10th November 2015

**ASX Announcement**

# Excellent New Gold Exploration Results from Three Cote D'Ivoire Permits

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI) is pleased to announce highly encouraging results obtained by Joint Venture partner, Toro Gold Limited, on three exploration permits in Cote D'Ivoire:

- Kokoumbo Permit – **strong chip-channel sample results** taken across artisanal workings including:
  - **44m at 3.8g/t Au** including **2m at 25.7g/t Au,** and
  - **26m at 2.9g/t Au.**
- Boundiali Permit
  - **90g/t Au (3oz/t Au)** in rock chip sample upstream of a strong stream geochemical anomaly identified by PDI in its initial BLEG survey.
- Ferkessedougou Permit:
  - **3.2km long new gold in soil geochemical anomaly**, peaking at **0.9g/t Au.**
  - Anomalous (plus 50ppb) gold results on **5 lines 800m apart.** Encouraging gold results given Toro Gold's very wide-spaced initial sampling grid (800 x 200m).
- Toro will follow up the new soil anomalies at Boundiali before the end of December and plans to start drilling, initially at Kokoumbo, in the March Quarter.

Mr Paul Roberts, the Predictive's Managing Director said: *"Toro Gold continues to make excellent progress on our joint venture permits in Cote D'Ivoire. We now know that there are large soil anomalies on Kokoumbo, Boundiali and Ferkessedougou, the last two of which were previously unknown. The excellent new chip-channel sample results on Kokoumbo Hill and the high grade rock chip sample from Boundiali announced today also add to the momentum that Toro is generating in its very active work program.*

*While we remain focused in West Africa, we have changed our strategy by seeking to fund exploration either through joint ventures or private funding at the project level. In this way, we can maintain a high level of activity and newsflow from our projects without the necessity for frequent equity capital raisings. With results such as these, our joint venture with Toro Gold is providing strong evidence of the merits of our new approach."*

**Predictive Discovery Limited** is a gold exploration company with strong technical capabilities focused on its advanced gold exploration projects in West Africa.

**ASX:** PDI

**Issued Capital:** 651M shares

**Share Price:** 0.5 cents

**Market Capitalisation:** $3.25M

**Directors**

Phillip Jackson
*Non-Exec Chairman*

Paul Roberts
*Managing Director*

Phil Henty
*Non-Executive Director*

Tim Markwell
*Non-Executive Director*

## BACKGROUND

PDI holds four highly prospective exploration permits in Cote D'Ivoire: Kokumbo, Ferkessedougou, Boundiali and Kounahiri, covering a total area of 1,533km$^2$ (Figure 1). These permits were selected by a country-wide analysis of geophysical and geological data.

