

HIGH GRADE DRILL RESULTS EXTEND BANKAN CREEK GOLD DISCOVERY TO NORTH

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI, Predictive or the Company) is pleased to announce results from three additional Diamond Drill (DD) holes from the Bankan Gold Project, located in Guinea.

HIGHLIGHTS

Bankan Creek

- New drilling shows that Bankan Creek gold mineralisation extends at least 160m north along strike, with widths of 50 to 100m on three drill sections, and remains open to the north, south and at depth.
- Several high-grade gold intercepts within multiple, wide zones intersected on two new drill sections. Better results include:

BCKDD0002 – Overall intercept of **40m @ 3.0g/t Au** from 104m including:

- **7m @ 10.2g/t Au** from 104m, including **5m @ 14.2g/t Au**
- **15m @ 2.7g/t Au** from 118m

BCKDD0003

- **21.5m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 60m

BCKDD0004

- **22.8m @ 2.6g/t Au** from 10m, including **9.2m @ 5.9g/t Au**
- **11m @ 4.6g/t Au** from 62m
- New drilling re-affirms potential for a significant gold mineralised body at Bankan Creek which could add substantially to the Bankan Project Mineral Resource Estimate, expected mid-2021.
- Results awaited for two more diamond holes, and additional drilling is planned to continue scoping out the size potential at Bankan Creek.

Bankan Project Auger Drilling

- Regional power auger drilling continues to identify additional saprolite-hosted gold mineralisation with best recent intercepts of **3m @ 7.3g/t** from 4m and **11m @ 1.4g/t** from 4m.
- 698 auger holes, totalling 11,496m, completed so far in the Bankan-2 program across and north of the area between Bankan West and NE Bankan.

Predictive Discovery Managing Director, Paul Roberts, commented:

"We are very pleased that the Bankan Creek gold mineralisation is extending to the north, as we had hoped, with shallow, wide, high-grade gold intersected. With more drilling planned to the north, south and at depth, we believe that the mineralised footprint and strike at Bankan Creek will continue to grow and should make a material contribution to our planned Bankan Mineral Resource Estimate."

This new drilling is consistent with previous results obtained to the south including holes KKODD020¹ and BCKDD0001, both of which contained high grade gold intervals. We look forward to receiving the results of the two remaining holes."

