predictive discovery

ASX Announcement

30 June 2020

NE BANKAN GOLD DISCOVERY IN GUINEA EXTENDED 30% TO 1.3KM IN LENGTH

HIGHLIGHTS

- 1,300m of power auger drilling completed on the Saman Permit, further enlarging the previously identified northern extension (including **16m at 6.82g/t gold)**[1] to the NE Bankan gold discovery.
- A 5-line (65-hole) auger program has successfully extended the NE Bankan Discovery by a further 300 metres, growing the combined strike length to approximately 1.3 kilometres on both the Kaninko and Saman Permits (Figure 1).
- The shallow drilling returned better intercepts of **16m at 1.13g/t gold** and **16m at 1.39g/t gold** within the new 300-metre long zone of plus 0.25g/t gold mineralisation. Both holes **stopped in plus-1g/t gold mineralisation**.

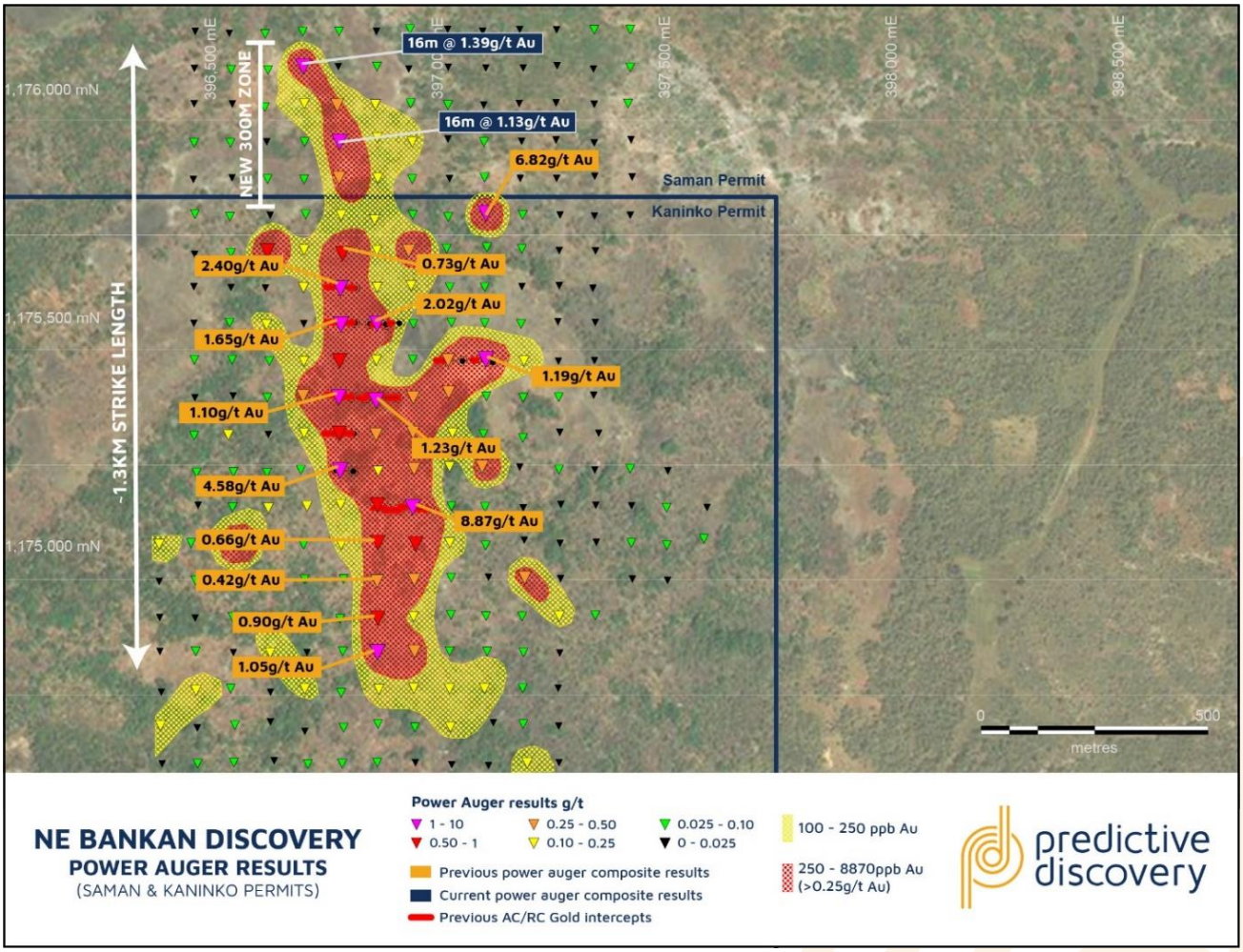

Figure 1 – NE Bankan Discovery, with new auger drilling extending the gold mineralised footprint 300m north into PDI's neighbouring Saman Permit

[1]ASX Announcement - KANINKO AUGER RESULTS DOUBLE STRIKE LENGTH OF GOLD MINERALISED ZONE
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/bd73d086-531.pdf

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- There is substantial potential to further extend the NE Bankan trend both to the north and south of the known 1.3km long zone with power auger drilling underway to the:
  - **NORTH:** an additional 5-line (65-hole) power auger program is in progress, exploring further northern extensions to the NE Bankan gold mineralised system, and
  - **SOUTH:** a 21-line (294-hole) power auger program is in progress, testing along strike to the south of the NE Bankan zone and covering the Bankan East prospect where earlier rock geochemical sampling obtained grades of up to **1.3 g/t gold**.
- This power auger drilling (Figure 2) will extend drill coverage to **a combined 3.8km length**.

