

SUBSTANTIAL OXIDE GOLD ZONE EMERGING AT NE BANKAN PROJECT

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

HIGHLIGHTS

NE BANKAN

BNERD0008

- **34m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 179m
- **28m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 218m.

BNERD0022 (500m north of central gold mineralised zone)

- **18m @ 2.2g/t Au** from 74m

BNERD0026 (mineralised to EOH with DD 'tail' pending)

- **52m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 3m
- **32m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 118m

BNERD0027

- **80m @ 1.1g/t Au** from surface

BNERD0032

- **10m @ 1.6g/t Au** from 35m
- **27m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 51m
- **5m @ 4.1g/t Au** from 84m, including **1m @ 16.5g/t Au** from 87m

BNERD0033

- **24m @ 3.1g/t Au** from 32m, including **2m @ 11.45g/t Au** from 49m

Infill RC drilling has confirmed a substantial zone of shallow oxide mineralisation at NE Bankan, with deeper drilling highlighting very broad widths in fresh rock and excellent hole-to-hole continuity, as well as depth continuity.

BANKAN AUGER

- Best new intercept of **7m @ 4.3g/t Au** from 8m, 800m north-west of NE Bankan.

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

"We are highly encouraged by the results from the first two lines of infill drilling from the shallow oxide program across the central zone at NE Bankan. This program has shown that the NE Bankan gold zone in this area is almost continuously gold mineralised over approximately 200m of horizontal width to depths of 50-70m. What this indicates is a deep, broad zone of soft, deeply weathered bedrock material which has potential to substantially improve the Project's economics.

Also, the step-out program drilling into the western margin of the NE Bankan gold deposit continues to intersect good grade gold in fresh rock. With the main program of RC pre-collars now complete, we look forward to seeing further assays from the deeper DD "tails".

Next Steps

The initial oxide infill drill program is ongoing at NE Bankan and is expected to continue over the coming weeks. Following completion of this program and receipt of the deeper drilling RC and DD results, a systematic infill drill program will be planned in anticipation of the Maiden Resource Estimate planned for mid-2021.

In addition, RC and DD programs at Bankan Creek will target extensions to the gold mineralised system along strike and at depth, and a regional air-core program will test targets beneath anomalous gold-bearing auger intercepts at the NE Bankan, Bankan Creek and Bankan West gold prospects.

Metallurgical test work is now expected to begin in April 2021.

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.

This announcement covers 12 RC/DD holes from the western at depth step-out program including 2 completed diamond tails (BNERD0008 and BNERD0019), 9 RC-holes from the central zone oxide program (Sections 1175100 – 1175180), and 1 completed RC hole from Bankan Creek.

The RC oxide program is testing the broader and longer zone of shallow oxide gold mineralisation in deeply weathered bedrock at NE Bankan.

The first two completed lines of oxide RC drilling have confirmed the continuity and broad widths of the oxide gold mineralisation in the upper 50-70m of the central NE Bankan gold mineralised zone.

The deeper RC/DD program at NE Bankan is designed on an 80m x 80m spacing in the west dipping plane of the gold mineralisation and is testing the extent of the gold to a vertical depth of at least 250m in fresh rock. New drilling continues to successfully identify both broad and narrow zones of gold mineralisation with all holes mineralised in part (Figures 1-5).

At Bankan Creek gold was intersected 80m north of the previous limit of drilling with a best result of 5m at 2.68g/t Au from 27m in hole BCKRC002. Additional RC drilling is planned once a rig is available from NE Bankan.

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

POWER AUGER DRILL UPDATE

Power auger drilling has been in progress since October last year. Initial drilling was on an 80m x 80m grid after which drill density was changed to a 320m x 80m grid to expand coverage over the target area more cost effectively.

The focus to date has been to search for gold mineralisation in the area between Bankan West, Bankan Creek and NE Bankan with some drilling directly to the north of NE Bankan (Figure 7)

Results reported in this release are from 230 new auger holes totalling 4,484m. In addition, new results are included for 66 previously reported shallow holes (<10m) which were deepened to provide an effective test below cover.

Planned hole depths were mostly 20m although some holes were drilled deeper where thick cover was suspected.

Better results included:

- KKOAU1382: **7m at 4.27g/t Au** from 8m
- KKOAU1401: **16m at 1.15g/t Au** from 8m
- KKOAU0806: **10m at 0.56g/t Au** from 8m

Results of this new drilling has continued to highlight anomalous areas for new gold mineralisation to the north, south and west of the NE Bankan discovery, with multiple anomalous holes in infill areas.

Follow-up exploration will comprise additional infill auger drilling where warranted, as well as deeper air core drilling where auger infill is complete. New auger drill targets will be prioritised for follow-up once the new geophysical survey data becomes available.