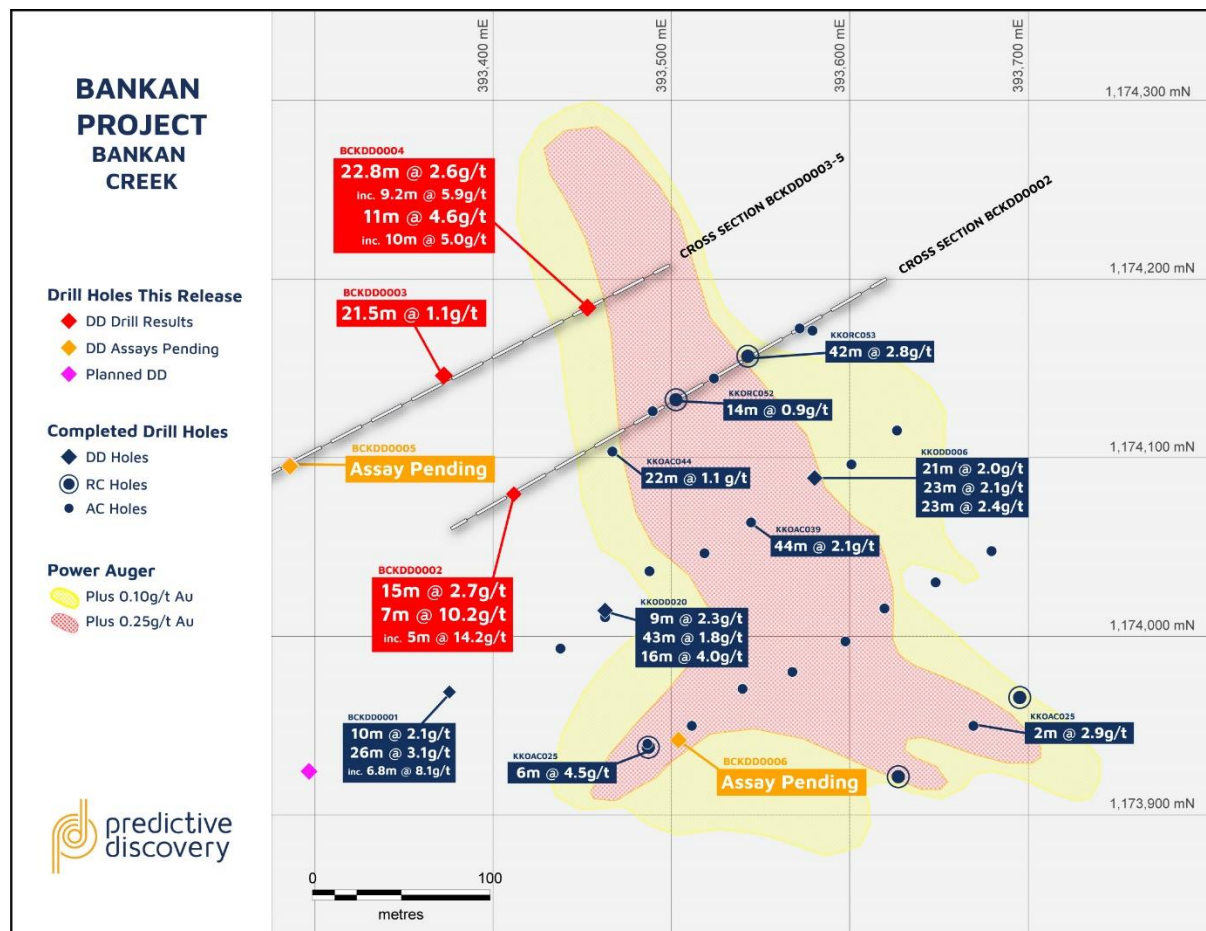


Figure 1 – Bankan Project, Bankan Creek Prospect drill plan with new results overlain on previously completed AC, RC and DD drilling

These results continue to enhance the Company's confidence in the potential of the Bankan Creek gold prospect. As these holes were drilled from WSW to ENE, the results provide an indication of the true widths of the mineralisation on this prospect as well as confirmation of the presence of shallow and high-grade mineralisation to the north. Having the benefit of both shallow and high-grade gold mineralisation bodes well for

¹ ASX release, 13 October 2020 - 92M AT 1.9g/t GOLD-DIAMOND DRILLING EXPANDS BANKAN PROJECT
<https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/d858335b-e93.pdf>

a future mining operation and suggests Bankan Creek has clear potential to be a strong contributor to the broader Bankan Project.

Hole BCKDD0002 builds on previous high-grade intercepts from hole KKODD020 which was drilled 80m to the SSE and intersected **91.6m at 1.9g/t Au** including **16m at 4.0g/t Au**¹. BCKDD0002 intersected broad widths of gold mineralisation with an overall intersection of **40m @ 3.0g/t Au** including **7m at 10.2g/t Au** and **15m at 2.7g/t gold** (Figure 2) north of the KKODD020 intercept. This new intersection confirms the strike continuity of the gold mineralisation which remains open down-dip.

Further step out drilling to the west is planned to test the down dip extent of the mineralisation (Figures 1 and 2).

