



ASX Announcement

29 May 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) – 24.4%

- 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: HIGHLY ENCOURAGING INITIAL DRILL RESULTS, FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH PERMIT, COTE D'IVOIRE

Predictive Discovery Limited, a company in which Aurora Minerals Limited holds a 27.4% shareholding, today announced encouraging initial RC drill results from the Ferkessedougou North exploration permit in Cote D'Ivoire.

A copy of the announcement is attached.

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ASX Announcement

29th May 2018

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: 2.1 cents

Market Capitalisation: \$5.0 M

Directors

Phillip Jackson
Non-Exec Chairman

Paul Roberts
Managing Director

David Kelly
Non-Executive Director

Highly Encouraging Initial Drill Results, Ferkessedougou North Permit, Cote D'Ivoire

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI) is pleased to announce initial RC drill results from the Ferkessedougou North exploration permit in Cote D'Ivoire.

- Widespread gold values with a best intercept of:
FNRC016: **13m at 5.35g/t Au from 76m including 2m at 23.45g/t Au.**
- Most results received so far are from bottle roll analyses – a **partial gold extraction method**. Check fire assays on selected intervals obtained **significantly higher gold grades** from gold mineralised intercepts.
- Bottle roll results received to date (**which may underestimate grades and/or widths significantly**) include:
 - FNRC001: **13m at 0.81g/t Au** from 4m,
 - FNRC001: **35m at 0.50g/t Au** from 25m,
 - FNRC002: **13m at 0.81g/t Au** from 98m,
 - FNRC003: **12m at 1.23g/t Au** from 51m,
 - FNRC005: **21m at 0.87g/t Au** from 20m,
 - FNRC016: **13m at 2.76g/t Au** from 76m (*i.e. approximately half the grade of the fire assay results noted in first dot point*),
 - FNRC047: **2m at 4.66g/t Au** from 45m.
- **Broad gold mineralisation intercepts** on the first section drilled (Figure 1).
- Initial bottle roll analyses for 51 holes out of a total of 80 are reported today. Bottle roll assays for the remaining 29 holes and check fire assay results for most gold mineralised intercepts are pending.

Mr Paul Roberts, Predictive's Managing Director said: *"These results are a very encouraging start to drill testing a very large area of gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies. The program has only tested a very small proportion of the gold anomalies on short, widely spaced drill sections.*

*The mineralisation is mostly associated with sheared granitic dykes but, at this stage, we do not know how many are present in the area and what proportion are gold mineralised. Interpretation of a recent aeromagnetic survey over the permit suggests that there could be many granitic dykes through the area, however, indicating **potential for large tonnages of gold mineralisation** on the permit.*

This new gold discovery adds to the expanding list of joint-venture funded PDI gold prospects generating excellent drilling results (e.g. Bira and Nyangboue). At the same time, we will continue assessing and acquiring new West African properties that we can explore in our own right."

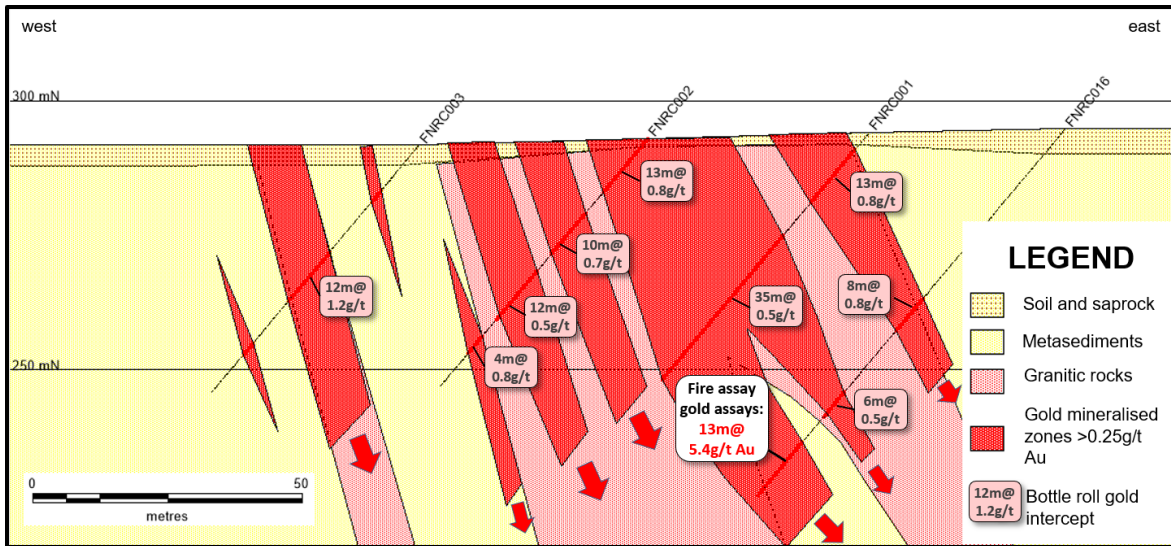


Figure 1: Cross-section showing recent RC drill results, Ferkessedougou North Project (see Figure 5 for location). Note that bottle roll results are partial gold assays as not all the contained gold is extracted in the analysis. The fire assay result shown was derived from total dissolution of the gold in the reported 13 metres and contains **approximately double** the gold grade recorded in the corresponding bottle roll analysis.

