

EARLY RESULTS IMPRESS IN GUINEA

- Initial results have now been received from reconnaissance exploration on Predictive's 100% owned Nonta and Kankan Permits, located in Guinea.
 - Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG) stream sediment sampling has identified **highly encouraging gold stream sediment anomalies** over large catchment areas on Nonta and Kankan.
 - Rock-chip sampling at Nonta obtained results of **up to 29g/t Au** and identified a new prospect extending at least 300m in strike upstream of a major BLEG anomaly and open to the north-west and south-east.
 - Soil sampling results from Kankan revealed **a 6km long zone** of gold-in-soil anomalies peaking at **570ppb Au**.
 - Two new 100% owned Reconnaissance Authorisations, totalling 200km², have been granted:
 - **BOROTO** located within the Siguiiri Basin, close to both the Nonta and Souloko authorisations, is considered prospective for gold.
 - **YOMADOU** located in (older) Archaean rocks south of the Siguiiri Basin, has potential for both gold and nickel-copper-platinum-palladium mineralisation.
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Predictive Discovery Limited (**Predictive or Company**) is pleased to announce encouraging initial stream sediment, rock and soil geochemical results from its 100% owned Kankan and Nonta Projects. Predictive now holds 400km² of prospective landholdings in four projects all with widespread artisanal gold workings. Three projects are within the Siguiiri Basin which hosts AngloGold's large Siguiiri Mine (+10Moz).

The Company has been notified of the grant of the new Yomadou and Boroto Reconnaissance Authorisations, totalling 200km², on which exploration work has now commenced. Additionally, the Kankan and Nonta projects have now been converted from Reconnaissance Authorisations to Exploration Permits.

"These early results from Kankan and Nonta support the highly prospective nature of our targets in the Siguiiri Basin. The stream sediment values reported here for both Nonta and Kankan are the best results Predictive has received compared with previous BLEG stream sediment surveys we have completed in West Africa in the past 5 years. The peak BLEG gold values at Nonta and Kankan are 223ppb and 87ppb Au respectively. By comparison, our Nyangboue gold discovery on the Boundiali Project in Cote D'Ivoire was located upstream of BLEG stream sediment results with a maximum value of 24ppb Au.

*The Company will systematically and aggressively follow up these results and complete reconnaissance geochemistry of our new projects in Guinea, providing significant additional news flow over the coming months. With the addition of the Yomadou and Boroto Authorisations, we have a strong foothold in Guinea with four 100% owned properties in a country which we see as a new frontier for gold discovery in West Africa." - **commented Managing Director, Paul Roberts.***

NONTA – BLEG AND ROCK CHIP SAMPLING

The Company sampled and assayed 50 rock chip and dump samples from artisanal mine sites and rock outcrops on Nonta. A gold Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (**BLEG**) stream sediment sampling program was also completed, totalling 39 samples.

Rock chip samples were analysed by fire assay at the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Bamako, Mali. BLEG samples were assayed at Bureau Veritas in Perth using a very low detection limit cyanide leach method (see Tables 1 and 2 for further details).

Nonta Rock-Chip Sampling Results

Gold anomalous values (>0.25g/t Au) were obtained from 13 samples within the permit with a peak value of 29g/t Au. Eight of these samples, including the highest-grade values, came from a 300m-long zone of artisanal workings (Figures 1- 2), which lies directly upstream of a train of highly anomalous BLEG stream sediment samples (see below).

