



26th April 2018

ASX Announcement

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: 3.2 cents

Market Capitalisation: \$7.6 M

Directors

Phillip Jackson
Non-Exec Chairman

Paul Roberts
Managing Director

David Kelly
Non-Executive Director

Strike Length of Bira Gold Mineralised Zone Tripled

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI) is pleased to announce a second batch of assay results from the 5,129m RC drill program now completed on the Bira prospect, part of the Burkina Faso Joint Venture with Progress Minerals International (Inc.). The program was designed to validate earlier results reported by Anmercusa in the late 1990's (ASX release dated 25/1/13) and to explore for extensions along strike. Highlights include:

- Strike length of drilled gold mineralisation tested by the recent program now **at least 600m long and open to the south.**
- Power auger gold anomalies **extend 5km along strike** to the south of the drilled zone and are open to the south.
- Better new drill intercepts:
 - BIRRC015 : **16m at 1.13 g/t Au** from 42m,
 - BIRRC016: **21m at 1.39g/t Au** from 72m,
 - BIRRC017: **14m at 1.42g/t Au** from 98m,
 - BIRRC019: **33m at 1.42g/t Au** from 51m,
 - BIRRC020: **8m at 1.92g/t Au** from 80m,
 - BIRRC021: **14m at 1.81g/t Au** from 45m,
 - BIRRC023: **29m at 0.99g/t Au** from 79m.
- Previous drilling (ASX release dated 20/3/18) also obtained highly encouraging results including:
 - BIRRC001 : **17m at 1.74 g/t Au** from 2m,
 - BIRRC002: **27m at 1.83g/t Au** from 23m,
 - BIRRC010 : **22m at 1.55g/t Au** from 115m.
- Along-strike and down-dip gold mineralisation continuity continues to be good in the new drilling (as with the initial drill results).
- All but three holes assayed so far contain reportable gold values (above a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade).
- Results of 22 holes, totalling 2,323m, are reported today, out of a drilled total of 5,129m. Results from the last 13 holes are pending.

Mr Paul Roberts, Predictive's Managing Director said: *"With these new results, the Bira mineralisation is starting to shape up as an important addition to the PDI portfolio of high potential gold prospects. Coupled with the extension of known gold power auger anomalies for 5 km south of the drilled zone, the results suggest that the Bira trend may add substantially to the inventory of gold mineralisation on the Burkina Faso joint venture properties. The JV will consider the next drilling program once all the drill results have been received and assessed."*

EASTERN BURKINA FASO PROJECT - BACKGROUND

Predictive's current tenement holdings in Burkina Faso are located in the east of the country, and cover approximately 90km of strike length of the Samira Hill greenstone belt in eastern Burkina Faso (Figure 1). This belt hosts the 2.5 million ounce Samira Hill gold deposit across the border in Niger and contains numerous active artisanal gold mine sites along its length. PDI currently owns 100%, or has the rights to earn 95% to 100% of all its permits in Burkina Faso. Predictive has discovered gold mineralisation on multiple prospects in Eastern Burkina Faso area (yellow dots on Figure 1).

