

## 60,000-METER DRILLING PROGRAM UNDERWAY AT BANKAN SUPPORTED BY KEY APPOINTMENTS

### HIGHLIGHTS

- 60,000-meter Diamond (DD) and Reverse Cycle (RC) drilling program underway, expected to significantly increase and upgrade the inferred 3.65Moz Bankan gold Resource<sup>1</sup>.
- Six drill rigs currently on site with extension and infill drilling underway at both the NE Bankan and Bankan Creek gold deposits, with an updated Resource estimate expected early Q3 2022.
- Predictive is pleased to announce the following key appointments as the Company continues to build an experienced management team that can bring a Tier-1 gold deposit into production:
  - **Pierre Louw, Chief Financial Officer:** +35 years' experience in Africa, including Tanzania, Egypt, Zambia and South Africa. He was previously CFO for Centamin plc, Financial Director of the Lumwana Mining Company in Zambia (Equinox), and Finance and Business Manager of Geita Gold Mine, Tanzania.
  - **Marlyatou Balde, Country Manager:** Geologist with more than 25 years' experience both in Guinea and internationally, holding senior roles with AngloGold Ashanti, Barrick and BHP. Most recently, Mrs Balde worked as Technical Advisor to Guinea's Minister of Mines and Geology.
  - **Andre Pieters, ESG Manager:** Mining Engineer with +30 years' experience in hard rock mining underground and open pit, including at the Kinross Tasiast mine. Most recently he worked in Guinea, leading the environmental compliance program for a major bauxite exporter.
  - **Chris Boreham, Project Feasibility Manager:** Mining Engineer with +30 years' experience in hard rock mining underground and open pit, with extensive experience in gold and copper mines, narrow view and bulk deposits and delivering successful feasibility studies across Australia, China and Africa. Previously he was General Manager of the Sukari Gold Mine.
- Critical Resource, a globally significant environmental firm based in London, has been engaged to develop an 18-month best practice biodiversity management program.

<sup>1</sup>ASX Announcement - 3.65-million-ounce Bankan maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (30 September 2021)

- Baseline environmental studies underway, including stakeholder mapping and engagement (communities, government ministries, regulators, local interest groups, NGOs), Protected Area Assessment, Critical Habitat Assessment and Dry & Wet season surveys (cameras, aerial drone scanning, acoustic, eDNA).
- Predictive expects to deliver a comprehensive Scoping Study to the Government of Guinea by the end of 2023 and is well positioned to become Guinea's largest gold mine within five years with a clear strategy to grow the resource base and take Bankan into production.
- Assays received from Koundian Gold Project, also located within Guinea's Siguiri Basin, with an 82-hole (3,748m) air core (AC) drilling program targeting a series of structural, rock geochemical and auger gold anomalies.
- A sample of high-grade results from 63 AC holes include:
  - KDNAC0010: **6m @ 3.1g/t Au** from 18m
  - KDNAC0016: **2m @ 2.9g/t Au** from 6m
  - KDNAC0026: **6m @ 3.3g/t Au** from 18m
  - KDNAC0043: **12m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 6m
- Rock chip sampling returned a best result of **18.8g/t Au** with 26% of samples **> 1.0g/t Au**.
- Drilling at Koundian is designed to test a series of promising structural positions interpreted from the 2021 aeromagnetic survey and strong auger results.
- Initial AC drilling and ongoing rock chip sampling continues to confirm that gold mineralisation is widespread through the permits.
- Koundian is strategically located along strike from the Managem Group's 2Moz Tri-K gold deposits.

**Managing Director Andrew Pardey comments:** *"We are delighted to welcome our four new senior leaders who will support our goal of developing and building Guinea's next gold mine. With the asset's proximity to Haut Niger National Park and our commitment to local engagement, we will continue to develop an 18-month best practice biodiversity management program."*

*On the exploration front, drilling at the Bankan Project is ramping up with more rigs and a 60,000-meter program to compliment several baseline environmental studies - all are now underway. Our goal is to deliver a comprehensive Scoping Study to the Government of Guinea by the end of 2023, putting us in a strong position to develop and build the country's largest gold mine.*

*The new assay results at Koundian are particularly encouraging as, together with the drilling results announced from NE Bankan in April, show the potential of Predictive's highly prospective land package, all of which is located within Guinea's prolific Siguiri Basin. The Koundian project is strategically located along strike from the Managem Group's 2Moz Tri-K gold deposits, with the southern permit boundary just 7km north of the Koulekoun deposit, which hosts 1.2 Moz at 1.52g/t gold. We look forward to receiving more samples from the AC drilling and rock chip sampling."*

## Koundian Gold Project

Located within the Birimian-age Siguiri Basin approximately 115km east-northeast of the Company's 3.65Moz Bankan Gold Project (Fig. 1), the Koundian Project contains widespread gold mineralisation including multiple gold mineralised sites and strong gold values.

