



## ASX Announcement

05 September 2017

ASX Code: ARM

### Aurora Minerals Group of Companies

#### Diversified Minerals Exploration via direct and indirect interests

##### **Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI) – 39.6%**

- Gold Exploration / Development in Burkina Faso

##### **Peninsula Mines Limited (ASX: PSM) – 29.7%**

- Graphite, Lithium- Gold, Silver and Base Metals
- Molybdenum and Tungsten Exploration in South Korea

##### **Aurora Western Australian Exploration – 100%**

- Manganese, Base metals and gold

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## Predictive Discovery: Exploration Update – Boundiali, Cote D’Ivoire

Predictive Discovery Limited, a company in which Aurora Minerals Limited holds a 39.6% shareholding, today announced details on progress made on the Boundiali Project in Cote D’Ivoire.

A copy of the announcement is attached.

## For further information please contact:

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5<sup>th</sup> September 2017

## 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: 163 million shares

Share Price: 8.0 cents

Market Capitalisation: \$13.0M

### Directors

Phillip Jackson  
Non-Exec Chairman

Paul Roberts  
Managing Director

David Kelly  
Non-Executive Director

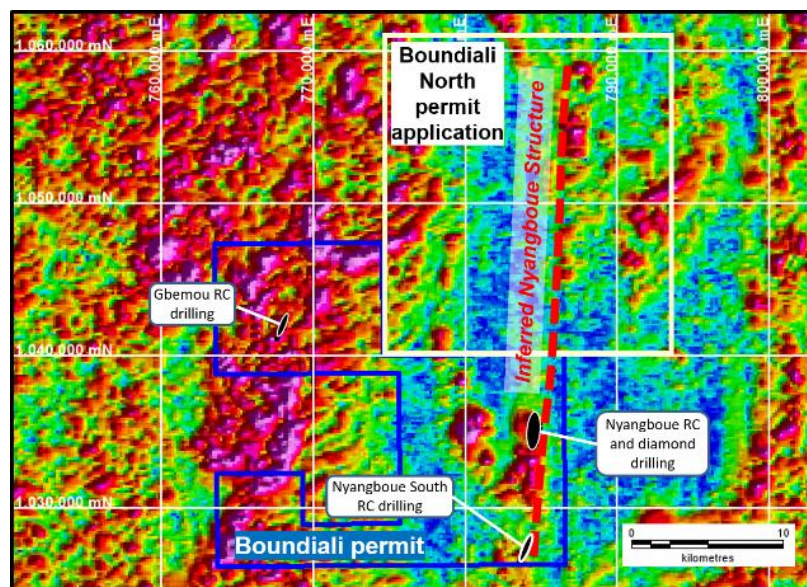
## Exploration Update - Boundiali, Cote D'Ivoire

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI) is pleased to provide details on progress made on the Boundiali Project in Cote D'Ivoire, part of the Company's joint venture with Toro Gold Limited.

- Agreement reached with a local vendor on a 400km<sup>2</sup> permit application north of the Boundiali permit, covering approximately 20km of the same structure which is inferred to control the Nyangboue gold mineralisation.
- Results reported from RC drill testing of two gold-in-soil anomalies, totalling 4.274m:
  - Numerous gold intercepts including:
    - **1m at 22.2g/t Au** from 51m (Gbemou)
    - **1m at 9.48g/t Au** from 5m (Nyangboue South)
    - **1m at 7.59g/t Au** from 16m (Gbemou)
    - Multiple narrow gold intercepts in adjacent holes in southern part of Gbemou anomaly

Mr Paul Roberts, Predictive's Managing Director said: *"The Toro Gold joint venture continues to make progress in the Boundiali area. Once granted, the new Boundiali permit will more than double the strike length of prospective structure in the joint venture permits – along strike to the north of the Nyangboue gold discovery (best intercepts of 30m at 8.3g/t Au and 20m at 10.5g/t Au). We expect that geochemical exploration of the Boundiali permit will commence soon after the permit is granted.*

*Results of the recent Nyangboue South and Gbemou RC drilling shows that gold mineralisation is widespread through the permit."*