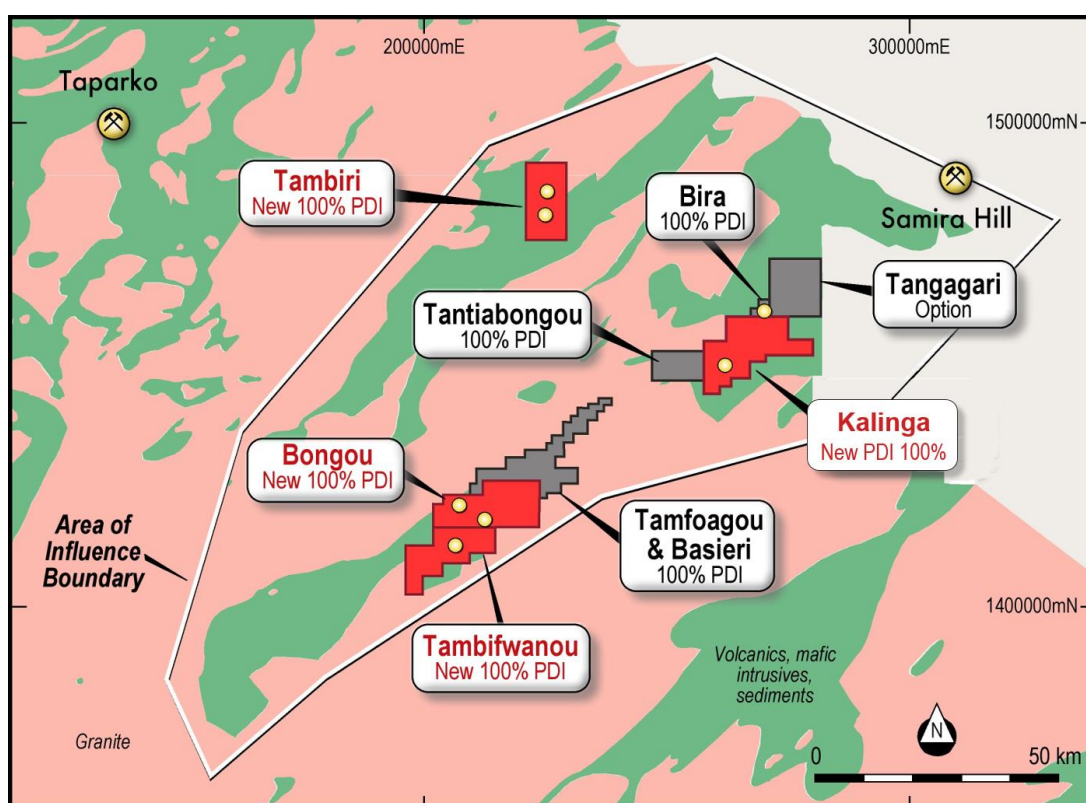


Figure 1: Locality map of PDI ground in eastern Burkina Faso, showing location of the Company's permits on a geology background plus the location of the area of influence for the current joint venture with Progress Minerals Inc. Red coloured polygons are new permits replacing old permits which reached the end of their terms in July 2017. Apart from Bira, these four new permits cover all the key gold prospects explored by PDI (yellow dots). The grey polygons are older permits also held by Predictive

PROGRESS MINERALS JOINT VENTURE

The joint venture with Progress Minerals International (**Progress**) commenced on 30th September 2017. The agreement allows Progress to earn a 70% interest in all permits within the area of influence (AOI – see Figure 1) in Eastern Burkina Faso by spending \$US5 million on exploration and project evaluation.

The Joint Venture's objective is to advance PDI's eastern Burkina Faso prospects as quickly as possible towards a scoping study on a multi-pit mining operation feeding a central mill.

BIRA PERMIT

The area was explored by Anglo American through its subsidiary Anmercosa in the late 1990's. PDI holds a database of Anmercosa information including soil geochemistry and RC drill data from the Bira permit (ASX release 25/1/13). The RC drill data included a series of very encouraging gold intersections (Figure 2).

Gold mineralisation was intersected in a series of holes extending over approximately 1km of strike (Figure 2).

