

NEB AND BC AREA DRILLING PROGRAMS CONTINUE TO DELIVER

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX:PDI) ("PDI" or the "Company") is pleased to announce additional drilling results from the NEB and BC area of its 5.38Moz¹ Bankan Gold Project in Guinea. Results in this announcement are from resource definition drilling programs at Gbengbenden, BC and 800W, which are aiming to further define current Mineral Resources and establish a new deposit at 800W, as well as additional exploration drilling at the SB target.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Gbengbenden infill drilling records multiple positive intercepts in line with the opportunity identified in the Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") to increase Ore Reserves. Best results include **25m @ 1.51g/t** from 21m, **13m @ 2.63g/t** from 5m, **19m @ 1.64g/t** from 34m, **15m @ 1.61g/t** from 135m, **4.3m @ 4.88g/t** from 103m, **10m @ 1.87g/t** from 92m and **4m @ 3.99g/t**.
- Final holes from the current phase of infill drilling at BC and 800W deliver additional positive intercepts of **15m @ 1.23g/t** from 69m (BC) and **6.1m @ 2.54g/t** from 53m (800W).
- Strong intercepts in the northern part of the SB target, including **19m @ 2.04g/t** from 83m and **15m @ 8.05g/t** from 105m, with the hole ending in mineralisation.
- Final results from the Gbengbenden infill drilling program are due shortly. Additional exploration drilling is being planned at SB to follow up the encouraging recent results. Resource development drilling is planned to commence at SB later this half after completion of initial Argo resource development drilling at Fouwagbe and Sounsoun.

PDI's Managing Director, Andrew Pardey, said:

"Resource definition drilling in the NEB and BC area continues to deliver, with the positive Gbengbenden results reported today adding to recent strong results from BC and 800W. These programs have confirmed there is potential to upgrade existing Inferred Mineral Resources at BC and Gbengbenden and establish a maiden Mineral Resource at 800W later this year, in line with the aim to ultimately increase the current 3.05Moz Ore Reserve¹ and 12-year mine life."

"Pleasingly, the SB target has also recorded an outstanding intercept of 15m @ 8.05g/t, which occurred at the end of the hole in an underexplored area where there is limited drilling at depth. We look forward to following up this result with additional targeted drilling."

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

SUMMARY OF DRILLING RESULTS

Results in this announcement are from resource definition drilling at Gbengbeden, BC and 800W, and exploration drilling at the SB target. In total, results for 29 holes for 3,733m of diamond ("DD") and reverse circulation ("RC") drilling are reported as shown in Table 1 and Figure 1.

Table 1: Summary of drill holes reported in this announcement

Location	Drill type	Holes	Metres
Gbengbeden (Resource Definition)	DD	3	544
	RC	14	1,595
	Total	17	2,139
BC (Resource Definition)	DD	2	364
	Total	2	364
800W (Resource Definition)	DD	2	241
	RC	2	220
	Total	4	461
SB (Exploration)	DD	1	171
	RC	5	600
	Total	6	771
Total		29	3,733

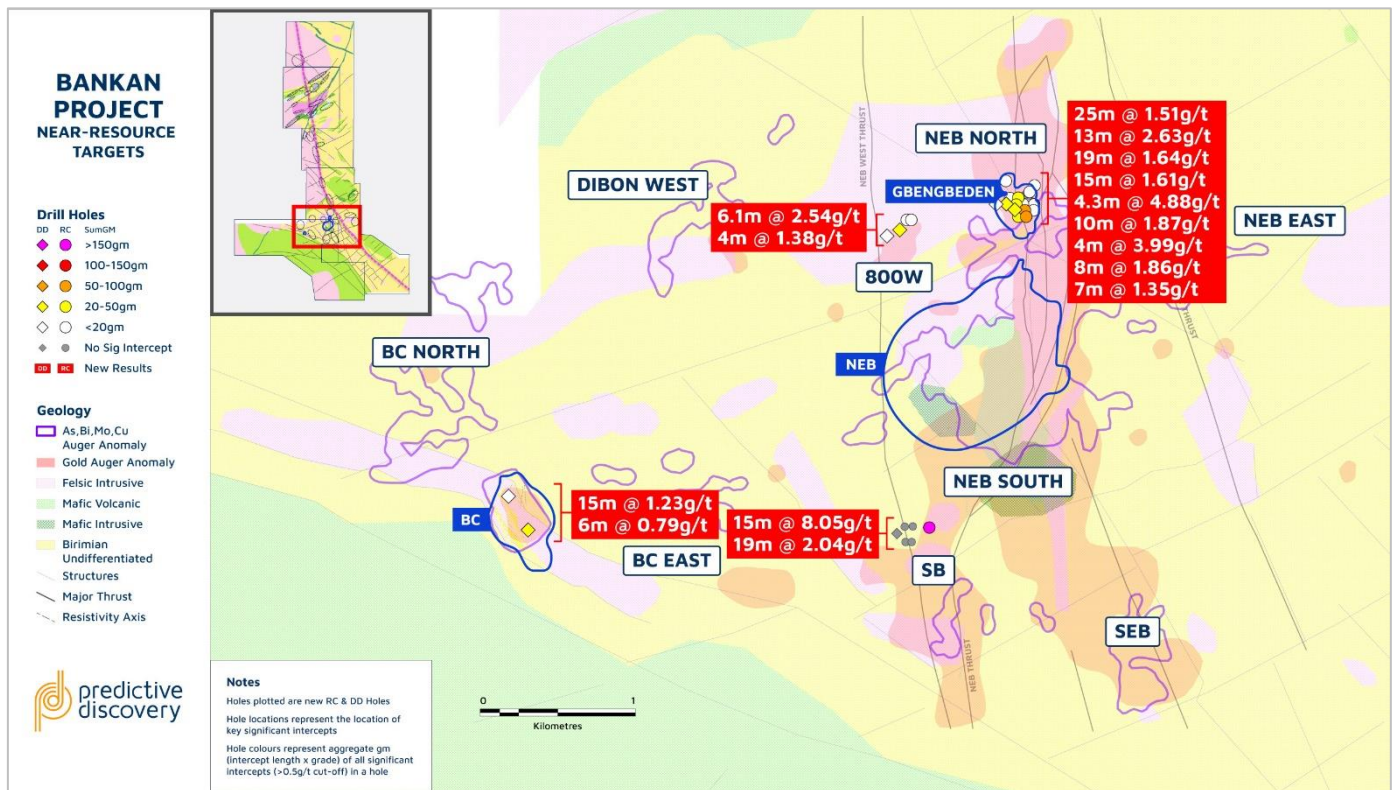


Figure 1: Summary of results reported in this announcement

GBENGBEDEN DRILLING RESULTS

Gbengbeden is located approximately 250m north of the main NEB deposit. It hosts an open pit Mineral Resource of 2.4Mt @ 0.87g/t for 69Koz and an Ore Reserve of 0.5Mt @ 0.81g/t for 12Koz, which are included within the broader NEB estimates.²

Similar to the BC deposit, an opportunity was identified in the PFS to potentially increase Ore Reserves at Gbengbeden through additional infill drilling. 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.