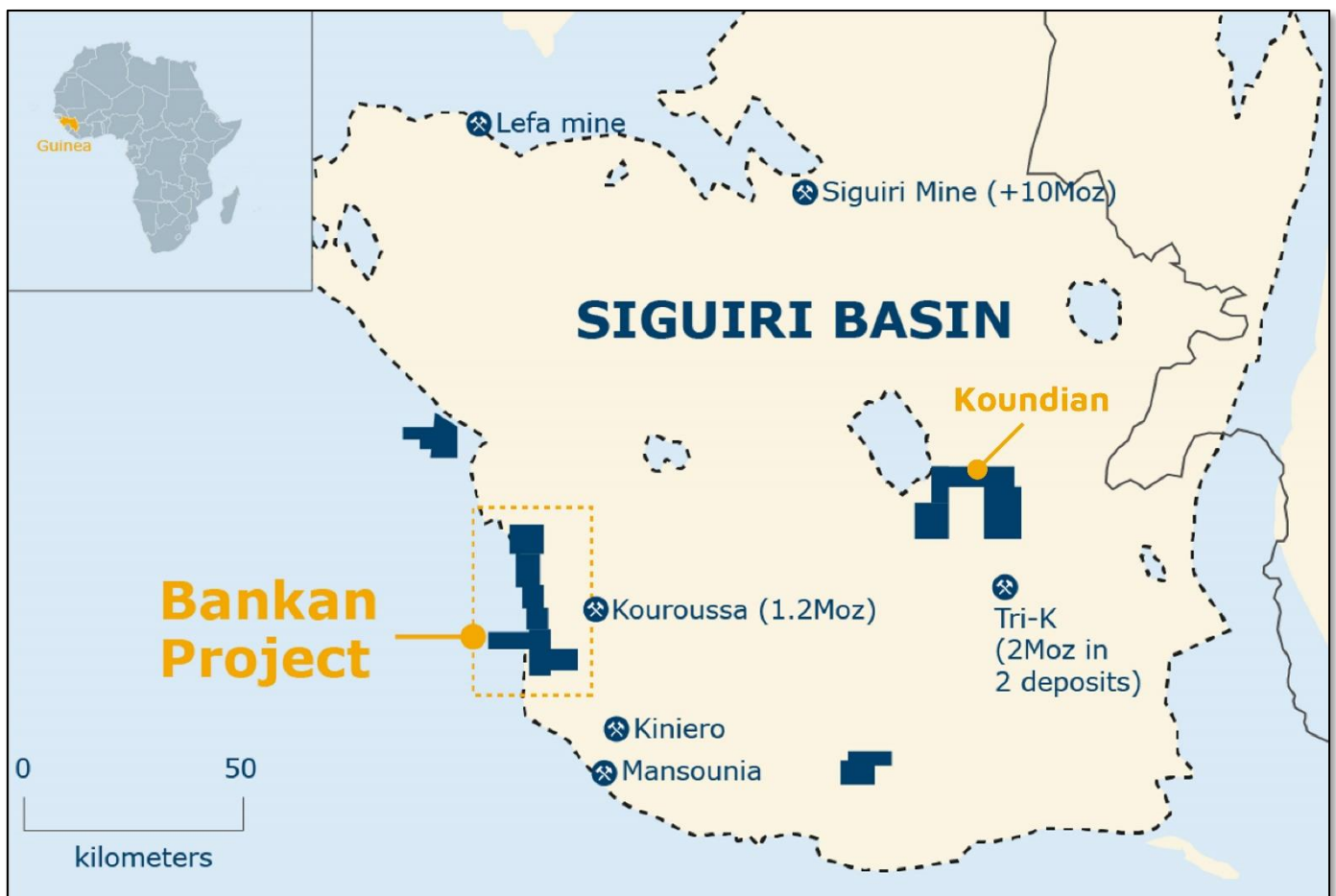


Figure 1 - Predictive's Guinea Portfolio with Koundian Project highlighted, 115km ENE of the Company's 3.65Moz Bankan Project.

First pass power auger drilling was completed at Koundian in 2021 with multiple artisanal sites extending over several kilometres and very limited bedrock outcrop, presenting excellent potential for the discovery of a new continuously mineralised gold system.



