

POSITIVE RESOURCE DRILLING RESULTS FROM NEB AND BC

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX:PDI) ("PDI" or the "Company") is pleased to report assay results from 15 holes for 5,649m of resource definition drilling at the Bankan Gold Project in Guinea.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Positive resource definition drilling results for both NE Bankan ("NEB") and Bankan Creek ("BC") will contribute to the planned Mineral Resource update for both deposits in Q3 2023. Mineral Resource update to support the Scoping Study, a key input in Bankan's permitting process.
- NEB results include multiple significant intercepts outside the current Mineral Resource, including:
 - **32.3m @ 3.28g/t** from 671.7m, **3.45m @ 6.86g/t** from 749.55m and **26m @ 2.27g/t** from 776m in BNEDD0214;
 - **20m @ 4.36g/t** from 592m and **18m @ 1.44g/t** from 615m in BNEDD0202A; and
 - **40.7m @ 1.59g/t** from 195.3m in BNEDD0204.
- BC results are from nine holes, with best intercepts including:
 - **37.5m @ 14.50g/t** from 68.5m and **12.5m @ 1.84g/t** from 112m in KKODD006A (historical hole drilled down-plunge along the mineralisation and therefore intercepts do not reflect true widths);
 - **26m @ 2.26g/t** from 112m in BCKDD0024;
 - **2m @ 31.35g/t** from 299m in BCKDD0026; and
 - **13m @ 1.63g/t** from 162m in BCKDD0020.
- Drill core from all previous BC holes re-logged and geological model updated. The enhanced understanding of geology and structural controls of mineralisation is being used to target infill and extension holes in recently re-commenced drilling at BC.

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

"Drilling campaigns at NEB and BC continue to generate significant potential to upgrade and add to the Mineral Resource base at our Tier-1 Bankan Gold Project. The positive results reported today, along with further pending assays, will contribute to an updated Mineral Resource estimate for NEB and BC due in Q3 2023."

"Encouragingly, the NEB results include good intercepts outside the current Mineral Resource, both below the resource pit shell and in the footwall adjacent to the pit shell. While the focus of the next resource update remains on further upgrading the Mineral Resource, these results show potential to incrementally add ounces."

"We are armed with an enhanced understanding of the BC deposit following the recent re-logging campaign, with structural controls now interpreted as having a greater influence on mineralisation. This is allowing us to better target our current drilling which is focused on infilling and extending the BC deposit."

SUMMARY OF DRILLING RESULTS

Drilling results in this announcement are from diamond drill ("DD") holes at the NEB and BC deposits, and include a total of 15 holes for 5,649m as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Drill Holes Reported in this Announcement

Drill type	Holes	Metres	Locality
DD	6	3,290	NEB
DD	9	2,359	BC
Total	15	5,649	

There are currently two DD rigs focused on resource definition drilling at NEB and BC. One reverse circulation ("RC") rig is drilling near-resource targets at NEB and one RC rig has recently commenced drilling regional exploration targets at Argo 15-20km north of NEB.

NEB DRILLING RESULTS

NEB drill holes reported in this announcement include both infill and resource extension holes for incorporation into a Mineral Resource update planned for Q3 2023.

Best results include:

- BNEDD0214: 32.3m @ 3.28g/t from 671.7m, incl 10m @ 6.67g/t from 675m
3.45m @ 6.86g/t from 749.55m
26m @ 2.27g/t from 776m, incl 1.35m @ 23.55g/t from 790m
- BNEDD0202A: 20m @ 4.36g/t from 592m, incl 3m @ 8.60g/t from 595m
incl 3m @ 5.28g/t from 601m
incl 2m @ 6.20g/t from 607m
18m @ 1.44g/t from 615m, incl 3m @ 3.93g/t from 622m
- BNEDD0204: 40.7m @ 1.59g/t from 195.3m, incl 6m @ 3.88g/t from 201m
- BNEDD0217: 14m @ 1.55g/t from 192m, incl 2m @ 4.90g/t from 195m
11.2m @ 1.45g/t from 234.4m
2m @ 7.84g/t from 374m
- BNEDD0205: 19.7m @ 1.29g/t from 250.3m, incl 4m @ 2.36g/t from 266m
- BNEDD0203: 18m @ 1.11g/t from 163m

The long section and drill plan for NEB are shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 respectively, with cross sections and additional commentary included in subsequent pages.

