

BOUNDIALI RC DRILL RESULTS CONTINUE TO IMPRESS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assays received from a 16-hole step-out drilling program completed in June at the Boundiali Project (South), testing a 920m-long section of the Nyangboue gold mineralised zone as part of the Predictive Discovery (ASX:PDI) and Resolute Mining (ASX:RSG) Cote D'Ivoire joint venture.
- New intercepts consist of 65 reportable gold intervals including some high grade values, building on the highly encouraging results from the 31-hole infill RC drilling program completed in March-April 2019, which included **27m at 2.42g/t gold** (ASX release dated 27 May 2019¹).
- Better intercepts (0.25g/t Au cut-off grade) included:
 - BRC208 - **3m at 14.97g/t gold** from 9m
 - BRC206 - **13m at 1.92g/t gold** from 68m
 - BRC209 - **16m at 1.64g/t gold** from 7m
 - BRC209 - **10m at 2.32g/t gold** from 146m
 - BRC202 - **4m at 3.56g/t gold** from 109m
 - BRC201 - **5m at 2.31g/t gold** from 29m
 - BRC202 - **6m at 2.48g/t gold** from 71m
 - BRC206 - **6m at 2.68g/t gold** from 116m
 - BRC213 - **7m at 1.92g/t gold** from 112m
- Results confirm the strong potential for the Nyangboue gold system to grow in extent, with mineralisation remaining open along strike and down dip.

Predictive Discovery Limited (**ASX:PDI**) (**Predictive** or **Company**) is pleased to announce results from a recently completed step-out RC drilling program at its Boundiali Project, located in Cote D'Ivoire. The Boundiali Project is located within the same greenstone belt as the large Tongon (4.6 Moz) and Sissingue (1.0 Moz) gold mines.

"These new results from Nyangboue add to the picture obtained in the April-May infill drilling program of a series of north-striking, sub-parallel, gold-mineralised zones dipping shallowly to the west. Given that the mineralisation is open to the north, south and down dip, there is clearly more drilling to be done at Nyangboue to determine the full size of the gold mineralised system. When combined with the new gold mineralisation discovered in the Boundiali North permit, the potential scale of the mineralised systems at Boundiali continue to grow.

Release of these results is a great start to the joint venture relationship with new partner Resolute Mining. We look forward to working with Resolute to uncover more gold in the Boundiali Project and across our joint venture projects in Cote D'Ivoire." – **Commented Predictive Discovery Managing Director Paul Roberts**

¹ ASX ANNOUNCEMENT - NEW DRILL RESULTS STRENGTHEN BOUNDIALI PROJECT IN COTE D'IVOIRE
<https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/e0054bbf-ebc.pdf>

These new results come from part of the Resolute Mining (ASX:RSG) joint venture exploration program in Cote D'Ivoire (formerly the Toro JV) with a current focus on the Boundiali and Ferkessedougou North Projects each of which contain recent gold discoveries and excellent potential to find further gold mineralisation.

The Company has interests in approximately 5,000km² of prospective landholdings across the world-class Birimian greenstone belts of Cote D'Ivoire (Figure 1).

