

ARGO TARGET UPGRADED BY RECENT AUGER RESULTS

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX:PDI) ("PDI" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at the Argo area of the Bankan Gold Project in Guinea.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Recent auger drilling across Argo delivers best intercepts of **4m @ 5.08g/t** from 8m and **8m @ 1.89g/t** from 12m within the Sounsoun target and **4m @ 3.71g/t** from 4m east of the Somo target.
- Sounsoun upgraded to Priority 1 drill target** based on multiple positive auger results.
- 8 RC holes for 970m drilled at Argo** to date in first-pass RC drilling program (no assays received).

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

"Momentum is building at Argo and we continue to be encouraged by exploration results at this highly prospective area, which is in a similar geological setting to the NEB discovery."

"We are further expanding our knowledge of the Argo region through ongoing auger drilling, which has delivered many promising new results and has upgraded the Sounsoun target to a Priority 1 drill target."

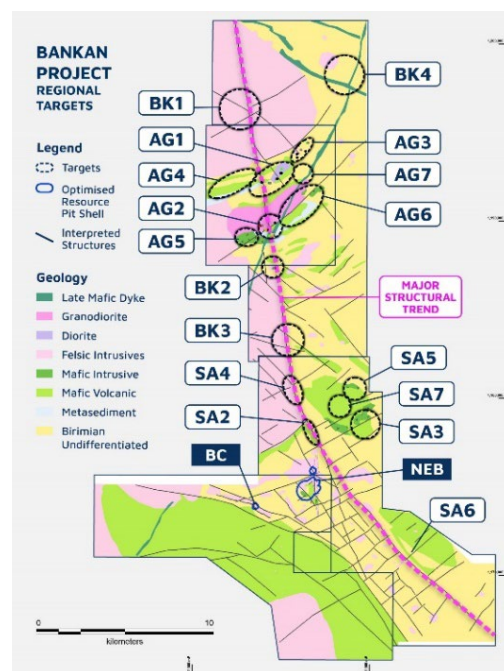
"Our initial RC drilling campaign remains at an early stage. 8 holes have been completed and more are underway and planned."

OVERVIEW OF ARGO

Argo is located 15-20km north of NEB along the major gold structural corridor that represents the western margin of the Siguiri Basin.

Argo is interpreted as hosting NE-SW trending geological contacts with cross-cutting faults which are mostly NW-SE oriented. It comprises metasediments and metavolcanics in an apparent NE-SW trending fold structure, intruded by granodiorite, diorite and cross-cut by a magnetic NE-SW trending mafic dyke. Numerous active and inactive artisanal gold workings are present.

Argo's AG1 to AG7 target areas have been the focus of PDI's recent regional exploration, with the objective of discovering an additional major gold deposit. 11 RC drilling targets (including four Priority 1 targets) have been identified from extensive auger drilling, geophysics surveys and other exploration information.



ARGO AUGER RESULTS

New results have been received from ongoing auger drilling at Argo. The auger program is progressively covering untested Argo target areas to assist with the further RC drill targeting.

Auger results reported in this announcement are mainly from AG5 (including Sounsoun), north of AG5 (including Somo), west of AG6, AG6, AG7, AG3 (including Sanifolon) and north-west of AG3. Best intercepts include:

- 4m @ 5.08g/t from 8m in BKAU5966, within the Sounsoun target;
- 8m @ 1.89g/t from 12m in BKAU5951, within the Sounsoun target;
- 4m @ 3.71g/t from 4m in BKAU5934, east of the Somo target;
- 8m @ 1.16g/t from 10m in BKAU5768, north-east of the Naladioulou target in AG6.

Other positive in-situ auger results were also received within or adjacent to the Sounsoun target, which combined with the above results has upgraded Sounsoun from a Priority 3 to a Priority 1 drill target. This has increased the number of Priority 1 targets at Argo to five. Sounsoun, which is located along strike to the south-west of the Priority 1 Gbata target, has strong gravimetric and aeromagnetic anomalies which are coincident with chargeability / resistivity anomalies.

