

MORE BROAD WIDTHS AND HIGH-GRADES FROM BANKAN RESOURCE DRILLING

Predictive Discovery Limited ("Predictive" or "Company") is pleased to provide results from 5 Diamond Drill (DD) and Reverse Circulation (RC) holes (totalling 1,498m) at its Bankan Gold Project, located in Guinea.

NE Bankan

- New drill results obtained north of the high-grade gold zone at NE Bankan demonstrate hole-to-hole continuity and consistency of gold distribution at depth, with broad widths, including:
 - BNERD0073: **61m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 282m, including:
2m @ 9.2g/t Au from 307m
 - BNEDD0067: **65m @ 0.9g/t Au** from 331m, including:
14m @ 1.6g/t Au from 363m

These results are from two of the last three remaining holes to be included in the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE). Results for the last of these holes, BNERD0089, testing the southern end of the deposit at depth, are expected in the next 1-2 weeks.

- RC-DD drilling is now in progress to test the high-grade gold zone at depth. The first of these holes is testing the target zone at around 350m vertical depth, the deepest hole to be completed at NE Bankan so far. Assays from this hole are expected in 3-4 weeks, after the cut-off date for inclusion in the MRE.

Bankan Creek

- 3km away at the Bankan Creek prospect, ongoing good to high-grade gold intercepts have been obtained, which are expected to contribute significantly to the MRE. Results included:
 - BCKDD0010: **26.8m @ 4.2g/t Au** from 190.9m including
7.15m @ 9.2g/t Au from 190.9m, and
13m @ 1.3g/t Au from 224m
 - BCKDD0011: **29m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 119m, and
20m @ 1.3g/t Au from 152m (*stopped in mineralisation*)
- Maiden Resource Estimate (MRE) remains on-track for completion in late September:
- With approximately \$28 million cash on hand, the Company remains well funded to execute an aggressive drill program that aims to continue driving growth in scale at each of NE Bankan and Bankan Creek, as well as explore earlier-stage regional targets.

Managing Director, Paul Roberts said: "Drilling both of the Bankan gold deposits continues to generate excellent widths and grades, which will materially contribute towards the upcoming maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE).

Once the last drill assays are received from the completed holes at NE Bankan and Bankan Creek, this data will feed into the MRE, the results of which will be delivered toward the end of September.

The metallurgical testwork program is also progressing well and we expect to be able to report results of that work prior to release of the MRE.

We are also very excited to have made a start on drill testing for depth extensions of the newly recognised high-grade gold zone at NE Bankan."

NE BANKAN

NE Bankan continues to shape up as a large gold deposit with excellent geometry to support a large-scale open pit mine. These new results were obtained from outside the recently recognised high-grade gold zone and returned broad zones of gold mineralisation comparable in width and grade to the holes directly above them.

The two new holes form part of the NE Bankan step-out drill program, which was designed on an 80m x 80m spacing in the west dipping plane of the gold mineralisation, testing the extent of the Central Gold Mineralised Zone to a vertical depth of 300m in fresh rock, and for inclusion in the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE).

The drilling confirmed the depth extensions of the 50-100 g*m and > 100g*m gold mineralised zones (Figure 6) north of the high-grade core gold zone. Better results included:

- BNERD0073: **61m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 282m, including:
2m @ 9.2g/t Au from 282m
- BNERD0067: **65m @ 0.9g/t Au** from 331m

Results from just one hole at NE Bankan (at the southern end of the Central Gold Mineralised Zone) is now outstanding for inclusion in the MRE.

RC-DD drilling has now started to test the newly recognised high-grade gold mineralised zone at depth (see Figure 2) and will be an important element of our next phase of infill and expansion drilling at NE Bankan to feed subsequent updates to the maiden MRE.

Detailed results and a complete explanation of the methods followed in drilling and assaying the reported holes can be found in Tables 1 and 2.

