

92M AT 1.9g/t GOLD - DIAMOND DRILLING EXPANDS BANKAN PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assays reported from Bankan-1 drilling program, comprising 5 Diamond Drill (DD) holes and 2 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes.

Bankan Creek

- DD hole KKODD20 (Figure 1), drilled from west to east, intersected broad mineralisation over a down-hole length of **91.6m¹** (estimated true width of 80m) averaging **1.9g/t gold** (56.0m-147.6m), suggestive of a large gold mineralised body which may make a significant contribution to the planned Mineral Resource Estimate in mid-2021. Better results within the 91.6m long intercept included:
 - 9m at 2.3g/t gold** from 69m,
 - 43m at 1.8 g/t gold** from 82m, and
 - 16m at 4.0g/t gold** from 127m.

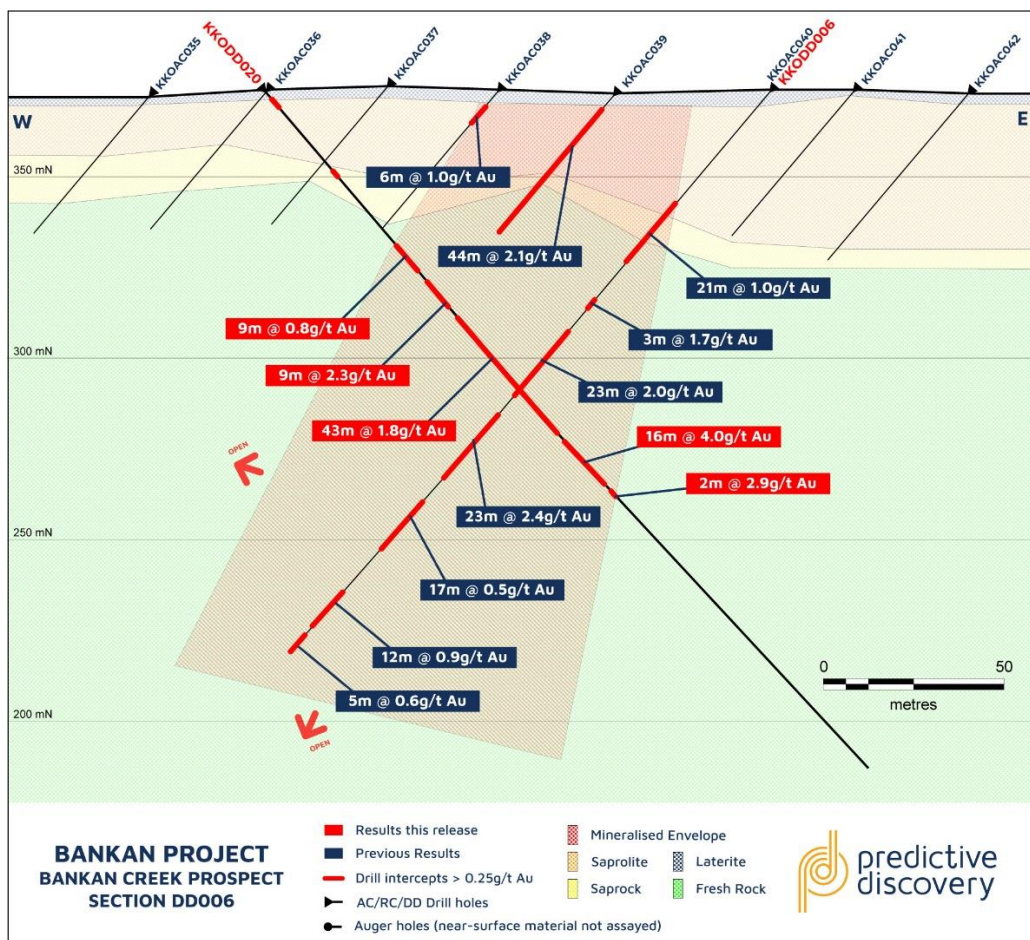


Figure 1 – Bankan Creek Cross Section through drillhole KKODD020 overlain on previously reported drillhole KKODD006

¹ This calculation includes internal waste intercepts of up to 4m, exceeding the normal maximum 2m internal waste used for calculating the gold intercepts in Table 1.

- Based on the KKODD020 result and earlier RC drilling, gold mineralisation at **Bankan Creek** appears to be **widening at depth** and **to the north**.
- The next phase of drilling at the Bankan Project (referred to as the Bankan-2 drilling program) will aim to test the full extent of the Bankan Creek prospect which is located only 3km south-west of the main NE Bankan lode.

NE Bankan

- Latest assays received from west-to-east directed DD holes at NE Bankan continue to identify wide zones of mineralisation both to the north and south of the earlier reported (west-to-east) DD holes (Figure 2) particularly on the western side of the mineralised zone.
- **KKODD018**, one of two west-to-east DD holes drilled south of the previously reported diamond drill results returned an average grade of **1.4g/t over 60m** (estimated true width 60m), with better intersections including:
 - **13m at 1.4g/t gold** from 57m and,
 - **36m at 1.5g/t gold** from 74m, and
 - **5m at 1.8g/t gold** from 112m