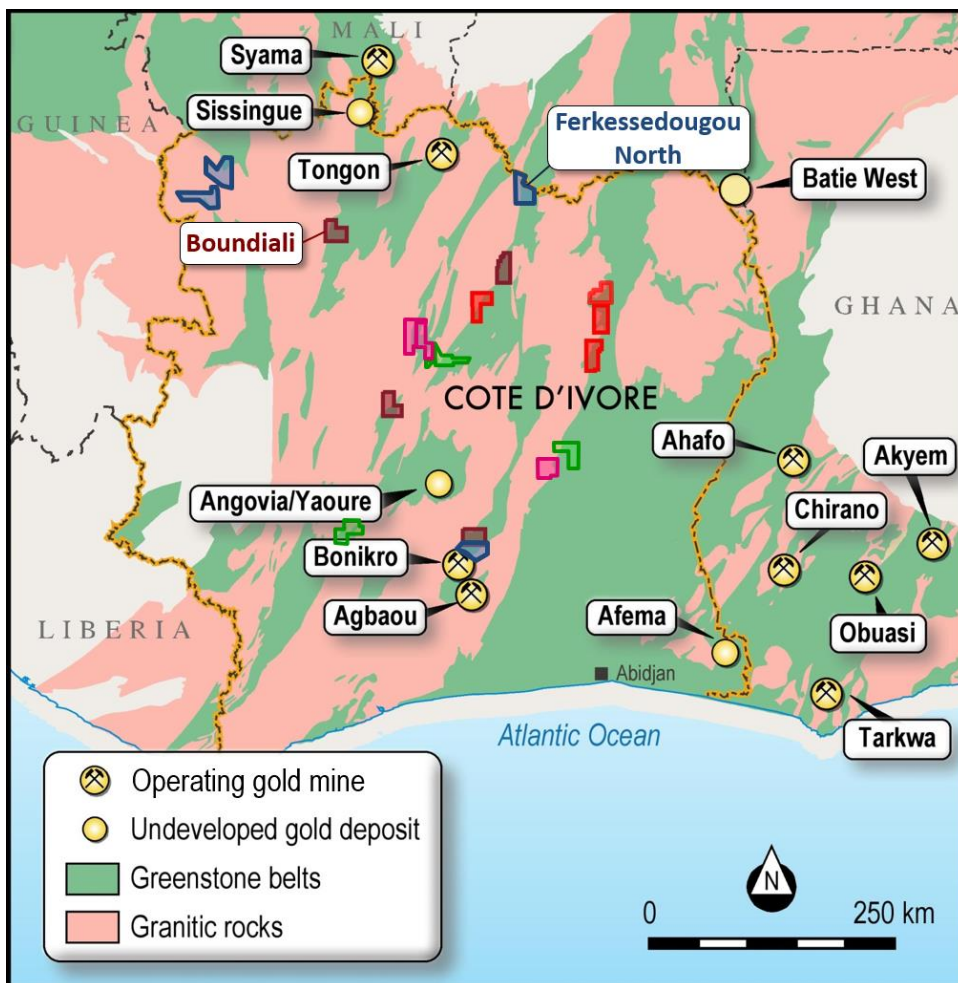


Figure 2: Locality map showing locality of Ferkessedougou exploration permit along with other permits and permit applications in which Predictive has an interest in Cote D'Ivoire.

FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH

Background

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

The Ferkessedougou North permit is located in northern Cote D'Ivoire directly adjacent to Burkina Faso's southern border (Figure 2). It is subject to an agreement between Predictive CI and local Ivorian company, Gold Ivoire Minerals SARL.

Several phases of soil sampling were carried out on the permit during 2016 and 2017 (ASX releases dated 1/2/17 and 28/4/17). Anomalous gold values (>20ppb Au) were found in numerous locations throughout the grid over a 17km strike length (Figure 3).

Geological mapping shows that foliation/shearing trends are NNE oriented. Trenching and drilling indicate that most of the mineralisation discovered to date is hosted by metasediments and granitic rocks. Dyke-like granitic bodies are an important host to gold mineralisation.

RC Drilling Program

A reconnaissance RC drilling program totalling 80 holes and 4,989m was carried out in February-March 2018. Most holes were drilled to 60m downhole depth at an angle of -50 degrees in an ESE to SE direction. The drilling program was carried by E-Global (Energold). Holes were drilled to their target depths unless wet samples were encountered in which case they were stopped early.

One metre samples were sent to ELAM in Yamoussoukro for 1kg bottle roll analysis. Samples are ground to 80% passing 75 microns and gold is extracted using a weak cyanide solution in rotating plastic bottles. This is a partial extraction method as, in most cases, not all the gold is dissolved by the cyanide solution.

Bottle roll results from 51 holes and 3,185 samples are reported here. Check assays on 246 samples using a total gold extraction method and fire assay finish were undertaken at ALS at Loughrea in Ireland and are also reported here.

Locations of the mineralised RC drill intercepts are provided in Figures 4 and 5. These maps demonstrate that the drilling was only able to test a small percentage of the gold anomalous area.

Additional details on drilling and assaying methods and drill results are reported in Table 1.

