ASX Announcement

26th June 2018

Predictive Discovery Limited is a gold exploration company with strong technical capabilities focused on its advanced gold exploration projects in West Africa.

ASX: PDI

Issued Capital: 236 million shares

Share Price: 2.1 cents

Market Capitalisation: $5.0 M

Directors

Phillip Jackson
Non-Exec Chairman

Paul Roberts
Managing Director

David Kelly
Non-Executive Director

Assays Confirm and Expand New Gold Discovery in Cote D'Ivoire

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI) is pleased to announce that all fire assay re-analyses have been received from drilling of the **new Ferkessedougou North gold discovery**, part of the Toro Joint Venture in Cote D'Ivoire.

- Best assay intercepts include:
  - FNRC016: **25m at 3.06g/t Au** from 64m, including **13m at 5.35g/t Au**[1] (stopped in mineralisation, **last 4m averaged 13.78g/t Au**)
  - FNRC003: **14m at 1.20g/t Au** from 25m,
  - FNRC068: **9m at 1.47g/t Au** from 39m,
  - FNRC047: **2m at 5.44g/t Au** from 45m,
  - FNRC001: **13m at 0.97g/t Au** from 4m,
  - FNRC001: **24m at 0.67g/t Au** from 22m, and
  - FNRC002: **28m at 0.67g/t Au** from 0m.
- Gold values from fire assays are generally higher than the bottle roll values (a reconnaissance analytical method[2]) reported on 29/5/18.
- **Broad gold mineralisation intercepts** on the first drill section confirmed.
- Gold intercepts in southern mineralised zone **over 1.4km of strike length**.

Mr Paul Roberts, Predictive's Managing Director said: *"With these results, Ferkessedougou North is assuming increasing importance in our growing group of West African prospects with excellent drilling results (e.g. Bira and Bongou in Burkina Faso, and Nyangboue-Boundiali in Cote D'Ivoire).*

This first drill program on Ferkessedougou North has just scratched the surface of the permit's gold mineralisation potential. We have only drill tested a very small proportion of the gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly, which is 17km long and several kilometres wide. Gold mineralisation is mostly associated with sheared granitic dykes; there are indications of many such dykes in the area but most of these have not even been even located accurately on the ground, let alone drilled. This is clearly a large scale target, potentially with numerous gold mineralised bodies. We look forward to more drilling after the rainy season ends."

[1] *reported to the ASX on 29/5/18*

[2] *the bottle roll method is a reconnaissance analytical technique in which samples of crushed rock are placed in a plastic bottle with a weak cyanide solution and rotated on rollers, generally for 24 hours. The cyanide solution extracts the available gold. This is a partial extraction method as gold inside the rock particles which does not make contact with the cyanide will not report in the assay value.*