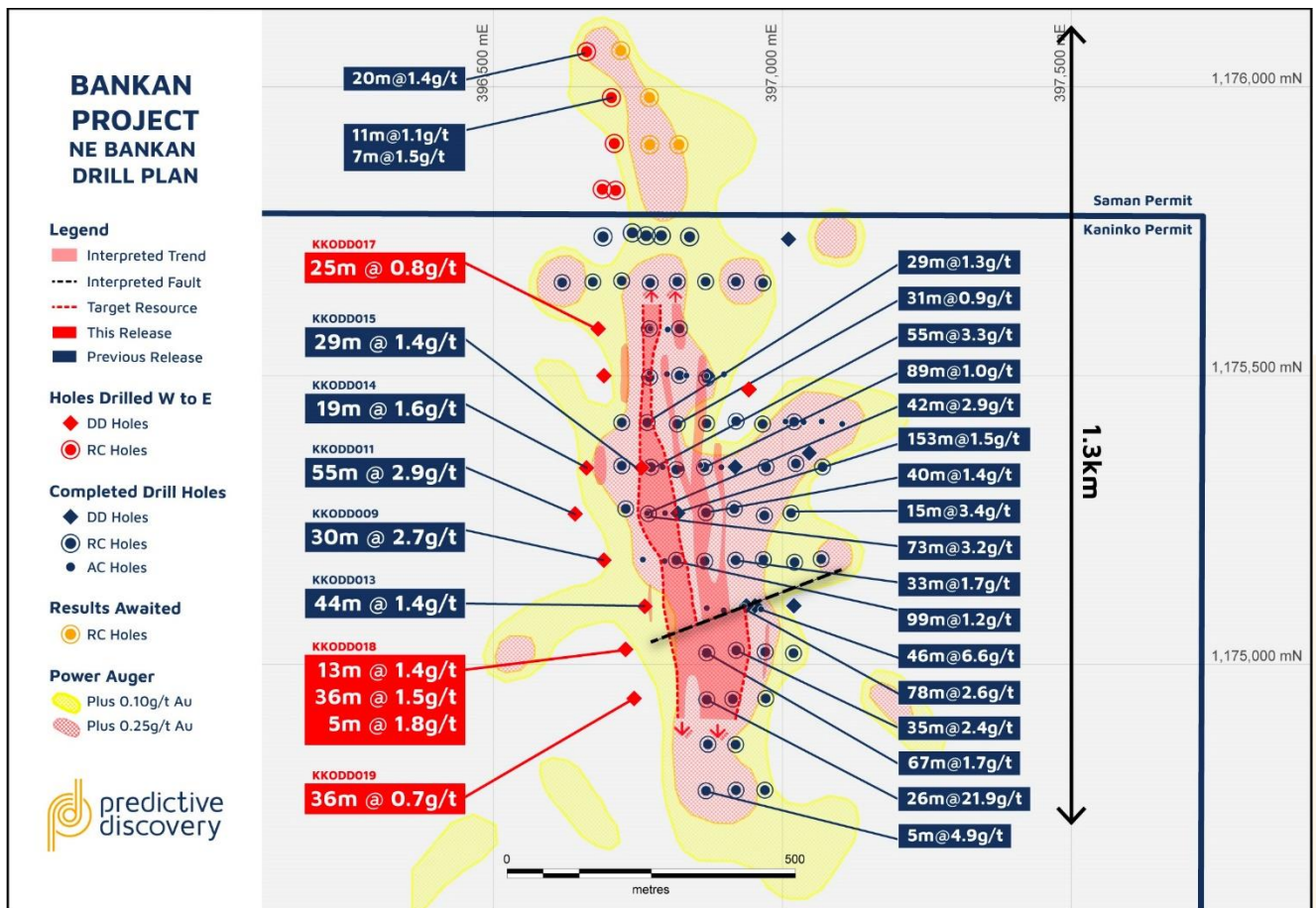


Figure 2 – NE Bankan prospect with highlighted results from DD-holes KKODD017, KKODD018, and KKODD019 overlain on interpreted gold mineralised zones and previous AC, RC and DD results

Commenting on the results, Managing Director Paul Roberts said:

"Between April and September this year, the Company has moved quickly from the initial discovery to completion of our inaugural drilling program, which consisted of approximately 23,000m of DD, RC and power auger drilling. With nearly all the drill results received, we have begun planning the next phase of exploration with the Bankan-2 drilling program scheduled to start in less than 2 weeks.

The goals of the initial drill program were to outline NE Bankan's shape and lateral extent and to start identifying and evaluating new gold mineralised zones. These new results strengthen the project considerably by confirming thick true widths along strike from earlier diamond drilling on NE Bankan and suggesting that the Bankan Creek mineralisation may be much more extensive than we had originally thought.

What has also become clear is that we have just scratched the surface of the project and much more exploration is required to fully unearth its potential. As such, a new power auger drilling program is about to begin on a western extension of the NE Bankan auger grid, testing a possible new north-south zone of gold mineralisation between the NE Bankan and Bankan Creek deposits. We were already excited by high grade auger drill results on the western margins of the NE Bankan auger grid (including 16m at 3.9g/t gold²) and have been further encouraged with identification of previously unknown, new artisanal gold workings north-west of the mineralised auger holes.

With a 3km wide untested zone between Bankan Creek and NE Bankan and 35km of largely unexplored strike length within Predictive's ground to the north and south of the two prospects, the potential to expand the extent of gold discoveries further across our permits is enormous."

NEXT STEPS

- The Bankan-1 drilling program was completed on 16 September 2020, with results of the five, remaining DD holes reported here. Results from a few of the last RC holes are pending.
- A review of drilling data from Bankan-1 is now underway and will be used to obtain further insights into geological structures controlling the NE Bankan and Bankan Creek mineralisation and help design DD and RC drill holes for the upcoming Bankan-2 drilling program, which is planned to start on 22 October 2020.
- The first element of the Bankan-2 power auger drilling will commence shortly, following up both the recently announced strong power auger results 1km south-west of NE Bankan and recently recognised artisanal workings 500 metres to the north-west (Figure 3).
- Analysis of earlier ground magnetics indicate that gold mineralisation is related to inferred north-south structures. More ground magnetics is underway between Bankan Creek and NE Bankan with the aim of identifying similar controlling north-south structures in that area.
- The Company will continue its aggressive exploration of the NE Bankan and Bankan Creek prospects and the large area of unexplored permit areas over the next 6 months as it continues to advance towards a Maiden Resource Estimate, due mid-2021.

² ASX release dated 3 September 2020 - NE BANKAN NOW 1.6KM LONG WITH POSSIBLE PARALLEL GOLD ZONE
<https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/b49c2bd1-042.pdf>

