predictive discovery

ASX Announcement

15 July 2019

RC AND TRENCH RESULTS GROW BOUNDIALI POTENTIAL IN COTE D'IVOIRE

SUMMARY

- A 91-hole reconnaissance Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program, totalling 6,229m, was carried out in April-May 2019 on the Boundiali North permit as part of the 2019 Toro Joint Venture exploration program, focused on the Boundiali and Ferkessedougou North Projects.
- Initial assay results are reported from 56 of the 91 RC holes (totalling 3,813m) on the Boundiali North permit along with a further 16 RC holes, totalling 1,612m, from infill drilling on the Boundiali South permit.
- Assays from 22 trenches (totalling 6,809m) at Boundiali North are also reported.
- **New zones of primary gold mineralisation have been discovered at Boundiali North**, adding significantly to the overall potential of the Boundiali Project

BOUNDIALI NORTH – RC DRILLING

- Broad spaced RC drilling tested three strong gold-in-soil anomalies with a combined length of 7.7km[1] within the previously defined broad, 14km long zone of soil anomalies. Results confirm the discovery of primary gold mineralisation beneath two of the soil anomalies so far, with better intersections to date including:
  - BNRC012 - **5m at 3.49g/t gold** from 28m
  - BNRC014 - **7m at 1.43g/t gold** from 18m
  - BNRC015 - **8m at 1.80g/t gold** from 35m
  - BNRC016 - **3m at 6.61g/t gold** from 45m
  - BNRC031 - **11m at 1.20g/t gold** from 4m
  - BNRC031 - **30m at 1.08g/t gold** from 32m
  - BNRC032 - **10m at 3.14g/t gold** from 53m
  - BNRC032 - **32m at 1.46g/t gold** from 80m
  - BRNC047 - **3m at 4.73g/t gold** from 34m

BOUNDIALI NORTH – TRENCHING

- 6,809m of reconnaissance trenching encountered wide zones of anomalous gold with multiple intersections of higher values, including:
  - BNTR002 - **2m at 4.96g/t gold**
  - BNTR003A - **14m at 1.01g/t** within a **162m long section averaging 0.42g/t gold**
  - BNTR004 - **2m at 5.09g/t gold** within a **60m long section averaging 0.48g/t gold**
  - BNTR005 - **14m at 1.80g/t gold** within a **34m long section averaging 0.92g/t gold**
  - BNTR007 - **24m at 2.29g/t gold** within a **58m long section averaging 1.10g/t gold**
  - BNTR008 - **10m at 2.24g/t gold** within a **66m long section averaging 0.50g/t gold**

[1] ASX Announcement - NEW RESULTS FROM BOUNDIALI NORTH REVEAL THREE ZONES OF STRONG GOLD-IN-SOIL ANOMALIES
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/ebb8d750-c2d.pdf

BOUNDIALI SOUTH (NYANGBOUE) – INFILL RC DRILLING

- 31-hole hole RC Infill drilling program testing a 720m section of the 1.2km-long Nyangboue gold mineralised zone was completed in April with highly encouraging results from the first 15 holes including **27m at 2.42g/t gold**[2] reported in May 2019.
- Results are reported from the 16 more holes (totalling 1,612m) with significant gold results returned including some high-grade values. The better results included:
    - BRC186 - **2m at 7.87g/t gold** from 62m
    - BRC190 - **10m at 1.5g/t gold** from 49m
    - BRC191 - **2m at 5.18g/t gold** from 2m
    - BRC193 - **4m at 4.65g/t gold** from 0m
    - BRC196 - **2m at 16.12g/t gold** from 18m
    - BRC197 - **2m at 5.36g/t gold** from 64m
- Follow-up drilling, totalling 16 holes and 1,874m, was carried out on several sections in June with results pending.

"The drilling and trenching programs at Boundiali have further enhanced the potential of both permits to host large tonnages of gold mineralisation with significant new gold mineralised zones outlined by these results. Also, large areas of gold-in-soil anomalies remain untested on the Boundiali Project offering substantial opportunity to discover more mineralisation on both permits. Following the wet season break, the Toro Joint Venture will continue to aggressively explore the 14km-long zone of gold-in-soil anomalies in Boundiali North, as well as the 6km-long Nyangboue gold geochemical anomaly, with further drilling and trenching programs expected.

The joint venture is now focused on advancing the Boundiali and Ferkessedougou North projects, with highly encouraging drill results obtained on both projects. These discoveries provide further evidence that Cote D'Ivoire and the wider Birimian greenstone belt of West Africa are the best places globally to make greenfield gold discoveries." **– Commented Predictive Discovery Managing Director Paul Roberts**

BOUNDIALI PROJECT - NEXT STEPS

- The Boundiali Project contains multiple high priority targets over 20km of gold geochemical anomalies, which are being systematically tested with trenching and drilling programs.
- Further assay results are pending from a further 35 RC holes at Boundiali North and 16 holes from Boundiali South (Nyangboue Prospect).
- Discovery of new gold mineralisation at Boundiali North and additional encouraging results at Boundiali South have expanded the Boundiali Project's potential. Also, there are large areas of gold-anomalous soils that remain untested by drilling within the 14 km long zone of soil anomalies at Boundiali North. After the wet season, further drilling and/or trenching programs are expected to be announced on the Boundiali Project.

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

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

These new results come form part of the Toro Joint Venture's exploration program in Cote D'Ivoire with a 2018-19 budget of approximately A$4 million and a current focus on the Boundiali and Ferkessedougou North Projects each of which contain recent gold discoveries and excellent potential to find more gold mineralisation.

The Company has interests in approximately 5,000km^2 of prospective landholdings across the world-class Birimian greenstone belts of Cote D'Ivoire (Figure 1).

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

BOUNDIALI PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Boundiali Project consists of two permits – Boundiali North and Boundiali South - which cover 29km of strike length within a very well-mineralised greenstone belt. The southern portion of the belt remains underexplored with a significant opportunity to discover new, large gold deposits.

Predictive's first exploration program on the permit was a BLEG stream sediment survey[3] in 2014 which discovered a series of gold stream sediment anomalies, the strongest of which was downstream of the Nyangboue prospect. Subsequent soil sampling by joint venture partner Toro Gold Limited in 2015-16 revealed the 6km-long Nyangboue gold geochemical anomaly[4].

A 2016 RC drilling program then identified gold mineralisation extending over at least 1.2km of strike in the southern part of the anomaly. In 2015 reconnaissance sampling across the permit resulted in the discovery of three drill targets, Nyangboue (a 6km-long soil anomaly), Nyangboue South (a 2.5 km-long soil anomaly) and Gbemou (a 3km long soil anomaly). Initial RC drilling in 2016/17 on the Nyangboue Prospect returned a series of excellent drill results including **30m at 8.3g/t gold** from 39m and **28m at 4.04g/t gold** from 3m[5].

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

Following the soil sampling program, the Toro joint venture completed a 6,809m trenching program over the Boundiali North permit.

In March 2019, an RC drill rig began work on an infill drilling program at Boundiali South (Nyangboue) and in April it was moved to Boundiali North where a substantial reconnaissance RC drill program was completed, testing targets identified from the trenching and soil geochemistry.

BOUNDIALI NORTH – RC DRILLING (DETAILED)

The Joint Venture has completed a 91-hole (totalling 6,229m) reconnaissance RC drilling program, testing targets BN1, BN2 and BN3, which were identified from soil sampling in 2018 (Figure 5). Results received to date from the drilling have confirmed the discovery of primary gold mineralisation beneath BN1 and BN2 with some holes returning wide zones of lower grade mineralisation including multiple intercepts above 0.5g/t gold, the reported cut-off grade.

The geology encountered was similar to Boundiali South (Nyangboue) including sandstones, siltstones, argillites and very minor granite. The depth of weathering is variable but averages approximately 40m.

