture, whereby PDI can progressively earn 90% by payment of US\$100,000 and can acquire the remaining 10% at a decision to mine in exchange for a 2% net smelter royalty on production. The permit expiry dates have passed and PDI has submitted renewal documents in accordance with Guinean	Permit Name	Area (km ²)	Holder	Kaninko	98.22	Mamou Resources SARLU	Saman	99.78	Mamou Resources SARLU	Bokoro	99.98	Kindia Resources SARLU	Argo	57.54	Argo Mining SARLU
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		requirements. The renewal process is ongoing, and the Ministry of Mines and Geology has indicated its support to PDI for these renewals. Parts of the Kaninko and Saman permits, including the NEB and BC deposits, are situated in the Peripheral Zone of the Upper Niger National Park. The deposits are 21 km and 18 km, respectively, away from the closest point of the Core Conservation Area. PDI intends to apply for a mining exploitation title and enter into a mining convention with the Ministry of Mines and Geology to carry out exploitation activities within the area covered by the exploration permits. PDI has taken a robust approach to address the sensitivities associated with the location of the Project within the Peripheral Zone of the Upper Niger National Park and appointed ERM to prepare the ESIA and ESMP framework, which are essential prerequisites to be submitted by PDI when applying for the exploitation title. As a result of overlapping regulations and decrees governing mining activities in natural protected areas in Guinea, including the Upper Niger National Park's management plan, there is a lack of clarity on the legal basis for mining exploitation activities in the Peripheral Zone of the Upper Niger National Park. It is expected that a clear basis, as well as the framework and conditions for the development of the Project, will be provided in the mining convention to be entered into in connection with the Project.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous exploration work has been completed in the Argo area by Cassidy Gold, including soil sampling, AC and RC drilling. Artisanal miners have extracted an unknown quantity of gold from shallow hand dug pits and shafts, with panning and loaming used to identify mineralised areas.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Bankan deposits are hosted in Paleoproterozoic rocks of the Birimian Supergroup in the Siguiri Basin, which is host to several significant large active gold mining operations. The 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. 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. Fouwagbe: The mineralisation encountered appears to develop broadly along a main deformation zone dipping ~50° to the NE. This shear zone, in the oxidised part, is hosted by a felsic formation and is characterised by a brecciated, foliated quartz vein with traces of sulphides still visible. The Fouwagbe alteration profile is highly developed, making structural measurements difficult. Several other zones of secondary deformation have also been identified. At greater depth, beneath the oxidised felsic formations, a formation of mafic volcanic rocks was encountered, in which the main sulphide-rich formation zone is hosted. On a more global scale, and according to the interpretation of the geophysical data, the Fouwagbe mineralisation appears to be positioned along a fold axis.
Drill Hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report,	See Appendix 1.

	the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Sampling was generally in 1m intervals. Up to 2m (down-hole) of internal waste is included for results reported at the 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade. Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	At Fouwagbe, holes are oriented on NW-SE lines, inclined 60° to the south-east, and intersect the NE-SW oriented structures which plunge overall 50° to the NW.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate maps and sections are included in this release.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Comprehensive reporting of the drill results is provided in Appendix 1.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All other exploration data on this area has been reported previously by PDI.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to the text in the announcement for information on follow-up and/or next work programs.