predictive discovery

ASX Announcement

30 November 2022

PROMISING NEAR-RESOURCE DRILLING AND GEOPHYSICS RESULTS

Increasing focus on near-resource and regional exploration

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX:PDI) ("Predictive" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on near-resource exploration drilling and targeting at the Bankan Gold Project.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Comprehensive geophysics surveys and modelling completed, identifying a **strong induced polarisation ("IP") signature** of the NE Bankan ("NEB") deposit.
- Aircore and power auger drilling continued to test identified prospects within 3km of NEB. Best intercepts from 50 holes for 2,244m drilled include **8m @ 5.14g/t, 4m @ 5.66g/t** and **20m @ 1.02g/t** at NEB North, **2m @ 10.30g/t** at NEB East and **12m @ 1.53g/t** at SEB.
- Strong correlation between near-surface drilling results and geophysical targeting, identifying **seven priority target areas** in the immediate NEB area for further drilling.
- Additional IP and gravity surveys are set to commence at Bankan Creek ("BC") (and surrounding areas) and NEB East in early 2023. Aircore drilling will recommence at the seven prospect areas in early 2023.
- Ground IP and gravity surveys also planned for the northern AG1, AG2 and BK2 prospects. Reconnaissance auger drilling is due to commence in early 2023.
- **Exploration team strengthened** with two new dedicated geologists to drive regional exploration.

Commenting on the latest activities, Managing Director Andrew Pardey, said:

"Resource definition drilling at NEB continues to produce strong results and we are making excellent progress with our strategy to increase the size and quality of the current Mineral Resource estimate. We are actively increasing our focus beyond this deposit and have strengthened our exploration team to support this broader regional exploration campaign.

"Near-resource exploration will continue to focus on identifying potential new deposits for a future operation, utilising the positive results of recent geophysical targeting, combined with extensive aircore and auger drilling completed to date.

"More broadly, we are recommencing exploration activities in the northern part of the Bankan Project with the aim of working towards discovery of the next NEB style deposit. NEB's structural setting and strong IP geophysical signature, combined with further near-surface drilling, will be utilised to refine existing high priority targets along the 35km structural trend for future drilling programs."

BANKAN GOLD PROJECT

The Bankan Gold Project comprises 356km^2 of highly prospective exploration permits in the Siguiri Basin, Guinea.

A Mineral Resource of 4.2Moz has been defined to date at the NEB (3.9Moz) and BC (331,000oz) deposits.[1] Predictive is focused on increasing the size and quality of the existing Mineral Resource at these deposits and has also commenced ESG and Scoping Study workstreams as part of its strategy to sustainably develop Bankan into a potential Tier-1 gold mine.

The Company is also exploring a number of targets near the NEB and BC deposits and has identified multiple regional targets along the 35km gold-rich super structure.

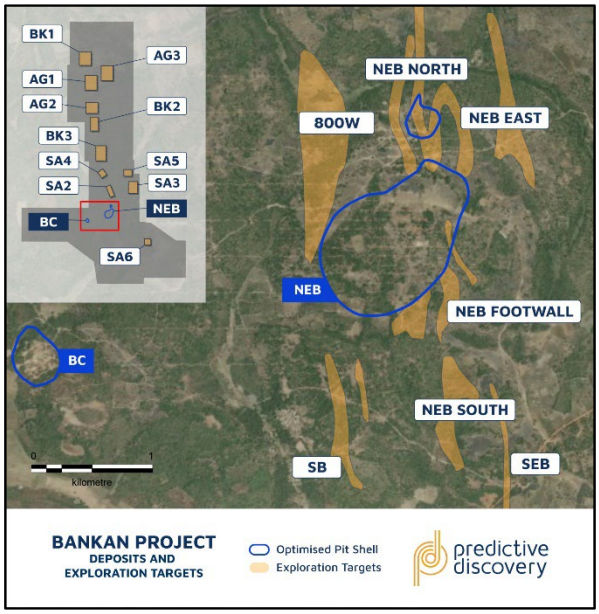

Figure 1: Bankan Project deposits and exploration targets

GEOPHYSICS PROGAM

Predictive has completed a comprehensive petrophysics and ground geophysics program at NEB. The petrophysics study of the NEB drill core was designed to calibrate the detailed ground geophysical orientation program. The analysis was completed by Terra Petrophysics in Perth, Australia and consisted of laboratory analysis of 31 drill core samples, selected from the geological model, to characterise magnetic susceptibility and remanence, bulk density and porosity, chargeability, Gaussian resistivity, inductive conductivity and P-wave velocity.

The ground geophysical techniques selected were gradient array induced polarisation ("GAIP") and pole-dipole induced polarisation ("P-DIP"), magnetics and gravity. The objectives were to determine the geophysical signature of the NEB deposit, investigate its local geological setting, delineate possible extensions and identify near-resource target areas.