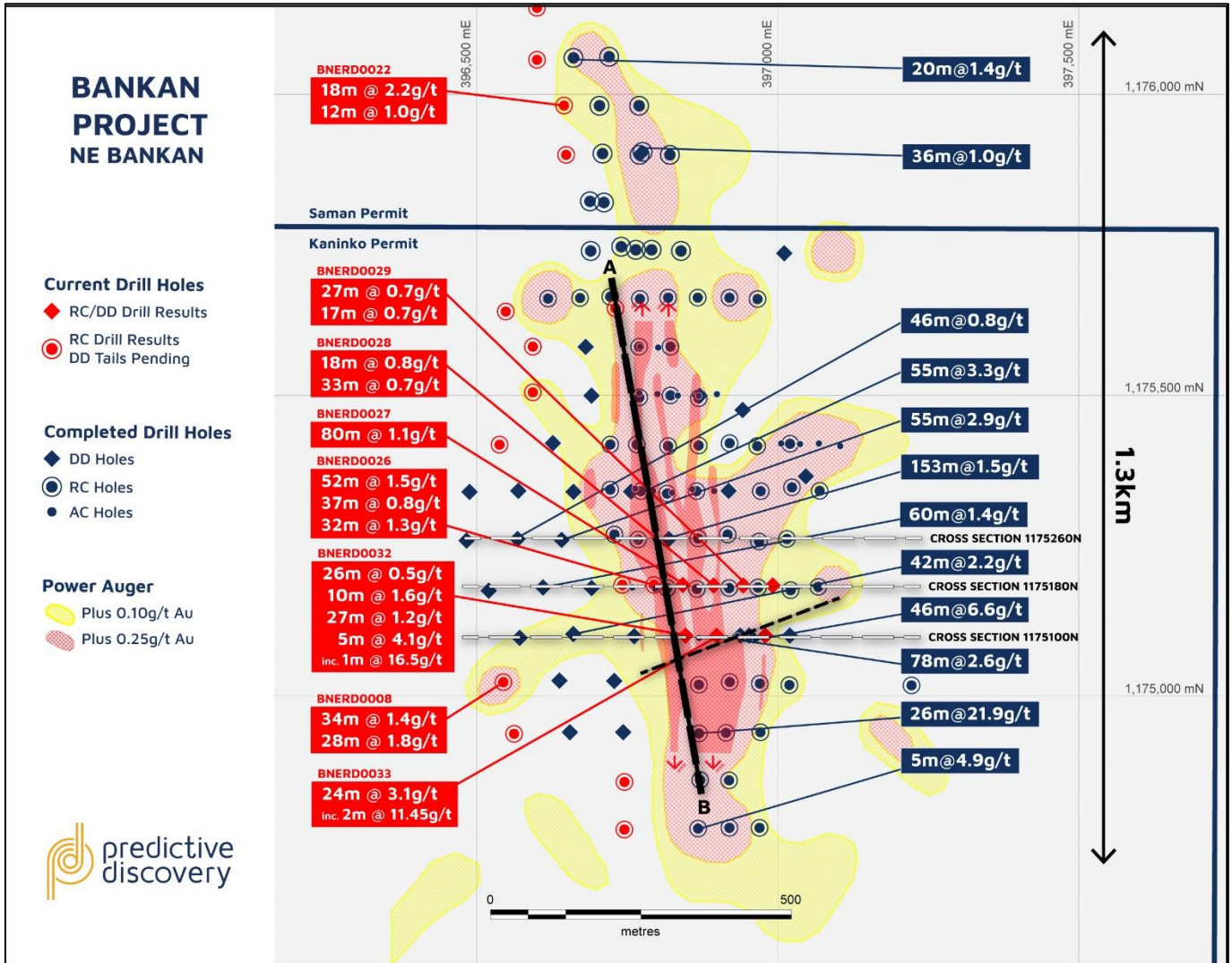


Figure 1 - Bankan Project showing NE Bankan new RC/DD drilling results overlain on previous results and gold auger footprints. The position of the vertical longitudinal projection plane is shown as the NNW orientated A to B black line.

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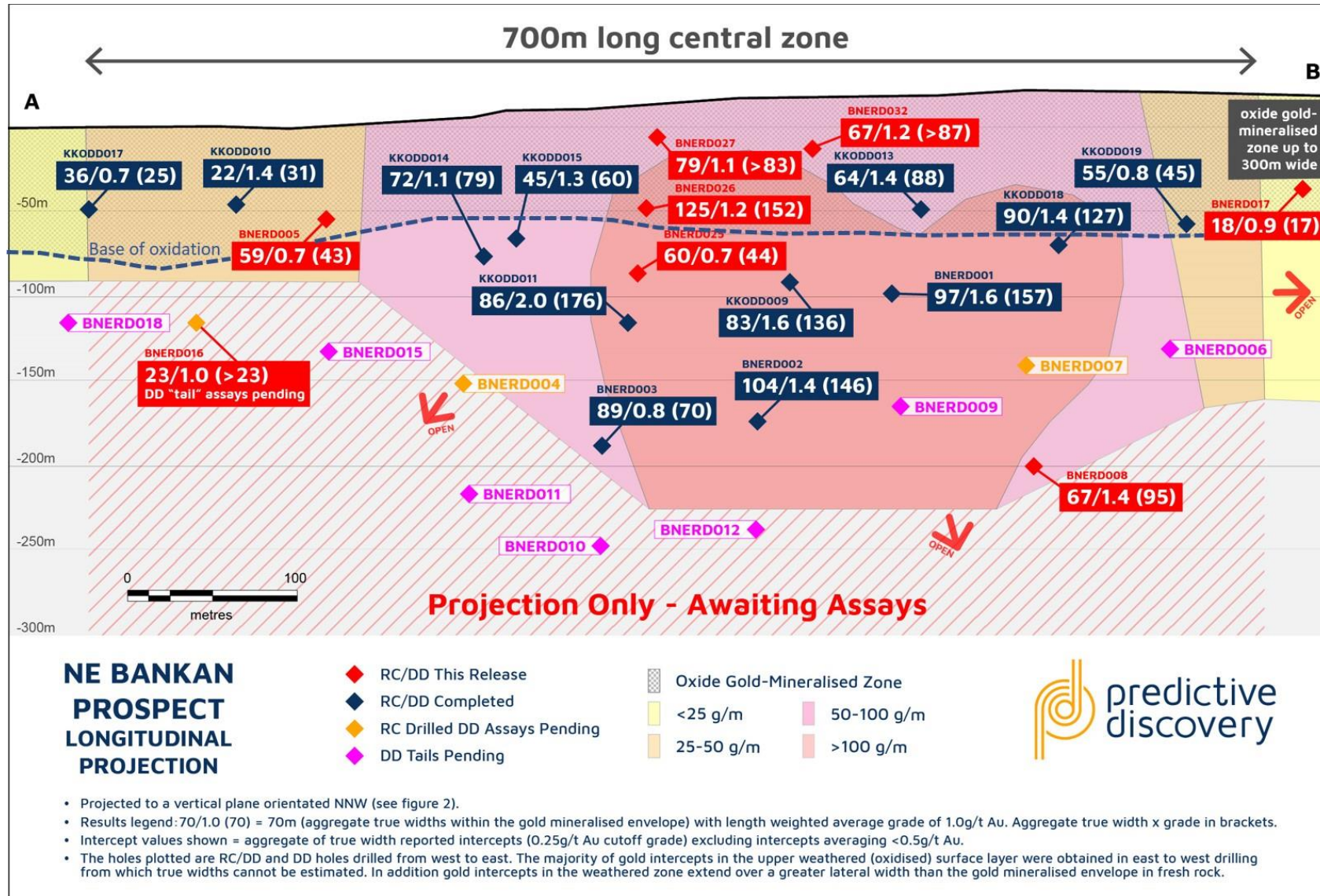


Figure 2 – Bankan Creek, NE Bankan Prospect Long section showing gold endowment with pierce points located at the mid-point of drill hole intervals. Drill results for most holes in the oxide gold mineralised zone are not depicted because they are from east to west RC holes for which true width intercepts could not be calculated.