A resource definition drilling program has been completed at Gbengbeden, with a total of 4 DD holes and 15 RC holes drilled. This announcement includes results from 3 DD holes and 14 RC holes for a total of 2,139m drilled. Assays for the two remaining holes are pending.

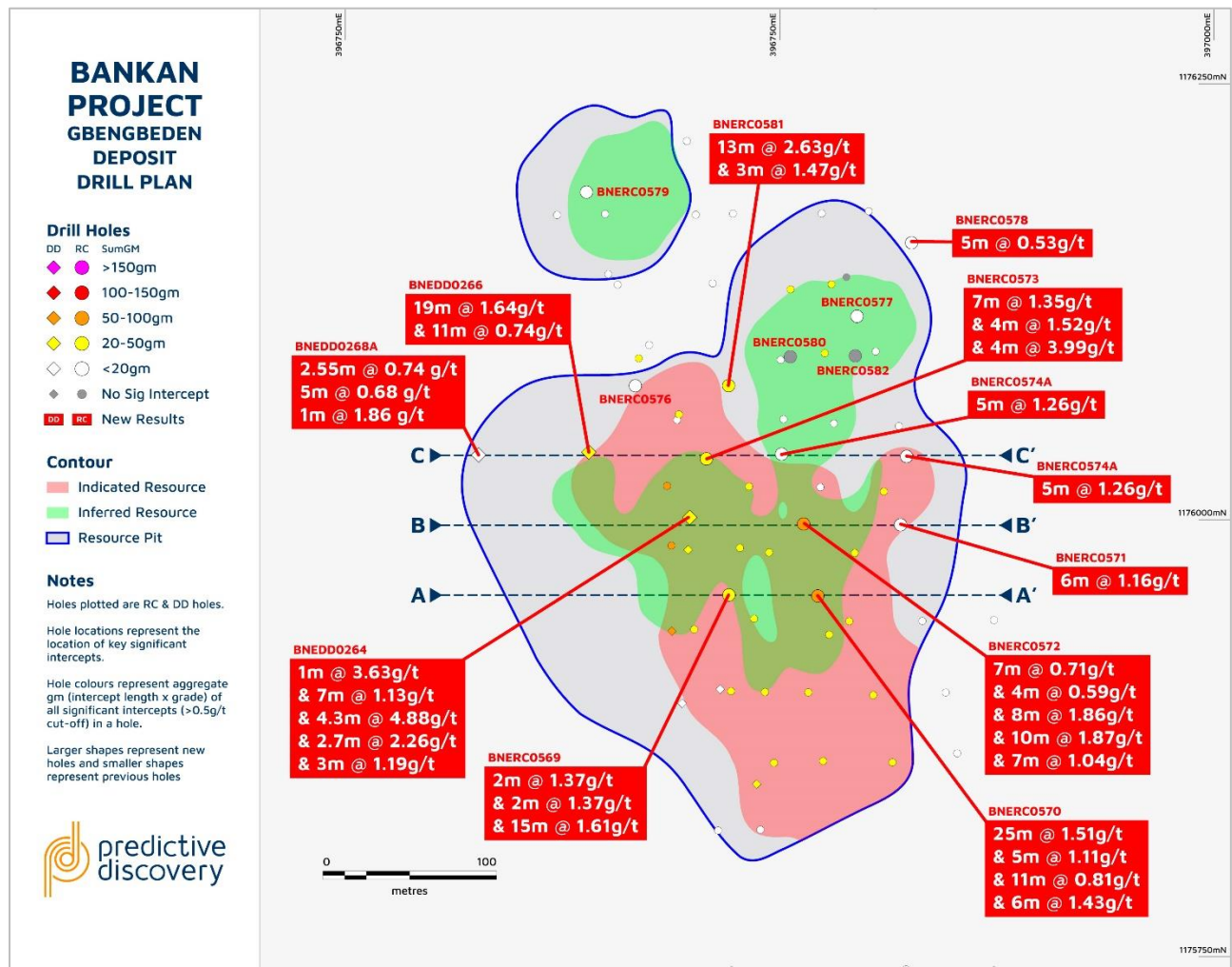


Figure 2: Gbengbeden drill plan

² Refer to Compliance Statement at the end of this announcement. Gbengbeden estimates are shown in ASX announcements "PFS Delivers Attractive Financials & 3.05Moz Ore Reserve" (15 April 2024) and "Bankan Mineral Resource Increases to 5.38Moz" (7 August 2023).

Gbengbeden Cross Section A-A'

Two infill RC holes drilled in the southern part of the deposit encountered mineralisation at the base of, and below the PFS pit.

BNERC0570 recorded a positive intercept of 25m @ 1.51g/t from 21m at the base of the PFS pit within saprolite. Further down the hole, several significant intercepts were recorded in tonalite, including 5m @ 1.11g/t from 53m, 11m @ 0.81g/t from 64m and 6m @ 1.43g/t from 85m.

BNERC0569 intercepted 15m @ 1.61g/t from 135m associated with a shear zone at the base of the resource pit shell. Several other significant intercepts were recorded higher up the hole.