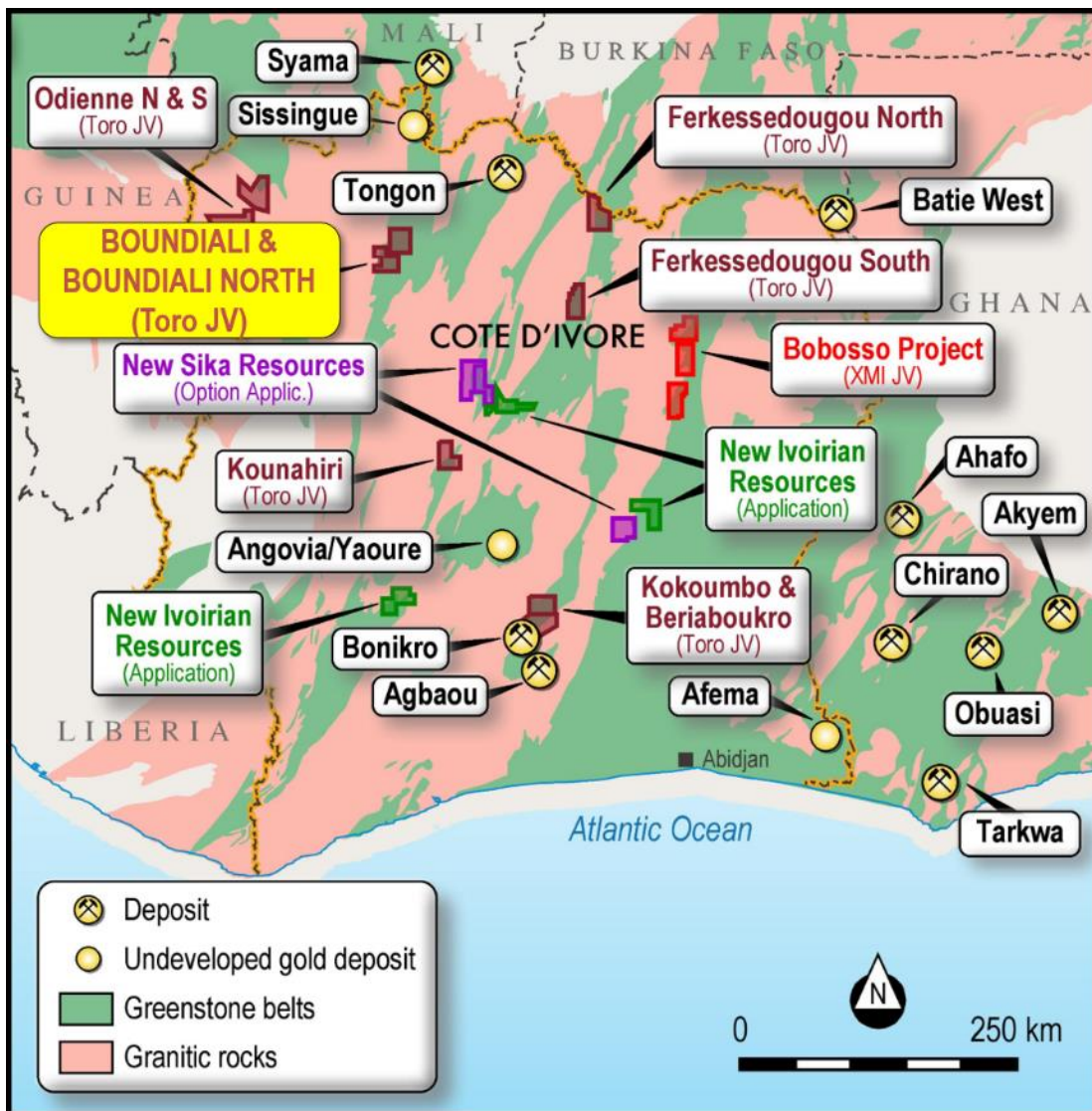


**Figure 1:** Location of Boundiali & Boundiali North plus drilling on regional aeromagnetic map

## INTRODUCTION

The Boundiali permit is located within a very well mineralised greenstone belt which includes the large operating Tongon and Syama gold mines in Cote D'Ivoire and Mali respectively (Figure 2). The southern part of this belt has had little exploration to date and represents a first-class opportunity to make new large gold discoveries.

Predictive was granted the Boundiali permit in January 2014. The Company's first exploration program on the permit was a BLEG stream sediment survey (ASX release dated 4/8/14) which obtained a series of strong stream sediment anomalies, the best of which, a 24ppb Au anomaly, lies downstream of the Nyangboue gold mineralised zone intersected in the 2016 RC drilling program.



**Figure 2:** Locality map showing the location of Boundiali and Boundiali North permit application along with the other initial Toro JV permits (in brown), the GIV JV permits/permit applications (in blue), permits/applications covered by PDI's agreement with XMI SARL over the Bobosso Project (red), the more recent, wholly owned Ivoirian Resources SARL permit applications (in green) and optioned Sika Resources SARL permit applications (in magenta).



