

## 55M AT 2.94G/T GOLD – BROAD TRUE WIDTHS CONFIRMED AT BANKAN, GUINEA

### *Diamond Drilling Returns Wide Zones of Strong Gold in Fresh Rock*

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results received from a further 5 Diamond Drilling (DD) holes and 6 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes from the NE Bankan and Bankan Creek discoveries within the Bankan Project.
- DD drilling has re-confirmed NE Bankan as a large mineralised system, with highly encouraging grades returned over large true widths in fresh rock (Figure 1). Significant DD intersections include:
  - KKODD011:
    - **55m at 2.94g/t gold** from 97m, including **1m at 46.5g/t gold**
  - KKODD009:
    - **30m at 2.65g/t gold** from 101m, including **6m at 9.4g/t gold**,
    - **17m at 0.97g/t gold** from 81m, and
    - **19m at 1.36g/t gold** from 149m.
  - KKODD010:
    - **3m at 5.33g/t gold** from 88m, including **1m at 15.2g/t gold**.
- Diamond drilling was directed from west to east and intersected the gold mineralisation in fresh rock almost at right angles to the mineralisation's dip. True widths are interpreted to be 95% of downhole intercept lengths in the above 3 holes.
- Holes KKODD009 and KKODD011 obtained multiple reportable gold intercepts across broad widths in fresh rock (see Figures 1 and 2 and Table 1):
  - KKODD009 – 8 intercepts exceeding 0.5g/t gold with a cumulative down-hole width of 87m (**cumulative true width of 82.6m**) and a length-weighted average grade of **1.64g/t gold<sup>1</sup>**.
  - KKODD011 - 4 intercepts exceeding 0.5g/t gold with a cumulative down-hole width of 89m (**cumulative true width of 84.5m**) and a length-weighted average grade of **2.08g/t gold<sup>1</sup>**.
  - Neither hole tested the entire width of the known gold mineralised envelope. More drilling will be required in the next phase of drilling to complete the west to east drill coverage.
  - Gold mineralisation consists of pyrite-carbonate+/-quartz veins in a mineralised complex consisting of intensely altered mafic volcanics and steeply dipping granitic dykes.
- Assays from a further 6-RC holes at NE Bankan and Bankan Creek were received as part of the Company's 17-line infill drilling program, with better results including:
  - KKORC046 (NE Bankan): **59m at 0.7g/t gold** from 3m, including **1m at 11.4g/t gold**, and
  - KKORC051 (Bankan Creek): **15m at 0.9g/t gold** from 7m.

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative widths are down-hole widths of reported intercepts with average gold values above 0.5g/t gold added together for each hole. The weighted average gold grade calculation was made by adding together the gold "grade x width" values for each down-hole intercept and dividing by the cumulative down-hole width.