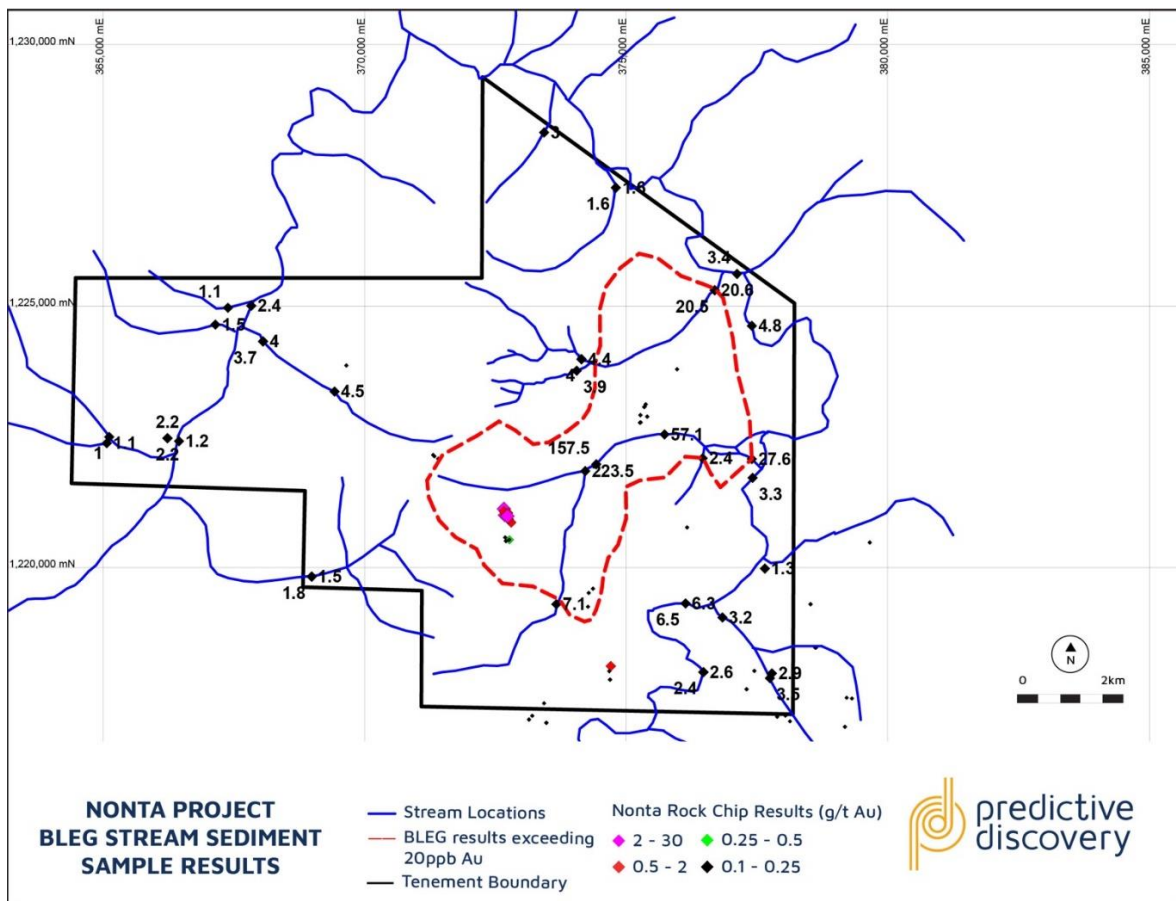


Figure 1 – Nonta Project BLEG stream sediment sample results showing stream locations (blue), rock chip/dump sample locations and stream catchment areas with BLEG results exceeding 20ppb Au (red-dashed line).

