ASX Announcement

ASX: PDI | 31 May 2021

6M @ 32G/T GOLD FROM FIRST DRILLING AT KOUNDIAN PROJECT, GUINEA

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI, Predictive or the Company) is pleased to announce outstanding results from its first program of power auger drilling and rock chip sampling at its **Koundian Project**, 115km ENE of the Company's flagship Bankan Project, and part of Predictive's extensive Guinea landholdings (Fig. 2).

HIGHLIGHTS

- Power auger drilling from the Koundian Project has returned shallow high-grade gold (Fig.1) along a corridor of interpreted NE orientated structures:
  - **6m @ 32.0g/t Au** from 4m (to EOH), incl. **4m @ 45.0g/t Au** from 4m (KDNAU0473)
  - **6m @ 9.8g/t Au** from 4m (to EOH) (KDNAU0406)
  - **6m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 4m (to EOH) (KDNAU0546)

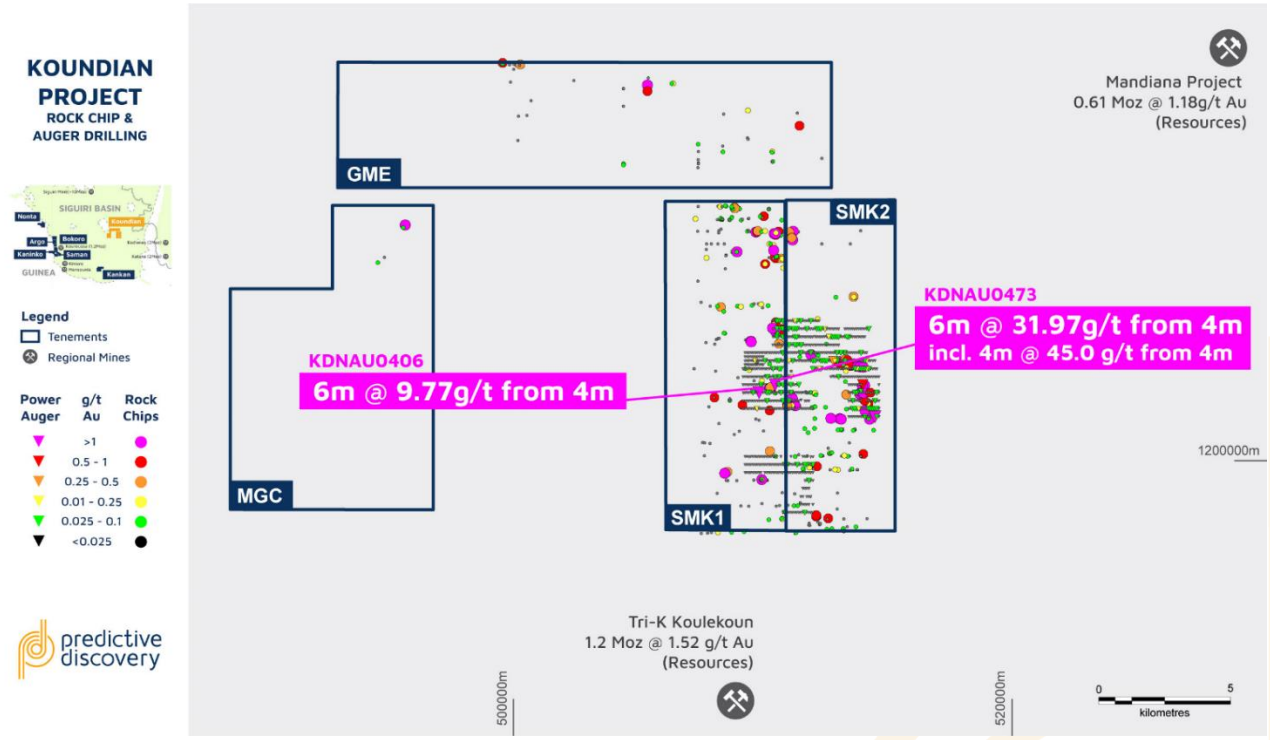

Figure 1 – Koundian Project, location of holes KDNAU0406 and KDNAU0473 with auger drill grid, rock chip sampling results and regional deposits.

