

## ENCOURAGING DRILL RESULTS AT NEB, BC AND NEARBY TARGETS

**Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX:PDI) ("PDI" or the "Company")** is pleased to report latest assay results from its ongoing drilling programs at NE Bankan ("NEB"), Bankan Creek ("BC") and nearby targets, within the Bankan Gold Project in Guinea.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- **Outstanding NEB infill drilling results**, both within the lower part of the resource pit shell and within the underground resource. Best results include **54m @ 3.90g/t** from 480m, **35.9m @ 5.33g/t** from 445m and **27.9m @ 4.59g/t** from 406.1m (open pit) and **13m @ 9.17g/t** from 782m (underground).
- Positive intercept just **outside the BC resource pit shell** of **12.2m @ 2.38g/t** from 223.5m in the only new hole received from BC.
- Gbenbeden extension RC drilling delivers **6m @ 6.19g/t** from 76m, **2m @ 3.99g/t** from 36m and **1m @ 5.88g/t** from 18m.
- First-pass RC drilling at 800W records best results of **14m @ 2.79g/t** from 5m, **2m @ 8.05g/t** from 142m and **3m @ 3.91g/t** from 80m.

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

*"PDI is making excellent progress across the various drilling programs that are ongoing at our Tier-1 Bankan Gold Project. Favourable results continue to flow from NEB and BC resource definition drilling in the lead up to our planned Mineral Resource update in Q3 2023, which has potential to deliver additional upgrades to the Indicated category and an incremental increase in ounces."*

*"Near-resource RC drilling is in its early stages, however we have received encouraging results which provide impetus to continue testing the numerous highly prospective targets in close proximity to NEB and BC. If successful, these targets have potential to contribute shallow ounces to future operations."*

### SUMMARY OF DRILLING RESULTS

Results in this announcement are from 18 holes for 6,432m as shown in Table 1.

This includes resource definition diamond ("DD") and reverse circulation ("RC") drilling at the NEB, BC and Gbenbeden deposits, as well as initial RC drilling at the 800W target (refer to Figure 1).

Table 1: Drill Holes Reported in this Announcement

Drill type	Holes	Metres	Locality
DD	7	4,856	NEB
RC	6	705	Gbenbeden (NEB)
DD	1	271	BC
RC	4	600	800W
<b>Total DD/RC</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6,432</b>	

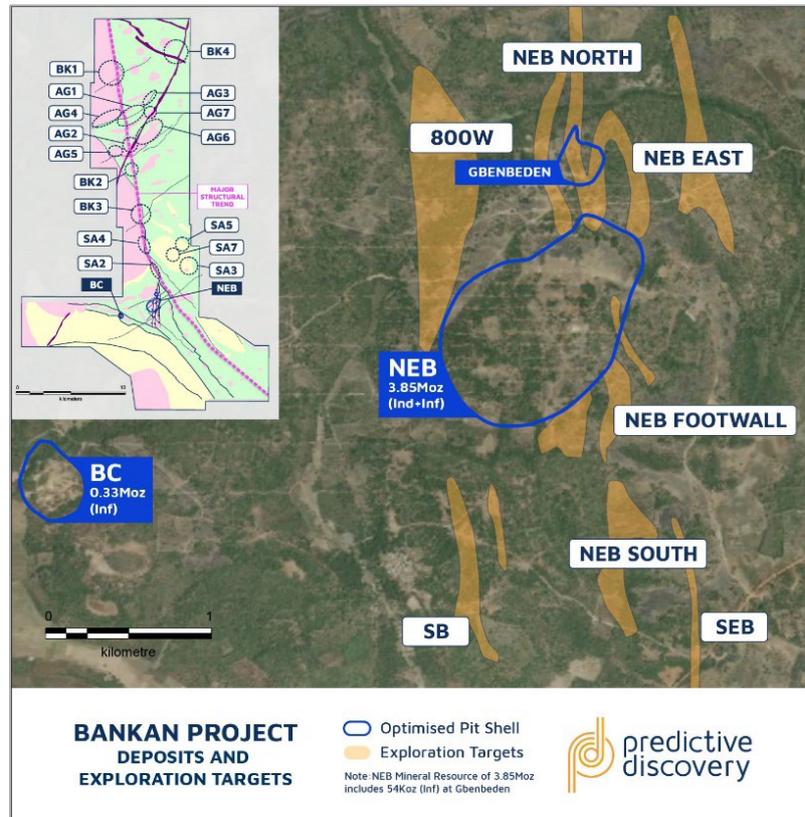


Figure 1: Bankan Project deposits and target

There are currently two DD rigs focused on resource definition drilling at NEB and BC, and one DD rig conducting geotechnical drilling for the Scoping Study. One RC rig is drilling near-resource targets at NEB and one RC rig is drilling regional exploration targets at Argo 15-20km north of NEB.

## NEB DRILLING RESULTS

NEB drill holes reported in this announcement include 7 DD holes for 4,856m of resource definition drilling for incorporation into a Mineral Resource update planned for Q3 2023.

Best results include:

- BNEDD0211: 54m @ 3.90g/t from 480m
- BNEDD0224: 35.9m @ 5.33g/t from 445m, incl 12m @ 13.51g/t from 450m
- BNEDD0221: 5.2m @ 5.63g/t from 384m  
8.85m @ 3.18g/t from 392.15m  
27.9m @ 4.59g/t from 406.1m, incl 11.5m @ 8.09g/t from 407.5m  
incl 2m @ 10.00g/t from 425m
- BNEDD0193W1N1: 13m @ 9.17g/t from 782m, incl 5m @ 22.44g/t from 789m

The long section and drill plan for NEB are shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3 respectively, with cross sections and additional commentary included in subsequent pages.

