predictive discovery

ASX Announcement

ASX: PDI | 13th May 2021

WIDESPREAD AND HIGH-GRADE GOLD FROM REGIONAL AUGER DRILLING AT BANKAN

HIGHLIGHTS

- **New auger drilling reports high-grade gold at the Bankan Project with** Argo Regional Target AG1 returning **12m @ 9.84g/t Au** from 4m (BKAU0175) and **16m @ 2.02g/t** Au from 4m (BKAU0294).

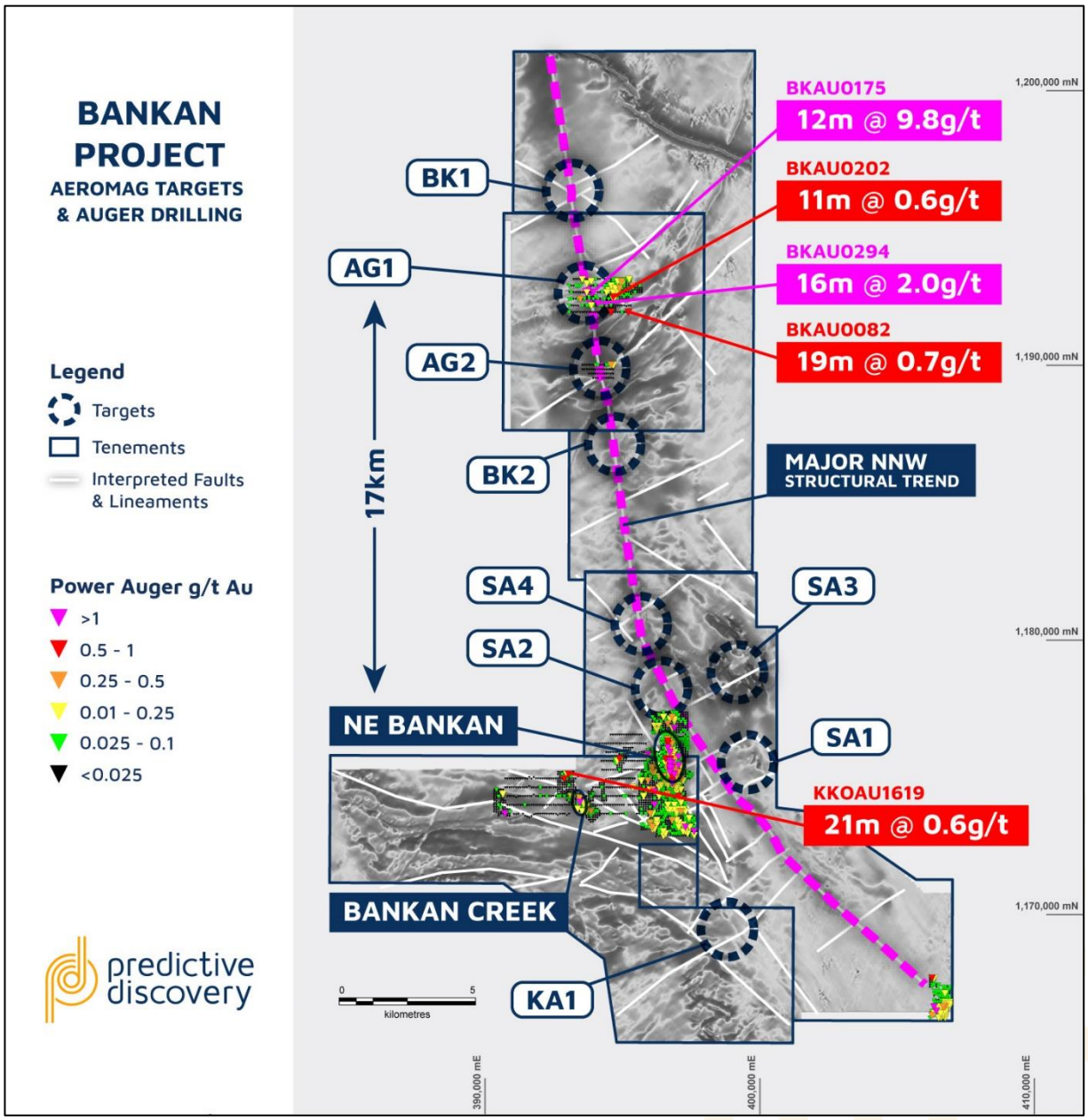

Figure 1 – Bankan Project, power auger drilling results overlain RTP aeromagnetic data, interpreted targets and lineaments.

