

EXPLORATION DRILLING AT BANKAN DELIVERS MORE POSITIVE RESULTS

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX:PDI) ("PDI" or the "Company") is pleased to report exploration drilling results from the Bankan Gold Project in Guinea, from various targets near the 5.38Moz NEB and BC deposits¹, and at Argo, which lies 15-20km north of NEB and BC.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Latest drilling at Argo target, Fouwagbe, delivers results of **4m @ 12.14g/t** from 6m, **4m @ 3.96g/t** from 30m, **4m @ 2.62g/t** from 6m, **6m @ 1.56g/t** from 12m and **4m @ 1.85g/t** from 20m.
- These results extend the Fouwagbe mineralisation along strike to both the north-east and south-west of initial reverse circulation ("RC") drilling results of 12m @ 6.75g/t from 41m and 4m @ 4.81g/t from 90m.^{2,3}
- Promising initial aircore ("AC") drilling results at Sinkoumba (Argo) of **4m @ 6.87g/t** from 18m and **2m @ 10.90g/t** from 54m, located south-west of Fouwagbe in the same anomalous corridor.
- Ongoing near-resource exploration program continues to produce positive results near NEB and BC. Best new results include:
 - SB: **10m @ 1.84g/t** from 35m, **6.75m @ 1.96g/t** from 78.3m and **12m @ 0.69g/t** from 102m.
 - SEB: **4m @ 2.47g/t** from 49m, **6m @ 1.52g/t** from 24m, **2m @ 3.84g/t** from 5m and **1m @ 8.40g/t** from 70m.
 - NEB South: **3m @ 5.84g/t** from 19m and **2.86m @ 4.57g/t** from 64.64m.
 - BC East: **16m @ 1.58g/t** from 5m and **7m @ 0.67g/t** from 92m.
 - Other targets: **1m @ 29.80g/t** from 99m (NEB North) and **5m @ 2.35g/t** from 5m (800W).

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

"PDI's exploration is currently focused on drilling the numerous regional Argo targets and near-resource targets, both where we are making excellent progress."

"We have multiple high-priority targets at Argo from our exploration work so far, including the exciting Fouwagbe target, where initial follow-up drilling has delivered promising results which extend the mineralisation in both directions along strike from the initial discovery holes. Many existing and new targets

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

² ASX Announcement – Promising Results from Across the Bankan Gold Project (24 October 2023).

³ ASX Announcement – Encouraging Initial Argo RC Results (29 August 2023).

are being drilled as part of this current program and positive results have also been reported today from Sinkoumba, which is in the same corridor as Fouwagbe."

"Near-resource targets 800W, SB and SEB continue to deliver positive results and, with the level of drilling now completed, we can see potential for these to become satellite deposits that could feed an operation centred around the NEB and BC deposits. Initial drilling has also been encouraging at multiple other targets, and today's results include the first holes at BC East which is now another area showing early promise."

"The Bankan Gold Project has enormous exploration upside and PDI will continue to systematically advance multiple exploration programs with the aim of discovering more ounces to grow the current 5.38Moz resource."

SUMMARY OF DRILLING RESULTS

Results in this announcement are from 134 holes for 11,554m as shown in Table 1.

This includes initial results from ongoing AC exploration drilling at Argo, results from the first two follow-up RC holes at Argo, and further results from diamond ("DD") and RC drilling at various targets near the NEB and BC deposits (refer to Figure 1).

Table 1: Drill Holes Reported in this Announcement

Location	Drill type	Holes	Metres
Argo	RC	2	310
	AC	58	3,575
Near-Resource	DD	14	2,709
	RC	60	4,960
Total		134	11,554

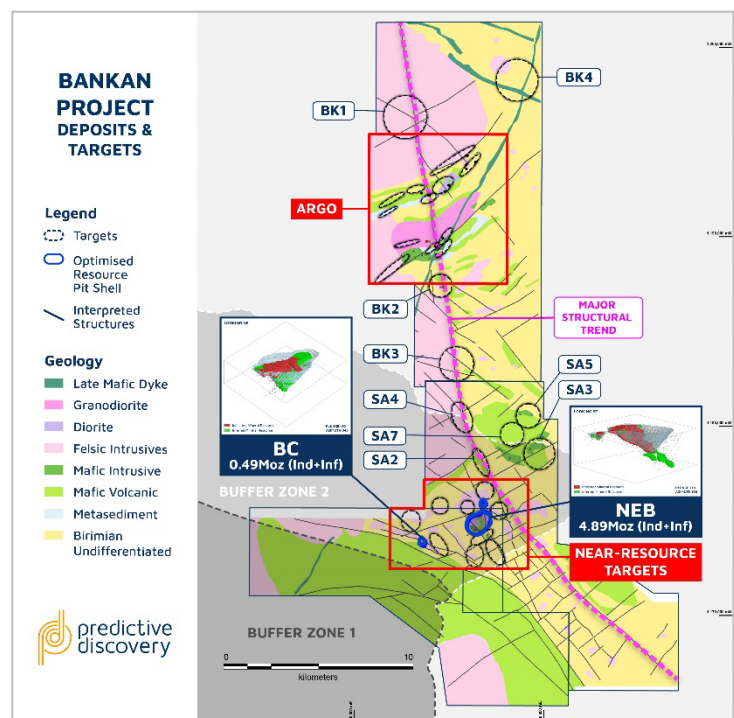


Figure 1: Bankan Project deposits and targets

ARGO DRILLING RESULTS

Following completion of a successful initial RC drilling program in October, PDI has commenced follow-up drilling programs which will initially comprise both AC and RC drilling. Results in this announcement are from two RC holes for 310m at Fouwagbe and 58 AC holes for 3,575m at Fouwagbe and Sinkoumba.

