NEW DRILL RESULTS STRENGTHEN BOUNDIALI PROJECT IN COTE D'IVOIRE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Highly encouraging first results have been received from the Predictive/Toro Gold JV 31-hole (3,324m) infill Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program at the Nyangboue Prospect, part of the Boundiali Project in northern Cote D'Ivoire.

- Numerous significant gold results returned with **good widths and high grades**. Multiple +1g/t gold intercepts were recorded in every hole. Mineralisation remains open at depth.

- Better gold intersections include:
    - BRC 170: **13m at 1.78g/t gold** from 63m
    - BRC 171: **14m at 1.30g/t gold** from 9m
    - BRC 171: **7m at 4.02g/t gold** from 87m, including **1m at 10.3g/t gold**
    - BRC 173: **8m at 2.91g/t gold** from 53m
    - BRC 173: **4m at 5.50g/t gold** from 67m, including **1m at 10.7g/t gold**
    - BRC 175: **27m at 2.42g/t gold** from 27m, including **3m at 10.3g/t gold4m at 4.96g/t gold** from 32m, including **1m at 10.7g/t gold**
    - BRC 181: **3m at 9.69g/t gold** from 137m
    - BRC 182: **16m at 1.49g/t gold** from 6m
    - BRC 183: **9m at 2.86g/t gold** from 68m, including **1m at 16.7g/t gold**

- Infill drilling was testing a 720m section of the **1.2km-long Nyangboue gold mineralised zone**, with previous RC and diamond drill results including[1,2]:
    - **30m at 8.30g/t gold** from 39m, including **1.5m at 56.9g/t gold and 4.5m at 26.5g/t gold**
    - **28m at 4.04g/t gold** from 3m, including **1m at 49.7g/t gold**
    - **20m at 10.46g/t gold** from 38m, including **1m at 145.5g/t gold**

- Assay results were received from the first 15 holes, with results from a further 16 holes pending.

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

"The Boundiali Project contains multiple high priority targets over 20km of gold geochemical anomalies, which are being systematically tested with trenching and drilling programs. The Nyangboue infill drill results add significant upside to the wider Boundiali Project, which has strong potential to host economic gold mineralisation. PDI expects an acceleration of news flow in the coming months including trench and drill results from Boundiali North along with diamond drill assays from Ferkessedougou North in Cote D'Ivoire and new geochemical results and ground acquisitions from elsewhere in West Africa." - **commented Predictive Discovery Managing Director, Paul Roberts.**

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[1] ASX Announcement - 30M AT 8.3 G/T AU FROM BOUNDIALI, COTE D'IVOIRE
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/9d7ee0bf-2a8.pdf
[2] ASX Announcement – MORE HIGH GOLD GRADES FROM BOUNDIALI DRILLING, COTE D'IVOIRE
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/b92b1d95-0db.pdf

Predictive Discovery Limited (**Predictive** or **Company**) is pleased to announce initial results from a recently completed RC drill program on the Nyangboue Prospect, part of its Boundiali Project (Cote D'Ivoire), located within the same greenstone belt as the large Tongon (4.6 Moz) and Sissingue (1.0 Moz) gold mines.

These results form part of the 2019 Toro Joint Venture exploration program which is focused on the Boundiali and Ferkessedougou North 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

RC DRILLING PROGRAM (DETAILED)

The drilling program commenced in mid-March 2019. A total of 31 RC holes (totalling 3,324m) on ten 80m-spaced traverses were completed, covering 720m of strike length (Figure 2). The holes were drilled from west to east to test a shallow west-south-west dipping vein set which is known to contain visible gold

(Figure 4). The holes were therefore drilled in the opposite direction to the initial RC drilling program which tested a steeply east-south-east dipping shear fabric.

The RC holes were angled at -60° and drilled to a maximum downhole depth of 170m (vertical depth 145m). The drill program was carried out by West African-based contractor Geodrill and the drill samples were assayed by bottle roll cyanidation at Bureau Veritas in Abidjan. Gold mineralised intercepts will be re-assayed later by fire assay at ALS, Loughrea in Ireland.

