

BC RESOURCE DEFINITION DRILLING RETURNS POSITIVE INTERCEPTS

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX:PDI) ("PDI" or the "Company") is pleased to announce drilling results from the NEB and BC area of its 5.38Moz¹ Bankan Gold Project in Guinea. New resource definition drilling programs have commenced to support the Definitive Feasibility Study ("DFS"), which aim to further define the existing Mineral Resources and establish additional deposits to extend the current 12-year mine life. Resource definition results in this announcement are from 20 holes for 2,047m at the BC deposit, which hosts a current Mineral Resource of 487Koz¹ approximately 3km west of the main NEB deposit. Near-resource exploration continued to test existing and new targets in the area, with a total of 132 holes for 7,100m reported.

HIGHLIGHTS

- BC diamond ("DD") and reverse circulation ("RC") drilling returns multiple positive results in line with the opportunity identified in the Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") to increase Ore Reserves.
- Best intercepts of **14m @ 4.60g/t** from 71m, **14m @ 4.54g/t** from 47m, **21m @ 2.50g/t** from 79m, **12m @ 4.22g/t** from 22m, **7m @ 4.00g/t** from 98m, **6m @ 3.11g/t** from 30m and **13m @ 1.30g/t** from 58m.
- Shallow aircore ("AC") drilling at SB recorded intercepts of **19m @ 1.22g/t** from 26m, **9m @ 1.28g/t** from 10m and **6m @ 0.75g/t** from 54m on the main N-S structure.
- Encouraging results at other near-resource targets included **2m @ 6.96g/t** from 6m, **2m @ 4.04g/t** from 29m and **7m @ 1.00g/t** from 18m (SEB), **3m @ 5.47g/t** from 44m (BC North) and **2m @ 4.60g/t** from 53m (BC East).
- NEB and BC area focus now on resource definition drilling to support the DFS. BC drilling is complete (final results pending). Drilling is underway at Gbengbeden and selectively within the NEB pit. Drilling is also planned at 800W and SB, aiming to define maiden Mineral Resource estimates.

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

"With PDI's PFS outlining attractive optimisation opportunities from further resource development work, we have renewed our focus on this as we move forward with the early stages of our DFS field work."

"The initial results at BC are very encouraging and confirm there is potential to upgrade Inferred Mineral Resources just below the PFS pit designs, which could ultimately lead to an increase in the current 207Koz BC Ore Reserve.¹ Encouragingly, drilling also encountered positive intercepts outside the overall Mineral Resource estimate."

"We are also pleased to advance the 800W and SB targets from exploration to resource development drilling."

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

SUMMARY OF DRILLING RESULTS

This announcement includes results from resource definition drilling at the BC deposit and additional near-resource exploration drilling at multiple targets in the NEB and BC area. In total, results for 152 holes for 9,146m are being reported as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Drill Holes Reported in this Announcement

Location	Drill type	Holes	Metres
BC (Resource Definition)	DD	6	843
	RC	14	1,204
	Total	20	2,047
Near-Resource (Exploration)	DD	2	371
	RC	7	770
	AC	123	5,959
	Total	132	7,100
Total		152	9,146

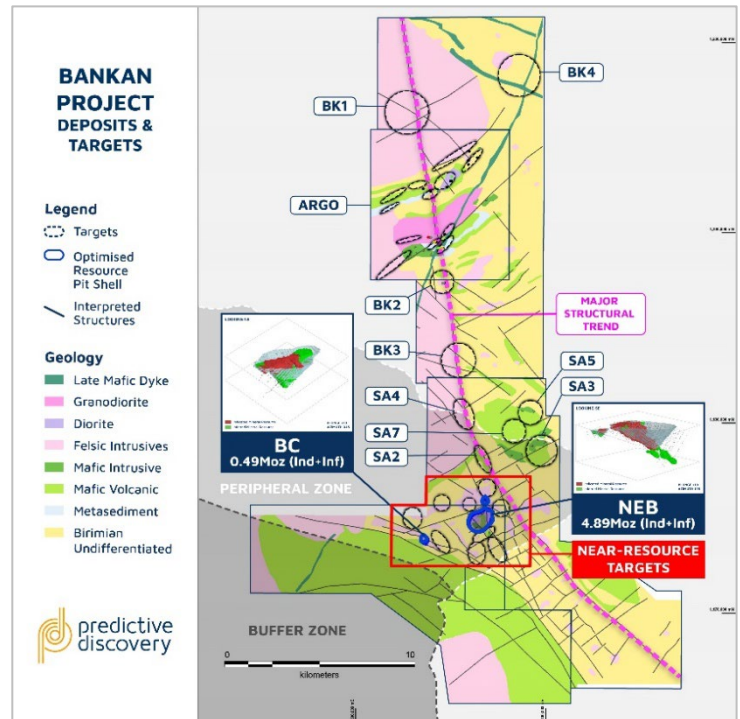


Figure 1: Bankan Project deposits and targets

BC DRILLING RESULTS

A resource definition drilling program has been completed at BC, with a total of 11 DD holes and 16 RC holes drilled. The program was designed to follow up the opportunity identified in the PFS to potentially increase Ore Reserves through additional infill drilling.

The BC pit design is limited by the current depth of Indicated Mineral Resources, with substantial Inferred Mineral Resources situated just below. Pit optimisation sensitivities highlighted that the optimal pit shell would expand if Inferred Mineral Resources were also included in the optimisation runs, and therefore, upgrading these Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated could increase Ore Reserves.

This announcement includes results from 6 DD holes and 14 RC holes for a total of 2,047m drilled, with assays pending from the remaining holes of BC's infill drilling program. Multiple positive intercepts were recorded, with results summarised in Figure 2 and described in further detail below.