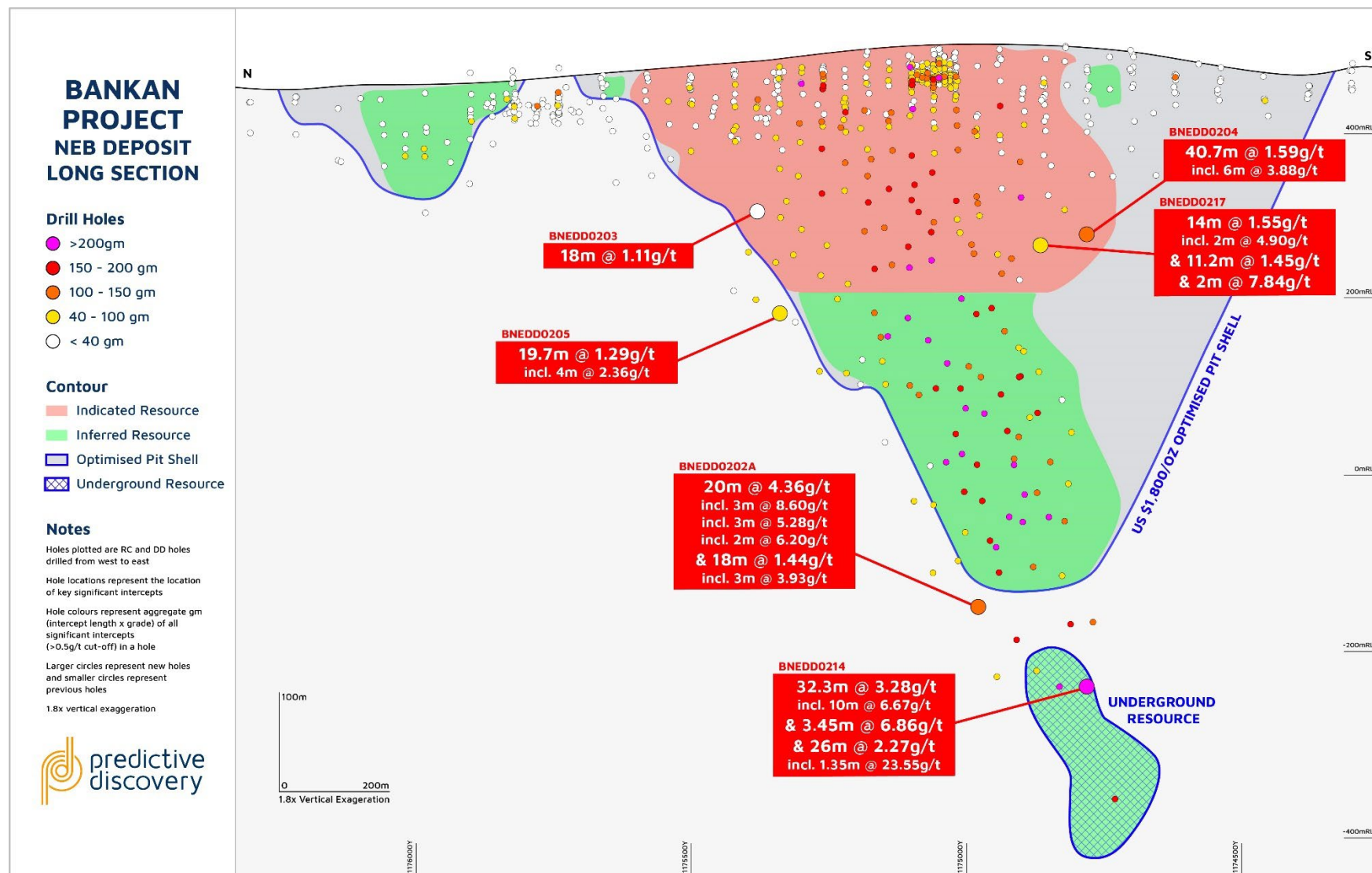


Figure 1: NEB long section view, showing newly reported DD holes

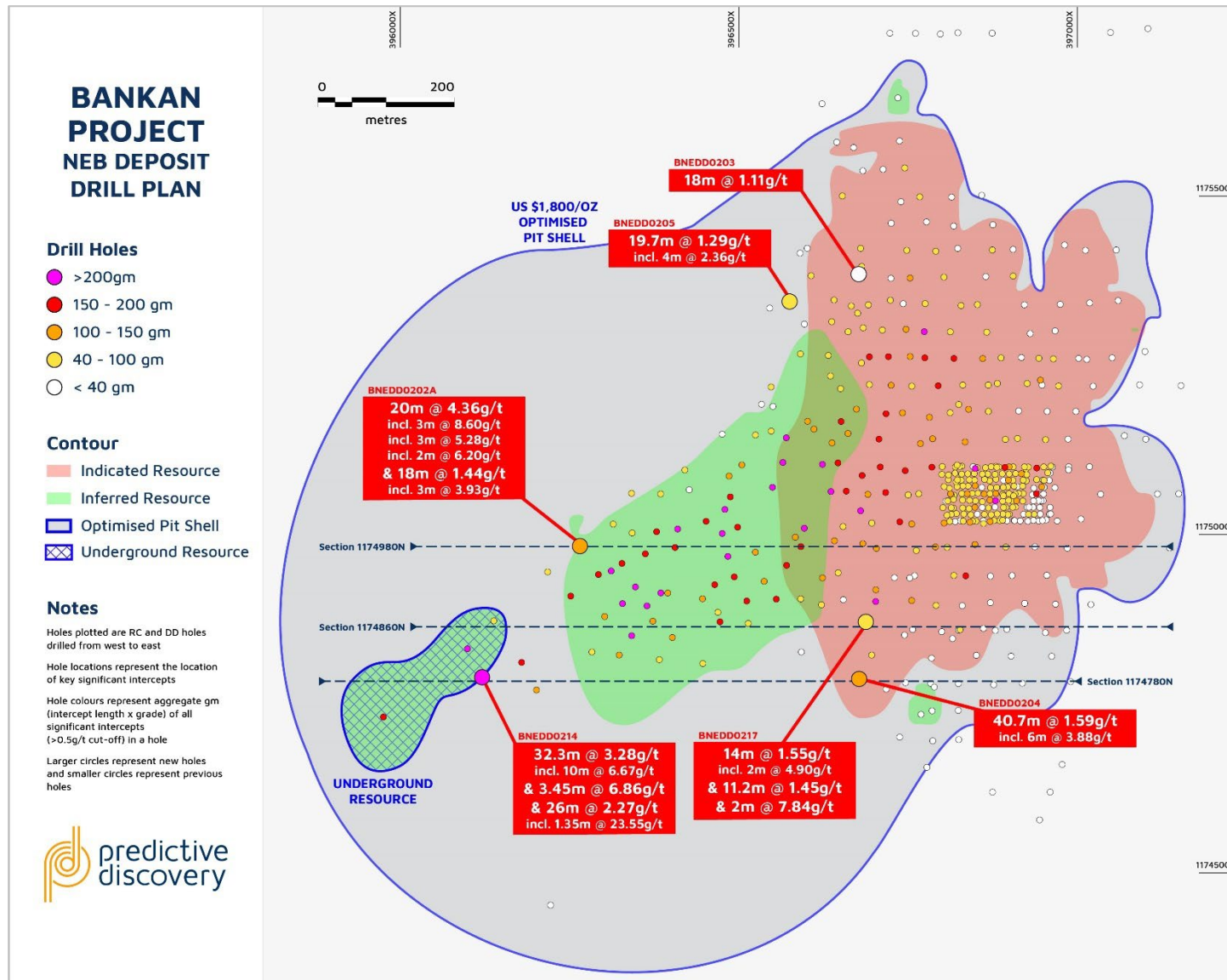


Figure 2: NEB drill plan, showing new DD results

1174780N

Section 1174780N hosts results from two new holes, BNEDD0204 and BNEDD0214.

BNEDD0214 reported multiple intercepts outside the current Inferred Underground Mineral Resource envelope. 32.3m @ 3.28g/t from 671.7m including 10m @ 6.67g/t from 675m was recorded below the mafic-tonalite contact ("MTC") and the main shear zone ("STMZ"). This intercept is immediately up-dip of the Inferred Underground Mineral Resource and has the potential to add incremental ounces.

Further down the hole into the tonalite, BNEDD0214 also intersected 3.45m @ 6.86g/t from 749.55m and 26m @ 2.27g/t from 776m including 1.35m @ 23.55g/t from 790m along a secondary shear zone.

Assays are pending from an additional deep hole on this section, BNEDD0193W1N1.

Further up-dip on section 1174780N, BNEDD0204 reported 40.7m @ 1.59g/t from 195.3m including 6m @ 3.88g/t from 201m. Mineralisation in this intercept has developed between the STMZ and secondary shear zones, entirely within the basalt formation, and is outside the current optimised resource pit shell. Other more minor intercepts are also recorded further down this hole.

