EXPLORATION UPDATE - BANKAN GOLD PROJECT, GUINEA

HIGHLIGHTS

- Reverse Circulation (RC) & Diamond Drilling (DD) program to commence in early December at the Bankan gold discovery, with a large multipurpose rig testing targets at and between the NE Bankan and Bankan Creek prospects.

- The next 10,000m RC/DD drill phase will begin by testing the down-dip extent of the NE Bankan gold deposit, where first phase RC and diamond drilling returned excellent drill results including:

    - 46m at 6.6g/t gold from 4m[1]

    - 55m at 2.9g/t gold from 97m[2]

    - 30m at 2.7g/t gold from 101m[2]

    - 55m at 3.3 g/t gold from 4m[3]

    - 99m at 1.2g/t Au from 1m[4]

    - 73m at 3.2g/t Au from 9m[5]

    - 26m @ 21.9g/t Au from 58m[5]

    - 50m @ 1.53 g/t Au from 0m[1]

- This new phase of RC/DD drilling has been unexpectedly delayed by a month, mainly because of customs-related issues experienced by the contractor in moving their multipurpose drill rig across the border from Mali and Guinea. The program is now scheduled to begin in the week starting 7 December.

- Metallurgical studies to commence in March Quarter 2021.

- Power auger drilling and aeromagnetics to progressively explore the entire 358km[2] Bankan Project area.

- First power auger assays received from drilling west of the NE Bankan auger-defined gold footprint which is aiming to find more gold-mineralised areas between NE Bankan and Bankan Creek.

- Current cash of over $14 million ensures that Predictive is well funded to carry out the large RC/DD drill programs from now through to April/May next year required to enable the planned maiden JORC Resource estimate in mid-2021.

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[1] ASX Announcement – 15 April 2020 - OUTSTANDING DRILL RESULTS CONFIRM NEW GOLD DISCOVERY IN GUINEA
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/125cd27c-691.pdf
[2] ASX Announcement –10 September 2020 - 55M AT 2.94G/T GOLD – BROAD TRUE WIDTHS CONFIRMED AT BANKAN, GUINEA
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/94452194-ceb.pdf
[3] ASX Announcement – 25 September 2020 - NE BANKAN GOLD DEPOSIT GROWS WITH MORE STRONG DRILL RESULTS
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/18c75f55-a5a.pdf
[4] ASX Announcement – 17 July 2020 - IMPRESSIVE FIRST RC DRILL RESULTS GROW NE BANKAN GOLD DISCOVERY
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/9d99bae3-5dd.pdf
[5] ASX Announcement – 19 August 2020 - 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

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI) ("Predictive" or "Company") is pleased to announce that RC and DD programs will soon re-commence to drive the resource drill-out and regional exploration at the Bankan Gold Project, located in Guinea.

A large multipurpose rig is being mobilised to site to commence the RC/DD component of this second phase of drilling at Bankan (the "Bankan-2" drill program). A 10,000m drill program will commence in early December, starting with a series of deeper holes at NE Bankan aimed at exploring at depth a thick, west-dipping, panel of gold mineralisation (e.g. **55m at 2.9g/t gold[6]**) on the western side of the gold deposit. Figure 1 illustrates the planned location of the RC/DD holes in plan view and Figure 3 shows the targeted west-dipping panel of gold mineralisation.

The drill rig will then move on to explore extensions to the Bankan Creek gold mineralisation (including **91.6m at 1.9g/t gold[7]**) at depth and along strike. It will also test near-surface, oxide gold mineralisation intersected on previously completed sections at NE Bankan in order to better define hole-to-hole continuity at shallow depths and also drill-test new gold mineralisation identified by the power auger drill program.

The Company will seek to accelerate drilling in early February with a second RC/DD rig in order to enable calculation of the planned maiden Mineral Resource Estimate in mid-2021. Concurrently, a program of metallurgical test work is expected to start early in the March Quarter 2021.

