

44M AT 2.06G/T GOLD FROM BANKAN CREEK PROSPECT, KANINKO PROJECT, GUINEA

Predictive Discovery Limited (“Predictive” or “Company”) (ASX: PDI) is pleased to announce first drill results from its Bankan Creek prospect on its flagship Kaninko Gold Project, Guinea. Located only 3km from the NE Bankan discovery (with **46m at 6.58g/t gold** including **10m at 26.52g/t gold**), the new results from Bankan Creek add to the broader Kaninko project area’s gold mineralisation inventory.

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Better Bankan Creek drill intercepts included:
 - ▶ **KKOAC039 - 44m at 2.06g/t gold**, including **18m at 2.97g/t gold to end of hole**, all in fresh rock
 - ▶ **KKOAC025: 6m at 4.52g/t gold** including **2m at 10.30g/t gold**
- ▶ Results received from 18 holes out of a 23-hole air core/reverse circulation drill program (totalling 1,038m) on Bankan Creek, testing beneath previous power auger drilling and trenching results which included **18m at 1.60g/t gold** (stopped in mineralisation) and **37m at 0.94g/t gold**.
- ▶ Drilling was completed on 80m-spaced traverses across a 350m long and 100m wide gold anomaly. **Further results are pending** from the most northerly traverse.
- ▶ Power auger drilling has re-started at Kaninko with a 189-hole (3,500m) program designed to quadruple power auger coverage of the NE Bankan prospect, extending north-south drill coverage from the current 450m of strike to 1700m of strike.

Paul Roberts commenting on Bankan Creek Results:

“We are highly encouraged by these new drill results at Bankan Creek, which add to the inventory of gold mineralisation on the Kaninko Project, and we await with interest the assay results from the northern drill traverse. Our drilling suggests different and apparently more complex geology than at NE Bankan, with a mixture of different rock types cut by a stockwork of quartz veins, and a possibility that grade increases with depth. To understand this mineralisation better we need to drill deeper, ideally with a diamond drill rig, to map the orientation of geological units, structures and gold mineralisation. We plan to do this in the next 4-6 weeks.

Our immediate work focus, however, is on the much larger NE Bankan gold prospect where there is huge scope to find more gold mineralisation in all directions – along the existing drill lines to east and west, along strike to the north and south and at depth. Follow-up work has already begun with a power auger drilling program which will quadruple the drill coverage. Reverse circulation and/or diamond drilling will follow as soon as a drill contract can be finalised.

We note that there are other as-yet undrilled artisanal mine sites and geochemical anomalies on the Kaninko permit. Once power auger drilling is completed on NE Bankan, we will move the rig onto testing those targets.”

Predictive now holds 799km² of prospective landholdings across nine permits or authorisations in Guinea, all containing artisanal gold workings. All projects are located within the Siguiri Basin which hosts AngloGold's large Siguiri Mine (+10Moz). These project areas were identified by Predictive during its terrain-scale assessment of the Siguiri Basin in late 2018 using the Company's Predictore™ gold targeting system (Figure 1).