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

## Boundiali North Permit Application

This permit application is located directly north of the Nyangboue gold discovery (Figure 1). It covers the interpreted north-trending structure which is inferred to control the location of the Nyangboue mineralisation and the gold-in-soil anomalous trend which extends south from there to the Nyangboue South prospect<sup>1</sup>. Acquisition of this ground is a highly significant step forward for the joint venture as it doubles the amount of gold prospective strike held in the Boundiali area (Figure 2). Initial geochemical exploration is planned to commence soon after this permit is granted.

The permit application was made by a local Cote D'Ivoire company, DS Resources SARL (DSR). Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL has entered into an agreement with DSR to acquire up to 85% ownership of the permit by completion of a definitive feasibility study. DSR may contribute its share of mine development costs or convert its interest into a net smelter return royalty at the rate of 1% of royalty for 10% of equity i.e. a maximum royalty of 1.5%.

## Nyangboue Prospect

RC and diamond drilling on the Nyangboue Prospect in the past year has obtained a series of highly encouraging intercepts (announced to the ASX on 23/6/16, 25/7/16, 8/8/16, 12/9/16, 13/10/16 and 29/5/17) including:

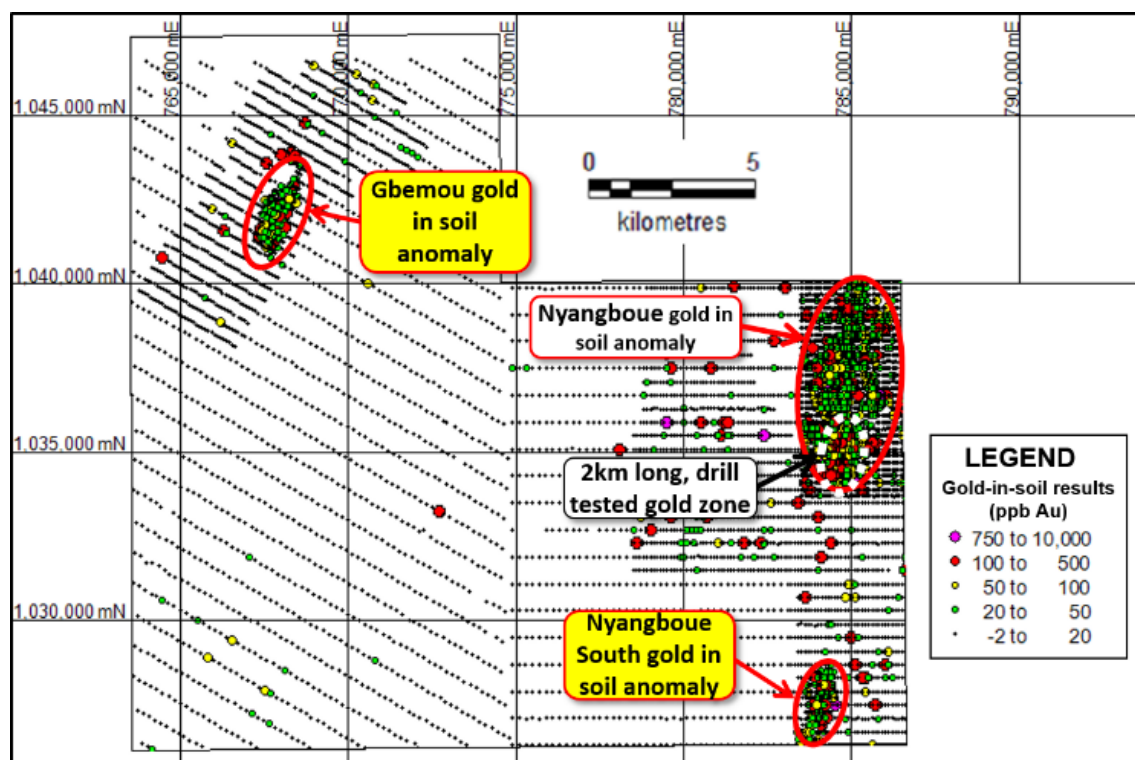
- NDC007 - **30m at 8.3g/t Au** from 39m includes **1.5m at 56.9g/t Au** and **4.5m at 26.5g/t Au**.
- BRC003 - **28m at 4.04g/t Au** from 3m, including **1m at 49.7g/t Au**.
- BRC004 - **20m at 1.97g/t Au** from 0m.
- BRC004 - **14m at 5.51g/t Au** from 32m, including **1m at 31.6g/t Au**.
- BRC004BIS (twin hole) – **20m at 10.45g/t Au** from 38m including **1m at 145.5g/t Au**.
- BRC006 – **9m at 7.9 g/t Au** from 99m including **1m at 44.7g/t Au**.
- BRC023 – **7m at 3.8g/t Au** from 33m including **1m at 11.3g/t Au**.
- BRC048 – **28m at 1.55g/t Au** from 1m including **1m at 27.4g/t Au**.
- BRC010 – **30m at 0.92g/t Au** from 14m including **2m at 7.68g/t Au**.

