

BANKAN PROJECT GROWS WITH NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES

Predictive Discovery Limited (“Predictive” or “Company”) is pleased to announce the emergence of new gold discoveries at its Bankan Gold Project located within 3km of the existing 3.65Moz Mineral Resource Estimate¹ defined on the NE Bankan and Bankan Creek deposits.

HIGHLIGHTS

Assays from 112 shallow AC holes completed mostly within 3km of the main NE Bankan deposit (Figures 1-3) have confirmed several new gold discoveries, with better results including:

800 West Prospect

- BKAC0170: **7m @ 8.5g/t Au** from 38m to EOH, incl. **2m @ 24.2g/t Au** from 40m
- BKAC0173: **36m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 14m to EOH, incl.
2m @ 16.1g/t Au from 32m & **4m @ 5.4g/t Au** from 40m to EOH
- West-dipping gold mineralisation intersected on two adjacent section lines, open to the north and south, and now being followed up with a 1,300m air core (AC) drill program.

SW Bankan targets

- BKAC0082: **22m @ 12.1g/t Au** from 8m, incl.
4m @ 57.3g/t Au from 12m, and
8m @ 5.4g/t Au from 38m
- BKAC0076: **6m @ 1.7g/t Au** from 8m, incl. **2m @ 3.8g/t Au**
- BKAC0077: **10m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 30m
- BKAC0078: **14m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 36m, incl. **4m @ 2.5g/t Au** from 46m to EOH
- BKAC0079: **2m @ 6.4g/t Au** from 30m
- BKAC0164: **8m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 8m
- AC drilling programs are ongoing across the project area, testing for extensions to new gold mineralisation identified by earlier AC drilling on multiple prospects.
- Regional exploration continues with power auger drilling programs east of NE Bankan and in the SE corner of the project area (SE Saman).

¹ ASX release - 3.65 Million Ounce Bankan Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (30 September 2021)

Managing Director, Paul Roberts said:

“These new assays, as well as previous results from elsewhere in the project area demonstrate clearly that the Bankan Project is an emerging gold camp with the right structural and geological setting to host multiple gold deposits.

The Company is in the fortunate position of holding a project in which new zones of gold mineralisation continue to emerge, offering numerous opportunities for expanding gold resources outside of the NE Bankan and Bankan Creek deposits.”