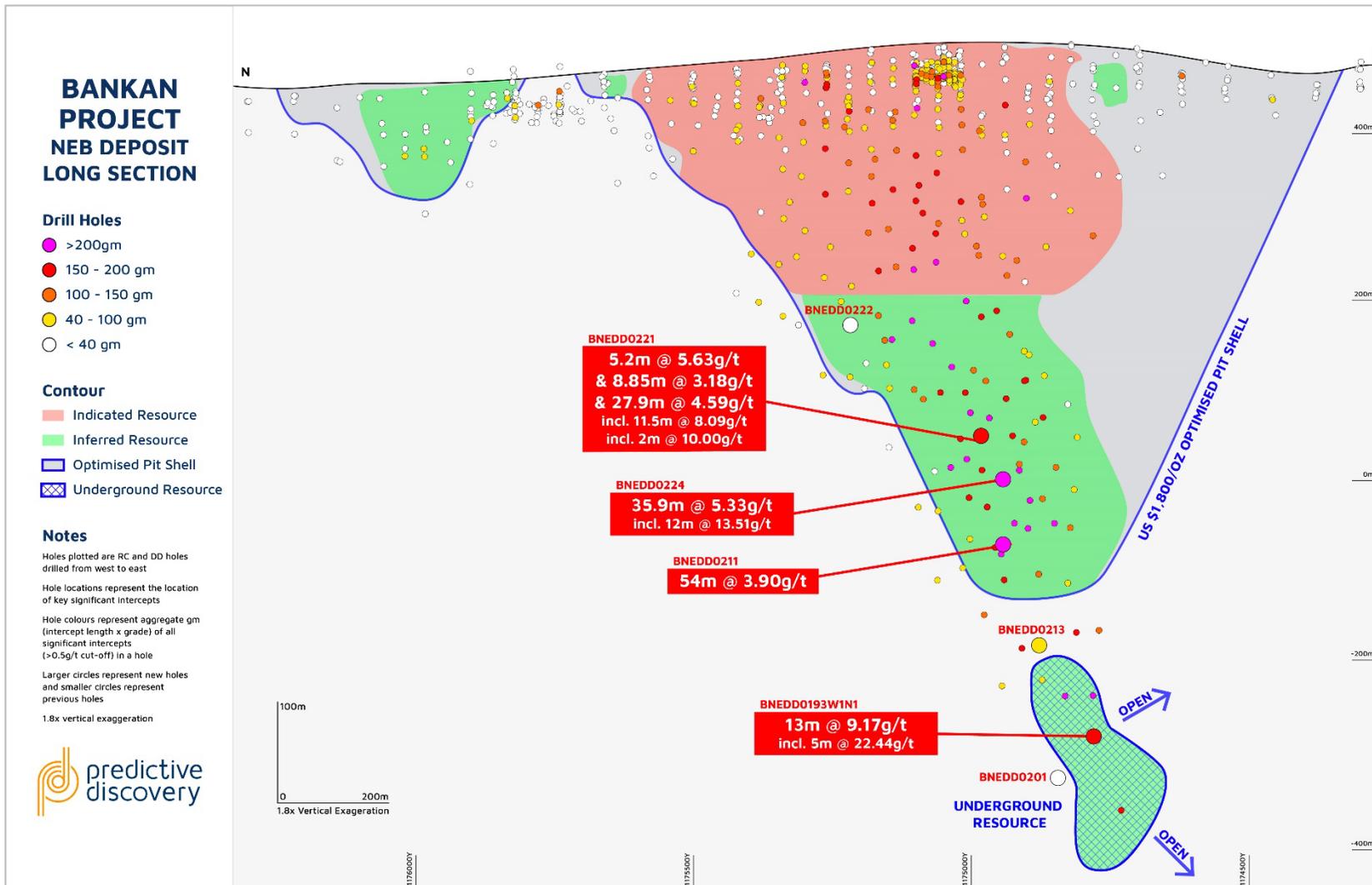


Figure 2: NEB long section, showing new DD results

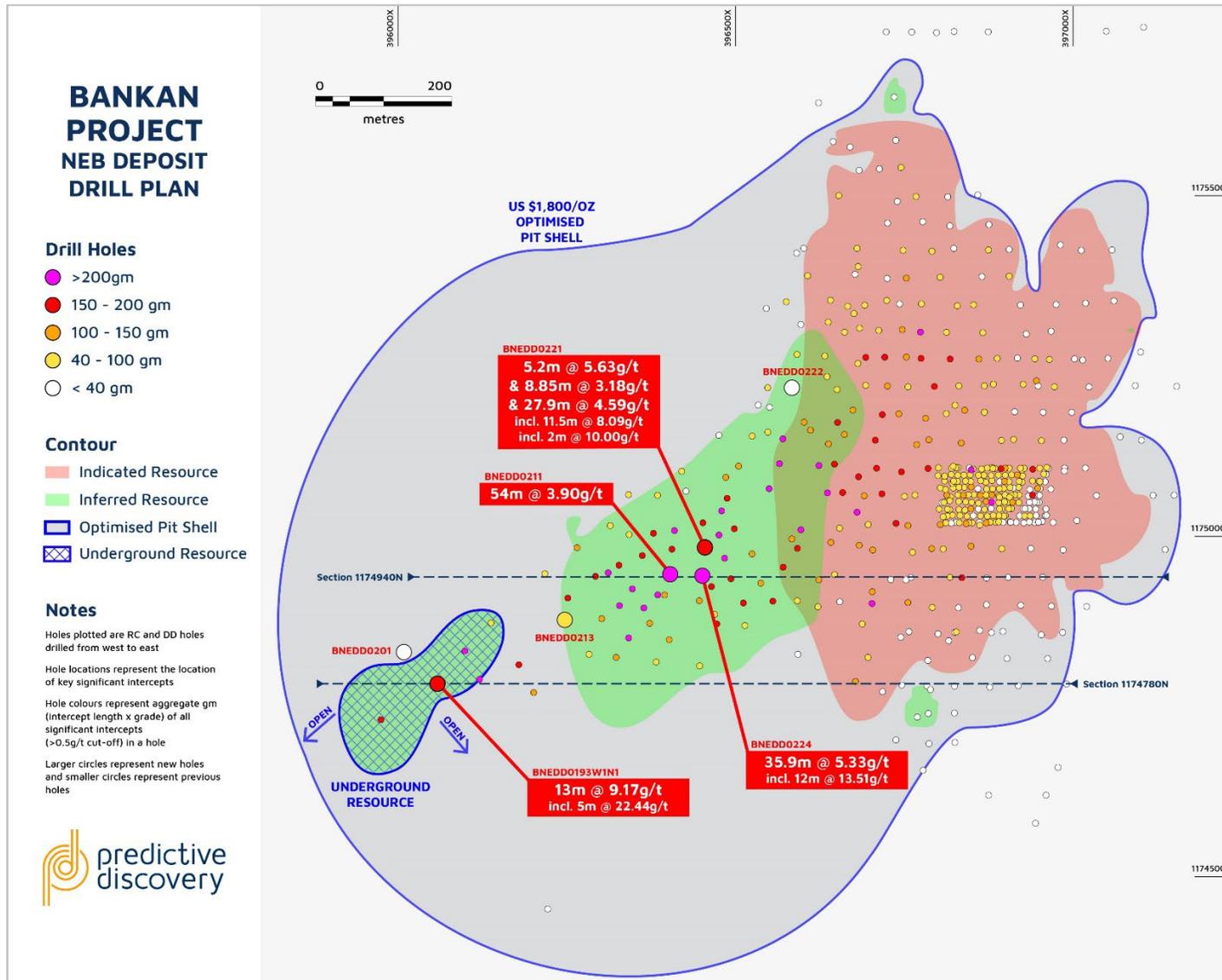


Figure 3: NEB drill plan, showing new DD results

1174940N

This section hosts two new holes in the lower part of the optimised resource pit shell, where the Mineral Resource is classified as Inferred. BNEDD0211 recorded a broad intercept of 54m @ 3.90g/t from 480m adjacent and hosted on the Main Shear Zone ("STMZ").