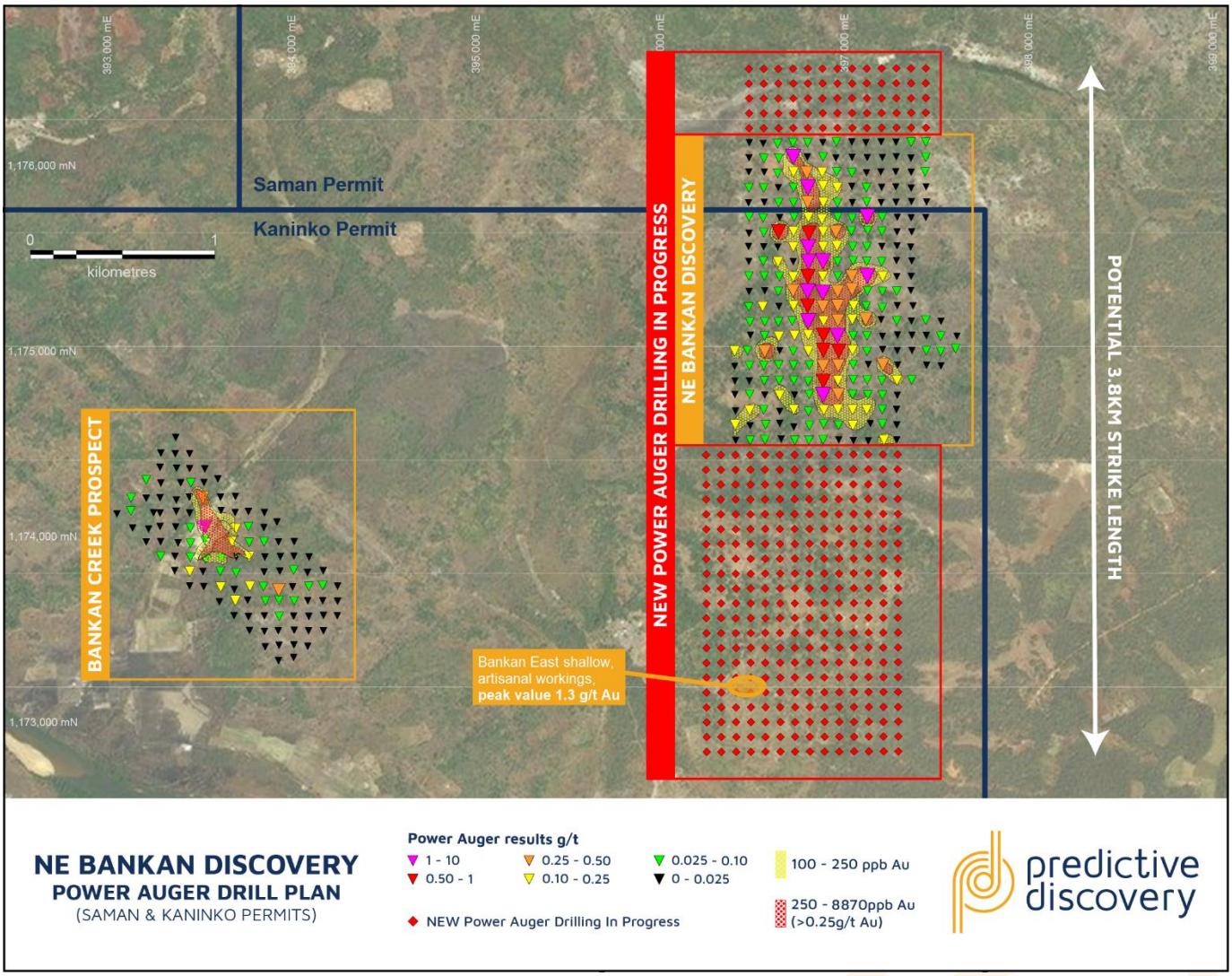

Figure 2 – NE Bankan Discovery showing location of power auger drilling underway within Predictive's Kaninko and Saman Permits

- Five diamond drill holes have now been completed at NE Bankan, largely testing depth extensions to the previously intersected mineralisation in drill holes KKOAC001 **(46m at 6.58 g/t gold** from 4m), KKOAC008 (**42m at 2.92 g/t gold** from 8m) and KKOAC010 (**50m at 1.53g/t gold** from surface)[2].

[2] ASX Announcement - OUTSTANDING DRILL RESULTS CONFIRM NEW GOLD DISCOVERY IN GUINEA
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/125cd27c-691.pdf

» Reverse Circulation drilling continues to test oxide mineralisation within the one-kilometre-long (plus 0.25g/t) power auger-defined gold mineralised footprint at NE Bankan.

Predictive Discovery Limited ("Predictive"or "Company") (ASX: PDI) is pleased to provide an update from power auger drilling at the NE Bankan gold discovery (Kaninko and Saman Exploration Permits), located in Guinea.

65-holes (totalling 1,300m) were completed on an 80m x 80m grid. Holes were drilled to a depth of 20m and samples assayed in 2m intervals. The drill holes penetrated through the overlying laterite into mottled clay and saprolite with a series of gold-anomalous results obtained. All results are reported in Table 1 and shown on Figures 1 and 2. The drilling program was undertaken by Sahara Mining Services and the samples were assayed by fire assay at the SGS laboratory in Bamako, Mali

Power auger drilling is a rapid and cost-effective exploration method for the collection of bedrock samples below tracts of lateritic and transported cover. The auger holes reported in this release were designed to explore for extensions to the NE Bankan gold discovery, a large gold-anomalous zone initially identified through soil and laterite sampling programs, which is now known to extend across both the Kaninko and Saman Permit areas (both 100% owned by PDI).

