

FURTHER DEPTH EXTENSIONS FROM DRILLING AT BOTH NE BANKAN & BANKAN CREEK GOLD DISCOVERIES

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI, Predictive or the Company) is pleased to announce results from additional diamond and RC Drilling on the Bankan Gold Project, located in Guinea.

HIGHLIGHTS

NE Bankan

BNERD001 (including new DD "tail" results)

- **42m @ 2.2g/t Au from 165m**, including **2m @ 19.3g/t from 189m**.

BNERD002

- **60m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 145m,
- **12m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 218m,
- **10m @ 2.5g/t Au** from 300m, including **1m @ 17.9g/t** from 307m.
- Hole largely gold-mineralised between 145m and 310m.

BNERD008

- **31m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 179m (*mineralised to end of hole with DD assays pending*)
- Step-out drilling continues to demonstrate excellent hole-to-hole continuity and depth extensions.
- Results awaited from numerous RC pre-collars and DD "tails" in fresh rock.
- A shallow RC drilling program has now commenced to test for horizontal continuity within the oxide gold-mineralised zone, which is up to 300m wide.

BANKAN CREEK

BCKDD006

- **19m @ 0.9g/t Au** from 3m,
- **16m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 45m,
- **10m @ 3.7g/t Au** from 83m, including **1.1m @ 27.0g/t Au** from 87m, and
- **6m @ 1.7g/t Au** from 188m
- Bankan Creek mineralisation extended a further 80m to the south with gold grades improving at depth. The known strike length is now at least 240m and the gold mineralised zone is open in all directions.

Commenting on the results, Predictive Discovery Managing Director Paul Roberts said:

"The latest results from NE Bankan continue to highlight the potential for a large open-pittable gold deposit, with deeper drilling demonstrating very broad widths in fresh rock and excellent hole-to-hole and depth continuity. The thick mineralised zones intersected in the central part of the deposit suggest a modest waste to ore ratio for an open pit down to our targeted drill-out depth of 250m. Our drilling is also targeting extensions of the very broad gold mineralised zones (>50m in aggregate gold-mineralised widths) along strike to the north and south.

We are also very pleased that the Bankan Creek discovery continues to grow both to the south and the north, with significant high-grade intercepts along with the broader zones of gold mineralisation. Further drilling is planned once a drill rig becomes available from the current deeper drilling effort at NE Bankan."

Next Steps

The current RC-DD drill phase is predominantly aimed at testing the NE Bankan gold deposit on an approximate 80 x 80m drill spacing (in the west-dipping plane of the gold-mineralised system) in fresh rock and at a closer spacing in the shallower oxide mineralisation. This is expected to continue through February and March.

The initial RC pre-collar component of the drill program is complete. An oxide RC drilling program on NE Bankan has now commenced, infilling gold mineralisation in deeply weathered bedrock up-dip from the deeper RC-DD drill results that are now being progressively reported. Infill drilling of the deeper gold mineralisation is expected to be undertaken in April and May.

In addition to the current program, drilling is also planned to target extensions to the Bankan Creek gold mineralised system and shallow air core drilling is planned beneath anomalous gold-bearing auger intercepts near the NE Bankan, Bankan Creek and Bankan West gold prospects.

The planned airborne magnetic and radiometric survey over the Bankan Project has been completed and the Company is awaiting the final processed data from the contractor. Once received, the new data will be used to identify new gold targets further afield in the Bankan Project. In the interim, one power auger drill rig is undertaking infill drilling around anomalous auger drill intercepts at Bankan, and two other auger rigs are drilling targets on the Kankan and Koundian Projects further to the east. One or both of these rigs will return to the Bankan project area once the Bankan aeromagnetic survey results have been interpreted.

Once sufficient representative drill core has been obtained from both the NE Bankan and Bankan Creek gold deposits, a large consignment of this material will be sent for metallurgical testwork. Commencement of that program is expected in late March 2021.

Background

Over the past 10 months, the Company has made two significant greenfield discoveries at Bankan, initially at the NE Bankan prospect, where the first phase of power auger, Air Core (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD) outlined a 1.6km-long anomalous zone of shallow gold mineralisation, now with steadily increasing RC/DD drill coverage at depth. Bankan Creek is a satellite discovery 3km to the west of NE Bankan that has only been lightly tested but which bears the hallmarks of a strong gold mineralised system.

Drill Program Details

This announcement covers 10 RC pre-collars and results from three completed DD tails from the NE Bankan drill program (BNERD001 - BNERD003 and BNERD006 - BNERD012; Figures 3-5) and two DD-holes from Bankan Creek (BCKDD0005 and BCKDD0006; Figures 6-7).

Completed on 80 x 80m step-outs (in the west dipping plane of the gold mineralisation), the RC/DD program at NE Bankan is designed to test the extent of the gold mineralisation to a vertical depth of at least 250m. What has emerged from the drilling so far is a 700m long central zone - with broad gold mineralised intercepts in fresh rock - which remains open at depth and along strike (Figure 1). This is overlain by a broader (up to 300m wide) and longer zone of shallow oxide gold mineralisation in deeply weathered bedrock.

DD drilling reported from Bankan Creek has extended the gold mineralised zone a further 80m to the south from the discovery drill section, bringing the known strike length to at least 240m.

Drilling at NE Bankan has intersected gold mineralisation that is largely hosted within granitic intrusive rocks which vary in composition from tonalite through to quartz diorite. The geology of the other host rocks varies between NE Bankan and Bankan Creek; the granitic rocks have been interpreted to intrude a mafic to intermediate volcanic complex at NE Bankan and a metasedimentary sequence dominated by marbles and skarns at Bankan Creek. In both prospects, the felsic intrusive contacts dip more shallowly to the west than the gold mineralisation.

Drill samples reported in this release were assayed by fire assay at SGS in Bamako (Mali). Detailed results and a complete explanation of drilling and assaying methods are provided in Tables 1-2.

NE Bankan Longitudinal Projection

From this release onwards, drill results from NE Bankan will be shown both in cross section and on a longitudinal projection (Figure 1). The latter is designed to help visualise the scale of the gold-mineralised system in fresh rock by projecting gold intercepts onto a NNW-orientated vertical plane (Figure 2). Given that the NE Bankan gold mineralisation consists of a series of sub-parallel mineralised zones, the only way the mineralisation can be effectively visualised is by combining all the true widths of those intercepts (above 0.5g/t Au) into a single aggregate true width along with the length-weighted average grade of those intercepts (Figure 1) plotted at the centre point of the gold mineralised envelope in each hole.