Further up-dip, BNEDD0224 hosts an excellent high-grade intercept of 35.9m @ 5.33g/t from 445m including 12m @ 13.51g/t from 450m in an area where the STMZ and a footwall shear zone intersect. Other significant intercepts were also recorded within the resource pit shell in BNEDD0224, including 5m @ 1.54g/t from 436m and 16m @ 0.69g/t from 484m.

Assays remain pending for BNEDD0210, which will infill the gap between the resource pit shell and BNEDD0122A.

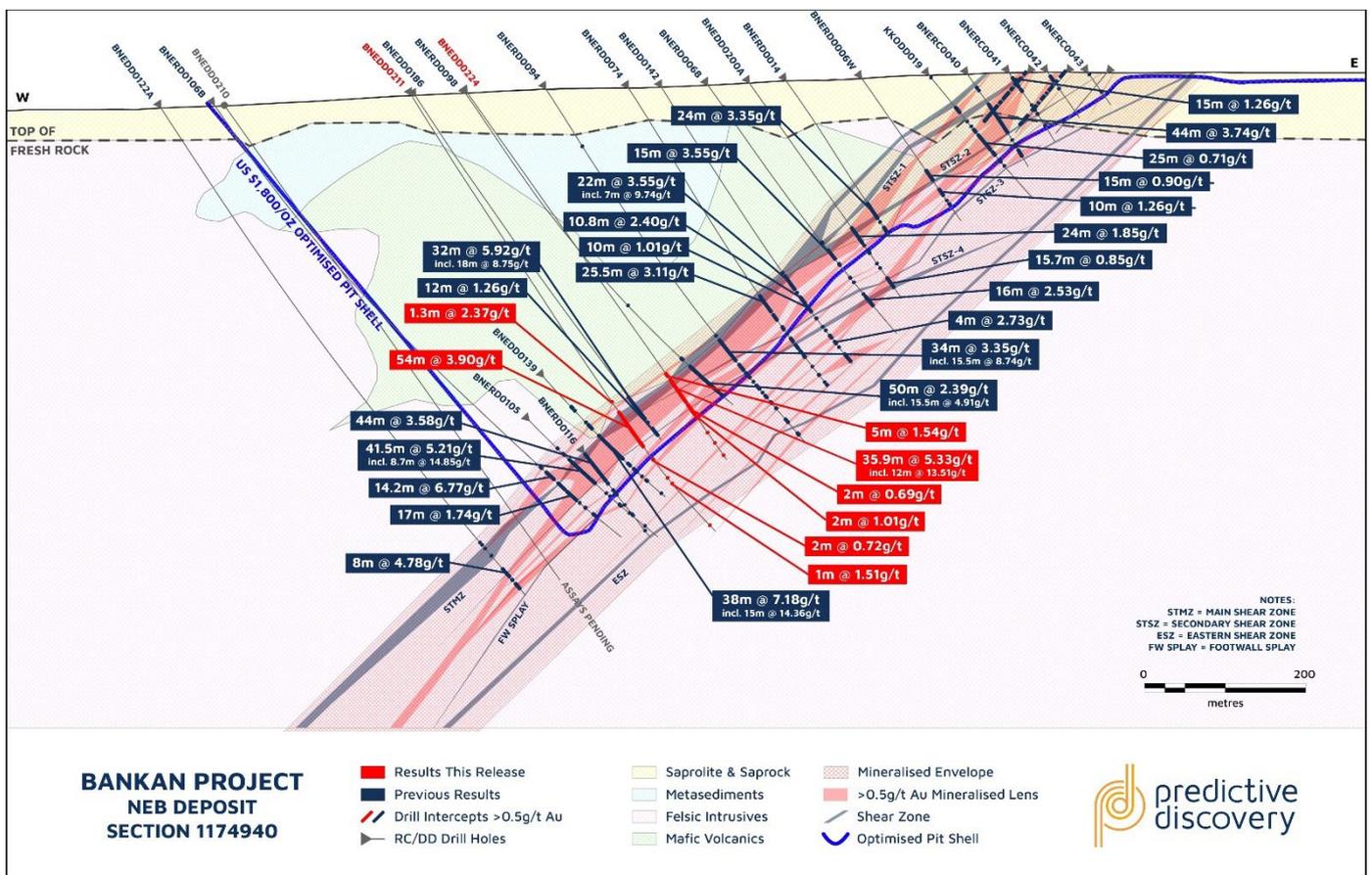


Figure 4: NEB section 1174940N (+20mN/- 20mS)

1174780N

Section 1174780N hosts BNEDD0193W1N1, which reported an intercept of 13m @ 9.17g/t from 782m including 5m @ 22.44g/t from 789m within the current Inferred Underground Mineral Resource envelope. This confirms the presence of high-grade mineralisation and adds to the data supporting the current estimate.

Assays are pending from additional holes on this section, BNEDD0208 and BNEDD0215, which are situated in the lower part of the resource pit shell.