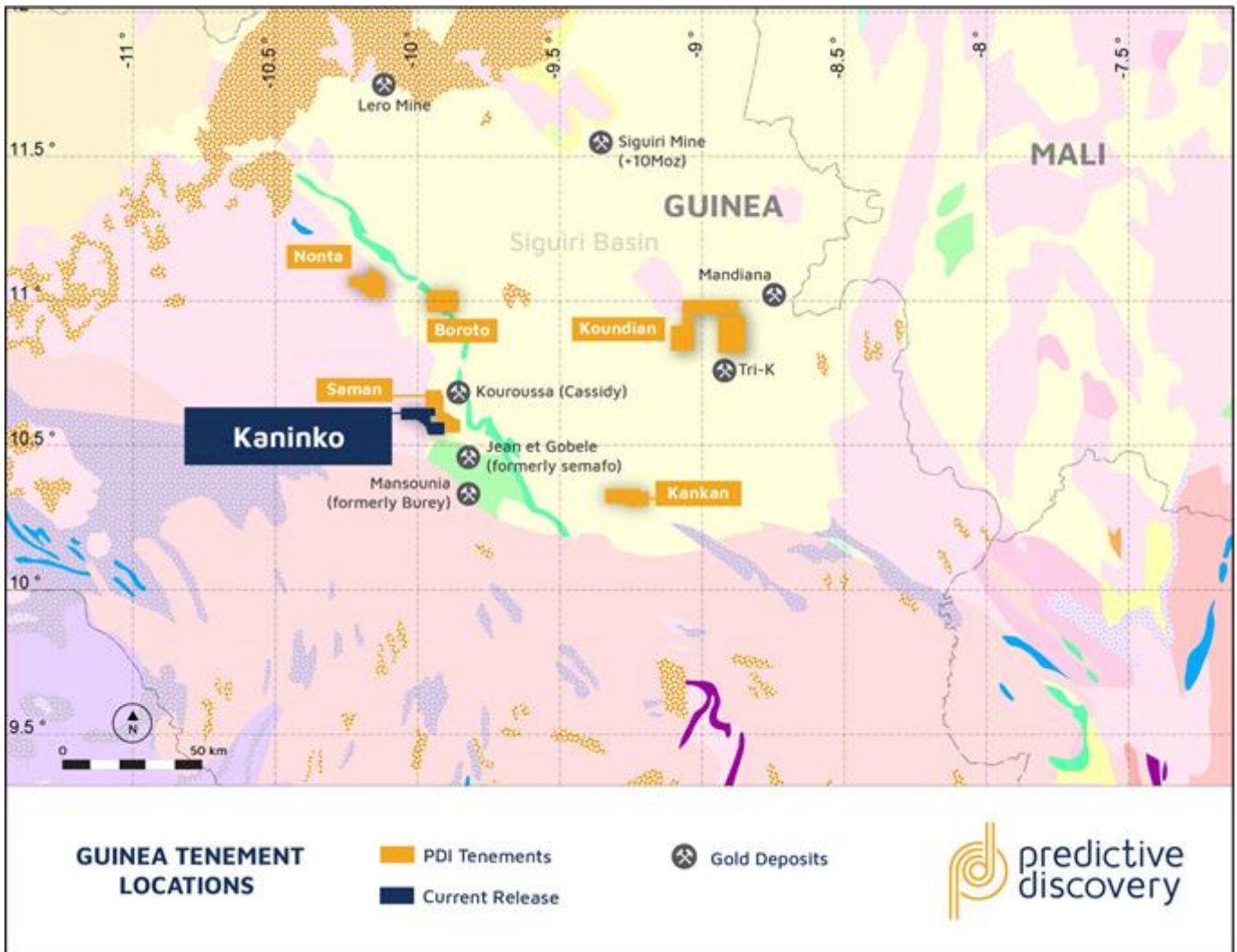


Figure 1 - Predictive Discovery Project Location Map, Guinea, highlighting Kaninko Project

BANKAN DRILL RESULTS - DETAILED

In February-March 2020, the Company completed programs of shallow power auger drilling and trenching at Bankan Creek, with better trench results including **18m at 1.60 g/t gold** and **37m at 0.94g/t gold**¹.

¹ ASX Announcement - HIGH GOLD GRADES AND BROAD MINERALISED WIDTHS FROM AUGER AND TRENCHING PROGRAMS AT KANINKO, GUINEA
<https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/f734ac23-e0e.pdf>

During late March and early April 2020, the Company completed 23 holes (totalling 1,038m) of angled air core/reverse circulation drilling along four traverses, testing beneath or along strike from a mix of elevated power auger gold assays, trenching and artisanal pits. Holes were drilled at -50 degrees generally to 50m downhole (38m vertical depth) with one hole pushed further to 59m (approximately 45m vertical depth). The drilling was carried out by Target Drilling.