The results of 15 holes totalling 1,712m are reported here. **77 gold-bearing intercepts** containing at least 1g/t*m were recorded. Table 1 contains a complete record of the gold intercepts from those holes along with more details of the drilling method.
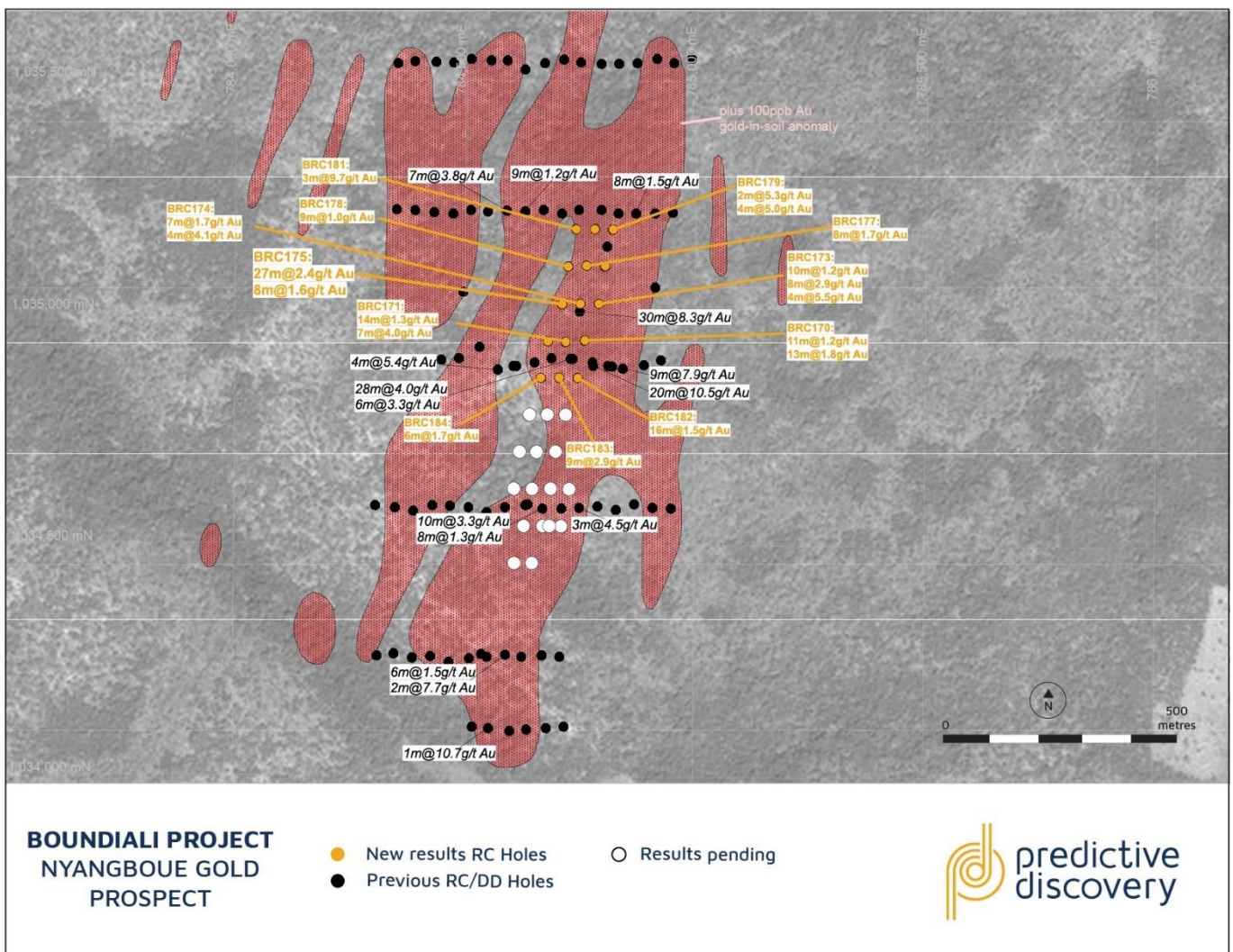

