predictive discovery

ASX Announcement

04 June 2019

CONFIRMATION OF SIGNIFICANT NEW GOLD DISCOVERY AT FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH, COTE D'IVOIRE

SUMMARY

- Nine-hole diamond drilling (DD) program, totalling 1,059m, completed at the **Ouarigue South** prospect, Ferkessedougou North gold project (Toro JV), located in northern Cote D'Ivoire.
- Results exceeding Company expectations with **thick gold intercepts** and high-grade intervals in a body that is up to 100m wide and at least 210m long, **open to the south and at depth**.
- **Excellent potential to find more mineralised bodies** like Ouarigue South within the **17km-long gold-in-soil** Ferkessedougou North gold-in-soil anomaly, which is largely untested by drilling.

FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH DD HIGHLIGHTS

- Significant gold intersections include:
  - FNDC001 **- 45.3m at 3.16g/t gold** from 45.9m including **9m at 10.31g/t gold**,
    - 10.9m at 1.94g/t gold from 95.7m, and
    - 4.7m at 6.14g/t gold from 134m.
  - FNDC002 **- 45.0m at 1.52g/t gold** from 42.1m.
  - FNDC004 **- 16.5m at 2.43g/t gold** from 24m including **4.5m at 5.50g/t gold**
  - FNDC005 **- 15m at 2.06g/t gold** from surface,
    - 10.5m at 1.71g/t gold from 34.5m, and
    - 59.7m at 1.35g/t gold from 49.5m including **4.5m at 5.83g/t gold**
  - FNDC008 **- 34.9m at 0.98g/t gold** from 12m
    - 39.7m at 3.54g/t gold from 51.4m including **4.5m at 11.00g/t gold**
- Results from 8 holes are reported, including **numerous plus 1g/t gold intercepts**.

Commented Predictive Discovery Managing Director, Paul Roberts:

"These results are a significant improvement on the initial reconnaissance RC results[1] at Ouarigue South and suggest that overall gold grades are higher at depth i.e. below the near-surface weathered zone. Deeper drilling along strike to the south may therefore produce higher grades than the initial, shallow RC holes. Also, most of the mineralised body contains reportable gold grades, which bodes well both for ore continuity and tonnage potential.

The Predictive/Toro joint venture's decision to narrow its focus to the Boundiali and Ferkessedougou North Projects is paying impressive dividends with drilling and trenching programs across both projects producing a stream of encouraging results (e.g. Nyangboue drilling announcement - 27/5/19[2]). In both cases, we have made significant initial gold discoveries in permits with excellent potential to find more gold mineralisation at multiple locations nearby. We expect to see additional significant news flow from the Toro JV in the coming months, along with results from our active Guinea exploration programs (100% PDI)."

[1] ASX Announcement – Assays Confirm and Expand New Gold Discovery in Cote D'Ivoire - http://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/9bee2336-4da.pdf
[2] ASX Announcement - NEW DRILL RESULTS STRENGTHEN BOUNDIALI PROJECT IN COTE D'IVOIRE - https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/e0054bbf-ebc.pdf

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Predictive Discovery Limited (**Predictive** or **Company**) is pleased to announce assay results from a recently completed diamond drilling (DD) program at its Ferkessedougou North Project (Cote D'Ivoire). These results form part of the 2019 Toro Joint Venture Cote D'Ivoire exploration program which is focused on the Ferkessedougou North and Boundiali Projects.

The Company has interests in approximately 5,000km^2 of prospective landholdings across the world-class Birimian greenstone belts of Cote D'Ivoire (Figure 1).

Figure 1 - Location of Predictive Discovery's West African Gold Projects

DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM (DETAILED)

The diamond drilling program was designed to explore the shape and grade distribution of the Ouarigue South gold mineralised body, which was initially encountered in reconnaissance RC drilling[3] and trenching programs[4] (Figure 2). To date, a total of 7,107m of trenching, 80 RC holes (for 4,989m) and 9 DD holes (for 1,059m) have been completed on the Ferkessedougou North Project.

