



## ASX Announcement

31 October 2018

ASX: PDI

Issued Capital: 236  
million shares

Share Price: 1.5 cents

Market Capitalisation:  
\$3.5m

### Directors

Phillip Jackson  
*Non-Exec Chairman*

Paul Roberts  
*Managing Director*

David Kelly  
*Non-Executive Director*

## QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR PERIOD ENDING 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

### EXPLORATION HIGHLIGHTS

#### COTE D'IVOIRE

- Toro Gold Joint Venture:
  - Boundiali North soil program:
    - Covered a previously untested 16km section of the inferred Nyangboue gold structure on a very broad (800m x 200m) spaced grid.
    - **New gold anomalies extending for 13km** (including values of **1,185, 806 and 626 ppb Au**).
  - Kokoumbo permits:
    - IP survey completed which identified a series of IP anomalies as walk up drill-targets.
    - 2,500m diamond drilling program targeting high-grade gold mineralisation beneath IP/soil anomalies and artisanal workings completed.
- Progress Minerals Bobosso Project:
  - IP survey completed on Bobosso, identifying a large zone of east-west orientated anomalies.

#### BURKINA FASO

- Progress Minerals Burkina JV - new power auger results on Bira Trend released, extending **strike length of gold anomalies to 23km**.

#### PROJECT GENERATION

- Ongoing evaluation of acquisition opportunities in West Africa, focused on Mali and Guinea.

#### PLANNED PROGRAMS – DECEMBER QUARTER

- Progress Minerals Burkina Faso JV – 20,000m of RC drilling, testing targets on Tambiri permit and 23km long Bira Trend.
- Progress Minerals Bobosso Project – 7,500m of RC drilling.
- Toro Cote D'Ivoire JV – trenching on Ferkessedougou North permit, infill soil sampling on Boundiali North permit.

### CORPORATE

- \$1.40M in cash at 30 September 2018 and no debt.
- September Quarterly expenses restricted to \$280,000.
- Completion of revisions to Bobosso JV arrangements, apart from minor administrative details. Receipt of C\$493,000 is expected in the December Quarter.

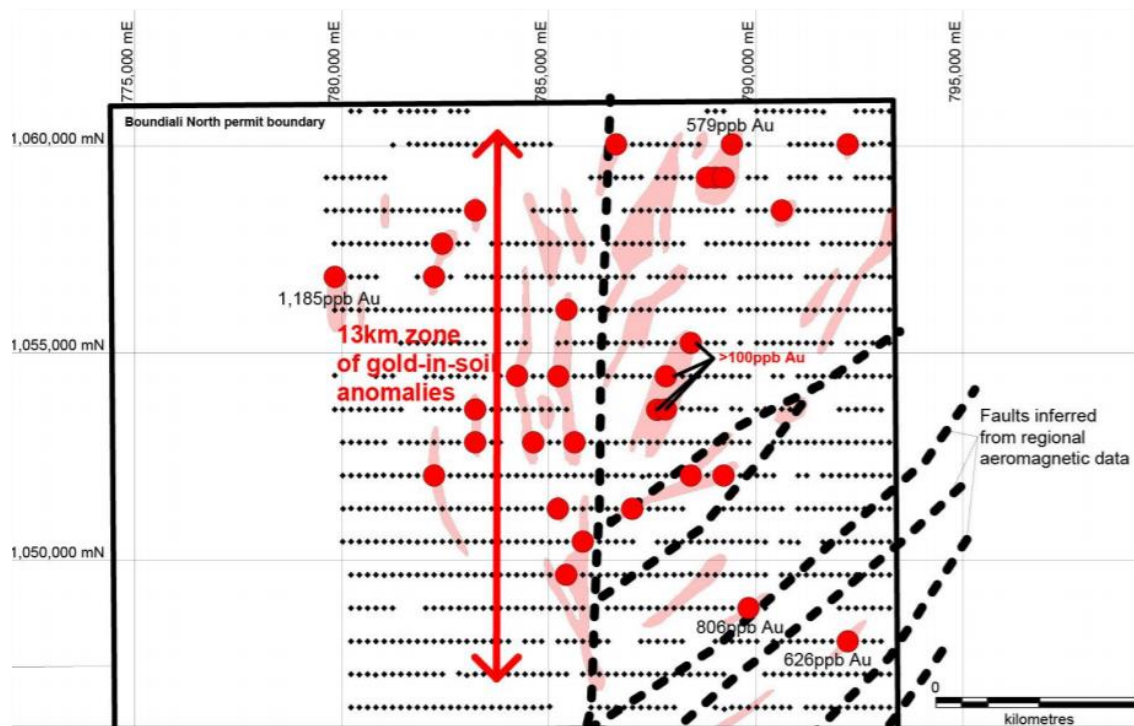
Predictive Discovery Limited (“**Predictive**” or “**Company**”) is pleased to provide an update on its activities for the September 2018 Quarter. Exploration activity and news flow in the September Quarter each year is reduced by the West African wet season which slows down field work.

## BOUNDIALI PROJECT (TORO JV)

### Soil Geochemistry Results

During the September Quarter the Company received initial soil geochemistry results<sup>1</sup> from the Boundiali Project located in northern Côte D’Ivoire (Figure 7).

The program covered most of the Boundiali North Permit (Figure 1) and consisted of 6,338 samples, collected on a 400 x 100m grid. The results of 1,356 samples, spaced 800 x 200m apart are reported herein (Table 1).



**Figure 1** - Soil geochemistry program covering Nyangboue structure showing all areas of gold values exceeding 20ppb Au, with plus 100ppb Au values (red dots).

### Background

The Boundiali project is located in northern Côte D’Ivoire on the intersection of two gold mineralised trends - the Syama-Sissingue and Tongon trends. It covers two permits – Boundiali and Boundiali North.

<sup>1</sup>ASX ANNOUNCEMENT - 13KM LONG GOLD-IN-SOIL ANOMALY AT BOUNDIALI NORTH, COTE D’IVOIRE  
<http://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/970fd2cc-0a4.pdf>

The Boundiali permit contains the Nyangboue Prospect, which was outlined by a series of geochemical and drilling programs. Drilling at Nyangboue revealed a series of drill intercepts, the majority of which lie along a 1.2km long mineralised shear zone with best intercepts of:

- 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**.

The Boundiali North permit is located directly north of the Nyangboue gold discovery. It covers the interpreted north-trending structure which is inferred to control the location of the Nyangboue mineralisation.

In March 2015 Toro Gold entered into a joint venture agreement with Predictive Discovery whereby it obtained the right to earn a 65% equity in Predictive's then wholly owned subsidiary, Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL (PDCI), which owns the Boundiali permit and has subsequently acquired earn-in rights on Boundiali North. Toro Gold currently owns 65% of PDCI with Predictive owning the remaining 35%. Both Predictive and Toro Gold have been contributing to funding on a pro-rata basis while Toro Gold remains the manager of the work programs.

### **Planned Work Program**

The next steps will be to complete the 400 x 100m soil infill analyses and then infill the sampling further (to 200 x 50m) on areas of interest in the December Quarter. Follow-up exploration after that is expected to involve trenching, geophysics and RC drilling.

## **KOKOUMBO PROJECT (TORO JV)**

### **IP Survey and Drilling Program**

In the September Quarter, 2,500m of diamond drilling, targeting high-grade gold mineralisation was carried out at the Kokoumbo Project in Cote D'Ivoire. The drill program was designed to test beneath and down-dip of a series of artisanal mine sites and extensive ESE trending IP anomalies (Figure 2).

The drilling follows completion of an Induced Polarization (IP) survey earlier in the Quarter<sup>2</sup> (see Appendix). The program was undertaken by Sagax Afrique and consisted of a 37-line km gradient array IP survey and 8km of dipole-dipole on 5 lines (Appendix).

