predictive discovery

ASX Announcement

27 August 2020

BANKAN CREEK GOLD ZONE FURTHER EXPANDED

Predictive Discovery Limited ("Predictive" or "Company") (**ASX: PDI**) is pleased to announce new results from ongoing Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling on its Bankan Project, located in Guinea.

BANKAN CREEK GROWS TO THE NORTH

- Shallow Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling completed along strike and 100m to the north of diamond drill hole (DDH) KKODD006 (**23m at 2.4g/t, 23m at 2.0g/t, 21m at 1.0g/t gold**[1]) and air core (AC) hole KKOAC039 (**44m at 2.1g/t gold**[2]), with the best intercept returning:
    - KKORC052: **42m at 2.8g/t gold** from 12m (to end-of-hole)
- Drill results from the northernmost line have now outlined a gold mineralised envelope approximately100m wide and open to the north.
- Some holes were stopped short of their intended depth owing to seasonal wet conditions.

NE BANKAN CREEK INFILL RESULTS

- Assays received from a further 7 RC drill holes on 2 lines returned further additional good gold intercepts, with better results including:
    - KKORC048: **9m at 2.3g/t gold** from 26m
    - KKORC055: **18m at 1.0g/t gold** from 7m
    - KKORC056: **31m at 0.9g/t gold** from 7m
- The Company is currently undertaking a 17-line RC drilling program testing beneath the 1.3 km long NE Bankan gold anomaly, with completed holes confirming wide zones gold mineralisation which remain open at depth.

BANKAN PROJECT - NEXT STEPS

- Following a review of initial RC and diamond drill (DD) results in late July, diamond drilling is now ongoing across the Bankan Project but with holes orientated from west to east and designed to intersect the interpreted gold mineralised zone across its true width. Eight of these holes have been completed so far and more are planned at both NE Bankan and Bankan Creek.
- RC drilling on the Saman permit situated immediately north of the main NE Bankan zone is in progress, testing the northern extensions of the NE Bankan discovery, also from west to east.
- Results from auger drilling designed to explore for additional NE Bankan-style mineralisation across both the Kaninko and Saman Permits are awaited.

[1] ASX Announcement – 19 August 2020 - STRONG AND WIDE GOLD ZONES RETURNED FROM DRILLING AT BANKAN CREEK AND NE BANKAN, GUINEA
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/62f93ee7-b77.pdf
[2] ASX Announcement – 27 April 2020 - 44M AT 2.06G/T GOLD FROM BANKAN CREEK PROSPECT, KANINKO PROJECT, GUINEA
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/e59a0d28-bb0.pdf

Commenting on the results, Predictive Managing Director Paul Roberts:

"We are pleased with the new drill success at Bankan Creek as the mineralised zone is wider than we expected and now clearly open to the north. As we explore further there, we see increasing similarities with the NE Bankan mineralisation, which is also encouraging. While our immediate priority remains NE Bankan, we will return to Bankan Creek and drill further to the north when an RC rig becomes available. In the interim, we will drill two diamond drill holes from west to east across the Bankan Creek zone to test for the true width of gold mineralisation at depth.

We continue our aggressive drilling program across the Bankan Project. The exciting new greenfields discoveries at NE Bankan and Bankan Creek have given us a mineralisation model to pursue across the Kaninko and Saman Permits and we look forward to the results of regional power auger drilling to identify similar mineralisation in new areas. At the same time, our ongoing systematic RC infill drilling is testing the width of the known oxide-mineralised zones and the DD drilling is testing for the full width of primary gold mineralisation at depth.

The Company will continue to identify new areas at Bankan and elsewhere on our ground holdings in Guinea for follow-up drilling. Our objective is to discover as many ounces as quickly as possible. Predictive holds a large landholding in Guinea's Siguiri Basin and we continue to believe that it represents one of the most underexplored and prospective gold regions in West Africa."