Figure 2 - Drill plan with significant results from recently completed RC drilling within the Nyangboue gold mineralised zone

Interpretation of the mineralised zone is currently in progress. The metasedimentary geological units strike north-north-east and dip steeply to the east, however the 2017 diamond drilling program showed that visible gold was associated with west-north-west dipping quartz veins (Figure 4). Drilling from west to east

to test those veins in this infill drill program suggests that the broad gold mineralised envelope dips west (Figure 3).
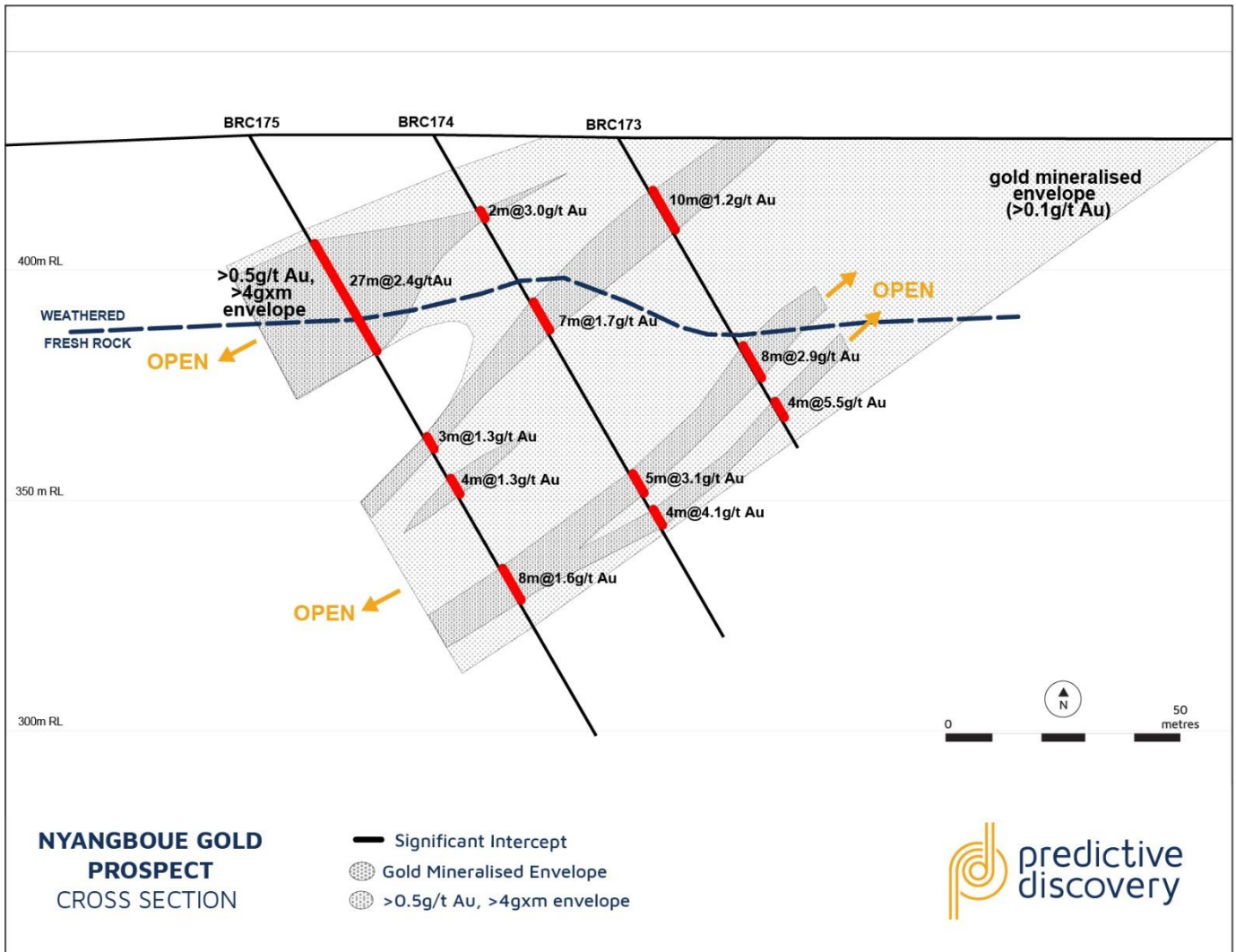