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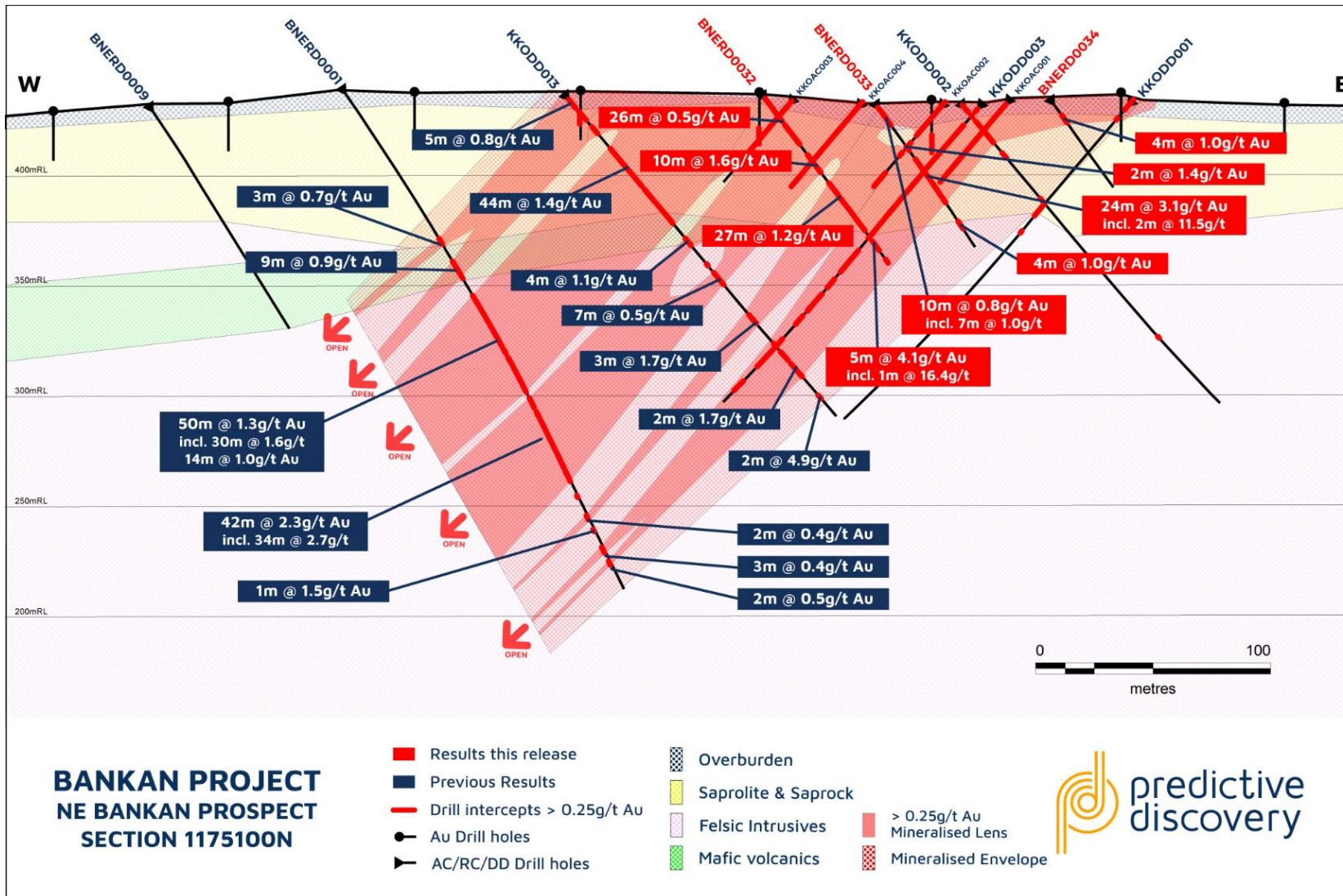


Figure 2 - NE Bankan Prospect – Section 1175100 with results with new holes (BNERD0032-34) from the RC oxide program and results from previously reported intercepts.

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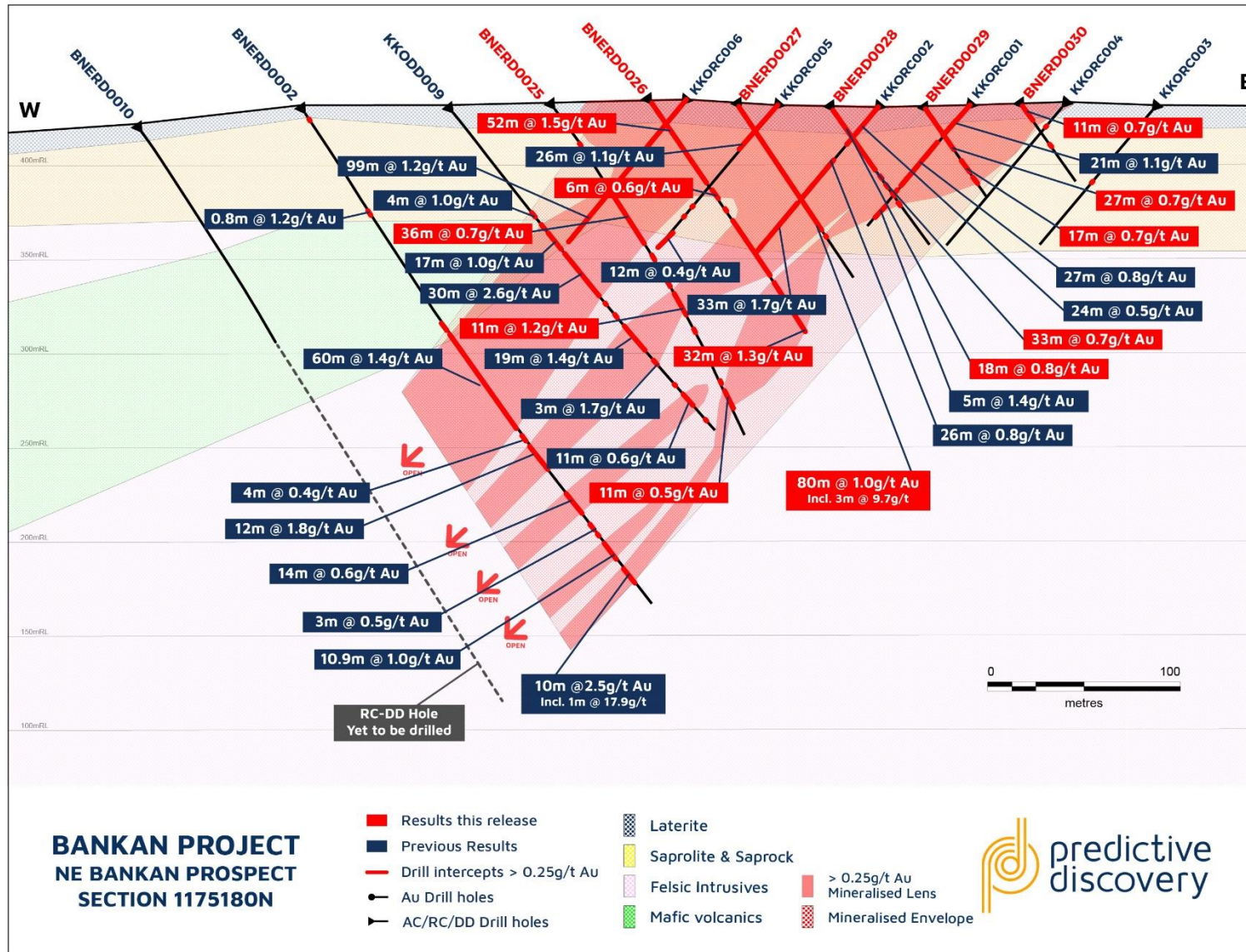