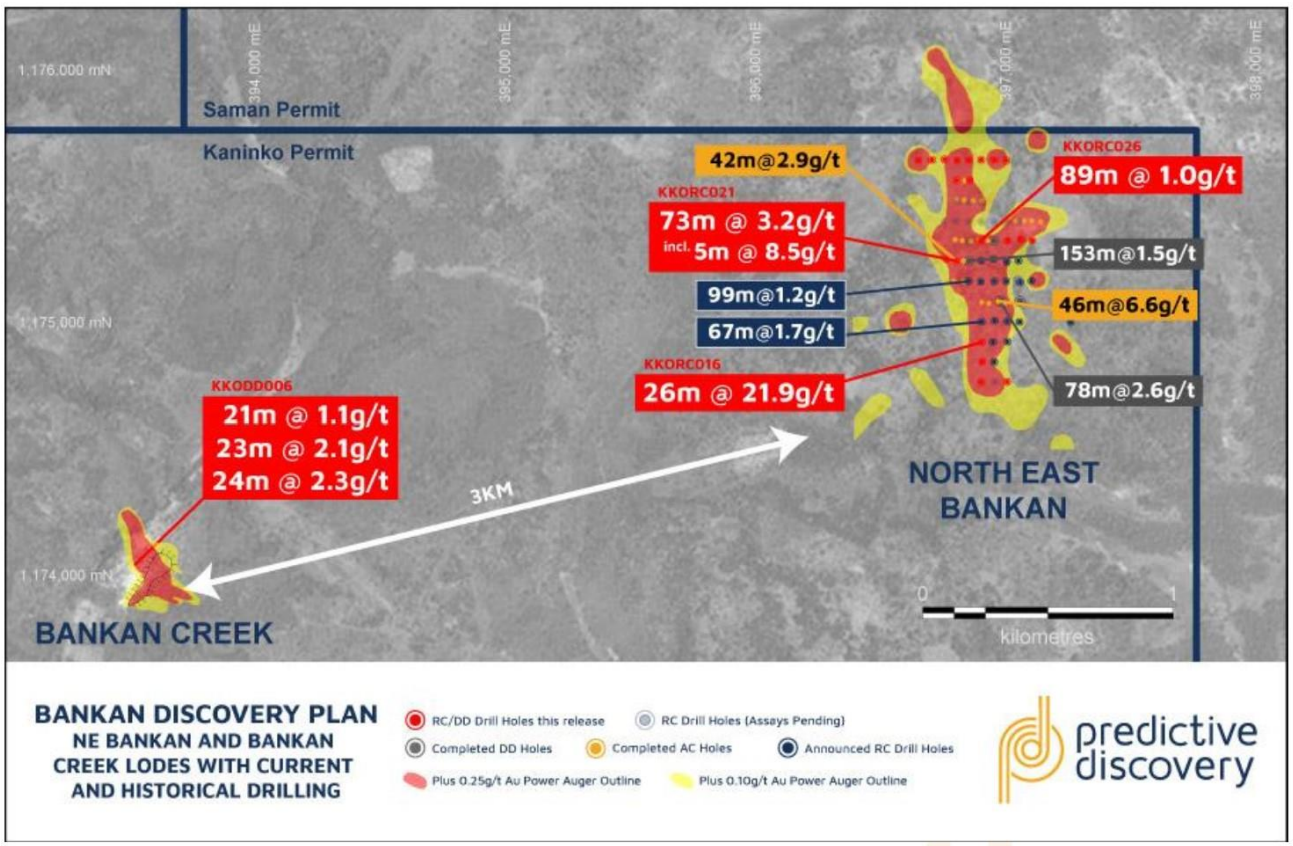

Figure 1 – Bankan Project location map, highlighting the small distance between the NE Bankan and Bankan Creek prospects.

