

## NE BANKAN GOLD MINERALISATION SUBSTANTIALLY EXTENDED AT DEPTH

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Further results from 4 Diamond Drill (DD) holes and 6 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes (totalling 1,802m) completed at the NE Bankan prospect, with drilling intersecting good to high-grade gold at depth.
- Best intersections include:
  - BNERD009: **51m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 161m, and **14m @ 7.2g/t Au** from 217m, incl. **3m @ 24.8g/t Au** from 222m, and **1m @ 12.3g/t Au** from 228m  
*Hole ended in gold mineralisation (2.6m @ 3.1g/t Au from 318m to end of hole)*
  - BNERC0053: **38m @ 1.7g/t Au** from 1m, incl. **1m @ 15.7g/t Au** from 13m
  - BNERC0052: **11m @ 3.0g/t Au** from 43m, incl. **1m @ 25.4g/t Au** from 46
  - BNERD0051W: **68m @ 0.7g/t Au** from 49m

**Predictive Discovery Limited** (ASX: PDI, Predictive or the Company) is pleased to provide further results from the ongoing resource definition drilling program at its Bankan Gold Project, located in Guinea's Siguiri Basin. The results, shown in Table 1 and Figures 1-4, are expected to add materially to the mineral resource estimate due mid-2021.

Drill hole BNERD0009 is the deepest hole drilled so far on section 1175100N and demonstrates clear gold mineralisation continuity with two new major intercepts - **51m at 1.4g/t Au and 14m at 7.2g/t Au** (Figure 1). The oxide and deeper diamond drill program on section 1175340N has returned gold intercepts (Figure 3), including some from near surface, further expanding the known broad oxide gold mineralised zone 80m north of previously reported section 1175260N<sup>1</sup>.

**Managing Director Paul Roberts commented:** "These highly encouraging new results from NE Bankan continue to grow the deposit both in the shallow oxide and at depth. The new drill intercepts in BNERD0009 are especially pleasing. We can now see two parallel, thick zones of gold mineralisation extending down-dip from the holes above, consisting of an upper 50m wide zone averaging 1.4g/t Au and a much higher-grade zone below it. BNERD0009 intersected an exceptional 14m at 7.2g/t Au in this second zone. Both zones are open to depth and require substantially more drill-testing at depth."

<sup>1</sup> ASX release - 31 March 2021 - NE BANKAN WIDTH EXTENDED TO 300 METRES WITH HIGH-GRADE GOLD FROM SURFACE  
<https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/7a1ac7dc-fdc.pdf>

## ONGOING RESOURCE DRILLING

RC and diamond drilling continues with three rigs at Bankan to support the Maiden Resource Estimate planned for mid-2021 with metallurgical test work scheduled to begin in the coming month.

Two power auger rigs are active on the Bankan Project. The focus of the current auger program is to explore for gold mineralisation beneath significant artisanal workings on the Argo permit approximately 20km to the north of NE Bankan.

The Company has also completed processing and is currently undertaking interpretation of the recently acquired aeromagnetic survey.