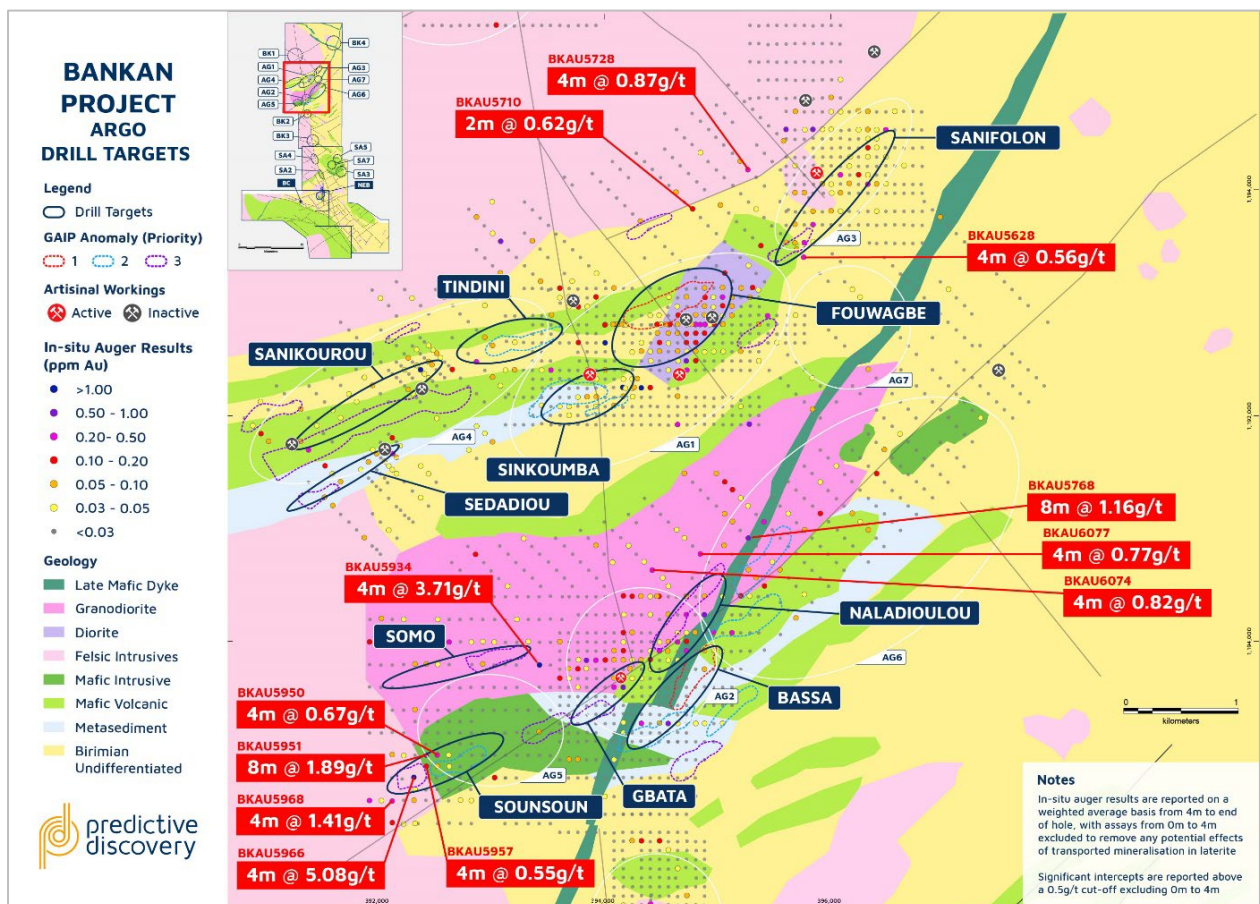


Figure 1: Argo map showing updated auger results with new significant intercepts

RC DRILLING PROGRAM

The initial RC drilling program commenced at Argo in early June 2023, which is planned to comprise approximately 50 holes for 7,000m across multiple priority targets. To date, 8 holes for 970m have been completed at the Sedadiou, Sanikourou and Tindini targets (no assay results received yet).

- 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.