There were some difficulties with this drill program, owing mainly to a shallow water table at this prospect. While most of holes returned dry samples (**including the best intercepts in hole KKOAC25 and KKOAC039**), 18% of the samples were moist or wet. Future drilling will therefore be carried out either with a reverse circulation drill rig with higher air pressure or a diamond drill rig to ensure sample quality.

Two metre composite samples were assayed by fire assay at the SGS laboratory in Bamako, Mali.

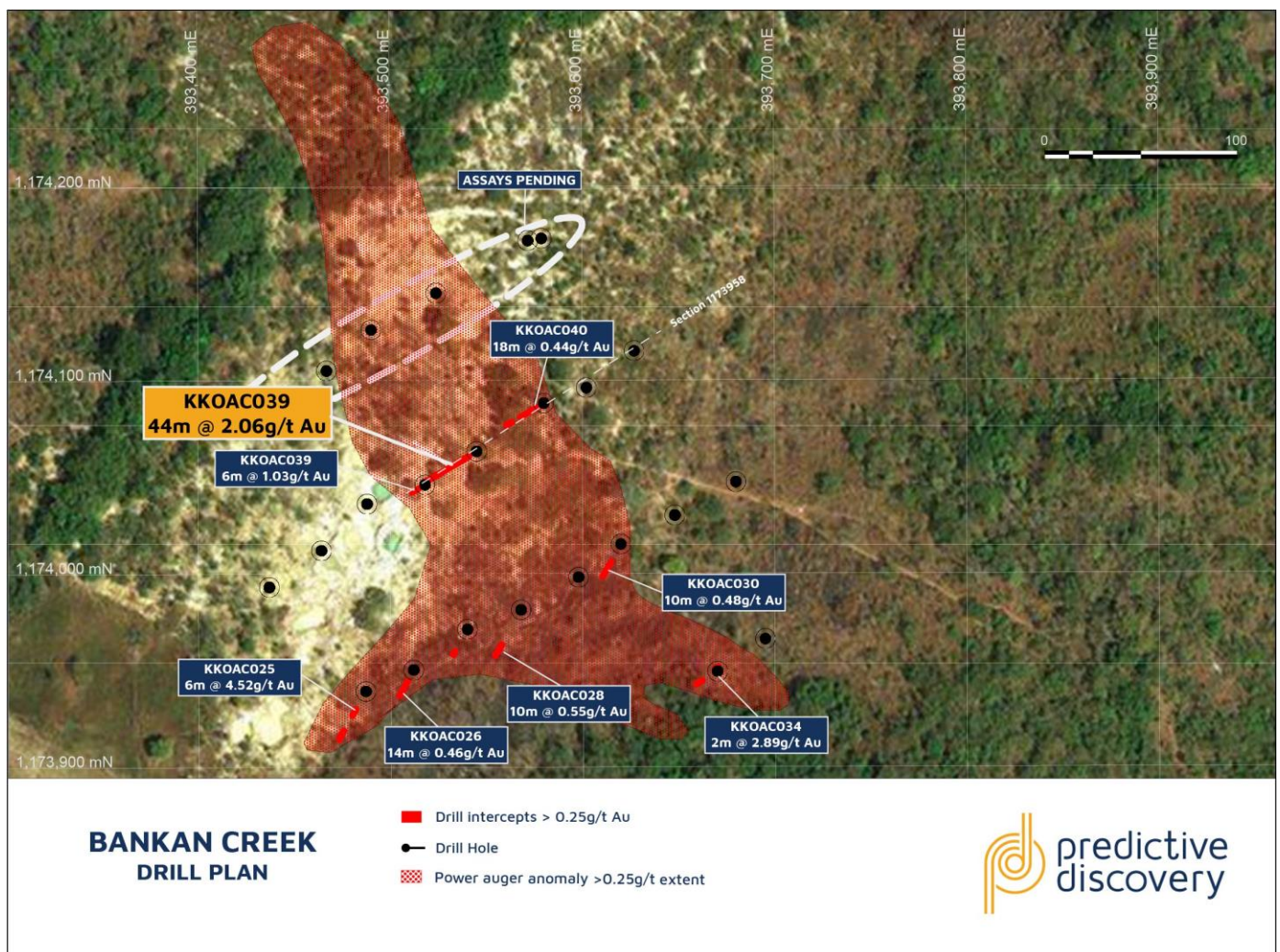


Figure 2 – Bankan Creek Prospect, Drill Hole Location Plan with AC/RC drill traverses showing significant gold intercepts

