

DEEPEST HOLE TO DATE INTERCEPTS GOLD 630M DOWN DIP OF 3.65MOZ RESOURCE PIT SHELL

Predictive Discovery Limited ("Predictive" or "Company") is pleased to announce assay results from the current diamond drilling ("DD") and Reverse Circulation drilling ("RC") campaign from its Bankan Gold Project ("Bankan"), located in Guinea. The current drilling campaign is targeting resource growth down-plunge and along strike whilst also conducting infill drilling. The results to date indicate that the high-grade zone remains open at depth as shown below in the highlights.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Diamond Drill (DD) holes (totalling 2,164m), including the deepest hole completed at NE Bankan has returned:
 - BNERD0113: **24m @ 5.5g/t Au** from 850m, incl.
11m @ 10.3g/t Au from 852m
 - BNERD0113 is the deepest intercept recorded to date (Fig. 1), approximately 630m down dip and 370m vertically below the bottom of the 2021 Maiden Resource Estimate US\$1,800/oz pit shell.
 - BNERD0115: **27.6m @ 5.2g/t Au** from 389m, incl.
6.2m @ 12.1g/t Au from 394m, and
1.7m @ 8.3g/t Au from 414m
 - BNERD0116: **41m @ 3.8g/t Au** from 556m, incl.
16.4m @ 7.0g/t Au from 558m, and
1m @ 11.2g/t Au from 622m
- Initial shallow Reverse Circulation (RC) grade control program at NE Bankan, with six RC-holes (totalling 423m) reported below:
 - BNERC0085: **4m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 4m
 - BNERC0086: **13.m @ 0.9g/t Au** from 1m
 - BNERC0087: **6m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 3m

- BNERC0088: **2m @ 4.1g/t Au** from 32m
- BNERC0089: **9m @ 2.9g/t Au** from 7m, incl.
2m @ 7.6g/t Au from 12m
- BNERC0090: **22m @ 1.0g/t Au** from surface

