AURORA MINERALS LIMITED
ACN 106 304 787

ASX Announcement

16 January 2018

ASX Code: ARM

Aurora Minerals Group of Companies

Diversified Minerals Exploration via direct and indirect interests

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI) – 27.4%
- Gold Exploration / Development in Burkina Faso and Cote D'Ivoire

Peninsula Mines Limited (ASX: PSM) – 23.7%
- Graphite, Lithium- Gold, Silver and Base Metals Exploration in South Korea

Aurora Western Australian Exploration – 100%
- Manganese, Base metals and gold

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Predictive Discovery: Encouraging Drill Results from Four Prospects, Bobosso, Cote D'Ivoire

Predictive Discovery Limited, a company in which Aurora Minerals Limited holds a 27.4% shareholding, today announced encouraging drill results from four prospects at the Bobosso Project in Cote D'Ivoire.

A copy of the announcement is attached.

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16th January 2018

ASX Announcement

Encouraging Drill Results from Four Prospects, Bobosso, Cote D'Ivoire

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI) is pleased to announce assay results from RC drilling on the PDI-Progress Minerals Joint Venture on the Bobosso Project in Cote D'Ivoire.

- Drill intercepts included:
  - **11m at 4.9g/t Au** from 5m including **1m at 41.33g/t Au**
  - **28m at 2.18g/t Au** from 5m including **1m at 14.16g/t Au**
  - **18m at 2.05 g/t Au** from 9m including **4m at 5.59g/t Au**
  - **19m at 1.28g/t Au** from 73m
  - **19m at 2.13g/t Au** from 3m
  - **21m at 1.59g/t Au** from 61m
  - **1m at 15.53g/t Au** from 61m
  - **19m at 1.00g/t Au** from 23m
- Drill results from 29 RC holes at four prospects are reported here. Results from 16 holes are still to come.
- Continuity of the gold-mineralised alteration zones has been established at each prospect.
- The drilled mineralised zones are open in most directions.

Mr Paul Roberts, Predictive's Managing Director said: *"These new results have built positively on the outcomes of the April-May diamond drilling program at Bobosso. By orienting both diamond and RC holes in a more optimal direction than the historical drilling, we are now much better able than previous explorers to track mineralisation along strike and down-dip. The hole-to-hole and line-to-line correlations of both alteration and gold grades obtained from this drilling should give us a good geological basis for the future estimation of mineral resources.*

This RC program has also demonstrated that a new flat mineralised zone has been discovered at shallow depths in the Wendene Hill prospect. Such mineralisation – if shown to be economic – would be mineable with low strip ratios. Given the very large extent of the overall gold mineralised system, we are optimistic that more such flat zones remain to be discovered in the area.

As we advance evaluation of this very large mineralised system, our understanding of it is improving along with our ability to target drilling more efficiently. We are confident that there are more gold mineralised zones with good continuity to be found - both as extensions to the zones we have already drilled and in new, as yet untested, areas."