PREDICTIVE DISCOVERY GUINEA OVERVIEW

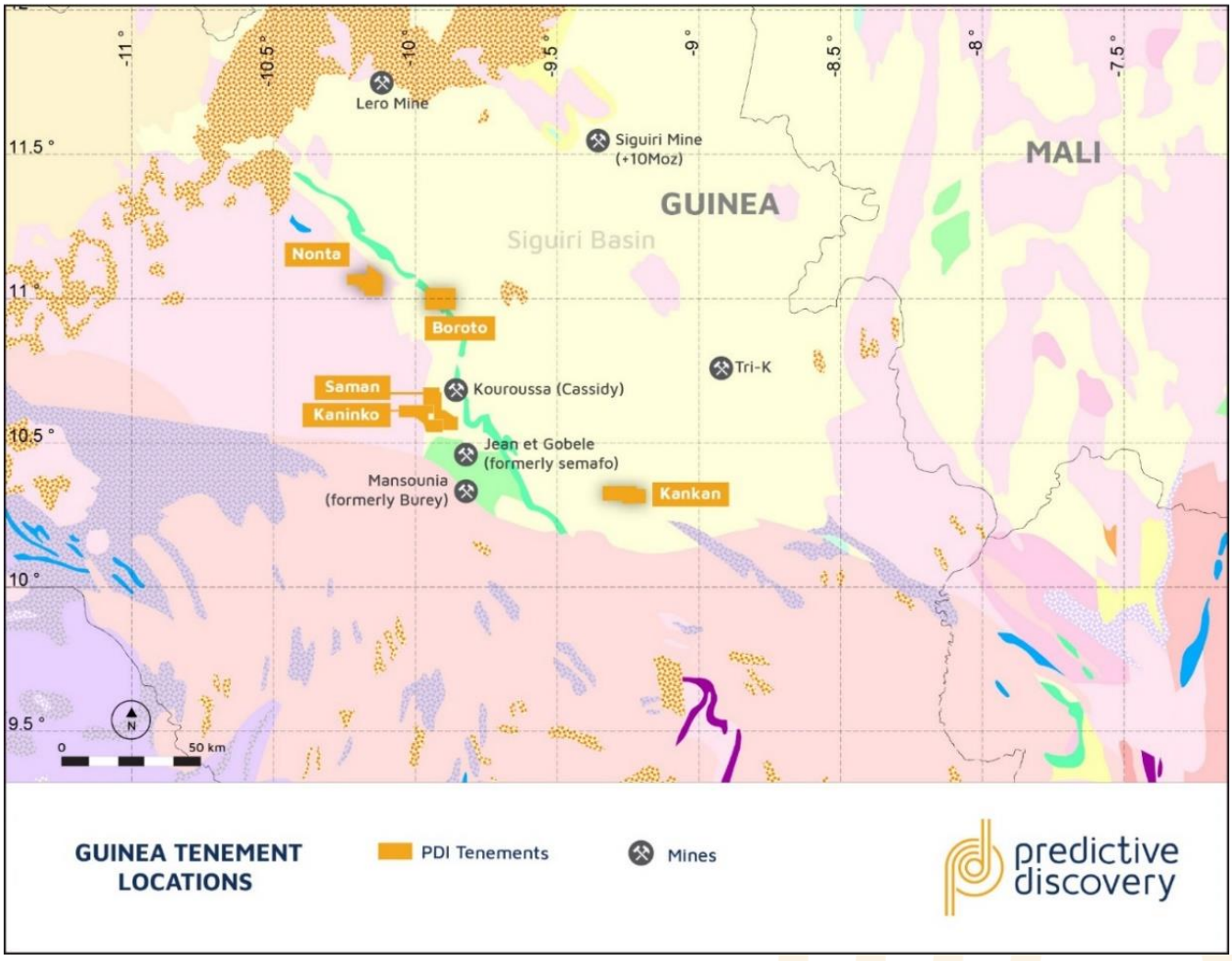

Figure 3 – Predictive Discovery's Guinea Projects

Predictive holds approximately 800km^2 of prospective landholdings across five projects all containing artisanal gold workings (Figure 3). All projects are within the Siguiri Basin which hosts Anglogold's large Siguiri Mine (+10Moz). The Guinea projects were identified by Predictive during its terrain-scale assessment of the Siguiri Basin in late 2018 using the Company's Predictore^{TM} gold targeting system.

The Kaninko Project, is located within an underexplored part of the richly mineralised West African Birimian gold belt and is underlain by mafic metavolcanics and intrusives, granitic rocks and minor metasediments.