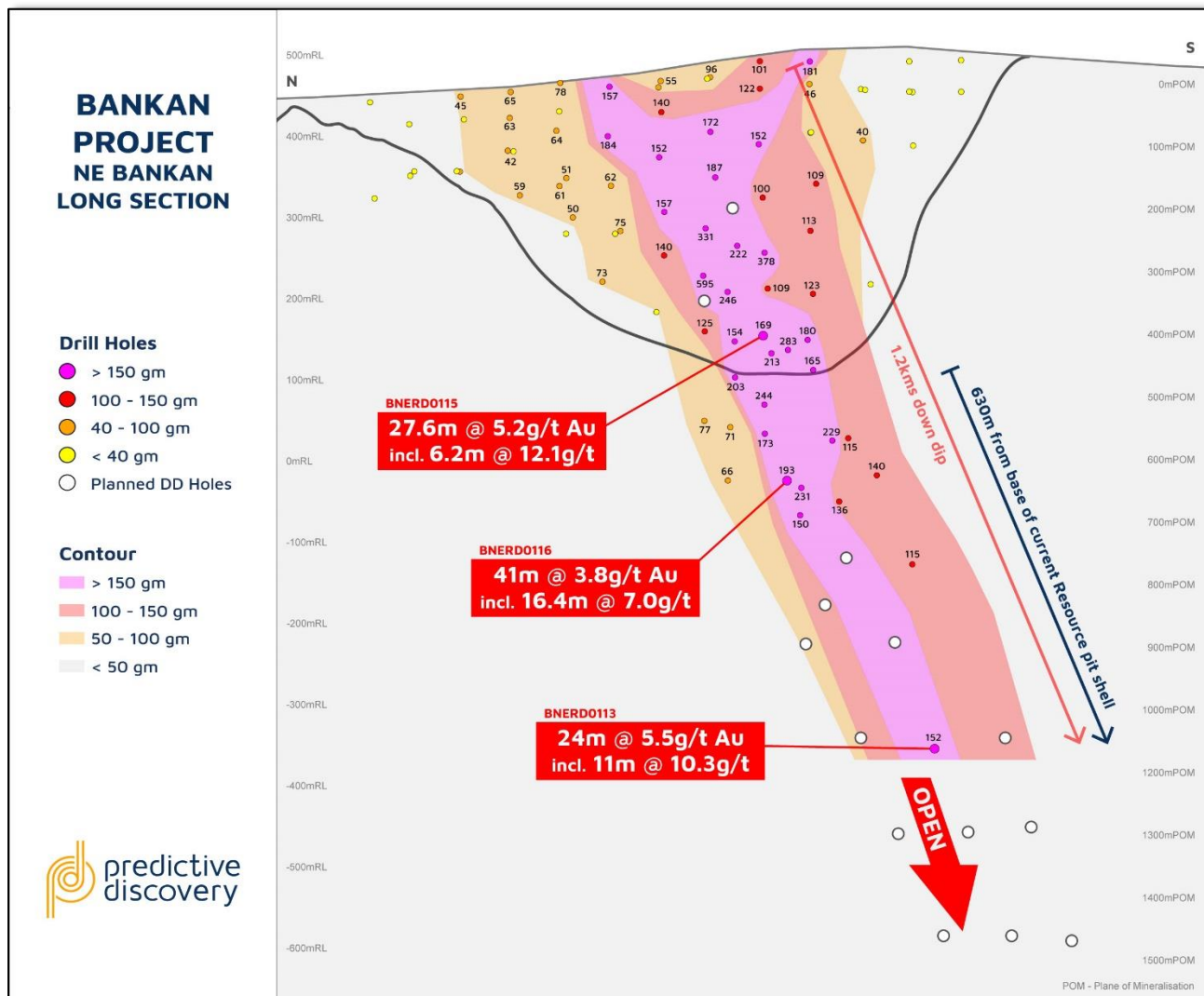


Figure 1 - NE Bankan NS Longitudinal Projection showing new drill results including the deepest hole completed to date and planned.

Commenting on the results, Managing Director Andrew Pardey:

"NE Bankan continues to confirm its emerging Tier-1 status with Hole BNERD0113, our deepest hole drilled to date, extending mineralisation a further 300m down dip of the deepest previously completed hole and intersecting wide zones of good to high-grade gold mineralisation. As well as testing the high-grade shoot, close-spaced and shallow grade control RC drilling has also commenced at NE Bankan to help develop the resource model and contribute to mining studies."

With the recently completed placement, Predictive is now fully funded to complete not only high-impact drilling programs that add significant ounces to our already large and growing Resource base, as well as progress key development and baseline environmental studies."

Predictive Discovery Limited ("Predictive" or "Company") is pleased to announce new DD and RC drilling results from its Bankan Gold Project ("Bankan"), located in Guinea.

Bankan currently has an inferred Resource of 72.8 million tonnes at 1.56g/t Au for 3.65 million ounces of gold¹. Deep drilling at NE Bankan is targeting the plunge extension of the high-grade shoot with an updated Resource Statement due Q3 2022.

There are currently 9 active drill rigs on site with three Diamond, two multipurpose Diamond/Reverse Circulation, one Reverse Circulation, one Aircore and two Power Auger drill rigs, all conducting various resource development and exploration programs across the Bankan Project.

The new intercept of **24m @ 5.5g/t Au** reported from BNERD0113 is the deepest intercept recorded to date and further extends mineralisation a further 300 metres downdip. This is approximately 630m down dip and 370m vertically below the bottom of the 2021 Maiden Resource Estimate US\$1,800/oz pit shell.

BNERD0115 is infilling the resource between BNERD0086 and BNERD0097 to infill a 190m gap and allow an inferred resource classification to link across these intercepts on this section.

BNERD0116 is targeting the local resource continuity on sections immediately north of the 41m @ 5.21g/t Au in BNERD0105 and 14m @ 6.77 g/t Au in BNERD0106B. BNERD0113, BNERD0105, BNERD0106B and BNERD0116 confirm the steepening plunge of the high-grade shoot with depth and draws a clear 3D plunge-line for follow-up drill targeting to infill the high-grade zone down plunge.

A detailed 10m x 10m angled RC Grade Control Program is also underway to investigate the short-range variability on the mineralisation within the upper fresh and oxide expression of the high-grade shoot and NE Bankan.

A total of 162 holes, approximately 80m deep, angled at -55° to 090 azimuth are being drilled between 1175020N and 1175100N.

There are nine sections of 16 holes, each 10 metres apart. Results for the first six holes are reported herein. One RC rig and one multi-purpose rig are dedicated to the angled RC grade control program which is expected to be completed in early Q3.