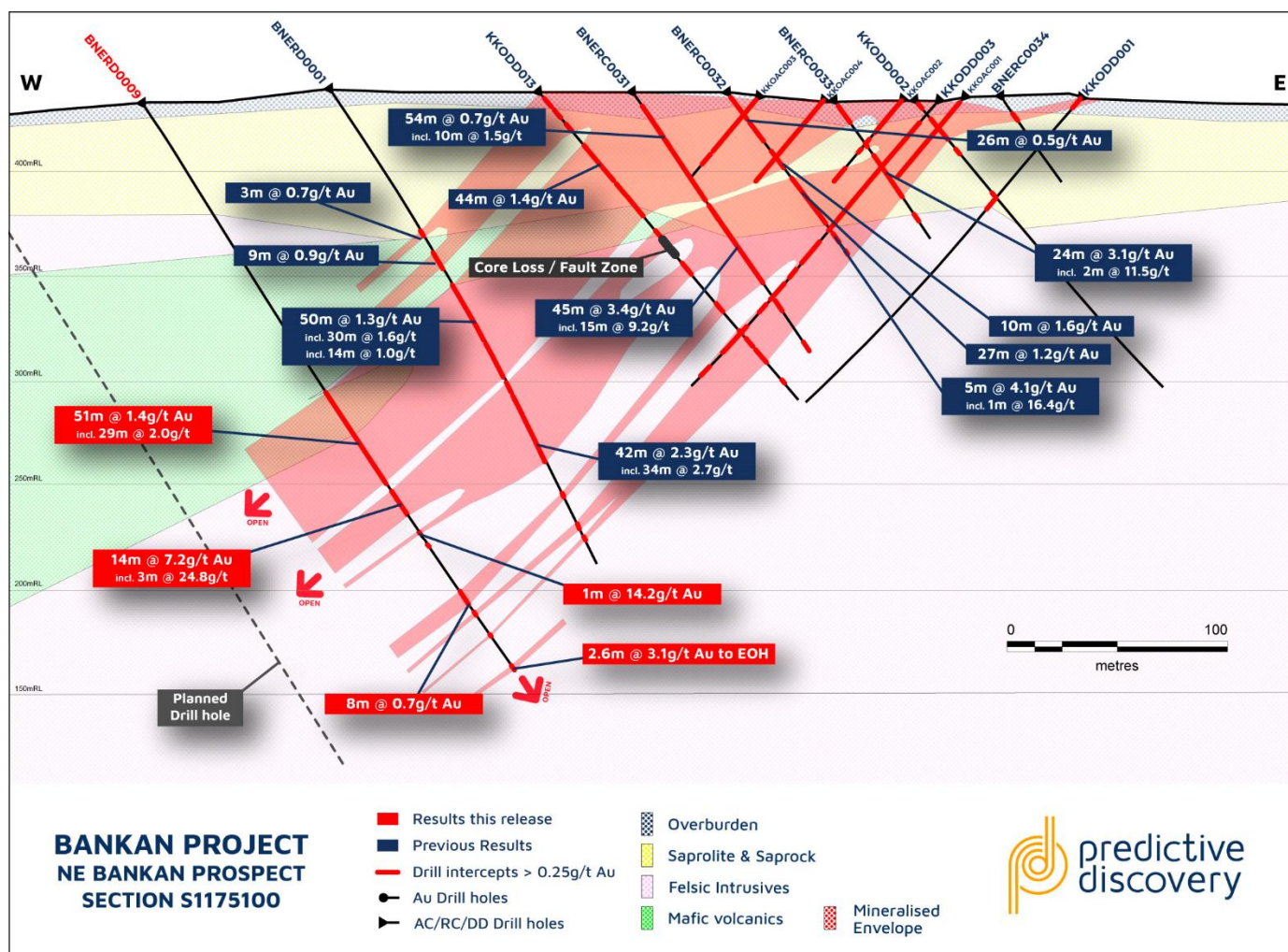


Figure 1 - NE Bankan Cross Section 1,175,100N showing diamond drill hole BNERD0009 (red result labels)

