

KANKAN RESULTS EXTEND ZONE OF GOLD ANOMALIES TO OVER 7KM

HIGHLIGHTS

- Predictive is currently undertaking multiple exploration programs across its portfolio of **100% owned projects**, located in **Guinea**.
- Infill soil sampling on the Kankan Project has returned encouraging results including definition of several **new +100 ppb gold anomalies**, each approximately 1km in length.
- The new soil sampling has also extended the gold-in-soil anomaly to more than **7km long** with a **peak value of 570ppb gold¹**.
- The new results enhance the potential for bedrock gold discoveries with **multiple anomalies earmarked for follow-up exploration** including drilling programs after the rainy season.

KANKAN PROJECT – SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS

- 306 samples have been received from two concurrent soil sampling programs.
- A program of tighter, infill soil sampling completed at a 400 x 50m spacing identified **a series of 1km-long zones of plus 100ppb gold anomalies**.
- North of the earlier grid, a program of reconnaissance soil sampling was completed at an 800 x 100m spacing, extending **the overall zone of gold anomalies to more than 7km long**.
- The previously identified northeast anomaly remains the most prospective, recording new peak values of **330ppb gold, 292ppb gold, 286ppb gold and 245ppb gold** and open to the west.

"Our optimism that the Kankan Project will contain significant bedrock gold mineralisation is growing as each exploration phase reveals higher value gold-in-soil trends within the 7km zone. Our early stage programs are designed to vector down on targets for follow-up drilling programs, which the Company plans to undertake after the wet season. The Kankan results further confirm the high regional prospectivity for gold mineralisation within multiple exploration projects across the Company's 100% owned Guinea landholdings."

- said Predictive Discovery Managing Director, Paul Roberts.

KANKAN PROJECT – NEXT STEPS

- Work will continue during the rainy season (July to October) with the aim of narrowing down on targets for follow up drilling after the wet season. This will include:
 - an additional phase of infill soil sampling, tightening the sample density to 200 x 25m to assist with identification of follow up drill targets.
 - regolith mapping and pitting to help interpret the geochemical results.

¹ ASX Announcements - EARLY RESULTS IMPRESS IN GUINEA
<https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/866985c4-568.pdf>

- XRF analysis of soil samples, specifically Ti/Zr ratios, to help map underlying rock types.
- A possible ground magnetic survey to help identify underlying mineralised structures controlling the distribution of higher tenor gold-in-soil anomalies.
- Assuming ongoing good results from above work programs, the Company hopes to drill some of the Kankan targets after the rainy season, possibly commencing with power auger followed by an RC drill program.