"By any measure this is an excellent start to exploration results from Koundian. The huge extent of mapped artisanal workings on the new ground shows that gold mineralisation covers a large area in a geological setting analogous to the nearby known gold deposits, with the Company well-funded to continue regional auger programs on its Siguiri Basin projects." **– commented MD Paul Roberts.**

Figure 2 – Predictive's Guinea Portfolio with Koundian Project highlighted, 115km ENE of the Company's flagship Bankan Project

Introduction

Koundian is strategically located along strike from the Managem Group's 2Moz Tri-K gold deposits, with the project's southern permit boundary just 7 km north of the northernmost 1.2Moz Koulekoun deposit (Fig. 1). It also lies 15km west of the Mandiana gold deposits and 75 km south-east of AngloGold's (NYSE: AU) 10Moz Siguiri gold deposit (Fig. 2).

Acquisition rights to Koundian were obtained in April 2020[1], adding significant exploration tenure to Predictive's Siguiri Basin portfolio with current and historical results demonstrating the potential to uncover a significant gold deposit.

Results of a series of three reconnaissance exploration programs are reported in this release:

- As part of the regional aeromagnetic survey program, the Company flew a 1,282 line-km geophysical survey at Koundian covering an area of approximately 128km^2 (Figs. 3-4).
- A large power auger program was undertaken, testing targets defined by the aeromagnetic survey and geological mapping (Fig. 3).
- Geological mapping and sampling were also carried out, with 530 rock samples collected across the permits (Fig. 3).

[1] ASX Announcement - PREDICTIVE SECURES LARGE, WELL MINERALISED GROUND PACKAGE NEAR PLUS-2 MILLION OUNCE GOLD DEPOSITS IN GUINEA [7 April 2020]