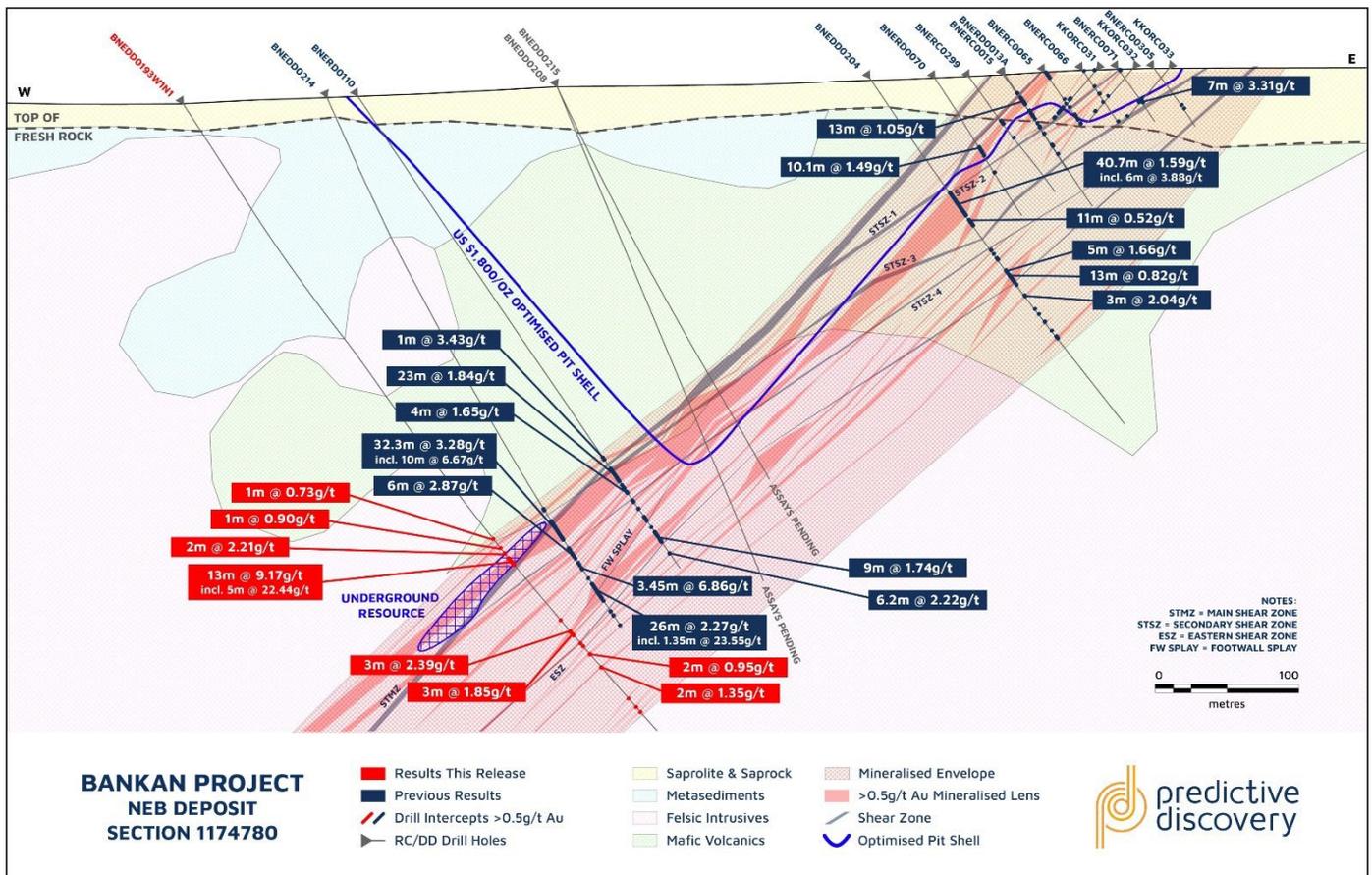


Figure 5: NEB section 1174780N (+20mN/- 20mS)

### *Other NEB Results*

BNEDD0221 was drilled in the lower part of the resource pit shell on section 1174980N, recording an outstanding intercept adjacent to the STMZ of 27.9m @ 4.59g/t from 406.1m including 11.5m @ 8.09g/t from 407.5m and including 2m @ 10.00g/t from 425m. Additional high-grade intercepts were recorded further up the hole, including 5.2m @ 5.63g/t from 384m and 8.85m @ 3.18g/t from 392.1m. The intercepts in BNEDD0221 occur where the STMZ and a footwall shear zone are in close proximity, resulting in intense deformation of the surrounding rocks and high-grade mineralisation.

BNEDD0201 was drilled outside the northern boundary of the current Inferred Underground Mineral Resource. Only low-grade intercepts were recorded in this hole, with results confirming the northern boundary of the Underground Mineral Resource.

BNEDD0213 was drilled just below the resource pit shell on section 1174860N. No high-grade intercepts were recorded from the STMZ. Consistent with other holes in this area, such as BNEDD0119A and BNERD0122A, the best intercepts in BNEDD0213 were recorded 50-60m deeper into the footwall, including 3m @ 3.90g/t from 640m and 19m @ 1.16g/t from 646m. The potential for additional Underground Mineral Resources in the footwall is subject to further drilling and interpretation.

Refer to the NEB long section and drill plan in Figures 2 and 3 for visual representation of these results.

### **GBENBEDEN DRILLING RESULTS**

PDI is completing a RC drilling campaign at Gbenbeden, which is located immediately north of the main NEB deposit and contains an Inferred Mineral Resource of 54Koz @ 0.70g/t within a small resource pit shell.<sup>1</sup> Geophysics and structural interpretation work completed subsequent to the last Mineral Resource update identified that Gbenbeden is open at depth and along strike to the north. The current RC drilling program is designed to infill mineralisation and test for extensions.

Best results from the 6 RC holes for 705m reported in this announcement include:

- BNERC0365: 4m @ 1.13g/t from 66m  
6m @ 6.19g/t from 76m
- BNERC0360: 2m @ 3.99g/t from 36m
- BNERC0359: 1m @ 5.88g/t from 18m

The holes are located at the northern end of the Gbenbeden resource pit shell and outside the current Inferred Mineral Resource (refer to Figure 6). A number of significant intercepts were recorded in the tonalite, with the geometry suggesting a westward plunge and northward extension of the mineralisation in line with geophysical interpretations. Further assays from recent RC drilling are pending.

<sup>1</sup> ASX Announcement – 50% Of NEB'S 3.5Moz Open Pit Resource Upgraded to Indicated (6 February 2023). Gbenbeden was reported as part of the NEB Open Pit Mineral Resource and is represented as the Northern Domain.