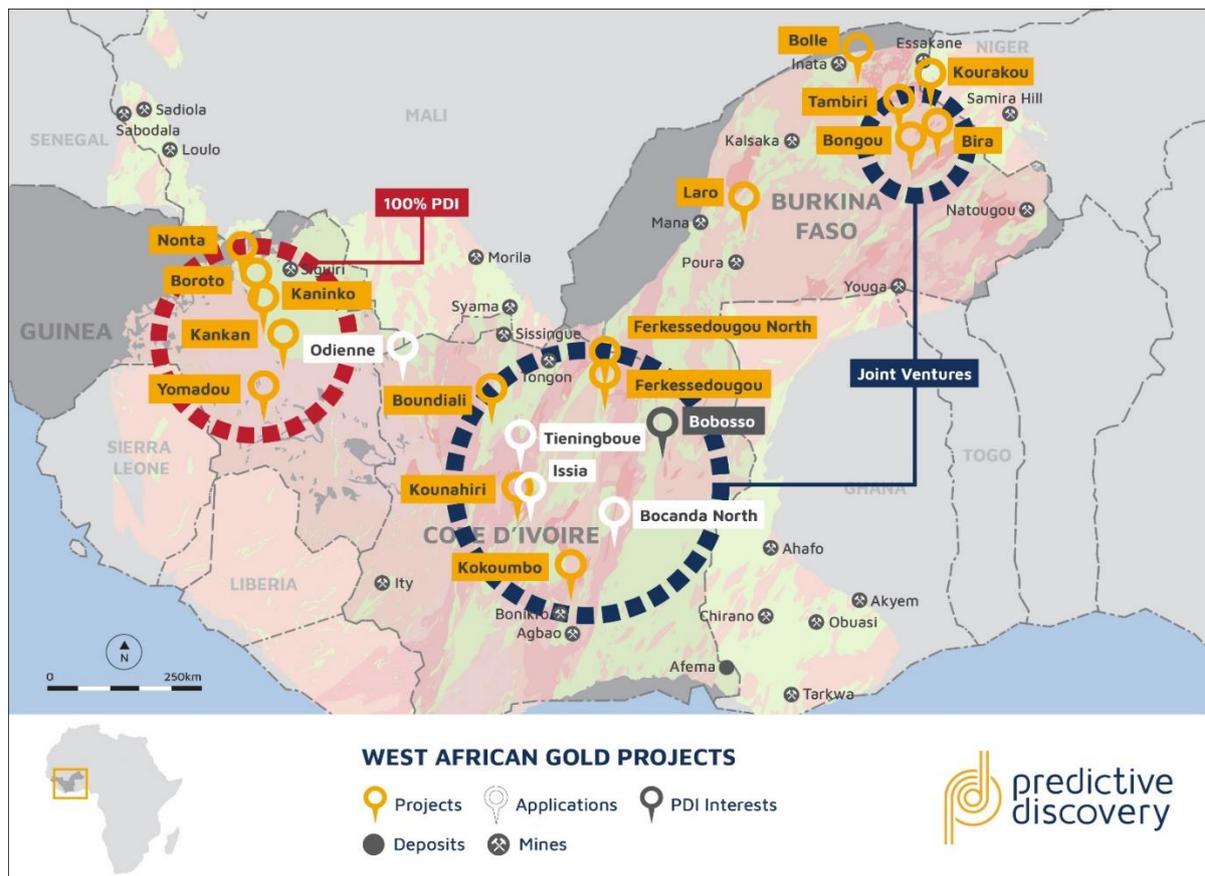


Figure 1 – Predictive Discovery West African projects, properties and interests

BOUNDIALI SOUTH (NYANGBOUE GOLD PROSPECT) – RC DRILLING

The joint venture completed a 16-hole step-out program (totalling 1,874m) in June 2019 to follow-up the 31 hole infill RC drilling program completed in March-April. This new program extended infill drill coverage to approximately 920m of mineralised strike on the Nyangboue gold prospect (Figure 3). The RC holes were designed to explore for mineralisation both up-dip and down-dip of earlier intercepts and along strike of the earlier infill drill lines.

Reportable gold drill hole intersections are summarised in Table 1 and are graphically represented in Figures 2 and 3. The new drilling encountered broad zones of anomalous gold mineralisation with multiple gold higher-grade intercepts recorded. The geology encountered included conglomerates, sandstones, siltstones and shales. Depth of weathering averages approximately 40m.

The RC holes were angled at -60° and drilled to a maximum downhole depth of 192m (vertical depth 166m). 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.