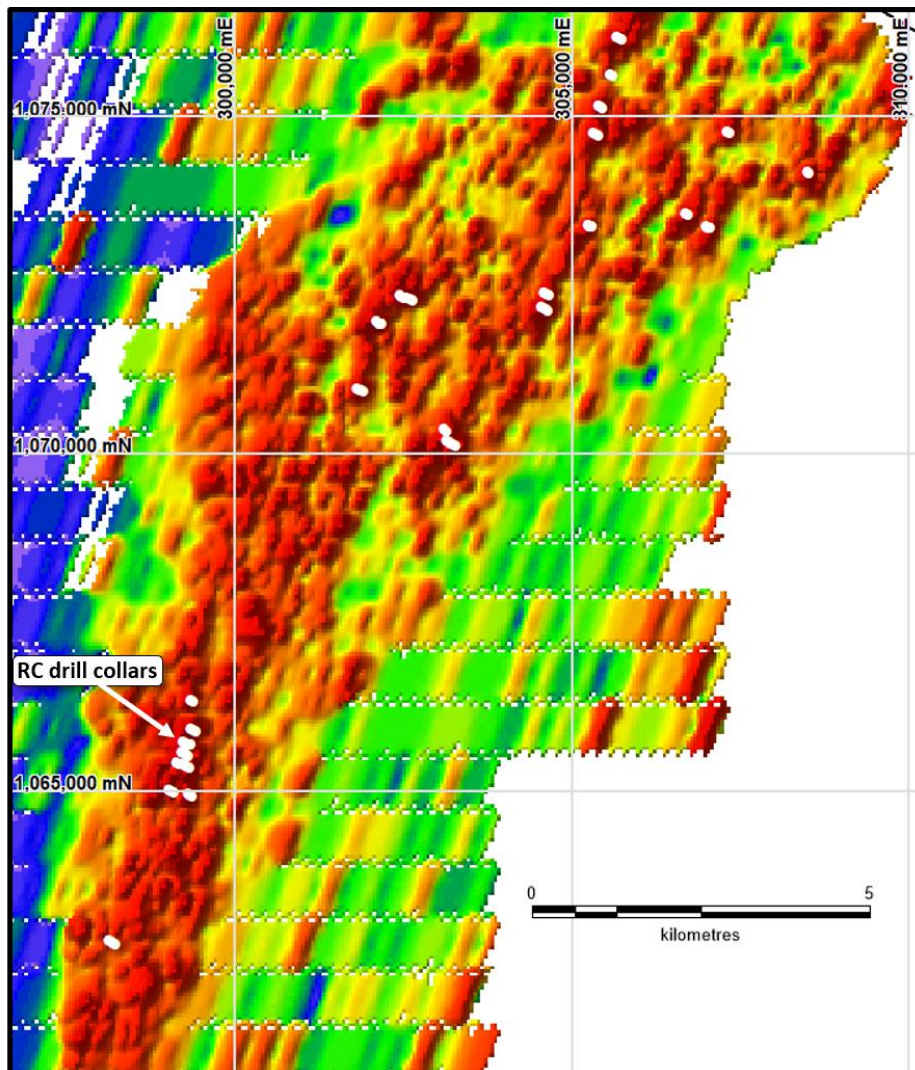


Figure 3: Location of RC drill holes (white spots) on gridded gold-in-soil geochemical results, Ferkessedougou North permit – red high, blue low (soil geochemical results reported to the ASX on 1/2/17 and 28/4/17).

Reportable bottle roll analysis results were obtained from 23 holes, including the following:

Hole No.	UTM 30N Easting	UTM 30N Northing	RL (m)	Depth from (m)	Interval (m)*	Au (g/t)
FNRC001	299282	1065536	294	4	13	0.81
FNRC001	299282	1065536	294	25	35	0.50
FNRC002	299245	1065554	293	0	13	0.81
FNRC002	299245	1065554	293	18	10	0.74
FNRC002	299245	1065554	293	32	12	0.50
FNRC003	299206	1065571	292	11	3	1.79
FNRC003	299206	1065571	292	26	12	1.23
FNRC005	299276	1065717	290	20	21	0.87
FNRC009	299212	1065394	297	38	7	0.82
FNRC010	299252	1065376	298	48	12	0.51

FNRC011	299282	1065362	299	48	12	0.34
FNRC016	299318	1065527	295	41	8	0.76
FNRC016	299318	1065527	295	76	13	2.76 <i>("umpire" fire assays averaged 5.35g/t Au)</i>
FNRC019	303200	1070158	283	2	5	1.25
FNRC020	303206	1070160	283	4	6	0.71
FNRC032	302474	1072341	265	18	3	1.13
FNRC043	304616	1072367	272	29	16	0.41
FNRC047	305292	1073365	270	45	2	4.66
FNRC051	305425	1075145	270	45	6	0.73