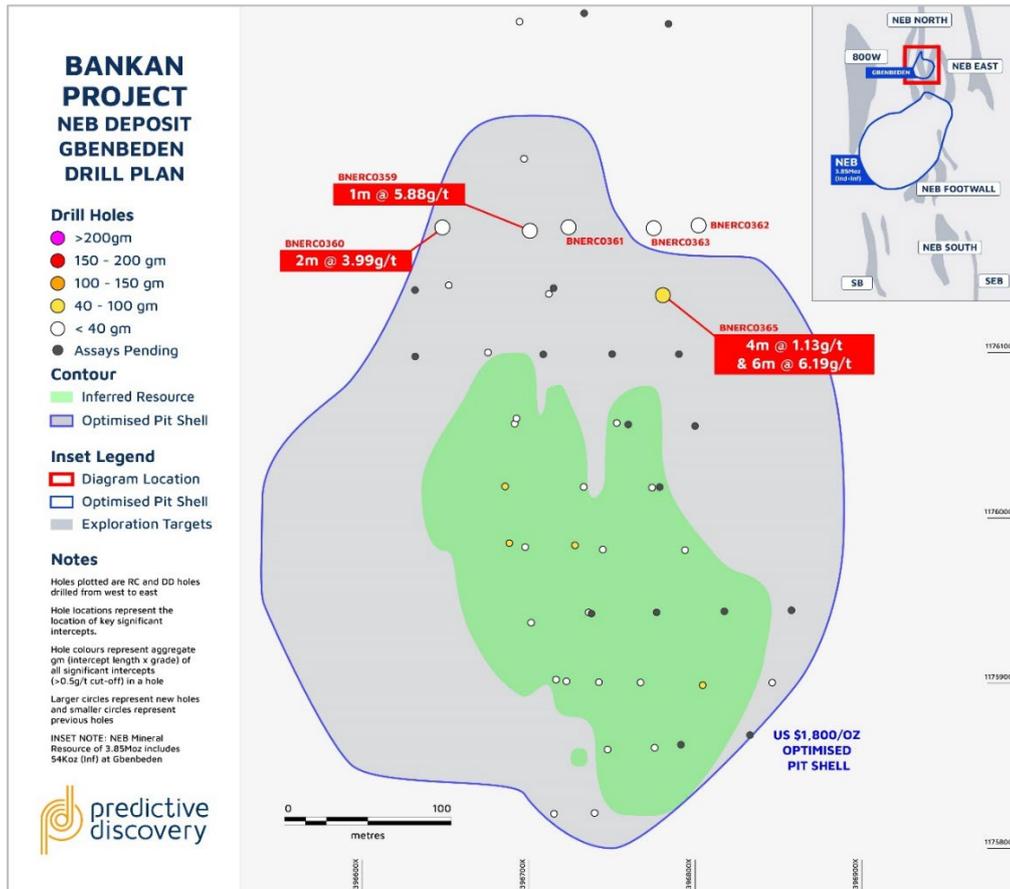


Figure 6: Gbenbeden drill plan, showing new RC results

## BC DRILLING RESULTS

Results from one additional DD hole at BC has been received. BCKDD0028 was drilled in the southern part of the resource pit shell, infilling a gap between BCKDD0013 and BCKDD0001.

BCKDD0028 recorded a series of intercepts hosted mainly in the tonalite and develop along secondary quartz vein stockwork silicified corridors but also at the contacts between the intrusive formation (tonalite) and the metasedimentary and skarn facies surrounding the tonalite.

The best intercept was 12.2m @ 2.38g/t from 223.5m including 1.1m @ 14.20g/t from 223.5m just outside the current optimised resource pit shell. A series of significant intercepts were also recorded further up the hole within the resource pit shell, including 9m @ 0.49g/t from 133.5m, 1m @ 1.75g/t from 154m, 3.5m @ 1.13g/t from 161.5m, 5.4m @ 1.21g/t from 186m and 4.6m @ 1.06g/t from 194m.

Assays remain pending for BCKDD0029 on this section which will extend the drilling pattern below BCKDD0001 towards the bottom of and below the resource pit shell.

The BC Mineral Resource estimate will be revised in Q3 2023, using the results of the recent geological relogging, interpretation and the current drill program.