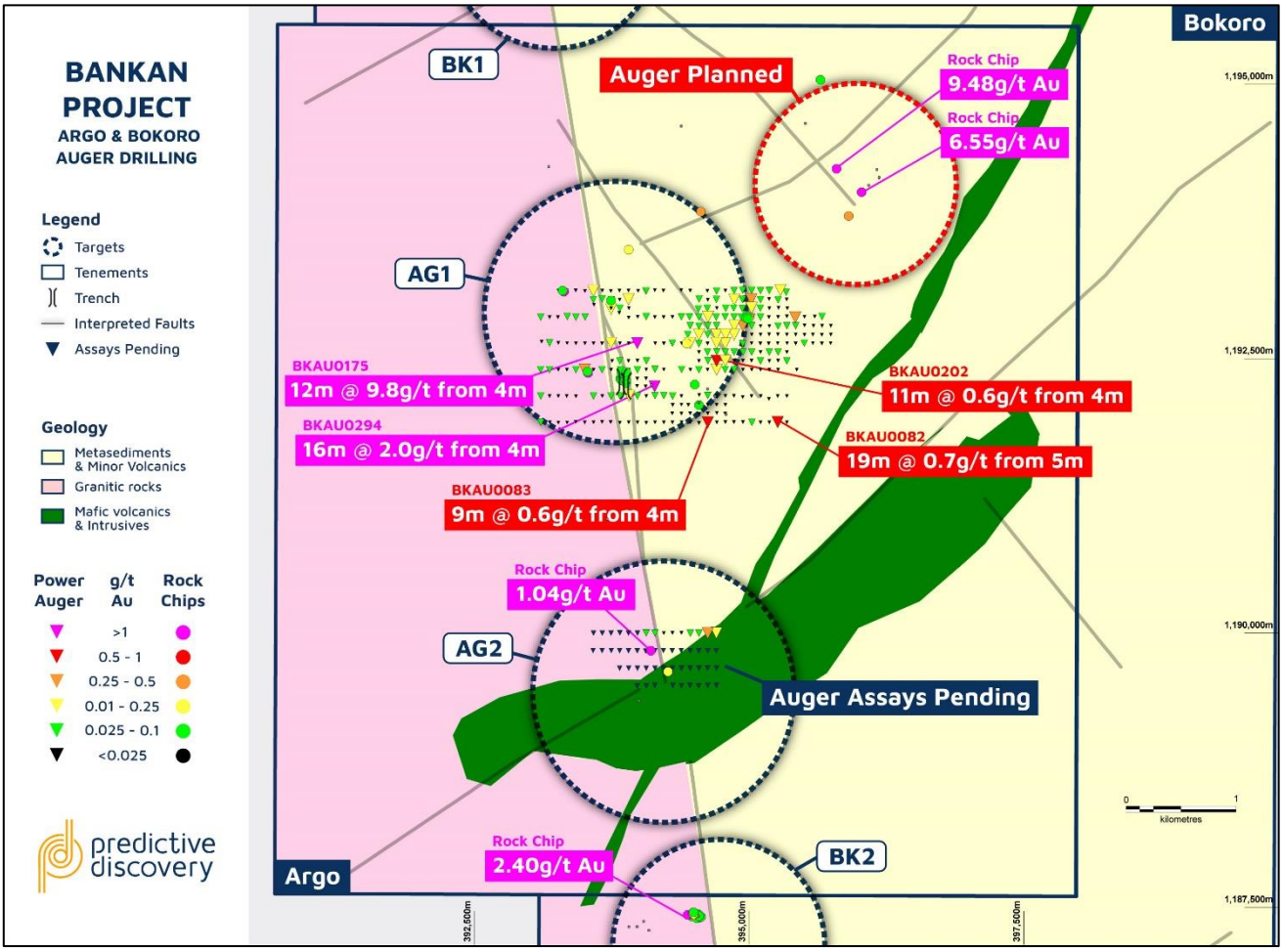

Figure 2 – Bankan Project, Argo Prospects showing new power auger and rock chip sample results.