Results from 63 holes, totalling 2,854m, are reported in this release with the drilling carried out on a series of traverses testing potentially well mineralised structures including two areas of extensive shallow artisanal gold workings (Figures 2-4).

New results included a best intercept of **6m @ 3.1g/t Au** from 18m (KDNAC0010). The 2m composite AC 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 Tables 1 and 3.

A 63-sample rock chip program returned multiple **+2g/t Au values** with a **peak result of 18.8g/t Au** in brecciated haematitic quartz veins to the south in exploration permit SMK2. A total of 26% of all samples reported >1g/t Au.

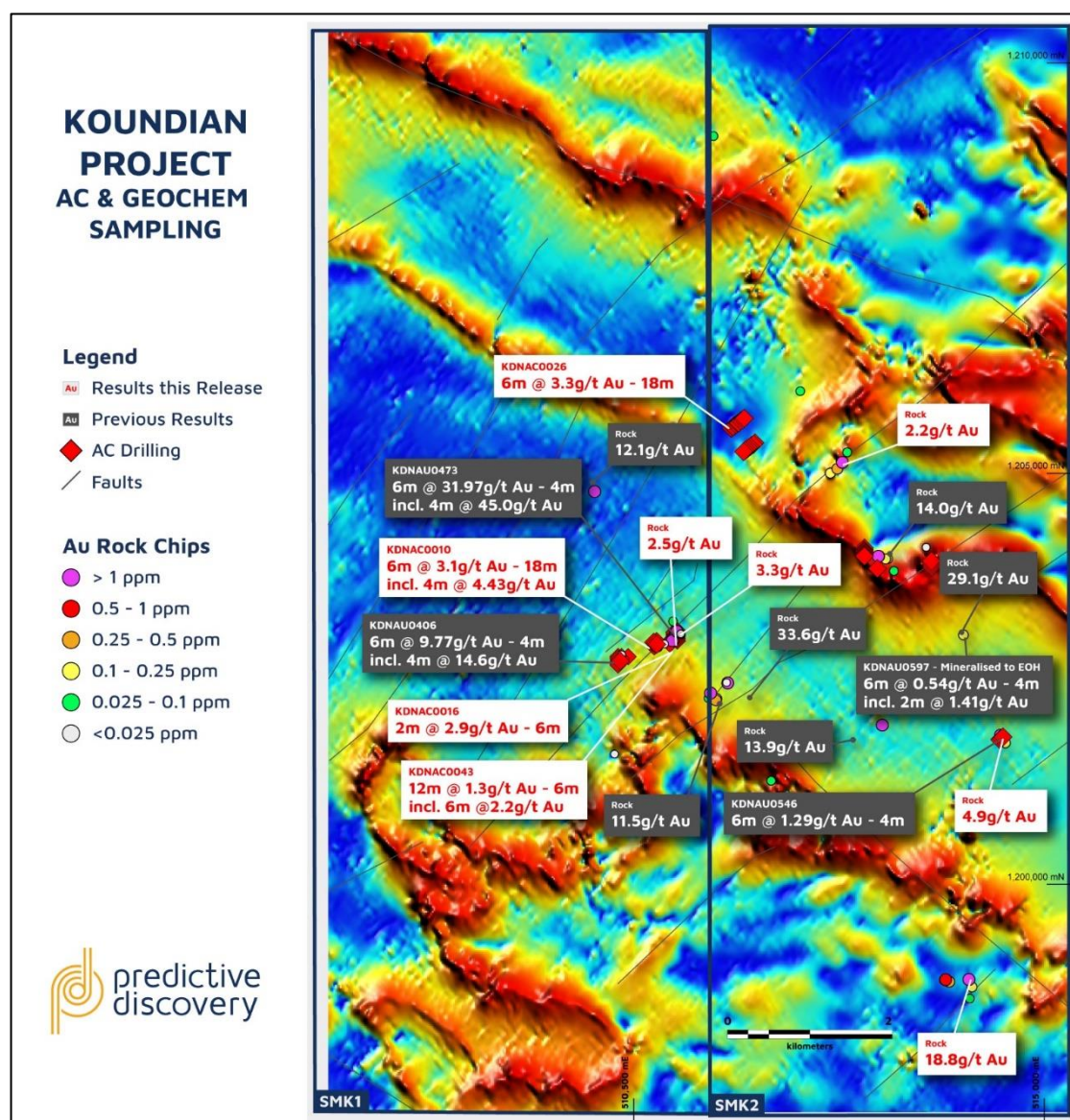


Figure 2 - Koundian Project, aeromagnetic image, highlighting AC drilling, power auger and rock chip sample assays.