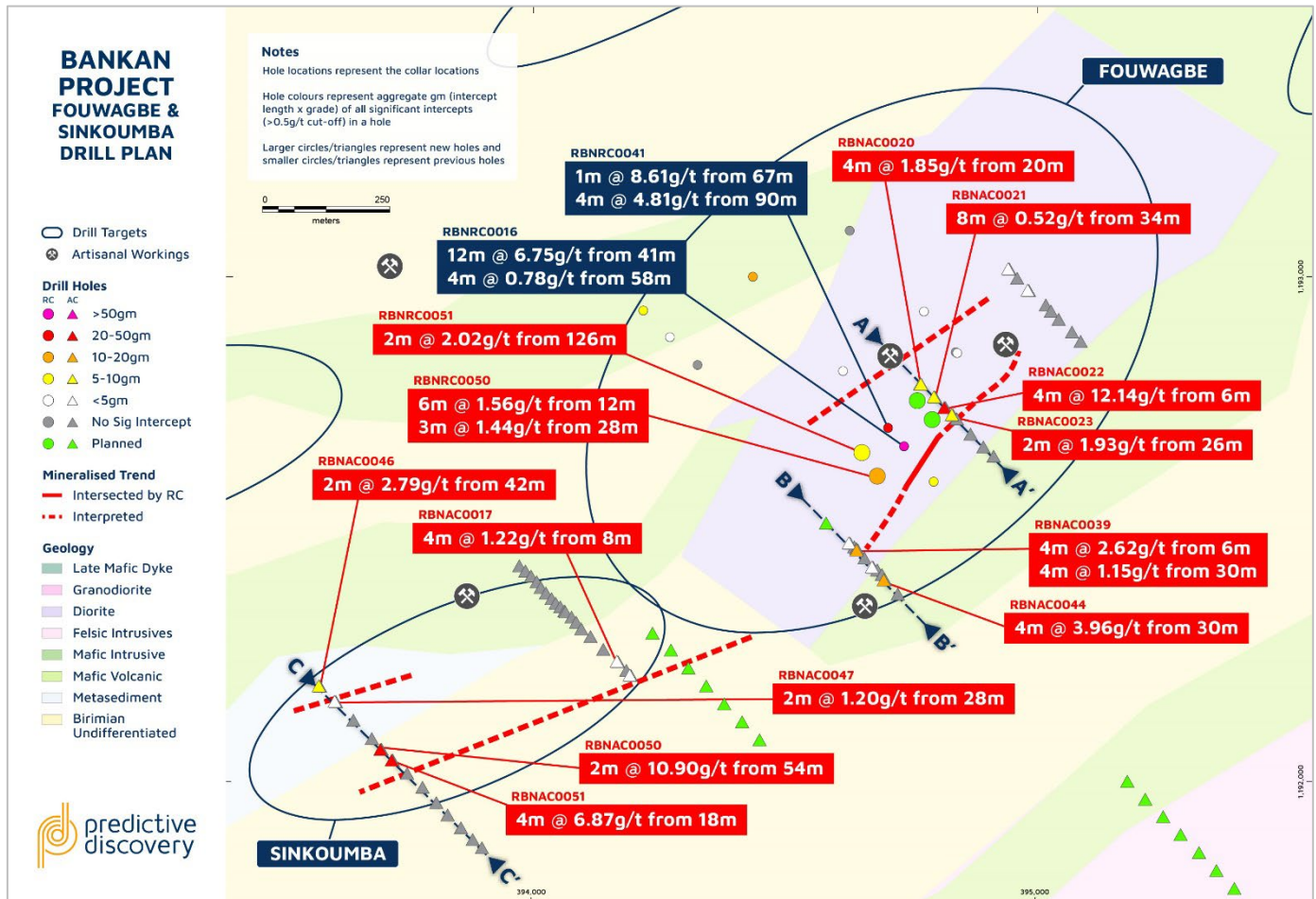


Figure 2: Fouwagbe and Sinkoumba drill plan

Fouwagbe

Initial RC drilling returned strong results from a 600m long Au-As-Mo-Bi auger anomaly, which included an excellent intercept of 12m @ 6.75g/t from 41m in RBNRC0016 and 4m @ 4.81g/t from 90m in RBNRC0041 (down-dip of the intercept in RBNRC0016).^{4,5}

Follow-up drilling at the Fouwagbe to-date has included two RC drill holes and three lines of AC drill holes. A further two RC holes are planned as part of the current program.

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

⁵ ASX Announcement – Encouraging Initial Argo RC Results (29 August 2023).

The central line of AC holes is located 100m north-east of RBNRC0016. Two significant mineralised structures were intersected in saprolite, with RBNAC0020 recording 4m @ 1.85g/t from 20m and RBNAC0021 recording 8m @ 0.52g/t from 34m.

The best intercept in this line was 4m @ 12.14g/t from 6m in RBNAC0022, close to surface in laterite. This intercept is up-dip of the structure encountered in RBNAC0021, suggesting that the mineralisation is at least partly in-situ.

The intercepts in these holes are potentially part of the same mineralised structure encountered in RBNRC0016 and RBNRC0041, thereby extending the known mineralisation 100m along strike.

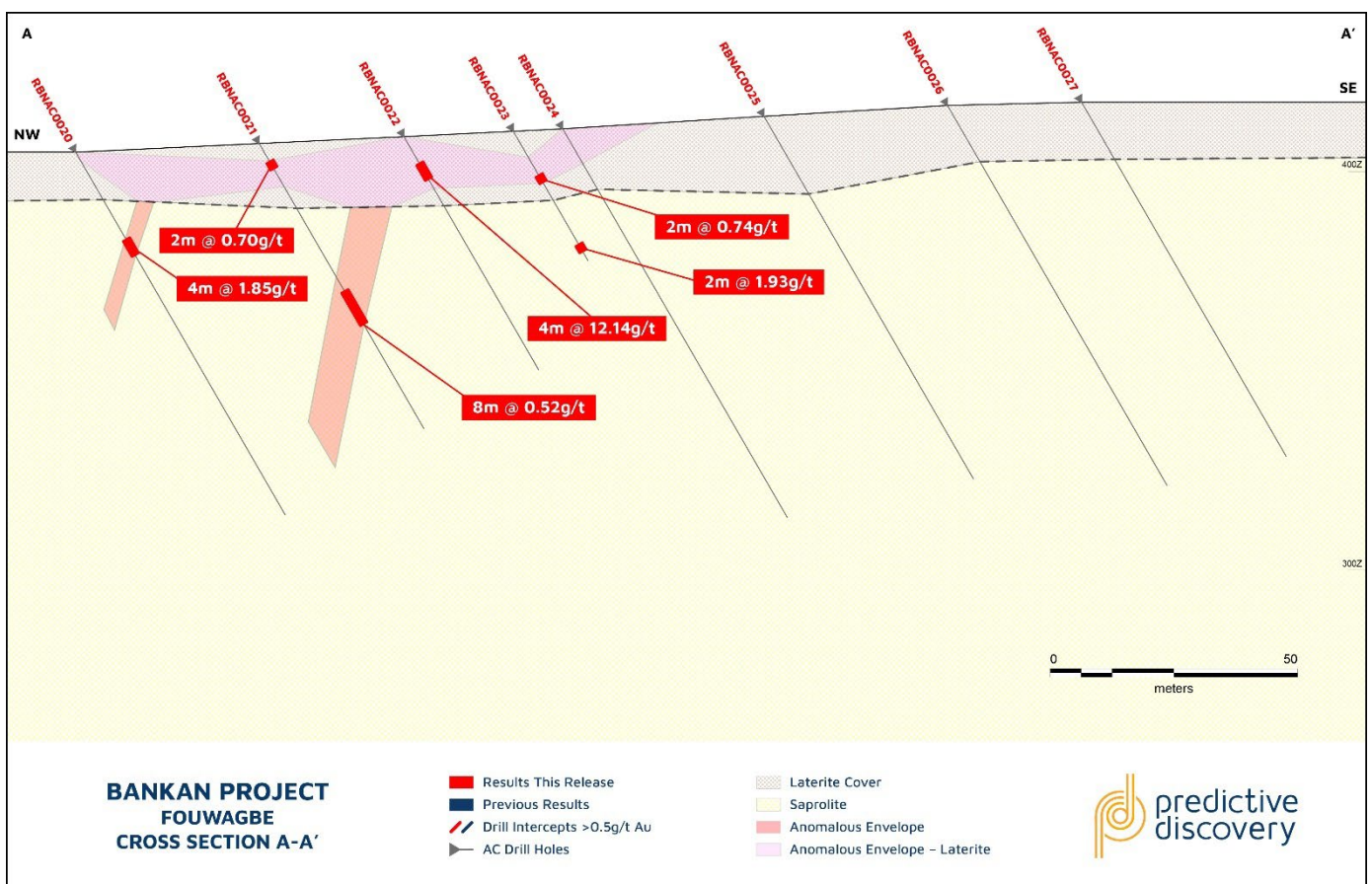


Figure 3: Fouwagbe cross section A-A

Two RC holes were drilled 80m south-west of RBNRC0016. Shallow intercepts of 6m @ 1.56 g/t from 12m and 3m @ 1.44 g/t from 28m were recorded in RBNRC050. At depth, RBNRC051 returned a best intercept of 2m @ 2.02 g/t from 126m. The current interpretation is that the main structure encountered in RBNRC0016 and RBNRC0041 has possibly pinched or divided into multiple veins in this area.

The southern line of AC holes is located 200m south-west of RBNRC0016 and intersected what is currently interpreted as six subparallel structures. The three structures located in the north-west of this line appear to be the source of the Au-As-Mo-Bi anomaly and returned best results of 4m @ 2.62g/t from 6m and 4m @ 1.15g/t from 30m in RBNAC0039. The other three structures, with a best result of 4m @ 3.96g/t from 30m in RBNAC0044, are outside the multi-element anomaly but along strike of an artisanal mining site.