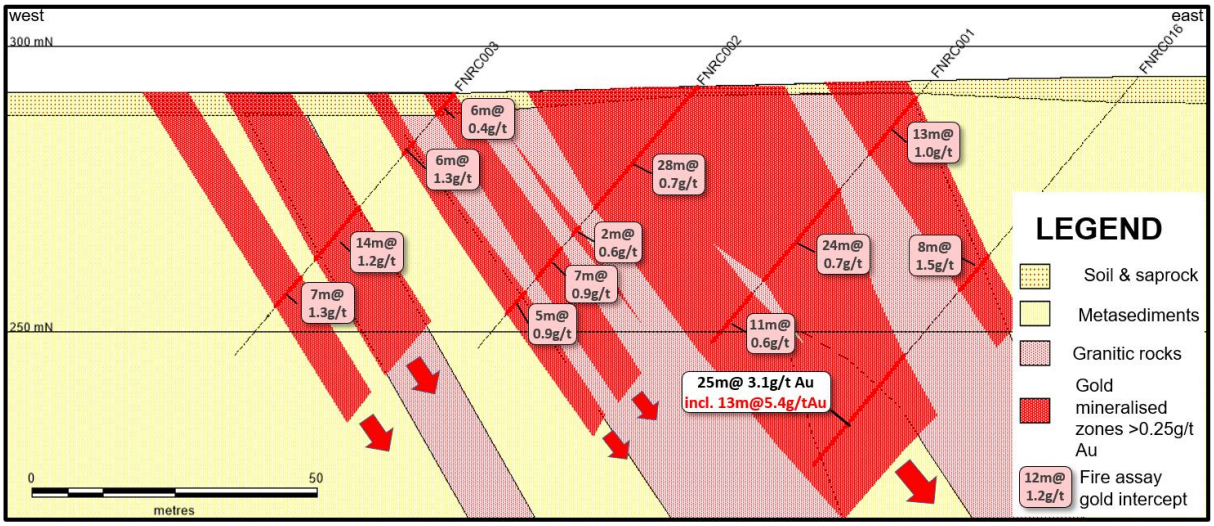

Figure 1: *Cross-section showing fire assay gold drill results and geology, Ferkessedougou North Project (see Figure 5 for location).*

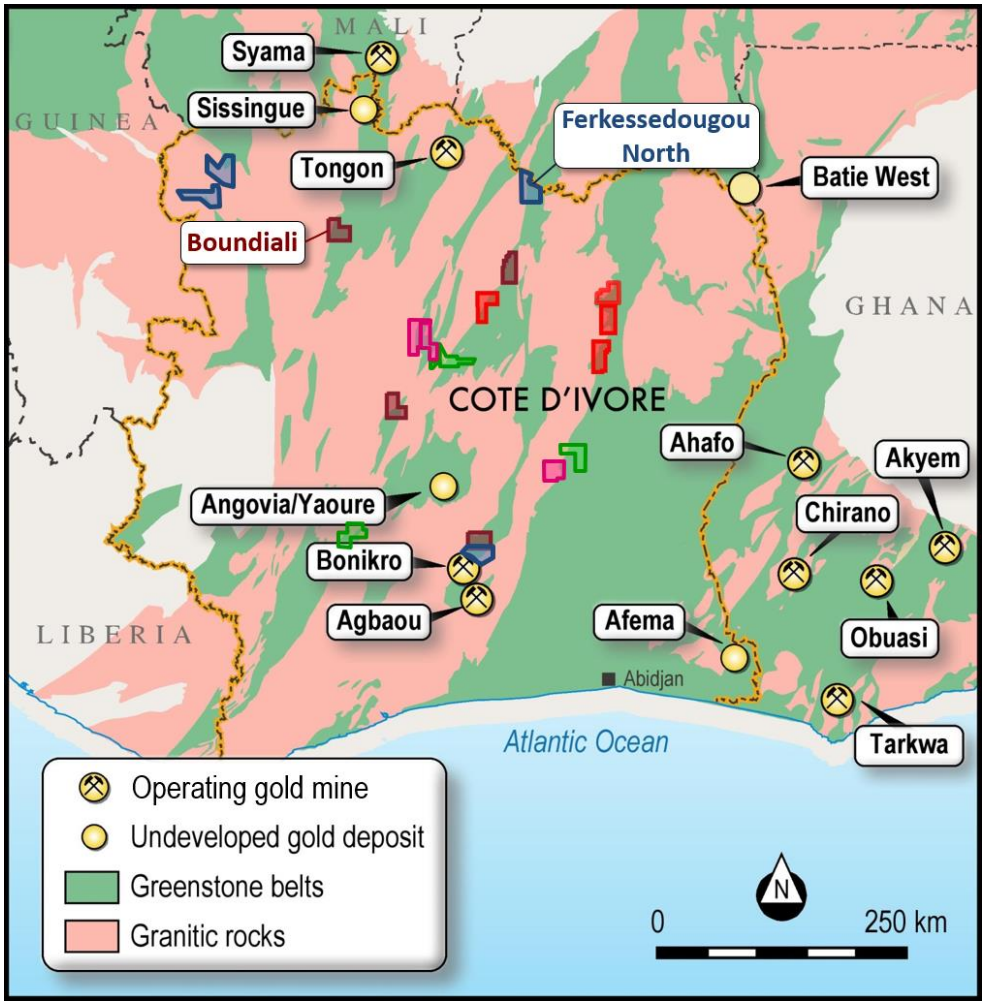

Figure 2: *Locality map showing locality of Ferkessedougou North exploration permit along with other permits and permit applications in which Predictive has an interest in Cote D'Ivoire.*

FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH

Background

Predictive is in joint venture with Toro Gold Limited, a UK-based company, on seven granted permits and two permit applications in Cote D'Ivoire (Figure 2). The Toro Joint Venture operates through Predictive Discovery Limited's former subsidiary, Predictive Cote D'Ivoire SARL (Predictive CI) of which Predictive now holds 35%. Predictive is currently contributing 35% of ongoing Joint Venture expenditure.

The Ferkessedougou North permit is located in northern Cote D'Ivoire directly adjacent to Burkina Faso's southern border (Figure 2). It is subject to an agreement between Predictive CI and local Ivoirian company, Gold Ivoire Minerals SARL.

Several phases of soil sampling were carried out on the permit during 2016 and 2017 (ASX releases dated 1/2/17 and 28/4/17). Anomalous gold values (>20ppb Au) were found in numerous locations throughout the grid over a 17km strike length (Figure 3).

Geological mapping shows that foliation/shearing trends are NNE oriented. Trenching and drilling indicate that most of the mineralisation discovered to date is hosted by metasediments and granitic rocks. Dyke-like granitic bodies are an important host to gold mineralisation.

RC Drilling Program

A reconnaissance RC drilling program totalling 80 holes and 4,989m was carried out in February-March 2018. Most holes were drilled to 60m downhole depth at an angle of -50 degrees in an ESE to SE direction. The drilling program was carried by E-Global (Energold). Holes were drilled to their target depths unless wet samples were encountered in which case they were stopped early.

One metre samples were sent to ELAM in Yamoussoukro for 1kg bottle roll analysis[1]. Most gold mineralised intercepts recorded by the bottle roll analyses were then sent to ALS at Loughrea in Ireland for check analysis by fire assay (a total gold extraction method).

Fire assay results from the complete 80-hole drill program are reported here. As noted in the first ASX release dated 29/5/18, the re-analyses by fire assay generally produced higher gold values than the original bottle roll results. The effect is variable, however. Some intercepts, including the high grade FNRC016 intersection (13m at 5.35g/t Au) were approximately double the value of the original bottle roll analysis. In other holes, little change was noted between the two methods.

Locations of the mineralised RC drill intercepts are provided in Figure 4. These maps demonstrate that the drilling was only able to test a small percentage of the gold anomalous area.

[1] *the bottle roll method is a reconnaissance analytical technique in which samples of crushed rock are placed in a plastic bottle with a weak cyanide solution and rotated on rollers, generally for 24 hours. The cyanide solution extracts the available gold. This is a partial extraction method as gold inside the rock particles which does not make contact with the cyanide will not report in the assay value.*

Additional details on drilling and assaying methods and drill results are reported in Table 1.