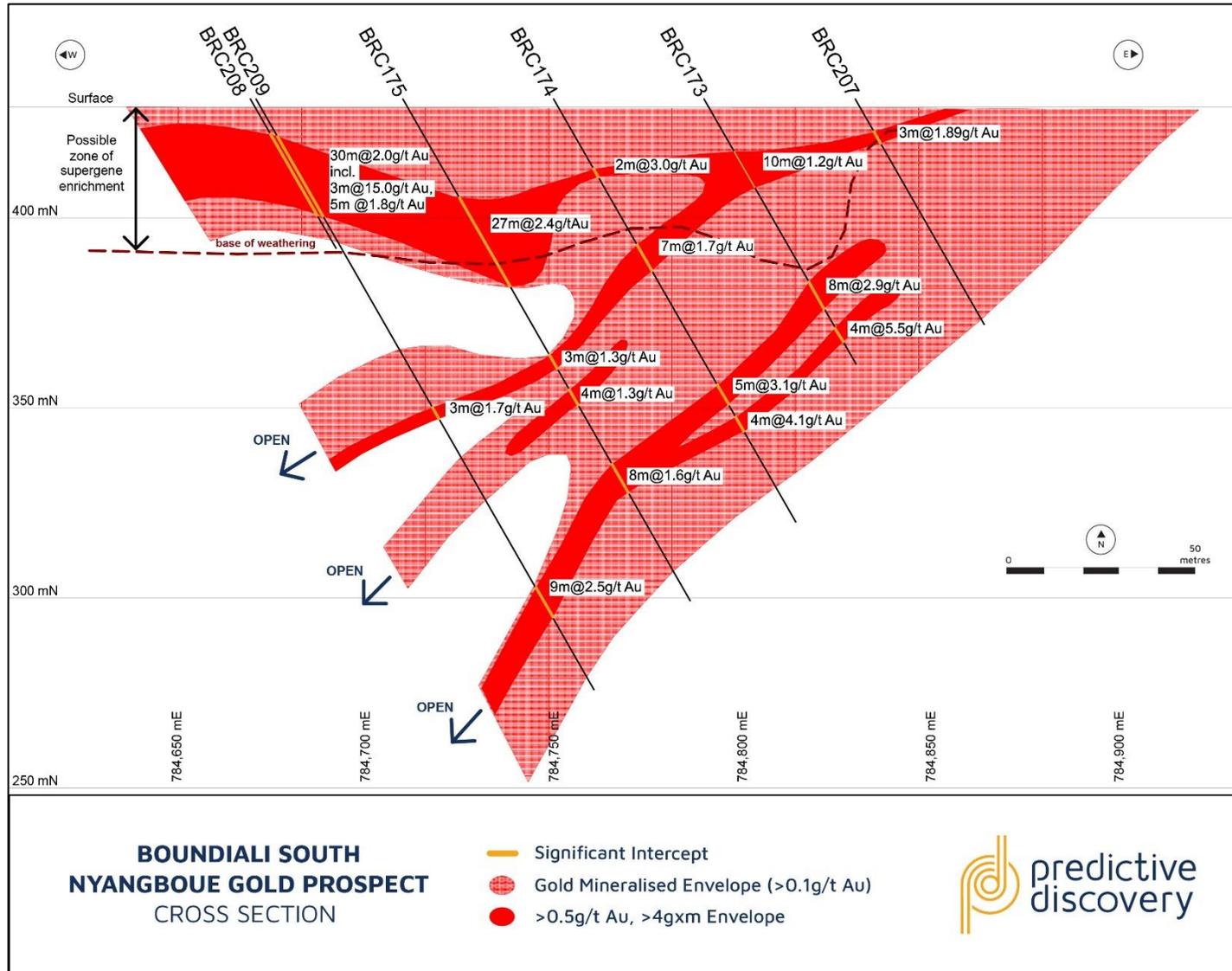


Figure 3- Boundiali South (Nyangboue Prospect) cross section showing new intercepts in holes BRC207 and BRC208/209 (partly twinned)

NEXT STEPS

The latest drill results have provided additional positive indications of the growing scale of the Boundiali gold mineralised systems. Once the remaining Boundiali North drill results are received, the joint venture will review results of the entire March to June drilling campaign and decide on next steps. More drilling is expected in the upcoming field season, which begins in October 2019.