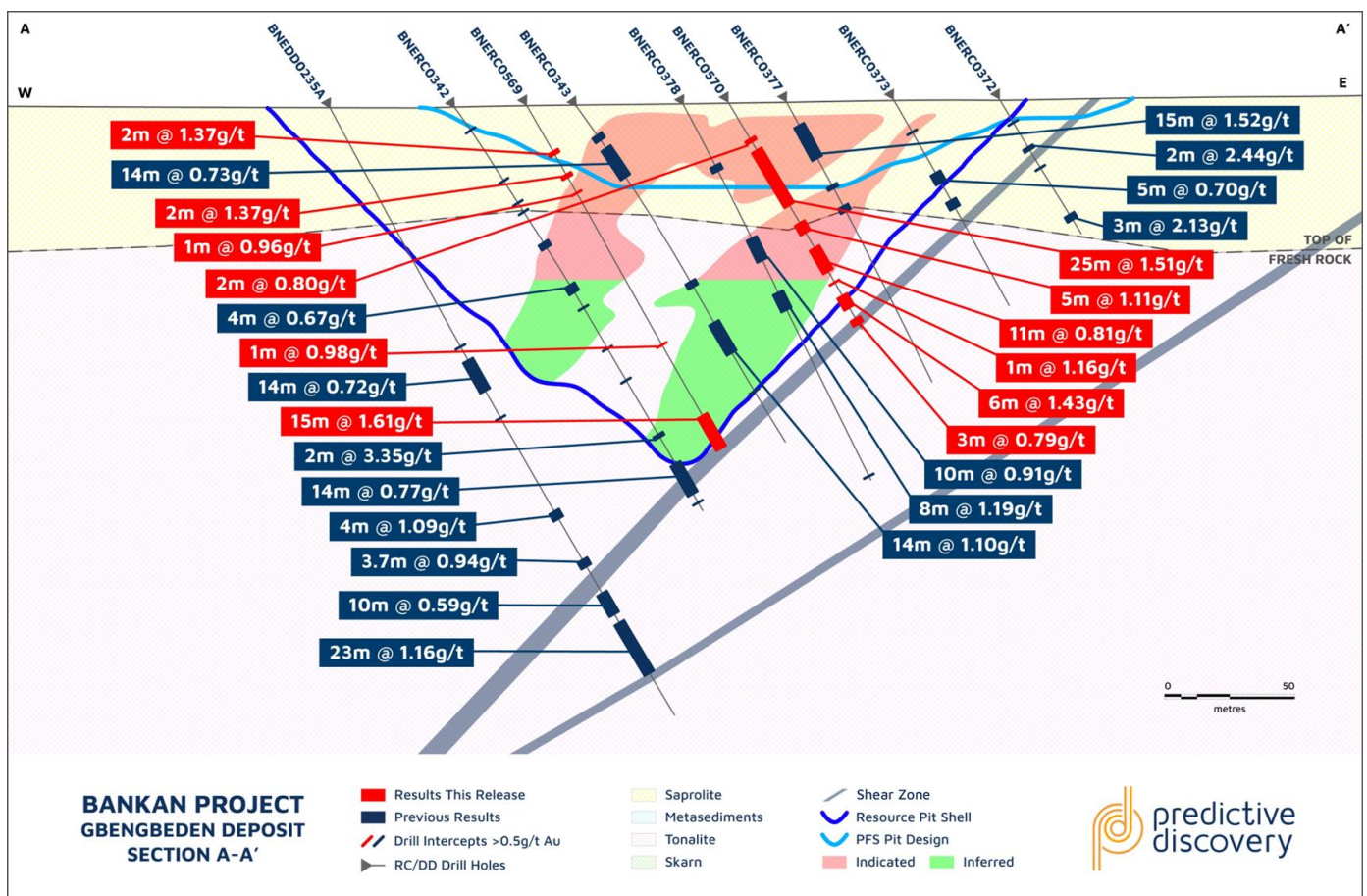


Figure 3: Gbengbeden cross section A-A'

Gbengbeden Cross Section B-B'

Three holes were drilled on this section, located in the middle of the deposit. BNEDD0264 recorded several significant intercepts within the Inferred Mineral Resource envelope below the PFS pit design, including best results of 7m @ 1.13g/t from 80m and 4.3m @ 4.88g/t from 103m.

BNERC0572 recorded 8m @ 1.86g/t from 78m, 10m @ 1.87g/t from 92m and 4m @ 0.70g/t from 111m below the PFS pit, as well as 7m @ 1.04g/t from 121m below the resource pit shell. Higher up the hole, 7m @ 0.71g/t from 9m was recorded within the PFS pit.

BNERC0571 intercepted 3m @ 0.54g/t from 5m and 6m @ 1.16g/t from 11m within the eastern edge of the PFS pit.

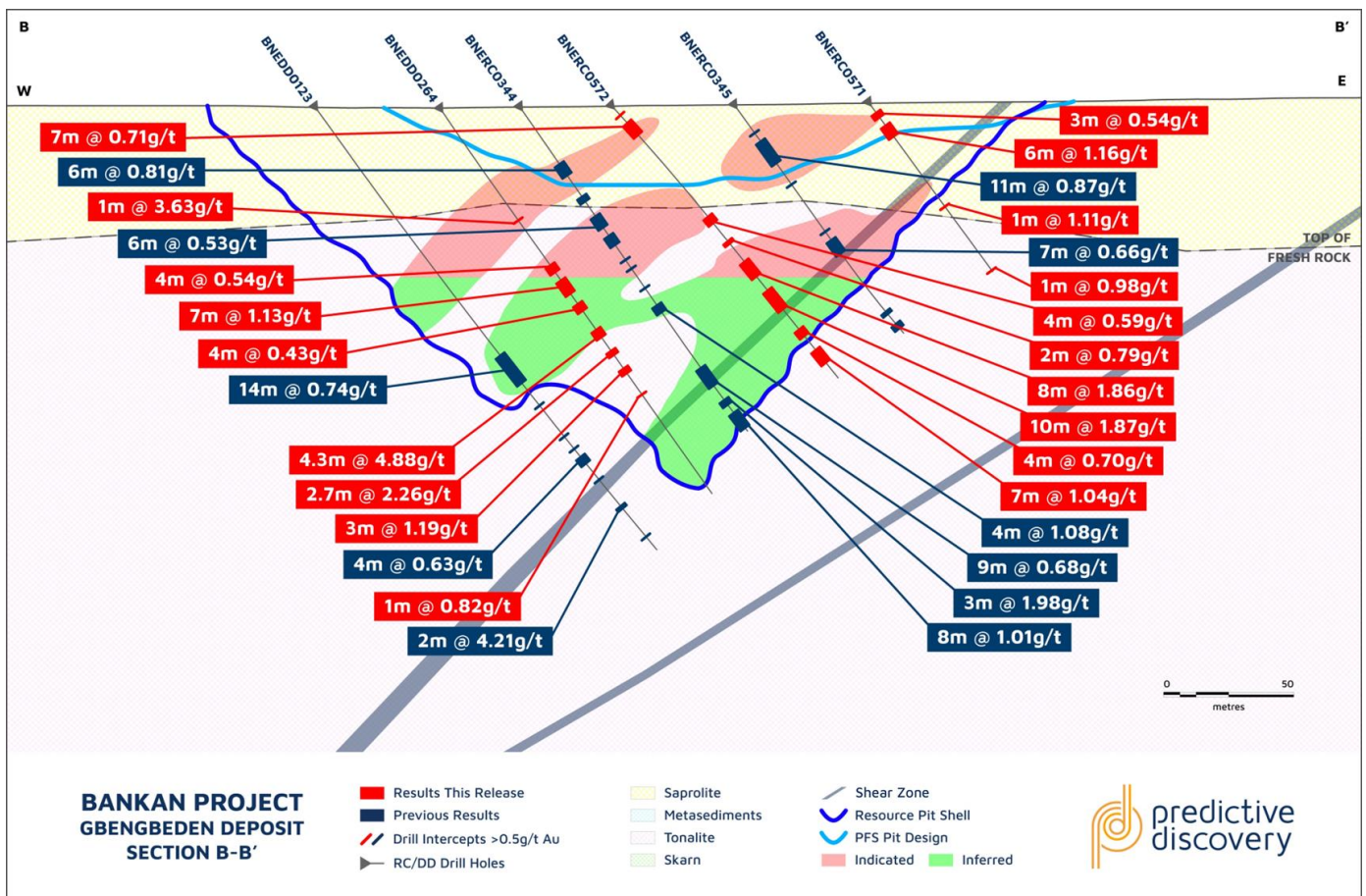


Figure 4: Gbengbeden cross section B-B'

Gbengbeden Cross Section C-C'

Also located in the middle of the deposit, two DD and three RC holes were drilled to further infill and extend the drill pattern. Multiple significant intercepts were recorded below the PFS pit, including:

- BNEDD0266: 19m @ 1.64g/t from 34m
11m @ 0.74g/t from 84m
- BNERC0573 7m @ 1.35g/t from 32m
4m @ 1.52g/t from 70m
4m @ 3.99g/t from 84m
- BNERC0575: 11m @ 0.83g/t from 20m
- BNERC0574A: 5m @ 1.26g/t from 70m

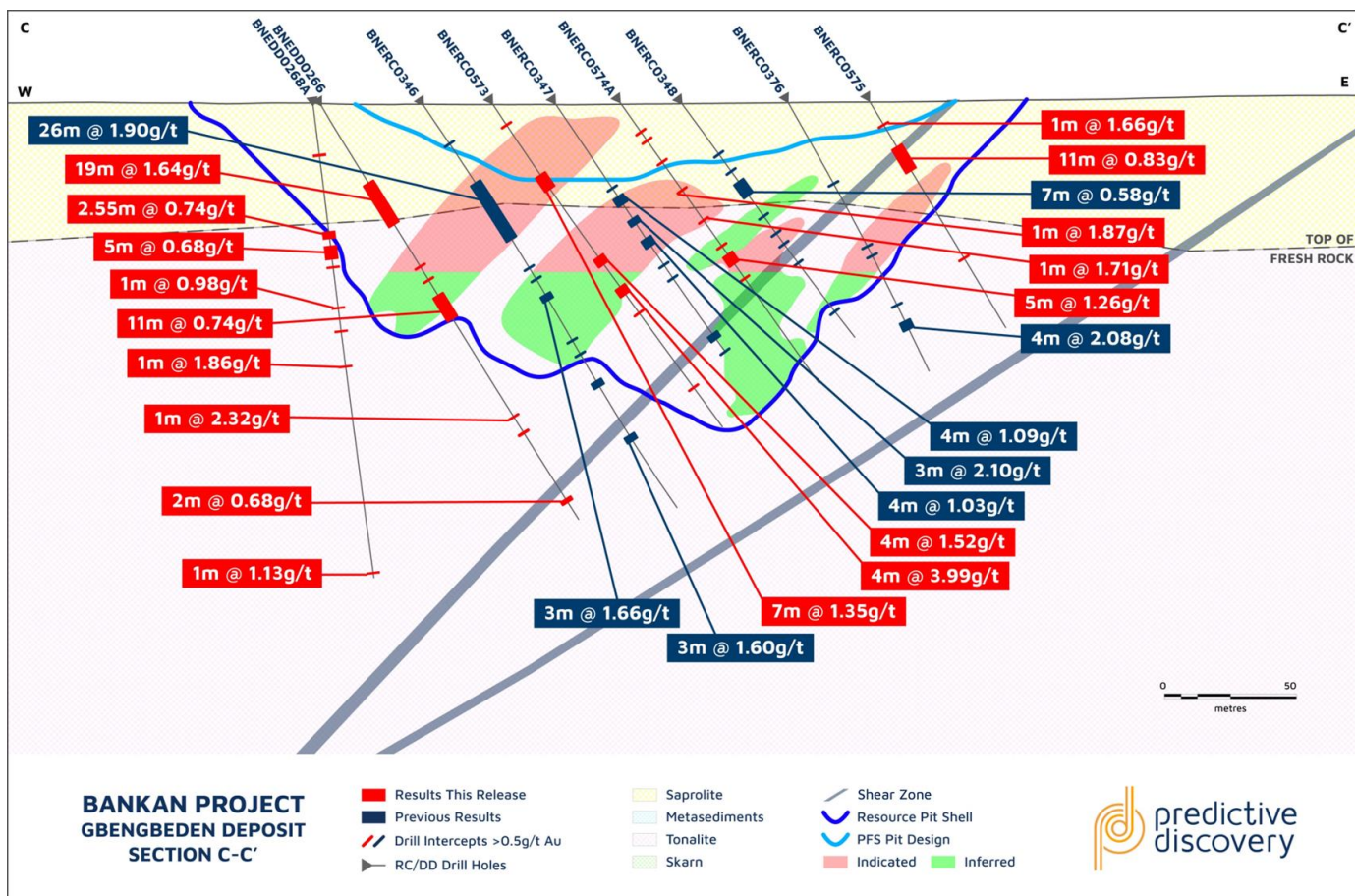


Figure 5: Gbengbeden cross section C-C'

BC DRILLING RESULTS

As previously disclosed, a resource definition drilling program has been completed at BC to follow up the opportunity identified in the PFS to potentially increase Ore Reserves by upgrading Inferred Mineral Resources below the PFS pit design to the Indicated category.

Results from the final two DD holes have now been received. Towards the southern end of the deposit, BCKDD0053 encountered mineralisation just below the PFS pit design, with best intercepts of 15m @ 1.23g/t from 69m and 3m @ 1.54g/t from 103m.

BCKDD0054, located on the north-western edge of the deposit, recorded significant intercepts of 1.3m @ 1.26g/t from 42.7m, 6m @ 0.79g/t from 53m and 1m @ 1.72g/t from 148m.

