

BONANZA GOLD GRADES AS HIGH-GRADE ZONE REVEALED AT BANKAN

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI) is pleased to announce new results from 4 Diamond Drill (DD) holes (totalling 1,033m) and ongoing regional exploration programs at its Bankan Project, located in Guinea.

HIGHLIGHTS

Drilling at NE Bankan intersected **high to bonanza gold grades over broad widths** with gold grade and consistency increasing with depth (Figures 1-2):

- BNEDD0088: **49.7m @ 11.7g/t Au** from 301m, including:
17.0m @ 31.9g/t Au from 313m (including **7.0m @ 50.3g/t Au**)
- BNEDD0087: **55.6m @ 5.7g/t Au** from 237m, including:
40m @ 7.3g/t Au from 239m

These new results have revealed a **high-grade gold core** zone, outlined by nine high-grade intercepts, which is already 100-200m long, extends down-dip for over 250m and is open at depth.

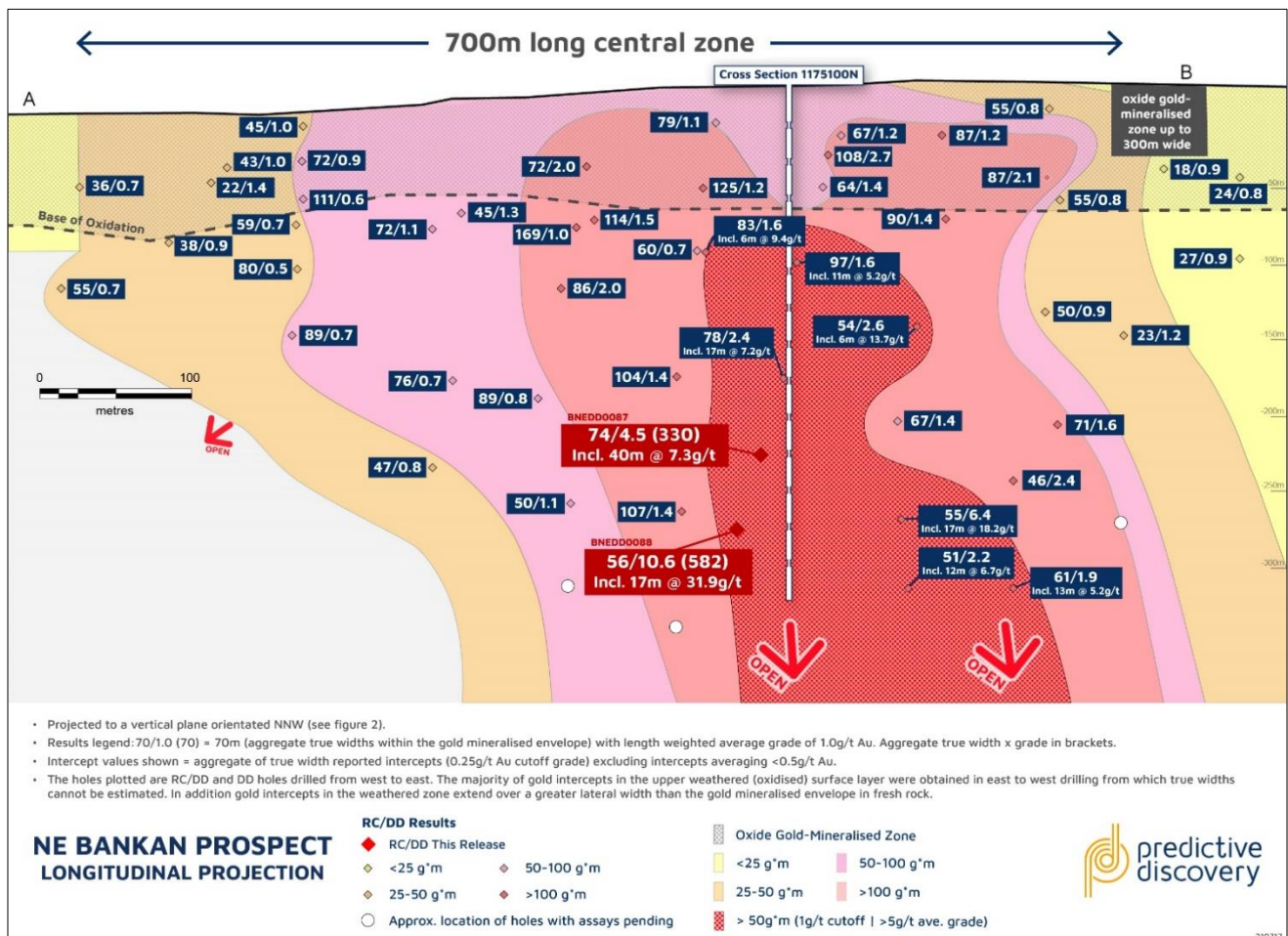


Figure 1 – Bankan Project, NE Bankan Longitudinal Projection illustrating emerging high-grade gold zone (red stipple), widening at depth.