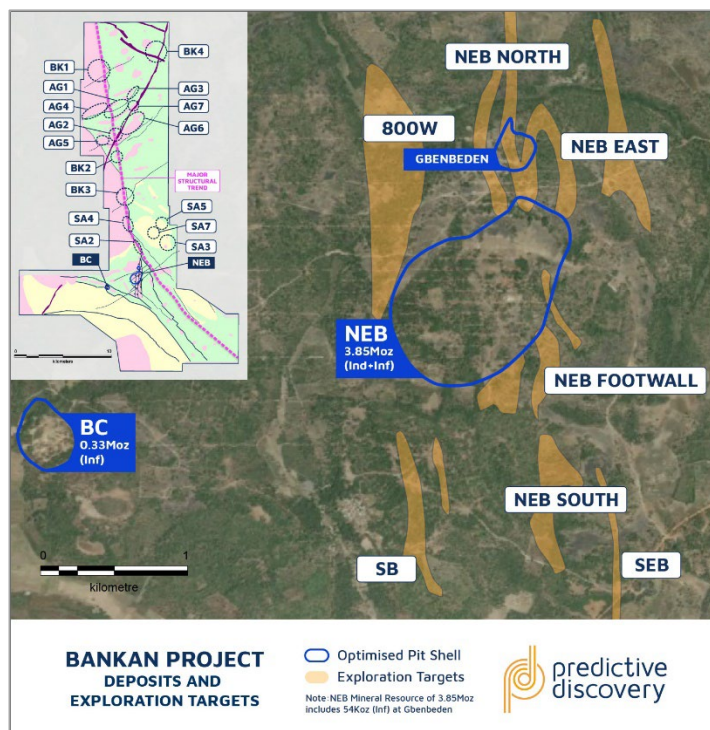


Figure 2: Bankan Project deposits and targets

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The Exploration Results reported herein are based on information compiled by Mr Cédric Gineste, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Gineste is a consultant of the Company and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits being considered to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Gineste consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to the previous mineral resource estimate is from the announcement titled "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
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: ARGO AUGER 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
BKAU5628	Sanifolon / AG3	395,738	1,193,394	391	0.0	-90.0	20	12	4	0.56	2
BKAU5710	NW of AG3	394,753	1,193,818	388	0.0	-90.0	16	6	2	0.62	1
BKAU5728	NW of AG3	395,244	1,194,167	417	0.0	-90.0	18	4	4	0.87	4
BKAU5768	AG6	395,247	1,190,917	407	0.0	-90.0	18	10	8	1.16	9
BKAU5934	Somo / N of AG5	393,402	1,189,796	429	0.0	-90.0	20	4	4	3.71	15
BKAU5950	Sounsoun / AG5	392,499	1,189,001	420	0.0	-90.0	20	8	4	0.67	3
BKAU5951	Sounsoun / AG5	392,400	1,189,001	419	0.0	-90.0	20	12	8	1.89	15
BKAU5957	Sounsoun / AG5	392,399	1,188,900	421	0.0	-90.0	20	16	4	0.55	2
BKAU5966	Sounsoun / AG5	392,289	1,188,804	416	0.0	-90.0	20	8	4	5.08	20
BKAU5968	Sounsoun / AG5	392,100	1,188,595	401	0.0	-90.0	20	12	4	1.41	6
BKAU6074	W of AG6	394,400	1,190,632	394	0.0	-90.0	16	12	4	0.82	3
BKAU6077	W of AG6	394,824	1,190,775	410	0.0	-90.0	20	16	4	0.77	3

Note: Assays from 0m to 4m are excluded to remove any potential effects of transported mineralisation in laterite.

APPENDIX 2: JORC CODE – POWER 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 from power auger drilling.</p> <p>2kg composite samples were collected for every 4m downhole interval.</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. Duplicate samples were retained for re-assay.</p> <p>Sampling was supervised by qualified geologists.</p>
Drilling	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Power auger drilling was carried out by ADS (African Drilling Services) and WAFS (West African Forage SARL) using a 4WD-mounted power auger rig.
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>	Sample recovery is not assessed for power auger drilling as it is a geochemical method. In general, however, recoveries are good because the hole has to be cleared by the screw-type rods in order for the drill rods to advance downwards.