The drilling was planned as a shallow test aimed at exploring the potential width of the interpreted gold mineralised zone. In contrast with NE Bankan, many of the holes drilled through the deeply weathered

saprolite zone into saprock, and some holes intersected fresh rock. It was therefore possible to get a better idea of primary rock types than at NE Bankan, where most holes stopped in largely featureless, clayey saprolite. A mix of rock types have been logged including fine grained mafic to intermediate volcanics, coarser grained mafic to intermediate intrusive rocks and minor granitic rocks.

Results reported here are from the three southern drill sections. Results from the northernmost drill section are pending.

The best intercept in the Bankan Creek program was from hole KKOAC039, which intersected **44m at 2.06g/t Au** from 6m to the end of hole including **18m at 2.97g/t Au**, which stopped in mineralisation (Figure 3). All of the latter 18m intersection was in fresh rock and consisted of mafic to intermediate volcanics intruded by lesser granite dykes, minor quartz veining and pyrite (iron sulphide). The better grade in fresh rock – relative to other results - may be attributable to either increasing grade in fresh rock or the presence of granitic dykes or both. The granite dykes may have provided a rheology contrast with the volcanics at the time of mineralisation resulting in greater rock dilation and hence better gold grades. The two drilled sections to the south do not contain logged granitic material, which may explain the lower gold values there. Irrespective of which is the correct interpretation, these results show that the Bankan Creek mineralised system has some geological complexity which needs to be explored by deeper drilling, ideally with a diamond drill rig. This is planned to be carried out in the next 4-6 weeks subject to finalising a drill contract which is currently being negotiated.