IP methods proved the most effective in geophysically finger-printing the NEB deposit, with elevated chargeability (attributed to sulphide alteration) and elevated resistivity (attributed to silica alteration). Often the two responses overlap or showed marked contrast across the deposit.

The highest resistivity and chargeability IP values were identified in the central part of the survey coincident with the known near-surface expression of the orebody and by extension with the auger drilling contours of >0.2g/t. NEB was mapped for over 500m in the near surface (using 2D GAIP) and deeper into the fresh rock to a depth of IP detection of about 400m (using 3D P-DIP). The deposit is clearly mapped as a prominent west dipping, moderately plunging chargeability solid.

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

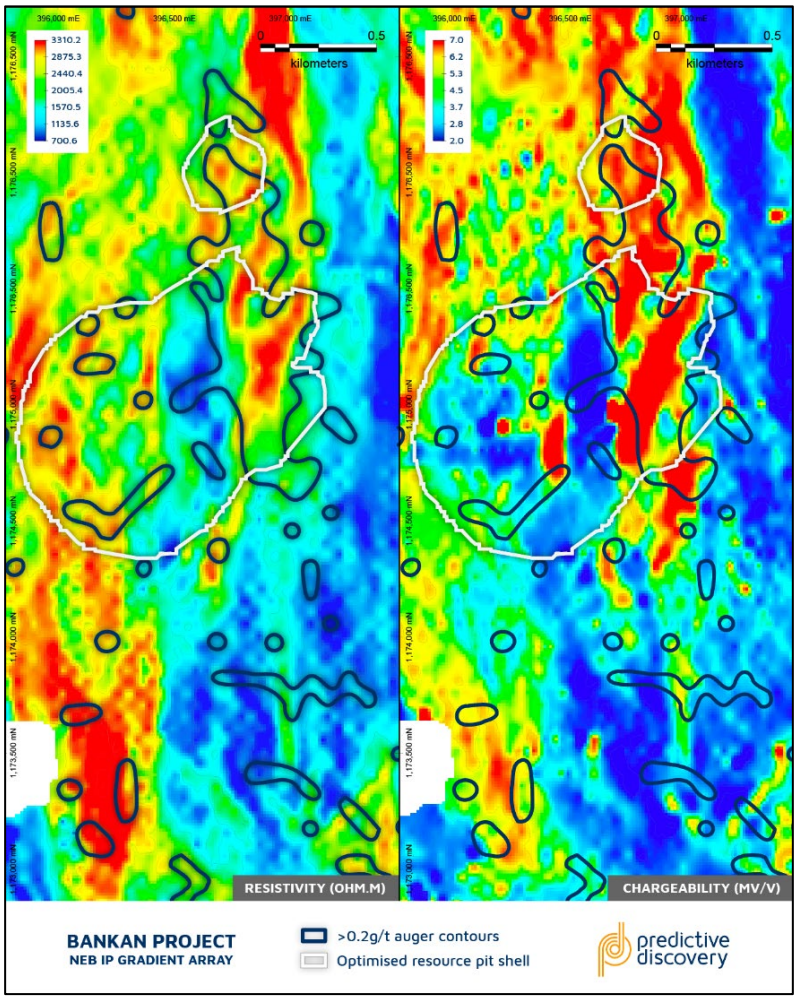

Figure 2: IP gradient array images for NEB (resistivity on the left and chargeability on the right), overlain with the NEB optimised resource pit shell and >0.2g/t auger anomaly contours.