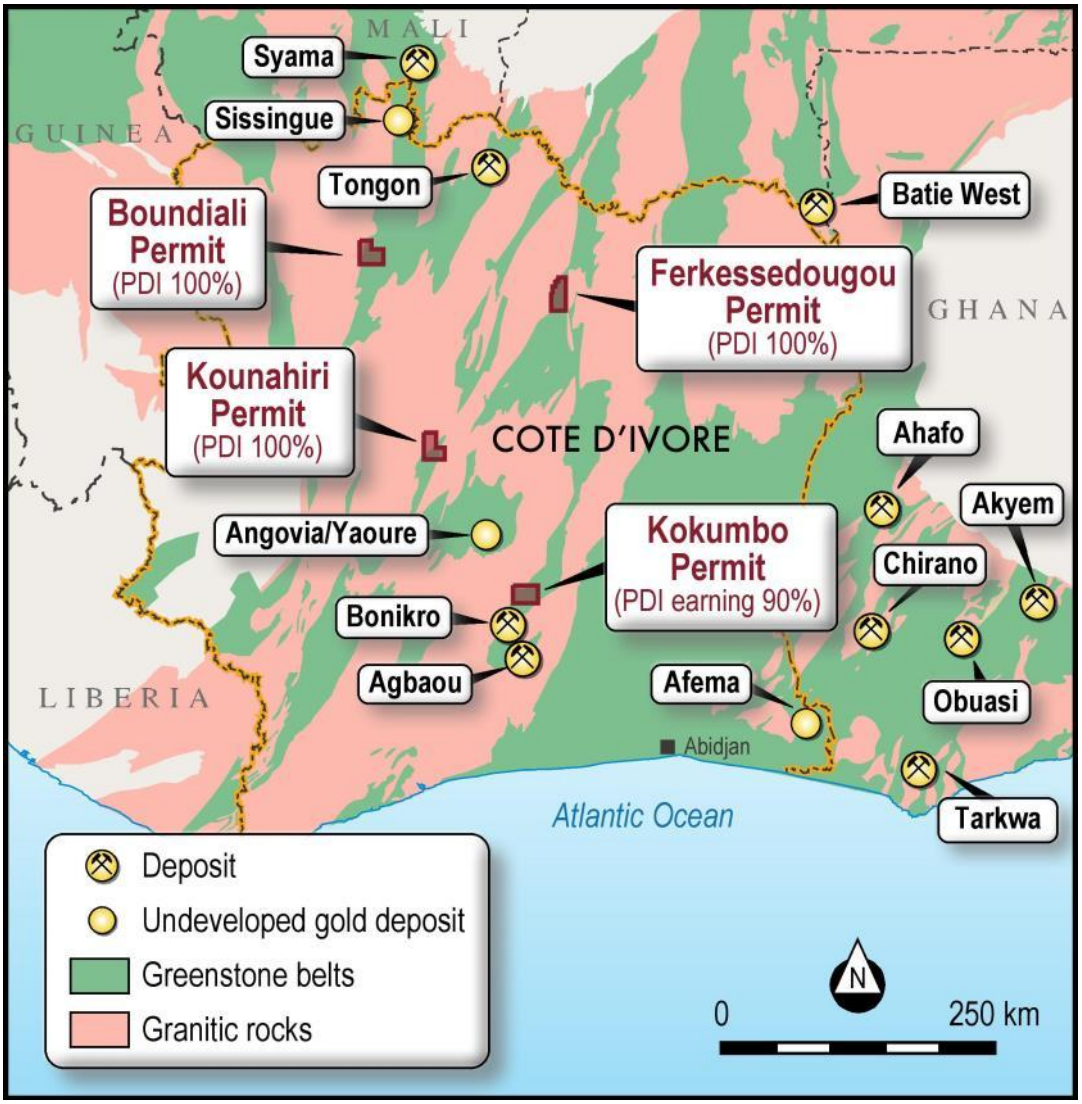


***Figure 1:*** *Locality map of the four PDI exploration permits in Cote D'Ivoire which are subject to the Toro Joint Venture.*

Predictive is in Joint Venture with Toro Gold Limited (**Toro**), a Guernsey-based company, on four PDI permits in Cote D'Ivoire. Under the terms of the Joint Venture agreement, Toro can earn a 51% interest in Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL (Predictive CI), which holds Predictive's interest in the permits, by spending US$1 million on exploration and option payments. Once Toro has achieved its 51% interest, PDI may contribute 49% of expenditure from then on or dilute. If PDI decides to dilute, Toro can earn a further 14% in Predictive CI by spending an additional US$2.5 million on exploration of the ground, leaving PDI with a 35% holding.

## Kokoumbo Exploration Permit

Predictive CI is earning a 90% interest in the Kokumbo exploration permit from an Ivoirian company, Ivoir Negoce. The Kokumbo permit covers an area of historic artisanal and French colonial era mining located in a highly prospective belt of rocks which also includes the Bonikro gold mine, currently in production by Newcrest, and Agbaou gold mine, where Endeavour Mining commenced commercial production in January 2014 (Figure 1).

### **Chip-Channel Sampling Results** (Table 1)

Toro Gold completed 675m of chip-channel sampling in August 2015 across 17 strongly weathered rock (saprolite) exposures. Of these, 16 exposures were in artisanal mine workings and the 17th (KOKT001) was a road cut. They were completed at three locations (Figure 2):

- Kokoumbo Hill, the largest site of historical gold workings (4 sites – see Figure 3),
- The Sereme Prospect (12 sites)
- Near the town of Kokoumbo (one site only, number KOKT001)

The chip-channel samples were assayed for gold by ALS in Loughrea in Ireland.

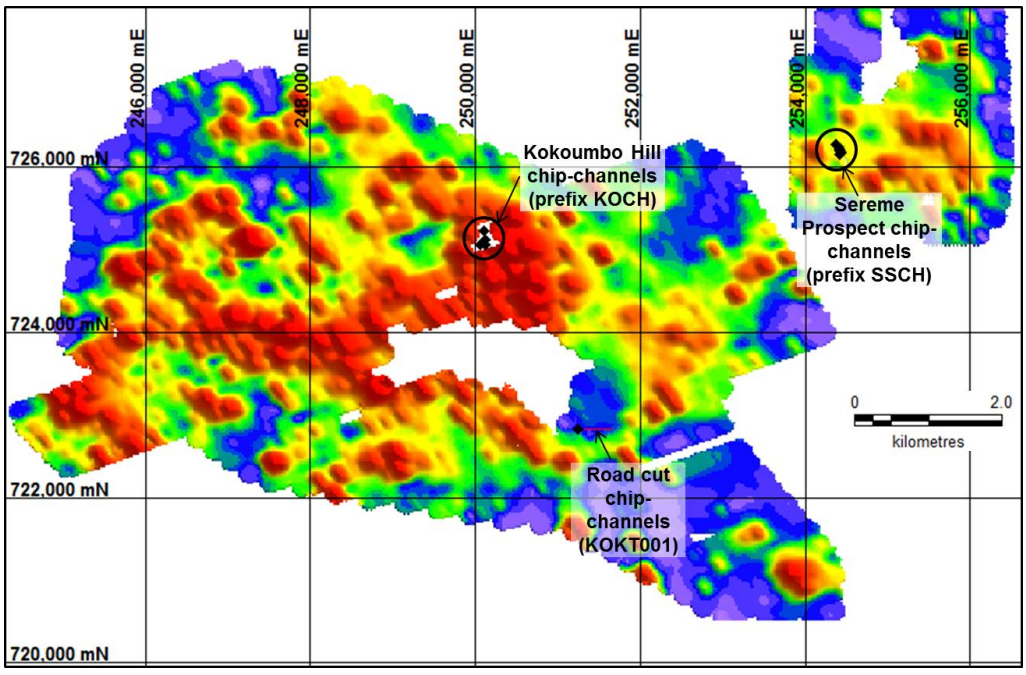


***Figure 2:*** *Location of Kokoumbo permit chip-channel sample locations, superimposed on a colour gridded image of gold in soil geochemistry (ASX release dated 15/9/15). The Kokoumbo sites are in the centre of a large area of gold in soil anomalies and substantial historical and recent artisanal mine workings.*