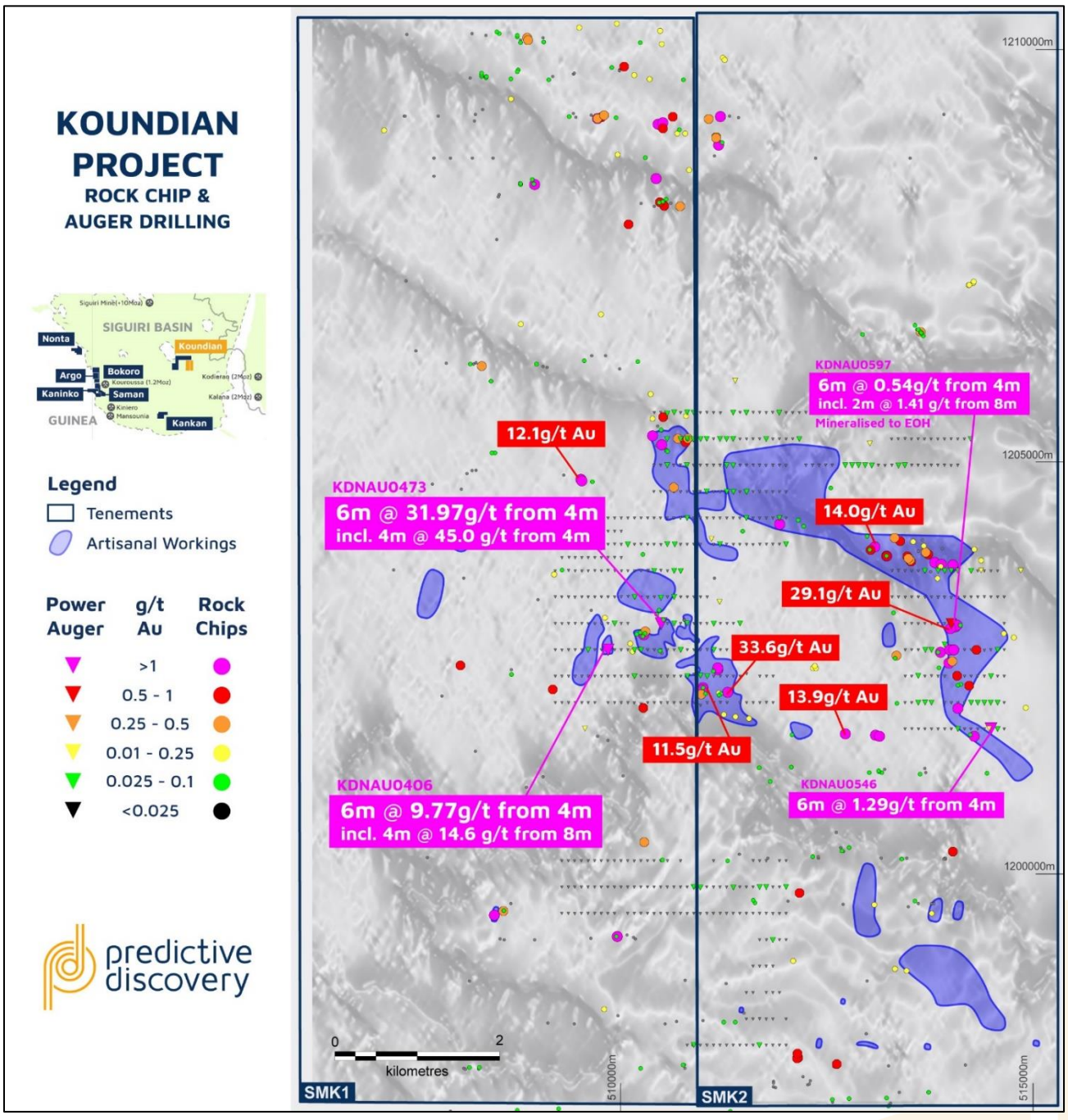

Figure 3 - Koundian Project, power auger and rock chip sample locations and mapped artisanal workings overlain on greyscale aeromagnetic image.

Power Auger Drill and Rock Chip Sampling Results

Results from 753 holes, totalling 8,012m, are reported in this release. The drilling was carried out on a 320m x 80m grid spacing. The auger drilling was designed to test structural targets revealed by the recent aeromagnetic survey plus some other areas of extensive artisanal gold workings.

The power auger drilling obtained several very high-grade intercepts, notably **6m @ 31.97g/t Au** and **6m @ 9.77g/t Au**.

4m composite auger drill samples were assayed by fire assay at SGS in Bamako (Mali). Detailed results and a complete explanation of the methods followed in drilling and assaying the reported holes are provided in Table 1.

The rock chip sampling program returned multiple **+10g/t Au values** and a **peak result of 33.6g/t Au.**

Both the power auger drilling and rock chip results confirm the presence of widespread high grade gold values on the project area.

Power auger drilling is a rapid and cost-effective exploration method for the collection of weathered bedrock samples below tracts of lateritic and transported cover. The method was applied very successfully on the Bankan Project and is now being used at Koundian because of the presence of similar, extensive lateritic cover over that area.

Aeromagnetic Survey

A helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric survey was conducted by New Resolution Geophysics (NRG™) in February covering two of the four Koundian permits on a 100m-line spacing (Fig. 4).

The geophysical data was processed and an initial geological interpretation and target generation program has been carried out. A project-level aeromagnetic map is provided in Figure 4. Additional survey details are provided in Table 2.