TABLE 1 – POWER AUGER DRILL RESULTS, SAMAN PERMIT (NE BANKAN DISCOVERY)

Hole ID	Easting (UTM, 29N)	Northing (UTM, 29N)	Dip	RL	Hole depth (m)	Composite intervals from 4m depth to end of hole			Comments
						Depth from (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (ppb)	
SMNAU001	396446	1175818	Vertical	389	20	4	16	4	
SMNAU002	396531	1175821	Vertical	394	20	4	16	10	
SMNAU003	396609	1175818	Vertical	399	20	4	16	40	
SMNAU004	396690	1175817	Vertical	402	20	4	16	33	
SMNAU005	396767	1175820	Vertical	404	20	4	16	299	16m at 0.30g/t Au (stopped in gold mineralisation)
SMNAU006	396852	1175819	Vertical	397	20	4	16	236	Includes 6m at 0.46g/t Au (stopped in gold mineralisation)
SMNAU007	396928	1175817	Vertical	398	20	4	16	28	
SMNAU008	397010	1175818	Vertical	399	20	4	16	22	
SMNAU009	397087	1175820	Vertical	393	20	4	16	26	
SMNAU010	397166	1175818	Vertical	395	20	4	16	3	
SMNAU011	397246	1175818	Vertical	404	20	4	16	8	
SMNAU012	397330	1175822	Vertical	403	20	4	16	3	
SMNAU013	396448	1175898	Vertical	388	20	4	16	25	
SMNAU014	396528	1175898	Vertical	382	20	4	16	88	
SMNAU015	396608	1175900	Vertical	390	20	4	16	17	
SMNAU016	396691	1175899	Vertical	394	20	4	16	86	
SMNAU017	**396768**	**1175899**	**Vertical**	**395**	**20**	**4**	**16**	**1132**	**16m at 1.13g/t Au. Includes 8m at 1.47g/t Au (stopped in plus 1g/t gold mineralisation)**
SMNAU018	396851	1175908	Vertical	395	20	4	16	124	
SMNAU019	396928	1175898	Vertical	395	20	4	16	142	
SMNAU020	397007	1175905	Vertical	396	20	4	16	18	
SMNAU021	397086	1175898	Vertical	397	20	4	16	41	
SMNAU022	397169	1175899	Vertical	399	20	4	16	5	
SMNAU023	397245	1175902	Vertical	400	20	4	16	14	
SMNAU024	397329	1175895	Vertical	397	20	4	16	8	
SMNAU025	397410	1175902	Vertical	396	20	4	16	5	
SMNAU026	396448	1175984	Vertical	395	20	4	16	19	
SMNAU027	397412	1175820	Vertical	401	20	4	16	9	
SMNAU028	396532	1175983	Vertical	390	20	4	16	17	
SMNAU029	396604	1175976	Vertical	394	20	4	16	73	
SMNAU030	396763	1175979	Vertical	396	20	4	16	250	16m at 0.25g/t Au (stopped in gold mineralisation)