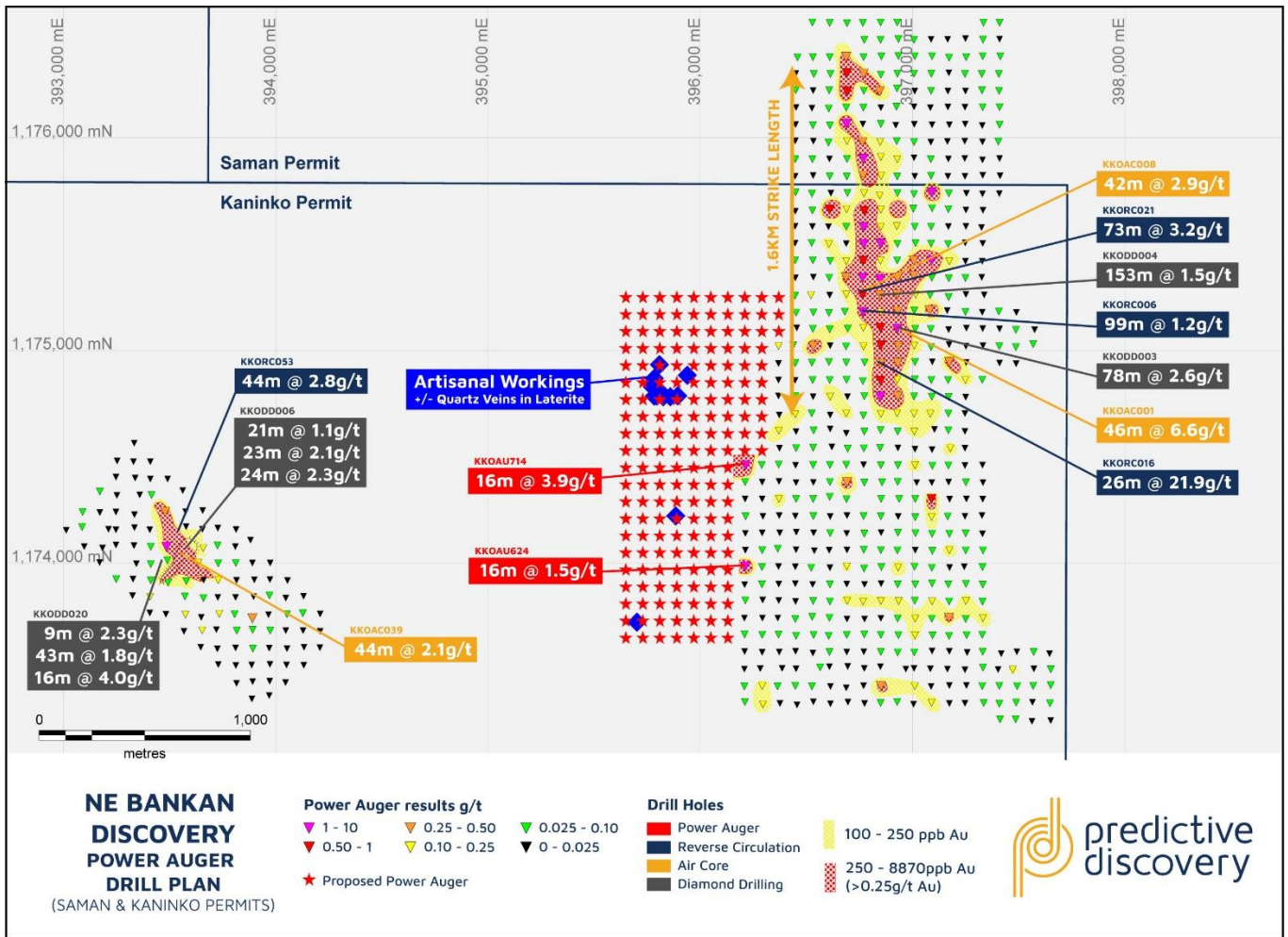


Figure 3 – Bankan-2 power auger drilling plan, showing new western grid on which auger drilling is about to commence.

Predictive Discovery Limited (Predictive or Company) (**ASX: PDI**) is pleased to announce further results from the Company's flagship Bankan Project, located in Guinea (Figure 4).

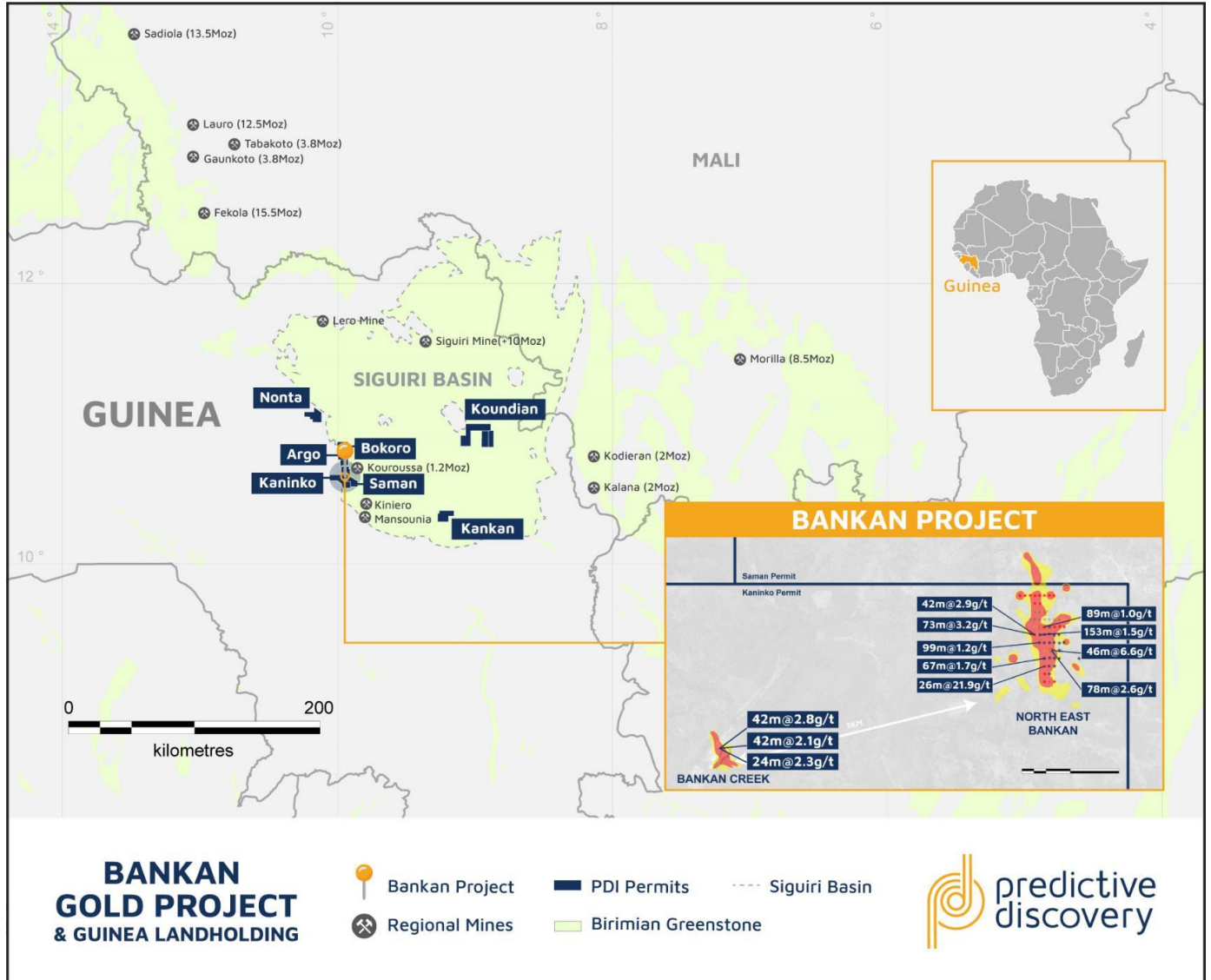


Figure 3 - Predictive's Guinea portfolio showing location of flagship Bankan Project

Comprising 358km² of highly prospective and underexplored landholdings across Predictive's 100%-owned Kaninko, Saman, Argo, Bokoro permits, the Bankan Project is located within Guinea's world-class Siguiiri Basin, which hosts AngloGold's large Siguiiri Mine (+10Moz).

Exploration completed to date has identified the NE Bankan Prospect, a 1.6km-long auger gold trend which has returned highly encouraging RC and DD results and continues to be tested along strike and at depth, and the Bankan Creek prospect, located 3km southwest of NE Bankan with more limited RC and DD drilling but which has also returned wide gold intercepts (Figure 1).