Encouraging rock chip results of up to **9.48g/t Au** from workings north-east of AG1 (Figure 1) have highlighted an additional target on the Argo permit for follow-up power auger drilling.

Bankan Creek North

- KKOAU1618 : 18m @ 0.24g/t Au from 4m
- KKOAU1619 : 21m @ 0.56g/t Au from 4m.

- The auger drilling continues to identify evidence of widespread gold in saprolite beneath shallow lateritic cover across the Bankan Project, providing numerous targets for follow-up by Air Core (AC) drilling.

- Results were also received from NE Bankan core holes BNERD0018A and BNERD0069 (Figure 4), respectively from the northern and southern extensions of the NE Bankan gold mineralised system, but outside of the core gold mineralised zone. Better results included:

  - BNERD0018A: **25m @ 0.51g/t** from 106m
  - BNERD0069: **21m @ 1.27g/t** from 112m, including **15m @ 1.59g/t Au** from 118m

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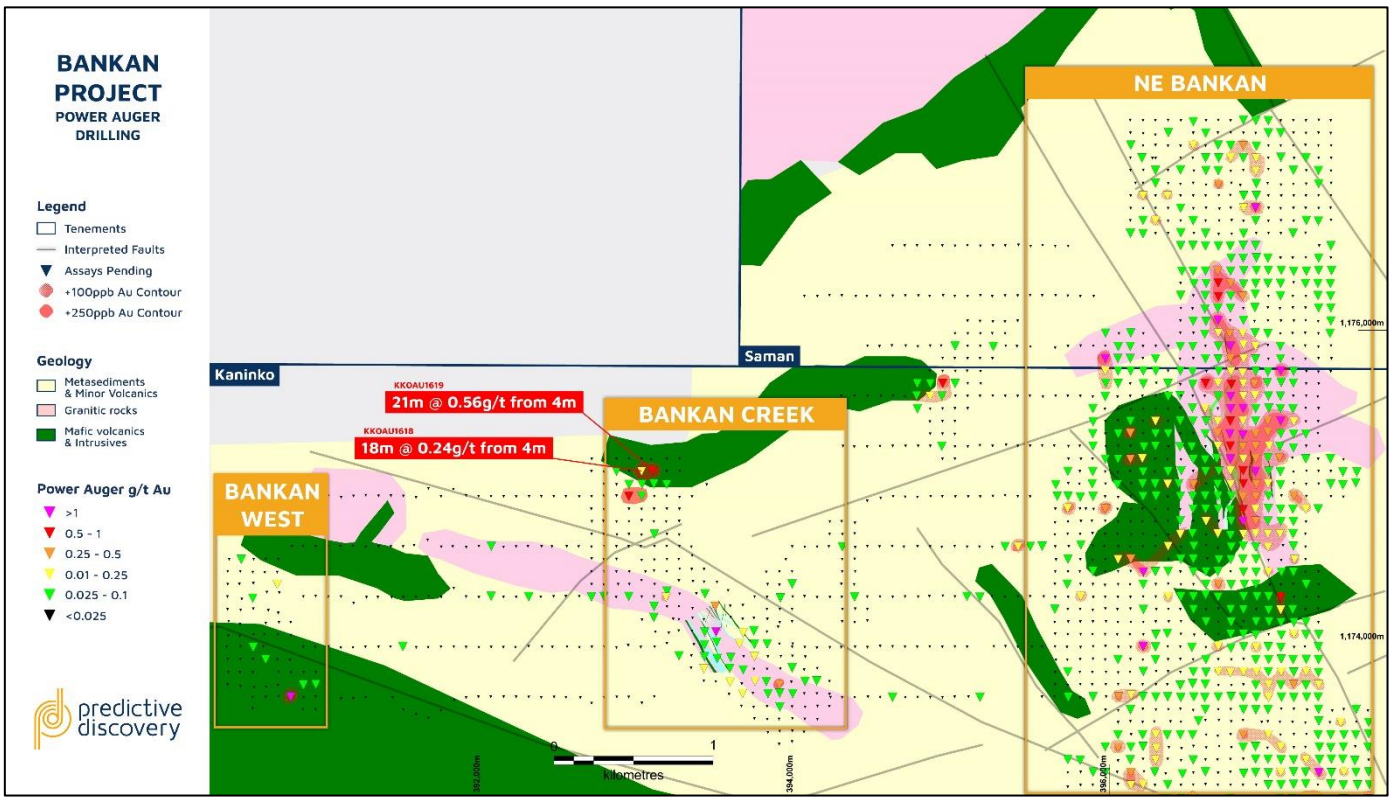