BOUNDIALI PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Boundiali Project consists of two permits – Boundiali North and Boundiali South (Figure 4) - which cover 29km of strike length within a very well-mineralised greenstone belt. 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 survey² 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 anomaly³.

A 2016 RC drilling program identified gold mineralisation extending over at least 1.2km of strike in the southern part of the anomaly. In 2015 reconnaissance sampling across the permit resulted in the discovery of three drill targets, Nyangboue (a 6km-long soil anomaly), Nyangboue South (2.5 km-long soil anomaly), Gbemou (3km NE trending soil anomaly). Initial RC and diamond drilling in 2016/17 on the Nyangboue Prospect returned a series of excellent drill results including **30m at 8.3g/t gold** from 39m and **28m at 4.04g/t gold** from 3m⁴.

In 2018 the joint venture undertook a soil geochemistry program comprising 6,338 samples on the Boundiali North permit, identifying a series of gold anomalies extending over 14km clustered around the inferred north-south Nyangboue structure which also passes through the Nyanboue gold mineralised zone, further south. Higher gold values include **1,185, 806 and 626 ppb gold**⁵.

Following the initial soil sampling program, the joint venture completed a 6,809m trenching program over the Boundiali North permit. In March 2019 an RC drill rig began work at Boundiali South (Nyangboue) and in April it was moved to Boundiali North where a substantial reconnaissance RC drill program was completed testing targets identified from the trenching program.

² ASX Announcements - Cote D'Ivoire: Geochemical Results Highlight New Gold Systems
<https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/c3c4a978-48b.pdf>

³ ASX Announcements - Cote D'Ivoire Soil Anomaly Strengthened by New Gold Results
<https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/3d99c48d-f58.pdf>

⁴ 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>

⁵ ASX Announcement - 13KM LONG GOLD-IN-SOIL ANOMALY AT BOUNDIALI NORTH, COTE D'IVOIRE
<https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/970fd2cc-0a4.pdf>