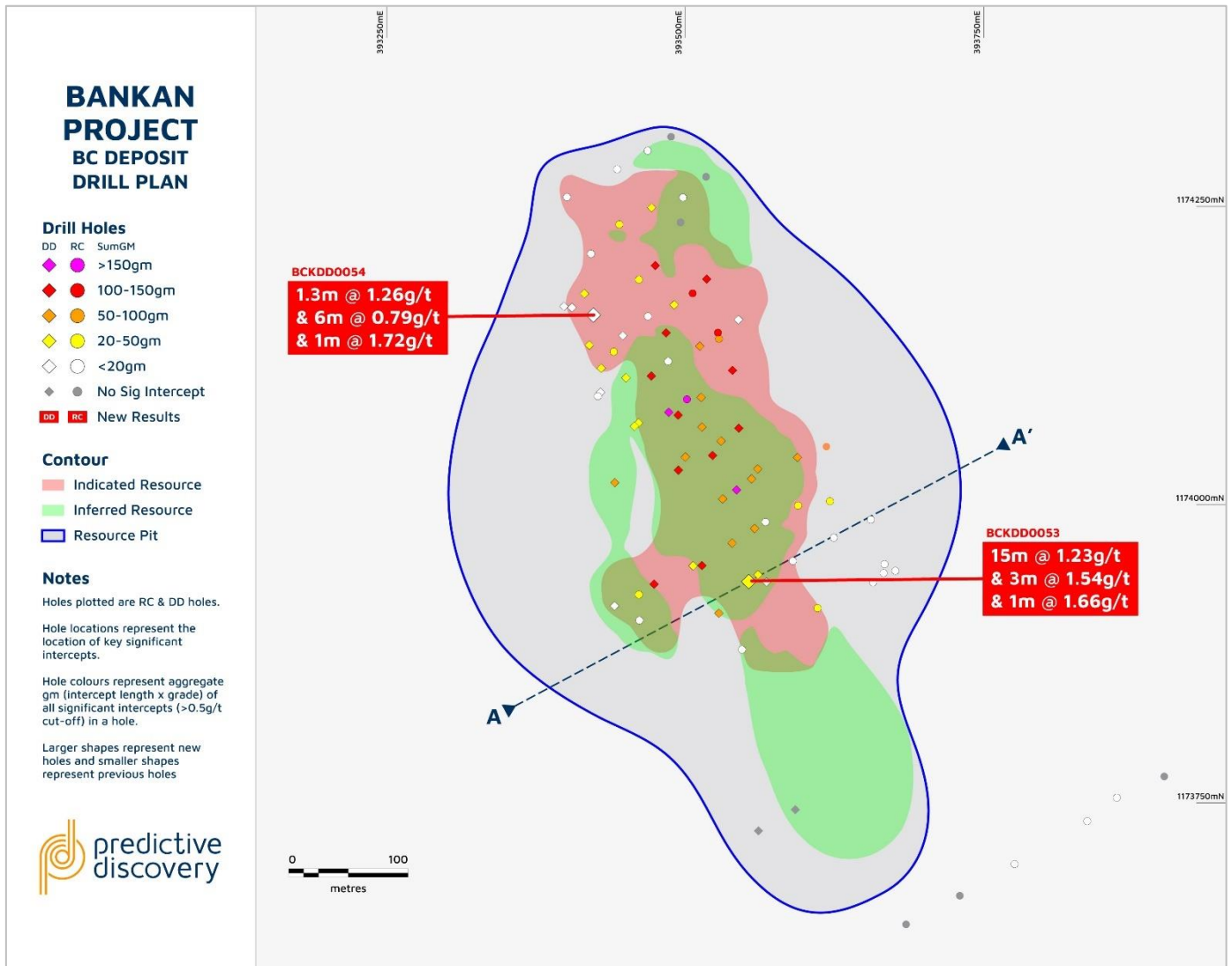


Figure 6: BC drill plan

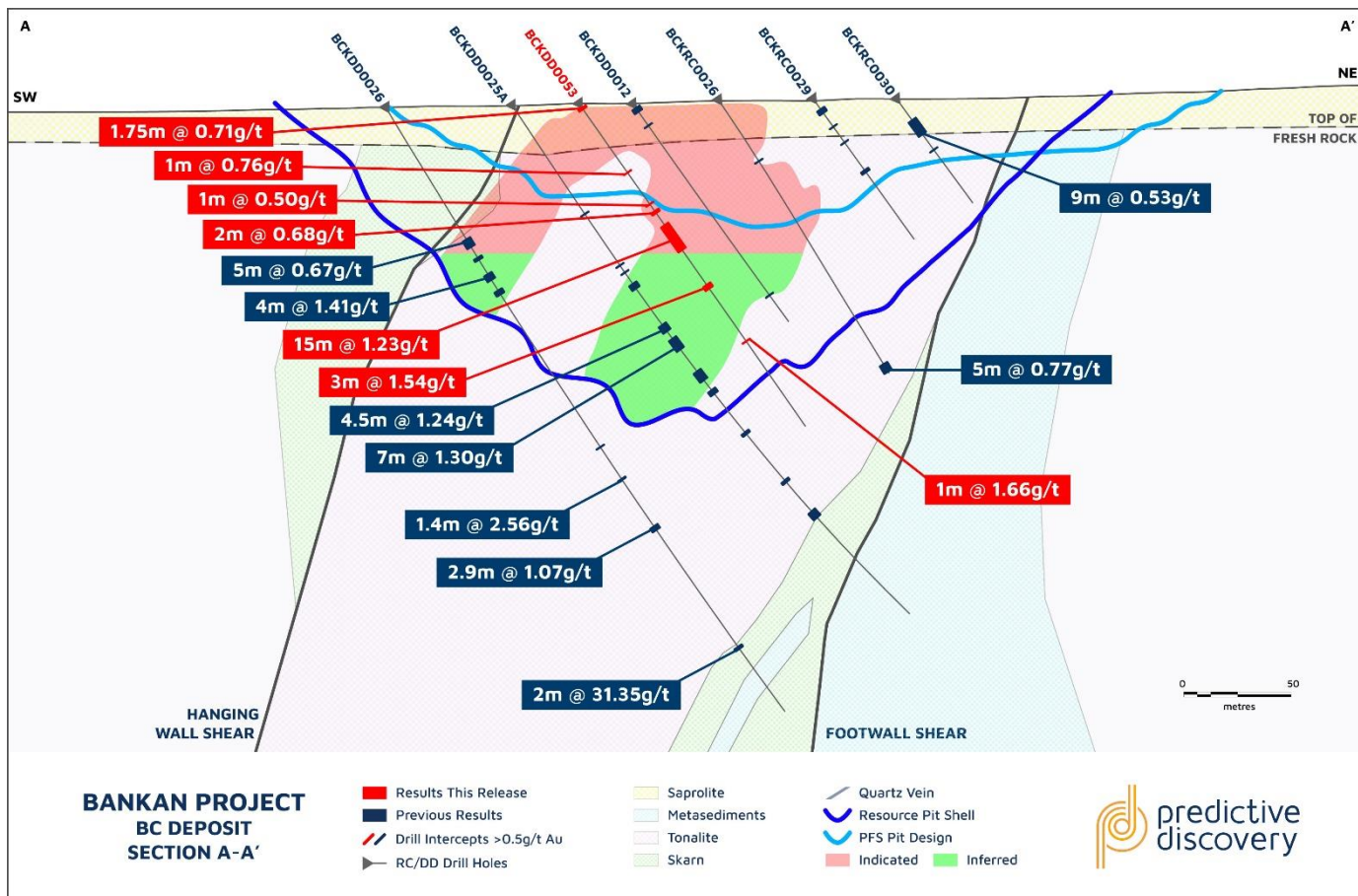


Figure 7: BC cross section A-A'

800W DRILLING RESULTS

The 800W target is located approximately 400m north-west of the NEB resource pit shell on the northern edge of the ENE-WSW trending structure between NEB and Gbengbeden.

As previously announced, a 26-hole resource definition drilling program has been completed, targeting shallow mineralisation identified by previous drilling. Results have been received for the final four holes of this program, as shown in Figure 8 below.

The best intercepts from these holes were recorded in BNEDD0263 in the central part of the target area, including 4m @ 1.38g/t from 29m and 6.1m @ 2.54g/t from 53m. BNEDD0265 on the western edge of the mineralisation recorded a best intercept of 3m @ 1.18g/t from 19m. Two RC holes recorded minor significant intercepts in the northern part of the target area.

800W is open to the north-east and south-west, and additional drilling is being considered to test for extensions to the mineralisation.