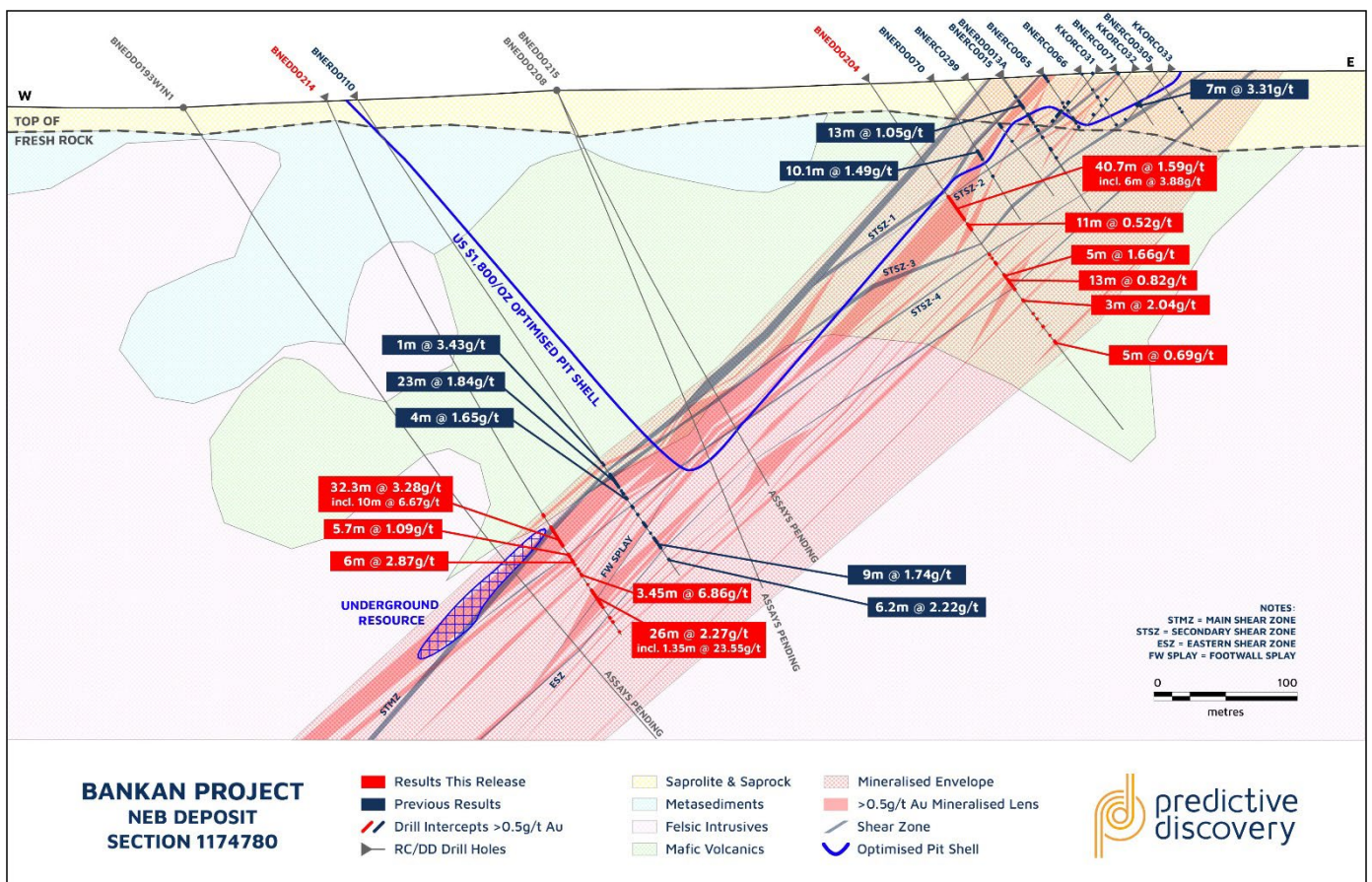


Figure 3: Section 1174780N (+20mN/- 20mS)

1174980N

Section 1174980N hosts a series of intercepts in BNEDD0202A below the resource pit shell in the tonalite formation, adjacent and hosted in the STMZ. This includes 20m @ 4.36g/t from 592m including higher-grade segments of 3m @ 8.60g/t from 595m, 3m @ 5.28g/t from 601m and 2m @ 6.20g/t from 607m. Lower grade intercepts of 7m @ 1.99g/t from 581m (further up the hole) and 18m @ 1.44g/t from 615m including 3m @ 3.93g/t from 622m (further down the hole) were also recorded.

The intercepts in BNEDD0202A demonstrate the continuity of the mineralised zone along the STMZ below the resource pit shell.

Assays from BNEDD0221 are pending, which will further infill the drill pattern in the middle to lower part of the resource pit shell.

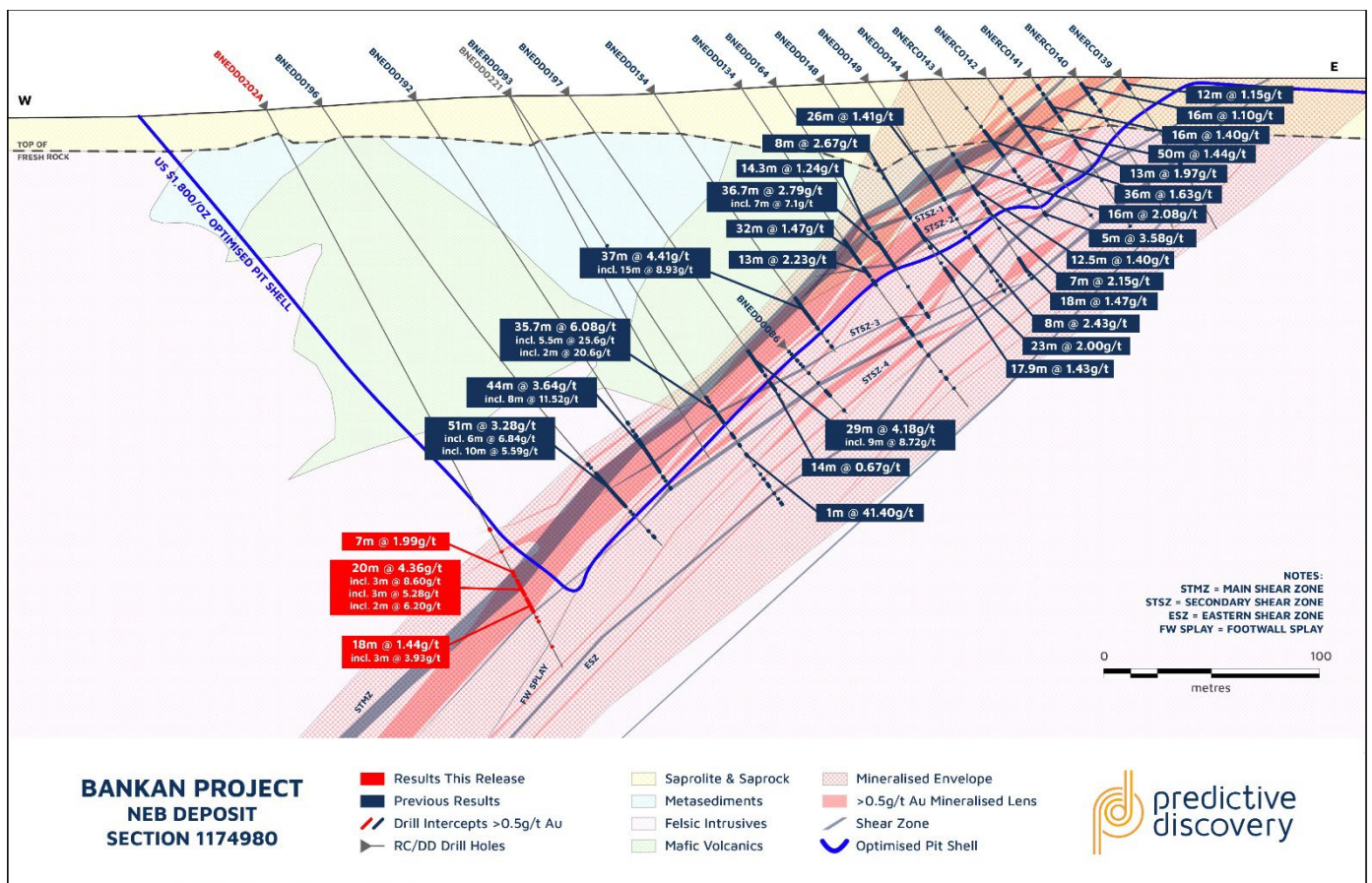


Figure 4: Section 1174980N (+20mN/- 20mS)

