

## DIAMOND DRILLING CONFIRMS GOLD AT DEPTH AT NE BANKAN, GUINEA

### DEEPEST HOLES TO-DATE INTERSECT HIGH-GRADE GOLD IN FRESH ROCK

#### FIRST DIAMOND DRILL RESULTS FROM NE BANKAN

- Assays have been received for the first 5 Diamond Drill (DD) holes at NE Bankan, successfully intersecting wide zones of good to high-grade gold in fresh rock, with no reduction in grade at depth.
- The deepest holes completed to-date extend the zone of gold mineralisation to a depth of at least 150m (remaining open). Significant intersections included:
  - KKODD004: **153m at 1.51g/t gold** from 47m (to EOH), including:
    - **6m at 10.40g/t gold** from 189m (downhole)
  - KKODD003: **78m at 2.58g/t gold** from 3m, including **4m at 13.64g/t Au** from 75m, plus:
    - **14m at 1.60g/t gold** from 88m
    - **17m at 1.63g/t gold** from 141m
  - KKODD002: **22.2m at 1.51g/t gold** from 1.8m, including:
    - **2m at 7.65g/t gold**
- Hole KKODD004 included **23m at 3.7g/t gold from 177m to the end-of-hole**, confirming that **high-grade mineralisation extends well below the oxide zone and deep into fresh rock**.
- Mineralisation was extended to a vertical depth of over 150m (200m downhole) with individual grades of up to **34.02g/t gold** recorded over 1m (KKODD004: 194m – 195m).
- Samples from a further 31 RC holes (totalling 2,635m) and 1,168 power auger drill samples are currently in the laboratory awaiting assay.
- **Reverse Circulation (RC) and DD drilling is ongoing at NE Bankan** with drilling testing depth extensions of the northern portion of the NE Bankan discovery within both the Kaninko and Saman Permits.

**Commenting on the results, Managing Director Paul Roberts:**

*With gold mineralisation at NE Bankan growing with receipt of each new batch of assays, the consistency and thickness of mineralisation both in the near surface and at depth is highly encouraging. Significantly, the first DD results have confirmed that gold mineralisation at NE Bankan extends well below the oxide zone and deep into fresh rock with KKODD004 returning 23m at 3.7g/t gold from 177m, with the hole ending in mineralisation at a vertical depth of over 150m.*

*While this discovery is still at an early stage, having only announced first drill results in April, we have made great progress in a short period of time in better understanding the controls on mineralisation at NE Bankan. With no outcrop at surface to guide drilling orientation, we completed power auger drilling to define the surface extent of the mineralised zone, reverse circulation drilling to test the oxide mineralisation and now diamond drilling to test the mineralisation in fresh rock at depth.*

*Drill holes to date have largely been orientated from east to west (270-degree azimuth), however these results and the recently released initial RC results<sup>1</sup> suggest that the overall mineralised envelope may dip steeply to the west. While the AC and RC drilling may not have been optimally orientated to test that dip, it has successfully defined the width of the gold-mineralised system which varies from 100m to over 200m in width in the known central portion of the NE Bankan zone. Diamond Drilling is now testing from west to east (90-degree azimuth) and RC drilling on the northern extension on the Saman Permit will be orientated in the same way. In so doing we believe that we will achieve a better understanding of down-dip mineralisation continuity.*

**Predictive Discovery Limited** ("Predictive" or "Company") is pleased to report the receipt of first assay results from DD drilling completed over the NE Bankan discovery within the Company's flagship Kaninko Project.

Predictive holds approximately 700km<sup>2</sup> of prospective landholdings in eight granted exploration permits in Guinea (Figure 1), all containing artisanal gold workings. All projects are within the Siguiri Basin which hosts Anglo Gold's large Siguiri Mine (+10Moz).

