

POSITIVE INFILL DRILL RESULTS AND GRADE CONTROL PROGRAM COMPLETED

Bankan Project on pathway to future Mineral Resource upgrade to Indicated

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX:PDI) ("Predictive" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on assay results from 51 holes for 10,122m of infill and grade control drilling at the Bankan Gold Project.

HIGHLIGHTS

- New diamond drill ('DD') results produced significant wide and/or high-grade intercepts within NE Bankan's US\$1,800/oz optimised resource pit shell. Best results include **38m @ 7.18g/t** from 541m, **22m @ 5.34g/t** from 286m and **49m @ 2.04g/t** from 288m. Assays for additional drill holes below the optimised pit shell are pending.
- Reverse circulation ('RC') drill hole results as part of the dedicated 10m x 10m grade control program and to infill the existing Mineral Resource at NE Bankan. Best intercepts include **57m @ 1.97g/t** from 9m and **26m @ 2.82g/t** from 47m.
- RC grade control program at NE Bankan now completed. CSA Global recommending that an **80m x 40m** drill spacing will be sufficient to upgrade the Mineral Resource to Indicated.
- Extensive DD and RC drilling continuing at the Bankan Project, focused on the Company's strategy to increase the size and quality of the Mineral Resource. Updated estimate targeted for the first quarter of 2023.
- Update on near-mine regional drilling and geophysical targeting to be provided shortly.
- Kaninko Permit, which hosts NE Bankan and Bankan Creek, has been renewed.

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

"These excellent results from our infill and grade control drilling program at NE Bankan further underpin the consistency and extent of this extraordinary orebody. These results are from within the optimised resource pit shell and are aimed at providing further certainty of the tonnes and grade ahead of ultimately building and mining the NE Bankan deposit. Encouragingly, we continue to see strong continuity in the high-grade plunging shoot in the middle to lower parts of the optimised pit shell."

"Completion of the RC grade control program has generated valuable information for future drilling and resource modelling purposes, including a target spacing of 80m x 40m to achieve the Indicated category."

"Drilling is continuing to target resource extension and infill drilling, including in the area down-plunge of the initial underground resource where a number of deeper holes returned high-grade intercepts. With eight drill rigs currently operating on site, we are well placed to update the Mineral Resource estimate during the first quarter of 2023, including a partial upgrade to Indicated and an extension of the initial high-grade underground Mineral Resource."

NEW DRILLING RESULTS

Extensive drilling programs are ongoing at the Bankan Project in Guinea, conducting various resource development and exploration programs. There are currently eight active drill rigs on site including five DD, one multipurpose DD/RC and two power auger rigs.

DD and RC drilling continues to focus on the NE Bankan deposit in line with the Company's strategy to increase the size and quality of the existing Mineral Resource, which is currently estimated at 79.5Mt @ 1.63g/t for 4.2Moz (Inferred), including 3.9Moz at the NE Bankan deposit.¹

Drilling results in this announcement include a total of 51 holes for 10,122m, predominantly drilled between mid-September and late-October.

Table 1: Drill Holes Reported in this Announcement

Drill type	Holes	Metres	Locality
DD	9	3,733	NE Bankan
RC	42	6,389	NE Bankan
Total	51	10,122	

DD holes in this announcement are within NE Bankan's US\$1,800/oz optimised pit shell, which constrains the majority of the Mineral Resource estimate. This drilling will support a future upgrade of the Mineral Resource to the Indicated category, and includes a number of wide and/or high-grade intercepts, including:

- BNEDD0134: 32m @ 1.47g/t from 203m
13m @ 2.23g/t from 240m
- BNEDD0136: 22m @ 1.36g/t from 149m
25m @ 1.91g/t from 184m
- BNEDD0137A: 49m @ 2.04g/t from 288m
- BNEDD0138: 27m @ 1.68g/t from 114m
16m @ 2.67g/t from 144m
2m @ 12.37g/t from 178m
- BNEDD0139: 38m @ 7.18g/t from 541m, incl 15m @ 14.36g/t from 548m
- BNEDD0141: 28m @ 1.62g/t from 189m
- BNEDD0142: 22m @ 5.34g/t from 286m, incl 7m @ 9.74g/t from 291m
10.8m @ 2.40g/t from 319.2m

The DD results continue to infill the mineralisation and define the core of the high grade +150 gramme metre ('gm') zone at NE Bankan. BNEDD0139 has recorded a further spectacular intercept of 38m @ 7.18g/t from 541m including 15m @ 14.36g/t, solidifying the core of the high-grade resource driving the pit optimisation, and further reinforcing the strength and growth of the Project.

¹Refer to ASX Announcement "4.2Moz Bankan Gold Resource" released on 2 August 2022 for further details.

The intercept observed in BNEDD0139 appears to define a potentially shallowly plunging branch point where a major thrust transfer links between the main hanging wall shear zone ('STMZ') and the secondary footwall high-grade shear zone ('ST2Z') boundary faults. Recent drilling has targeted this branch line shoot and the potential multiple lode architecture developing at depth.

BNEDD0142 reported 22m @ 5.34g/t from 286m including 7m @ 9.74g/t, extending the northern margin of the +150gm core and consolidating a robust mid-pit section of the high-grade core. The BNEDD0142 intercept marks the upper start of the tongue on drill section 1174940N and is characterised as the upper inflection point on the main Mafic-Tonalite Contact ('MTC') jog.

Drill sections 1175140N and 1175180N present the section of the jog with the mineralised architecture developing at the intersection of the late high-angle STMZ and the early low-angle MTC. The higher grades up-plunge to the north towards surface, from RC drilling, are controlled at the MTC on the ST2Z. The ST2Z and consequently the core zone of mineralisation, is controlled along the length of NE Bankan by the geometry and spatial disruption of the MTC.

Continued 3D structural modelling is allowing for a better understanding on the controls of the mineralisation and the projection both down-dip and along strike to further develop the overall Bankan Mineral Resource.