Images of processed aeromagnetic data show structural features that may have controlled the localisation of the known gold mineralisation. Of particular note are a series of NE oriented features, the strongest pair of which form a corridor that includes the highest-grade power auger drill results recorded to date (Fig. 4)

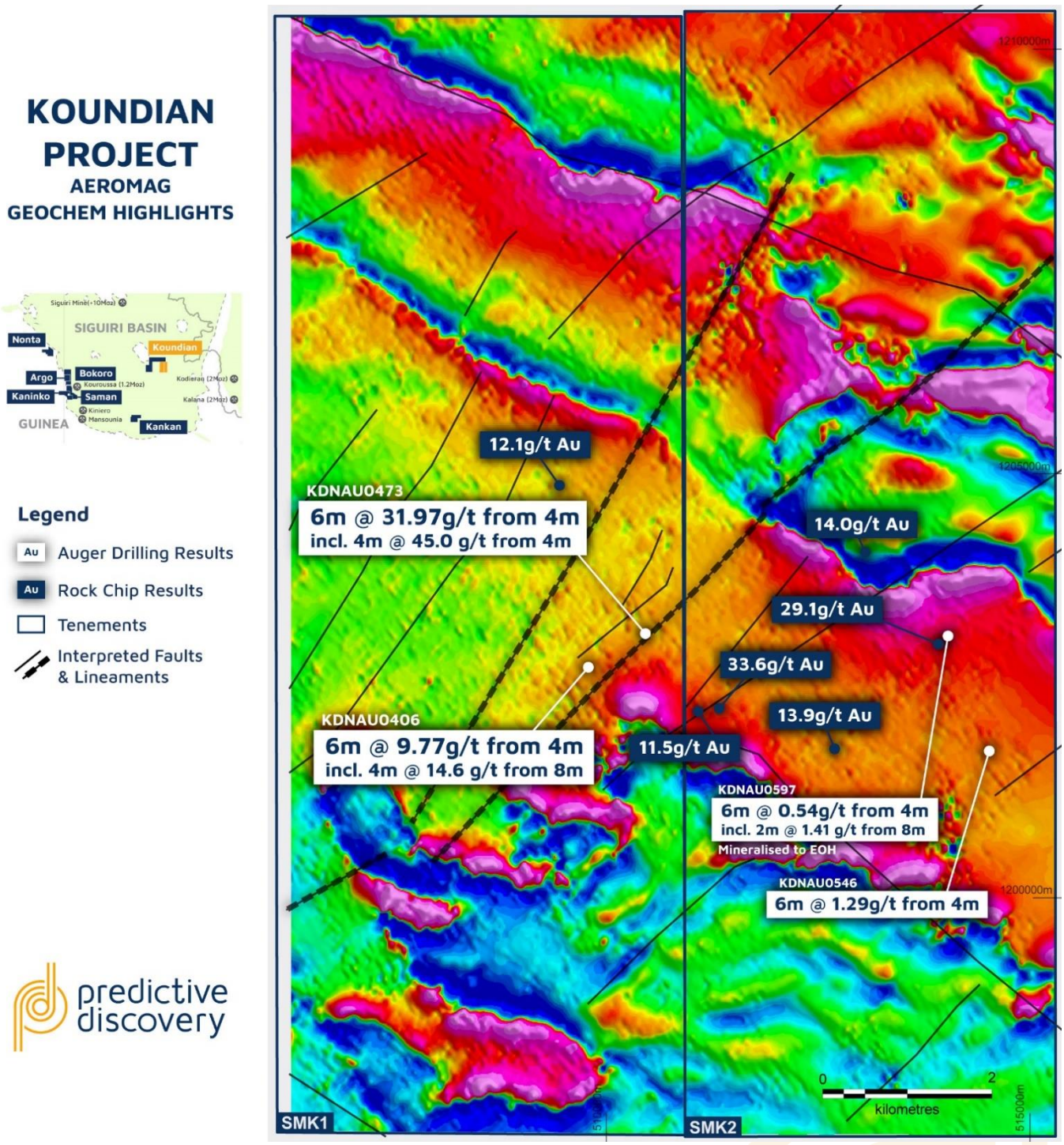

Figure 4 - Koundian Project, aeromagnetic image, highlighting strongest power auger and rock chip sample assays.

Background

The Koundian Project lies within the Birimian-age Siguiri Basin which contains widespread gold mineralisation and covers a highly prospective area with multiple gold mineralised sites and strong gold values suggesting a very favourable geological setting. With some artisanal sites extending

over several kilometres and containing very limited bedrock outcrop, there is excellent potential for the discovery of a new continuously mineralised gold system.