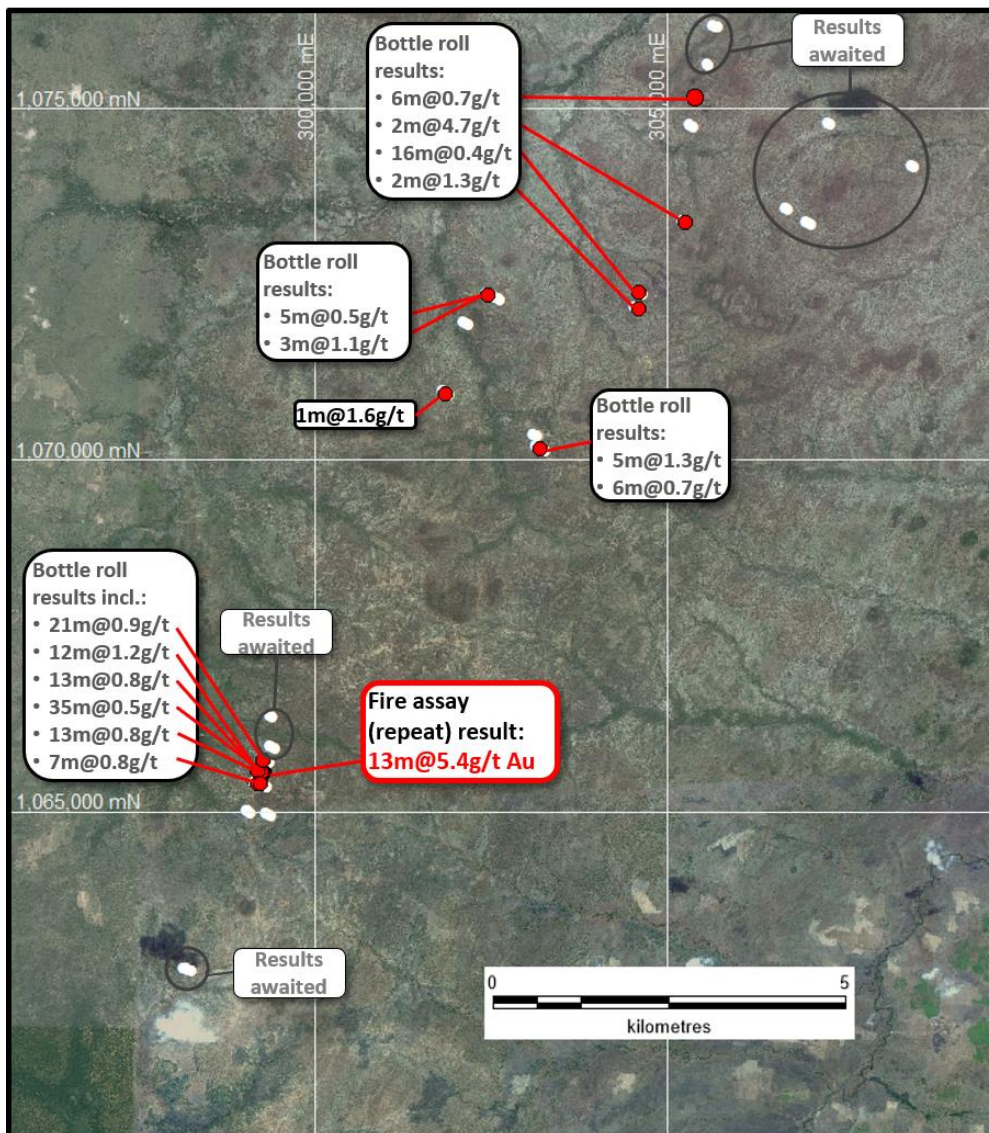


Figure 4: Drill hole locations and anomalous RC gold assay results superimposed on a satellite imagery background. **Note:** bottle roll gold assays are partial analyses only.