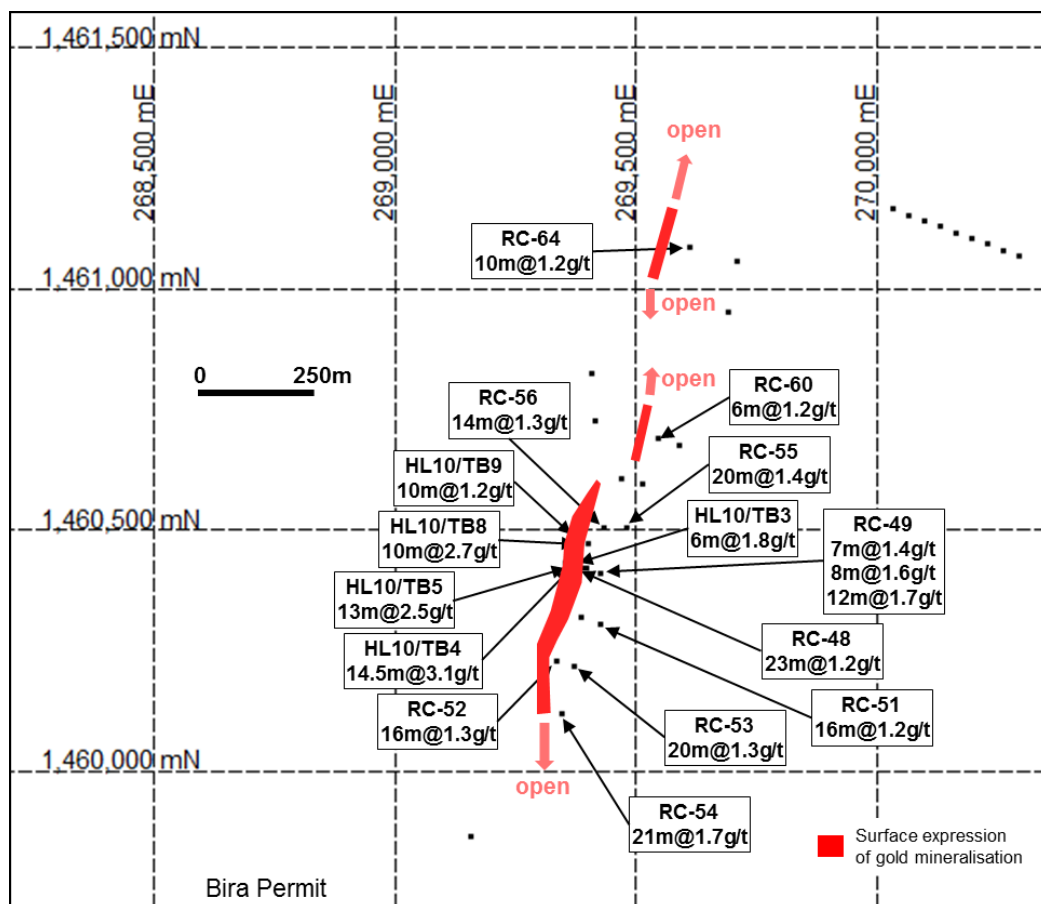


Figure 2: Historical drill results from the Bira permit, Burkina Faso (ASX release 25/1/13).

Bira RC Drilling Program

An RC drilling program, totalling 49 holes and 5,129m has now been completed. RC holes were drilled on 17 cross sections, mostly 50-55m apart, with 2 to 4 holes on each section, and tested to a maximum vertical depth of 120m. The program explored a strike length of 900m along the known gold mineralised trend.

Results from 22 holes, totalling 2,323m are reported here. The drilling was carried out by PPI Drilling and the samples were assayed by SGS in Ouagadougou. Further details are provided in Table 1 at the end of this announcement.

Results from the program are listed in Table 1. A plan view of the drill results to date and three cross sections are provided as Figures 3 and 4-6 respectively.

The new drilling has expanded the known gold mineralised trend to a strike length of at least 600m. The gold mineralisation is highly continuous along strike and down dip. Most of the mineralisation is hosted by volcano-sedimentary rocks. The latter pass into rocks logged as mafic volcanics on the northern two cross sections, which may help explain the weakening gold values in that direction. Interpretation of the cross sections suggests that second order splay structures may be splitting off the main zone in a south-westerly direction (Figure 7). This suggests undrilled potential to the west of the current drill pattern.