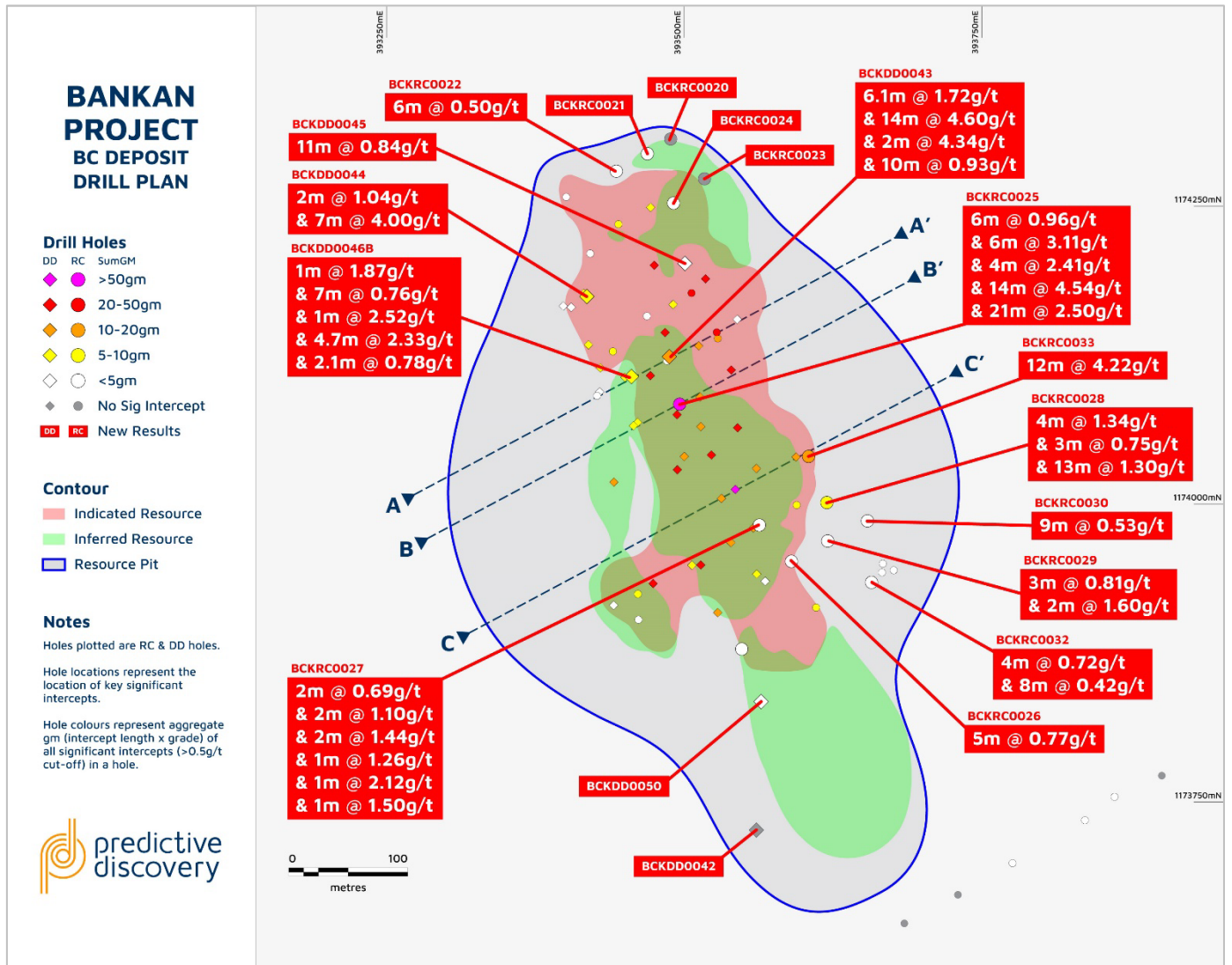


Figure 2: BC drill plan

BC Cross Section A-A'

Located in the north-central part of the deposit, two infill DD holes encountered significant mineralisation at the base of and below the PFS pit design. BCKDD0043 intercepted 14m @ 4.60g/t from 71m, 2m @ 4.34g/t from 95m and 10m @ 0.93g/t from 104m. BCKDD0046B returned intercepts including 7m @ 0.76g/t from 81m, 1m @ 2.52g/t from 107m, 4.7m @ 2.33g/t from 111.3m and 2.1m @ 0.78g/t from 132.9m.

BCKDD0043 also recorded a shallow intercept of 6.1m @ 1.72g/t from 12.3m, which sits outside the current Mineral Resource envelope.

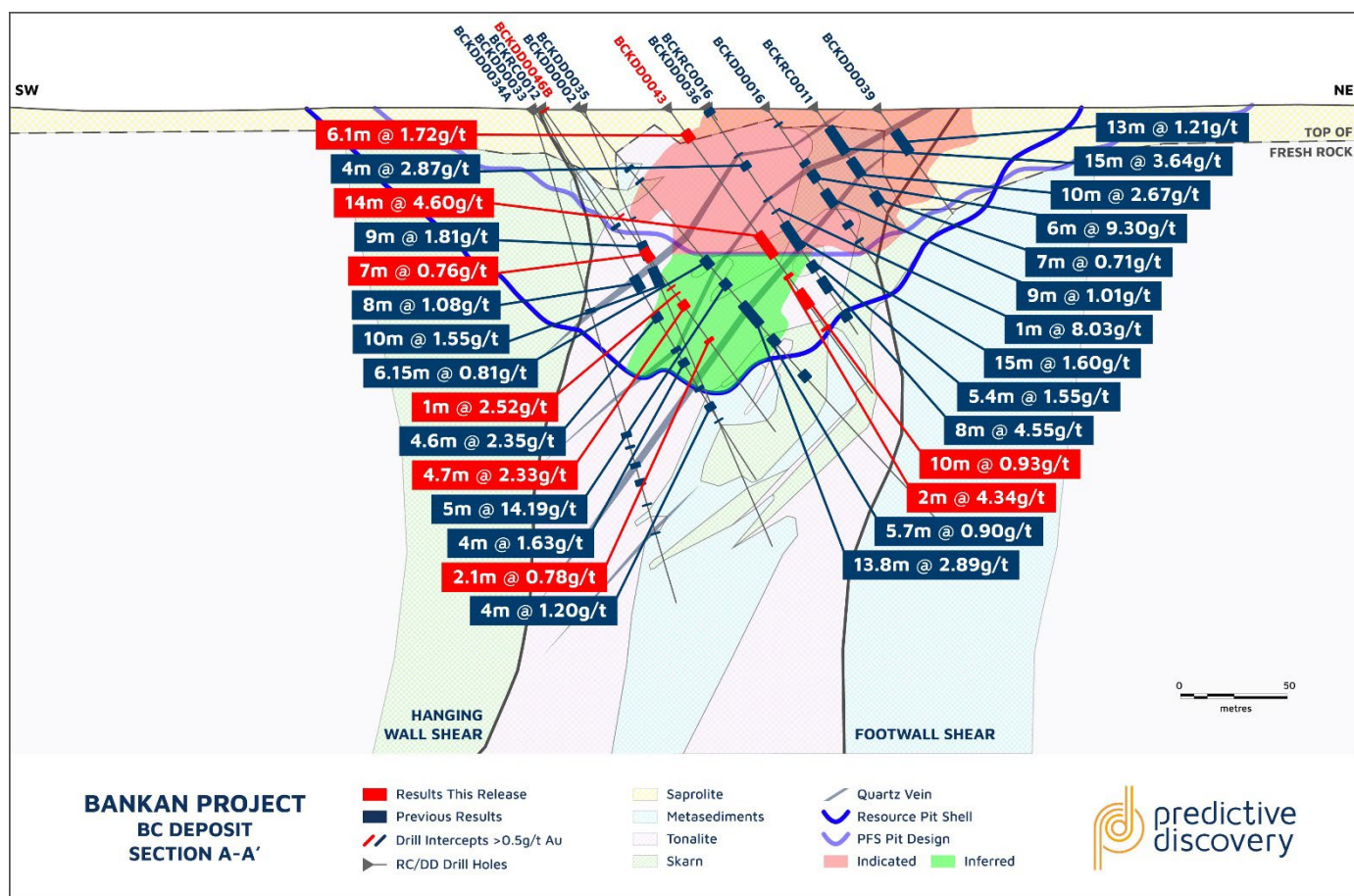


Figure 3: BC cross section A-A'

BC Cross Section B-B'

On a section located just to the south, BCKRC0025 recorded a number of excellent intercepts. Importantly, 21m @ 2.50g/t from 79m was intercepted just below the PFS pit design within the Inferred Mineral Resource envelope. Higher up the hole, positive intercepts were also recorded within the Indicated Mineral Resource envelope, including 6m @ 3.11g/t from 30m, 4m @ 2.41g/t from 40m and 14m @ 4.54g/t from 47m.

Assays are pending from another hole, BCKDD0049A, which will further infill the drill spacing within the Inferred Mineral Resource envelope.