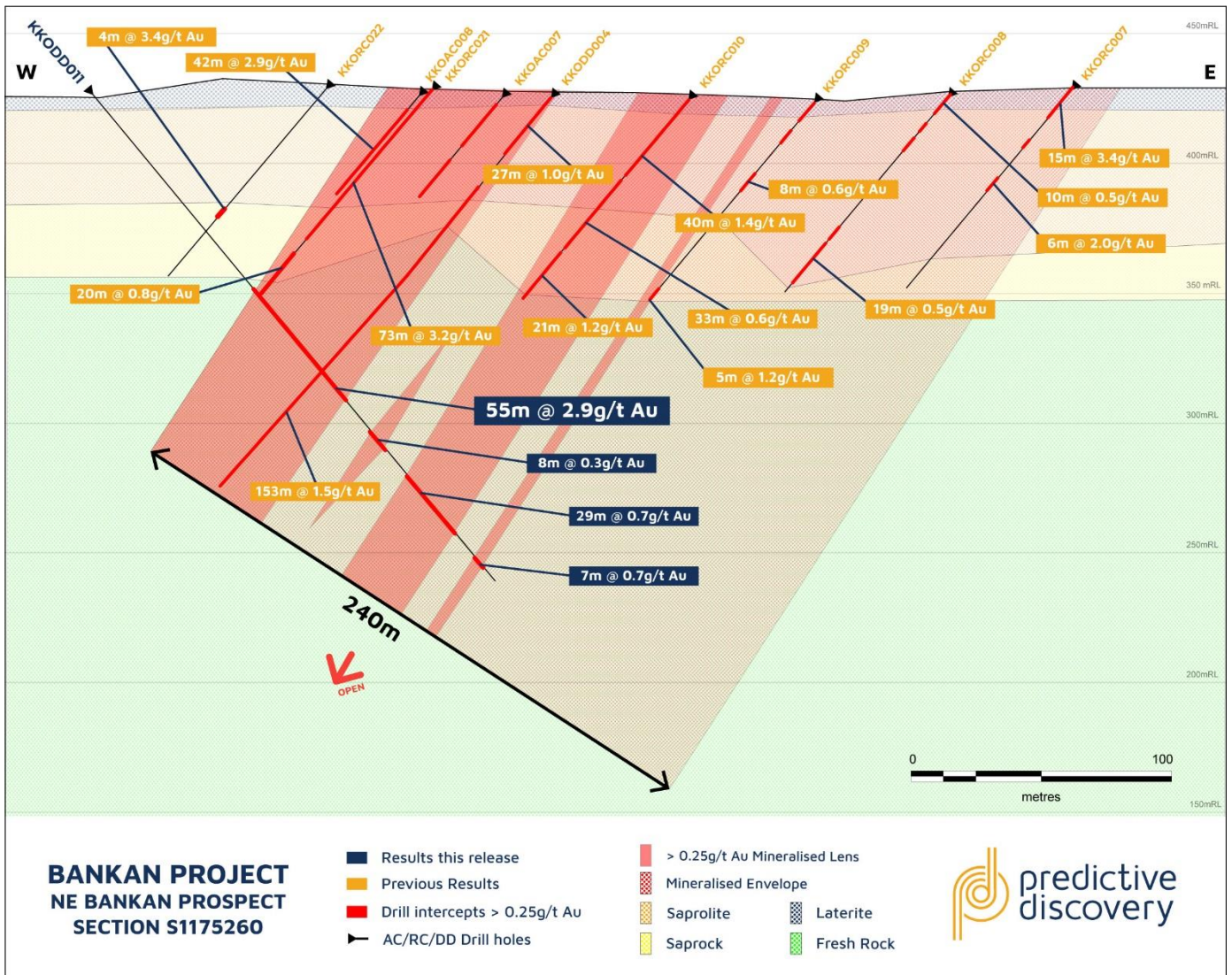


Figure 1 – Bankan Project, Cross Section S1175260 - diamond drillhole KKODD011 drilled west to east together with the previous RC and AC results

### Commenting on the results, Managing Director Paul Roberts:

"We are very pleased with these first results from the west to east diamond drilling program at NE Bankan. We now believe that the main zone of gold mineralisation dips about 60 degrees towards the west, meaning that these new drill holes have intersected the mineralisation almost at right angles. Equally importantly, the earlier impression that gold grades may be higher in fresh rock than in the overlying saprolite is supported by the overall grades of the reported intercepts in holes KKODD009 and KKODD011, all obtained in fresh rock. This is a very positive outcome, suggesting that open pit mining at greater depths in fresh rock will be supported by better gold grades, and supporting our belief that we can target open-pittable gold mineralisation to a vertical depth of at least 200m.

Drill results to date have also highlighted the generally strong continuity of gold mineralisation at NE Bankan, both down-dip and across-dip. We are seeing long runs of good gold grades in both directions, suggesting excellent gold mineralisation continuity, which bodes well for the planned Maiden Resource Estimate.

*The drilling programs continue to make good progress with the RC rig now in the northern Saman permit and the DD rig continuing in the Kaninko permit. The DD rig has now completed 19 holes and continues to drill holes at both the NE Bankan and Bankan Creek prospects.*

*The initial Bankan drilling programs ("Bankan-1") have consisted of approximately 17,000m of auger drilling, 2,200 of air-core drilling, 5,500m of reverse circulation drilling and 3,700m of diamond drilling, delivering two discoveries and confirming a large gold mineralised system which remains open at depth and along strike. As drilling takes a short break in the coming weeks, we look forward to completing a comprehensive geological review of the assay data to orient the second phase of Bankan drilling ("Bankan-2") which is scheduled to begin in late October and will be designed to assist in moving the Bankan Project towards a Maiden Resource Estimate by mid-2021.*

#### **NEXT STEPS**

- The Bankan-1 RC-DD program is still ongoing and will continue until mid-September before a month-long hiatus. The Company expects ongoing receipt of assays for over a month, with approximately 4,000 samples awaiting assay in several West African laboratories.
- Upon completion of the current drill program, results will be compiled and a geological review undertaken with assistance of a resource geologist to guide drilling orientation and spacing for the Bankan-2 program, to help drive towards the Company's planned Maiden Resource Estimate, targeted for Q2 2021.
- At the Company's Koundian Permit, a large soil sampling and ground magnetics program has been completed, with results to vector down on potential drilling targets. Results of both programs will be released when all soil and rock chip samples have been received.

**Predictive Discovery Limited** ("Predictive" or "Company") (**ASX: PDI**) is pleased to announce further results from its flagship Bankan Project, located within Guinea's Siguiri Basin.

Predictive's initial drilling program (referred to as Bankan-1) has been focused on understanding the nature, orientation and scale of gold mineralisation across the Bankan Project, focusing on the NE Bankan and Bankan Creek discoveries.

The Bankan Project comprises the NE Bankan Prospect, a 1.6km-long auger gold trend, Bankan Creek, a second prospect located 3km southwest of NE Bankan, along with several more power auger defined prospects on the Kaninko and Saman permits. The Bankan-1 drill program to date has consisted of 17,000m of auger drilling, 2,200 of air-core drilling, 5,500m of reverse circulation drilling and 3,700m of diamond drilling.

Evaluation of the Bankan Project is ongoing with the latest round of results reported in this announcement and presented in the Bankan Project drilling plan (Figure 2).