Predictive Managing Director, Mr Paul Roberts said:

"We are highly enthusiastic about our NE Bankan and Bankan Creek discoveries and consider that with a gold system now defined from surface at NE Bankan over a strike length of 1.3km and significant untested potential in all directions at Bankan Creek, it has all the hallmarks of an emerging. new major gold project in West Africa.

We are strongly focused on delivering a maiden resource in mid-2021. With a cash balance of over $14 million, we are exceptionally well funded as we head into our next phase of RC/DD drilling".

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[6] ASX Announcement –55M AT 2.94G/T GOLD – BROAD TRUE WIDTHS CONFIRMED AT BANKAN, GUINEA
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/94452194-ceb.pdf
[7] ASX Announcement - 92M AT 1.9g/t GOLD - DIAMOND DRILLING EXPANDS BANKAN PROJECT
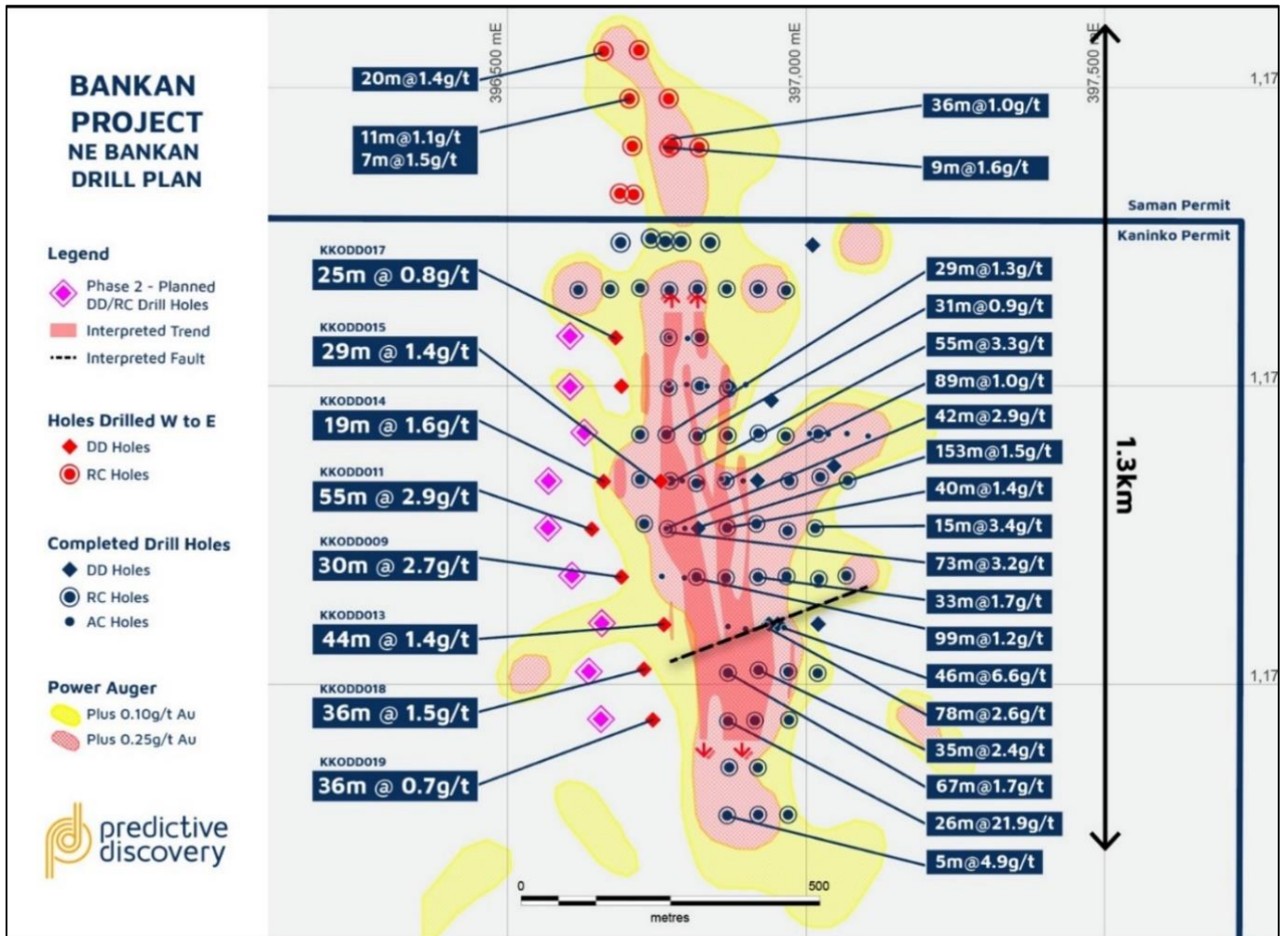https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/d858335b-e93.pdf