The Bankan project area remains largely unexplored with the Bankan-2 drilling program planned to explore the project more widely in anticipation of the Company's planned mid-2021 Maiden Resource Estimate.

DRILLING DETAILED

The Bankan-1 drilling program was designed to understand the nature, orientation and scale of gold mineralisation across the Bankan Project. Drilling on the Bankan project to date has consisted of 17,000m of auger drilling, 2,200 of air-core drilling, 5,500m of reverse circulation drilling and 3,700m of diamond drilling, of which approximately 23,000m was completed after the initial air core drill results were announced in mid-April 2020.

All results are reported in Table 1 and illustrated on the drilling plans for NE Bankan and Bankan Creek (Figures 2 and 4) and displayed as cross sections on Figures 6-8. The diamond and reverse circulation program were undertaken by Bays Drilling and Target Drilling with core and chips mostly assayed in 1m intervals and the samples analysed by fire assay at the SGS laboratory in Bamako, Mali.

Results of the last 5 DD holes and two previously unreported RC holes (KKORC034, KKORC043) are released in this announcement.

Bankan Creek Prospect

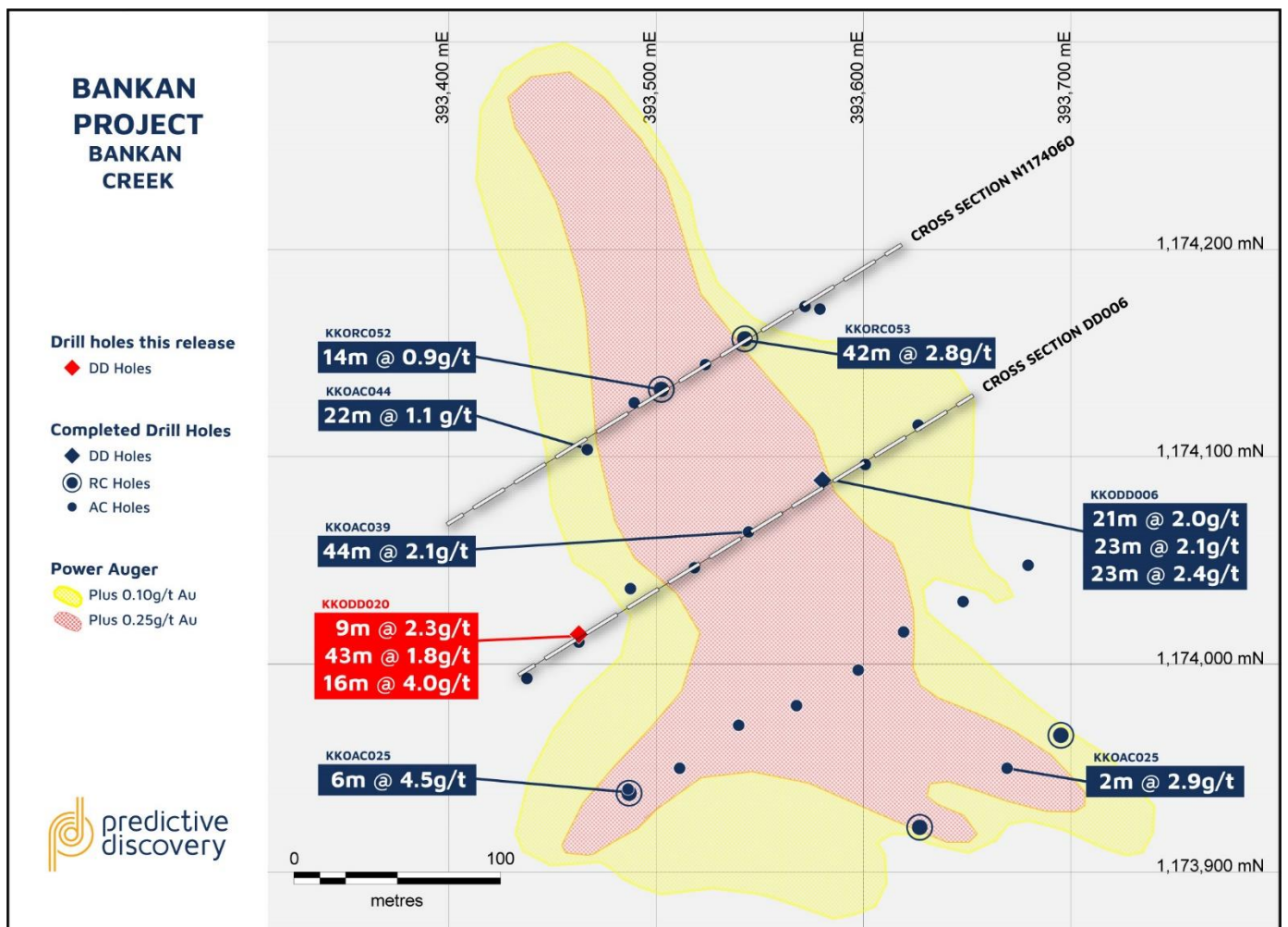


Figure 4 – Bankan Creek prospect with DD-hole KKODD020 overlain on previously completed DD, RC and AC results

Assays from DD-hole KKODD20 increased confidence in the potential of the Bankan Creek gold deposit. The downhole intercept length of **91.6m at 1.9g/t Au** from 56m to 147.6m (**approximately 80m true width**) was substantially larger than expected, suggesting that the mineralisation is widening at depth, increasing the potential of a large gold-mineralised deposit at Bankan Creek to add to the NE Bankan gold discovery.

Gold intercepts in KKODD020 included the following:

- 9m at 0.8g/t gold from 56m
- 9m at 2.3g/t gold from 69m,
- 42m at 1.8 g/t gold from 82m,
- 16m at 4.0g/t gold from 127m, and
- 2m at 2.9g/t gold from 145.6m.

This hole was drilled across the mineralised zone in a west-south-west to east-north-east direction as a “scissor hole” in the opposite direction to the previously drilled KKODD006³ (Figure 1).

This new result when combined with RC drilling reported earlier suggests that the Bankan Creek gold mineralised zone is considerably wider than first thought. Earlier RC drill results on the next cross section to the north (Figure 5) also suggest that gold mineralisation is wider at depth than the shallow auger drilling indicates, possibly because of a transported component in the shallow weathered materials generating low gold values above higher grade zones below (see Figure 5). It is therefore possible that a 50-100m wide zone of gold mineralisation in Bankan Creek may continue to the north under barren laterite and alluvium. This possibility will be tested in the Bankan-2 drilling program once the area is dry enough to return to.