RC drilling results included in this announcement are the final holes from the dedicated 10m x 10m grade control program (BNERC0255 and BNERC0257), with the remainder for the broader infill of the existing Mineral Resource at NE Bankan. Better intercepts include:

- BNERC0255: 20m @ 0.65g/t from 10m
8m @ 3.06g/t from 45m
- BNERC0257: 18m @ 1.12g/t from 5m
10m @ 2.27g/t from 28m
- BNERC0278: 26m @ 2.82g/t from 47m
- BNERC0279: 7m @ 4.26g/t from 11m
- BNERC0281: 21m @ 1.49g/t from 2m
10m @ 2.12g/t from 67m
- BNERC0282: 4m @ 7.62g/t from 70m
- BNERC0314: 15m @ 1.09g/t from 56m
10m @ 4.52g/t from 111m
- BNERC0316: 5m @ 5.11g/t from 106m
- BNERC0318: 18m @ 2.62g/t from 100m
12m @ 2.10g/t from 161m
- BNERC0319: 28m @ 1.32g/t from 27m
- BNERC0321: 57m @ 1.97g/t from 9m
12m @ 4.24g/t from 169m

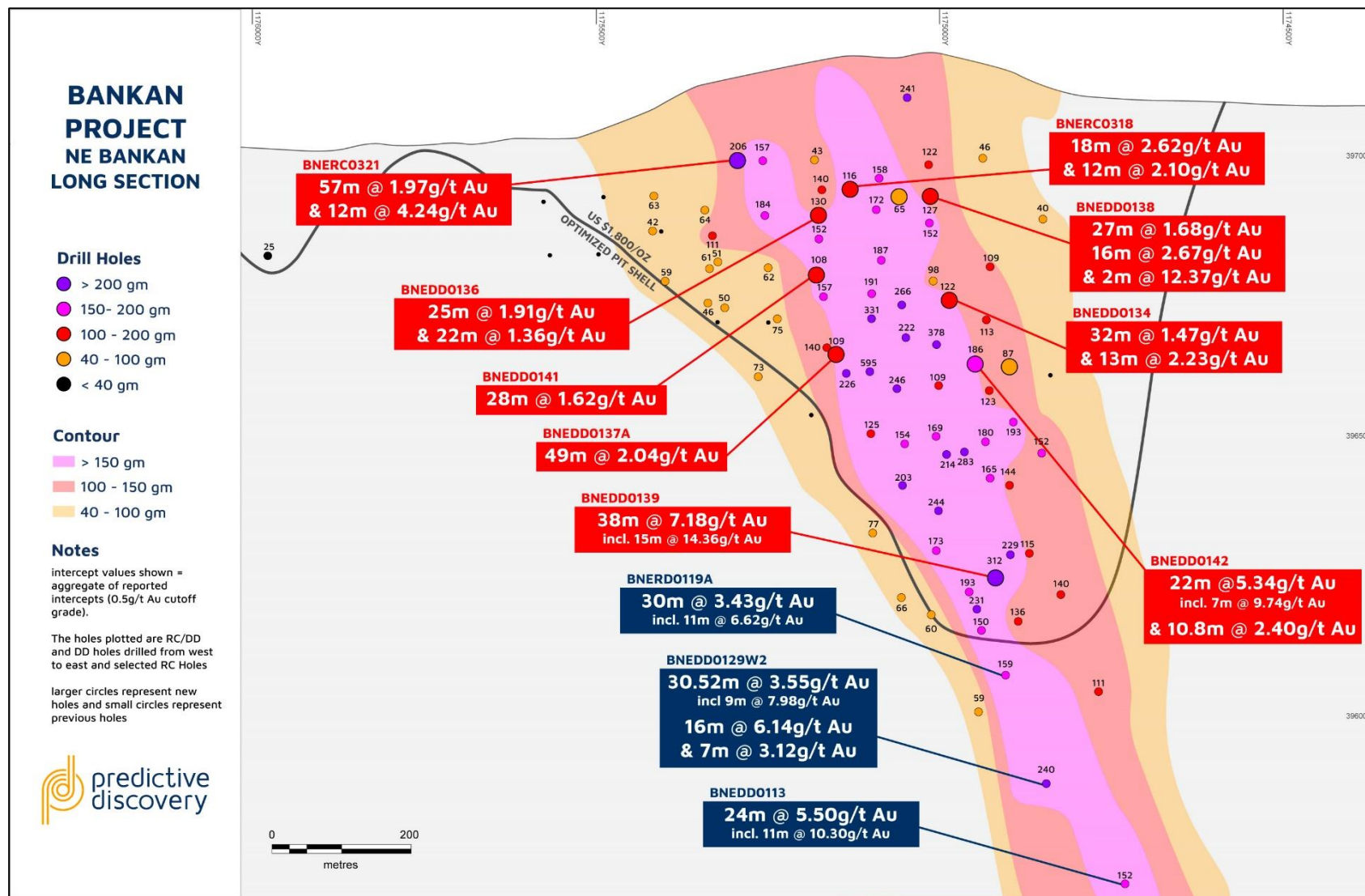


Figure 1: NE Bankan long section view, showing newly reported DD and RC holes in the optimised pit shell (red callouts). Shown in blue callouts are previously reported DD holes below the optimised pit shell.