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<sup>1</sup> A small percentage of the permit area may be excised to exclude classified forest. Discussions about this matter are continuing with the relevant government authorities.

## Nyangboue South and Gbemou Prospects

These two prospects were defined by geochemical sampling in 2015 and 2016 (Figure 3).



**Figure 3:** Toro Gold soil sampling grid covering the entire Boundiali exploration permit (results reported to the ASX on 20/10/15, 23/3/16 and 2/2/17). The two RC drilled areas are highlighted in yellow.

### RC Drill Program

A reconnaissance RC drilling program was designed to test portions of both soil anomalies on 200m spaced lines. 78 holes were drilled, 35 on Nyangboue South and 43 on Gbemou, for a total of 4,274m. Holes were drilled towards the west at an angle of -50 degrees typically to a downhole depth of about 50m.

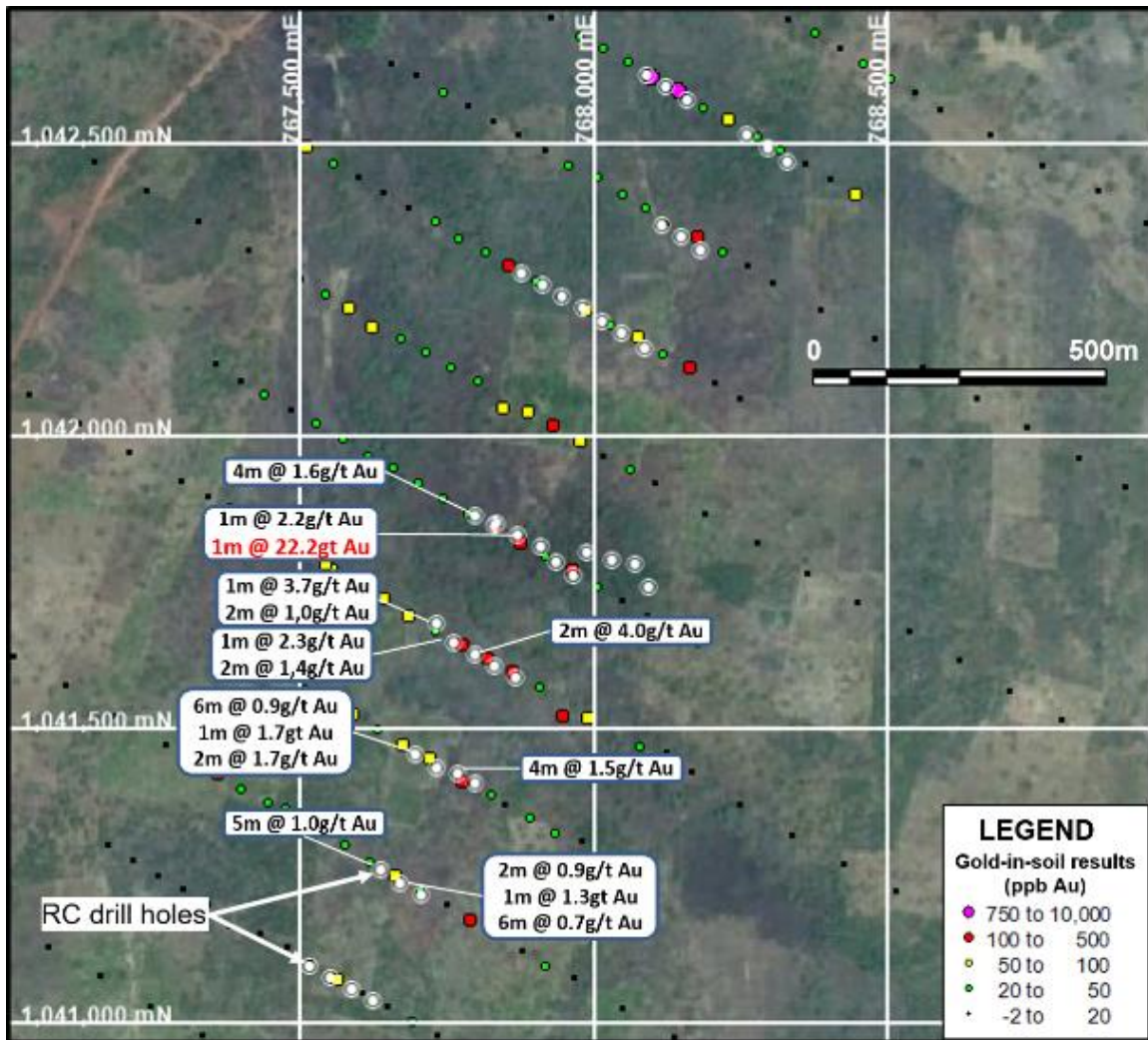
The Gbemou RC drilling covered about 1,200m of strike length (Figure 4) and the Nyangboue South program tested approximately 1,000m of strike length in two sections separated by an 800m long gap (Figure 5).

