

NE BANKAN EXTENDS TO DEPTH WITH STRONG GOLD GRADES

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI, Predictive or the Company) is pleased to announce results of three Diamond Drill (DD) holes, totalling 1,024m, from its Bankan Project, located in Guinea.

HIGHLIGHTS

Step-out diamond drilling at NE Bankan continues to deliver impressive gold mineralisation at depth below earlier drill intercepts, including:

- BNERD0068: **5m @ 2.4g/t Au** from 245m, and **18m @ 3.0g/t Au** from 259m, and **23m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 328m
- BNERD0012A: **13m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 14m, and **25m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 275m
- BNERD0070: **15m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 114m

Managing Director Paul Roberts commented: *"These new results are from three step-out holes testing NE Bankan at depth as part of the ongoing Maiden Resource drill-out. We are particularly encouraged by the results of BNERD0068 that demonstrate continued good widths and high average grades below drill hole BNERD0014 (**30m at 2.8g/t Au**¹) at the southern end of the central, higher grade gold mineralised zone.*

Together, these two holes show that the ore deposit maintains its strike length with good gold grades and widths at depth and with significant upside given we are yet to see how deep this system continues.

Results of the remaining step out holes beneath the centre of the gold deposit (green dots – Fig. 1) are now keenly awaited.

The focus of the remaining resource drilling is now at Bankan Creek, located just 3km west of NE Bankan gold discovery, where infill diamond drilling is now in progress. Elsewhere, we are continuing to advance the promising Bankan regional targets and are planning follow-up of the new, Koundian high-grade auger drill results."

¹ ASX Announcement - NE BANKAN CENTRAL GOLD ZONE EXTENDING TO SOUTH AT DEPTH WITH HIGHER GRADES [6 May 2021]