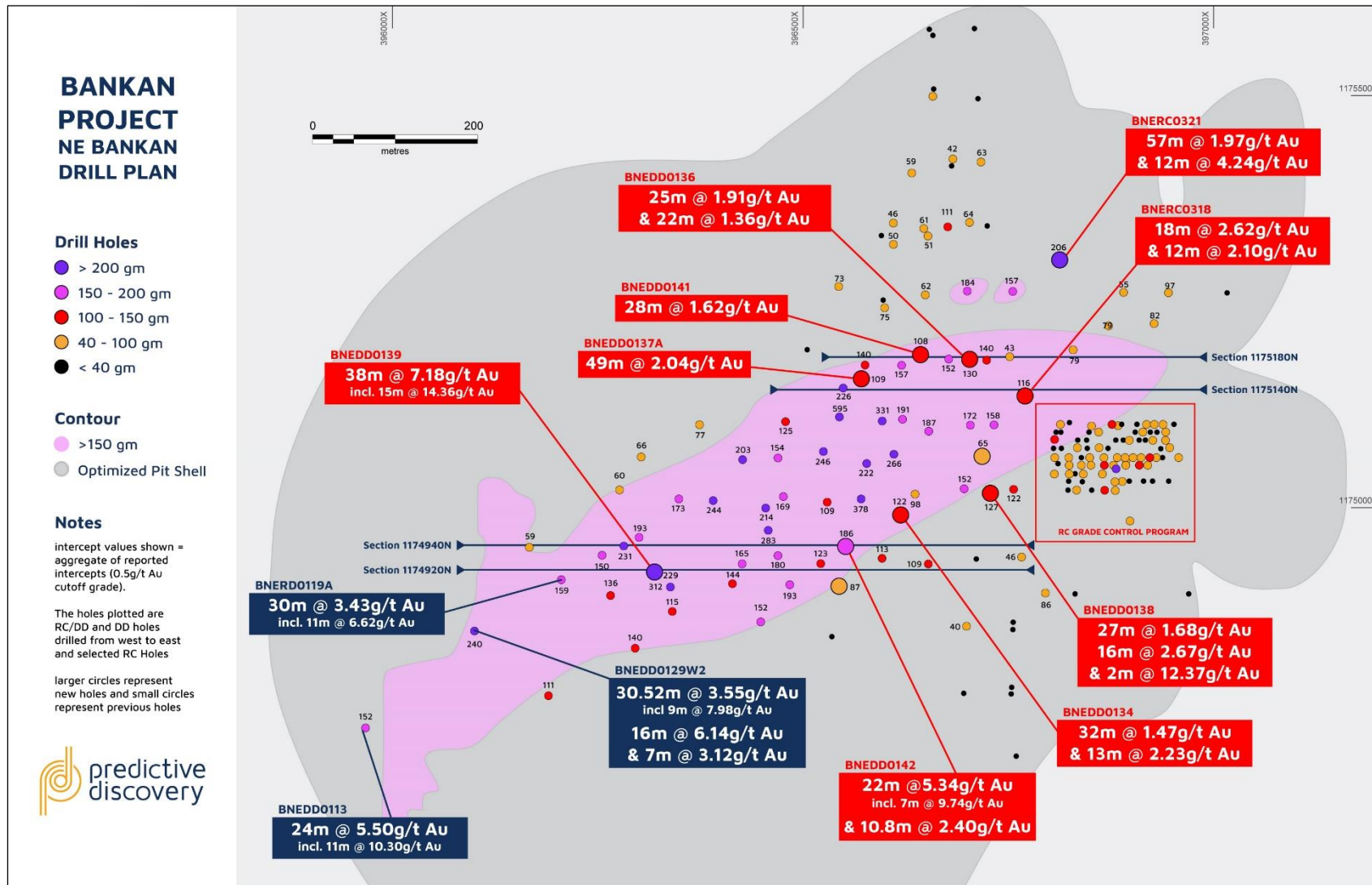
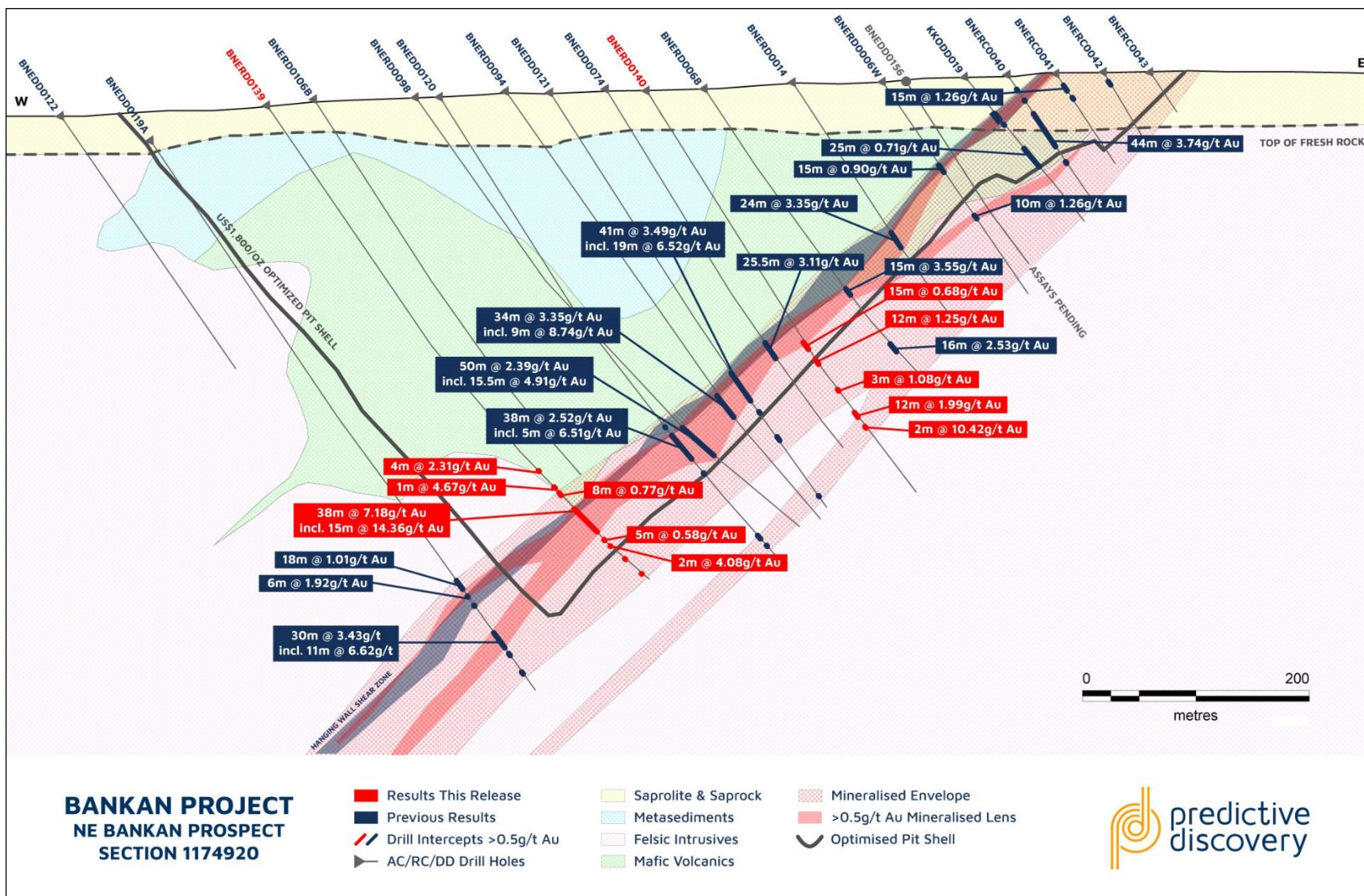


Figure 2: NE Bankan drill plan, showing new DD and RC results (red callouts), selected previous results (blue callouts) and the high-grade zone.