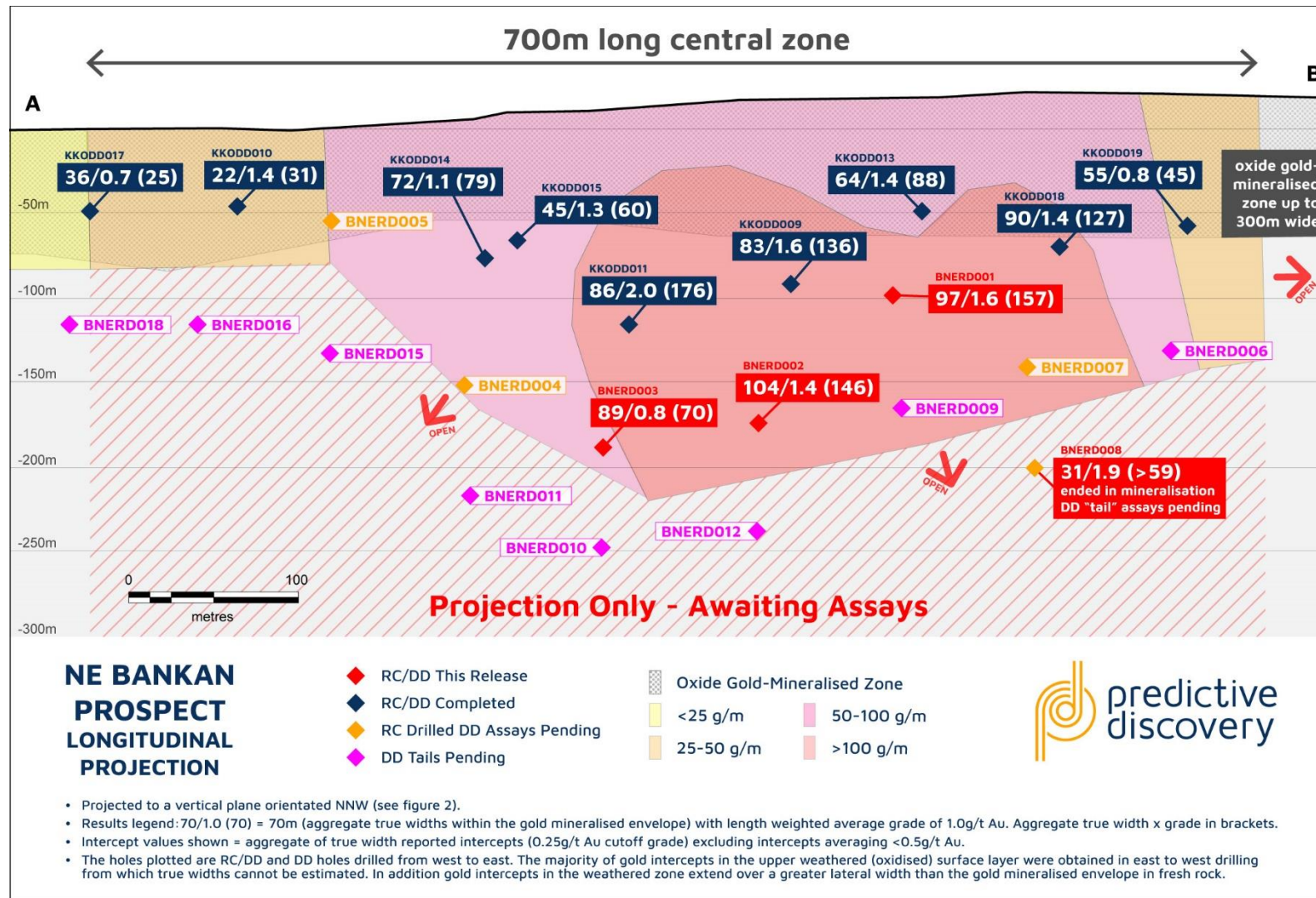


Figure 1 – Bankan Creek, NE Bankan Prospect Long section showing gold endowment with pierce points located at the mid-point of drill hole intervals. Drill results in the oxide gold mineralised zone are not depicted because they are from east to west RC drill holes for which true width intercepts could not be calculated.