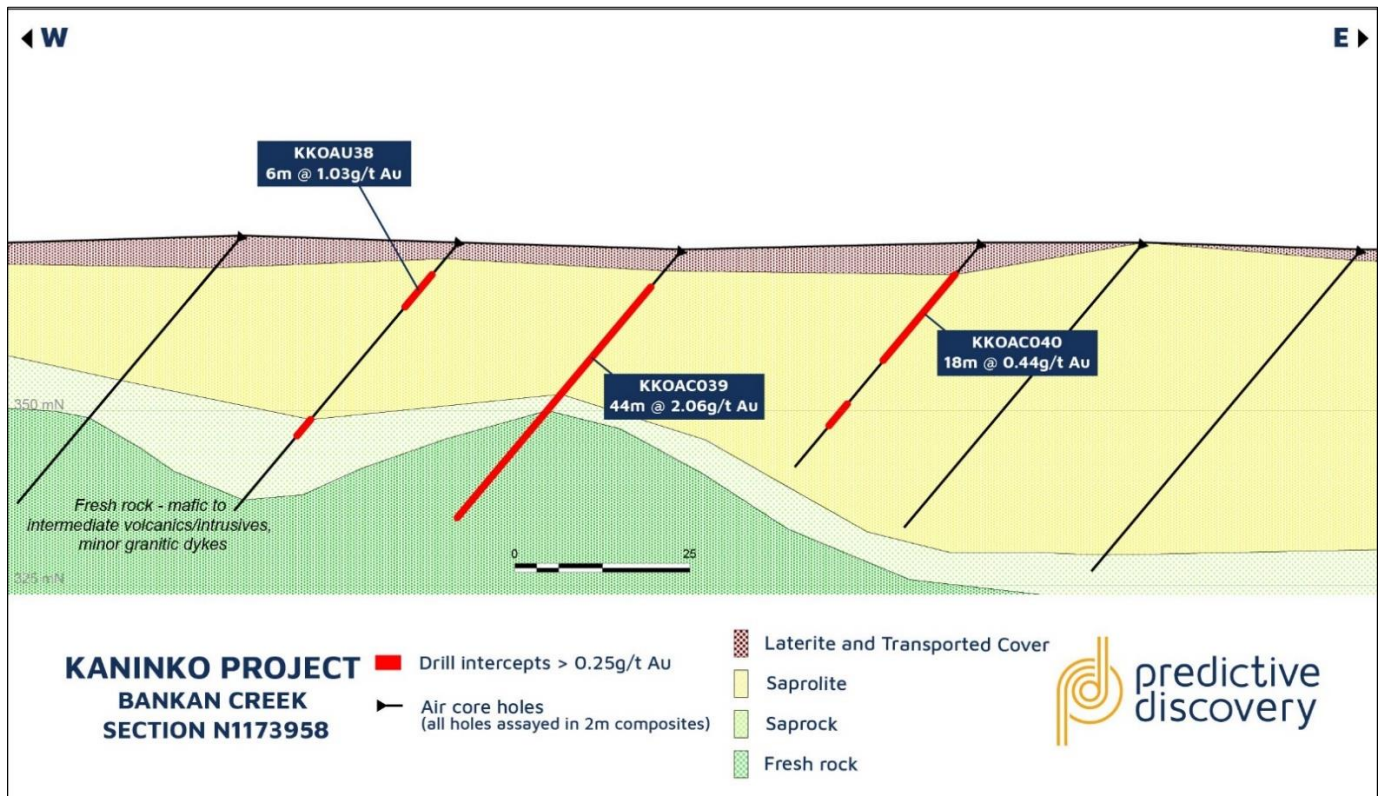


Figure 3 - Kaninko Project, Bankan Creek Prospect drill cross section showing interpreted geology and results of air core holes KKOAC037, KKOAC038, KKOAC039, KKOAC040, KKOAC041, KKOAC042

Detailed information on all drill hole locations and assay results is presented in Table 1 and shown on Figures 2-3.

ASSAYS PENDING AND NEXT STEPS

Assays are pending from 5 holes on the northernmost traverse. Whilst the focus remains on North-East Bankan, the Bankan Creek Prospect provides a material boost to the Kaninko Project and requires further testing of width and depth extensions to the known mineralisation. Once all assays have been received the Company will plan its next program of exploration at Bankan Creek, including diamond drilling, subject to rig availability.

KANINKO GOLD PROJECT - BACKGROUND

Kaninko was granted to Predictive in June 2019. Through rapid, targeted, low-cost exploration, the Company has progressed it from a greenfields tenement with no known history of past exploration, to a property on which significant gold mineralisation has now been identified, including the NE Bankan discovery.

During January-February 2020, the Company completed 3,178m of shallow power auger drilling and 490m of trenching at Kaninko, with better results including 11.90g/t gold from bottom-of-hole Power Auger sampling at North-East Bankan Prospect and 18m at 1.60g/t gold from trenching at the Bankan Creek Prospect².

In March 2020, the Company completed 24-holes (totalling 1,193m) of angled air-core/reverse circulation drilling along seven traverses, testing beneath the better intercepts from the previously announced power auger results. Drilling at NE Bankan demonstrated the presence of a very broad, north-trending zone containing some high-grade gold intercepts (Figure 4), which is at least 450m long, and open in all directions and at depth.