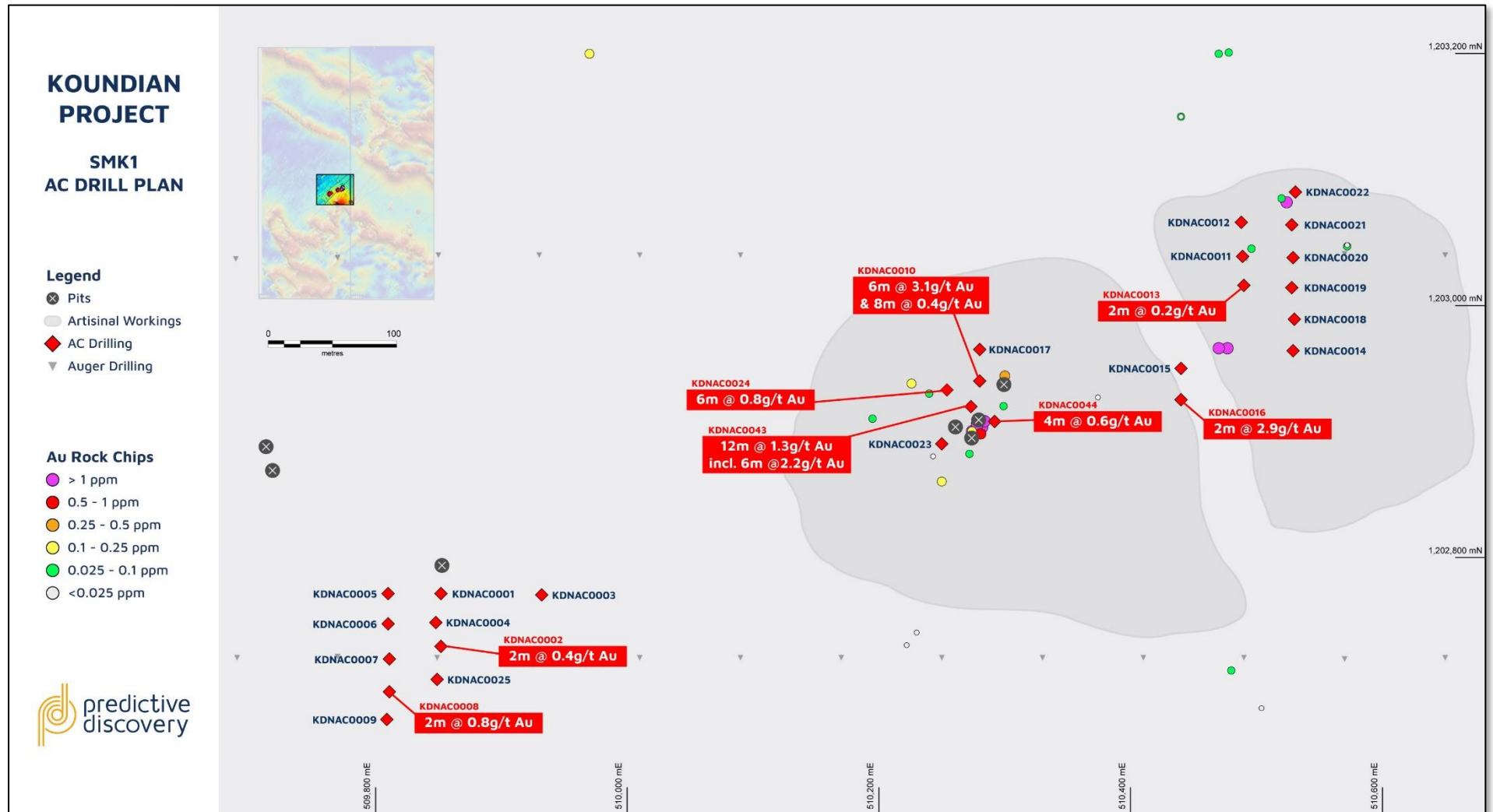


Figure 3 - Koundian Project, location of new AC drill holes at SMK1 prospect overlain artisinal workings.