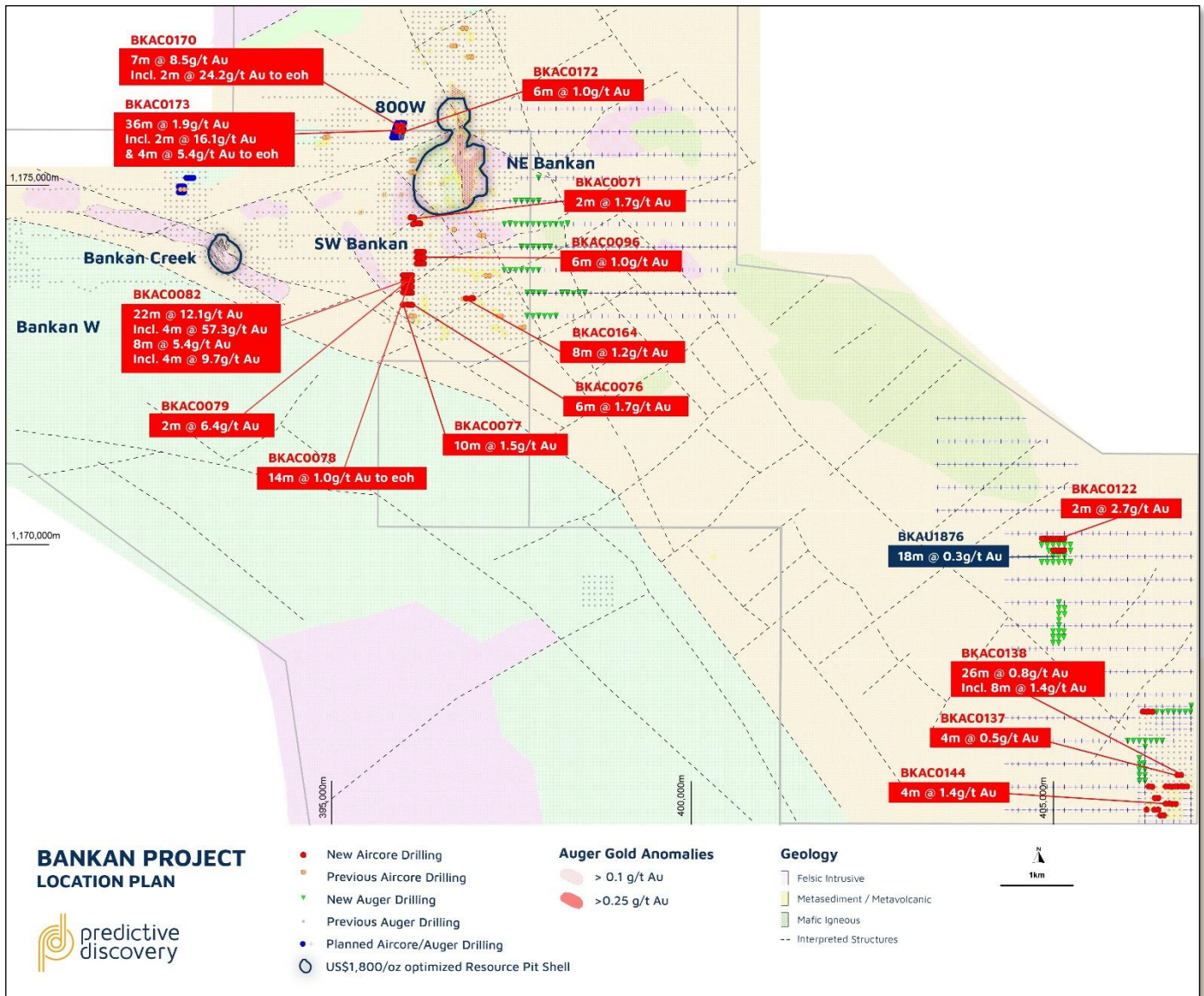


Figure 1 – Bankan Project, significant new regional AC and power auger drilling results overlain on interpreted geology. Active and planned auger drilling grids east of NE Bankan and on SE Saman are shown as blue dots.

Bankan AC and Power Auger Drilling

Following the discovery of the NE Bankan deposit, the Company undertook a helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric survey on a 100m-line spacing covering the entire project area. A detailed geological

interpretation based on processed magnetic data over the immediate NE Bankan area showed that gold mineralisation coincides with the intersection of a series of ENE-orientated and NW orientated magnetic linears, on or close to the contact between granitic rocks and mafic volcanics.

The lithological and structural elements controlling mineralisation recognised at NE Bankan have provided a model for gold exploration across the Bankan Project with potential to host multiple "NE Bankan-style" gold deposits.

The Company has deployed one AC and two power auger rigs to follow-up the new targets with 13,000m of AC and power auger drilling completed in the past four months. AC and power auger are both fast and relatively cheap exploration methods and have proven to be highly effective for making discoveries on the Bankan Project.

In this release, the Company reports new results for 112 AC holes totalling 5,114m, most within 3km of the main NE Bankan deposit.

800 West Prospect

AC drilling comprising 4 holes on 2 traverses (BKAC0170-173; Figures 1-3) was completed approximately 800m west of the NE Bankan deposit, following up previous excellent AC results of **14m @ 3.4g/t Au** and **12m @ 1.5g/t Au.**²

Significant gold values were intersected in 3 of the 4 holes drilled, indicating a west dip to the mineralisation. Best intersections include:

- BKAC0170: **7m @ 8.5g/t Au** from 38m to EOH, incl.
2m @ 24.2g/t Au from 40m
- BKAC0173: **36m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 14m to EOH, incl.
2m @ 16.1g/t Au from 32m, and
4m @ 5.4g/t Au from 40m to EOH

The two drill traverses are 80m apart and the results suggest a roughly north-south trending zone, 20-35m wide and dipping to the west. A follow up AC program, totalling 1,300m and testing over 200m of strike length is now in progress.

The location of these new gold results so close to the NE Bankan deposit highlight the expanding potential of the Bankan Project in very close proximity to both NE Bankan and Bankan Creek.

² ASX Announcement - AC drilling identifies new gold prospects at Bankan (28 October 2021)