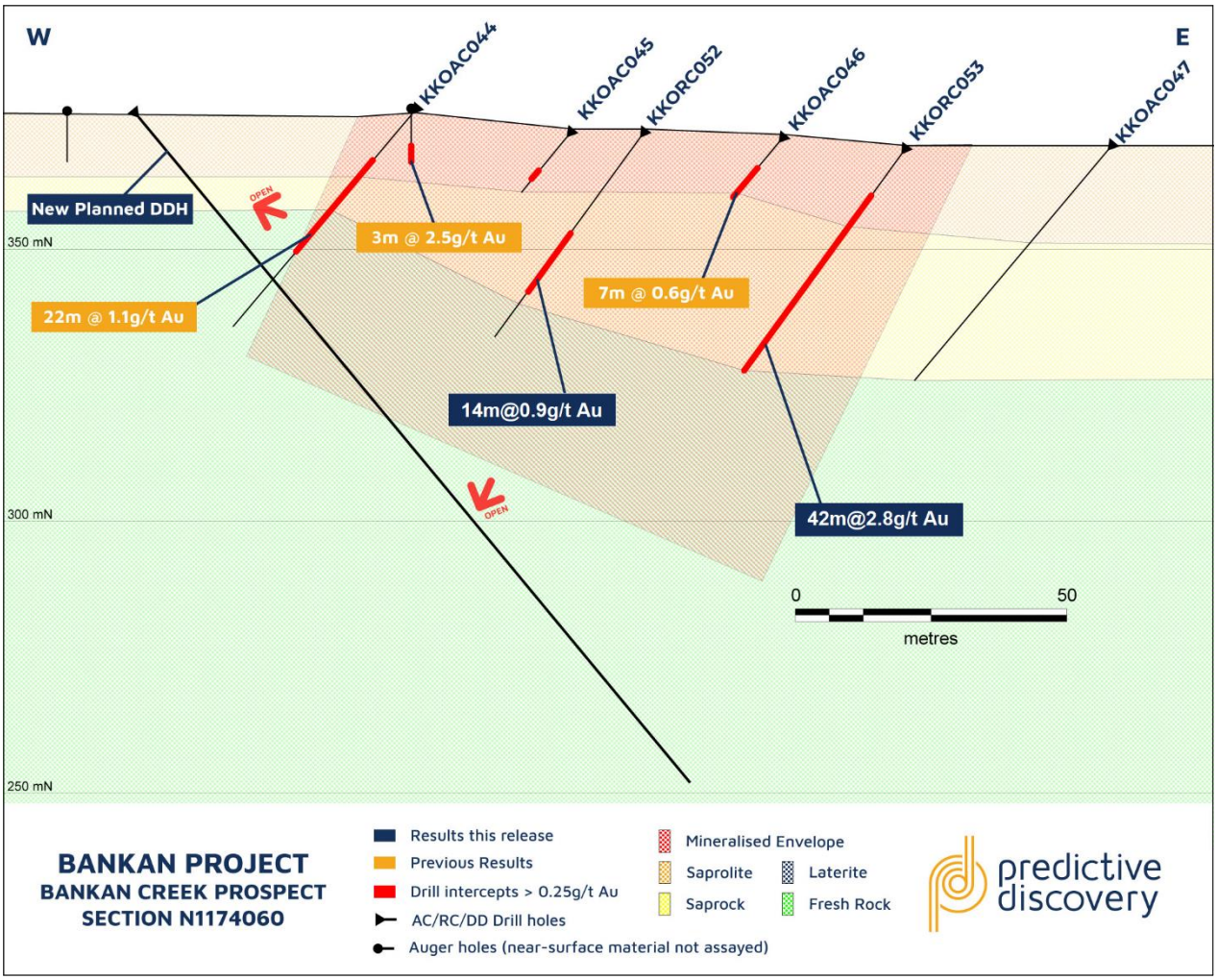

Figure 2 - Bankan Creek Prospect, cross section showing completed RC holes KKORC052 and KKORC053

BANKAN PROJECT RC DRILLING RESULTS

Mineralisation at the Bankan Project is now spread across two distinct prospects – Bankan Creek (Figure 2) and NE Bankan (Figure 3) – only 3km apart. The results for this announcement include 7 RC-holes on NE Bankan and 4 RC-holes on Bankan Creek (Figure 3). A full list of results can be found in Table 1.