<sup>1</sup> ASX Announcement-17 July 2020-IMPRESSIVE FIRST RC DRILL RESULTS GROW NE BANKAN GOLD DISCOVERY  
<https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/9d99bae3-5dd.pdf>

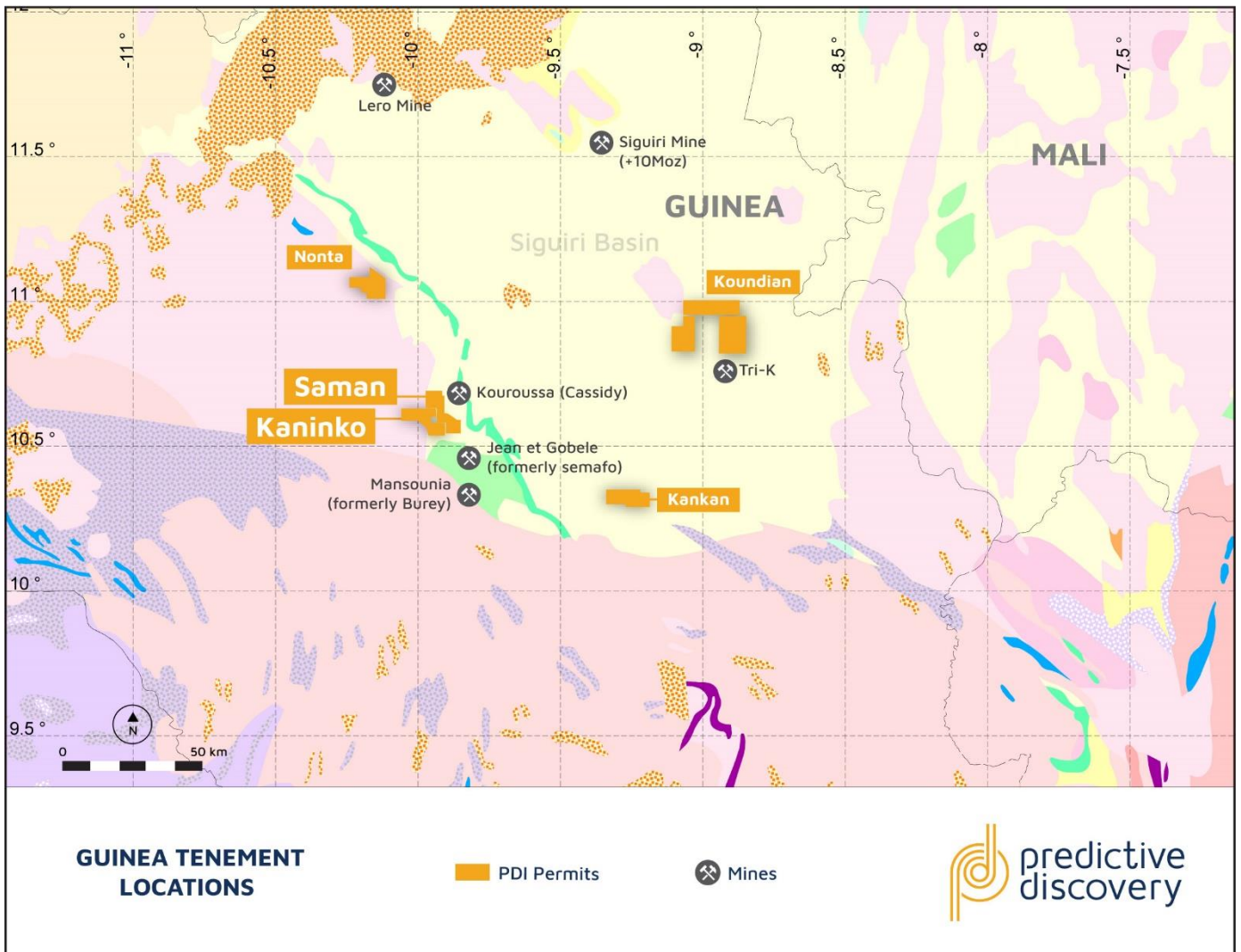


Figure 1 - Locality Map of Predictive permits in the Siguiri Basin, Guinea

## NE BANKAN DIAMOND DRILLING

Gold mineralisation at NE Bankan has been defined within a 1.3km-long coherent power auger (plus 0.25g/t Au) gold anomaly with AC/RC drilling outlining a zone which is generally 100-200m wide in the portion of the anomaly drill tested so far. The evaluation of the NE Bankan discovery is ongoing with the latest round of results reported in this announcement.