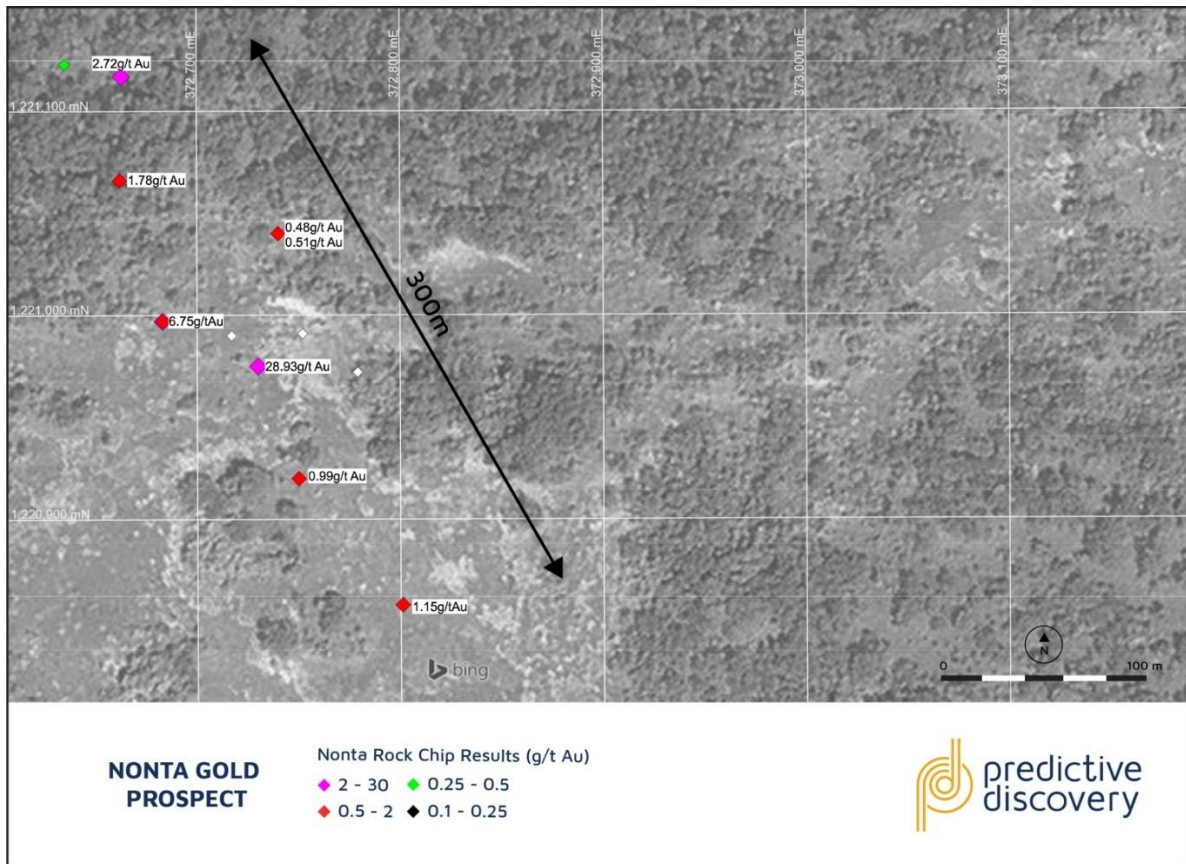


Figure 2 - New Nonta gold prospect showing significant gold-bearing samples. 300m strike length, open to the north-west and south-east.

Nonta BLEG Results (Detailed)

Highly anomalous gold values were obtained at Nonta, **peaking at 223ppb Au** and exceeding 20ppb over two stream catchment areas covering **a total area of 20km²** (Figure 1). While these values may have been enhanced by gold shedding from active artisanal workings within the catchment area, they are very impressive compared with BLEG values that Predictive has obtained from all previous BLEG stream sediment sample surveys in West Africa (Cote D'Ivoire, Mali and Burkina Faso). For example the best and highest BLEG result obtained downstream of the Nyangboue gold discovery¹ in Cote D'Ivoire (Toro JV – Boundiali Project) was just 24ppb Au.

Nonta BLEG Program (Background)

BLEG stream sediment sampling detects fine grained gold in clays and fine silts in recently deposited stream sediments. BLEG stream sediment results represent the sediment derived from weathering and erosion of the entire catchment area upstream of each sample site, including potential orebodies. A successful use of the methodology was made with Newmont Mining's discovery of the Perama Hill ore

¹ Drill results included 30m at 8.3g/t Au and 20m at 10.5g/t Au – see ASX Announcement - 30m at 8.3 g/t Au from Boundiali, Cote D'Ivoire <https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/9d7ee0bf-2a8.pdf>

deposit in Greece (now owned by Eldorado Gold - NYSE: EGO). The Perama Hill discovery resulted in an economic ore deposit with a 1.4Moz (measured and indicated) resource grading 3.6 g/t Au².

Predictive utilises BLEG stream sediment sampling as a key first-pass reconnaissance tool on new properties as an effective, low-cost and time-efficient method for screening properties to determine their potential for large bodies of near-surface gold mineralisation.

The Company generally focuses its follow-up exploration on catchment areas yielding BLEG values at or above 15ppb Au.

KANKAN PROJECT – BLEG AND SOIL SAMPLING PROGRAM

The Company carried out a BLEG stream sediment sampling program on Kankan, totalling 42 samples (including field duplicates). A soil sampling program over part of the permit, totalling 269 samples, collected on an 800 x 100m² grid, was also completed.