#### **NE BANKAN DRILL RESULTS (DD/RC)**

The latest drilling continues to successfully intersect gold mineralisation across the known power auger gold-anomalous zone as well as at depth. The main NE Bankan prospect remains open, with drilling ongoing at depth (from west to east) and along strike to the north.



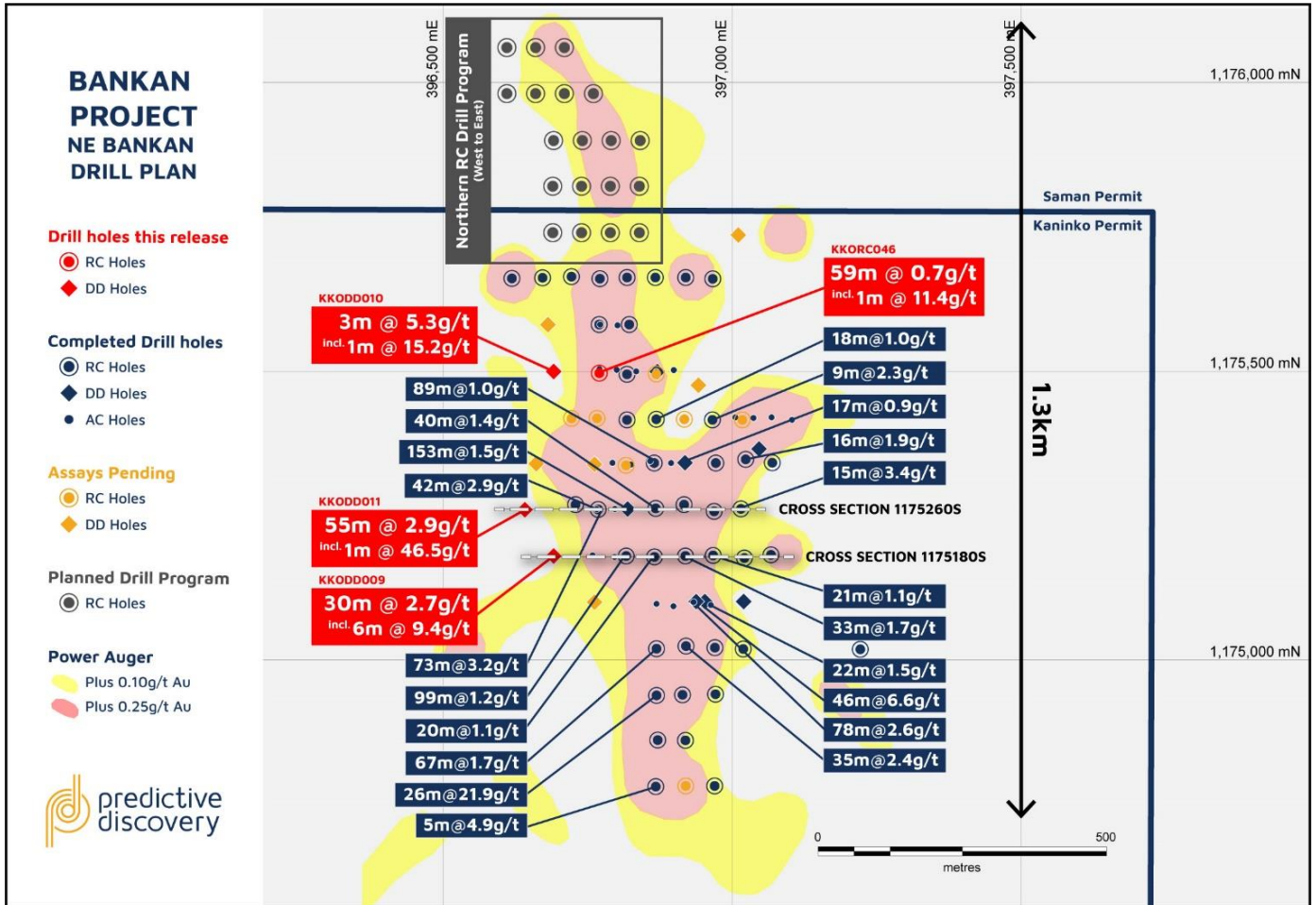


Figure 2 – Bankan Project, NE Bankan Prospect drill hole locality plan showing positions of new DD and RC drill holes reported in this release with previous DD, RC and AC and power auger results, and pending assays.

DD hole KKODD011 was the deepest hole recorded to date at 242m (188m vertical), which included 55m at 2.94g/t gold from 94m and included a deeper section which returned 29m at 0.66g/t gold from 189m.

The diamond drilling was designed to test the true width of previously intersected mineralisation, with holes orientated in a west to east direction. Three holes which drilled in this direction are reported here – KKODD009, KKODD010 and KKODD011. Of these, the first and third holes were designed to test part of the central part of the discovery, which appears to contain a much broader gold mineralised envelope and generally higher grades and widths. Both holes intersected a series of apparently sub-parallel gold mineralised zones dipping at approximately 60 degrees towards the west. The width of overall grade of gold mineralisation in fresh rock indicates that overall gold grades may increase somewhat in the fresh rock. It is possible that gold mineralisation in the (deeply weathered) saprolite may have been remobilised laterally at shallow levels, thereby generating slightly lower overall gold grades, narrowing slightly into higher grade zones at or near the fresh rock transition. This idea will be further tested in the next drilling program by shallower west to east orientated RC drill holes.