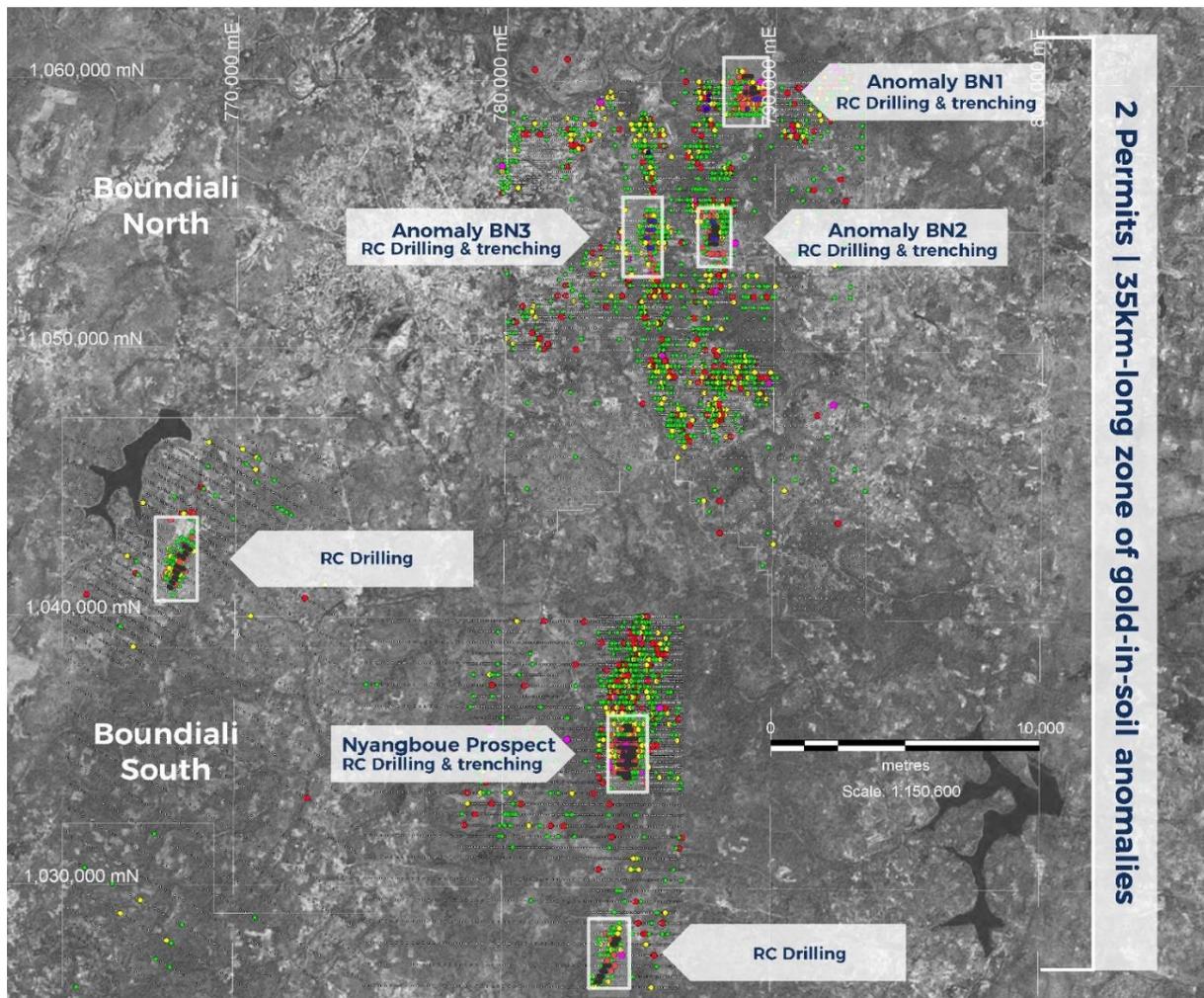


Figure 4 – Boundiali Project (North and South) geochemical map results highlighting targets BN1, BN2 and BN3 overlain with current and pending RC drill holes

PREDICTIVE STRATEGY (BACKGROUND)

In recent years, the Company has assembled a large portfolio of properties across the world-class Birimian greenstone belts of Cote D'Ivoire, Guinea and Burkina Faso. Core to the Predictive strategy has been to maximise the probability of making multiple gold discoveries while minimising expenditure and the frequency of dilutive capital raisings. As part of this strategy, Predictive has entered into joint ventures with development-orientated partners on projects in Cote D'Ivoire and Burkina Faso. The Company holds significant minority interests (30-49%) in these projects with most exploration activity funded by partners.

This approach has already yielded gold discoveries in Cote D'Ivoire and Burkina Faso, including the recently announced Ouarigue South discovery at **Ferkessedougou North Project**⁶. The Company is also in the early stages of exploring a series of 100% owned projects in Guinea, which have produced encouraging gold geochemical anomalies at the **Nonta** and **Kankan Projects**.

⁶ ASX Announcement - CONFIRMATION OF SIGNIFICANT NEW GOLD DISCOVERY AT FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH, COTE D'IVOIRE
<https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/02e800f8-176.pdf>