[3] ASX Announcement – Assays Confirm and Expand New Gold Discovery in Cote D'Ivoire - http://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/9bee2336-4da.pdf
[4] ASX Announcement - BROAD WIDTHS AND HIGH-GRADE GOLD FROM TRENCHING AT FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH - https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/4c4d24ba-f05.pdf

This announcement summarises assay results received from 8 DD holes. Results are still awaited from the last DD hole, FNDC009, which was drilled 220m north-north-east of the mapped gold mineralised granite. A complete list of gold intercepts can be found in Table 1 and plan and section views of the results are provided in Figures 2 and 3 respectively. Better intercepts included the following:

Hole No.	0.25g/t Au cut-off			Comments
	Depth from	Interval	Au g/t	
FNDC001	21.9	13.5	0.69	
FNDC001	**45.9**	**45.3**	**3.16**	**Includes 9.2m at 10.31g/t Au**
FNDC001	95.7	10.9	1.94	
FNDC001	116	7.5	1.79	
FNDC001	134	4.7	6.14	
FNDC002	**42.1**	**45.0**	**1.52**	**Includes 11.4m at 3.47g/t Au**
FNDC004	**24**	**16.5**	**2.43**	**Includes 4.5m at 5.50g/t Au**
FNDC005	0	15.0	2.06	
FNDC005	34.5	10.5	1.71	
FNDC005	**49.5**	**59.7**	**1.35**	**Includes 4.5m at 5.83g/t Au**
FNDC006	0	12.6	1.43	
FNDC006	36.7	11.7	0.85	
FNDC007	0	10.5	2.27	
FNDC007	22.5	12.0	2.15	Includes 4.5m at 5.13g/t Au
FNDC008	12	34.9	0.98	
FNDC008	**51.4**	**39.7**	**3.54**	**Includes 4.5m at 11.00g/t Au**

The DD program was carried out by West African-based contractor Energold and the drill samples were analysed by fire assay at ALS, Loughrea in Ireland. Additional details about drilling and sampling methods are provided in Table 1.

In order to meet the program's objective, DD holes were drilled in several different directions to locate the granite margins and to determine the overall dip of the mineralised body. This indicated that the granite body dips steeply to the east and is split by panels of sheared, altered and partly gold mineralised metasedimentary rocks and (minor) mafic rocks (Figure 3).

The results show that nearly of the granite and most of the included sedimentary rocks contain anomalous gold values (>0.1g/t Au) with thick intervals containing grades ranging between 1 and 3.5g/t Au (Figure 3 and Table1). Importantly the drilling also showed that:

- Gold grades persist to depth in fresh altered granite,
- The mineralised system also continues **outside of the granite** to the south, as shown by the intersection in hole FNDC004, 50m south of the southern granite contact as mapped in the earlier trenches (**16.5m at 2.43g/t Au** from 24m), and
- DD grades appear to be higher overall than the initial shallow RC results at Ouarigue South, nearly all of which were obtained from vertical depths between 0 and 40m. This suggests that there may

be some near-surface depletion and that deeper drilling is required along strike to effectively follow the economically interesting gold mineralisation e.g. south of FNDC004.

Gold values are associated with pyrite veining (e.g. Figure 4) and possibly some quartz veins.