Figure 3 - NE Bankan Prospect – Section 1175180 with new holes (BNERD0025-30) from the RC oxide program and results from previously reported intercepts

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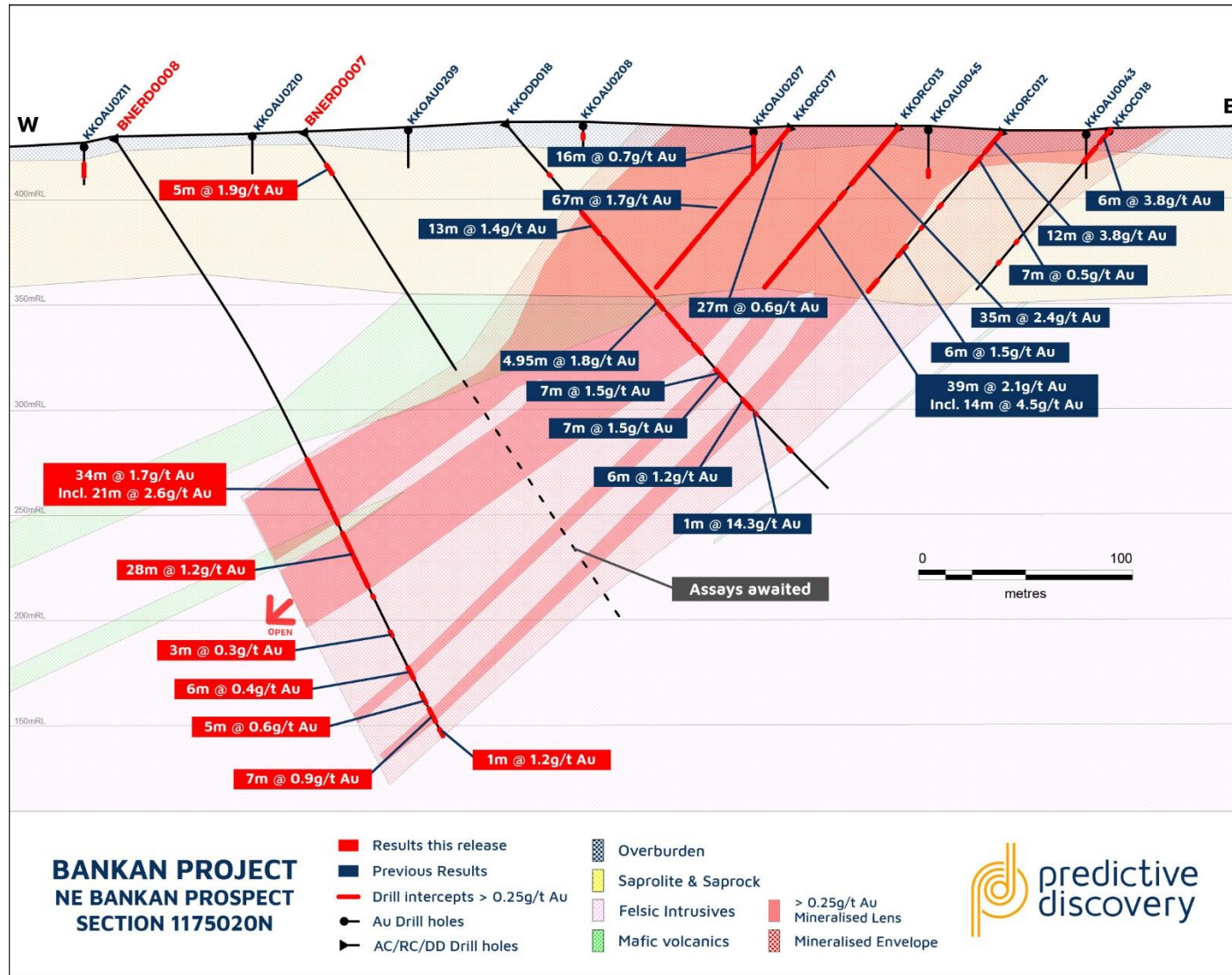


Figure 4 - NE Bankan Prospect – Section 1175020N with results from RC collars and DD tails overlain on previous DD/RC results.