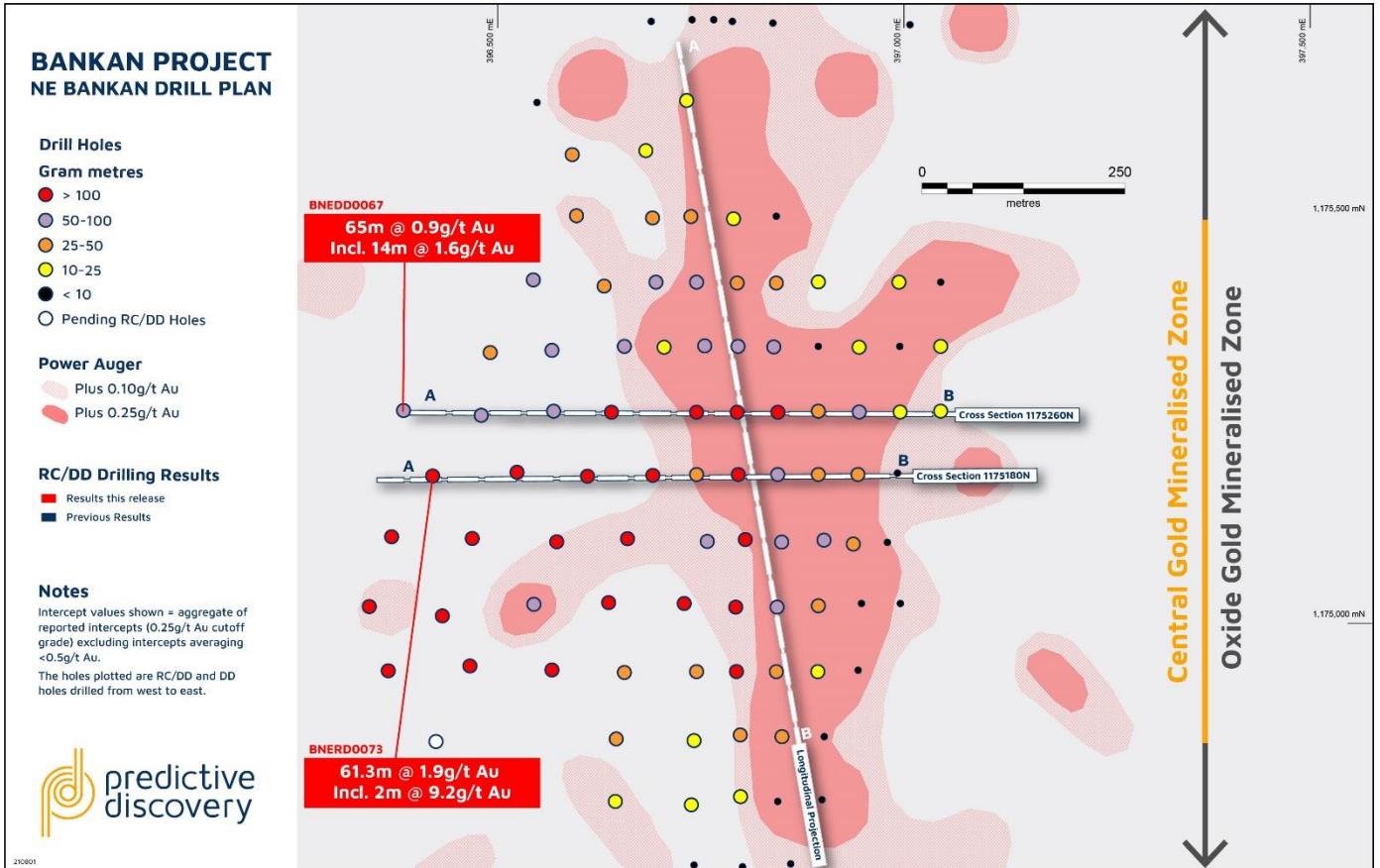


Figure 1 - Bankan Project showing NE Bankan new RC/DD drilling results (red result labels) overlain on previous results and the gold auger footprints. The position of the vertical longitudinal projection plane is shown as the NNW orientated A to B black line.