TABLE 1 – BOUNDIALI SOUTH (NYANGBOUE) INFILL RC DRILL RESULTS

Hole No.	UTM 29N Easting	UTM 29N Northing	RL (m)	Hole depth (m)	Hole dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	0.25g/t Au cut-off grade			0.5g/t Au cut-off grade			Comments
							From	Interval	Au (g/t)	From	Interval	Au (g/t)	
BRC201	784840	1035260	425	60	-60	90	29	5	2.31	29	5	2.31	
BRC201	784840	1035260	425	60	-60	90	46	1	2.31	46	1	2.31	
BRC202	784800	1035253	425	120	-60	90	71	6	2.48	71	6	2.48	Within broad, lower grade zone - 42m at 0.90g/t Au
BRC202	784800	1035253	425	120	-60	90	91	5	1.36	91	5	1.36	
BRC202	784800	1035253	425	120	-60	90	109	4	3.56	109	4	3.56	
BRC203	784760	1035260	425	170	-60	90	70	1	7.44	70	1	7.44	
BRC203	784760	1035260	425	170	-60	90	107	1	2.18	107	1	2.18	
BRC203	784760	1035260	425	170	-60	90	123	3	1.10	123	3	1.10	
BRC204	784860	1035180	412	60	-60	90	7	2	1.81	7	2	1.81	
BRC204	784860	1035180	412	60	-60	90	34	4	1.23	34	3	1.52	
BRC205	784840	1035103	423	60	-60	90	30	1	1.56	30	1	1.56	
BRC206	784682	1035102	426	186	-60	90	32	2	1.14	32	2	1.14	Within broad, lower grade zone - 152m at 0.49g/t Au
BRC206	784682	1035102	426	186	-60	90	47	11	0.46	47	3	0.51	
BRC206	784682	1035102	426	186	-60	90				57	1	1.45	
BRC206	784682	1035102	426	186	-60	90	68	13	1.92	71	10	2.41	
BRC206	784682	1035102	426	186	-60	90	96	4	0.37				
BRC206	784682	1035102	426	186	-60	90	116	6	2.68	119	3	5.10	
BRC206	784682	1035102	426	186	-60	90	137	1	3.56	137	1	3.56	
BRC206	784682	1035102	426	186	-60	90	147	1	1.60	147	1	1.60	
BRC206	784682	1035102	426	186	-60	90	157	4	0.29				
BRC206	784682	1035102	426	186	-60	90	173	1	0.69	173	1	0.69	
BRC207	784830	1035020	429	66	-60	90	7	4	1.53	8	3	1.93	
BRC207	784830	1035020	429	66	-60	90	20	1	1.72	20	1	1.72	
BRC207	784830	1035020	429	66	-60	90	51	1	1.23	51	1	1.23	
BRC207	784830	1035020	429	66	-60	90	58	2	0.76	59	1	1.06	
BRC208	784670	1035019	429	48	-60	90	9	3	14.97	11	1	44.16	Within broad, lower grade zone - 30m at 1.98g/t Au
BRC208	784670	1035019	429	48	-60	90	17	5	1.84	17	1	8.06	
BRC208	784670	1035019	429	48	-60	90	32	1	2.43	32	1	2.43	
BRC209	784671	1035020	429	177	-60	90	7	16	1.64	12	2	7.52	Within broad, lower grade zone - 24m at 1.15g/t Au
BRC209	784671	1035020	429	177	-60	90				21	2	3.91	
BRC209	784671	1035020	429	177	-60	90	73	2	0.53				
BRC209	784671	1035020	429	177	-60	90	91	4	1.40	91	3	1.75	
BRC209	784671	1035020	429	177	-60	90	112	8	0.58	112	1	2.35	
BRC209	784671	1035020	429	177	-60	90	146	10	2.32	146	9	2.54	Within broad, lower grade zone - 28m at 0.98g/t Au
BRC209	784671	1035020	429	177	-60	90	170	4	0.45				
BRC210	784852	1035340	418	60	-60	90	25	3	1.10	25	3	1.10	Within broad, lower grade zone - 24m at 0.66g/t Au
BRC210	784852	1035340	418	60	-60	90	32	3	1.94	32	1	5.20	
BRC210	784852	1035340	418	60	-60	90	43	1	5.01	43	1	5.01	
BRC211	784812	1035340	418	129	-60	90	20	1	1.16	20	1	1.16	
BRC211	784812	1035340	418	129	-60	90	81	1	2.71	81	1	2.71	
BRC211	784812	1035340	418	129	-60	90	106	2	1.04	107	1	1.78	
BRC212	784772	1035342	418	150	-60	90	85	1	1.26	85	1	1.26	
BRC212	784772	1035342	418	150	-60	90	128	2	1.25	128	1	2.03	
BRC213	784647	1035115	423	192	-60	90	64	1	1.99	64	1	1.99	
BRC213	784647	1035115	423	192	-60	90	77	1	1.57	77	1	1.57	
BRC213	784647	1035115	423	192	-60	90	112	7	1.92	112	6	2.18	Within broad, lower grade zone - 80m at 0.41g/t Au
BRC213	784647	1035115	423	192	-60	90	130	2	0.80	130	1	1.17	
BRC213	784647	1035115	423	192	-60	90	162	6	0.43	165	1	1.01	
BRC213	784647	1035115	423	192	-60	90	173	7	1.09	173	7	1.09	
BRC213	784647	1035115	423	192	-60	90	186	6	0.72	187	5	0.80	