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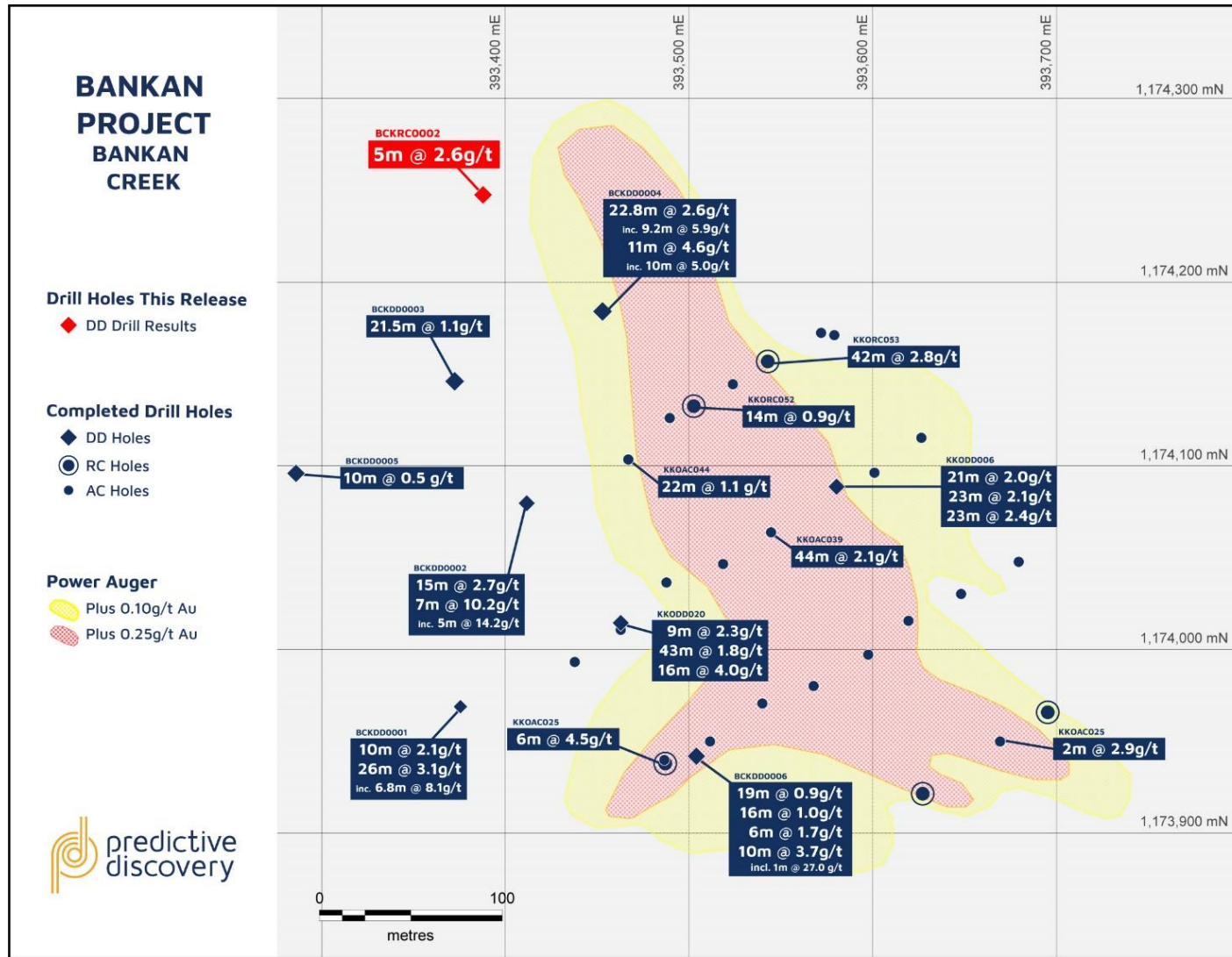


Figure 5 – Bankan Creek Prospect, with location and result from drillhole BCKRC002

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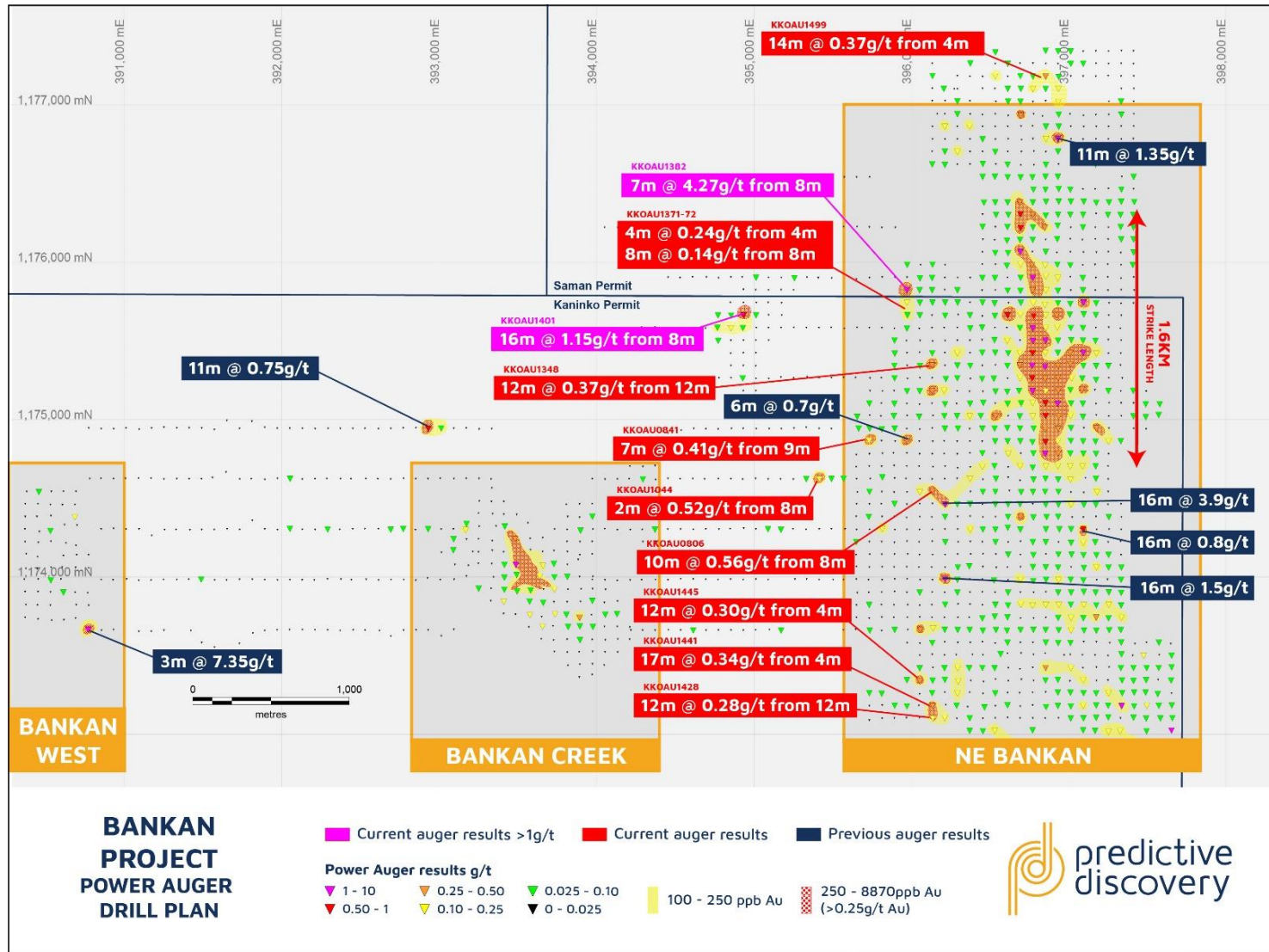