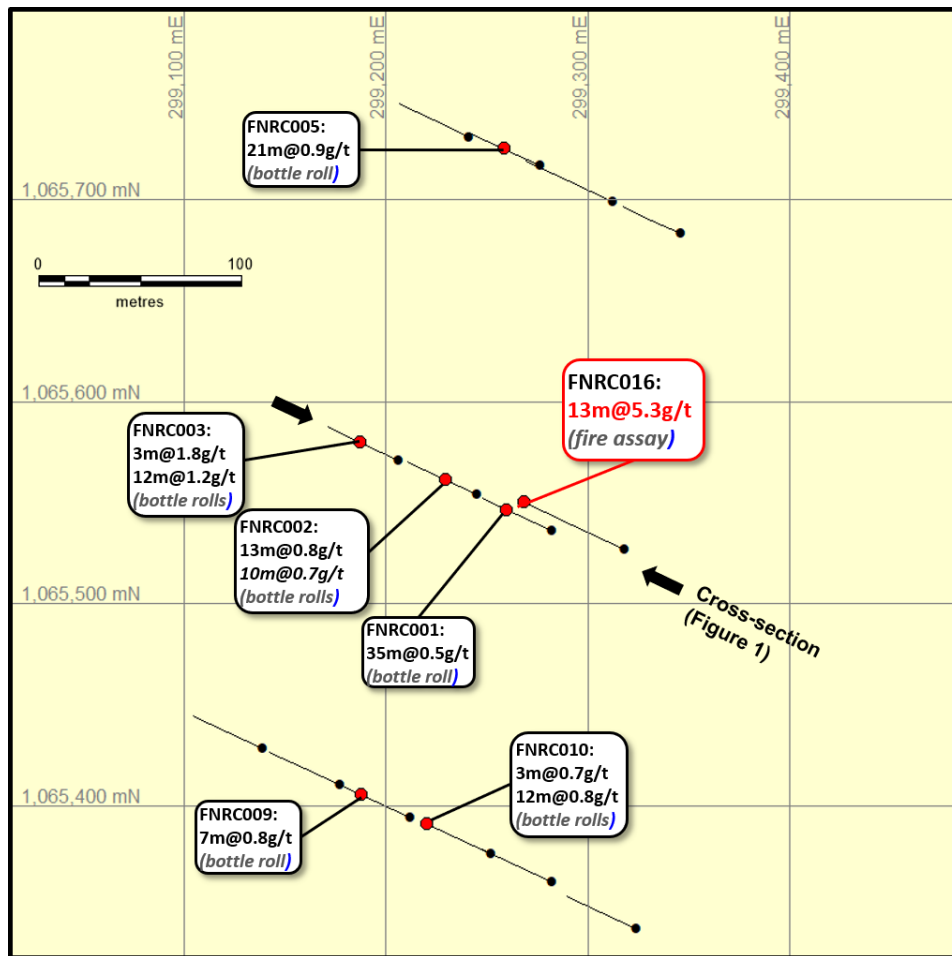


Figure 5: Drill hole locations and better assay results from southern prospect, showing location of cross-section (Figure 1). **Note:** bottle roll gold assays are partial analyses only.

Re-analyses by fire assay at the ALS Loughrea laboratory in Ireland obtained much higher gold values than the bottle rolls in the mineralised intervals tested by both methods i.e.:

Hole No.	From	Interval	Au g/t (bottle roll)	Au g/t (fire assay)	Ratios of fire assay to bottle roll gold values
FNRC016	76	13	2.76	5.35	1.94
FNRC019	2	5	0.70	1.13	1.61
FNRC020	4	6	0.42	0.71	1.70
FNRC027	32	1	0.20	1.61	8.05
FNRC032	9	5	0.22	0.50	2.29
FNRC032	18	3	0.73	1.13	1.55
FNRC035	43	4	0.47	0.16	0.33
FNRC038	37	4	0.54	0.50	0.92
FNRC039	5	2	0.37	0.75	2.03
FNRC040	41	2	0.27	1.27	4.79

In addition, the average ratio between individual bottle roll assays exceeding 0.25g/t Au and the corresponding fire assays in the check sample suite was **1.5** (i.e. on average the check fire assays reported **50% more gold** than the bottle rolls). This work highlights the need to re-assay all mineralised intervals recorded by the bottle roll method by fire assay. The drill results will be reported again once the full set of check fire assays are received.

These results suggest that there is some relatively fine-grained gold in at least some of the mineralisation. At the same time, visible gold has been panned from drill samples, demonstrating that not all gold is very fine grained. More work is required to determine both the range of gold grain size and the minerals which host it.

Geological Interpretation

A detailed aeromagnetic survey was flown by Xcalibur Airborne Geophysics over most of the Ferkessedougou North permit in the March Quarter. Survey details are provided in Appendix 1 and an analytical signal magnetic image is provided in Figure 7.

Interpretation of the survey results integrated with geological mapping has produced a new detailed geological interpretation (Figure 6). This suggests that there are many granitic dykes through the area, most of which have not been tested by either trenching or drilling. While not all granitic dykes are anomalous in gold, this interpretation reinforces the potential to find much more gold mineralisation on the permit.

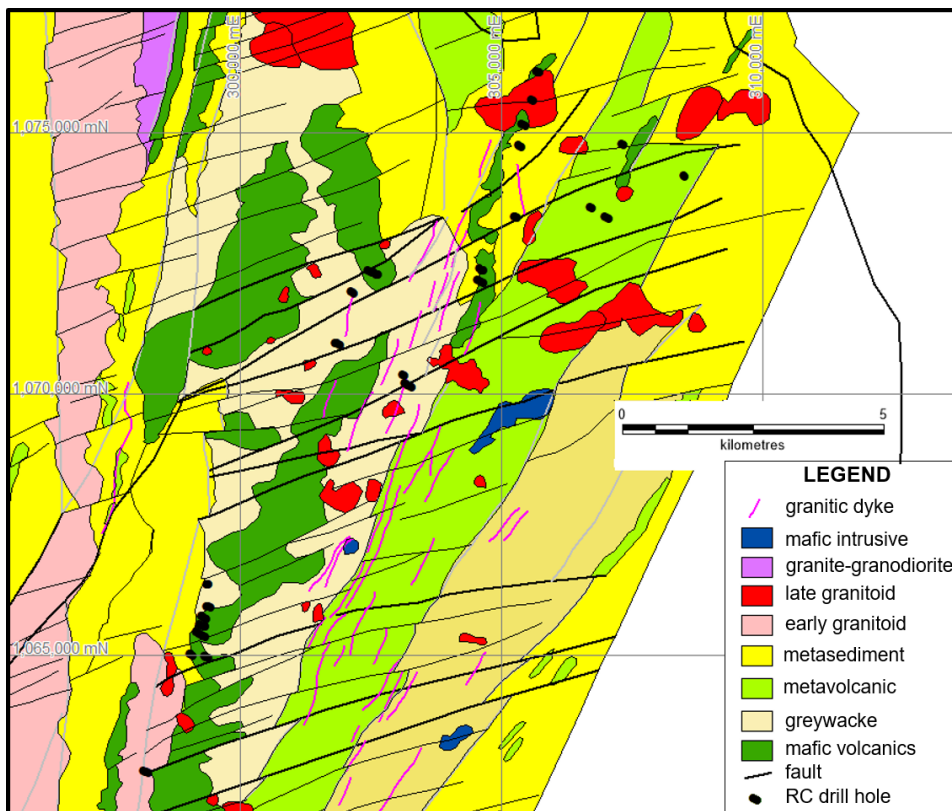


Figure 6: Geological interpretation of Ferkessedougou North permit derived from recent airborne aeromagnetic survey.