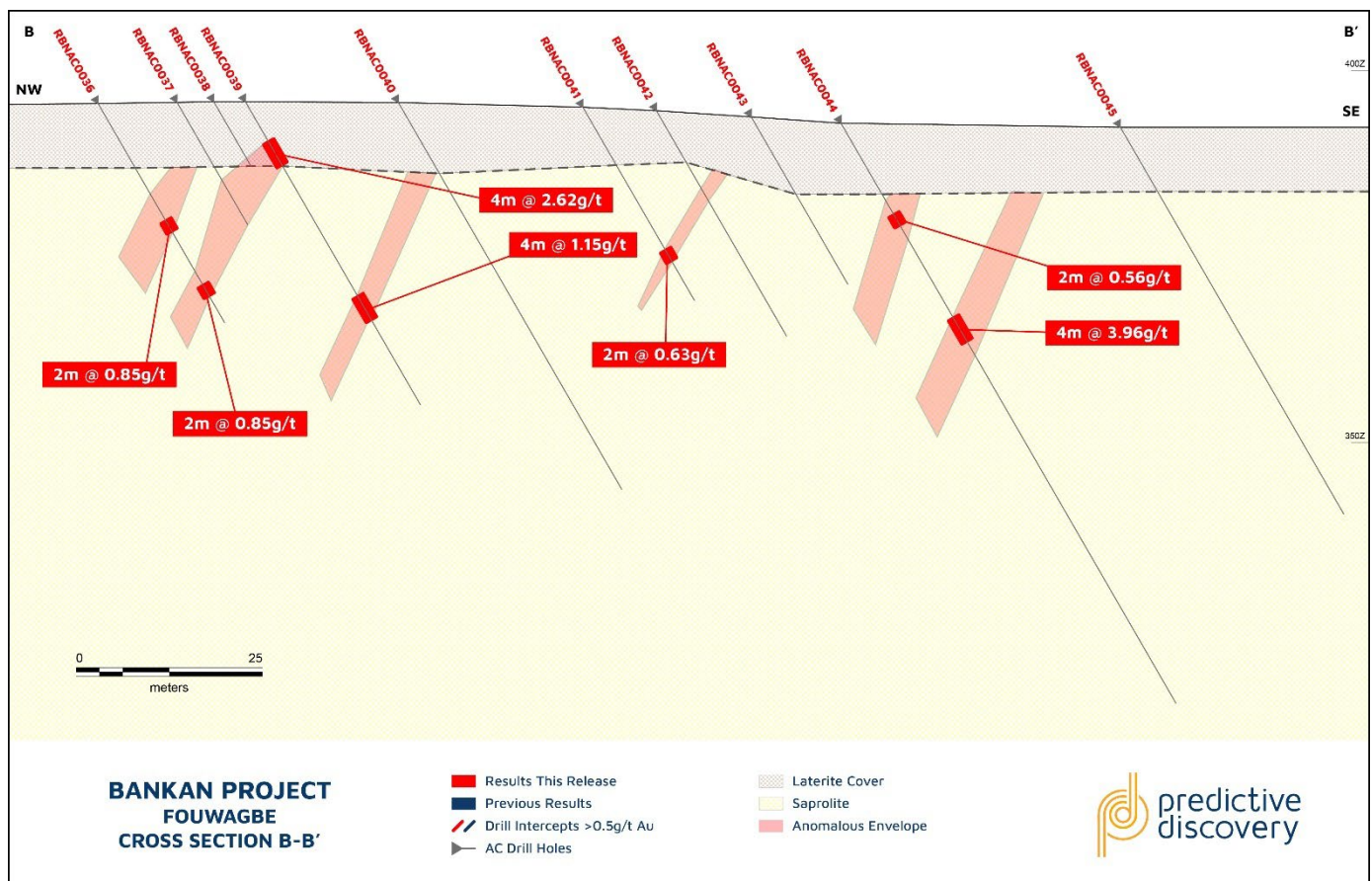


Figure 4: Fouwagbe cross section B-B'

The northern line of AC holes is located 400m north-east of RBNRC0016. These holes couldn't directly target the multi-element auger anomaly due to the extensive artisanal workings in the area. Two significant intercepts were returned: 2m @ 0.62g/t from 20m in RBNAC0028 and 2m @ 0.58g/t from 86m in RBNAC0030.

The laterite plateau of Fouwagbe is locally the target for artisanal miners and exhibits typical mechanical and chemical remobilisation of the gold in the laterite zone. The recent drill holes suggest the source of this mineralisation is in the saprolite zone below and along strike.

Fouwagbe continues to show significant promise, and additional drilling will be planned once all results have been received from the current program.

Sinkoumba

The Sinkoumba target is located to the south-west of Fouwagbe and is associated with induced polarisation anomalies and a discontinuous auger geochemical anomaly with elevated values in Au, Cu, As and Mo.

Sinkoumba has been partially tested by two lines of AC holes located on a laterite plateau, with a third line planned to be drilled during the dry season (refer to Figure 2).

The south-western line intersected multiple mineralised zones with best results of 4m @ 6.87g/t from 18m in RBNAC0051 and 2m @ 10.90g/t from 54m in RBNAC0050. These intercepts appear to be part of the same north-west dipping anomalous zone.

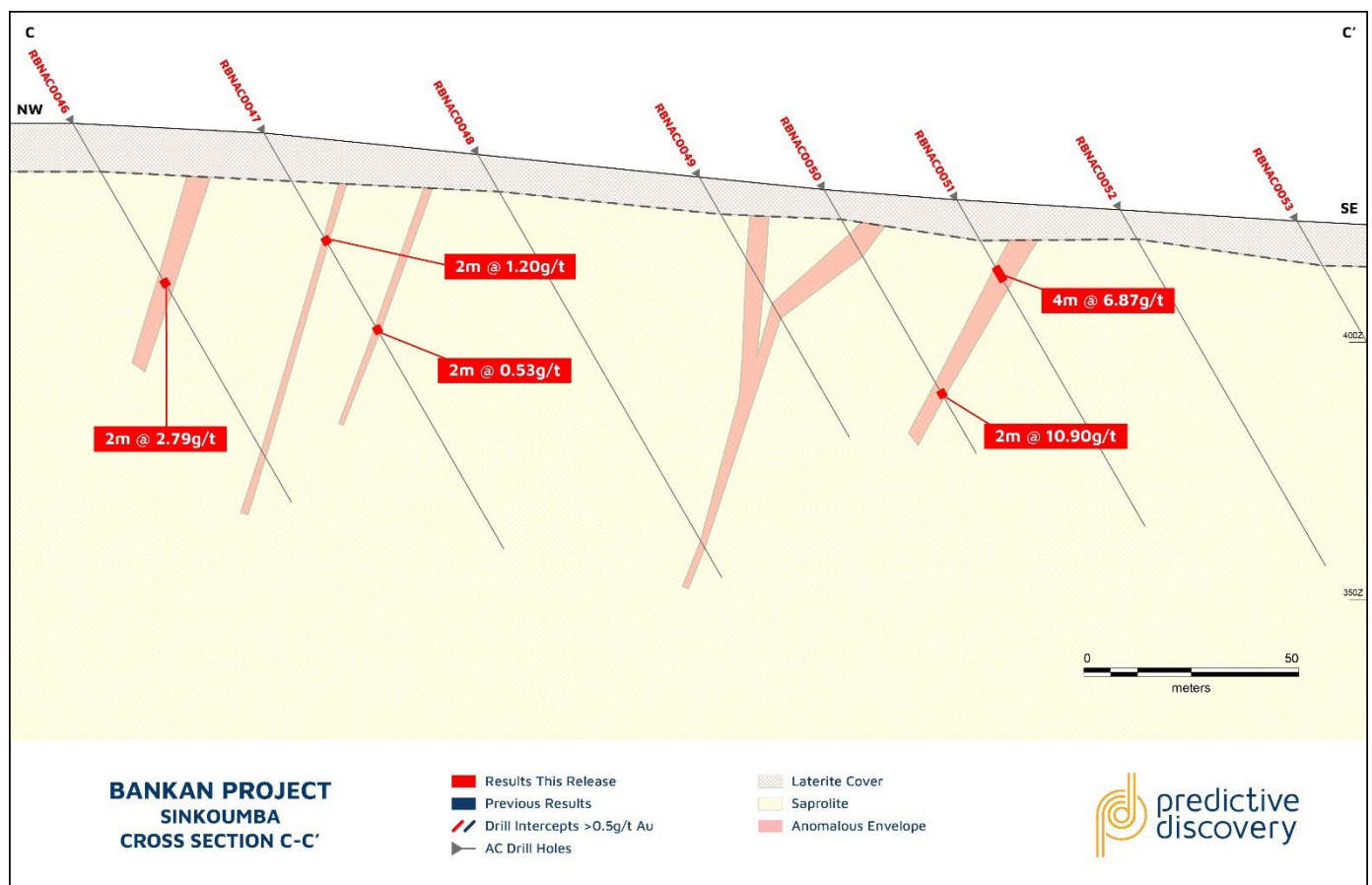


Figure 5: Sinkoumba cross section C-C'