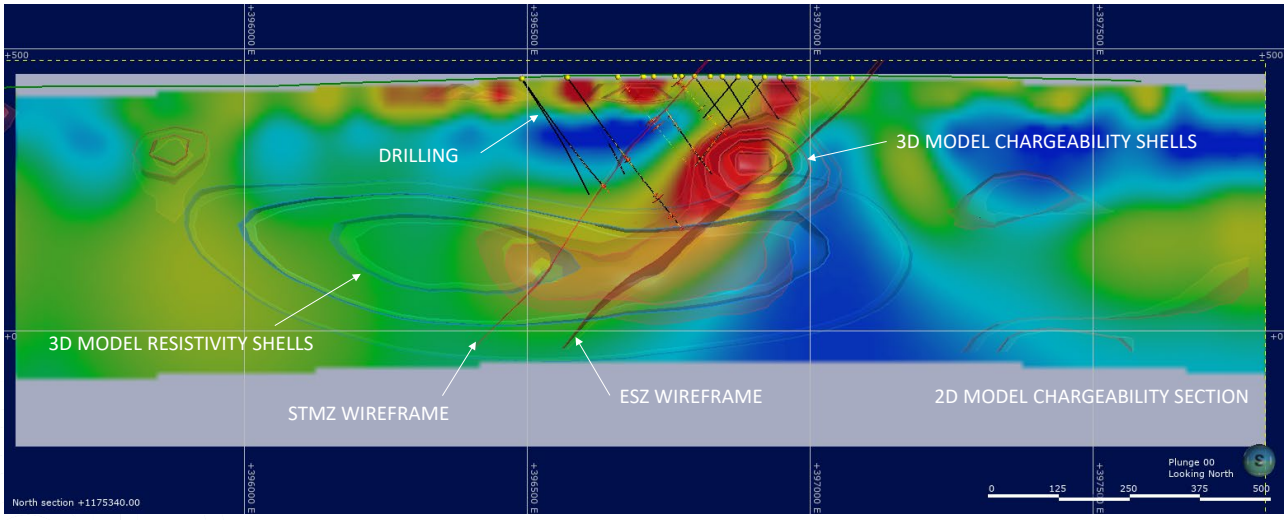

Figure 3: NEB section 1175340N showing combined GAIP and P-DIP modelling.

The 3D P-DIP modelling has also contributed to extrapolation of the geological interpretation of NEB and its 3D lithological setting. The main controlling Mafic-Tonalite Contact ("MTC") is characterised by a coincident density-magnetic-resistivity contrast adjacent to the chargeability shoot. The combined GAIP and P-DIP modelling has provided a spatial and genetic context to the NEB gold architecture facilitating future 3D drill targeting.

NEAR-RESOURCE AIRCORE AND AUGER DRILLING RESULTS

Extensive drilling programs are ongoing at the Bankan Project, conducting various resource development and exploration programs.

Additional aircore and power auger drilling has been completed at various prospects within 3km of the NEB deposit. Drilling results in this announcement include a total of 50 holes for 2,244m as shown below.

Table 1: Drill Holes Reported in this Announcement

Drill type	Holes	Metres	Locality
Aircore	37	1,913	<3km NEB
Auger	13	331	<3km NEB
Total	**50**	**2,244**	

Aircore drilling results were received for holes at the 800W, NEB North, NEB West, NEB East, NEB South and SEB prospects, with the best results including:

NEB North:

- BKAC0471: 8m @ 5.14g/t from 22m
- BKAC0460: 4m @ 5.66g/t from 40m
- BKAC0466: 20m @ 1.02g/t from 24m
- BKAC0470: 14m @ 0.89g/t from 6m

NEB East:

- BKAC0491: 2m @ 10.30g/t from 32m

SEB:

- BKAC0396: 6m @ 1.60g/t from 18m

Power auger results were received for 13 holes drilled at NEB South and SEB, with the best results including:

- BKAU3622: 12m @ 1.53 g/t from 14m
- BKAU3755: 10m @ 1.00 g/t from 16m

New aircore and power auger results are shown on Figure 4, together with selected previous aircore and power auger results (refer to announcement dated 29 September 2022).