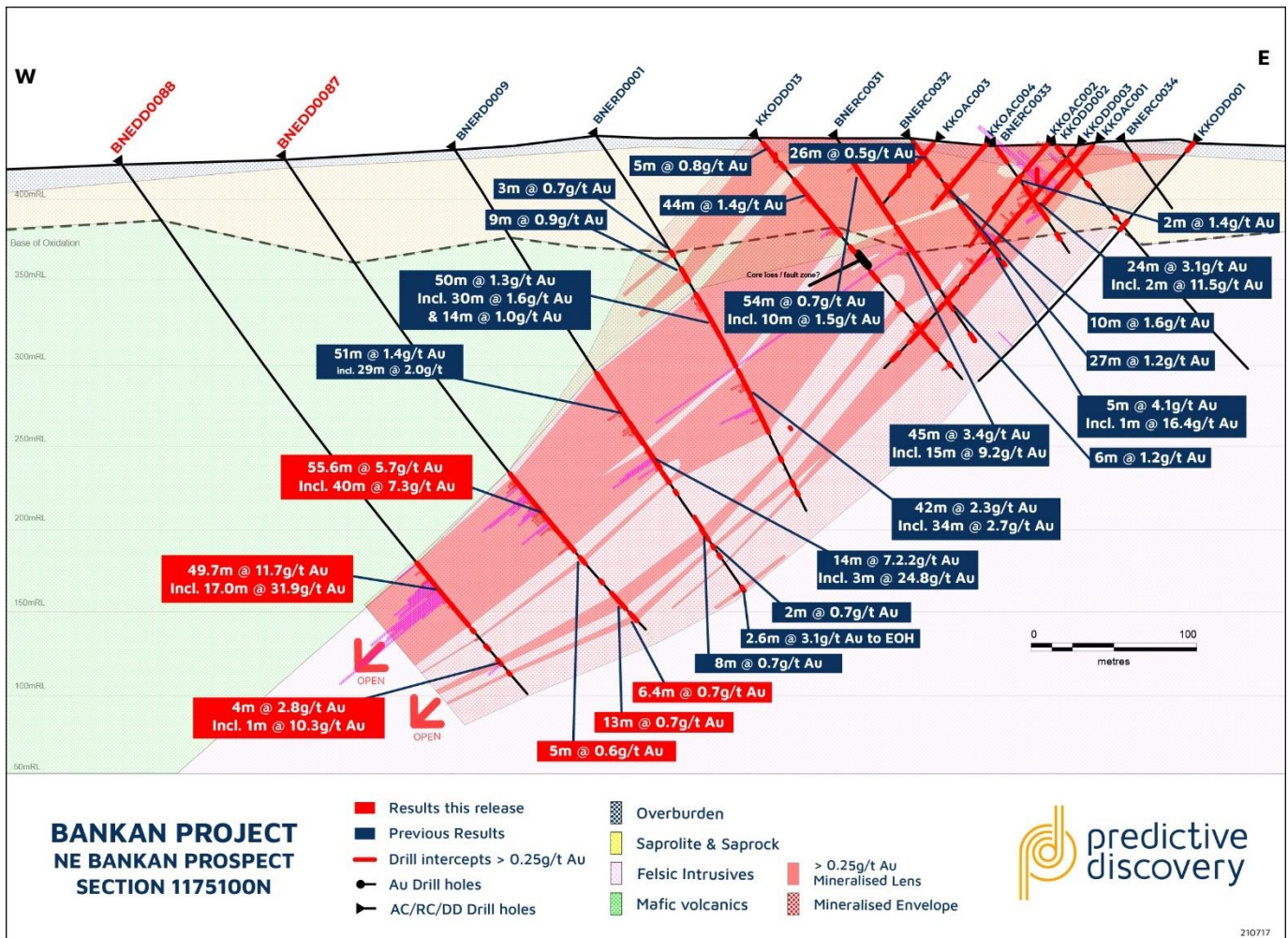


Figure 2 - NE Bankan Cross section 1175100N showing new high-grade DD holes BNEDD0087 and BNEDD0088 (red result labels).

Managing Director Paul Roberts said - "Following up our recent, previous best-ever intercept of 44m at 8g/t Au¹ with a significantly broader and higher-grade gold intercept 100m to its north is simply remarkable. Added to that, on the new drill section reported here, we can see a clear progression of both increasing grade and grade consistency as we drill deeper. Furthermore, with these new results, we now have a high-grade gold zone which is 100-200m long, extends down-dip for over 250m and, very promisingly, is open at depth.

Until now, NE Bankan has been shaping up as a large gold deposit with excellent geometry for a large-scale open pit mine. These new results have added a whole new dimension to the project as it now appears that the core of the deposit contains consistently higher grades in a zone which is expanding at depth. This offers clear justification for drilling deeper on this deposit.

Our immediate task is to define the new high-grade zone by infill and extension drilling. To this end, the multi-purpose drill rig currently on site will be focused on further defining and extending this zone over the next few months.

¹ ASX release 1 July 2021 - 44M @ 8G/T GOLD – HIGHEST IMPACT GOLD INTERCEPT AT BANKAN PROJECT
<https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/6d60141c-a60.pdf>

Elsewhere, we continue to obtain broad, good-grade shallow gold intercepts at Bankan Creek and are continuing to obtain encouraging gold results in our regional auger program, adding to our inventory of regional drill targets on the Bankan Project."