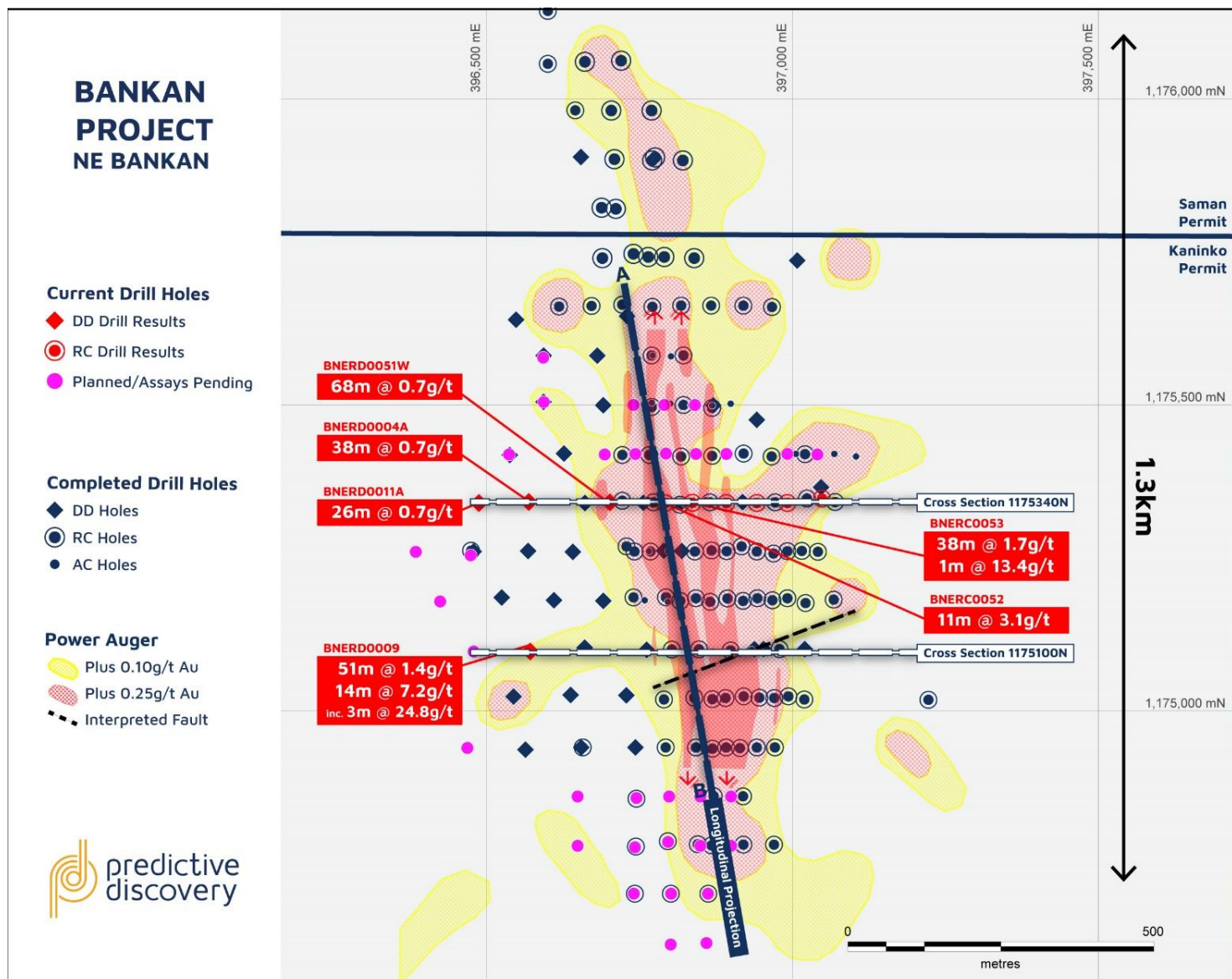


Figure 2 - NE Bankan plan view showing new DD/RC holes and planned drilling (red result labels)