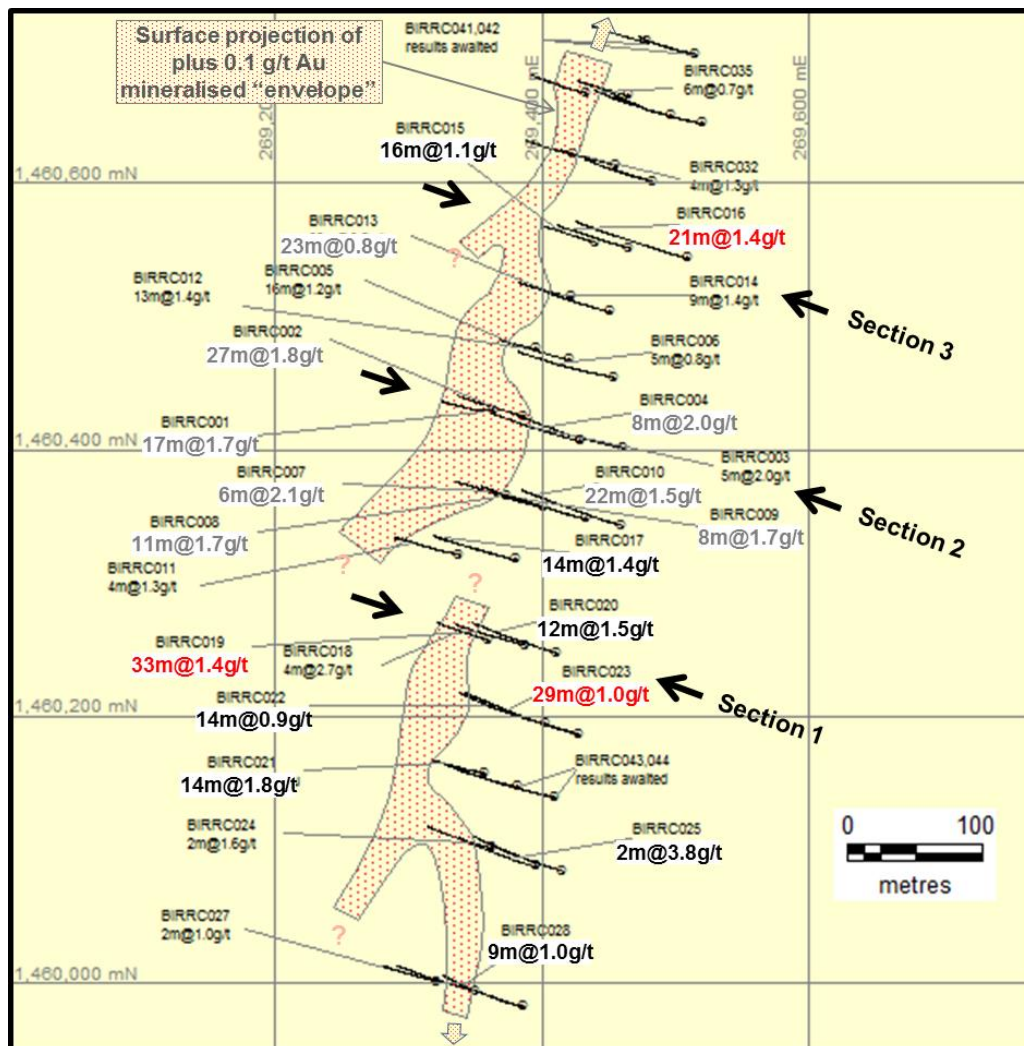


Figure 3: Results from the recent RC drilling program on the Bira permit. Better drill intervals are shown in black and red with the exception of results announced on 20/3/18 which are labelled in grey.

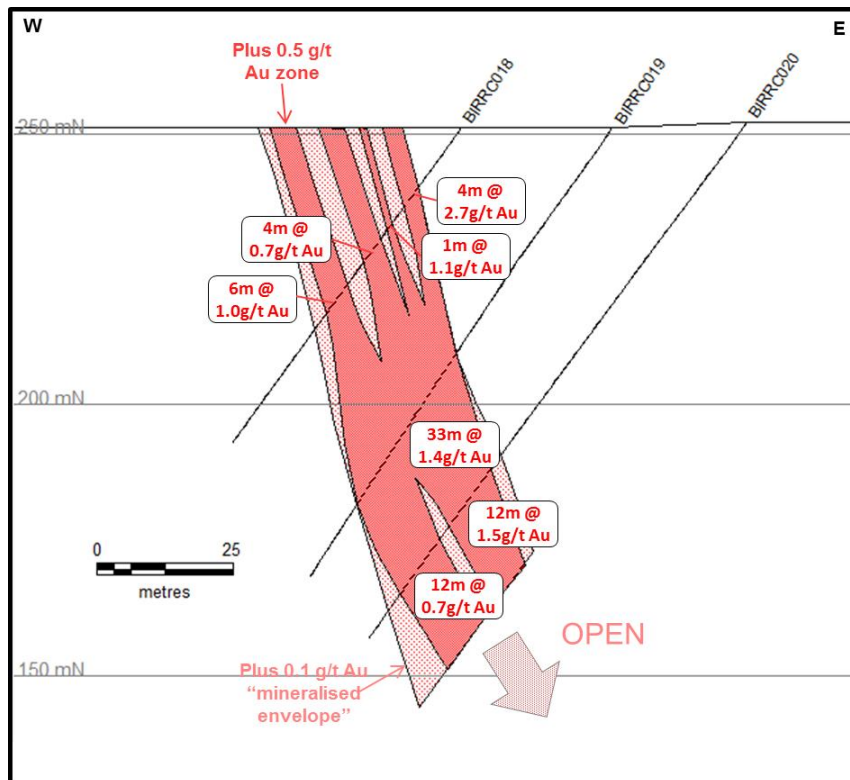


Figure 4: Cross-section 1 through recent drill holes (see Figure 3 for location).