Soil samples were analysed by AAS at the SGS laboratory in Bamako, Mali. BLEG samples were assayed at Bureau Veritas in Perth using a very low detection limit cyanide leach method (see Tables 1 and 2 for further details).

Kankan Project – BLEG Results

Highly anomalous gold values were also obtained at Kankan **peaking at 87ppb Au**, and exceeding 18ppb over two stream catchment areas covering **a total area of 17km²** (Figure 1). An isolated 881ppb Au result was also obtained in a separate stream catchment but that result appears to be the result of contamination from a nearby gold washing operation.

The better BLEG gold results coincide with an interpreted sheared mafic-ultramafic volcanic belt in contact with complex geology, indicating a possible locus of undiscovered gold mineralisation.

Kankan Project – Soil Sampling Results

The initial 800 x 100m² sampling revealed a broad zone of anomalous gold values extending over 6km of strike (Figure 4) and peaking at 570ppb Au. The best cluster of gold values was 220ppb, 190 ppb and 108ppb Au, covering 200m of the northern-most line and open to both the west and east.

SOULOUKO PROJECT BLEG

A BLEG survey was completed over the Soulouko Permit, totalling 37 samples. Sampling and analytical methods were as described in Table 2. Results were disappointing with a maximum recorded value of 3.1ppb Au. The Soulouko Reconnaissance Authorisation will be surrendered.

² Perama Hill Technical Report - <https://bit.ly/2TXFUX0>

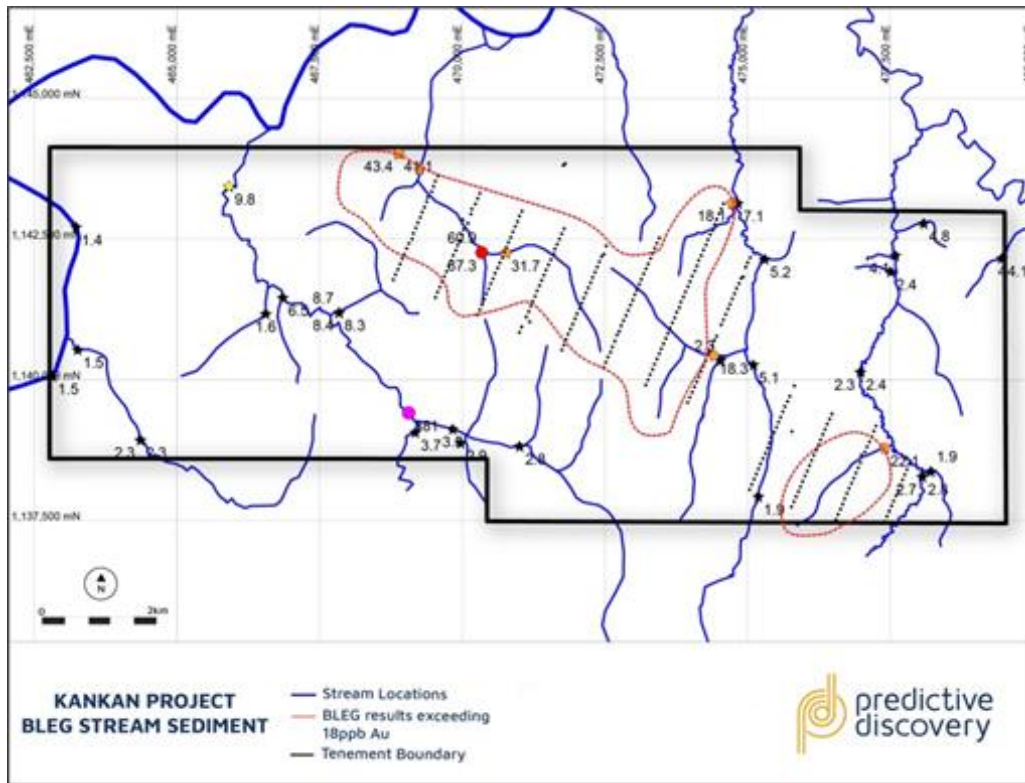


Figure 3 – Kankan Project BLEG stream sediment sample results with stream locations (blue), soil sample locations (brown points) and stream catchment areas with BLEG results exceeding 18ppb Au (red-stippled lines).

