

FINAL DRILL RESULTS, BANKAN CREEK, KANINKO PROJECT, GUINEA

Predictive Discovery Limited ("Predictive" or "Company") (ASX: PDI) is pleased to announce final drill results from the 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 gold¹**), these new results add to the gold mineralisation inventory discovered on the Kaninko Project.

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Results reported from five air core/reverse circulation holes, totalling 147m
- ▶ Best intercept: **KKOAC044 - 22m at 1.06g/t gold from 10m**
- ▶ Gold mineralisation is open to the north-west.
- ▶ Several holes stopped short of their objectives owing to drilling difficulties, which resulted in incomplete coverage of the gold anomaly target on the northern traverse. Deeper drilling is required by a reverse circulation or diamond drill rig.

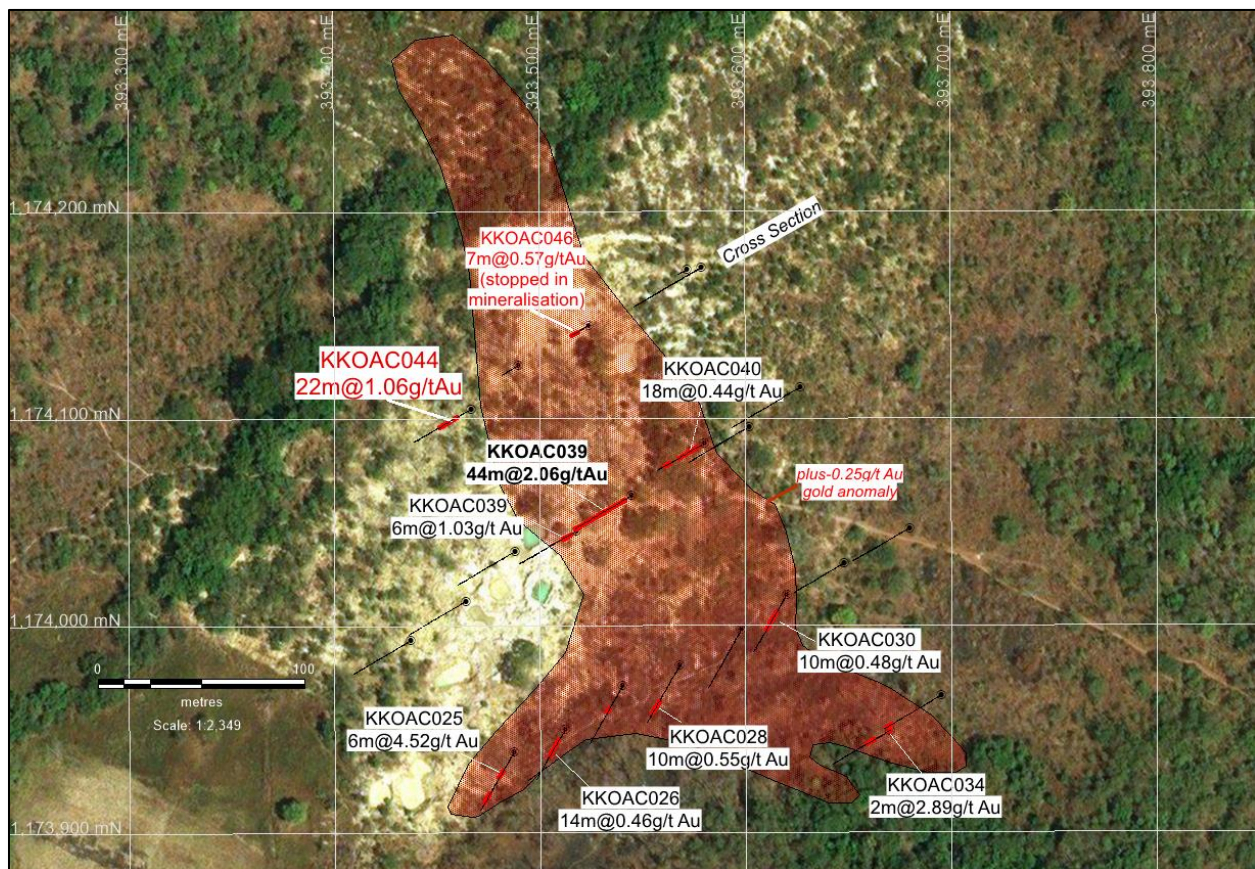


Figure 1 – Bankan Creek Prospect, Drill Hole Location Plan showing new gold intercepts (in red) on northern drill traverse

¹ 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>

BACKGROUND

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 2).

