predictive discovery

ASX Announcement

28 APRIL 2021

BANKAN AEROMAGNETICS IDENTIFIES NUMEROUS DRILL TARGETS ALONG 35KM-LONG STRUCTURAL CORRIDOR

- **9 high priority regional gold drill targets identified** from recently completed aeromagnetic survey, flown across the Bankan Project, located in Guinea.
- New targets are located on interpreted ENE-WSW faults, crosscutting a newly recognised **major 35km-long north-northwest structural corridor with the potential to host numerous *"NE Bankan-style"* discoveries.**
- Newly identified lithological and structural elements controlling mineralisation at NE Bankan have provided a model for gold discovery across the Bankan Project.
- **15,000m of regional power auger drilling underway**, with auger grids testing nine new targets designed to outline further gold auger footprints.

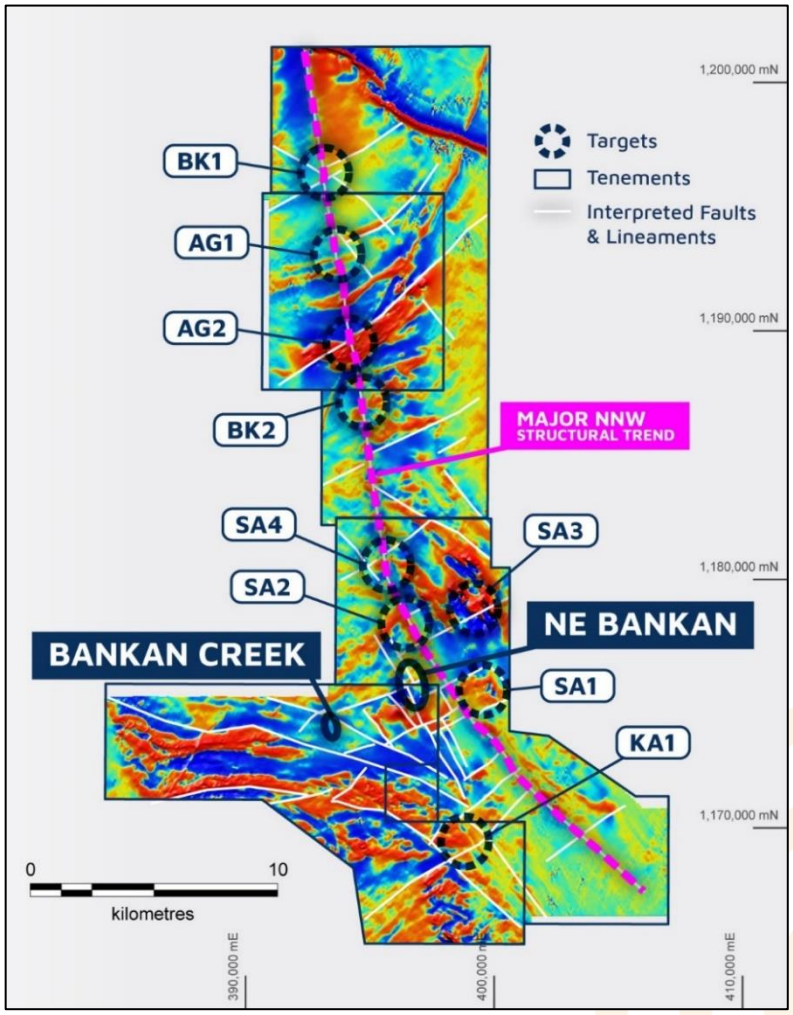

Figure 1 – Location diagram of Bankan Project with aeromagnetic data overlain by nine new high priority gold targets.

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Managing Director Paul Roberts commented: *"As we continue to make excellent progress with deeper drilling at NE Bankan in preparation for the Maiden Resource Estimate, we are increasing our exploration on gold targets across the Bankan Project, where there is enormous potential to make new gold discoveries in areas which have never been drilled before.*

The recent aeromagnetic survey has demonstrated why the NE Bankan deposit is in such prospective gold ground and delivered us much a better approach for selectively targeting new, NE Bankan-like prospects along strike to the north and south. Some of the new targets are coincident with shallow artisanal mine pits similar to the workings we encountered over part of the NE Bankan deposit prior to the drill discovery."