Previous exploration was completed by Drake Resources Ltd with two small Reverse Cycle (RC) drilling programs completed in 2014 and 2015 of which 24 holes (totalling 2,177m) were drilled within the permits.

Results from the 2014 drilling included[2]:

- 14TAMRC001: **4m at 19.80g/t Au** from 50m
- 14TAMRC002: **7m at 2.10g/t Au** from 59m
- 15TAMRC004: **2m at 7.00g/t Au** from 44m
- 14KRFRC001: **10m at 1.33g/t Au** from 36m
- 14KRFRC002: **14m at 1.69g/t Au** from 55m

The power auger drilling program is now complete for the current field season. Once all results are received and subject to access during the upcoming rainy season, the Company will undertake closer spaced, low-cost auger drilling programs to more closely define the anomalous areas in preparation for deeper drilling later in the year.

-END-

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

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

For further information please contact:

Paul Roberts
Managing Director
Tel: +61 402 857 249
Email: paul.roberts@predictivediscovery.com

[2] ASX Announcement - PREDICTIVE SECURES LARGE, WELL MINERALISED GROUND PACKAGE NEAR PLUS-2 MILLION OUNCE GOLD DEPOSITS IN GUINEA [7 April 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.

TABLE 1 – POWER AUGER AND GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS – KOUNDIAN PROJECT

Hole numbers	Northing (WGS84-29N)	Easting (WGS84 – 29N)	RL	Hole dips	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	Interval	Au (g/t)
KDNAU0001 – 0753, 753 holes totalling 8,012m.	Refer to Figures 1 and 3 for sample locations.	Refer to Figures 1 and 3 for sample locations	336 – 447 See notes	All vertical	Not relevant to vertical holes	The holes were 4-20m deep with an average depth of 11m. Some holes stopped short of the target depth due to wet samples at shallow depths or blade refusal	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	See notes and Figures 1 and 3 for colour-coded composite gold value intervals
KDNAU0406	509849	1202720	416	-90	0	10	4	6	**9.77** ***Incl. 4m@ 14.6g/t from 4m***
KDNAU0473	510492	1203037	424	-90	0	10	4	6	**31.97** ***Incl. 4m@ 45.0g/t from 4m***
KDNAU0546	514490	1201763	377	-90	0	10	4	6	1.29
KDNAU0597	514010	1203039	381	-90	0	10	4	6	0.54 *Incl. 2m @ 1.41 g/t Au from 8m to eoh*
Notes: Power auger drilling was carried out with a trailer mounted auger rig capable of drilling vertical holes up to 30m deep. The target depth on this drill program was 20m. Up to 5 samples were collected in 4m intervals and assayed for gold. The prepared drill samples were sent to the SGS laboratory in Bamako, Mali for pulverisation and fire assay gold analysis. Reported (colour coded) results are for a calculated length-weighted composite starting from a depth of 4m (the average thickness of the laterite – which is partly transported) to the end of each hole. The RL range for the power auger grid in 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.									
Surface Samples - Rocks									
A total of 530 rock samples are reported in this release. Significant rock assays greater than 2g/t Au reported below. All other sample locations are shown on attached figures.									

SampleID	Northing (WGS84-29N)	Easting (WGS84 – 29N)	RL	Au g/t	Permit
PDG0011960	1203969	513084	396	**14.00**	SMK2
PDG0011966	1203000	514060	382	2.73	SMK2
PDG0011967	1203000	514060	382	3.13	SMK2
PDG0011968	1203020	514080	382	6.99	SMK2
PDG0011971	1202980	514000	382	**29.10**	SMK2
PDG0011974	1202560	513980	389	3.20	SMK2
PDG0011980	1202500	511180	398	2.08	SMK2
PDG0011984	1202240	511000	403	**11.50**	SMK2
PDG0011989	1209450	495660	400	6.62	MGC
PDG0012068	1199240	509960	398	2.92	SMK1