Figure 1 – Bankan Project, NE Bankan Prospect with planned Phase-2 diamond drill holes

The Bankan-2 power auger program is now well underway with 159 holes totalling 2,097m completed on an 80m x 80m grid, with the assayed saprolite composites typically representing 5-10m depth intervals collected from holes drilled to an average depth of 13m. Many of the holes were stopped short of their targeted 20m depth due to wet conditions at the end of the rainy season.

Figure 2 shows the expanded area of 80 x 80m spaced auger holes and a larger area which is now being tested with lines of holes 320m apart. These holes are exploring for new zones of gold mineralisation in the 3km wide untested area between NE Bankan and Bankan Creek. Drilling between the two zones is designed to identify targets for follow-up RC and DD drilling.

First assays from the power auger program have now been received (Figure 2). Better results included:

- KKOAU844: **6m at 0.70g/t gold** (EOH)

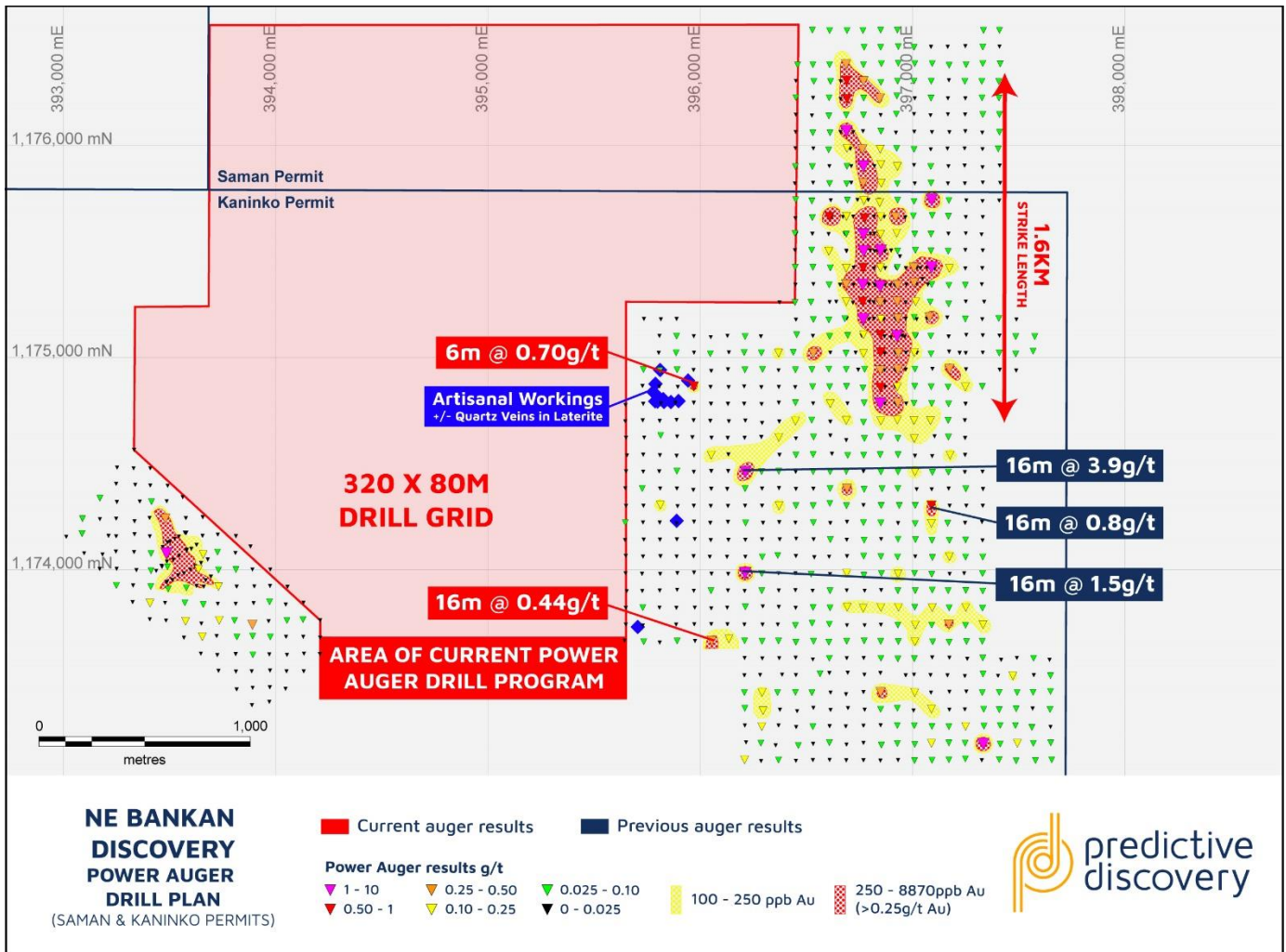- KKOAU800: **16m at 0.44g/t gold** (EOH)