Gold grades are quite evenly distributed through the mineralisation especially in the higher-grade gold intercepts (see Table 2).

Gold mineralisation in the currently reported DD holes is hosted in intensely altered mafic volcanics intruded by granitic dykes (Figure 4). Gold grade distribution appears to be controlled by both the north-south granitic dyke orientation and several pyrite-carbonate+/-quartz vein sets. At this stage, no single controlling fault or shear zone has been identified and logging completed to date has not yet indicated a diagnostic set of minerals or alteration which maps gold distribution. Planned programs of trace element analysis and petrological studies may help improve understanding of the mineralisation and mineral components more closely associated with gold grades. Spectral analysis will also be considered once the appropriate equipment can be sourced.

All results are reported in Table 1 and illustrated on Figures 1-3. The DD and RC programs were and are currently being undertaken by Bays Drilling. All the diamond drill core was cut and assayed, mostly in 1m intervals, with the samples analysed by fire assay at the SGS laboratory in Bamako, Mali.

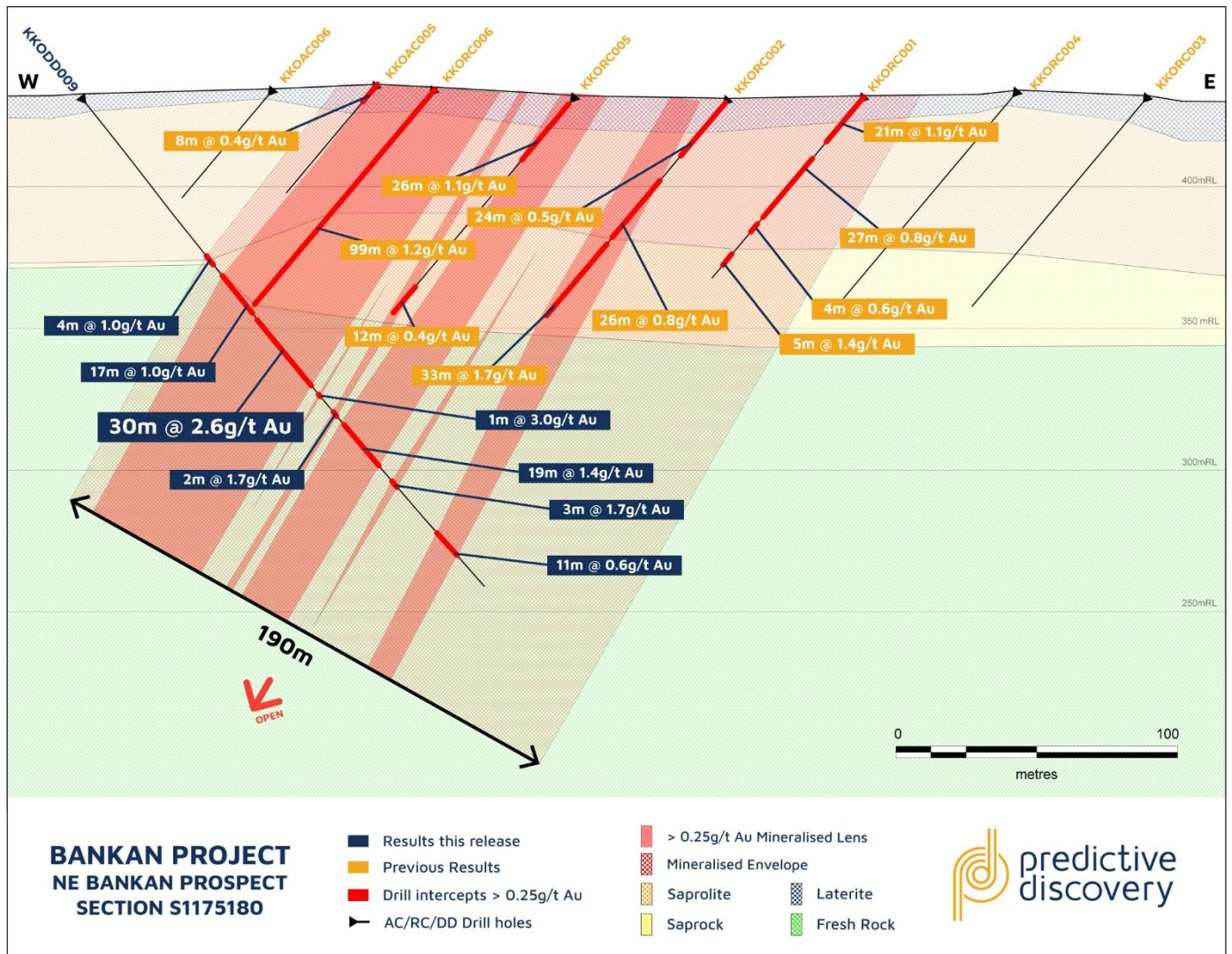


Figure 3 - Bankan Project, Cross Section S1175180 - diamond drillhole KKODD009 drilled west-east overlain previous RC and AC results





Figure 4: Close up of drill core from hole KKODD011 – 120-121m (7.18g/t Au) - altered feldspathic intrusive and mafic volcanic.