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: 4.6 cents

Market Capitalisation: $10.9M

Directors

Phillip Jackson
Non-Exec Chairman

Paul Roberts
Managing Director

David Kelly
Non-Executive Director

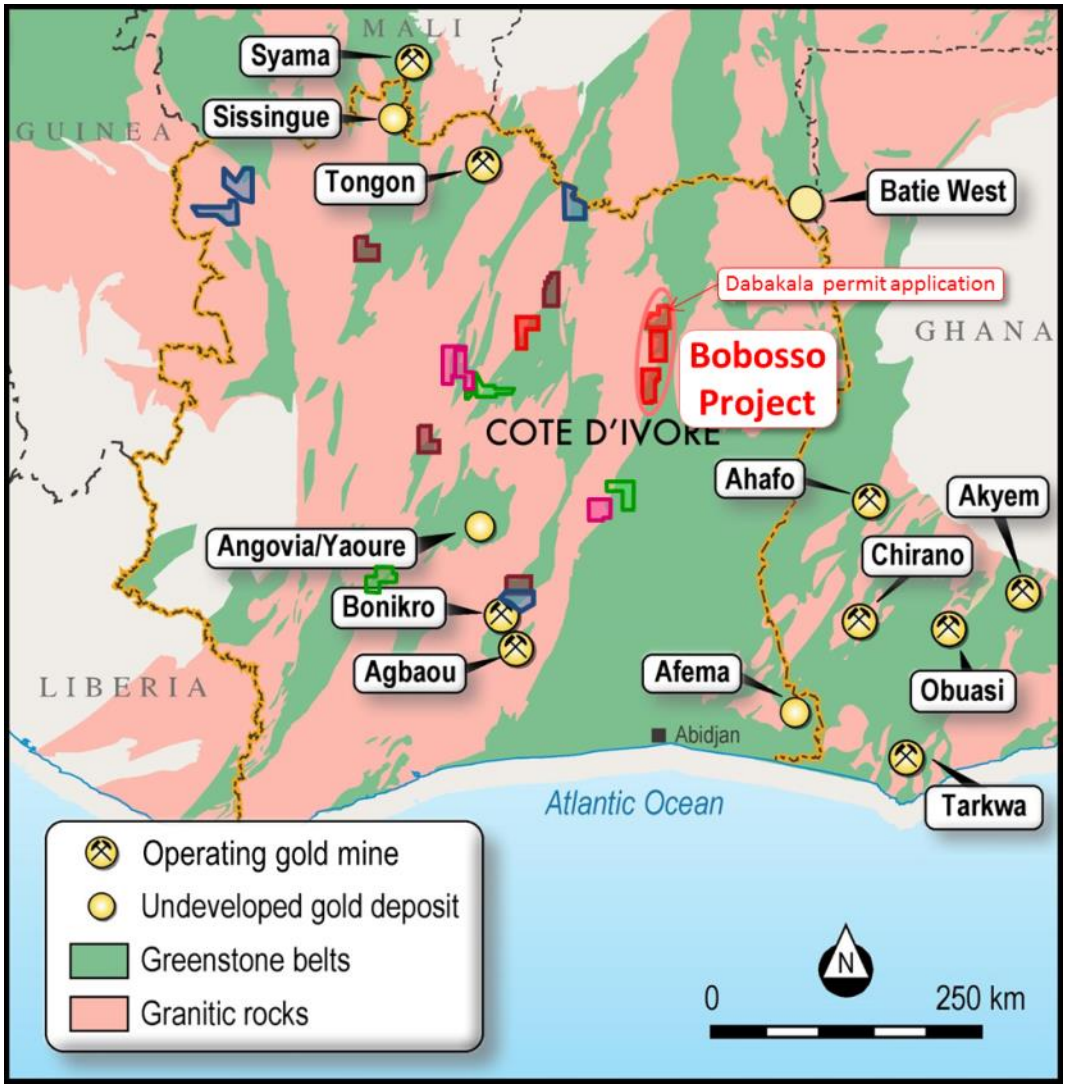

Figure 1: *Locality map showing the Bobosso Project. The granted Wendene and Bassawa permits lie directly to the south of the Dabakala permit application (highlighted). The map also shows the initial Toro Joint Venture permits (brown), the GIV Joint Venture permits and permit applications (blue), the wholly owned Ivoirian Resources SARL permit applications (in green) and the optioned Sika Resources SARL permit applications (in magenta).*

INTRODUCTION

The Bobosso Project consists of two granted exploration permits, Bassawa and Wendene in northern Cote D'Ivoire (Figure 1), which are held by an Ivoirian company, XMI SARL (**XMI**). Bassawa and Wendene are located in the southern extension of the well mineralised Hounde Belt in Burkina Faso, which includes Semafo's Mana Mine (5 Moz in ore resources and reserves[1]).

Previous exploration by Equigold, Lihir and Newcrest included a series of large drilling programs totalling 569 RC holes and 11 diamond drill holes. These obtained many gold mineralised

[1] *See http://www.semafo.com/English/operations-and-exploration/reserves-and-resources/default.aspx*

intercepts beneath a 7km^2 gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly (ASX release dated 28/10/15) indicating the presence of a large gold mineralised system.

Earlier geological mapping and re-logging of historical diamond drill core by Predictive staff has demonstrated that the gold mineralisation is hosted in a sequence of mafic volcanics, with lesser felsic to intermediate volcanics and minor metasediments. Gold mineralisation is found in both broad, moderate grade alteration zones (carbonate-silica-sericite-pyrite) and narrower, higher grade quartz veins.

PDI has earned a 37% equity in the Bobosso project through an agreement which was signed in October 2015 with the owner of XMI, West Africa Venture Investment (**WAVI**). In 2017, Predictive and WAVI entered into a funding agreement with Progress Minerals Inc (**Progress**) by which Progress is funding US$1 million of expenditure to earn a 30% equity in the project (ASX release dated 16/3/17). Expenditure on the RC drilling program reported here will complete the US$1 million commitment once drilling and analytical costs are paid.

RC DRILLING PROGRAM

An RC drilling program, totalling 45 holes and 4,244m, was completed on 21st December 2017. It was designed to explore six small areas within the large Bobosso gold mineralised system by testing:

- for extensions to gold mineralisation intersected in the earlier diamond drilling e.g. Target 4,
- for a postulated flat mineralised zone at the Wendene Hill location, and
- along strike from historical drill intercepts e.g. BRC39 and BRC135.

The holes were mostly drilled towards the SSE on a 160 degree azimuth in keeping with the previously inferred ENE strike and north dip of the mineralised zones.

The program was carried out by a Cote D'Ivoire-based drill contractor, Foramin, and the drill samples were assayed by Bureau Veritas in Abidjan. Additional details about the program are provided in Table 1.

Six target areas were drill tested (Figure 2), the results of four of which are reported here:

Target 4

Figures 3 to 5 illustrate the distribution of gold mineralised intercepts in this prospect, highlighting the results of this drill program plus historical drill intercepts (ASX release dated 28/10/15) and the joint venture's 2017 diamond drill results (ASX release dated 20/7/17). Figure 3 shows that most mineralisation is contained within one, east-west striking, gold mineralised zone, which is over 200m long. The cross sections (Figures 4-5) show that the zone dips steeply to the north.