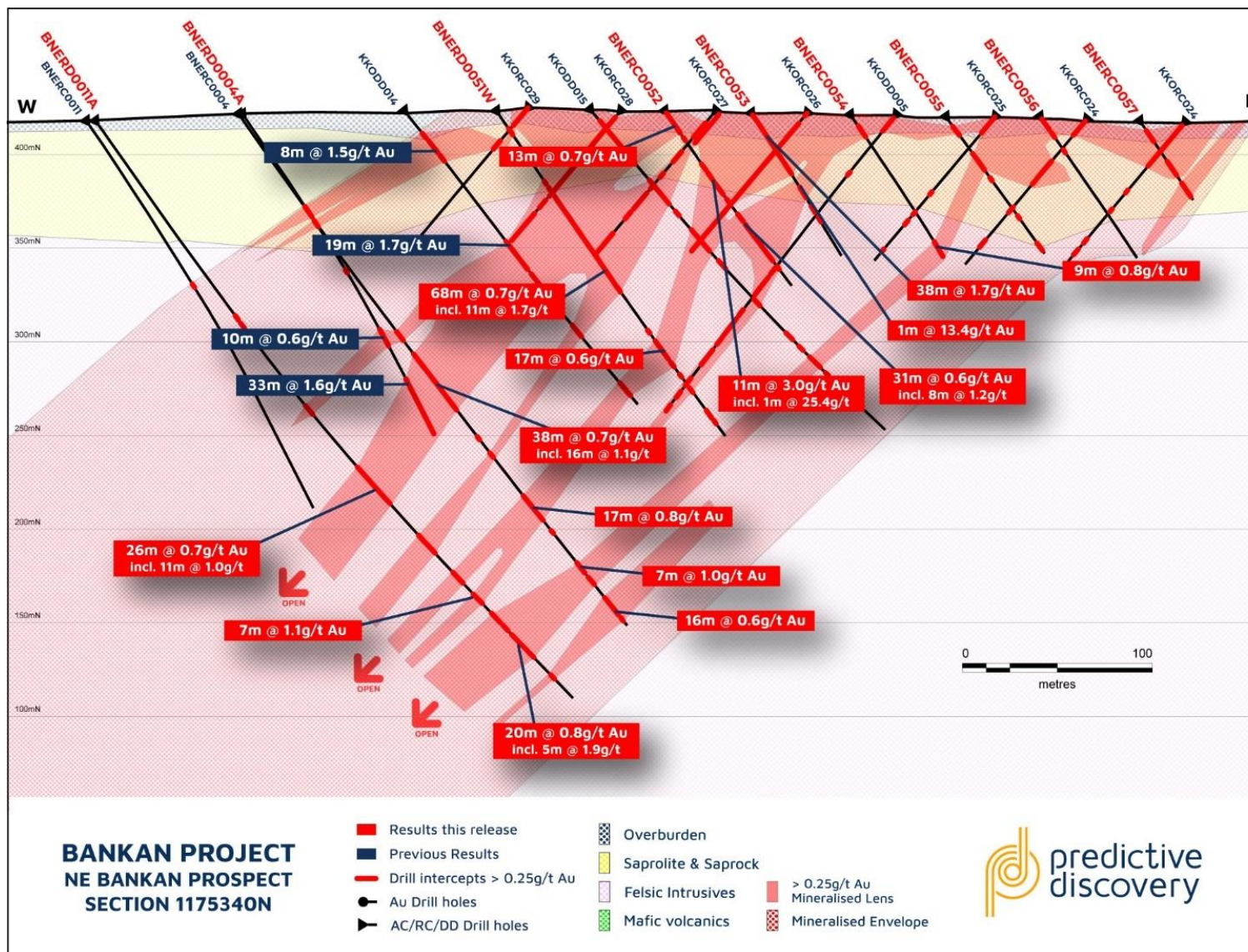


Figure 3 - NE Bankan Cross Section 1,175,340N showing DD holes BNERD004A, BNERD0011A, BNERD0051W and new Reverse Circulation Holes BNERC0052-57 (red result labels)