1174860N

This section hosts one hole in the upper part of the resource pit shell, where the Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated. BNEDD0217 hosts multiple significant intercepts below the STMZ and near the MTC, recording 14m @ 1.55g/t from 192m, 5m @ 1.19g/t from 227m and 11.2m @ 1.45g/t from 234m.

Four holes on this section – BNEDD0226, BNEDD0218, BNEDD0213 and BNEDD0216 – have assays pending both within and below the current resource pit shell.

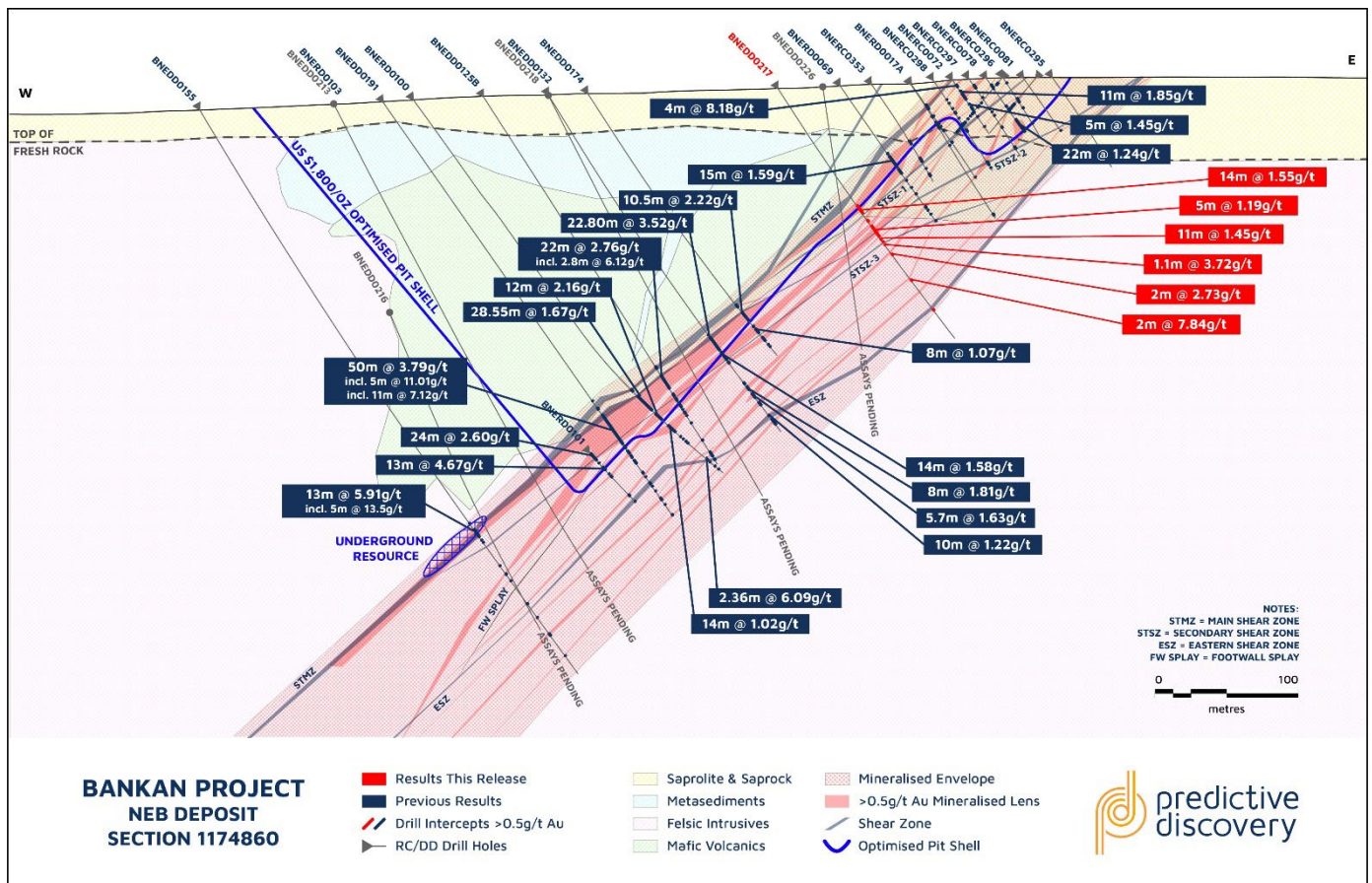


Figure 5: Section 1174860N (+20mN/- 20mS)

BC UPDATE AND DRILLING RESULTS

A re-logging campaign was recently conducted at BC to better understand the geological setting of the deposit and the structural controls of the mineralisation. 27 DD holes and 19 RC holes were re-logged, with the revised data used to update the geological and structural interpretation of the BC deposit.

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 tonalite-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.

The enhanced understanding of the BC deposit geology will allow for better targeting of mineralised structures during drilling.

This announcement presents results from nine DD holes. This includes one historical hole, KKODD006A, which was one of the earliest holes drilled at BC but was not previously assayed. It was part of initial orientation drilling and was incidentally drilled down-plunge along the mineralisation, with assay results therefore not reflecting true widths.

Best results include:

- KKODD006A: 37.5m @ 14.50g/t from 68.5m
12.5m @ 1.84g/t from 112m
(note: drilled down-plunge along the mineralisation and therefore intercepts do not reflect true widths)
- BCKDD0024: 26m @ 2.26g/t from 112m, incl 2m @ 9.27g/t from 115m
incl 2m @ 7.06g/t from 123m
incl 1.75m @ 5.70g/t from 133m
- BCKDD0026: 2m @ 31.35g/t from 299m
- BCKDD0020: 13m @ 1.63g/t from 162m, incl 1m @ 12.50g/t from 171m

The drill plan for BC is shown in Figure 6, with cross sections and additional commentary included in subsequent pages.

Drilling has recently re-commenced at BC, targeting both infill and extension of the deposit. Visual observations from the field confirm the vertical and lateral continuity of the deposit. Mineralisation is open at depth in the central area of the deposit where sulphide-rich quartz veins have been intercepted in recent DD holes. This mineralised complex continues at depth but also to the north and south where future drilling campaigns will explore for potential extensions.