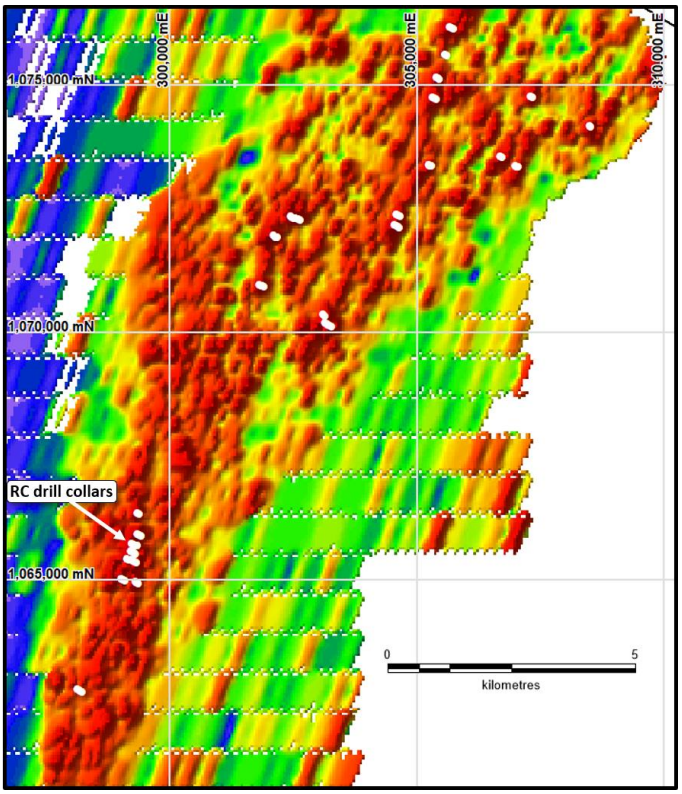

Figure 3: *Location of RC drill holes on gridded gold-in-soil geochemical results, Ferkessedougou North permit – red high, blue low (soil geochemical results reported to the ASX on 1/2/17 and 28/4/17).*

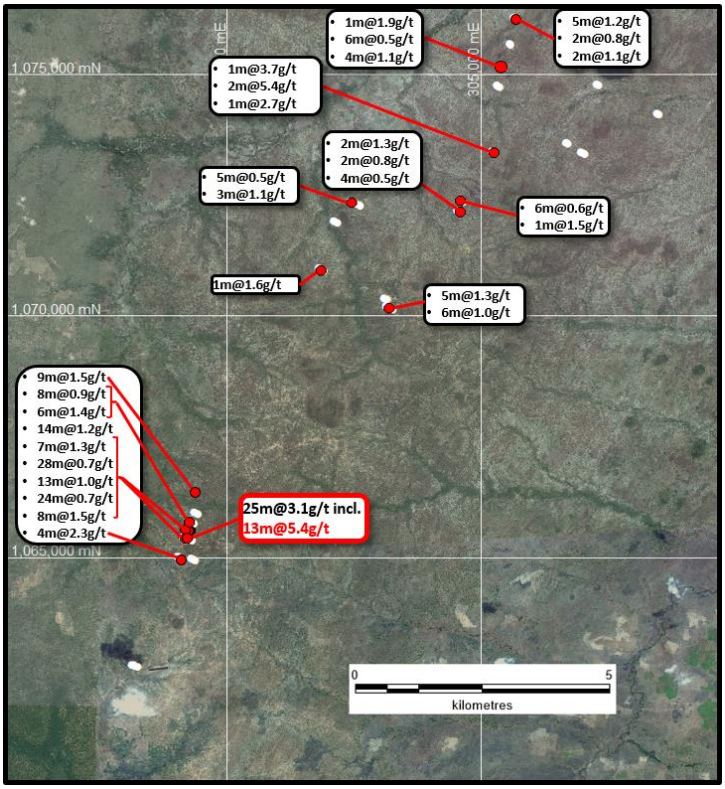

Figure 4: *Ferkessedougou North RC drill hole locations and anomalous gold assay results superimposed on a satellite imagery background.*

Geological Interpretation

Interpretation of recent aeromagnetic survey data (ASX release dated 29/5/18) integrated with geological mapping has produced a detailed geological interpretation (Figure 5) of the permit. This suggests that there are many granitic dykes through the area, most of which have not been tested by either trenching or drilling. While not all granitic dykes are anomalous in gold, this interpretation reinforces the potential to find much more gold mineralisation on the permit.