Figure 3 – Bankan Project – new power auger results from main Bankan Gold Project area.

- While diamond drilling of depth extensions of the core gold mineralised zone at NE Bankan is ongoing with two rigs, the third drill rig has now moved to Bankan Creek for RC infill drilling on 40m spaced lines over a 320m strike length. Results from this drilling will contribute to the Maiden Resource Estimate for the Bankan Project.

Managing Director Paul Roberts commented: *"It is still very early days in our regional Bankan exploration program following up the recent aeromagnetic survey targets. We are very encouraged by these first results, which are providing good indications of widespread gold values in weathered bedrock (saprolite) and some high grade gold at AG1 - the first of our new targets.*

We have already identified shallow gold mineralisation from auger drilling closer to NE Bankan and Bankan Creek, which we will follow up with AC drilling in the next month. Further AC drilling will be planned on the new northern targets over the next few months after we get a clearer picture from the ongoing auger drilling program."

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI, Predictive or the Company) is pleased to announce further results from regional and resource drilling at the Company's Bankan Project. Predictive has made two significant gold discoveries within 18 months – at the NE Bankan and Bankan Creek prospects through the successful application of power auger drilling.

Power auger drilling is a rapid and cost-effective exploration method for the collection of weathered bedrock samples below tracts of lateritic and transported cover.

Power Auger Drill Results

With the recent aeromagnetic survey identifying nine high priority regional gold drill targets along a major 35km-long NNW structural corridor, the Company is using power auger drilling to test each area, targeting shallow oxide gold mineralisation in deeply weathered bedrock. Such zones can extend down into fresh rock with thick widths and good continuity, as demonstrated at the NE Bankan and Bankan Creek prospects.

The auger holes reported here were located on the Argo permit on Target AG1 and AG2 (Figure 1) as well as from the large auger grid encompassing the area around and between the NE Bankan, Bankan Creek and Bankan West prospects (Figure 2). Results from 386 holes, totalling 8,735m are reported in this release. Encouraging gold values were returned in numerous holes including Argo auger hole BKAU0175, which intersected **12m @ 9.84g/t Au from 4m**.

More holes have now been drilled on the AG2 target, south of AG1 and results are pending.

Ongoing Bankan Exploration

Two power auger rigs are currently active on the Bankan Project. The immediate focus of the current auger program is to explore for gold mineralisation on structural targets AG2, BK1 and SA1, identified from the recently completed aeromagnetic survey.

RC and diamond drilling continues with two rigs currently diamond drilling at NE Bankan and one rig RC drilling Bankan Creek, all of which is designed to support the Maiden Resource Estimate, planned for Q3-2021.

Metallurgical test work is expected to begin this month. Core samples are currently being prepared on site and will be air freighted to Australia in the next week.