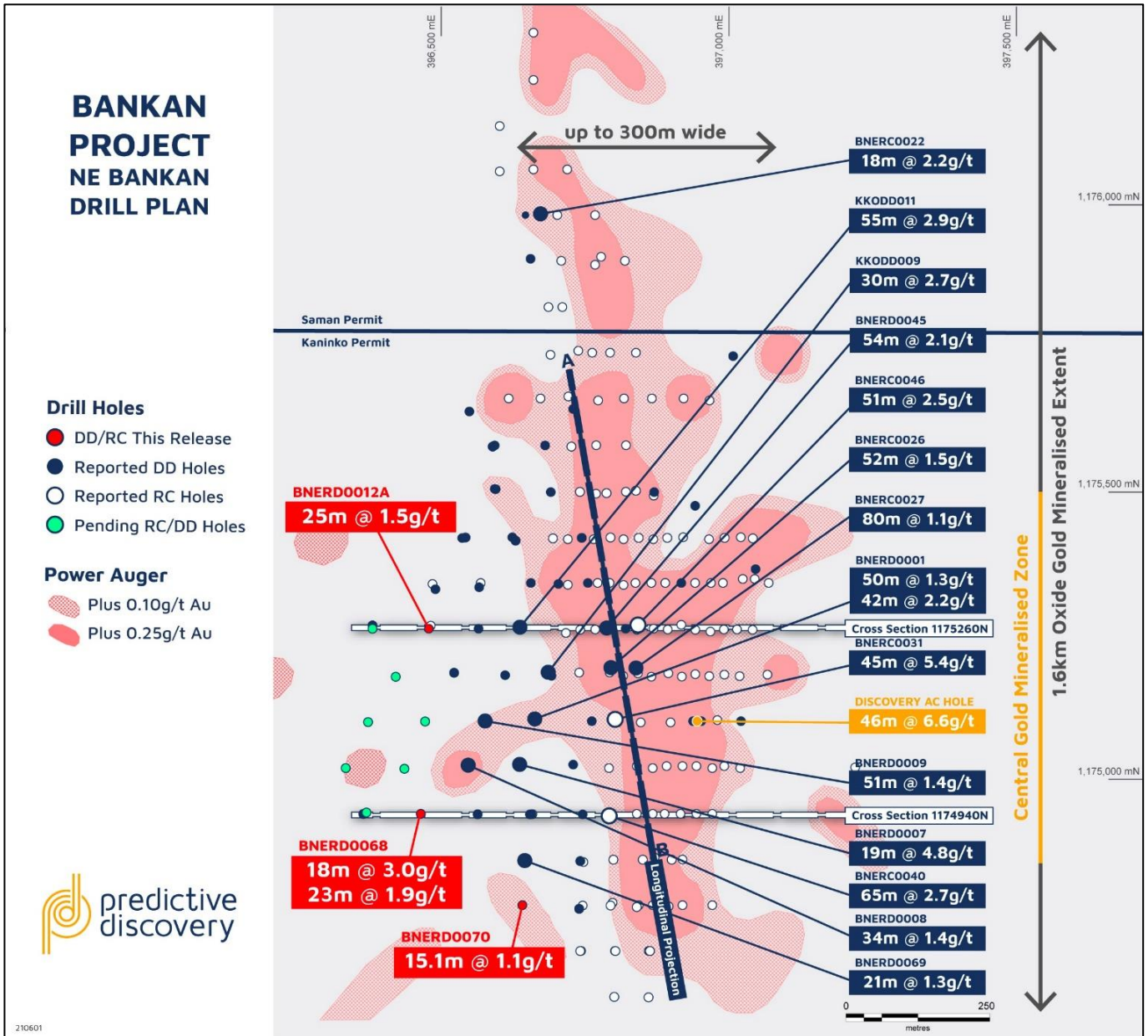


Figure 1 - NE Bankan plan view showing new DD/RC holes (red result labels) and pending drill results (green dots).

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI, Predictive or the Company) is pleased to announce results of three more holes from the resource drilling program at the Company's Bankan Project, where Predictive has made two significant gold discoveries within the past 14 months. Significant results from the NE Bankan prospect are shown in Figures 1-5, with all results listed in Table 1 and drill data collection information documented in Table 2.

The three new holes provide further confirmation that the Central Gold Mineralised Zone at NE Bankan (Fig. 1) continues to extend at depth, thereby continuing to increase the size of the known

gold mineralised body while remaining open at depth. Results of the remaining deep holes beneath the centre of the gold deposit (green dots – Fig. 1) are now keenly awaited.