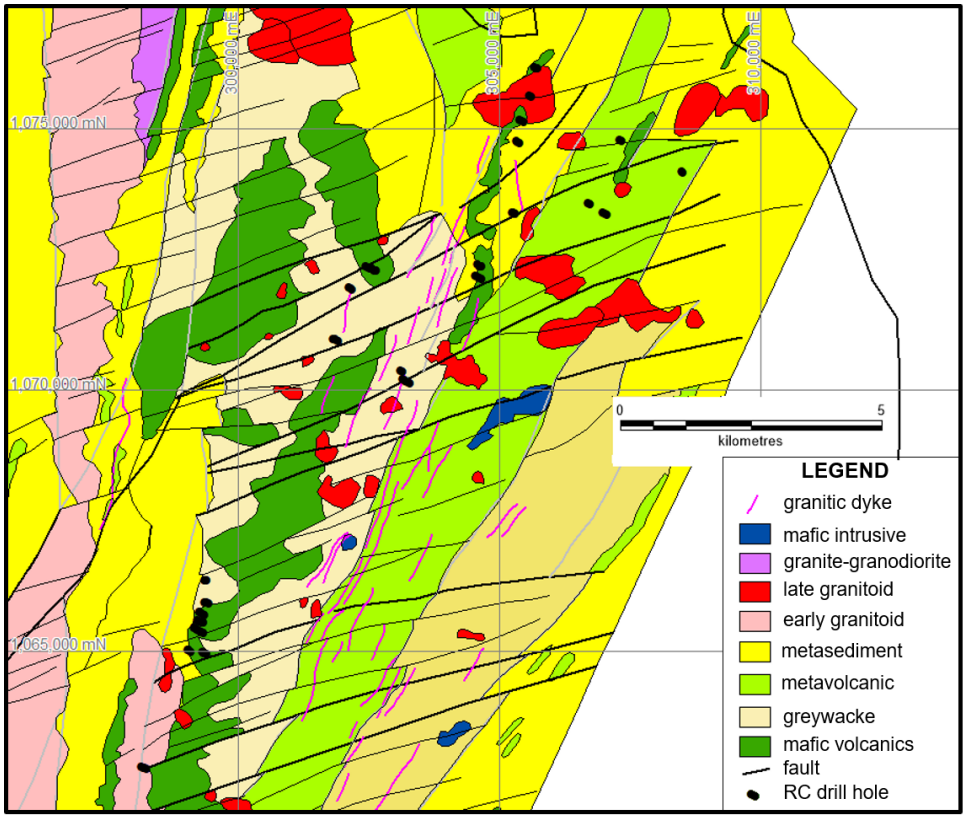

Figure 5: *Geological interpretation of Ferkessedougou North permit derived from recent airborne aeromagnetic survey. Note interpreted granitic dykes (magenta colour) and drill hole locations (black dots).*

Next Steps

Predictive and Toro Gold are currently discussing the follow-up work program at Ferkessedougou North, which is expected to include more trenching and geochemical sampling to firm up additional drill targets, followed by RC drilling and possibly supplemented by limited diamond drilling. Work will re-commence after the end of the current rainy season.