Figure 3 – Drill intersection from Nyangboue gold mineralised zone with mineralisation open at depth

NYANGBOUE PROSPECT - SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS

| Hole No. | UTM 30N Easting | UTM 30N Northing | RL (m) | Hole depth (m) | Hole dip (°) | Azimuth (°) | 0.50g/t Au cut-off | | | Comments |
							Depth from (m)	Interval (m)*	Au (g/t)	
BRC170	784760	1034941	420	84	-60	90	63	13	1.78	includes 1m at 7.34g/t Au
BRC171	784719	1034938	421	120	-60	90	9	14	1.30	
BRC171	784719	1034938	421	120	-60	90	87	7	4.02	includes 1m at 10.33g/t Au
BRC173	784790	1035020	429	78	-60	90	14	10	1.18	

|										
BRC173	784790	1035020	429	78	-60	90	53	8	2.91	includes 1m at 7.20g/t Au
BRC173	784790	1035020	429	78	-60	90	67	4	5.50	includes 1m at 10.71g/t Au
BRC174	784750	1035020	429	126	-60	90	42	7	1.68	
BRC174	784750	1035020	429	126	-60	90	85	5	3.07	includes 1m at 10.15g/t Au
BRC174	784750	1035020	429	126	-60	90	94	4	4.14	
BRC175	**784710**	**1035019**	**429**	**150**	**-60**	**90**	**27**	**27**	**2.42**	**includes 3m at 10.34g/t Au**
BRC175	784710	1035019	429	150	-60	90	109	8	1.63	
BRC177	784763	1035102	424	120	-60	90	74	8	1.69	
BRC179	784820	1035181	412	69	-60	90	19	2	5.26	
BRC179	784820	1035181	412	69	-60	90	32	4	4.96	includes 1m at 10.70g/t Au
BRC181	784740	1035181	412	154	-60	90	137	3	9.69	
BRC182	784745	1034860	418	75	-60	90	6	16	1.49	includes 1m at 6.49g/t Au
BRC183	784705	1034860	418	100	-60	90	68	9	2.86	includes 1m at 16.72g/t Au
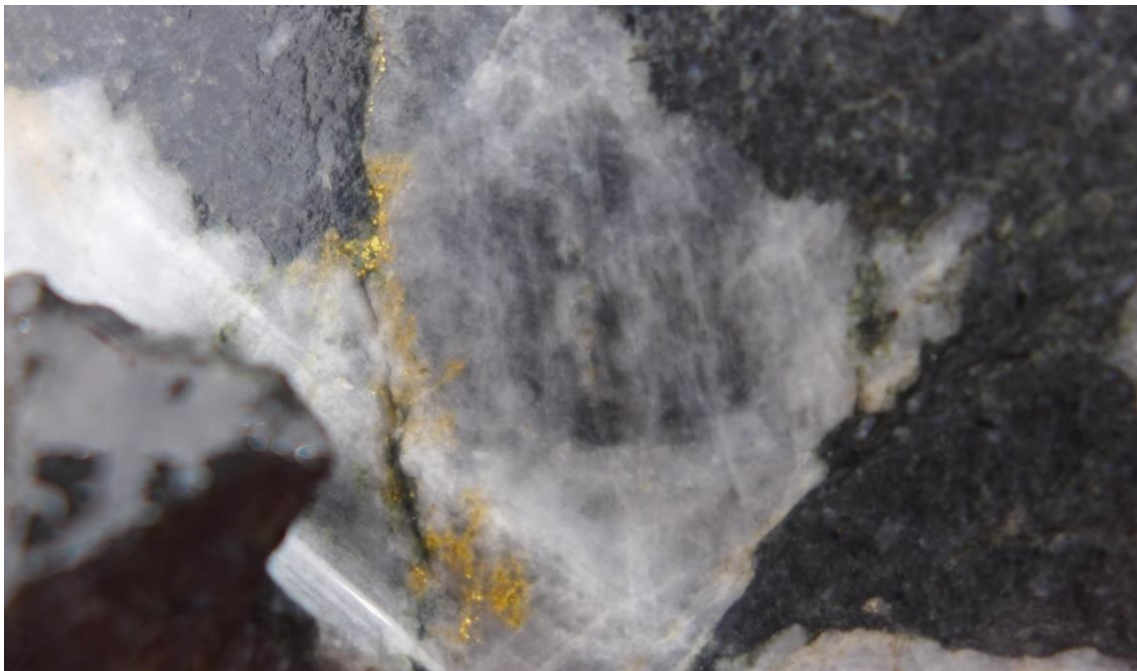
Figure 4 – Visible gold in quartz vein from diamond core drilled in 2017, Nyangboue Prospect.