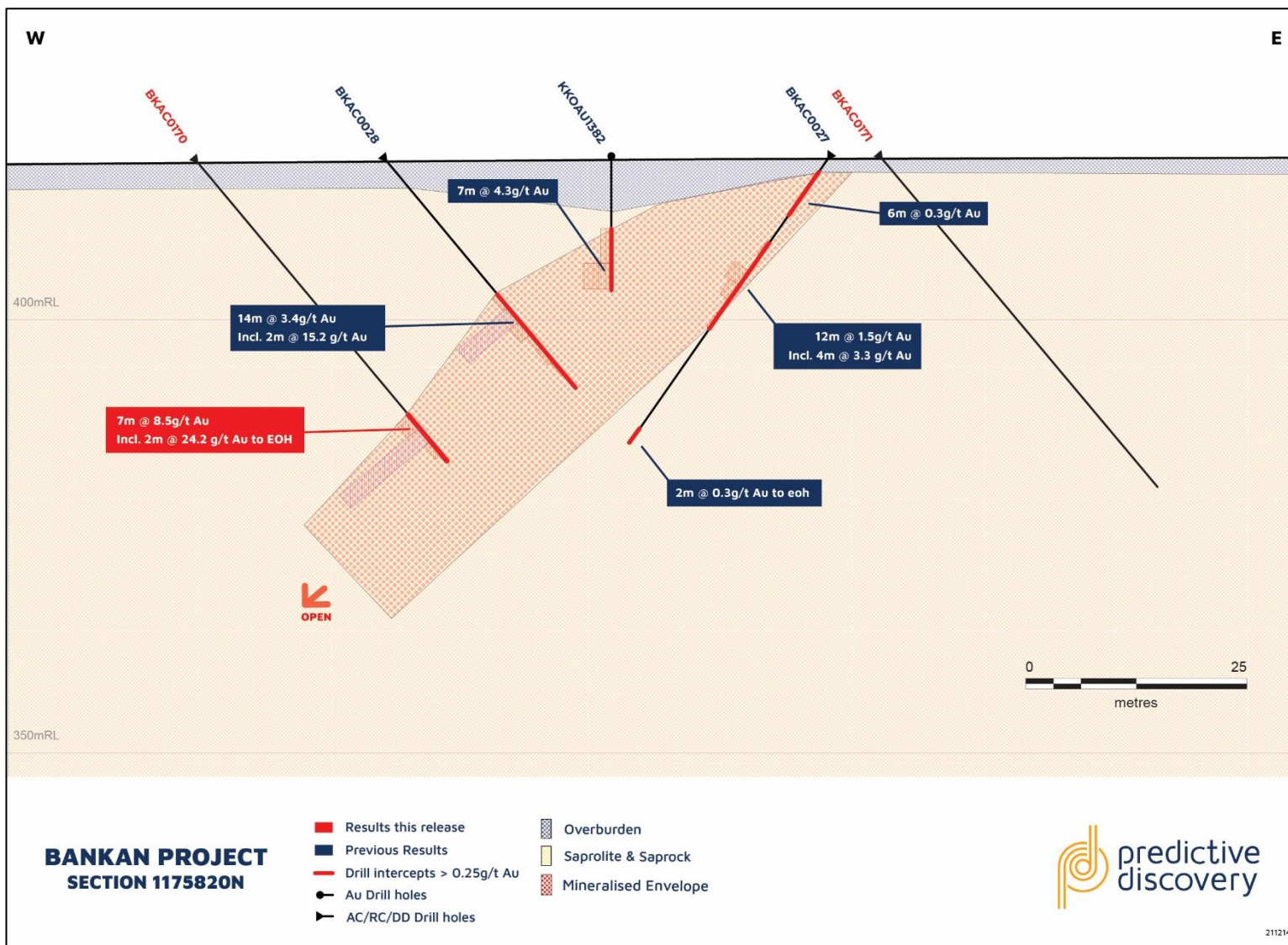


Figure 2 – Cross Section 1175820N showing new holes BKAC0170 - 171 testing the previously reported AC gold anomaly (ASX 28 October 2021).

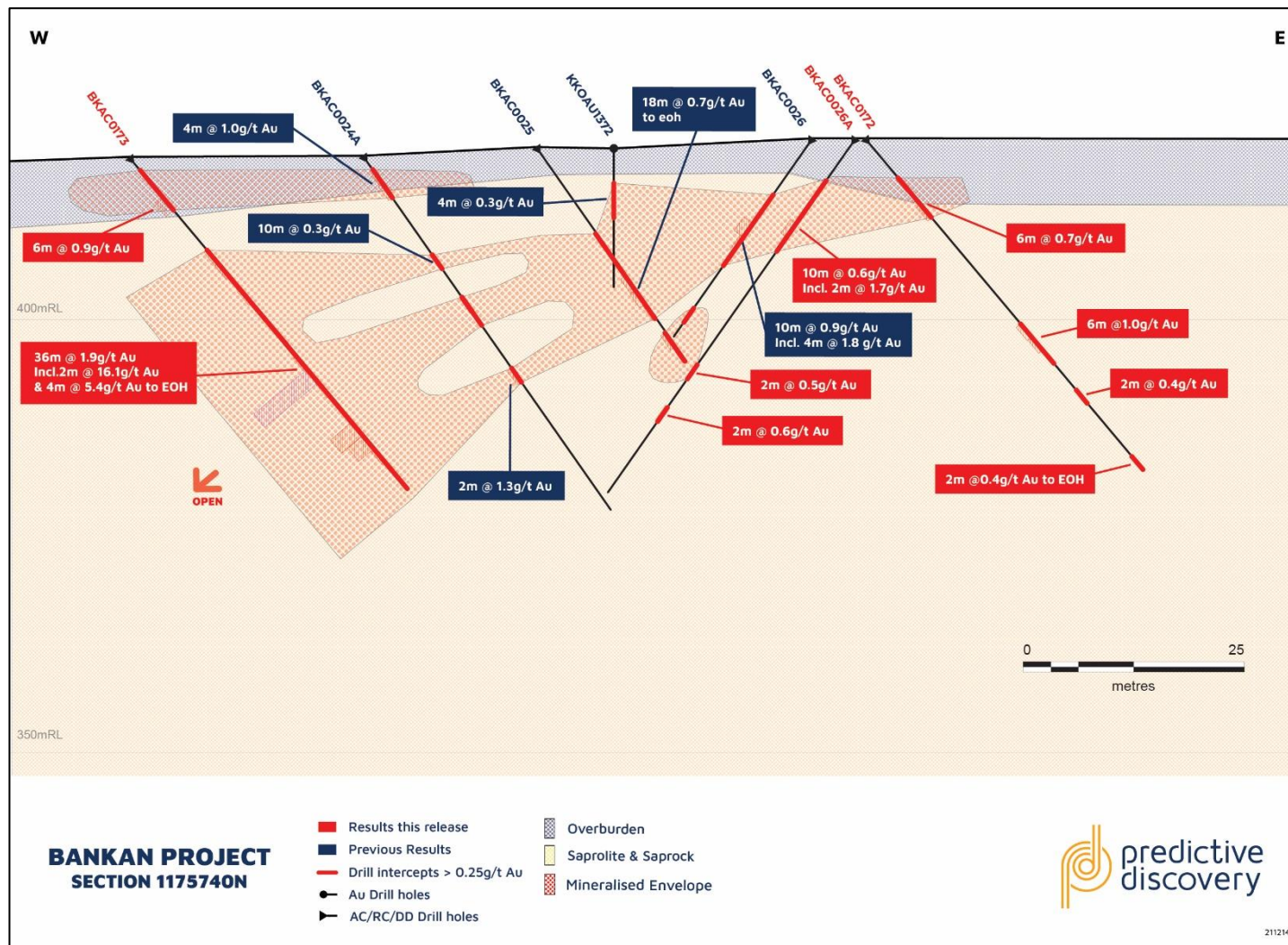


Figure 3 – Cross Section 1175740N showing new holes BKAC0026A and BKAC0172-173 testing the previously reported AC gold anomalies (ASX 28 October 2021).