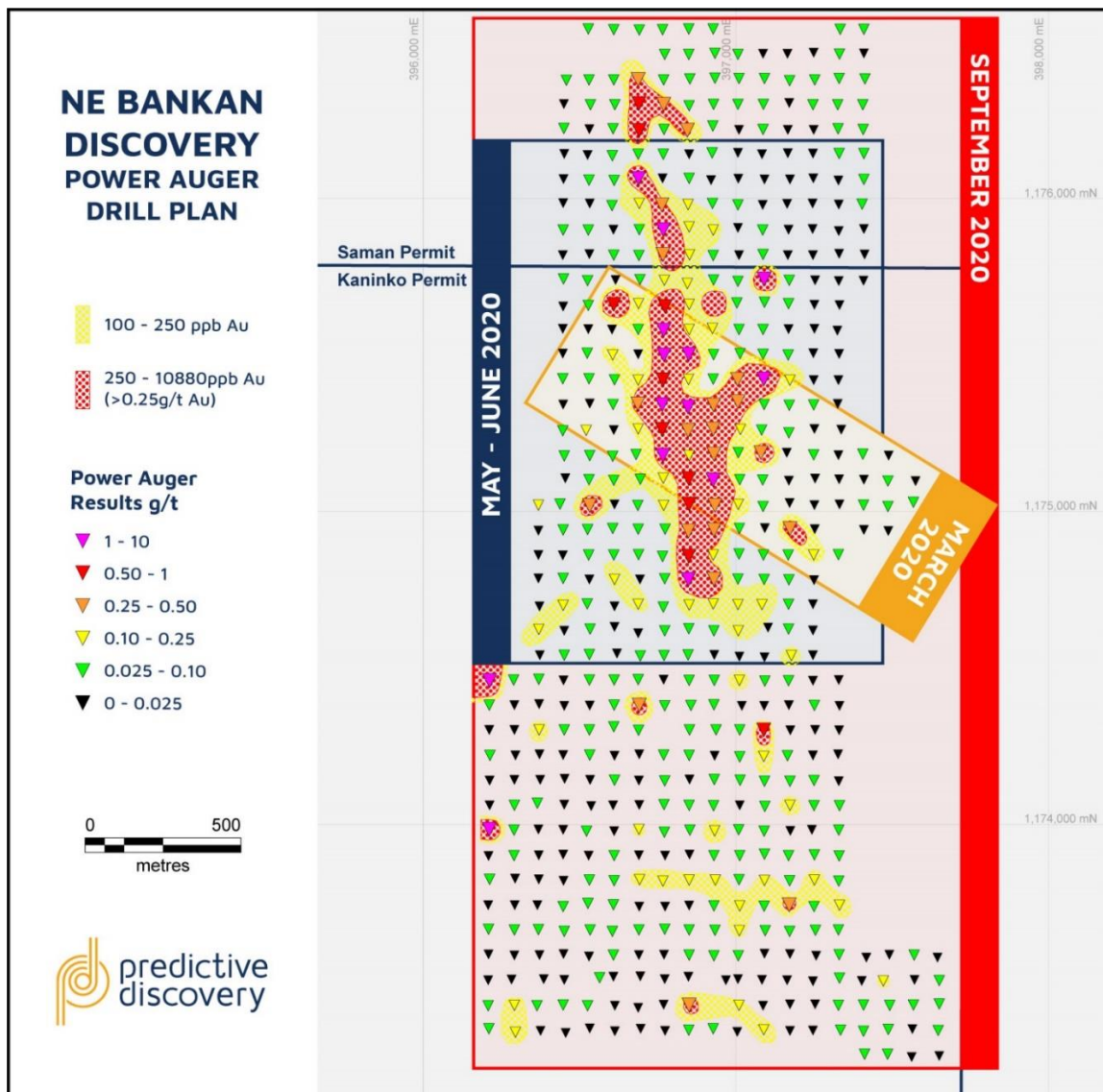


Figure 5 – Bankan Project, 5-months of power auger drilling programs growing the NE Bankan Discovery.

## BANKAN DISCOVERY BACKGROUND

In early July 2019, the Company announced the granting of its Flagship Kaninko Project - now referred to as the Bankan Project (Bankan) - which was originally identified through a district-scale analysis of the Siguiri Basin utilising the Company’s Predictore™ methodology.

Through aggressive, targeted and low-cost exploration, the Company progressed the Bankan Project from a greenfields tenement with no known history of past exploration, to a property on which significant gold mineralisation has now been identified.

With initial exploration completed, the exploration team had identified two strong zones of anomalous mineralisation and undertook a shallow power auger drilling program. with encouraging intervals including 11.90g/t gold, 10.30g/t gold, 4.84g/t gold, and 2.27g/t gold. The Company has continued to undertake auger programs, growing the discovery footprint and providing new targets for follow-up drilling (Figure 5).