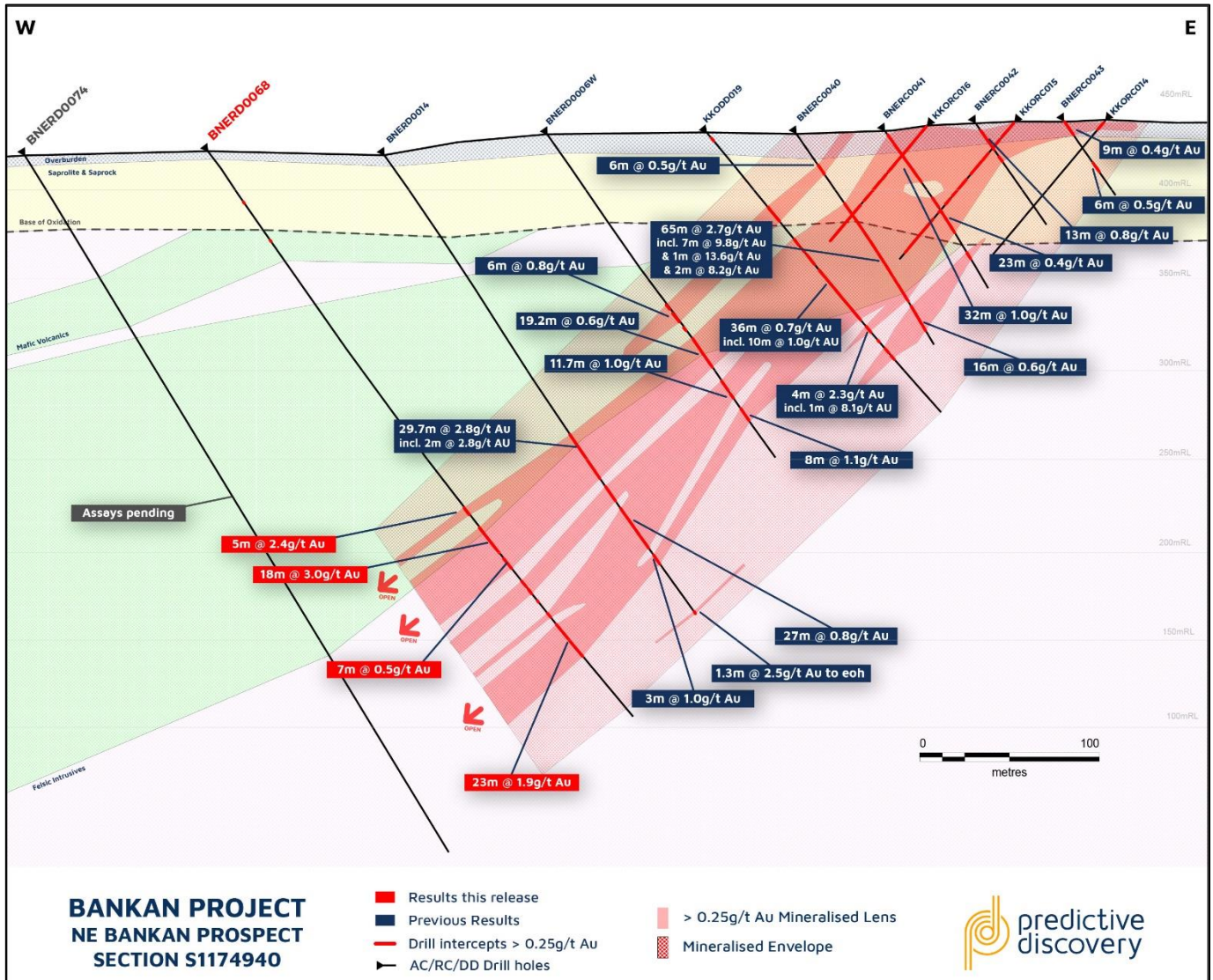


Figure 2 – Cross section 117490N showing results of new DD/RC hole BNERD0068 (red result labels).