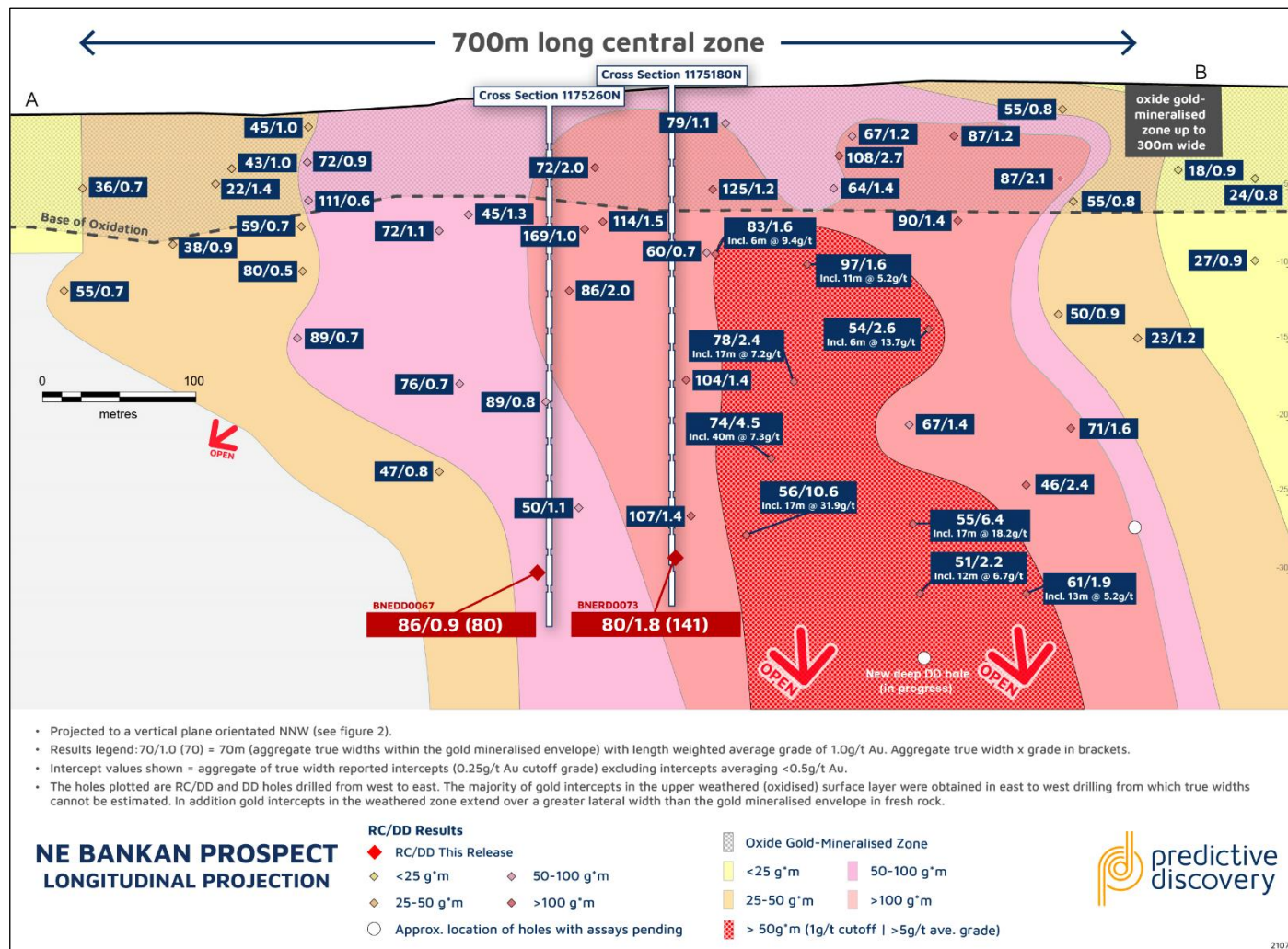


Figure 2 - NE Bankan Longitudinal Projection showing new drill results (red result labels) north of the interpreted high-grade core zone.

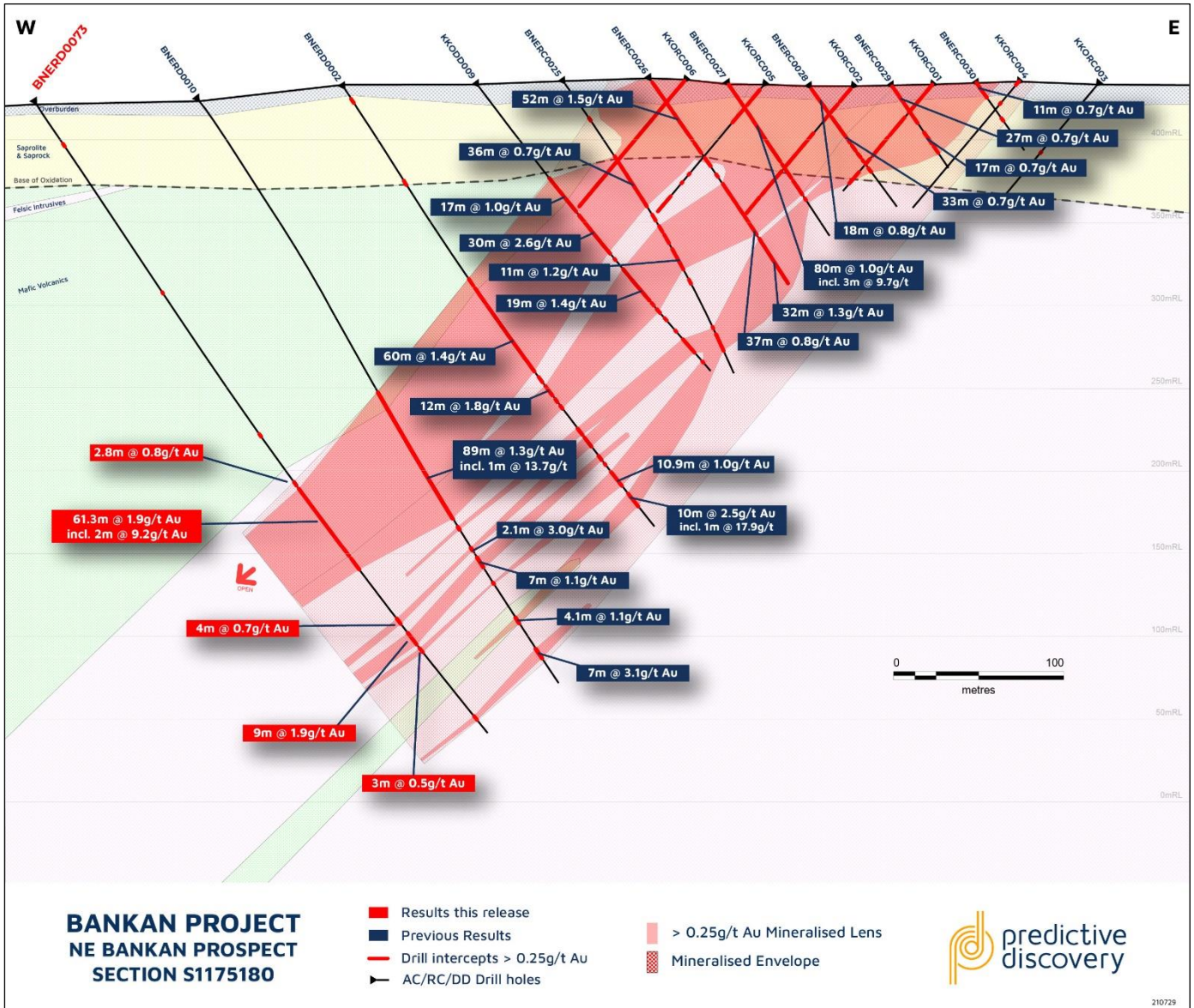


Figure 3 - NE Bankan Prospect – Section 1175180 with new hole BNERD0073 from the step-out drilling program (red result labels).