Results of the chip-channel sampling (Table 1) included:

- Kokoumbo KOCH001: **44m at 3.77g/t Au,** including **2m at 25.7g/t Au;**
- Kokoumbo KOCH003: **26m at 2.86g/t Au;**

- Kokoumbo KOCH004: 16m at 0.75g/t Au;
- Sereme SSCH004: **6m at 2.48g/t Au**;
- Sereme SSCH005: 8m at 1.05g/t Au;
- Sereme SSCH007: 4m at 1.25g/t Au;
- Sereme SSCH009: 2m at 3.40g/t Au;
- Sereme SSCH010: 7m at 1.97g/t Au.

Toro Gold advises that all of the samples were derived from heavily weathered saprolitic material. While the geological interpretation is not clear, the mineralisation may be in shallowly dipping shear zones, and therefore are not necessarily true widths. Further geological analysis, possibly supplemented by drilling, is required before the orientation of the mineralised zones obtained in this chip-channel sampling program is properly understood.

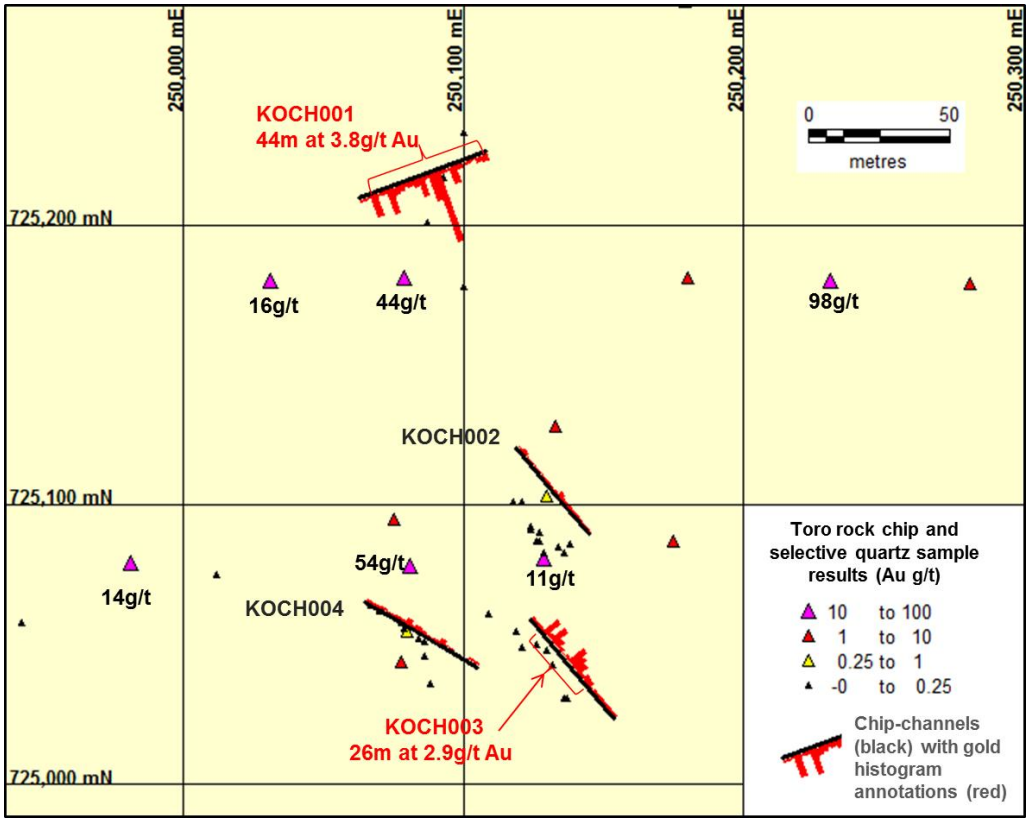


***Figure 3:*** *Map of Kokoumbo chip-channel sampling locations, showing gold values as a red histogram plotted on the side of the sample sites, along with rock chip and selective quartz samples (both float and outcrop samples).*

## **Boundiali Exploration Permit** (Predictive CI 100%)

The Boundiali permit is located within a very well mineralised greenstone belt which contains the large operating Tongon and Syama gold mines in Cote D'Ivoire and Mali respectively. The

southern part of this belt has had little exploration to date and represents a first class opportunity to make new large gold discoveries.

PDI identified several, strong stream sediment geochemical anomalies using the BLEG (bulk leach extractable gold) method on the Boundiali permit in 2014 (ASX release dated 4/8/14). Toro Gold's subsequent soils sampling identified gold anomalous values in several locations including a 5.6km long anomaly (ASX release dated 20/10/15).