The north-eastern line returned two significant intercepts at the south-eastern end of the line near the edge of the plateau: 4m @ 1.22g/t from 8m in RBNAC0017 and 2m @ 0.65g/t from 52m in RBNAC0019. This area will be further tested by the planned third line of AC holes.

The initial results at Sinkoumba are highly encouraging as the mineralisation appears to be located along the same anomalous corridor as Fouwagbe. Additional drilling is also planned to test for continuity between the two target areas.

NEAR-RESOURCE DRILLING RESULTS

Previous exploration in the NEB and BC area, including geophysics, auger drilling and AC drilling, defined numerous attractive near-resource exploration targets. Drilling is ongoing to test these targets, with the aim of discovering additional gold deposits which have potential to support a future operation centred around NEB and BC.

Drill holes included in this announcement are mainly from South-East Bankan ("SEB"), South Bankan ("SB"), BC East, NEB South and 800W, with results shown below.

The majority of recent drilling has been in the SB and SEB target areas, which are positioned at the intersection of major structures which host known gold deposits – the broad multi-kilometre N-S deformation zone which hosts the NEB deposit and extends north to the Argo permit, and the WNW-ESE structure that carries the BC deposit. A number of other transverse local structures, which are visible on geophysical surveys, add complexity to the area. Recent drilling at SB and SEB, which is still ongoing, has confirmed the existence of mineralised structures intercepted during previous exploration work (mainly AC and auger drilling), some of which extend to depth. These targets are considered highly prospective.

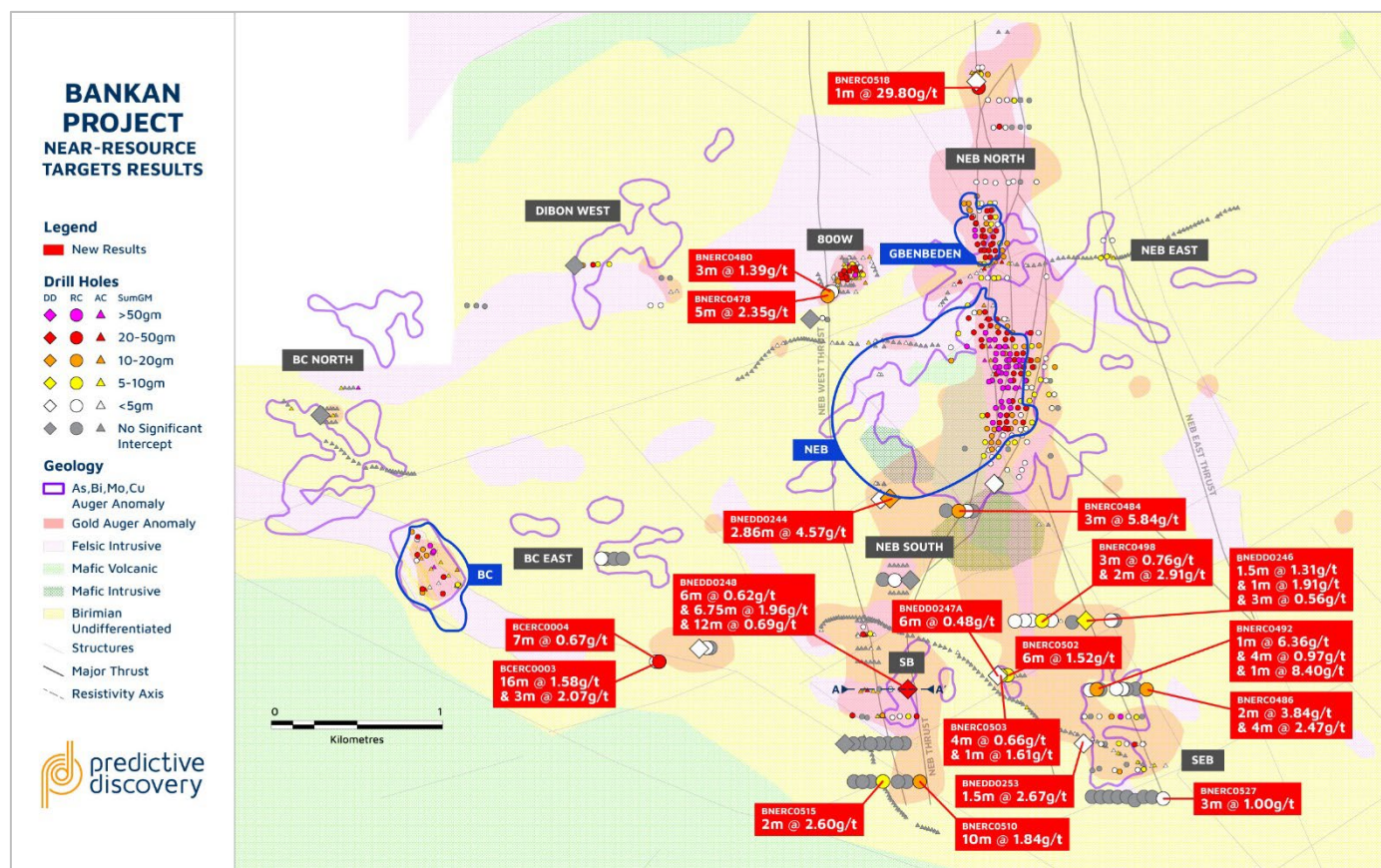


Figure 6: Drill plan for near-resource targets

SB

Drilling at SB, which is located approximately 1km south of NEB, returned multiple positive intercepts from the 16 holes for 1,525m reported in this announcement.

On section 1173340N, BNEDD0248 was designed to test the extension at depth of mineralisation encountered in previous hole BNERC0449, which reported 2m @ 3.35g/t from 30m and 9m @ 0.98g/t from 64m in saprolite.⁶ BNEDD0248 returned a number of significant intercepts, including 6m @ 0.62g/t from 70m, 6.75m @ 1.96g/t from 78.3m and 12m @ 0.69g/t from 102m. These results confirm the continuity of mineralisation at depth towards the west. The mineralisation occurs in bedrock identified as a metasediment formation, along altered slightly deformed fracture zones associated with sulphide-rich quartz vein systems (+/- 2% to 3% pyrite).