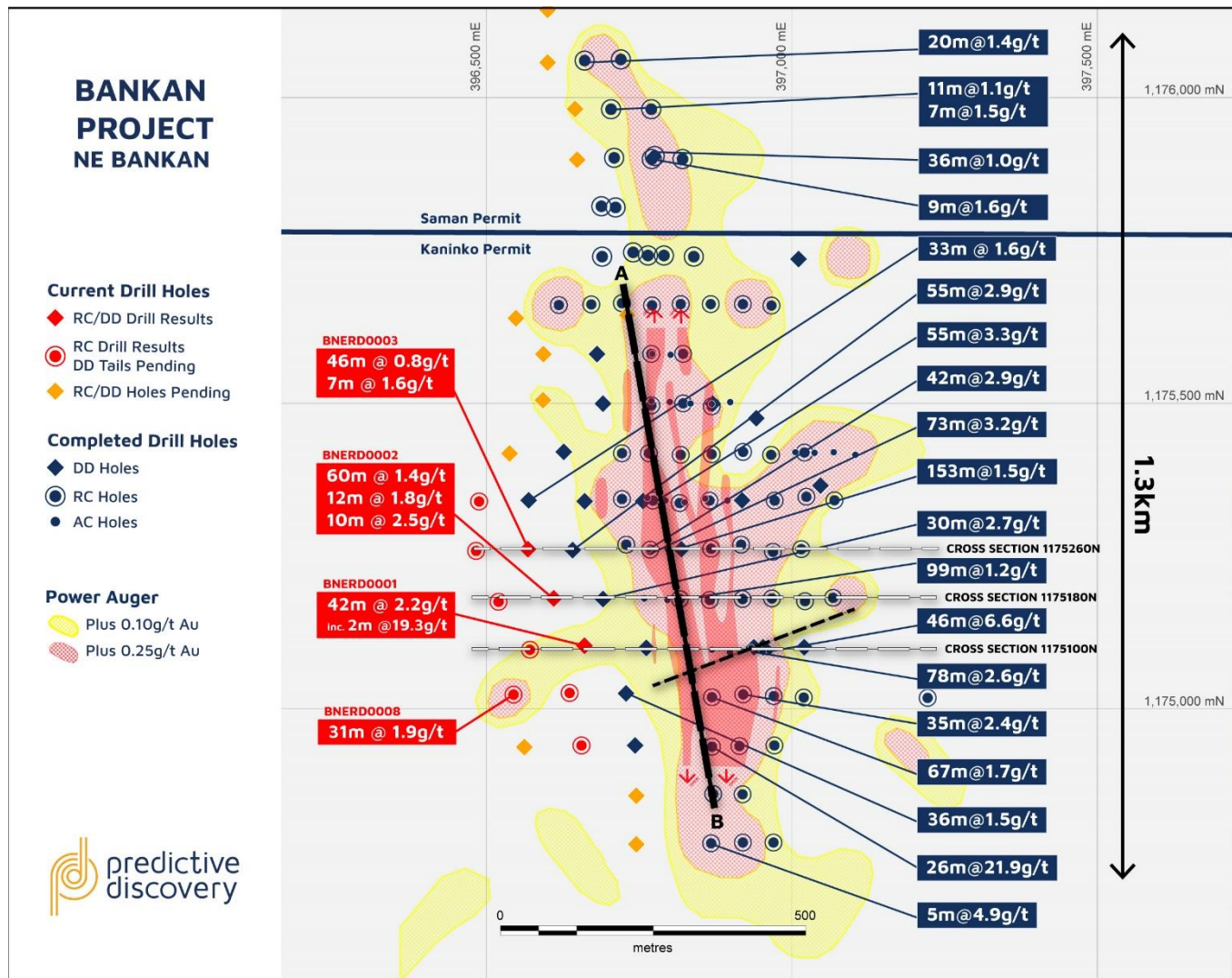


Figure 2 - NE Bankan prospect with new RC/DD drilling results overlain on previous results and the gold auger footprint. The position of the vertical longitudinal projection plane is shown as the NNW orientated A to B black line.

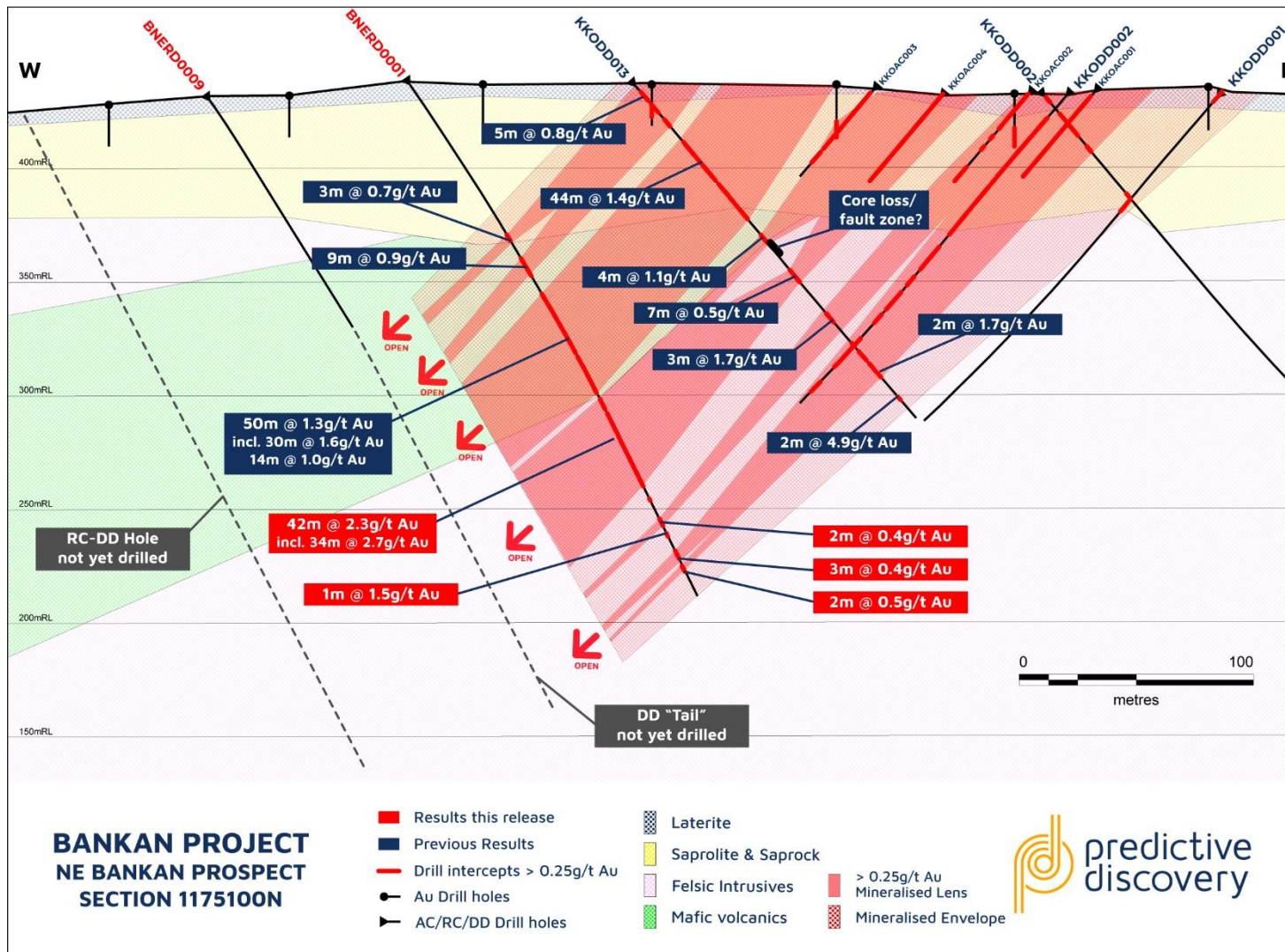


Figure 3 - NE Bankan Prospect – Section 1175100N with results from previously reported RC collars and the completed DD tail in hole BNERD001