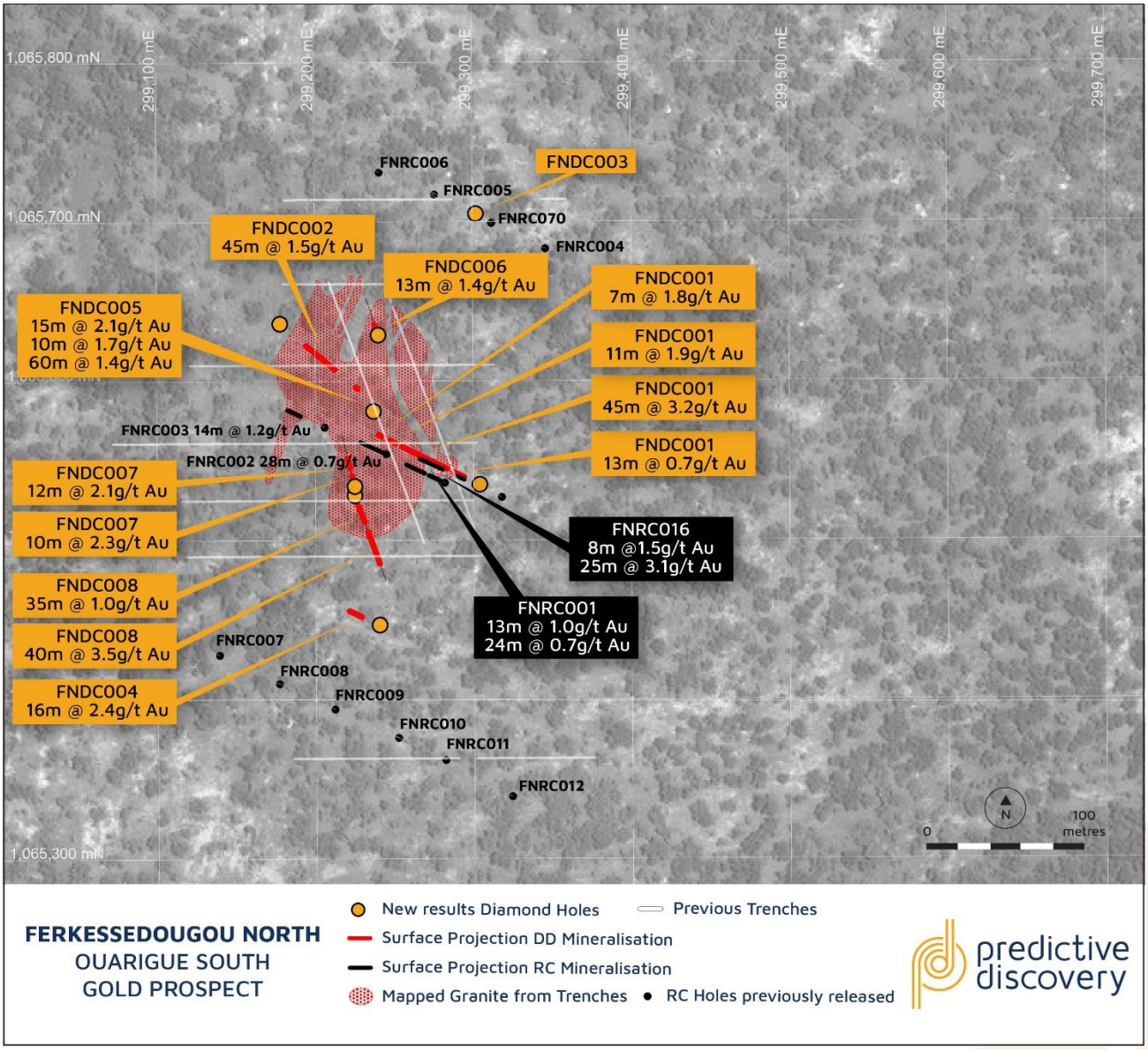

Figure 2 – Drill locality plan showing plan view locations of DD and RC gold drill intercepts.