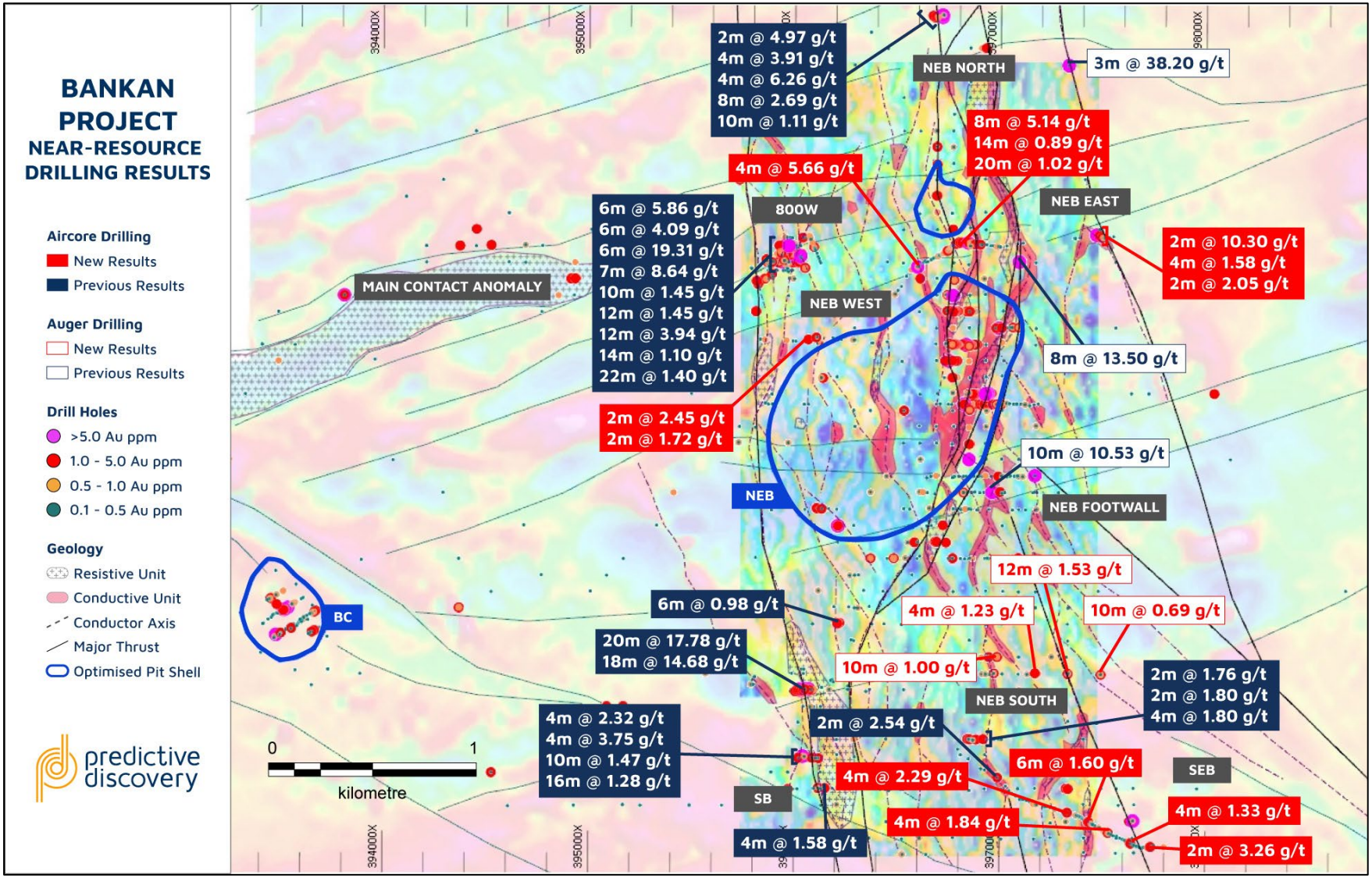

Figure 4: NEB IP modelling integrated with regional 1st VD aeromagnetics, showing significant near-surface drill intercepts (new and previous).

NEAR-RESOURCE TARGETING

There are seven main prospect areas within the GAIP survey area – NEB North, NEB Footwall, NEB South, NEB East, 800W, SB and SEB. The detailed GAIP ground mapping shows remarkable correlation with the current and previous surface drilling results, providing strong support for the existing target prospects being explored by the Company.

The integrated 3D modelling of all exploration drilling results and ground geophysics provides invaluable context and also allows for refinement of the target areas (as shown in Figure 5) based on structural setting concepts. These target areas will be the focus of near-resource exploration throughout 2023.

The integrated 3D modelling has identified a number of parallel thrusts and splays off the main hanging wall shear zone ("STMZ"), beyond the recognised secondary footwall high-grade shear zone ("ST2Z"). The main NEB thrust appears to be part of a dextral duplex, with second-order splays propagating east and west into both footwall and hanging wall positions. The 3D IP modelling has highlighted the eastern shear zone ("ESZ") which has potential to host mineralisation on the eastern foot wall boundary horizon of the NEB thrust, and has only received sparse drilling at surface to date.

North of the current optimised resource pit shell, the main NEB thrust appears to split into four NEB North splays, supported by drilling results including the significant aircore intercepts at NEB North reported in this announcement.

The IP surveys have identified a number of highly prospective thrusts and splays to the south of NEB. The coincident drill intercepts and IP targets in NEB South and NEB Footwall open up both the surface resource potential and the projection to depth of these new structures.

Furthermore, the geophysics indicates a major N-S thrust structure to the west of STMZ controls the mineralisation at the 800W and SB Prospects. This newly identified structure is referred to as the NEB West thrust.

To the east, new aircore results from the NEB East prospect have re-focused attention on a potential major thrust known as the NEB East thrust.