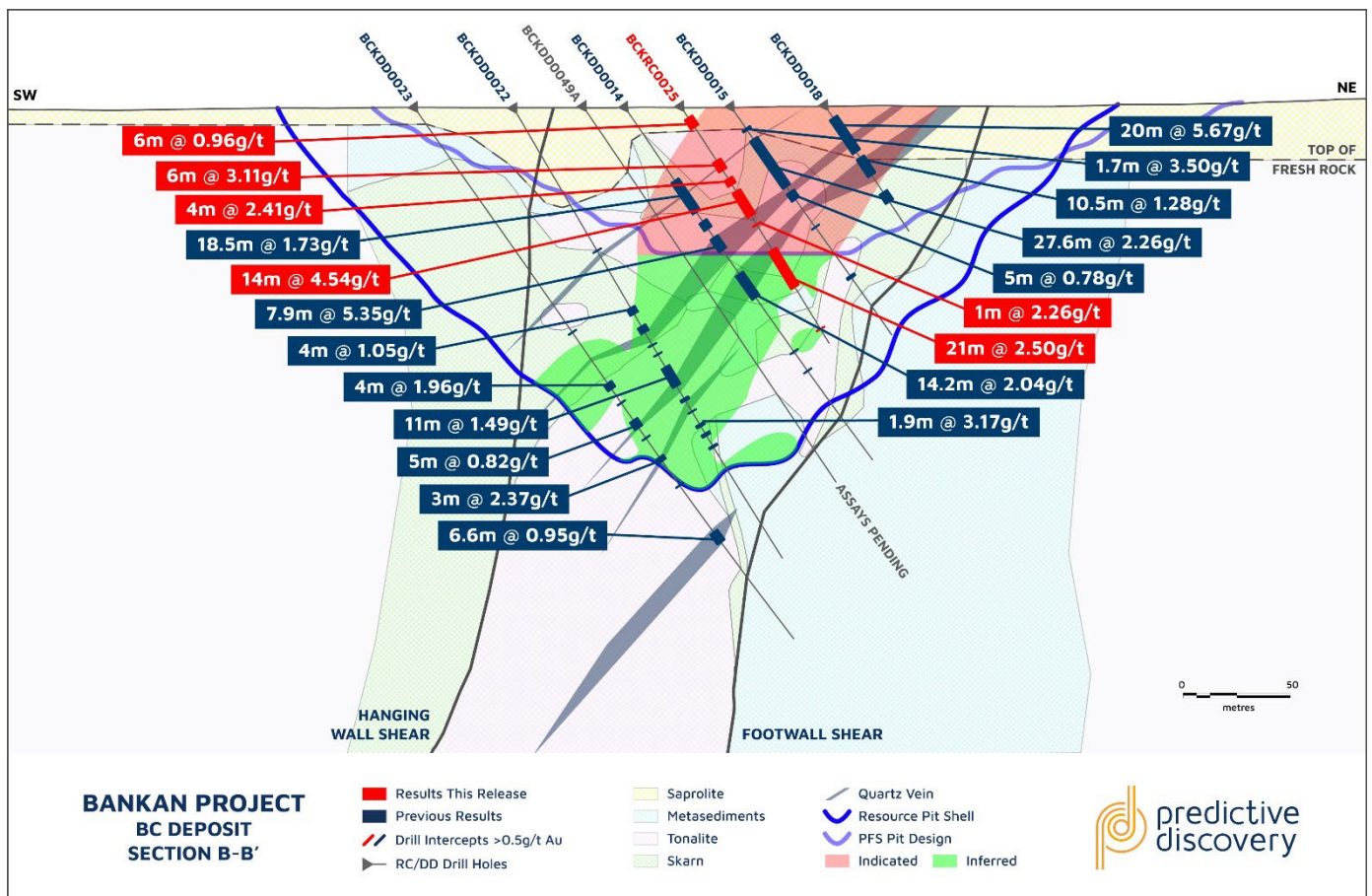


Figure 4: BC cross section B-B'

BC Cross Section C-C'

In the centre and towards the eastern edge of the deposit, BCKRC0033 was drilled to test the continuity of the underlying mineralisation towards the surface. Several significant intercepts were reported outside the Indicated Mineral Resource envelope, including an excellent intercept of 12m @ 4.22g/t from 22m.

Assays are pending from two additional holes on this section, including BCKDD0047 which was drilled to infill the Inferred Mineral Resource.

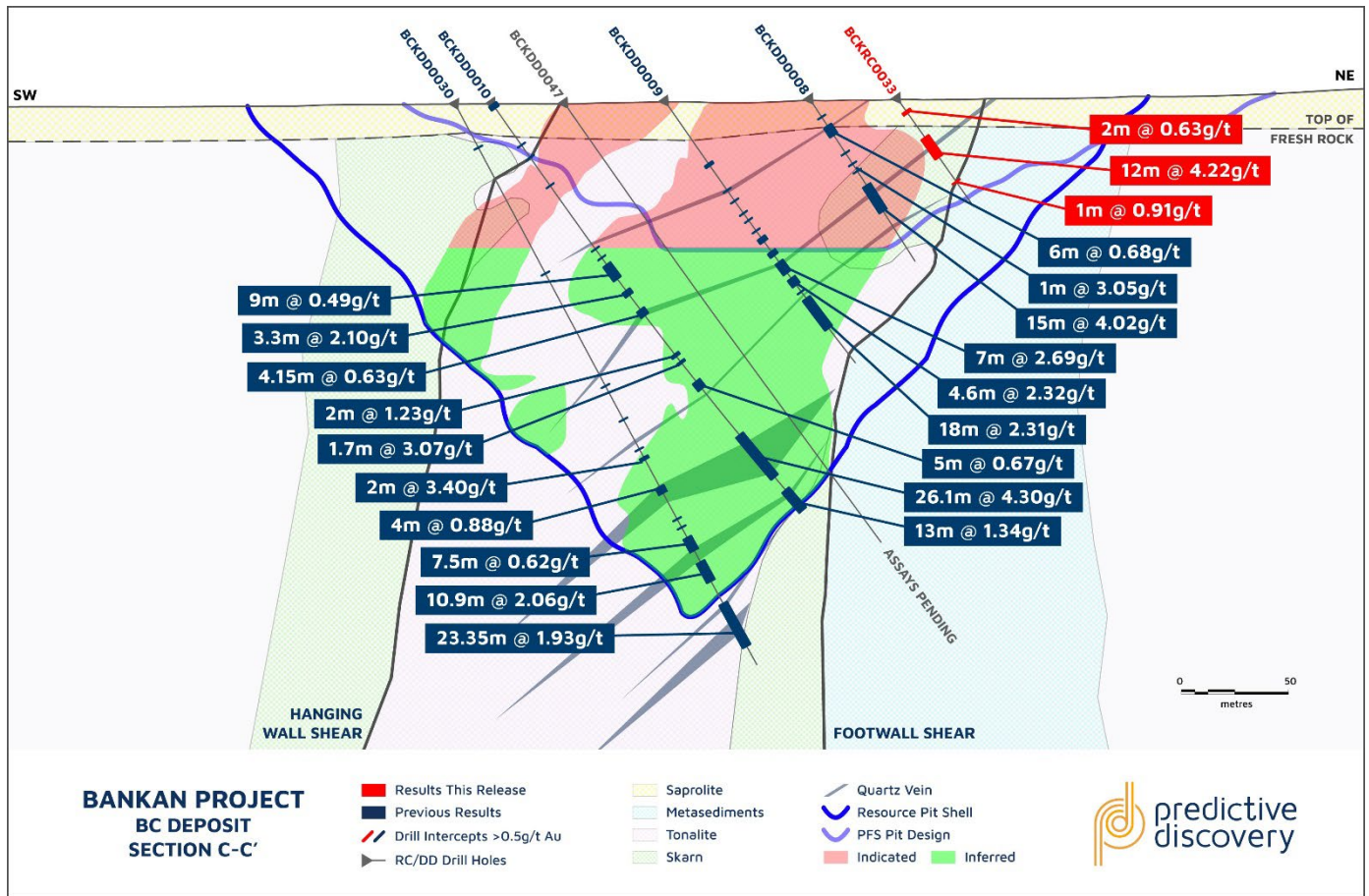


Figure 5: BC cross section C-C'

Other BC Results

Other notable results, which are shown in Figure 2 above, are summarised below.