**Toro Rock Chip Sampling Program – Boundiali** (Table 2)

On 20 October 2015, PDI announced the results of a soil sampling program conducted by Toro Gold, which identified a 5.6 kilometre gold in soil anomaly with a peak value 0.8 g/t Au. In addition to the soil sampling, Toro undertook opportunistic grab sampling on available outcrop areas. The samples were assayed by ALS at Loughrea in Ireland. The previously identified 5.6km long soil anomaly was not sampled, because of a lack of rock outcrop in that area.

Most of the rock chip samples were gathered in areas which turned out subsequently to contain limited anomalous gold values in the nearby soil samples. However , a very strong result of 90 g/t Au was obtained in one sample from the south-east corner of the permit. Interestingly, it comes from a location approximately 700m upslope from the second strongest stream geochemical result reported from PDI's 2014 BLEG survey – a value of 16ppb Au. It is also located at the southern end of a soil anomalous trend labelled the Nyangboue trend by Toro Gold Figure 4). The rock chip sample was obtained from an outcrop of quartz veining in schist. Only one other sample was taken in the vicinity, some 500m away (Figure 4).

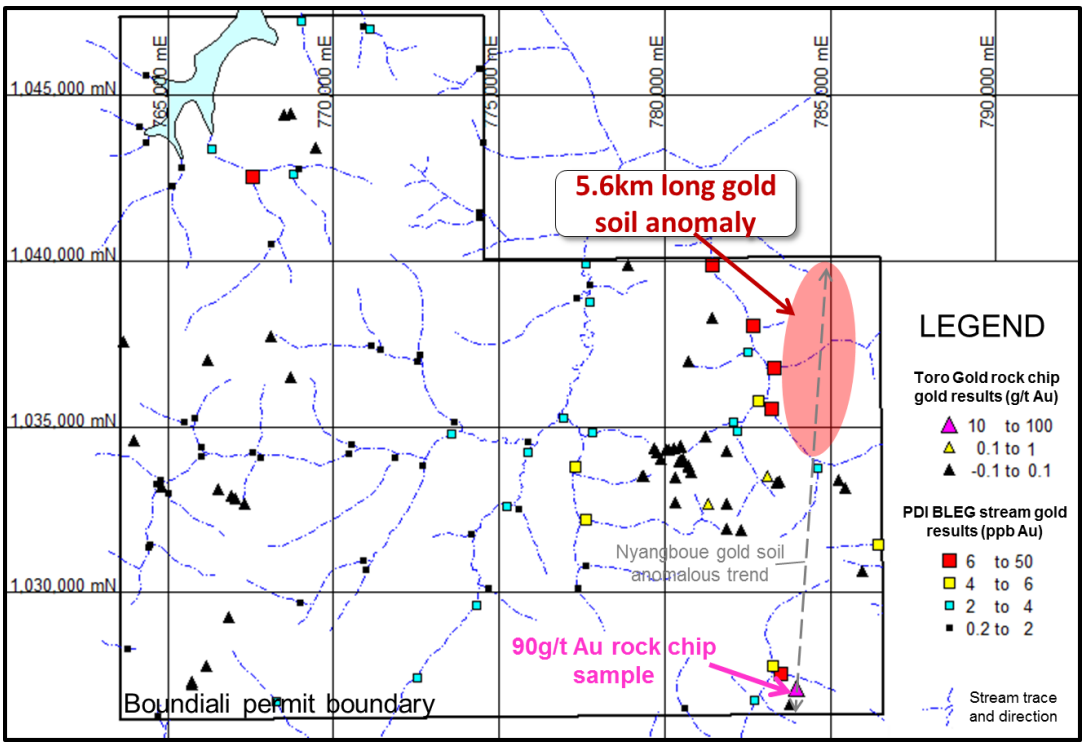

***Figure 4:*** *Boundiali permit map showing rock chip sample locations – including the 90g/t Au result, PDI's BLEG stream sediment sampling results, Toro Gold's km long "Nyangboue" gold anomalous trend and the location of the 5.6km long gold in soil anomaly reported on 20 October 2015.*

## **Ferkessedougou Exploration Permit** (Predictive CI 100%)

The Ferkessdougou exploration permit was selected by PDI on the basis of a country scale structural analysis using the Company's Predictore methods.

### **Toro Gold Soil Sampling Program – Ferkessedougou** (Table 3)

Toro Gold has completed a soil sampling survey of the entire permit on an 800 x 200m sample spacing. The results of sampling the northern two thirds of the permit area are reported here. Soil samples were sieved to 80 mesh at a nearby field office and assayed for gold by ALS at Loughrea in Ireland.

Anomalous (plus 20ppb Au) values were obtained at various locations, the strongest feature being a 3.2km long zone up to 1 km wide. Five lines include values exceeding 50ppb Au with the highest value sample being 895ppb Au. Given the very wide sample spacing, these are highly encouraging results which require follow-up infill sampling.