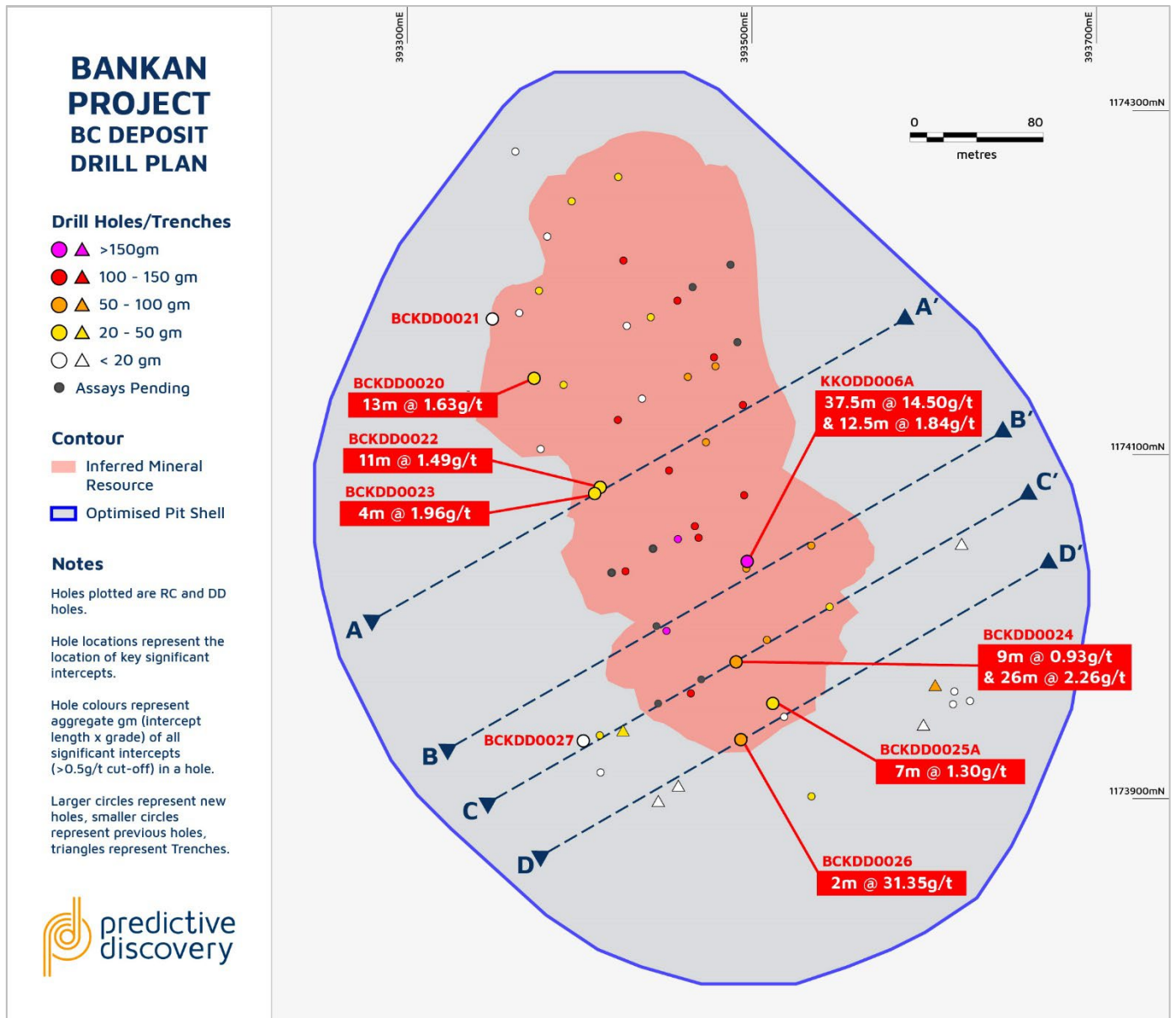


Figure 6: BC drill plan, showing new DD results

Section A-A'

This section hosts two new holes in the central part of the deposit, which are down-dip of previous positive drilling results.

BCKDD0022 reported 11m @ 1.49g/t from 139m including 3m @ 4.09g/t from 147m, in the tonalite formation. A series of other intercepts were also recorded in both the tonalite and skarn formations, inside the current resource pit shell.

Mineralisation continues down-dip along multiple deformation zones and quartz veins within the tonalite and is intersected by BCKDD0023, recording better intercepts of 4m @ 1.96g/t from 156m, 5m @ 0.82g/t from 177m, 3m @ 2.37g/t from 198m and 6.6m @ 0.95g/t from 241m.

These two holes confirm that mineralisation extends at depth towards the lower parts of and below the current resource pit shell.



Figure 7: Section A-A' (+20mNW/- 20mSE)

Section B-B'

This section hosts part of KKODD006A in the southern part of the resource pit shell. This drill hole was one of the earliest holes completed at BC as part of orientation drilling and had not previously been analysed. It was drilled across and partly in the plunge of the mineralised envelope and not orthogonally to the mineralised structures. The intercepts are therefore not representative of true widths. KKODD006A intersects section B-B', crossing drill holes BCKDD0009 and BCKDD0010.

KKODD006A recorded a spectacular intercept of 37.5m @ 14.50g/t from 68.5m hosted in the tonalite. A series of other intercepts were also recorded in tonalite and inside the current resource pit shell, such as 12m @ 1.84g/t from 112m, 2m @ 1.89g/t from 142.6m, 5.3m @ 1.20g/t from 154m and 3m @ 0.62g/t from 172m.



Figure 8: Section B-B' (+20mNW/- 20mSE)

Section C-C'

This section hosts BCKDD0024 in the southern part of the resource pit shell, which infills the gap between BCKDD0006 and BCKDD0011.

BCKDD0024 recorded an excellent intercept hosted in the tonalite of 26m @ 2.26g/t from 112m, which includes higher grade sections of 2m @ 9.27g/t from 115m, 2m @ 7.06g/t from 123m and 1.75m @ 5.70g/t from 133m. A series of other intercepts were also recorded in the tonalite and inside the current resource pit shell. Intercepts in this hole develop along secondary quartz vein stockwork silicified corridors located between the footwall and the hangingwall which are intensively deformed and folded.

BCKDD0027, which was stopped before reaching its planned depth, recorded 5.1m @ 1.10g/t from 64.4m towards the edge of the resource pit shell. Recently completed holes BCKDD0031 and BCKDD0032 (assays pending) extend the drilling pattern below BCKDD0027 towards the bottom of and below the resource pit shell.