BOUNDIALI PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Boundiali Project consists of two permits – Boundiali North and Boundiali South - which cover 29km of strike length within a very well-mineralised greenstone belt (Figure 1). The southern portion of the belt remains underexplored with a significant opportunity to discover new, large gold deposits.

Predictive's first exploration program on the permit was a BLEG stream sediment survey[3] in 2014 which discovered a series of gold stream sediment anomalies, the strongest of which was downstream of the Nyangboue Prospect. Subsequent soil sampling by joint venture partner Toro Gold Limited in 2015-16 revealed the 6km-long Nyangboue gold geochemical anomaly[4]. A 2016 RC drilling program then identified gold mineralisation extending over at least **1.2km of strike** in the southern part of the anomaly.

These new results are from part of the Toro Joint Venture's exploration program in Cote D'Ivoire with a 2018-19 budget of approximately A$4 million. This program is focused on the Boundiali and Ferkessedougou North Projects, each of which contain recent gold discoveries and excellent potential to find more gold mineralisation.

BOUNDIALI PROJECT – NEXT STEPS

The Toro Joint Venture has recently completed a 4,557m trenching program over the Boundiali North permit, with initial results to be announced in the coming weeks. The RC drill rig was moved from Nyangboue to Boundiali North in April 2019, and a substantial reconnaissance RC drill program is now underway, testing targets identified from the recent trenching program. The final size of the program will be determined as trench results are progressively assessed and drill decisions are made.

The drill results received to date have indicated that additional holes will be required on several sections to obtain complete coverage of the mineralised zone over the targeted 720m strike. Therefore, subject to availability of drill access during the upcoming rainy season, the drill rig is expected to return to Nyangboue after the Boundiali North drill program to test those locations.

TABLE 1 – BOUNDIALI PROJECT, NYANGBOUE PROSPECT COMPLETE INFILL DRILL RESULTS

Hole No.	UTM 30N Easting	UTM 30N Northing	RL (m)	Hole depth (m)	Hole dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	0.50g/t Au cut-off			Comments
							Depth from (m)	Interval (m)[1]	Au (g/t)[2]	
BRC170	784760	1034941	420	84	-60	90	9	2	1.36	Bulked average grade is **69m at 0.83g/t Au** (9-78m)
BRC170	784760	1034941	420	84	-60	90	**17**	**11**	**1.16**	
BRC170	784760	1034941	420	84	-60	90	37	1	1.09	
BRC170	784760	1034941	420	84	-60	90	58	1	5.45	
BRC170	784760	1034941	420	84	-60	90	**63**	**13**	**1.78**	
BRC171	784719	1034938	421	120	-60	90	**9**	**14**	**1.30**	Bulked average grade is **32m at 0.92g/t Au** (5-37m)
BRC171	784719	1034938	421	120	-60	90	28	1	1.13	
BRC171	784719	1034938	421	120	-60	90	33	3	2.12	
BRC171	784719	1034938	421	120	-60	90	66	1	1.20	
BRC171	784719	1034938	421	120	-60	90	71	4	0.58	