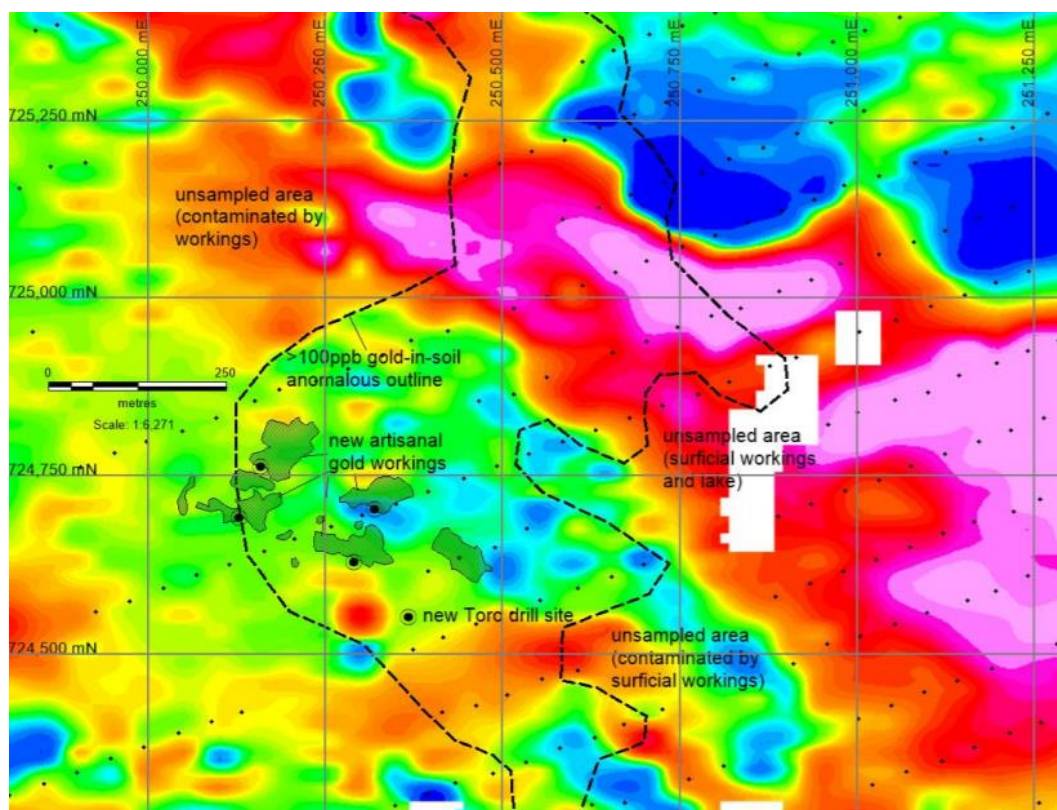
<sup>2</sup> ASX ANNOUNCEMENT - PREDICTIVE ACCELERATES EXPLORATION IN COTE D'IVOIRE WITH DRILLING AT KOKOUMBO  
<http://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/9d304d56-e6f.pdf>

The results of the IP survey indicated a strong ESE trending zone of chargeability in an area of highly anomalous gold-in-soil geochemical values.

## Background

The Kokoumbo permit is located in southern Côte d'Ivoire, 40km north of the operating Bonikro gold mine within the Oume-Fetekro greenstone belt (Figure 7). It covers an area of historic artisanal and French colonial era mining located in a highly prospective mineralised belt. Soil sampling has identified a series of impressive geochemical gold anomalies, many of which remain untested by drilling.

In March 2015, Toro Gold Limited entered into a joint venture agreement with Predictive Discovery whereby it had the right to earn a 65% equity in Predictive's then wholly owned subsidiary, Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL (PDCI), which held earn-in rights on Kokoumbo. Toro Gold currently owns 65% of PDCI with Predictive owning the remaining 35%. Both Predictive and Toro Gold have been contributing to further funding on a pro-rata basis while Toro Gold remains the manager of the work programs.



**Figure 2 -** Kokoumbo map showing large, complex SE trending IP chargeability anomaly (magenta = highest values, blue = lowest values), +100ppb gold-in-soil anomaly, soil sample locations (black dots), new artisanal gold workings and initial diamond drill sites.

## Planned Work Program

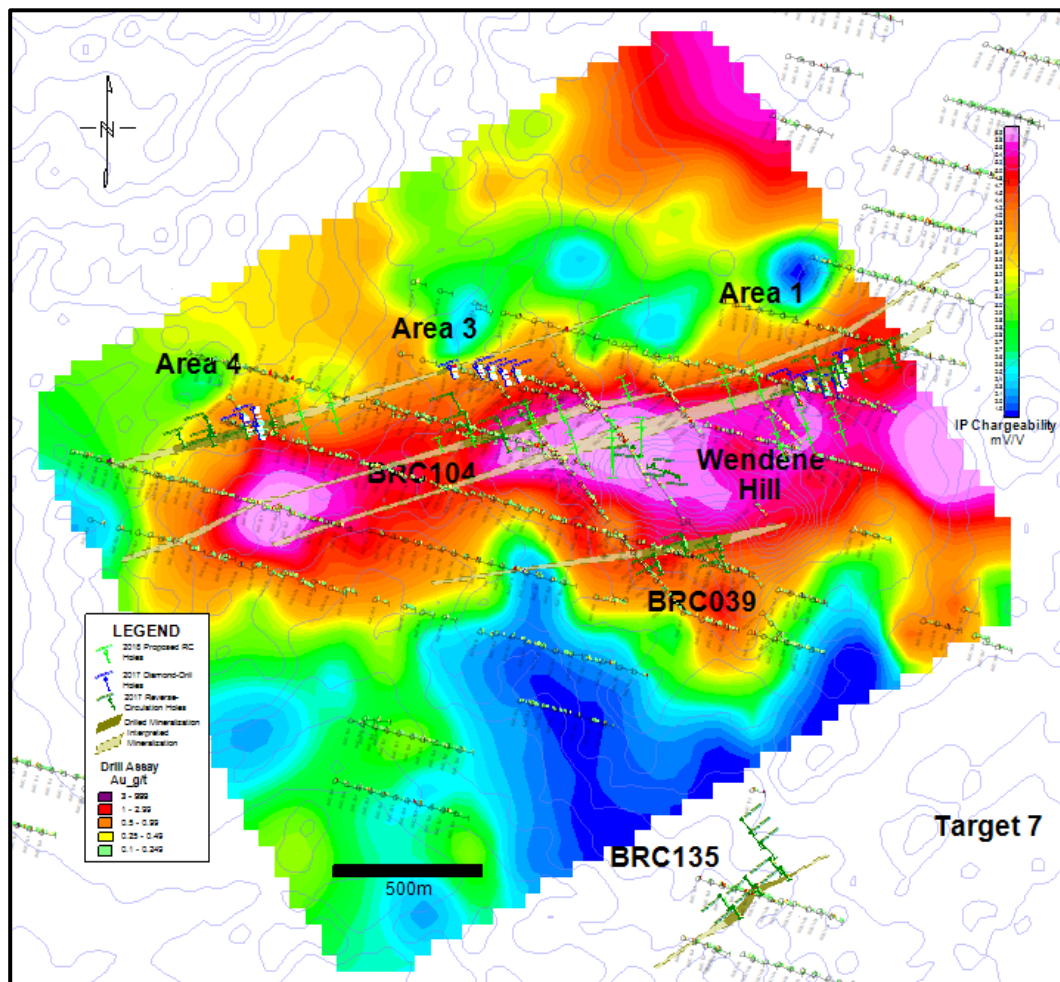
The next work program will be determined after all drill assays are received and reported.