¹ ASX Announcement - 3.65-million-ounce Bankan Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (30 Sept 2021)

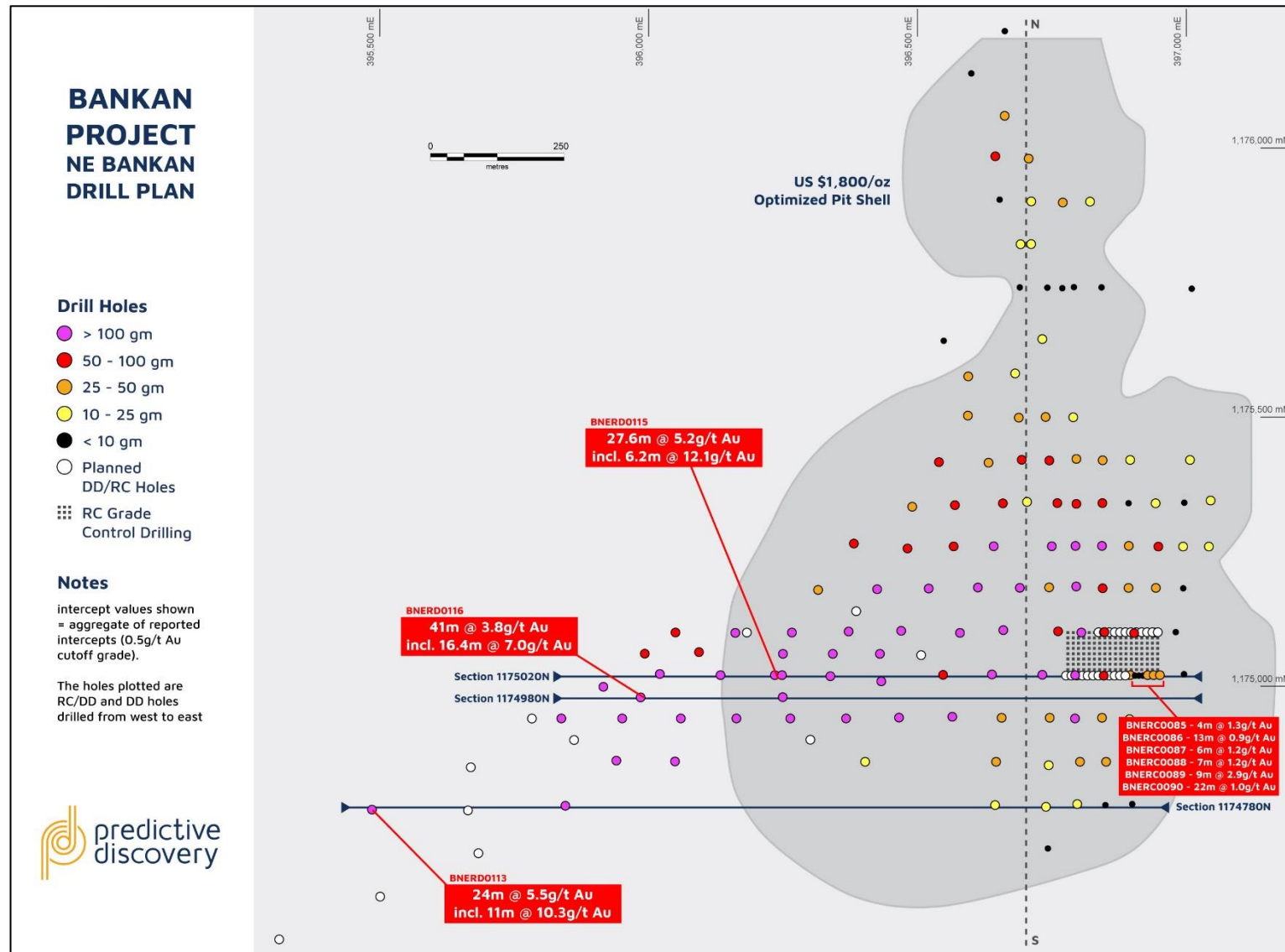
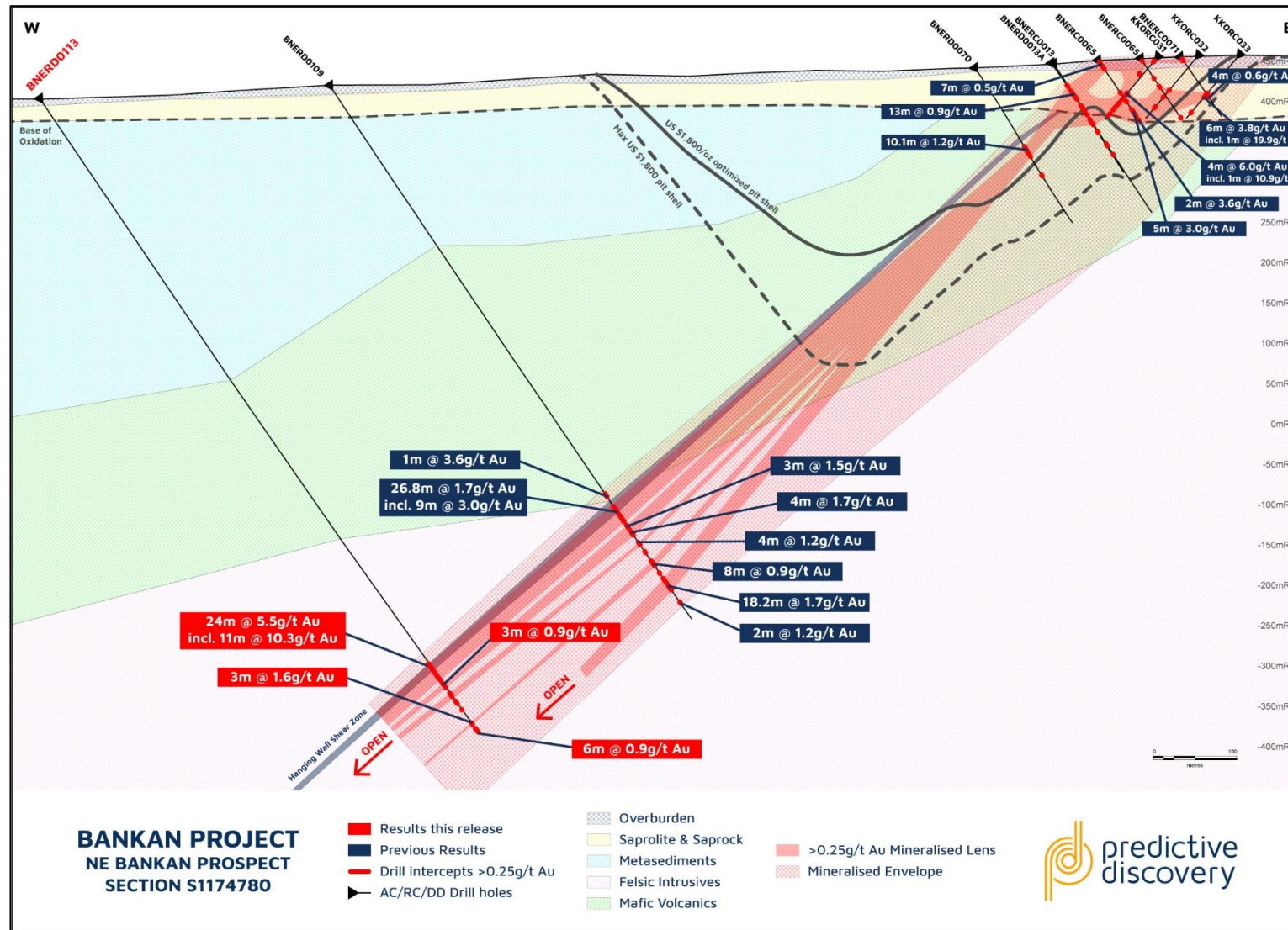