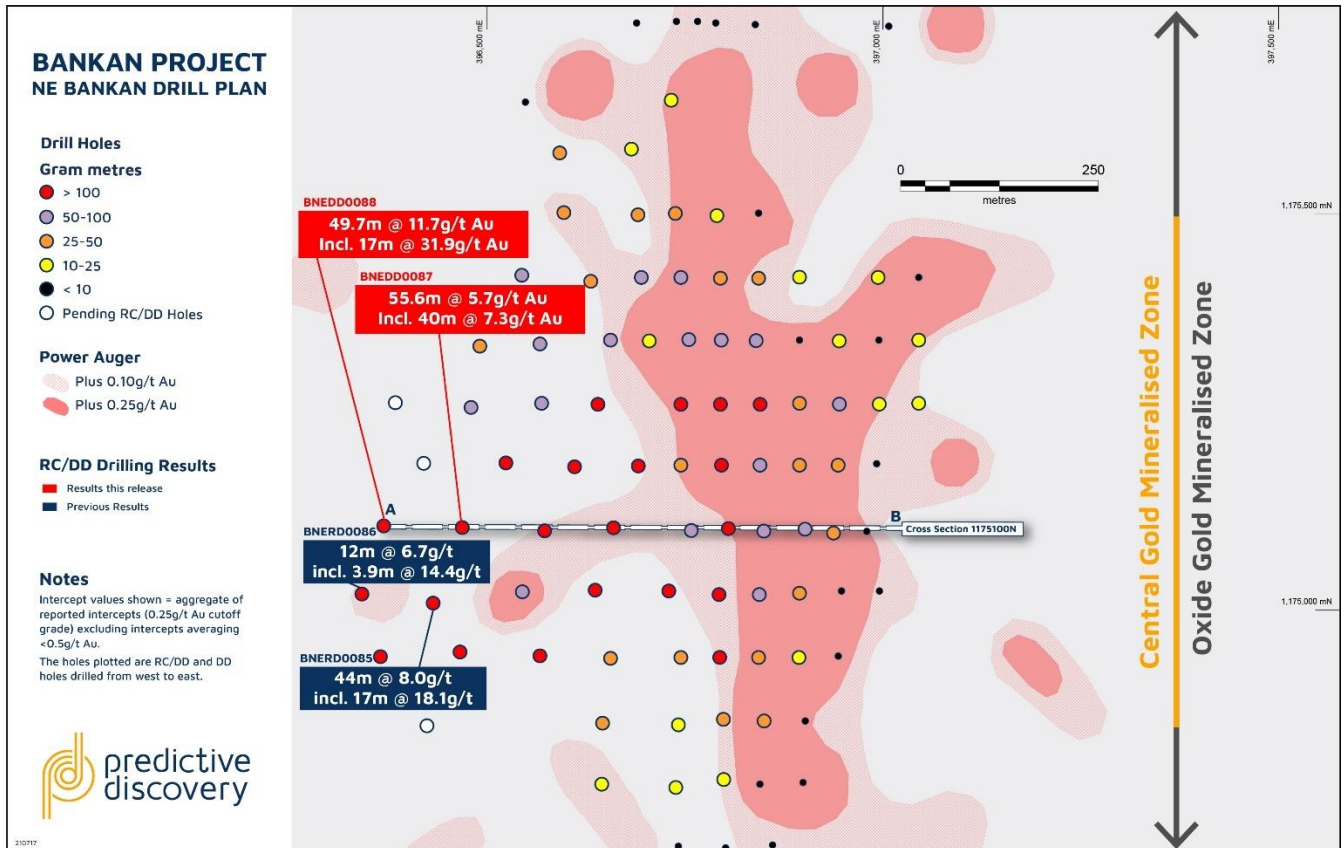


Figure 1 - NE Bankan plan view showing West-East drilled RC/DD holes overlain on the power auger gold anomaly.



Figure 4 - Representative high grade drill core from hole BNEDD0088 (324-326m) – intense pink feldspar alteration of tonalite with abundant pyrite (iron sulphide) veins. 1m gold grades are shown as annotations on the core.

BANKAN CREEK

Results from two further shallow DD holes have been received (Figure 5), with gold mineralisation intersected from 6m in DD-hole BCKDD0007, while BCKDD0009 intersected a broad width of good-grade gold from 72m (downhole). Better results included:

- BCKDD0007: **18m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 6m, and
26m @ 2.9g/t Au from 39m, including:
8m @ 6.3g/t Au from 50m
- BCKDD0009: **58m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 72m, including:
14m @ 2.1g/t Au from 91m, and
6.4m @ 4.6g/t Au from 114m