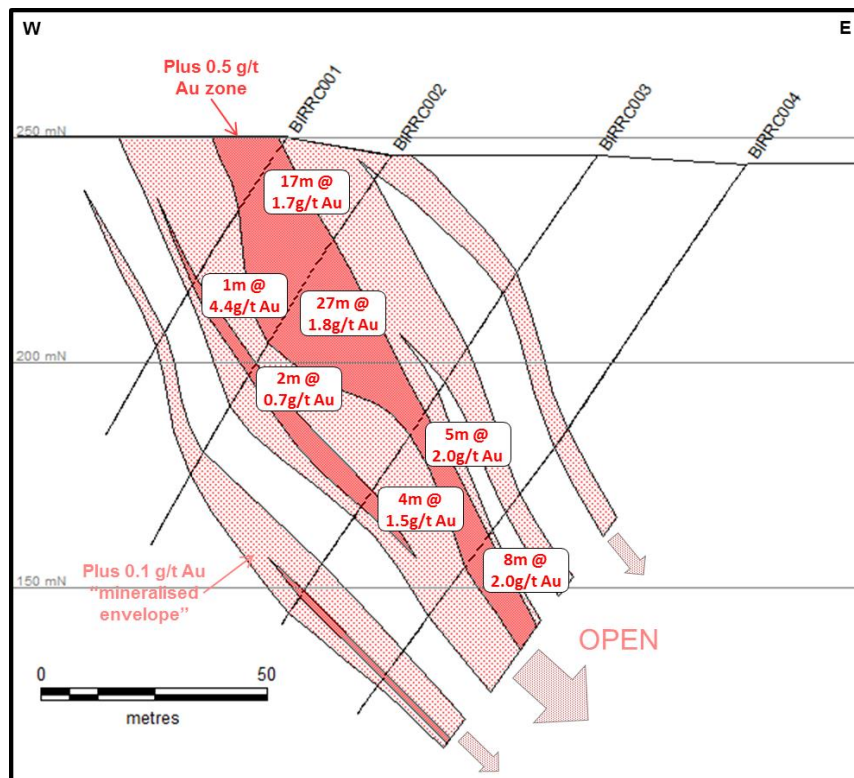


Figure 5: Cross-section 2 through recent drill holes (see Figure 3 for location). Results of these drill holes were released to the ASX on 20/3/18.

Bira Power Auger Drill Program

Power auger drilling over and to the south of the known gold mineralisation at Bira has been underway since December 2017. This program was designed to test an arsenic-in-soil anomaly obtained by Anmercosa that extends to the south and west of the Bira prospect **over a strike length of 28 km**.

Power auger drilling has been undertaken on both the Bira and Kalinga permits on a 400 x 25m grid. Results from 588 holes totalling 3,771m were reported on 20/3/18. Results have now been received for 777 holes, totalling 4,713m. Details of the program are provided in Table 2.

The new (and old) results are illustrated on Figure 7, and show that anomalous gold values extend **over at least 5km** to the south and south-west of the drilled area, indicating substantial potential to discover more gold mineralisation along strike from the Bira prospect.