The drilling was carried out by Energold and the drill samples were assayed by ALS at Loughreagh in Ireland. Additional details about the program are provided in Table 1.

At Nyangboue South, the drilling encountered a package of metasedimentary rocks like those intersected at the Nyangboue Prospect i.e. conglomerates, sandstones and siltstones/shales. At Gbemou, the drilling intersected similar metasediments as well as granitic intrusives. In both areas, gold values were encountered at multiple locations (see Figures 4 and 5) with a few high values e.g.:

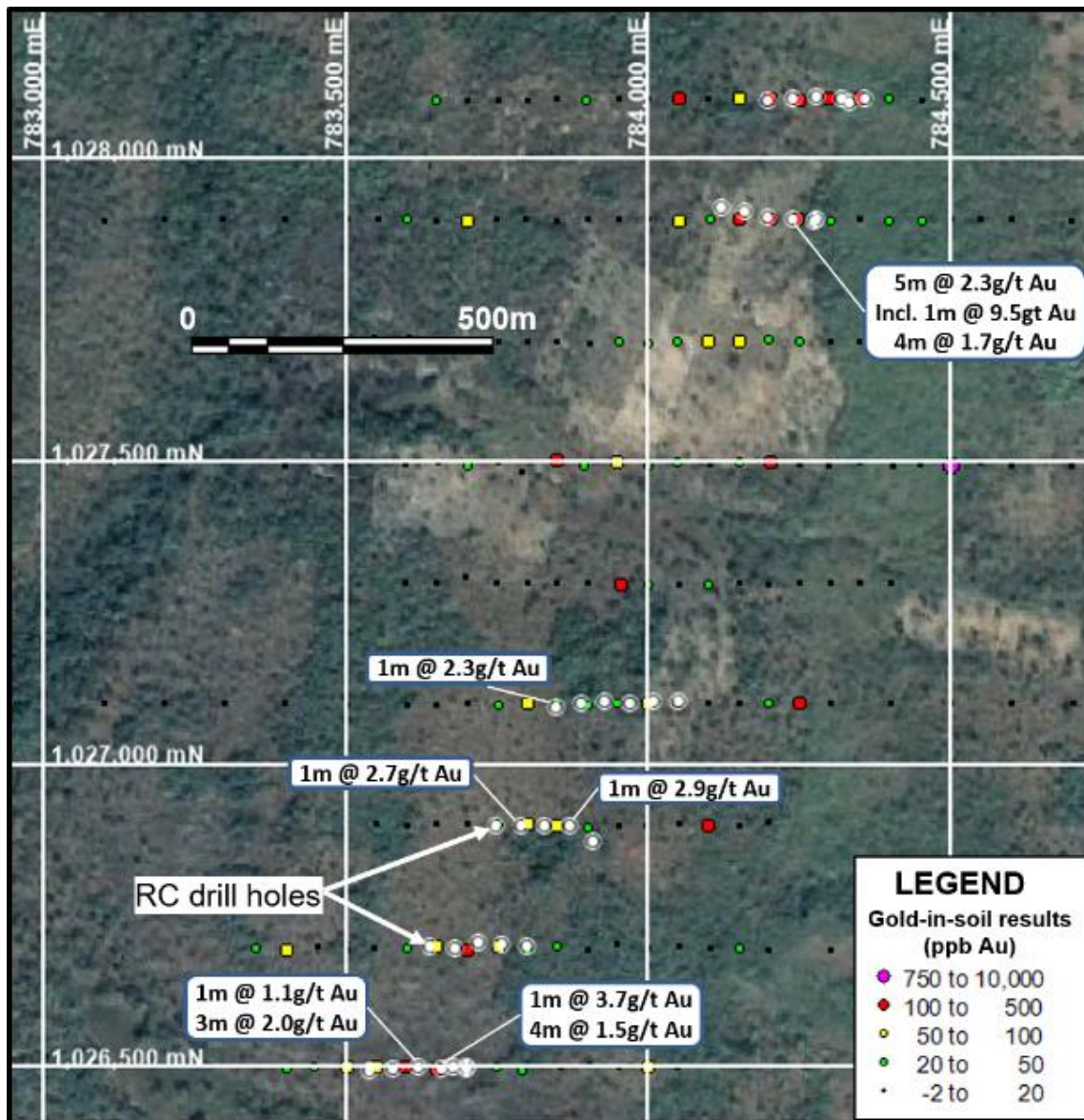
- 1m at 22.2g/t Au from 51m (Gbemou)
- 1m at 7.59g/t Au from 16m (Gbemou)
- 1m at 9.48g/t Au from 5m (Nyangboue South)