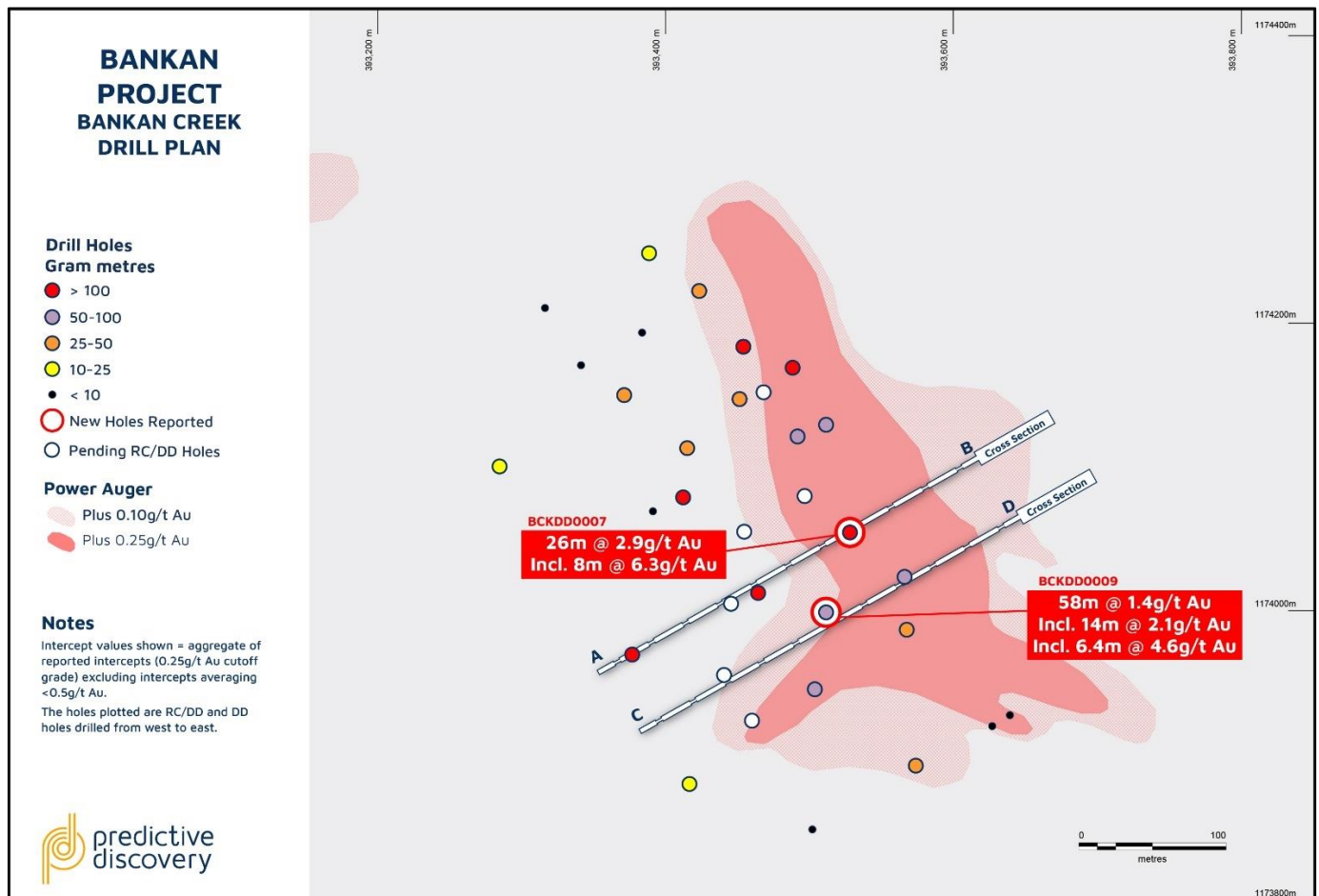


Figure 5 - Bankan Creek plan view with new DD holes BCKDD0007 and BCKDD0009 overlain on previous west to east RC/DD holes and gold auger footprint.

The new Bankan Creek results are from the ongoing resource drilling program. Two DD-holes are reported, both of which intersected broad zones of good to high-grade gold from shallow depths.

Drilling has been carried out on 40m spaced lines with a 40-80m hole spacing along lines. The drilling planned for the Maiden Resource estimate is now complete.

Mineralisation at Bankan Creek currently extends for approximately 300m along strike and remains open to depth and to the south Figures (5-7).

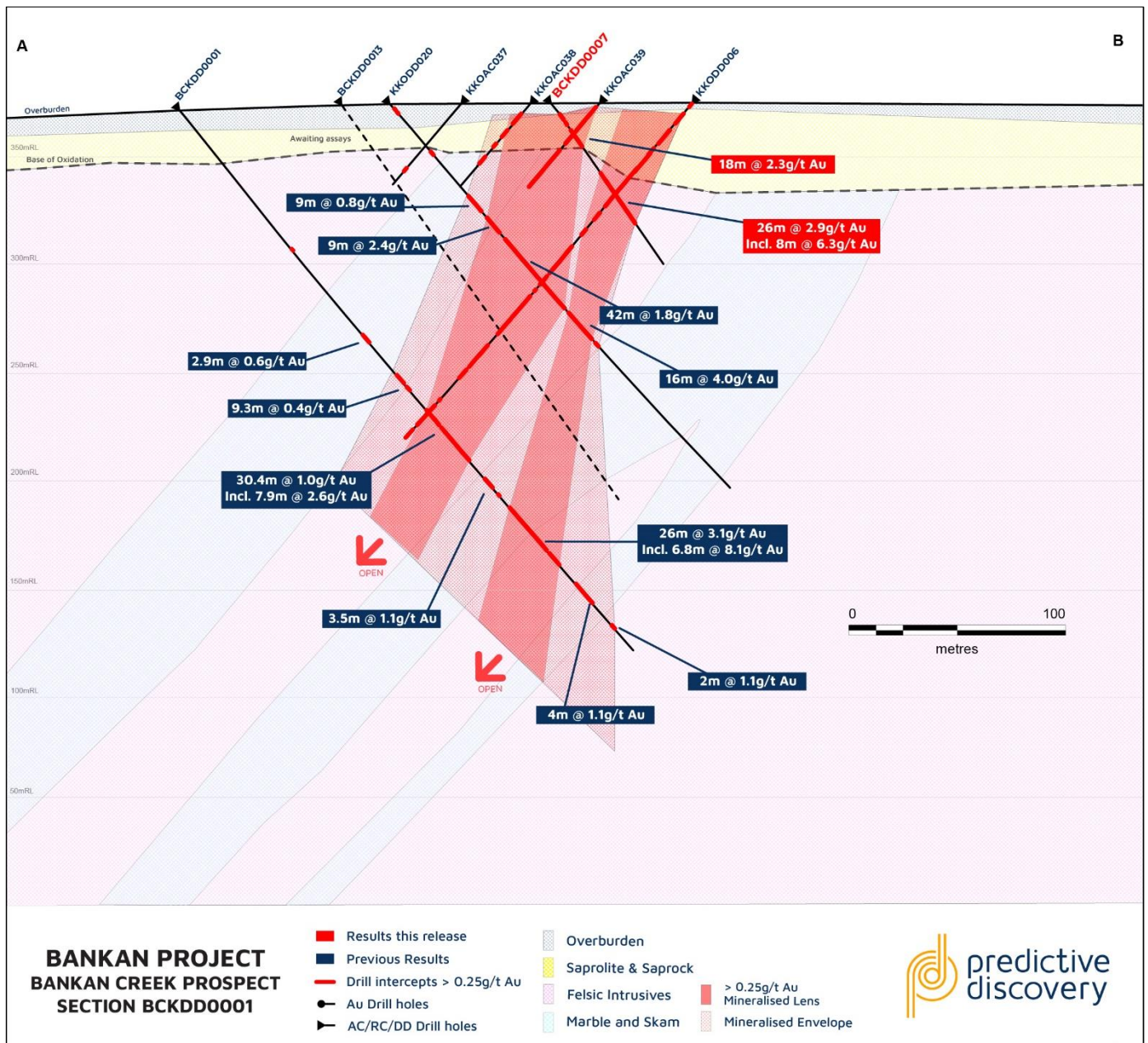


Figure 6 -- Bankan Creek Cross section showing new DD hole BCKDD0007 (red result labels).