TABLE 1 – RC DRILL RESULTS – FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH, COTE D'IVOIRE – TORO JV

Hole No.	UTM 30N Easting	UTM 30N Northing	RL (m)	Hole depth (m)	Hole dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	0.25g/t Au cut-off			0.50g/t Au cut-off			Comments
							Depth from (m)	Interval (m)*	Au (g/t)	Depth from (m)	Interval (m)*	Au (g/t)	
FNRC001	299282	1065536	294	60	-50	295	**4**	**13**	**0.97**	**4**	**12**	**1.02**	
FNRC001	299282	1065536	294	60	-50	295	**22**	**24**	**0.67**	26	5	1.22	
FNRC001	299282	1065536	294	60	-50	295				34	3	1.36	**Stopped in gold mineralisation**
FNRC001	299282	1065536	294	60	-50	295				39	2	0.68	
FNRC001	299282	1065536	294	60	-50	295				45	1	1.04	
FNRC001	299282	1065536	294	60	-50	295	49	11	0.60	52	8	0.67	
FNRC002	299245	1065554	293	60	-50	295	**0**	**28**	**0.67**	0	3	1.10	
FNRC002	299245	1065554	293	60	-50	295				6	3	1.83	
FNRC002	299245	1065554	293	60	-50	295				19	3	0.96	
FNRC002	299245	1065554	293	60	-50	295				26	2	1.22	
FNRC002	299245	1065554	293	60	-50	295	32	2	0.62				
FNRC002	299245	1065554	293	60	-50	295	37	7	0.92	37	7	0.92	
FNRC002	299245	1065554	293	60	-50	295	47	5	0.89	48	2	1.66	
FNRC003	299206	1065571	292	60	-50	295	0	6	0.37	0	2	0.55	
FNRC003	299206	1065571	292	60	-50	295	11	6	1.32	11	3	2.38	
FNRC003	299206	1065571	292	60	-50	295	**25**	**14**	**1.20**	**27**	**11**	**1.40**	
FNRC003	299206	1065571	292	60	-50	295	42	7	0.28				
FNRC004	299346	1065683	292	50	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC005	299276	1065717	290	60	-50	295	6	5	0.32				
FNRC005	299276	1065717	290	60	-50	295	20	10	0.72	24	1	1.07	
FNRC005	299276	1065717	290	60	-50	295				28	2	1.98	
FNRC006	299241	1065731	289	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC007	299139	1065428	294	60	-50	295	6	2	0.67	6	1	1.06	
FNRC008	299177	1065410	296	60	-50	295	39	4	0.33				
FNRC009	299212	1065394	297	60	-50	295	24	3	0.99	24	2	1.26	
FNRC009	299212	1065394	297	60	-50	295	38	7	0.94	38	7	0.94	

FNRC010	299252	1065376	298	60	-50	295	9	4	0.83	9	3	0.97	
FNRC010	299252	1065376	298	60	-50	295	54	1	1.23	54	1	1.23	
FNRC011	299282	1065362	299	60	-50	295	48	12	0.34				Bottle roll result (i.e. not re-analysed by fire assay method)
FNRC012	299324	1065339	300	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC013	299334	1064949	295	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC014	299300	1064967	295	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC015	299376	1064928	295	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC016	299318	1065527	295	89	-50	295	**41**	**8**	**1.48**	**41**	**8**	**1.48**	**Stopped in gold mineralisation. Includes 4m at 13.78 g/t Au at end of hole.**
FNRC016	299318	1065527	295	89	-50	295	**64**	**25**	**3.06**	64	6	0.85	
FNRC016	299318	1065527	295	89	-50	295				**76**	**13**	**5.35**	
FNRC017	303280	1070120	290	75	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC018	303233	1070145	286	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC019	303200	1070158	283	19	-50	295	2	5	1.25	2	5	1.25	
FNRC020	303206	1070160	283	60	-50	295	4	6	1.00	7	3	1.01	
FNRC021	303180	1070174	281	65	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC022	303138	1070195	280	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC023	303147	1070338	280	65	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC024	303100	1070359	280	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC025	301806	1070971	280	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC026	301843	1070955	280	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC027	301876	1070939	280	60	-50	295	32	1	1.61	32	1	1.61	
FNRC028	301916	1070923	277	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC029	302104	1071958	260	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC030	302143	1071937	261	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC031	302176	1071922	263	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC032	302474	1072341	265	60	-50	295	9	5	0.50	10	2	0.65	
FNRC032	302474	1072341	265	60	-50	295	18	3	1.13	18	3	1.13	