Figure 2 – North-East Bankan Prospect, Western flank extension drilling with power auger locations and results.

Much of the Bankan Project remains untouched by exploration with the Company undertaking a strategy aimed at substantially growing the auger-defined gold footprint across the Bankan Project. Combined with aeromagnetics and electrical geophysical surveys, the ongoing auger programs will seek to explore the entire 350km^2 Bankan project area.

Power auger drilling is a proven exploration method having been key to the discovery of NE Bankan and Bankan Creek lodes which have underpinned the company's growth to date. It is also a rapid and cost-effective exploration method for the collection of bedrock samples below tracts of lateritic and transported cover.

At the Bankan Project, shallow transported cover and limited artisanal workings make power auger drilling a quick and cost-effective tool for greenfields gold discovery.

The drill program was undertaken by Sahara Mining Services and the samples were assayed at the SGS laboratory in Bamako, Mali. Further details relating to the power auger drilling can be found in Table 1.
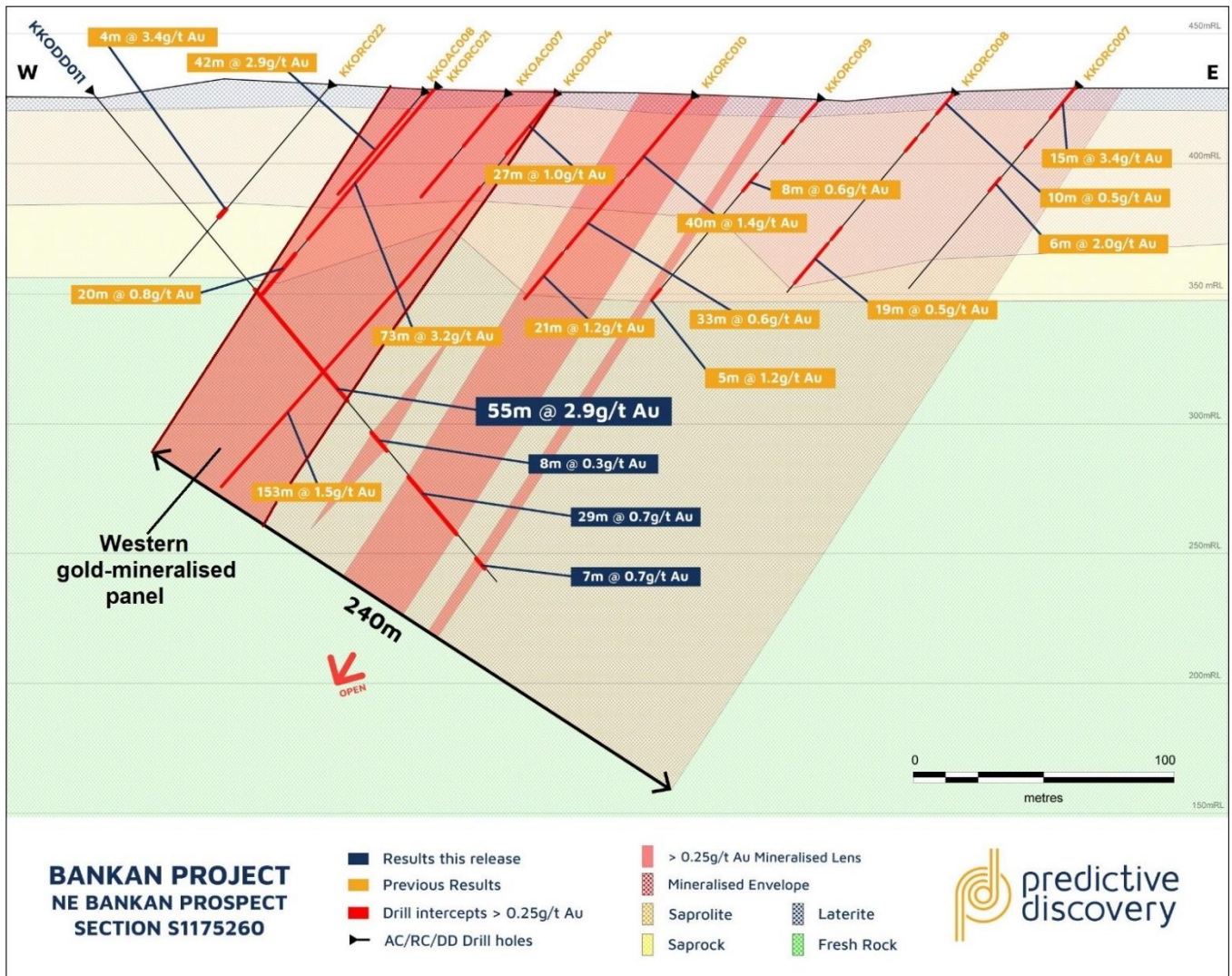
*Figure 3 - Cross Section S1175260, NE Bankan, with diamond drillhole KKODD011 drilled west to east, **showing location of the western gold-mineralised panel** which is the principal target of the next phase of RC/DD drilling.*

TABLE 1 – POWER AUGER RESULTS – BANKAN PROJECT

Hole numbers	Northing (WGS84-29N)	Easting (WGS84 – 29N)	RL	Hole dips	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	Interval	Au (ppb)
Holes KKOAU729 to 887	Refer to Figure 2 for sample locations	Refer to Figure 2 for sample locations	See notes	All vertical	Not relevant to vertical holes	The holes were 4-20m deep with an average depth of 13.2m. Many holes stopped short of the target depth because they encountered wet samples at shallow depths	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	See notes and Figure 2 for colour-coded composite gold value intervals
Notes: Power auger drilling is carried out with a 4WD mounted auger rig capable of drilling vertical holes up to 30m long. The target depth on this drill program was 20m. Up to ten samples were collected in 2m intervals and assayed for gold. The prepared drill samples were sent to the SGS laboratory in Bamako, Mali for pulverisation and fire assay gold analysis. Reported results are for a calculated length-weighted composite starting from a depth of 4m (the average thickness of the									

laterite – which is partly transported) to the end of each hole. The RL range for the power auger grid in this area is 388-418m. Individual RLs are not reported in this announcement because they are not relevant to interpreting auger drill data of this type.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling Technique	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.

In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. | The sampling described in this report refers to power auger drill samples.