SMNAU031	396925	1175983	Vertical	390	20	4	16	54	
SMNAU032	397007	1175979	Vertical	391	20	4	16	55	
SMNAU033	397086	1175979	Vertical	398	20	4	16	22	
SMNAU034	397164	1175982	Vertical	396	20	4	16	6	
SMNAU035	397245	1175983	Vertical	397	20	4	16	3	
SMNAU036	397329	1175980	Vertical	394	20	4	16	14	
SMNAU037	397404	1175981	Vertical	395	20	4	16	29	
SMNAU038	396691	1175983	Vertical	387	20	4	16	213	
SMNAU039	396847	1175980	Vertical	388	20	4	16	106	
SMNAU040	**396689**	**1176064**	**Vertical**	**389**	**20**	**4**	**16**	**1393**	**16m at 1.39g/t Au (stopped in plus 1g/t gold mineralisation)**
SMNAU041	396851	1176064	Vertical	393	20	4	16	53	
SMNAU042	397409	1176060	Vertical	395	20	4	16	40	
SMNAU043	397328	1176057	Vertical	393	18	4	14	7	
SMNAU044	397248	1176064	Vertical	398	22	4	18	8	
SMNAU045	397173	1176060	Vertical	401	20	4	16	5	
SMNAU046	397091	1176060	Vertical	397	20	4	16	8	
SMNAU047	397008	1176062	Vertical	392	20	4	16	11	
SMNAU048	396921	1176058	Vertical	390	20	4	16	7	
SMNAU049	396766	1176064	Vertical	396	20	4	16	18	
SMNAU050	396449	1176061	Vertical	392	20	4	16	19	
SMNAU051	396530	1176058	Vertical	391	20	4	16	26	
SMNAU052	396451	1176142	Vertical	385	20	4	16	7	
SMNAU053	396526	1176138	Vertical	386	20	4	16	10	
SMNAU054	396768	1176141	Vertical	382	20	4	16	59	
SMNAU055	396850	1176141	Vertical	389	20	4	16	9	
SMNAU056	396924	1176145	Vertical	387	20	4	16	57	
SMNAU057	397007	1176145	Vertical	390	20	4	16	14	
SMNAU058	397084	1176140	Vertical	386	20	4	16	4	
SMNAU059	397166	1176144	Vertical	394	20	4	16	4	
SMNAU060	397247	1176143	Vertical	399	20	4	16	5	
SMNAU061	397409	1176143	Vertical	388	20	4	16	39	
SMNAU062	397330	1176143	Vertical	402	20	4	16	30	
SMNAU063	396688	1176141	Vertical	394	20	4	16	79	
SMNAU064	396605	1176136	Vertical	388	20	4	16	26	
SMNAU065	396611	1176057	Vertical	386	20	4	16	31	

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	The sampling described in this report refers to power auger drill samples. In all the power auger drill holes reported here, 2kg samples were every 2m downhole. The samples were submitted for fire assay gold analysis at the SGS laboratory in Bamako, Mali with a 5ppb detection limit.

	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.	
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).	The power drilling was carried out using a 4WD-mounted power auger rig.
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.	Sample recovery is not assessed for power auger drilling as it is a geochemical method. In general, however, recoveries are good because the hole has to be cleared by the screw-type rods in order for the drill rods to advance downwards.
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.	None of these samples will be used in a Mineral Resource estimation. Nonetheless, all power auger holes were geologically logged in a qualitative fashion.
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.	Each 2 m interval in the composite interval was subsampled using a scoop. The sample is considered sufficiently representative of the drilled material in a geochemical drilling program.

	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The analytical method used was an SGS fire method with a 5ppb Au detection limit which is appropriate for a geochemical drilling program. No company standards or blanks were added to the sample batch. Based on SGS's own repeat results, the analytical results are judged to be suitable for a geochemical drilling program.
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	Hole twinning is not normally practised with power auger drilling.
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	Collar locations were located using a hand held GPS with a location error of +/-3m. Collar coordinates referenced in the table 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	Power auger holes were located on an 80m square grid consistent with the hole spacing in previous power auger drill programs at Kaninko. This type of drilling is not appropriate for the calculation of any Mineral Resource estimate.
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	Power auger holes were spaced on an 80m square grid because the orientation of the target zone remains uncertain. There is no rock outcrop in the area to guide sample line orientations

	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Reference samples are stored at PDI's sample store 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 was converted to an Exploration Permit in June 2020. 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	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Saman permit consists of 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.	The required information is provided in Table 1.
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	No weighted average or truncation methods were used for the power auger results.

	examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. 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').	True widths cannot be estimated for the power auger drill results as the orientation of the underlying weathered rocks is not known.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate maps are provided in Figures 1 and 2.
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.	All results are reported 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.	Apart from the previously reported surface gold geochemistry and power auger drill results, there are no other exploration data which are relevant to the results 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.	RC drilling will be carried out to follow up the results reported in this release.

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

ASX 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.

-END-

This announcement is authorised for release by Predictive Managing Director, Paul Roberts.

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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