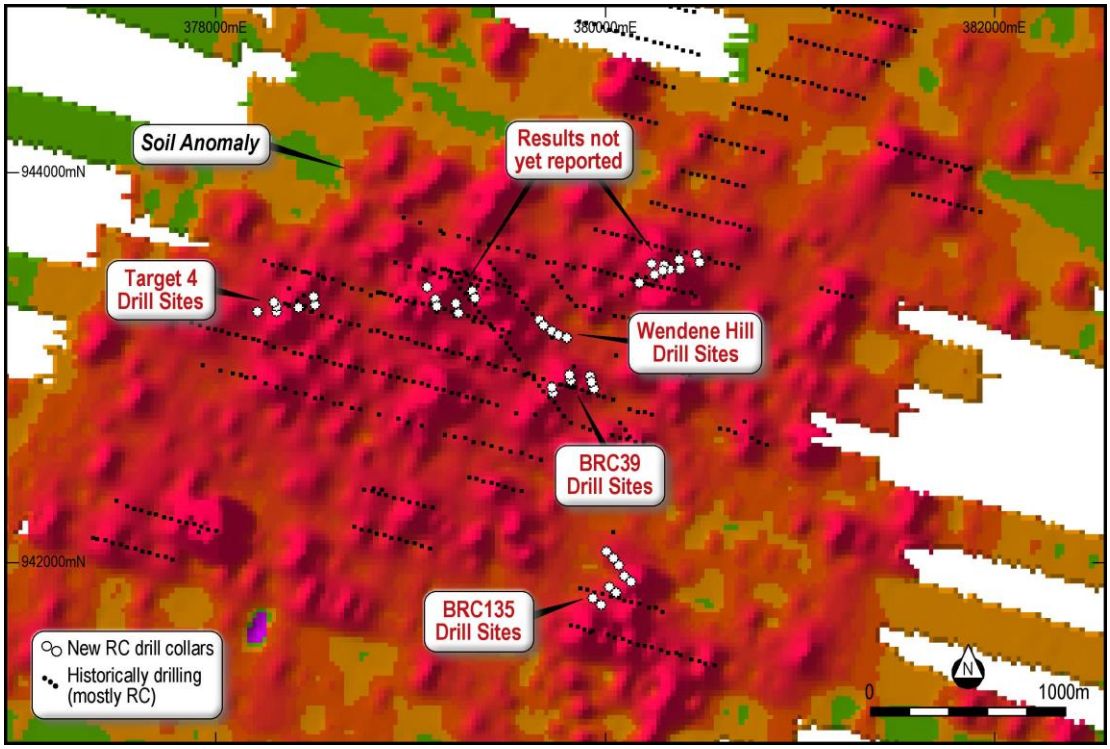

Figure 2: *RC drill hole locations plotted on a map showing historical drilling superimposed on a gold-in-soil geochemistry gridded image (red "peaks" with higher gold values and green "flats" with low grades). Note the scale of the gold mineralised system as indicated by the soil geochemical anomaly and the extent of untested gold anomalous areas.*

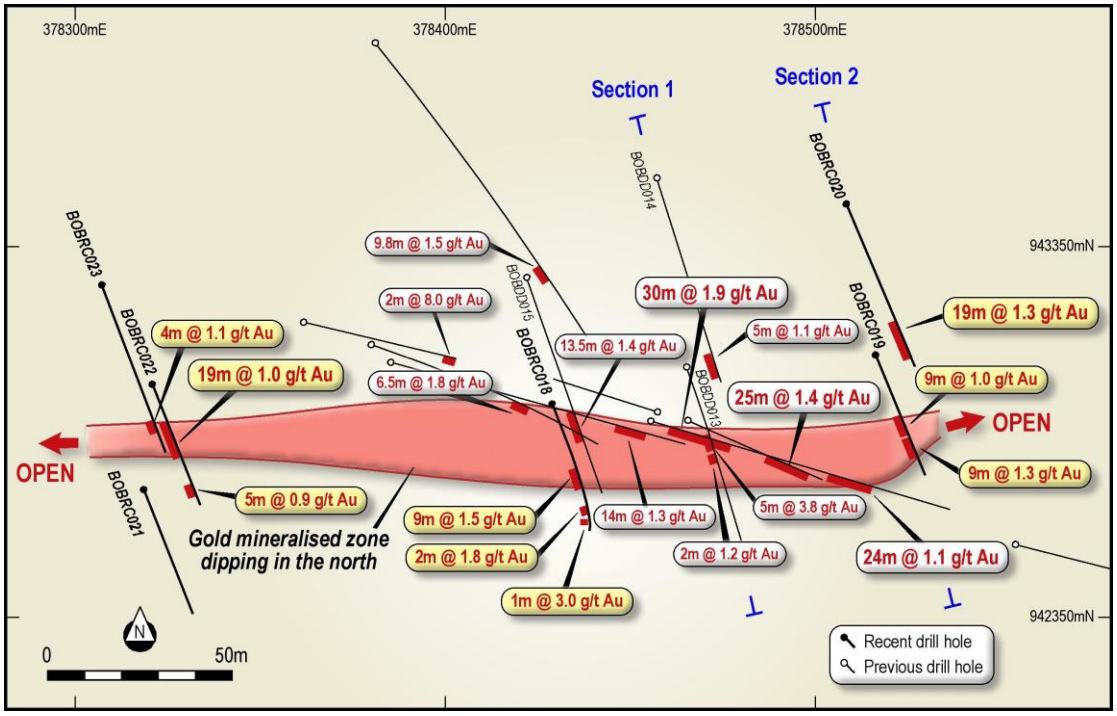

Figure 3: *Target 4 plan view showing results of recent RC drill program (yellow labels) along with historical results in black (reported to the ASX on 28/10/15) and 2017 diamond drill results with (collars labelled). Note that deeper intercepts (e.g. in holes BOBRC020 and BOBDD014) are down-dip extensions of the shallower gold intercepts of the near surface gold anomalous zone (coloured in pink).*