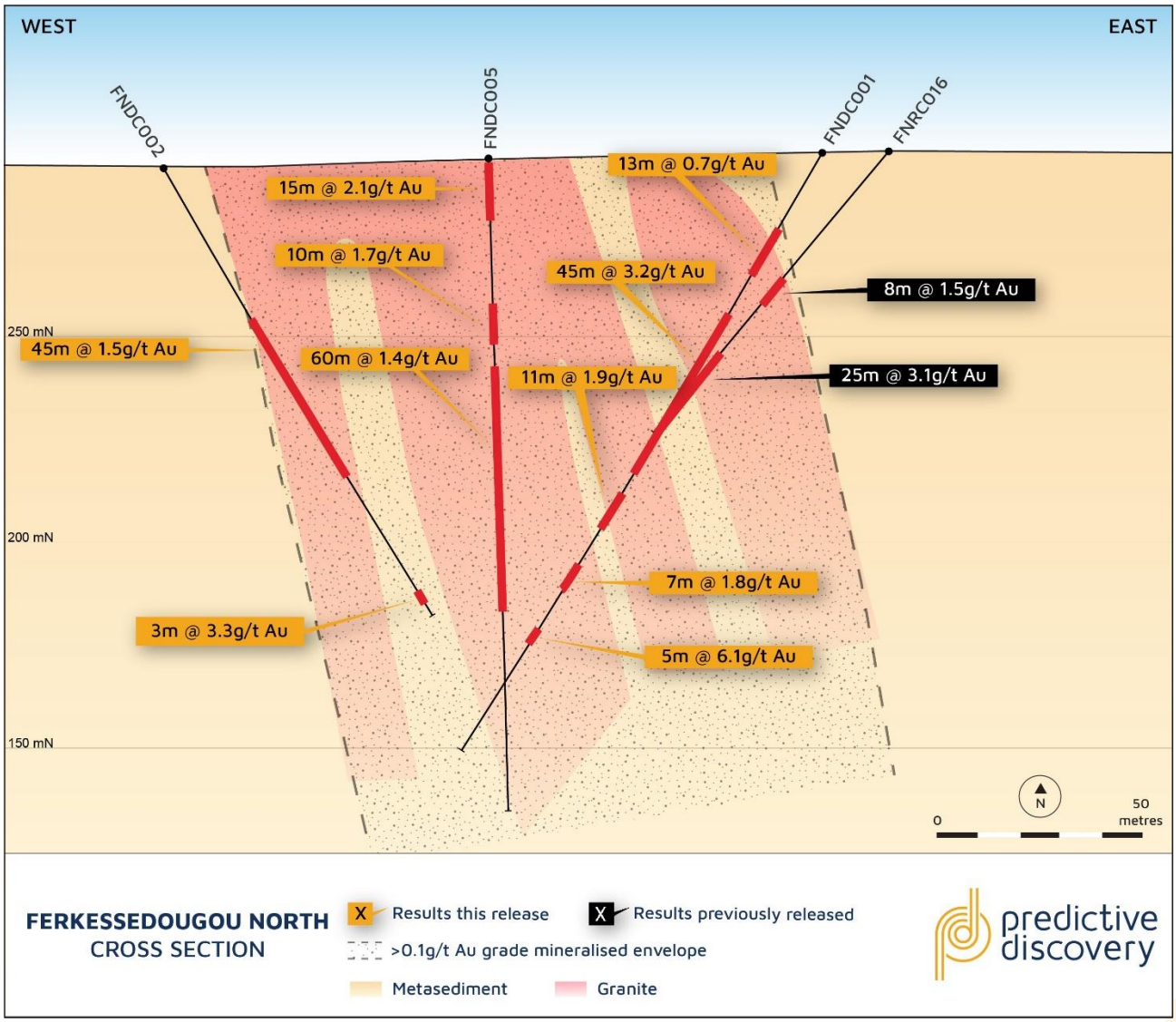

Figure 3 - Ferkessedougou North drill cross section showing interpreted geology and results of DD holes FNDC001, 002, 008 and RC hole FNRC016.