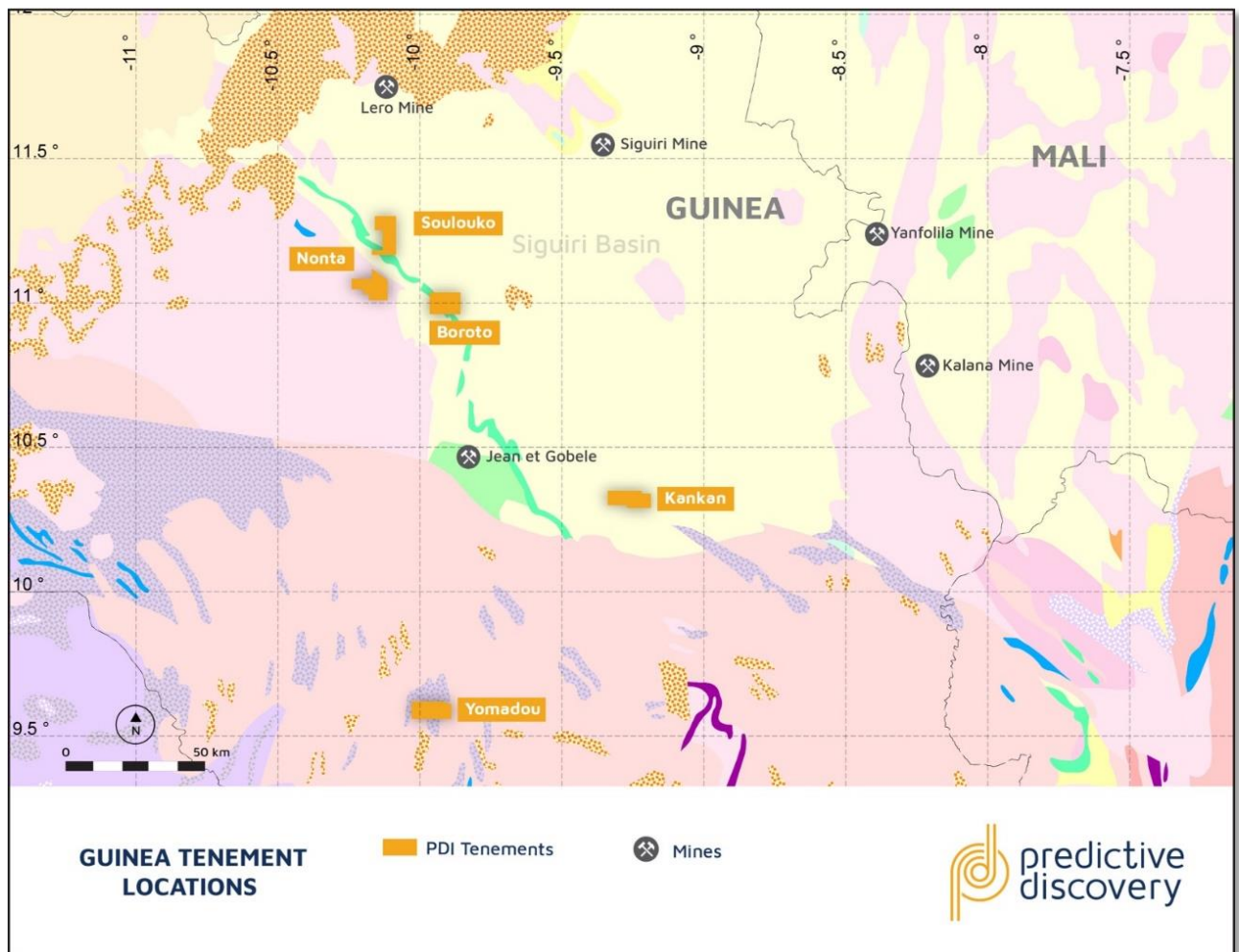


Figure 1 – Predictive's 100% owned landholdings located in Guinea

Predictive Discovery Limited (**Predictive** or **Company**) is pleased to announce encouraging new soil sampling results from its 100% owned Kankan Project, located in Guinea's Siguiri Basin which hosts Anglogold's large Siguiri Mine (+10Moz).

This announcement summarises encouraging soil sampling results received from infill and extension soil sampling programs on a soil geochemical anomaly which is now known to be 7km long with a peak value of 570ppb Au.

306 samples were collected in this most recent phase of work and four plus-100ppb anomalies were identified.

These results form part of the Company's ongoing 2019 Guinea exploration campaign, with good progress already made at the Boroto, Yomadou, Nonta and Kankan Projects. The Company currently holds ~500km² of highly prospective ground in this emerging world-class gold region.

KANKAN SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS (DETAILED)

This announcement reports results from the most recently completed soil sampling program, designed to infill anomalous areas within the earlier broad spaced soil sampling program and extend reconnaissance coverage to the northern permit boundary. The Company is utilising these results to vector down on targets for an expected follow-up drilling program, to commence later in the year or early in 2020, following the wet season.