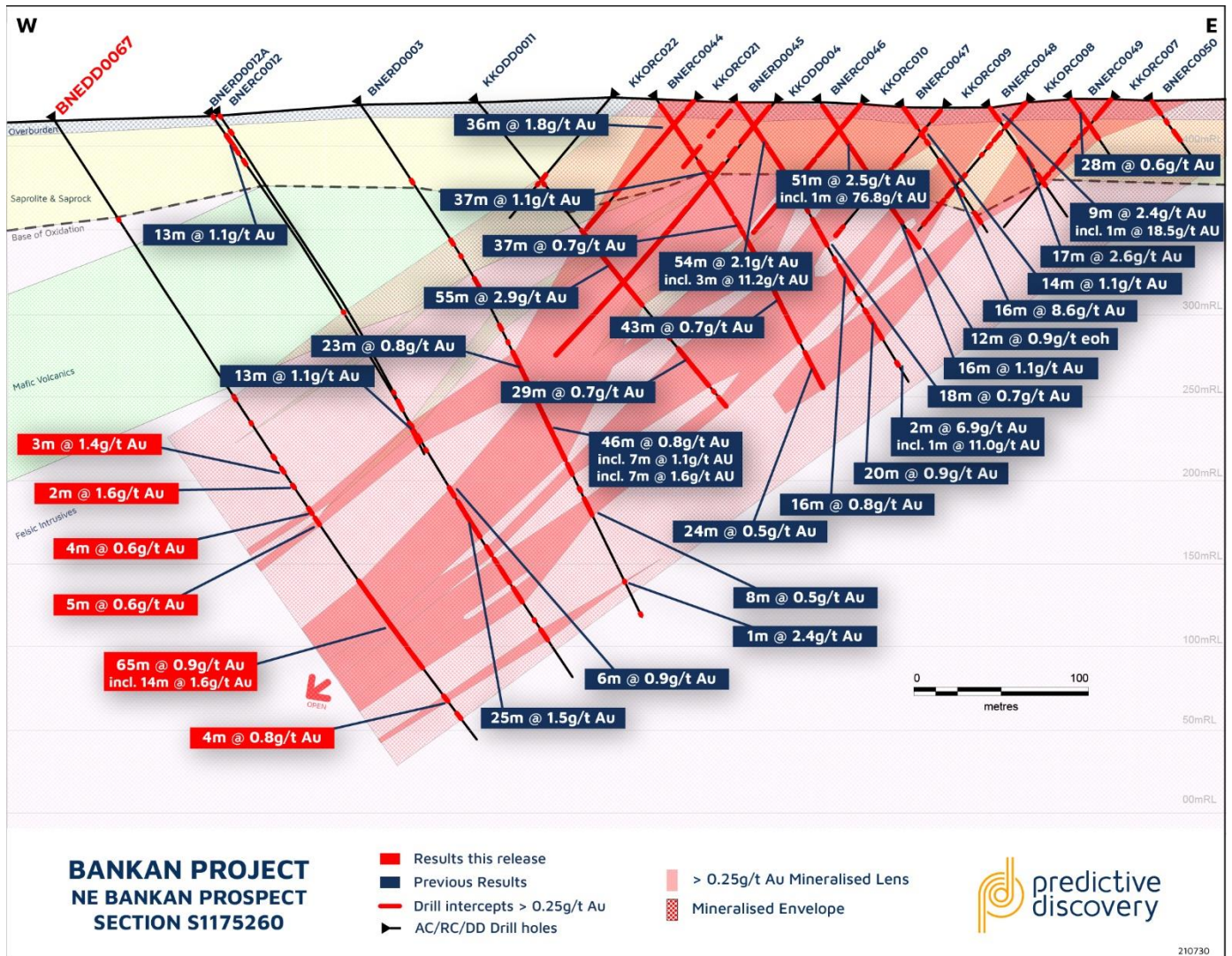


Figure 4 - NE Bankan Prospect – Section 1175260N with new hole BNERD0067 from the step-out drill program (red result labels).

BANKAN CREEK

Bankan Creek is a satellite discovery 3km to the west of NE Bankan which, until recently, had only been lightly drill-tested but bears the hallmarks of a strong gold mineralised system with the potential to materially contribute to the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate. Mineralisation at Bankan Creek currently extends for approximately 300m along strike and remains open at depth and along strike.

Significant results from infill drilling completed on drill traverses BCK12 and BCK13 are reported here. Drilling is being carried out on 40m spaced drill sections with a 40-80m hole spacing along those sections (Figure 1).

Drilling continues to uncover gold mineralisation in fresh rock with continuing high-grade intercepts being made. Better results included:

- BCKDD0010: **26.8m @ 4.2g/t Au** from 190.9m including:

7.15m @ 9.2g/t Au from 190.9m

- BCKDD0011: **29m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 119m, and

20m @ 1.3g/t Au from 152m (to EOH)

The drilling from Bankan Creek for inclusion in the maiden MRE is now complete, with assay results awaited from four more holes (Figure 5).

Plan and cross-sectional views of the reported holes are provided in Figures 5 to 7.