SW Bankan Targets

A total of 42 AC holes totalling 2,022m were completed over 8 AC traverses (BKAU0074-115). These holes comprised infill and extensional drilling around the previously reported AC gold intercepts from BKAC0011-16. Anomalous gold was reported in 14 new holes.

Three new traverses north and south of section 1173340N were drilled to follow up previous strong gold intersections in BKAC0015-16, which included **16m @ 2.3g/t Au** and **28m @ 12.8g/t Au** (BKAC0016) and **8m @ 3.3g/t Au** (BKAC0015)³. Best results were received from the infill drilling around the previous intersections including:

- BKAC0078: **14m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 36m, incl.
4m @ 2.5g/t Au from 46m to EOH
- BKAC0079: **2m @ 6.4g/t Au** from 30m
- BKAC0082: **22m @ 12.1g/t Au** from 8m, incl.
4m @ 57.3g/t Au from 12m, and
8m @ 5.4g/t Au from 38m,
Incl. **4m @ 9.7g/t Au** from 40m

Hole BKAC0082 was designed as a scissor hole through BKAC0016 to help establish orientation of the gold mineralisation and obtained high values similar to those in BKAC0016. However the orientation of gold mineralisation appears to be limited in a N-S direction. Assessment is ongoing but it is possible that gold mineralisation in this area is orientated differently.

Holes BKAC0074-77 were drilled on a single traverse to follow-up anomalous gold in BKAC0013-14 (4m @ 4.0g/t Au and 22m @ 1.2g/t Au respectively⁴). Gold was intersected in all holes with better results including **6m @ 1.7g/t Au** from 8m, incl. **2m @ 3.8g/t Au** in BKAC0076; and **10m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 30m in BKAC0077. This gold mineralisation has an apparent west dip and remains open in all directions.

South of NE Bankan

A single traverse of 3 holes totalling 150m (BKAC0164-166) was drilled due south of NE Bankan to follow-up previously reported gold intersections in BKAC0007-008⁵. A best result of **8m @ 1.2g/t Au** was returned from BKAC0164 identifying some gold potential in this area (Figure 1).

South-East Saman

The SE Saman area is an additional focus of exploration over and above the nine high priority targets identified in the aeromagnetic survey of early 2021⁶. The target area was identified initially by BLEG stream

³⁻⁵ASX Announcement - 28m @ 12.1 g/t gold 1.5 km from NE Bankan (23 September 2021)

⁶ ASX Announcement - Bankan aeromagnetism identifies numerous drill targets along 35km-long structural corridor (28 April 2021)

sediment geochemistry in 2019 and followed up with soil geochemistry and auger drilling in 2020 with some very encouraging gold results. The area is located at the south-eastern end of the 35km long major structural trend which extends for the full length of the Bankan permits.

A total of 49 holes for 2,287m were drilled on 9 traverses following up a number of previous auger gold soil anomalies (BKAC0116-152).

A best result of **26m @ 0.78g/t Au** from 4m, including **8m @ 1.41g/t Au** from 16m was intersected in BKAC0138. This hole was part of a single 4-hole traverse (BKAC0137-140) which targeted a 16m @ 0.87g/t Au auger anomaly SAMAU0221⁷. Anomalous gold was intersected in 3 of the 4 holes drilled. The mineralisation remains open to the north and south and requires further drilling.

Regional power auger drilling was carried out on new exploration targets with a total of 111 holes for 2,043m completed. Significant results are reported in Table 2.

Full results and a complete explanation of the methods followed in drilling and assaying the reported holes can be found in Tables 1-3.

NEXT STEPS

Auger drilling is now focused on two grids. One is located east of the NE Bankan area, to test the eastern extension of the Bankan Creek-NE Bankan ENE trend. The second is in the SE Saman area where initial auger and AC drilling has already identified encouraging gold values.

Diamond and AC drilling will be suspended for an end of year break on 18 December with crews returning to site in early January. One auger rig will continue drilling through the holiday period, manned by Kouroussa-based staff.

Drilling programs in 2022 will include a continuation of the NE Bankan deep drilling program, follow-up AC and RC drilling on regional targets and additional RC and DD drilling at Bankan Creek.

- END -

Predictive advises that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results or mineral resource estimate contained in this announcement.

This announcement is authorised for release by Predictive Managing Director, Paul Roberts.

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

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⁷ ASX Release - NE Bankan now 1.6km long with possible parallel gold zone (3 September 2020)

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.

Project Background

The Bankan gold camp is situated in north-east Guinea in West Africa. The project is 550km by road from Guinea's capital Conakry within the region of Upper Guinea and is 10km west of the regional administrative centre of Kouroussa (Figure 4).

The Bankan project area covers 356km² in four exploration permits, Kaninko, Saman, Bokoro and Argo. Three permits are held by wholly owned subsidiaries of Predictive. The fourth, Argo, is held in a joint venture with the owners of local company Argo Mining SARLU, through which the Company has the right to acquire a 100% equity interest at decision to mine.