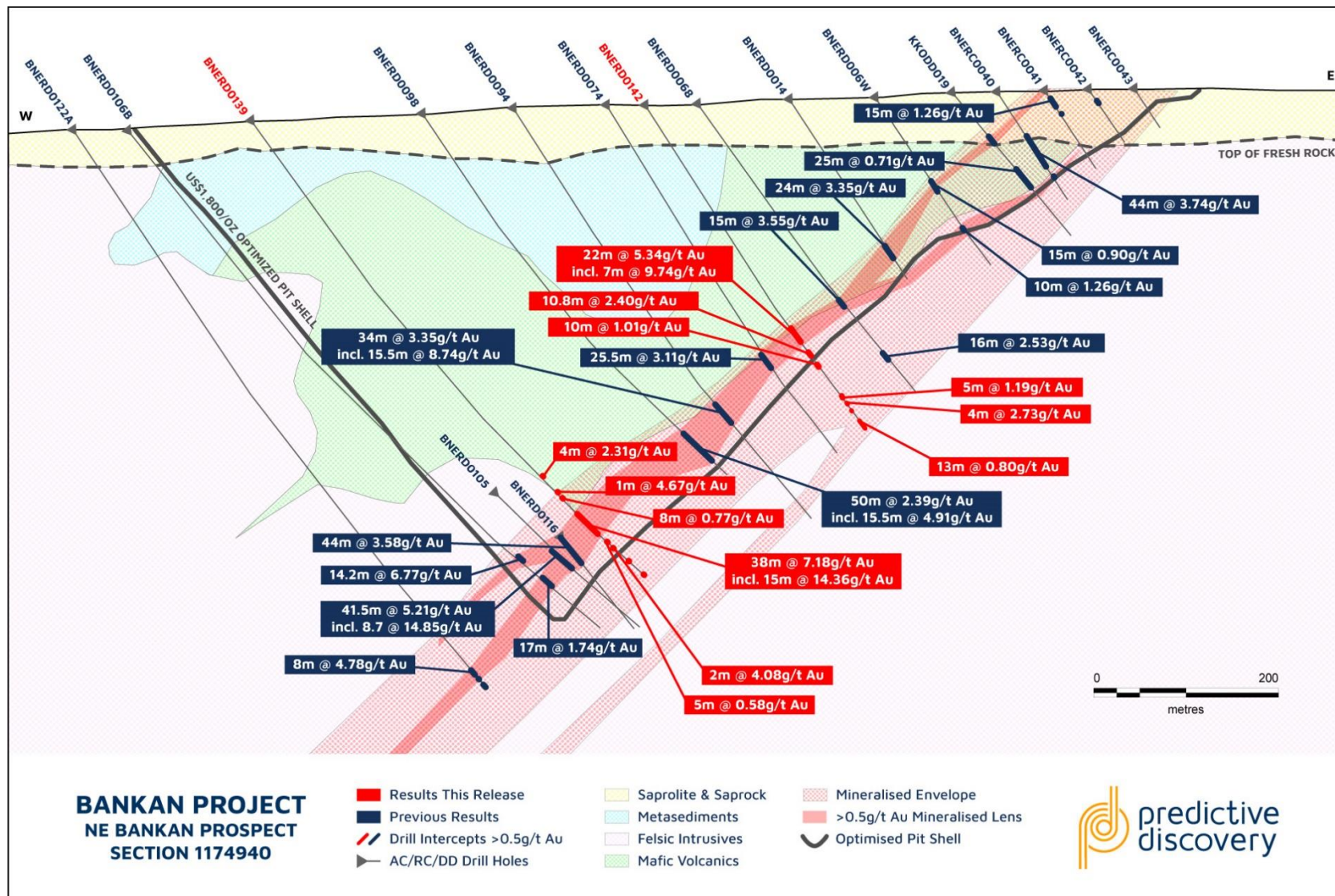


Figure 4: Section 1174940N (+20mN/- 20mS) with new diamond drill holes BNERD0139 and BNERD0142, which are both showing elevated grade relative to other nearly up-plunge and down-plunge holes.

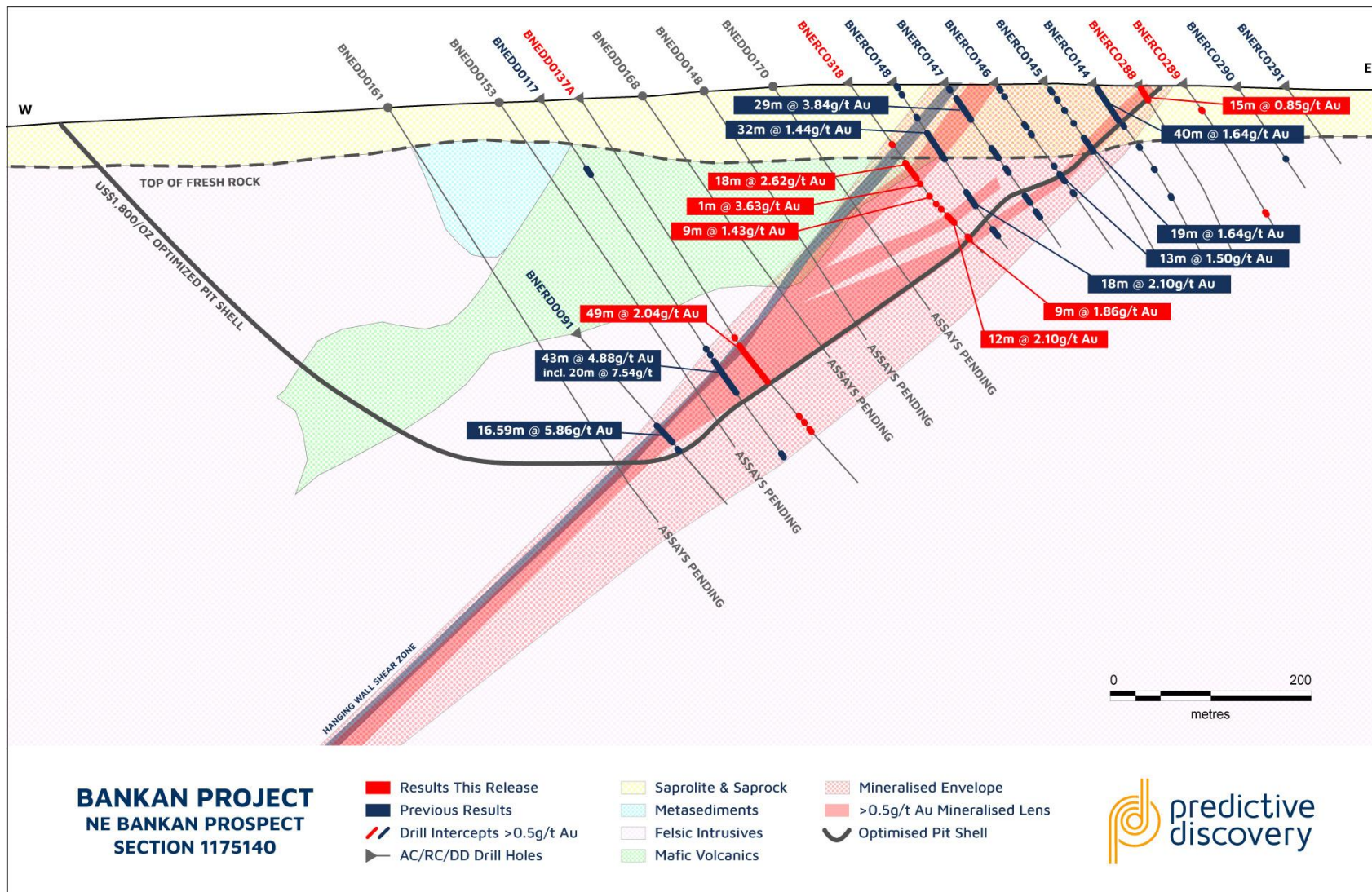


Figure 5: Section 1175140N (+20mN/- 20mS) highlighting new diamond drill hole BNEDD0137A and new RC drill holes BNERC0318 and others.