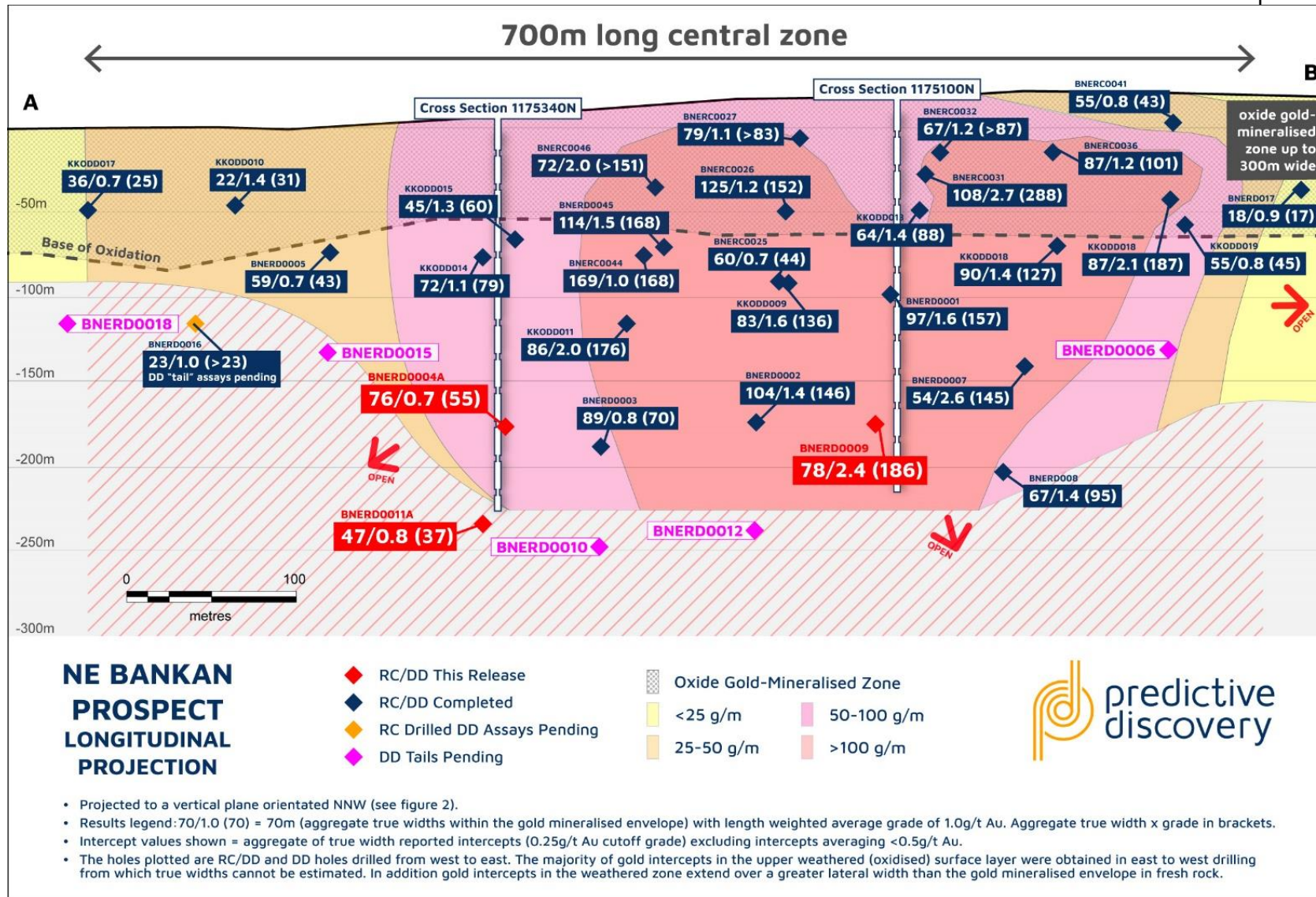


Figure 4 - NE Bankan Prospect Longitudinal Projection showing gold endowment with pierce points located at the mid-point of drill hole intervals and new DD/RC drill results (red result labels).

**BANKAN PROJECT DRILLING UPDATE**

This announcement covers 4 completed RC-DD holes (totalling 1,277m) and 6 RC-holes (totalling 525m) testing gold mineralisation at depth in fresh rock and the central zone oxide gold mineralised zone.

Hole BNERD0009 is the deepest DD-hole drilled on section 1175100N and demonstrates clear gold mineralisation continuity with two new major intercepts - **51m at 1.4g/t Au** and **14m at 7.2g/t Au**. These two intersections correlate well with previously announced hole BNERD0001<sup>2</sup> which included **50m at 1.3g/t Au** and **42m at 2.3g/t Au** incl. **34m at 2.7g/t Au**. These deeper DD-holes highlight the potential for a continuation of high-grade gold within the zone, at considerable depths.

240m further to the north, shallower gold results are also reported from cross section 1175340N, where shallow oxide intercepts have been returned over nearly 300m of width (Figure 2). Two deeper diamond drill holes which intersected continuations of the oxide zone at depth, are also reported.

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

**-END-**

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

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

For further information please contact:

**Paul Roberts**

**Managing Director**

Tel: +61 402 857 249

Email: paul.roberts@predictivediscovery.com

<sup>2</sup> ASX release – 28 January 2021 - OUTSTANDING, WIDE GOLD INTERCEPT GROWS BANKAN AT DEPTH  
<https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/2c793e2c-d54.pdf>

## 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.

## ABOUT THE BANKAN PROJECT

Over the past 11 months, the Company has made two significant greenfield gold discoveries at Bankan, initially at the NE Bankan prospect, where the first phase of drilling has outlined a 1.6km-long zone of shallow gold mineralisation, now with steadily increasing RC/DD drill coverage at depth. Bankan Creek is a satellite discovery 3km to the west of NE Bankan that has only been lightly tested but which bears the hallmarks of a strong gold mineralised system.