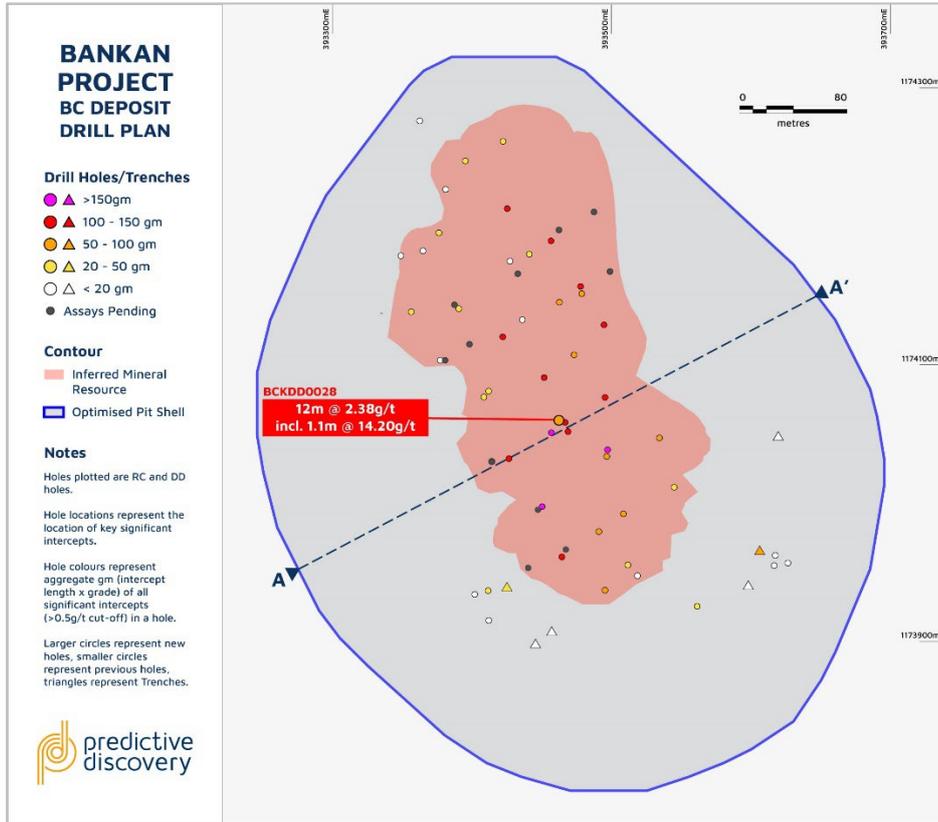


Figure 7: BC drill plan, showing new DD results

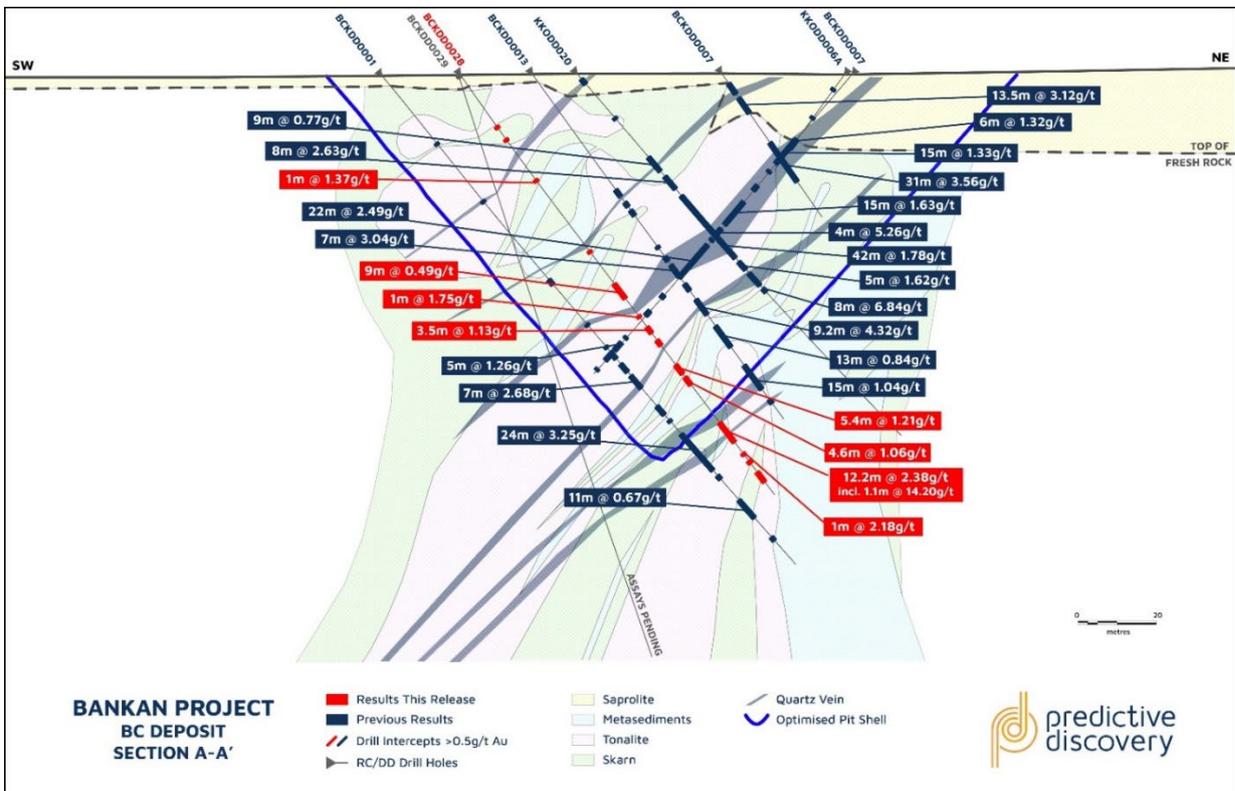


Figure 8: BC section A-A' (+20mNW/- 20mSE)

## 800W DRILLING RESULTS

The 800W prospect is located approximately 350m north-west of the NEB resource pit shell along a NNE-trending resistive anomaly detected by previous induced polarisation geophysics. Initial RC drilling comprising 4 holes for 600m has been completed to further test the positive intercepts encountered by previous aircore drilling.

BNERC0357 hole, the western most hole, reported 1m @ 1.40g/t from 99m, 1m @ 0.78g/t from 103m in tonalite below a shear zone. Moving 60m to the east, BNERC0358 hole recorded a series of intercepts, including 3m @ 2.45g/t from 9m, 6m @ 1.33g/t from 31m, 5m @ 0.80g/t from 52m, 1m @ 4.63g/t from 68m, 5m @ 1.29g/t from 72m and 3m @ 3.91g/t from 80m.

BNERC0355A hole reported the best intercepts from the four holes, with 14m @ 2.79g/t from 5m into the shear zone, 7m @ 1.32g/t from 55m and 2m @ 8.05g/t from 142m. BNERC0356A, the eastern most hole, intersected 4m @ 1.03g/t from 4m and 1m @ 0.73g/t from 63m.

Further RC drilling is underway at 800W, with additional lines of holes to be drilled directly to the north and south of this section.