Figure 6 - Bankan Project, power auger drilling showing locations and colour-coded assay ranges for composite samples from 4m to end of hole

TABLE 1 – BANKAN PROJECT 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	Au g/t	From	Interval	Au g/t		
BNERD0008	Bankan NE	396546	1175023	430	90	-55	325.5	179.0	34.0	1.73	182.0	21.0	2.56	<i>Intersection reported ASX 25 February 2020 updated</i>	
											211.0	1.0	1.04		
								218.0	28.0	1.18	218.0	10.8	1.21		
											231.0	6.0	1.25		
											239.0	4.0	1.54		
											245.0	1.0	5.22		
							259.0	3.0	0.25						
							270.0	2.0	0.31						
							289.0	6.0	0.45	289.0	2.0	0.61			
											293.0	2.0	0.61		
							303.0	5.0	0.45	303.0	2.0	1.18			
							311.0	7.0	0.88	314.0	4.0	1.32			
							322.0	1.0	1.15	322.0	1.0	1.15			
BNERD0013	Bankan NE	396747	1174781	428	90	-55	160	43.0	7.0	0.35	47.0	3.0	0.50		
								61.0	1.0	1.60	61.0	1.0	1.60		
								64.0	2.0	0.39	65.0	1.0	0.51		
								69.0	3.0	2.06	69.0	3.0	2.06		
								82.0	8.0	0.87	82.0	1.0	1.15		
											87.0	3.0	1.56		
								99.0	3.0	0.66	99.0	2.0	0.86		
BNERD0014	Bankan NE	396567	1174942	429	90	-55	160	0.0	160.0	NSR				Precollar - No Significant Results	
								160.0						Core drilling pending	
BNERD0015	Bankan NE	396542	1175420	417	90	-55	160	55.0	3.0	0.32	55.0	1.0	0.61		
								94.0	1.0	1.66	94.0	1.0	1.66		
								105.0	1.0	1.07	105.0	1.0	1.07		
								118.0	2.0	1.78	118.0	1.0	3.24		
								126.0	1.0	1.11	126.0	1.0	1.11		
								160.0						Core drilling pending	
BNERD0016	Bankan NE	396594	1175506	416	90	-55	160	39.0	7.0	1.6	39.0	7.0	1.6		
								49.0	2.0	0.7	50.0	1.0	0.9		
								69.0	2.0	0.6	69.0	1.0	0.7		
								89.0	2.0	0.8	90.0	1.0	1.2		
								135.0	3.0	1.0	135.0	3.0	1.0		
								141.0	9.0	0.6	145.0	5.0	0.7		

								153.0	7.0	0.4	158.0	2.0	0.5	
								160.0						Core drilling pending
BNERD0017	Bankan NE	396748	1174856	432	90	-55	160	33.0	8.0	1.12	33.0	8.0	1.12	
								49.0	5.0	0.35	52.0	1.0	0.55	
								65.0	6.0	0.55	65.0	1.0	1.23	
											69.0	2.0	0.53	
								76.0	4.0	0.53	76.0	2.0	0.63	
								96.0	2.0	0.65	96.0	2.0	0.65	
								160.0						Core drilling pending
BNERD0018	Bankan NE	396592	1175580	411	90	-55	153	68.0	5.0	0.68	68.0	2.0	1.35	
								93.0	2.0	0.47	93.0	1.0	0.67	
								115.0	17.0	0.44	117.0	5.0	0.81	
								153.0						Core drilling pending
BNERD0019	Bankan NE	396549	1175641	403	90	-55	221.61	125.0	3.0	1.16	125.0	3.0	1.16	
								151.0	5.0	0.55	151.0	5.0	0.55	
								171.0	2.0	0.98	171.0	1.0	1.65	
								197.0	4.0	0.40	198.0	1.0	0.58	
								208.0	2.0	0.61	209.0	1.0	0.76	
BNERD0020	Bankan NE	396732	1175644	404	90	-55	100	7.0	24.0	0.62	7.0	16.0	0.74	
											28.0	2.0	0.54	
								51.0	2.0	0.30				
								72.0	7.0	0.43	72.0	3.0	0.51	
								89.0	3.0	0.40	89.0	1.0	0.61	
								100.0						Core drilling pending
BNERD0021	Bankan NE	396654	1175905	394	90	-55	100	57.0	2.0	1.85	57.0	1.0	2.93	
								76.0	5.0	1.14	79.0	2.0	2.29	
BNERD0022	Bankan NE	396646	1175984	382	90	-55	118	74.0	18.0	2.22	75.0	15.0	2.60	
								95.0	12.0	1.01	96.0	9.0	1.23	
								110.0	8.0	0.43	111.0	1.0	0.73	Mineralised to EOH
								118.0						Core drilling pending
BNERD0023	Bankan NE	396601	1176062	390	90	-55	160	0.0	160.0	NSR				Precollar - No Significant Results
BNERD0024	Bankan NE	396602	1176141	380	90	-55	120	54.0	3.0	0.36				
								117.0	3.0	0.85	118.0	2.0	2.27	Mineralised to EOH
BNERD0025	Bankan NE	396744	1175183	430	90	-55	205	27.0	2.0	0.35				
								55.0	36.0	0.66	56.0	9.0	0.89	
											68.0	10.0	0.97	
											85.0	5.0	0.61	
								97.0	4.0	0.37	100.0	1.0	0.68	
								114.0	4.0	0.29	114.0	1.0	0.51	
								121.0	11.0	1.16	121.0	10.0	1.24	
								142.0	3.0	0.82	144.0	1.0	1.58	