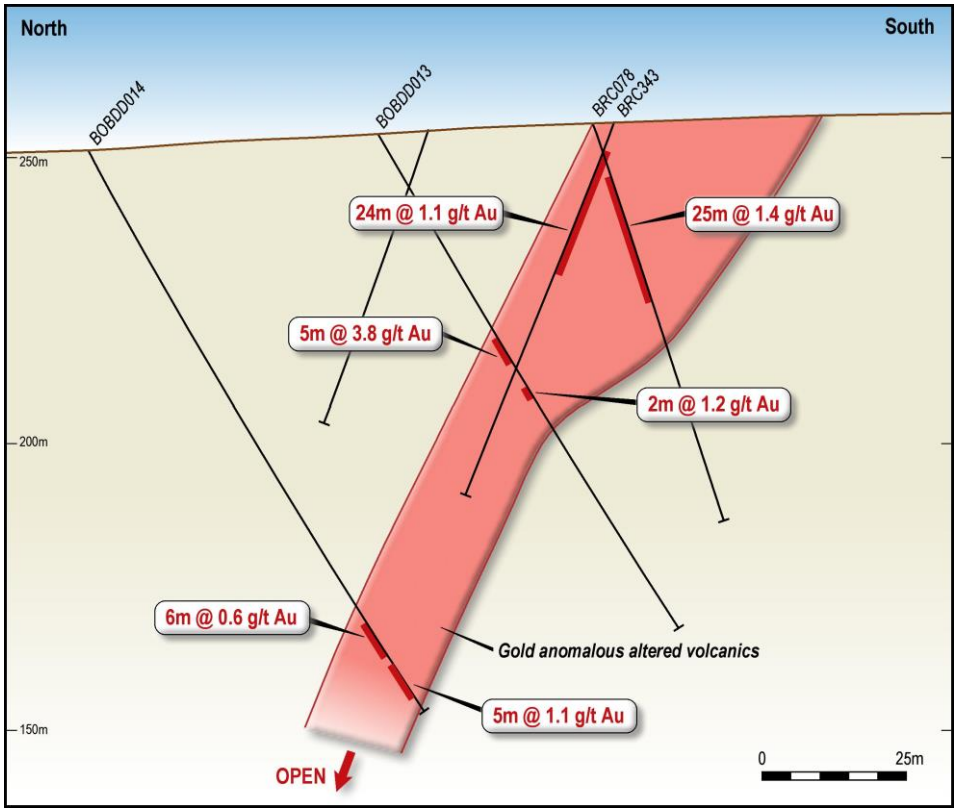

Figure 4: *Cross-section 1 through Target 4 (see Figure 3 for location). Gold anomalous altered volcanics (coloured in red) contain values exceeding 0.1 g/t Au.*

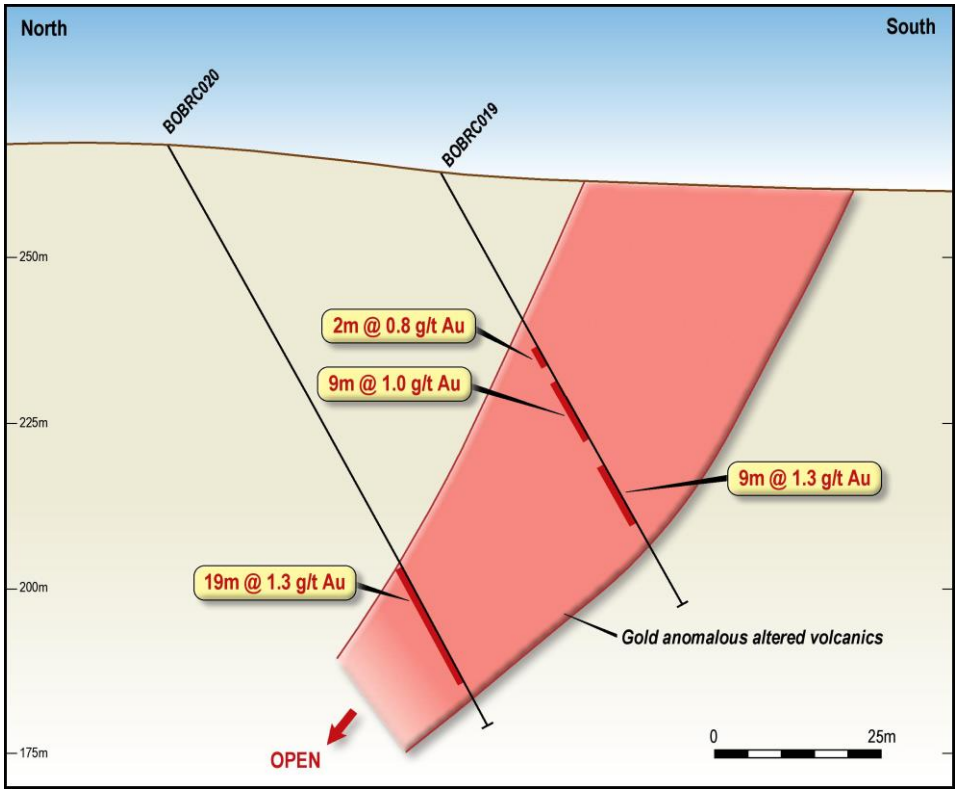

Figure 5: *Cross-section 2 through Target 4 (see Figure 3 for location). Gold anomalous altered volcanics (coloured in pink) contain values exceeding 0.1 g/t Au.*

Wendene Hill Prospect

Drilling here was designed to test an area where gold-anomalous altered volcanics had been observed at surface, suggesting the presence of a flat zone of gold mineralisation. One line of vertical drill holes was placed here and showed that quite thick zones of gold-bearing altered volcanics are located in the immediate subsurface (Figure 6). The best individual intercept was **11m at 4.93g/t Au from 5m**.

The mineralisation has been tested over 200m and is open to the north and east.

While the reason for the flat zone is not yet completely understood, Predictive's current interpretation is that this mineralisation may have formed a result of thrust tectonics on north dipping structures generating mineralised structures which have both steep north-dipping and flat components.