SampleID	Northing (WGS84-29N)	Easting (WGS84 – 29N)	RL	Au g/t	Permit
PDG0012129	1205210	510500	383	4.09	SMK1
PDG0012134	1205320	510388	377	3.37	SMK1
PDG0012144	1202205	511300	380	**33.60**	SMK2
PDG0012263	1201670	514288	386	2.59	SMK2
PDG0012266	1201670	513140	394	6.41	SMK2
PDG0012267	1201700	512725	388	**13.90**	SMK2
PDG0012281	1199500	508470	441	4.71	SMK1
PDG0012310	1202720	513990	387	5.74	SMK2
PDG0012443	1202906	510278	420	3.01	SMK1
PDG0012445	1202903	510282	420	9.48	SMK1
PDG0012454	1204770	509530	395	**12.10**	SMK1

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.	The sampling described in this report refers to power auger drill samples, as well as surface geochemical samples which includes trenching and rock sampling. In all the power auger drill holes reported here, 2kg composite samples were collected for every 4m downhole. The samples were submitted for fire assay gold analysis at the SGS laboratory in Bamako. Individual reconnaissance rock chip samples were collected and were submitted for fire assay Au (FAA515) and multi-element Cu, Pb & Zn (ARE155) analysis at the SGS laboratory in Bamako.
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).	The power drilling was carried out using a trailer-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.	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.	None of these samples will be used in a Mineral Resource estimation. Nonetheless, all power auger holes, trenches and geochemical samples were geologically logged in a qualitative fashion.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	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. 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.	Auger - each 4 m to 5 m interval in the composite interval was subsampled using a scoop. All samples are considered sufficiently representative of the drilled material in a geochemical program. Both company standards and blanks were included in the sample batches for auger drilling at a ratio of 1:20, no field duplicates were collected.

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.	The analytical method used was a fire assay fire method with a 5ppb Au detection limit which is appropriate for a geochemical drilling program. Company standards and blanks were inserted in batches at a ratio of 1:20. The results of these QC check as well as the laboratory standards, blanks, duplicates and checks indicate the analytical results are suitable for a geochemical drilling program and indicate no bias.
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	Hole twinning is not normally practised with power auger drilling.
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	Collar locations were located using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/-3m. All co-ordinates are recorded in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Datum WGS 84, Zone 29 - Northern Hemisphere.
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	Power auger holes were located on a 320m x 80m grid. This type of drilling is not appropriate for 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.	Most of the reported power auger holes are located on east-west lines 80m to 320m apart based on regional geophysical trends.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Reference samples are stored at PDI's sample store in Kouroussa, 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 auger drilling was conducted over the Koundian JV Project which comprises 4 granted exploration and reconnaissance permits held by three companies Société M.G.C Mineral Resources SARL (MGC), Société Minière de Koundian SARL (SMK1 & SMK2) and Société Gold Mining Exploration SARL (GME). PDI through Kita Resources Pty Ltd (Kita) is currently earning 51% interest of the JV companies (with right to earn 100%) through on ground expenditure and cash payments over 7 years.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Geological mapping, geochemical sampling and limited drilling was conducted by Drake Resources, as ASX-listed company (formerly ASX: DRK) in 2014-15. Results of this work were reported by DRK at that time and also in PDI AX release dated 7 April 2020.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The permits lie within the Siguiri Basin in NE Guinea. The geology includes fine grained metasedimentary rocks, mafic volcanics and intrusives, and possible granitic rocks.
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.	The required information is provided in Table 1.
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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No weighted average or truncation methods were used for the power auger results. No cut-off grade was applied in the average grade calculation.

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').	True widths cannot be estimated for the power auger drill results as the orientation of the underlying weathered rocks is 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.	An appropriate map is provided in Figure 3.
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.	All results are reported 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 was reported by Drake Resources (ASX: DRK) in 2014-2015.
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.	Planned work includes geological mapping, ongoing power auger drilling and follow up drilling as warranted.