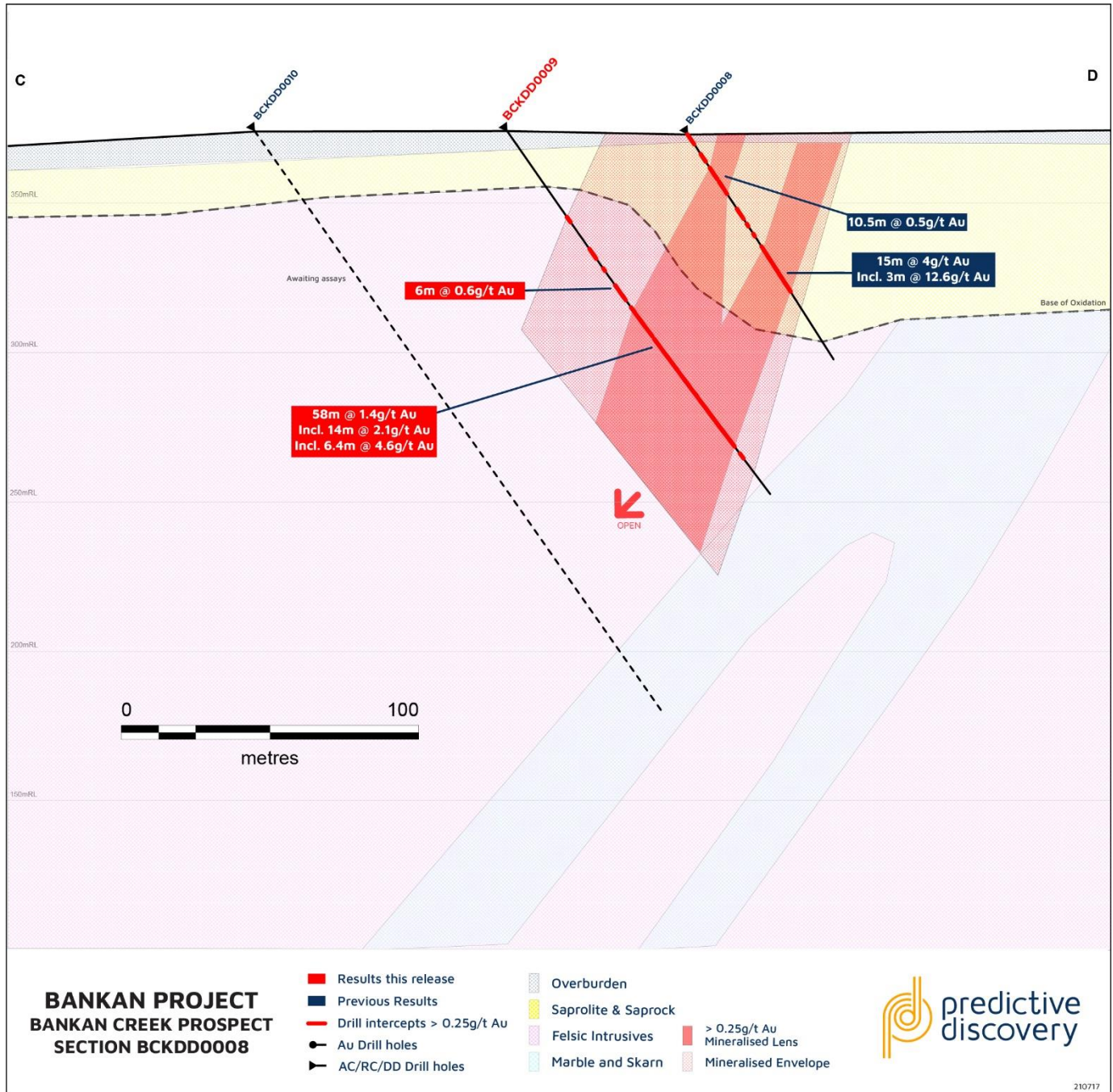


Figure 7 - Bankan Creek Cross section showing new DD hole BCKDD0009 (red result labels).

Details of the drilling carried out at both NE Bankan and Bankan Creek are provided in Tables 1 and 3.

ARGO/BOKORO POWER AUGER DRILLING AND SAMPLING

Power auger and sampling programs at Argo and Bokoro continue to identify evidence of widespread gold in saprolite beneath shallow lateritic cover (Figure 8). Encouraging rock chip results were also returned with multiple high-grade samples collected on both the Argo and Bokoro permits.