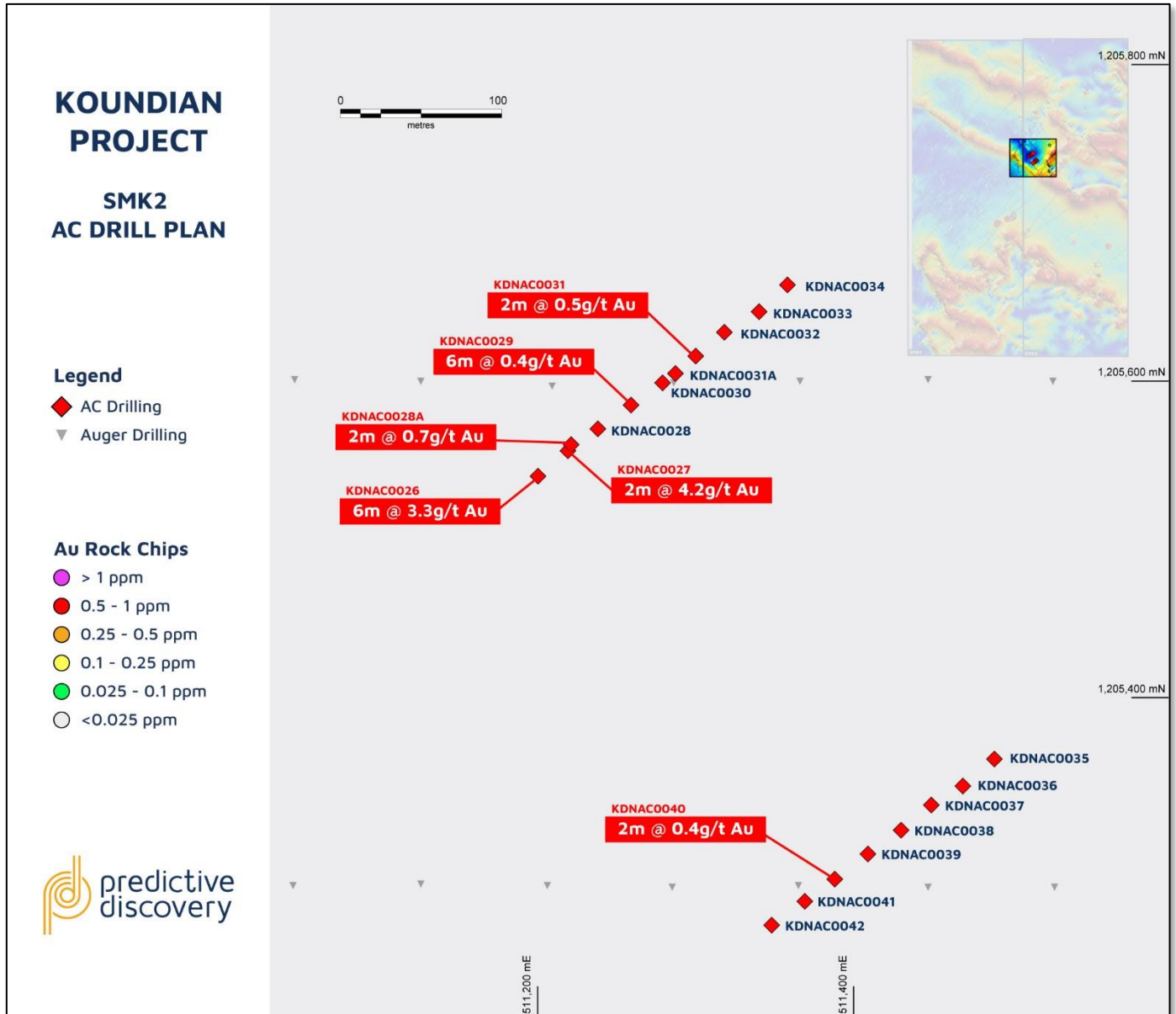


Figure 4 - Koundian project, location of new AC drill holes at SMK1 prospect overlain artisanal workings.

Both the AC drilling and rock chip results continue to confirm the presence of widespread gold mineralisation in the project area.

The exploration program at Koundian remains in its infancy with strong auger gold anomalies and prospective structural targets yet to be tested by ongoing AC drilling.

The 2021 aeromagnetic survey over the project area showed a series of structural features that may have controlled the localisation of the more extensive gold mineralisation than the narrow veins which are widespread across the permit area. 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 reported in 2021.