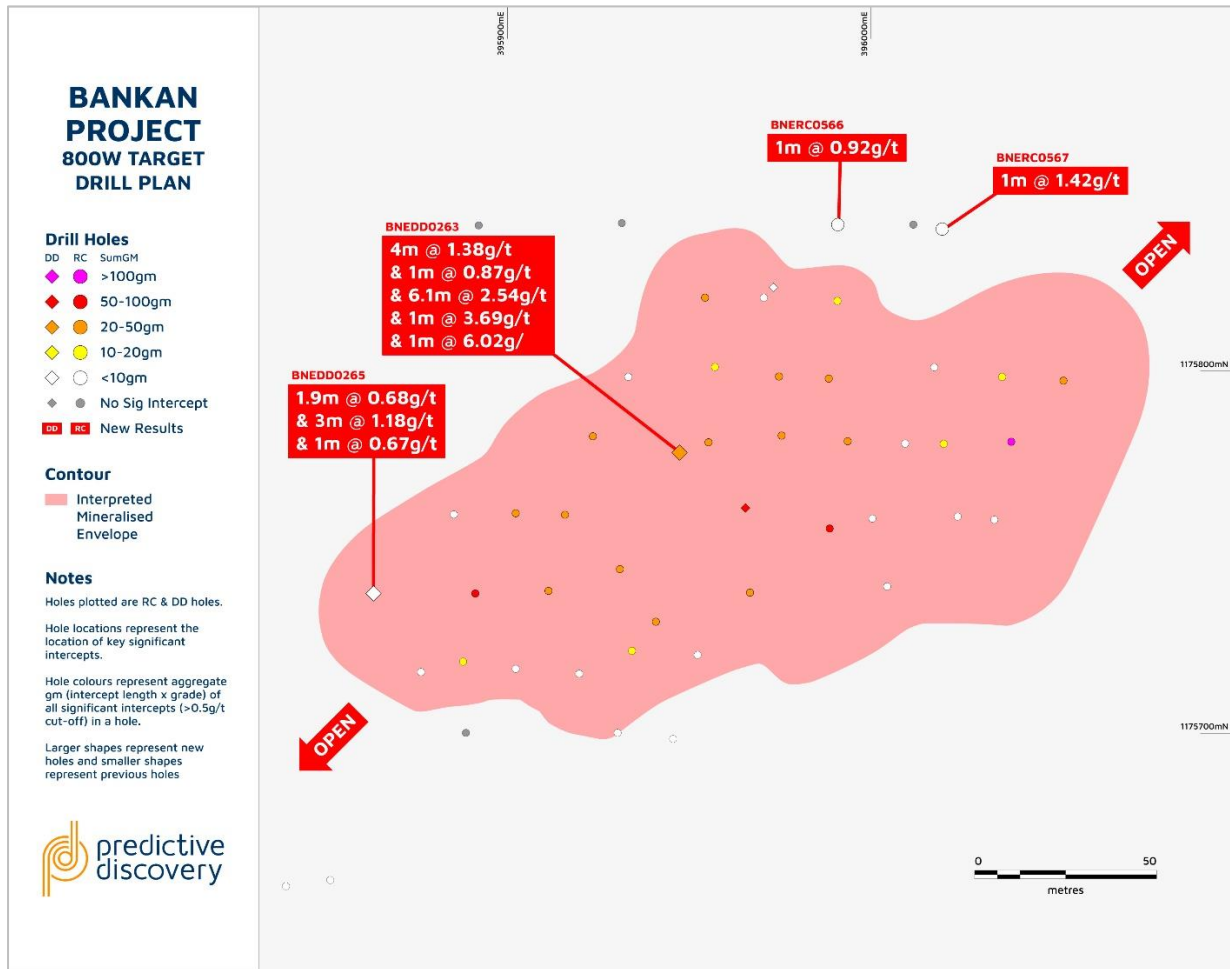


Figure 8: 800W drill plan

SB DRILLING RESULTS

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, and a resource definition drilling program is planned for the second half of 2024.

Exploration drilling is also ongoing in the northern part of the target area. BNERC0585 recorded excellent intercepts of 19m @ 2.04g/t from 83m and 15m @ 8.05g/t from 105m (including 2m @ 11.69g/t from 109m and 7m @ 11.34g/t from 113m). These intercepts have formed at and below the contact between the metasediments and tonalite, and encouragingly, the hole ended in mineralisation (refer to Figure 10). Further drilling is being planned to follow up these results.

Additional drilling to follow-up the positive recent aircore drilling results (19m @ 1.22g/t and 6m @ 0.75g/t from 54m in BKAC0634 and 9m @ 1.28g/t from 10m in BKAC0635³) returned no significant intercepts.

³ ASX Announcement – BC Resource Definition Drilling Returns Positive Intercepts (27 June 2024).