ACV Announcement

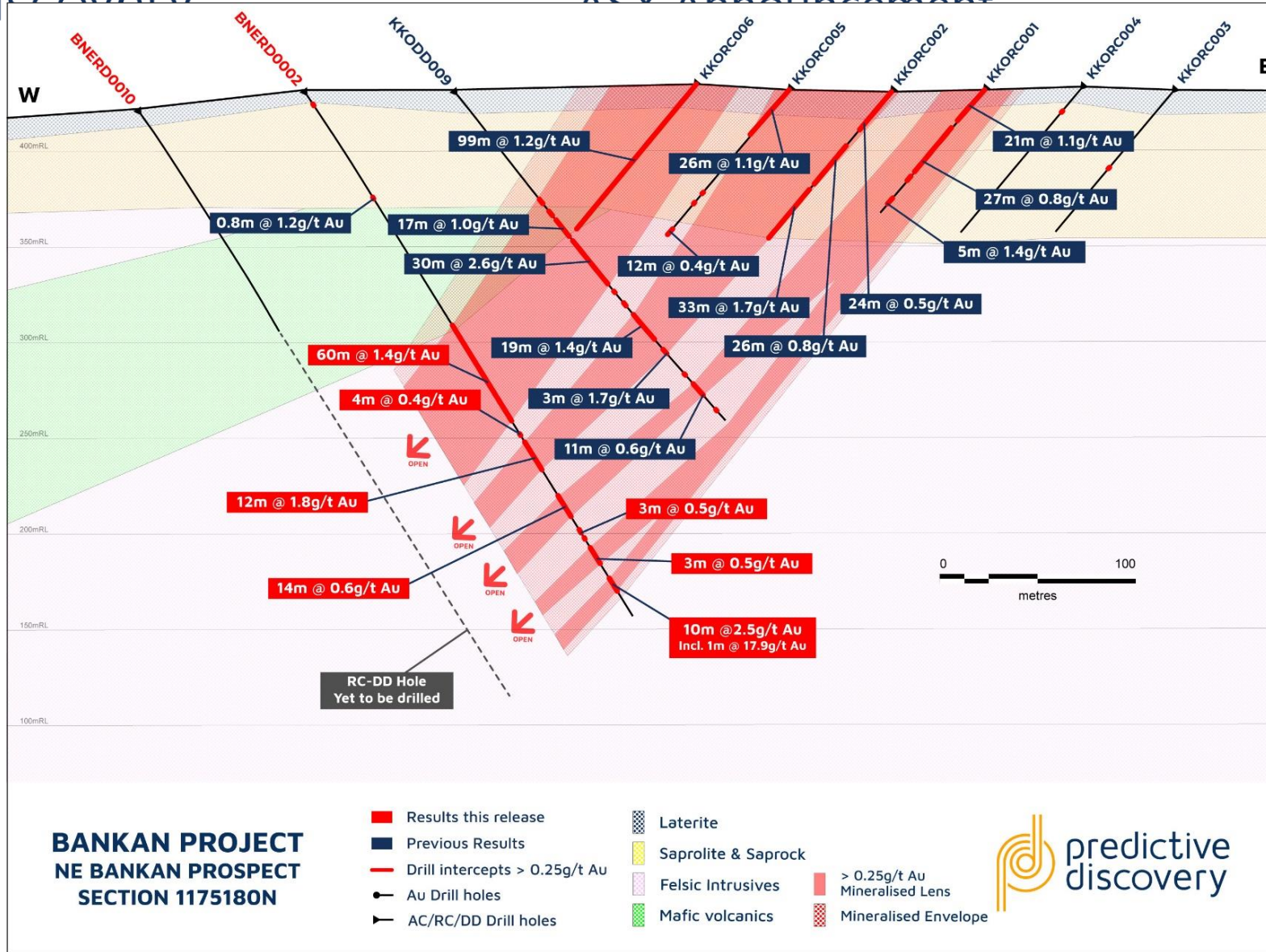


Figure 4 - NE Bankan Prospect – Section 1175180N with results from RC collars and DD tails overlain on previous DD/RC results

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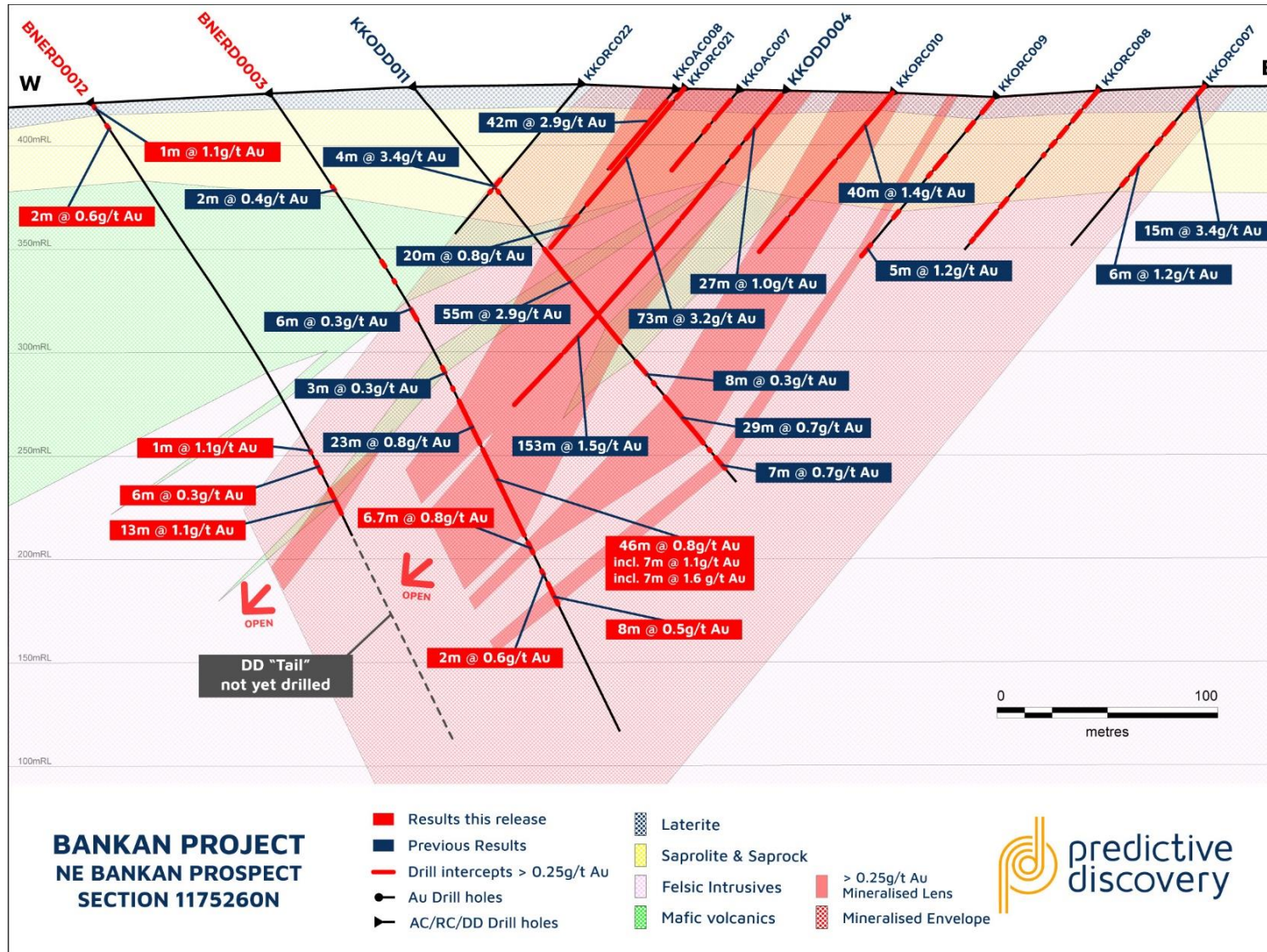