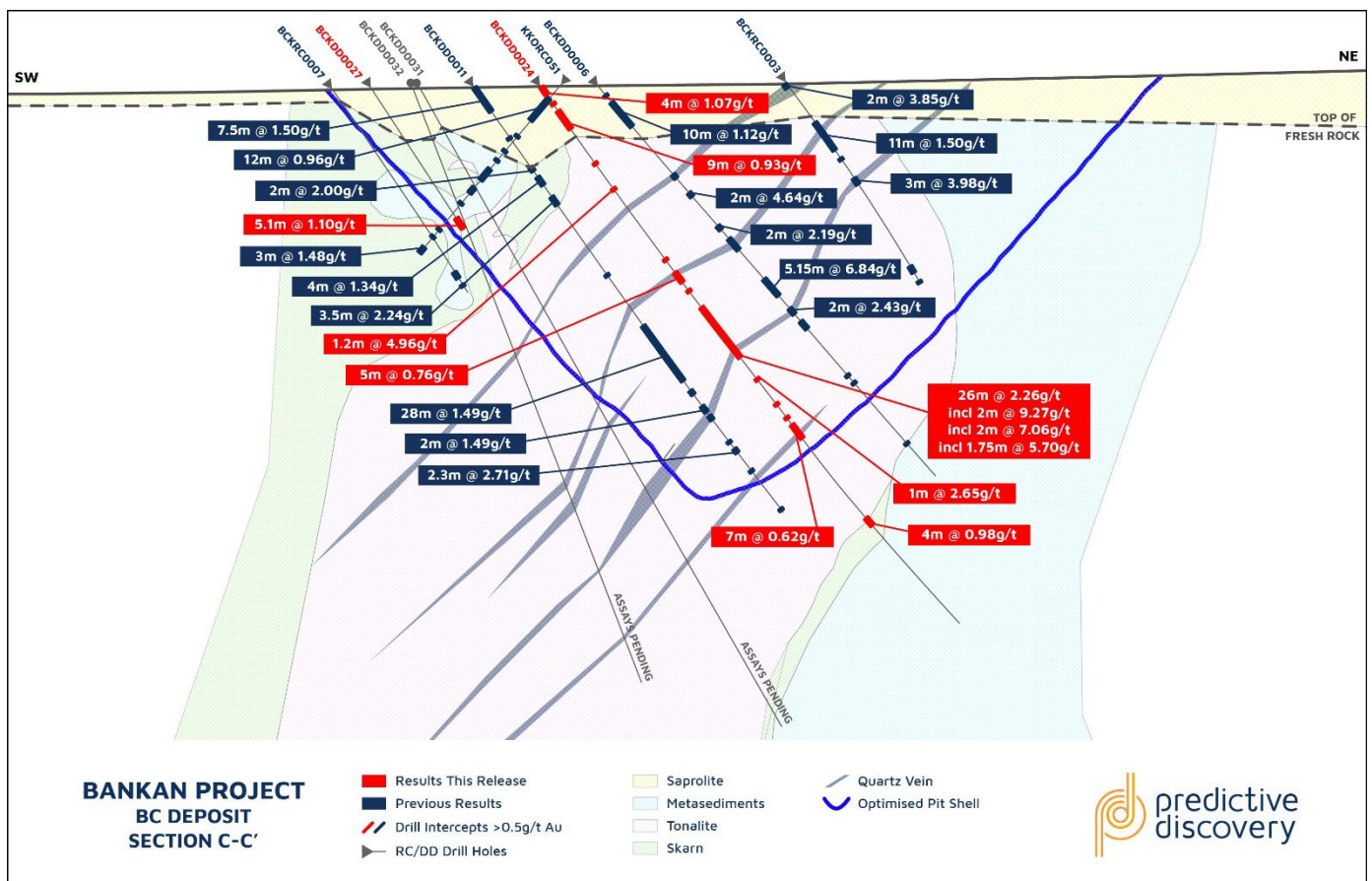


Figure 9: Section C-C' (+20mNW/- 20mSE)

Section D-D'

The southern-most section presented shows BCKDD0026, which hosts a series of intercepts all located in the tonalite intrusive. Better intercepts in this hole include 4m @ 1.41g/t from 90m, 1.4m @ 2.56g/t from 204m, 2.9m @ 1.07g/t from 230m and 2m @ 31.35g/t from 299m.

Mineralisation continues up-dip within the tonalite body along secondary silicified or quartz veins stockwork corridors and is intersected by BCKDD0025A, recording 4.5m @ 1.24g/t from 123m, 7m @ 1.30g/t from 131m, 6m @ 0.86g/t from 150m and 2m @ 1.12g/t from 186m.

These two holes demonstrate lateral extension of the BC mineralised system to the south and also its development at depth towards the south-west.

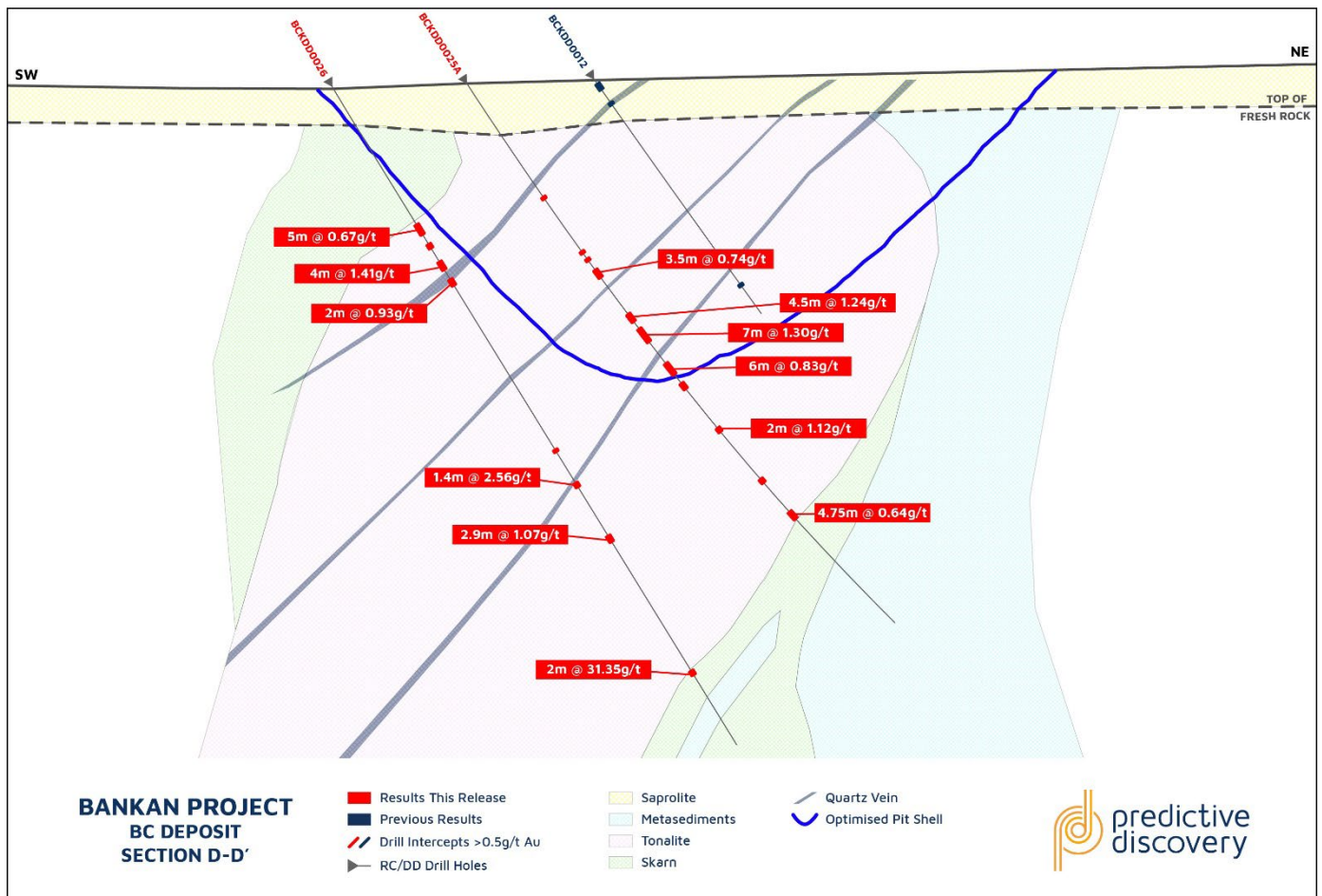


Figure 10: Section D-D' (+20mNW/- 20mSE)