5 diamond holes (totalling 956m) were completed with holes drilled to downhole depths of 180 to 200m, mainly within the gold mineralised zone defined by the initial AC drilling but with one hole (KKODD002) drilled towards the east to test the possible eastern limits of the mineralised zone close to hole KKOAC001 (See Figures 2-4).

The drill holes penetrated through the oxide zone and well into fresh rock with good to high-grade gold intersected below the oxide zone, at depth. The vertical depth of the fresh rock transition appears to be between 50 and 70m. Gold mineralisation in fresh rock is hosted within intensely altered and pyrite-carbonate-quartz mineralised mafic volcanics crosscut by altered granitic dykes.

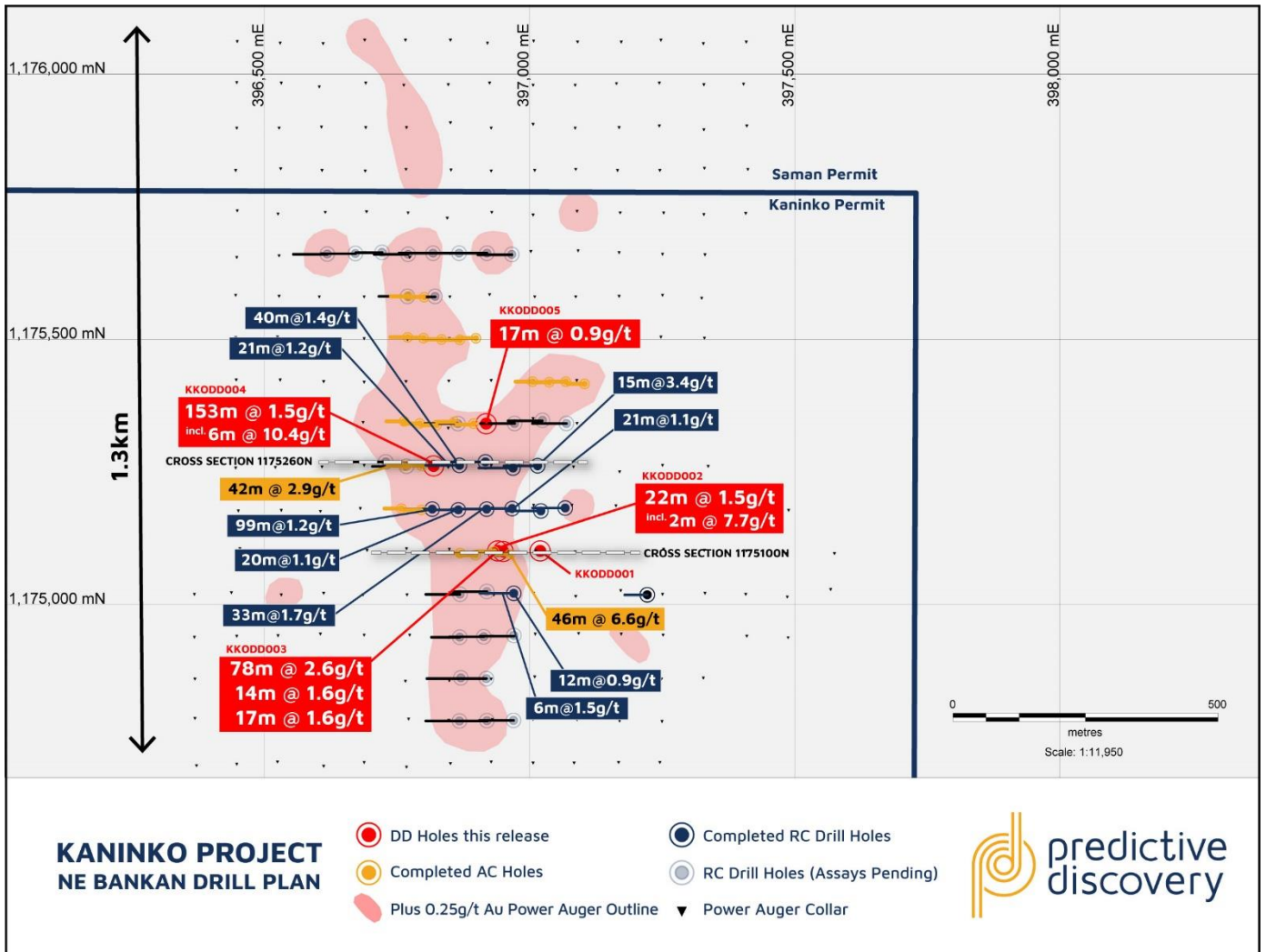


Figure 2 – Drill locality plan showing location of the diamond drill holes reported in this release.

The diamond drilling to date has penetrated to just over 150m depth with strong gold mineralisation found at the bottom of one hole (KKODD004: **23m at 3.7g/t gold from 177m** including **6m at 10.4g/t gold**), indicating that there is no reduction in gold grades or the strength of the mineralised system at depth.

Most of the drilling to date has been completed on an east to west (270-degree azimuth) drill orientations based on geological observations made several kilometres away suggesting an overall east-dip. Observations in the diamond drill core, however, suggest that there are several different possible controls on gold distribution including steeply dipping, north-south striking granitic dykes,

a northwest striking, east-dipping pyrite-carbonate-quartz vein/fracture set and a north-east trending pyrite-carbonate-quartz fracture set dipping to the north-west. Prior to receiving the drill results, it was not clear how these features might interact to produce the overall mineralised envelope orientation. With the results of this drilling program along with the previously announced initial RC drill results, it has become clearer that the overall gold mineralised envelope probably dips mostly to the west and therefore that a west to east drilling orientation (90-degree azimuth) is preferable.