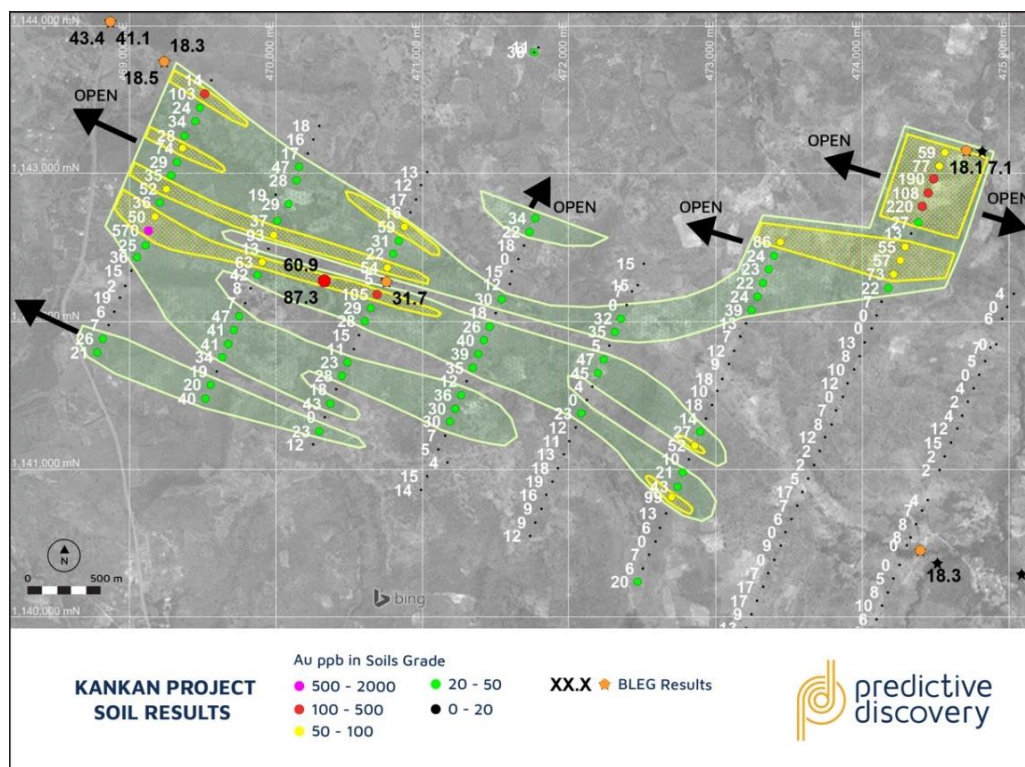


Figure 4 – Kankan Project Soil Results showing anomalous gold-in-soil values and the location of anomalous BLEG stream sediment samples superimposed on satellite imagery.