								179.0	11.0	0.54	179.0	1.0	1.28	
											183.0	4.0	0.63	
											189.0	1.0	1.25	
BNERD0026	Bankan NE	396796	1175183	432	90	-55	150	3.0	52.0	1.52	5.0	37.0	1.80	
											48.0	7.0	1.39	
								59.0	6.0	0.64	61.0	6.0	0.64	
								71.0	2.0	0.31	0.0	0.0	0.00	
								78.0	37.0	0.80	81.0	5.0	1.14	
											94.0	21.0	0.95	
								118.0	32.0	1.29	118.0	31.0	1.32	Mineralised to EOH
								150.0						Core drilling pending
BNERD0027	Bankan NE	396844	1175183	432	90	-55	110	0.0	80.0	1.05	0.0	10.0	0.87	
											20.0	35.0	0.87	
											61.0	5.0	0.58	
											70.0	10.0	3.58	Incl. 3m @ 9.71 g/t Au from 71m
BNERD0028	Bankan NE	396893	1175183	432	90	-55	90	2.0	18.0	0.76	5.0	15.0	0.84	
								23.0	33.0	0.71	24.0	3.0	2.48	
											30.0	3.0	0.88	
											35.0	2.0	0.69	
											50.0	1.0	5.73	
								61.0	3.0	0.61	63.0	1.0	1.39	
BNERD0029	Bankan NE	396943	1175182	429	90	-55	60	0.0	27.0	0.71	4.0	16.0	0.94	
											24.0	3.0	0.50	
								34.0	17.0	0.73	34.0	8.0	1.24	
BNERD0030	Bankan NE	396994	1175182	430	90	-55	50	0.0	11.0	0.66	0.0	6.0	0.88	
								26.0	2.0	0.39				
BNERC0032	Bankan NE	396850	1175100	450	90	-55	96	3.0	26.0	0.47	10.0	2.0	0.92	
											19.0	2.0	1.68	
								35.0	10.0	1.62	36.0	9.0	1.76	
								51.0	27.0	1.21	56.0	5.0	1.25	
											68.0	9.0	2.58	
								84.0	5.0	4.10	85.0	4.0	5.05	Incl. 1m @ 16.4g/t Au from 87m
								94.0	2.0	0.42				
BNERD0033	Bankan NE	396901	1175102	421	90	-55	80	3.0	10.0	0.78	6.0	7.0	0.99	
								25.0	2.0	1.42	25.0	1.0	2.55	
								32.0	24.0	3.09	32.0	20.0	3.64	Incl. 2m @ 11.45g/t Au from 49m
								66.0	4.0	0.98	66.0	4.0	0.98	
BNERD0034	Bankan NE	396980	1175100	425	90	-55	50	10.0	4.0	0.99	12.0	2.0	1.73	
BCKRC0002	Bankan Creek	393388	1174248	371	60	-55	150	27.0	5.0	2.68	27.0	4.0	3.26	
								71.0	3.0	0.38				

Note: All holes contain some damp to wet samples.

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:

- Further depth extensions from drilling at both NE Bankan & Bankan Creek gold discoveries [25 February 2021]
- 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.

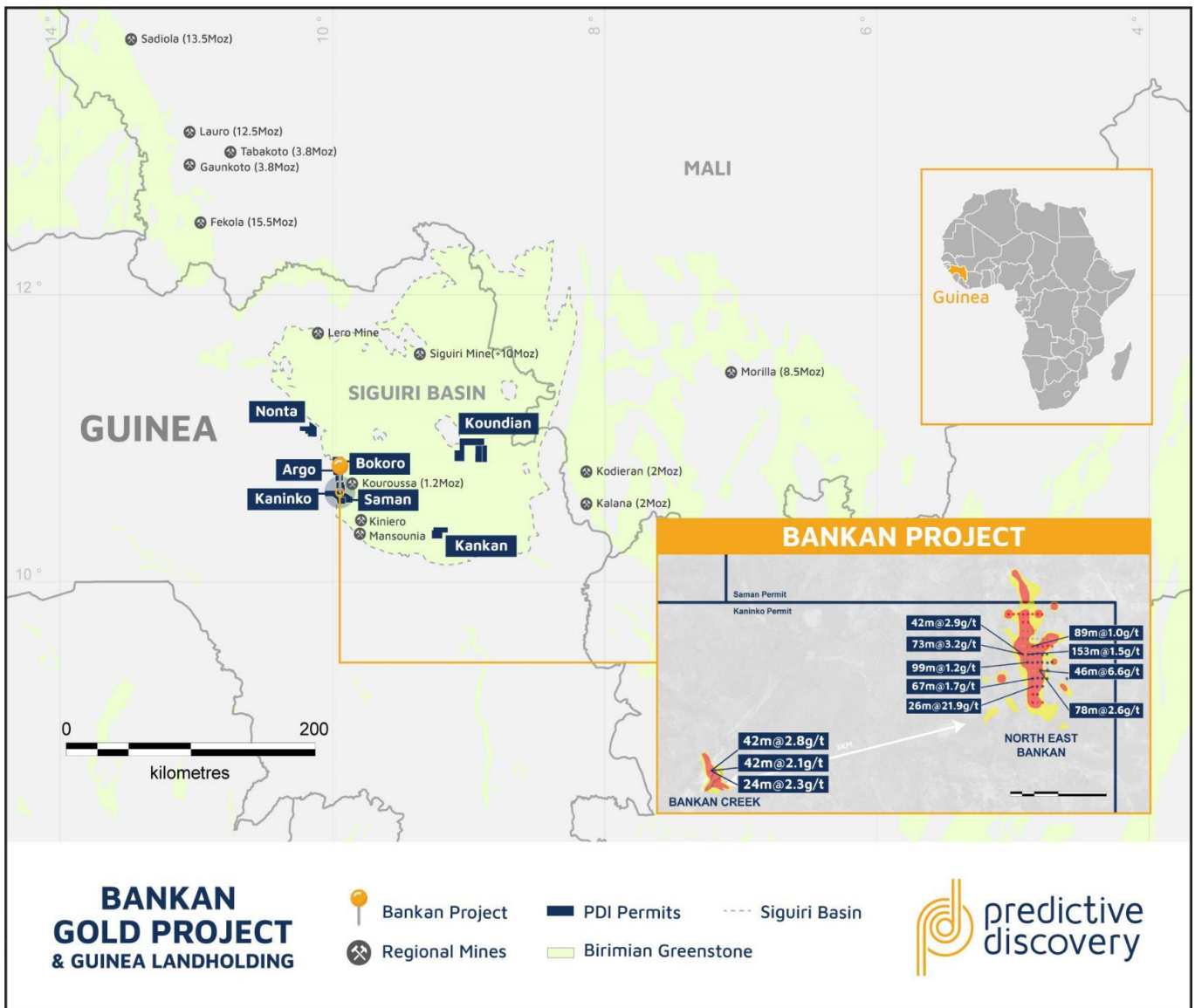


Figure 8 – Predictive Discovery's 100%-owned Guinea Portfolio of gold projects

TABLE 2 - JORC CODE – RC/DD DRILLING

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Technique	<p>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.</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>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>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>