BRC214	784785	1034858	418	60	-60	90	0	4	0.32				
BRC215	784625	1034860	420	186	-60	90	87	5	0.62	87	5	0.62	Within broad, lower grade zone - 67m at 0.41g/t Au
BRC215	784625	1034860	420	186	-60	90	106	5	0.95	106	5	0.95	
BRC215	784625	1034860	420	186	-60	90	119	2	0.52				
BRC215	784625	1034860	420	186	-60	90	124	3	1.07	126	1	2.29	
BRC215	784625	1034860	420	186	-60	90	137	17	0.77	138	1	5.01	
BRC215	784625	1034860	420	186	-60	90				144	2	1.57	
BRC215	784625	1034860	420	186	-60	90				150	2	1.00	
BRC215	784625	1034860	420	186	-60	90	168	5	0.43	168	1	1.09	
BRC215	784625	1034860	420	186	-60	90	183	2	1.45	183	1	2.44	
BRC216	784580	1034701	416	150	-60	90	67	1	2.36	67	1	2.36	
BRC216	784580	1034701	416	150	-60	90	75	2	1.40	75	2	1.40	
BRC216	784580	1034701	416	150	-60	90	84	1	2.45	84	1	2.45	
BRC216	784580	1034701	416	150	-60	90	100	1	2.14	100	1	2.14	
BRC216	784580	1034701	416	150	-60	90	127	1	2.32	127	1	2.32	

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Technique	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Drilling	<p>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).</p>	<p>The drilling was carried out by reverse circulation with a face sampling hammer.</p>
Drill Sample Recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>RC recovery was assessed by weighing the sample bags and calculating recoveries using an estimate of rock density.</p>

Logging	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	<p>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.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The RC samples submitted for assay were all sub-sampled by a multi stage riffle splitter.</p> <p>The sampled material is considered to be representative of the samples as a whole.</p>
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>All samples reported in this release were assayed for gold by bottle roll cyanidation at the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Abidjan.</p> <p>At the lab, regular assay repeats, lab standards, checks and blanks were inserted and analysed.</p> <p>Unlabelled standards (Certified Reference Materials), blanks and duplicate samples were also inserted by Toro personnel on site at Boundiali.</p>
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data</p>	<p>One hole (BRC004) was twinned in 2016 and a second one (BRC208) was partially twinned in the drill program reported here. Grade variability was recorded in both twin holes suggesting that there is a "nugget effect" probably caused by the presence of relatively coarse gold.</p> <p>Field data collection was undertaken by Toro Gold geologists and supervised by Toro Gold management.</p>
Location of Data points	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control</p>	<p>Collar positions were located using a hand held GPS with a location error of +/-3m.</p> <p>Collar coordinates listed in the table are for the WGS84 datum, Zone 29 North.</p>

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 largely 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 a 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 (now part of Resolute Mining) 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	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.

	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	True widths 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 showing the location of the drill holes 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 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.	Further work will be considered once drill results from Boundiali North are received.

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.

-END-

For further information please contact:

Paul Roberts

Managing Director
Tel: +61 402 857 249

Email: paul.roberts@predictivediscovery.com

Bruce Waddell

Company Secretary
Tel: +61 8 6143 1840

Email: bruce.waddell@predictivediscovery.com

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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