In September 2021 the Company reported its maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Bankan Project, resulting in an Inferred Resource of **72.8Mt** averaging **1.56g/t Au** for **3.65 million ounces of gold⁸**, 91% of which came from NE Bankan, all for a very low resource discovery cost of \$4/oz.

Gold mineralisation in the central portion of the NE Bankan prospect is strongly controlled by a major, north-trending west-dipping shear zone (the "hangingwall shear zone"), with most gold mineralisation including the high-grade zone located immediately below that shear zone within the felsic intrusive. Resource modelling indicates that the deep high-grade gold intercepts form a coherent body of high-grade mineralisation at a 3g/t Au cut-off grade. Depth extensions to the high-grade gold zone will increase potential for underground mining and are expected to add significantly to the Company's resource inventory.

⁸ASX Announcement - 3.65 MILLION OUNCE BANKAN MAIDEN MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE (30 September 2021)

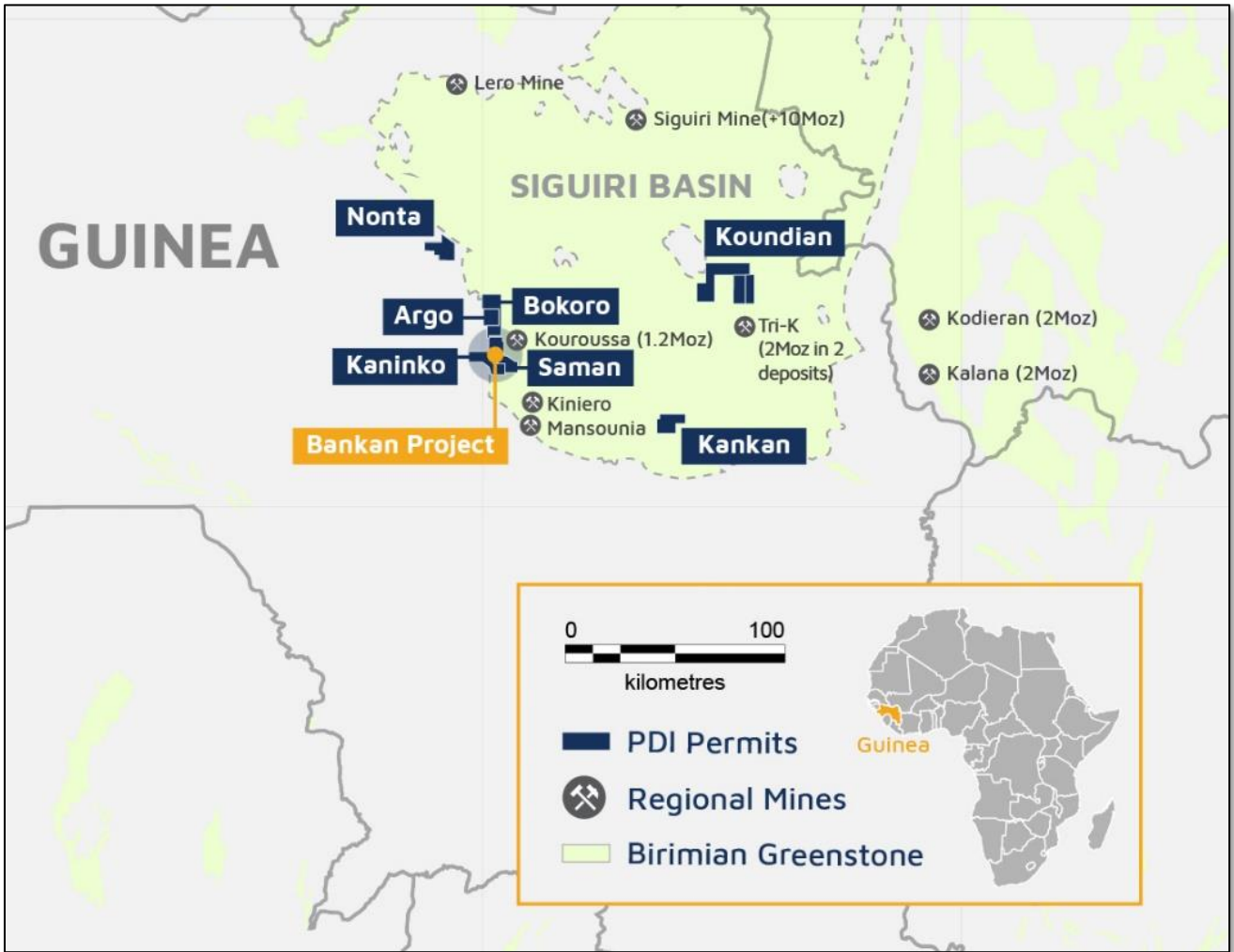


Figure 4 - Predictive Discovery's 100%-owned Guinea Portfolio of gold projects

TABLE 1 – BANKAN PROJECT AIRCORE RESULTS

Hole No.	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.25g/t gold cut-off			Comments	Licence
							From	Interval	Au g/t		
BKAC0010A	396109	1173183	417	90	-55	50	18.0	6.0	0.43		Kaninko
							46.0	2.0	0.34		
BKAC0019A	396705	1174383	431	270	-55	50	30.0	4.0	0.31		Kaninko
BKAC0026A	395998	1175738	421	270	-55	50	6.0	10.0	0.59	Incl. 2m @1.64g/t Au from 12m	Kaninko
							32.0	2.0	0.45		
							38.0	2.0	0.63		
BKAC0029A	396188	1174461	418	90	-50	25	NSR				
BKAC0071	396106	1174544	417	90	-55	35	2.0	2.0	1.74		Kaninko
BKAC0072	396157	1174538	417	270	-55	38	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0073	396120	1174541	417	90	-55	41	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0074	396059	1173335	418	270	-55	50	30.0	6.0	0.30		Kaninko
BKAC0075	396102	1173330	420	270	-55	50	8.0	2.0	1.48		Kaninko
							16.0	2.0	0.58		
							22.0	4.0	0.76		
BKAC0076	396127	1173328	421	270	-55	48	8.0	6.0	1.71	Incl. 2m @ 3.78g/t Au from 10m	Kaninko
BKAC0077	395999	1173329	417	90	-55	47	14.0	2.0	0.27		Kaninko
							30.0	10.0	1.44	Incl. 6m @1.82g/t Au from 34m	Kaninko
BKAC0078	396104	1173659	434	270	-55	50	20.0	8.0	0.75	Incl. 2m @ 2.05g/t Au from 26m	Kaninko
							36.0	14.0	0.98	Incl. 4m @ 2.47g/t Au from 46m to EOH	
BKAC0079	396062	1173662	431	270	-55	50	4.0	8.0	0.57		Kaninko
							30.0	2.0	6.35		
BKAC0080	396002	1173660	427	270	-55	50	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0081	396024	1173659	429	270	-55	50	4.0	4.0	0.32		Kaninko
							12.0	2.0	0.34		
							36.0	2.0	0.88		
BKAC0082	396050	1173660	430	270	-55	50	2.0	2.0	0.26		Kaninko
							8.0	22.0	12.08	Incl. 4m @ 57.25g/t Au from 12m, including 2m@ 110.6 g/t Au from 14m	
							38.0	8.0	5.39	Incl. 4m @ 9.68g/t Au from 40m	
BKAC0083	396126	1173661	435	270	-55	50	28.0	4.0	0.39		