NE BANKAN PROSPECT

7 RC-holes (totalling 651m) were completed, mainly on the eastern side of the main gold mineralised zone, with samples assayed in 1m intervals. The holes were drilled to a maximum downhole depth of 100m, however holes KKORC055 and KKORC056 were ended short owing to difficult drilling conditions. Hole KKORC048 recorded the highest-grade intercept of **9m at 2.3g/t gold from 26m**.

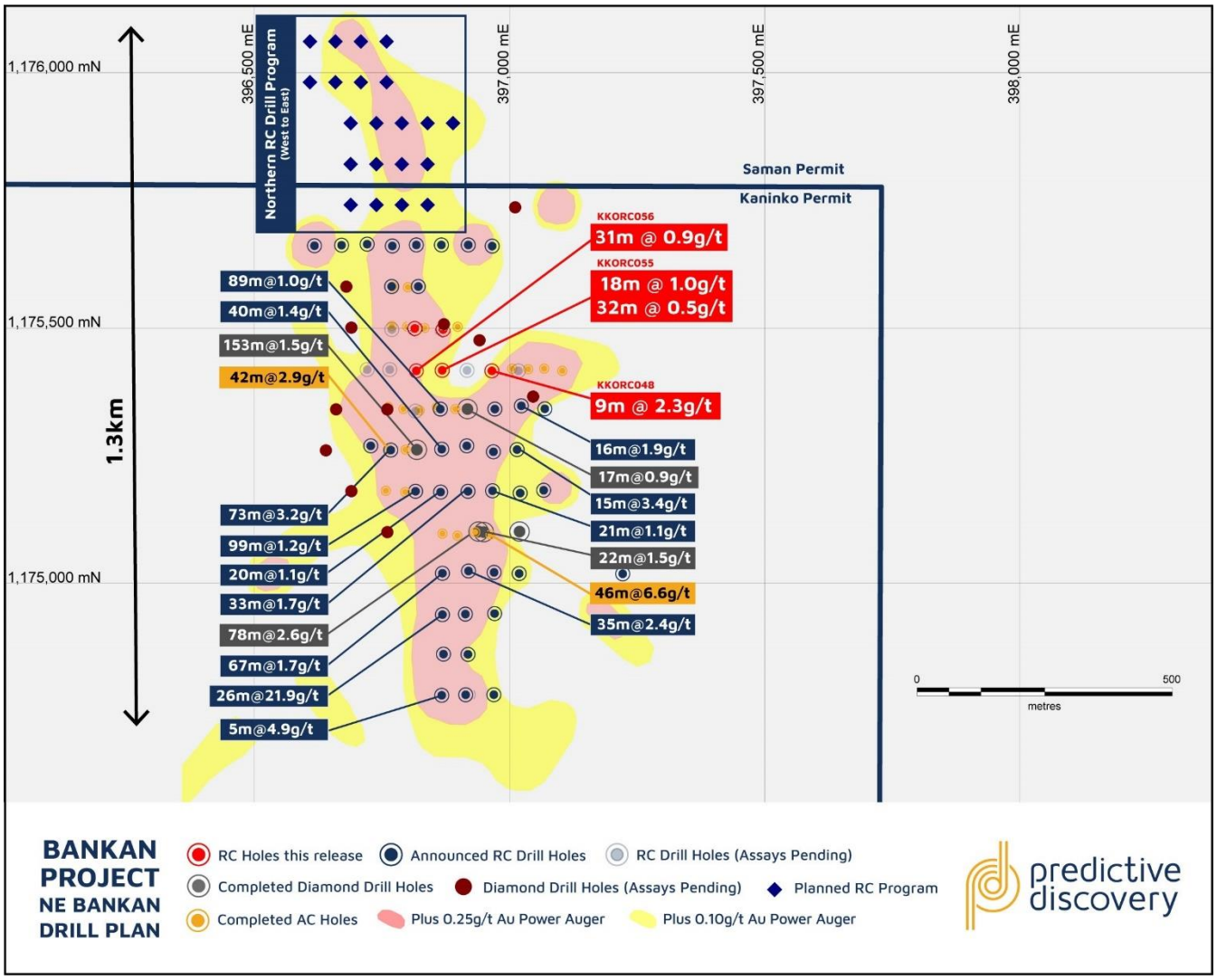

Figure 3 – NE Bankan Prospect, drill hole locality plan showing positions of new RC drill holes reported in this release, together with previous diamond drilling, RC, power auger and air-core results and locations of RC and DD holes for which assays are currently pending