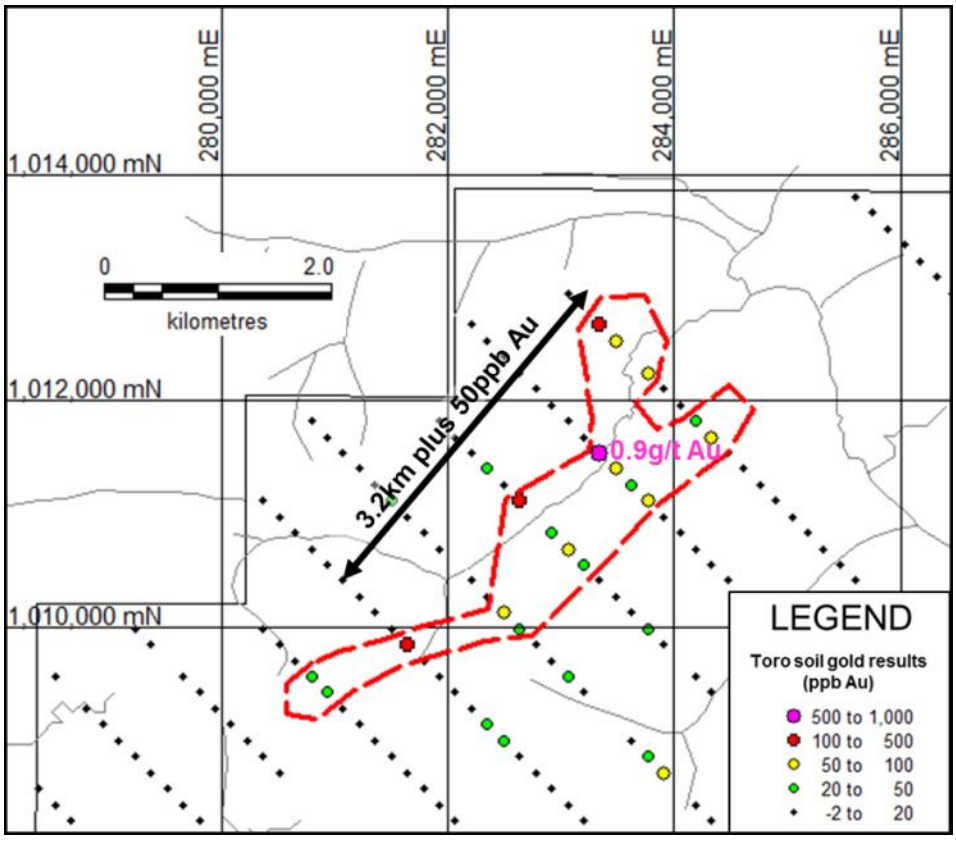


***Figure 5:*** *Soil sample locations from the north-western section of the Ferkessedougou permit in north-east Cote D'Ivoire. Gold results in grade intervals are shown.*

PDI and Toro Gold geologists visited active alluvial and possible hard-rock gold workings several kilometres to the south of the new anomaly in October 2015 (Figures 6 and 7). The artisanal miners were recovering significant amounts of gold from panning alluvial material recovered from depths of a few metres.

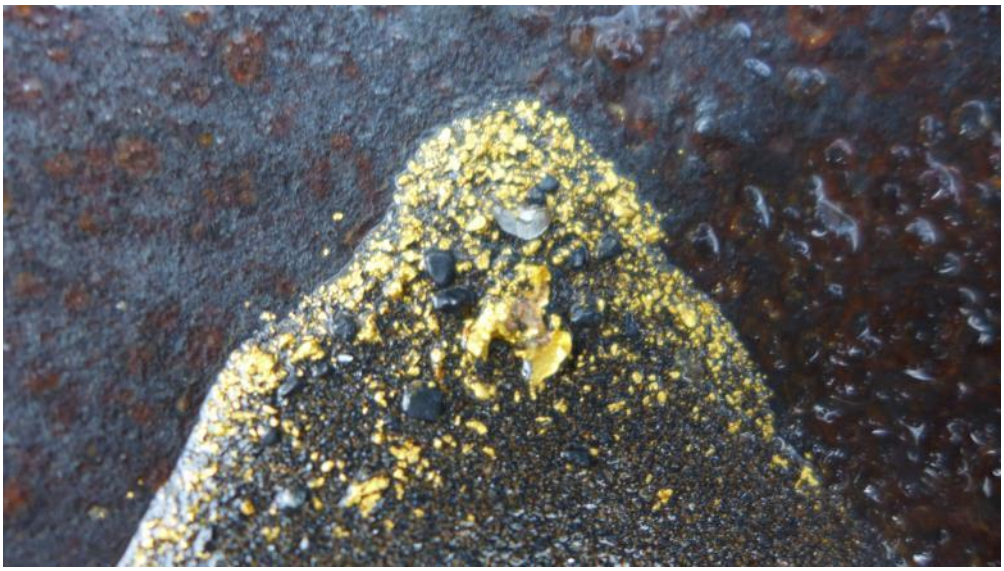

***Figure 6:*** *Photograph of abundant gold in a panning dish from artisanal alluvial gold workings south of the new soil anomaly (see Figure 7 for location)*