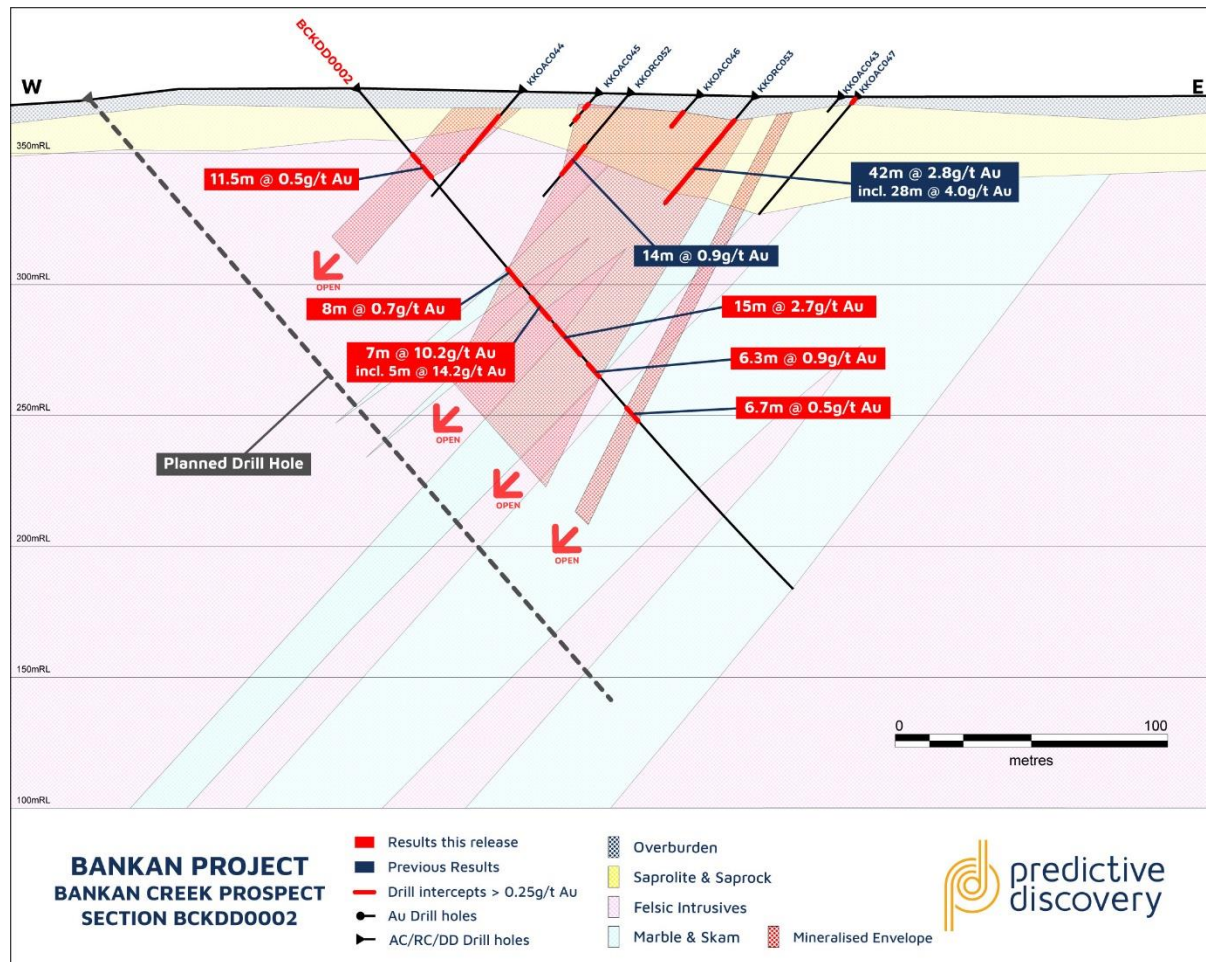


Figure 2 – Bankan Creek Cross Section through drillhole BCKDD0002 overlain on previous AC & RC drilling

Holes BCKDD0003 and 4 were drilled on the next section to the north, 160m NNW of KKODD020. Both holes intersected broad zones of shallow gold mineralisation with impressive higher-grade intervals in BCKDD0004, including **9.2m at 5.9 g/t Au** from 22.8m and **10m at 5.0g/t Au** from 63m (Figure 3). This confirms 160m of known gold-

mineralised strike length so far at Bankan Creek, with mineralisation open at depth and along strike to both the north and south.