BANKAN CREEK PROSPECT

Four RC-holes are reported here of which two holes were completed approximately 100m north of DD hole KK0DD006, which included **21m at 2.0g/t gold** from 41m, **23m at 2.1g/t gold** from 86m and **23m at 2.4g/t gold** from 116m[3]. **Both of these holes were stopped short of their intended 100m depth because of difficult drilling conditions.** Results for one hole, KKORC051 are largely incomplete. Hole KKORC053 recorded the highest-grade intercept of **42m at 2.8g/t gold from 26m**, stopping in gold mineralisation.

The northern drill section (Figure 2) shows very low gold values in the top 5-10m of the drill holes, suggesting that there may be transported cover over the saprolite in this location. If transported cover (possibly lateritised alluvium initially derived from the ancient Niger River to the south)

[3] ASX Announcement – 19 August 2020 - STRONG AND WIDE GOLD ZONES RETURNED FROM DRILLING AT BANKAN CREEK AND NE BANKAN, GUINEA
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/62f93ee7-b77.pdf

continues to the north, the Bankan Creek gold mineralised zone may extend for an unknown distance to the north under cover and therefore may not have been mapped effectively by the earlier power auger drilling. The Company will test this potential with an RC rig when one becomes available, probably in October or November.

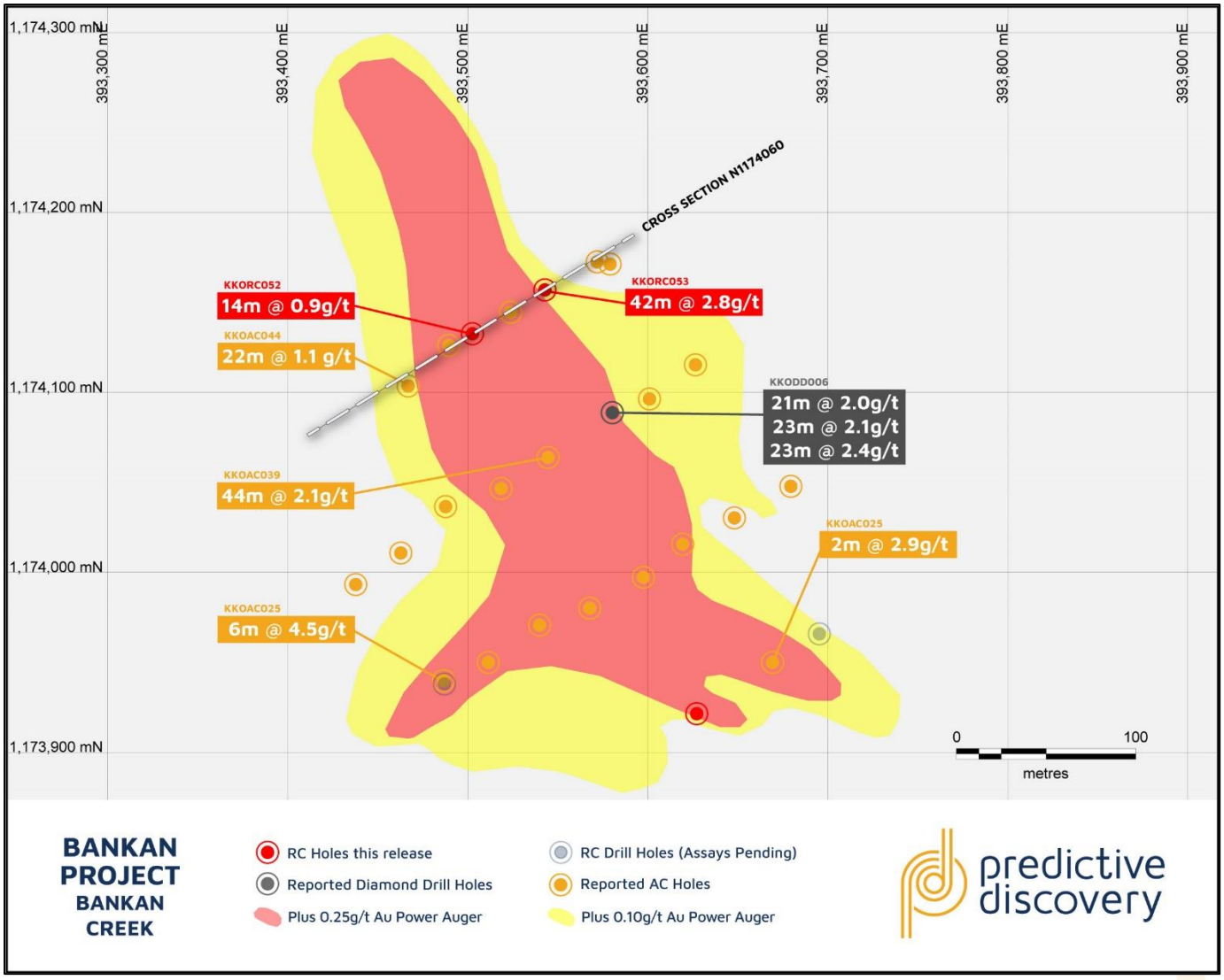