³ ASX Announcement - STRONG AND WIDE GOLD ZONES RETURNED FROM DRILLING AT BANKAN CREEK AND NE BANKAN, GUINEA
<https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/62f93ee7-b77.pdf>

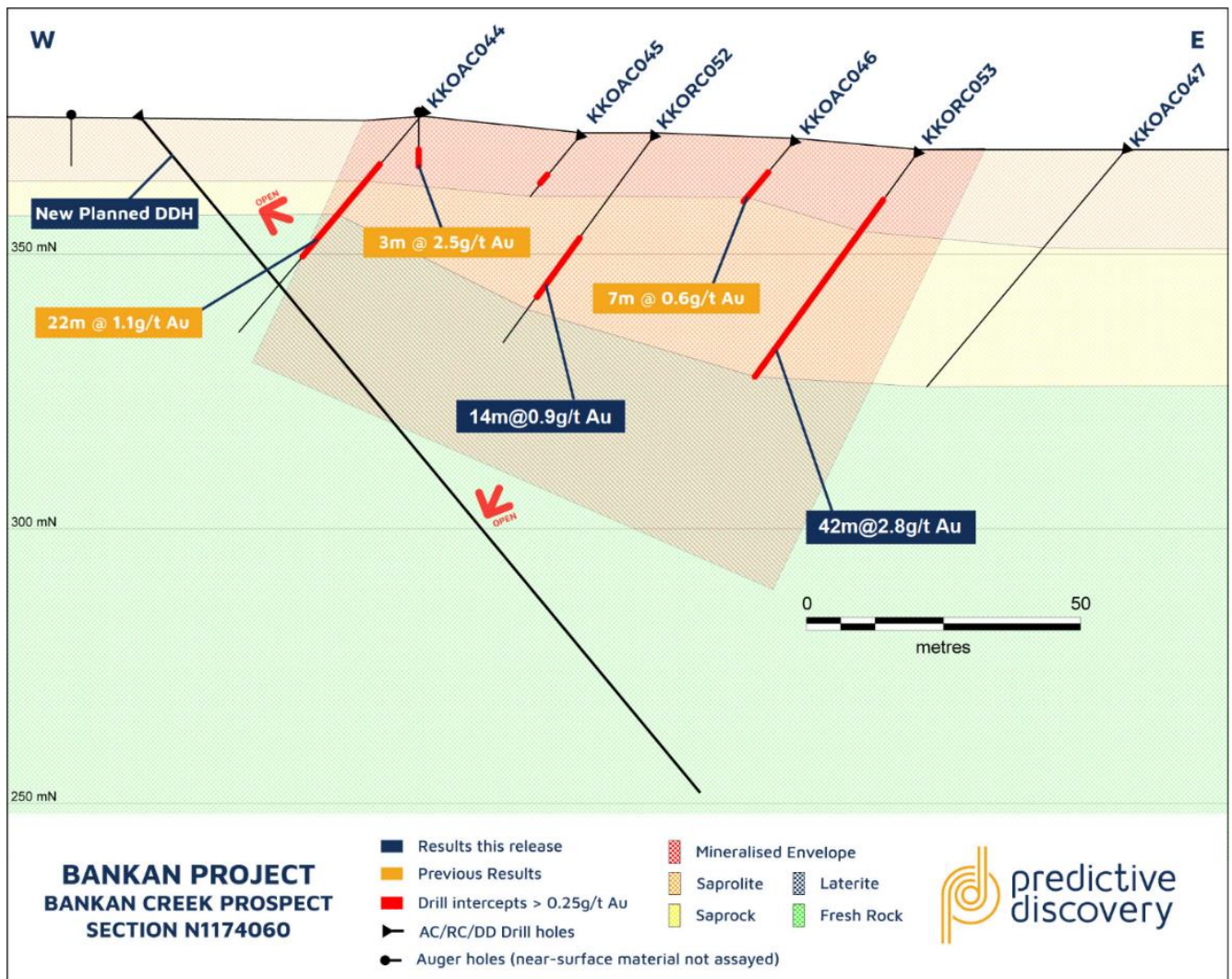


Figure 5 - Bankan Creek Prospect, cross section north of KKODD020 cross section, showing wide gold mineralised envelope and depleted gold values near-surface (from ASX release dated 27/8/20)

NE Bankan Prospect

Assays received from DD holes KKODD017, KKODD018 and KKODD019 (totalling 862m) at the NE Bankan discovery have demonstrated that the western, north-south orientated gold-mineralised zone at NE Bankan (Figure 2) persists over at least 600m strike with broad, cumulative mineralised true widths recorded on six cross sections so far. It appears that the overall gold mineralised envelope zone tends to dip more shallowly at the northern and southern ends of the gold mineralised zone – to perhaps 45-50 degrees - thereby increasing potential tonnes per vertical metre in those areas.

KKODD017 and KKODD016 were drilled north of the discovery zone near the western and eastern edges of the known gold-mineralised footprint respectively (Figure 2). KKODD016 was drilled from north-west to south-east and designed to test for a postulated north-east orientated gold mineralised zone east of the main north-south zone, encountering a series of thin gold zones (best intercept: 2m at 5.9g/t gold from 149m).

KKODD017 was drilled 480m north of the original discovery line (which included AC hole KKOAC001 - 46m at 6.6g/t Au⁴) and was drilled from west-to-east on section 1175580N. It encountered a 25m thick zone averaging 0.8g/t gold and dipping approximately 50 degrees to the west in saprock (Figure 6). The intercept width was greater than the correlating section 80m to the south (which was in saprolite), offering the possibility that widths and gold grades may improve either in the fresh rock below or along strike to the north.