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI, Predictive or the Company) is pleased to announce that a recently completed 3,384 line-kilometre airborne magnetic and radiometric survey has identified nine, high priority new targets within the Bankan Project, located in Guinea.

The Company is also pleased to report results of six Reverse Circulation (RC) drillholes totalling 735m at Bankan Creek, which have extended the strike length of the known mineralisation to more than 300m.

Aeromagnetic Survey and Targeting Study

A helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric survey was conducted by New Resolution Geophysics (NRG™) in February covering the Bankan project area on a 100m-line spacing.

The geophysical data has been processed and an initial geological interpretation and target generation program has been carried out. Project-level aeromagnetic and interpreted geological maps are provided in Figures 1-3. Additional survey details are provided in Table 3.

Images of processed aeromagnetic data show lithological and structural features that may have controlled the localisation of the known gold mineralisation.

A particularly notable interpreted regional geological feature is a 35km-long NNW-orientated structural trend that traverses all four permits and passes to the east of the NE Bankan gold deposit. This structure appears to form the western margin of the Siguiri Basin in the northern part of the project area (Figure 2). It lies sub-parallel to possible related "second order" structures at the NE Bankan deposit itself (Figure 3).

A more detailed examination of processed data and geological interpretation from the immediate NE Bankan area show that gold mineralisation coincides with the following (see Figure 3):

- Intersection of a series of ENE-orientated and NW orientated magnetic linears, and

- A contact between granitic rocks and mafic volcanics,

  both of which provide useful guidance for prioritising other targets within the project area.

These observations along with additional interpretation by Predictive's Chief Geologist Dr Barry Murphy using the Company's Predictore™ methodology, has resulted in identification of nine high priority target areas, some of which coincide with known artisanal workings, along with numerous lower priority targets to be followed up in the future.

The Company has now deployed two auger rigs to follow-up on the new targets with more than 15,000m of auger drilling programmed for completion in the coming months with an initial focus on the AG1, AG2 and KA1 targets (Figures1- 2). Auger is fast, relatively cheap, and was the drilling discovery method for the NE Bankan deposit, providing the Company with strong confidence in the effectiveness of auger for making new discoveries at the Bankan Project.