Detailed results and a complete explanation of the methods followed in drilling and assaying the reported holes can be found in Table 1 and 2.

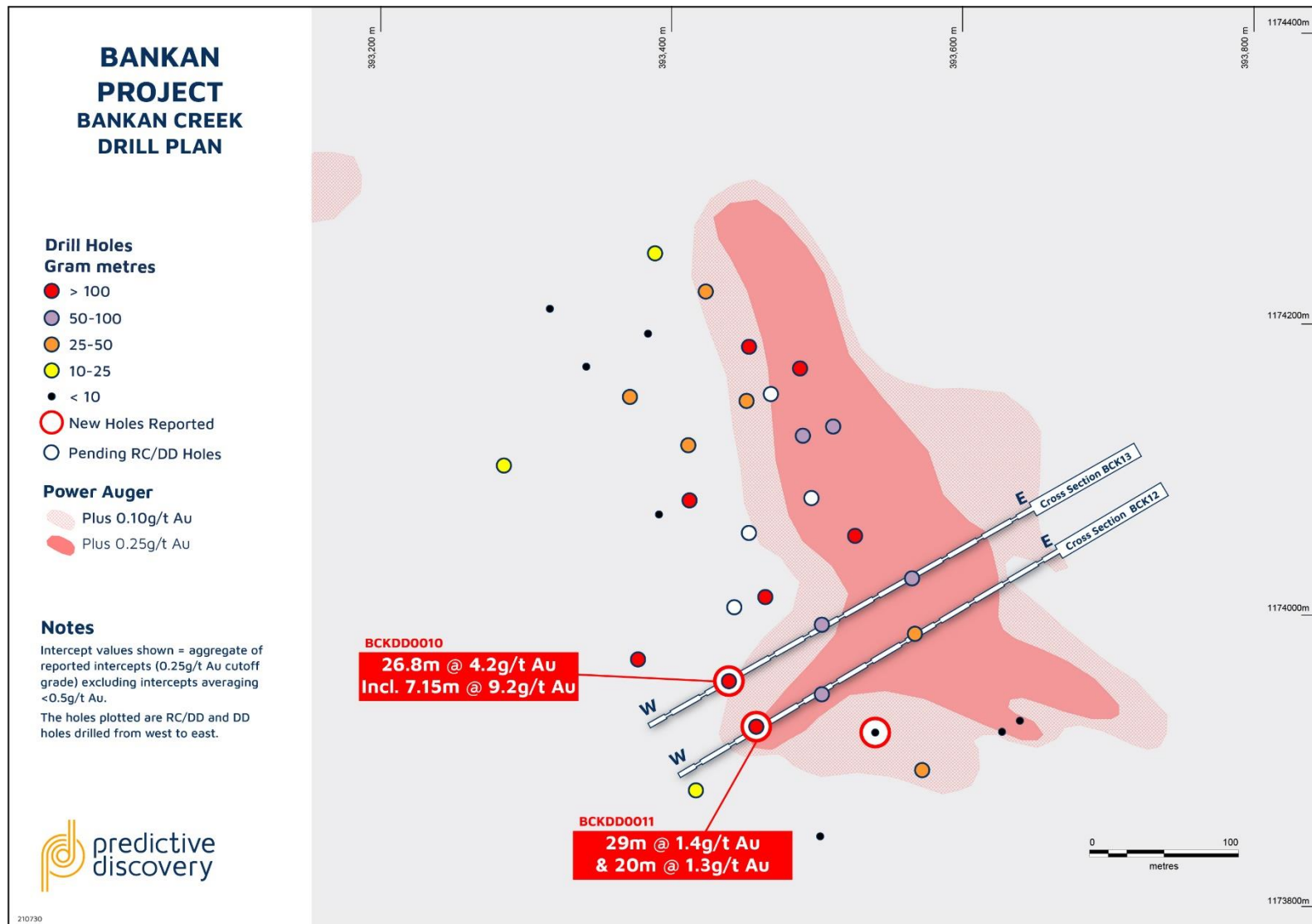


Figure 5 - Bankan Creek plan view showing new results from DD holes BCKDD0010 and BCKDD0011 (red result labels) overlain on the power auger and trench defined near-surface gold anomaly