Figure 2 - NE Bankan drill plan showing new, previous and pending diamond drill and Reverse Circulation holes

ASX Announcement



ASX Announcement

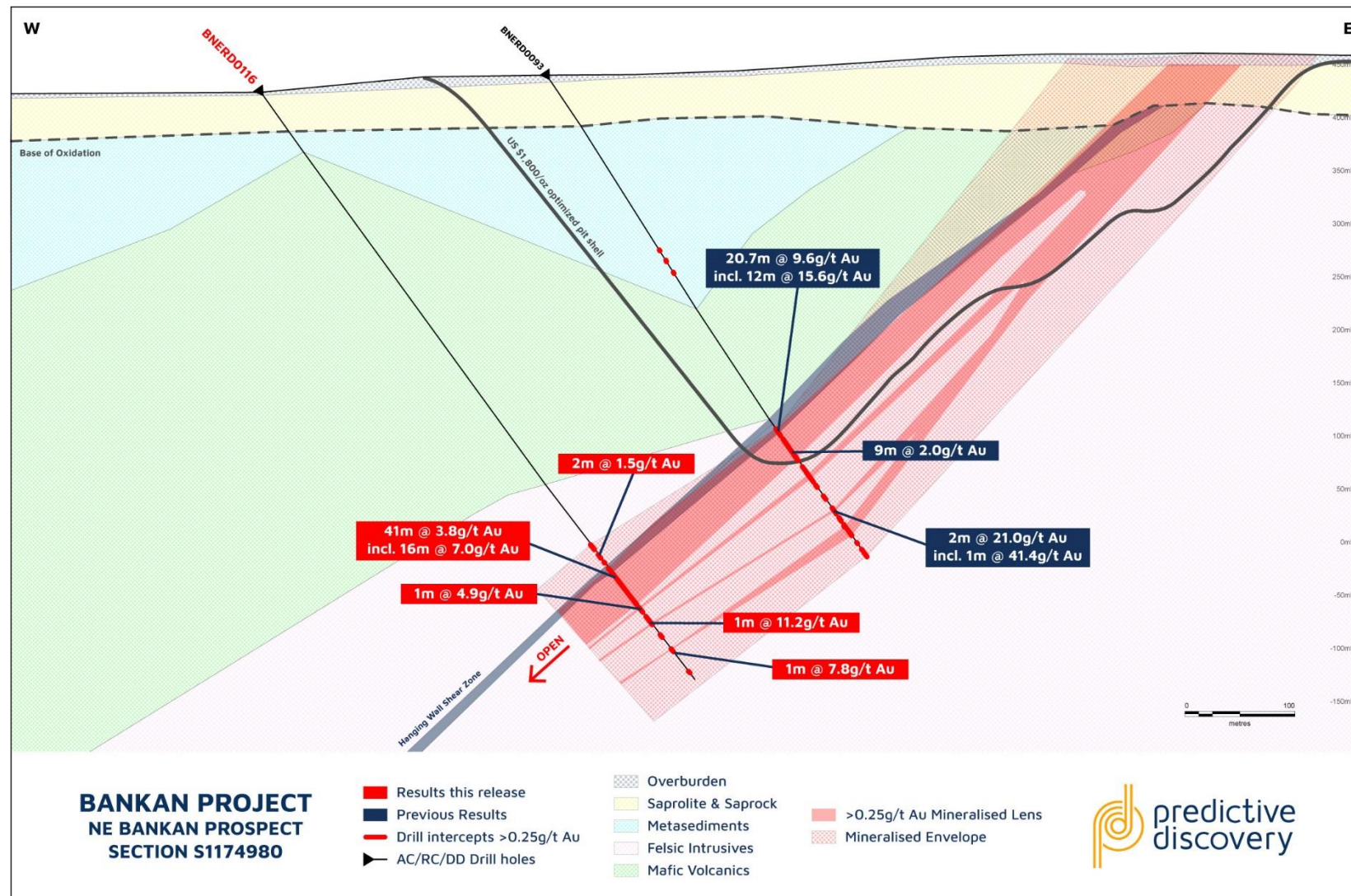


Figure 3 - Section 11754980N (+20mN/- 40mS) with new hole BNERD0116.