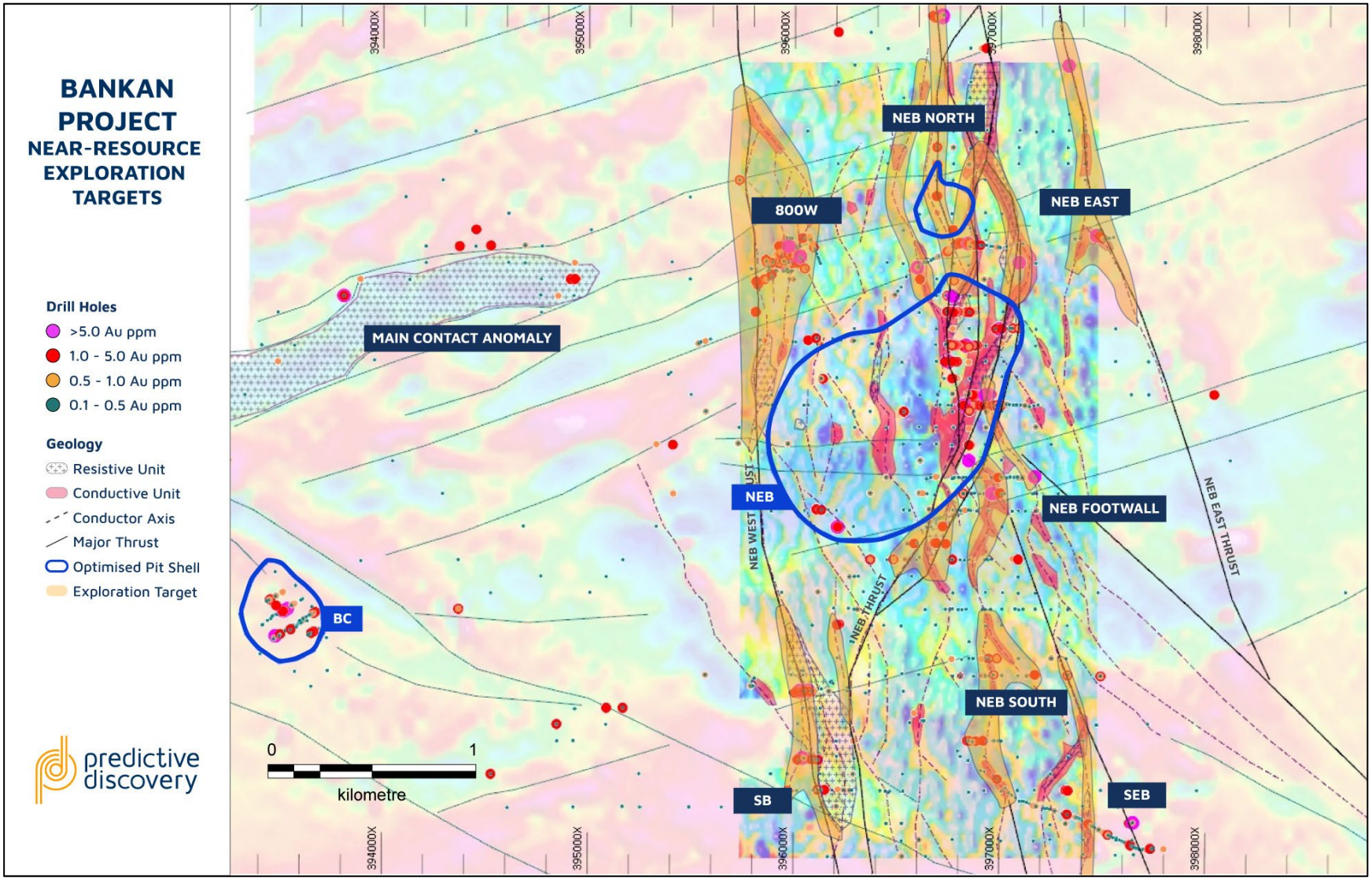

Figure 5: Near-resource targets as refined by near-surface drill intercepts, IP modelling and 1st VD aeromagnetics.

REGIONAL TARGETING

The NEB deposit is characterised by a major jog and the lateral ENE-WSW dextral disruption of the belt-basin margin and interaction of 3 primary structural domains, visible on figures 4 and 5, as ENE-WSW (northern), WNW-ESE (southern) and N-S (cross-cutting). NEB sits at the triple junction of these three components, where the latest N-S corridor cross-cuts the older ENE-WSW and WNW-ESE domains. The BC deposit sits on the northern margin of the WNW-ESE domain.

A number of higher priority regional targets (shown in Figure 6) have been previously identified through a combination of geophysical surveys (aeromagnetic) and structural interpretation with reference to the structural setting of the NEB deposit, as well as near-surface drilling results.

The success of ground IP in deconstructing the NEB deposit highlights its capacity to deliver value to these targets as regional exploration ramps up in 2023.