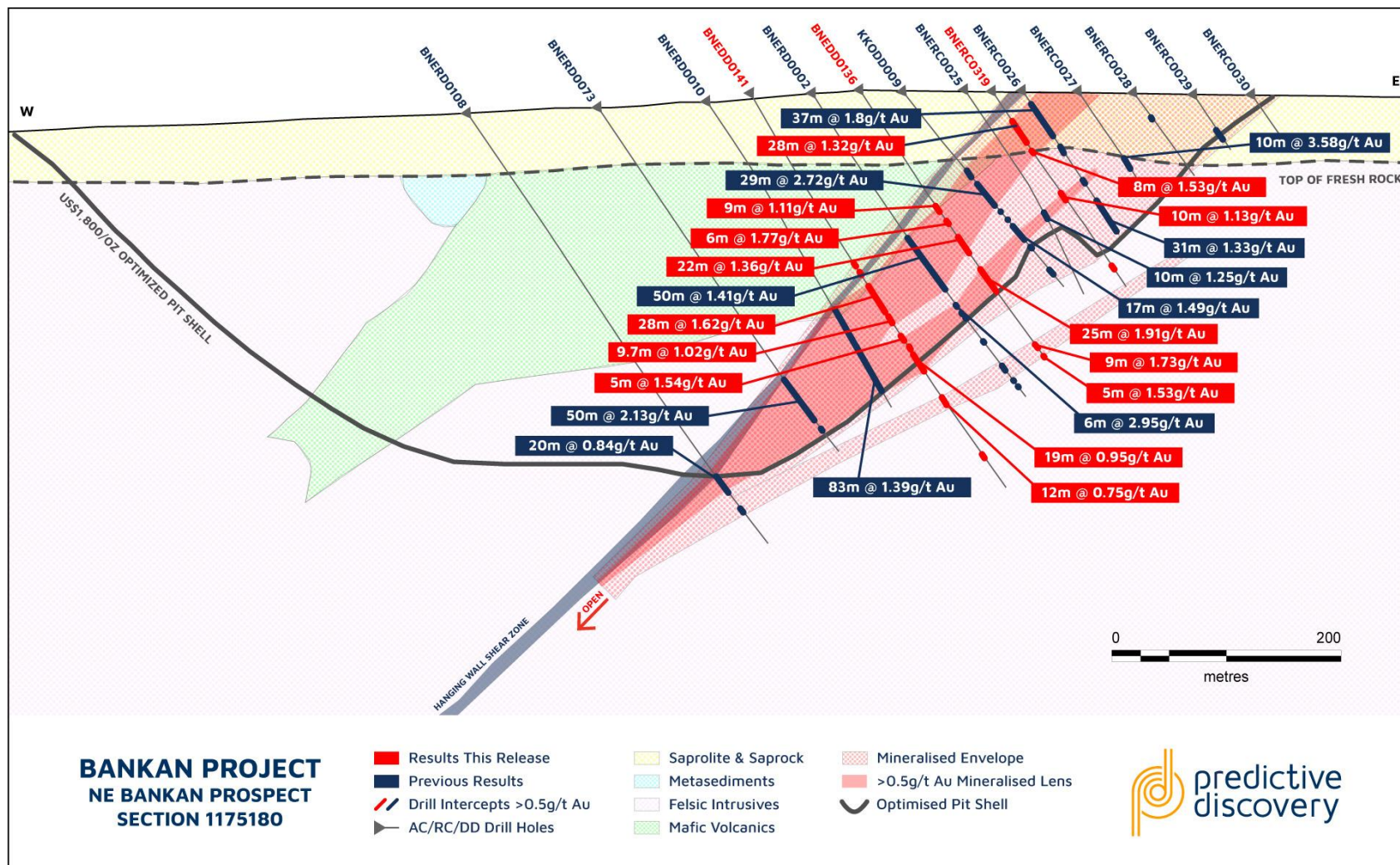


Figure 6: Section 1175180N (+20mN/- 20mS) highlighting new diamond drill holes BNEDD0136 and BNEDD0141, and new RC drill hole BNERC0319.