Figure 5 - NE Bankan Prospect – Section 1175260N with results from previous RC and DD holes and 2 new RC pre-collars and one DD tail.

ASX Announcement

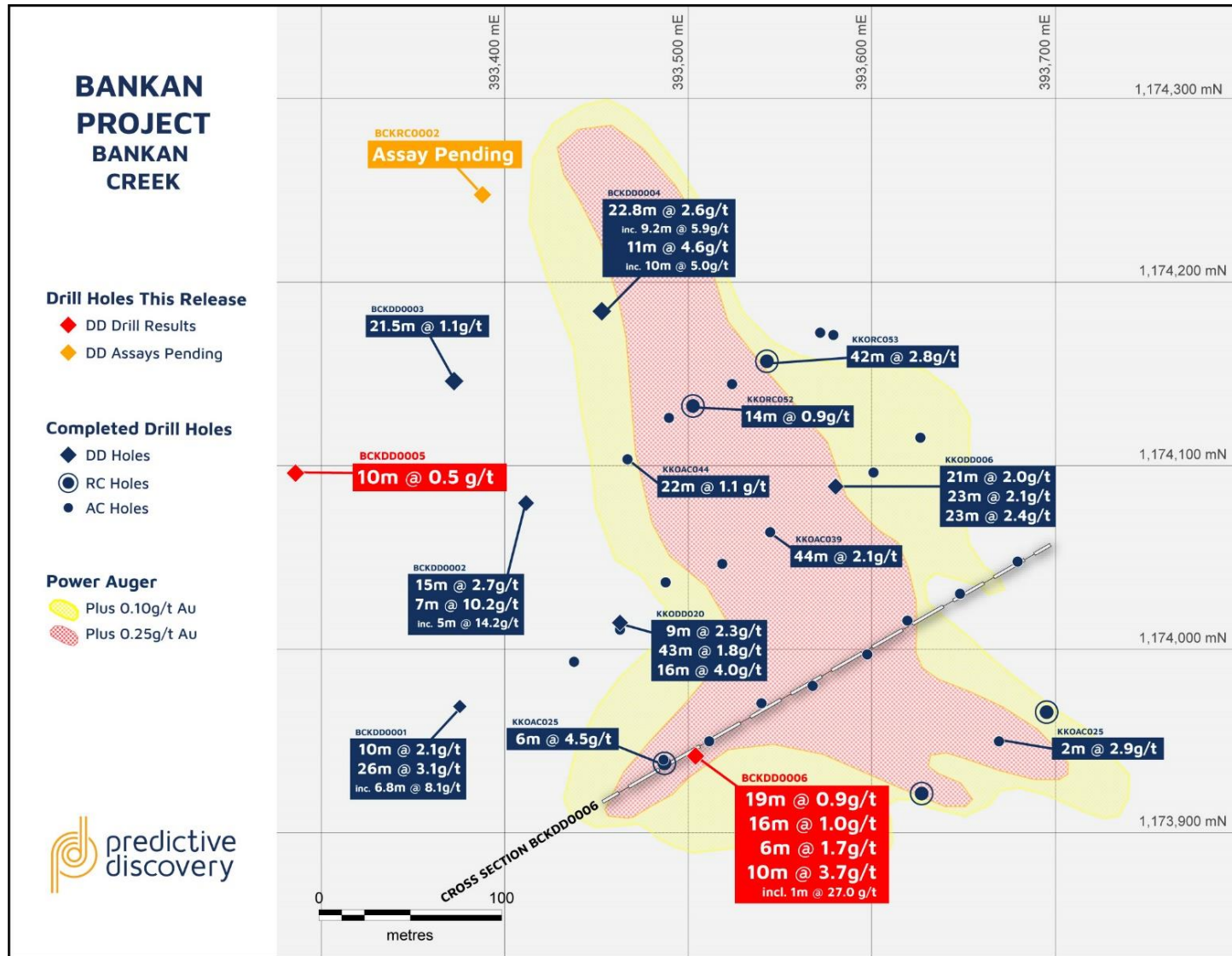


Figure 6 - Bankan Creek prospect with new DD drilling results overlain on previous results and the gold auger footprint.