Figure 4 - Bankan Project, drill hole locality plan showing positions of new RC drill holes reported in this release, together with previous diamond drilling, RC, power auger and air-core results and locations of RC holes for which assays are currently pending.

NEXT STEPS

- Following a review of initial RC and DD results in late July, diamond drilling is ongoing across the Bankan Project but with holes orientated from west to east and designed to intersect the interpreted gold mineralised zone across its true width. Eight of these holes have been completed so far and more are planned at both NE Bankan and Bankan Creek.

- RC drilling on the Saman permit immediately located north of the main NE Bankan zone is in progress, also from west to east.
- Results from auger drilling designed to explore for additional NE Bankan-style mineralisation across both the Kaninko and Saman Permits are awaited.

The Company notes that, with the current political issue in Mali, sample transport from Guinea to the SGS laboratory in Bamako Mali has been affected temporarily. This is not a major concern in the short term as there is already a backlog of Predictive drill samples already delivered to the laboratory and awaiting analysis in Bamako. If the border closure remains in place for more than a few more days, however, the Company plans to transport its samples to another accredited laboratory in Cote D'Ivoire.

BACKGROUND

The Bankan Project is located within Guinea's Siguiri Basin, which hosts AngloGold's large Siguiri Mine (+10Moz). The Company holds approximately 799km^2 of highly prospective ground in this world-class region.