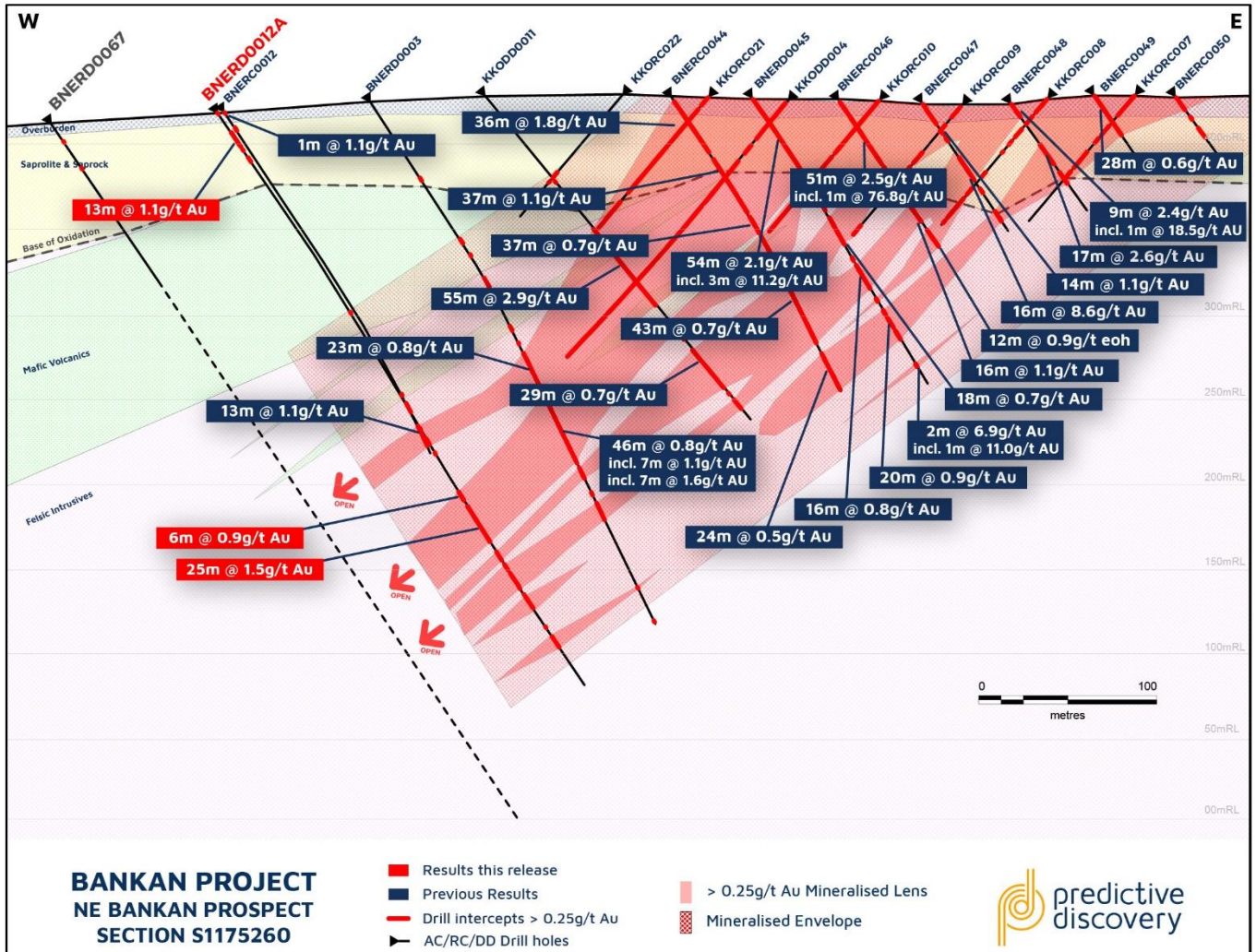


Figure 3 – Cross section 1175260N showing results of new DD/RC hole BNERD0012A (red result labels).

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.

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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 PREDICTIVE

The Company's primary focus is the 100%-owned Bankan Project, located in Guinea's Siguiri Basin, which hosts AngloGold's large Siguiri Mine (+10Moz). In April 2020, the Company made a greenfields gold discovery on its Kaninko permit, now known as the Bankan Project.

Bankan comprises 4 tenements - Kaninko, Saman, Argo and Bokoro – a 358km² land package with no previous drilling undertaken. A very large drilling program is currently underway with the aim of delivering an initial resource in the September Quarter, 2021.