GUINEA – UPCOMING ACTIVITY

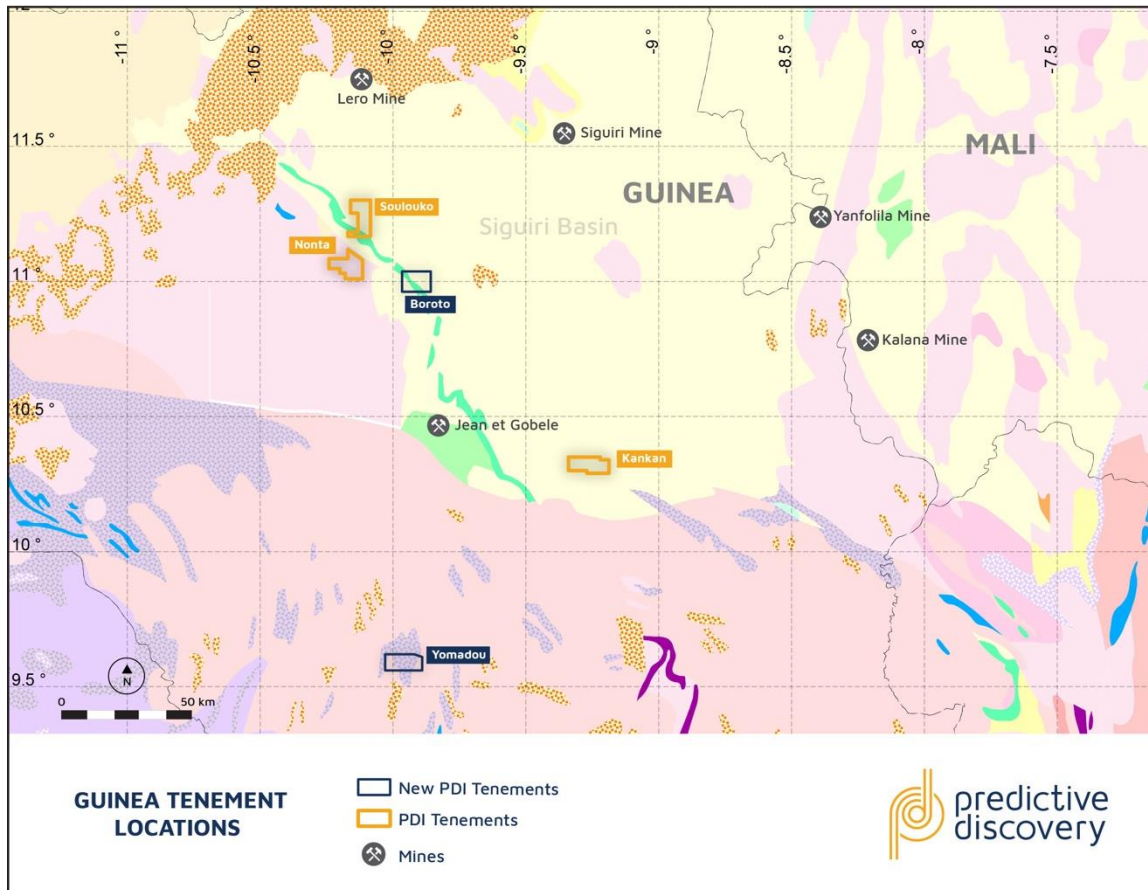


Figure 5 – Guinea tenement locations on geological map background

Nonta Project

The plus 20ppb Au anomalous catchment areas will be tested by a soil sampling program (800 x 100m² grid) and further geological mapping. The new gold prospect will be soil sampled on a tighter grid. Further infill soil geochemical programs are planned once initial soil results are received.

The Company was encouraged by these early results, which have demonstrated the presence of large areas of anomalous gold. Subject to continuing positive results, the Company plans to trench and/or reconnaissance drill the better targets later in 2019.

The Nonta Project area was initially selected using Predictive Discovery's proprietary *Predictore*TM targeting system.

Kankan Project

The anomalous results will be followed up with infill soil sampling of anomalous areas on a 400 x 50m² grid pattern. The current 800 x 100m² grid will be extended up towards the northern permit boundary. Further geological mapping will also be carried out. Ongoing infill soil geochemical programs will be planned once the next batch of soil results are received.

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Yomadou and Boroto Reconnaissance Authorisations

The Company has been granted two new Reconnaissance Authorisations – Boroto and Yomadou. Both authorisations were identified using Predictive Discovery's proprietary *Predictore*TM targeting system.

BOROTO is relatively close to both Nonta and Kankan (Figure 5) and was targeted for its potential to host a Siguri Basin-style gold deposit.

YOMADOU is located over older Archaean formations. This includes ultramafic rocks in which **significant gold, copper, nickel and platinum values** have been reported nearby³. The Reconnaissance Authorisation also contains alluvial gold with an inferred primary source within the area.

BLEG stream sediment sampling is now in progress on Yomadou with Boroto with further planned exploration to be announced in the coming months.

Ongoing Ground Acquisitions

Predictive continues to investigate new mineral exploration opportunities in Guinea and expects to apply for more ground in the coming months.

³ reported values in rock samples of up 2g/t Au, 1.85g/t Pt, 0.2g/t Pd, 1%Cu, 0.3% Ni and 16g/t Ag. Source: Mamedov, V I et al (2010): Banque de Donnees sue les Gisements et Indice des Minéraux Utiles, Volume II, p. 142.

