DRILLING UPDATE – KANINKO PROJECT, GUINEA

Predictive Discovery Limited ("**Predictive**" or "**Company**") (**ASX: PDI**) is pleased to announce an update on exploration activities underway at its flagship Kaninko Gold Project, located in Guinea.

The centrepiece of the Company's plans in Guinea is a 50,000m drill program on Kaninko, which is aimed at enabling a Maiden Resource Estimate by mid-2021. Drilling will involve three different drill rigs working simultaneously over the next two months in the first phase of what is expected to be the Company's largest ever drilling campaign on a single project. Work is already underway with power auger drilling progressing well, testing along strike from the known NE Bankan gold discovery. A diamond drill (DD) rig should begin work in the next few days and reverse circulation (RC) drilling is expected to start in the next 1-2 weeks.

The Kaninko Project is located within Guinea's Siguiri Basin, which hosts AngloGold's large Siguiri Mine (+10Moz), and where the Company has a 100% interest in 799km^2 of highly prospective ground in this world-class region.

KANINKO PROJECT

▶ **POWER AUGER DRILLING** is progressing well on 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. **First results are expected in 2-3 weeks.**

▶ **DIAMOND DRILLING** is expected to begin later this week with a program to begin by testing at depth beneath the known shallow gold AC/RC intercepts, including **46m at 6.58g/t gold from 4m** and **42m at 2.92g/t gold from 8m[1],** both of which stopped in gold mineralisation**. Initial results from the first round of diamond drill holes are expected to be reported in mid-June.**

▶ **REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILLING** is expected to start in about 10 days with an initial objective of progressively testing the remainder of the original 12.8ha, plus 0.25g/t gold auger zone, to a depth of approximately 80m. The RC rig will also undertake step-out drilling, targeting potential mineralisation identified along strike from NE Bankan and other targets identified by the power auger drill program. **First results are expected in June.**

▶ **GROUND MAGNETICS** will be deployed to assist in identify subsurface structures and the geological interpretation on NE Bankan and Bankan Creek prospects.

The objectives of the drill programs are:

▶ **Power auger drilling** - to determine the full surface extent of the NE Bankan gold mineralised zone - as defined by the +0.25g/t gold outline of power auger drill results. AC/RC drilling beneath the previously defined power auger anomaly led to the discovery of the 450m-long gold mineralised

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[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

zone discovered so far[2] (Figure 1). Power auger drilling will be conducted to the NNE and SSW of the known zone (see white arrows - Figure 1).

► **Diamond drilling** – to explore the gold-mineralised zone at depth at NE Bankan and elsewhere (e.g. Bankan Creek) to help the Company understand the geometry and nature of the primary gold mineralisation and provide samples for future metallurgical test work.