							48.0	2.0	0.80		
BKAC0084	395999	1173741	430	270	-55	50	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0085	396026	1173738	432	270	-55	50	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0086	396050	1173740	433	270	-55	50	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0087	396074	1173739	435	270	-55	49	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0088	396099	1173741	436	270	-55	50	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0089	396126	1173739	439	270	-55	50	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0090	396242	1173904	442	270	-55	50	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0091	396191	1173904	442	270	-55	47	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0092	396213	1173902	442	270	-55	50	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0093	396268	1173904	442	270	-55	50	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0094	396289	1173904	442	270	-55	50	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0095	396188	1173983	440	270	-55	50	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0096	396214	1173986	440	270	-55	42	6.0	6.0	0.95		Kaninko
BKAC0097	396265	1173984	441	270	-55	50	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0098	396291	1173983	441	270	-55	50	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0099	396189	1174065	438	270	-55	50	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0100	396215	1174065	439	270	-55	50	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0101	396239	1174064	440	270	-55	46	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0102	396266	1174064	440	270	-55	50	0.0	2.0	0.25		Kaninko
BKAC0103	396290	1174065	441	270	-55	50	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0104	396002	1173579	421	270	-55	49	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0105	396024	1173579	423	270	-55	49	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0106	396049	1173580	425	270	-55	34	6.0	2.0	0.26		Kaninko
BKAC0107	396078	1173580	427	270	-55	44	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0108	396103	1173578	429	270	-55	48	38.0	4.0	0.44		Kaninko
BKAC0109	396125	1173581	431	270	-55	48	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0110	396125	1173498	427	270	-55	48	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0111	396099	1173500	425	270	-55	49	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0112	396076	1173500	424	270	-55	40	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0113	396050	1173500	422	270	-55	48	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0114	396026	1173502	420	270	-55	36	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0115	396001	1173504	420	270	-55	50	NSR				Kaninko
BKAC0116	405108	1170079	400	270	-55	50	NSR				Saman
BKAC0117	405135	1170081	399	270	-55	47	NSR				Saman
BKAC0118	405162	1170079	398	270	-55	50	NSR				Saman
BKAC0119	405182	1170081	397	270	-55	50	NSR				Saman
BKAC0120	405082	1170080	401	270	-55	46	NSR				Saman
BKAC0121	405059	1170078	402	270	-55	39	NSR				Saman