Better drill intercepts received to date are as follows:

[3] ASX Announcements - Cote D'Ivoire: Geochemical Results Highlight New Gold Systems
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/c3c4a978-48b.pdf
[4] ASX Announcements - Cote D'Ivoire Soil Anomaly Strengthened by New Gold Results
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/3d99c48d-f58.pdf
[5] ASX Announcement - 30m at 8.3 g/t Au from Boundiali, Cote D'Ivoire
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/9d7ee0bf-2a8.pdf
[6] ASX Announcement - 13KM LONG GOLD-IN-SOIL ANOMALY AT BOUNDIALI NORTH, COTE D'IVOIRE
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/970fd2cc-0a4.pdf

Hole No.	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Broad lower grade gold mineralised zones including reported intercept(s)
BNRC012	28	5	3.49	**56m at 0.68g/t Au (4-60m). Stopped in mineralisation.**
BNRC014	18	7	1.43	
BNRC015	35	8	1.80	**21m at 1.23g/t Au (25-46m).**
BNRC016	**45**	**3**	**6.61**	**51m at 0.96g/t Au (0-51m).**
BNRC023	57	4	2.67	**30m at 0.76g/t Au (57-87m).**
BNRC026	17	4	2.49	
BNRC031	4	11	1.20	**76m at 0.77g/t Au (0-77m).**
BNRC031	**32**	**30**	**1.08**	
BNRC032	**53**	**10**	**3.14**	**59m at 1.44g/t Au (53-112m).**
BNRC032	**80**	**32**	**1.46**	
BNRC046	43	16	0.82	48m at 0.63g/t Au (11-59m).
BNRC047	34	3	4.73	

Results are pending from a further 35 RC holes, including the holes which tested target BN3.

Drilling was completed on variable section spacings, typically between 160 and 320m, on selected areas. The RC holes were angled at -50° and typically drilled to 60m downhole. Some holes were drilled deeper with a maximum downhole depth of 120m (vertical depth 77m). The drill program was carried out by West African-based contractor Geodrill and drill samples were assayed by bottle roll cyanidation at Bureau Veritas in Abidjan. Gold mineralised intercepts obtained by this method will be re-assayed later by fire assay at ALS, Loughrea in Ireland. This may result in higher values as bottle roll cyanidation is a partial leach method.

Table 1 contains a complete record of the gold intercepts received so far from the RC drill program along with more details of the drilling methods.

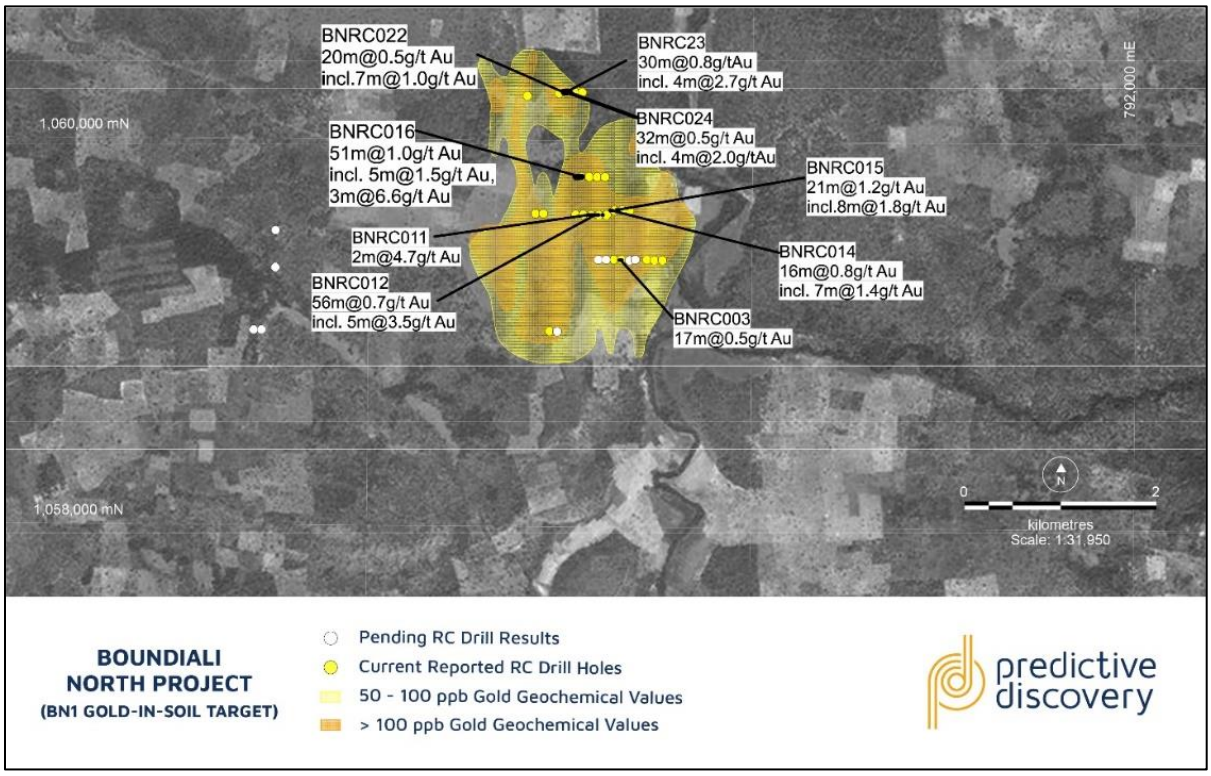

Figure 2 – Current and pending RC Drill holes beneath the BN1 gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly

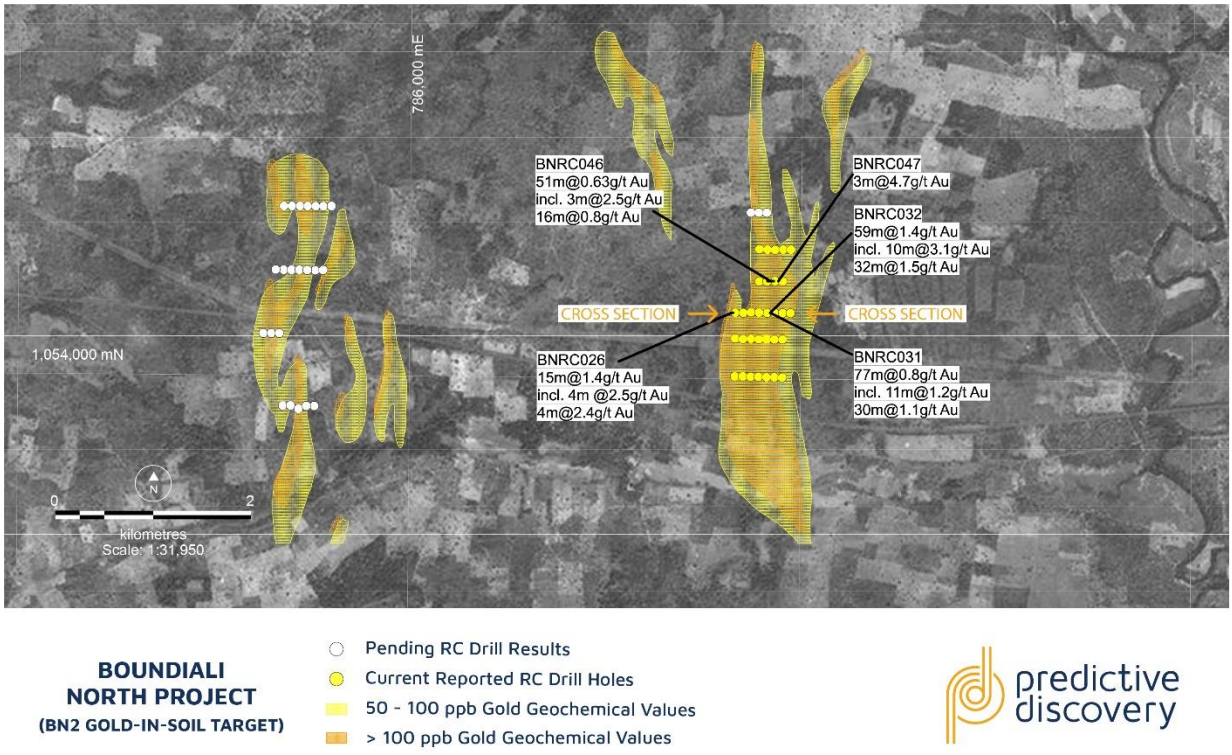

Figure 3 – Current and pending RC Drill holes beneath the BN2 (at right) and BN3 (at left) gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies

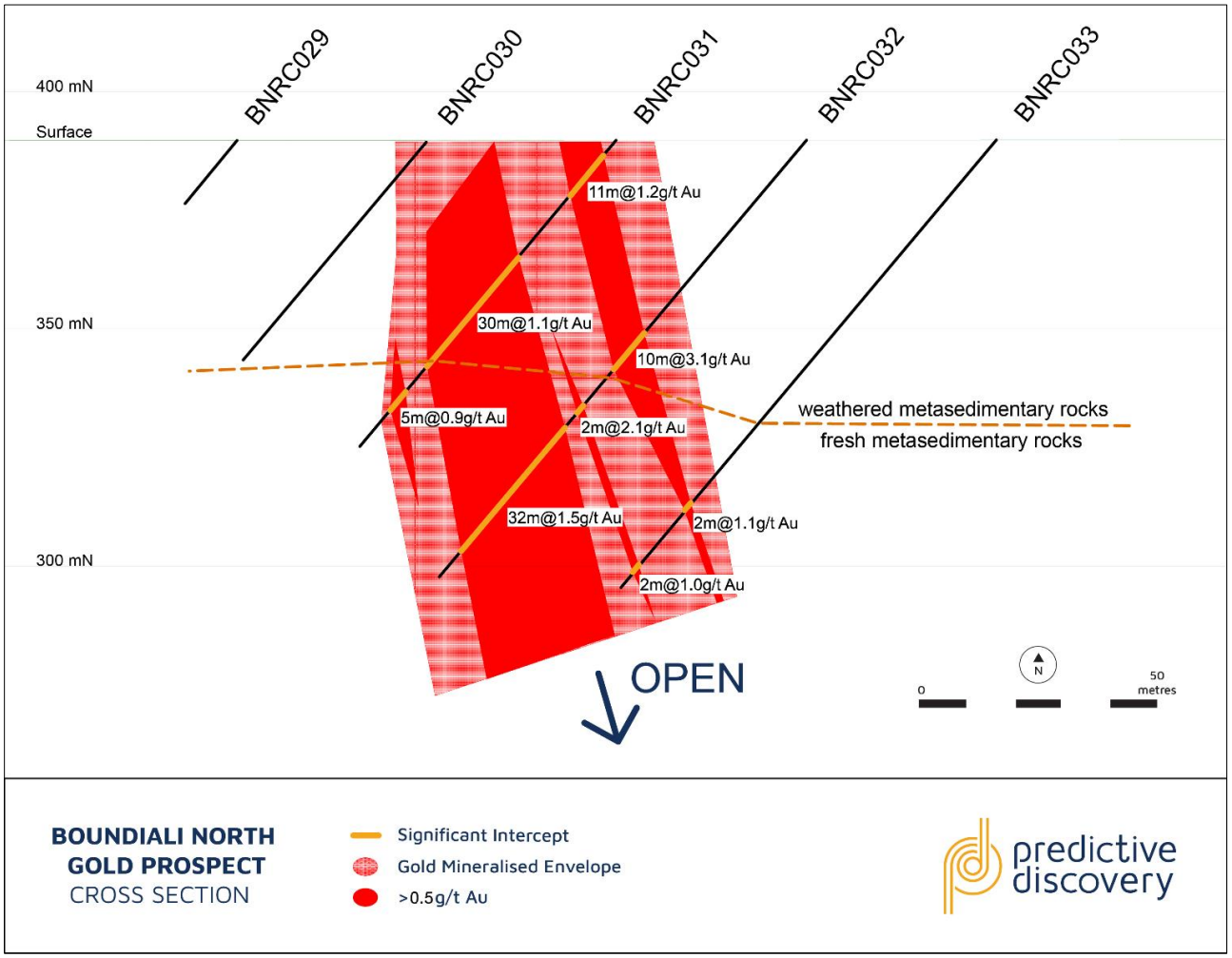

Figure 4 - Cross section through prospect BN2 (see Figure 3 for location)

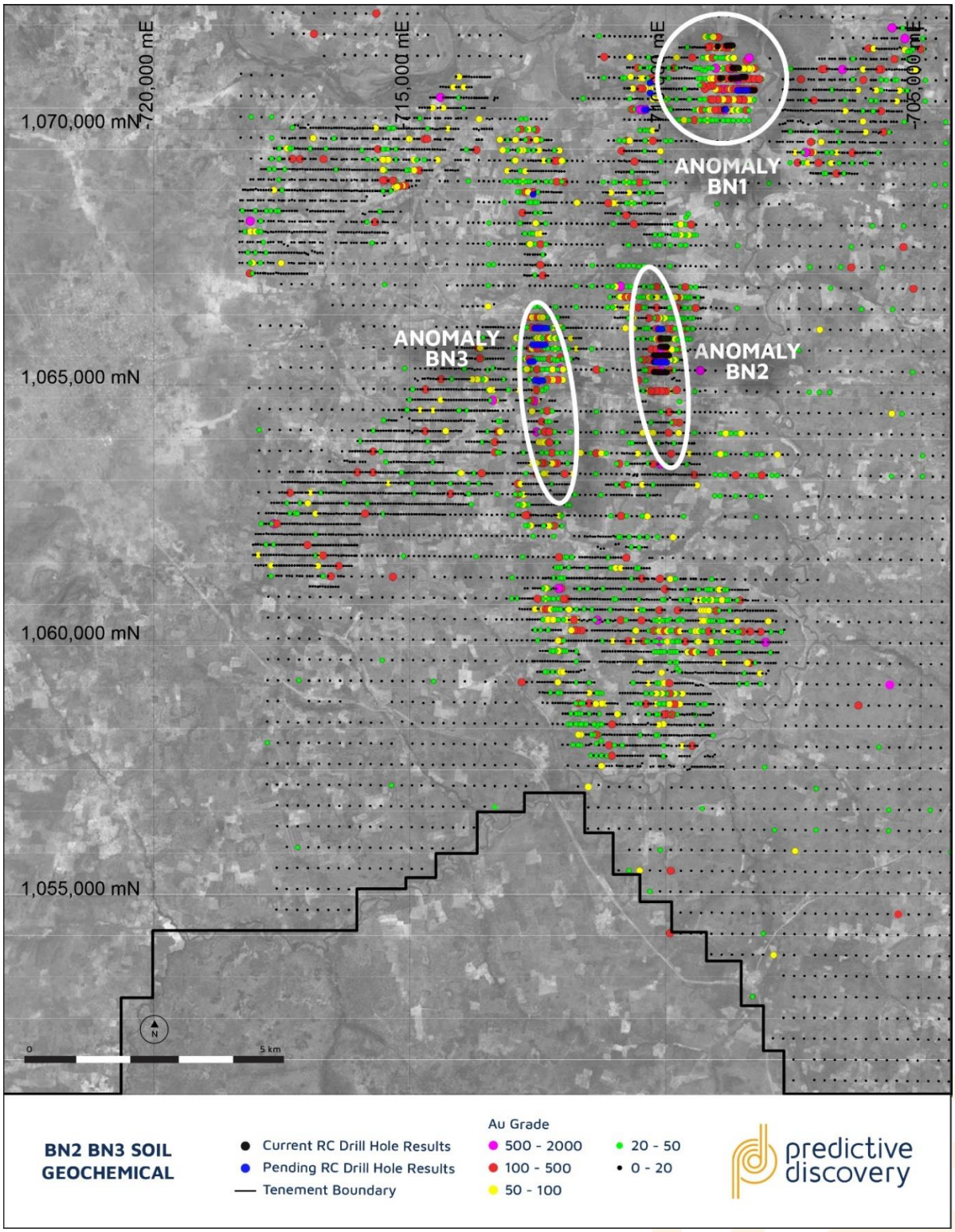

Figure 5 – Boundiali North soil geochemical map results highlighting BN1, BN2 and BN3 targets overlain with current and pending RC drill holes

BOUNDIALI NORTH – TRENCHING PROGRAM (DETAILED)

The Joint Venture completed 22 trenches (totalling 6,809m) with the highest values recorded from zones coincident with soil anomalies BN1 (Figure 6) and BN2 (Figure 7). As with the drilling, the trenches also encountered broad zones of lower grade mineralisation containing multiple intercepts above 0.5g/t gold, the reported cut-off grade.