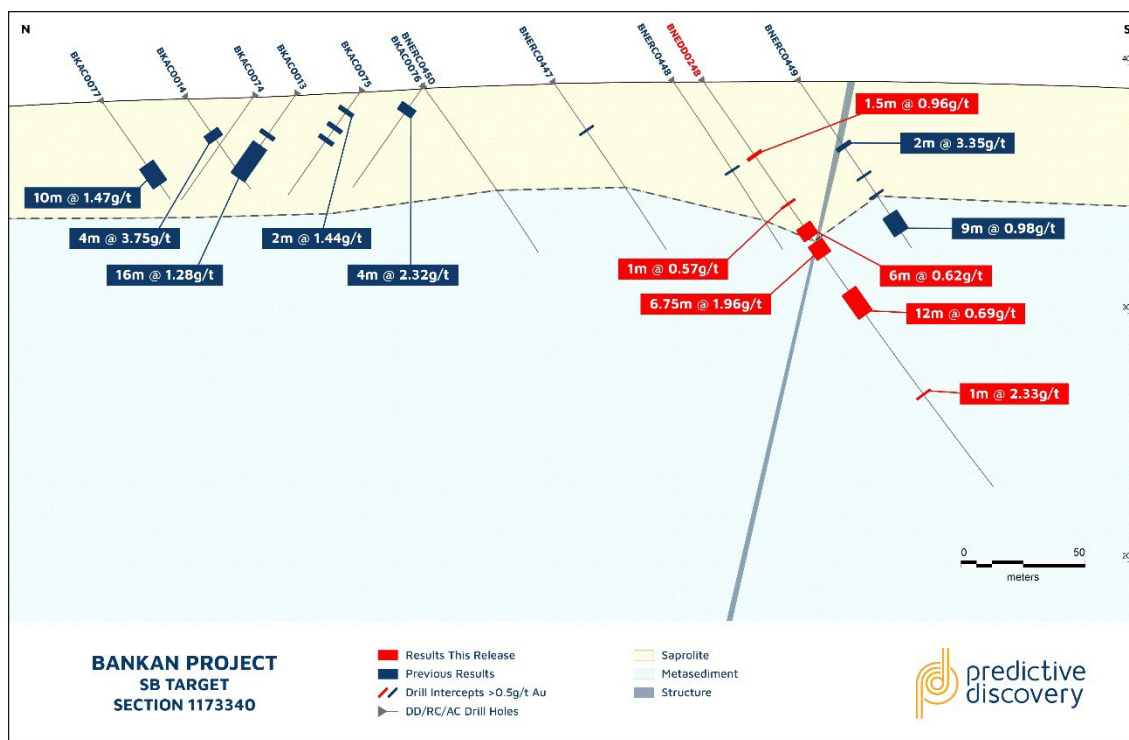


Figure 7: SB cross section

Several significant intercepts were also reported approximately 500m further to the south on section 1172800N, including:

- BNERC0510: 10m @ 1.84g/t from 35m
- BNERC0515: 2m @ 2.60g/t from 37m

These recent SB results continue to indicate the presence of two parallel west-dipping zones of mineralisation on the edges of a strong resistivity anomaly, and also extend the known mineralisation further to the south.

⁶ ASX Announcement – Promising Results from Across the Bankan Gold Project (24 October 2023).

SEB

The SEB target is located approximately 1km south-east of NEB. Results reported in this announcement are from 30 holes for 2,934m. Drilling has mainly encountered basalts that display multiple fractures with intense albite, sericite and chlorite alteration with quartz veining and sulphides (+/- 2 to 3% pyrite).

Best results include:

- BNERC0486: 2m @ 3.84g/t from 5m
4m @ 2.47g/t from 49m
- BNERC0492: 1m @ 6.36g/t from 20m
4m @ 0.97g/t from 36m
1m @ 8.4g/t from 70m
- BNERC0502: 6m @ 1.52g/t from 24m
- BNERC0498: 3m @ 0.76g/t from 52m
2m @ 2.91g/t from 61m
- BNEDD0253: 1.5m @ 2.67g/t from 37.5m

These results continue to confirm SEB as an area of interest. A further two DD holes have been completed to the north of BNEDD0253, with assays pending. Additional drilling will be planned once all results have been received.

NEB South

Further to the north of the SB and SEB target areas, encouraging results were recorded in a several holes:

- BNEDD0244: 2.86m @ 4.57g/t from 64.64m
- BNERC0484: 3m @ 5.84g/t from 19m

BC East

In the southern part of the BC East target area, and along the WNW-ESE-trending structural corridor that hosts the BC deposit, several significant intercepts were recorded in two RC holes:

- BCERC0003: 16m @ 1.58g/t from 5m
3m @ 2.07g/t from 68m
- BCERC0004: 7m @ 0.67g/t from 92m

800W

Located 400m north-west of the edge of NEB's resource pit shell, previous drilling at 800W has defined a shallow zone of mineralisation which has potential to become a satellite deposit.

The limited drilling reported in this announcement is from the southern part of the prospect, and returned several significant intercepts indicating that the mineralised structures are open to the south:

- BNERC0478: 5m @ 2.35g/t from 5m
4m @ 0.92g/t from 30m
- BNERC0480: 3m @ 1.39g/t from 18m

Additional drilling is required to follow up the potential extension of mineralisation to the south and along the western edge of the NEB resource pit shell.

Other Targets

Other holes reported in this announcement are from limited drilling at the NEB North, BC North and Dibon West targets areas.

Two holes drilled at NEB North returned a best result of 1m @ 29.80g/t from 99m in BNERC0518 (with the hole ending in mineralisation). Single DD holes at BC North and Dibon West returned no significant intercepts.

Next Steps

Further RC drilling is planned at SB, SEB and BC East to test the lateral continuities of the significant intercepts, and a limited DD program is planned to explore for potential extensions at depth. Drilling will also continue at the BC East, BC North, NEB North, NEB East and Dibon West prospects.

- 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:

Investor Enquiries

Brad Milne
Corporate Development Manager
E: brad.milne@predictivediscovery.com
P: +61 8 9216 1000

Media Enquiries

Bobby Morse/George Pope
Buchanan
E: predictive@buchanancomms.co.uk
P: +44 (0) 20 7466 5000

ABOUT PREDICTIVE DISCOVERY

PDI's strategy is to identify and develop gold deposits within the Siguiri Basin, Guinea. The Company's key asset is the Tier-1 Bankan Gold Project. A Mineral Resource of 5.38Moz has been defined to date at the NEB (4.89Moz) and BC (487Koz) deposits,⁷ making Bankan the largest gold discovery in West Africa in a decade.

PDI is aiming to sustainably developing Bankan into a Tier-1 gold mine. The Company is currently focused on completing a Pre-Feasibility Study and ESG studies as crucial steps towards securing a mining permit for the Project in mid-2024.

The Bankan Project is highly prospective for additional discoveries. PDI is also exploring targets near the NEB and BC deposits, and regionally to the north along the 35km gold super structure which runs through the permits.

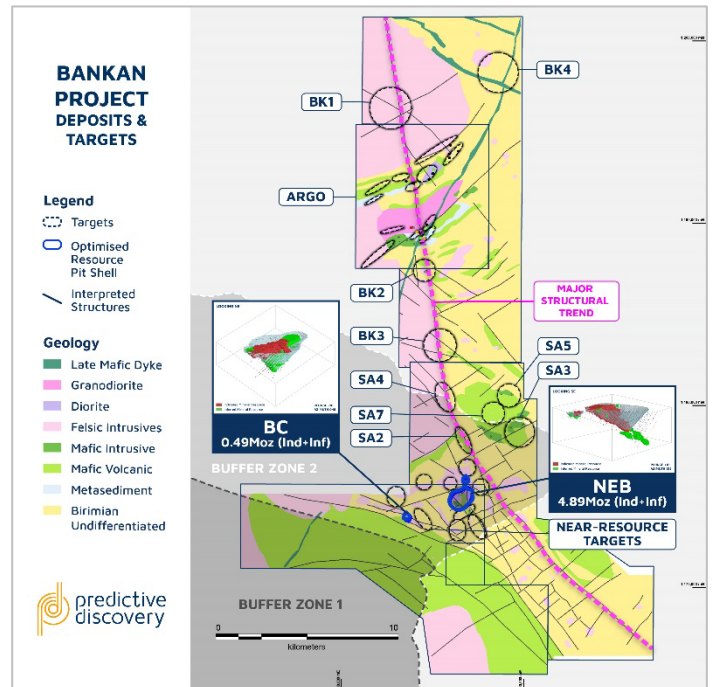


Figure 8: Bankan Project deposits and targets

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The Exploration Results reported herein for the NEB and BC area are based on information compiled by Mr Franck Bizouerne, who is a member of the European Federation of Geologists. Mr Bizouerne is a full-time employee of the Company and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits being considered to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Bizouerne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to the previous mineral resource estimate is from the announcement titled "Bankan Mineral Resource increases to 5.38Moz" dated 7 August 2023. The estimate is summarised in the table below.