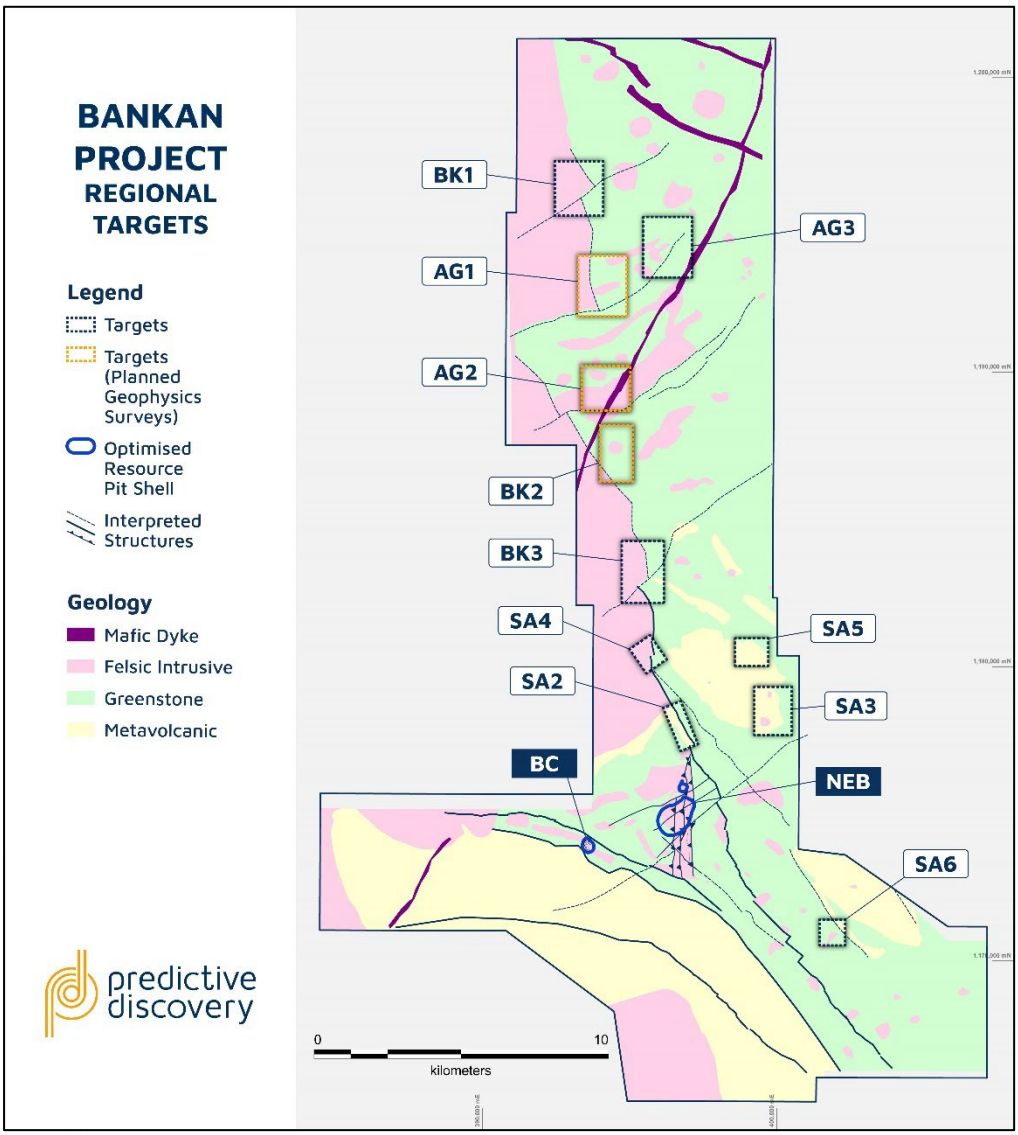

Figure 6: Regional targets shown against geological interpretation.

NEXT STEPS

Predictive is strengthening its exploration team to support an increasing focus on near-resource and regional exploration. Two senior geologists have been hired and a dedicated team has been assigned to these programs.

Additional ground IP and gravity surveys are scheduled to commence at the BC deposit (and surrounding areas) and NEB East in early 2023, to further refine target areas and future drilling programs. Infill aircore drilling is planned at the seven main near-resource prospects and is due to commence in early 2023.

Regionally, ground IP and gravity surveys are being planned at the AG1, AG2 and BK2 prospects to better define setting architecture and prospectivity. 200m x 50m spaced reconnaissance auger drilling is scheduled to commence in early 2023 in the northern area along the Archean-Birimian contact, to define targets for follow-up aircore and reverse circulation drilling.

Outcomes of this exploration work will be reported as results become available.

- END -

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

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ABOUT PREDICTIVE DISCOVERY

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

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

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The exploration results reported herein are based on information compiled by Mr Norm Bailie. Mr Bailie is a full-time employee of the company and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits being considered to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Bailie consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

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

TABLE 1: POWER AUGER DRILLING RESULTS

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval	Au g/t	GM
BKAU3491	NEB S	396,810	1,173,736	401.9	0	-90	24	10	2	1.00	2
BKAU3602	NEB S	396,972	1,173,741	399.0	0	-90	30	12	4	1.23	5
BKAU3604	NEB S	396,913	1,173,737	395.6	0	-90	22	10	2	0.56	1
BKAU3612	NEB S	397,133	1,173,736	404.4	0	-90	26	4	2	0.62	1
BKAU3622	SEB	397,330	1,173,738	386.2	0	-90	26	**14**	**12**	**1.53**	**18**
BKAU3630	SEB	397,491	1,173,734	387.9	0	-90	26	12	10	0.69	7
BKAU3631	SEB	396,931	1,173,736	404.9	0	-90	26	0	2	0.91	2
BKAU3647	NEB S	396,870	1,173,416	389.2	0	-90	28	8	2	0.85	2
BKAU3662	NEB S	396,525	1,172,860	405.4	0	-90	26	2	4	0.74	3
BKAU3751	NEB S	396,911	1,173,817	399.4	0	-90	25	12	2	0.70	1
BKAU3753	NEB S	396,947	1,173,820	401.3	0	-90	25	11	4	0.92	4
BKAU3755	NEB S	396,987	1,173,820	394.5	0	-90	26	**16**	**10**	**1.00**	**10**
BKAU3758	NEB S	396,866	1,174,299	411.4	0	-90	21	0	2	0.57	1