## ABOUT PREDICTIVE

The Bankan Project is located within Guinea’s Siguiri Basin, which hosts AngloGold’s large Siguiri Mine (+10Moz). The Company holds approximately 799km<sup>2</sup> of highly prospective ground in this world-class region. Predictive is a well-funded exploration specialist, focused on district-scale greenfields gold discovery in West Africa.

The Company began identifying permits across the Siguiri Basin (Figure 6) in early 2018 and have since built up a strong land position with multiple highly prospective projects, permits and applications.

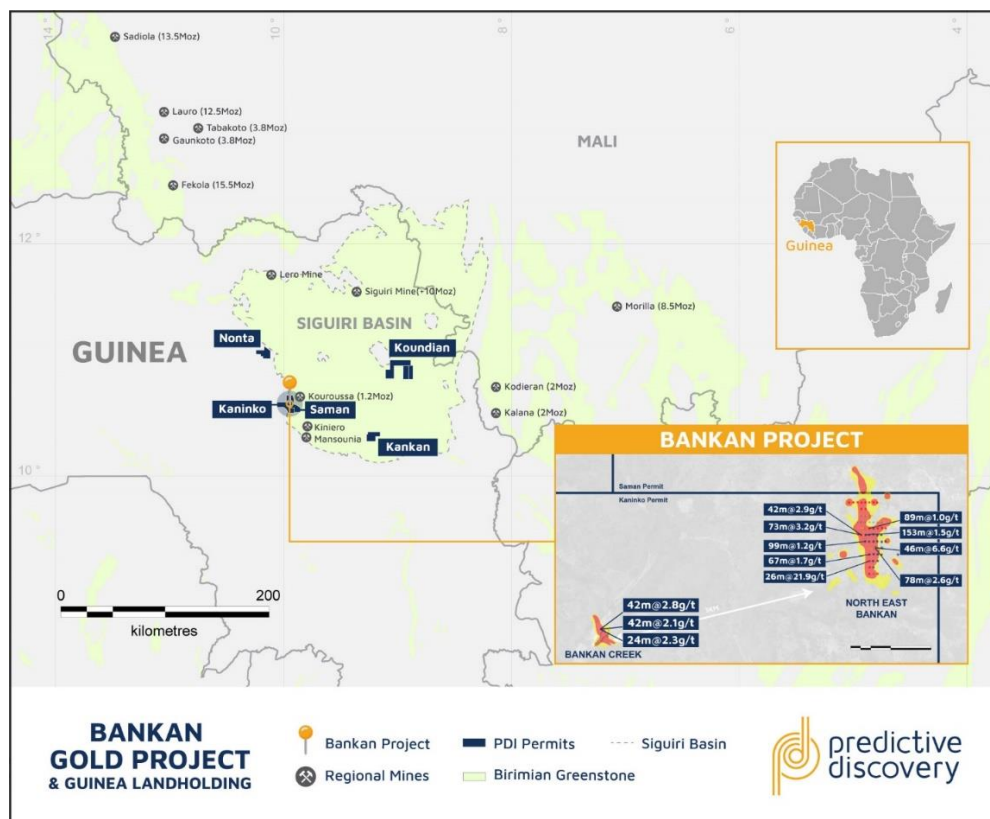


Figure 6 - Location of Predictive permits in Guinea. The Kaninko and Saman permits together constitute the Bankan Project.

**TABLE 1 – BANKAN PROJECT - DIAMOND AND REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE RESULTS**

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.25g/t gold cut-off <i>(estimated true widths shown in brackets where interpretable)</i>			0.5g/t gold cut-off			Comments
								From	Interval	Au g/t	From	Interval	Au g/t	
KKODD009	NE Bankan	396691	1175182	432	90	-50	224.7	72	4(3.8)	0.96	73	3	1.18	Includes 6m @ 9.4g/t Au from 113m
								81	17 (16.2)	0.97	81	3	1.06	
											87	11	1.10	
								101	30 (28.4)	2.64	101	26	2.99	
								135	1(0.95)	2.96	135	1	2.96	
								143	2(1.9)	1.70	143	2	1.70	
								149	19 (18.0)	1.36	151	10	1.93	
											163	5	1.10	
								175	3(2.8)	1.67	175	3	1.67	
			199	8	0.65									
KKODD010	NE Bankan	396690	1175500	413	90	-50	203.5	25	8(7.6)	0.67	26	6	0.78	includes 1m @ 15.2g/t Au from 89m
								56	11 (10.4)	0.61	57	7	0.77	
								81	1(0.95)	4.58	81	1	4.58	
								88	3(2.8)	5.32	88	2	7.85	
								129	10(9.5)	0.39				
KKODD011	NE Bankan	396640	1175259	426	90	-50	242.5	97	55 (52.2)	2.94	99	51	3.14	Includes 1m @ 46.5g/t Au from 144m
								167	8(7.6)	0.34				
								189	29 (27.5)	0.66	190	9	0.99	
											202	5	0.62	
											215	3	1.03	
								229	5(4.7)	0.89	232	2	1.74	
KKODD007	NE Bankan	397044	1175366	418	315	-50	200.3	2	4	0.55	3	1	1.11	
								33	1	1.59	33	1	1.59	
								36	3	0.39				
								45	2	0.65				
								133	2	0.51				
								147	7	0.34				
								159	6	0.57	159	1	2.05	
KKODD008	NE Bankan	396869	1175500	407	270	-50	201	4	6	0.30				
								35	6	0.64				
											37	4	0.82	
											55	1	1.85	
KKORC013	NE Bankan	396920	1175024	435	270	-50	100	1	35	2.36	8	23	3.32	ASX release 7 August 2020. Includes 4m @ 13.62 g/t Au
											33	2	1.29	
								41	4	1.38	42	3	1.75	
								48	4	2.22	48	4	2.22	