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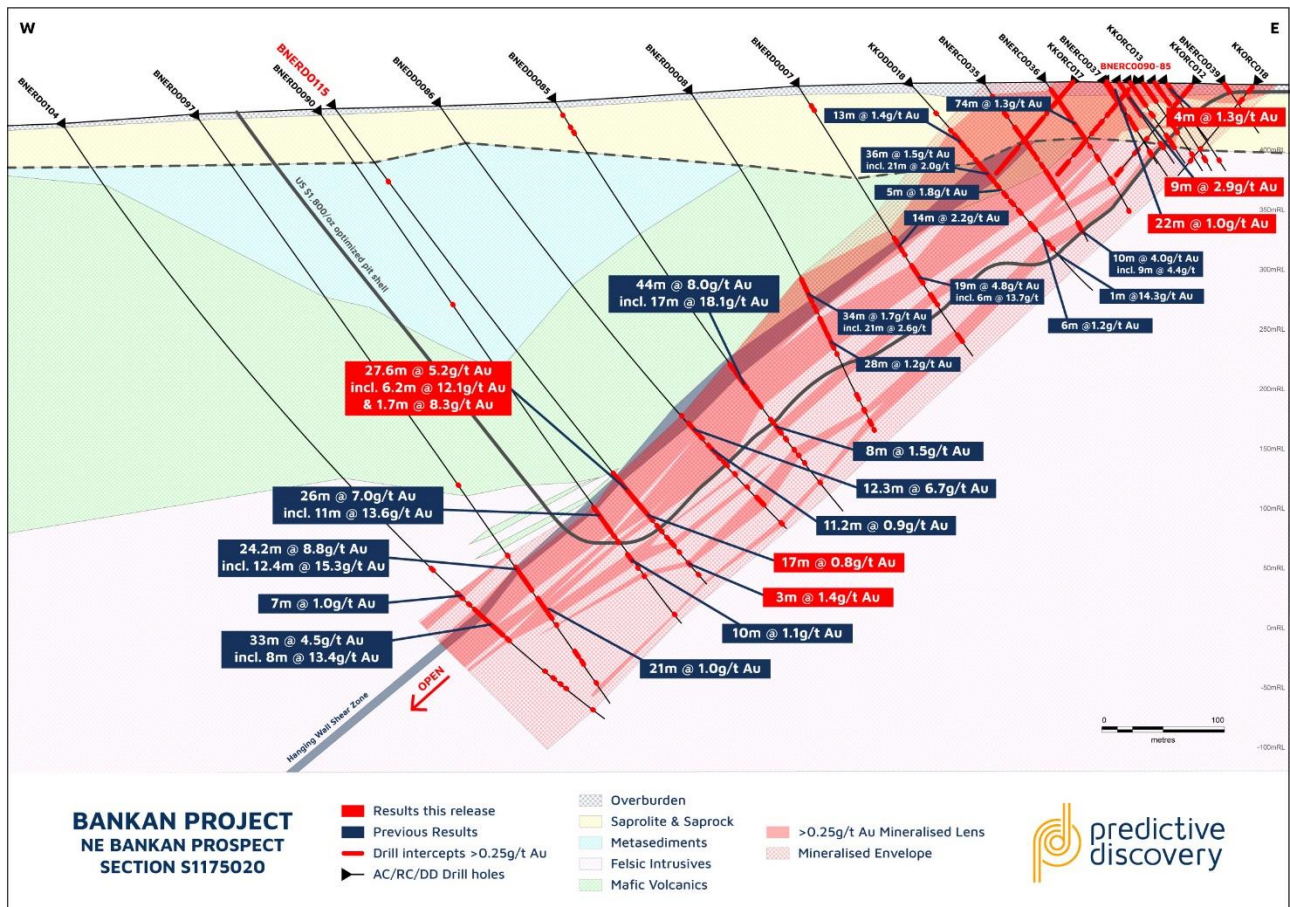


Figure 5 - Section 1175020N (+20mN/- 40mS) with new holes BNERD0115.

Detailed results and a complete explanation of the methods followed in drilling and assaying the reported holes can be found in Tables 1-3.

- END -

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Predictive advises that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results or mineral resource estimate contained in this announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

This announcement is authorised for release by Predictive Managing Director, Andrew Pardey.

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

Andrew Pardey

Managing Director

E: Andrew.Pardey@predictivediscovery.com

Company Secretary

Ian Hobson

E: Ian.Hobson@predictivediscovery.com

P : +61 407 421 185

Bobby Morse/Ariadna Peretz - Buchanan

Media Enquiries

E: predictive@buchanan.uk.com

P: +44 (0) 20 7466 5000

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The exploration results reported herein are based on information compiled by Mr Norm Bailie. Mr Bailie 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 Bailie 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 GOLD PROJECT

The Bankan Project, located within Guinea's Siguiri Basin (Fig. 6), is a greenfields gold discovery and the Company's flagship project.

In the 22 months since its discovery in April 2020, the Company has completed extensive drilling programs which has culminated in the production of a substantially sized 3,646koz gold Mineral Resource from both NE Bankan and Bankan Creek which was released to the market in September 2021.

There remains great potential to expand the mineral resources in the Bankan Project, as the Company aggressively drills out the known systems at NE Bankan and Bankan Creek and progresses higher priority prospects within the broader Bankan permit. Scoping study level metallurgical testwork has been extremely promising, with free milling gold, and 94-98% gold recoveries demonstrated across a broad representative sample.