► **Reverse Circulation drilling** – to complete drill coverage of the known (450 x 300m) NE Bankan +0.25g/t gold outline (pink shaded area, Figure 1), outside of and at depth below the gold mineralised intercepts revealed by the initial shallow (AC/RC) drilling reported on 15 April 2020[1].
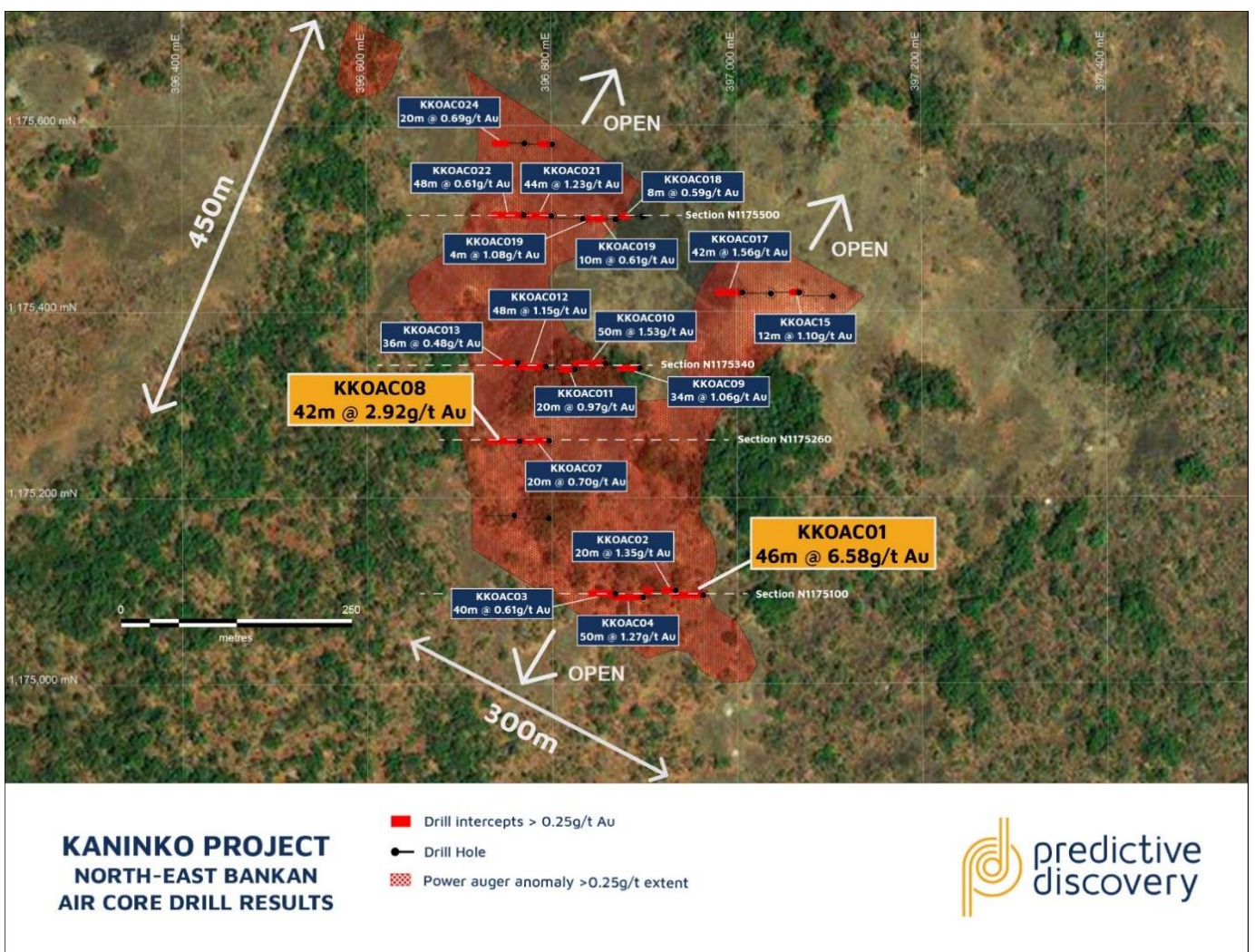

*Figure 1 – NE Bankan Prospect, Location of AC/RC drill traverses and **power auger +0.25g/t gold footprint (pink shading)** overlain by significant gold intercepts (red bars)*

[2] 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

Figure 1 – Diamond drill rig to be used at Kaninko (drilling on a nearby mine site)

Upon completion of work at NE Bankan, the power auger rig will be mobilised to test other targets across the Kaninko permit on known surficial artisanal workings similar to those at NE Bankan. The RC and DD drill rigs have an expected monthly drill production rate of approximately 4,000m once both rigs are working in parallel.