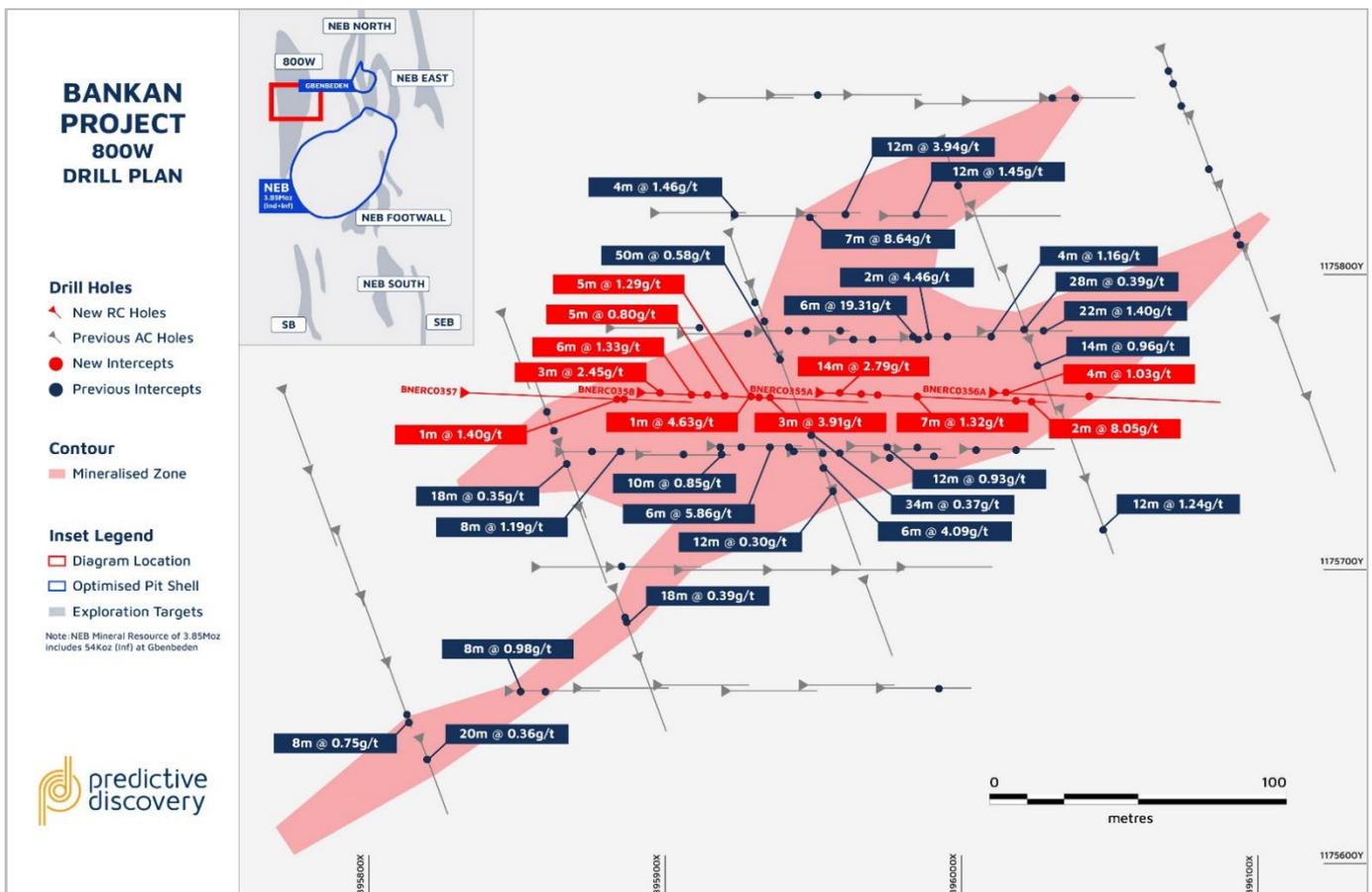


Figure 9: 800W drill plan, showing new RC results and previous aircore results

- 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 Siguiiri 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,<sup>2</sup> 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.

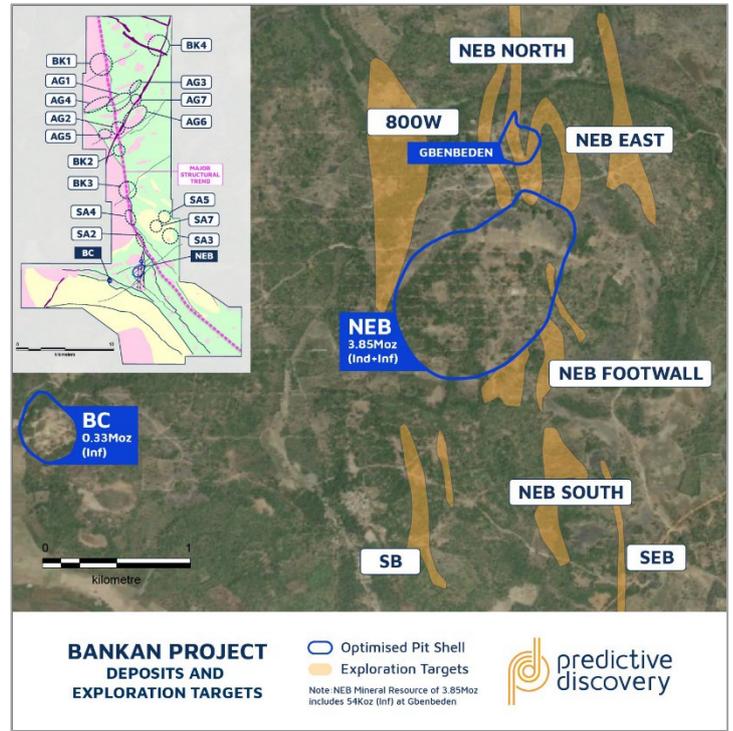


Figure 10: Bankan Project deposits and targets

## 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.

<sup>2</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	42.7	1.27	1,747
	Inferred	0.5	24.7	2.23	1,768
	<b>Total</b>		<b>67.4</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>3,515</b>
NEB Underground	Inferred	2.0	2.2	4.75	335
<b>NEB Total</b>			<b>69.6</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>3,850</b>
BC Open Pit	Inferred	0.5	7.2	1.43	331
<b>Total Bankan Project</b>			<b>76.8</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>4,181</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
5 June 2023	Positive Resource Drilling Results from NEB and BC	31 May 2021	6m at 32g/t Gold from First Drilling at Koundian, Guinea
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

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								
BNEDD0193W1N1	NEB	395,599	1,174,780	379	86.9	-57.0	1,101	748	1	0.73	1								
								764	1	0.90	1								
								773	2	2.21	4								
								<b>782</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9.17</b>	<b>119</b>								
								894	1	0.52	1								
								914	3	2.39	7								
								920	3	1.85	6								
								936.2	1.6	0.92	2								
								942	1	0.51	1								
								956	2	0.95	2								
								980	2	1.35	3								
								1038	1	0.65	1								
								1054	1.2	1.65	2								
								1063	1	0.64	1								
BNEDD0201	NEB	395,701	1,174,820	384	88.1	-65.5	959	700	2	0.81	2								
								709	1	0.56	1								
								725.7	1.3	2.17	3								
								734	1	0.54	1								
								741	1	0.57	1								
								779	4	0.94	4								
								866	4	0.55	2								
								879	1	0.58	1								
								903	1	0.58	1								
								463.7	1.3	2.37	3								
BNEDD0211	NEB	396,096	1,174,939	401	88.3	-59.1	673	<b>480</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>211</b>								
								553	2	0.72	1								
								583	1	0.90	1								
								592	1	1.51	2								
								620	1	0.81	1								
								663	1	0.53	1								
								BNEDD0213	NEB	395,939	1,174,861	394	86.7	-63.4	740	564	3	0.89	3
																572.2	8.8	0.71	6
584	4	0.59	2																
592	1	9.55	10																
596	4	0.78	3																
614	4	0.98	4																
633	3	0.58	2																
640	3	3.90	12																
<b>646</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>22</b>																
712.9	1.1	0.77	1																
BNEDD0221	NEB	396,251	1,174,980	410	89.3	-63.6	459	<b>384</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>29</b>								
								<b>392.2</b>	<b>8.85</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>28</b>								
								<b>406.1</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>4.59</b>	<b>128</b>								
								443	1	1.96	2								
								451	1	0.77	1								
								456	2	1.04	2								
BNEDD0222	NEB	396,498	1,175,219	416	88.6	-73.5	358	232	1	0.60	1								
								262	1	0.56	1								
								<b>275</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>19</b>								
								298.7	8.3	1.01	8								
								316	1	0.56	1								
								322	6	0.86	5								
								BNEDD0224	NEB	396,166	1,174,940	405	86.3	-56.9	568	436	5	1.54	8
<b>445</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>191</b>																
484	16	0.69	11																
503	2	1.01	2																
527	1	1.01	1																
543	1	0.91	1																
562	1	0.54	1																