TABLE 1 – ROCK AND SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS – NONTA AND KANKAN PERMITS

Sample numbers	Northing (WGS84-29N)	Easting (WGS84 – 29N)	RL	Hole dips	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	Interval	Au (ppb)
Nonta rocks: PDG1-32, PML206-303. Kankan soils: PDG101-369	Refer to Figures 1-4 for map locations of all samples	Refer to Figures 1-4 for map locations of all samples	See notes	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	Nonta rock samples were collected from surface dumps. Kankan soil samples were collected from 10-50cm depth	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	See notes and Figures 1-4

Notes: Soil sampling is a reconnaissance exploration technique. Soil samples were collected from shallow holes and coarse material was sieved out using a 2mm mesh. The prepared soil samples were sent to the SGS laboratory in Bamako, Mali for grinding and aqua regia (low detection limit) gold analysis. Rock chip samples were prepared and analysed by fire assay by Bureau Veritas in Mali and Cote D'Ivoire. RL ranges for rock chip samples in the Nonta permit were 399-451m and for the soil grid on the Kankan permit 385-443m. Individual RLs are not reported in this announcement because they are not relevant to interpreting geochemical data of this type. The rock chip samples were collected from gold artisanal mine sites.

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>The sampling described in this report refers to samples obtained from the Nonta and Kankan exploration permits in Guinea-Conakry. The Nonta rock samples were obtained from artisanal mine dumps/outcrops and the soil samples were collected from shallow holes with depths between 10 and 50cm.</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>This is not relevant to rock or soil sampling programs.</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>This is not relevant to rock or soil sampling programs.</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>Rock samples are described in terms of interpreted lithology, mineralogy, degree of weathering and structure where observable. Soil samples are described in terms of soil type, regolith and landscape classification and colour. Descriptions are largely qualitative.</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 sample preparation methods are appropriate and standard for rock and soil samples.</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>The use of fire assays with rock samples is appropriate and standard.</p> <p>The soil sample aqua regia digest analytical method used has a low (2ppb Au) detection limit which is appropriate for samples of this type.</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>This is not relevant to rock or soil sampling programs.</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>Coordinates shown on the locality maps (Figures 1-4) are for Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Datum WGS 84, Zone 29 - Northern Hemisphere.</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>Data spacing for artisanal mine samples is not relevant. The soil sampling grid was 800 x 100m and is considered appropriate for a reconnaissance exploration grid of this type. No Mineral Resource can be estimated from these data.</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</p>	<p>The Kankan soil samples were collected along lines which were designed to cross cut the interpreted strike of an interpreted sheared mafic unit in the Kankan permit. Orientation of rock samples is not relevant to artisanal mine dumps.</p>

	orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Samples are stored securely at Predictive's field office in Kankan.
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 Kankan and Nonta permits were granted to Predictive subsidiaries in Guinea in April 2019. They are both 100% owned by Predictive.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Predictive is not aware of any significant gold exploration over either of these permits. There is a record of two gold occurrences recorded on the Kankan permit in a nation-wide database (see Mamedov, V I et al (2010): Banque de Donnees sur les Gisements et Indices des Mineraux Utiles, Volume II)
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Nonta and Kankan permits consists of metasediments, mafic volcanics and intrusives, and granitic rocks. Felsic volcanics and high-grade metamorphic rocks (gneisses) are also recorded on the Kankan permit.
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. 	This is not relevant to rock and soil sampling programs.
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.	This is not relevant to rock and soil sampling programs.
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').	This is not relevant to rock and soil sampling programs.
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 plans showing the locations of the rock and soil samples, colour coded by values, are shown in this release.
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.	Results from all assayed rock and soil samples within the Nonta and Kankan Permits have been reported.
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 relevant, new exploration data is reported in this release.
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	Follow-up soil sampling is planned on the Nonta and Kankan Permits as outlined in this release.

	drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.
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TABLE 2 – BLEG STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE RESULTS – NONTA AND KANKAN PERMITS

BLEG Stream Sediment Results									
Sample numbers	Northing (WGS84-29N)	Easting (WGS84 – 29N)	RL	Hole dips	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	Interval	Au (ppb)
Kankan: PML308-349 Nonta: PDG350-388	Refer to Figures 1 and 3 for map location of stream sediment samples	Refer to Figures 1 and 3 for map location of stream sediment samples	See notes	Not relevant to stream sediment samples	Not relevant to stream sediment samples	Samples were collected from very shallow excavations (generally less than 10cm) on stream banks and islands within streams on which active sediment has accumulated.	Not relevant to BLEG stream sediment samples	Not relevant to BLEG stream sediment samples	See notes and Figures 1 and 3