FNRC033	302513	1072321	267	66	-50	295	*no significant results*							
FNRC034	302549	1072310	270	60	-50	295	*no significant results*							
FNRC035	302601	1072286	270	60	-50	295	*no significant results*							
FNRC036	302636	1072271	271	60	-50	295	*no significant results*							
FNRC037	302437	1072355	263	60	-50	295	*no significant results*							
FNRC038	304536	1072175	276	60	-50	295	37	4	0.50	37	3	0.51		
FNRC039	304575	1072155	278	60	-50	295	5	2	0.75	5	1	1.17		
FNRC040	304617	1072139	278	60	-50	295	40	2	1.27	40	2	1.27		
FNRC041	304647	1072123	275	100	-50	295	*no significant results*							
FNRC042	304576	1072390	271	60	-50	295	*no significant results*							
FNRC043	304616	1072367	272	60	-50	295	36	6	0.59	36	3	0.68		
FNRC044	304655	1072349	272	110	-50	295	88	1	1.54	88	1	1.54		
FNRC045	305229	1073395	270	60	-50	295	*no significant results*							
FNRC046	305264	1073380	270	60	-50	295	*no significant results*							
FNRC047	305292	1073365	270	65	-50	295	28	1	3.74	28	1	3.74		
FNRC047	305292	1073365	270	65	-50	295	**45**	**2**	**5.44**	**45**	**2**	**5.44**		
FNRC047	305292	1073365	270	65	-50	295	52	1	2.66	52	1	2.66		
FNRC048	305322	1074755	260	60	-50	295	37	2	0.62					
FNRC048	305322	1074755	260	60	-50	295	*no significant results*							
FNRC049	305348	1074741	260	82	-50	295	76	4	0.27					
FNRC050	305386	1074724	260	60	-50	295	*no significant results*							
FNRC051	305425	1075145	270	60	-50	295	19	4	1.12	19	4	1.12		
FNRC051	305425	1075145	270	60	-50	295	45	6	0.52	46	2	0.97		
FNRC052	305451	1075131	270	80	-50	295	66	1	1.87	66	1	1.87		
FNRC053	305386	1075162	270	60	-50	295	*no significant results*							
FNRC054	305694	1076155	252	65	-50	295	14	2	0.75	15	1	1.03		
FNRC055	305732	1076143	252	71	-50	295	55	6	0.32				**Stopped in gold mineralisation**	
FNRC055	305732	1076143	252	71	-50	295	66	5	1.16	66	1	2.00		
FNRC056	305660	1076174	251	60	-50	295	0	2	1.13	0	1	1.95		
FNRC057	305566	1075624	266	60	-50	295	*no significant results*							
FNRC058	305599	1075608	267	63	-50	295	*no significant results*							
FNRC059	307294	1074779	260	60	-50	295	*no significant results*							
FNRC060	307330	1074762	260	60	-50	295	*no significant results*							

FNRC061	308481	1074170	255	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC062	308517	1074153	256	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC063	306979	1073377	280	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC064	307015	1073361	280	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC065	307052	1073344	280	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC066	306686	1073568	274	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC067	306724	1073549	276	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC068	299350	1066351	289	65	-50	295	**39**	**9**	**1.47**	**44**	**4**	**2.86**	
FNRC069	299385	1066336	290	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC070	299312	1065699	291	74	-50	295	19	1	2.74	19	1	2.74	
FNRC070	299312	1065699	291	74	-50	295	51	8	0.92	52	7	1.00	
FNRC070	299312	1065699	291	74	-50	295	68	6	1.43	69	5	1.65	**Stopped in gold mineralisation**
FNRC071	299354	1065929	290	60	-50	295	9	4	0.36				
FNRC072	299390	1065909	290	65	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC073	299429	1065890	290	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC074	299014	1065019	289	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC075	299051	1065001	290	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC076	299089	1064980	290	60	-50	295	22	4	2.34	22	4	2.34	
FNRC077	298130	1062776	289	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC078	298164	1062760	290	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC079	298190	1062746	290	60	-50	295	*no significant results*						
FNRC080	298238	1062726	290	60	-50	295	52	4	0.29				

***** true widths are not estimated because there is insufficient geological information available to interpret the orientation of the gold intercepts in three dimensions.*

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	All of the sampling described in Table 1 refers to RC drill holes. A representative subsample of the RC drill chips was obtained using an on-rig riffle splitter. A second reference sample was obtained using a spear. The assayed drill samples are judged to be representative of the rock being drilled because representative sub-sampling of the RC drill samples was achieved.