Better trench results included the following:

Trench_ID	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Broad lower grade gold mineralised zones including reported intercepts
BNTR002	196	2	4.96	
BNTR003A	354	14	1.01	**162m at 0.43g/t Au.**
BNTR004	350	2	5.09	**60m at 0.48g/t Au**
BNTR005	46	14	1.80	**34m at 0.92g/t Au**
BNTR007	0	24	2.29	**58m at 1.10g/t Au**
BNTR008	134	10	2.24	**66m at 0.50g/t Au**

The trenching program was designed to identify new targets in shallow mineralisation for follow up drill testing. The trenching will also assist in understanding the geometry of gold mineralisation reported from the most recent RC drilling program.

The widest zone of low-grade mineralisation was encountered in trench BNTRC003A **(162m at 0.43g/t Au** including **14m at 1.01g/t)** and was terminated on a deep, artisanal open-pit gold working (Figure 8).

The trenches were dug to an average downhole depth of 2m. The trenching program was carried out using a backhoe and the samples were assayed by bottle roll cyanidation at Bureau Veritas in Abidjan.

Table 2 contains a complete record of the gold intercepts from the trenches along with more details of the sampling method.

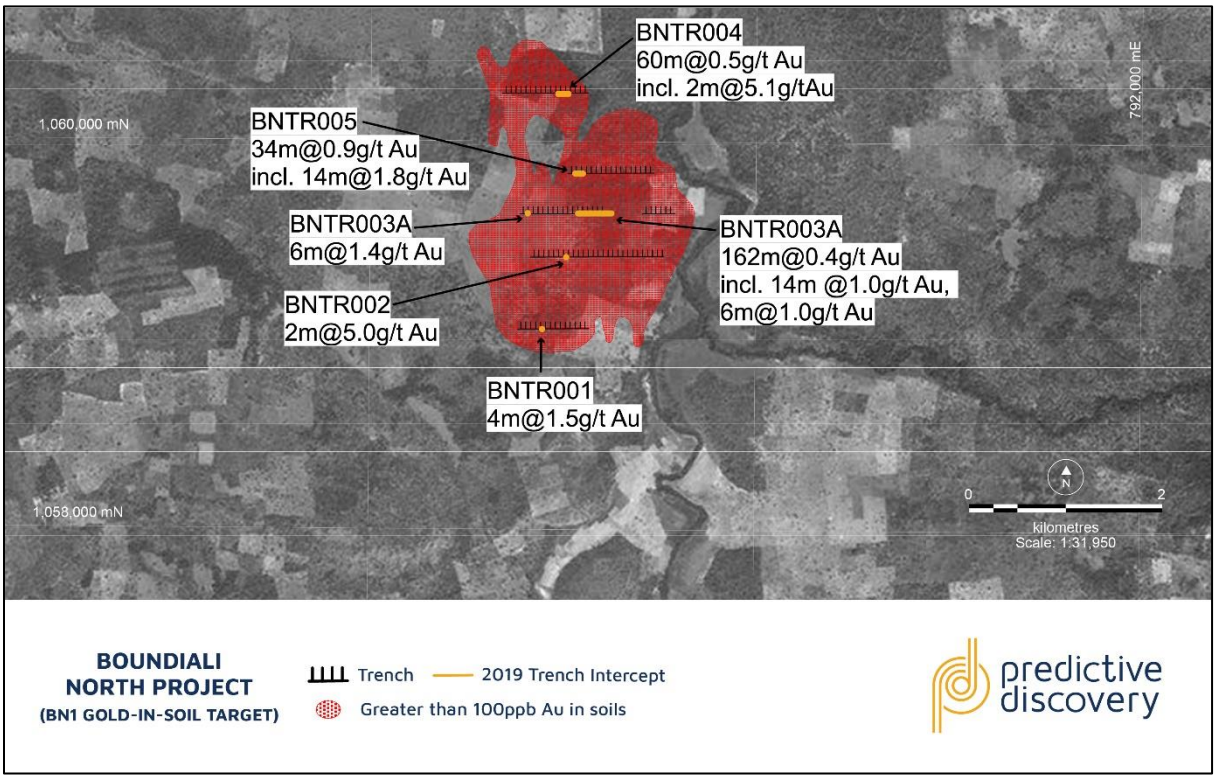

Figure 6 – Boundiali North target BN1 with trench lines and significant results

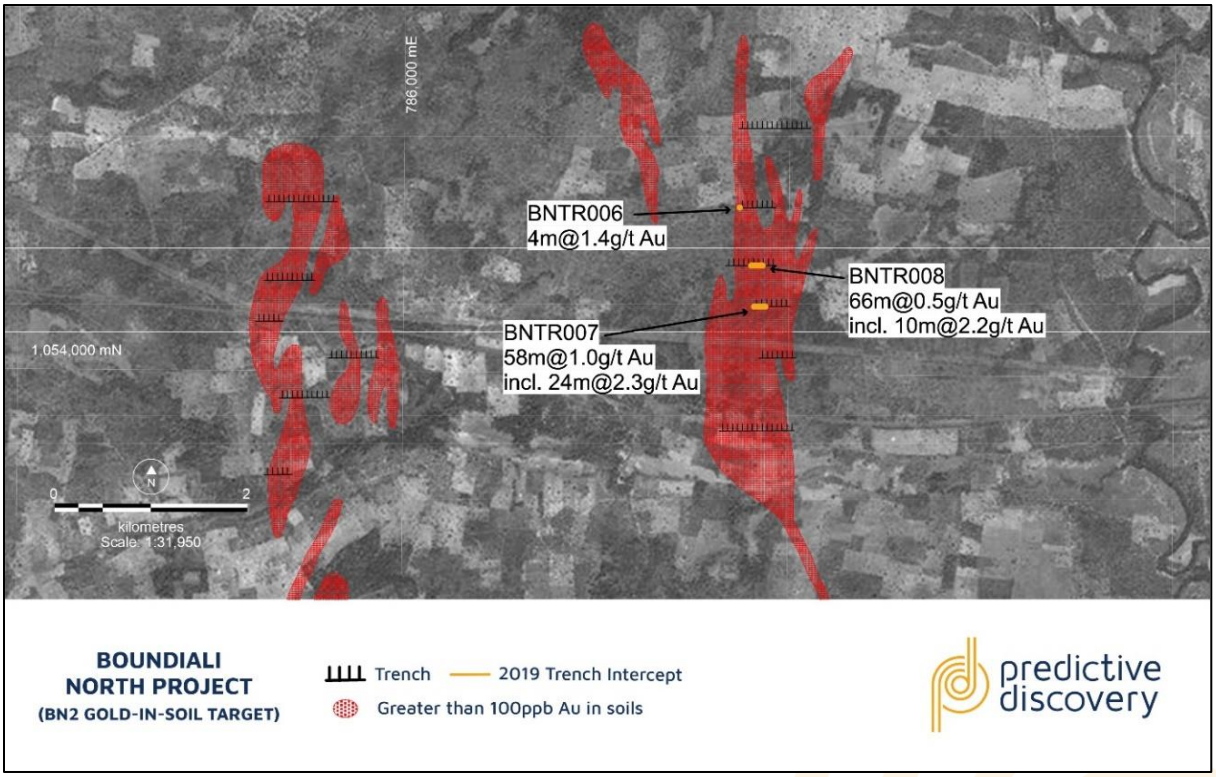

Figure 7 - Boundiali North targets BN2 and BN3 (at right and left respectively) with trench lines and significant results

Figure 8 – Boundiali North trench BNTRC003A terminated (at its eastern end) on the above artisanal workings

BOUNDIALI SOUTH– INFILL RC DRILLING (DETAILED)

Additional results from the Company's highly encouraging 31-hole (totalling 3,324m) infill RC drilling program (Figure 9) at the Nyangboue Prospect were received. Numerous significant gold results were previously returned including good widths and high grades, including **27m at 2.42g/t gold**[7]. Multiple +1g/t gold intercepts were recorded in every hole and the mineralisation remains open at depth.