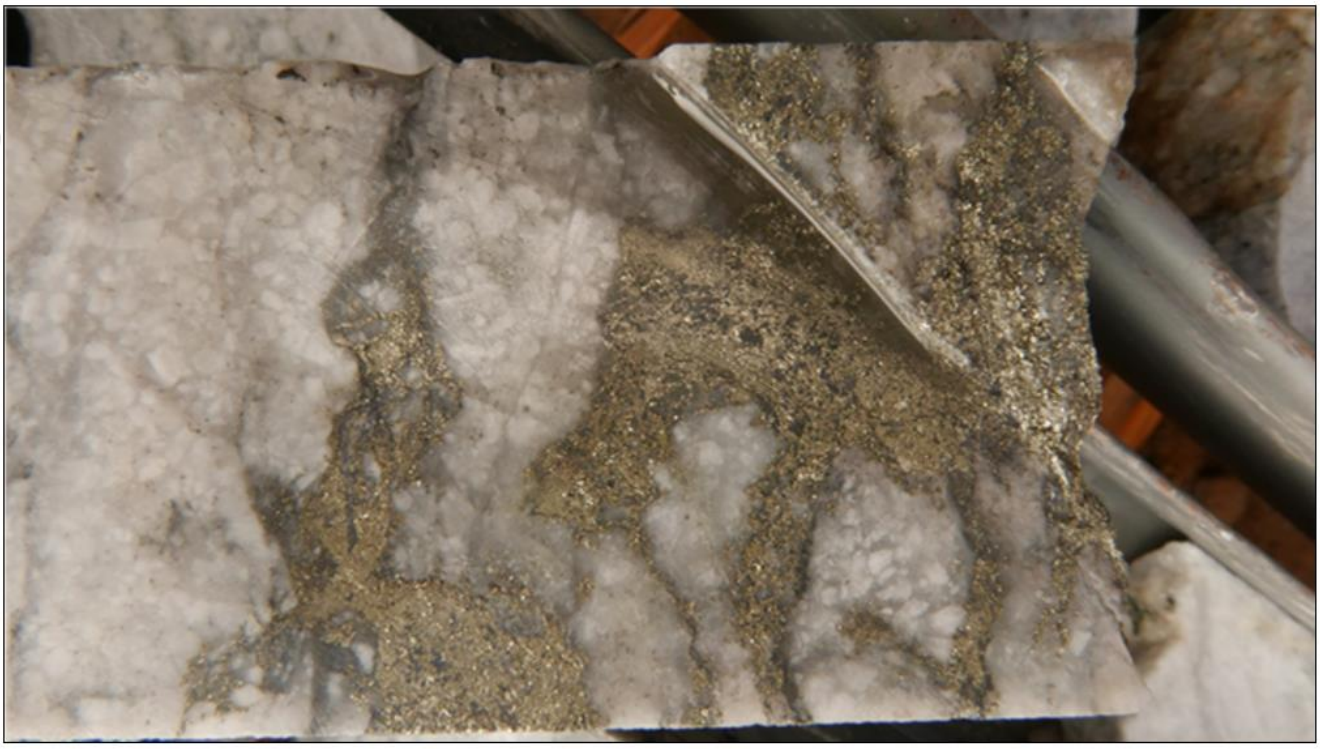

Figure 4 – Ferkessedougou North – pyrite-mineralised gold-bearing altered granite.

FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH – NEXT STEPS

- With the DD-confirmed discovery of Ouarigue South, the joint venture's objective is to find more gold-mineralised bodies of this type to attain a target resource inventory of 1-2 million ounces (or more). To this end, the immediate work focus will be on finding more of this style of mineralisation, prior to carrying out the next large drill program.
- Following the rainy reason, starting shortly, field work will focus on identifying more sub-cropping Ouarigue South-style gold mineralised bodies. The first step will be close spaced soil sampling followed quickly by an extensive trenching program following up all promising anomalies. This is a repetition of the simple but successful approach that discovered Ouarigue South and will be followed up by drilling the promising new targets.

FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH – PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

In 2016, soil sampling at Ferkessedougou North[5] revealed a **17km-long zone of gold-in-soil** anomalies. Follow-up trenching in 2017 and reconnaissance RC drilling in 2018 revealed widespread gold mineralisation mainly in altered sheared granite bodies, with a series of drill intercepts from the Ouarigue South prospect extending over more than 1km of strike and including a best intercept of 25m at 3.06g/t gold from 64m, including 4m at 13.78g/t gold[6]

[5]ASX Announcement – 17km Long gold-anomalous soil trend on new Cote D'Ivoire permit
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/3477a0e2-45f.pdf
[6] ASX Announcement – Assays Confirm and Expand New Gold Discovery in Cote D'Ivoire

COTE D'IVOIRE HIGHLIGHTS

The Predictive/Toro joint venture's decision to narrow the exploration focus to the Boundiali and Ferkessedougou North Projects[7] (both in northern Cote D'Ivoire but 180km apart - Figure 1) has resulted in both projects returning a stream of encouraging results. Discoveries have now been made at the Nyangboue and Ouarigue South prospects (respectively on Boundiali and Ferkessedougou North). The regional discovery potential within joint venture ground in both projects is very large and there is excellent potential to make more discoveries to reach the Company's resource target of 1-2 million ounces (or more) on each project.

BOUNDIALI PROJECT NOTES (COMPRISING BOUNDIALI NORTH AND BOUNDIALI PERMITS)

Assay results were received from the first 15 holes of a 31-hole (3,324m) infill Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program at the Nyangboue Prospect[8]. Numerous significant gold results were returned with good widths and high grades including **27m at 2.42g/t gold** from 27m, including **3m at 10.3g/t gold**.

Work is on ongoing across the Boundiali Project with results pending from 4,577m of trenching completed on the Boundiali North Permit and **follow-up RC drilling in progress**.