In all the power auger drill holes reported here, 2kg samples were every 2m downhole. The samples were submitted for fire assay gold analysis at the SGS laboratories in Bamako, Mali and Ouagadouou, Burkina Faso with a 5ppb detection limit. |
| **Drilling** | Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). | The power drilling was carried out using a 4WD-mounted power auger rig. |
| **Drill Sample Recovery** | Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.

Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.

Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. | Sample recovery is not assessed for power auger drilling as it is a geochemical method. In general, however, recoveries are good because the hole has to be cleared by the screw-type rods in order for the drill rods to advance downwards. |

Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	None of these samples will be used in a Mineral Resource estimation. Nonetheless, all power auger holes were geologically logged in a qualitative fashion.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Each 2 m interval in the composite interval was subsampled using a scoop. The sample is considered sufficiently representative of the drilled material in a geochemical drilling program.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The analytical method used was an SGS fire method with a 5ppb Au detection limit which is appropriate for a geochemical drilling program. No company standards or blanks were added to the sample batch. Based on SGS's own repeat results, the analytical results are judged to be suitable for a geochemical drilling program.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	Hole twinning is not normally practised with power auger drilling.
Location of Data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down- hole surveys),	Collar locations were located using a hand held GPS with a location error of +/-3m. Collar coordinates referenced in the table are for Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Datum WGS 84, Zone 29 - Northern Hemisphere.

		trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control	
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied	Power auger holes were located on an 80m square grid consistent with the hole spacing in previous power auger drill programs on the Bankan project. This type of drilling is not appropriate for the calculation of any Mineral Resource estimate.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Power auger holes were spaced on an 80m square grid because the orientation of the target zone remains uncertain. There is no rock outcrop in the area to guide sample line orientations
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Reference samples are stored at PDI's sample store in Kouroussa, Guinea..

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The 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. The permit 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 Saman and Kaninko permits consists of mafic volcanics and intrusives, and granitic rocks.
Drill Hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole	The required information is provided in Table 1.

	• 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.	No weighted average or truncation methods were used for the power auger results. No cut-off grade was applied in the average grade calculation.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	True widths cannot be estimated for the power auger drill results as the orientation of the underlying weathered rocks is not known.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	An appropriate map is provided in Figure 1.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All results are reported in Table 1.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results;	Apart from the previously reported surface gold geochemistry and power auger drill results, there are no other exploration data which are relevant to the results reported in this release.

	bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential 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.	Power auger and RC drilling will be carried out to follow up the results reported in this release.	

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

Competent Persons Statement

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

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

ABOUT PREDICTIVE

Over the past 2 years, Predictive has built a commanding land position in Guinea's Siguiri Basin (Figure 2), acquiring 861km^2 across ten permits with all ground identified utilising the Company's Predictore^{TM} methodology.

In July 2019, Predictive was granted the Kaninko Permit (now known as the Bankan Project) near the town of Kouroussa in the Siguiri Basin. This tenement, located approximately 10km from Cassidy's Kouroussa gold deposit, laid the platform for the Company's growth with exploration activity and drilling delivering high-gold grades and broad gold mineralised widths at the NE Bankan and Bankan Creek gold discoveries.