Notes: BLEG (“bulk leach extractable gold”) stream sediment sampling is a reconnaissance exploration technique. With the method used by PDI, samples composed of the finest grained “active sediment” (i.e. sediment that has been deposited very recently in stream flooding events) are collected from banks and islands within streams in which fine sediment has collected. This particular technique, when combined with accurate, very low detection limit analysis (0.1ppb Au for PDI’s samples) provides a low cost and highly effective method for identifying prospective areas in stream catchment areas as large as 10 km². The RL ranges for the Nonta and Kankan areas are, respectively is 338-442m and 271-316m. Individual RLs are not reported in this announcement because they are not relevant to interpreting geochemical data of this type; stream locations are important, however, and these are shown on Figures 1 and 3.

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>The sampling described in this report refers bulk leach extractable gold (BLEG) stream sediment samples obtained from the Nonta and Kankan exploration permits in Guinea.</p> <p>The BLEG samples consisted of silt and clay material obtained from active stream sediment within and on the banks of streams which flow during the rainy season.</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).	This is not relevant to a BLEG stream sediment program.

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>	This is not relevant to a BLEG stream sediment program.
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>	BLEG stream sediment location descriptions are all recorded along with any outcrop or float geology at the sample site.
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. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>	BLEG stream sediment samples consist of fine silt and clay material which is extracted from the other stream sediment material by decanting the fine-grained material in suspension and then settling it out of suspension using a flocculant.
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. 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>	BLEG stream sediment samples were assayed at the former Ultra Trace (now Bureau Veritas) laboratory in Perth. The samples were assayed using a very low detection limit method (detection limit 0.1ppb Au) which is considered highly appropriate for a stream sediment survey of this type.
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>	This is not relevant to a BLEG stream sediment program. However field duplicates were submitted with the BLEG samples and gave comparable results to the original samples.
Location of Data points	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.	Coordinates shown on the locality map for the Nonta and Kankan BLEG stream sediment results is for Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Datum WGS 84, Zone 29 - Northern Hemisphere.

	Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control	
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied	The BLEG sampling was designed to test stream catchment areas averaging approximately 5 km ² .
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.	This is not relevant to a BLEG stream sediment program.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Reference BLEG samples from Guinea are stored at PDI's sample store in Kankan, Guinea
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Kankan and Nonta permits were granted to Predictive subsidiaries in Guinea in April 2019. They are both 100% owned by Predictive.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Predictive is not aware of any significant gold exploration over either of these permits. There is a record of two gold occurrences recorded on the Kankan permit in a nation-wide database (see Mamedov, V I et al (2010): Banque de Donnees sur les Gisements et Indices des Mineraux Utiles, Volume II)
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Nonta and Kankan permits consists of metasediments, mafic volcanics and intrusives, and granitic rocks. Felsic volcanics and high-grade metamorphic rocks (gneisses) are also recorded on the Kankan permit.
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. 	This is not relevant to a BLEG stream sediment program.
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.	This is not relevant to a BLEG stream sediment program.
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').	This is not relevant to a BLEG stream sediment program.
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 plans showing the locations of the stream sediment samples, classified by results, are shown in this release.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration	All BLEG stream sediment results have been reported.

	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.	
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.	Rock chip samples have been collected on Nonta and soil samples on Kankan. Results from both data sets are recorded in this release.
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.	Follow-up soil sampling is planned on the Nonta and Kankan Permits, as outlined in this release.

Competent Persons Statement

The exploration results reported herein, insofar as they relate to mineralisation 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.

-END-

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About Predictive Discovery

With exposure to a world class region, Predictive Discovery (**ASX:PDI**) is focused on its west African gold projects in Burkina Faso, Cote D'Ivoire and Guinea.

Our prospect generator model of **Exploration – Partnership – Growth** provides a pipeline of continuous and early stage exploration opportunities, partnering with experienced and respected companies to fund ongoing exploration and leveraging their expertise to realise shareholder value.

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