ASX Announcement

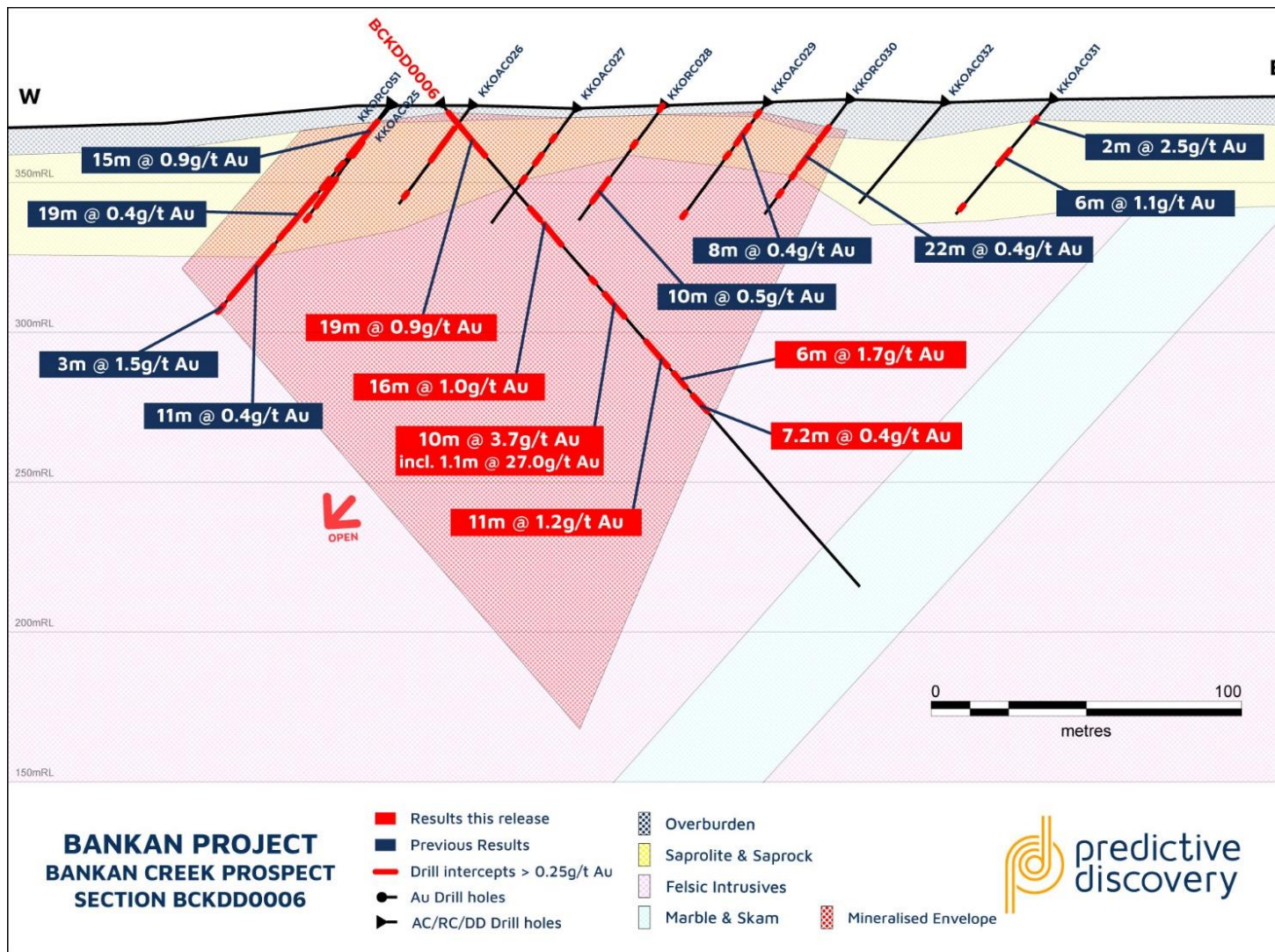


Figure 7 - Bankan Creek Prospect – Section BCKDD0006 with Diamond Drill results overlain previous DD/RC results

TABLE 1 – NE BANKAN RC/DD RESULTS

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.25g/t gold cut-off			0.5g/t gold cut-off			Comments	
								From	Interval (est. true widths)	Au g/t	From	Interval	Au g/t		
BNERD0001	Bankan NE	396660	1175104	440	90	-55	261.4	82.0	3 (2.8)	0.69	82.0	3	0.69	ASX 28 January 2021	
								94.0	9 (8.4)	0.92	94.0	8	0.99		
								112.0	50 (46.5)	1.28	112.0	30	1.62		
											148.0	14	0.98		
								165.0	42.0 (39.1)	2.25	168.0	2	0.89		Updated with core tail results
											173.0	34.0	2.70		Incl. 2m @ 19.3g/t Au from 189m
								224.0	2.0 (1.9)	0.44					
								231.0	1.0 (0.9)	1.53	231.0	1.0	1.53		
								240.0	3.0 (2.8)	0.43					
247.0	2.0 (1.9)	0.51	247.0	2.0	0.51										
BNERD0002	Bankan NE	396611	1175181	432	90	-55	325.4	8.0	3.0 (2.9)	0.45	9.0	1.0	0.72	ASX 28 January 2021	
								67.0	3.0 (2.9)	0.48	67.0	1.0	0.78		
								138.2	0.8 (0.8)	1.17	138.2	0.8	1.17		
								145.0	60.0 (57.1)	1.39	146.0	59.0	1.41		
								211.0	4.0 (3.8)	0.43					
								218.0	12.0 (11.4)	1.84	218.0	6.0	2.95		
											228.0	2.0	1.76		
								233.0	2.0 (1.9)	1.77	233.0	1.0	1.41		
								250.0	14.0 (13.3)	0.60	251.0	13.0	0.62		
								271.0	3.0 (2.9)	0.45	275.0	2.0	0.51		
								283.2	10.9 (10.3)	1.01	283.2	9.9	1.08		
								300.0	10.0 (9.5)	2.49	302.0	1.8	2.08		
											307.0	3.0	6.68		Incl. 1m @ 17.9 g/t Au from 307m
BNERD0003	Bankan NE	396569	1175261	425	90	-55	351.2	54	2 (2.0)	0.37				ASX 28 January 2021	
								97	3 (2.9)	0.81	97	3	0.81		
								108	1 (1.0)	2.06	108	1	2.06		
								124	6 (5.9)	0.29	129	1	0.64		
								156	3 (2.9)	0.27					
								174	23 (22.5)	0.76	174	13	0.85		
			192	5	0.96										