- END -



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

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

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ABOUT PREDICTIVE DISCOVERY

PDI's strategy is to identify and develop gold deposits within the Siguiri Basin, Guinea. The Company's key asset is the Tier-1 Bankan Gold Project. A Mineral Resource of 4.2Moz has been defined to date at the NEB (3.85Moz) and BC (331Koz) deposits,¹ making Bankan the largest gold discovery in West Africa in a decade.

PDI is focused on sustainably developing Bankan into a Tier-1 gold mine. The Company is aiming to further increase the size and improve the classification of the current Mineral Resource, and complete a Scoping Study and ESG workstreams by late 2023 as crucial steps towards securing a mining permit for the Project.

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.

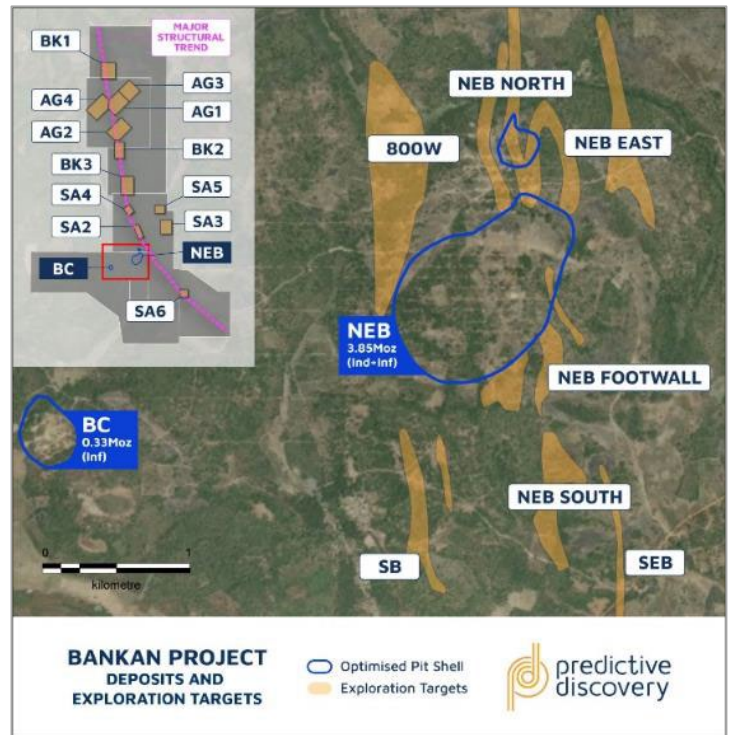


Figure 11: Bankan Project deposits and targets

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 "50% Of NEB'S 3.5Moz Open Pit Resource Upgraded to Indicated" dated 6 February 2023. The estimate is summarised in the table below.

¹ 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	42.7	1.27	1,747
	Inferred	0.5	24.7	2.23	1,768
	Total		67.4	1.62	3,515
NEB Underground	Inferred	2.0	2.2	4.75	335
NEB Total			69.6	1.72	3,850
BC Open Pit	Inferred	0.5	7.2	1.43	331
Total Bankan Project			76.8	1.69	4,181

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

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

APPENDIX 1: NEB DIAMOND DRILLING RESULTS

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval	Au g/t	GM
BNEDD0202A	NEB	395,983	1,174,979	395	86.6	-64.8	703	527	3	0.52	2
								556	1	1.47	2
								581	7	1.99	14
								592	20	4.36	87
								615	18	1.44	26
								639	1	0.71	1
								644	1	1.17	1
								676	1	1.00	1
BNEDD0203	NEB	396,571	1,175,379	414	89.6	-55.9	286	103	1	0.92	1
								116	1	0.52	1
								163	18	1.11	20
								187	1	0.89	1
								197	2	0.66	1
								211	1	0.50	1
								220	1	1.08	1
								248	1	0.82	1
								267	1	1.91	2
BNEDD0204	NEB	396,555	1,174,781	412	87.2	-56.6	600	195.3	40.7	1.59	65
								242	11	0.52	6
								294	2	0.79	2
								301	1	0.66	1
								308	4	0.61	2
								329	5	1.66	8
								337	13	0.82	11
								353	3	0.64	2
								372.7	3	2.04	6
								397	1	0.70	1
								406	1	0.73	1
								419	2	1.09	2
								435	1	0.56	1
								445	5	0.69	3
BNEDD0205	NEB	396,504	1,175,339	413	90.9	-76.4	425	250.3	19.7	1.29	25
								280	1	0.58	1
								313	4	1.00	4
								325.6	8.4	0.55	5
								337	1	0.79	1
								341	6	0.69	4
								358	1	0.96	1
								381	1	2.03	2
								420	1	0.70	1
BNEDD0214	NEB	395,800	1,174,779	388	87.2	-67.4	851	651	4	0.46	2
								671.7	32.3	3.28	106
								716.3	5.7	1.09	6
								725	6	2.87	17
								734	1	0.67	1
								741	1	0.62	1
								745	1	2.10	2
								749.55	3.45	6.86	24
								767	1	0.58	1
								776	26	2.27	59
								805	1	2.02	2
								822	2	0.55	1
								829	2	0.98	2
								846	1	0.57	1
BNEDD0217	NEB	396,561	1,174,861	415	86.1	-57.8	426	192	14	1.55	22
								217	3	0.78	2
								227	5	1.19	6
								234.4	11.2	1.45	16
								249	2	0.59	1
								254	1	0.82	1
								258.8	1.1	3.72	4
								275.6	1.9	0.64	1
								320	2	2.73	6
								374	2	7.84	16