## 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
BCKDD0028	BC	393,403	1,174,001	368	67.9	-55.2	271	32	1	0.53	1
								40	1	0.51	1
								66	1	1.37	1
								112	1	0.78	1
								133.5	9	0.49	4
								154	1	1.75	2
								161.5	3.5	1.13	4
								170	3	0.64	2
								186	5.4	1.21	7
								194	4.6	1.06	5
								<b>223.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>29</b>
								243.2	1	2.18	2
								248.2	1.4	0.59	1
								255.5	6	0.45	3

## APPENDIX 3: NEAR-RESOURCE REVERSE CIRCULATION 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
BNERC0355A	800W	395,950	1,175,758	389	89.8	-59.7	150	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>39</b>
								23	2	0.55	1
								35	1	1.30	1
								<b>55</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>9</b>
								123	1	0.55	1
								<b>142</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8.05</b>	<b>16</b>
BNERC0356A	800W	396,017	1,175,758	390	88.7	-60.0	150	4	4	1.03	4
BNERC0357	800W	395,834	1,175,760	388	87.9	-59.6	150	63	1	0.73	1
								99	1	1.40	1
BNERC0358	800W	395,893	1,175,760	389	89.3	-59.7	150	103	1	0.78	1
								<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>7</b>
								<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>8</b>
								42	2	0.67	1
								52	5	0.80	4
								68	1	4.63	5
								72	5	1.29	7
<b>80</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>12</b>								
BNERC0359	Gbenbeden	396,671	1,176,178	384	97.0	-59.0	150	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>6</b>
								37	1	0.71	1
								105	1	0.53	1
BNERC0360	Gbenbeden	396,632	1,176,177	383	96.8	-58.1	150	7	2	1.41	3
								18	2	0.75	2
								23	1	0.72	1
								<b>36</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>8</b>
								56	2	1.32	3
BNERC0361	Gbenbeden	396,709	1,176,178	384	100.4	-60.7	150	20	1	0.51	1
BNERC0362	Gbenbeden	396,789	1,176,179	385	98.0	-59.2	40	33	3	0.55	2
								39	1	0.52	1
								12	1	1.36	1
BNERC0363	Gbenbeden	396,750	1,176,179	385	99.3	-59.8	105	18	3	1.00	3
								82	2	0.76	2
BNERC0365	Gbenbeden	396,750	1,176,139	386	98.0	-60.8	110	19	1	0.74	1
								60	1	0.65	1
								66	4	1.13	5
								<b>76</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6.19</b>	<b>37</b>
								108	1	0.57	1

## APPENDIX 4: 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. Duplicate samples were also retained for re-assay.</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>
<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>
<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 averaged 92%, with the poorest recoveries (averaging 82%) in the first 40m of the drillholes.</p> <p>Overall RC recovery is very good at 96%, 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 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>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>The splitters are regularly checked to ensure sample build up is minimised.</p> <p>No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been analysed.</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 samples were collected by riffle splitting 2-3kg from 1m 30kg bulk samples collected directly from the cyclone attached to the drill rig. Sample quality and condition are logged critically and any loss of sample integrity will trigger the hole being immediately stopped. One blind field is inserted into the sample stream and assayed routinely. The sampling procedures are industry standard. RC sample weights are recorded immediately after collection from the cyclone.</p> <p>Field duplicate results demonstrated no bias in the sample results.</p> <p>There is considerable scatter in the diamond duplicate pairs suggesting that the mineralisation is likely to be highly variable at a short scale, and this variability needs to be taken into account when planning future sampling programs.</p> <p>Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>
<p><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 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 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>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 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>
<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 as close as possible orthogonal to the dip and strike of the mineralisation. Early drilling programs were orientated 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><b>Sample Security</b></p>	<p>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</p>	<p>Samples 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 office in Kouroussa or at the core shed.</p>

<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.															
<b>Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results</b>																	
<b>Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status</b>	<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" data-bbox="903 562 1501 719"> <thead> <tr> <th>Permit Name</th> <th>Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</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> <p>The permits are located between 9°51'00"W and 10°03'24"W and between 10°32'26"N and 10°52'00"N, situated to the northwest, west and southwest of the town of Kouroussa in Guinea.</p> <p>The Kaninko, Saman and Bokoro permits are held by 100% owned subsidiaries of PDI. The Argo permit is subject to a joint venture within the Australian registered holding company of Argo Mining SARLU, whereby PDI can progressively earn 90% of the holding company by payment of US\$100,000 and will acquire the remaining 10% at a decision to mine in exchange for a 2% net smelter royalty on production. The Argo permit expiry date has passed, however PDI has submitted renewal documents that have been registered by the Ministry and are in process.</p> <p>Parts of the Kaninko and Saman permits, including the NEB and BC deposits, are situated in Buffer Zone 2 of the Upper Niger National Park.</p> <p>Agriculture and other multiple use activities are permitted in Buffer Zone 2, but absence any change of decree, the mining of mineral deposits is not permitted. However, there are precedents in Guinea for Mining Permits to be granted in environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. within and adjacent to the Mt Nimba World Heritage Site). PDI is currently undertaking detailed sustainability studies (including an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) and a Scoping Study to facilitate the permitting process for the Project.</p>	Permit Name	Area (km <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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<b>Exploration Done by Other Parties</b>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>PDI is not aware of any significant previous gold exploration over the NEB/BC area.</p> <p>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>															
<b>Geology</b>	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</p>															

		<p>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>
<b>Drill Hole Information</b>	<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>	See Appendix 1 to Appendix 3.
<b>Data Aggregation Methods</b>	<p>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <p>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>Sampling was generally in 1m intervals.</p> <p>Up to 2m (down-hole) of internal waste is included for results reported at the 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade.</p> <p>Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.</p>
<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 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>
<b>Diagrams</b>	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.

<b>Balanced Reporting</b>	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 to Appendix 3.
<b>Other Substantive Exploration Data</b>	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.
<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>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> <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> <p>Other: Near-resource RC drilling is ongoing at several targets in close proximity to NEB.</p>