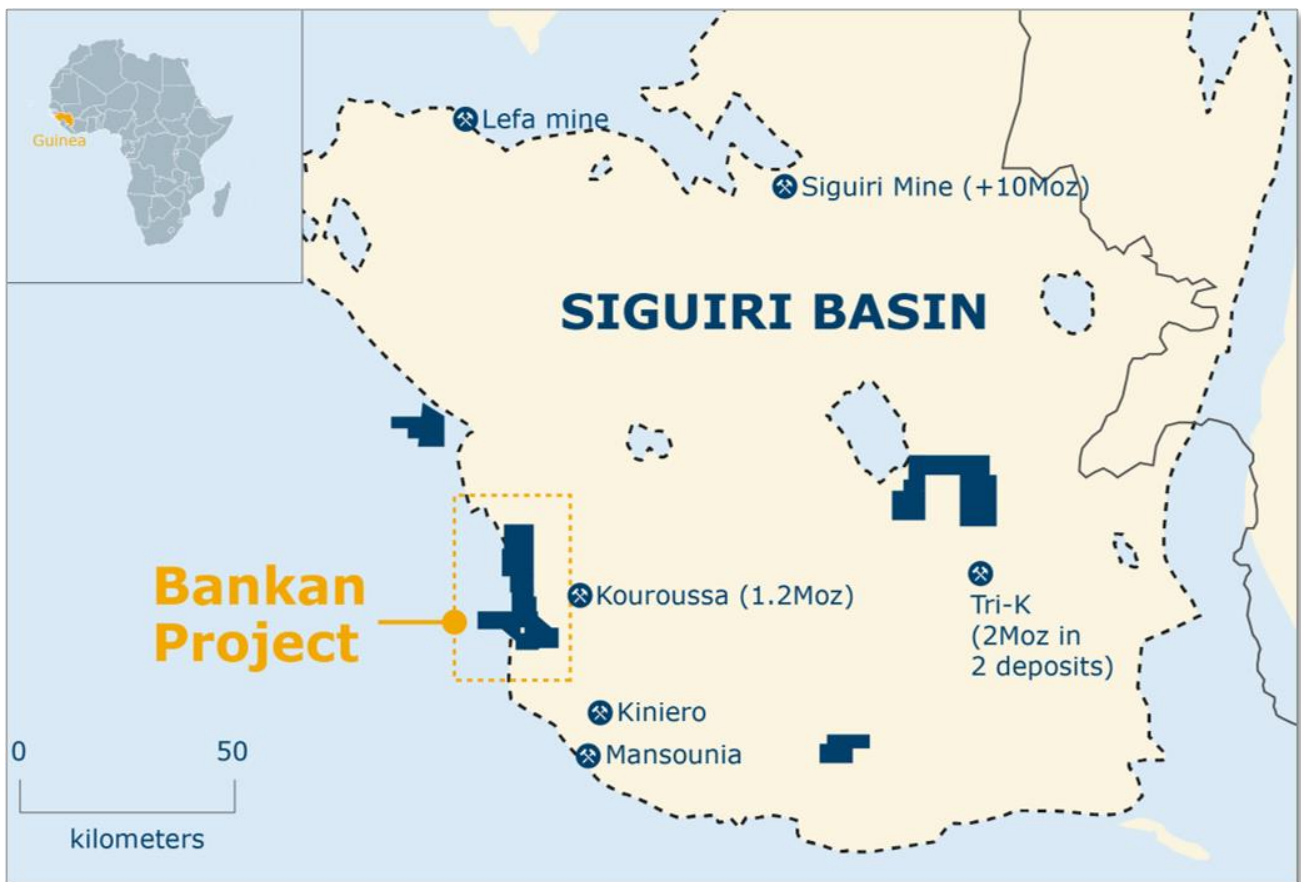


Figure 6 - Predictive Discovery's 100%-owned Guinea Portfolio of gold projects.

TABLE 1 – BANKAN PROJECT - DIAMOND DRILL RESULTS

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			Comments
								From	Interval (estimated true widths)	Au g/t	
BNERD0113	Bankan NE	395487	1174771	408	90	-55	966.60	850.0	24.0	5.48	Incl. 11m @ 10.3g/t Au from 852m
								879.0	3.0	0.91	
								885.0	1.0	1.95	
								900.0	2.0	0.71	
								907.0	1.0	1.43	
								940.0	3.0	1.61	
								949.0	6.0	0.87	
BNERD0115	Bankan NE	396249	1175020	441	90	-55	508.00	386.0	1.2	1.02	
								389.4	27.6	5.24	Incl. 6.2m @ 12.1g/t Au from 394m & 1.7m @ 8.3g/t Au from 414.3m
								421.0	17.0	0.76	
								449.0	1.0	1.25	
								484.0	3.0	1.42	
BNERD0116	Bankan NE	395986	1174979	425	90	-55	690.00	531.0	2.0	1.46	
								543.0	1.0	4.89	
								556.0	41.0	3.81	Incl. 16.4m @ 7.0g/t Au from 558.6m
								603.0	2.0	0.82	
								622.0	1.0	11.20	
								653.0	1.0	7.85	