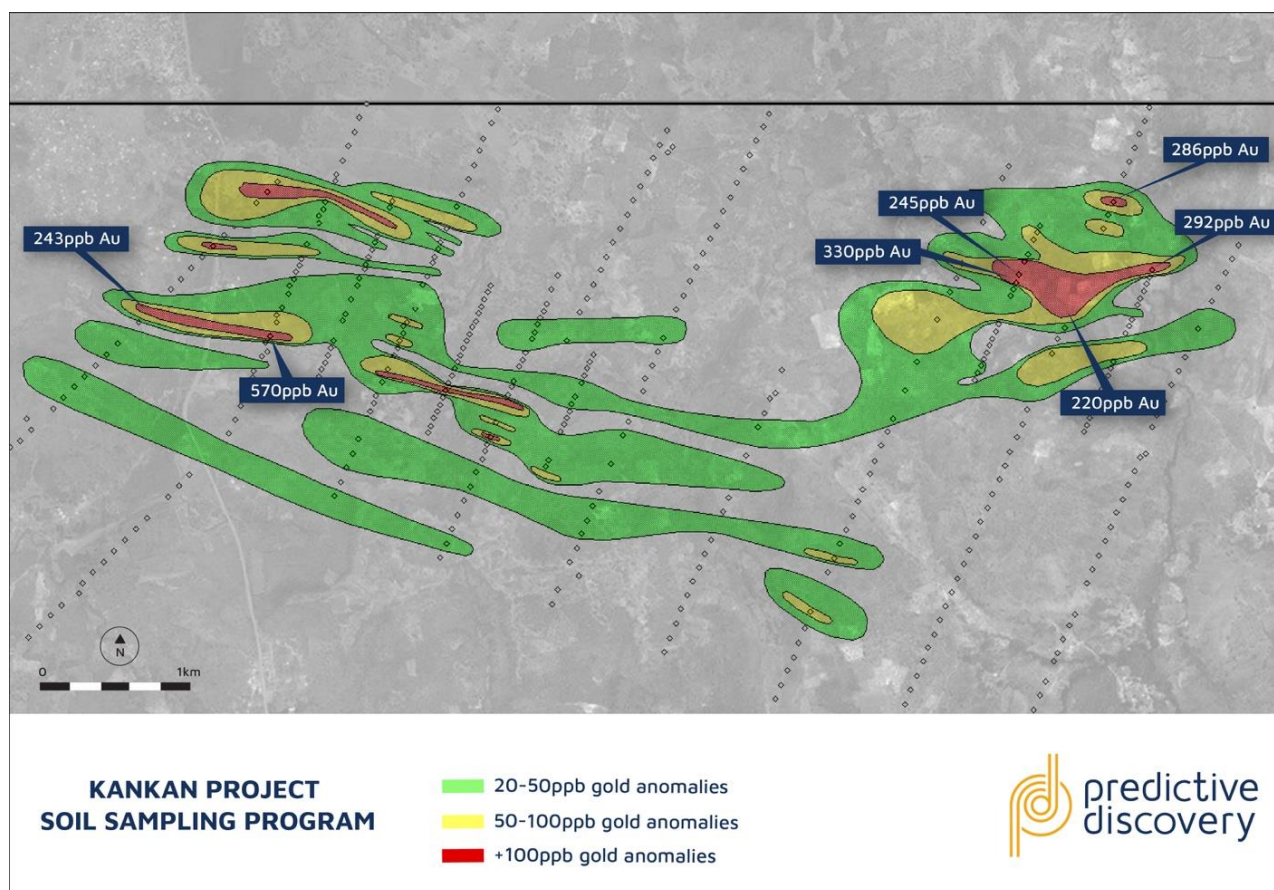


Figure 2 – Kankan Project soil sampling results with wide zones of 20-50ppb gold anomalies (green), 50-100ppb gold anomalies (yellow) and +100ppb gold anomalies (red).

A total of 306 soil samples were collected. Infill soil samples on a sample spacing of 400m x 50m were collected to infill around plus 50ppb Au anomalous soil values. Extension sampling north of the earlier grid was also carried out on a sample spacing of 800m x 100m. The samples were assayed at the SGS laboratory in Bamako, Mali. The complete soil sample coverage to date is shown in Figure 2. More detailed information is provided in Table 1.