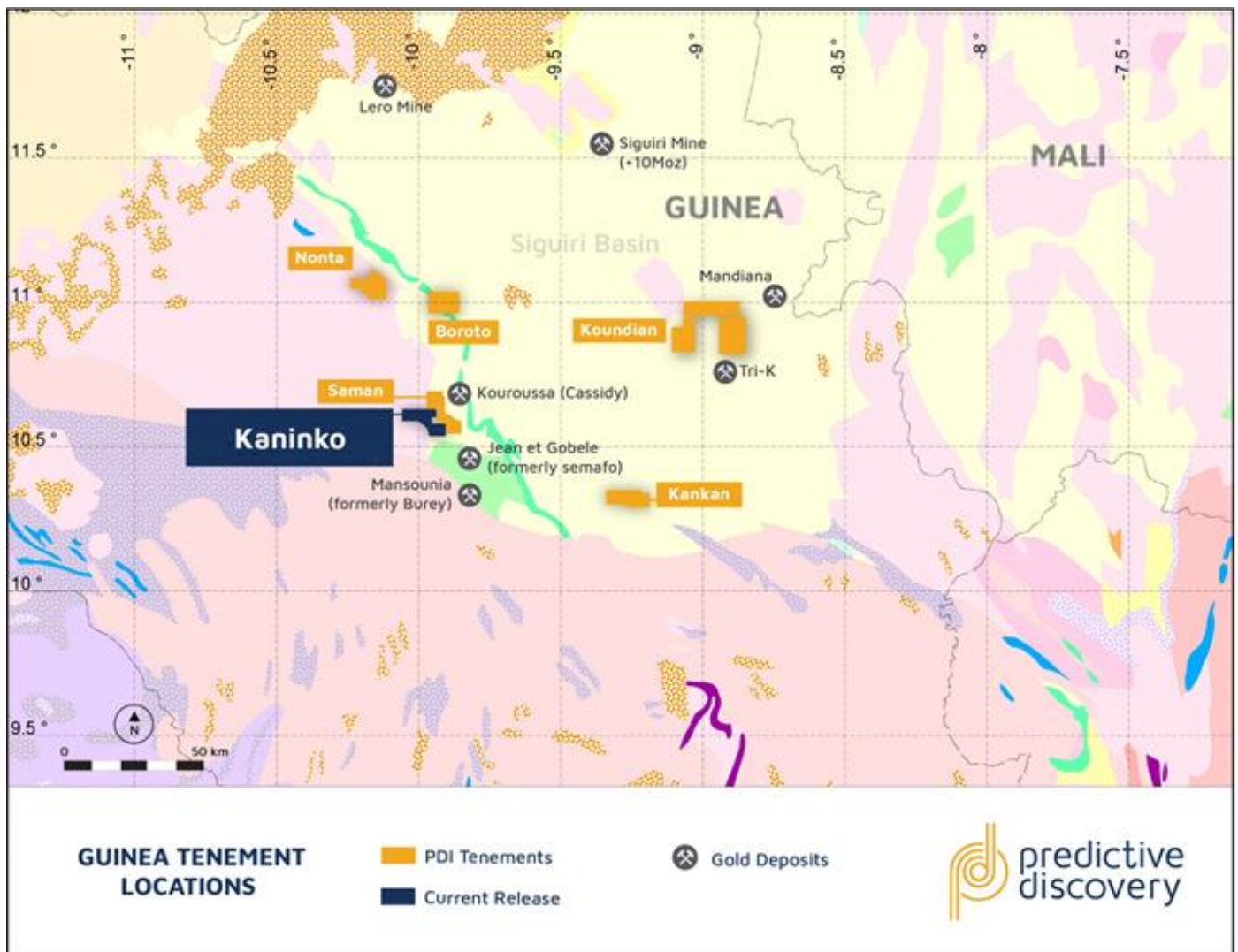


Figure 2 - Predictive Discovery Project Location Map, Guinea, highlighting Kaninko Project

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 gold²**.

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/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, KKOAC039 and KKOAC044**), 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.

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 northernmost drill section with a best intercept of **22m at 1.06g/t Au from 10m** from hole KKOAC044. The gold values were contained within quartz-veined mafic to intermediate volcanics intrude by granitic rocks. The mineralisation straddled the transition from saprock to fresh rock (Figure 3).