								200.0	46.0 (45.1)	0.78	203.0	7.0	1.07	
											215.0	3.0	0.73	
											221.0	7.0	1.60	
											232.0	5.0	0.79	
											242.0	3.0	1.37	
								249.0	6.7 (6.6)	0.79	250.0	5.7	0.87	
								265.0	2.0 (2.0)	0.57	265.0	1.0	0.69	
								275.0	8.0 (7.8)	0.55	275.0	4.0	0.82	
								327.0	1.0 (1.0)	2.37	327.0	1.0	2.37	
BNERD0006	Bankan NE	396656	1174939	432	90	-55	138	116.0	3.0	1.22	116.0	1.0	2.80	
								122.0	6.0	0.77	122.0	4.0	0.98	
								132.0	2.0	1.04	132.0	2.0	1.04	
								138.0						Core drilling pending
BNERD0007	Bankan NE	396636	1175025	433	90	-55	132	20.0	5.0	1.91	20.0	1.0	4.80	
											24.0	1.0	4.36	
								132.0						Core drilling pending
BNERD0008	Bankan NE	396546	1175023	430	90	-55	210	179.0	31.0 (31.0)	1.85	182.0	21.0	2.57	Mineralised to end of hole
								210.0						Core drilling pending
BNERD0009	Bankan NE	396573	1175100	432	90	-55	120	0.0	120.0	NSR				Pre-collar - No Significant Results
								120.0						Core drilling pending
BNERD0010	Bankan NE	396524	1175185	432	90	-55	138	0.0	138.0	NSR				Pre-collar - No Significant Results
								138.0						Core drilling pending
BNERD0011	Bankan NE	396486	1175341	418	90	-55	240	104.0	2.0	1.12	104.0	1.0	1.89	Pre-collar
								240.0						Core drilling pending
BNERD0012	Bankan NE	396483	1175266	421	90	-55	240	2.0	1.0	1.13	2.0	1.0	1.13	
								13.0	2.0	0.63	13.0	2.0	0.63	
								198.0	1.0	1.06	198.0	1.0	1.06	
								204.0	6.0	0.28				
								219.0	13.0 (13.0)	1.06	219.0	11.0	1.19	
								240.0						Core drilling pending

Note: Most RC holes contain some damp to wet samples.

TABLE 2 – BANKAN CREEK DIAMOND 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			0.5g/t gold cut-off			Comments
								From	Interval	Au g/t	From	Interval	Au g/t	
BCKDD0005	Bankan Creek	393285	1174102	367	60	-50	316.5	144.0	3.3	0.50	144.0	1.0	0.84	
								161.3	1.8	0.77	161.9	1.1	0.97	
								178.0	3.8	0.61	179.0	2.8	0.70	
								190.0	3.0	0.34				
								206.0	4.8	1.39	207.0	3.8	1.67	
								220.0	10.0	0.56	221.0	4.0	0.94	
								311.0	1.0	1.43	311.0	1.0	1.43	
BCKDD0006	Bankan Creek	393503	1173945	376	60	-50	212.5	3.0	19.0	0.90	5.0	1.0	1.16	
											9.0	13.0	1.10	
								45.0	16.0	1.00	48.0	2.0	4.27	
											58.0	2.0	2.25	
								76.0	2.0	0.60	76.0	2.0	0.60	
								83.0	10.0	3.70	83.9	5.2	6.86	Incl. 1.1m @ 27.0g/t Au
								104.0	11.0	1.21	105.0	5.0	1.42	
											112.0	2.0	2.43	
								118.0	6.0	1.66	121.0	3.0	3.05	
								127.8	7.2	0.39	128.9	3.1	0.59	
								190.5	1.9	0.43	191.5	0.8	0.54	

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.

Previously released ASX Announcements related to the Bankan Project include:

- High grade drill results extend Bankan creek gold discovery to north [11 Feb 2021]
- Outstanding, wide gold intercept grows Bankan at depth [28 Jan 2021]
- 92m at 1.9g/t gold - diamond drilling expands Bankan Project [13 Oct 2020]
- NE Bankan gold deposit grows with more strong drill results [25 Sept 2020]
- Additional permits along strike from flagship Bankan Project [17 Sept 2020]
- 55m at 2.94g/t gold-broad true widths confirmed at Bankan [10 Sept 2020]
- NE Bankan now 1.6km long with possible parallel gold zone [3 Sept 2020]
- Bankan Creek gold zone further expanded [27 Aug 2020]
- Strong wide gold intercepts from Bankan Creek and NE Bankan [19 Aug 2020]
- Outstanding high-grade gold results from NE Bankan, Guinea [7 Aug 2020]
- Diamond drilling confirms gold at depth at NE Bankan, Guinea [31 Jul 2020]
- Impressive 1st RC drill results grow NE Bankan discovery [17 Jul 2020]
- NE Bankan discovery guinea extended 30% to 1.3km in length [30 Jun 2020]
- Kaninko auger results double gold-mineralised strike length [27 May 2020]
- Final drill results, Bankan Creek, Kaninko Project, Guinea [30 Apr 2020]
- 44m at 2.06g/t gold from Bankan Creek, Kaninko, Guinea [27 Apr 2020]
- Outstanding drill results from new gold discovery in Guinea [15 Apr 2020]

ABOUT PREDICTIVE

The Company's primary focus is the 100%-owned Bankan Project, located in Guinea's Siguiiri Basin, which hosts AngloGold's large Siguiiri 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 mid-2021.