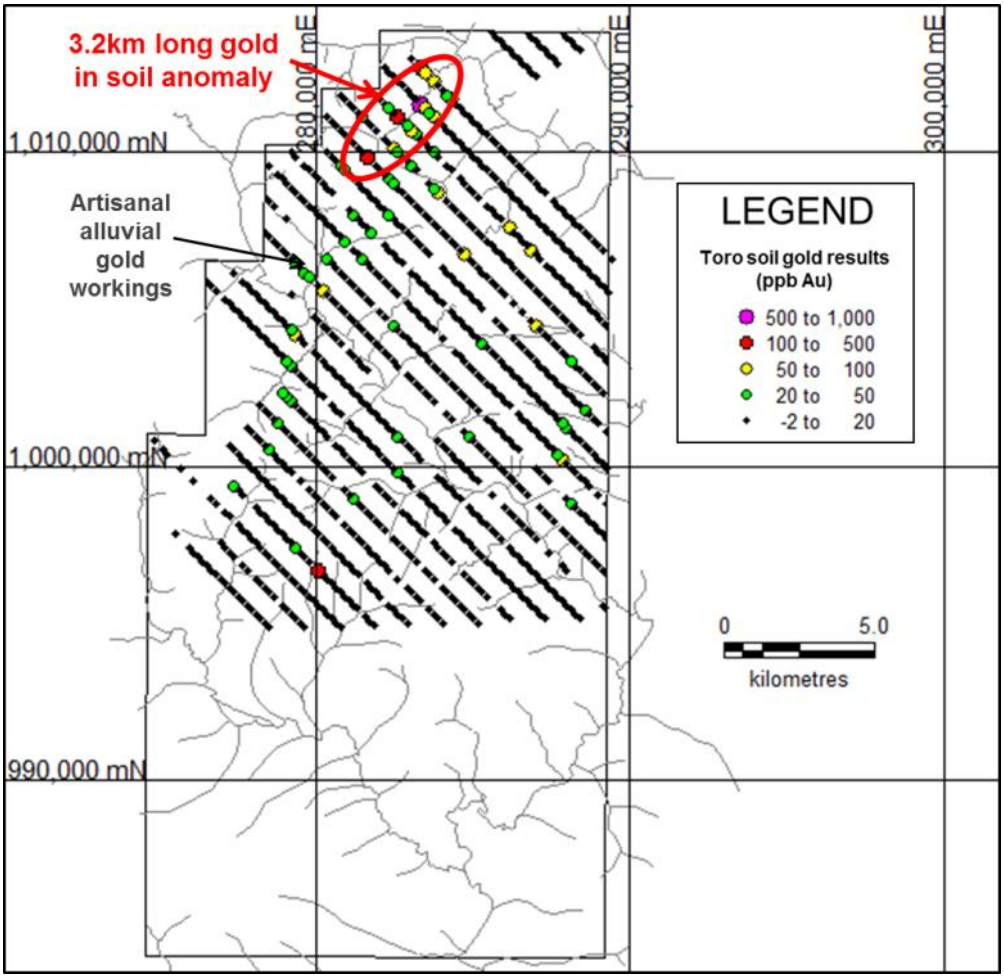


***Figure 7:*** *Soil sample locations for the entire Ferkessedougou permit in north-east Cote D'Ivoire. Gold results in grade intervals are shown.*

## Follow-up Work Programs and Newsflow

Toro Gold is continuing its very active field programs on the Predictive CI exploration permits. Infill soil sampling programs on a 200 x 50m sample density on the main "Nyangboue" anomalous trend in the eastern part of the Boundiali permit and 400*100m density on the other Boundiali anomalous areas, and probably the Ferkessedougou anomaly as well, are now planned. RAB and diamond drilling is expected to start on the Kokoumbo exploration permit in the March Quarter. Subject to obtaining ongoing good values at Boundiali, RAB drilling is also expected there following the Kokoumbo program.

## TABLE 1 – KOKOUMBO CHIP-CHANNEL SAMPLE RESULTS

| Chip-channel sampling site ID | Channel start coordinates | | | Azimuth | Dip | Length (m) | 0.5g/t Au cut-off | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Easting | Northing | RL | | | | From | Interval | Au (g/t) |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KOCH001 | 250108 | 725226 | 350 | 250 | 0° | 48 | **0** | **44** | **3.77** |
| KOCH002 | 250119 | 725120 | 343 | 140 | 0° | 40 | 2 | 2 | 1.11 |
| KOCH002 | 250119 | 725120 | 343 | 140 | 0° | 40 | 22 | 2 | 1.12 |
| KOCH003 | 250124 | 725059 | 310 | 140 | 0° | 46 | **6** | **26** | **2.86** |
| KOCH004 | 250065 | 725065 | 295 | 120 | 0° | 46 | **6** | **16** | **0.75** |
| KOCH004 | 250065 | 725065 | 295 | 120 | 0° | 46 | 30 | 2 | 1.54 |
| KOKT001 | 251239 | 722826 | 210 | 90 | 0° | 410 | | | |
| SSCH001 | 254371 | 726276 | 100 | 200 | 0° | 11 | | | |
| SSCH002 | 254391 | 726256 | 100 | 230 | 0° | 7 | | | |
| SSCH003 | 254398 | 726244 | 100 | 230 | 0° | 3 | | | |
| SSCH004 | 254415 | 726222 | 100 | 230 | 0° | 13 | **7** | **6** | **2.48** |
| SSCH005 | 254412 | 726217 | 100 | 230 | 0° | 8 | 0 | 8 | 1.06 |
| SSCH006 | 254413 | 726202 | 100 | 250 | 0° | 7 | | | |
| SSCH007 | 254416 | 726195 | 100 | 270 | 0° | 8 | 0 | 4 | 1.25 |
| SSCH008 | 254426 | 726185 | 100 | 220 | 0° | 6 | | | |
| SSCH009 | 254434 | 726174 | 100 | 270 | 0° | 14 | 10 | 2 | 3.40 |
| SSCH010 | 254421 | 726162 | 100 | 270 | 0° | 8 | **0** | **7** | **1.97** |