APPENDIX 2: BC DIAMOND DRILLING RESULTS

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval	Au g/t	GM
KKODD006A	BC	393,581	1,174,086	368	210	-50.0	201	10.5	1	0.69	1
								29.5	1	2.81	3
								44.5	6	1.32	8
								68.5	37.5	14.50	544
								112	12.5	1.84	23
								128.5	1	1.09	1
								142.6	2	1.89	4
								150.5	1	0.58	1
								154	5.3	1.20	6
								168	1	1.40	1
								172	3	0.62	2
								178	3	0.75	2
								186	1.5	0.93	1
								199.5	1	0.57	1
BCKDD0020	BC	393,339	1,174,087	368	60.6	-59.2	283	124	3.5	1.07	4
								162	13	1.63	21
BCKDD0021	BC	393,333	1,174,127	369	60.5	-58.3	342	101	8	0.76	6
								140	5	0.86	4
								161	4	1.19	5
								169	1	0.69	1
								176	3	0.59	2
BCKDD0022	BC	393,407	1,174,031	367	55.6	-59.9	244	76	1	0.54	1
								107	4	1.05	4
								127	1	1.44	1
								132	1	1.21	1
								139	11	1.49	16
								156	2	0.86	2
								163	1	1.49	2
								170	1.9	3.17	6
								175	2	0.89	2
								181.7	1.6	1.52	2
BCKDD0023	BC	393,366	1,174,009	368	59.3	-55.2	304	127	1	0.53	1
								156	4	1.96	8
								167	1	0.93	1
								177	5	0.82	4
								187	1	1.19	1
								198	3	2.37	7
								214	1	4.11	4
								241	6.6	0.95	6
BCKDD0024	BC	393,480	1,173,938	368	63.6	-55.8	280	0	4	1.07	4
								8	1	0.59	1
								12.5	9	0.93	8
								38	1	0.94	1
								51	1.2	4.96	6
								87	1	0.55	1
								94	5	0.76	4
								103	1	0.53	1
								112	26	2.26	59
								149	1	2.65	3
								162	1	0.66	1
								169	1	0.64	1
								173	7	0.62	4
								222	4	0.98	4
BCKDD0025A	BC	393,490	1,173,895	369	58.3	-56.5	301	60	1	0.63	1
								89	1	0.56	1
								93	1	0.74	1
								99.5	3.5	0.74	3
								123	4.5	1.24	6
								131	7	1.30	9
								150	6	0.83	5
								161	3	0.52	2
								186	2	1.12	2
								215	2	0.80	2
								234	4.75	0.64	3

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval	Au g/t	GM
BCKDD0026	BC	393,439	1,173,865	367	60.9	-59.3	337	71	5	0.67	3
								81	2	0.93	2
								90	4	1.41	6
								99	3	0.68	2
								186	1	0.60	1
								203.9	1.4	2.56	4
								230.6	2.9	1.07	3
								299	2	31.35	63
BCKDD0027	BC	393,409	1,173,896	367	58.1	-57.1	70	64.4	5.1	1.11	6

APPENDIX 3: JORC CODE – DIAMOND DRILLING

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Technique	<p>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling</p> <p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <p>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p> <p>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</p>	<p>Samples assayed were cut diamond drill ("DD").</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>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 and Bureau Veritas laboratories in Bamako and Kankan to produce a 50g fire assay charge with Au analysed by FAA505 at SGS and FA450 at Bureau Veritas.</p>
Drilling	<p>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</p>	<p>Drill holes included in this announcement were from DD rigs Sandvik DE710 DD, Sandvik DE710 DD, EDM2000 MP, Comacchio CXT15 MP and UDR200LS DD.</p> <p>Diamond drilling was a combination of PQ, HQ and NQ core.</p> <p>Core was oriented using WELLFORCE orientation tools.</p>
Drill Sample Recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</p>	<p>Core recoveries were recorded by dividing the total length of core returned from each run by the length of the run. Overall core recoveries averaged 92%, with the poorest recoveries (averaging 82%) in the first 40m of the drillholes.</p> <p>No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been analysed.</p>

Logging	<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.</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>
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	<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>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>
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	<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 and Bureau Veritas. 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 for every 15 samples on a rotating basis.</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 data is of acceptable quality to be used for Mineral Resource estimation.</p>
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	<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>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>

Location of Data points	<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>
Data Spacing and Distribution	<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 been drilled on an 80m x 80m drill spacing which supports an Inferred Mineral Resource estimate, and is being progressively infilled to an 80m x 40m which supports an Indicated Mineral Resource estimate. 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 deposit was initially drilled on 80m x 80m drill spacing which supports an Inferred Mineral Resource. Current drilling is progressively infilling the drill pattern to a 40m x 40m spacing. Analysis of the drill spacing will be undertaken once all results from the current drilling are received.</p>
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</p>	<p>NEB: Most of the drilling at NEB is orientated at as close as possible orthogonal to the dip and strike of the mineralisation. Early drilling programs were oriented to the west. When it was recognised that the mineralisation dips west, the drilling orientation was switched to east and most areas were re-drilled. An analysis of the data from east and west dipping holes showed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mean and median of the west dipping holes are higher than east dipping in the saprolite; • In the saprolite, the composites in the west dipping holes are more variable; • The west dipping holes in the saprolite have a larger population > 2g/t; • The mean and median of the west dipping holes are lower than east dipping in the fresh; • In the saprolite, the composites in the west dipping holes are less variable. <p>The west dipping data was filtered from the composite dataset before further processing, except for the laterite domain.</p> <p>BC: The recent reinterpretation suggests that east dipping holes are more likely to be intersecting the mineralisation orthogonally. Analysis of the effect of drill orientation will be made once all results from the current drilling are received.</p>
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<p>Core trays and RC chips are stored in a guarded location close to the nearby Bankan Village. Samples are picked up and transported to Bamako or Kankan by the SGS or Bureau Veritas truck. Pulps from Kankan were further transported by the Bureau Veritas truck to Bamako for assaying. Coarse rejects and pulps will be eventually recovered from SGS and Bureau Veritas and stored at PDI's field office in Kouroussa.</p>
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	CSA have reviewed the sampling techniques and chain of custody procedures at the project.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

		in the skarn are garnet, epidote, and chlorite, with rare pyroxene and amphibole. The footwall sedimentary carbonate displays strong deformation, including folding.
Drill Hole Information	<p>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. <p>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</p>	See Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.
Data Aggregation Methods	<p>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <p>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>DD 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>
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	<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 with exception certain holes including KKODD006A which was drilled at -50 dip and azimuth 210 towards the south-west, giving an exaggerated mineralised width.</p>
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 and Appendix 2.
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	<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>	NEB: The deposit is open at depth for the majority of its strike length, and along strike to the north. Additional infill drilling is being completed within the open pit shell to further improve the resource classification from Inferred. Step out drilling is being completed to the north along strike and at depth, around the underground resource and selected structural targets along the main shear to potentially add to the total resource.

		<p>BC: DD drilling is currently underway within and just below the resource pit shell, to better understand the geometry and structural characteristics of the deposit, and the relationships with different alteration facies. The results will continue to refine the interpretation of the mineralised envelope and geological structures, and support a potential upgrading of the resource estimate. Recent results show that mineralisation develops along a field of silicified zones, quartz veins or corridors marked by stockwork of quartz veins. This mineralisation continues at depth to the south-west and laterally to the north and south. Future drilling will explore targets along a north-south corridor between the footwall and hangingwall, with a view to potentially identifying additional resources.</p>
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