Infill drilling was testing a 720m section of the 1.2km-long Nyangboue gold mineralised zone, with previous RC and diamond drill results including[8][9]:

- **30m at 8.30g/t gold** from 39m, including **1.5m at 56.9g/t gold** and 4.5m at 26.5g/t gold
- **28m at 4.04g/t gold** from 3m, including **1m at 49.7g/t gold**
- **20m at 10.46g/t gold** from 38m, including **1m at 145.5g/t gold**

Results from 16 more RC holes (totalling 1,612m), covering the southern 320m of strike length tested by the infill drill program, are reported here. Intercepts tended to be thinner than the broader zones with multiple intercepts intersected further north on the infill grid (Figure 9), however gold grades, where encountered, are generally quite high. Better intercepts included the following:

Hole No.	Depth from (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Broad lower grade gold mineralised zones including reported intercept
BRC186	62	2	7.87	**65m at 0.64g/t Au (29-94m).**
BRC190	49	10	1.50	
BRC191	2	2	5.18	
BRC193	0	4	4.65	
BRC196	18	2	16.12	
BRC197	64	2	5.36	

The metasedimentary geological units strike north-north-east and dip steeply to the east, however the 2017 diamond drilling program showed that visible gold was associated with west-north-west dipping quartz veins. The RC holes were therefore drilled to the east, angled at -60° and drilled to a maximum downhole depth of 150m (vertical depth 130m).

The drill program was carried out by West African-based contractor Geodrill and the drill samples were assayed by bottle roll cyanidation at Bureau Veritas in Abidjan. Gold mineralised intercepts will be reassayed later by fire assay at ALS, Loughrea in Ireland.

A further 16 holes, totalling 1,874m, following up results reported previously, were drilled on several sections in June. Results are pending.

Table 3 contains a complete record of the gold intercepts from those holes along with more details of the drilling method.

[7] ASX Announcement - NEW DRILL RESULTS STRENGTHEN BOUNDIALI PROJECT IN COTE D'IVOIRE
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/e0054bbf-ebc.pdf
[8] ASX Announcement - 30M AT 8.3 G/T AU FROM BOUNDIALI, COTE D'IVOIRE
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/9d7ee0bf-2a8.pdf
[9] ASX Announcement – MORE HIGH GOLD GRADES FROM BOUNDIALI DRILLING, COTE D'IVOIRE
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/b92b1d95-0db.pdf

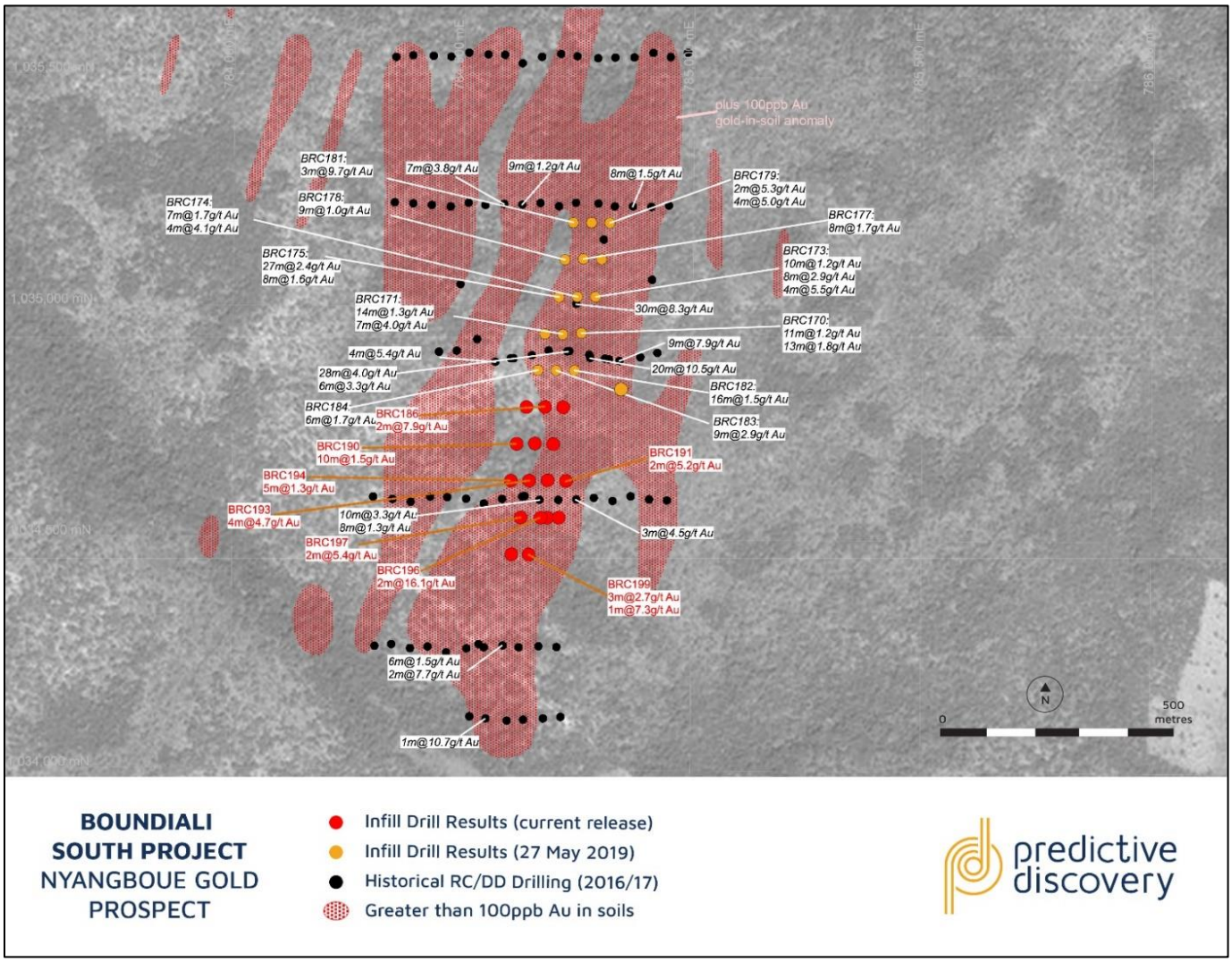

Figure 4 – Boundiali South, Nyangboue Prospect with current and historical RC and DD holes

TABLE 1 – BOUNDIALI NORTH RC DRILL RESULTS

Hole No.	UTM 29N Easting	UTM 29N Northing	RL (m)	Hole depth (m)	Hole dip (°)	Hole azimuth (°)	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (0.5g/t Au cut-off)	Comments
BNRC001	788930	1059030	367		-50	270	39	2	1.33	
BNRC001	788930	1059030	367	66	-50	270	59	4	1.29	
BNRC002	789260	1059400	364	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC003	789300	1059400	363	60	-50	270	1	4	0.71	Within lower grade zone - 17m at 0.46g/t Au
BNRC003	789300	1059400	363	60	-50	270	10	2	0.73	
BNRC003	789300	1059400	363	60	-50	270	33	5	0.76	
BNRC003	789300	1059400	363	60	-50	270	44	1	1.21	
BNRC004	789430	1059400	360	60	-50	270	7	2	0.88	
BNRC004	789430	1059400	360	60	-50	270	37	1	2.07	
BNRC005	789470	1059400	359	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			