	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 drilling was largely carried out by reverse circulation with a face sampling hammer. The holes were collared using a blade bit.
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.	RC recovery was assessed by weighing the sample bags and calculating recoveries using an estimate of rock density. The Toro site geologists report that recoveries are consistently good.
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.	Logging of RC holes records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering and other features of the samples. Logging of sulphide mineralization and veining is quantitative. All holes were logged in full. No judgement has yet been made by independent qualified consultants on whether the geological and geotechnical logging has been sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining and metallurgical studies.
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.	The RC samples submitted for assay were all sub-sampled by an on-rig 3-tier/multi stage riffle splitter (producing a 1/8th split). The sampled material is considered to be representative of the samples as a whole.

	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.	Apart from the FNRC011 result (noted in Table 1), all samples reported in this release are re-analyses of bottle roll analyses using a 50g fire assay method at the ALS laboratory in Loughrea in Ireland. At the lab, regular assay repeats, lab standards, checks and blanks were inserted and analysed. Unlabelled standards (Certified Reference Materials), blanks and duplicate samples were also inserted by Toro personnel on site at Ferkessedougou North.
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	No holes have been twinned. Field data collection was undertaken by Toro Gold geologists and supervised by Toro Gold management.
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 positions were located using a hand held GPS with a location error of +/-3m. Collar coordinates listed in the table are for the WGS84 datum, Zone 30 North.
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 program reported here represents an initial reconnaissance test of small portions of the Ferkessedougou North soil geochemical anomaly. Holes reported here were therefore drilled on mostly widely spaced lines with the narrowest line spacing being 160m with hole collars approximately 40m apart. No judgement has yet been made by an independent qualified consultant on whether the drill density is sufficient to calculate a Mineral Resource. The samples were not composited.

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.	All drill holes reported here were drilled approximately at right angles to the anticipated strike of the target mineralisation and enclosing host rocks (Figure 5).
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	The drill samples are currently stored securely at Toro Gold's compound in the town of Yamoussoukro.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been carried out given the reconnaissance nature of this drill program.
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 Ferkessedougou North exploration permit was granted to GIV Minerals SARL in 2015. Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL may earn a 51% interest by spending US$1 million and 85% by completing a DFS. Predictive Discovery Limited holds 35% of Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Information about previous exploration work has not been found.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Ferkessedougou North permit consists of foliated metasediments, granite, granodiorite and lesser amounts of probable mafic volcanics and mafic intrusives.
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.	All of the required data is provided in Table 1 (above).

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.	All RC samples were collected and assayed in 1m intervals. No top cuts have been applied to the drill results. Up to 3m (down-hole) of internal waste is included. 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 geological controls on mineralisation in these initial drill holes into the prospect are not yet well understood. The holes were drilled from east to west to test a steeply east dipping, north-north-east striking foliation in trench exposures and rock outcrops seen in the area. True widths are not yet known so only down-hole intercepts are reported.
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 plans showing the location of the drill holes are included in the text of this document.
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 intercepts containing grades above 0.25g/t Au and at least 1g/t x m with a maximum thickness of internal waste of 3m are reported in this release.
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 exploration data is either reported in this release or has been reported previously and is referred to in the release.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling.	Results from the remaining holes and check fire assay program are awaited. The next drill program will be planned after all results have been received.

	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

Predictive Discovery Limited (PDI) was established in late 2007 and listed on the ASX in December 2010. The Company is focused on exploration for gold in West Africa. The Company operates in Burkina Faso, West Africa where it has assembled a substantial regional ground position covering 949km^2 and has been exploring for large, open-pittable gold deposits. Exploration in eastern Burkina Faso has yielded a large portfolio of exciting gold prospects, including the high grade Bongou gold deposit on which a resource estimate was calculated in September 2014. PDI also has interests in a large portfolio of permits and permit applications in Côte D'Ivoire covering a total area of 6,000 km^2 and exploration authorisations in Mali covering 250km^2.

Competent Persons Statement

The exploration results reported herein, insofar as they relate to mineralisation 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.

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