**-END-**

### **COMPLIANCE STATEMENT**

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

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

For further information please contact:

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### **COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT**

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



**TABLE 1 – AC DRILL RESULTS – KOUNDIAN PROJECT**

Hole No.	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.25g/t gold cut-off			Comments	Licence
							From	Interval	Au g/t		
KDNAC0001	509852	1202771	418	180	-50	34	NSR				SMK1
KDNAC0002	509852	1202729	417	180	-50	50	8.0	2.0	0.36		SMK1
KDNAC0003	509932	1202770	417	180	-60	50	NSR				SMK1
KDNAC0004	509848	1202748	417	180	-60	50	NSR				SMK1
KDNAC0005	509810	1202771	419	180	-60	50	NSR				SMK1
KDNAC0006	509810	1202747	419	180	-60	50	NSR				SMK1
KDNAC0007	509811	1202719	418	180	-60	50	NSR				SMK1
KDNAC0008	509811	1202693	417	180	-60	50	40.0	2.0	0.80		SMK1
KDNAC0009	509809	1202671	417	180	-60	50	NSR				SMK1
KDNAC0010	510280	1202940	435	180	-60	50	12.0	2.0	0.28		SMK1
							18.0	6.0	3.12	Incl. 4m @ 4.43g/t Au from 20m	SMK1
							32.0	8.0	0.41		SMK1
KDNAC0011	510489	1203039	426	180	-60	50	NSR				SMK1
KDNAC0012	510488	1203066	427	180	-60	50	NSR				SMK1
KDNAC0013	510490	1203016	425	180	-60	50	24.0	2.0	0.25		SMK1
KDNAC0014	510529	1202964	415	180	-60	50	NSR				SMK1
KDNAC0015	510440	1202950	429	180	-60	50	NSR				SMK1
KDNAC0016	510440	1202925	425	180	-60	50	6.0	2.0	2.92		SMK1
KDNAC0017	510280	1202965	440	180	-60	50	NSR				SMK1
KDNAC0018	510530	1202989	417	180	-60	50	NSR				SMK1
KDNAC0019	510528	1203014	418	180	-60	50	NSR				SMK1
KDNAC0020	510529	1203038	421	180	-60	50	NSR				SMK1
KDNAC0021	510528	1203064	422	180	-60	50	NSR				SMK1
KDNAC0022	510531	1203090	424	180	-60	50	NSR				SMK1
KDNAC0023	510250	1202890	423	140	-55	50	NSR				SMK1
KDNAC0024	510254	1202933	429	140	-55	50	32	6.00	0.78		SMK1
KDNAC0025	509849	1202703	417	180	-55	50	NSR				SMK1
KDNAC0026	511201	1205540	368	230	-55	50	18	6.00	3.29	Incl. 4m @ 4.78g/t Au from 20m	SMK2
KDNAC0027	511220	1205556	368	230	-55	50	14	2.00	4.20		SMK2
							22	2.00	0.32		
KDNAC0028	511239	1205570	368	230	-55	33	NSR				SMK2
KDNAC0028A	511222	1205560	368	230	-55	49	12	2.00	0.54		SMK2
							26	2.00	0.70		
KDNAC0029	511260	1205585	368	230	-55	40	26	6.00	0.39		SMK2
KDNAC0030	511280	1205599	368	230	-55	48	24	6.00	0.32		SMK2
KDNAC0031	511301	1205616	368	230	-55	36	14	2.00	0.47		SMK2
KDNAC0031A	511288	1205605	368	230	-55	33	NSR				SMK2