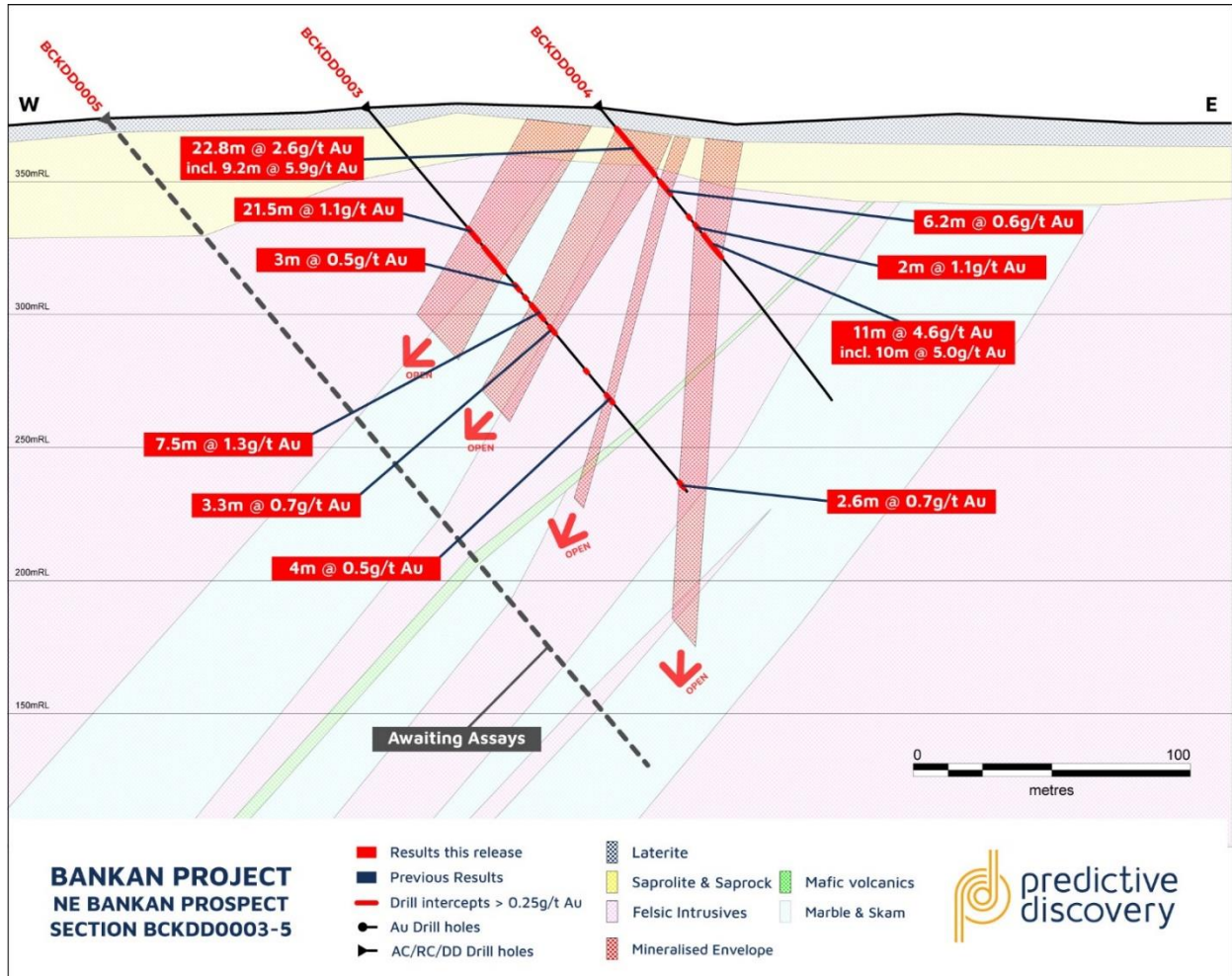


Figure 3 - Bankan Creek Cross Section through drillhole BCKDD0003, 4 & 5 overlain on previous AC & RC drilling

Hole BCKDD0005 (Figure 3) was collared 80m west of BCKDD0003 and targeted the mineralisation down dip. These results are pending and will deliver further insights into the orientation and dip of the gold system once results are received.

A full list of significant intercepts can be found in Table 1.

POWER AUGER DRILL UPDATE

Power auger drilling has been in progress since October last year. Initial drilling was on an 80m x 80m grid after which the grid was changed to 320m x 80m to expand coverage over the target area more cost effectively. The focus to date has been to search for gold mineralisation in the area between Bankan West, Bankan Creek and NE Bankan with some drilling directly to the north of NE Bankan (Figure 4).

Results reported in this release are from 429 holes totalling 7,064m. Planned hole depths were mostly 20m although some holes were drilled deeper where thick cover was suspected. It should be noted that a significant number of holes could not penetrate through to target depths because of drilling difficulties.

The location of auger coverage is shown on Figure 4. Better results included:

- KKOAU1213: **3m at 7.35g/t Au** from 4m
- KKOAU1288: **11m at 1.35g/t Au** from 4m
- KKOAU1222 : **11m at 0.75g/t Au** from 4m