BKAC0122	405034	1170079	403	270	-55	44	20.0	2.0	0.41		Saman
							28.0	2.0	2.70		
BKAC0123	405006	1170080	404	270	-55	44	NSR				Saman
BKAC0124	404983	1170078	405	270	-55	46	NSR				Saman
BKAC0125	404961	1170081	405	270	-55	47	NSR				Saman
BKAC0126	404935	1170079	406	270	-55	37	NSR				Saman
BKAC0127	404916	1170082	406	270	-55	36	NSR				Saman
BKAC0128	404898	1170079	406	270	-55	45	NSR				Saman
BKAC0129	404878	1170080	406	270	-55	48	NSR				Saman
BKAC0130	405183	1169920	397	270	-55	42	NSR				Saman
BKAC0131	405163	1169919	370	270	-55	42	NSR				Saman
BKAC0132	405138	1169918	398	270	-55	50	NSR				Saman
BKAC0133	405110	1169919	399	270	-55	50	NSR				Saman
BKAC0134	405083	1169918	400	270	-55	45	NSR				Saman
BKAC0135	405059	1169920	401	270	-55	45	NSR				Saman
BKAC0136	405035	1169919	402	270	-55	43	NSR				Saman
BKAC0137	406278	1167680	450	90	-55	50	46.0	4.0	0.48		Saman
BKAC0138	406330	1167679	447	270	-55	50	4.0	26.0	0.78	Incl. 8m @ 1.41g/t Au from 16m	Saman
							44.0	2.0	0.62		
BKAC0139	406359	1167680	446	90	-55	50	6.0	2.0	0.31		Saman
BKAC0140	406408	1167679	446	270	-55	50	NSR				Saman
BKAC0141	406645	1166640	441	270	-55	36	NSR				Saman
BKAC0142	406596	1166641	440	90	-55	50	12.0	2.0	0.33		Saman
BKAC0143	406678	1166639	442	90	-55	50	NSR				Saman
BKAC0144	406758	1166641	444	90	-55	50	8.0	4.0	1.39		Saman
BKAC0145	406810	1166642	445	270	-55	50	NSR				Saman
BKAC0146	406841	1166640	437	90	-55	50	NSR				Saman
BKAC0147	406890	1166641	448	270	-55	50	NSR				Saman
BKAC0148	406357	1166641	436	90	-55	50	NSR				Saman
BKAC0149	406404	1166639	437	270	-55	47	NSR				Saman
BKAC0150	406728	1166640	443	270	-55	50	NSR				Saman
BKAC0151	406733	1166399	443	270	-55	50	NSR				Saman
BKAC0152	406683	1166399	441	90	-55	50	NSR				Saman
BKAC0153	406644	1166402	439	0	-55	50	NSR				Saman
BKAC0154	406594	1166401	444	0	-55	50	NSR				Saman
BKAC0155	406492	1166481	437	0	-55	50	NSR				Saman
BKAC0156	406444	1166480	439	0	-55	50	NSR				Saman
BKAC0157	406490	1166319	440	0	-55	49	NSR				Saman

BKAC0158	406521	1166239	406	0	-55	26	NSR					Saman
BKAC0158A	406524	1166240	420	0	-55	50	NSR					Saman
BKAC0159	406570	1166241	420	0	-55	50	NSR					Saman
BKAC0160	406436	1166316	414	0	-55	50	NSR					Saman
BKAC0161	406328	1166319	400	0	-55	33	NSR					Saman
BKAC0162	406808	1166800	432	0	-55	50	NSR					Saman
BKAC0163	406756	1166800	445	0	-55	50	NSR					Saman
BKAC0164	396876	1173419	427	0	-50	50	8.0	8.0	1.15			Kaninko
BKAC0165	396976	1173421	420	0	-50	50	26.0	2.0	0.38			Kaninko
BKAC0166	396951	1173421	422	0	-50	50	36.0	2.0	0.34			Kaninko
BKAC0167	396165	1174463	418	0	-50	34	NSR					Kaninko
BKAC0168	396140	1174450	418	0	-50	29	NSR					Kaninko
BKAC0169	396150	1174540	416	0	-50	18	NSR					Kaninko
BKAC0169A	396155	1174541	416	0	-50	18	NSR					Kaninko
BKAC0170	395922	1175820	418	0	-50	45	38.0	7.0	8.53	Incl. 2m @ 24.2g/t Au from 40m. Mineralised to EOH.		Saman
BKAC0171	396001	1175820	419	0	-50	50	NSR					Saman
BKAC0172	395999	1175741	421	0	-50	50	6.0	6.0	0.66			Kaninko
							28.0	6.0	0.96			
							38.0	2.0	0.36			
							48.0	2.0	0.36			
BKAC0173	395914	1175742	419	0	-50	50	2.0	6.0	0.87			Kaninko
							14.0	36.0	1.94	Incl. 2m @ 16.1g/t Au from 32m and 4m @ 5.4g/t Au from 40m. Mineralised to EOH.		
BKAC0174	396240	1174460	419	0	-50	20	NSR					Kaninko
BKAC0175	396241	1174460	419	0	-50	32	NSR					Kaninko
BKAC0176	396215	1174461	419	0	-50	20	NSR					Kaninko

TABLE 2 – POWER AUGER SIGNIFICANT RESULTS – BANKAN PROJECT

Hole numbers	Northing (WGS84-29N)	Easting (WGS84 – 29N)	RL	Hole dips	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	Interval	Au (ppb)
BKAU0848 – 872, BKAU1341-1386, & BKAU1857-1896, 111 holes totalling 2,043m	Refer to Figure 1 for most sample locations	Refer to Figure 1 for most sample locations	375-430 See notes	All vertical	Not relevant to vertical holes	The holes were 8-30m deep with an average depth of 19m. Some holes stopped short of the target depth because they encountered wet samples at shallow depths	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	See notes and Figure 1
BKAU1876	405104	1169843	397	-90	0	21	3	18	298

Notes: Only significant results are shown in this table. Power auger drilling is carried out with a 4WD mounted auger rig capable of drilling vertical holes up to 30m deep. The target depth on this drill program was 20m. Up to 6 samples were collected in 4m intervals and assayed for gold. The prepared drill samples were sent to the SGS laboratory in Bamako, Mali for pulverisation and fire assay gold analysis. Reported 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 in Kaninko and Saman, and from 0m at Argo (no transported regolith issue identified to date). The RL range for the power auger grid in the project areas are shown above in metres. Individual RLs are not reported in this announcement because they are not relevant to interpreting auger drill data of this type.