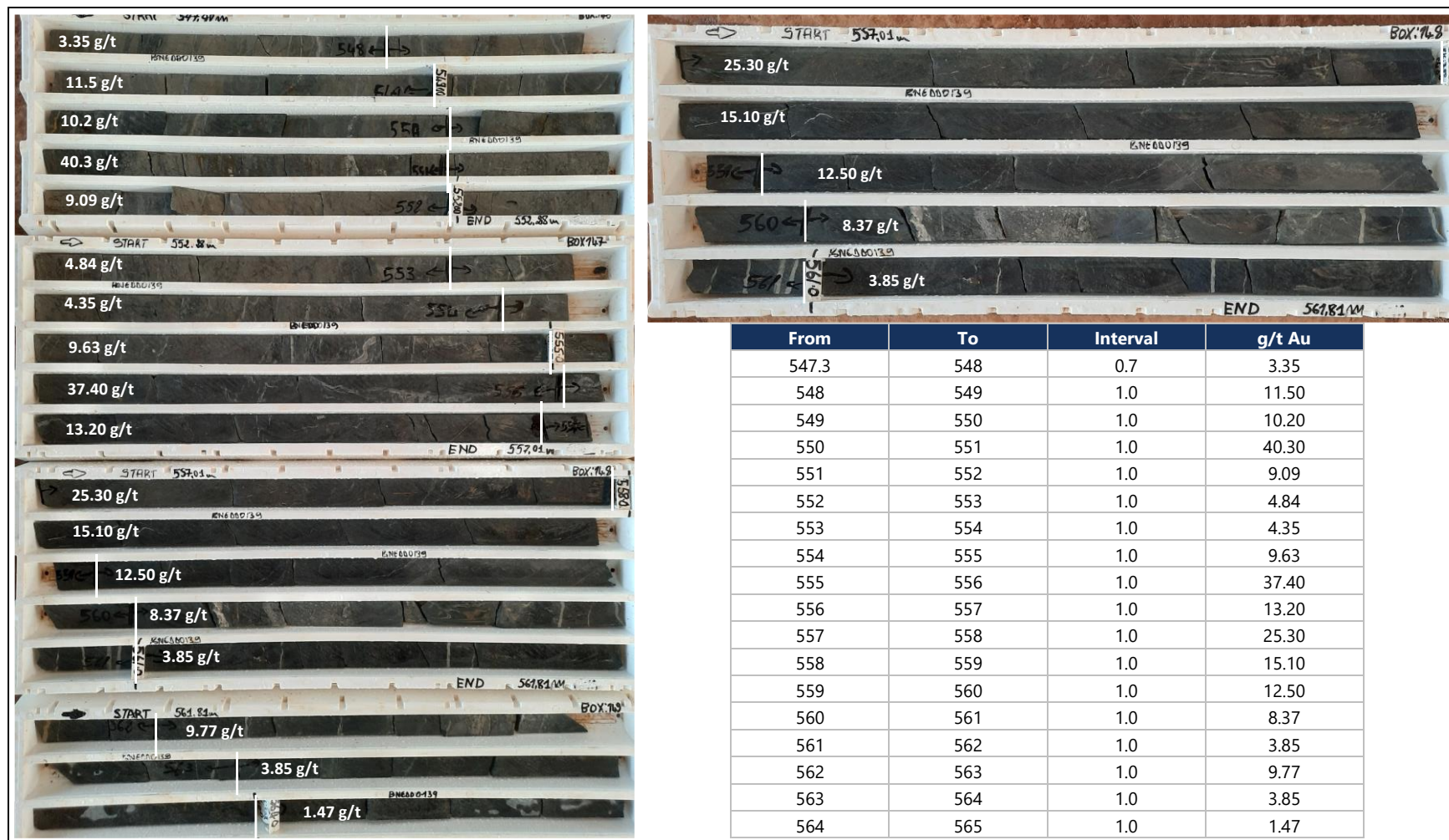


Figure 7: Core photography for BNEDD0139 from 547.3m to 565.0m (left image), showing highly strained and altered Black Chlorite-Sericite-Albite-Silica matrix cross-cut with veinlets and +3% Py +/-Cpy. 560.18m to 560.40m (right image) shows late discrete gold fault characterised with an implosion breccia and +4% Py and flame Cpy.

GRADE CONTROL PROGRAM OUTCOMES

A dedicated 10m x 10m RC grade control program has been underway at NE Bankan to investigate the shortrange variability of the high-grade mineralisation within the upper fresh and oxide horizons of the main shoot, assess the drill spacing required to convert the current Inferred Mineral Resource to Indicated, and provide input into the Scoping Study that is underway.

This program has been completed and results are reported in this announcement and previous announcements dated 29 September 2022 and 25 August 2022. Results have been assessed by CSA Global, Predictive's external resource modelling consultant. CSA Global has recommended that a drill spacing of 80m x 40m is expected to be sufficient to upgrade the Mineral Resource to the Indicated category.

NEXT STEPS

Ongoing DD drilling at NE Bankan is focused on broad extension and infill drilling, including actively targeting the area which is up to 375m down-plunge of the optimised pit shell and includes a number of high-grade intercepts outside the initial underground Mineral Resource estimate of 44,000oz @ 4.85g/t.² Assays are currently pending for several DD holes in this area and more holes are planned. Diamond drilling has also recently recommenced at Bankan Creek.

Results from this drilling will support a future update to the Mineral Resource estimate for NE Bankan in the first quarter of 2023. This is expected to include an upgrade for part of the Mineral Resource to the Indicated category and an extension of the initial high-grade underground Mineral Resource.

Power auger drilling will continue on the northern 35km trend from NE Bankan and geophysical studies are nearing completion, which will be used to generate additional targets near the NE Bankan and Bankan Creek deposits, and regionally along the 35km gold super structure. Further updates will be provided during November 2022.

ESG studies continue and a Scoping Study is underway, planned for completion in the second half of 2023.

- END -

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

For further information visit our website at www.predictivediscovery.com or contact:

Investor Enquiries

Brad Milne
Corporate Development Manager
E: brad.milne@predictivediscovery.com
P: +61 8 9216 1000

Media Enquiries

Bobby Morse/George Cleary
Buchanan
E: predictive@buchanan.uk.com
P: +44 (0) 20 7466 5000

²Refer to ASX Announcement "4.2Moz Bankan Gold Resource" released on 2 August 2022 for further details.

ABOUT PREDICTIVE DISCOVERY

Predictive is focused on identifying and developing gold deposits within the Siguiri Basin, Guinea. The Company's key asset is the Tier-1 Bankan Gold Project. With a growing resource base of over 4.2Moz Au (inferred) to date, Bankan is the largest gold discovery in West Africa in a decade. Predictive's strategy is to bring Bankan into production whilst identifying and developing other deposits within this highly prospective and underexplored region.

In parallel with ongoing and extensive drilling programs, Predictive has launched a range of studies and programs, designed to sustainably progress the Bankan Project through to production. Baseline social, environmental and biodiversity studies are underway as part of an extensive ESG program and a Scoping Study is planned to be completed in the second half of 2023.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The exploration results reported herein are based on information compiled by Mr Norm Bailie. Mr Bailie 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 Bailie consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Predictive advises that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the previous exploration results or mineral resource estimate contained in this announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

TABLE 1: DIAMOND DRILLING RESULTS

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval (est true widths)	Au g/t	GM
BNEDD0134	Bankan NE	396,512	1,174,980	418.8	84.5	-56.4	435.6	203	32	1.47	47
								240	13	2.23	29
								257	8	1.14	9
								311	9	0.88	8
								323	1	1.83	2
								327	7	0.67	5
								343	7	0.96	7
								361	2	1.32	3
								393	3	2.23	7
								408	1	5.46	6
BNEDD0135A	Bankan NE	396,685	1,175,061	430.5	87.6	-57.4	300.9	72	2.1	0.57	1
								87.1	1	0.73	1
								97.1	1	0.50	1
								107.1	9.55	1.19	11
								119.8	17.2	1.05	18
								140	1	0.59	1
								149.15	2.85	6.51	19
								167	1	0.87	1
								177	1	0.55	1
								196	1	0.91	1
								205	2	0.88	2
								214	3	0.80	2
								222	1	0.63	1
								227	4	0.91	4
								242	3	0.69	2
								253	1	1.09	1
BNEDD0136	Bankan NE	396,655	1,175,179	428.0	87.9	-56.5	288.5	108.5	1	1.19	1
								112	2	0.80	2
								117	9	1.11	10
								133	6	1.77	11
								143	1	0.76	1
								149	22	1.36	30
								180	1	1.72	2
								184	25	1.91	48
								213	1	0.74	1
								229	3	0.69	2
								246	1	0.65	1
								263	9	1.73	16
								276	5	1.53	8
BNEDD0137A	Bankan NE	396,425	1,175,141	413.1	83.7	-58.6	397.3	272	1	0.58	1
								277	3	0.76	2
								288	49	2.04	100
								381	2	1.02	2
								386	4	0.45	2
BNEDD0138	Bankan NE	396,776	1,175,060	433.3	92.7	-54.6	318.0	393	4.3	0.52	2
								95	1	1.61	2
								103	4	1.79	7
								114	27	1.68	45
								144	16	2.67	43
								178	2	12.37	25
								212	3	0.63	2
BNEDD0139	Bankan NE	396,000	1,174,890	396.7	82.2	-56.7	650.6	486	4	2.31	9
								493	1	0.58	1
								513	1	4.67	5
								517	8	0.77	6
								536	1.98	0.69	1
								541	38	7.18	273
								586	5	0.58	3
								596	2	4.08	8
								601	2	0.65	1
								610	1	0.71	1
								617	3	0.82	3
								642	1	1.15	1