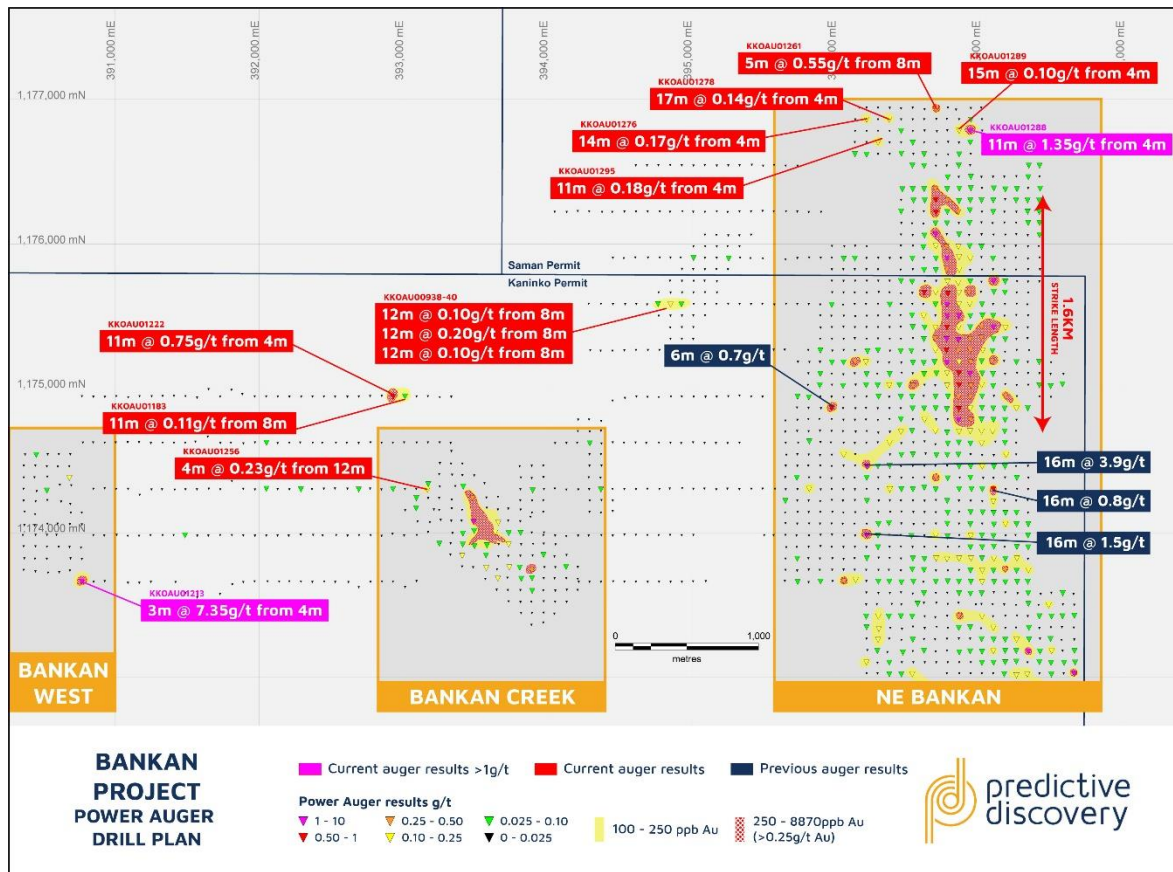


Figure 4 – North-East Bankan Prospect, power auger drilling showing locations and colour-coded assay ranges for composite samples from 4m to end of hole.

Results of this new drilling has indicated that the more prospective areas for new gold mineralisation lie north and south of the previously known prospects - NE Bankan, Bankan Creek and Bankan West.

Some auger holes only obtained reportable gold grades near the end, suggesting that a layer of transported sediment underlies the laterite over part of the project area. This suggests that an unknown number of the holes may have produced "false negative" results (i.e. barren holes overlying concealed saprolite gold mineralisation). Follow-up

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exploration with a deeper drilling method is therefore required at all locations where low-grade gold mineralisation has been obtained in the auger holes.

Power Auger Background

Much of the Bankan Project remains untouched by exploration with the Company undertaking a strategy aimed at substantially growing the auger-defined gold footprint across the Bankan Project. Combined with aeromagnetism and electrical geophysical surveys, the ongoing auger programs will seek to explore the entire 358km² Bankan Project area.

Power auger drilling is a proven exploration method having been key to the discovery of NE Bankan and Bankan Creek deposits which have underpinned the company's growth to date. It is also a rapid and cost-effective exploration method for the collection of bedrock samples below tracts of lateritic and transported cover.

At the Bankan Project, shallow transported cover and limited artisanal workings make power auger drilling a quick and cost-effective tool for greenfields gold discovery.

The drill program was undertaken by two contractors – ADS and Sahara Mining Services. The samples were assayed at the SGS and Bureau Veritas laboratories respectively in Bamako, Mali and Abidjan, Cote D'Ivoire. Further details relating to the power auger drilling can be found in Table 2.

NEXT STEPS

The drill focus has now moved to the NE Bankan prospect where the three RC/DD/AC rigs are actively drilling along strike and at depth to outline the NE Bankan gold deposit more fully. Once this is complete, one of the rigs will return to Bankan Creek to drill additional holes along strike to the north and south.

Power auger in-fill drilling is now being carried out, testing around the better grade intercepts on an 80m x 80m grid, with a view to defining contiguous zones of saprolite-hosted gold mineralisation for later aircore follow up. Given that some of the initial auger holes may not have drilled deeply enough to reach the saprolite, all power auger intercepts of greater than 0.25g/t Au will be followed up with aircore later in the Bankan-2 drill program.

Airborne magnetic and radiometrics surveys have now commenced on two PDI projects in Guinea - Bankan and Koundian (Figure 5). The Koundian survey should be completed in approximately one week after which the helicopter-borne magnetic/radiometric system will move to Bankan to obtain coverage of the entire project area. Following interpretation of the results, this survey will be used to target future auger drilling and other exploration over the entire Bankan Project area.

TABLE 1 – BANKAN CREEK DIAMOND DRILL RESULTS

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.25g/t gold cut-off			0.5g/t gold cut-off			Comments
								From	Interval (est. true widths)	Au g/t	From	Interval (est. true widths)	Au g/t	
BCKDD0002	Bankan Creek	393412	1174079	378	60	-50	254.3	26.0	0.6 (0.5)	1.05	26.0	0.6 (0.5)	1.05	
								33.0	11.5 (10.1)	0.47	35.0	2.0 (1.8)	1.37	
								78.8	1.2 (1.1)	3.79	78.8	1.2 (1.1)	3.79	
								90.0	8.0 (7.0)	0.68	90.0	6.2 (5.4)	0.81	
								104.0	7.0 (6.2)	10.22	104.0	5.0 (4.4)	14.19	Overall intercept: 40.0m @ 2.97g/t Au from 104.0m
								118.0	15.0 (13.2)	2.69	118.0	13.8 (12.1)	2.89	
								137.7	6.3 (5.5)	0.85	138.3	5.7 (5.0)	0.90	
								160.0	6.7 (5.9)	0.53	160.5	5.2 (4.6)	0.59	
BCKDD0003	Bankan Creek	393371	1174150	378	60	-50	188.5	59.5	21.5 (19.3)	1.07	61.0	5.0 (4.5)	1.48	
											68.8	12.2 (11.0)	1.21	
								87.0	3.0 (2.7)	0.51	87.0	3.0 (2.7)	0.51	
								96.8	7.5 (6.7)	1.26	96.8	6.2 (5.6)	1.45	
								107.7	3.3 (3.0)	0.69	107.7	1.0 (0.9)	1.55	
								129.0	1.0 (0.9)	2.28	129.0	1.0 (0.9)	2.28	
								141.0	4.0 (3.6)	0.55	141.0	4.0 (3.6)	0.55	
								184.0	2.6 (2.3)	0.74	184.0	0.8 (0.7)	1.97	
BCKDD0004	Bankan Creek	393453	1174184	378	60	-50	141	10.2	22.8 (19.7)	2.61	10.2	1.1 (1.0)	1.24	No sample 0 to 10.2m
											22.8	9.2 (8.0)	5.92	Includes 2.2m@ 19.1g/t Au from 22.8m
								36.0	6.2	0.59	36.0	6.2	0.59	
								57.0	2.0	1.12	57.5	1.5	1.36	
								62.0	11.0 (7.5)	4.60	63.0	10.0 (6.9)	5.03	