The new results showed that 4 multi-line plus-100ppb Au soil anomalies have now been identified on the grid, each with an approximate strike length of 1km. Of these, the strongest anomaly is located in the north-eastern part of the permit and is open to the west. The higher value anomalies appear to be generally parallel to recorded geological strike which suggest that they may reflect underlying mineralisation on lithological contacts, possibly including gold mineralised shear zones.



Figure 3 – Predictive Discovery Principal Geologist Aimé Nganare (right) with Guinea Regional Director of Mines Mr Kourouma (left), inspecting the NE soil anomaly (292 ppb Au at this location) on the Kankan Project.

PREVIOUS RESULTS

In April 2019, Predictive announced that first-pass Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG) stream sediment sampling had identified highly encouraging gold stream sediment anomalies over large catchment areas within the Kankan Project².

BLEG sampling totalled 42 samples (including field duplicates) with anomalous gold values returned up to 87ppb gold, and exceeding 18ppb gold over a series of stream catchment areas covering a total area of 17km².

The first soil sampling program on the Kankan project, totalling 269 samples, was also reported. This was collected on an 800 x 100m² grid and revealed a broad zone of anomalous gold values extending **over 6km of strike 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.

GUINEA – OTHER ACTIVITY

- Nonta Project - Soil results covering the gold anomalous BLEG stream sediment sample results are expected to be announced in the coming weeks.
- Boroto and Yomadou - BLEG results are also expected, to be followed up, as required, by soils or infill BLEG stream sediment sampling.
- Grant of a new reconnaissance authorisation is pending and will be announced once granted.

TABLE 1 - KANKAN PROJECT SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS

Sample numbers	Northing (WGS84-29N)	Easting (WGS84-29N)	RL	Hole dips	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	Interval	Au (ppb)
Kankan soils: PDG055-100 and 401-760	Refer to Figure 2 for sample map locations	Refer to Figure 2 for sample map locations	See notes	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	The Kankan soil samples were collected from 10-60cm depth	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	See notes and Figure 2
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. The RL range for the soil grid on the Kankan permit is 385-443m. Individual RLs are not reported in this announcement because they are not relevant to interpreting geochemical data of this type.									

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Technique	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry)	The sampling described in this report refers to samples obtained from the Kankan exploration permit in Guinea-Conakry.

² ASX Announcement - EARLY RESULTS IMPRESS IN GUINEA
<https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/866985c4-568.pdf>

	<p>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>	The soil samples were collected from shallow holes with depths between 10 and 60cm.
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 soil sampling 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 soil sampling 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>	Soil samples are described in terms of soil type, regolith and landscape classification and colour. Descriptions are largely qualitative.
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>	The sample preparation methods are appropriate and standard for soil samples.

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>	The soil sample aqua regia digest analytical method used has a low (2ppb Au) detection limit which is appropriate for samples 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 soil sampling program.
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>	Coordinates shown on the locality map (Figure 2) are for Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Datum WGS 84, Zone 29 - Northern Hemisphere.
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>	The soil sampling grids of 800 x 100m and 400 x 50m are considered appropriate for a reconnaissance exploration grid of this type. No Mineral Resource can be estimated from these data.
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>	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.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Samples are currently stored securely at the SGS laboratory in Bamakao. Pulps will be returned to Predictive's field office in Kankan.
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	The Kankan permit was granted to a Predictive subsidiary in Guinea in April 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 gold exploration over Kankan. There is a record of two gold occurrences recorded on the 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 Kankan permit consists of metasediments, mafic volcanics and intrusives, granitic rocks, felsic volcanics and high-grade metamorphic rocks (gneisses).

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. 	This is not relevant to a soil sampling program.
Data Aggregation Methods	<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>	This is not relevant to a soil sampling program.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	<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>	This is not relevant to a soil sampling program.
Diagrams	<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>	An appropriate plan showing locations of the soil samples, contoured by values, is shown in this release.
Balanced Reporting	<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>	Results from all assayed soil samples within the Kankan Permit has been reported.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	<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>	All relevant, new exploration data is reported in this release.
Further Work	<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>	Further soil sampling, along with regolith mapping, XRF measurements of sample pulps and a possible ground magnetic survey is planned 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.

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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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