## BOBOSSO PROJECT (COTE D'IVOIRE)

### IP Survey

The Joint Venture followed up the 2017 drill results during the recent wet season by undertaking an Induced Polarisation (IP) survey over the Bobosso prospect. Survey details are provided in Appendix 2. This survey identified a large east-west chargeable zone (Figure 3). High chargeability is commonly associated with elevated sulphide contents in the underlying rocks. Given that pyrite (iron sulphide) is commonly associated with gold alteration and elevated gold values at Bobosso, this strong anomaly is considered significant.

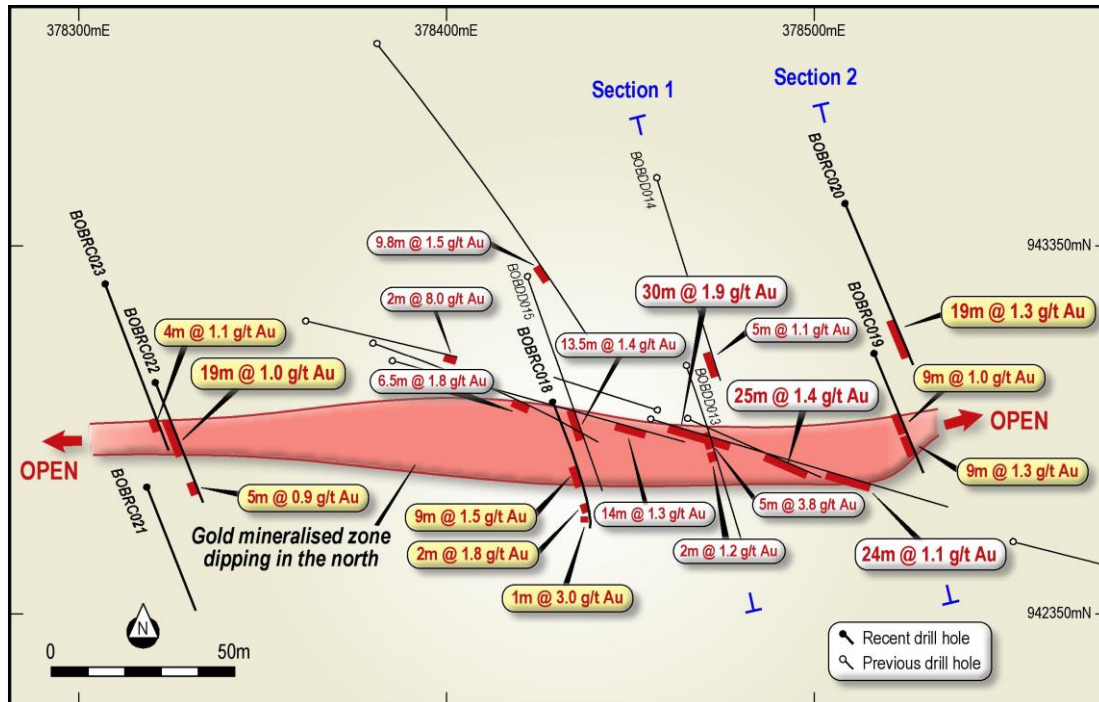


**Figure 3** - IP chargeability anomaly at Wendene Hill prospect showing inferred locations of gold mineralised zones, past drill locations and planned holes. Figure courtesy of Progress Minerals.

### RC Drill Program

A 7,500m RC drill program has recently commenced, testing possible east-north-east trending zones inferred from earlier joint venture drilling. The drilling is expected to be completed in the December Quarter with results announced to market as and when they become available.

The drilling follows a Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program completed in December 2017 (Figure 4), totalling 45 holes over 4,244m and designed to explore six small areas within the large Bobosso gold geochemical anomaly. This drill program also identified new mineralised zones with significant gold-bearing widths, especially in the near surface, most of which are open along strike.



**Figure 4 - Example of mineralisation continuity identified by 2017 drilling. Target 4 plan view showing results of 2017 RC drill program (yellow labels – ASX release 16/1/18) 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).**

### Bobosso Project Cash Payment

All Conditions Precedent on a cash payment to Predictive have now been met and the joint venture partners are finalising the last administrative details in order to finalise Progress's payment to Predictive of CAD\$493,000. Predictive will convert its equity from 30% to 0% in exchange for an upfront payment of CAD\$493,00, zero liability for future costs and future bonus payments on development of up to 3 mines. Further details of this agreement are set out below.

Payments on future mine development:

- On the first development of a commercial mining operation on each of the three permit areas, Progress will pay US\$10/ore reserve ounce of gold as defined in a bankable feasibility study for the relevant permit to PDI and WAVI. Payments will be made in proportion to the ratio between PDI's and WAVI's equities in the JV (respectively 43%:57%).
- The first mine development will generate a minimum payment to PDI and WAVI of US\$5million.
- Up to three payments may be made i.e. one for each permit.

## Background

The Bobosso Project consists of two granted exploration permits, Bassawa and Wendene and one permit application, Dabakala, in northern Cote D'Ivoire located within the southern extension of the well mineralised Hounde Belt (Figure 7). Geological mapping and re-logging of historical diamond drill core by Predictive has demonstrated that gold mineralisation is hosted in a sequence of mafic volcanics. Gold mineralisation is found in both broad, moderate grade alteration zones (silica-sericite-carbonate-pyrite) and narrower, higher grade quartz veins.

## BURKINA FASO JOINT VENTURE (PROGRESS MINERALS)

### Power Auger Results

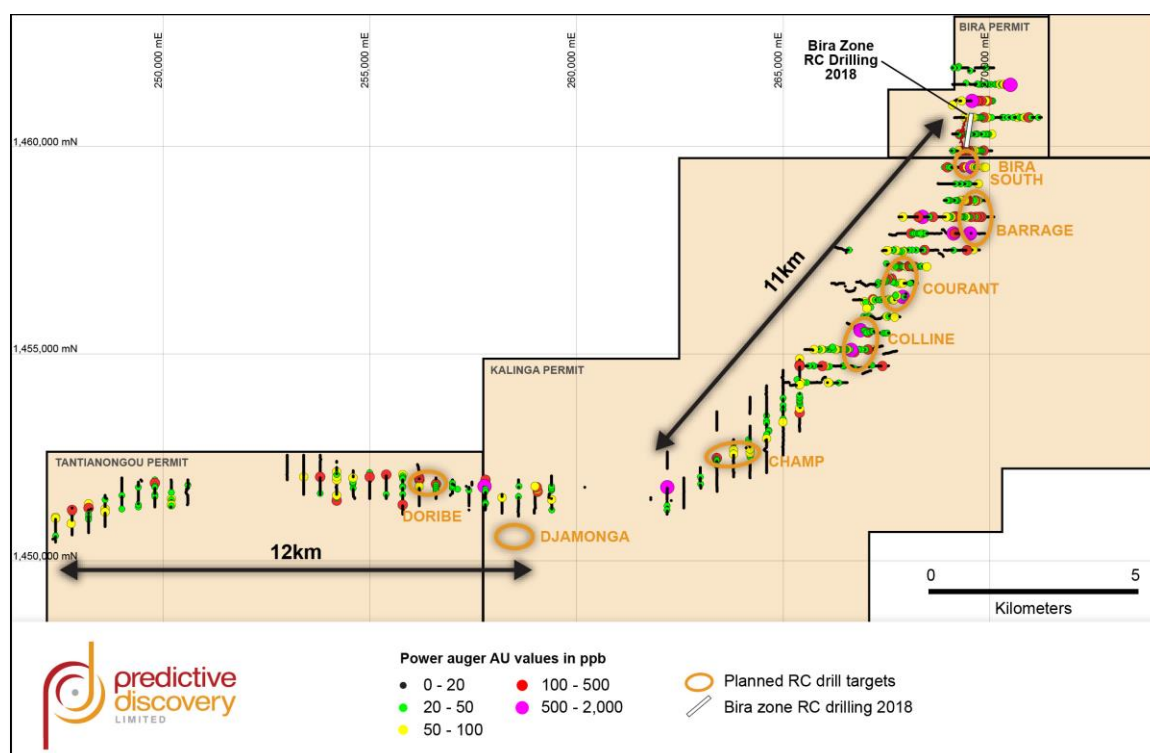
Power auger drilling over and to the south of the known gold mineralisation at Bira was undertaken during the 2017-18 field season. It was designed to test a historic arsenic-in-soil anomaly extending to the south and west of the Bira prospect and has revealed over 23km of gold anomalies (Figure 5).