TABLE 2 – POWER AUGER RESULTS – BANKAN PROJECT

Hole numbers	Northing (WGS84-29N)	Easting (WGS84 – 29N)	RL	Hole dips	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	Interval	Au (ppb)
KKOAU0888 – 1316 (429 holes totalling 7,064m)	Refer to Figure 4 for sample locations	Refer to Figure 4 for sample locations	See notes	All vertical	Not relevant to vertical holes	The holes were 4-31m deep with an average depth of 16.5m. Many holes stopped short of the target depth because they encountered wet samples at shallow depths	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	See notes and Figure 4 for colour-coded composite gold value intervals
Notes: Power auger drilling is carried out with a 4WD mounted auger rig capable of drilling vertical holes up to approximately 30m deep. The target depth on this drill program was 20m. Up to 5 samples were collected in 4m intervals and assayed for gold. The prepared drill samples were sent to the SGS laboratory in Bamako, Mali for pulverisation and fire assay gold analysis. Reported (colour coded) results are for a calculated length-weighted composite starting from a depth of 4m (the average thickness of the laterite – which is partly transported) to the end of each hole. The RL range for the power auger grid in this area is 388-418m. Individual RLs are not reported in this announcement because they are not relevant to interpreting auger drill data of this type.									

Predictive advises that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results contained in this announcement.

This announcement is authorised for release by Predictive's Managing Director, Paul Roberts.

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Competent Persons Statement

The exploration results reported herein are based on information compiled by Mr Paul Roberts (Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists). Mr Roberts 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 Roberts consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously released ASX Announcements related to the Bankan Project include:

- Outstanding, wide gold intercept grows Bankan at depth [28 Jan 2021]
- 92m at 1.9g/t gold - diamond drilling expands Bankan Project [13 Oct 2020]
- NE Bankan gold deposit grows with more strong drill results [25 Sept 2020]
- Additional permits along strike from flagship Bankan Project [17 Sept 2020]
- 55m at 2.94g/t gold-broad true widths confirmed at Bankan [10 Sept 2020]
- NE Bankan now 1.6km long with possible parallel gold zone [3 Sept 2020]
- Bankan Creek gold zone further expanded [27 Aug 2020]
- Strong wide gold intercepts from Bankan Creek and NE Bankan [19 Aug 2020]
- Outstanding high-grade gold results from NE Bankan, Guinea [7 Aug 2020]
- Diamond drilling confirms gold at depth at NE Bankan, Guinea [31 Jul 2020]
- Impressive 1st RC drill results grow NE Bankan discovery [17 Jul 2020]
- NE Bankan discovery guinea extended 30% to 1.3km in length [30 Jun 2020]
- Kaninko auger results double gold-mineralised strike length [27 May 2020]
- Final drill results, Bankan Creek, Kaninko Project, Guinea [30 Apr 2020]
- 44m at 2.06g/t gold from Bankan Creek, Kaninko, Guinea [27 Apr 2020]
- Outstanding drill results from new gold discovery in Guinea [15 Apr 2020]

ABOUT PREDICTIVE

The Company's primary focus is the 100%-owned Bankan Project, located in Guinea's Siguiri Basin, which hosts AngloGold's large Siguiri Mine (+10Moz). In April 2020, the Company made a greenfields gold discovery on its Kaninko permit, now known as the Bankan Project.

Bankan comprises 4 tenements - Kaninko, Saman, Argo and Bokoro – a 358km² project land package with no previous drilling undertaken. A 25,000-meter drilling program is currently underway. The Company aims to deliver an initial resource in mid-2021.