"Gold is becoming an important commodity in Guinea as international exploration funding to the country is increasing significantly" – KPMG, Guinea Country Mining Guide.
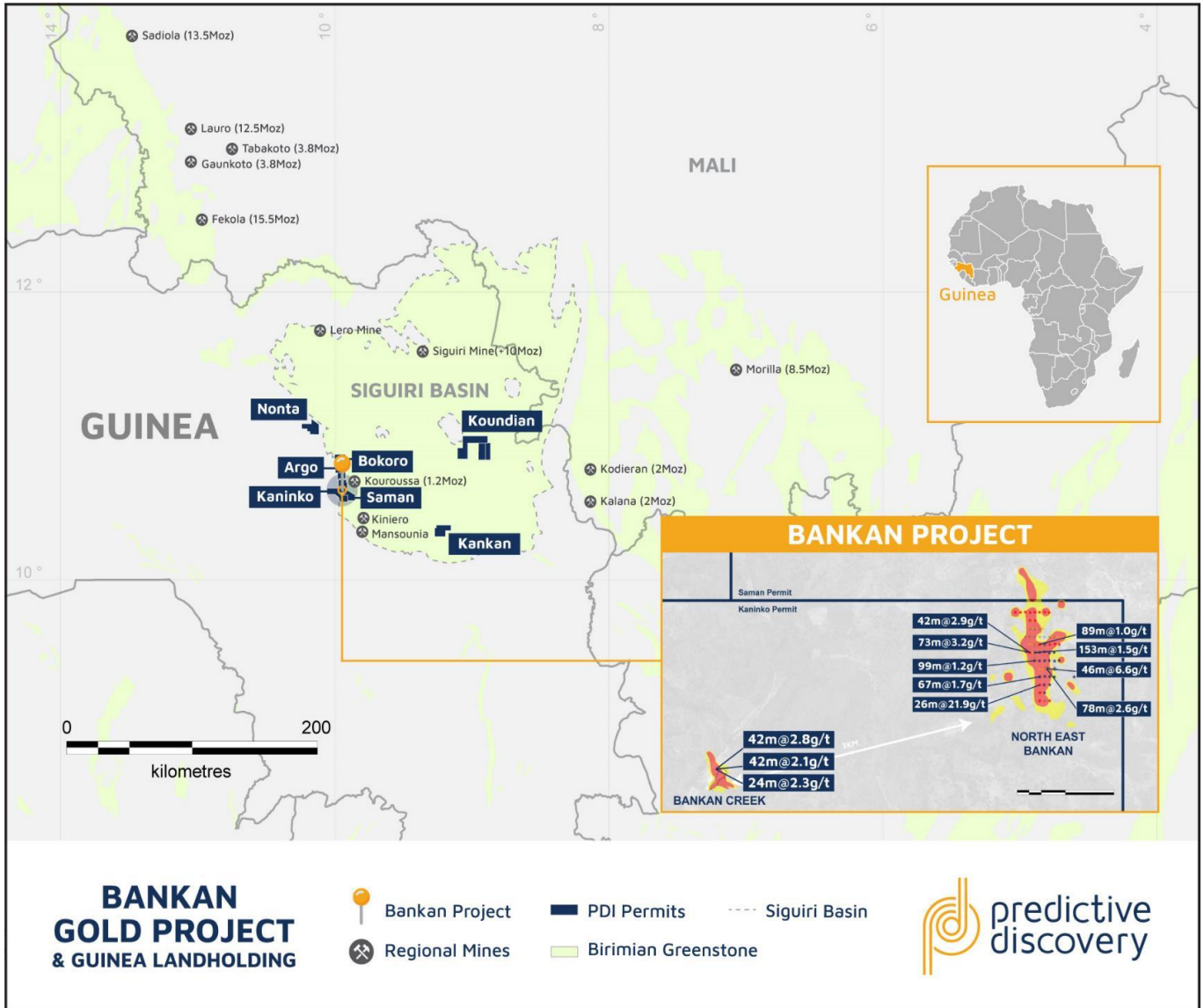
Figure 2 – Predictive Discovery 100%-owned Guinea Portfolio of gold projects

For further information visit our website at www.predictivediscovery or contact:

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About Predictive Discovery

Predictive Discovery is a West African focused gold explorer with a large portfolio of 100%-owned and joint venture gold projects located across West Africa's famed Birmian Greenstone Belt, one of the world's most gold-endowed Greenstone Belts, presenting great potential for significant gold deposits.

The Company's projects provide a gold resource (Bongu) as well as multiple drill-ready targets being systematically tested with drilling programs currently underway.

The Company's objective is to find large gold deposits and is actively exploring its 100%-owned projects, located in Guinea's highly prospective yet underexplored Siguiri Basin, which contains AngloGolds's world-class Siguiri Mine (+10Moz) with all projects close to widespread artisanal workings

WEST AFRICAN GOLD PROJECTS

■ 100% Owned Guinea   ■ PDI Interests   ⊗ Mines
■ 100% Owned Burkina   ■ Resolute JV   ■ Glomin JV

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