TABLE 2: AIRCORE DRILLING RESULTS

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			
								From	Interval	Au g/t	GM
BKAC0275	800W	396,086	1,175,832	389.7	160	-55	50	32	2	1.44	3
								38	2	0.52	1
BKAC0390	SEB	397,265	1,173,082	381.3	110	-55	40	6	2	0.86	2
BKAC0392	SEB	397,313	1,173,069	385.3	110	-55	60	28	4	2.29	9
BKAC0393	SEB	397,343	1,173,060	389.1	110	-55	60	50	2	0.52	1
BKAC0396	SEB	397,422	1,173,024	395.9	120	-55	60	**18**	**6**	**1.60**	**10**
								48	2	0.99	2
BKAC0398	SEB	397,480	1,172,992	395.4	120	-55	60	8	2	0.73	1
								48	2	0.77	2
								56	2	0.60	1
BKAC0399	SEB	397,509	1,172,976	395.1	120	-55	52	14	2	0.75	2
								38	4	1.84	7
BKAC0403	SEB	397,621	1,172,924	392.6	120	-55	47	26	2	1.01	2
								32	4	1.33	5
BKAC0406	SEB	397,698	1,172,896	389.4	100	-55	38	36	2	0.75	2
BKAC0407	SEB	397,718	1,172,897	388.8	90	-55	39	24	2	1.07	2
								30	2	3.26	7
BKAC0409	NEB S	397,772	1,172,895	386.9	90	-55	49	48	1	0.65	1
BKAC0420	NEB W	395,529	1,175,346	387.5	60	-55	51	6	4	0.68	3
BKAC0421	NEB W	395,554	1,175,355	386.6	70	-55	58	24	2	0.95	2
BKAC0434	NEB W	395,829	1,175,368	388.1	100	-55	50	44	2	0.63	1
BKAC0438	NEB W	395,934	1,175,360	391.8	90	-55	61	42	2	0.82	2
BKAC0441	NEB W	396,038	1,175,360	395.7	80	-55	64	48	2	2.45	5
BKAC0442	NEB W	396,077	1,175,369	397.1	80	-55	64	48	2	1.72	3
BKAC0448	NEB W	396,276	1,175,362	403.8	90	-55	64	10	6	0.62	4
BKAC0455	NEB W	396,478	1,175,574	402.7	40	-55	64	20	6	0.46	3
BKAC0459	NEB W	396,549	1,175,684	399.3	40	-55	64	44	2	0.61	1
BKAC0460	NEB N	396,577	1,175,702	398.9	50	-55	64	**40**	**4**	**5.66**	**23**
BKAC0462	NEB N	396,635	1,175,737	398.0	60	-55	53	48	2	0.50	1
BKAC0464	NEB N	396,679	1,175,760	397.8	60	-55	49	30	6	0.41	2
BKAC0465	NEB N	396,704	1,175,774	397.6	60	-55	46	30	2	0.53	1
								36	2	0.69	1
								44	2	0.62	1
BKAC0466	NEB N	396,724	1,175,785	397.4	60	-55	47	**24**	**20**	**1.02**	**20**
BKAC0467	NEB N	396,744	1,175,800	397.0	50	-55	45	22	2	0.72	1
								36	9	0.54	5
BKAC0468	NEB N	396,763	1,175,814	396.7	60	-55	44	20	6	0.46	3
								38	6	0.67	4
BKAC0469	NEB N	396,776	1,175,826	396.5	60	-55	42	8	8	0.92	7
								22	4	0.77	3
								38	4	0.91	4
BKAC0470	NEB N	396,798	1,175,832	396.4	70	-55	54	**6**	**14**	**0.89**	**12**
								24	2	1.10	2
								30	2	0.50	1
BKAC0471	NEB N	396,828	1,175,834	396.7	90	-55	64	4	8	0.68	5
								22	**8**	**5.14**	**41**
								38	2	0.56	1
								46	2	0.78	2
BKAC0472	NEB N	396,865	1,175,827	396.5	90	-55	64	18	2	1.06	2
								46	4	1.27	5
BKAC0473	NEB N	396,898	1,175,825	397.0	90	-55	64	6	2	1.45	3
BKAC0475	NEB N	396,966	1,175,816	398.1	90	-55	64	22	2	0.57	1
								36	2	0.69	1
BKAC0491	NEB E	397,447	1,175,869	392.5	80	-55	34	26	2	0.67	1
								32	**2**	**10.30**	**21**
BKAC0492	NEB E	397,463	1,175,867	392.4	80	-55	29	24	4	1.58	6
BKAC0493	NEB E	397,480	1,175,861	392.4	100	-55	31	20	2	2.05	4
								28	2	0.57	1
BKAC0494	NEB E	397,499	1,175,859	392.3	100	-55	24	28	2	0.48	1