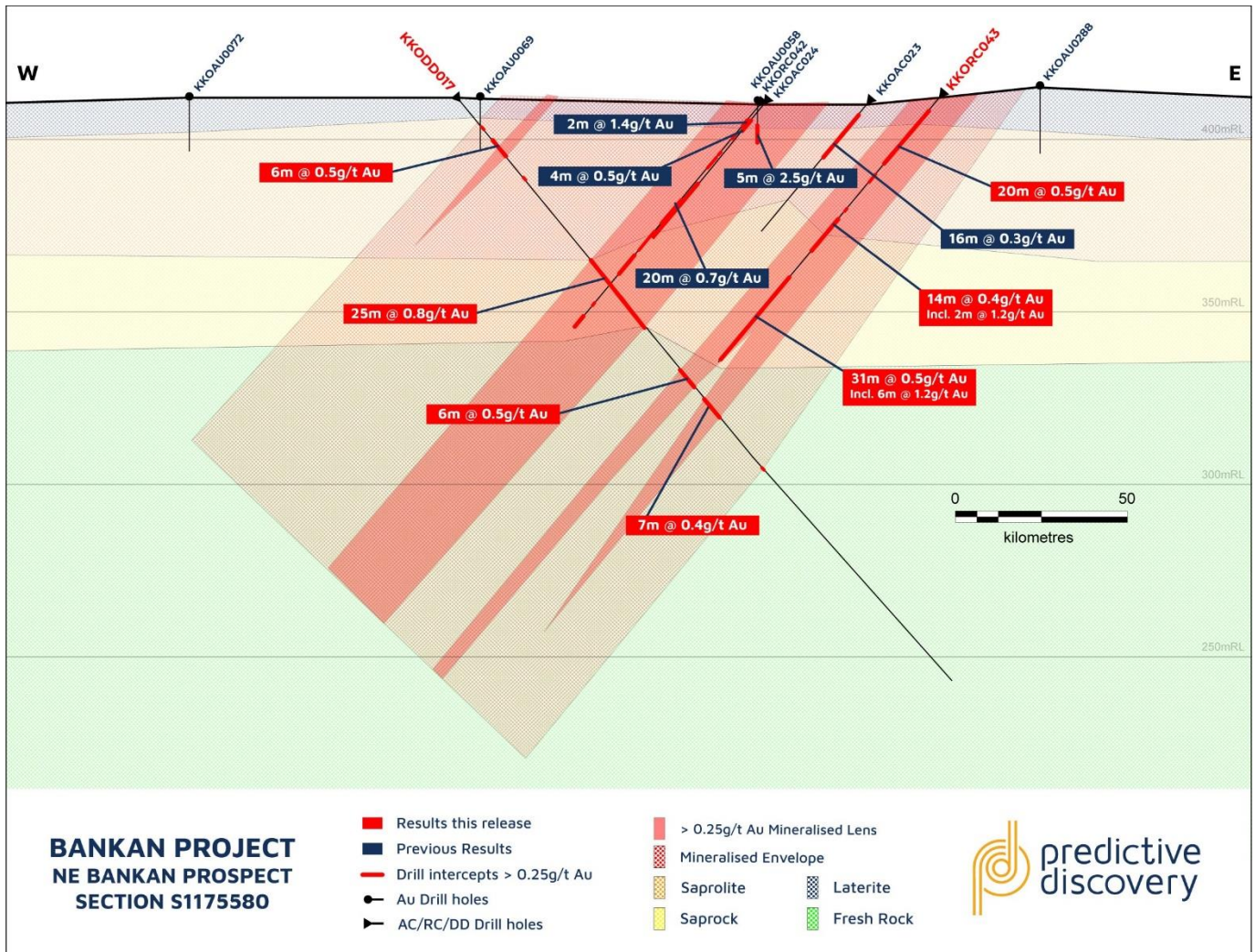


Figure 2 – Bankan Project, NE Bankan Prospect with completed DD-hole KKODD017 with previously reported AC and RC results.

KKODD018 was drilled 80m south of the original discovery line also across the dip of the mineralised body (west-to-east), confirming broad widths of the western gold mineralised zone on this section (Figure 7). The gold mineralisation appears to dip west at approximately 45 degrees and therefore downhole gold intercepts are close to true widths on this cross section.

Numerous gold mineralised widths above 0.5g/t gold were obtained in this hole. Averaging all values in the upper three intercepts gives an overall intercept of **60m at 1.36g/t Au** from 57m, which is wider and

⁴ ASX Release dated 15 April 2020 - OUTSTANDING DRILL RESULTS CONFIRM NEW GOLD DISCOVERY IN GUINEA <https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/125cd27c-691.pdf>

approximately the same grade as the intercept with which it correlates in KKODD013, 80m to the north. Better intercepts in the hole included:

- 13m at 1.4g/t gold from 57m,
- 36m at 1.5g/t gold from 74m,
- 4.95m at 1.8g/t gold from 112m,
- 7m at 1.5g/t gold from 155m,
- 6m at 1.2g/t gold from 174m, and
- 1m at 14.3g/t gold from 183m

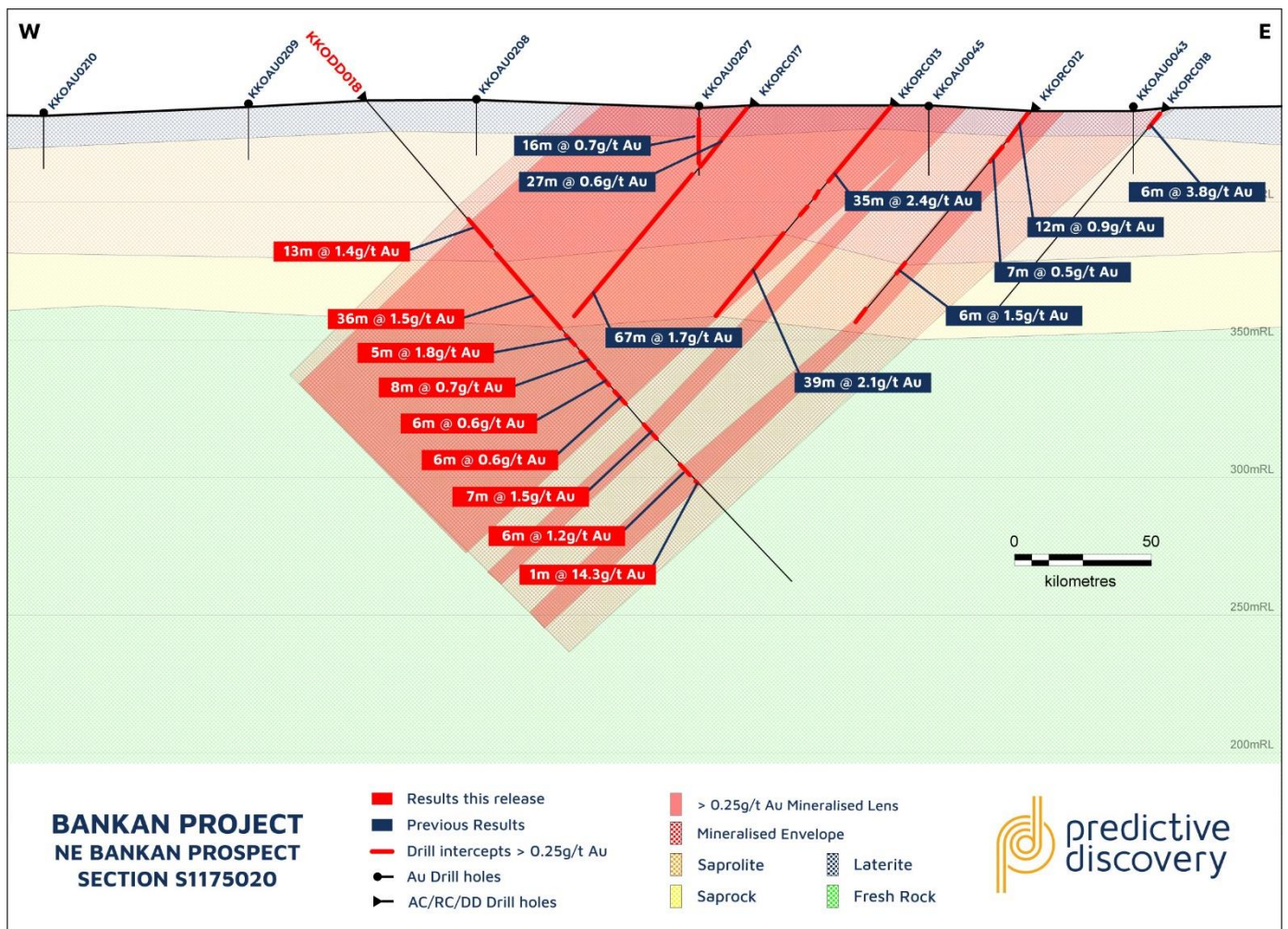


Figure 3 - Bankan Project, NE Bankan Prospect with completed DD-hole KKODD018 overlain on previously completed RC results