## 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.<br><br>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. | Chip-channel samples were collected using a chip-channel method in the weathered rock in the trench walls. Regular 1m or 2m sampling intervals were selected as geological variability was difficult to judge in the very weathered materials in the trenches.<br><br>The chip-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 principally because of the strong weathering. |
| **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 | This is not relevant to chip-channel sampling. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). | |
| **Drill Sample Recovery** | Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.<br>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.<br><br>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 chip-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.<br><br>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature.<br>Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography.<br>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | Geological logging of all chip-channel intervals 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.<br>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.<br>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.<br><br>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. | Chip-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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br>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 chip-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.<br><br>Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control | Chip-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<br><br>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.<br><br>Whether sample compositing has been applied | The chip-channel locations are irregularly spaced. 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.<br>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. | Strike and dip orientation is not well known in the target areas, therefore it is possible that the channels were not orientated at right angles to the strike of mineralisation. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Sample Security** | The measures taken to ensure sample security | Reject samples are stored securely at Toro gold's field office in Yamoussoukro. |
| **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.<br><br>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 Kokumbo 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 may earn a 51% interest in PDI Cote D'Ivoire SARL by spending US$1 million. |
| **Exploration Done by Other Parties** | Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | 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. |
| **Geology** | Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | 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. |
| **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:<br>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar<br>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar<br>• dip and azimuth of the hole<br>• down hole length and interception depth<br>• hole length<br>• 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. | The chip-channel results are reported using the standard format for drill results with the "dip" being listed as zero (given that the channels are approximately horizontal). Therefore, see Table 1 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.<br><br>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 | Sampling was either in 1m or 2m long chip-channel intervals.<br><br>Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.<br><br>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<br><br>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 and sections are included with this document (Figures 2 and 3). |
| **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 chip-channel results is provided in Table 1. |
| **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. | There is no other known exploration data which is relevant to the results reported in this release. |
| **Further Work** | The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling.<br><br>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. | Planned work includes follow up diamond or RAB drilling. |

## TABLE 2 – BOUNDIALI ROCK CHIP RESULTS

| Geochemical Results |
|---|

| Sample numbers | Northing (WGS84-29N) | Easting (WGS84 – 29N) | RL | Hole dips | Azimuth | Hole Depth | From | Interval | Au (ppb) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toro sample numbers in the range 15423 to 154351 | Refer to Figure 4 for map locations of all samples | Refer to Figure 4 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 | Rock chip samples were collected opportunistically during Toro Gold's field work. | Not relevant to the samples described in this report | Not relevant to the samples described in this report | See notes and Figure 4 |
| Notes: Rock chip sampling is a reconnaissance exploration technique. Rock chip samples were collected from outcrop and scree and sent to the ALS laboratory in Loughrea in Ireland for fire assay analysis. RL ranges for the Boundiali permit are 360 to 442m. 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** |
| **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.<br><br>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. | The sampling described in this report refers to rock samples obtained from the Boundiali exploration permit in Cote D'Ivoire. |
| **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 a rock sampling program. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Drill Sample Recovery** | Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.<br>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.<br><br>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 a rock sampling program. |
| **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.<br><br>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography.<br>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | Rock chip sample lithologies are described in some detail. Descriptions are largely qualitative. |
| **Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation** | If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.<br>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.<br>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.<br>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.<br><br>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. | Rock chip samples were generally intentionally selective. |
| **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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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 analytical method is appropriate for samples of this type. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Verification of Sampling and Assaying** | The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.<br>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 a rock sampling program. |
| **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.<br><br>Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control | Coordinates shown on the locality map (Figure 4) are for Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Datum WGS 84, Zone 29 - Northern Hemisphere. |
| **Data Spacing and Distribution** | Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results<br><br>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.<br><br>Whether sample compositing has been applied | Rock chip samples were collected opportunistically typically where there was outcrop and are not representative. No Mineral Resource can be estimated from these data. |
| **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.<br>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. | This is not relevant to a rock sampling program. |
| **Sample Security** | The measures taken to ensure sample security | Samples are stored securely at Toro Gold's field office in Yamoussoukro. |
| **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 sampling 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.<br><br>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 may earn a 51% interest in PDI Cote D'Ivoire SARL by spending US$1 million. |
| **Exploration Done by** | Acknowledgment and appraisal of | PDI is not aware of any effective gold exploration over the |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Other Parties** | exploration by other parties. | Boundiali 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 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:<br>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar<br>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar<br>• dip and azimuth of the hole<br>• down hole length and interception depth<br>• hole length<br>• 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. | This is not relevant to a rock sampling program. Sample coordinate information is provided in Table 1 and on the map included in this release. |
| **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.<br><br>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.<br><br>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | This is not relevant to a rock sampling program. |
| **Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths** | These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results<br><br>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'). | This is not relevant to a rock sampling program. |
| **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 locations of the rock chip samples, classified by results, is shown in this release. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Balanced Reporting** | Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. | All rock chip sample results have been reported. |
| **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, new exploration data is reported in this release. |
| **Further Work** | The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling.<br><br>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. | Follow-up infill soil sampling is planned on the permit as outlined in this release. |