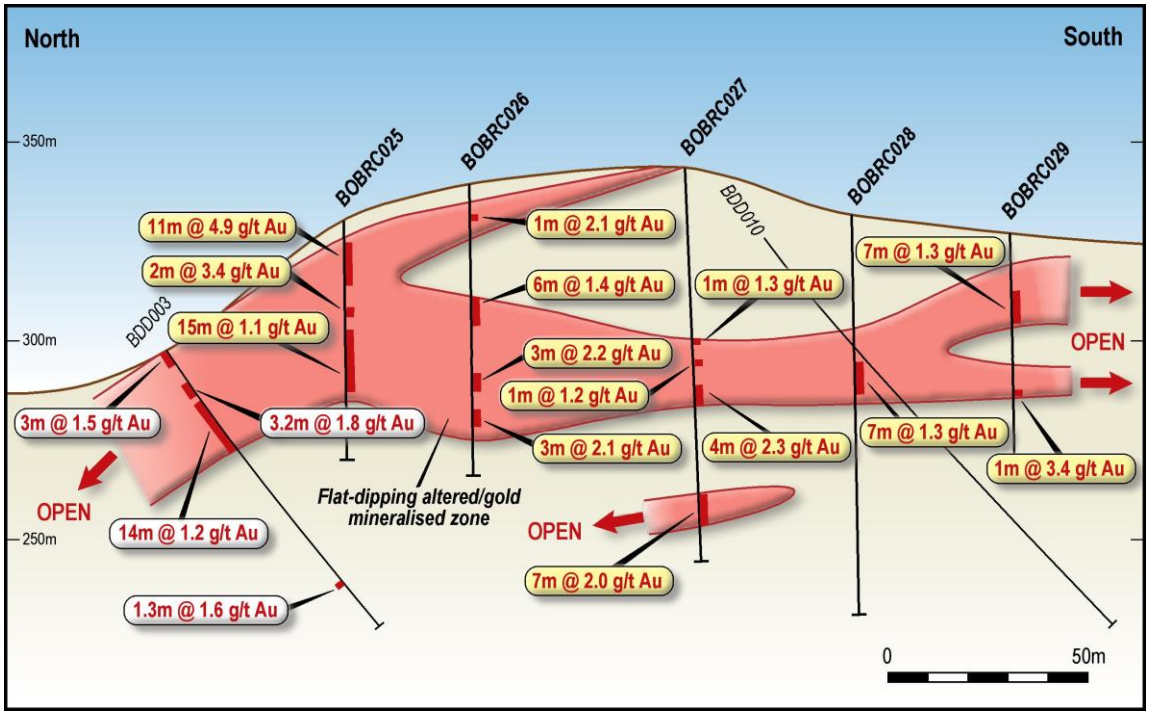

Figure 6: *Wendene Hill Cross-section (see Figure 3 for location). Gold anomalous altered volcanics (coloured in pink) contain values exceeding 0.1 g/t Au.*

BRC39 Target

Drilling here was designed to follow-up an encouraging historical drill intercept (BRC39 - 16m at 1.32g/t Au from 62m) and observations of pyritic altered volcanics in artisanal workings.

The drilling obtained several encouraging results (best intercept – **28m at 2.18g/t Au from 5m**) and indicated a north-east strike and variable dips towards the north-west (Figure 7). The mineralised alteration zone at least 150m long and is open to the north-east and south-west.

Here, as in other locations, the best widths and grades appear to be more common in the near-surface, suggesting a component of supergene enrichment, and indicating that future infill drilling should ensure that every cross-section includes a near-surface intercept in order to obtain a fair representation of widths and grades at (open-pit) mineable depths.