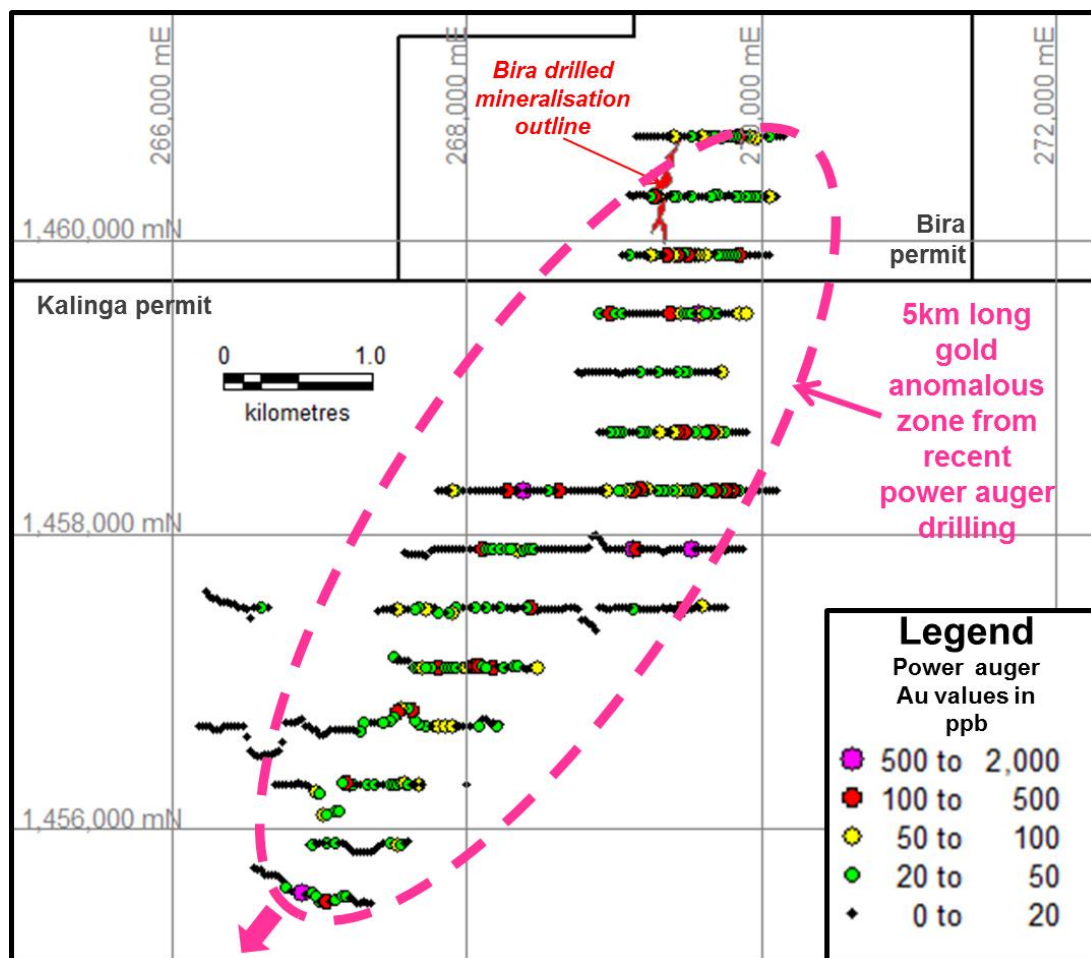


Figure 8: Recent power auger drill results testing the "Bira trend" south and south-west of the Bira prospect.