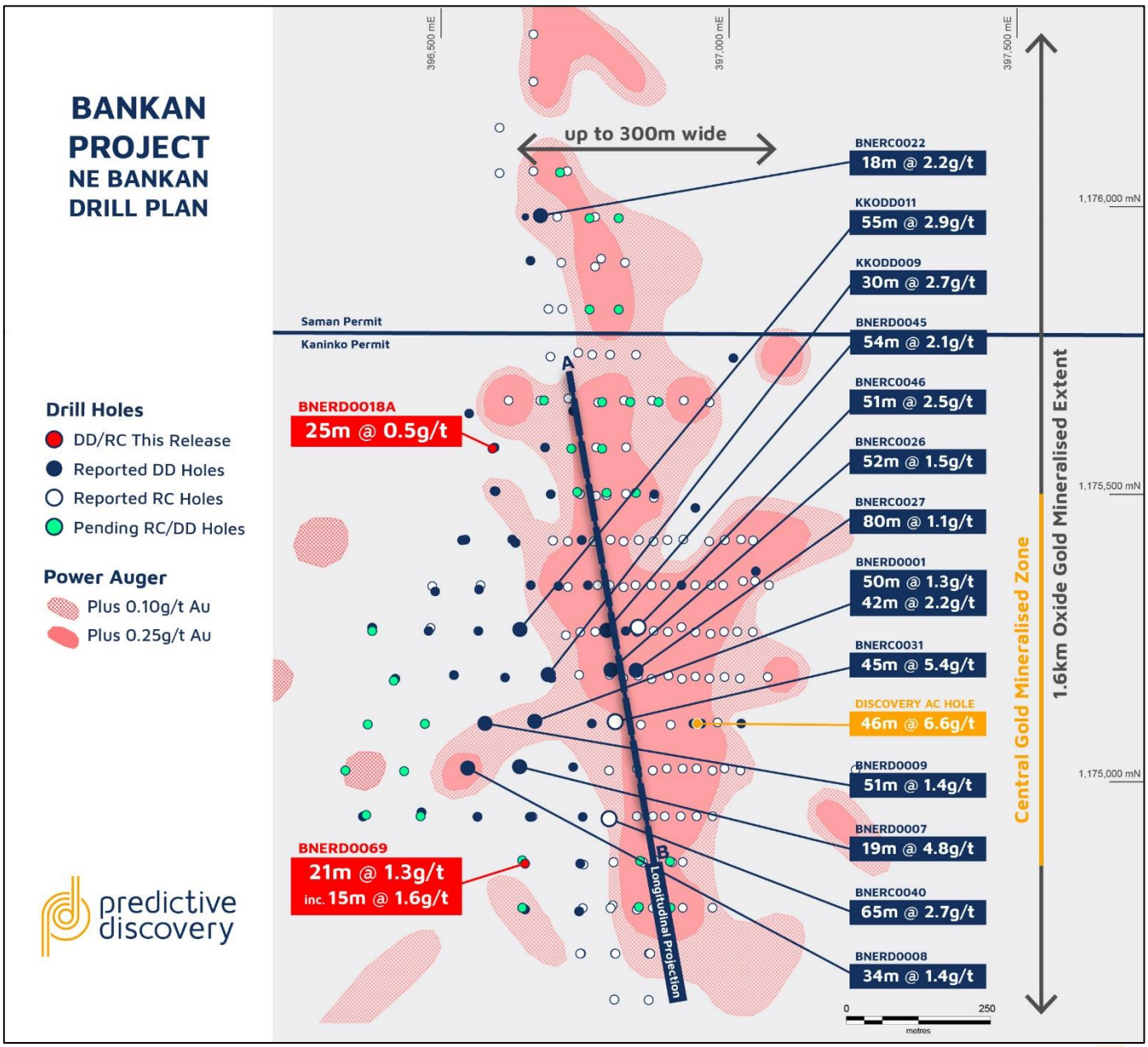

Figure 4 – Bankan Project, NE Bankan Prospect, new diamond holes and results overlain previously RC/DD results.

-END-

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 Managing Director, Paul Roberts.

For further information please contact:

ASX Announcement

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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.

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 358km^2 land package with no previous drilling undertaken. A 25,000-meter drilling program is currently underway with the aim of delivering an initial resource in mid-2021.