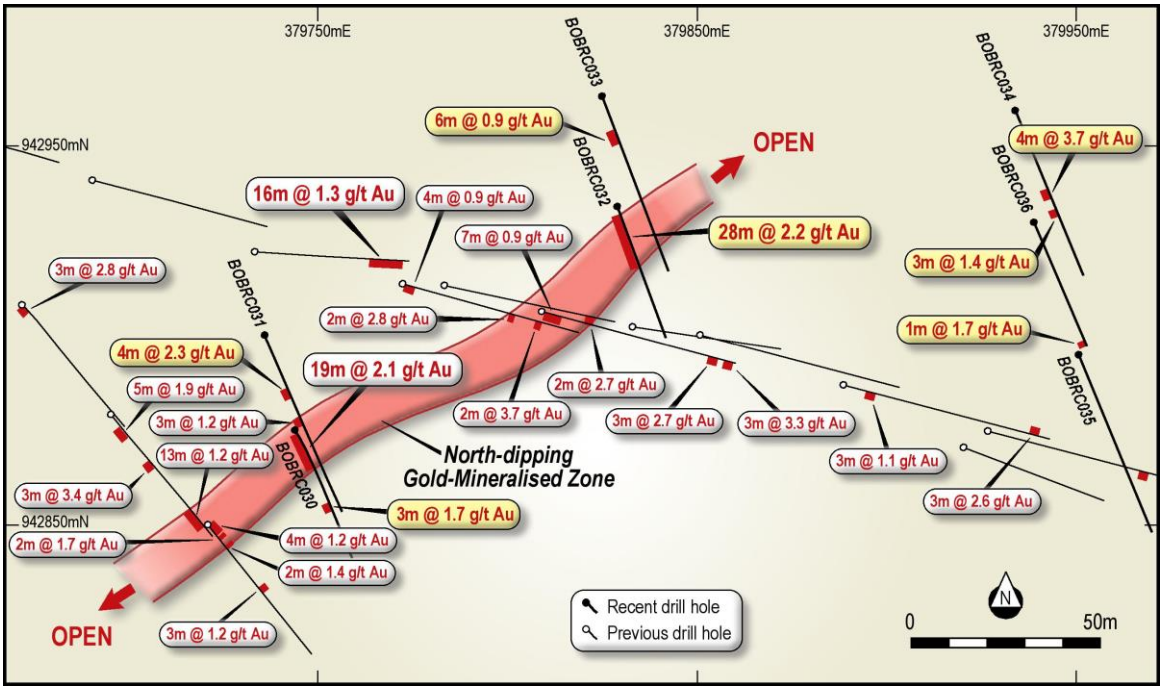

Figure 7: *BRC39 target plan view showing results of recent RC drill program (yellow labels) along with historical results in black (reported to the ASX on 28/10/15). Near-vertical dips are indicated in the south-western drill holes whereas the mineralisation's dip appears to be shallower in the north-east (e.g. in holes BOBRC32 to BOBRC33).*

BRC135 Target

Drilling here was designed to follow-up an encouraging historical drill intercept (BRC135: 8m at 2.72 g/t Au from 26m) and to test a strong and hitherto untested east-west structure observed in aeromagnetic data.

The drilling identified a NNE striking zone of gold mineralisation with a best intercept of **21m at 1.59g/t Au from 61m** (stopped in mineralisation). Dips appear to be near vertical. The known strike length is at least 120m, and the zone is open to the south-west.

The drilling was partly designed to test a north-east to east-north-east feature (in keeping with mineralisation strikes further to the north), so the eastern-most section missed the target zone. This result highlights the variability in strike (and dip) of the mineralised zones and hence the need to step out carefully on each zone in future drill programs until the average strike and dip is determined.

The east-west structure appears to be un-mineralised in this location. However, given that it is over 2km long and untested elsewhere, there will be a need to test it further in future drill programs.

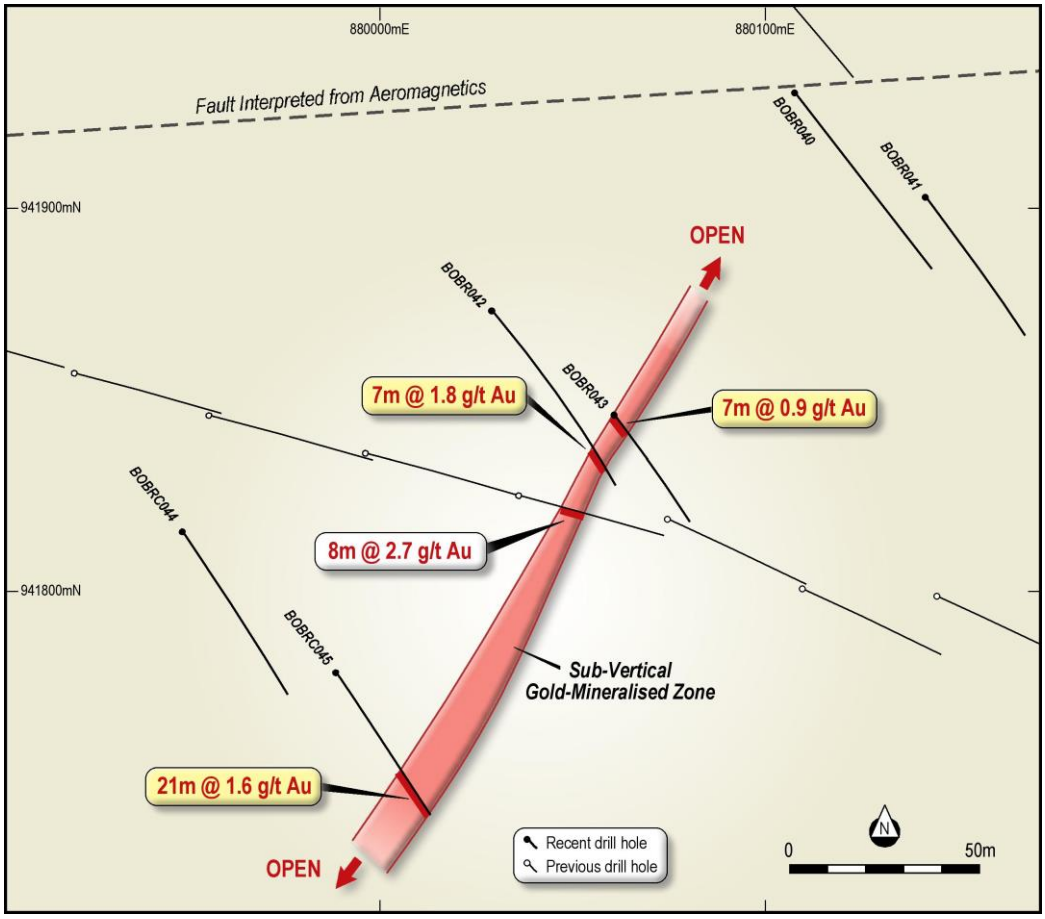

Figure 8: *BRC135 target plan view showing results of recent RC drill program (yellow labels) along with historical results in black (reported to the ASX on 28/10/15).*

CONCLUSIONS

The reported drill results have shown that:

- The strike orientations of the gold mineralised zones in the Bobosso system (associated with wide alteration zones and disseminated pyrite) range from east-west to north-north-east. Therefore, given the lack of outcrop in most areas, extensions to each mineralised zone need to be tested carefully in a stepwise fashion until mineralisation strike and dip is established.
- Gold grades and widths are generally highest in the near-surface, suggesting some supergene enrichment. Resource drilling will therefore need to obtain a shallow intercept on each section to ensure that a representative picture of average grades and widths at open pit mineable depths are obtained.
- The mineralised alteration continuity that was observed in the 2017 diamond drilling has been further confirmed by these results. The primary alteration is easily identifiable by its distinctive pale colour and can therefore be traced from hole to hole quite easily. Much of it is gold-anomalous especially where pyrite and/or quartz veining is present.