**TABLE 1 – RC DRILL RESULTS – BIRA PROSPECT – BURKINA
FASO PROGRESS MINERALS JV**

Hole No.	UTM 31N Easting	UTM 31N Northing	RL (m)	Hole depth (m)	Hole dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	0.25g/t Au cutoff			0.5g/t Au cutoff		
							Depth from (m)	Interval* (m)	Au (g/t)	Depth from (m)	Interval* (m)	Au (g/t)
BIRRC015	269441	1460555	253	74	-55	285	42	16	1.13	42	16	1.13
BIRRC016	269466	1460551	253	100	-55	285	57	7	0.57	62	2	0.85
BIRRC016	269466	1460551	253	100	-55	285	70	23	1.31	72	21	1.39
BIRRC017	269381	1460317	243	120	-55	285	88	25	1.25	89	4	2.45
BIRRC017	269381	1460317	243	120	-55	285				98	14	1.42
BIRRC018	269360	1460257	251	72	-55	285	14	16	1.00	14	4	2.71
BIRRC018	269360	1460257	251	72	-55	285				22	1	1.06
BIRRC018	269360	1460257	251	72	-55	285				26	4	0.67
BIRRC018	269360	1460257	251	72	-55	285	36	6	0.96	36	6	0.96
BIRRC019	269388	1460253	251	100	-55	285	50	34	1.39	51	33	1.42
BIRRC020	269412	1460247	252	118	-55	285	79	29	0.98	80	12	1.54
BIRRC020	269412	1460247	252	118	-55	285				96	12	0.70
BIRRC020	269412	1460247	252	118	-55	285				107	1	2.65
BIRRC021	269357	1460157	243	78	-55	285	38	25	1.29	38	2	1.94
BIRRC021	269357	1460157	243	78	-55	285				45	14	1.81
BIRRC022	269403	1460194	255	125	-55	285	68	27	0.66	72	14	0.95
BIRRC022	269403	1460194	255	125	-55	285	104	8	0.40	105	2	0.71
BIRRC023	269428	1460186	253	152	-55	285	67	2	0.82	67	2	0.82
BIRRC023	269428	1460186	253	152	-55	285	79	34	0.89	79	29	0.99
BIRRC024	269363	1460101	243	95	-55	285	24	6	0.77	28	2	1.64
BIRRC024	269363	1460101	243	95	-55	285	42	12	0.50	42	5	0.77
BIRRC024	269363	1460101	243	95	-55	285	57	4	0.26			
BIRRC025	269396	1460087	251	120	-55	285	35	5	1.73	36	2	3.83
BIRRC025	269396	1460087	251	120	-55	285	47	6	0.59	47	6	0.59
BIRRC025	269396	1460087	251	120	-55	285	60	9	0.55	61	7	0.63
BIRRC026	269416	1460084	250	138	-55	285	56	5	0.61	56	3	0.76
BIRRC026							76	7	0.67	76	4	0.94
BIRRC027	269322	1460001	250	84	-55	285	67	7	0.50	72	2	1.02
BIRRC028	269350	1459994	250	120	-55	285	10	19	0.67	10	2	1.00
BIRRC028	269350	1459994	250	120	-55	285				16	9	1.00
BIRRC029	269387	1459982	240	125	-55	285	no significant mineralisation					
BIRRC030	269510	1460543	247	150	-55	285	82	7	0.45	82	1	1.47
BIRRC030	269510	1460543	247	150	-55	285	92	5	0.35			
BIRRC030	269510	1460543	247	150	-55	285	108	10	0.58	109	5	0.79
BIRRC030	269510	1460543	247	150	-55	285	131	3	1.00	131	3	1.00
BIRRC031	269424	1460621	250	66	-55	285	0	5	0.41			
BIRRC031	269424	1460621	250	66	-55	285	26	4	0.54	29	1	1.24

BIRRC032	269456	1460613	254	78	-55	285	24	2	0.54			
BIRRC032	269456	1460613	254	78	-55	285	33	13	0.68	42	4	1.27
BIRRC033	269483	1460601	255	96	-55	285	26	3	0.41			
BIRRC033	269483	1460601	255	96	-55	285	86	2	0.54			
BIRRC034	269466	1460665	250	75	-55	285	16	2	0.52			
BIRRC034	269466	1460665	250	75	-55	285	47	3	0.34			
BIRRC035	269497	1460650	251	105	-55	285	28	5	0.68	32	1	2.35
BIRRC035	269497	1460650	251	105	-55	285	90	6	0.66	90	6	0.66
BIRRC036	269521	1460644	132	132	-55	285	54	2	1.12	54	2	1.12

* true widths are estimated to be between 70% and 90% of down-hole 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 sample was obtained by riffle splitting. The assayed drill samples are judged to be representative of the rock being drilled because representative sub-sampling of the RC 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	The drilling was carried out by the reverse circulation drilling method.

	of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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 was assessed by weighing sample bags.
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 drill holes records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering and other features of the samples. Logging of sulphide mineralization and veining is qualitative. 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 samples were riffle split on site. 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 prepared and assayed for gold by 50g fire assay at the SGS laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. At the lab, regular assay repeats, lab standards, checks and blanks were inserted and analysed. Unlabelled standards (Certified Reference Materials) and blanks were also inserted by team members on site.
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 twinning was undertaken in this program. Field data collection was undertaken by site geologists and supervised by Progress 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 31 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 as shown on the included locality plan. 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.	All drill holes reported here were drilled approximately at right angles to the anticipated strike of the gold mineralisation.