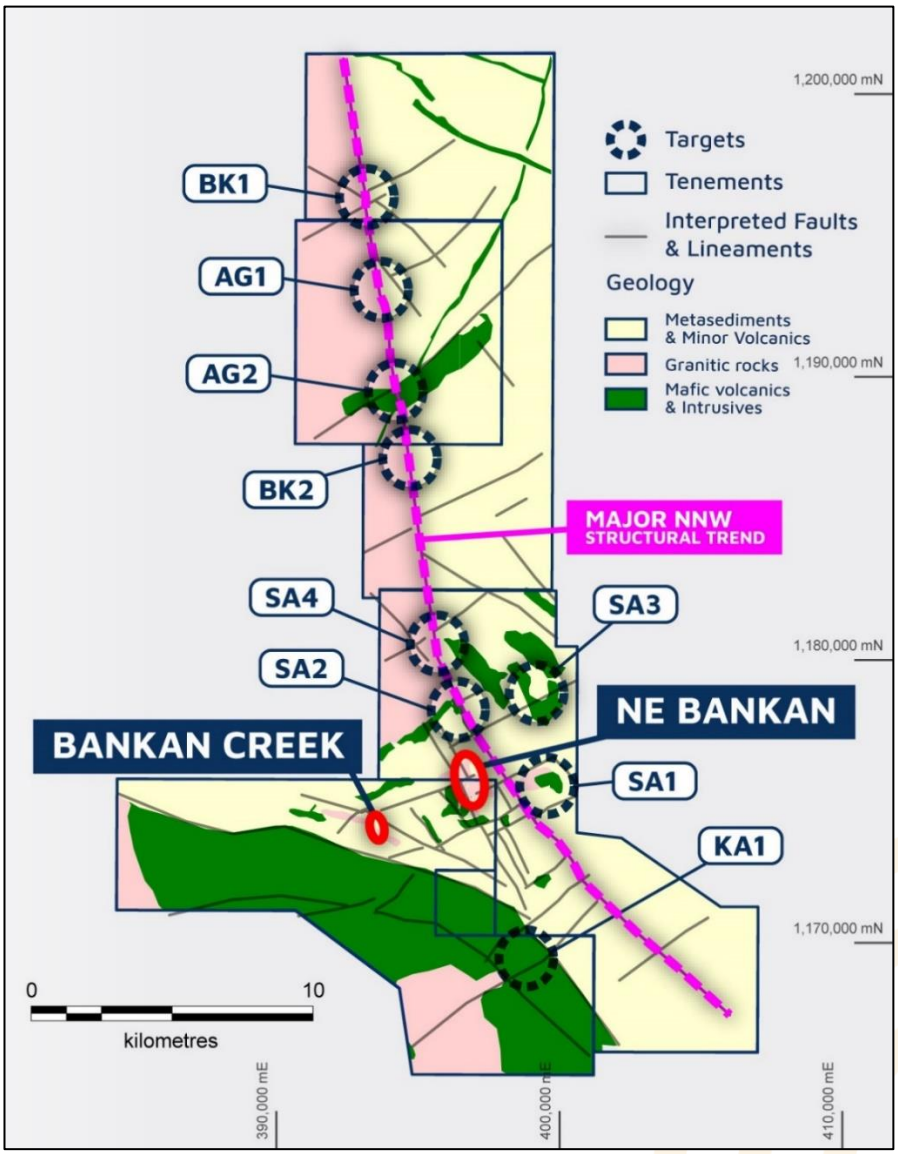

Figure 2 – Bankan Project – preliminary geological interpretation, showing new target locations