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 and minor minerals. None of the samples will be used in a Mineral Resource estimate.</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>Each auger rod is 2m and a composite is made every 4m. The sample material is constantly subsampled into a tub which is then cone and quartered into a 2.5-3kg composite for submission to the lab. One field duplicate is taken and assayed every 50 samples.</p> <p>The sampling methods are industry standard for auger drilling programs in West African savannah laterite terrains.</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.</p> <p>Field duplicates, standards and blank samples are inserted in sequence every 24 samples. All QAQC results are monitored as results are reported and the Data Manager will accept or reject the batch based on set criteria. All results reported in this release have passed QAQC assurance criteria.</p> <p>pXRF analysis is also completed on saprolite pulps to obtain information of pathfinder elements other than gold.</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>The intercepts are generated from DATASHED with a COG $\geq 0.5\text{g/t}$ and maximum of 2 metres internal dilution. These intercepts are verified individually by the Geology Manager before being compiled for publication.</p> <p>No twin holes are routinely conducted for auger drilling. Auger anomalies are typically followed up by AC and RC if successful.</p> <p>No adjustment of assay data is conducted.</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 collars are located using a handheld GPS in the WGS84 29N grid system.</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>Holes were located on 320x80m and 80x80m grids. New auger infill patterns have been reset to 200x100m to 100x50m to 50x50m. This type of drilling is not appropriate for inclusion in the calculation of any Mineral Resource estimate.</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>	There is very limited outcrop in the area but based on the general orientation of the main ridge and airborne magnetic data, the grids are positioned perpendicular to this general trend.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were split and sealed (tied off in calico or plastic bags) at the drill site. All samples picked for analyses are placed in clearly marked bags and were stored securely on site before being 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 are recovered from SGS or Bureau Veritas in Bamako and stored at the bag farm.
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> <p>The permits are located between 9°51'00"W and 10°03'24"W and between 10°32'26"N and 10°52'00"N, situated to the northwest, west and southwest of the town of Kouroussa in Guinea.</p> <p>The Kaninko, Saman and Bokoro permits are held by 100% owned subsidiaries of PDI. The Argo permit is subject to a joint venture within the Australian registered holding company of Argo Mining SARLU, whereby PDI can progressively earn 90% of the holding company by payment of US\$100,000 and will acquire the remaining 10% at a decision to mine in exchange for a 2% net smelter royalty on production. The Argo permit expiry date has passed, however PDI has submitted renewal documents that have been registered by the Ministry and are in process.</p> <p>Parts of the Kaninko and Saman permits, including the NEB and BC deposits, are situated in Buffer Zone 2 of the Upper Niger National Park.</p> <p>Agriculture and other multiple use activities are permitted in Buffer Zone 2, but absence any change of decree, the mining of mineral deposits is not permitted. However, there are precedents in Guinea for Mining Permits to be granted in environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. within and adjacent to the Mt Nimba World Heritage Site). PDI is currently undertaking detailed sustainability studies (including an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) and a Scoping Study to facilitate the permitting process for the Project.</p>	Permit Name	Area (km ²)	Holder	Kaninko	98.2158	Mamou Resources SARLU	Saman	99.74845	Mamou Resources SARLU	Bokoro	99.9785	Kindia Resources SARLU	Argo	57.5422	Argo Mining SARLU
Permit Name	Area (km ²)	Holder															
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Argo	57.5422	Argo Mining SARLU															
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous exploration work has been completed in the Argo area by Cassidy Gold, including soil sampling, AC and RC drilling.															
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the permits consists of mafic volcanics and intrusives, granitic rocks and minor metasediments. The gold mineralisation in the Siguri Basin generally fits the Orogenic gold model found in the Birimian terranes of West Africa.															

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.
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>	All mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis. Gold results are averaged from 4m depth to end of hole. This removes the effect of false transported anomalies in laterite.
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>	Auger drilling is the first-pass exploration drilling and target geometry is unknown.
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 figures 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 Figure 1.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All other exploration data on this area has been reported previously by PDI.
Further Work	<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>PDI has commenced RC drilling at Argo to test multiple higher priority drill targets.</p> <p>Auger drilling at Argo is ongoing, and PDI will continue to refine and prioritise targets as additional information becomes available.</p>