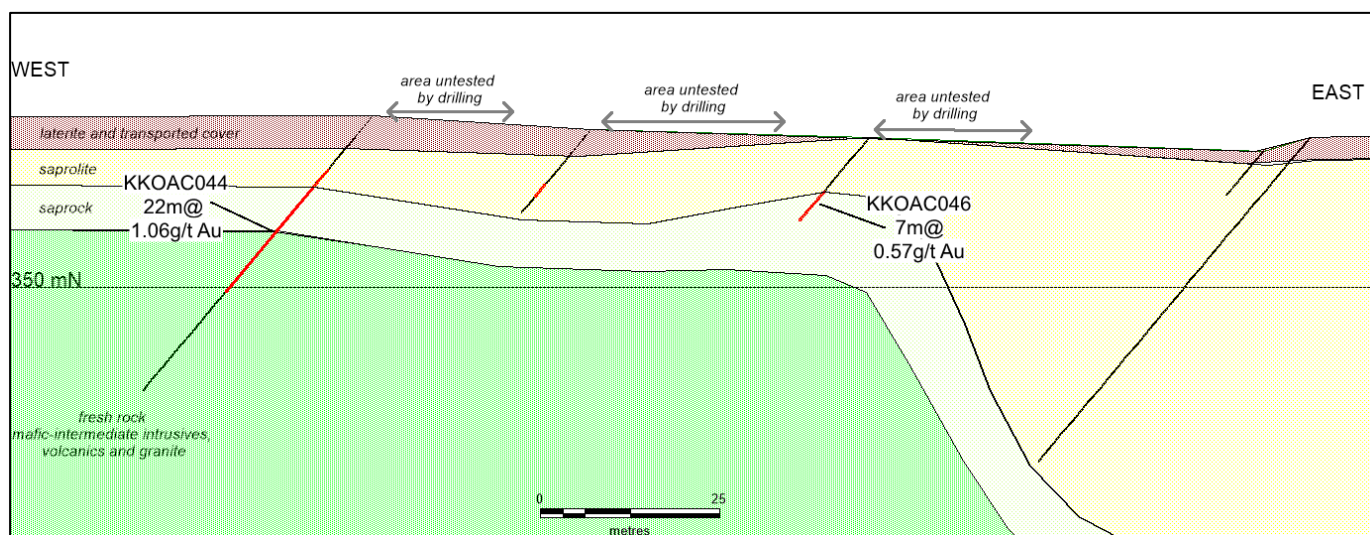


Figure 1 - Kaninko Project, Bankan Creek Prospect - northern drill cross section showing interpreted geology and results of air core/reverse circulation drill holes

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

NEXT STEPS

Now that all assays have been received the Company will plan its next program of exploration at Bankan Creek, including diamond drilling, subject to rig availability. However, the immediate focus remains on expanding the drill coverage at the higher grade gold discovery made nearby at the NE Bankan Prospect (as announced on 15 April 2020).

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 Prospect³.

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.