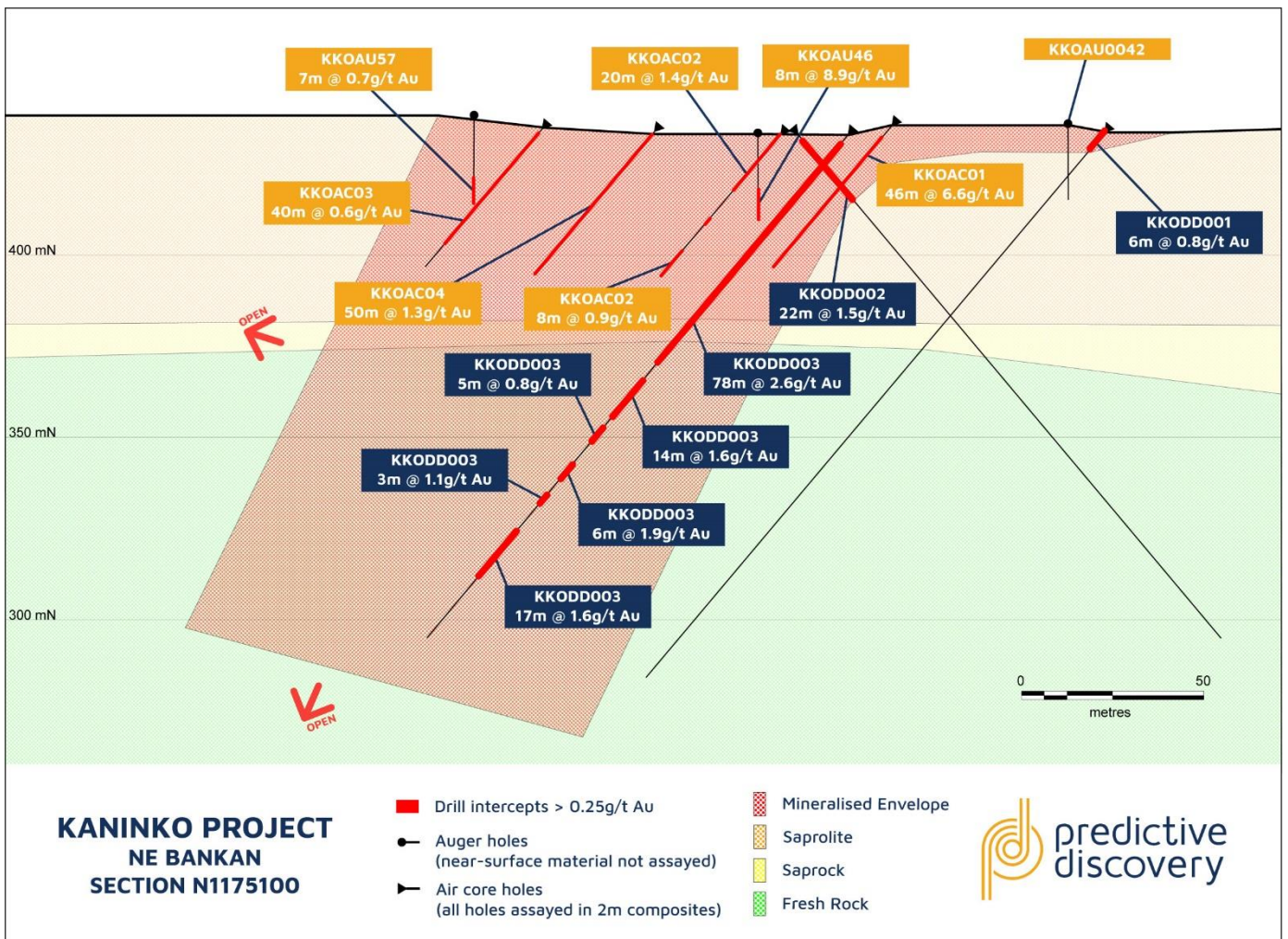


Figure 3 – Cross section through holes KKODD001, KKODD002 and KKODD003, showing new gold intercepts