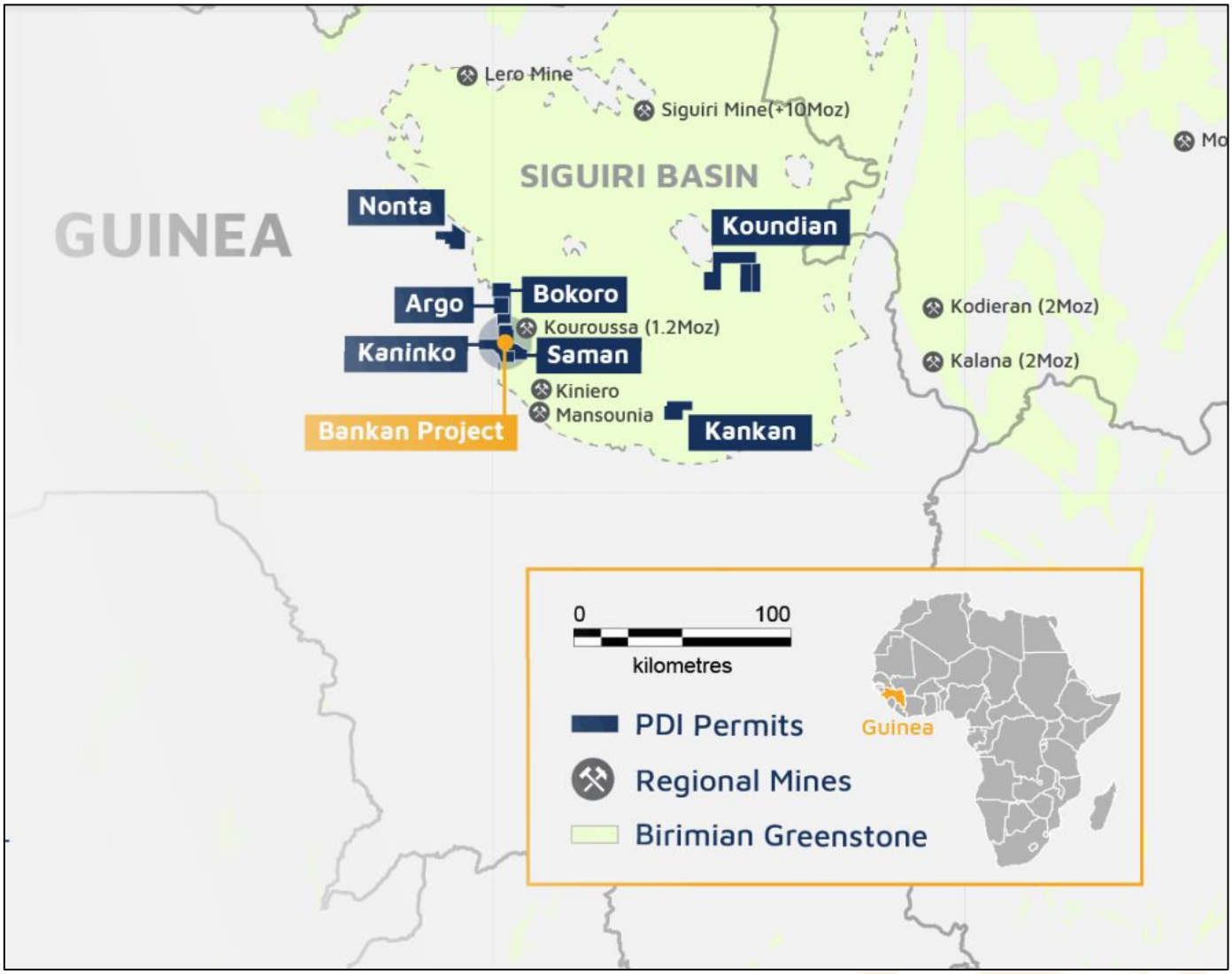

Figure 5 - Predictive Discovery's 100%-owned Guinea Portfolio of gold projects

TABLE 1 – BANKAN PROJECT – AUGER & GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Hole numbers	Northing (WGS84-29N)	Easting (WGS84 – 29N)	RL	Hole dips	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	Interval	Au (ppb)
Augers									
KKOAU1549 – 1639, 91 holes totalling 2,083m. Significant holes are shown below	Refer to Figure 3 for most sample locations.	Refer to Figure 3 for most sample locations	386 – 440 See notes	All vertical	Not relevant to vertical holes	The holes were 4-20m deep with an average depth of 19m. Some 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 3 for colour-coded composite gold value intervals
KKOAU1618	393010	1175101	386	-90	0	22	4	18	239
KKOAU1619	393080	1175100	388	-90	0	25	4	21	564
BKAU0001 – 0298, & BKAU0301-0302, 295 holes totalling 6,652m Significant holes are shown below.	Refer to Figure 2 for most sample locations	Refer to Figure 2 for most sample locations	378-488 See notes	All vertical	Not relevant to vertical holes	The holes were 8-30m deep with an average depth of 22m. Some 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 2 for colour-coded composite gold value intervals
BKAU0082	395259	1191921	393	-90	0	24	5	19	695
BKAU0083	394622	1191920	379	-90	0	15	6	9	639 *Incl.5m @1.14g/t Au from 10m*
BKAU0175	393981	1192641	385	-90	0	16	**4**	**12**	**9844** *Incl.4m @29.5g/t Au from 7m*
BKAU0202	394702	1192480	397	-90	0	15	4	11	589
BKAU0294	394139	1192248	389	-90	0	20	**4**	**16**	**2025** *Incl.8m @3.87g/t Au from 4m*

Notes: Power auger drilling is carried out with a 4WD mounted auger rig capable of drilling vertical holes up to 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 the project areas are shown above in metres. Individual RLs are not reported in this announcement because they are not relevant to interpreting auger drill data of this type.

Trenches									
BKTR001	1192290	393838	399	0	355.5	110	78	80	740
BKTR002	1192275	393880	397	0	355.5	110	84	86	660

Note 2: Trenches - a backhoe was used to dig a 2.5m deep by 2m wide trench. The floor of the trenches were sampled using a chisel and hammer to create ~2.5kg composite samples over 2m intervals that were assayed for gold. Trenches are treated as horizontal holes.

Surface Samples - Rocks

SampleID	Northing (WGS84-29N)	Easting (WGS84 – 29N)	RL	Au g/t
PDG0012229	1194018	396023	392	**6.55**
PDG0012629	1194230	395795	390	**9.48**
PDG0012634	1189840	394105	390	**1.04**
PDG0012052	1187426	394547	395	**2.40**

Note: Significant results only.
Other reconnaissance rock samples locations may be shown on plans.

TABLE 2 – JORC CODE – AUGER & GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

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.	The sampling described in this report refers to power auger drill samples, as well as surface geochemical samples which includes trenching and rock sampling. In all the power auger drill holes reported here, 2kg composite samples were collected for every 4m downhole. In all the trench sampling reported here, ~2.5 kg composite samples were collected for every 2m along the trench. All samples including individual reconnaissance rock chips were submitted for fire assay Au (FAA515) analysis at the SGS laboratory in Bamako.