	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.	
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Reference RC samples are currently stored securely on site.
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 Bira exploration permit was granted to Predictive Discovery Limited in 20 February 2013. Currently, PDI owns 100% of the permit. Progress Minerals International (Inc.) is earning 70% in Bira and a number of nearby permits by expenditure of \$US5 million on exploration and evaluation studies.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	A substantial amount of exploration was carried out by Anmercosa. This work has been acknowledged previously and the historical drill results were reported to the ASX on 25/1/13.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Bira permit consists of volcano-sedimentary rocks, basalt and granite. The target deposit is type is "orogenic gold".
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 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	The RC samples were all sampled and assayed in 1m intervals.

	(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.	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').	A note about estimated true widths is provided in Table 1. Individual true widths are not yet estimated as these will be guided by a 3D interpretation of the drill results when they are all received.
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 and representative cross sections are included in this release.
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.	Intercepts are reported at 0.25g/t Au and 0.5g/t Au cut-offs with at least 1g/t x m and a maximum thickness of internal waste of 3m.
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).	The next exploration program will be decided after the results of the current program are received and assessed.

	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	
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**TABLE 2 – POWER AUGER RESULTS – BIRA AND KALINGA
PERMITS – PROGRESS MINERALS BURKINA FASO JV**

Power Auger Drillholes – Interface Sample Results									
Power auger hole Numbers	Northing (WGS84-31N)	Easting (WGS84 – 31N)	RL	Hole dips	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	Interval	Au (ppb)
PMB0661-853	Refer to Figure 8 for map location of auger collars	Refer to Figure 8 for map location of auger collars	See notes	All holes were drilled vertically	All holes were drilled vertically	Average hole depth was 4.7m. Minimum hole depth was 1m, maximum hole depth was 16m	See notes	See notes	See notes and Figure 8
Notes: Power auger drilling is a reconnaissance exploration technique. Typically the last metre of each auger hole represents in situ material which is submitted for assay. Individual drill hole intersections are not reported in this announcement. The RL in the area is approximately 250m. The area is largely flat with little variation between adjacent holes; individual RLs are not reported in this announcement because they are not relevant to interpreting geochemical data of this type.									

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	The sampling described in this report refers to power auger drill samples. In all the power auger drill holes reported here, 1-2kg samples were collected most of which were of saprolite. The samples were collected for gold assaying at the SGS laboratory in Ouagadougou using an aqua regia method with a 1ppb detection limit.

	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-	All of the sample is submitted for assay so no sub-sampling is required and the sample is representative of what is in the hole.

	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.	
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 aqua regia method with a low detection limit (1ppb) which is appropriate for a geochemical drilling program. Duplicates and blanks were included with the submitted samples. Based on these results and SGS quality control data, the analytical results are judged to be suitable for distinguishing gold anomalous samples from barren samples.
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 31 - 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	Reconnaissance power auger holes were spaced approximately 25m apart on lines approximately 400m apart. This type of drilling is not appropriate for the calculation of any Mineral Resource estimate.

	the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied	
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.	Power auger lines are oriented approximately east-west, approximately at right angles to the "Bira trend".
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Reference samples are stored securely on site.
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 Bira exploration permit was granted to Predictive Discovery Limited in 20 February 2013. Currently, PDI owns 100% of the permit. Progress Minerals International (Inc.) is earning 70% in Bira and a number of nearby permits by expenditure of \$US5 million on exploration and evaluation studies.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	A substantial amount of exploration was carried out by Anmercosa. This work has been acknowledged previously and the historical drill results were reported to the ASX on 25/1/13.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Bira permit consists of volcano-sedimentary rocks, basalt and granite. The target deposit is type is "orogenic gold".
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	See Table 2 and the notes that accompany it. Individual power auger hole results described herein are not reported as the material information required for understanding and interpreting geochemical results of this type are contained in Figure 8, which shows drill hole locations and assay results in representative value ranges.

	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.	No weighted averaging or truncation methods were used for the power auger results.
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.
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 map is provided in Figure 8.
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.	The ranges of power auger gold assays shown on Figure 8 meet this requirement.
Other	Other exploration data, if	Apart from the recent RC results reported in this release, there are

Substantive Exploration Data	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.	no other exploration data which have not been reported to the ASX previously (25/1/13) or provided in the historical data review in the 2010 Predictive Discovery Limited prospectus.
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.	Power auger drilling programs are ongoing in this area.

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 949km² and has been exploring for large, open-pit 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 km² and exploration authorisations in Mali covering 250km².

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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