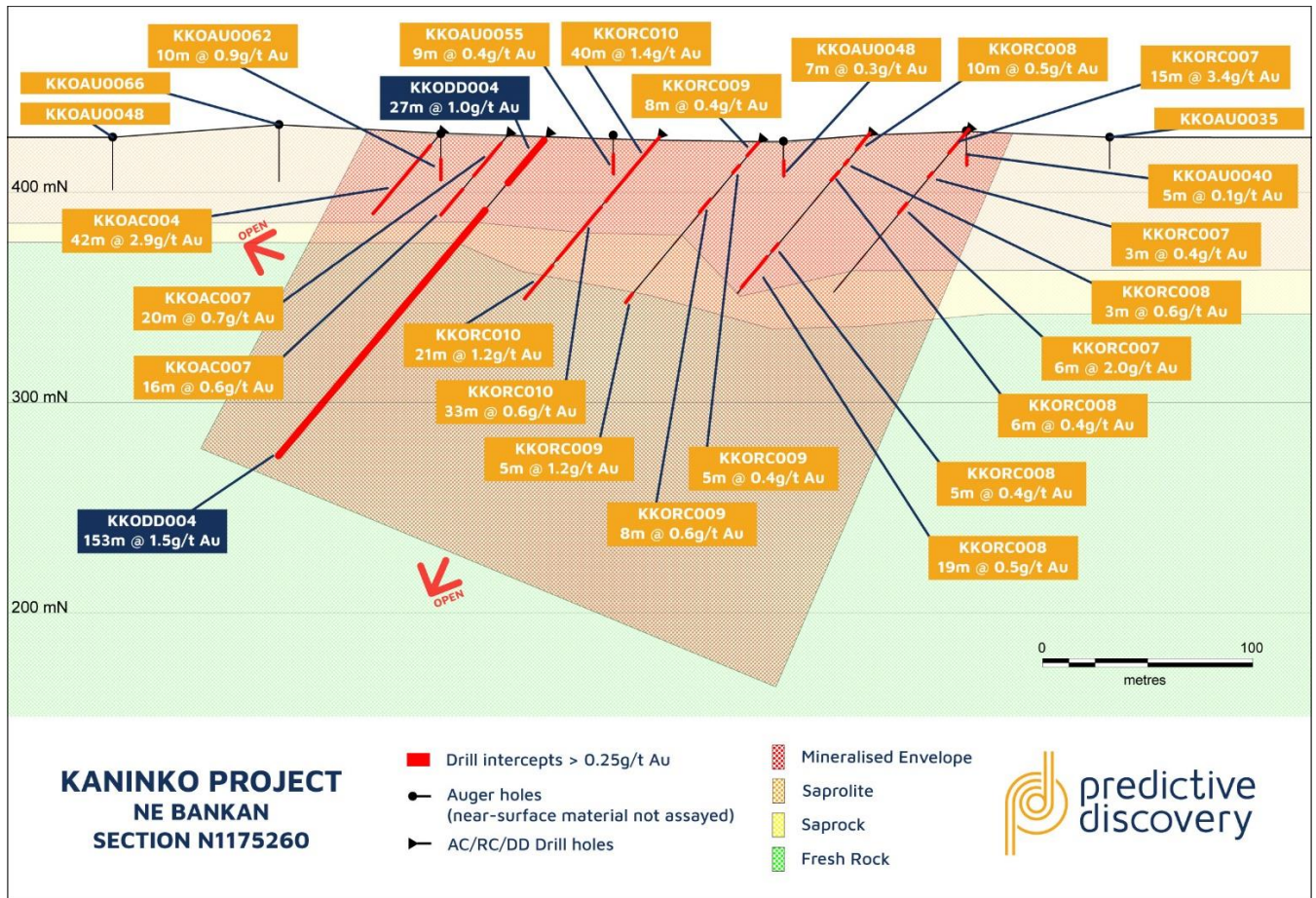


Figure 4 – Cross section through hole KKODD004, showing new gold intercepts



Figure 5 – drill core from DD hole KKODD004 showing gold-bearing pyrite-carbonate vein mineralisation through intensely altered mafic rocks within a high grade gold intercept (6m at 10.4g/t gold from 189 to 195m).

All results are reported in Table 1 and illustrated on Figures 2 to 4. The diamond drilling program was undertaken by Bays Drilling. All of the diamond drill core was cut and assayed, mostly in 1m intervals, with the samples analysed by fire assay at the SGS laboratory in Bamako, Mali.

## NE BANKAN BACKGROUND

In January-February 2020, the Company completed 3,178m of shallow power auger drilling and 490m of trenching at Kaninko, with better results including 11.90g/t gold from bottom-of-hole Power Auger sampling at the NE Bankan Prospect and 18m at 1.60g/t gold from trenching at the Bankan Creek Prospect.