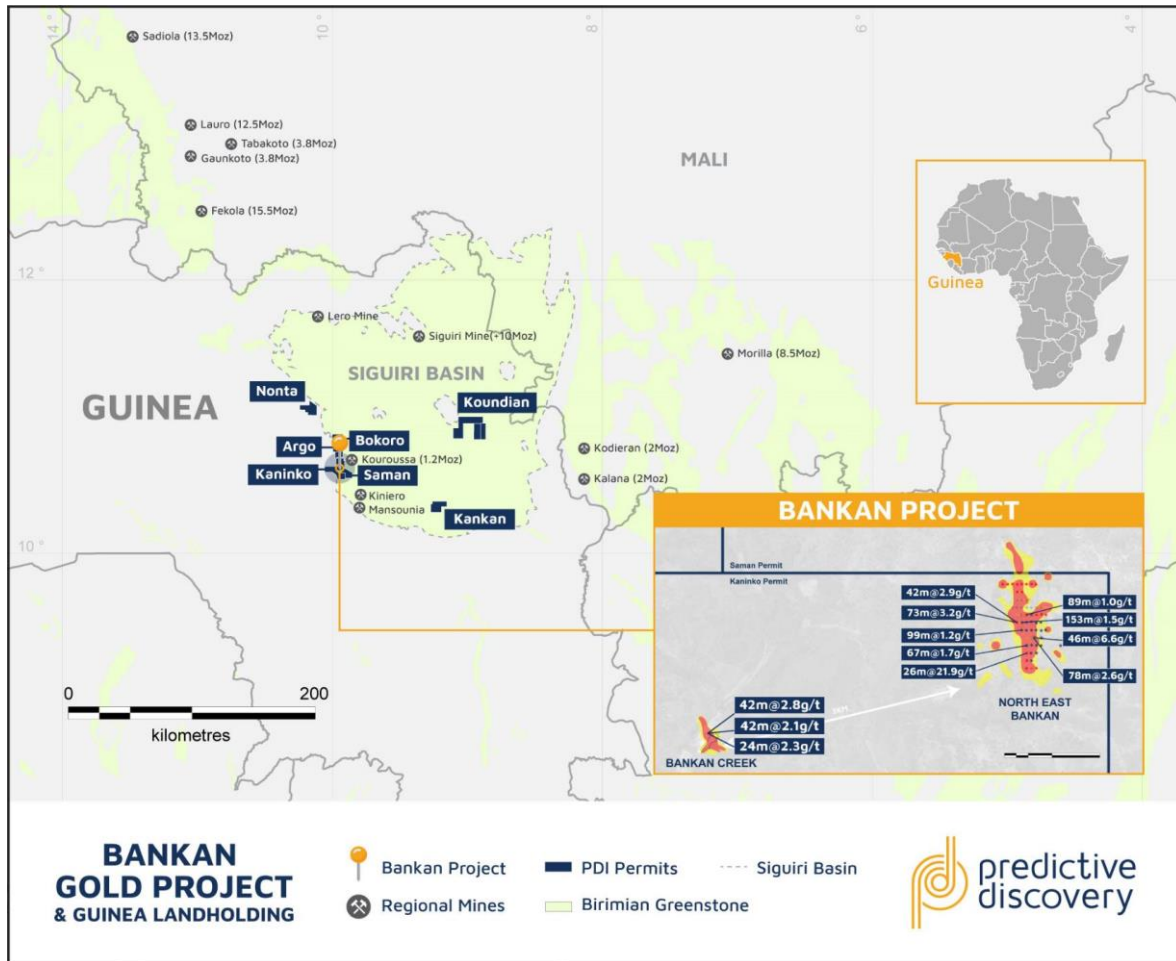


Figure 5 – Predictive Discovery 100%-owned Guinea Portfolio of gold projects

TABLE 3 - JORC CODE QUESTIONNAIRE – DIAMOND DRILLING

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	Samples assayed were cut drill core. Core was cut in half with a core saw where competent and with a knife in soft saprolite in the upper sections of the diamond drill holes. Sampling was supervised by qualified geologists. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised at the SGS laboratory in Bamako to produce a 50g fire assay charge.

	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.	
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).	Drill type is a dedicated diamond drill rig collecting PQ, HQ and NQ core
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.	Drill core: Sample recoveries were measured in the normal way for diamond drill core. Core recoveries were generally excellent except for the saprolite where some core loss was experienced owing to clayey core being washed out in the diamond drilling process. Given that most of these saprolite core loss zones were obtained in mineralised intervals, grade is probably underestimated in those sections as zones of core loss are assumed to contain no gold. Significant sample bias is not expected with cut core. Sample recoveries were in general high and no unusual measures were taken to maximise sample recovery.
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. A core orientation device was employed enabling orientated structural measurements to be taken.
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	The diamond drill samples were collected by longitudinally splitting core using a core saw or a knife where core was very soft and clayey. Half of the core was sent off to the laboratory for assay. The sampling method is considered adequate for a diamond drilling program of this type.