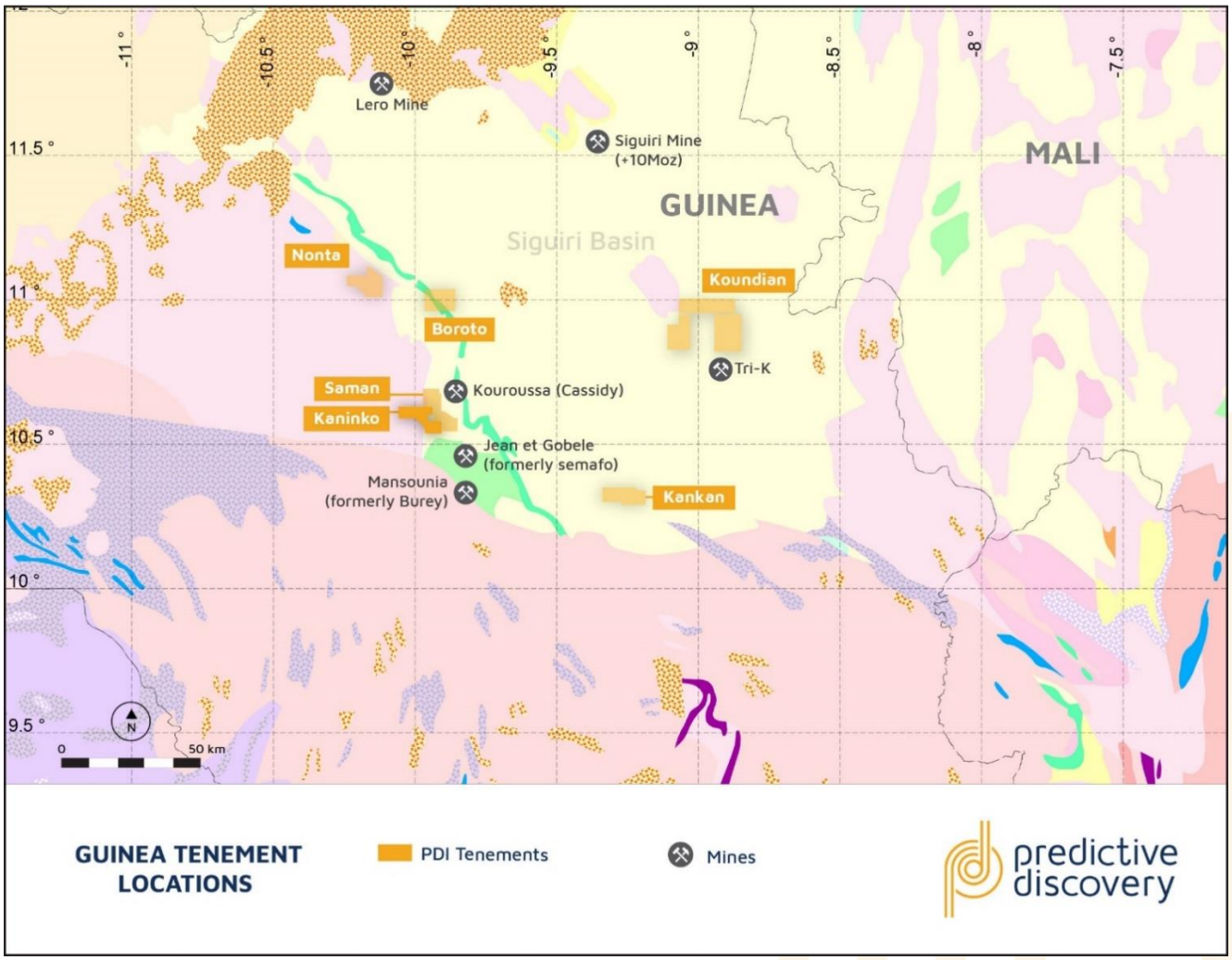

Figure 5 – Location of Predictive permits in Guinea. The Kaninko and Saman permits together constitute the Bankan Project.

TABLE 1 – RC DRILLING RESULTS FROM BANKAN CREEK AND NE BANKAN

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.25g/t gold cut-off			0.5g/t gold cut-off			Comments
								From	Interval	Au g/t	From	Interval	Au g/t	
KKORC044	NE Bankan	396871	1175500	407	270	-50	96	15	4	0.48				
								22	2	1.15	22	2	1.15	
								34	2	0.98	34	2	0.98	
								87	3	0.29				
KKORC045	NE Bankan	396821	1175500	413	270	-50	100	26	3	0.36				
								34	4	0.34				
								67	3	0.33				
								83	8	0.48	83	1	1.64	
KKORC047	NE Bankan	397022	1175420	418	270	-50	100	84	2	0.73	84	1	1.08	Assays for last 16m only received
								99	1	1.12	99	1	1.12	
KKORC048	NE Bankan	396970	1175419	414	270	-50	100	18	2	0.92	18	2	0.92	
								26	**9**	**2.27**	**26**	**8**	**2.50**	
								51	4	1.07	52	2	1.82	
								78	3	0.72	78	3	0.72	
KKORC049	NE Bankan	396923	1175421	416	270	-50	100	4	3	0.27				Incomplete results - to 68m only
								42	7	0.58	42	4	0.72	
								63	4	0.54				
KKORC051	Bankan Creek	393487	1173940	376	240	-50	90	61	5	0.41				Incomplete results received - from 58m only
								73	11	0.41				
								87	3	1.46	87	3	1.46	
KKORC052	Bankan Creek	393502	1174132	372	240	-50	50	25	14	0.90	25	2	1.06	
											33	5	1.72	
KKORC053	Bankan Creek	393543	1174157	369	240	-50	54	**12**	**42**	**2.82**	**14**	**28**	**3.96**	Results reported from 12m onwards. Hole stopped in gold mineralisation at 54m owing to difficult drilling conditions.
											44	9	0.66	
KKORC054	Bankan Creek	393627	1173922	384	60	-50	107	51	1	1.50	51	1	1.50	
								73	2	1.07	73	2	1.07	
KKORC055	NE Bankan	396872	1175421	413	270	-50	85	0	4	0.33				