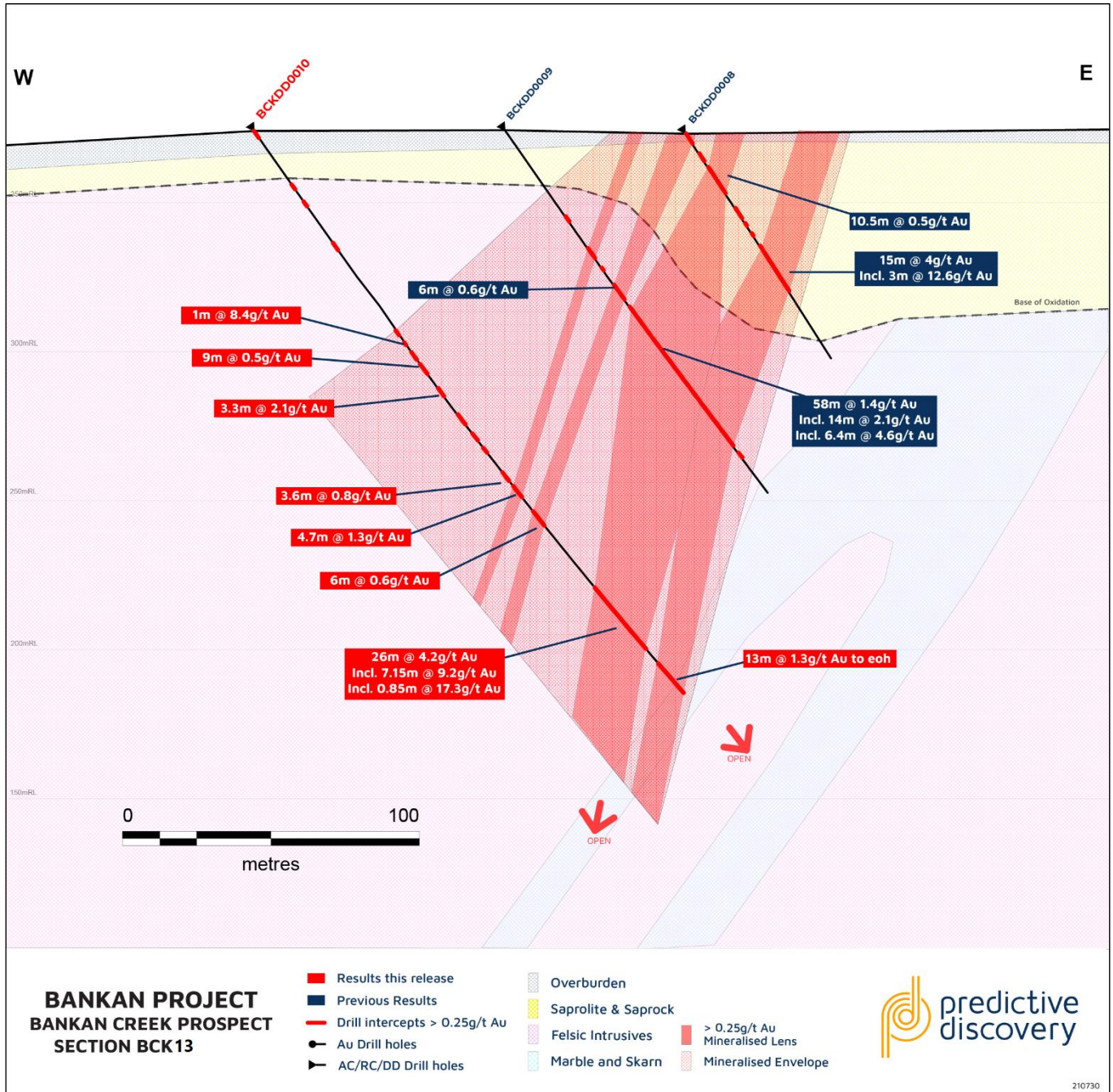


Figure 6 - Bankan Creek Cross section showing new DD hole BCKDD0010 (red result label).