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval (est true widths)	Au g/t	GM
BNEDD0140	Bankan NE	396,406	1,174,900	411.5	88.6	-58.0	513.4	73	2	6.04	12
								295	1	0.63	1
								312	15	0.68	10
								334	12	1.25	15
								376	3	1.08	3
								404	12	1.99	24
								423	2	10.42	21
								458	1	0.67	1
								482	1	0.83	1
BNEDD0141	Bankan NE	396,561	1,175,179	420.3	87.6	-57.8	401.5	166	4	0.81	3
								174	6	0.64	4
								185	1.1	0.80	1
								189	28	1.62	45
								219.3	9.7	1.02	10
								242	5	1.54	8
								253	2	1.76	4
								258	19	0.95	18
								280	1	0.50	1
								289	1	0.96	1
								304	12	0.75	9
								349	2	0.51	1
								364	5	0.53	3
								376	1	0.87	1
								280.8	1.4	0.55	1
BNEDD0142	Bankan NE	396,409	1,174,939	412.4	83.6	-57.9	427.4	286	22	5.34	118
								312	1	0.72	1
								319.2	10.8	2.40	26
								333	10	1.01	10
								352.2	1.8	0.59	1
								366	1	0.61	1
								372	1	0.91	1
								380	5	1.19	6
								390	4	2.73	11
								399	1	1.09	1
								410	13	0.80	10

TABLE 2: REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILLING RESULTS

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval (est true widths)	Au g/t	GM
BNERC0255	Bankan NE	396,866	1,175,058	431.2	91.1	-54.4	80.0	4	1	0.51	1
								10	20	0.65	13
								34	8	1.00	8
								45	8	3.06	25
								58	3	3.29	10
								74	6	0.84	5
BNERC0257	Bankan NE	396,857	1,175,098	429.7	87.2	-54.1	80.0	5	18	1.12	20
								28	10	2.27	23
								45	1	0.79	1
								54	10	1.94	19
								74	1	1.75	2
								79	1	0.89	1
BNERC0258	Bankan NE	396,926	1,175,059	430.7	89.2	-53.9	80.0	0	1	0.54	1
								4	11	1.40	15
								24	1	2.00	2
BNERC0259	Bankan NE	396,826	1,175,099	430.1	90.8	-53.0	80.0	7	3	1.50	5
								14	5	0.49	3
								22	11	1.45	16
								38	3	1.44	4
								44	8	0.90	7
								60	5	1.61	8
								73	4	0.44	2
BNERC0277	Bankan NE	396,837	1,175,262	421.7	88.9	-54.5	200.0	4	8	0.89	7
								26	1	0.53	1
								31	1	0.89	1
								36	1	0.51	1
								44	3	1.12	3
								52	2	3.93	8
								58	3	0.55	2
								68	2	0.51	1
								74	3	1.25	4
								88	1	1.67	2
								99	4	2.20	9
								111	6	0.94	6
								125	1	0.76	1
								129	10	0.97	10
								146	2	0.79	2
								173	1	0.51	1
BNERC0278	Bankan NE	396,921	1,175,261	420.6	89.8	-54.5	200.0	2	4	0.83	3
								12	7	2.17	15
								23	3	1.46	4
								47	26	2.82	73
								78	1	0.51	1
BNERC0279	Bankan NE	396,972	1,175,260	420.3	92.6	-54.8	180.0	5	1	0.70	1
								11	7	4.26	30
								34	1	0.71	1
								81	2	0.63	1
								89	3	1.44	4
BNERC0280	Bankan NE	397,066	1,175,270	418.9	89.1	-54.8	180.0	140	1	0.83	1
								45	1	0.54	1
								59	3	0.50	2
								67	1	0.75	1
BNERC0281	Bankan NE	396,831	1,175,221	424.4	89.1	-55.1	220.0	72	2	0.56	1
								2	21	1.49	31
								30	2	1.35	3
								38	3	0.94	3
								48	4	0.86	3
								61	1	0.56	1
								67	10	2.12	21
								84	18	0.69	12
								106	1	1.53	2
								128	6	0.54	3

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval (est true widths)	Au g/t	GM
BNERC0282	Bankan NE	396,880	1,175,221	423.5	86.3	-54.0	200.0	2	14	1.23	17
								30	3	0.71	2
								36	1	0.71	1
								42	1	0.56	1
								47	6	0.66	4
								56	3	2.08	6
								63	3	1.04	3
								70	4	7.62	31
								79	20	0.81	16
								138	1	0.56	1
BNERC0283		396,931	1,175,220	423.1	88.5	-54.8	200.0	162	1	0.96	1
								5	3	0.67	2
								12	1	0.66	1
								21	1	0.53	1
								29	1	0.54	1
								47	1	1.05	1
								51	5	0.88	4
BNERC0284	Bankan NE	396,980	1,175,220	422.3	88.5	-54.5	180.0	0	11	1.52	17
								14	5	0.77	4
								63	1	0.57	1
								141	1	0.89	1
BNERC0286	Bankan NE	397,080	1,175,221	421.0	89.2	-53.0	120.0	1	1	0.51	1
								15	3	0.87	3
								37	1	1.13	1
BNERC0287	Bankan NE	397,131	1,175,220	420.5	89.8	-55.4	90.0	15	3	2.72	8
BNERC0288	Bankan NE	396,976	1,175,140	426.6	87.8	-54.0	200.0	64	1	7.00	7
								0	15	0.85	13
								22	1	1.19	1
BNERC0289	Bankan NE	397,026	1,175,141	425.4	83.4	-54.8	160.0	32	2	2.19	4
								1	2	1.29	3
								24	2	0.59	1
								144	2	1.49	3
BNERC0290	Bankan NE	397,076	1,175,141	424.4	90.1	-54.1	120.0	155	1	0.59	1
								3	1	0.56	1
								24	1	0.87	1
BNERC0292	Bankan NE	396,981	1,175,060	429.6	88.8	-54.7	200.0	83	1	0.68	1
								0	6	0.79	5
								16	1	1.49	2
BNERC0293	Bankan NE	396,901	1,174,820	430.3	89.2	-55.3	120.0	188	1	1.40	1
BNERC0294	Bankan NE	396,960	1,174,820	430.2	89.6	-54.8	110.0	1	2	0.99	2
BNERC0295	Bankan NE	396,942	1,174,860	431.1	91.0	-54.4	150.0	3	1	0.52	1
BNERC0296	Bankan NE	396,873	1,174,860	431.1	90.3	-56.3	100.0	74	1	0.85	1
								8	1	0.75	1
								34	1	2.41	2
								38	3	0.65	2
								49	2	1.37	3
BNERC0297	Bankan NE	396,825	1,174,861	429.4	88.7	-54.5	130.0	74	2	1.28	3
								10	6	0.67	4
								31	1	10.20	10
								50	1	1.47	2
								55	1	1.41	1
								61	1	0.63	1
								80	2	0.58	1
BNERC0298	Bankan NE	396,776	1,174,860	426.8	89.7	-55.2	150.0	113	4	0.78	3
								31	1	0.72	1
								37	1	0.68	1
								46	1	0.50	1
								52	3	0.61	2
								62	1	0.51	1
								71	1	0.51	1
								81	4	0.49	2
BNERC0299	Bankan NE	396,693	1,174,781	416.2	88.3	-54.4	200.0	134	6	0.78	5
								144	1	0.55	1
BNERC0300	Bankan NE	396,820	1,174,740	423.0	90.6	-54.5	150.0	75	7	0.64	5
								105	1	0.65	1
BNERC0300	Bankan NE	396,820	1,174,740	423.0	90.6	-54.5	150.0	5	2	0.58	1