KDNAC0032	511319	1205631	368	230	-55	50	NSR				SMK2
KDNAC0033	511341	1205644	368	230	-55	50	NSR				SMK2
KDNAC0034	511359	1205661	368	230	-55	50	NSR				SMK2
KDNAC0035	511490	1205361	372	230	-55	49	NSR				SMK2
KDNAC0036	511470	1205344	372	230	-55	50	NSR				SMK2
KDNAC0037	511450	1205332	372	230	-55	50	NSR				SMK2
KDNAC0038	511431	1205316	372	230	-55	50	NSR				SMK2
KDNAC0039	511410	1205301	373	230	-55	48	NSR				SMK2
KDNAC0040	511389	1205285	373	230	-55	42	6	2.00	0.35		SMK2
KDNAC0041	511370	1205271	373	230	-55	50	NSR				SMK2
KDNAC0042	511349	1205256	373	230	-55	49	NSR				SMK2
KDNAC0043	510273	1202920	430	140	-55	50	6	12.00	1.26	Incl. 6m @2.2g/t Au from 10m	SMK1
KDNAC0044	510292	1202908	426	140	-55	50	14	4.00	0.55		SMK1
							48	2.00	0.28		
KDNAC0045	514469	1201748	380	230	-55	50	18	2.00	0.35		SMK2
							26	4.00	0.45		
KDNAC0046	514490	1201764	379	230	-55	50	4	2.00	0.34		SMK2
							38	12.00	0.48	Mineralised to EOH	
KDNAC0047	514509	1201779	378	230	-55	50	4	2.00	0.28		SMK2
							20	2.00	0.25		
KDNAC0048	513639	1203849	394	0	-55	50	NSR				SMK2
KDNAC0049	513639	1203875	391	0	-55	49	NSR				SMK2
KDNAC0050	513639	1203899	390	0	-55	50	10	12.00	0.34		SMK2
KDNAC0051	513640	1203925	389	0	-55	50	NSR				SMK2
KDNAC0052	512821	1204082	382	180	-55	32	NSR				SMK2
KDNAC0052A	512819	1204065	384	180	-55	28	NSR				SMK2
KDNAC0053	512819	1204055	384	180	-55	27	NSR				SMK2
KDNAC0053A	512820	1204044	386	180	-55	22	NSR				SMK2
KDNAC0054	512820	1204031	388	180	-55	24	NSR				SMK2
KDNAC0054A	512821	1204017	388	180	-55	28	1	11.00	0.67		SMK2
KDNAC0055	512820	1204006	391	180	-55	25	16	2.00	0.31		SMK2
KDNAC0055A	512820	1203993	392	180	-55	22	NSR				SMK2
KDNAC0056	512821	1203980	392	180	-55	43	NSR				SMK2
KDNAC0057	512980	1203831	407	180	-55	43	NSR				SMK2

**TABLE 2 – GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS – KOUNDIAN PROJECT**

Surface Samples - Rocks					
A total of 63 rock samples are reported in this release. Significant rock assays greater than 1g/t Au reported below. All other sample locations are shown on attached figures.					
SampleID	North (WSG84- 29N)	East (WSG84- 29N)	RL (AMSL)	Au g/t	Permit
PDG0013559	1202966	510477	424	1.45	SMK1
PDG0013560	1202966	510470	424	1.47	SMK1
PDG0013563	1202900	510274	426	1.14	SMK1
PDG0013565	1202905	510278	426	1.11	SMK1
PDG0013566	1202908	510284	426	<b>2.52</b>	SMK1
PDG0013569	1203082	510524	425	<b>3.28</b>	SMK1
PDG0013576	1202451	511143	399	1.3	SMK2
PDG0013578	1202327	510937	405	1.26	SMK2
PDG0013584	1201816	514467	378	<b>4.89</b>	SMK2
PDG0013595	1205136	512540	401	<b>2.15</b>	SMK2
PDG0013599	1203995	512980	409	1.56	SMK2
PDG0013687	1198840	514081	384	<b>18.8</b>	SMK2
PDG0013692	1204783	509522	394	1.18	SMK1
PDG0013694	1201937	513026	396	1.4	SMK2
PDG0013726	1209282	510308	469	<b>2.55</b>	SMK2

**TABLE 3 – JORC CODE – SAMPLING**

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Technique	<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</p>	<p>The sampling described in this report refers to Aircore (AC) drill samples, as well as surface geochemical samples which includes rock sampling.</p> <p>Rock: Individual reconnaissance rock chip samples were collected and were submitted for fire assay Au (FAA515) analysis at the SGS laboratory in Bamako.</p> <p>AC: Individual one metre samples were collected from the cyclone and weighed.</p> <p>Each sample was then riffle split producing a 1kg split sample. Two metre composite samples weighing approximately 2kg were submitted to the assay laboratory by combining the individual 1kg riffle split sample from each metre into a single bag.</p> <p>All samples were dried, crushed and pulverised at the SGS laboratory in Bamako to produce a 50g fire assay charge with Au analysed by FAA505.</p> <p>Sampling was supervised by qualified geologists.</p>

	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.	
<b>Drilling</b>	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	AC: Drilling company is IPGS (Industry Petroleum and Gas of Senegal)  Drill type is Aircore using a 3.5 inch diameter coring blade. Where hard layers including quartz veins were encountered the blade was switched to a face sampling AC/RC hammer bit.  This question is not applicable to rock chip sample results.
<b>Drill Sample Recovery</b>	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.  Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.  Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Each 1 metre drill sample was weighed.  AC: Sample recoveries were in general high and no unusual measures were taken to maximise sample recovery. Where samples became too wet or sample recovery and quality decreased holes were stopped.  Significant sample bias is not expected with riffle splitting of saprolitic materials.  This question is not applicable to rock chip sample results.
<b>Logging</b>	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.  Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography.  The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill samples were logged systematically for lithology, weathering and alteration and minor minerals. Minor minerals are estimated quantitatively.  AC logging may be used in a Mineral Resource interpretation.  Surface rock samples will not be used in a Mineral Resource estimation.
<b>Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation</b>	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.	AC: The samples were collected by riffle splitting samples from large bags collected directly from the cyclone on the drill rig. Sample condition is generally dry or moist, however some samples are wet.  All samples are considered sufficiently representative of the drilled and sampled material in a geochemical program.  Field duplicates, standards and blank samples were each submitted for every 15 samples on a rotating basis for AC drilling.  In the case of rock chip samples, the entire sample Was submitted to the laboratory for gold analysis.