TABLE 2 – BANKAN PROJECT – REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL RESULTS

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.5g/t gold cut-off			Comments
								From	Interval (estimated true widths)	Au g/t	
BNERC0085	Bankan NE	396946	1175020	431.25	90	-54.05	89.00	4.0	4.0	1.32	
								14.0	2.0	2.05	
								33.0	1.0	1.09	
								78.0	1.0	0.99	
BNERC0086	Bankan NE	396936	1175020	431.26	91	-55	88.00	1.0	13.0	0.91	
								18.0	3.0	0.75	
								0.0	0.0	0.00	
								0.0	0.0	0.00	
BNERC0087	Bankan NE	396927	1175020	431.23	90	-55	89.00	3.0	6.0	1.22	
								44.0	1.0	1.14	
								49.0	2.0	0.86	
BNERC0088	Bankan NE	396916	1175020	431.47	88	-55	82.00	1.0	1.0	0.74	
								6.0	7.0	1.23	
								20.0	3.0	0.51	
								32.0	2.0	4.12	
								53.0	13.0	0.60	
BNERC0089	Bankan NE	396906	1175020	431.91	91	-56	83.00	7.0	9.0	2.92	Incl. 2m @ 7.6g/t Au from 12m
								19.0	1.0	1.14	
								24.0	4.0	1.35	
								31.0	3.0	0.50	
								63.0	4.0	0.46	
BNERC0090	Bankan NE	396896	1175020	431.97	91	-59	81.00	0.0	22.0	0.98	

								34.0	2.0	1.0 9	
								46.0	1.0	0.9 8	
								70.0	2.0	2.3 0	

TABLE 3 - JORC CODE – 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 oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</p>	<p>Drill types are 3 diamond drill rigs collecting PQ, HQ and NQ core and a separate reverse circulation rig using a 118mm diameter reverse circulation hammer.</p>

Drill Sample Recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</p>	<p>Drill core:</p> <p>Sample recoveries were measured in the normal way for diamond drill core. Core recoveries were generally excellent except for the saprolite where some core loss was experienced owing to clayey core being washed out in the diamond drilling process. Given that most of these saprolite core loss zones were obtained in mineralised intervals, grade is probably underestimated in those sections as zones of core loss are assumed to contain no gold.</p> <p>Significant sample bias is not expected with cut core.</p> <p>RC chips:</p> <p>Each 1 metre drill sample was weighed.</p> <p>Sample recoveries were in general high and no unusual measures were taken to maximise sample recovery.</p> <p>Significant sample bias is not expected with riffle splitting of RC chips.</p>
Logging	<p>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>All drill samples were logged systematically for lithology, weathering, alteration, veining, structure and minor minerals. Minor minerals were estimated quantitatively. A core orientation device was employed enabling orientated structural measurements to be taken.</p>
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	<p>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</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. 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 or moist, however some samples are wet. One field duplicate was taken and assayed every 50m. The sampling method is considered adequate for an RC drilling program of this type.</p>

Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	<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 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>
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	<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>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.</p>
Location of Data points	<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	<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. Single DD holes are in the process of being drilled on most 80m spaced sections in the 1km 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>
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	<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 true widths through the gold mineralisation.</p>
Sample Security	<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</p>

		eventually recovered from SGS in Bamako and stored at Predictive's field office in Kouroussa.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	No reviews or audits of sampling techniques were conducted.
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Kaninko Reconnaissance Authorisation was granted to a Predictive subsidiary in Guinea in June 2019. It was converted to an Exploration Permit in early October 2019. It is 100% owned by Predictive.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Predictive is not aware of any significant previous gold exploration over the permit.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Kaninko permit consists of 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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	See Table 1 and the accompanying notes in these tables.
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	<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 both the 0.25g/t Au and 0.5g/t Au cut-off grades.</p> <p>Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.</p>

	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	True widths have only been estimated for the three west to east diamond drill holes. The overall orientation of mineralised zones on the other drilled lines is not yet properly understood.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	An appropriate map and cross sections are included in this release (Figures 1-4).
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.