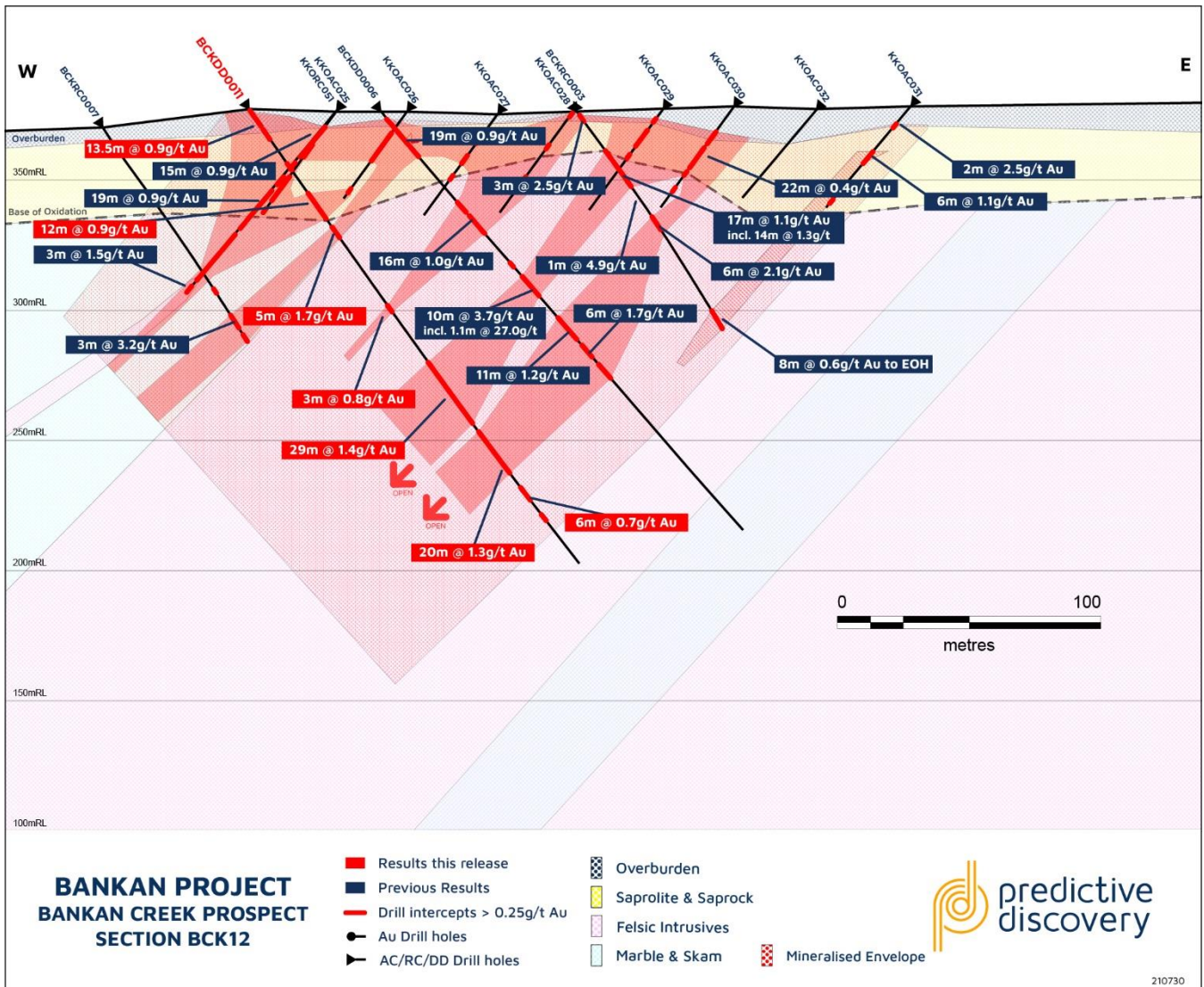


Figure 7 - Bankan Creek Cross section showing new DD hole BCKDD0011 (red result label).

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.

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Predictive Discovery (ASX:PDI) is focused on its 100%-owned Guinea portfolio in the prolific Siguiri Basin. The Company has made two discoveries at Bankan Creek and NE Bankan, located 3km apart. Bankan is a true greenfields gold discovery with no previous drilling having been completed on the licences prior to Predictive's drilling which commenced in early 2020.

At NE Bankan the Company has identified a high-grade core with recent intercepts including 49.7m @ 11.7g/t Au and 44m @ 8.0g/t Au¹, both returned in July 2021. The Company is building towards a Maiden Resource Estimate at the Bankan Project whilst continuing to advance its regional exploration program.

¹ ASX Announcement - BONANZA GOLD GRADES AS HIGH-GRADE ZONE REVEALED AT BANKAN (19 July 2021)