The first set of results are expected from the power auger drill program in the next 2-3 weeks. Results from the DD and RC programs will start to flow from early to mid-June and continue for several months, providing sustained news flow.
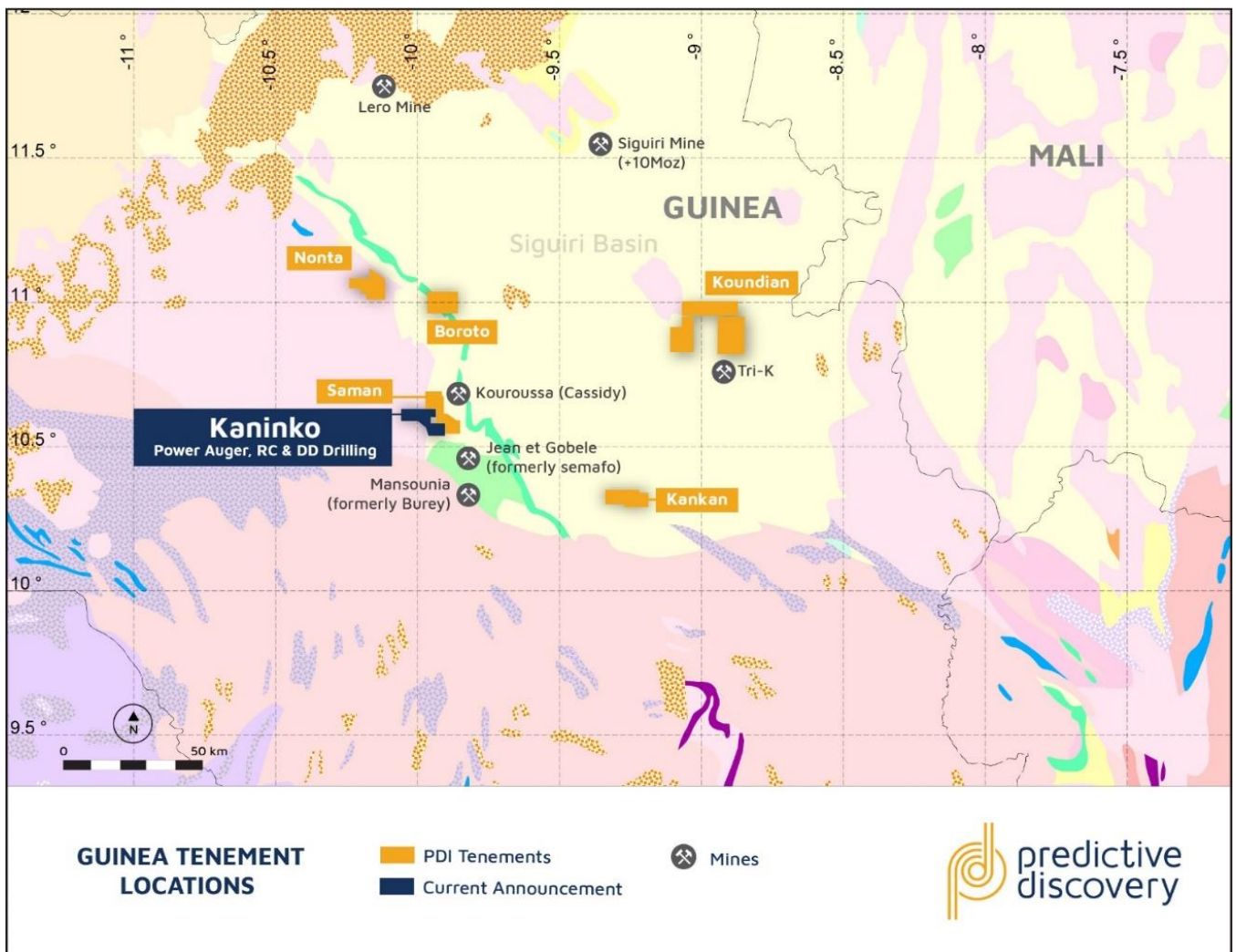

Figure 3 - Predictive Discovery Project Location Map, Guinea, highlighting the flagship Kaninko Project

KANKAN PERMIT

Located 80km ESE of Kaninko, the small, planned AC/RC drilling program, testing promising gold-in-soil anomalies, has been temporarily halted while the contractor awaits supply of a new RC hammer. This program is expected to be completed in the next month.

SAMAN RECONNAISSANCE AUTHORISATION

► A wide-spaced (400 x 100m) soil sampling program has returned results from the southeast corner of the Saman Reconnaissance Authorisation, adjacent to Kaninko (Figure 3).

► Some gold-anomalous soil results were received, generally in the range of 20 to 65ppb gold, with a peak value of 109ppb gold (Figure 4).