BNRC006	789510	1059400	359	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC007	788853	1059635	374	60	-50	270	41	1	2.28	
BNRC008	788893	1059635	374	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC009	789060	1059630	370	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC010	789100	1059630	369	60	-50	270	2	2	1.34	
BNRC010	789100	1059630	369	60	-50	270	15	2	2.53	
BNRC010	789100	1059630	369	60	-50	270	26	1	2.90	
BNRC011	789140	1059630	368	60	-50	270	21	2	4.72	
BNRC011	789140	1059630	368	60	-50	270	49	2	0.50	
BNRC011	789140	1059630	368	60	-50	270	58	1	1.61	
BNRC012	789180	1059630	367	60	-50	270	4	8	0.83	**Within lower grade zone - 56m at 0.68g/t Au. Stopped in mineralisation.**
BNRC012	789180	1059630	367	60	-50	270	**28**	**5**	**3.49**	
BNRC012	789180	1059630	367	60	-50	270	41	1	3.43	
BNRC012	789180	1059630	367	60	-50	270	57	3	1.42	
BNRC013	789220	1059630	367	60	-50	270	29	3	1.68	
BNRC013	789220	1059630	367	60	-50	270	47	1	1.16	
BNRC014	789260	1059654	366	66	-50	270	**18**	**7**	**1.43**	
BNRC014	789260	1059654	366	66	-50	270	29	1	1.68	
BNRC015	789300	1059655	365	60	-50	270	25	1	7.12	**Within lower grade zone - 21m at 1.23g/t Au**
BNRC015	789300	1059655	365	60	-50	270	**35**	**8**	**1.80**	
BNRC016	789090	1059825	368	60	-50	270	0	5	1.53	**Within lower grade zone - 51m at 0.96g/t Au (0-51m)**
BNRC016	789090	1059825	368	60	-50	270	8	1	1.10	
BNRC016	789090	1059825	368	60	-50	270	19	2	1.35	
BNRC016	789090	1059825	368	60	-50	270	28	4	1.46	
BNRC016	789090	1059825	368	60	-50	270	36	3	2.35	
BNRC016	789090	1059825	368	60	-50	270	**45**	**3**	**6.61**	
BNRC017	789130	1059825	367	72	-50	270	45	1	1.24	
BNRC017	789130	1059825	367	72	-50	270	57	1	1.53	
BNRC017	789130	1059825	367	72	-50	270	63	1	1.94	
BNRC017	789130	1059825	367	72	-50	270	67	1	1.37	
BNRC018	789170	1059825	367	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC019	789210	1059825	366	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC020	789340	1059654	364	105	-50	270	1	1	2.55	
BNRC020	789340	1059654	364	105	-50	270	37	1	1.44	
BNRC020	789340	1059654	364	105	-50	270	72	2	1.20	
BNRC021	788806	1060239	366	66	-50	270	32	2	1.86	
BNRC021	788806	1060239	366	66	-50	270	37	1	1.23	
BNRC022	789010	1060257	364	60	-50	270	4	7	0.96	
BNRC022	789010	1060257	364	60	-50	270	18	2	0.99	Within lower grade zone - 20m at 0.52g/t Au
BNRC022	789010	1060257	364	60	-50	270	55	1	1.16	
BNRC023	789050	1060260	364	93	-50	270	**57**	**4**	**2.67**	Within lower grade zone - 30m at 0.76g/t Au
BNRC023	789050	1060260	364	93	-50	270	64	2	0.78	
BNRC023	789050	1060260	364	93	-50	270	73	1	1.28	
BNRC023	789050	1060260	364	93	-50	270	79	1	1.97	
BNRC023	789050	1060260	364	93	-50	270	86	1	3.24	
BNRC024	789090	1060259	363	132	-50	270	97	4	0.92	
BNRC024	789090	1060259	363	132	-50	270	110	4	2.01	
BNRC024	789090	1060259	363	132	-50	270	128	1	1.39	
BNRC025	788970	1060254	365	66	-50	270	13	1	1.56	

BNRC026	787590	1054320	390	60	-50	270	**17**	**4**	**2.49**	Within lower grade zone – 15m at 1.35g/t Au
BNRC026	787590	1054320	390	60	-50	270	28	4	2.43	
BNRC027	787630	1054320	389	72	-50	270	59	2	1.93	
BNRC027	787630	1054320	389	72	-50	270	65	1	1.52	
BNRC028	787670	1054322	390	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC029	787710	1054321	389	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC030	787750	1054321	389	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC031	787790	1054320	390	84	-50	270	**4**	**11**	**1.20**	**Within lower grade zone - 76m at 0.77g/t**
BNRC031	787790	1054320	390	84	-50	270	22	1	1.18	
BNRC031	787790	1054320	390	84	-50	270	26	2	0.58	
BNRC031	787790	1054320	390	84	-50	270	**32**	**30**	**1.08**	
BNRC031	787790	1054320	390	84	-50	270	69	5	0.86	
BNRC032	787830	1054320	390	120	-50	270	**53**	**10**	**3.14**	**Within lower grade zone - 59m at 1.44g/t Au**
BNRC032	787830	1054320	390	120	-50	270	73	2	2.07	
BNRC032	787830	1054320	390	120	-50	270	**80**	**32**	**1.46**	
BNRC033	787870	1054320	390	123	-50	270	7	1	5.89	
BNRC033	787870	1054320	390	123	-50	270	100	2	1.12	
BNRC033	787870	1054320	390	123	-50	270	117	2	1.01	
BNRC034	787710	1054641	398	60	-50	270	3	1	1.03	
BNRC035	787750	1054639	398	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC036	787790	1054638	398	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC037	787830	1054639	398	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC038	787870	1054639	397	102	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC039	787590	1054000	377	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC040	787630	1054000	377	60	-50	270	10	1	2.13	
BNRC040	787630	1054000	377	60	-50	270	15	1	5.09	
BNRC040	787630	1054000	377	60	-50	270	28	1	1.51	
BNRC041	787670	1053999	377	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC042	787710	1053999	378	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC043	787750	1053997	378	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC044	787790	1053998	378	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC045	787830	1053996	378	63	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC046	787790	1054480	395	72	-50	270	11	3	2.49	Within lower grade zone - 48m at 0.63g/t Au
BNRC046	787790	1054480	395	72	-50	270	21	3	1.20	
BNRC046	787790	1054480	395	72	-50	270	29	1	1.41	
BNRC046	787790	1054480	395	72	-50	270	**43**	**16**	**0.82**	
BNRC047	787830	1054480	395	111	-50	270	**34**	**3**	**4.73**	
BNRC047	787830	1054480	395	111	-50	270	93	2	2.50	
BNRC048	787710	1054479	395	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC049	787750	1054479	395	60	-50	270	3	2	0.86	
BNRC050	787590	1054191	385	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC051	787630	1054189	385	60	-50	270	4	1	2.29	
BNRC052	787670	1054190	385	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC053	787710	1054188	385	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			
BNRC054	787750	1054188	385	60	-50	270	33	2	0.70	
BNRC055	787790	1054187	385	60	-50	270	10	2	0.64	
BNRC055	787790	1054187	385	60	-50	270	41	4	1.31	
BNRC056	787830	1054187	385	60	-50	270	*no significant result*			

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling Technique	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	All of the sampling described in Table 1 refers to RC drill holes. A representative subsample of the RC drill chips was obtained using a riffle splitter. A second reference sample was obtained using a spear. 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.
Drilling	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 drilling was carried out by reverse circulation with a face sampling hammer.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	RC recovery was assessed by weighing the sample bags and calculating recoveries using an estimate of rock density.

Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Logging of RC holes records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering and other features of the samples. Logging of sulphide mineralization and veining is quantitative. All holes were logged in full. No judgement has yet been made by independent qualified consultants on whether the geological and geotechnical logging has been sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining and metallurgical studies.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The RC samples submitted for assay were all sub-sampled by a multi stage riffle splitter. The sampled material is considered to be representative of the samples as a whole.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	All samples reported in this release were assayed for gold by bottle roll cyanidation at the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Abidjan. At the lab, regular assay repeats, lab standards, checks and blanks were inserted and analysed. Unlabelled standards (Certified Reference Materials), blanks and duplicate samples were also inserted by Toro personnel on site at Boundiali.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	No twin holes were drilled in the current drill program. Field data collection was undertaken by Toro Gold geologists and supervised by Toro Gold management.
Location of Data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down- hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Collar positions were located using a hand held GPS with a location error of +/-3m. Collar coordinates listed in the table are for the WGS84 datum, Zone 29 North.

	Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control	
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied	The holes reported here were drilled on variably spaced section lines typically between 160m and 320m apart. No judgement has yet been made by an independent qualified consultant on whether the drill density is sufficient to calculate a Mineral Resource. The samples were not composited.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	All drill holes reported here were drilled approximately from east to west to test the steeply east-dipping foliation.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	The drill samples are currently stored securely at Toro Gold's compound in the town of Boundiali.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been carried out given the reconnaissance nature of this drill program.
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Boundiali 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.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	PDI is not aware of any effective gold exploration over the Boundiali North permit however historic records are incomplete at the Cote D'Ivoire government geological agency.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Boundiali North permit consists of granite, metasediments, mafic volcanics and intrusives, and conglomerates.
Drill Hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • 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	All of the required data is provided in Table 1 (above).

	should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	All RC samples were collected and assayed in 1m intervals. No top cuts have been applied to the drill results. Up to 3m (down-hole) of internal waste is included. Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis. Broader lower grade zones are also reporting illustrating the extent of gold mineralisation at a cut-off grade of approximately 0.1g/t Au
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	True widths have not been estimated as the geological controls on mineralisation in these initial drill holes into the prospect are not yet completely understood. The holes were drilled from east to west to test the steeply east dipping foliation.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	An appropriate plan and cross section showing the location of the drill holes are included in the text of this document.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All intercepts containing grades above 0.5g/t Au and at least 1g/t x m with a maximum thickness of internal waste of 3.0m are reported in this release.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All relevant exploration data is either reported in this release or has been reported previously and is referred to in the release.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling. Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	About half of the results have not yet been received. Further work will be considered once the results of this drilling program come to hand. Additional drilling is expected..

TABLE 2 – BOUNDIALI NORTH TRENCH RESULTS

Trench_ID	UTM 29N Easting	UTM 29N Northing	RL (m)	Trench length (m)	Trench azimuth (°)	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (0.5g/t Au cut-off)	Comments
BNTR001	788760	1059030	370	379	90	132	4	1.54	
BNTR002	788820	1059400	374	704	90	196	2	4.96	
BNTR002	788820	1059400	374	704	90	420	6	0.76	
BNTR002	788820	1059400	374	704	90	452	2	0.81	

BNTR002	788820	1059400	374	704	90	584	2	0.79	
BNTR002	788820	1059400	374	704	90	596	2	0.68	
BNTR003A	788779	1059630	374	468	90	34	6	1.45	
BNTR003A	788779	1059630	374	468	90	80	2	0.72	
BNTR003A	788779	1059630	374	468	90	84	2	0.51	
BNTR003A	788779	1059630	374	468	90	136	2	0.73	
BNTR003A	788779	1059630	374	468	90	152	2	0.63	
BNTR003A	788779	1059630	374	468	90	192	2	0.73	
BNTR003A	788779	1059630	374	468	90	266	2	0.53	
BNTR003A	788779	1059630	374	468	90	278	2	0.65	
BNTR003A	788779	1059630	374	468	90	302	2	2.06	
BNTR003A	788779	1059630	374	468	90	336	4	1.31	
BNTR003A	788779	1059630	374	468	90	**354**	**14**	**1.01**	
BNTR003A	788779	1059630	374	468	90	372	4	0.53	
BNTR003A	788779	1059630	374	468	90	386	2	0.55	
BNTR003A	788779	1059630	374	468	90	394	2	1.89	
BNTR003A	788779	1059630	374	468	90	410	2	1.21	
BNTR003A	788779	1059630	374	468	90	422	2	3.03	
BNTR003A	788779	1059630	374	468	90	432	2	2.32	
BNTR003A	788779	1059630	374	468	90	448	2	0.99	
BNTR003A	788779	1059630	374	468	90	458	6	0.97	
BNTR003B	789399	1059630	363	168	90	108	2	0.72	
BNTR004	788674	1060238	365	458	90	114	2	1.50	
BNTR004	788674	1060238	365	458	90	292	10	0.83	
BNTR004	788674	1060238	365	458	90	324	4	0.83	
BNTR004	788674	1060238	365	458	90	336	2	0.83	
BNTR004	788674	1060238	365	458	90	**350**	**2**	**5.09**	
BNTR004	788674	1060238	365	458	90	424	2	0.65	
BNTR005	789017	1059831	369	408	90	**46**	**14**	**1.80**	
BNTR005	789017	1059831	369	408	90	70	2	0.91	
BNTR005	789017	1059831	369	408	90	78	2	0.71	
BNTR005	789017	1059831	369	408	90	202	2	0.68	
BNTR005	789017	1059831	369	408	90	272	2	0.68	
BNTR006	787685	1054830	400	190	90	2	4	1.43	
BNTR007	787763	1054320	389	180	90	**0**	**24**	**2.29**	
BNTR007	787763	1054320	389	180	90	28	2	0.70	
BNTR007	787763	1054320	389	180	90	56	2	1.47	
BNTR008	787610	1054532	397	254	90	**134**	**10**	**2.24**	
BNTR008	787610	1054532	397	254	90	198	2	1.52	
BNTR009	787571	1053675	365	370	90	118	2	0.70	
BNTR009	787571	1053675	365	370	90	132	2	0.72	
BNTR009	787571	1053675	365	370	90	164	2	0.66	
BNTR010	785280	1053830	382	276	90	32	2	1.03	
BNTR010	785280	1053830	382	276	90	102	6	0.66	
BNTR011	785220	1054434	393	272	90	*no significant result*			
BNTR012	785231	1054841	391	344	90	38	2	1.08	
BNTR012	785231	1054841	391	344	90	162	2	0.74	
BNTR012	785231	1054841	391	344	90	220	4	1.51	
BNTR013	785171	1054234	392	154	90	34	10	0.74	
BNTR013	785171	1054234	392	154	90	152	2	0.67	
BNTR014	787320	1059440	379	206	90	*no significant result*			

Within lower grade zone - 162m at 0.43g/t Au

Within lower grade zone - 60m at 0.48g/t Au

Within lower grade zone - 34m at 0.92g/t Au

Within lower grade zone - 58m at 1.10g/t Au

Within lower grade zone - 66m at 0.50g/t Au

BNTR015	787170	1059032	372	224	90	*no significant result*			
BNTR016	785263	1053436	377	114	90	*no significant result*			
BNTR017	785355	1052832	384	332	90	302	2	1.38	
BNTR018	785456	1052365	390	318	90	30	2	0.64	
BNTR019	785550	1054034	381	294	90	106	2	2.08	
BNTR019	785550	1054034	381	294	90	220	2	1.07	
BNTR020	787674	1055238	393	394	90	*no significant result*			
BNTR021	785124	1057425	382	166	90	120	2	2.33	
BNTR022	787831	1054052	380	136	90	*no significant result*			

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling Technique	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Samples were collected from channels cut in the walls of the trenches on 2m sample intervals. The channel samples are judged to be representative of the exposed weathered rock materials however the orientation of the gold mineralisation where sampled is not clear.
Drilling	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 trench channel sampling.

Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	This is not relevant to trench channel sampling.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Geological logging of the trenches was recorded by Toro Gold. The logging is largely qualitative.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Trench channel samples were collected for analysis and submitted to the laboratory for the normal processes of crushing, grinding and splitting out a representative sample for analysis.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The assaying and laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for samples of this type.

Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	This is not relevant to trench channel sampling.
Location of Data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down- hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Channel sample locations are recorded using GPS coordinates and elevations for the sampling start location together with information on the azimuth and length of the channel. The datum employed is WGS84, Zone 30N.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied	2m channel samples were collected for the entire length of the excavated trenches. The information is not suitable for calculation of a mineral resource estimate.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The trenches were designed to test for saprolite-hosted gold mineralisation beneath gold-in-soil anomalies.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Reject samples are stored securely at Toro gold's field office in Boundiali, Cote D'Ivoire.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been carried out given the reconnaissance nature of this drill program.
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Boundiali 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.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	PDI is not aware of any effective gold exploration over the Boundiali North permit however historic records are incomplete at the Cote D'Ivoire government geological agency.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Boundiali North permit consists of granite, metasediments, mafic volcanics and intrusives, and conglomerates.
Drill Hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a	The channel results are reported using the standard format for drill results apart from the "dip" which is

	tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	assumed to be zero (given that the channels are approximately horizontal). See Table 2 and the accompanying notes in these tables.
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Sampling was in 2m long channel intervals. Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis at a cut-off grade of 0/5g/t Au with maximum internal waste of 4m. Broader lower grade zones are also reporting illustrating the extent of gold mineralisation at a cut-off grade of approximately 0.1g/t Au
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	True widths have not been estimated as there is considerable uncertainty about the orientation of mineralised zones.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate plans are included with this document
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Comprehensive reporting of the trench channel results is provided in Table 2.
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;	There is no other known exploration data which is relevant to the results reported in this release.

	bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.	RC drilling may be carried out to follow up results where drilling has not yet been done.