Additional assays from power auger drilling on the Bira and Kalinga permits completed prior to the rainy season (July to September 2018) were received in the Quarter<sup>3</sup>. The new results include a new peak value of 2.8g/t Au and demonstrate that anomalous gold values extend over 23km, north, north-east and south-west of the drilled area - indicating substantial potential to discover more gold mineralisation along strike from the Bira prospect. Details of the power auger drill program can be seen in Table 2 and assay results are summarised in Figure 5.

The Joint Venture plans to expand power auger drill coverage over additional areas within the north-east permit group (Bira, Kalinga and Tangagari). Power auger target areas are indicated in Figure 6.

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<sup>3</sup> ASX ANNOUNCEMENT - 20,000M OF DRILLING COMMENCING SHORTLY ON BURKINA FASO JV  
<http://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/b82f70bd-23a.pdf>



**Figure 5 - Bira Trend Geochemical Plan** including power auger gold results reported to the ASX on 26/4/18, 15/5/18 and 19/6/18.

## Background

Predictive entered into a joint venture with Progress Minerals International commencing on 30th September 2017 covering an Area of Influence (AOI) including nine exploration permits (Figure 8). The AOI includes the Bongou gold deposit discovered by Predictive in 2012 with a mineral resource estimate of 2.2Mt at 2.6g/t Au for a total of 184,000oz (ASX release dated 4/9/14). The near surface mineralisation at Bongou is favourable for development of an open pit mining operation.

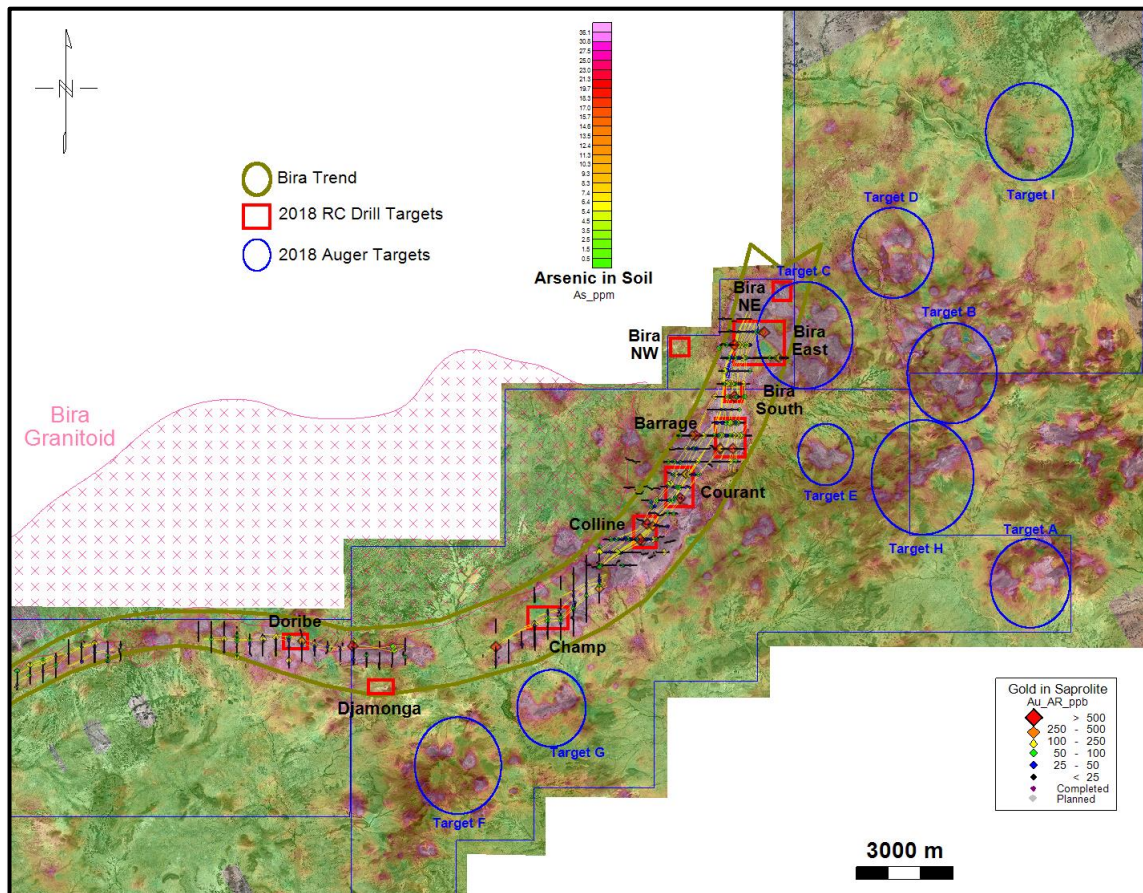
The joint venture is targeting a very large gold resource inventory within the AOI, building on Predictive's Bongou discovery, excellent recent JV drill results at Bira, and promising gold discoveries elsewhere (e.g. Dave and Tambiri prospects) with the ultimate aim of establishing a highly profitable gold mining operation.