Results are pending from the final 16 holes of the 31-hole RC infill drill program on Nyangboue**.**

TABLE 1 - FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH DIAMOND DRILLING RESULTS

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		
							Depth from	Interval	Au g/t	Depth from	Interval	Au g/t
FNDC001	299304	1065535	294.4	169.55	-60	295	**21.9**	**13.5**	**0.69**	23.4	3	1.56
FNDC001	299304	1065535	294.4	169.55	-60	295				33.9	1.5	1.51
FNDC001	299304	1065535	294.4	169.55	-60	295	**45.9**	**45.3**	**3.16**	45.9	1.5	1.26
FNDC001	299304	1065535	294.4	169.55	-60	295				**52.3**	**9.2**	**10.31**
FNDC001	299304	1065535	294.4	169.55	-60	295				**69.0**	**19.2**	**2.22**
FNDC001	299304	1065535	294.4	169.55	-60	295	**95.7**	**10.9**	**1.94**	**95.7**	**9.4**	**2.19**
FNDC001	299304	1065535	294.4	169.55	-60	295	109.37	3.6	0.51	109.4	2.1	0.67
FNDC001	299304	1065535	294.4	169.55	-60	295	**116**	**7.5**	**1.79**	**116.0**	**3.0**	**3.96**
FNDC001	299304	1065535	294.4	169.55	-60	295	**134**	**4.7**	**6.14**	**134.0**	**4.7**	**6.14**
FNDC001	299304	1065535	294.4	169.55	-60	295	159.7	6.4	0.47	159.7	3.0	0.69
FNDC002	299178	1065636	290	126.5	-60	130	**42.08**	**45.0**	**1.52**	**42.1**	**8.5**	**1.87**
FNDC002	299178	1065636	290	126.5	-60	130				55.1	3.0	1.30
FNDC002	299178	1065636	290	126.5	-60	130				**67.1**	**11.4**	**3.47**
FNDC002	299178	1065636	290	126.5	-60	130				83.3	3.7	1.05

http://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/9bee2336-4da.pdf

[7] ASX announcement - PDI-TORO JV SHARPENS FOCUS WITH MAJOR DRILLING PROGRAM
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/f94b3df7-79b.pdf

[8] ASX announcement - NEW DRILL RESULTS STRENGTHEN BOUNDIALI PROJECT IN COTE D'IVOIRE
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/e0054bbf-ebc.pdf

FNDC002	299178	1065636	290	126.5	-60	130	119.33	3.0	3.27	119.3	3.0	3.27
FNDC003	299302	1065705	290.4	119.08	-60	295	28.5	1.5	0.76	28.5	1.5	0.76
FNDC003	299302	1065705	290.4	119.08	-60	295	43.5	4.5	1.62	45.0	3.0	2.28
FNDC003	299302	1065705	290.4	119.08	-60	295	52.5	1.5	2.55	52.5	1.5	2.55
FNDC003	299302	1065705	290.4	119.08	-60	295	66	4.5	1.58	67.5	3.0	2.22
FNDC004	299240	1065447	295.6	97.72	-60	295	13.5	4.5	1.09	13.5	1.5	2.62
FNDC004	299240	1065447	295.6	97.72	-60	295	**24**	**16.5**	**2.43**	**27.0**	**3.0**	**4.28**
FNDC004	299240	1065447	295.6	97.72	-60	295				**34.5**	**4.5**	**5.50**
FNDC004	299240	1065447	295.6	97.72	-60	295	56.25	3.0	0.54	56.3	3.0	0.54
FNDC005	299237	1065581	292.2	157.25	-88	130	**0**	**15.0**	**2.06**	**0.0**	**15.0**	**2.06**
FNDC005	299237	1065581	292.2	157.25	-88	130	**34.5**	**10.5**	**1.71**	**34.5**	**9.0**	**1.94**
FNDC005	299237	1065581	292.2	157.25	-88	130	**49.5**	**59.7**	**1.35**	**49.5**	**50.7**	**1.06**
FNDC005	299237	1065581	292.2	157.25	-88	130				**104.7**	**4.5**	**5.83**
FNDC005	299237	1065581	292.2	157.25	-88	130	113.65	7.5	0.40			
FNDC005	299237	1065581	292.2	157.25	-88	130	127.15	3.0	0.63	128.7	1.5	0.83
FNDC005	299237	1065581	292.2	157.25	-88	130	133.15	1.5	2.64	133.2	1.5	2.64
FNDC005	299237	1065581	292.2	157.25	-88	130	145.15	5.8	0.47			
FNDC006	299240	1065629	291.2	67.17	-70	340	**0**	**12.6**	**1.43**	**0.0**	**12.6**	**1.43**
FNDC006	299240	1065629	291.2	67.17	-70	340	36.73	11.7	0.85	36.7	11.7	0.85
FNDC007	299225	1065534	293	88.63	-70	340	**0**	**10.5**	**2.27**	**0.0**	**6.0**	**3.62**
FNDC007	299225	1065534	293	88.63	-70	340	**22.5**	**12.0**	**2.15**	**22.5**	**4.5**	**5.13**
FNDC007	299225	1065534	293	88.63	-70	340	51.05	4.5	0.84	54.1	1.5	1.81
FNDC008	299225	1065528	293.1	111.05	-60	160	0	7.5	1.14	0.0	7.5	1.14
FNDC008	299225	1065528	293.1	111.05	-60	160	**12**	**34.9**	**0.98**	**12.0**	**7.5**	**1.67**
FNDC008	299225	1065528	293.1	111.05	-60	160				**24.0**	**19.9**	**0.99**
FNDC008	299225	1065528	293.1	111.05	-60	160	**51.4**	**39.7**	**3.54**	**51.4**	**39.7**	**3.54**