Multiple thin zones of low-moderate grade gold mineralisation were intersected at the southern end of the Gbemou drill grid.



**Figure 4:** Gbemou RC drill hole locality plan plotted on satellite imagery with soil geochemical results and selected RC gold drill assay results.





**Figure 5:** Nyangboue South RC drill hole locality plan plotted on satellite imagery with soil geochemical results and selected RC gold drill assay results.

### Next Steps

The Joint Venture is currently assessing gold grade variability resulting from coarse visible gold in the samples by a program of screen fire assay and bulk cyanide leach re-assays. On receipt of those results, a further program of RC drilling will be considered.

An aeromagnetic survey over the area is also being planned.

**TABLE 1 – DRILL RESULTS – TORO BOUNDIALI RC DRILL PROGRAM (NYANGBOUE SOUTH AND GBEMOU PROSPECTS)**

Hole No.	UTM 29N Easting	UTM 29N Northing	RL (m)	Hole depth (m)	Hole dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Depth from (m)	Down-hole interval (m) <sup>1</sup>	Au (g/t) at 0.25g/t Au cut-off grade <sup>2</sup>	Comments
<b>Nyangboue South Prospect</b>										
BRC093	783700	1026499	411	39	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC093BIS	783700	1026502	411	53	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC094	783660	1026498	410	50	-50	270	16	1	3.67	Broader zone of 12m at 0.74g/t Au
BRC094	783660	1026498	410	50	-50	270	24	4	1.52	
BRC095	783620	1026501	409	50	-50	270	19	2	0.71	Broader zone of 11m at 0.69g/t Au
BRC095	783620	1026501	409	50	-50	270	27	3	2.00	
BRC096	783580	1026498	409	50	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC097	783540	1026495	404	50	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC098	783800	1026700	414	50	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC099	783760	1026702	414	50	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC100	783720	1026705	414	50	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC101	783680	1026698	413	50	-50	270	14	1	1.54	
BRC102	783640	1026701	413	50	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC103	783870	1026900	414	56	-50	270	2	1	2.92	
BRC104	783830	1026899	414	50	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC105	783790	1026900	412	50	-50	270	0	1	2.66	
BRC106	783750	1026899	410	50	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC107	784050	1027104	417	50	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC108	784010	1027104	417	56	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC109	783970	1027100	416	50	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC110	783930	1027105	416	50	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC111	783890	1027100	416	50	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC112	783850	1027095	416	50	-50	270	44	1	2.27	
BRC113	783910	1026875	419	50	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC114	784280	1027900	411	59	-50	270	50	3	0.77	
BRC115	784240	1027902	410	50	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC116	784200	1027905	409	50	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC117	784160	1027915	408	50	-50	270	0	2	0.84	
BRC118	784120	1027920	408	50	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC119	784360	1028100	413	47	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC120	784320	1028100	409	50	-50	270	13	1	1.45	
BRC120	784320	1028100	409	50	-50	270	29	1	1.02	
BRC121	784280	1028104	409	50	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC122	784240	1028100	409	50	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC123	784200	1028098	407	50	-50	270	no significant intercept			
BRC124	784335	1028095	409	88	-65	270	1	5	2.34	includes 1m at 9.48g/t Au