Better power auger results included:

- BKAU0584: **20m @ 0.7g/t Au** from 4m, including **4m @ 3.3g/t Au** from 4m
- BKAU0520: **20m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 4m, including **4m @ 6.0g/t Au** from 4m
- BKAU0389: **24m @ 0.8g/t Au** from 4m, including **4m @ 3.6g/t Au** from 8m
- BKAU0467: **15m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 4m, including **4m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 8m
- BKAU0518: **21m @ 0.5g/t Au** from 4m, including **4m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 4m
- BKAU0361: **21m @ 0.6g/t Au** from 4m

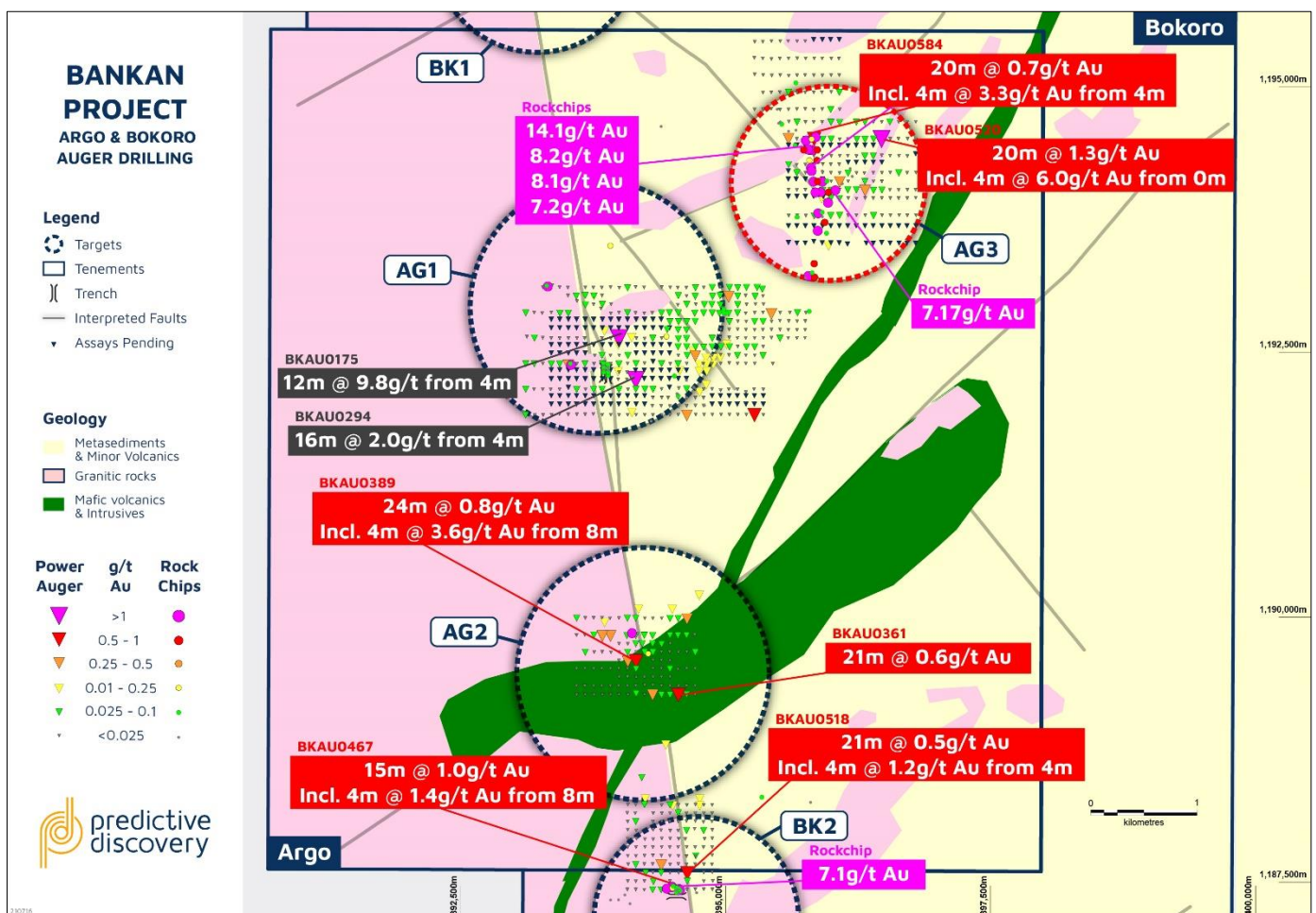


Figure 8 - Bankan Project, Argo and Bokoro Prospects showing new power auger and rock chip sample results.

Rock chip sampling on new target AG3 (Figure 8) has identified consistently encouraging gold values, ranging up to 14.1 g/t Au, from selective sampling of quartz-tourmaline vein material obtained from artisanal mine pits over a strike length of approximately 1km. Power auger drilling in this area has also returned encouraging results and more auger results are awaited.

Details of the power auger and rock chip sampling are provided in Tables 2 and 4.

The recently completed aeromagnetic survey identified nine high priority regional gold drill targets along a major 35km-long NNW structural corridor, all located within the Bankan Project. 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.

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 up to 24m. Up to 6 samples are collected in 4m intervals and assayed for gold.

Next Steps

The resource drill program has now finished. In addition to the drilling reported to date, included within the maiden resource drilling program is one additional deep DD drill hole to the south of the known deep gold zone, testing the inferred southerly plunge position of the plus 100g*m gold mineralised contour (Figure 2). Assay results for this hole have not yet been received.

At present, one multipurpose RC-DD rig is on site and has already commenced drilling a deeper hole beneath hole BNEDD0086 (12m @ 6.7g/t Au – Figure 1). This rig will be employed to drill both deeper holes and infill drill holes within the inferred high-grade zone reported in this ASX release.

The Company is currently working with a Senegal-based drill contractor to bring a truck mounted air core rig on to site. This rig will be employed during the rainy season to test the accumulating number of new targets defined by power auger drilling on the Bankan Project over the past 9 months.

-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.

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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 358km² 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 the September Quarter, 2021.