## Planned Work Program

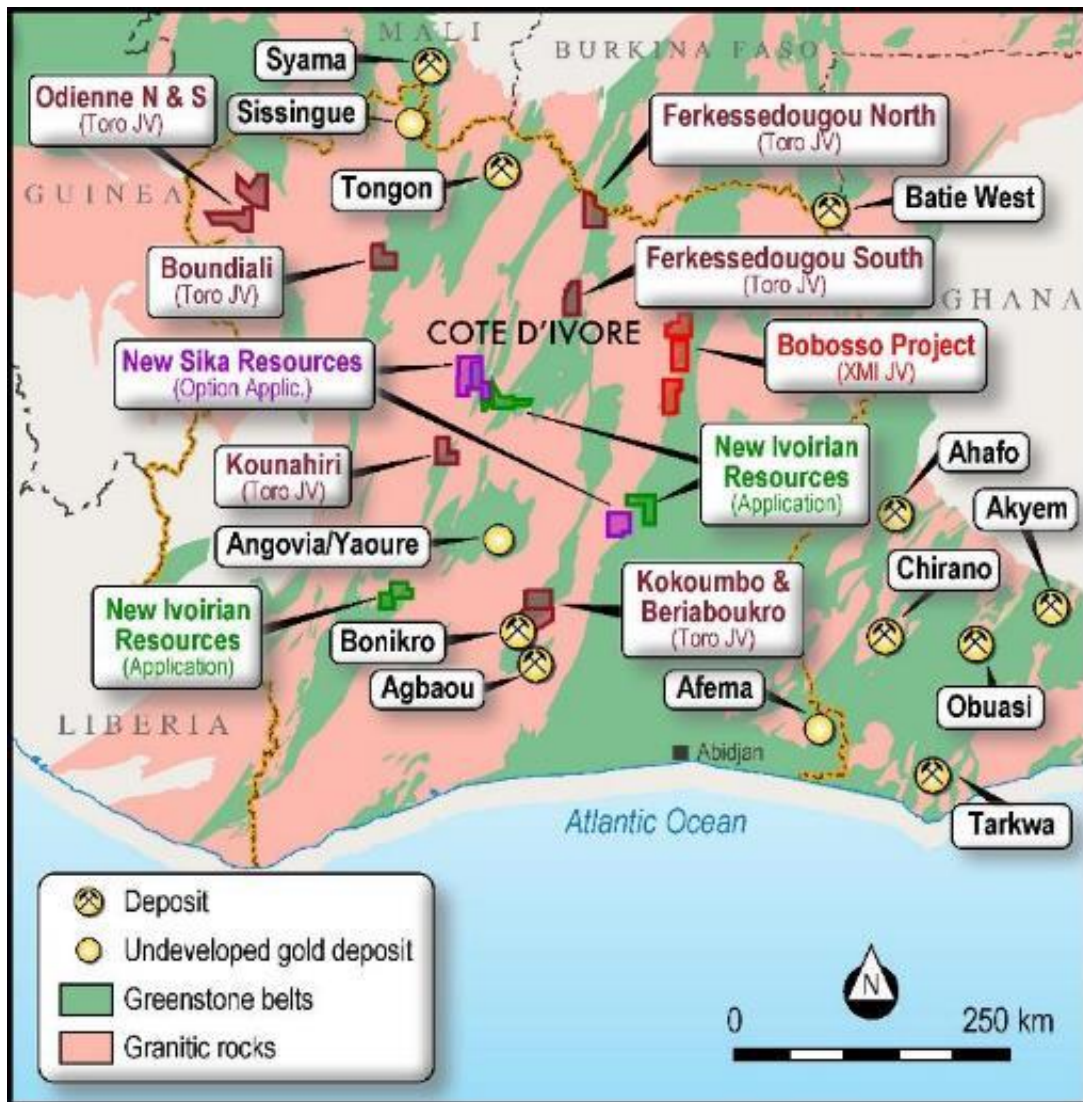
In the Tambiri permit, part of the wider Progress JV Area of Influence (AOI), 5,000m of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling is scheduled to commence in early November. The program will test along strike from the high-grade gold mineralisation drilled by Predictive in 2011-12 (e.g. **5m at 17g/t Au** and **8m at 7.3g/t Au**). This mineralisation is open along strike to the NE and SW. Historic drilling at Tambiri South also intersected **6m at 5.2g/t Au** within a 3.5km long gold geochemical anomaly.



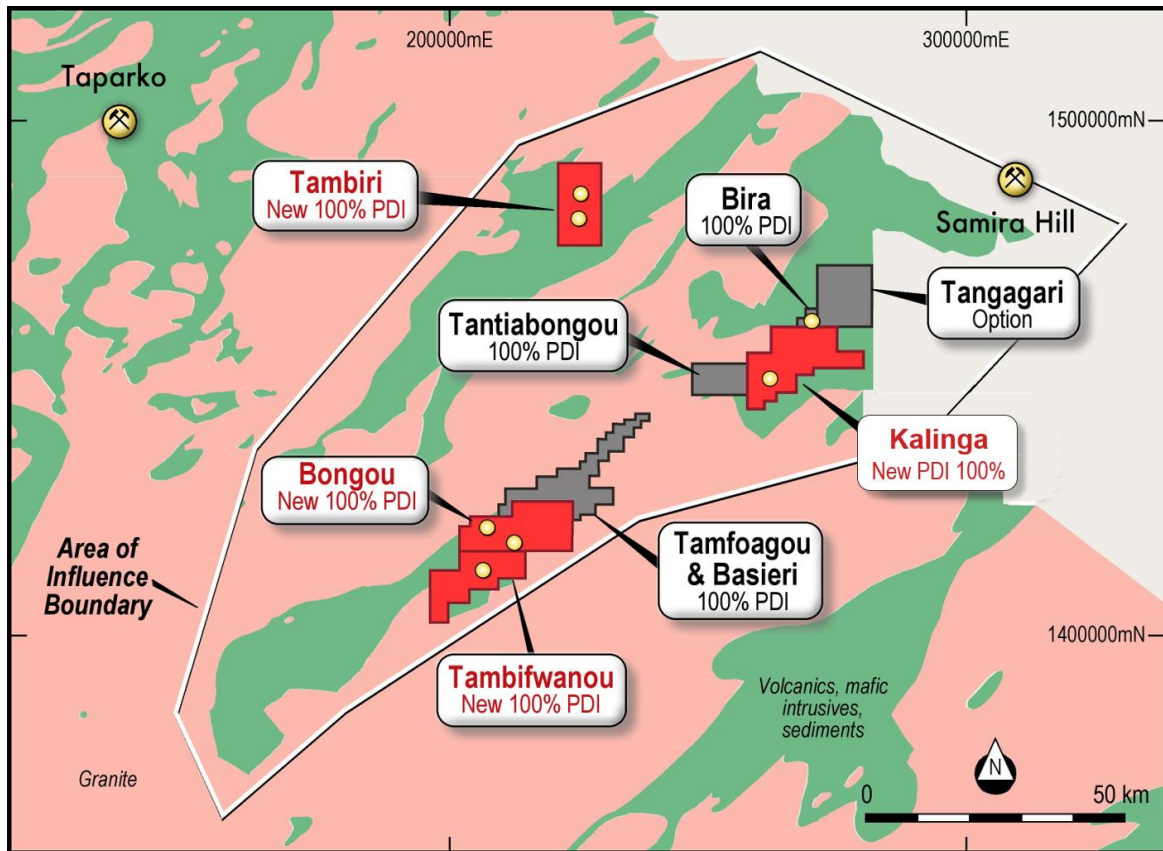
On completion of the Tambiri program, 15,000m of RC drilling is planned to commence in December, testing 10 targets within the Bira, Kalinga and Tantiabongou permits (Figure 6), and is expected to continue into the March Quarter, 2019. This new drilling forms part of the exploration plan for the AOI with both joint venture partners believing it to be highly prospective for multiple gold deposits. First results are due in the second half of December or early in the March Quarter and will be released to market as soon as they become available.



**Figure 6** – RC drill and power auger targets within the Burkina Joint Venture Area of Influence (AOI) including Bira, Kalinga, Tangagri and Tantiabongou permits. Figure courtesy of Progress Minerals (Inc).



**Figure 7** - Locality map showing the Toro JV permits/applications (in brown), permits/applications covered by PDI's agreement with XMI SARL and Progress Minerals Inc over the Bobosso Project (red), the wholly owned Ivoirian Resources SARL permit applications (in green) and the optioned Sika Resources permit applications (in magenta).



**Figure 8 – Burkina Faso Joint Venture Area of Influence Map**

## CORPORATE

The Company held \$1.404M in cash at 30 September 2018 and no debt.

Predictive is conscious of the current difficult market conditions for junior explorers. The Company's business model is well suited to this business environment as exploration largely funded by joint venture partners continues to advance our projects while our own expenditure has been tightly controlled, thereby postponing the requirement to raise more capital. In the past Quarter, we have limited our expenses to \$280,000 while undertaking a high rate of new project evaluation work across West Africa. At the same time, with revision of the Bobosso joint venture arrangements almost finalised, the Company expects to receive C\$493,000 (approximately A\$531,000) in the coming weeks, further strengthening its overall cash position.