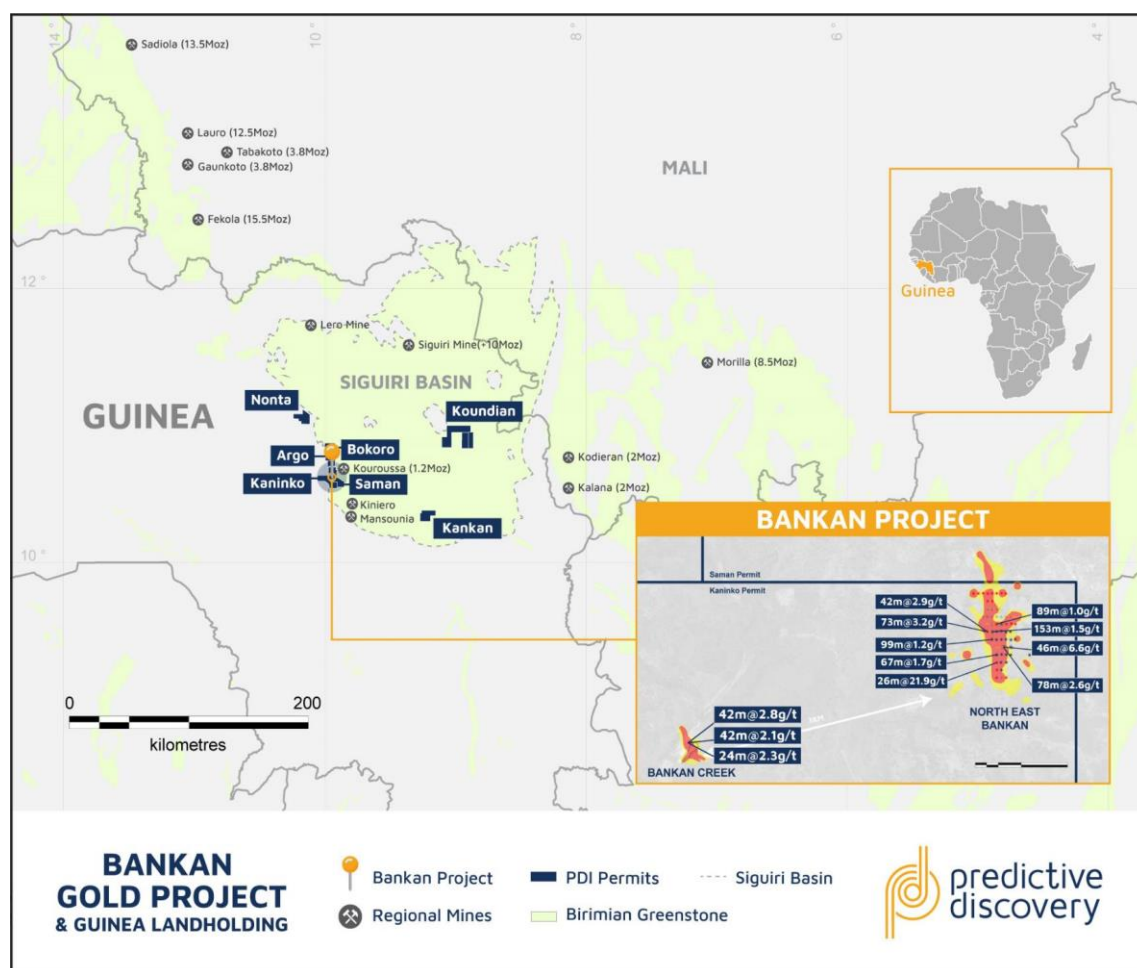


Figure 5 - Predictive Discovery's 100%-owned Guinea Portfolio of gold projects

**TABLE 1 – BANKAN PROJECT DD/RC RESULTS**

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	From	Interval	Au g/t (0.25g/t Au cut-off)	Comments
BNERD0004A	Bankan NE	396567	1175336	422	90	-55	344.17	144	9 (7.9)	0.33	Redrill 5m south of abandoned hole BNERD0004, sampling starts at 95.8m.
								159	38 (33.5)	0.67	Incl. 16m @ 1.09g/t Au from 168m.
								215	2 (1.8)	0.44	
								226	3 (2.7)	0.84	
								255	17 (15.0)	0.80	
								279	2 (1.8)	0.30	
								301	7 (6.2)	1.04	
								311	5 (4.4)	0.80	
								325	16 (14.1)	0.61	
BNERD0009	Bankan NE	396573	1175100	432	90	-55	320.61	161	51 (51)	1.38	Incl. 29m @ 1.96g/t Au from 181m
								217	14 (14)	7.20	Incl. 3m @ 24.77g/t Au from 222m & 1m @ 14.20g/t Au from 228m
								240	1 (1)	2.17	
								275	8 (8)	0.68	
								287	2 (2)	0.73	
								318	2.61 (2.6)	3.09	Mineralised to end of hole
BNERD0011A	Bankan NE	396491	1175333	399	90	-55	401.37	128	8 (7.2)	0.30	
								146	3 (2.7)	0.31	
								170	4 (3.6)	0.29	
								189	6 (5.4)	0.47	
								232	26 (23.3)	0.69	Incl. 11m @ 1.02g/t Au from 235m
								281	13 (11.6)	0.35	
								308	8 (7.2)	0.39	
								324	7 (6.3)	1.07	
								338	13 (11.6)	0.48	
								354	20 (17.9)	0.80	
								384	3 (2.7)	0.31	
BNERD0051W	Bankan NE	396705	1175340	423	90	-55	211.17	49	68 (59.8)	0.71	Incl. 11m @ 1.74g/t Au from 51m
								149	17 (15.0)	0.64	
								180	3 (2.6)	0.63	
								201.8	2.2 (1.9)	0.67	