► Further work is required to better understand the significance of these results. A power auger drilling program may be carried out there after the rainy season in November-December 2020.
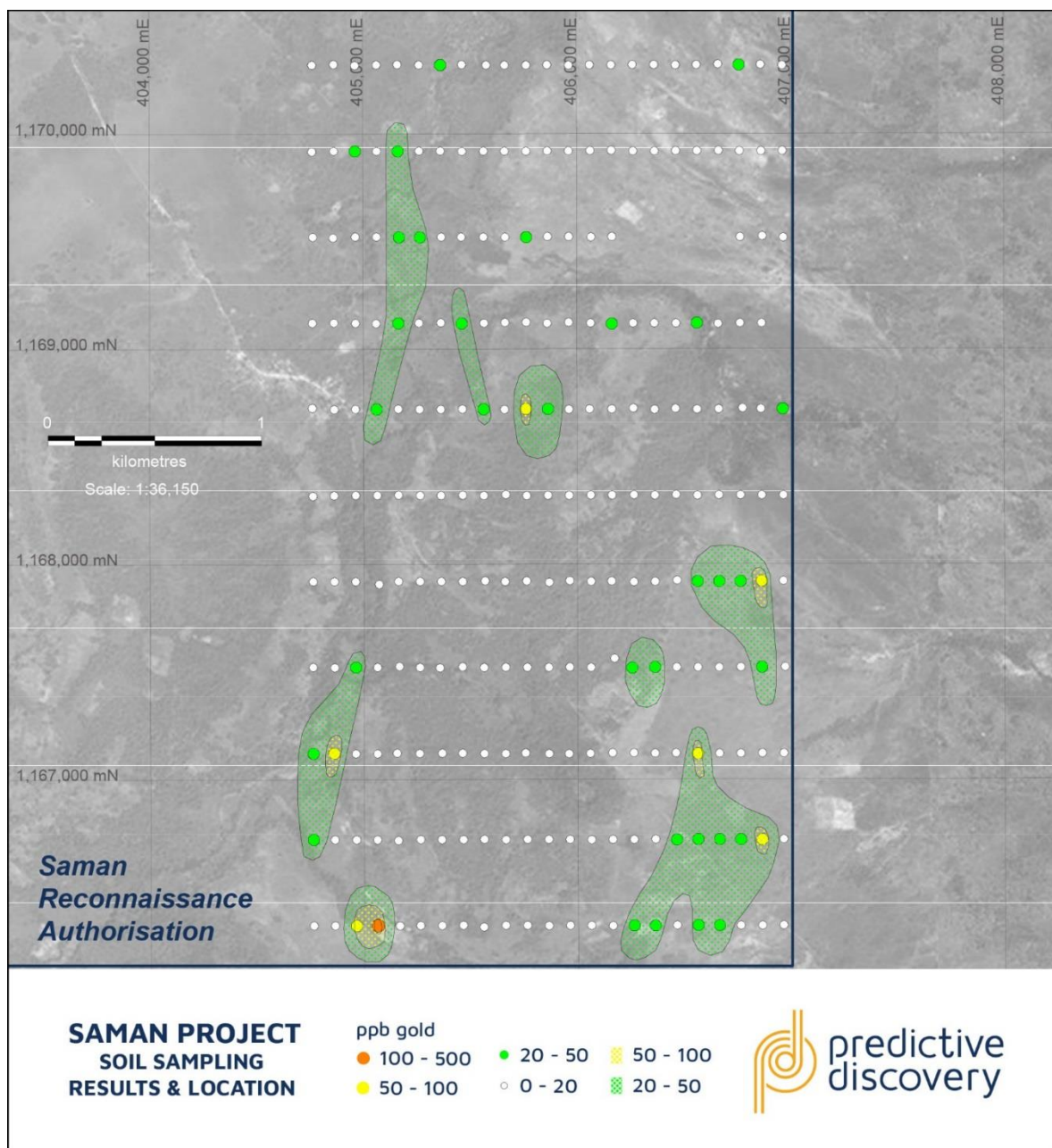

Figure 4 – Saman Authorisation – location and results of recently completed soil sampling program.

KOUNDIAN PROJECT

► Work will begin next week with low-cost, early-stage exploration activities (similar to those undertaken initially at Kaninko) including geological mapping, ground magnetics and soil and rock-chip sampling programs.

► Koundian was acquired in early April 2020, with high-grade gold confirmed by limited historical drilling, including **4m at 19.80g/t gold** from 50m and **2m at 7.00g/t gold** from 44m[3].

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TABLE 1 – SAMAN PROJECT SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS

Sample numbers	Northing (WGS84-29N)	Easting (WGS84 – 29N)	RL	Hole dips	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	Interval	Au (ppb)
Saman soils: PDG005589-PDG005864	Refer to Figure 4 for sample map locations	Refer to Figure 4 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 Saman 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 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. The RL range for the soil grid on the Saman Reconnaissance Authorisation is 368-430m. 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 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. 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.	The sampling described in this report refers to samples obtained from the Saman Reconnaissance Authorisation in Guinea-Conakry. 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,	This is not relevant to a soil sampling program.

[3] ASX Announcement - PREDICTIVE SECURES LARGE, WELL MINERALISED GROUND PACKAGE NEARPLUS-2 MILLION OUNCE GOLD DEPOSITS IN GUINEA
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/e04057f9-1b1.pdf

	depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
Drill Sample Recovery	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. 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.	This is not relevant to a soil sampling program.
Logging	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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	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	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. 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.	The sample preparation methods are appropriate and standard for soil samples. *
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.	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	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	This is not relevant to a soil sampling program.
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	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	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 soil sampling grid of 400x100m is 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	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.	The Saman soil samples were collected along lines which were designed to cross-cut the interpreted strike of the geology.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Samples are currently stored securely at the SGS laboratory in Bamako. Pulps will be returned to Predictive's field office in Kouroussa, 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 Saman Reconnaissance Authorisation was granted to a Predictive subsidiary in Guinea in 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 Saman.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Saman permit consists of metasediments, mafic volcanics and intrusives, and granitic rocks.
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: • 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	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.	This is not relevant to a soil sampling program.

	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	This is not relevant to a soil sampling 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.	An appropriate plan, showing locations of the soil samples, contoured by values, is 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 soil samples within the Saman Reconnaissance Authorisation 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 drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Power auger drilling may be undertaken on the soil grid area in late 2020.

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.

WEST AFRICAN GOLD PROJECTS

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