During March 2020, the Company completed 24-holes (totalling 1,193m) of angled AC/RC drilling at NE Bankan along seven traverses, testing beneath the better intercepts from the previously announced power auger results. This produced impressive results from most drill holes including<sup>2</sup>:

- 46m (to EOH) at 6.58g/t gold from 4m including;
  - 10m at 26.52g/t gold from 34m
- 42m (to EOH) at 2.92g/t gold from 8m
- 50m (to EOH) at 1.53g/t gold from surface including;
  - 20m at 2.51g/t gold from 30m
- 42m at 1.56g/t gold from surface including;
  - 30m at 2.07g/t gold from 12m
- 20m at 1.35g/t gold from surface
- 50m (to EOH) at 1.27g/t gold from surface
- 34m at 1.06g/t gold from surface
- 48m at 1.15g/t gold from surface

The Company is currently undertaking a fully funded follow-up drilling program focused on the recent discovery at NE Bankan consisting of a planned 25,000 metres of RC drilling, 5,000 metres of diamond drilling (DD) and 20,000 metres of auger drilling. The program is ongoing.

<sup>2</sup> ASX Announcement – OUTSTANDING DRILL RESULTS CONFIRM NEW GOLD DISCOVERY IN GUINEA  
<https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdf/125cd27c-691.pdf>

**TABLE 1: NE BANKAN DIAMOND DRILL RESULTS**

Hole No.	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	
KKODD001	397022	1175105	430	270	-50	195.6	0	6	0.84	0	5	0.89	
KKODD001	397022	1175105	430	270	-50	195.6	62	7	0.54	63	3	0.71	
KKODD002	396938	1175097	426	90	-50	180.2	<b>1.8</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2.33</b>	Includes 2m at 7.65g/t Au
KKODD002	396938	1175097	426	90	-50	180.2	57	2	1.56	57	2	1.56	
KKODD002	396938	1175097	426	90	-50	180.2	139	1	2.14	139	1	2.14	
KKODD003	396952	1175104	423	270	-50	180	<b>3</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>4.35</b>	<b>36.65</b>	<b>2.21</b>	Includes 2m at 8.40g/t Au, 2m at 8.49g/t Au, and 4m at 13.64g/t Au from 75m
KKODD003	396952	1175104	423	270	-50	180				<b>45</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3.28</b>	
KKODD003	396952	1175104	423	270	-50	180	<b>88</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1.71</b>	
KKODD003	396952	1175104	423	270	-50	180	105	5	0.77	106	4	0.89	
KKODD003	396952	1175104	423	270	-50	180	118	6	1.94	121	2	4.94	
KKODD003	396952	1175104	423	270	-50	180	129	3	1.07	130	2	1.37	
KKODD003	396952	1175104	423	270	-50	180	<b>141</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2.32</b>	
KKODD004	396816	1175258	422	270	-50	200	3	27	0.99	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1.17</b>	
KKODD004	396816	1175258	422	270	-50	200				25	5	1.02	
KKODD004	396816	1175258	422	270	-50	200	35	6	0.61	35	2	1.14	
KKODD004	396816	1175258	422	270	-50	200	<b>47</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1.42</b>	Includes 6m at 10.40g/t Au from 189m downhole. Stopped in gold mineralisation.
KKODD004	396816	1175258	422	270	-50	200				81	8	0.94	
KKODD004	396816	1175258	422	270	-50	200				92	11	0.60	
KKODD004	396816	1175258	422	270	-50	200				105	8	1.09	
KKODD004	396816	1175258	422	270	-50	200				118	4	1.02	
KKODD004	396816	1175258	422	270	-50	200				<b>126</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1.99</b>	
KKODD004	396816	1175258	422	270	-50	200				<b>163</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.26</b>	
KKODD004	396816	1175258	422	270	-50	200				<b>177</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3.42</b>	
KKODD005	396918	1175340	410	270	-50	200.5	2	6	0.49	4	3	0.65	
KKODD005	396918	1175340	410	270	-50	200.5	39	2	0.60				
KKODD005	396918	1175340	410	270	-50	200.5	104	4	0.48	104	2	0.67	
KKODD005	396918	1175340	410	270	-50	200.5	113	9	0.36				
KKODD005	396918	1175340	410	270	-50	200.5	<b>138</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.93</b>	138	2	0.82	
KKODD005	396918	1175340	410	270	-50	200.5				145	3	2.94	
KKODD005	396918	1175340	410	270	-50	200.5				151	4	0.74	
KKODD005	396918	1175340	410	270	-50	200.5	159	10	0.83	159	10	0.83	
KKODD005	396918	1175340	410	270	-50	200.5	178	5	0.64	178	5	0.64	
KKODD005	396918	1175340	410	270	-50	200.5	187	4	0.56	187	4	0.56	