In the northern part of the deposit, BCKDD0044 intercepted 7m @ 4.00g/t from 98m down-dip of the current Mineral Resource. On the same section, BCKDD0045 returned 11m @ 0.84g/t from 13.3m within the Indicated Mineral Resource envelope.

BCKRC0028 recorded multiple significant intercepts on the eastern edge or outside of the Mineral Resource, including 4m @ 1.34g/t from 22m and 13m @ 1.30g/t from 58m.

In the southern part of the deposit, several intercepts were recorded up-dip of the current Mineral Resource estimate, including 9m @ 0.53g/t from 12 (BCKRC0030), 3m @ 0.81g/t from 5m and 2m @ 1.60g/t from 40m (BCKRC0029).

NEAR-RESOURCE DRILLING RESULTS

Previous exploration defined numerous near-resource targets in the NEB and BC area, which have been subject to follow-up drilling campaigns aimed at discovering additional gold deposits which can support a future operation. Results included in this announcement are from the SB, SEB, NEB South, BC East and BC North targets. A summary of the results is presented in Figure 6.

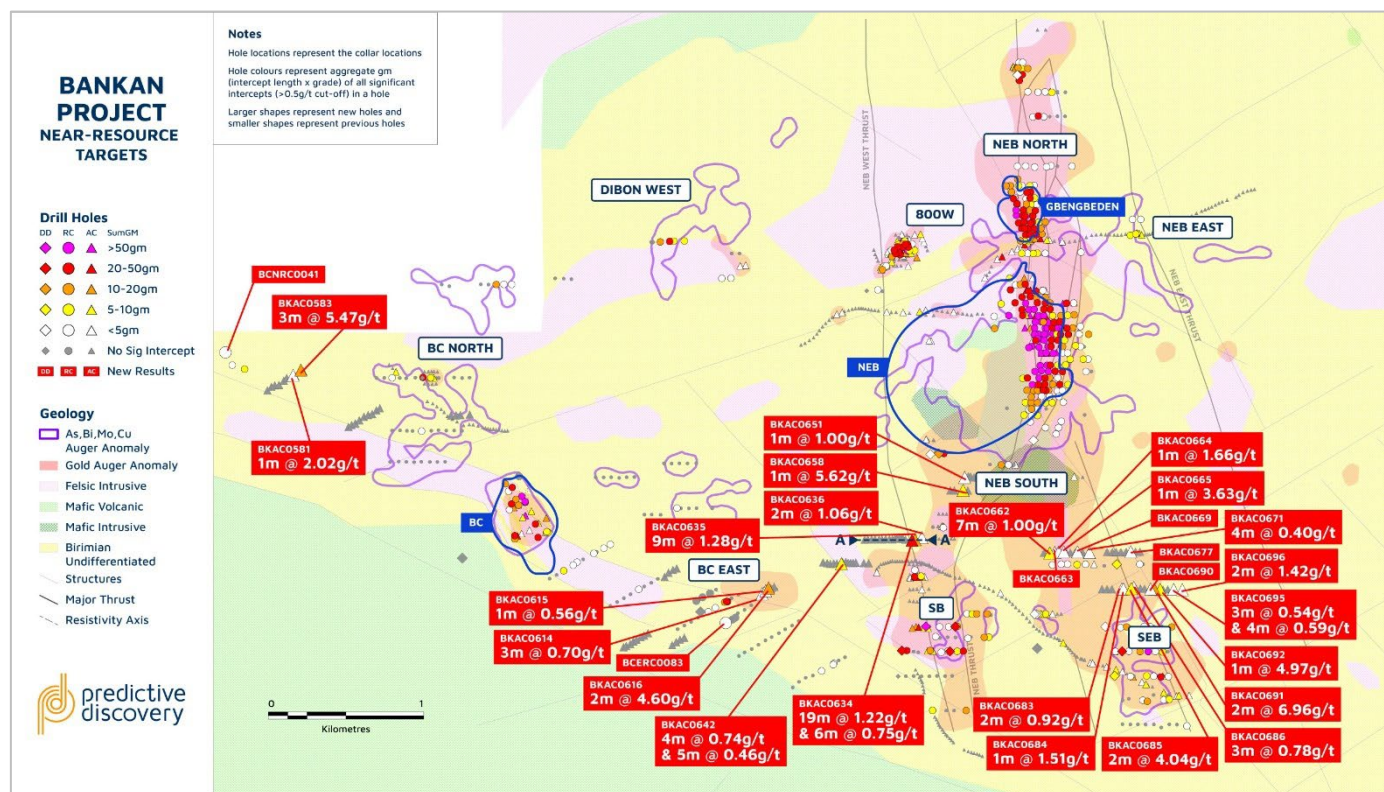


Figure 6: Drill plan for near-resource targets

SB

The SB target area is located south of the main NEB deposit within the broad multi-kilometre N-S deformation corridor which hosts NEB and extends north to the Argo permit. Recent drilling programs have returned positive results, with the current interpretation of multiple secondary WNW-ESE and SSW-NNE orientated structures crosscutting the main N-S structure.

Two lines of AC holes were drilled in the northern part of the SB target area. The northern-most line recorded a number of positive intercepts on the main N-S structure, which suggests a continuation of the mineralisation encountered further to the south. Best results on this AC line are presented below together with a cross section in Figure 7.

- BKAC0634: 19m @ 1.22g/t from 26m
6m @ 0.75g/t from 54m
- BKAC0635: 9m @ 1.28g/t from 10m
- BKAC0636: 2m @ 1.06g/t from 31m

One DD hole has been drilled on this section to test the mineralisation down-dip and six RC holes have been planned along strike to test the lateral extent of the mineralisation.