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 representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. I 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.	All of the sampling described in Table 1 refers to diamond drill core. Diamond drill core was cut in half and submitted for crushing, pulverisation and gold assay. The remaining half was retained in the core trays. The drill samples are judged to be representative of the rock being drilled because representative sub-sampling of both the core was achieved.

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).	DD: Diamond drilling produced NQ sized drill core.
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.	Diamond drill core recovery was measured in the standard way. No relationship between core recovery and grade has been observed.
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 DD 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. 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 core was cut in half longitudinally. Half core samples were collected for assay, and the remaining half core samples stored in the core trays. Core samples were submitted for assay in 1.5m intervals. The sampled material is considered to be representative of the core as a whole.

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 for gold by 50g fire assay at the ALS laboratory in Loughrea. At the lab, regular assay repeats, lab standards, checks and blanks were inserted and analysed. Unlabelled standards (Certified Reference Materials) were also inserted.
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 yet 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 accurately located using located using DGPS. 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 holes were drilled on variable orientations designed to establish the shape of the granite body at depth. No judgement has yet been made by an independent qualified consultant on whether the drill density is sufficient to calculate a Mineral Resource. Diamond drill 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.	The drill holes reported here were drilled to test for possible orientations of the intrusive granite body's margins
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Samples are stored securely at Toro Gold's field office in Boundiali.
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 30% 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 core was sampled in 1.5m 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 are not estimated prior to construction of a 3D interpretation of the gold mineralised body.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	An appropriate plan and cross section is 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 with a grade x width above 1.0g*m 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. Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The immediate follow-up program will be focused on discovering more Ouarigue South-style deposits using detailed soil sampling and trenching.

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.

ASX Announcement

Our Prospect Generator model of Exploration – Partnership – Growth provides a pipeline of continuous and early stage exploration work with investment exposure to world class gold opportunities and limited downside risk. Once initial discovery work has been completed, we identify a venture partner to fund and undergo the exploration work, leveraging their expertise to drive project outcomes and allowing us to realise shareholder value.

Our project generator model, joint venture partners and exposure to a world class gold region are core drivers for our business that allow us to accelerate portfolio potential. A diligent focus on these core drivers make Predictive Discovery an exciting investment opportunity.

-END-

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About Predictive Discovery

With exposure to a world class region, Predictive Discovery (**ASX:PDI**) is focused on its west African gold projects in Burkina Faso, Cote D'Ivoire and Guinea.

Our prospect generator model of **Exploration – Partnership – Growth** provides a pipeline of continuous and early stage exploration opportunities, partnering with experienced and respected companies to fund ongoing exploration and leveraging their expertise to realise shareholder value.

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