- The flat mineralised zone at Wendene Hill may be the first of a number yet to be discovered within the Bobosso mineralised system. Such zones could be important targets, especially in the near surface, as they present the opportunity to discover significant volumes of mineralisation within the zone of supergene enrichment and with potentially low stripping ratios if they are shown to be economically viable to mine.
- This drilling has contributed to the ongoing process of identifying mineralised zones with significant gold-bearing widths, especially in the near surface, most of which are open along strike. The historical drilling has been a useful starting point for testing new areas, however given the generally incorrect historical drill orientation and the prevalence of better grades and widths in the near surface, which were not optimally tested, there is a substantial opportunity to find more zones of the type described here. Furthermore, as Figure 2 demonstrates, there are large untested areas within the outline of the Bobosso soil geochemical anomaly which have seen no drilling at all.

This drill program did not focus on the high grade vein style which is also present in the area. Initial indications are that such vein styles are not very persistent along strike, requiring very detailed drilling for resource estimation. Such drilling may be contemplated in future programs.

NEXT STEPS

Both Predictive and Progress are reviewing the results of this drill program as they come in. When all results have been received, the joint venture will determine the next exploration program both on the Bobosso gold mineralised system and the surrounding exploration permits.

TABLE 1 – DRILL RESULTS – PROGRESS MINERALS JV
BOBOSSO RC DRILL PROGRAM

Hole No.	UTM 30N Easting	UTM 30N Northing	RL (m)	Hole depth (m)	Hole dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	0.25g/t Au cutoff			0.5g/t Au cutoff			Comments
							Depth from (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Depth from (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	
BOBRC018	378429	943308	251	75	-60	160	0	2	0.96	0	1	1.64	
BOBRC018	378429	943308	251	75	-60	160	**39**	**12**	**1.19**	**40**	**9**	**1.47**	
BOBRC018	378429	943308	251	75	-60	160	63	8	0.96	63	2	1.84	
BOBRC018	378429	943308	251	75	-60	160				70	1	3.01	
BOBRC019	378516	943321	263	75	-60	160	**28**	**18**	**0.70**	31	2	0.84	
BOBRC019	378516	943321	263	75	-60	160				37	9	0.97	
BOBRC019	378516	943321	263	75	-60	160	**50**	**12**	**1.09**	**51**	**9**	**1.33**	
BOBRC020	378508	943362	267	100	-60	160	**73**	**21**	**1.19**	**73**	**19**	**1.28**	
BOBRC021	378319	943285	262	75	-60	160	*No significant results*						
BOBRC022	378321	943313	256	75	-60	160	**23**	**22**	**0.91**	**23**	**19**	**1.00**	
BOBRC022	378321	943313	256	75	-60	160	50	18	0.54	52	2	0.94	
BOBRC022	378321	943313	256	75	-60	160				63	5	0.89	
BOBRC023	378307	943340	254	100	-60	160	56	13	0.43	58	2	0.74	