Significant intersections included³:

- ▶ **46m (to EOH) at 6.58 g/t gold** from 4m including:
 - ▶ **10m at 26.52 g/t gold** from 34m
- ▶ **42m (to EOH) at 2.92 g/t gold** from 8m
- ▶ **50m (to EOH) at 1.53 g/t gold** from surface including:
 - ▶ **20m at 2.51 g/t gold** from 30m
- ▶ **42m at 1.56g/t gold** from surface including:
 - ▶ **30m at 2.07 g/t gold** from 12m

² ASX Announcement - HIGH GOLD GRADES AND BROAD MINERALISED WIDTHS FROM AUGER AND TRENCHING PROGRAMS AT KANINKO, GUINEA
<https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/07ea4287-530.pdf>

³ ASX Announcement -15 April 2020 - OUTSTANDING DRILL RESULTS CONFIRM NEW GOLD DISCOVERY IN GUINEA
<https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/125cd27c-691.pdf>

- ▶ 20m at 1.35g/t gold from surface
- ▶ 50m (to EOH) at 1.27 g/t gold from surface
- ▶ 34m at 1.06 g/t gold from surface
- ▶ 48m at 1.15 g/t gold from surface

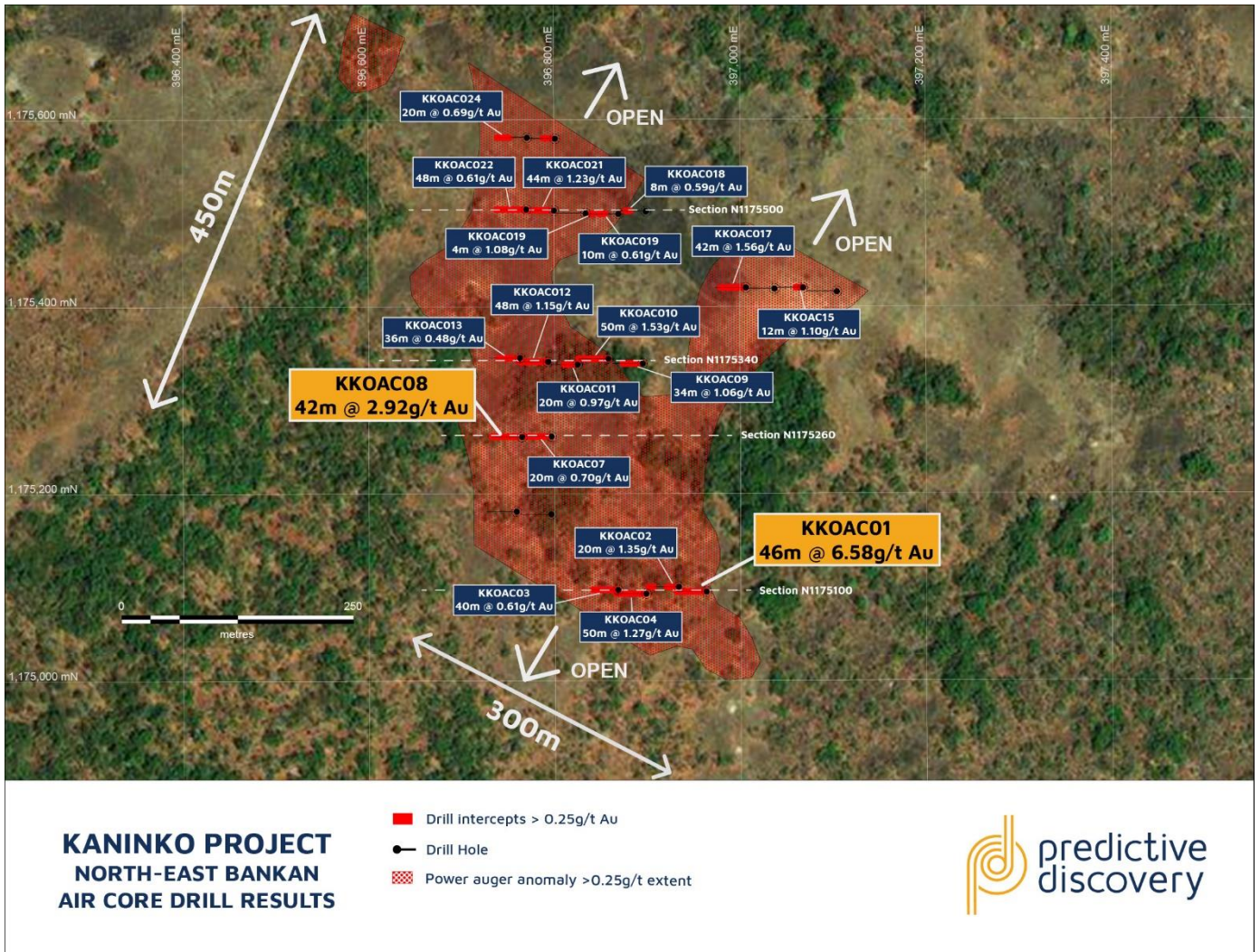


Figure 4 - North-East Bankan Prospect, Drill Hole Location Plan AC/RC drill traverses showing significant gold intercepts

TABLE 1 – AIR CORE-REVERSE CIRCULATION DIAMOND DRILLING RESULTS – BANKAN CREEK PROSPECT, KANINKO PROJECT, GUINEA

Hole No.	UTM 29N Easting	UTM 29N Northing	RL (m)	Hole dip	Hole azimuth	Hole depth	0.25g/t gold cut-off			0.50g/t gold cut-off			Comments
							From (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	
KKOAC025	393487	1173939	376	-50	210	50	16	6	4.52	16	4	6.62	Includes 2m at 10.30g/t Au
KKOAC025	393487	1173939	376	-50	210	50	36	8	0.43	36	4	0.57	
KKOAC026	393512	1173950	370	-50	210	43	10	14	0.46	22	2	1.32	
KKOAC027	393540	1173971	371	-50	210	50	20	4	0.42				
KKOAC028	393568	1173981	369	-50	210	50	32	10	0.55	36	2	1.55	
KKOAC029	393598	1173998	370	-50	210	50	10	8	0.33	16	2	0.50	
KKOAC030	393620	1174015	372	-50	210	50	16	10	0.48	20	6	0.66	