BNERC0052	Bankan NE	396795	1175340	423	90	-55	115.00	1	13	0.75	
								17	2	0.35	
								<b>43</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3.00</b>	Incl. 1m @25.40g/t Au from 46m
								57	4	0.53	
								<b>67</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.56</b>	Incl. 8m @ 1.21g/t Au from 70m.
								102	2	0.93	
								108	1	1.69	
BNERC0053	Bankan NE	396840	1175340	422	90	-55	90.00	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1.72</b>	Incl. 1m @ 15.70g/t from 13m
								<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13.40</b>	
								47	7	0.33	
								59	4	0.35	
								66	3	1.79	
BNERC0054	Bankan NE	396895	1175340	421	90	-55	90.00	7	9	0.33	
								81	9	0.78	
BNERC0055	Bankan NE	396945	1175340	420	90	-55	90.00	6	6	0.32	
								24	11	0.93	
								40	2	0.32	
								65	2	0.38	
								83	5	0.50	
BNERC0056	Bankan NE	396995	1175340	419	90	-55	90.00	0	12	0.48	
								20	2	1.47	
								63	1	1.21	
BNERC0057	Bankan NE	397045	1175340	417	90	-55	50.00	5	7	0.81	
								25	9	0.69	
								39	9	0.76	
Note: Some RC holes contain a few damp to wet samples.											

**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	<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>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 the SGS laboratory in Bamako to produce a 50g fire assay charge.</p>
<b>Drilling</b>	<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 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.</p>
<b>Drill Sample Recovery</b>	<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>
<b>Logging</b>	<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>
<b>Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation</b>	<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 stages to maximise representivity of samples.</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, however a few samples are moist or wet. One field duplicate was taken and assayed every 45m. The sampling method is considered adequate for an RC drilling program of this type.</p>

	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.	
<b>Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests</b>	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.  Diamond core field duplicates were obtained by cutting the half core sample into two quarter core samples. As samples are not homogenised some variation is expected.  Duplicate and standards analyses were all returned were within acceptable limits of expected values.
<b>Verification of Sampling and Assaying</b>	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 here but some drilling has been done previously sufficiently close to a previously drilled holes to provide confirmation of the location of mineralisation. Specifically KKODD002 was drilled close to Air Core Hole KKOAC001 and demonstrated that that similar, consistent gold mineralisation was present in the near surface.
<b>Location of Data points</b>	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.
<b>Data Spacing and Distribution</b>	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 diamond and RC drill holes were designed to explore the gold mineralised system in fresh rock. A series of DD holes are in the process of being drilled on most 80m spaced sections in the 1.3km long zone tested previously with RC drilling.  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
<b>Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure</b>	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 west to east to obtain near-true widths through the gold mineralisation.



<b>Sample Security</b>	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.
<b>Audits or Reviews</b>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	No reviews or audits of sampling techniques were conducted.
<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 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.
<b>Exploration Done by Other Parties</b>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Predictive is not aware of any significant previous gold exploration over the permit.
<b>Geology</b>	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.
<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>	See Table 1 and the accompanying notes in this table.
<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.	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 the 0.25g/t Au cut-off grades.  Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.

	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
<b>Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths</b>	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.
<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, cross sections and a longitudinal projection are included in this release (Figures 1-4).
<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.	Comprehensive reporting of the drill results is provided in Table 1.
<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 other exploration data on this area has been reported previously by PDI.
<b>Further Work</b>	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.