<b>Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code Explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Sampling Technique</b>	<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.</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>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>
<b>Drilling</b>	<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 type was a diamond drill rig collecting PQ, HQ and NQ core.</p>
<b>Drill Sample Recovery</b>	<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>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>

<b>Logging</b>	<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>
<b>Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation</b>	<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 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.</p> <p>The sampling method is considered adequate for a diamond drilling program of this type.</p>
<b>Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests</b>	<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 25 samples.</p> <p>Duplicate and standards analyses were generally returned within acceptable limits of expected values.</p>
<b>Verification of Sampling and Assaying</b>	<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 have been drilled but some drilling has been done sufficiently close to a previously drilled hole 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>
<b>Location of Data points</b>	<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 later.
<b>Data Spacing and Distribution</b>	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	These diamond drill holes have been designed to explore the gold mineralised system in fresh rock. As such the hole spacing is not considered critically important, the main aim being to determine the orientation and nature of gold mineralisation in the fresh rock in order to enable planning for a future program of resource 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
<b>Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure</b>	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 the current drilling suggest that overall dip may be steep to the west, however.
<b>Sample Security</b>	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Core trays are stored in 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.
<b>Audits or Reviews</b>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	No reviews or audits of sampling techniques were conducted.
<b>Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results</b>		
<b>Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status</b>	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.
<b>Exploration Done by Other Parties</b>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Predictive is not aware of any significant previous gold exploration over the permit.
<b>Geology</b>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Kaninko permit consists of mafic volcanics and intrusives, granitic rocks and minor metasediments.
<b>Drill Hole Information</b>	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"> <li>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>• hole length</li> <li>• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the</li> </ul>	See Table 1 and the accompanying notes in these tables.

	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.	
<b>Data Aggregation Methods</b>	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Drill sampling was generally in one metre intervals although narrower intervals were collected on occasions to obtain gold values from specific rock/alteration types.  Up to 2m (down-hole) of internal waste is included for results reported at both the 0.25g/t Au and 0.5g/t Au cut-off grades.  Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.
<b>Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths</b>	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').	True widths have not been estimated as the overall orientation of mineralised zones is not yet properly understood.
<b>Diagrams</b>	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	An appropriate map and cross sections are included in this release (Figures 2-4).
<b>Balanced Reporting</b>	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.
<b>Other Substantive Exploration Data</b>	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.
<b>Further Work</b>	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	These results form part of a large ongoing program of RC and diamond drilling.

-END-

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

## 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.*

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

For further information visit our website at [www.predictivediscovery](http://www.predictivediscovery) or contact:

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## About Predictive Discovery

### 100%-OWNED GUINEA PORTFOLIO

Predictive holds approximately 800km<sup>2</sup> of prospective landholdings across nine permits/authorisations in Guinea, all containing artisanal gold workings.

All projects are within the Siguiri Basin which hosts AngloGold's large Siguiri Mine (+10Moz), the Siguiri Basin forms part of the richly mineralised West African Birimian gold belt.

### JOINT VENTURE PORTFOLIO

Predictive holds a number important Joint Ventures across Cote D'Ivoire and Burkina Faso. The Cote D'Ivoire joint venture has provided Predictive with an experienced and well-funded project partner (Resolute Mining) to manage our exciting Ferkessedougou North and Boundiali Projects.