	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.	
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 technique FAA505 for gold with a 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 for every 15 samples on a rotating basis. 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 analyses were all returned were within acceptable limits of expected values.
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 were drilled in the holes reported here but some drilling has been done previously sufficiently close to a previously drilled holes to provide confirmation of the location of mineralisation. Specifically KKODD002 was drilled close to Air Core Hole KKOAC001 and demonstrated that that similar, consistent gold mineralisation was present in the near surface.
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	Drill hole collar locations were recorded at the completion of each hole by hand-held GPS. Positional data was recorded in projection WGS84 Zone 29N. Hole locations will be re-surveyed using a digital GPS system at completion of program.
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 diamond drill holes were designed to explore the gold mineralised system in fresh rock on 80m spaced sections. The adequacy of the current drill hole spacing for Mineral Resource estimation is not yet known as an appropriate understanding of mineralisation continuity has not yet been established
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	Based on the results of earlier DD holes, the gold mineralisation appears to be striking NNW and dipping steeply to the WSW. The drill holes are therefore orientated correctly, approximately at right angles to strike and dip.

	the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Core trays and RC chips are stored in a guarded location close to the nearby Bankan Village. Coarse rejects and pulps will be eventually recovered from SGS in Bamako and stored at Predictive's field office in Kouroussa.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	No reviews or audits of sampling techniques were conducted.
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 Kaninko Reconnaissance Authorisation was granted to a Predictive subsidiary in Guinea in June 2019. It was converted to an Exploration Permit in early October 2019. It is 100% owned by Predictive.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Predictive is not aware of any significant previous gold exploration over the permit.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Kaninko permit consists of felsic intrusives including granite and tonalite, with mafic to intermediate volcanics and intrusives. Metasediments including marble, chert and schists have also been observed.
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 Table 1 and the accompanying notes in these tables.
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off	Diamond drill sampling was generally in one metre intervals. Up to 2m (down-hole) of internal waste is included for results reported at both the 0.25g/t Au and 0.5g/t Au cut-off grades.

	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.	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').	True widths have only been estimated for the three west to east diamond drill holes. The overall orientation of mineralised zones on the other drilled lines is not yet properly understood.
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.	An appropriate map and cross sections are included in this release (Figures 1-3).
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 Table 1.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): - geological observations; - geophysical survey results; - geochemical survey results; - bulk samples – size and method of treatment; - metallurgical test results; - bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; - potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All other exploration data on this area has been reported previously by PDI.
Further Work	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.	These results form part of a large ongoing program of RC and diamond drilling. Geological studies will continue to be conducted to characterise the gold mineralisation going forward.

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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).	The power drilling was carried out using 4WD-mounted power auger rigs.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Sample recovery is not assessed for power auger drilling as it is a geochemical method. In general, however, recoveries are good because the hole has to be cleared by the screw-type rods in order for the drill rods to advance downwards.

Logging	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.	None of these samples will be used in a Mineral Resource estimation. Nonetheless, all power auger holes were geologically logged in a qualitative fashion.
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.	Each 4 m interval in the composite interval was subsampled using a scoop. The sample is considered sufficiently representative of the drilled material in a geochemical drilling program.
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.	The analytical method used was a fire assay fire method with a 5ppb Au detection limit which is appropriate for a geochemical drilling program. No company standards or blanks were added to the sample batch. Based on the laboratories' own standard results, the analytical results are judged to be suitable for a geochemical drilling program.
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	Hole twinning is not normally practised with power auger drilling.
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.	Collar locations were located using a hand held GPS with a location error of +/-3m. Collar coordinates referenced in the table are for Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Datum WGS 84, Zone 29 - Northern Hemisphere.

	Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control	
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	Power auger holes were located on 320m x 80m and 80m x 80m grids. This type of drilling is not appropriate for the calculation of any Mineral Resource estimate.
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 reported power auger holes are located on east-west lines 320m apart based on the known N-S orientation of the NE Bankan mineralisation and the NNW-SSE orientation of the Bankan Creek mineralisation.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Reference samples are stored at PDI's sample store in Kouroussa, Guinea.
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 Kaninko Reconnaissance Authorisation was granted to a Predictive subsidiary in Guinea in June 2019. It was converted to an Exploration Permit in early October 2019. The Saman Reconnaissance Authorisation was granted to a Predictive subsidiary in Guinea in October 2019. It was converted to an Exploration Permit in June 2020. Both permits are 100% owned by Predictive.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Predictive is not aware of any significant previous gold exploration over the permit.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Saman and Kaninko permits consists of mafic volcanics and intrusives, and granitic rocks.
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	The required information is provided in Table 1.

	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.	No weighted average or truncation methods were used for the power auger results. No cut-off grade was applied in the average grade calculation.
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').	True widths cannot be estimated for the power auger drill results as the orientation of the underlying weathered rocks is not known.
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.	An appropriate map is provided in Figure 4.
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.	All results are reported in Table 1.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Apart from the previously reported surface soil samples and the AC/RC/DD drill results, there are no other exploration data which are relevant to the results reported in this release.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral	Power auger and AC drilling will be carried out to follow up the results reported in this release.

	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.	
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