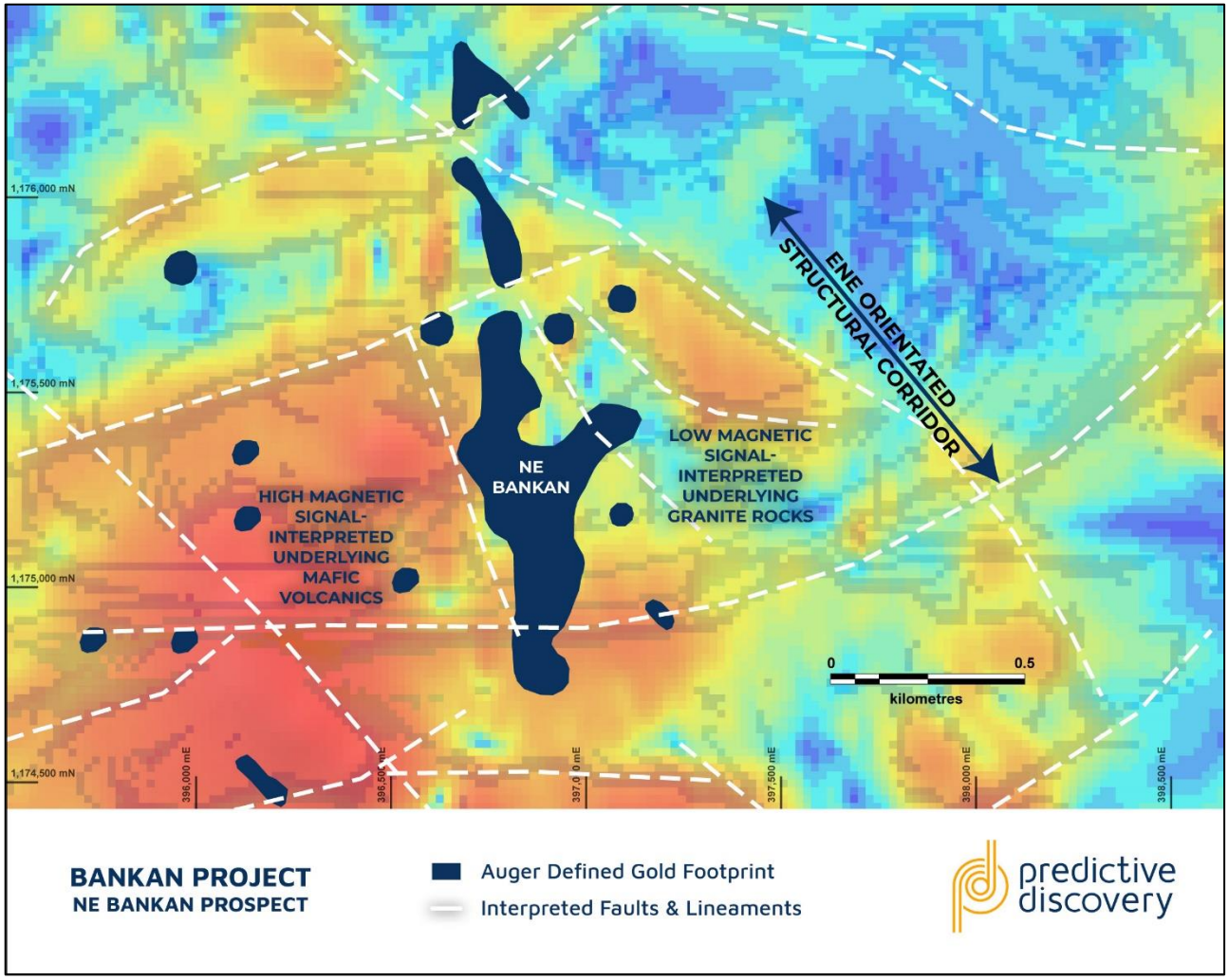

Figure 3 – NE Bankan Prospect – Aeromagnetic map ("worm" [wavelet analysis] contours overlain on coloured, analytical signal image) showing intersection of NW and ENE magnetic linears, location of NE Bankan auger-defined gold footprint and highlighting low magnetic and high magnetic areas indicating underlying mafic volcanics and granitic rocks respectively.

Figure 4 – Aeromagnetic survey being flown over the Bankan Project area

Bankan Creek Extensional Drilling

Results have been received from the final six RC holes drilled at Bankan Creek totalling 735m. The holes were part of a 7-hole program designed to test for northern and southern extensions to the known Bankan Creek gold mineralised system and were drilled to a maximum down-hole length of 150m. Encouraging intercepts were obtained at the southern end of the prospect (see Table 1; Figures 5-6), including:

BCKRC0003

- 17m @ 1.08g/t Au from 18m,
- 6m @ 2.10g/t Au from 49m, and
- 8m @ 0.56g/t Au from 92m (gold mineralised to end of hole)

BCKRC0005A

- 8m @ 2.88g/t Au from 9m including 1m @14.9g/t Au

BCKRC0007

- 3m at 3.24g/t Au from 90m

The drilling was carried out using a large, multipurpose (RC-DD) drill rig operated by Capital Drilling. Samples were assayed at the SGS laboratory in Bamako, Mali. More detailed information is provided in Tables 1 and 2.