								54	2	0.68						
								61	39	2.11	63	16	1.02	ASX release 7 August 2020 Intersection updated		
											86	14	4.54	ASX release 7 August 2020. Stopped in gold mineralisation. Includes 3m @ 8.32 g/t Au from 88m and 3m at 9.31g/t Au from 94m		
KKORC046	NE Bankan	396771	1175500	411	270	-50	100	3	59	0.66	6	6	2.34	Includes 1m @ 11.4 g/t Au from 6m		
											17	4	0.80			
											31	8	0.74			
											42	8	0.52			
											53	2	0.69			
								69	31	0.41	77	3	1.13			
KKORC047	NE Bankan	397022	1175420	418	270	-50	100	83	3	0.57	84	1	1.08			
								99	1	1.12	99	1	1.12	ASX Release 27 August 2020		
KKORC049	NE Bankan	396923	1175421	416	270	-50	100	4	3	0.27						
								39	10	0.47	42	6	0.61	ASX Release 27 August 2020		
								63	4	0.54	63	2	0.82			
								75	3	0.60	75	2	0.70			
KKORC050	Bankan Creek	393695	1173966	379	240	-50	100	2	4	0.40						
								80	1	1.15	80	1	1.15			
								95	4	1.07	95	2	1.96			
KKORC051	Bankan Creek	393487	1173940	376	240	-50	90	7	15	0.86	7	12	0.98			
								25	3	0.44						
								32	4	0.38						
								39	19	0.40	45	6	0.56			
								61	5	0.41						
								73	11	0.41				ASX Release 27 August 2020		
								87	3	1.46	87	3	1.46			

Note: All RC holes contain some damp to wet samples.

## Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling Technique</b>	<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</p>	<p>Samples assayed were cut drill core and reverse circulation (RC) drill chips.</p> <p>Core was cut in half with a core saw where competent and with a knife in soft saprolite in the upper sections of the diamond drill holes.</p> <p>One metre RC chip samples were riffle split producing samples which weighed 2-3kg for submission to the assay laboratory. Duplicate samples were also retained for re-assay.</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>

	<p>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>	
<b>Drilling</b>	<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 types were a diamond drill rig collecting PQ, HQ and NQ core and a separate reverse circulation rig using a 118mm diameter reverse circulation hammer.</p>
<b>Drill Sample Recovery</b>	<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>Drill core:</p> <p>Sample recoveries were measured in the normal way for diamond drill core. Core recoveries were generally excellent except for the saprolite where some core loss was experienced owing to clayey core being washed out in the diamond drilling process. Given that most of these saprolite core loss zones were obtained in mineralised intervals, grade is probably underestimated in those sections as zones of core loss are assumed to contain no gold.</p> <p>Significant sample bias is not expected with cut core.</p> <p>RC chips:</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 expected with riffle splitting of RC chips.</p>
<b>Logging</b>	<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, alteration, veining, structure and minor minerals. Minor minerals were estimated quantitatively. A core orientation device was employed enabling orientated structural measurements to be taken.</p>
<b>Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation</b>	<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>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field</p>	<p>The diamond drill samples were collected by longitudinally splitting core using a core saw or a knife where core was very soft and clayey. Half of the core was sent off to the laboratory for assay. The sampling method is considered adequate for a diamond drilling program of this type.</p> <p>The RC 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. One field duplicate was taken and assayed every 50m. The sampling method is considered adequate for an RC drilling program of this type.</p>

	duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
<b>Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests</b>	<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 15 samples on a rotating basis.</p> <p>Duplicate and standards analyses were all returned were within acceptable limits of expected values.</p>
<b>Verification of Sampling and Assaying</b>	<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 were drilled in the holes reported here but some drilling has been done previously sufficiently close to a previously drilled hole to provide confirmation of the location of mineralisation. Specifically KKODD002 was drilled close to Air Core Hole KKOAC001 and demonstrated that that similar, consistent gold mineralisation was present in the near surface.</p>
<b>Location of Data points</b>	<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>Hole locations will be re-surveyed using a digital GPS system later.</p>
<b>Data Spacing and Distribution</b>	<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 reported diamond drill holes were designed to explore the gold mineralised system in fresh rock. Single DD holes are in the process of being drilled on most 80m spaced sections in the 1km long zone tested previously with RC drilling</p> <p>The adequacy of the current drill hole spacing for Mineral Resource estimation is not yet known as an appropriate understanding of mineralisation continuity has not yet been established</p>
<b>Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure</b>	<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>There is very limited outcrop in the immediate 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. Results from earlier drilling has now determined that the overall dip of the gold mineralised envelope is to the west. Three of the diamond drill holes reported in this release were drilled from west to east to obtain true widths through the gold mineralisation. The other diamond drill holes and the RC holes reported here were drilled mostly from east to west or from NE to SW.</p>
<b>Sample Security</b>	<p>The measures taken to ensure sample security</p>	<p>Core trays and RC chips are stored in a 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>