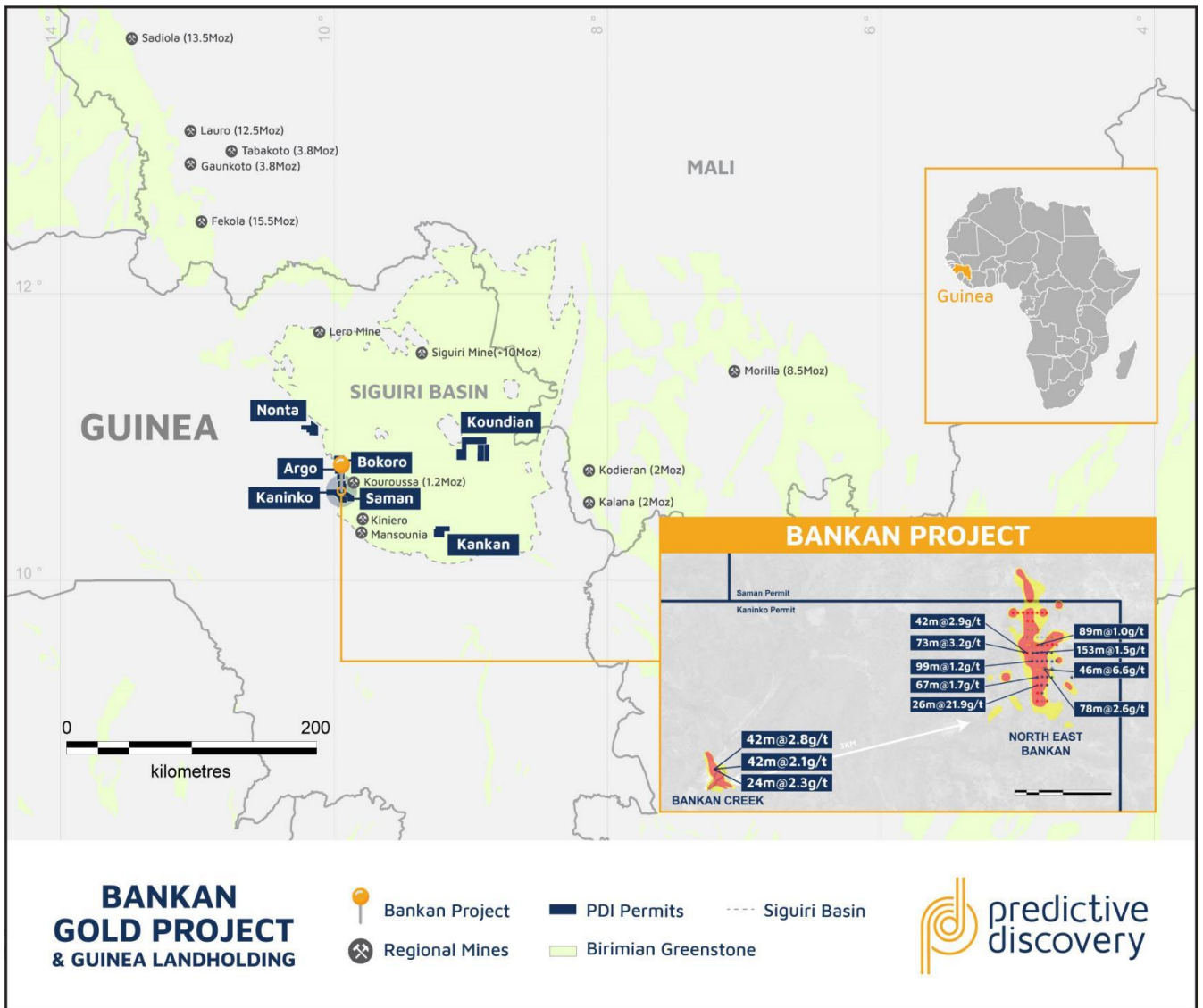


Figure 8 – Predictive Discovery’s 100%-owned Guinea Portfolio of gold projects

TABLE 3 - JORC CODE – 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	<p>Samples assayed were cut drill core and reverse circulation (RC) drill chips.</p> <p>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.</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Sampling was supervised by qualified geologists.</p> <p>Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised at the SGS laboratory in Bamako to produce a 50g fire assay charge.</p>
Drilling	<p>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).</p>	<p>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 multipurpose rigs is being used for RC drilling using a 118mm diameter reverse circulation hammer.</p>
Drill Sample Recovery	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Drill core:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Significant sample bias is not expected with cut core.</p> <p>RC chips:</p> <p>Each 1 metre drill sample was weighed.</p> <p>Sample recoveries were in general high and no unusual measures were taken to maximise sample recovery.</p> <p>Significant sample bias is not expected with riffle splitting of RC chips.</p>
Logging	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 or moist, however some samples are wet. One field duplicate was taken and assayed every 50m. The sampling method is considered adequate for an RC drilling program of this type.</p>
<p>Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Field duplicates, standards and blank samples were each submitted for every 15 samples on a rotating basis.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Duplicate and standards analyses were all returned were within acceptable limits of expected values.</p>
<p>Verification of Sampling and Assaying</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>At this stage, the intersections have not been verified independently.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Location of Data points</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Drill hole collar locations were recorded at the completion of each hole by hand-held GPS.</p> <p>Positional data was recorded in projection WGS84 Zone 29N.</p> <p>Hole locations will be re-surveyed using a digital GPS system at completion of program.</p>
<p>Data Spacing and Distribution</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>The diamond and RC drill holes were designed to explore the gold mineralised system in fresh rock. Single 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.</p> <p>The adequacy of the current drill hole spacing for Mineral Resource estimation is not yet known as an appropriate understanding of mineralisation continuity has not yet been established</p>
<p>Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>

	orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	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 a guarded location close to the nearby Bankan Village. Coarse rejects and pulps will be eventually recovered from SGS in Bamako and stored at Predictive's field office in Kouroussa.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	No reviews or audits of sampling techniques were conducted.
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Kaninko Reconnaissance Authorisation was granted to a Predictive subsidiary in Guinea in June 2019. It was converted to an Exploration Permit in early October 2019. It is 100% owned by Predictive.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Predictive is not aware of any significant previous gold exploration over the permit.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Kaninko permit consists of felsic intrusives including granite and tonalite, with mafic to intermediate volcanics and intrusives. Metasediments including marble, chert and schists have also been observed.
Drill Hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Tables 1 and 2 and the accompanying notes in these tables.
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off 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	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 both the 0.25g/t Au and 0.5g/t Au cut-off grades. Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.

	<p>be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results</p> <p>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').</p>	<p>True widths have been estimated for intercepts where mineralisation orientation is reasonably clear.</p>
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<p>An appropriate map, cross sections and a longitudinal projection are included in this release (Figures 1-6).</p>
Balanced Reporting	<p>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.</p>	<p>Comprehensive reporting of the drill results is provided in Tables 1 and 2.</p>
Other Substantive Exploration Data	<p>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.</p>	<p>All other exploration data on this area has been reported previously by PDI.</p>
Further Work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling.</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<p>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.</p>