KKODD019 was drilled 80m south of KKODD018, intersecting another wide zone of gold mineralisation but at a lower grade (best intercept: 36m at 0.7g/t gold from 99m: see Figure 8). The dip of gold mineralisation to the west is similar to the dip seen on the cross section to the north at approximately 50 degrees.

The gold mineralised zone remains open further to the south and at depth.

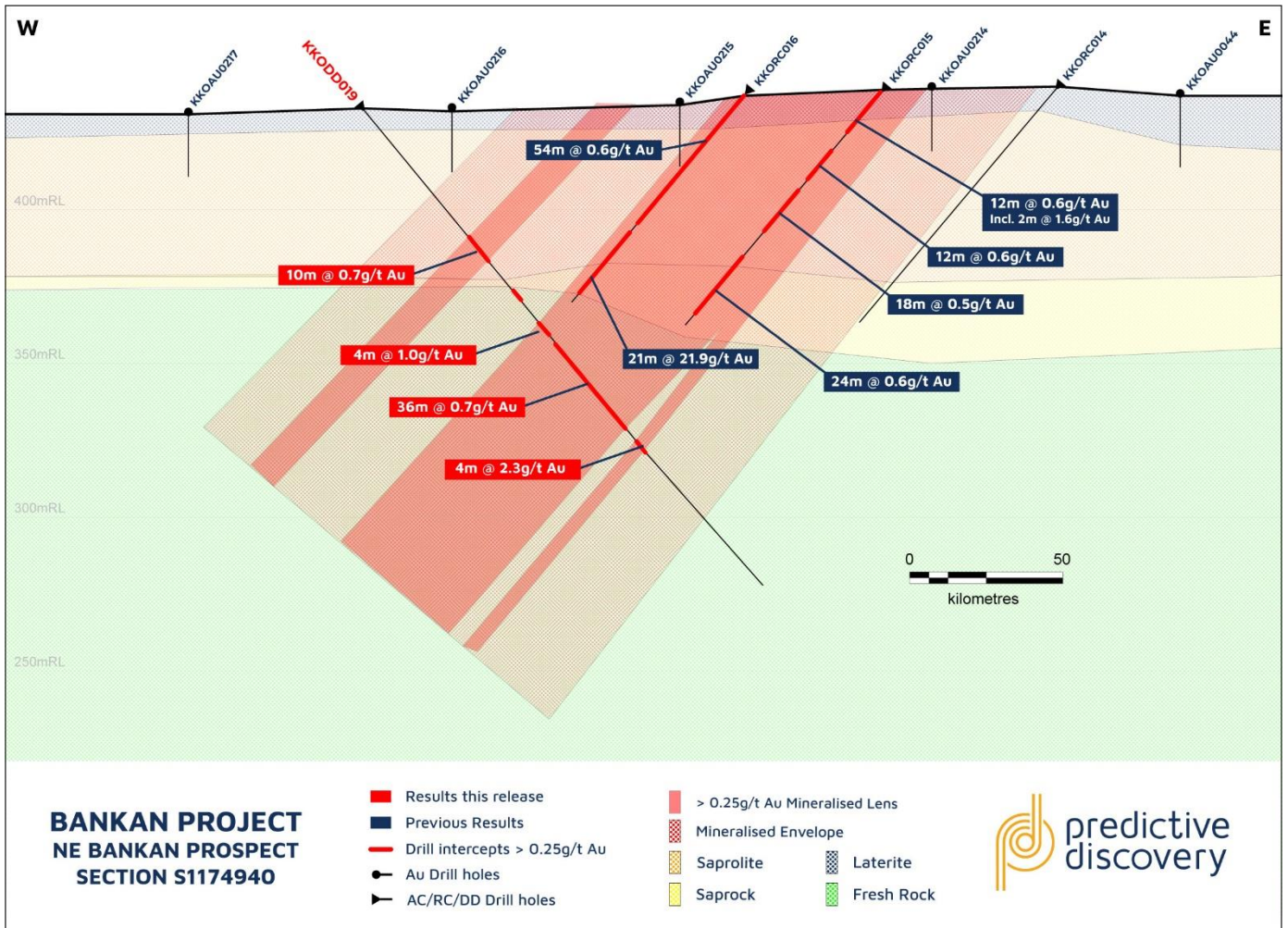


Figure 4 - Bankan Project, NE Bankan Prospect with completed DD-hole KKODD019 overlain on previously completed RC results

Assays are still pending from some RC holes from the northern section of the power auger-defined gold mineralised footprint (see Figure 2).

TABLE 1 – BANKAN PROJECT - DIAMOND AND REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE RESULTS

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.25g/t gold cut-off <i>(estimated true widths shown in brackets where interpretable)</i>			0.5g/t gold cut-off			Comments
KKODD016	NE Bankan	396942	1175477	414	135	-50	203.7	8	3	0.51	8	1	0.73	
								24	4	0.34				
								64	2	1.99	64	2	1.99	
								112	1	2.26	112	1	2.26	
								122	3	0.63	122	2	0.80	
								127	3	0.57	127	1	0.84	
								141	3	0.80	142	2	1.04	
								149	2	5.94	149	2	5.94	
								176	3	0.51	176	3	0.51	
KKODD017	NE Bankan	396682	1175582	412	90	-50	221.8	11	2 (2.0)	0.51				
								16	6 (5.9)	0.54	21	1	1.60	
								61	25	0.78	61	7	0.50	
											70	1	3.02	
											74	5	0.92	
								102	6.5 (6.3)	0.54	103	1	1.09	
								113	7 (6.8)	0.40	115	1	1.08	
KKODD018	NE Bankan	396729	1175024	437	90	-50	233.6	52	2 (2)	0.55				
								57	13 (13)	1.39	57	2	4.44	Average gold values over 60m entire intercept (including up to 3m of internal waste) averages 1.36g/t Au
											64	6	1.16	
								73	36 (36)	1.50	73	4	1.02	
											79	1	2.79	
											84	1	2.70	
											88	21	1.99	
								112	4.95 (4.95)	1.78	112	3	2.77	
								120	8 (8)	0.73	121	4	1.16	
								130	6(6)	0.60	130	4	0.79	
								139	6 (6)	0.60	143	1	1.15	
								155	7 (7)	1.48	155	7	1.48	
								174	6 (6)	1.17	176	3	2.00	
								183	1 (1)	14.30	183	1	14.30	
KKODD019	NE Bankan	396745	1174939	433	90	-50	203.2	4	2 (2)	0.56				
								54	10 (9.9)	0.66	54	9	0.69	
								77	4 (4)	0.36				