<b>Audits or Reviews</b>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	No reviews or audits of sampling techniques were conducted.
<b>Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results</b>		
<b>Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status</b>	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.
<b>Exploration Done by Other Parties</b>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Predictive is not aware of any significant previous gold exploration over the permit.
<b>Geology</b>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Kaninko permit consists of mafic volcanics and intrusives, granitic rocks and minor metasediments.
<b>Drill Hole Information</b>	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"> <li>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>• hole length</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	See Table 1 and the accompanying notes in these tables.
<b>Data Aggregation Methods</b>	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.	Diamond and RC drill sampling was generally 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.
<b>Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths</b>	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	True widths have only been estimated for the three west to east diamond drill holes. The overall orientation of mineralised zones on the other drilled lines is not yet properly understood.

	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').	
<b>Diagrams</b>	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 1-3).
<b>Balanced Reporting</b>	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.
<b>Other Substantive Exploration Data</b>	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.
<b>Further Work</b>	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 a large ongoing program of RC and diamond drilling.

**TABLE 2 – BETTER INTERCEPTS FROM HOLES KKODD009/11 ILLUSTRATING GOLD GRADE CONSISTENCY**

HoleID	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Au g/t average	HoleID	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Au g/t average	HoleID	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Au g/t average
KKODD009	101	102	1	0.85	KKODD009	130	131	1	0.35	KKODD011	124	125	1	4.72
KKODD009	102	103	1	0.41						KKODD011	125	126	1	5.84
KKODD009	103	104	1	0.26	KKODD011	97	98	1	0.34	KKODD011	126	127	1	2.00
KKODD009	104	105	1	0.96	KKODD011	98	99	1	0.45	KKODD011	127	128	1	4.04
KKODD009	105	106	1	1.48	KKODD011	99	100	1	1.99	KKODD011	128	129	1	2.08
KKODD009	106	107	1	1.83	KKODD011	100	101	1	0.34	KKODD011	129	130	1	7.41
KKODD009	107	108	1	1.35	KKODD011	101	102	1	1.64	KKODD011	130	131	1	1.39
KKODD009	108	109	1	1.37	KKODD011	102	103	1	3.17	KKODD011	131	132	1	1.38
KKODD009	109	110	1	1.44	KKODD011	103	104	1	2.58	KKODD011	132	133	1	0.97
KKODD009	110	111	1	1.09	KKODD011	104	105	1	4.44	KKODD011	133	134	1	1.11
KKODD009	111	112	1	1.13	KKODD011	105	106	1	4.93	KKODD011	134	135	1	1.84
KKODD009	112	113	1	1.89	KKODD011	106	107	1	5.42	KKODD011	135	136	1	1.34
KKODD009	113	114	1	6.49	KKODD011	107	108	1	0.77	KKODD011	136	137	1	2.64
KKODD009	114	115	1	3.25	KKODD011	108	109	1	1.38	KKODD011	137	138	1	1.12
KKODD009	115	116	1	23.00	KKODD011	109	110	1	1.51	KKODD011	138	139	1	0.56
KKODD009	116	117	1	12.30	KKODD011	110	111	1	2.28	KKODD011	139	140	1	1.38
KKODD009	117	118	1	6.98	KKODD011	111	112	1	2.55	KKODD011	140	141	1	0.82
KKODD009	118	119	1	4.40	KKODD011	112	113	1	1.00	KKODD011	141	142	1	0.36
KKODD009	119	120	1	0.92	KKODD011	113	114	1	1.46	KKODD011	142	143	1	0.96
KKODD009	120	121	1	0.65	KKODD011	114	115	1	0.82	KKODD011	143	144	1	1.51
KKODD009	121	122	1	0.35	KKODD011	115	116	1	0.93	KKODD011	144	145	1	46.50
KKODD009	122	123	1	0.60	KKODD011	116	117	1	5.75	KKODD011	145	146	1	1.38
KKODD009	123	124	1	0.64	KKODD011	117	118	1	1.85	KKODD011	146	147	1	0.70
KKODD009	124	125	1	0.83	KKODD011	118	119	1	3.98	KKODD011	147	148	1	3.11
KKODD009	125	126	1	2.38	KKODD011	119	120	1	2.56	KKODD011	148	149	1	1.00
KKODD009	126	127	1	1.14	KKODD011	120	121	1	7.18	KKODD011	149	150	1	0.51
KKODD009	127	128	1	0.22	KKODD011	121	122	1	0.81	KKODD011	150	151	1	0.38
KKODD009	128	129	1	0.26	KKODD011	122	123	1	1.18	KKODD011	151	152	1	0.37
KKODD009	129	130	1	0.57	KKODD011	123	124	1	3.00					

*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 800km<sup>2</sup> 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.