TABLE 3 – BOUNDIALI SOUTH (NYANGBOUE) INFILL RC DRILL RESULTS

Hole No.	UTM 29N Easting	UTM 29N Northing	RL (m)	Hole depth (m)	Hole dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Depth from (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t) (0.5g/t Au cut-off)	Comments
BRC185	784721	1034780	417	60	-60	90	8	1	2.50	
BRC185	784721	1034780	417	60	-60	90	51	1	1.32	
BRC186	784681	1034780	417	102	-60	90	4	1	1.03	
BRC186	784681	1034780	417	102	-60	90	10	2	0.89	
BRC186	784681	1034780	417	102	-60	90	29	1	2.62	Within lower grade zone - **65m at 0.64g/t Au**
BRC186	784681	1034780	417	102	-60	90	45	1	1.71	
BRC186	784681	1034780	417	102	-60	90	50	1	2.59	
BRC186	784681	1034780	417	102	-60	90	**62**	**2**	**7.87**	
BRC186	784681	1034780	417	102	-60	90	71	1	2.38	
BRC186	784681	1034780	417	102	-60	90	77	1	4.06	
BRC186	784681	1034780	417	102	-60	90	93	1	5.10	
BRC187	784641	1034780	416	150	-60	90	47	3	1.96	
BRC187	784641	1034780	416	150	-60	90	63	1	2.07	
BRC187	784641	1034780	416	150	-60	90	71	1	1.70	
BRC187	784641	1034780	416	150	-60	90	82	1	1.46	
BRC187	784641	1034780	416	150	-60	90	101	2	1.15	
BRC187	784641	1034780	416	150	-60	90	128	1	1.26	
BRC187	784641	1034780	416	150	-60	90	132	2	1.85	
BRC188	784700	1034700	416	60	-60	90	*no significant results*			
BRC189	784660	1034701	416	100	-60	90	8	1	1.04	
BRC189	784660	1034701	416	100	-60	90	31	1	1.01	
BRC189	784660	1034701	416	100	-60	90	51	2	0.93	
BRC189	784660	1034701	416	100	-60	90	70	2	2.76	
BRC190	784620	1034700	416	150	-60	90	**49**	**10**	**1.50**	
BRC190	784620	1034700	416	150	-60	90	91	1	2.11	
BRC190	784620	1034700	416	150	-60	90	98	1	1.72	
BRC191	784728	1034620	411	60	-60	90	**2**	**2**	**5.18**	
BRC192	784688	1034621	411	60	-60	90	10	2	0.86	
BRC193	784648	1034620	410	100	-60	90	0	4	0.71	
BRC193	784648	1034620	410	100	-60	90	23	2	1.86	
BRC193	784648	1034620	410	100	-60	90	30	1	2.25	
BRC193	784648	1034620	410	100	-60	90	**0**	**4**	**4.65**	
BRC194	784608	1034620	410	150	-60	90	13	5	1.32	

BRC194	784608	1034620	410	150	-60	90	107	1	1.16	
BRC195	784713	1034540	413	60	-60	90	*no significant results*			
BRC196	784673	1034540	413	100	-60	90	**18**	**2**	**16.12**	
BRC196	784673	1034540	413	100	-60	90	24	1	2.01	
BRC197	784630	1034540	413	150	-60	90	21	1	1.65	
BRC197	784630	1034540	413	150	-60	90	**64**	**2**	**5.36**	
BRC198	784688	1034540	415	60	-60	90	54	1	1.62	
BRC199	784648	1034460	415	100	-60	90	42	3	2.68	
BRC199	784648	1034460	415	100	-60	90	53	1	7.30	
BRC200	784610	1034460	415	150	-60	90	100	1	1.52	

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Technique	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	All of the sampling described in Table 3 refers to RC drill holes. A representative subsample of the RC drill chips was obtained using a riffle splitter. A second reference sample was obtained using a spear. 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.
Drilling	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 drilling was carried out by reverse circulation with a face sampling hammer.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	RC recovery was assessed by weighing the sample bags and calculating recoveries using an estimate of rock density.

Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Logging of RC holes records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering and other features of the samples. Logging of sulphide mineralization and veining is quantitative. All holes were logged in full. No judgement has yet been made by independent qualified consultants on whether the geological and geotechnical logging has been sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining and metallurgical studies.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The RC samples submitted for assay were all sub-sampled by a multi stage riffle splitter. The sampled material is considered to be representative of the samples as a whole.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	All samples reported in this release were assayed for gold by bottle roll cyanidation at the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Abidjan. At the lab, regular assay repeats, lab standards, checks and blanks were inserted and analysed. Unlabelled standards (Certified Reference Materials), blanks and duplicate samples were also inserted by Toro personnel on site at Boundiali.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	One hole (BRC004) was twinned in 2016 and some grade variability was recorded between the two holes suggesting that there is a “nugget effect” probably caused by the presence of relatively coarse gold. No twin holes were drilled in the current drill program. Field data collection was undertaken by Toro Gold geologists and supervised by Toro Gold management.
Location of Data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down- hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Collar positions were located using a hand held GPS with a location error of +/-3m. Collar coordinates listed in the table are for the WGS84 datum, Zone 29 North.

Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied	The holes reported here were drilled on section lines 80m apart. No judgement has yet been made by an independent qualified consultant on whether the drill density is sufficient to calculate a Mineral Resource. The samples were not composited.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	All drill holes reported here were drilled approximately from west to east to test a WNW dipping gold mineralised quartz vein set (Figure 3).
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	The drill samples are currently stored securely at Toro Gold's compound in the town of Boundiali.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been carried out given the reconnaissance nature of this drill program.
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Boundiali exploration permit was granted to PDI Cote D'Ivoire SARL in January 2014.Toro Gold Limited has earned a 70% interest in PDI Cote D'Ivoire SARL to date.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	PDI is not aware of any effective gold exploration over the Boundiali permit prior to PDI's initial work, however historic records are incomplete at the Cote D'Ivoire government geological agency.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Boundiali permit consists of granite, metasediments, mafic volcanics and intrusives, and conglomerates.
Drill Hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	All of the required data is provided in Table 1 (above).
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	All RC samples were collected and assayed in 1m intervals. No top cuts have been applied to the drill results. Up to 3m (down-hole) of internal waste is included. Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.

	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	True widths have not been estimated as the geological controls on mineralisation in these initial drill holes into the prospect are not yet completely understood. The holes were drilled from west to east to test a WNW dipping quartz vein set which is known to contain visible gold from the 2017 diamond drilling program on this prospect.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	An appropriate plan showing the location of the drill holes is included in the text of this document.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All intercepts containing grades above 0.5g/t Au and at least 1g/t x m with a maximum thickness of internal waste of 3.0m are reported in this release.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All relevant exploration data is either reported in this release or has been reported previously and is referred to in the release.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling. Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Results of 16 more holes are awaited. Further work will be considered once those results are received.

Competent Persons Statement

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

ASX Announcement

PREDICTIVE STRATEGY (BACKGROUND)

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

This approach has already yielded gold discoveries in Cote D'Ivoire and Burkina Faso, including the recently announced Ouarigue South discovery at **Ferkessedougou North Project**[10]. The Company is also in the early stages of exploring a series of 100% owned projects in Guinea, which have produced encouraging gold geochemical anomalies at the **Nonta** and **Kankan Projects**.

-END-

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About Predictive Discovery

With exposure to a world class region, Predictive Discovery (**ASX:PDI**) is focused on its west African gold projects in Burkina Faso, Cote D'Ivoire and Guinea.

Our prospect generator model of **Exploration – Partnership – Growth** provides a pipeline of continuous and early stage exploration opportunities, partnering with experienced and respected companies to fund ongoing exploration and leveraging their expertise to realise shareholder value.

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