[3] ASX Announcements - Cote D'Ivoire: Geochemical Results Highlight New Gold Systems
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/c3c4a978-48b.pdf
[4] ASX Announcements - Cote D'Ivoire Soil Anomaly Strengthened by New Gold Results
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/3d99c48d-f58.pdf

BRC171	784719	1034938	421	120	-60	90	**87**	**7**	**4.02**	Bulked average grade is **25m at 1.40g/t Au** (83-108m)
BRC171	784719	1034938	421	120	-60	90	97	8	0.59	
BRC172	784680	1034939	422	170	-60	90	48	1	5.40	
BRC172	784680	1034939	422	170	-60	90	64	1	1.57	
BRC172	784680	1034939	422	170	-60	90	98	1	4.73	
BRC172	784680	1034939	422	170	-60	90	110	1	1.38	
BRC172	784680	1034939	422	170	-60	90	123	1	3.40	
BRC172	784680	1034939	422	170	-60	90	130	2	0.53	
BRC172	784680	1034939	422	170	-60	90	141	3	0.75	
BRC172	784680	1034939	422	170	-60	90	150	1	1.03	
BRC173	784790	1035020	429	78	-60	90	**14**	**10**	**1.18**	Bulked average grade is **60m at 1.16/t Au** (14-74m)
BRC173	784790	1035020	429	78	-60	90	37	1	2.05	
BRC173	784790	1035020	429	78	-60	90	43	1	1.40	
BRC173	784790	1035020	429	78	-60	90	48	2	0.79	
BRC173	784790	1035020	429	78	-60	90	**53**	**8**	**2.91**	
BRC173	784790	1035020	429	78	-60	90	**67**	**4**	**5.50**	
BRC174	784750	1035020	429	126	-60	90	14	1	2.20	
BRC174	784750	1035020	429	126	-60	90	19	2	3.03	
BRC174	784750	1035020	429	126	-60	90	**42**	**7**	**1.68**	
BRC174	784750	1035020	429	126	-60	90	53	1	1.48	
BRC174	784750	1035020	429	126	-60	90	**85**	**5**	**3.07**	
BRC174	784750	1035020	429	126	-60	90	**94**	**4**	**4.14**	
BRC174	784750	1035020	429	126	-60	90	112	2	0.59	
BRC175	784710	1035019	429	150	-60	90	**27**	**27**	**2.42**	Including **3m at 10.3g/t Au**
BRC175	784710	1035019	429	150	-60	90	76	3	1.33	
BRC175	784710	1035019	429	150	-60	90	86	4	1.30	
BRC175	784710	1035019	429	150	-60	90	95	2	1.23	
BRC175	784710	1035019	429	150	-60	90	**109**	**8**	**1.63**	
BRC176	784803	1035102	424	66	-60	90	32	1	6.33	Bulked average grade is **22m at 0.97/t Au** (29-51m)
BRC176	784803	1035102	424	66	-60	90	36	2	0.93	
BRC176	784803	1035102	424	66	-60	90	41	2	0.78	
BRC176	784803	1035102	424	66	-60	90	45	1	1.14	
BRC176	784803	1035102	424	66	-60	90	49	2	4.02	
BRC177	784763	1035102	424	120	-60	90	16	1	1.48	
BRC177	784763	1035102	424	120	-60	90	**74**	**8**	**1.69**	
BRC177	784763	1035102	424	120	-60	90	87	1	1.11	
BRC177	784763	1035102	424	120	-60	90	104	1	1.15	
BRC178	784723	1035100	425	150	-60	90	7	9	1.01	
BRC178	784723	1035100	425	150	-60	90	23	1	1.60	
BRC178	784723	1035100	425	150	-60	90	82	4	0.72	Bulked average grade is 38m at 0.47/t Au (82-120m)
BRC178	784723	1035100	425	150	-60	90	90	2	3.13	
BRC178	784723	1035100	425	150	-60	90	97	1	1.08	
BRC178	784723	1035100	425	150	-60	90	119	1	1.41	
BRC179	784820	1035181	412	69	-60	90	**19**	**2**	**5.26**	Bulked average grade is **20m at 1.68/t Au** (19-39m)
BRC179	784820	1035181	412	69	-60	90	25	1	1.05	
BRC179	784820	1035181	412	69	-60	90	**32**	**4**	**4.96**	
BRC179	784820	1035181	412	69	-60	90	59	1	2.68	