⁷ Refer to Compliance Statement at the end of this announcement.

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

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

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

APPENDIX 1: ARGO DRILLING RESULTS

Hole No.	Hole Type	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval	Au g/t	GM
Fouwagbe											
RBNRC0050	RC	394,690	1,192,606	401	135.4	-58.2	130	12	6	1.56	9
								28	3	1.44	4
								69	1	0.65	1
RBNRC0051	RC	394,657	1,192,649	400	135.5	-58.7	180	56	1	0.99	1
								101	1	0.62	1
								126	2	2.02	4
								160	1	1.07	1
RBNAC0020	AC	394,777	1,192,786	404	135.0	-60.0	84	20	4	1.85	7
RBNAC0021	AC	394,804	1,192,761	406	135.0	-60.0	66	4	2	0.70	1
								34	8	0.52	4
RBNAC0022	AC	394,824	1,192,740	407	135.0	-60.0	54	6	4	12.14	49
RBNAC0023	AC	394,840	1,192,725	408	135.0	-60.0	30	10	2	0.74	2
								26	2	1.93	4
RBNAC0024	AC	394,847	1,192,718	409	135.0	-60.0	90	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0025	AC	394,874	1,192,688	411	135.0	-60.0	84	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0026	AC	394,900	1,192,662	413	135.0	-60.0	88	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0027	AC	394,920	1,192,644	414	135.0	-60.0	82	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0028	AC	394,951	1,193,015	402	135.0	-60.0	70	20	2	0.62	1
RBNAC0029	AC	394,967	1,192,996	403	135.0	-60.0	84	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0030	AC	394,990	1,192,972	404	135.0	-60.0	101	86	2	0.58	1
RBNAC0031	AC	395,023	1,192,943	406	135.0	-60.0	48	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0032	AC	395,034	1,192,931	407	135.0	-60.0	82	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0033	AC	395,049	1,192,915	408	135.0	-60.0	85	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0034	AC	395,075	1,192,890	410	135.0	-60.0	75	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0035	AC	395,093	1,192,871	411	135.0	-60.0	80	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0036	AC	394,636	1,192,471	396	135.0	-60.0	34	18	2	0.85	2
								28	2	0.85	2
RBNAC0037	AC	394,644	1,192,464	396	135.0	-60.0	19	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0038	AC	394,648	1,192,461	396	135.0	-60.0	10	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0039	AC	394,651	1,192,458	396	135.0	-60.0	47	6	4	2.62	11
								30	4	1.15	5
RBNAC0040	AC	394,664	1,192,442	396	135.0	-60.0	60	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0041	AC	394,681	1,192,424	395	135.0	-60.0	30	22	2	0.63	1
RBNAC0042	AC	394,689	1,192,418	395	135.0	-60.0	35	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0043	AC	394,698	1,192,409	394	135.0	-60.0	26	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0044	AC	394,705	1,192,399	393	135.0	-60.0	90	14	2	0.56	1
								30	4	3.96	16
RBNAC0045	AC	394,730	1,192,371	392	135.0	-60.0	60	No significant intercepts			
Sinkoumba											
RBNAC0001	AC	393,980	1,192,427	386	135.0	-60.0	38	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0002	AC	393,992	1,192,416	386	135.0	-60.0	33	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0003	AC	394,003	1,192,406	386	135.0	-60.0	33	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0004	AC	394,014	1,192,395	386	135.0	-60.0	32	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0005	AC	394,022	1,192,384	386	135.0	-60.0	35	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0006	AC	394,032	1,192,373	386	135.0	-60.0	35	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0007	AC	394,043	1,192,362	386	135.0	-60.0	35	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0008	AC	394,052	1,192,352	386	135.0	-60.0	29	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0009	AC	394,061	1,192,345	386	135.0	-60.0	30	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0010	AC	394,069	1,192,337	386	135.0	-60.0	15	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0011	AC	394,071	1,192,335	386	135.0	-60.0	38	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0012	AC	394,083	1,192,325	387	135.0	-60.0	35	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0013	AC	394,092	1,192,315	387	135.0	-60.0	41	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0014	AC	394,102	1,192,302	388	135.0	-60.0	58	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0015	AC	394,121	1,192,286	389	135.0	-60.0	77	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0016	AC	394,146	1,192,261	390	135.0	-60.0	83	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0017	AC	394,175	1,192,237	389	135.0	-60.0	60	8	4	1.22	5
RBNAC0018	AC	394,192	1,192,219	390	135.0	-60.0	55	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0019	AC	394,201	1,192,209	390	135.0	-60.0	89	52	2	0.65	1
RBNAC0046	AC	393,584	1,192,188	451	135.0	-60.0	102	42	2	2.79	6
RBNAC0047	AC	393,616	1,192,157	449	135.0	-60.0	112	28	2	1.20	2
								52	2	0.53	1
RBNAC0048	AC	393,651	1,192,121	444	135.0	-60.0	114	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0049	AC	393,687	1,192,084	439	135.0	-60.0	70	No significant intercepts			
RBNAC0050	AC	393,707	1,192,063	436	135.0	-60.0	71	54	2	10.90	22
RBNAC0051	AC	393,729	1,192,041	433	135.0	-60.0	88	18	4	6.87	28
RBNAC0052	AC	393,757	1,192,016	431	135.0	-60.0	96	No significant intercepts			

Hole No.	Hole Type	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval	Au g/t	GM
RBNAC0053	AC	393,788	1,191,988	428	135.0	-60.0	96			No significant intercepts	
RBNAC0054	AC	393,815	1,191,957	426	135.0	-60.0	75			No significant intercepts	
RBNAC0055	AC	393,838	1,191,933	425	135.0	-60.0	81			No significant intercepts	
RBNAC0056	AC	393,864	1,191,908	423	135.0	-60.0	78			No significant intercepts	
RBNAC0057	AC	393,887	1,191,884	422	135.0	-60.0	67			No significant intercepts	
RBNAC0058	AC	393,906	1,191,868	420	135.0	-60.0	60			No significant intercepts	