For further details please contact:

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Company Secretary  
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Email: [bruce.waddell@predictivediscovery.com](mailto:bruce.waddell@predictivediscovery.com)



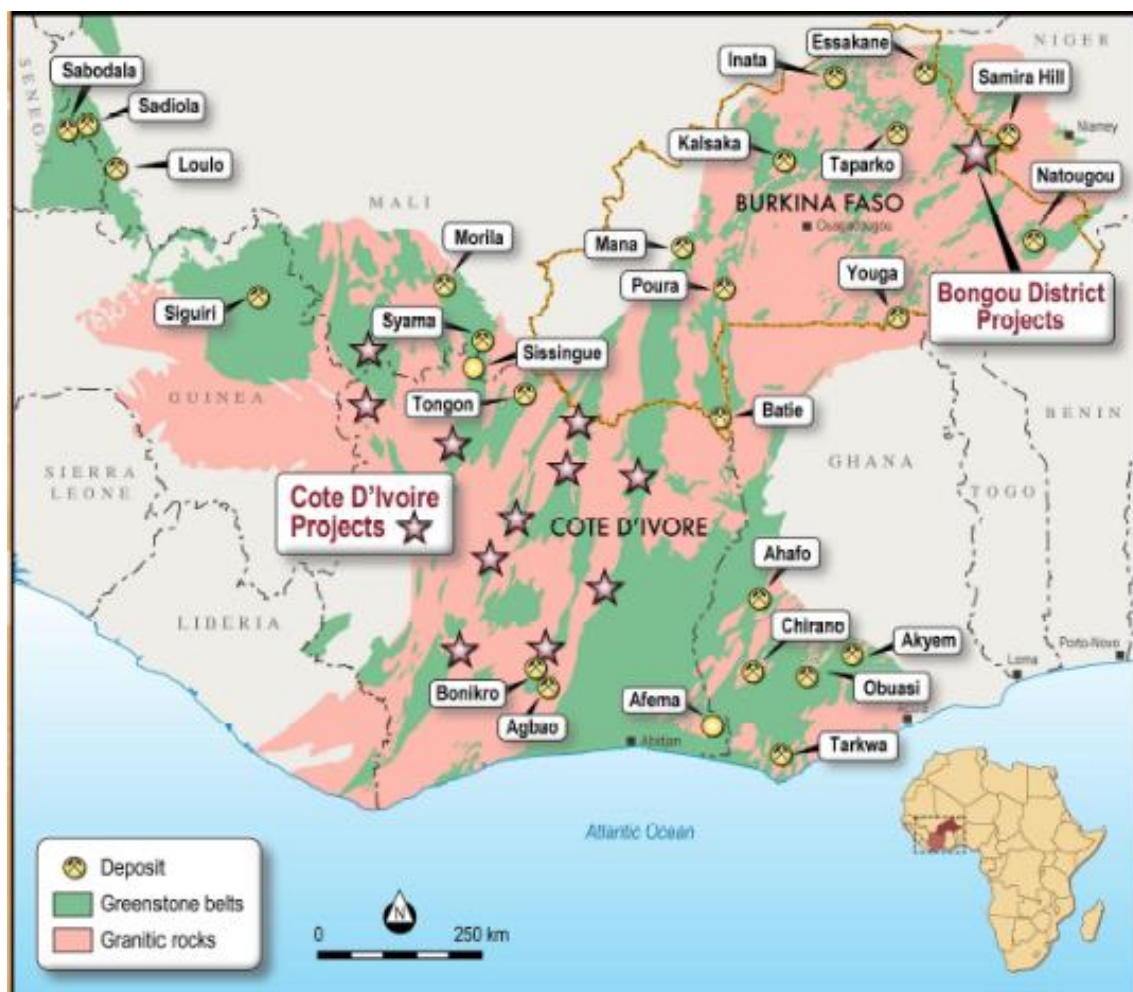
## About Predictive Discovery

Predictive Discovery (ASX: PDI) is focused on 12 projects across West Africa's Mali, Cote D'Ivoire and Burkina Faso (Figure 6) – a proven and prolific gold region.

Our Prospect Generator model of Exploration – Partnership – Growth provides a pipeline of continuous and early stage exploration work with investment exposure to world class gold opportunities and limited downside risk.

Once initial discovery work has been completed we identify a joint venture partner to fund and undergo the exploration work, leveraging their expertise to drive project outcomes and allowing us to realise shareholder value.

Our project generator model, joint venture partners and exposure to a world class gold region are core drivers for our business that allow us to accelerate portfolio potential. A diligent focus on these core drivers make Predictive Discovery an exciting investment opportunity.



**Figure 9** - Map of the Birimian Gold Belt showing major mines/gold deposits and Predictive project areas (stars).



### 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.

**TABLE 1 – SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS – BOUNDIALI NORTH PERMIT**

Sample numbers	Northing (WGS84-29N)	Easting (WGS84 – 29N)	RL	Hole dips	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	Interval	Au (ppb)
Toro sample numbers in the ranges CV08-26598-26600, CV08-79602-79625, CV08-83772-90214.	Refer to Figures 1 and 2 for map locations of all samples	Refer to Figures 1 and 2 for map locations of all samples	See notes	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	Soil samples were collected from 10-50cm depth	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	Not relevant to the samples described in this report	See notes and Figures 1 and 2

Notes: Soil sampling is a reconnaissance exploration technique. In the sampling and sample preparation method used by Toro, soil samples were collected from shallow holes and dried and sieved to -80 mesh at a local field camp. The prepared samples were then sent to the ALS laboratory in Loughrea in Ireland for fire assay analysis. RL ranges for sampled areas of the Boundiali North permit are approximately 350 to 400m. Individual RLs are not reported in this announcement because they are not relevant to interpreting geochemical data of this type.

## SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<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 representativity 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>I 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</p>	<p>The sampling described in this report refers samples obtained from the Boundiali North exploration permit in Cote D'Ivoire.</p> <p>The soil and lag samples were collected from shallow holes with depths between 10 and 50cm.</p>

	mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
<b>Drilling</b>	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).	This is not relevant to a soil sampling program.
<b>Drill Sample Recovery</b>	<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>	This is not relevant to a soil sampling program.
<b>Logging</b>	<p>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	Soil samples are described in terms of soil type, regolith and landscape classification and colour. Descriptions are largely qualitative.
<b>Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation</b>	<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>	The sample preparation method is appropriate and standard for soil samples of this type.

<b>Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests</b>	<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>The analytical method used has a very low (1ppb Au) detection limit which is appropriate for samples of this type.</p>
<b>Verification of Sampling and Assaying</b>	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data</p>	<p>This is not relevant to a soil sampling program.</p>
<b>Location of Data points</b>	<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>Coordinates shown on the locality maps (Figures 1 and 2) are for Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Datum WGS 84, Zone 29 - Northern Hemisphere.</p>
<b>Data Spacing and Distribution</b>	<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 soil sampling grids of 800 x 200m are considered appropriate for reconnaissance exploration grids of this type. No Mineral Resource can be estimated from these data.</p>
<b>Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure</b>	<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>	<p>The samples were collected along east-west lines which were designed to cross cut the regional foliation and structure orientations in permit.</p>
<b>Sample Security</b>	<p>The measures taken to ensure sample security</p>	<p>Samples are stored securely at Toro Gold's field office in Yamoussoukro.</p>

<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 soil sampling 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 North exploration permit was granted to DS Resources SARL in March 2018. Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL in which Predictive holds a 35% stake is earning an 85% interest in the Boundiali North permit by completion of a definitive feasibility study. DS Resources can either fund its 15% share of the joint venture to production or convert its interest into a 1.5% NSR royalty.
<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 BoundialiNorth permit 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</li> </ul> <p>this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</p>	This is not relevant to a soil sampling program. Sample coordinate information is provided in Table 1 and on the maps included in this release.
<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</p>	This is not relevant to a soil sampling program.