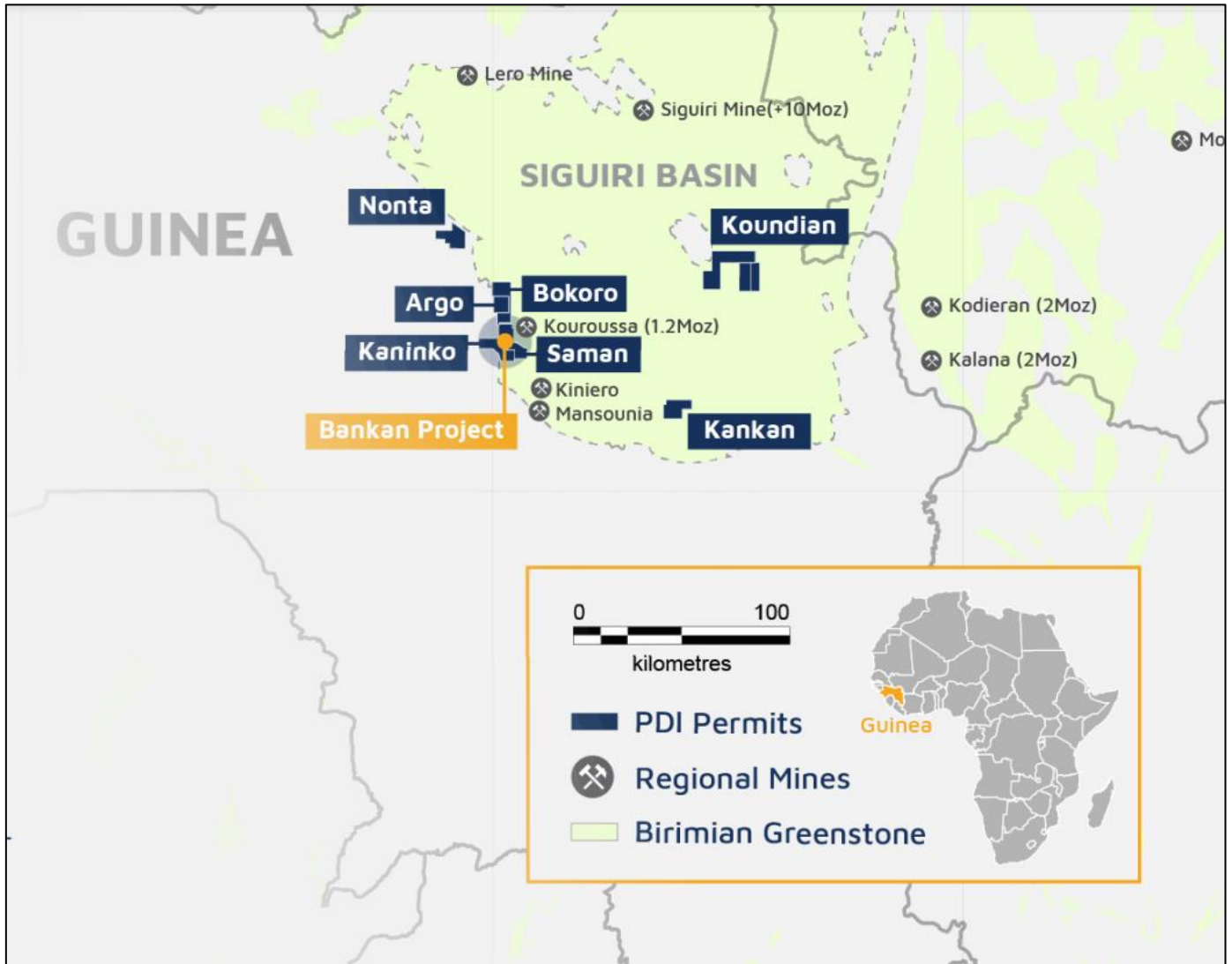


Figure 5 - Predictive Discovery's 100%-owned Guinea Portfolio of gold projects

TABLE 1 – NE BANKAN REVERSE CIRCULATION/DIAMOND DRILL RESULTS

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.25g/t gold cut-off			Comments
								From	Interval	Au g/t	
BNERD0012A	Bankan NE	396480	1175256	421	90	-55	402.00	0.0	1.0	1.32	
								14.0	13.0	1.10	
								32.0	3.0	0.35	
								141.0	1.0	2.37	
								221.0	1.0	2.04	
								228.0	4.0	0.55	
								265.0	6.0	0.93	
								275.0	25.0	1.53	
								307.0	6.0	0.27	
								316.0	17.0	0.32	

								340.0	7.0	0.63	
								367.2	7.8	0.53	
BNERD0070	Bankan NE	396645	1174779	421	90	-55	227.40	10.0	4.0	0.32	
								114.9	15.1	1.11	Incl. 10.1m @ 1.48g/t Au from 114.9m
								138.8	2.3	0.82	
								155.0	10.0	0.50	
BNERD0068	Bankan NE	396467	1174947	423	90	-55	394.80	35.0	1.0	1.08	Reported to ASX 6 May 2021
								61.0	1.0	3.45	
								245.0	5.0	2.41	
								259.0	18.0	3.01	Incl. 15m @ 3.55g/t Au from 259m
								281.0	7.0	0.47	
								297.0	9.0	0.31	
								320.0	3.0	0.32	
								328.0	23.0	1.89	Incl. 16m @ 2.53 g/t Au from 334m including 1m @ 25.0 g/t Au from 349m

TABLE 2 - JORC CODE – DRILLING

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 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 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>Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised at the SGS laboratory in Bamako to produce a 50g fire assay charge.</p>

Drilling	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Drill types 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 was being used for RC drilling using a 118mm diameter reverse circulation hammer but is now only drilling NQ diameter core. All core is orientated using Reflex digital system.
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>	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.
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.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</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>

<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.</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>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>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.</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.</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>Some partial twin holes were drilled in the holes reported herein, specifically where initial RC precollars (BNERC****) were not able to be re-entered by the diamond rig resulting in a second hole being drilled within 5m and named BNERD****A. Both BNERC* and the completed BNERD*A holes therefore have the same hole number (eg. BNERC0005 and BNERD0005A). These holes are sufficiently close to a previously drilled holes to provide confirmation of the location of mineralisation.</p> <p>In addition, KKODD002 was drilled close to aircore hole KKOAC001 and demonstrated 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.</p> <p>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 at completion of program.</p>
<p>Data Spacing and Distribution</p>	<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>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.</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.</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>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.</p>
<p>Sample Security</p>	<p>The measures taken to ensure sample security</p>	<p>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.</p>

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 Bankan Gold Project comprises 4 exploration and reconnaissance permits, Kaninko (100%), Saman (100%), Bokoro (100%) and Argo JV (58%). Licences are held by Predictive subsidiaries in Guinea or in a joint venture structure.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Predictive is not aware of any significant previous gold exploration over the permit.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Kaninko permit consists of felsic intrusives including granite and tonalite, with mafic to intermediate volcanics and intrusives. Metasediments including marble, chert and schists have also been observed.
Drill Hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of 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 this table.
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 the 0.25g/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	True widths have been estimated for intercepts where mineralisation orientation is reasonably clear.

	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').	
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate maps, cross sections and a longitudinal projection are included in this release (Figures 1-4).
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. Geological studies will continue to be conducted to characterise the gold mineralisation going forward.