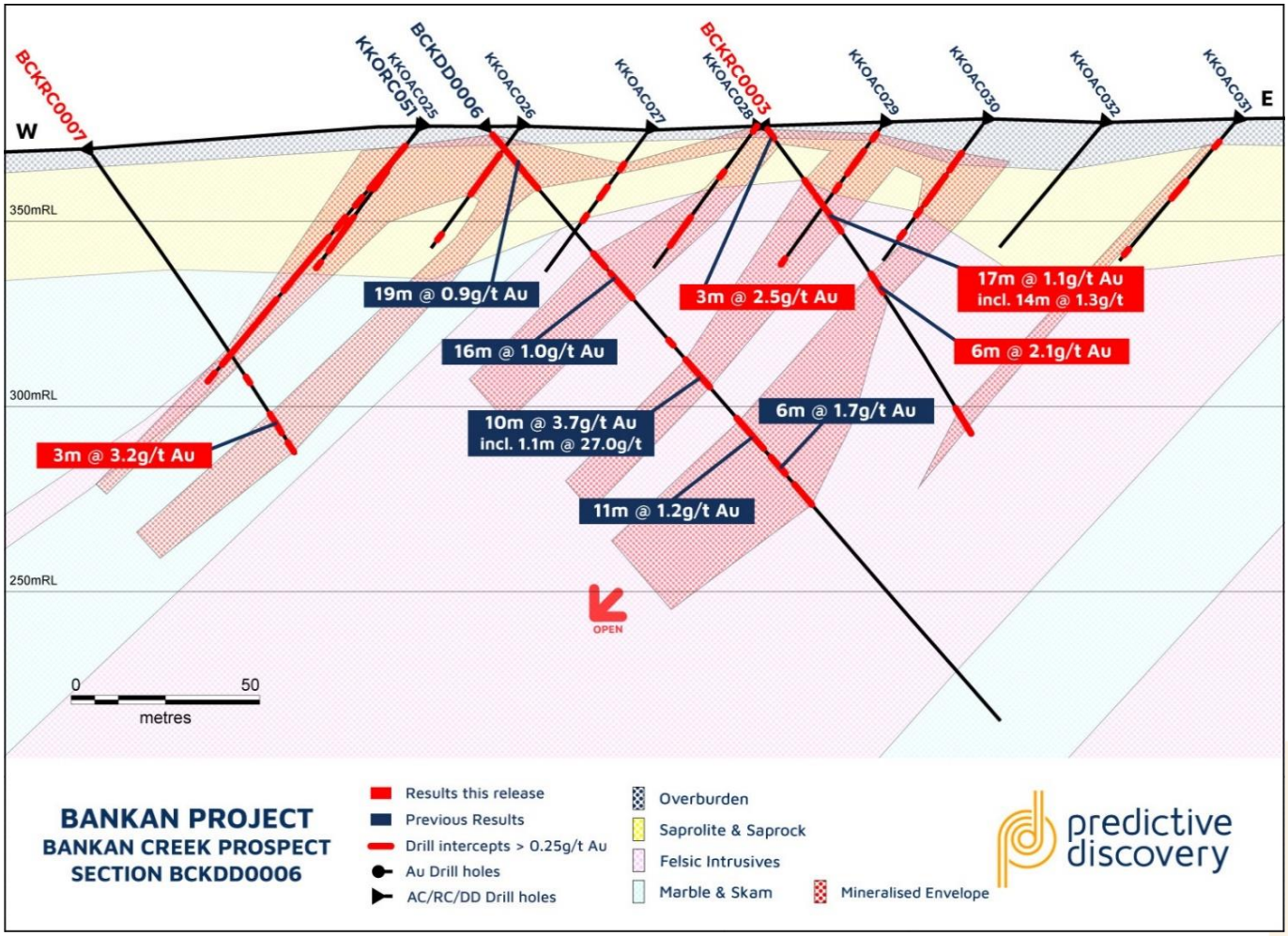

Figure 5 – Cross section through new drill results, Bankan Creek Prospect

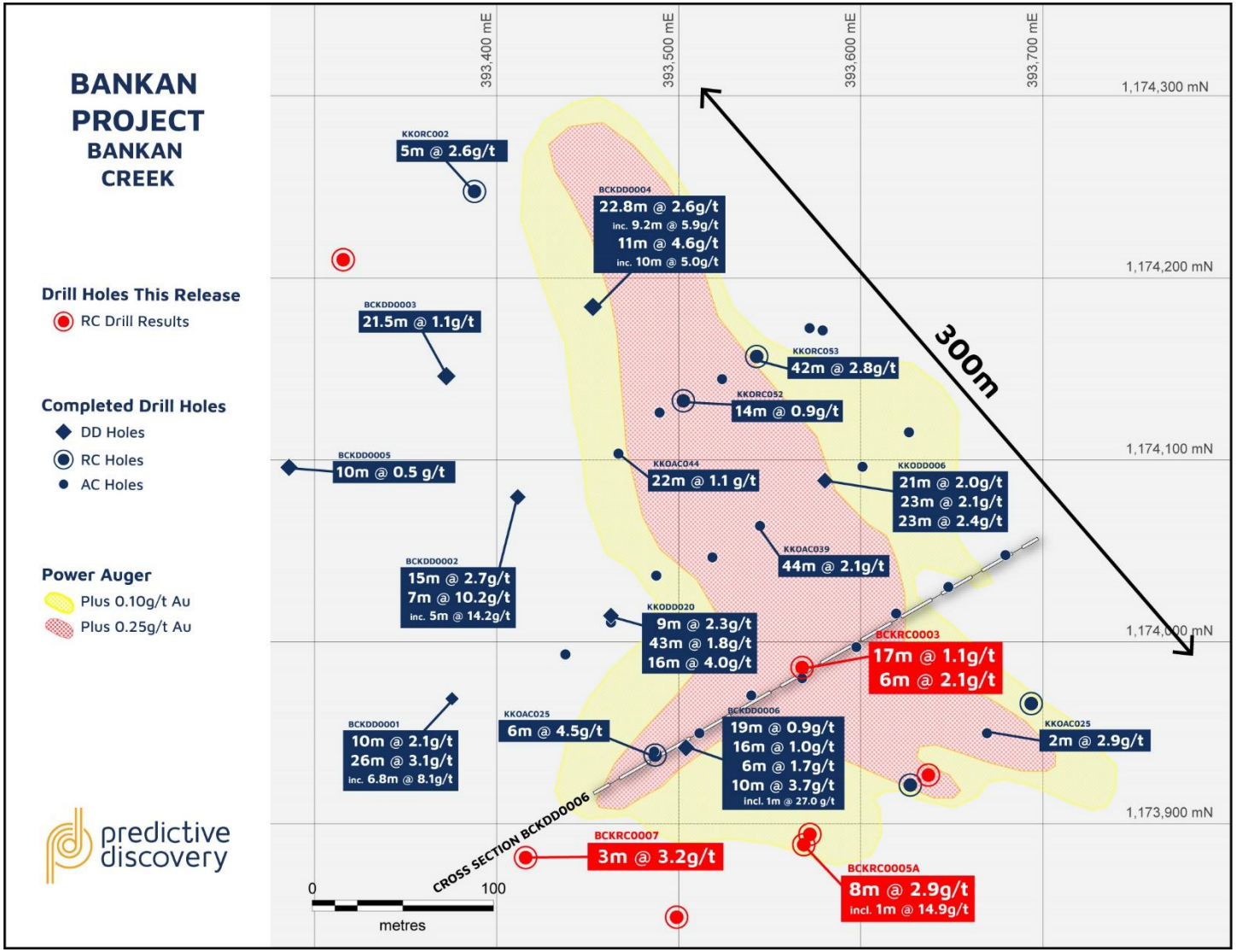

Figure 6 – Plan view, drill results, Bankan Creek Prospect

-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:

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TABLE 1 – BANKAN CREEK RC DRILL RESULTS

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.25g/t gold cut-off			Comments
								From	Interval	Au g/t	
BCKRC0001	Bankan Creek	393316	1174211	382	60	-55	108.00	*No Significant Results*			
BCKRC0003	Bankan Creek	393567	1173987	376	60	-55	100.00	**1.0**	**3.0**	**2.55**	
								18.0	**17.0**	**1.08**	
								39.0	1.0	4.88	
								49.0	**6.0**	**2.10**	
								92.0	8.0	0.56	Mineralised to end of hole
BCKRC0004	Bankan Creek	393500	1173848	379	60	-55	150.00	*No Significant Results*			
BCKRC0005A	Bankan Creek	393572	1173893	381	60	-55	150.00	**9.0**	**8.0**	**2.88**	**Incl. 1m @14.90g/t Au from 14m**
								140.0	1.0	1.61	
								147.0	2.0	0.90	
BCKRC0006	Bankan Creek	393638	1173927	384	60	-55	127.00	48.0	1.0	1.53	
								61.0	5.0	0.55	
								82.0	1.0	1.19	
								91.0	2.0	0.86	
BCKRC0007	Bankan Creek	393417	1173881	370	60	-55	100.00	**90.0**	**3.0**	**3.24**	
								96.0	3.0	0.37	

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 2 - JORC CODE – 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 reverse circulation (RC) drill chips. One metre RC chip samples were riffle split producing samples which weighed 2-3kg for submission to the assay laboratory. Duplicate samples were also retained for re-assay. Sampling was supervised by qualified geologists. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised at the SGS laboratory in Bamako to produce a 50g fire assay charge.
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).	Drill types on site are 2 multipurpose drill rigs and one dedicated diamond drill rig, all of which are capable of collecting PQ, HQ and NQ core. One of the multipurpose rigs is being used for RC drilling using a 118mm diameter reverse circulation hammer.