## TABLE 3 – FERKESSEDOUGOU SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS

| Sample numbers | Northing (WGS84-30N) | Easting (WGS84 – 30N) | RL | Hole dips | Azimuth | Hole Depth | From | Interval | Au (ppb) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toro sample numbers in the ranges 12247-9, 12312-12475, 20140-22313 | Refer to Figure 7 for map locations of all samples | Refer to Figure 7 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 5 and 7 |

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, sieved to -80 mesh and subsampled 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 the Ferkessedougou permit are 271 to 316m. 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** |
| **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 | The sampling described in this report refers to soil samples obtained from the Ferkssedougou exploration permit in Cote D'Ivoire.<br><br>The soil samples were collected from shallow holes with depths |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 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.<br><br>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. | between 10 and 50cm. |
| **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 a soil sampling program. |
| **Drill Sample Recovery** | Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.<br>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.<br><br>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 a soil sampling program. |
| **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.<br><br>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography.<br>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | Soil samples are described in terms of soil type, regolith and landscape classification and colour. Descriptions are largely qualitative. |
| **Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation** | If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.<br>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.<br>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample | The sample preparation method is appropriate and standard for soil samples of this type. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | preparation technique.<br>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.<br><br>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. | |
| **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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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 analytical method used has a very low (1ppb Au) detection limit which is appropriate for samples of this type. |
| **Verification of Sampling and Assaying** | The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.<br>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 a soil sampling program. |
| **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.<br><br>Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control | Coordinates shown on the locality maps (Figures 2-3) are for Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Datum WGS 84, Zone 30 - Northern Hemisphere. |
| **Data Spacing and Distribution** | Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results<br><br>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.<br><br>Whether sample compositing has been applied | The soil sampling grid was 800 x 200m and is considered appropriate for a reconnaissance exploration grid of this type. No Mineral Resource can be estimated from these data. |
| **Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure** | Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to | The samples were collected along lines which were designed to cross cut the interpreted bedding and foliation strike orientations in permit. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | which this is known, considering the deposit type.<br>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. | |
| **Sample Security** | The measures taken to ensure sample security | Samples are stored securely at Toro Gold's field office in Yamoussoukro. |
| **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 sampling 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.<br><br>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 Ferkessedougou exploration permit was granted to PDI Cote D'Ivoire SARL in July 2013. Toro Gold Limited may earn a 51% interest in PDI Cote D'Ivoire SARL by spending US$1 million. |
| **Exploration Done by Other Parties** | Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | PDI is not aware of any effective gold exploration over the Ferkessedougou 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 Ferkessedougou and Boundiali permits 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:<br>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar<br>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar<br>• dip and azimuth of the hole<br>• down hole length and interception depth<br>• hole length<br>• 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. | This is not relevant to a soil sampling program. Sample coordinate information is provided in Table 3 and on the maps included in this release. |
| **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.<br><br>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate | This is not relevant to a soil sampling program. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 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.<br><br>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<br><br>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'). | This is not relevant to a soil sampling program. |
| **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 showing the locations of the soil samples, classified by results, are shown in this release. |
| **Balanced Reporting** | Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. | Results from all assayed soil samples have been reported. |
| **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, new exploration data is reported in this release. |
| **Further Work** | The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling.<br><br>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. | Follow-up infill soil sampling is planned on the permit as outlined in this release. |

*Predictive Discovery Limited (PDI) was established in late 2007 and listed on the ASX in December 2010. The Company is focused on exploration for gold in West Africa. The Company's major focus is in Burkina Faso, West Africa where it has assembled a substantial regional ground position totalling 1,605km$^2$ and is exploring for large, open-pittable gold deposits. Exploration in eastern Burkina Faso has yielded a large portfolio of exciting gold prospects, including the high grade*

*Bongou gold deposit on which a resource estimate was calculated in September 2014. PDI also has interests in a strategic portfolio of tenements in Côte D'Ivoire covering a total area of 1,533 km$^2$.*

*Competent Persons Statement*

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

For further details please contact:


Paul Roberts

Managing Director

Tel: +61 402 857 249

Email: paul.roberts@predictivediscovery.com

Ric Moore

Company Secretary

Tel: +61 8 6143 1840

Email: rmoore@auroraminerals.com