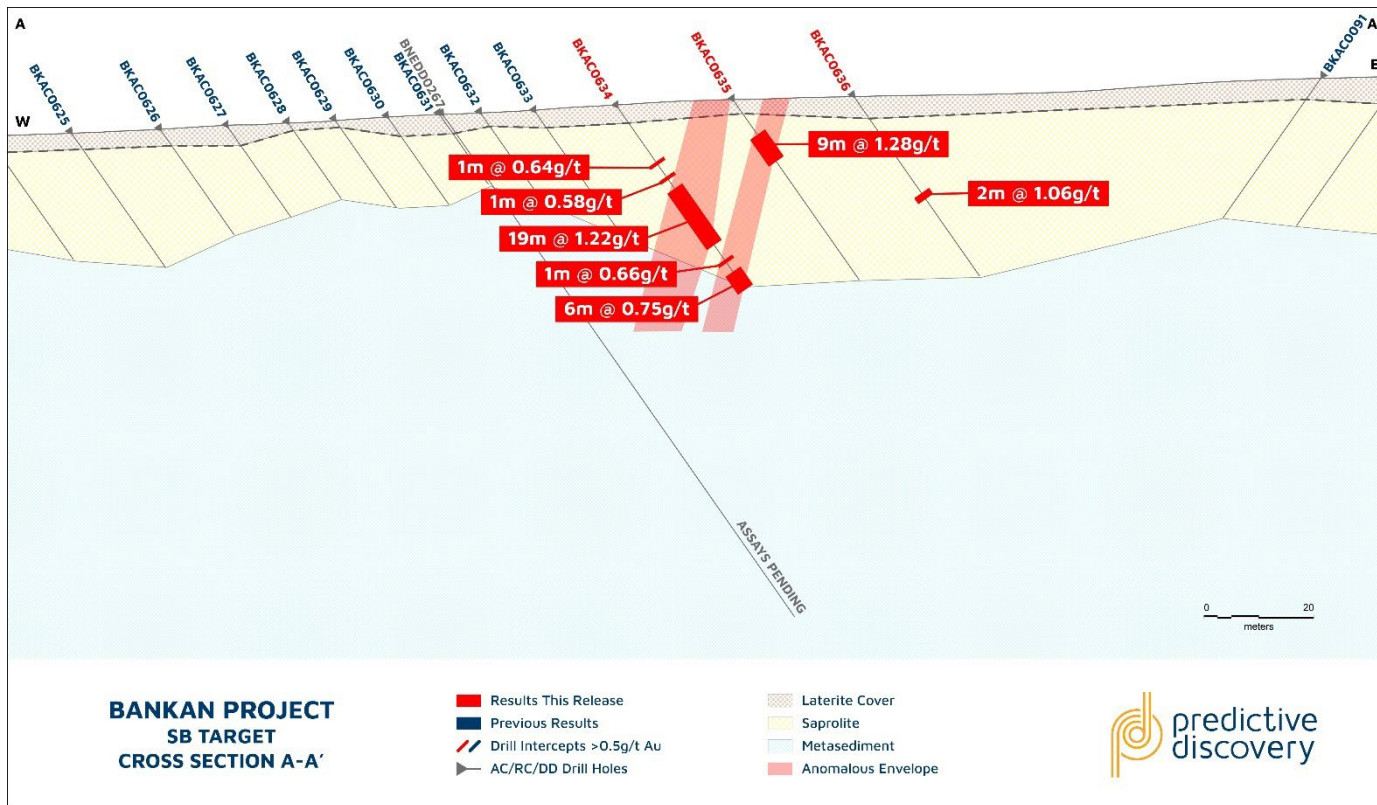


Figure 7: SB cross section A-A'

The AC line drilled to the south-west, which is located off the main N-S structure, returned several significant intercepts of 4m @ 0.74g/t from 8m and 5m @ 0.46g/t from 15 in BKAC0642.

One DD hole drilled in the central part of the target area returned no significant intercepts.

SEB

The SEB target area is located ~1km south-east of the NEB deposit within the same multi-kilometre N-S deformation corridor. Results in this announcement are from two lines of AC holes to test for extensions of the mineralisation along strike to the north. Best new intercepts include:

- BKAC0685: 2m @ 4.04g/t from 29m
- BKAC0662: 7m @ 1.00g/t from 18m
- BKAC0636: 1m @ 4.97g/t from 20m
- BKAC0665: 1m @ 3.63g/t from 19m
- BKAC0696: 2m @ 1.42g/t from 53m

BC East

Results were received from one DD, six RC and 21 AC holes in the BC East target area. A number of AC holes drilled within a gold auger anomaly recorded best intercepts of:

- BKAC0614: 3m @ 0.70/t from 21m
- BKAC0616: 2m @ 4.60g/t from 53m

Follow-up DD and RC holes in the vicinity of positive prior results returned only minor intercepts, suggesting the mineralisation in this area is perhaps localised.

BC North

One RC hole and 23 AC holes were drilled in a new prospective area at further along strike to the north-west of the BC deposit. Significant intercepts:

- BKAC0583: 3m @ 5.547g/t from 44m
- BKAC0581: 1m @ 2.02g/t from 26m

NEB South

Ten AC holes were drilled at NEB South within the gold auger anomaly located just south of the main NEB deposit, returning significant intercepts of 1m @ 5.62g/t from 56m in BKAC0658 and 1m @ 1.00g/t from 40m in BKAC0651.

NEXT STEPS

The current phase of the near-resource exploration drilling program is nearing completion, with PDI's focus to be on resource definition drilling to support the DFS. This program is initially focused on infill drilling at the BC and Gbengbeden deposits to upgrade Inferred Mineral Resources to the Indicated category in line with the optimisation opportunity identified in the PFS. Drilling at BC is now complete (assays pending from the final holes) and is underway at Gbengbeden.

Limited resource definition drilling is also underway at NEB targeting smaller high-grade structures within the resource pit shell, and is planned at the 800W and SB targets with the aim of defining maiden Mineral Resource estimates.

Following completion of this NEB area drilling program, resource development work will shift north to the Argo permit, with the aim of defining maiden Mineral Resource estimates at the Fouwagbe and Sounsoun targets in the first instance.

Auger drilling to the north of NEB along the main N-S structural corridor has been completed and results are pending. The aim of the program was to test the geochemical signature of prospective areas highlighted by previous airborne geophysics to assist with identifying additional near-resource targets.

- END -

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

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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 5.38Moz has been defined to date at the NEB (4.89Moz) and BC (487Koz) deposits,² making Bankan the largest gold discovery in West Africa in a decade.

PDI recently completed a Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") and Environmental & Social Impact Assessment, which are crucial steps to secure a mining permit for the Project. The PFS outlined a 269kozpa operation over 12 years, with a maiden Ore Reserve of 3.05Moz and strong financials.²

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.

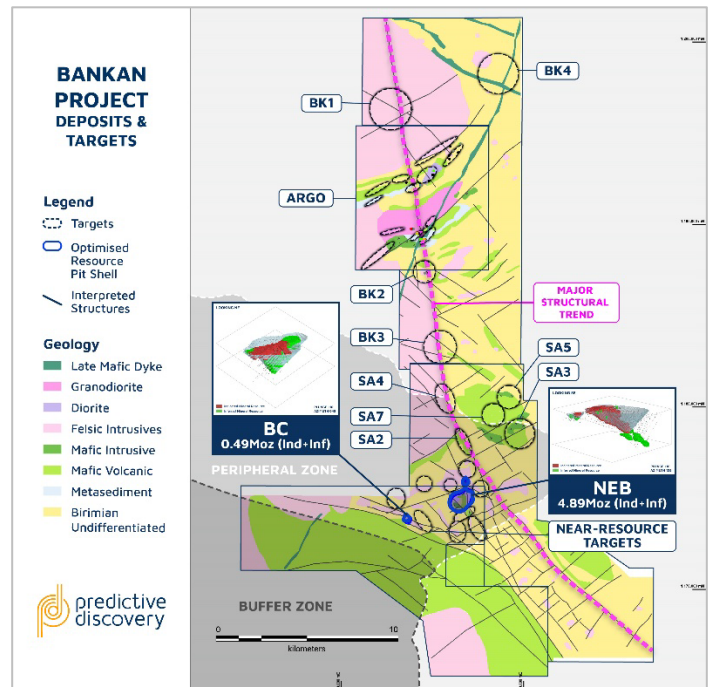


Figure 8: Bankan Project deposits and targets

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.

² Refer to Compliance Statement at the end of this announcement.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to the previous mineral resource estimate is from the announcement titled "Bankan Mineral Resource increases to 5.38Moz" dated 7 August 2023. The information in this announcement that relates to the previous ore reserve estimate is from the announcement titled "PFS Delivers Attractive Financials & 3.05Moz Ore Reserve" dated 15 April 2024.