TABLE 2 - JORC CODE – AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

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 aslimiting the broad meaning of sampling Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and t he appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Asp ects 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	Independent geophysical contractor New Resolution Geophysics (NRG™) completed heliborne geophysical surveys on the Koundian area in Guinea. Survey types included magnetic, radiometric and digital terrain/elevation data. Survey specifications are listed below:

	there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Survey type: XPlorer gradient magnetic & radiometric Platform: ASTAR B3 Equipment specs: Sensor configuration: Fixed-boom (13m horizontal separation) Data acquisition type: NRG DAS Sensor type: Scintrex CS3 (x2) Fluxgate: Bartington GPS: Novatel 3151R Differential correction: Real time Radar altimeter: Free Flight Spectrometer: Radiation Solutions (256 channel) Radiometric detectors: NaI (33 litres) Barometer: Rosemount Temperature: Thermocoupled Sample rates: Magnetic / gradient: 20 Hz GPS: 10 Hz Radar altimeter: 20 Hz Radiometric: 2 Hz Barometer: 20 Hz Temperature: 20 Hz Survey Parameters: Total Line Kilometers: 1282km Traverse line spacing: 100m Traverse line orientation: 090° Tie line spacing: 1000m Tie line orientation: 000° Flight Height: 20-30m
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).	Not applicable to geophysical survey
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representativ e 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.	Not applicable to geophysical survey
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 m etallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) phot ography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not applicable to geophysical survey
Sub-Sampling Techniq ue and Sample Pr eparation	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. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sampl e 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/seco nd-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Not applicable to geophysical survey

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.	Independent contractor NRG completed the geophysical surveys which involved the acquisition of airborne data at 100m line spacing flown at 090 degrees orientation from north to south, approximately perpendicular to the dominant structural trend. Nominal survey altitudes of 20-30m was flown A total of 3,384 line-km were completed at Koundian. The survey covered an area of approximately 128km^2 at Koundian Review of data can be summarised by: • Data was considered to be of high quality • No gaps "drop outs" were observed in the database fields • Filtering of raw data was minimal and close to final product Laboratory procedures and associated QAQC not applicable to geophysical survey.
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	Not applicable to geophysical survey
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	Positional data was recorded in projection WGS84 UTM Zone 29N. The GPS was a Novatel 3151R. Heights were determined using a radar altimeter. Drillhole locations not applicable to geophysical survey
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied	The acquisition of airborne data was at 100m line spacing flown at 090 degrees orientation from north to south, approximately perpendicular to the dominant structural trend. Geophysical survey data is not applicable for establishing a gold Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve 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.	The acquisition of airborne data was at 100m line spacing flown at 090 degrees orientation from north to south, approximately perpendicular to the dominant structural trend. Given the variability of structural orientations in the survey area, the structures closest in orientation to north-south were imaged well whereas structures orientated closer to east-west were not as well mapped. Drill hole orientation not application to geophysical survey
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Not applicable to geophysical survey
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	All digital geophysical data was subjected to rigorous auditing by the independent geophysical contractor NRG as well as by a PDI-appointed consultant geophysicist.

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 survey was conducted over two of the 4 permits that comprise the Koundian JV Project, SMK1 and SMK2 (see Table 1 section 2 for details)
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	See Table 1 section 2 for details
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	See Table 1 section 2 for details
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:	Not applicable to geophysical survey

	• easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metr es) 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.	
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 e xamples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable to geophysical survey
Relationship Between Minerali sation 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').	Not applicable to geophysical survey
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These sh ould include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate maps are included in this release (Figs. 3-4)
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practic able, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths sh ould be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Not applicable to geophysical survey.
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; bul k samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potentia l deleterious or contaminating substances.	All other exploration data on this area has been reported previously by PDI and Drake Resources Ltd. See Table 1 section 2 for details
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.	These results form part of an ongoing exploration program conducted to explore the Koundian JV Project permits for gold mineralisation. See Table 1 section 2 for details