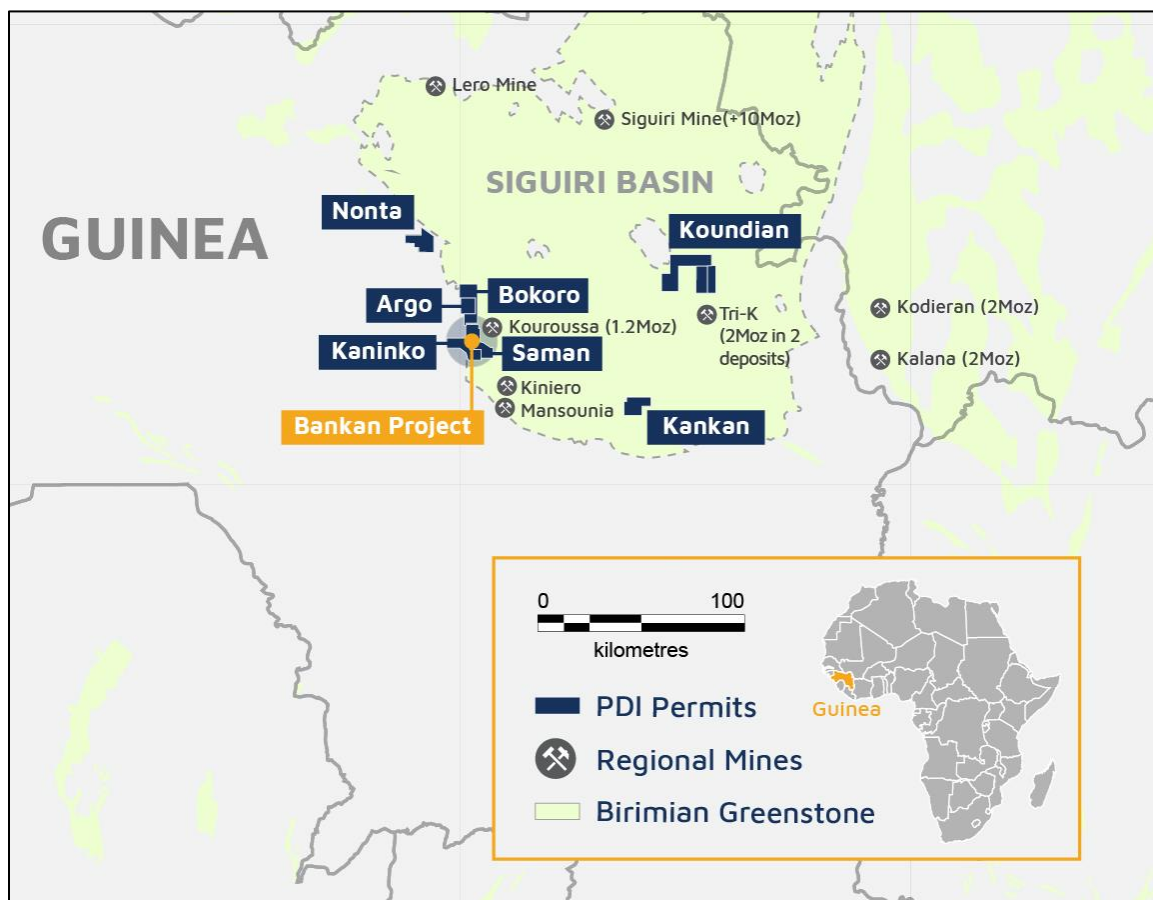


Figure 9 - Predictive Discovery's 100%-owned Guinea Portfolio of gold projects

TABLE 1 – NE BANKAN & 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			Comments
								From	Interval (true width in brackets)	Au g/t	
BNEDD0087	Bankan NE	396470	1175104	424	90	-55	386.1	237.4	55.6 (55.6)	5.67	Incl. 40m @ 7.29g/t Au from 239m with higher-grade zones of 4.8m @ 20.55g/t Au from 250.2m & 17m @ 7.62g/t Au from 259m
								301.0	5.05 (5.0)	0.60	
								320.0	2.02 (2.0)	0.60	
								330.0	13.0 (13.0)	0.70	
								346.6	6.4 (6.4)	0.72	
BNEDD0088	Bankan NE	396371	1175105	421	90	-55	407	301.4	49.7 (49.7)	11.70	Incl. 36.65m @ 15.75g/t Au from 301.35m with a higher-grade zone of 17.0m @ 31.87g/t Au from 312m, including an even higher grade zone of 7m at 50.3g/t Au from 322m.
								354.0	2.0 (1.8)	0.60	
								360.0	1.0 (0.9)	2.92	
								367.0	4.0 (3.6)	0.40	
								378.0	4.0 (3.6)	2.81	Incl. 1m @ 10.30g/t Au
BCKDD0007	Bankan Creek	393526	1174054	373	60	-55	90.00	6.0	18.0	2.33	Incl. 4.5m of core loss (9-10.5m and 12-15m), core loss zone grade assumed to be zero.
								41.0	26.0	2.95	Incl. 8m @ 6.3g/t Au from 50m
BCKDD0009	Bankan Creek	393511	1173998	374	60	-55	150.00	35.0	2.0	0.77	
								48.0	4.0	0.41	
								63.0	6.0	0.59	
								72.0	58.0	1.40	Incl. 14m @ 2.15g/t Au from 91m & 6.4m @ 4.65g/t Au from 114.6 within a wider interval of 18m @ 2.32g/t Au from 112m
								140.5	0.5	2.25	

TABLE 2 – ARGO POWER AUGER DRILL RESULTS

Hole numbers	Northing (WGS84-29N)	Easting (WGS84-29N)	RL	Hole dips	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	Interval	Au (ppb)
Augers									