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. Trenches of 2.5m deep by 2m wide were dug using a backhoe. The floor of the trench was then channel sampled using hammer and chisel.

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. Trench sample recovery is good as floor of the trench is cleaned and then sampled.
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, trenches and geochem samples 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.	Auger -Each 4 m to 5 m interval in the composite interval was subsampled using a scoop. Trench -Each 2m interval in the trench composite was channel sampled by hammer and chisel onto a tarp along the base of the trench. This was then collected into each sample bag. All samples are considered sufficiently representative of the drilled and trenched material in a geochemical program. Both company standards and blanks were included in the sample batches for auger and trenching at a ratio of 1:20, no field duplicates were collected.

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 method (FA515) with a 5ppb Au detection limit which is appropriate for a geochemical drilling program. Company standards and blanks were inserted in batches at a ratio of 1:20. The results of these QC check as well as the laboratory standards, blanks, duplicates and checks indicate the analytical results are suitable for a geochemical drilling program and indicate no bias.
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. Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Collar and sample locations were located using a hand held GPS with a location error of +/-3m.All co-ordinates are recorded in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Datum WGS 84, Zone 29 - Northern Hemisphere.
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, 150m x 80m or 80m x 80m grids as required. Trench spacing was ~40m apart This type of drilling and trenching 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 80m to 320m apart based on regional geophysical trends and 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 auger drilling was conducted over the Bankan Gold Project which comprises 4 exploration and reconnaissance permits, Kaninko (100%), Saman (100%), Bokoro (100%) and Argo JV (right to earn 100%). Permits are held by Predictive subsidiaries in Guinea or, in the case of Argo, in a joint venture structure.
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 Bankan project permits consists of mafic volcanics and intrusives, granitic rocks and metasediments.
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.	The required information is provided in Table 1.
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, sample composites were only used from 4m depth. 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	True widths cannot be estimated for the power auger drill results as the orientation of the underlying weathered rocks is not known.