	<p>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>	
<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</p> <p>hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</p>	This is not relevant to a soil sampling program.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<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 plan showing the locations of the soil samples, and plus 20ppb gold-anomalous soil samples, is shown in this release.
<b>Balanced Reporting</b>	<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>	Results from all assayed soil samples have been reported.
<b>Other Substantive Exploration Data</b>	<p>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;</p> <p>bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</p>	All relevant, new exploration data is reported in this 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>	Follow- up RC drilling is planned on the permit as outlined in this release.

**TABLE 2 – POWER AUGER RESULTS - BIRA, KALINGA AND TANTIABONGOU PERMITS**

## Power Auger Drillholes – Interface Sample Results

Power auger hole Numbers	Northing (WGS84-31N)	Easting (WGS84 – 31N)	RL	Hole dips	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	Interval	Au (ppb)
PMB02296-2634	Refer to Figure 4 for map location of auger collars	Refer to Figure 4 for map location of auger collars	See notes	All holes were drilled vertically	All holes were drilled vertically so azimuths are not reportable	Average hole depth was 6.5 m. Minimum hole depth was 1m, maximum hole depth was 23m	See notes	See notes	See notes and Figure 4.

Notes: Power auger drilling is a reconnaissance exploration technique. Typically, the last metre of each auger hole represents in situ material which is submitted for assay. Individual drill hole intersections are not reported in this announcement. The RL in the area is approximately 250m. The area is largely flat with little variation between adjacent holes; individual RLs are not reported in this announcement because they are not relevant to interpreting geochemical data of this type.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<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 representativity 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>The sampling described in this report refers to power auger drill samples.</p> <p>In all the power auger drill holes reported here, 1-2kg samples were collected most of which were of saprolite. The samples were collected for gold assaying at the SGS laboratory in Ouagadougou using an aqua regia method with a 1ppb detection limit.</p>
<b>Drilling</b>	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	The power drilling was carried out using a 4WD-mounted power auger rig.

<b>Drill Sample Recovery</b>	<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>Sample recovery is not assessed for power auger drilling as it is a geochemical method. In general, however, recoveries are good because the hole has to be cleared by the screw-type rods in order for the drill rods to advance downwards.</p>
<b>Logging</b>	<p>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>None of these samples will be used in a Mineral Resource estimation. All power auger holes were geologically logged in a qualitative fashion.</p>
<b>Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation</b>	<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>All of the sample is submitted for assay so no sub-sampling is required and the sample is representative of what is in the hole.</p>
<b>Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests</b>	<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>The analytical method used was an SGS aqua regia method with a low detection limit (1ppb) which is appropriate for a geochemical drilling program.</p> <p>Duplicates and blanks were included with the submitted samples. Based on these results and SGS quality control data, the analytical results are judged to be suitable for distinguishing gold anomalous samples from barren samples.</p>

<b>Verification of Sampling and Assaying</b>	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data</p>	Hole twinning is not normally practised with power auger drilling.
<b>Location of Data points</b>	<p>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control</p>	Collar locations were located using a hand held GPS with a location error of +/- 3m. Collar coordinates referenced in the table are for Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Datum WGS 84, Zone 31 - Northern Hemisphere.
<b>Data Spacing and Distribution</b>	<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>Reconnaissance power auger holes were spaced approximately 25m apart on lines approximately 400m apart.</p> <p>This type of drilling is not appropriate for the calculation of any Mineral Resource estimate.</p>
<b>Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure</b>	<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>	Power auger lines are oriented either east-west or north-south, cross-cutting the historic arsenic soil anomaly trend at a high angle in the areas tested.
<b>Sample Security</b>	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Reference samples are stored securely on site.
<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>	<p>The Bira exploration permit was granted to Predictive Discovery Limited in 20 February 2013.</p> <p>Currently, PDI owns 49% of the permit. Progress Minerals International (Inc.) is earning 70% in Bira and a number of nearby permits by expenditure of \$US5 million on exploration and evaluation studies.</p>
<b>Exploration Done by Other Parties</b>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	A substantial amount of exploration was carried out by Anmercusa. This work has been acknowledged previously and the historical drill results were reported to the ASX on 25/1/13.
<b>Geology</b>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Bira, Kalinga and Tantiabongou permits consists of volcano-sedimentary rocks, basalt and granite. The target deposit is type is "orogenic gold".



<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>	<p>See Table 1 and the notes that accompany it. Individual power auger hole results described herein are not reported as the material information required for understanding and interpreting geochemical results of this type are contained in Figure 4, which shows drill hole locations and assay results in representative value ranges.</p>
<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>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>No weighted averaging or truncation methods were used for the power auger results.</p>
<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 cannot be estimated for the power auger drill results.</p>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<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>	<p>An appropriate map is provided in Figure 4.</p>
<b>Balanced Reporting</b>	<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>	<p>The ranges of power auger gold assays shown on Figure 4 meet this requirement.</p>
<b>Other Substantive Exploration Data</b>	<p>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.</p>	<p>There are no other exploration data which have not been reported to the ASX previously or provided in the historical data review in the 2010 Predictive Discovery Limited prospectus.</p>
<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>	

	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	15,000m of RC drilling is planned to follow up these results, commencing in December 2018.
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## APPENDIX 1 – IP SURVEY DETAILS – KOKOUMBO PERMIT

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>	Not applicable – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.
<b>Drilling</b>	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).	Not applicable – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.
<b>Drill Sample Recovery</b>	<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 – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.

<b>Logging</b>	<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 – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.
<b>Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation</b>	<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>	Not applicable – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.
<b>Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests</b>	<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 – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.
<b>Verification of Sampling and Assaying</b>	<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 – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.
<b>Location of Data points</b>	<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.</p> <p>Grid details: WGS84 datum, Zone 30 North.</p>

<b>Data Spacing and Distribution</b>	<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>Gradient array IP station spacing was 50 x 25m. Pole-dipole station spacing was 25m (a=25m, n=10) for an initial orientation survey and 50m (a=50m, n=10) for the 5 lines surveyed.</p> <p>No information is reported that is relevant to a Mineral Resource of Reserve estimation.</p>
<b>Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure</b>	<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>	<p>The gradient array and pole-dipole lines were orientated north-south in order to image south-dipping structures that are orientated approximately east-west.</p>
<b>Sample Security</b>	<p>The measures taken to ensure sample security</p>	<p>Not applicable – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.</p>
<b>Audits or Reviews</b>	<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 undertaken.</p>
<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>	<p>The Kookumbo exploration permit was granted in June 2013. PDI Cote D'Ivoire SARL is earning a 90% interest in the Kokumbo permit from local partner, Ivoir Negoce. PDI Cote D'Ivoire SARL is a wholly owned subsidiary of PDI. Toro Gold Limited has earned a 65% interest in PDI Cote D'Ivoire SARL.</p>
<b>Exploration Done by Other Parties</b>	<p>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</p>	<p>Extensive historical exploration has been carried out on the Kokumbo permit and was acknowledged and described in PDI's release to the ASX dated 10/6/14.</p>
<b>Geology</b>	<p>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</p>	<p>The geology of Kokoumbo consists of granite, metasediments, mafic volcanics and intrusives, and conglomerates. Quartz-vein hosted mineralisation observed at Kokoumbo is considered to be of the orogenic gold type.</p>
<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>	<p>Not applicable – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.</p>



<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>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	Not applicable – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.
<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>	Not applicable – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<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 1.
<b>Balanced Reporting</b>	<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 – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.
<b>Other Substantive Exploration Data</b>	<p>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.</p>	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>	Diamond drilling to test targets generated by this survey are currently in progress.

## APPENDIX 2 – IP SURVEY DETAILS – BOBOSSO PERMIT

### Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code Explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Sampling Technique</b>		Not applicable – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.

	<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>	
<b>Drilling</b>	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).	Not applicable – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.
<b>Drill Sample Recovery</b>	<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 – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.
<b>Logging</b>	<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 – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.
<b>Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation</b>	<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>	Not applicable – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.