KKOAC031	393680	1174047	379	-50	240	50	8	2	2.70	8	2	2.70	
KKOAC031	393680	1174047	379	-50	240	50	22	6	1.10	22	6	1.10	
KKOAC031	393680	1174047	379	-50	240	50	46	2	0.81	46	2	0.81	
KKOAC032	393648	1174030	374	-50	240	44	no significant intercept						
KKOAC033	393695	1173966	378	-50	240	50	44	4	0.89	44	4	0.89	
KKOAC034	393670	1173949	361	-50	240	50	0	2	2.89	0	2	2.89	
KKOAC034	393670	1173949	361	-50	240	50	14	6	0.62	18	2	1.31	
KKOAC035	393437	1173993	373	-50	240	50	no significant intercept						
KKOAC036	393464	1174012	379	-50	240	50	no significant intercept						
KKOAC037	393488	1174036	375	-50	240	50	no significant intercept						
KKOAC038	393518	1174046	369	-50	240	50	6	6	1.03	8	4	1.38	
KKOAC038	393518	1174046	369	-50	240	50	16	4	0.31				
KKOAC038	393518	1174046	369	-50	240	50	32	4	0.43				
KKOAC039	393545	1174063	374	-50	240	50	6	44	2.06	6	18	1.96	Includes 2m at 9.07g/t Au and 2m at 7.97g/t Au. Stopped in gold mineralisation.
KKOAC039	393545	1174063	374	-50	240	50				32	18	2.97	
KKOAC040	393580	1174088	370	-50	240	41	6	18	0.44	8	2	0.67	
KKOAC040	393580	1174088	370	-50	240	41				16	6	0.66	
KKOAC040	393580	1174088	370	-50	240	41	30	6	0.64	30	4	0.83	
KKOAC041	393602	1174096	376	-50	240	53	no significant intercept						
KKOAC042	393627	1174115	376	-50	240	60	no significant intercept						

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 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	Samples assayed were air core drill samples and reverse circulation drill chips. One metre samples were collected using a spear (PVC pipe) and combined into 2 metre composites for analysis, each of which weighed 2-3kg. Individual 1 m samples were also retained for re-assay. A spear is typically preferred to a riffle splitter with air core samples. Sampling was supervised by qualified geologists.