<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>The analytical method used was a fire assay fire method with a 5ppb Au detection limit which is appropriate for a geochemical drilling program.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>All samples were assayed by SGS technique FAA505 for gold with a detection limit of 5ppb Au. All samples with gold values exceeding 10g/t Au were re-assayed using SGS method FAA515 with a detection limit of 0.01g/t Au.</p> <p>Field duplicates, standards and blank samples were each submitted for every 15 samples on a rotating basis for AC drilling.</p> <p>Duplicate and standards analyses were 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>For AC some abandoned shallow AC blade holes were redrilled with AC Hammer within 5m radius. These may be considered twin holes in part but technically no twin holes were drilled during this program.</p> <p>No adjustment to assay data has been made.</p> <p>This question is not applicable to rock chip sample results.</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>Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control</p>	<p>Drill hole collar and rock chip sample locations were recorded at the completion of each hole by hand-held GPS.</p> <p>Positional data was recorded in projection WGS84 UTM Zone 29N. Relative height levels (RL) are relative to Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL) and assigned by draping collars on DTM surface determined from aerial geophysical survey.</p> <p>Hole locations may be re-surveyed using a digital GPS system later.</p>
<b>Data Spacing and Distribution</b>	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied</p>	<p>AC: The drill holes were designed to follow up previously defined &gt;0.25g/t Au auger soil anomalies. Holes were either drilled heel to toe along traverses, or as scissor pairs in opposite directions at each target. Hole target depths and spacing were nominally 50m or as modified for heel to toe coverage. The intention of the drilling is to obtain a complete sample of the oxidised gold mineralisation and provide some indication of gold mineralisation orientations. All holes were angled drilled at 50 or 55 degrees.</p> <p>The adequacy of the current drill hole spacing for Mineral Resource estimation is not yet known as an appropriate understanding of mineralisation and continuity has not yet been established.</p> <p>This question is not applicable to rock chip sample results.</p>
<b>Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure</b>	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</p>	<p>Most of the reported AC holes are located on north-south lines to test NE orientated structures inferred from aeromagnetics as well as with variable bedding and quartz vein orientations (ranging from NE to NW and generally dipping to the north) which are optimally tested by drilling towards the south.</p> <p>This question is not applicable to rock chip sample results.</p>
<b>Sample Security</b>	<p>The measures taken to ensure sample security</p>	<p>Reference samples are stored at PDI's sample store in Kouroussa, Guinea.</p> <p>Samples were split and sealed (tied off in calico or plastic bags) at the drill site. All samples picked for analyses are placed in clearly marked bags and were stored securely on site before being picked up and transported to Bamako by SGS truck.</p>



		Coarse rejects and pulps will be eventually recovered from SGS in Bamako and stored at Predictive's field office in Kouroussa.
<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 AC 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 a 51% interest of the JV companies (with right to earn 100%) through on ground expenditure and cash payments over 7 years.
<b>Exploration Done by Other Parties</b>	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 and 31 May 2021.
<b>Geology</b>	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.
<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 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.</li> </ul>	The required information is provided in Table 1.
<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.	No weighted average or truncation methods were used for the AC drill results. No cut-off grade was applied in the average grade calculation.  This question is not applicable to rock chip sample results.

	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
<b>Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths</b>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</p>	<p>True widths cannot be estimated for the AC drill results as the orientation of the underlying weathered rocks is not known.</p> <p>This question is not applicable to rock chip sample results.</p>
<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.	Appropriate maps are provided in Figures 3-4.
<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.	All results are reported in Tables 1 and 2.
<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 exploration data on this area gathered before Predictive commenced exploration was reported by Drake Resources (ASX: DRK) in 2014-2015.
<b>Further Work</b>	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	Planned work includes geological mapping, surface sampling and ongoing AC and RC drilling and as warranted.