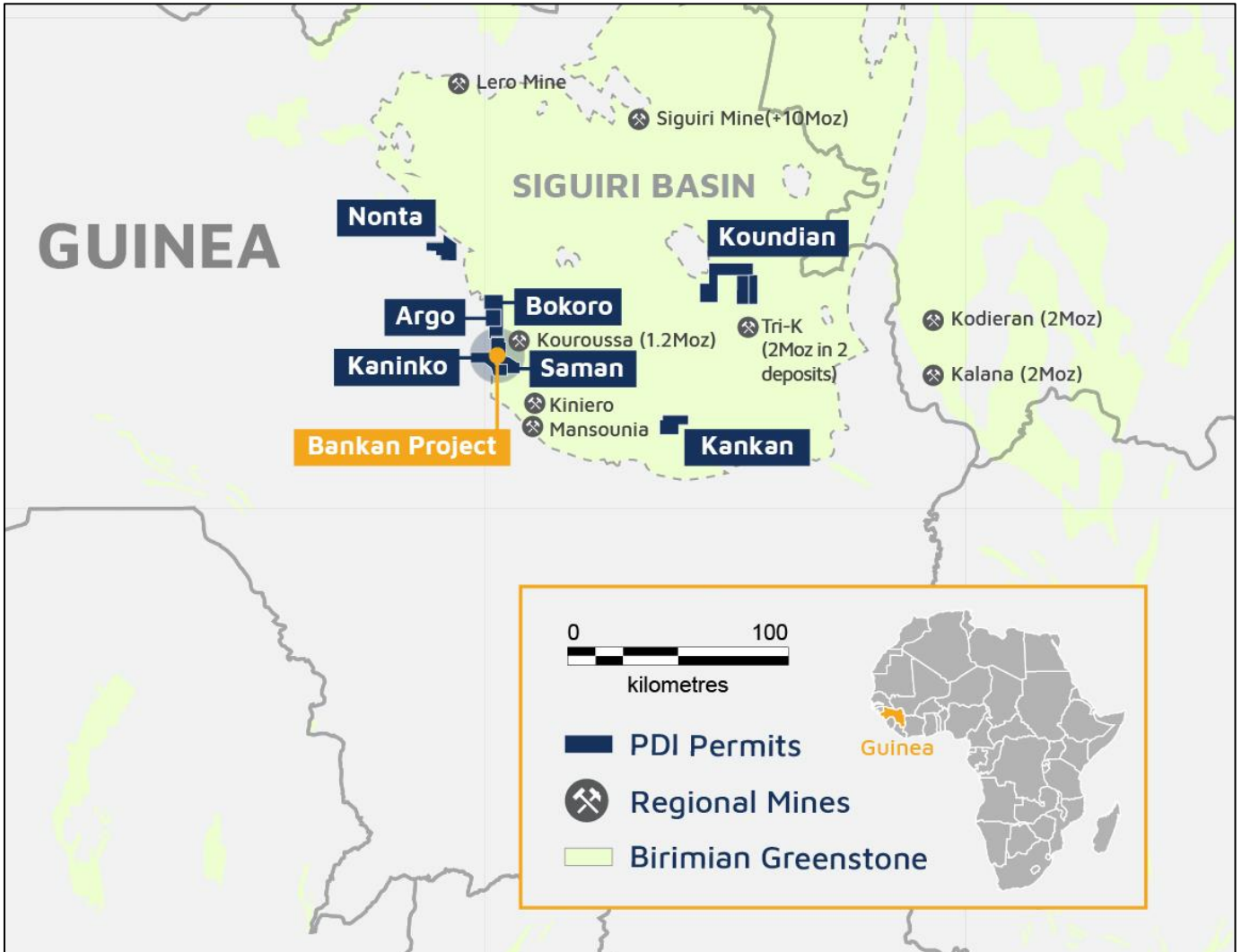


Figure 8 - Predictive Discovery's 100%-owned Guinea Portfolio of gold projects

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TABLE 1 – BANKAN PROJECT 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	
BNEDD0067	Bankan NE	396385	1175261	416	90	-55	450.00	240.0	2.0	0.62	
								249.0	3.0	1.38	
								261.0	2.0	1.65	
								278.0	4.0	0.65	
								285.0	5.0	0.59	
								331.0	65.0	0.92	Incl. 18.4m @ 0.96g/t Au from 332.6m, 6.3m @ 1.43g/t Au from 354m & 14m @ 1.57g/t Au from 363m
								417.0	4.0	0.76	
								433.0	1.0	2.93	
BNERD0073	Bankan NE	396422	1175179	420	90	-55	470.35	277.0	2.8	0.77	
								282.0	61.3	1.92	Incl. 2m @ 9.21g/t Au from 307m
								381.0	4.0	0.68	Incl. 2m @ 1.04g/t Au from 381m
								392.0	9.0	1.86	
								404.0	3.0	0.47	
BCKDD0010	Bankan Creek	393439	1173954	374	60	-55	237.00	22.0	2.0	0.73	
								29.0	2.0	0.63	
								82.0	2.0	0.65	
								87.0	1.0	8.40	
								91.0	9.0	0.50	Incl. 1m @ 1.79g/t Au from 99m
								106.0	3.3	2.06	
								117.0	4.2	0.63	Incl. 1.15m @ 1.58g/t Au from 120m
								124.0	4.0	0.31	
								141.5	3.6	0.81	
								147.3	4.7	1.28	Incl. 1m @ 4.87g/t Au from 148m
								158.0	6.0	0.64	
								190.9	26.8	4.21	Incl. 7.15m @ 9.16g/t Au from 190.85m & 0.85m @ 17.3g/t Au From 212.35m
								224.0	13.0	1.34	
BCKDD0011	Bankan Creek	393458	1173923	377	60	-55	216.00	0.0	13.5	0.95	Incl. 7.5m @ 1.43g/t Au from 0m & 1.5m of core loss from 7.5m
								39.0	12.0	0.92	Incl. 2m @ 2.0g/t Au & 4m @ 1.34g/t Au
								55.0	5.0	1.68	Incl. 3.5m @ 2.2g/t Au from 55.5m
								92.0	3.0	0.79	
								119.0	29.0	1.44	Incl. 23m @ 1.54g/t Au from 120m & 3m @ 1.84g/t Au from 145m
								152.0	20.0	1.27	Incl. 2m @ 5.52 g/t Au from 153m, 2.3m @ 2.56g/t Au from 161.7m & 1.35m @ 2.84g/t Au from 166.85m
								179.0	6.0	0.74	
BCKDD0012	Bankan Creek	393540	1173919	378	60	-55	125.50	3.0	3.0	0.73	
								13.0	1.0	1.52	

TABLE 2 - JORC CODE – REVERSE CIRCULATION AND DIAMOND 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	<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 orientated and if so, by what method, etc).</p>	<p>Drill types are 2 multipurpose drill rigs, both 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.</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>

<p>Logging</p>	<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>
<p>Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation</p>	<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. 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.</p> <p>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. 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>

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	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 current drill hole spacing for Mineral Resource estimation is considered adequate by the Company however this will be determined by the Competent Person at the time when the Mineral Resource Estimate is prepared.
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.	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.
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 are being progressively 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 Bankan Gold Project comprises 4 exploration 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.

<p>Data Aggregation Methods</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>Diamond and RC drill sampling was generally in one metre intervals.</p> <p>Up to 2m (down-hole) of internal waste is included for results reported at the 0.25g/t Au cut-off grades.</p> <p>Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.</p>
<p>Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths</p>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</p>	<p>True widths have been estimated for intercepts where mineralisation orientation is reasonably clear.</p>
<p>Diagrams</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Appropriate maps, cross sections and a longitudinal projection are included in this release (Figures 1-7).</p>
<p>Balanced Reporting</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Comprehensive reporting of the drill results is provided in Table 1.</p>
<p>Other Substantive Exploration Data</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>All other exploration data on this area has been reported previously by PDI.</p>
<p>Further Work</p>	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling.</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<p>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.</p>