BKAU0299 – 0300, BKAU0303 – 670 & BKAU0681 – 689 372 holes totalling 7739m Significant holes with all of whole assay composites > 250ppb Au are shown below.	Refer to Figure 7 for most sample locations	Refer to Figure 7 for most sample locations	378-488 See notes	All vertical	Not relevant to vertical holes	The holes were 7-30m deep with an average depth of 20m. 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 7 for colour-coded composite gold value intervals
BKAU0300	393820	1189839	407	-90	0	20	0	20	427
BKAU0321	393901	1189839	422	-90	0	22	0	22	274
BKAU0361	394542	1189280	411	-90	0	21	0	21	643
BKAU0364	394300	1189281	410	-90	0	24	0	24	388
BKAU0389	394142	1189600	398	-90	0	24	0	24	807 <i>Incl.4m @3.60g/t Au from 8m</i>
BKAU0390	394062	1189599	396	-90	0	25	0	25	262
BKAU0426	396302	1194040	406	-90	0	25	0	25	263
BKAU0467	394541	1187441	389	-90	0	15	0	15	965 <i>Incl.4m @1.39g/t Au from 8m</i>
BKAU0492	396063	1194121	390	-90	0	24	0	24	294
BKAU0518	394623	1187598	397	-90	0	21	0	21	521
BKAU0520	396462	1194520	411	-90	0	20	0	20	1344 <i>Incl.4m @6.01g/t Au from 0m</i>
BKAU0584	395822	1194523	392	-90	0	20	0	20	738 <i>Incl.4m @3.27g/t Au from 4m</i>
BKAU0587	395583	1194525	391	-90	0	11	0	11	345
BKAU0658	394381	1187681	405	-90	0	23	0	23	401

Note 1: 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 24m. Up to 6 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 0m 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									
Hole numbers	Northing (WGS84-29N)	Easting (WGS84 – 29N)	RL	Hole dips	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	Interval	Au (ppb)
BKTR003	394518	1187446	388	153	0	24	0	24	NSR
BKTR004	394524	1187426	388	114	0	10	6	4	456
BKTR005	394564	1187414	388	295	0	7	0	2	433
BKTR006	394555	1187412	388	295	0	15	0	15	NSR
BKTR007	394536	1187414	389	275	0	15	0	15	NSR

BKTR008	394579	1187405	389	285	0	7	0	7	NSR
Note 2: Trenches - a backhoe was used to dig trenches 2.5m deep by 2m wide. 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	Licence			
	PDG0012799	1187445	394480	417	7.06	Bokoro			
	PDG0013159	1193800	395860	412	1.49	Argo			
	PDG0013163	1193900	395955	412	1.62	Argo			
	PDG0013165	1194000	395880	412	2.76	Argo			
	PDG0013166	1194000	395836	413	2.53	Argo			
	PDG0013167	1194100	395820	414	7.17	Argo			
	PDG0013169	1194100	395900	412	2.02	Argo			
	PDG0013173	1194200	395800	414	1.17	Argo			
	PDG0013181	1194400	395800	416	14.1	Argo			
	PDG0013182	1194400	395775	415	1.16	Argo			
	PDG0013183	1194400	395750	415	8.08	Argo			
	PDG0013188	1194490	395750	415	8.24	Argo			
	PDG0013191	1194520	395840	415	7.19	Argo			
	PDG0013199	1193636	395857	409	1.71	Argo			
PDG0013206	1193210	395770	411	2.94	Argo				
Note 3: Significant results only greater than 1g/t Au Other reconnaissance rock sample locations are shown on plans.									

TABLE 3 - JORC CODE – 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 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	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.

	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 orientated and if so, by what method, etc).	Drill types were 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 multipurpose rigs was being used for RC drilling using a 118mm diameter reverse circulation hammer but is now only drilling NQ diameter core. All core is orientated using Reflex digital system.
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.
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 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.

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. Some partial twin holes have been reported previously, specifically where initial RC precollars (named BNERC****) were not able to be re-entered by the diamond rig resulting in a second hole being drilled within 5m and named BNERD****A. Both BNERC**** and the completed BNERD****A holes therefore have the same hole number (eg. BNERC0005 and BNERD0005A). These holes are sufficiently close to a previously drilled holes to provide confirmation of the location of mineralisation. In addition, KKODD002 was drilled close to aircore hole KKOAC001 and demonstrated 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. A series of DD and RC holes have been drilled on 80m spaced sections at NE Bankan on 40m spaced sections at Bankan Creek. The Company believes that the drill hole spacings being employed at NE Bankan and Bankan Creek will be sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation however this will be determined by the independent Competent Person who will assess if a sufficient understanding of mineralisation continuity has 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 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 at NE Bankan and to the west-south-west at Bankan Creek. All drill holes reported in this release were drilled from west to east (at NE Bankan) or from west-south-west to east-north-east (at Bankan Creek) to obtain near-true widths through the intersected gold mineralisation.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Core trays 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 Bankan Gold Project comprises 4 exploration permits, Kaninko (PDI 100%), Saman (PDI 100%), Bokoro (PDI 100%) and Argo JV (right to earn 100% in JV with local partner). Licences are held by Predictive subsidiaries in Guinea or 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 permits.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Bankan Project 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 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 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 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 been estimated for intercepts where mineralisation orientation is reasonably clear.

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, cross sections and a longitudinal projection are included in this release (Figures 1-3, 5-7).
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.

TABLE 4 - JORC CODE – POWER 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	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 composite downhole, nominally 4m. 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.

	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).	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, 160m 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 2.
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	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 8.
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 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.	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.