<p>Logging</p>	<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>
<p>Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation</p>	<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>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</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>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</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>

	Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Hole locations will be re-surveyed using a digital GPS system at completion of program.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied	The diamond and RC drill holes were designed to explore the gold mineralised system in fresh rock. 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. The adequacy of the current drill hole spacing for Mineral Resource estimation is not yet known as an appropriate understanding of mineralisation continuity has not yet been established
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	There is very limited outcrop in the immediate area but based on the small number of geological observations and the overall strike of the anomaly, an east west line orientation with holes inclined to the west was considered most likely to test the target mineralised zone. Results from earlier drilling has now determined that the overall dip of the gold mineralised envelope is to the west. All drill holes reported in this release were drilled from west to east to obtain near-true widths through the gold mineralisation.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Core trays and RC chips are stored in 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 	See Table 1 and the accompanying notes in this table.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>Diamond and RC drill sampling was generally in one metre intervals.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.</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</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>

	areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	
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TABLE 3 – POWER AUGER RESULTS – BANKAN PROJECT

Hole numbers	Northing (WGS84-29N)	Easting (WGS84 – 29N)	RL	Hole dips	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	Interval	Au (ppb)
KKOAU1317 – 1548, 230 holes totalling 4,484m. In addition new results are shown for 387m of previously reported shallow holes (66) that have been deepened	Refer to Figure 7 for sample locations	Refer to Figure 7 for sample locations	See notes	All vertical	Not relevant to vertical holes	The holes were 4-20m deep with an average depth of 19m. Many holes stopped short of the target depth because they encountered wet samples at shallow depths	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	See notes and Figure 7 for colour-coded composite gold value intervals

Notes: Power auger drilling is carried out with a 4WD mounted auger rig capable of drilling vertical holes up to 30m long. The target depth on this drill program was 20m. Up to 5 samples were collected in 4m intervals and assayed for gold. The prepared drill samples were sent to the SGS laboratory in Bamako, Mali for pulverisation and fire assay gold analysis. Reported (colour coded) results are for a calculated length-weighted composite starting from a depth of 4m (the average thickness of the laterite – which is partly transported) to the end of each hole. The RL range for the power auger grid in this area is 388-418m. Individual RLs are not reported in this announcement because they are not relevant to interpreting auger drill data of this type.

TABLE 4 - JORC CODE – POWER AUGER DRILLING

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Technique	<p>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.</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</p>	<p>The sampling described in this report refers to power auger drill samples.</p> <p>In all the power auger drill holes reported here, 2kg composite samples were collected for every 4m downhole. The samples were submitted for fire assay gold analysis at the SGS and Bureau Veritas laboratories in Bamako.</p>

	<p>sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</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>The power drilling was carried out using 4WD-mounted power auger rigs.</p>
Drill Sample Recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>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>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.</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>None of these samples will be used in a Mineral Resource estimation. Nonetheless, all power auger holes were geologically logged in a qualitative fashion.</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>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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>Each 4 m interval in the composite interval was subsampled using a scoop. The sample is considered sufficiently representative of the drilled material in a geochemical drilling program.</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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>The analytical method used was a fire assay fire method with a 5ppb Au detection limit which is appropriate for a geochemical drilling program.</p> <p>No company standards or blanks were added to the sample batch. Based on the laboratories' own standard results, the analytical results are judged to be suitable for a geochemical drilling program.</p>
<p>Verification of Sampling and Assaying</p>	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>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>Hole twinning is not normally practised with power auger drilling.</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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control</p>	<p>Collar locations were located using a hand held GPS with a location error of +/-3m. Collar coordinates referenced in the table are for Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Datum WGS 84, Zone 29 - Northern Hemisphere.</p>
<p>Data Spacing and Distribution</p>	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied</p>	<p>Power auger holes were located on 320m x 80m and 80m x 80m grids.</p> <p>This type of drilling is not appropriate for the calculation of any Mineral Resource estimate.</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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Most of the reported power auger holes are located on east-west lines 320m apart based on the known N-S orientation of the NE Bankan mineralisation and the NNW-SSE orientation of the Bankan Creek mineralisation.</p>
<p>Sample Security</p>	<p>The measures taken to ensure sample security</p>	<p>Reference samples are stored at PDI's sample store in Kouroussa, Guinea.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

<p>Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The Saman Reconnaissance Authorisation was granted to a Predictive subsidiary in Guinea in October 2019. It was converted to an Exploration Permit in June 2020.</p> <p>Both permits are 100% owned by Predictive.</p>
<p>Exploration Done by Other Parties</p>	<p>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</p>	<p>Predictive is not aware of any significant previous gold exploration over the permit.</p>
<p>Geology</p>	<p>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</p>	<p>The geology of the Saman and Kaninko permits consists of mafic volcanics and intrusives, and granitic rocks.</p>
<p>Drill Hole Information</p>	<p>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:</p> <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 <p>this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</p>	<p>The required information is provided in Table 3.</p>
<p>Data Aggregation Methods</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>No weighted average or truncation methods were used for the power auger results. No cut-off grade was applied in the average grade calculation.</p>
<p>Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths</p>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results</p>	<p>True widths cannot be estimated for the power auger drill results as the orientation of the underlying weathered rocks is not known.</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>	
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 is provided in Figure 7.</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>All results are reported in Table 3 and Figure 7.</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>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.</p>
Further Work	<p>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.</p>	<p>Power auger and AC drilling will be carried out to follow up the results reported in this release.</p>