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

Table 2: Bankan Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate

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

Table 3: Bankan Gold Project Ore Reserve Estimate

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX 1: BC RESOURCE DEFINITION DRILLING RESULTS

Hole No.	Hole Type	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval	Au g/t	GM
BC											
BCKDD0042	DD	393,561	1,173,726	377	56.4	-55.7	170	No significant intercepts			
BCKDD0043	DD	393,450	1,174,100	368	58.8	-54.9	163	12.3	6.1	1.72	11
								71	14	4.60	64
								95	2	4.34	9
								104	10	0.93	9
BCKDD0044	DD	393,398	1,174,163	367	60.0	-55.5	150	125	1.8	1.46	3
								38	2	1.04	2
								44	1	0.78	1
								94	1	0.69	1
BCKDD0045	DD	393,491	1,174,197	368	60.9	-54.6	70	98	7	4.00	28
								8.8	1.2	0.57	1
								13.3	11	0.84	9
								35.3	1	1.27	1
BCKDD0046B	DD	393,400	1,174,070	368	56.9	-55.2	187	40.3	1	1.13	1
								1	1	1.41	1
								62	1	1.87	2
								81	7	0.76	5
								103	1	0.79	1
								107	1	2.52	3
								111.3	4.7	2.33	11
BCKDD0050	DD	393,554	1,173,828	375	60.5	-56.0	102	132.9	2.1	0.78	2
BCKRC0020	RC	393,489	1,174,306	369	61.1	-55.8	50	90	1	0.67	1
No significant intercepts											
BCKRC0021	RC	393,456	1,174,287	368	61.2	-55.3	50	27	1	1.59	2
BCKRC0022	RC	393,421	1,174,267	368	60.2	-55.5	70	42	6	0.50	3
								60	1	0.91	1
No significant intercepts											
BCKRC0023	RC	393,517	1,174,273	368	61.2	-56.1	40	50	1	0.52	1
BCKRC0024	RC	393,486	1,174,250	368	65.1	-54.4	54	6	6	0.96	6
BCKRC0025	RC	393,473	1,174,071	368	60.1	-55.8	130	30	6	3.11	19
								40	4	2.41	10
								47	14	4.54	64
								65	1	2.26	2
								79	21	2.50	53
								122	1	0.89	1
								34	1	1.55	2
BCKRC0026	RC	393,573	1,173,942	372	60.1	-55.8	150	145	5	0.77	4
								4	1	0.52	1
BCKRC0027	RC	393,534	1,173,967	369	61.2	-52.9	130	18	1	0.66	1
								23	2	0.69	1
								38	2	1.10	2
								43	2	1.44	3
								53	1	1.26	1
								72	1	0.65	1
								76	1	2.12	2
								94	1	1.50	2
								110	1	0.81	1
BCKRC0028	RC	393,607	1,173,995	371	63.1	-55.6	80	4	1	0.57	1
								22	4	1.34	5
								32	3	0.75	2
BCKRC0029	RC	393,611	1,173,964	371	63.1	-54.3	80	58	13	1.30	17
								5	3	0.81	2
								15	1	0.50	1
								24	1	1.08	1
BCKRC0030	RC	393,646	1,173,981	372	61.9	-54.0	60	40	2	1.60	3
								12	9	0.53	5
								29	1	0.66	1
BCKRC0032	RC	393,608	1,173,906	373	61.0	-54.0	130	73	4	0.72	3
								106	1	0.63	1
								112	1	0.54	1
								121	8	0.42	3
BCKRC0033	RC	393,605	1,174,040	370	61.1	-54.6	60	7	2	0.63	1
								22	12	4.22	51
BCKRC0034A	RC	393,536	1,173,871	371	60.4	-54.6	120	47	1	0.91	1
								23	4	0.61	2