APPENDIX 2: NEAR-RESOURCE DRILLING RESULTS

Hole No.	Hole Type	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval	Au g/t	GM
SB											
BNEDD0248	DD	396,241	1,173,340	393	89.3	-54.9	200	35	1.5	0.96	1
								59	1	0.57	1
								70	6	0.62	4
								78.3	6.75	1.96	13
								102	12	0.69	8
								153	1	2.23	2
BNEDD0252	DD	395,928	1,173,019	374	88.0	-56.6	197	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0504	RC	396,177	1,173,022	383	92.8	-55.9	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0505	RC	396,128	1,173,020	380	91.6	-55.0	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0506	RC	396,027	1,173,021	377	87.4	-54.8	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0507	RC	396,077	1,173,019	378	91.5	-54.6	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0508	RC	396,275	1,173,023	391	92.2	-54.6	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0509	RC	396,230	1,173,021	389	91.7	-55.9	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0510	RC	396,335	1,172,800	389	89.4	-55.7	80	35	10	1.84	18
								68	1	0.51	1
BNERC0511	RC	396,287	1,172,800	385	93.4	-54.9	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0512	RC	396,237	1,172,799	382	92.8	-54.6	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0513	RC	395,977	1,173,020	375	93.0	-54.2	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0514	RC	395,981	1,172,800	372	88.4	-54.0	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0515	RC	396,126	1,172,800	375	90.4	-55.8	84	37	2	2.60	5
								43	1	0.94	1
BNERC0516	RC	396,078	1,172,800	374	90.1	-56.3	84	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0517	RC	396,031	1,172,798	373	94.2	-55.0	80	No significant intercepts			
SEB											
BNEDD0246	DD	397,304	1,173,740	405	90.9	-55.9	150	25.4	1.5	1.31	2
								50	1	1.91	2
								78	3	0.56	2
BNEDD0247A	DD	396,761	1,173,420	396	90.8	-55.4	150	71	1	0.51	1
								77	6	0.48	3
								137	1	0.70	1
BNEDD0253	DD	397,295	1,173,022	384	89.1	-57.0	400	37.5	1.5	2.67	4
								54	1.5	0.62	1
BNERC0486	RC	397,672	1,173,339	398	91.9	-54.9	80	5	2	3.84	8
								11	1	0.94	1
								49	4	2.47	10
BNERC0487	RC	397,624	1,173,341	399	90.7	-54.7	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0488	RC	397,573	1,173,339	399	93.0	-54.5	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0489	RC	397,522	1,173,340	400	90.8	-54.5	80	43	2	1.09	2
BNERC0490	RC	397,476	1,173,340	400	88.8	-54.2	80	44	1	0.71	1
								59	1	0.61	1
								77	1	0.51	1
BNERC0491	RC	397,417	1,173,337	398	92.2	-54.7	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0492	RC	397,371	1,173,338	397	89.2	-54.7	80	20	1	6.36	6
								36	4	0.97	4
								70	1	8.40	8
BNERC0493	RC	397,326	1,173,334	395	88.6	-54.5	80	38	1	1.04	1
								73	1	1.46	2
BNERC0494	RC	397,504	1,173,740	407	91.5	-53.9	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0495	RC	397,453	1,173,741	408	90.1	-53.7	80	47	1	0.99	1
BNERC0496	RC	397,254	1,173,730	404	93.0	-54.9	100	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0497	RC	397,095	1,173,739	413	88.1	-55.3	80	67	1	0.64	1
BNERC0498	RC	397,045	1,173,741	413	94.9	-54.2	80	52	3	0.76	2
								61	2	2.91	6

Hole No.	Hole Type	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval	Au g/t	GM
BNERC0499	RC	396,996	1,173,741	411	89.5	-54.1	80	36	1	0.61	1
BNERC0500	RC	396,944	1,173,741	407	90.9	-52.6	80	54	1	0.67	1
BNERC0501	RC	396,900	1,173,736	406	90.5	-54.7	80	34	1	1.19	1
BNERC0502	RC	396,861	1,173,419	399	86.0	-54.6	80	24	6	1.52	9
BNERC0503	RC	396,812	1,173,420	399	92.1	-54.8	120	21	1	0.51	1
								25	4	0.66	3
								47	1	1.61	2
								53	1	0.84	1
								65	1	0.61	1
BNERC0519	RC	397,371	1,172,712	373	92.8	-55.2	84	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0520	RC	397,422	1,172,710	374	92.6	-55.4	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0521	RC	397,470	1,172,711	374	93.3	-56.3	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0522	RC	397,520	1,172,709	375	91.0	-55.2	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0523	RC	397,573	1,172,710	374	90.1	-59.5	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0524	RC	397,620	1,172,690	375	87.5	-54.1	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0525	RC	397,672	1,172,710	375	90.9	-55.7	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0526	RC	397,721	1,172,709	375	91.4	-54.5	90	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0527	RC	397,771	1,172,701	375	91.6	-55.1	80	23	3	1.00	3
NEB South											
BNEDD0243	DD	396,102	1,174,449	386	91.8	-54.9	200	58	1	1.07	1
BNEDD0244	DD	396,151	1,174,453	386	89.5	-55.8	159	64.64	2.86	4.57	13
BNEDD0245	DD	396,762	1,174,539	411	92.0	-55.2	153	52	1	1.55	2
								56	1	0.54	1
								77	1	1.09	1
BNEDD0249	DD	396,309	1,173,976	410	269.5	-55.9	200	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0476A	RC	396,256	1,173,976	409	271.6	-54.7	90	66	1	1.06	1
BNERC0477	RC	396,151	1,173,980	405	91.6	-54.9	90	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0481	RC	396,812	1,174,540	413	92.1	-58.9	80	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0482	RC	396,672	1,174,379	398	93.4	-55.3	72	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0483	RC	396,619	1,174,381	397	92.8	-55.2	80	33	1	0.70	1
BNERC0484	RC	396,571	1,174,380	396	88.5	-56.1	80	19	3	5.84	18
								51	1	0.65	1
BNERC0485	RC	396,519	1,174,382	395	90.9	-55.2	80	No significant intercepts			
800W											
BNEDD0242	DD	395,725	1,175,499	385	90.4	-60.0	150	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0478	RC	395,806	1,175,636	388	92.8	-60.6	80	5	5	2.35	12
								30	4	0.92	4
								76	2	0.82	2
BNERC0479	RC	395,802	1,175,661	388	93.2	-59.6	80	74	1	1.30	1
BNERC0480	RC	395,840	1,175,660	388	89.6	-59.1	60	18	3	1.39	4
								24	1	0.67	1
NEB North											
BNEDD0251	DD	396,617	1,176,890	391	87.6	-55.2	200	90	1	1.31	1
								116	1	0.52	1
								166	1	0.59	1
								172	1	0.53	1
								179	1	1.37	1
BNERC0518	RC	396,652	1,176,850	389	89.4	-55.2	100	99	1	29.80	30
BC East											
BCEDD0001	DD	395,041	1,173,576	385	88.7	-56.2	150	45	1	1.66	2
								59	1	0.52	1
								84	1	1.15	1
BCERC0001	RC	395,142	1,173,581	382	88.6	-55.0	80	No significant intercepts			
BCERC0002	RC	395,091	1,173,581	383	89.7	-54.1	80	49	2	1.52	3
BCERC0003	RC	394,822	1,173,501	395	91.4	-57.1	80	5	16	1.58	25
								68	3	2.07	6
BCERC0004	RC	394,773	1,173,502	396	89.7	-55.1	120	92	7	0.67	5
BCERC0006	RC	394,481	1,174,101	403	88.0	-54.8	80	41	1	0.92	1
BCERC0007	RC	394,531	1,174,100	404	90.2	-55.1	102	No significant intercepts			
BCERC0008	RC	394,581	1,174,100	403	90.3	-54.8	84	No significant intercepts			
BCERC0009	RC	394,631	1,174,101	402	89.3	-54.7	80	No significant intercepts			
BC North											
BCNDD0001	DD	392,866	1,174,939	384	88.7	-55.7	200	No significant intercepts			
Dibon West											
BNEDD0250	DD	394,350	1,175,813	399	89.0	-54.8	200	No significant intercepts			

APPENDIX 3: JORC CODE TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Technique	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Samples assayed were cut diamond drill ("DD") core and reverse circulation ("RC") drill chips. Core was cut in half with a core saw where competent and with a knife in soft saprolite in the upper sections of the DD holes. One metre RC chip samples were riffle split producing samples which weighed 2-3kg for submission to the assay laboratory. AC drill samples were collected at 1m intervals and submitted as 2m interval composites. For each 1m sample, an approximate 1 to 1.5 kg sub-sample was riffle split and combined to obtain an approximate 2 to 3 kg "2m-composite" sample for laboratory analysis. Sampling was supervised by qualified geologists. The majority of samples are 1m downhole, with diamond core sampling intervals breaking at lithological contacts where appropriate. All samples were dried, crushed and pulverised at the SGS laboratory in Bamako to produce a 50g fire assay charge with Au analysed by FAA505. Duplicate samples were also retained for re-assay.
Drilling	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	DD holes included in this announcement were from 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. RC holes included in this announcement were from EDM 2000 multipurpose truck mount rigs. AC holes included in this announcement were from EDM 2000 multipurpose truck mount rigs.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Core recoveries were recorded by dividing the total length of core returned from each run by the length of the run. Overall core recoveries average around 92%, with the poorest recoveries (averaging 82%) in the first 40m of the drillholes. Overall RC recovery is very good at 90% in the NEB area and RC and AC recovery is also 90% in the Argo area. However, samples in the first metre have lower than average recovery from the collaring process. 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. Drillers do not always adhere to the metre marks on the mast, leading to randomly occurring overlength and underlength samples. The splitters are regularly checked to ensure sample build up is minimised. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been analysed. It is unlikely that the grade of the RC drill samples has been biased, however the combination of regularly and randomly occurring sample weight variations will lead to a degradation of the local grade estimate and a higher than necessary nugget, as well as increased inaccuracy in the spatial delimitation of ore waste boundaries.

Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill samples were logged systematically for lithology, weathering, alteration, veining, structure and minor minerals. Minor minerals were estimated quantitatively. The Competent Person considers that the availability of qualitative and quantitative logging has appropriately informed the geological modelling, including weathering and oxidation, water table level and rock type. Photographs have been taken of each core tray and chip tray. A WELLFORCE core orientation device was employed on all drilled core enabling orientated structural measurements to be taken. The Competent Person considers that the level of detail is sufficient for the reporting of Mineral Resources.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The DD samples were collected by longitudinally splitting core using a core saw or a knife where core was very soft and clayey. Routine samples were half-core, with predetermined diamond core duplicates being quarter-core. The sampling method is considered adequate for a DD program of this type. The RC and AC samples were collected by riffle splitting 2-3kg from 1m 30kg bulk samples collected directly from the cyclone attached to the drill rig. Sample quality and condition are logged critically and any loss of sample integrity will trigger the hole being immediately stopped. One blind field is inserted into the sample stream and assayed routinely. The sampling procedures are industry standard. RC and AC sample weights are recorded immediately after collection from the cyclone. Field duplicate results demonstrated no bias in the sample results. There is considerable scatter in the diamond duplicate pairs suggesting that the mineralisation is likely to be highly variable at a short scale, and this variability needs to be taken into account when planning future sampling programs. Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	All samples were assayed by SGS. Analysis of gold is by fire assay technique 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. Field duplicates, standards and blank samples were each submitted in sequence every 15 samples. Diamond core duplicates were obtained by cutting the half core sample into two quarter core samples. As samples are not homogenised, some variation is expected. Duplicate and standards analysed were all within acceptable limits of expected values. Analysis of this QAQC data demonstrated that the DD/RC data is of acceptable quality to be used for Mineral Resource estimation.

Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	At this stage, the intersections have not been verified independently. A number of DD holes have been completed sufficiently close to previously drilled holes to provide confirmation of the location of mineralisation. No twin holes have been conducted for RC or AC drilling. Drillhole logging is completed on paper sheets and manually entered into a database on site. The data is managed by a company employee, who checks for data validation. Assay results are returned electronically from the assay laboratory and are merged into the assay table of the database. No adjustments or corrections have been made to any assay interval data. All intercepts are reported as drilled
Location of Data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	All surface drill hole survey information is collected in-house using a Leica 18T RTK DGPS system. The project survey grid is tied to the West African GEOID Datum and WGS84 Zone 29N projection. All DD and RC holes have been surveyed by using north-seeking WELLFORCE CHAMP gyro.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	NEB: The deposit has mostly been drilled on an 80m x 40m spacing which supports an Indicated Mineral Resource estimate. The drill spacing in certain areas (such as at depth) is wider and only supports an Inferred Mineral Resource. A detailed 10m x 10m angled RC grade control program has been completed through a 100m section of the surface core mineralised shoot. BC: The drill spacing varies from 40m by 40m to wider than 80m at the bottom of the deposit. This support an Indicated Mineral Resource in the core part of the upper 70m of the deposit. At deeper levels, additional drilling is required and the Mineral Resource is classified Inferred. Other/Argo: First pass RC and AC drill holes reported here were planned on specific targets like auger anomalies with not always a set grid but generally a minimum spacing of 100m in plan view and 40-50m between holes on sections.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	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: • 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. The west dipping data was filtered from the composite dataset before further processing, except for the laterite domain. 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. Other NEB area targets: Most of the drilling at 800W/SEB/SB is orientated at as close as possible to orthogonal to the dip and strike

		of the mineralisation. Drilling at other targets is earlier stage and the geometry of mineralisation is currently unknown. Argo: Drill holes were positioned using geophysical information collected from the recent IP survey and auger results. They are positioned perpendicular to the main geophysical/geochemical trends. Scissor holes have been drilled in certain areas to check the orientation of structures.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are stored in a guarded location close to the nearby Bankan Village. Samples are picked up and transported to Bamako by the SGS truck. Coarse rejects and pulps will be eventually recovered from SGS and stored at PDI's office in Kouroussa or at the core shed.
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	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Bankan Gold Project consists of four <i>Permis de Recherche Industrielle (Or)</i> as follows: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Permit Name</th><th>Area (km²)</th><th>Holder</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kaninko</td><td>98.2158</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> The permits are located between 9°51'00"W and 10°03'24"W and between 10°32'26"N and 10°52'00"N, situated to the northwest, west and southwest of the town of Kouroussa in Guinea. The Kaninko, Saman and Bokoro permits are held by 100% owned subsidiaries of PDI. The Argo permit is subject to a joint venture 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. 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. Agriculture and other multiple use activities are permitted in Buffer Zone 2, but absence any change of decree, the mining of mineral deposits is not permitted. However, there are precedents in Guinea for Mining Permits to be granted in environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. within and adjacent to the Mt Nimba World Heritage Site). PDI is currently undertaking detailed sustainability studies (including an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) and a Pre-Feasibility Study to facilitate the permitting process for the Project.	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															
Kaninko	98.2158	Mamou Resources SARLU															
Saman	99.74845	Mamou Resources SARLU															
Bokoro	99.9785	Kindia Resources SARLU															
Argo	57.5422	Argo Mining SARLU															
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	PDI is not aware of any significant previous gold exploration over the NEB/BC area. Previous exploration work has been completed in the Argo area by Cassidy Gold, including soil sampling, AC and RC drilling. Artisanal miners have extracted an unknown quantity of gold from shallow hand dug pits and shafts, with panning and loaming used to identify mineralized areas.															
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Bankan deposits are hosted in Paleoproterozoic rocks of the Birimian Supergroup in the Siguiiri Basin, which is host to several significant large active gold mining operations.															

		The predominant rock types consist of felsic intrusives including granite and tonalite, with mafic to intermediate volcanics and intrusives. Metasediments including marble, chert and schists have also been observed. Weathering has formed a deep saprolite profile, with a pisolitic and nodular lateritic cover which hosts remobilised gold, generally above the primary deposits or dispersed a few tens of metres laterally. 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. 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. 800W: 800W consists of a series of mineralised zones developing along parallel deformation zones and plunging to the NW into an intrusive host rock.
Drill Hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	See Appendix 1 to Appendix 2.
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Sampling was generally in 1m intervals. Up to 2m (down-hole) of internal waste is included for results reported at the 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade. Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.

	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	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. 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. Other NEB area targets: Initial drill holes were inclined at 55° to the east, in order to target mineralised trend structures that appear to plunge towards the west and develop along a generally N-S axis. The dip of these different mineralised structures appears to vary between 45° and 60°, implying a down-hole intercept length of the true thickness. Argo: Drill holes are inclined at 60°. During a first pass RC program, the dips of mineralised trends are not yet well defined. On the first available sections it seems varying from subvertical at Tindini (implying a true thickness around half the down-hole intercept length) to dipping around 50° to 60° at Sounsoun, Fouwagbe and Naladioulou (implying a down-hole intercept length of the true thickness).
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 to 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	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling. Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to the text in the announcement for information on follow-up and/or next work programs.