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.	RC chips: Each 1 metre drill sample was weighed. Sample recoveries were in general high and no unusual measures were taken to maximise sample recovery. Significant sample bias is not expected with riffle splitting of RC chips.
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, alteration, veining, structure and minor minerals. Minor minerals were estimated quantitively. A core orientation device was employed enabling orientated structural measurements to be taken.
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.	RC samples were collected by riffle splitting samples from large bags collected directly from the cyclone on the drill rig. Sample condition is generally dry, however a few samples were recorded as damp or wet. One field duplicate was taken and assayed every 50m. The sampling method is considered adequate for an RC drilling program of this type.
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 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. Field duplicates, standards and blank samples were each submitted for every 15 samples on a rotating basis. Duplicate and standards analyses were all returned were within acceptable limits of expected values.

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	At this stage, the intersections have not been verified independently. No twin holes were drilled in the holes reported from the Bankan Creek Prospect.
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	Drill hole collar locations were recorded at the completion of each hole by hand-held GPS. Positional data was recorded in projection WGS84 Zone 29N. Hole locations will be re-surveyed using a digital GPS system at completion of program.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied	The reported RC drill holes were designed to explore the gold mineralised system in the shallow oxidised material and their correlation with deeper intercepts in fresh rock. The adequacy of the current drill hole spacing for Mineral Resource estimation has not yet been formally determined by the relevant Competent Person but the Company believed that the holes reported in this release are sufficiently closely spaced to warrant inclusion in a 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 immediate area but based on the small number of geological observations and the overall strike of the anomaly, an east west line orientation with holes inclined to the west was considered most likely to test the target mineralised zone. Results from earlier drilling has now determined that the overall dip of the gold mineralised envelope is to the west. All drill holes reported in this release were drilled from WSW to ENE to obtain near-true widths through the gold mineralisation.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	RC chips are stored in a guarded location close to the nearby Bankan Village. Coarse rejects and pulps are being progressively recovered from SGS in Bamako and stored at Predictive's field office in Kouroussa.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	No reviews or audits of sampling techniques were conducted.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Kaninko Reconnaissance Authorisation was granted to a Predictive subsidiary in Guinea in June 2019. It was converted to an Exploration Permit in early October 2019. It is 100% owned by Predictive.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Predictive is not aware of any significant previous gold exploration over the permit.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Kaninko permit consists of felsic intrusives including granite and tonalite, with mafic to intermediate volcanics and intrusives. Metasediments including marble, chert and schists have also been observed.
Drill Hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of	See Tables 1 and 2 and the accompanying notes in these tables.

	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.	
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.	RC drill sampling was generally in one metre intervals. Up to 2m (down-hole) of internal waste is included for results reported at the 0.25g/t Au cut-off grade. Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.
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 have been estimated for intercepts where mineralisation orientation is reasonably clear.
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, cross section and a longitudinal projection are included in this release (Figures 4-5).
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Comprehensive reporting of the drill results is provided in Table 1.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential	All other exploration data on this area has been reported previously by PDI.

	deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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 a large ongoing program of RC and diamond drilling. Geological studies will continue to be conducted to characterise the gold mineralisation going forward.

TABLE 3 - 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 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.	Independent geophysical contractor New Resolution Geophysics (NRG™) completed heliborne geophysical surveys on the Bankan permit area in Guinea. Survey types included magnetic, radiometric and digital terrain/elevation data. Survey specifications are listed below: 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: 3884km 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 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.	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 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.	Not applicable to geophysical survey
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.	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 Bankan. The survey covered an area of approximately 385km^2 at Bankan. 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 Distributio n	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	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.

	Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied	
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 the Bankan Gold Project which comprises 4 exploration and reconnaissance permits, Kaninko (100%), Saman (100%), Bokoro (100%) and Argo JV (right to earn 100%). Permits are held by Predictive subsidiaries in Guinea or, in the case of Argo, in a joint venture structure.
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 project.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Bankan project permits consists of felsic intrusives including granite and tonalite, with mafic to intermediate volcanics and intrusives. Metasediments including marble, chert and schists have also been observed.
Drill Hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • 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.	Not applicable to geophysical survey
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.	Not applicable to geophysical survey

	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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').	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 should 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 (Figures 1-3).
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.	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; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All other exploration data on this area has been reported previously by PDI.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling. Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	These results form part of an ongoing exploration program conducted to explore the Bankan Project permits for gold mineralisation similar to that already discovered at the NE Bankan and Bankan Creek prospects.