								88	4 (4)	1	90	2	1.51	
								99	36 (35.6)	0.70	104	10	1.04	
											116	2	0.63	
											120	13	0.75	
							140	4 (4)	2.31		143	1	8.05	
KKODD020	Bankan Creek	393464	1174012	374	60	-50	250	3	3 (2.6)	0.71	5	1	1.56	Includes 4-5m no sample
								29	2 (1.7)	0.51				
								56	9 (7.9)	0.77	56	9	0.77	Complete intercept (including up to 4m of internal waste) averages 1.90g/t Au. Includes 3m @ 7.43g/t Au from 112m and 3m @ 15.26g/t Au from 135m
								69	9 (7.9)	2.38	69	8	2.62	
								82	42 (36.7)	1.78	82	10	1.07	
											96	9	2.82	
											109	10	3.33	
								127	16 (14.0)	3.97	127	5	1.63	
											135	8	6.84	
							145.6	2 (1.7)	2.88		145.6	2	2.88	
KKORC034	NE Bankan	396967	1175659	411	270	-50	100	55	2	1.84	55	2	1.84	
								66	2	0.88	66	2	0.88	
KKORC043	NE Bankan	396822	1175580	412	270	-50	100	8	20	0.48	17	4	0.80	
											29	3	0.64	
								40	3	0.46				
								46	14	0.43	46	2	1.18	
											54	2	1.02	
								68	31	0.47	68	1	1.21	
											81	10	0.66	

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	<p>Samples assayed were cut drill core and reverse circulation (RC) drill chips.</p> <p>Core was cut in half with a core saw where competent and with a knife in soft saprolite in the upper sections of the diamond drill holes.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Sampling was supervised by qualified geologists.</p>

	<p>used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p> <p>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</p>	<p>Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised at SGS laboratory in Bamako to produce a 50g fire assay charge.</p>
Drilling	<p>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</p>	<p>Drill types were a diamond drill rig collecting PQ, HQ and NQ core and a separate reverse circulation rig using a 118mm diameter reverse circulation hammer.</p>
Drill Sample Recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</p>	<p>Drill core:</p> <p>Sample recoveries were measured in the normal way for diamond drill core. Core recoveries were generally excellent except for the saprolite where some core loss was experienced owing to clayey core being washed out in the diamond drilling process. Given that most of these saprolite core loss zones were obtained in mineralised intervals, grade is probably underestimated in those sections as zones of core loss are assumed to contain no gold.</p> <p>Significant sample bias is not expected with cut core.</p> <p>RC chips:</p> <p>Each 1 metre drill sample was weighed.</p> <p>Sample recoveries were in general high and no unusual measures were taken to maximise sample recovery.</p> <p>Significant sample bias is not expected with riffle splitting of RC chips.</p>
Logging	<p>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>All drill samples were logged systematically for lithology, weathering, alteration, veining, structure and minor minerals. Minor minerals were estimated quantitatively. A core orientation device was employed enabling orientated structural measurements to be taken.</p>
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	<p>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling</p>	<p>The diamond drill samples were collected by longitudinally splitting core using a core saw or a knife where core was very soft and clayey. Half of the core was sent off to the laboratory for assay. The sampling method is considered adequate for a diamond drilling program of this type.</p> <p>The 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 or moist, however some samples are wet.</p>

	<p>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.</p>	<p>One field duplicate was taken and assayed every 50m. The sampling method is considered adequate for an RC drilling program of this type.</p>
<p>Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests</p>	<p>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.</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.</p> <p>Duplicate and standards analyses were all returned were within acceptable limits of expected values.</p>
<p>Verification of Sampling and Assaying</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>At this stage, the intersections have not been verified independently.</p> <p>No twin holes were drilled in the holes reported here but some drilling has been done previously sufficiently close to a previously drilled hole to provide confirmation of the location of mineralisation. Specifically KKODD003 was drilled close to Air Core Hole KKOAC001 and demonstrated that that similar, consistent gold mineralisation was present in the near surface.</p>
<p>Location of Data points</p>	<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. Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control</p>	<p>Drill hole collar locations were recorded at the completion of each hole by hand-held GPS.</p> <p>Positional data was recorded in projection WGS84 Zone 29N.</p> <p>Hole locations will be re-surveyed using a digital GPS system later.</p>
<p>Data Spacing and Distribution</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>The reported diamond drill holes were designed to explore the gold mineralised systems at NE Bankan and Bankan Creek in fresh rock. Single DD holes have been drilled on the majority of the 80m spaced sections in the 1km long zone at NE Bankan tested previously with RC drilling</p> <p>The adequacy of the current drill hole spacing for Mineral Resource estimation is not yet known as an appropriate understanding of mineralisation continuity has not yet been established</p>
<p>Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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. Three of the diamond drill holes reported in this release were drilled from west to east, one was drilled from NW to SE and one from WNW to ENE; all of the holes aimed to obtain true widths through the gold mineralisation. The two RC holes reported here were drilled mostly from east to west.</p>

Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Core trays and RC chips are stored in a guarded location close to the nearby Bankan Village. Coarse rejects and pulps will be eventually recovered from SGS in Bamako and stored at Predictive's field office in Kouroussa.
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 mafic volcanics and intrusives, granitic rocks and minor metasediments.
Drill Hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	See Table 1 and the accompanying notes in these tables.
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.	Diamond and RC drill sampling was generally in one metre intervals. Up to 2m (down-hole) of internal waste is included for results reported at both the 0.25g/t Au and 0.5g/t Au cut-off grades. Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.

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 four of the five diamond drill holes where the orientation of mineralisation is understood. The overall orientation of mineralised zones for the other drilled holes is not yet properly understood.
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 and cross sections are included in this release (Figures 1-3, 6-8).
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 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 a large ongoing program of RC and diamond drilling.

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

Competent Persons Statement

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

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

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About Predictive Discovery

100%-OWNED GUINEA PORTFOLIO

Predictive holds approximately 800km² of prospective landholdings across nine permits/authorisations in Guinea, all containing artisanal gold workings.

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

JOINT VENTURE PORTFOLIO

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