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval (est true widths)	Au g/t	GM
BNERC0305	Bankan NE	396,950	1,174,783	429.3	90.0	-52.8	100.0	65	1	0.83	1
								71	1	1.61	2
BNERC0306	Bankan NE	396,937	1,174,660	423.0	90.3	-55.6	150.0	51	1	0.84	1
								85	1	1.31	1
								95	1	2.05	2
BNERC0307	Bankan NE	396,933	1,174,621	420.5	90.9	-54.4	150.0	47	1	0.53	1
BNERC0308	Bankan NE	396,938	1,174,578	419.1	90.6	-54.6	150.0	9	2	0.56	1
BNERC0309	Bankan NE	396,700	1,174,661	412.6	91.3	-54.0	200.0	94	1	1.40	1
								101	1	0.75	1
								134	1	0.58	1
								181	1	0.54	1
BNERC0310	Bankan NE	396,683	1,174,702	410.8	90.1	-55.1	150.0	64	1	0.65	1
								115	1	0.95	1
								138	1	3.29	3
BNERC0311	Bankan NE	396,702	1,174,740	414.8	92.6	-58.5	200.0	99	2	0.70	1
								171	1	1.52	2
BNERC0312	Bankan NE	396,837	1,174,900	429.7	90.2	-55.9	120.0	9	3	0.80	2
								17	6	0.54	3
								27	1	0.52	1
								33	8	1.37	11
								51	5	0.59	3
								118	2	1.63	3
BNERC0313	Bankan NE	396,788	1,174,897	427.2	94.3	-56.4	150.0	16	3	2.33	7
								28	5	1.40	7
								46	1	0.98	1
								51	6	1.59	10
								60	11	0.65	7
								90	1	1.70	2
								109	1	0.62	1
								136	1	1.00	1
BNERC0314	Bankan NE	396,738	1,174,896	425.3	90.3	-54.2	200.0	56	15	1.09	16
								75	3	0.66	2
								86	9	0.77	7
								98	10	0.82	8
								111	10	4.52	45
								125	4	1.75	7
BNERC0315	Bankan NE	396,886	1,174,899	431.7	91.8	-54.1	120.0	6	6	0.64	4
								54	9	0.70	6
								66	2	0.71	1
								77	1	1.22	1
								87	3	0.46	1
								94	1	0.89	1
								117	1	2.78	3
BNERC0316	Bankan NE	396,935	1,174,897	431.6	90.5	-55.4	120.0	2	5	0.81	4
								14	3	1.27	4
								106	5	5.11	26
BNERC0318	Bankan NE	396,690	1,175,138	429.9	91.3	-53.7	215.0	66	1	0.73	1
								74	3	1.05	3
								80	1	0.64	1
								90	1	0.66	1
								100	18	2.62	47
								121	1	3.63	4
								127	1	0.59	1
								132	9	1.43	13
								144	4	0.58	2
								153	2	0.55	1
								161	12	2.10	25
								176	1	0.76	1
BNERC0319	Bankan NE	396,769	1,175,182	427.5	78.7	-54.6	210.0	189	9	1.86	17
								11	1	0.90	1
								27	28	1.32	37
								59	8	1.53	12
								78	4	0.61	2
								88	3	0.89	3
								95	1	0.59	1
								99	1	0.57	1

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval (est true widths)	Au g/t	GM
								104	10	1.13	11
								118	1	1.69	2
								134	1	1.14	1
								149	2	0.91	2
								154	1	0.82	1
								168	1	0.55	1
								182	6	0.88	5
								9	57	1.97	112
								99	3	2.18	7
								105	18	1.03	19
BNERC0321	Bankan NE	396,752	1,175,299	420.5	89.3	-53.9	204.0	126	1	1.14	1
								143	1	0.54	1
								149	3	3.02	9
								163	2	1.03	2
								169	12	4.24	51
								185	4	0.62	3
								192	4	0.65	3

TABLE 3: JORC CODE – DIAMOND AND REVERSE CIRCULATION 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, 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).	There are currently eight active drill rigs on site including five diamond drill rigs, one multipurpose diamond/reverse circulation rig and two power auger rigs. The diamond drill rigs comprise one EDM 2000 MP, two Comacchio CXT15 MP and two UDR 200DLS rigs. The multipurpose rig is a CD800.

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.	<i>Drill core:</i> 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. <i>RC chips:</i> 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 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. The RC samples were collected by riffle splitting 2-3kg from 1m 30kg bulk samples collected directly from the cyclone attached to the drill rig. Sample quality and condition are logged critically and any loss of sample integrity will trigger the hole being immediately stopped. One blind field is inserted into the sample stream and assayed routinely. The sampling procedures are industry standard.
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 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.	All drill hole survey information is collected in-house using a Leica 18T RTK DGPS system. The project survey grid is tied to the West African GEOID Datum and WGS84 Zone 29N projection.
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 deposit has largely been drilled on an 80m x 80m drill spacing to achieve an Inferred Mineral Resource estimate. A detailed 10m x 10m angled RC grade control program has been completed through a 100m section of the surface core mineralised shoot. Drilling is being progressively infilled to an 80m x 40m spacing, support a future Mineral Resource upgrade to the Indicated category in line with recommendations from CSA Global.
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 true widths through the gold mineralisation.
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 October 2019, and was renewed in October 2022. 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	See Table 1 and 2 and the accompanying notes in these tables.

	- 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.	
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 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade. Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	The drilling targets the west dipping mineralised NE Bankan shoot orthogonally and at constant dip of -55o and drill pattern of 40m sections and 80m spaced drill intercepts. Intercepts are as close to true width as physically possible.
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 1-6).
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 Tables 1 and 2.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All other exploration data on this area has been reported previously by Predictive.
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.