	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.	
<b>Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests</b>	<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 – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.
<b>Verification of Sampling and Assaying</b>	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data</p>	Not applicable – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.
<b>Location of Data points</b>	<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.</p> <p>Grid details: WGS84 datum, Zone 31 North.</p>
<b>Data Spacing and Distribution</b>	<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>Pole-dipole station spacing was 50 (a=50m, n=10), line spacing was 400m.</p> <p>No information is reported that is relevant to a Mineral Resource of Reserve estimation.</p>
<b>Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure</b>	<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>	Five survey lines were orientated east-north-east and three cross-cutting lines were orientated south-south-east in order to image the variously orientated structures in the Bobosso project area.
<b>Sample Security</b>	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Not applicable – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.

<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 undertaken.
<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 Wendene exploration permit (on which the Bobosso prospect is located) was granted to XMI SARL in December 2015. Progress Minerals Inc has earned 30% by expenditure of \$US1 million on exploration. Predictive holds 30% and West Africa Venture Investments (WAVI) holds 40%.
<b>Exploration Done by Other Parties</b>	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.
<b>Geology</b>	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".
<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>	Not applicable – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.
<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>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	Not applicable – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.
<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>	Not applicable – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.

<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.	An appropriate map is included – Figure 2.
<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.	Not applicable – this release refers to a ground geophysical survey.
<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>	RC drilling to test the Bobosso prospect, partly guided by the results of this survey, is in progress.

## TENEMENT STATUS – SEPTEMBER QUARTER, 2018

Name	Number	Location	Area (sq. km)	PDI equity	Changes in holding during September Quarter, 2018
Kalinga (formerly Fouli)	Arrêté 2014-294/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	186	49%	None
Tantiabongou	Arrêté 2017-054 /MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	50	49%	None
Tambifwanou (formerly Sirba)	Arrêté 2017-119/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	136	49%	None
Bongou (formerly Madyabari)	Arrêté 2017-121/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	171	49%	None
Tamfoagou	Arrêté 2017-132/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	83	49%	None
Tangagari	Arrêté 2013-37 /MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	94	Earning 46.5%; current equity 0% (until final cash	Renewal in progress.



				payment is made)	
Tambiri (formerly Bangaba)	Arrêté 2017-120/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	127	46.5%	None
Bira	Arrêté 2016-129/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	12	49%	None
Basieri	Arrêté 2017-133/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	73	49%	None
Kokoumbo	Mining exploration permit No. 307	Cote D'Ivoire	300	Predictive CI earning 90%. PDI now owns 35% of Predictive CI.	None
Ferkessedoug ou South	Mining exploration permit No. 310	Cote D'Ivoire	290	35%	None
Boundiali	Mining exploration permit No. 414	Cote D'Ivoire	299	35%	None
Boundiali North	Mining exploration permit – number not allocated	Cote D'Ivoire	350	Predictive CI can earn 85% in the permit. PDI currently owns 35% of Predictive CI.	None.
Kounahiri	Mining exploration permit No. 317	Cote D'Ivoire	260	35%	None
Bassawa	Mining exploration permit No. 570	Cote D'Ivoire	400	37% beneficial interest	None
Wendene	Mining exploration permit No. 572	Cote D'Ivoire	400	37% beneficial interest	None
Dabakala	Mining exploration permit application	Cote D'Ivoire	400	37% beneficial interest	None

Beriaboukro (Toumodi)	Mining exploration permit No. 464	Cote D'Ivoire	400	Predictive CI can earn 85% in the permit. PDI currently owns 35% of Predictive CI.	None
Ferkessedoug ou North	Mining exploration permit No. 367	Cote D'Ivoire	400	Predictive CI can earn 85% in the permit. PDI currently owns 35% of Predictive CI.	None
Odienne North	Mining exploration permit application	Cote D'Ivoire	400	Subject to it being granted, Predictive CI can earn 85% in the permit. PDI currently owns 35% of Predictive CI.	None
Odienne South	Mining exploration permit application	Cote D'Ivoire	400	Subject to it being granted, Predictive CI can earn 85% in the permit. PDI currently owns 35% of Predictive CI.	None
Cape Clear	EL 5434	Victoria, Australia	63	25%	EL renewal received.

## Appendix 5B

# Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

### Name of entity

PREDICTIVE DISCOVERY LIMITED

### ABN

11 127 171 877

### Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
<b>1. Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
1.1 Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation*	(123)	(123)
(b) development		
(c) production		
(d) staff costs**		
(e) administration and corporate costs*	(163)	(163)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)		
1.4 Interest received	6	6
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid		
1.6 Income taxes paid		
1.7 Research and development refunds		
1.8 Other (provide details if material)**	-	-
<b>1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>(280)</b>	<b>(280)</b>

\*The company's accounting policy allocates staff costs to activities and are accordingly included in items 1.2 (a) and 1.2 (e).

\*\*Includes a payment by Toro Gold Ltd of \$65,856 under terms of agreement in Quarter 1 and previously incorrectly included 1.2 (a)

<b>2. Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
(b) tenements (see item 10)		
(c) investments		

<b>Consolidated statement of cash flows</b>	<b>Current quarter \$A'000</b>	<b>Year to date (3 months) \$A'000</b>
(d) other non-current assets		
2.2 Proceeds from the disposal of:		
(a) property, plant and equipment		
(b) tenements (see item 10)		
(c) investments		
(d) other non-current assets		
2.3 Cash flows from loans to other entities		
2.4 Dividends received (see note 3)		
2.5 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
<b>2.6 Net cash from / (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>3. Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
3.1 Proceeds from issues of shares	-	-
3.2 Proceeds from issue of convertible notes		
3.3 Proceeds from exercise of share options		
3.4 Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	-	-
3.5 Proceeds from borrowings		
3.6 Repayment of borrowings		
3.7 Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings		
3.8 Dividends paid		
3.9 Other (provide details if material)		
<b>3.10 Net cash from / (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>4. Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period</b>		
4.1 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,684	1,684
4.2 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(280)	(280)
4.3 Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	-	-
4.4 Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	-
4.5 Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
<b>4.6 Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>1,404</b>



<b>5. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents</b> at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	<b>Current quarter \$A'000</b>	<b>Previous quarter \$A'000</b>
5.1 Bank balances	584	584
5.2 Call deposits	820	820
5.3 Bank overdrafts		
5.4 Other (provide details)		
<b>5.5 Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>1,404</b>

**6. Payments to directors of the entity and their associates**

- 6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2
- 6.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3
- 6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2

<b>Current quarter \$A'000</b>
60
-

Fees paid to directors

**7. Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates**

- 7.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2
- 7.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3
- 7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2

<b>Current quarter \$A'000</b>
-
-

## Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

<b>8. Financing facilities available</b> <i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position</i>	<b>Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000</b>	<b>Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000</b>
8.1 Loan facilities		
8.2 Credit standby arrangements		
8.3 Other (please specify)		
8.4 Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.		

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<b>9. Estimated cash outflows for next quarter</b>	<b>\$A'000</b>
9.1 Exploration and evaluation	330
9.2 Development	
9.3 Production	
9.4 Staff costs	
9.5 Administration and corporate costs	215
9.6 Other (provide details if material)	
<b>9.7 Total estimated cash outflows</b>	<b>545</b>

<b>10. Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)</b>	<b>Tenement reference and location</b>	<b>Nature of interest</b>	<b>Interest at beginning of quarter</b>	<b>Interest at end of quarter</b>
10.1 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced				
10.2 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased				

### **Compliance statement**

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.



Sign here:

(Company secretary)

Date: 31 October 2018

Print name: Eric Moore

### **Notes**

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.
2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.