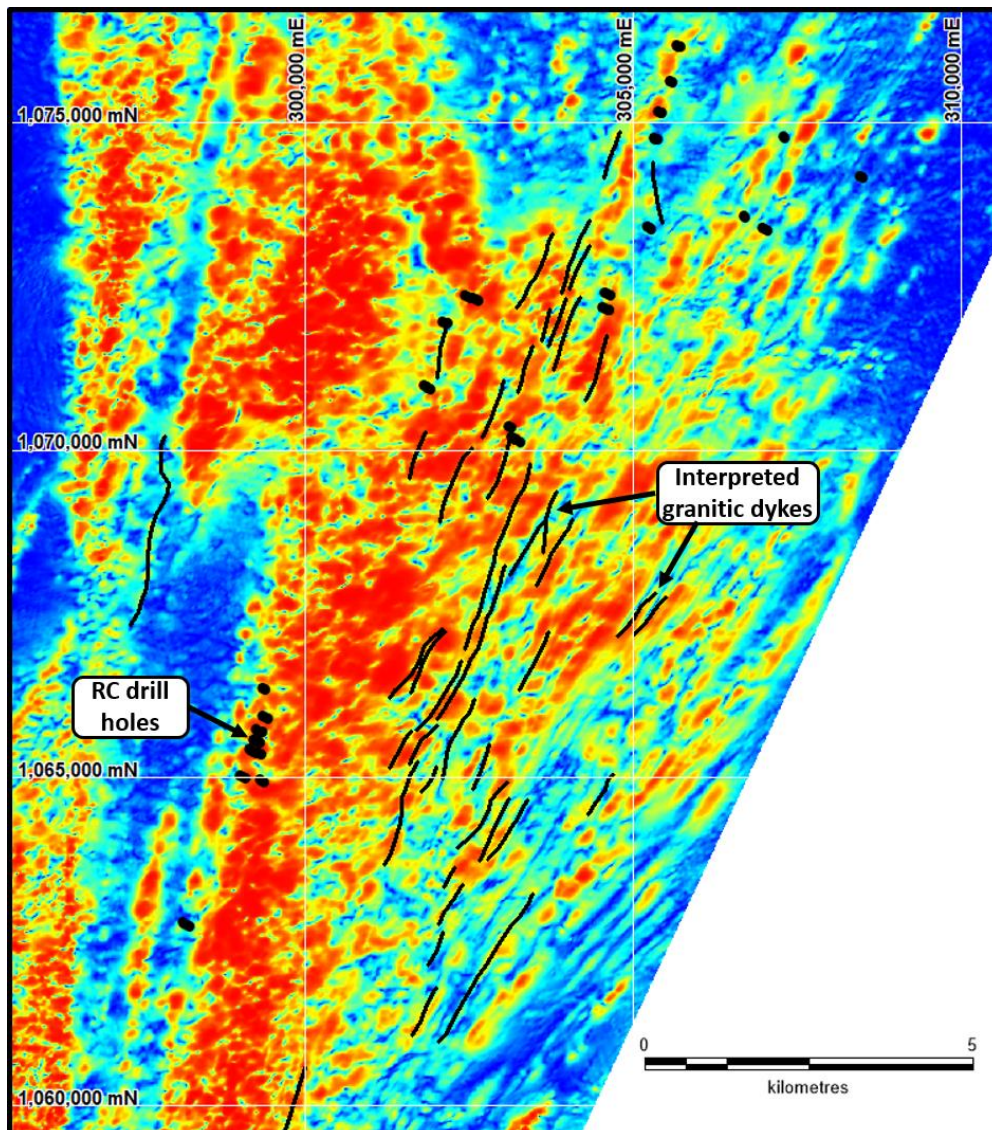


Figure 7: Aeromagnetic image (analytical signal) of most of the Ferkessedougou North permit showing location of RC drill holes and the interpreted location of granitic dykes (black lines).

Next Steps

Following receipt of the remaining bottle roll analyses, all gold mineralised intervals will be re-analysed by fire assay. The next drilling program will be planned during the upcoming rainy season (July to October).