BOBRC023	378307	943340	254	100	-60	160	76	17	0.54	82	4	1.15	
BOBRC024	378221	943286	256	96	-60	160	20	10	0.44	23	4	0.62	
BOBRC024	378221	943286	256	96	-60	160	69	1	1.24	69	1	1.24	
BOBRC024	378221	943286	256	96	-60	160	84	4	0.63	84	2	0.96	
BOBRC025	379671	943244	330	60	-90	0	**4**	**12**	**4.54**	**5**	**11**	**4.93**	**includes 1m @ 41.33 g/t Au from 13m**
BOBRC025	379671	943244	330	60	-90	0	**20**	**25**	**1.02**	22	2	3.77	
BOBRC025	379671	943244	330	60	-90	0				**28**	**15**	**1.06**	
BOBRC026	379692	943219	340	74	-90	0	9	1	2.05	9	1	2.05	
BOBRC026	379692	943219	340	74	-90	0	**30**	**22**	**0.86**	30	6	1.40	
BOBRC026	379692	943219	340	74	-90	0				49	3	2.18	
BOBRC026	379692	943219	340	74	-90	0	**57**	**7**	**1.14**	58	3	2.14	
BOBRC027	379737	943189	344	100	-90	0	**43**	**17**	**0.82**	44	1	1.25	
BOBRC027	379737	943189	344	100	-90	0				50	1	1.20	
BOBRC027	379737	943189	344	100	-90	0				56	4	2.32	
BOBRC027	379737	943189	344	100	-90	0	68	7	0.42				
BOBRC027	379737	943189	344	100	-90	0	**83**	**10**	**1.49**	**83**	**7**	**2.00**	
BOBRC028	379772	943166	331	100	-90	0	29	3	0.79	29	3	0.79	
BOBRC028	379772	943166	331	100	-90	0	37	7	1.29	37	7	1.29	
BOBRC029	379810	943151	327	60	-90	0	15	9	1.10	15	7	1.34	
BOBRC029	379810	943151	327	60	-90	0	40	1	3.38	40	1	3.38	
BOBRC030	379744	942875	285	75	-60	160	**3**	**20**	**2.04**	**3**	**19**	**2.13**	
BOBRC030	379744	942875	285	75	-60	160	40	6	0.99	43	3	1.65	
BOBRC030	379744	942875	285	75	-60	160	55	1	1.75	55	1	1.75	
BOBRC030	379744	942875	285	75	-60	160	65	1	2.32	65	1	2.32	
BOBRC030	379744	942875	285	75	-60	160	70	5	0.85	70	5	0.85	
BOBRC031	379736	942900	286	100	-60	160	**27**	**10**	**1.13**	31	4	2.25	
BOBRC031	379736	942900	286	100	-60	160	46	5	0.83	48	3	1.20	
BOBRC031	379736	942900	286	100	-60	160	69	2	0.51				
BOBRC031	379736	942900	286	100	-60	160	77	1	1.89	77	1	1.89	
BOBRC032	379829	942934	295	75	-60	160	**5**	**30**	**2.06**	**5**	**28**	**2.18**	**includes 1m @ 14.16 g/t Au from 11m and 3m @ 5.54g/t Au from 27m**
BOBRC033	379825	942963	297	100	-60	160	19	11	0.65	19	6	0.89	
BOBRC033	379825	942963	297	100	-60	160	40	2	0.81	40	2	0.81	
BOBRC033	379825	942963	297	100	-60	160	46	3	0.42				
BOBRC033	379825	942963	297	100	-60	160	57	2	0.59				
BOBRC034	379934	942959	295	100	-60	160	2	2	1.06	2	1	1.70	
BOBRC034	379934	942959	295	100	-60	160	**46**	**4**	**3.67**	**46**	**4**	**3.67**	
BOBRC034	379934	942959	295	100	-60	160	58	3	1.38	58	3	1.38	
BOBRC035	379951	942895	295	106	-60	160	*No significant results*						
BOBRC036	379939	942930	295	75	-60	160	72	1	1.66	72	1	1.66	
BOBRC037	380080	941983	262	116	-60	140	*No significant results*						
BOBRC038	380047	942018	256	100	-60	140	*No significant results*						
BOBRC039	380018	942057	254	95	-60	140	*No significant results*						
BOBRC040	380108	941930	258	107	-60	140	13	3	0.47				
BOBRC040	380108	941930	258	107	-60	140	104	3	0.38				
BOBRC041	380142	941903	259	88	-60	140	43	6	0.51	46	2	0.90	
BOBRC042	380029	941873	262	103	-60	140	78	2	1.09	78	2	1.09	
BOBRC042	380029	941873	262	103	-60	140	**87**	**10**	**1.33**	**87**	**7**	**1.76**	
BOBRC043	380061	941846	245	67	-60	140	1	7	0.94	1	7	0.94	
BOBRC043	380061	941846	245	67	-60	140	16	1	1.25	16	1	1.25	

BOBRC043	380061	941846	245	67	-60	140	62	3	0.53	63	2	0.61	
BOBRC044	379948	941816	244	95	-60	140	48	3	1.05	48	1	2.41	
BOBRC045	379988	941779	249	82	-60	160	1	2	2.12	1	1	3.92	
BOBRC045	379988	941779	249	82	-60	160	25	7	0.56	27	3	0.92	
BOBRC045	379988	941779	249	82	-60	160	**61**	**21**	**1.59**	**61**	**21**	**1.59**	**Stopped in mineralisation**
BOBRC050	380339	943503	266	75	-60	160	**9**	**20**	**1.88**	**9**	**18**	**2.05**	**includes 4m @ 5.59 g/t Au from 23m**
BOBRC050	380339	943503	266	75	-60	160	**61**	**1**	**15.53**	**61**	**1**	**15.53**	
BOBRC051	380309	943525	268	89	-60	160	0	9	0.53	3	6	0.61	
BOBRC051	380309	943525	268	89	-60	160	23	2	0.82	23	2	0.82	
BOBRC051	380309	943525	268	89	-60	160	54	2	0.72	54	2	0.72	

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	The drilling was carried out by the reverse circulation drilling method.

	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).	
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. The geologists on site reported that recoveries are consistently good.
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 quantitative. All holes were logged in full. No judgement has yet been made by independent qualified consultants on whether the geological and geotechnical logging has been sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining and metallurgical studies.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The 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 Bureau Veritas laboratory in Abidjan, Cote D'Ivoire. At the lab, regular assay repeats, lab standards, checks and blanks were inserted and analysed. Unlabelled standards (Certified Reference Materials), blanks and duplicates were also inserted by team members on site at Bobosso.
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 largely 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 30 North.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied	The holes reported here were drilled as shown on the included locality plans. 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 at rented premises at Dabakala, the closest town to the Bobosso project area.
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 Wendene exploration permit (on which the Bobosso prospect is located) was granted to XMI SARL in December 2015. Currently, Predictive Discovery Limited holds 37% and West Africa Mine Investment (WAVI) holds 63%. Progress Minerals Inc is earning 30% by expenditure of $US1 million on exploration. Once this expenditure is complete, Progress will hold 30%, Predictive 30% and WAVI 40%.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	A substantial amount of exploration was carried out by Equigold and Lihir Gold Limited. This work has been acknowledged and the historical drill results reported to the ASX on 20/1015.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Bobosso permit consists of mafic volcanics and intrusives, metasediments, intermediate volcanics and intrusives. 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	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging	The RC samples were all sampled and assayed in 1m intervals.

Methods	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 top cuts have been applied to the drill results. Up to 3m (down-hole) of internal waste is included except in the reported broader mineralised intervals where variable but sometimes large amount of internal waste are included. Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down-hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	True widths have generally not yet been estimated as these will be guided by a 3D interpretation of the drill results which is still in progress.
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 cutoffs and containing at least 1g/t x m with 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	The next exploration program will be decided after all drill results have been received.

	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.	

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 949km^2 and has been 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^2.

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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