BRC124	784335	1028095	409	88	-65	270	64	4	1.68	
BRC125	784276	1027898	411	90	-70	270	no significant intercept			
BRC126	783679	1026500	411	90	-65	270	no significant intercept			
<b>Gbemou Prospect</b>										
BRC127	768158	1042576	395	50	-50	120	no significant intercept			
BRC128	768123	1042596	394	50	-50	120	no significant intercept			
BRC129	768088	1042616	393	50	-50	120	25	1	1.205	
BRC130	768093	1041744	393	50	-50	120	no significant intercept			
BRC131	768069	1041785	401	50	-50	120	no significant intercept			
BRC132	768031	1041789	398	50	-50	120	no significant intercept			
BRC133	767988	1041803	396	42	-50	120	no significant intercept			
BRC134	767965	1041763	402	50	-50	120	0	1	1.065	
BRC135	767936	1041788	402	50	-50	120	no significant intercept			
BRC136	767908	1041812	401	50	-50	120	1	1	1.18	
BRC137	767871	1041832	401	56	-50	120	9	1	2.19	
BRC137	767871	1041832	401	56	-50	120	<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22.2</b>	
BRC138	767831	1041849	402	56	-50	120	no significant intercept			
BRC139	767798	1041867	403	50	-50	120	13	3	0.50	
BRC139	767798	1041867	403	50	-50	120	36	4	1.56	
BRC140	767767	1041426	394	53	-50	120	25	4	1.53	
BRC140	767767	1041426	394	53	-50	120	44	2	0.60	
BRC141	767832	1041853	402	108	-50	120	61	1	3.03	
BRC142	767865	1041590	399	60	-50	120	no significant intercept			
BRC143	767831	1041610	397	60	-50	120	no significant intercept			
BRC144	767796	1041630	399	60	-50	120	15	2	4.04	Includes 1m at 7.59g/t Au
BRC145	767761	1041650	399	85	-50	120	5	1	2.32	
BRC145	767761	1041650	399	85	-50	120	50	2	1.37	
BRC145	767761	1041650	399	85	-50	120	59	2	0.76	
BRC146	767732	1041683	401	50	-50	120	11	1	3.71	
BRC146	767732	1041683	401	50	-50	120	49	1	1.05	
BRC147	767731	1041437	393	63	-50	120	12	2	0.95	
BRC148	767694	1041457	393	110	-50	120	43	6	0.85	Broader zone of 18m at 0.60g/t Au
BRC148	767694	1041457	393	110	-50	120	54	1	1.66	
BRC148	767694	1041457	393	110	-50	120	59	2	1.70	
BRC148	767694	1041457	393	110	-50	120	106	1	1.19	
BRC149	767796	1041409	394	50	-50	120	8	7	0.36	
BRC150	767704	1041220	407	57	-50	120	no significant intercept			
BRC151	767670	1041239	413	50	-50	120	1	2	0.92	
BRC151	767670	1041239	413	50	-50	120	7	1	1.07	
BRC151	767670	1041239	413	50	-50	120	27	1	1.30	
BRC151	767670	1041239	413	50	-50	120	36	6	0.75	
BRC152	767635	1041262	412	45	-50	120	5	4	0.45	
BRC152	767635	1041262	412	45	-50	120	17	5	0.96	
BRC153	767622	1041038	412	59	-50	120	no significant intercept			
BRC154	767587	1041058	411	49	-50	120	no significant intercept			
BRC155	767552	1041077	410	50	-50	120	no significant intercept			
BRC156	767516	1041098	411	50	-50	120	no significant intercept			
BRC157	767946	1042239	416	49	-50	120	no significant intercept			
BRC158	767912	1042260	415	51	-50	120	no significant intercept			
BRC159	767877	1042280	414	46	-50	120	no significant intercept			
BRC160	768014	1042198	416	57	-50	120	no significant intercept			

BRC161	767981	1042219	416	63	-50	120	no significant intercept		
BRC162	768048	1042178	416	50	-50	120	27	4	0.59
BRC163	768086	1042151	416	40	-50	120	no significant intercept		
BRC164	768116	1042362	412	60	-50	120	no significant intercept		
BRC165	768149	1042343	412	65	-50	120	22	2	0.56
BRC166	768182	1042317	413	50	-50	120	28	3	0.54
BRC167	768261	1042515	393	51	-50	120	no significant intercept		
BRC168	768297	1042491	392	60	-50	120	no significant intercept		
BRC169	768330	1042469	392	41	-50	120	no significant intercept		

<sup>1</sup>True widths are not reported because the orientation of the gold mineralisation is not yet properly understood.