								7	**18**	**0.96**	**10**	**9**	**1.44**	
											24	1	1.21	
								27	3	0.38				
								40	32	0.51	45	4	0.74	
											51	3	0.55	
											57	6	0.77	
								78	2	0.75	78	2	0.75	
KKORC056	NE Bankan	396820	1175418	417	270	-50	70	**7**	**31**	**0.86**	**10**	**11**	**1.53**	
											27	4	0.97	
								46	11	0.34				
Note: All holes contain some damp to wet samples.														

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.	Samples assayed were reverse circulation drill chips. One metre samples were riffle split producing samples which weighed 2-3kg for submission to the assay laboratory. Duplicate samples were also retained for re-assay. Sampling was supervised by qualified geologists. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised at the SGS laboratory in Bamako to produce a 50g fire assay charge.
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 reverse circulation using a 118mm diameter reverse circulation hammer.

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.	Each 1 metre drill sample was weighed. Sample recoveries were in general high and no unusual measures were taken to maximise sample recovery. Significant sample bias is not expected with riffle splitting of the geological materials encountered in this drill 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.	All drill samples were logged systematically for lithology, weathering and alteration and minor minerals. Minor minerals are estimated quantitively.
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 samples were collected by riffle splitting samples from large bags collected directly from the cyclone on the drill rig. Sample condition is generally dry or moist, however some samples are wet. The sampling method is considered adequate for an RC drilling program of this type. One field duplicate was taken and assayed every 50m.
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 15 samples on a rotating basis. 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 UTM Zone 29N. Hole locations will be re-surveyed using a digital GPS system later.
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 were designed to test the limits of two 0.25g/t Au auger anomalies defined previously at NE Bankan and Bankan Creek. Hole collars are positioned approximately 50m apart with a target drill depth of 100m each with the intention of obtaining a complete sample of the oxidised gold mineralisation and providing some overlap from hole to hole to enable down-dip correlation. All holes were angle drilled at 50 degrees. The adequacy of the current drill hole spacing for Mineral Resource estimation is not yet known as am appropriate understanding of mineralisation continuity has not yet been established
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.	There is very limited outcrop in the NE Bankan area but based on the small number of geological observations and the overall strike of the anomaly, an east west line orientation with holes inclined to the west was considered most likely to test the target mineralised zone. Quartz vein orientations from trench mapping were used to orient the drilling at Bankan Creek. Results from the current drilling at both prospects suggest that overall dip in both areas may be to the west.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Large samples are stored in guarded location close to the nearby Bankan Village. Samples were split and sealed (tied off in calico or plastic bags) at the drill site. All samples picked for analyses are placed in clearly marked bags and were stored securely on site before being picked up and transported to Bamako by SGS truck. 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 previous gold exploration over the permit.
Geology		The geology of the Kaninko permit consists of mafic volcanics and intrusives, granitic rocks and minor metasediments.

	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	
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.	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 in one metre intervals. Up to 2m (down-hole) of internal waste is included for results reported at both 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 sections are included in this release (Figures 2-4).
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	All other exploration data on this area has been reported previously by PDI.

	results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.	These results form part of an ongoing large RC drill program. Diamond drilling is also being conducted to test the NE Bankan gold mineralised system at greater depth.

-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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For further information visit our website at www.predictivediscovery or contact:

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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.

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