BRC179	784820	1035181	412	69	-60	90	65	1	1.65	
BRC180	784780	1035181	412	100	-60	90	46	1	1.47	
BRC180	784780	1035181	412	100	-60	90	56	5	1.04	
BRC180	784780	1035181	412	100	-60	90	69	5	1.05	
BRC181	784740	1035181	412	154	-60	90	**137**	**3**	**9.69**	
BRC182	784745	1034860	418	75	-60	90	**6**	**16**	**1.49**	
BRC182	784745	1034860	418	75	-60	90	28	1	6.71	
BRC182	784745	1034860	418	75	-60	90	46	1	2.07	
BRC182	784745	1034860	418	75	-60	90	65	3	1.15	
BRC183	784705	1034860	418	100	-60	90	15	1	1.90	
BRC183	784705	1034860	418	100	-60	90	54	1	1.03	
BRC183	784705	1034860	418	100	-60	90	60	5	1.53	
BRC183	784705	1034860	418	100	-60	90	**68**	**9**	**2.86**	
BRC184	784665	1034860	419	150	-60	90	15	2	2.54	
BRC184	784665	1034860	419	150	-60	90	26	1	2.17	
BRC184	784665	1034860	419	150	-60	90	54	3	1.15	
BRC184	784665	1034860	419	150	-60	90	85	2	2.20	
BRC184	784665	1034860	419	150	-60	90	97	2	0.71	
BRC184	784665	1034860	419	150	-60	90	**102**	**6**	**1.66**	
BRC184	784665	1034860	419	150	-60	90	111	2	0.83	

[1] No true widths reported because the orientation of the gold mineralisation is not yet properly understood.

[2] Minimum grade x width interval reported of 1 g/t x m. Maximum down-hole internal waste of 3m. All assayed in 1m intervals.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling Technique	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	All of the sampling described in Table 1 refers to RC drill holes. A representative subsample of the RC drill chips was obtained using a 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.
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.

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.
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. 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 RC samples submitted for assay were all sub-sampled by a multi stage riffle splitter. The sampled material is considered to be representative of the samples 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 reported in this release were assayed for gold by bottle roll cyanidation at the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Abidjan. 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 Boundiali.

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	One hole (BRC004) was twinned in 2016 and some grade variability was recorded between the two holes suggesting that there is a "nugget effect" probably caused by the presence of relatively coarse gold. No twin holes were drilled in the current drill program. 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 29 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 reported here were drilled on section lines 80m 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 from west to east to test WNW dipping gold mineralised quartz vein set (Figure 3).
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 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 Boundiali exploration permit was granted to PDI Cote D'Ivoire SARL in January 2014.Toro Gold Limited has earned a 70% interest in PDI Cote D'Ivoire SARL to date.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	PDI is not aware of any effective gold exploration over the Boundiali permit prior to PDI's initial work, however historic records are incomplete at the Cote D'Ivoire government geological agency.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Boundiali permit consists of granite, metasediments, mafic volcanics and intrusives, and conglomerates.
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	All of the required data is provided in Table 1 (above).

	• 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.	
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 completely understood. The holes were drilled from west to east to test a WNW dipping quartz vein set which is known to contain visible gold from the 2017 diamond drilling program on this prospect.
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 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 0.5g/t Au and at least 1g/t x m with a maximum thickness of internal waste of 3.0m 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 drill program is ongoing and about half of the results have not yet been received. Further work will be considered once the results of this drilling program come to hand.

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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ASX: PDI

WEST AFRICAN GOLD PROJECTS

Projects   Applications   PDI Interests   Deposits   Mines