TABLE 1 – RC DRILL RESULTS – FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH, COTE D’IVOIRE – TORO JV

Hole No.	UTM 30N Easting	UTM 30N Northing	RL (m)	Hole depth (m)	Hole dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	0.25g/t Au cut-off			0.50g/t Au cut-off			Comments
							Depth from (m)	Interval (m)*	Au (g/t)	Depth from (m)	Interval (m)*	Au (g/t)	
FNRC001	299282	1065536	294	60	-50	295	4	13	0.81	5.00	11	0.91	Bottle roll assays only.
FNRC001	299282	1065536	294	60	-50	295	25	35	0.50	26	11	0.74	Bottle roll assays only. Stopped in mineralisation.
FNRC001	299282	1065536	294	60	-50	295				39	2	0.60	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC001	299282	1065536	294	60	-50	295				44	2	0.86	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC001	299282	1065536	294	60	-50	295				57	3	0.66	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC002	299245	1065554	293	60	-50	295	0	13	0.81	0.00	9	1.06	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC002	299245	1065554	293	60	-50	295	18	10	0.74	19	3	1.03	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC002	299245	1065554	293	60	-50	295				26	2	1.29	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC002	299245	1065554	293	60	-50	295	32	12	0.50	37	1	1.09	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC002	299245	1065554	293	60	-50	295				40	4	0.85	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC002	299245	1065554	293	60	-50	295	48	4	0.77	48	1	2.13	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC003	299206	1065571	292	60	-50	295	11	3	1.79	12	1	4.61	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC003	299206	1065571	292	60	-50	295	26	12	1.23	27	10	1.40	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC003	299206	1065571	292	60	-50	295	48	3	0.39				Bottle roll assays only
FNRC004	299346	1065683	292	50	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC005	299276	1065717	290	60	-50	295	20	21	0.87	24	17	1.00	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC006	299241	1065731	289	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC007	299139	1065428	294	60	-50	295	2	6	0.50	6.00	1	1.36	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC008	299177	1065410	296	60	-50	295	39	4	0.42				Bottle roll assays only
FNRC009	299212	1065394	297	60	-50	295	24	3	0.65				Bottle roll assays only
FNRC009	299212	1065394	297	60	-50	295	38	7	0.82	38	7	0.82	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC010	299252	1065376	298	60	-50	295	9	3	0.74	11	1	1.43	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC010	299252	1065376	298	60	-50	295	48	12	0.51	53	7	0.64	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC011	299282	1065362	299	60	-50	295	48	12	0.34				Bottle roll assays only
FNRC012	299324	1065339	300	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC013	299334	1064949	295	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC014	299300	1064967	295	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC015	299376	1064928	295	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC016	299318	1065527	295	89	-50	295	41	8	0.76	42	7	0.81	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC016	299318	1065527	295	89	-50	295	64	6	0.45	64	2	0.71	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC016	299318	1065527	295	89	-50	295	76	13	5.35	76	13	5.35	Re-analysis by fire assay. Includes 2m at Stopped in mineralisation.
FNRC017	303280	1070120	290	75	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC018	303233	1070145	286	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC019	303200	1070158	283	19	-50	295	2	5	1.25	2	5	1.25	Bottle roll assays only

FNRC020	303206	1070160	283	60	-50	295	4	6	0.71	4	6	0.71	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC021	303180	1070174	281	65	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC022	303138	1070195	280	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC023	303147	1070338	280	65	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC024	303100	1070359	280	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC025	301806	1070971	280	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC026	301843	1070955	280	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC027	301876	1070939	280	60	-50	295	32	1	1.61	32	1	1.61	Re-analyses by fire assay reported
FNRC028	301916	1070923	277	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC029	302104	1071958	260	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC030	302143	1071937	261	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC031	302176	1071922	263	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC032	302474	1072341	265	60	-50	295	9	5	0.50	10	2	0.65	Re-analyses by fire assay reported
FNRC032	302474	1072341	265	60	-50	295	18	3	1.13	18	3	1.13	Re-analyses by fire assay reported
FNRC033	302513	1072321	267	66	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC034	302549	1072310	270	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC035	302601	1072286	270	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC036	302636	1072271	271	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC037	302437	1072355	263	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC038	304536	1072175	276	60	-50	295	37	4	0.50	37	3	0.51	Re-analyses by fire assay reported
FNRC039	304575	1072155	278	60	-50	295	5	2	0.75	5	1	1.17	Re-analyses by fire assay reported
FNRC040	304617	1072139	278	60	-50	295	41	2	1.27	41	2	1.27	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC041	304647	1072123	275	100	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC042	304576	1072390	271	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC043	304616	1072367	272	60	-50	295	29	16	0.41	36	6	0.63	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC044	304655	1072349	272	110	-50	295	88	1	1.61	88	1	1.61	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC045	305229	1073395	270	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC046	305264	1073380	270	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC047	305292	1073365	270	65	-50	295	28	1	1.55	28	1	1.55	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC047	305292	1073365	270	65	-50	295	45	2	4.66	45	2	4.66	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC048	305322	1074755	260	60	-50	295	37	2	0.65				Bottle roll assays only
FNRC048	305322	1074755	260	60	-50	295	43	2	0.60				Bottle roll assays only
FNRC049	305348	1074741	260	82	-50	295	76	4	0.28				Bottle roll assays only
FNRC050	305386	1074724	260	60	-50	295	no significant values						Bottle roll assays only
FNRC051	305425	1075145	270	60	-50	295	19	4	0.84	19	4.00	0.84	Bottle roll assays only
FNRC051	305425	1075145	270	60	-50	295	45	6	0.73	46	2.00	1.33	Bottle roll assays only

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.</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>
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 largely carried out by reverse circulation with a face sampling hammer. The holes were collared using a blade bit.</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. The Toro site geologists report that recoveries are consistently good.</p>