<sup>2</sup> Minimum grade x width interval reported of 1 g/t x m. Maximum down-hole internal waste of 3.0m apart from the broader mineralised interval reported in Comments column. All assayed in 1m intervals.

## Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling Technique</b>	<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.</p> <p>A representative subsample of the RC drill chips was obtained using an on-rig riffle splitter. A second reference sample was obtained using a spear.</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>
<b>Drilling</b>	<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 largely carried out by reverse circulation with a face sampling hammer. The holes were collared using a blade bit, which was used to refusal (towards base of saprolite/saprock).</p>

<p><b>Drill Sample Recovery</b></p>	<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. The Toro site geologists report that recoveries are consistently good.</p>
<p><b>Logging</b></p>	<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.</p> <p>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>
<p><b>Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation</b></p>	<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 riffle splitter.</p> <p>The sampled material is considered to be representative of the samples as a whole.</p>



<p><b>Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests</b></p>	<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 50g fire assay at the ALS laboratory in Loughrea in Ireland. High grade samples were checked at the laboratory by gravimetric means.</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> <p>Samples were prepared at Toro's sample preparation laboratory at Mako in Senegal.</p>
<p><b>Verification of Sampling and Assaying</b></p>	<p>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</p>	<p>One hole was re-drilled(BRC093BIS) however gold results were low in both holes so no useful information was obtained on gold grade variability..</p> <p>Field data collection was undertaken by Toro Gold geologists and supervised by Toro Gold management.</p>
<p><b>Location of Data points</b></p>	<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 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>
<p><b>Data Spacing and Distribution</b></p>	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied</p>	<p>The holes reported here were drilled on two lines spaced 200m apart with hole collars approximately 40m apart.</p> <p>No judgement has yet been made by an independent qualified consultant on whether the drill density is sufficient to calculate a Mineral Resource.</p> <p>The samples were not composited.</p>
<p><b>Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure</b></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>All drill holes reported here were drilled approximately at right angles to the anticipated strike of the target geochemical anomaly (Figures 4 and 5).</p>

<b>Sample Security</b>	The measures taken to ensure sample security	The drill samples are currently stored securely at Toro Gold's compound in the town of Boundiali.
<b>Audits or Reviews</b>	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.
<b>Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results</b>		
<b>Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	The Boundiali exploration permit was granted to PDI Cote D'Ivoire SARL in January 2014. Toro Gold Limited has earned a 65% interest in PDI Cote D'Ivoire SARL by spending US\$3.5 million.
<b>Exploration Done by Other Parties</b>	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.
<b>Geology</b>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Boundiali permit consists of granite, metasediments, mafic volcanics and intrusives, and conglomerates.
<b>Drill Hole Information</b>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>• hole length</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	All of the required data is provided in Table 1 (above).
<b>Data Aggregation Methods</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>All RC samples were collected and assayed in 1m intervals.</p> <p>No top cuts have been applied to the drill results.</p> <p>Up to 3m (down-hole) of internal waste is included.</p> <p>Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.</p>

	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
<b>Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths</b>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results</p> <p>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').</p>	<p>True widths have not been estimated as the geological controls on mineralisation in these initial drill holes into the prospect are not yet well understood.</p> <p>The holes were drilled from east to west to test a steeply east dipping foliation in the rock exposures seen in the area.</p>
<b>Diagrams</b>	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate plans showing the location of the drill holes are included in the text of this document.
<b>Balanced Reporting</b>	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All intercepts containing grades above 0.25g/t Au and at least 1g/t x m with a maximum thickness of internal waste of 3m are reported in this release.
<b>Other Substantive Exploration Data</b>	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.
<b>Further Work</b>	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	Gold-bearing drill samples from this drill program and earlier RC and diamond drilling on the Nyangboue Prospect have been submitted for screen fire assay and bulk leach assays in order to determine the effects of coarse gold on gold grade variability. Following assessment of those results, further drilling will be considered.

*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 1,000km<sup>2</sup> and is exploring for large, open-pittable gold deposits. Exploration in eastern Burkina Faso has yielded a large portfolio of exciting gold prospects, including the high grade Bongou gold deposit on which a resource estimate was calculated in September 2014. PDI also has interests in a large portfolio of permits and permit applications in Côte D'Ivoire covering a total area of over 6,000 km<sup>2</sup>.*

*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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