APPENDIX 2: NEAR-RESOURCE EXPLORATION 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											
BNEDD0262	DD	396,394	1,173,274	388	93.9	-55.6	155	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0619	AC	395,712	1,173,899	389	90.0	-55.0	35	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0620	AC	395,733	1,173,900	390	90.0	-55.0	37	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0621	AC	395,757	1,173,900	391	90.0	-55.0	37	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0622	AC	395,779	1,173,900	392	90.0	-55.0	42	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0623	AC	395,805	1,173,900	393	90.0	-55.0	36	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0624	AC	395,824	1,173,900	393	90.0	-55.0	41	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0625	AC	395,847	1,173,902	394	90.0	-55.0	45	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0626	AC	395,871	1,173,902	395	90.0	-55.0	35	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0627	AC	395,890	1,173,901	396	90.0	-55.0	30	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0628	AC	395,907	1,173,905	397	90.0	-55.0	25	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0629	AC	395,920	1,173,905	398	90.0	-55.0	29	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0630	AC	395,934	1,173,908	399	90.0	-55.0	29	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0631	AC	395,948	1,173,907	399	90.0	-55.0	23	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0632	AC	395,960	1,173,904	400	90.0	-55.0	29	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0633	AC	395,975	1,173,899	400	90.0	-55.0	41	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0634	AC	395,997	1,173,895	402	90.0	-55.0	60	17	1	0.64	1
								22	1	0.58	1
								26	19	1.22	23
								50	1	0.66	1
								54	6	0.75	5
BKAC0635	AC	396,029	1,173,899	403	90.0	-55.0	60	10	9	1.28	12
BKAC0636	AC	396,063	1,173,913	404	90.0	-55.0	60	31	2	1.06	2
BKAC0637	AC	395,445	1,173,753	376	90.0	-55.0	48	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0638	AC	395,471	1,173,748	376	90.0	-55.0	38	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0639	AC	395,491	1,173,743	376	90.0	-55.0	39	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0640	AC	395,513	1,173,746	375	90.0	-55.0	38	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0641	AC	395,533	1,173,745	375	90.0	-55.0	35	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0642	AC	395,555	1,173,744	375	90.0	-55.0	31	8	4	0.74	3
								15	5	0.46	2
BKAC0643	AC	395,570	1,173,756	376	90.0	-55.0	27	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0644	AC	395,591	1,173,756	376	90.0	-55.0	27	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0645	AC	395,606	1,173,750	377	90.0	-55.0	29	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0646	AC	395,622	1,173,750	378	90.0	-55.0	30	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0647	AC	395,638	1,173,748	378	90.0	-55.0	29	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0648	AC	395,655	1,173,751	380	90.0	-55.0	43	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0649	AC	395,707	1,173,748	387	90.0	-55.0	28	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0650	AC	395,738	1,173,747	388	90.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
SEB											
BKAC0661	AC	396,865	1,173,814	406	90.0	-55.0	44	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0662	AC	396,890	1,173,813	409	90.0	-55.0	60	18	7	1.00	7
BKAC0663	AC	396,925	1,173,817	413	90.0	-55.0	32	17	1	0.76	1
BKAC0664	AC	396,944	1,173,820	414	90.0	-55.0	60	21	1	0.88	1
								9	1	0.61	1
								29	1	0.66	1
								55	1	1.66	2
BKAC0665	AC	396,979	1,173,820	416	90.0	-55.0	53	19	1	3.63	4
BKAC0666	AC	397,007	1,173,820	417	90.0	-55.0	41	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0667	AC	397,035	1,173,815	418	90.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0668	AC	397,068	1,173,819	418	90.0	-55.0	28	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0669	AC	397,082	1,173,820	418	90.0	-55.0	60	26	1	0.81	1
BKAC0670	AC	397,114	1,173,818	415	90.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0671	AC	397,139	1,173,816	413	90.0	-55.0	38	33	4	0.40	2
BKAC0672	AC	397,271	1,173,820	406	90.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0673A	AC	397,306	1,173,819	405	90.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0674	AC	397,330	1,173,819	406	90.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0675A	AC	397,361	1,173,818	405	90.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0676	AC	397,395	1,173,821	405	90.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0677	AC	397,424	1,173,821	405	90.0	-55.0	60	9	1	0.56	1
BKAC0678	AC	397,454	1,173,821	405	90.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0679	AC	397,483	1,173,821	404	90.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0680	AC	397,239	1,173,581	397	90.0	-55.0	53	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0681	AC	397,271	1,173,580	400	90.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0682	AC	397,303	1,173,581	402	90.0	-55.0	60	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
BKAC0683	AC	397,338	1,173,581	405	90.0	-55.0	60	49	2	0.92	2
BKAC0684	AC	397,372	1,173,582	406	90.0	-55.0	60	11	1	1.51	2
BKAC0685	AC	397,410	1,173,583	407	90.0	-55.0	60	20	1	0.72	1
								29	2	4.04	8
BKAC0686	AC	397,436	1,173,592	407	90.0	-55.0	60	8	1	0.57	1
								21	3	0.78	2
BKAC0687	AC	397,459	1,173,583	406	90.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0688	AC	397,486	1,173,585	405	90.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0689	AC	397,513	1,173,583	404	90.0	-55.0	29	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0690	AC	397,542	1,173,580	403	90.0	-55.0	60	15	1	0.56	1
BKAC0691	AC	397,571	1,173,579	402	90.0	-55.0	60	6	2	6.96	14
								38	1	0.78	1
BKAC0692	AC	397,602	1,173,578	401	90.0	-55.0	60	20	1	4.97	5
BKAC0693	AC	397,632	1,173,578	400	90.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0694	AC	397,662	1,173,578	399	90.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0695	AC	397,694	1,173,580	398	90.0	-55.0	60	3	3	0.54	2
								11	4	0.59	2
BKAC0696	AC	397,724	1,173,577	397	90.0	-55.0	60	53	2	1.42	3
								58	1	0.55	1
BKAC0697	AC	397,752	1,173,579	396	90.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
NEB South											
BKAC0651	AC	396,356	1,174,299	394	90.0	-55.0	45	40	1	1.00	1
BKAC0652	AC	396,379	1,174,306	394	90.0	-55.0	40	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0653	AC	396,394	1,174,305	395	90.0	-55.0	45	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0654	AC	396,416	1,174,299	396	90.0	-55.0	36	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0655	AC	396,437	1,174,298	397	90.0	-55.0	46	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0656	AC	396,263	1,174,216	402	90.0	-55.0	53	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0657	AC	396,289	1,174,215	400	90.0	-55.0	47	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0658	AC	396,313	1,174,216	399	90.0	-55.0	60	56	1	5.62	6
BKAC0659	AC	396,345	1,174,219	399	90.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0660	AC	396,376	1,174,216	399	90.0	-55.0	24	No significant intercepts			
BC East											
BCEDD0002	DDH	394,725	1,173,444	399	57.2	-56.0	215	No significant intercepts			
BCERC0075	RC	394,717	1,173,554	395	58.8	-54.2	90	No significant intercepts			
BCERC0076	RC	394,669	1,173,528	395	60.2	-54.5	80	No significant intercepts			
BCERC0077	RC	394,629	1,173,504	395	61.9	-55.4	120	No significant intercepts			
BCERC0081	RC	394,862	1,173,385	400	60.3	-55.3	110	No significant intercepts			
BCERC0082A	RC	394,820	1,173,360	401	60.4	-56.0	150	No significant intercepts			
BCERC0083	RC	394,774	1,173,338	402	60.7	-55.9	100	92	1	0.55	1
BKAC0598	AC	394,425	1,173,659	394	60.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0599	AC	394,450	1,173,686	394	60.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0600	AC	394,479	1,173,704	394	60.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0601	AC	394,503	1,173,714	394	60.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0602	AC	394,551	1,173,268	393	60.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0603	AC	394,524	1,173,255	392	60.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0604	AC	394,499	1,173,239	389	60.0	-55.0	42	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0605	AC	394,474	1,173,220	384	60.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0606	AC	394,318	1,173,297	380	60.0	-55.0	52	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0607	AC	394,293	1,173,282	379	60.0	-55.0	42	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0608	AC	394,271	1,173,271	378	60.0	-55.0	38	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0609	AC	394,161	1,173,207	375	60.0	-55.0	36	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0610	AC	394,178	1,173,215	375	60.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0611	AC	394,204	1,173,228	376	60.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0612	AC	394,224	1,173,244	377	60.0	-55.0	43	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0613	AC	394,245	1,173,254	378	60.0	-55.0	48	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0614	AC	395,040	1,173,544	388	60.0	-55.0	54	21	3	0.70	2
BKAC0615	AC	395,059	1,173,560	386	60.0	-55.0	54	35	1	0.56	1
BKAC0616	AC	395,080	1,173,580	383	60.0	-55.0	60	9	2	0.61	1
								53	2	4.60	9
BKAC0617	AC	395,108	1,173,585	382	60.0	-55.0	47	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0618	AC	395,130	1,173,596	380	60.0	-55.0	17	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
BC North											
BCNRC0041	RC	391,550	1,175,080	394	61.5	-54.0	120	90	1	1.00	1
BKAC0575	AC	391,870	1,174,859	427	60.0	-55.0	50	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0576	AC	391,895	1,174,882	426	60.0	-55.0	50	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0577	AC	391,917	1,174,892	426	60.0	-55.0	50	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0578	AC	391,944	1,174,894	427	60.0	-55.0	50	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0579	AC	391,975	1,174,922	427	60.0	-55.0	50	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0580	AC	391,994	1,174,939	426	60.0	-55.0	50	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0581	AC	392,022	1,174,948	427	60.0	-55.0	50	26	1	2.02	2
BKAC0582	AC	392,050	1,174,948	427	60.0	-55.0	50	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0583	AC	392,073	1,174,982	426	60.0	-55.0	50	14	1	0.51	1
								44	3	5.47	16
BKAC0584	AC	392,101	1,174,981	426	60.0	-55.0	50	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0585	AC	392,391	1,174,625	431	60.0	-55.0	50	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0586	AC	392,411	1,174,636	430	60.0	-55.0	50	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0587	AC	392,435	1,174,647	428	60.0	-55.0	50	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0588	AC	392,461	1,174,667	426	60.0	-55.0	50	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0589	AC	392,491	1,174,689	425	60.0	-55.0	50	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0590	AC	392,518	1,174,701	424	60.0	-55.0	50	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0591	AC	392,544	1,174,708	423	60.0	-55.0	50	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0592	AC	392,570	1,174,730	419	60.0	-55.0	50	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0593	AC	392,593	1,174,744	415	60.0	-55.0	50	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0594	AC	393,051	1,174,698	398	90.0	-55.0	60	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0595	AC	393,083	1,174,699	396	90.0	-55.0	53	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0596	AC	393,111	1,174,701	393	90.0	-55.0	53	No significant intercepts			
BKAC0597	AC	393,171	1,174,703	383	90.0	-55.0	60	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") and aircore ("AC") drill chips. Core was cut in half with a core saw where competent and with a knife in soft saprolite in the upper sections of the DD holes. One metre RC chip samples were riffle split producing samples which weighed 2-3kg for submission to the assay laboratory. AC drill samples were collected at 1m intervals and submitted as 2m interval composites. For each 1m sample, an approximate 1 to 1.5 kg sub-sample was riffle split and combined to obtain an approximate 2 to 3 kg "2m-composite" sample for laboratory analysis. Sampling was supervised by qualified geologists. The majority of samples are 1m downhole, with diamond core sampling intervals breaking at lithological contacts where appropriate. All samples were dried, crushed and pulverised at the SGS laboratory in Bamako to produce a 50g fire assay charge with Au analysed by FAA505. Duplicate samples were also retained for re-assay.
Drilling	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	DD holes included in this announcement were from a EDM2000 multi-purpose rig. Diamond drilling is a combination of PQ, HQ and NQ core. Core was oriented using WELLFORCE orientation tools. RC/AC holes included in this announcement were from a Thor 5000 rig.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Core recoveries were recorded by dividing the total length of core returned from each run by the length of the run. Overall core recoveries average around 92%, with the poorest recoveries (averaging 82%) in the first 40m of the drillholes. Overall RC and AC recovery is very good at 90% in the NEB 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 3 to 5m from the initial collar. A regularity of the recovery pattern downhole suggests considerable lag between the sample being generated at the hammer and reporting to the cyclone. Drillers do not always adhere to the metre marks on the mast, leading to randomly occurring overlength and underlength samples. The splitters are regularly checked and cleaned to ensure sample build up is minimised. The RC rig cyclones are regularly cleaned (several times during drilling and between drilling) in order to minimise sample accumulation and contamination, and to increase the recovery rate. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been analysed. It is unlikely that the grade of the RC drill samples has been biased, however the combination of regularly and randomly occurring sample weight variations will lead to a degradation of the local grade estimate and a higher than necessary nugget, as well as increased inaccuracy in the spatial delimitation of ore waste boundaries.

Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill samples were logged systematically for lithology, weathering, alteration, veining, structure and minor minerals. Minor minerals were estimated quantitatively. The Competent Person considers that the availability of qualitative and quantitative logging has appropriately informed the geological modelling, including weathering and oxidation, water table level and rock type. Photographs have been taken of each core tray and chip tray. A WELLFORCE core orientation device was employed on all drilled core enabling orientated structural measurements to be taken. The Competent Person considers that the level of detail is sufficient for the reporting of Mineral Resources.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The DD samples were collected by longitudinally splitting core using a core saw or a knife where core was very soft and clayey. Routine samples were half-core, with predetermined diamond core duplicates being quarter-core. The sampling method is considered adequate for a DD program of this type. The RC/AC samples were collected by riffle splitting 2-3kg from 1m 30kg bulk samples collected directly from the cyclone attached to the drill rig. Sample quality and condition are logged critically and any loss of sample integrity will trigger the hole being immediately stopped. One blind field is inserted into the sample stream and assayed routinely. The sampling procedures are industry standard. RC/AC sample weights are recorded immediately after collection from the cyclone. Field duplicate results demonstrated no bias in the sample results. There is considerable scatter in the diamond duplicate pairs suggesting that the mineralisation is likely to be highly variable at a short scale, and this variability needs to be taken into account when planning future sampling programs. Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	All samples were assayed by SGS. Analysis of gold is by fire assay technique 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. No twin holes have been conducted. Drillhole logging is completed on paper sheets and manually entered into a database on site. The data is managed by a company employee, who checks for data validation. Assay results are returned electronically from the assay laboratory and are merged into the assay table of the database. No adjustments or corrections have been made to any assay interval data. All intercepts are reported as drilled.

Location of Data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	All surface drill hole survey information is collected in-house using a Leica 18T RTK DGPS system. The project survey grid is tied to the West African GEOID Datum and WGS84 Zone 29N projection. All DD and RC/AC holes have been surveyed by using north-seeking WELLFORCE CHAMP gyro.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The BC deposit has mainly been drilled on a 40m x 40m drill spacing, which supports the current Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate. The current infill drilling campaign has been designed to upgrade additional Inferred Mineral Resources located just below the PFS pit design to the Indicated category, and the drill spacing is being closed to as low as 20m between holes on certain sections in targeted areas of the deposit. Holes drilled at the near-resource targets were planned on specific targets like auger anomalies and did not always follow a set grid. Spacing of AC holes depends on their depth (blade refusal) to ensure suitable coverage.
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.	Most of the drilling is orientated as close as possible to orthogonal to the dip and strike of the mineralisation. Drilling at some targets is earlier stage and the geometry of mineralisation is currently unknown.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are stored in a guarded location close to the nearby Bankan Village. Samples are picked up and transported to Bamako by PDI/SGS truck. Coarse rejects and pulps will be eventually recovered from SGS and stored at PDI's office in Kouroussa or at the core shed.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	CSA 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>, or exploration permits, as follows: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Permit Name</th><th>Area (km²)</th><th>Holder</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kaninko</td><td>98.22</td><td>Mamou Resources SARLU</td></tr> <tr> <td>Saman</td><td>99.78</td><td>Mamou Resources SARLU</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bokoro</td><td>99.98</td><td>Kindia Resources SARLU</td></tr> <tr> <td>Argo</td><td>57.54</td><td>Argo Mining SARLU</td></tr> </tbody> </table> The permits are located between 9°51'00"W and 10°03'24"W and between 10°32'26"N and 10°52'00"N, situated to the northwest, west and southwest of the town of Kouroussa in Guinea. The Kaninko, Saman and Bokoro permits are held by 100% owned subsidiaries of PDI. The Argo permit is subject to a joint venture, whereby PDI can progressively earn 90% by payment of US\$100,000 and can acquire the remaining 10% at a decision to mine in exchange for a 2% net smelter royalty on production. The permit expiry dates have passed and PDI has submitted renewal documents in accordance with Guinean requirements. The renewal process is ongoing, and the Ministry of Mines and Geology has indicated its support to PDI for these renewals. Parts of the Kaninko and Saman permits, including the NEB and BC deposits, are situated in the Peripheral Zone of the Upper Niger National Park. The deposits are 21 km and 18 km, respectively, away from the closest point of the Core Conservation Area.	Permit Name	Area (km ²)	Holder	Kaninko	98.22	Mamou Resources SARLU	Saman	99.78	Mamou Resources SARLU	Bokoro	99.98	Kindia Resources SARLU	Argo	57.54	Argo Mining SARLU
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		PDI intends to apply for a mining exploitation title and enter into a mining convention with the Ministry of Mines and Geology to carry out exploitation activities within the area covered by the exploration permits. PDI has taken a robust approach to address the sensitivities associated with the location of the Project within the Peripheral Zone of the Upper Niger National Park and appointed ERM to prepare the ESIA and ESMP framework, which are essential prerequisites to be submitted by PDI when applying for the exploitation title. As a result of overlapping regulations and decrees governing mining activities in natural protected areas in Guinea, including the Upper Niger National Park's management plan, there is a lack of clarity on the legal basis for mining exploitation activities in the Peripheral Zone of the Upper Niger National Park. It is expected that a clear basis, as well as the framework and conditions for the development of the Project, will be provided in the mining convention to be entered into in connection with the Project.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	PDI is not aware of any significant previous gold exploration over the NEB/BC area. 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 Siguiri Basin, which is host to several significant large active gold mining operations. The predominant rock types consist of felsic intrusives including granite and tonalite, with mafic to intermediate volcanics and intrusives. Metasediments including marble, chert and schists have also been observed. Weathering has formed a deep saprolite profile, with a pisolitic and nodular lateritic cover which hosts remobilised gold, generally above the primary deposits or dispersed a few tens of metres laterally. NEB and near-resource targets: The SB and SEB prospects correspond to a connection zone between major structural directions. The N-S direction on which the NEB deposit is located (and which corresponds to the direction of the deformation corridor that extends as far as the Argo permit) and the WNW-ESE direction that carries the BC deposit. NEB North and NEB East are prospects that lie along the axis of the N-S deformation beam. The NE-SW structural direction (on which the 800W prospect is developed) combines with the N-S and WNE-ESE directions. In this three-way structural pattern, mineralisation occurs mainly along lithostructural contacts between felsic intrusives / basalt, felsic intrusives / metasediments (NEB) and felsic intrusives / skarn / metasediments (BC). These contacts are generally deformed and form corridors of intense deformation in which hydrothermal alteration develops, as in the case of NEB, SB and SEB, which are rich in veins of quartz, pyrite, pyrrhotite, sericite and chlorite. In the case of NEB, the lithostructural contact correspond to a thrust.
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 and 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Sampling was generally in 1m intervals. Up to 2m (down-hole) of internal waste is included for results reported at the 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade. Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	At NEB, SB, SEB, drill holes are typically 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. At BC, drill holes are typically inclined at 55° to the north-east, in order to target mineralised trend structures that appear to plunge towards the south-west and develop along a generally NW-SE 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. In the WNW-ESE BC corridor, drill holes are generally inclined 55° to the north-east in order to intercept mineralisation plunging 45-60° to the south-west, 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 and Appendix 2.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All other exploration data on this area has been reported previously by PDI.
Further Work	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.