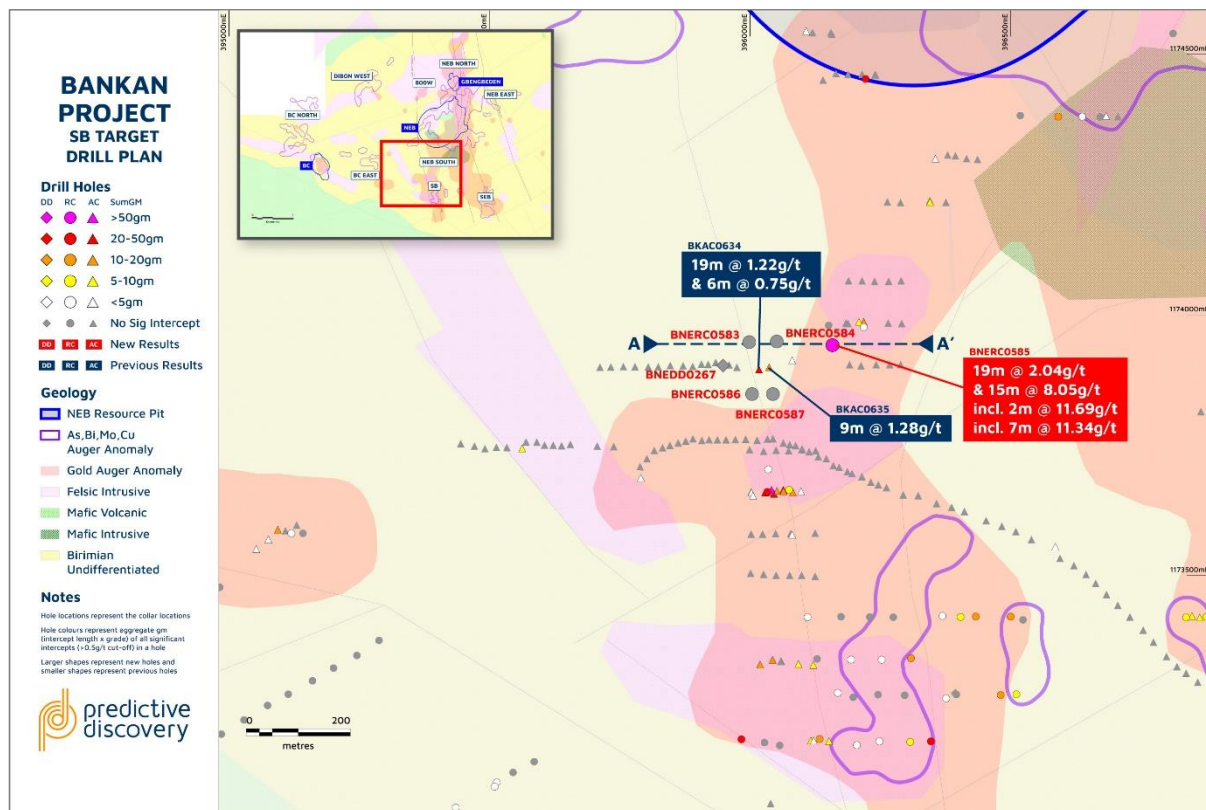


Figure 9: SB drill plan

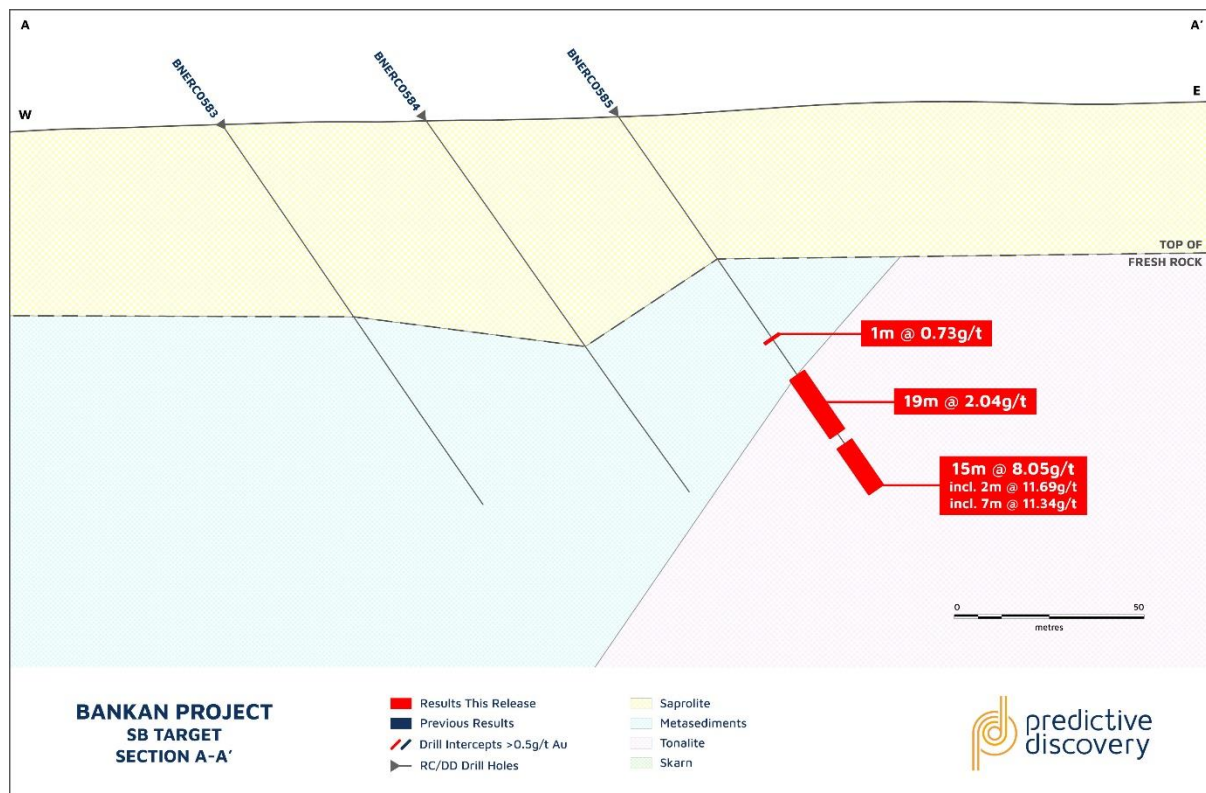


Figure 10: SB cross section A-A'

DRILLING PROGRAMS AND NEXT STEPS

Drilling programs are planned for the second half of 2024, which are focused on further upgrading the current 5.38Moz Mineral Resource⁴ to support the Definitive Feasibility Study (“DFS”) and increase Ore Reserves, and further exploration to maintain a healthy pipeline of targets.

Resource definition drilling programs have been completed at BC, 800W and Gbengbeden, with final results from Gbengbeden pending. Further drilling is being considered at 800W to test for extensions of the mineralisation along strike to the north-east and south-west.

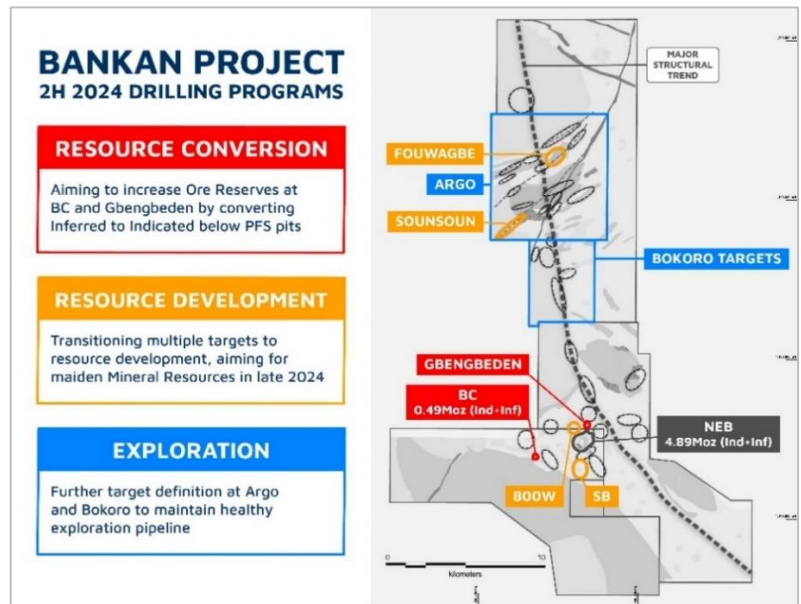


Figure 11: Bankan Project drilling programs

Additional exploration drilling is being planned at SB to follow up recent encouraging results in the north of the target area. Resource development drilling is planned to commence at SB later this half.

Resource development drilling is now underway on the Argo permit, where the initial aim is to define maiden Mineral Resources at the Fouwagbe and Sounsoun targets.

Regional exploration drilling programs will continue at Argo and have also commenced to the south towards NEB at select targets on the Bokoro permit.

- END -

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

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⁴ Refer to Compliance Statement at the end of this announcement.

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,⁵ 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.⁵

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.

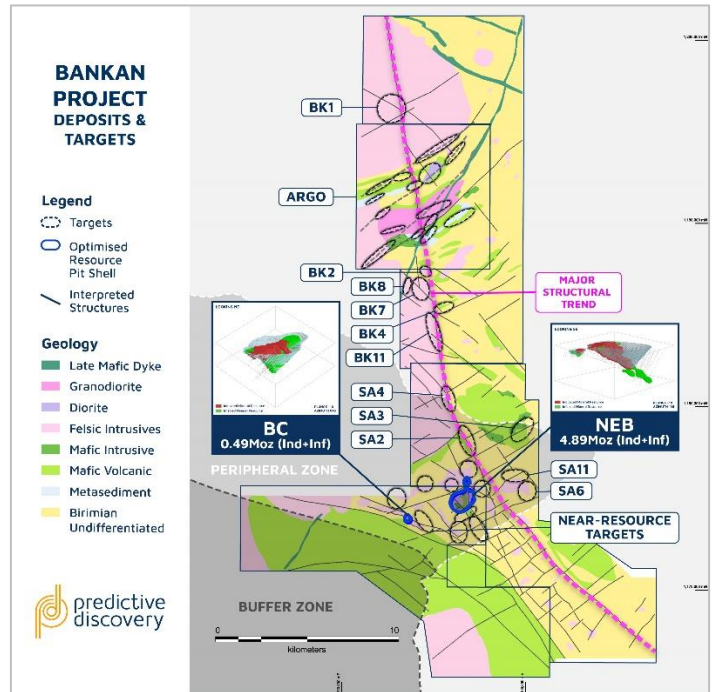


Figure 12: Bankan Project deposits and targets

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.