TABLE 3: JORC CODE – AIRCORE AND 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 mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Samples assayed were Aircore (AC) drill chips/core and Power Auger (Auger). Auger: In all the power auger drill holes reported here, 2kg composite samples were collected for every 4m downhole interval. 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. 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. Duplicate samples were retained for re-assay. Sampling was supervised by qualified geologists.
Drilling	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	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. Auger: Power auger drilling was carried out by ADS (African Drilling Services) and WAADS (West African Auer Drilling Services) using a 4WD-mounted power auger rig.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Each 1 metre is recovered and bagged from the cyclone. Each 1 metre drill sample is weighed. 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. Significant sample bias is not expected with riffle splitting of saprolite materials. 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.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill samples were logged systematically for lithology, weathering and alteration and minor minerals. Minor minerals are estimated quantitively. None of the samples will be used in a Mineral Resource estimate.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	AC: Samples are collected every 1 metre directly from the cyclone on the drill rig. The samples are riffle split to 2.5-3kg for every 2 metres

	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	drilled. Blind field duplicates are collected every 15 samples and inserted in the sample stream. Sample condition is logged constantly and generally is simply dry or moist. When the samples become wet and integrity is lost, drilling is stopped by the rig geologist. Auger: Each auger rod is 2m and a composite is made every 4m. The sample material is constantly subsamples into a tub which is then cone and quartered into a 2.5-3kg composite for submission to the lab. One field duplicate is taken and assayed every 50 samples. The sampling methods are industry standard for AC and Auger drilling programs in West African savannah laterite terrains.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	All samples were assayed by SGS technique FAA505 for gold with a lower detection limit of 5ppb Au and an upper detection limit of 100 g/t. All samples with +100g/t are check assayed by gravimetric finish. Field duplicates, standards and blank samples are inserted in sequence every 15 samples for AC and Auger drilling. All QAQC results a monitored as results are reported and the Data Manager will accept or reject the batch based on set criteria. All results reported in this release have passed QAQC assurance criteria.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The intercepts are generated from DATASHED with a COG >=0.5g/t and maximum of 2 metres internal dilution. These intercepts are verified individually by the Geology Manager before being compiled for publication. No twin holes are routinely conducted for AC or AUGER drilling. Normal protocol would have auger anomalies followed up by AC and consequently by RC if successful. Auger drilling proceeds by iteration infilling patterns from 200x100m to 100x50m to 50x50m. No adjustment of assay data is conducted.
Location of Data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down- hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	All surface survey work is conducted in-house using a LEICA 18T RTK DGPS referencing the West African GEOID and WGS84 29N projection. All drill collars are set-out as planned in MICROMINE and re-surveyed upon hole completion.
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.	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. 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. Auger: Holes were located on 320x80m and 80x80m grids. New auger infill patterns have been reset to 200x100m to 100x50m to 50x50m. This type of drilling is not appropriate for inclusion in the calculation of any Mineral Resource estimate.

Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	There is very limited outcrop in the area but based on the NEB deposit, an east-west line orientation with holes inclined to the west and east was considered most likely to test the target anomalies.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All bulk cyclone samples and lab splits are collected from the rig side and transported for storage at the bag farm next to the main core shed and drill workshop. The area is guarded 24/7. 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 stored securely on site before being picked up and transported to Bamako by SGS truck. Coarse rejects and pulps are recovered from SGS in Bamako and stored at the bag farm.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	In June 2022, CSA conducted an audit of all drill sampling techniques, sample storage and chain of custody procedures used by Predictive in Guinea.
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The 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 Buffer Zone 2 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	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	See the accompanying notes and Tables in this release. All drill hole information is collected to JORC/43-101 standards and is managed by a company Data Manager in DATASHED. Capital Drilling using north-seeking gyro dth survey instruments and each shift is validated by WELLFORCE personnel in Europe before being emailed to Predictive personnel and database within 12 hours. CSA conducted a detailed audit of all geological data collection procedures in June 2022.
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	All mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis. AC: Drill sampling was in two metre composites intervals. Up to 2m (down-hole) of internal waste is included for results reported at the 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade. 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

	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	transported effects have been noted to date therefore gold results are averaged from surface to end of hole.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	AC and AUGER drilling invariably is the first-pass exploration drilling and target geometry is unknown. Maintaining a -55 dip maximises coverage and rig safety. At NEB the drilling is planned to intercept the orebody as close to orthogonal as practically possible.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate maps and cross sections are included in this release (Figures 1-6).
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Comprehensive reporting of the drill results is provided in Tables 1 and 2.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All other exploration data on this area has been reported previously by Predictive.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling. Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	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.