³ 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>

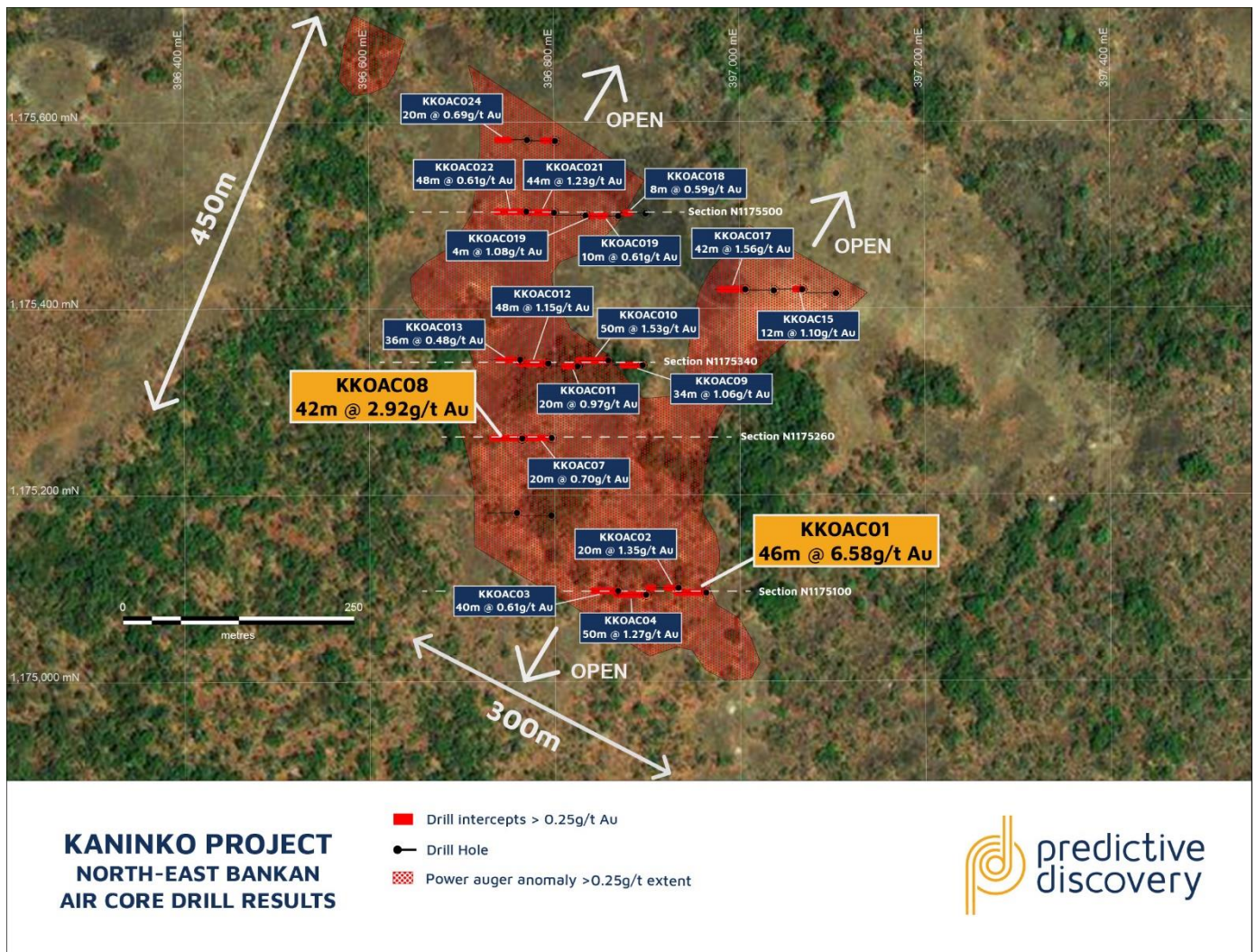


Figure 2 - North-East Bankan Prospect, Drill Hole Location Plan AC/RC drill traverses showing significant gold intercepts

Significant intersections included⁴:

- ▶ **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

⁴ 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

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	
KKOAC043	393572	1174172	379	-50	240	8	no significant intercept						
KKOAC044	393467	1174105	380	-50	240	50	10	22	1.06	10	12	1.69	Mineralised interval in both weathered and fresh rock
KKOAC044	393467	1174105	380	-50	240	50				26	2	0.51	
KKOAC045	393490	1174126	379	-50	240	15	10	2	0.71	10	2	0.71	Hole stopped at air core refusal (no RC hammer available to deepen hole)
KKOAC046	393524	1174145	378	-50	240	15	8	7	0.57	8	7	0.57	Hole stopped at air core refusal (no RC hammer available to deepen hole)
KKOAC047	393579	1174173	380	-50	240	59	no significant intercept						All drilled by air core

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</p>	<p>Samples assayed were air core drill samples and reverse circulation drill chips.</p> <p>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.</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>

	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.	
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).	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..
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>	All drill samples were logged systematically for lithology, weathering and alteration and minor minerals. Minor minerals are estimated quantitatively.
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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</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>

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 25 composite samples.</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 have been drilled to date.</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>The accuracy provided by hand-held GPS is adequate for the reconnaissance nature of the drill 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 drill holes were drilled on 80m spaced lines and designed to test highly anomalous (generally >0.5g/t Au) power auger sample and trench 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.</p> <p>Drill hole spacing is not adequate, at this stage, for Mineral Resource estimation.</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>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..</p>
Sample Security	<p>The measures taken to ensure sample security</p>	<p>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.</p>
Audits or Reviews	<p>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data</p>	<p>No reviews or audits of sampling techniques were conducted.</p>
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 in two 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 hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	True widths have not been estimated as the overall orientation of mineralised zones is not well 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 section are included in this release (Figures 1 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 Siguiri Basin which hosts AngloGold's large Siguiri Mine (+10Moz), the Siguiri 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.