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 it 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.

⁵ Refer to Compliance Statement at the end of this announcement.

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

APPENDIX 1: 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
Gbengbeden											
BNEDD0264	DD	396,647	1,175,981	389	86.8	-55.6	179	52	1	3.63	4
								73	4	0.54	2
								80	7	1.13	8
								91	4	0.43	2
								103	4.3	4.88	21
								112.8	2.7	2.26	6
								121	3	1.19	4
BNEDD0266	DD	396,602	1,176,020	388	89.1	-60.6	184	133	1	0.82	1
								34	19	1.64	31
								71	1	0.97	1
								77	1	0.53	1
								84	11	0.74	8
								138	1	2.32	2
								145	1.2	0.61	1
BNEDD0268A	DD	396,599	1,176,020	388	94.9	-82.6	180	175	2	0.68	1
								26	1	0.53	1
								46.75	2.55	0.74	2
								52	5	0.68	3
								74	1	0.98	1
								81	1	0.53	1
								95	1	1.86	2
BNERC0569	RC	396,678	1,175,940	391	89.4	-60.0	150	170	1	1.13	1
								20	2	1.37	3
								30	2	1.37	3
								38	1	0.96	1
								104	1	0.98	1
BNERC0570	RC	396,755	1,175,939	392	90.6	-59.2	100	135	15	1.61	24
								16	2	0.80	2
								21	25	1.51	38
								53	5	1.11	6
								64	11	0.81	9
								79	1	1.16	1
								85	6	1.43	9
BNERC0571	RC	396,810	1,175,980	392	89.9	-53.9	80	95	3	0.79	2
								5	3	0.54	2
								11	6	1.16	7
								49	1	1.11	1
BNERC0572	RC	396,712	1,175,980	391	89.9	-47.2	135	79	1	0.98	1
								5	1	0.68	1
								9	7	0.71	5
								56	4	0.59	2
								68	2	0.79	2
								78	8	1.86	15
								92	10	1.87	19
BNERC0573	RC	396,667	1,176,019	389	89.8	-56.6	150	111	4	0.70	3
								121	7	1.04	7
								9	1	0.52	1
								32	7	1.35	10
								70	4	1.52	6
BNERC0574A	RC	396,715	1,176,013	389	92.1	-54.7	130	84	4	3.99	16
								96	1	0.57	1
								131	1	0.69	1
								13	1	0.51	1
								17	1	0.57	1
								27	1	0.56	1
								40	1	1.87	2
								54	1	1.71	2
								66	1	0.82	1
								70	5	1.26	6
								81	1	0.94	1

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
BNERC0575	RC	396,809	1,176,020	390	93.1	-59.0	100	10	1	1.66	2
								20	11	0.83	9
								69	1	0.81	1
BNERC0576	RC	396,668	1,176,060	387	92.5	-59.4	100	5	1	0.82	1
BNERC0577	RC	396,770	1,176,100	387	91.1	-60.0	80	48	1	0.81	1
								53	1	1.13	1
BNERC0578	RC	396,770	1,176,140	386	88.6	-59.3	120	55	1	1.14	1
								108	1	0.93	1
								115	5	0.53	3
BNERC0579	RC	396,613	1,176,180	383	89.4	-60.0	110	21	1	0.61	1
								56	1	0.54	1
BNERC0580	RC	396,757	1,176,076	387	90.2	-58.8	95	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0581	RC	396,688	1,176,060	388	89.5	-60.6	150	5	13	2.63	34
								44	1	1.11	1
								83	1	0.84	1
								108	3	1.47	4
								115	1	0.78	1
								123	3	0.76	2
BNERC0582	RC	396,794	1,176,077	388	91.0	-61.4	95	139	3	0.75	2
								No significant intercepts			
BC											
BCKDD0053	DD	393,515	1,173,913	370	60.8	-56.4	184	2.15	1.75	0.71	1
								39	1	0.76	1
								57	1	0.50	1
								61	2	0.68	1
								69	15	1.23	18
								103	3	1.54	5
BCKDD0054	DD	393,392	1,174,144	368	61.7	-56.7	180	135	1	1.66	2
								42.7	1.3	1.26	2
								53	6	0.79	5
								79	2	0.68	1
								148	1	1.72	2
800W											
BNEDD0263	DD	395,913	1,175,779	388	90.2	-55.9	120	29	4	1.38	6
								36	1	0.87	1
								53	6.1	2.54	16
								78	1	3.69	4
BNEDD0265	DD	395,852	1,175,740	388	90.6	-60.6	120	100	1	6.02	6
								14	1.9	0.68	1
								19	3	1.18	4
BNERC0566	RC	395,935	1,175,840	387	89.5	-59.9	120	34	1	0.67	1
								119	1	0.92	1
BNERC0567	RC	395,973	1,175,840	388	91.1	-59.1	100	91	1	1.42	1

APPENDIX 2: 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											
BNEDD0267	DD	395,948	1,173,902	399	90.9	-54.9	171	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0583	RC	395,998	1,173,947	402	92.6	-55.4	120	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0584	RC	396,051	1,173,949	404	87.5	-54.5	120	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0585	RC	396,102	1,173,947	405	96.2	-54.7	120	71	1	0.73	1
								83	19	2.04	39
								105	15	8.05	121
BNERC0586	RC	396,004	1,173,848	401	87.5	-54.8	120	No significant intercepts			
BNERC0587	RC	396,051	1,173,852	404	90.1	-54.5	120	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. Any samples which returned > 100gt were reassayed using gravimetric method GO FAG50V. 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 is being closed to as low as 20m between holes on certain sections with the aim to upgrade Inferred Mineral Resources located just below the PFS pit design to the Indicated category. The Gbengbenden deposit has mainly been drilled on a 40m x 40m drill spacing, which is being closed to as low as 20m between holes on certain sections with the aim to upgrade Inferred Mineral Resources located just below the PFS pit design to the Indicated category. The 800W target has mainly been drilled on a 20m x 20m drill spacing. 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
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															

		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. 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. This series of mineralised bodies appears to be aligned along a NNE-SSW trending resistive corridor highlighted by the previous ground geophysics campaign.
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.	See Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.

	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.	
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, Gbengbeden, SB and 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. At 800W, drill holes are typically inclined at 55° to the east, in order to target mineralised trend structures that appear to plunge globally towards the west and the north-west and develop along a generally N-S to NNE-SSW axis. 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.