	<p>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 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 type was air core and, where necessary, reverse circulation using a 90mm diameter air core blade bit and a 118mm diameter reverse circulation hammer. Most of the drilling was air core.</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>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 generally expected with spear sampling of saprolitic materials however check assaying of samples sub-sampled by other means will be undertaken later.</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 and alteration and minor minerals. Minor minerals are estimated quantitatively.</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. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p>	<p>The samples were collected using a spear pushed through the sample to the bottom of each large sample bag. 82% of the samples were dry and 18% moist to wet. Drill holes which contained reportable intercepts will need to be redrilled, probably using reverse circulation.</p> <p>The sampling method is considered adequate for a reconnaissance air core drilling program.</p> <p>One field duplicate was taken and assayed every 25m..</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.	
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	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. 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.	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. Field duplicates, standards and blank samples were each submitted for every 25 composite samples. Duplicate and standards analyses were all returned were within acceptable limits of expected values.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	At this stage, the intersections have not been verified independently. No twin holes have been drilled to date.
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. Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Drill hole collar locations were recorded at the completion of each hole by hand-held GPS. Positional data was recorded in projection WGS84 Zone 29N. The accuracy provided by hand-held GPS is adequate for the reconnaissance nature of the drill program.
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 drill holes were drilled on 80m spaced lines and designed to test highly anomalous (generally >0.5g/t Au) power auger sample locations. Drilling was “heel to toe” with hole collars 32m apart on average along drill lines. The drilling has not fully tested the plus-0.25g/t Au geochemical anomaly outlined by power auger drilling. Drill hole spacing is not adequate, at this stage, for Mineral Resource estimation.
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.	Outcrop in the immediate area is restricted mainly to artisanal workings and Predictive’s trenches. Numerous observations of foliation and quartz vein orientation in the trenches were used to guide the drilling, however they are very variable. So a drill orientation that appeared to cross-cut both the quartz veins and foliation as effectively as possible was chosen. The chosen orientation for most holes was along WNW lines, drilling towards the WSW or SW..
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Large samples are stored in guarded location close to the nearby Bankan Village. Coarse rejects and pulps will be eventually recovered from SGS in Bamako and stored at Predictive’s field office in Kouroussa.

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 gold exploration over the permit.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Kaninko permit consists of mafic to intermediate volcanics and intrusives, granitic rocks and metasediments.
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 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Drill sampling was generally either one metre intervals. No top cuts have been applied to the assay results Up to 4m (down-hole) of internal waste is included for results reported at both for the 0.25g/t Au and 0.5g/t Au cut-off grades. Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down	True widths have not been estimated as the overall orientation of mineralised zones is not well understood.

	hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	An appropriate map and cross section are included in this release (Figures 2 and 3).
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.	Once all results have been received from the Kaninko drilling program, new programs involving power auger drilling and either air core or RC drilling or both will be carried out.

-END-

Predictive advises that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results contained in this announcement.

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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About Predictive Discovery

100%-OWNED GUINEA PORTFOLIO

Predictive holds approximately 800km² of prospective landholdings across nine permits/authorisations in Guinea, all containing artisanal gold workings.

All projects are within the Siguiiri Basin which hosts AngloGold's large Siguiiri Mine (+10Moz), the Siguiiri Basin forms part of the richly mineralised West African Birimian gold belt.

JOINT VENTURE PORTFOLIO

Predictive holds a number important Joint Ventures across Cote D'Ivoire and Burkina Faso. The Cote D'Ivoire joint venture has provided Predictive with an experienced and well-funded project partner (Resolute Mining) to manage our exciting Ferkessedougou North and Boundiali Projects.