<p>Logging</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. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography. 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>Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation</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. 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.</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 an on-rig 3-tier/multi stage riffle splitter (producing a 1/8th split).</p> <p>The sampled material is considered to be representative of the samples as a whole.</p>
<p>Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests</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 prepared and assayed for gold by 1kg bottle roll analyses at the ELAM laboratory in Yamoussoukro in Cote D'Ivoire. A batch of 246 samples were analysed by 50g fire assay at the ALS laboratory in Loughrea in Ireland.</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 Ferkessedougou North.</p>

<p>Verification of Sampling and Assaying</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>No holes have been twinned.</p> <p>Field data collection was undertaken by Toro Gold geologists and supervised by Toro Gold management.</p>
<p>Location of Data points</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 30 North.</p>
<p>Data Spacing and Distribution</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 program reported here represents an initial reconnaissance test of small portions of the Ferkessedougou North soil geochemical anomaly. Holes reported here were therefore drilled on mostly widely spaced lines with the narrowest line spacing being 160m 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>Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure</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 mineralisation and enclosing host rocks (Figure 6).</p>
<p>Sample Security</p>	<p>The measures taken to ensure sample security</p>	<p>The drill samples are currently stored securely at Toro Gold's compound in the town of Yamoussoukro.</p>
<p>Audits or Reviews</p>	<p>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data</p>	<p>No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been carried out given the reconnaissance nature of this drill program.</p>
<p>Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results</p>		
<p>Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status</p>	<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>	<p>The Ferkessedougou North exploration permit was granted to GIV Minerals SARL in 2015. Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL may earn a 51% interest by spending US\$1 million and 85% by completing a DFS. Predictive Discovery Limited holds 35% of Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL.</p>

Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Information about previous exploration work has not been found.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Ferkessedougou North permit consists of foliated metasediments, granite, granodiorite and lesser amounts of probable mafic volcanics and mafic intrusives.
Drill Hole Information	<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"> • 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	<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>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</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>
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	<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, north-north-east striking foliation in trench exposures and rock outcrops seen in the area. True widths are not yet known so only down-hole intercepts are reported.</p>
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery	Appropriate plans showing the location of the drill holes is included in the text of this document.

	being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 3m 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	<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>	Results from the remaining holes and check fire assay program are awaited. The next drill program will be planned after all results have been received.

APPENDIX 1 – AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY NOTES – FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH, COTE D’IVOIRE – TORO JV

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	Not applicable – these notes refer to an aeromagnetic survey.

	<p>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>	
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>	Not applicable – these notes refer to an aeromagnetic survey.
Drill Sample Recovery	<p>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.</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>	Not applicable – these notes refer to an aeromagnetic survey.
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. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	Not applicable – these notes refer to an aeromagnetic survey.
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. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the</p>	Not applicable – these notes refer to an aeromagnetic survey.

	<p>sample preparation technique. 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>	
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>	Not applicable – these notes refer to an aeromagnetic survey.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	<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>	Not applicable – these notes refer to an aeromagnetic survey.
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 Quality and adequacy of topographic control</p>	<p>GPS navigation was used to locate data points. Details: NovAtel OEM6 Series, 120 Channel with NovAtel CORRECT or Omnistar DGPS.</p> <p>Altitudes were measured using a Renishaw Industrial Laser Module (IML 500)</p> <p>Grid system details: WGS84, Zone 30N.</p>
Data Spacing and Distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results</p> <p>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of</p>	<p>The line spacing was 50m, magnetic data readings were taken every 4m along lines.</p> <p>No information is reported that is relevant to a Mineral Resource of Reserve estimation.</p>

	<p>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>	
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>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>	Magnetic data was collected on lines oriented at 135 degrees which is approximately at right angles to the regional strike.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Not applicable – these notes refer to an aeromagnetic survey.
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 undertaken.
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	<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 Ferkessedougou North exploration permit was granted to GIV Minerals SARL in 2015. Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL may earn a 51% interest by spending US\$1 million and 85% by completing a DFS. Predictive Discovery Limited holds 35% of Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Information about previous exploration work has not been found.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Ferkessedougou North permit consists of foliated metasediments, granite, granodiorite and lesser amounts of probable mafic volcanics and mafic intrusives.
Drill Hole Information	<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"> • 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 	Not applicable – these notes refer to an aeromagnetic survey.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
Data Aggregation Methods	<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>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	Not applicable – these notes refer to an aeromagnetic survey.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	<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>	Not applicable – these notes refer to an aeromagnetic survey.
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	An appropriate map is included – Figure 7 – an analytical signal magnetic image of the area.
Balanced Reporting	<p>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.</p>	Not applicable – these notes refer to an aeromagnetic survey.
Other Substantive	<p>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including</p>	

Exploration Data	(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.	Geological interpretation of the aeromagnetic data and geological mapping will assist the design of the next drilling program.

Predictive Discovery Limited (PDI) was established in late 2007 and listed on the ASX in December 2010. The Company is focused on exploration for gold in West Africa. The Company operates in Burkina Faso, West Africa where it has assembled a substantial regional ground position covering 949km² and has been exploring for large, open-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 6,000 km² and exploration authorisations in Mali covering 250km².

Competent Persons Statement

The exploration results reported herein, insofar as they relate to mineralisation are based on information compiled by Mr Paul Roberts (Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists). Mr Roberts is a full time employee of the company and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits being considered to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Roberts consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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