	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').	
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 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.	All significant 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 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.	Power auger and AC drilling will be carried out to follow up the results reported in this release.

TABLE 3 – BANKAN PROJECT DD/RC SIGNIFICANT DRILLING RESULTS

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.25g/t gold cut-off			Comments
								From	Interval	Au g/t	
BNERD0018A	Bankan NE	396592	1175577	413	90	-55	232.14	50.0	7.0	0.59	
								62.0	2.0	1.67	
								67.0	2.0	1.11	
								106.0	**25.0**	**0.51**	
								141.0	1.0	1.66	
								159.0	3.0	0.37	
								172.0	12.2	0.78	
								187.0	1.8	0.63	
								211.0	2.0	0.65	
BNERD0069	Bankan NE	396647	1174858	426	90	-55	229.90	**112.0**	**21.0**	**1.27**	**Incl. 15m @ 1.59g/t Au from 118m**
								136.0	14.0	0.45	
								171.0	12.3	0.49	
								204.0	7.0	0.46	
								215.0	3.0	0.41	
								227.2	2.7	0.56	Mineralised to EOH

TABLE 4 - JORC CODE – RC-DD 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 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 drill core and reverse circulation (RC) drill chips. Core was cut in half with a core saw where competent and with a knife in soft saprolite in the upper sections of the diamond drill holes. One metre RC chip samples were riffle split producing samples which weighed 2-3kg for submission to the assay laboratory. Duplicate samples were also retained for re-assay. 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.
Drilling	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer,	Drill types are 2 multipurpose drill rigs and one dedicated diamond drill rig, all of which are capable of collecting PQ, HQ and NQ core. One of the

	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).	multipurpose rigs is being used for RC drilling using a 118mm diameter reverse circulation hammer.
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. RC chips: Each 1 metre drill sample was weighed. Sample recoveries were in general high and no unusual measures were taken to maximise sample recovery. Significant sample bias is not expected with riffle splitting of RC chips.
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 quantitively. 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 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 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. The RC samples were collected by riffle splitting samples from large bags collected directly from the cyclone on the drill rig. Sample condition is generally dry, however a few samples are moist or wet. One field duplicate was taken and assayed every 45m. The sampling method is considered adequate for an RC drilling program of this type.

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 field 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 and RC drill holes were designed to explore the gold mineralised system in fresh rock. A series of DD holes are in the process of being drilled on most 80m spaced sections in the 1.3km long zone tested previously with RC drilling. The adequacy of the current drill hole spacing for Mineral Resource estimation will be determined with an Independent Expert at the time when the Mineral Resource Estimate is calculated
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.	There is very limited outcrop in the immediate area but based on the small number of geological observations and the overall strike of the anomaly, an east west line orientation with holes inclined to the west was considered most likely to test the target mineralised zone. Results from earlier drilling has now determined that the overall dip of the gold mineralised envelope is to the west. All drill holes reported in this release were drilled from west to east to obtain near-true widths through the gold mineralisation.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Core trays and RC chips are stored in the Company's sample storage facility close to the nearby Bankan Village. Coarse rejects and pulps will be eventually recovered from SGS in Bamako and stored at the same facility.

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 3 and the accompanying notes in this table.
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.	Diamond and RC drill sampling was generally in one metre intervals. Up to 2m (down-hole) of internal waste is included for results reported at the 0.25g/t Au cut-off grades. 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	True widths have been estimated for intercepts where mineralisation orientation is reasonably clear.

	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').	
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 included in this release (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.	Comprehensive reporting of the drill results is provided in Table 3.
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.