TABLE 3 - JORC CODE – AC & POWER AUGER 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	<p>Samples assayed were Aircore (AC) drill chips/core and Power Auger (Auger).</p> <p>Auger: In all the power auger drill holes reported here, 2kg composite samples were collected for every 4m downhole interval.</p> <p>AC: Individual one metre samples were collected from the cyclone and weighed. Each sample was then riffle split producing a 1kg split sample. Two metre composite samples weighing approximately 2kg were submitted to the assay laboratory by combining the individual 1kg riffle split sample from each metre into a single bag.</p> <p>All samples were dried, crushed and pulverised at the SGS laboratory in Bamako to produce a 50g fire assay charge with Au analysed by FAA505.</p>

	<p>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>Duplicate samples were retained for re-assay. Sampling was supervised by qualified geologists.</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>AC: Drilling company is IPGS (Industry Petroleum and Gas of Senegal) Drill type is Aircore using a 3.5 inch diameter coring blade. Where hard layers including quartz veins were encountered the blade was switched to a face sampling AC/RC hammer bit.</p> <p>Auger: Power auger drilling was carried out by ADS (African Drilling Services) using a 4WD-mounted power auger rig.</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>Each 1 metre drill sample was weighed.</p> <p>AC: Sample recoveries were in general high and no unusual measures were taken to maximise sample recovery. Where samples became too wet or sample recovery and quality decreased holes were stopped.</p> <p>Significant sample bias is not expected with riffle splitting of saprolitic materials.</p> <p>Auger: 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>All drill samples were logged systematically for lithology, weathering and alteration and minor minerals. Minor minerals are estimated quantitatively.</p> <p>None of the samples will not be used in a Mineral Resource estimation.</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>AC: The 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.</p> <p>Auger: Each 4m to 5m interval in the composite interval was subsampled using a scoop. No field duplicates were collected. One field duplicate was taken and assayed every 50 samples.</p> <p>The sampling methods are considered adequate for an AC and Auger 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 for Ac drilling but not Auger drilling.</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 have been drilled for Auger. For AC some abandoned shallow AC blade holes were redrilled with AC Hammer within 5m radius. These may be considered twin holes in part.</p> <p>No adjustment is assay data has been made.</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 UTM Zone 29N. Relative height levels (RL) are relative to Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL) and assigned by draping collars on DTM surface determined from aerial geophysical survey.</p> <p>Hole locations may be re-surveyed using a digital GPS system later.</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>AC: The drill holes were designed to follow up previously defined >0.25g/t Au auger soil anomalies. Holes were either drilled heel to toe along traverses, or as scissor pairs in opposite directions at each target. Hole target depths and spacing were nominally 50m or as modified for heel to toe coverage. The intention of the drilling is to obtain a complete sample of the oxidised gold mineralisation and provide some indication of gold mineralisation orientations. All holes were angle drilled at 50 or 55 degrees.</p> <p>The adequacy of the current drill hole spacing for Mineral Resource estimation is not yet known as an appropriate understanding of mineralisation and continuity has not yet been established</p> <p>Auger: Holes were located on 320m x 80m and 80m x 80m grids. 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>There is very limited outcrop in the area but based on the Bankan NE deposit to the north, and east west line orientation with holes inclined to the west and east was considered most likely to test the target anomalies.</p>
<p>Sample Security</p>	<p>The measures taken to ensure sample security</p>	<p>Large samples are stored in guarded location close to the nearby Bankan Village.</p> <p>Samples were split and sealed (tied off in calico or plastic bags) at the drill site. All samples picked for analyses are placed in clearly marked bags and were</p>

		<p>stored securely on site before being picked up and transported to Bamako by SGS truck.</p> <p>Coarse rejects and pulps will be eventually recovered from SGS in Bamako and stored at Predictive's field office in Kouroussa.</p>
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	<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.</p> <p>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>	The Bankan Gold Project comprises 4 exploration permits, Kaninko (PDI 100%), Saman (PDI 100%), Bokoro (PDI 100%) and Argo JV (right to earn 100% in JV with local partner). Permits are held by Predictive subsidiaries in Guinea or in a joint venture structure. Parts of the Kaninko and Saman permits overlap the outermost buffer zone (or "transitional area") of the Upper Niger National Park.
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 permits consists of mafic volcanics and intrusives, granitic rocks and minor metasediments.
Drill Hole Information	<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 this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	See the accompanying notes and Tables in this release.
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>All mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.</p> <p>AC: Drill sampling was in two metre composites intervals. Up to 2m (down-hole) of internal waste is included for results reported at the 0.25g/t Au cut-off grade.</p> <p>Auger: Kaninko and Saman area gold results are averaged from 4m depth to end of hole. This removes the effect of false transported anomalies in laterite. For the Argo area, no transported effects have been noted to date therefore gold results are averaged from surface to end of hole.</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</p>	True widths have not been estimated as the overall orientation of mineralised zones is not known.

	lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate map and cross sections are included in this release.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Comprehensive reporting of the drill results is provided in Table 1.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All other exploration data on this area has been reported previously by PDI.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The AC results form part of an ongoing regional exploration drill program to follow up power auger drilling soil anomalies. Regional power auger drilling is also ongoing testing new target areas.