2nd February 2017

ASX Announcement

Encouraging Gold-in-Soil Results from Three Cote D'Ivoire Permits

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI) is pleased to report the results of infill soil sampling completed by Toro Gold Limited (Toro) on the Boundiali, Ferkessedougou North and Beriaboukro permits in Cote D'Ivoire:

- Boundiali 200m x 50m infill sampling:
  - Coherent multi-line gold-in-soil anomalies in two areas, the longest being 1.7km long.
  - Highest new values of **706ppb Au** and **639ppb Au** respectively.
- Ferkessedougou North 400m x 100m infill sampling:
  - Two higher priority target areas outlined, each 2km long.
  - Highest new values of **819ppb Au** and **437ppb Au** respectively.
- Beriaboukro 400m x 100m infill sampling:
  - Three large areas highlighted.
  - Highest new values of **1375ppb Au** and **509ppb Au**.
- More detailed infill sampling required on Ferkessedougou North and Beriaboukro to be followed by trenching and/or RC drilling, possibly on all three permits.

Mr Paul Roberts, Predictive's Managing Director said: *"The Toro Joint Venture soil geochemical programs in Cote D'Ivoire continue to identify new, large and prospective gold exploration targets. I am especially encouraged by the two additional target areas identified on the Boundiali permit, which add to the potential already highlighted by the 2016 RC drill results.*

We expect that some - if not most - of the seven areas described in this release will warrant drill programs during 2017. Given that diamond drilling will commence shortly on the Nyangboue Prospect at Boundiali and that RC drilling is already being planned for the Kokoumbo and Ferkessedougou South permits, these new results will broaden the scope of the 2017 drilling programs and expand the amount of newsflow shareholders can expect from the Toro Joint Venture in 2017."

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: 1.63B shares

Share Price: 1.2 cents

Market Capitalisation: $19.6M

Directors

Phillip Jackson
Non-Exec Chairman

Paul Roberts
Managing Director

David Kelly
Non-Executive Director

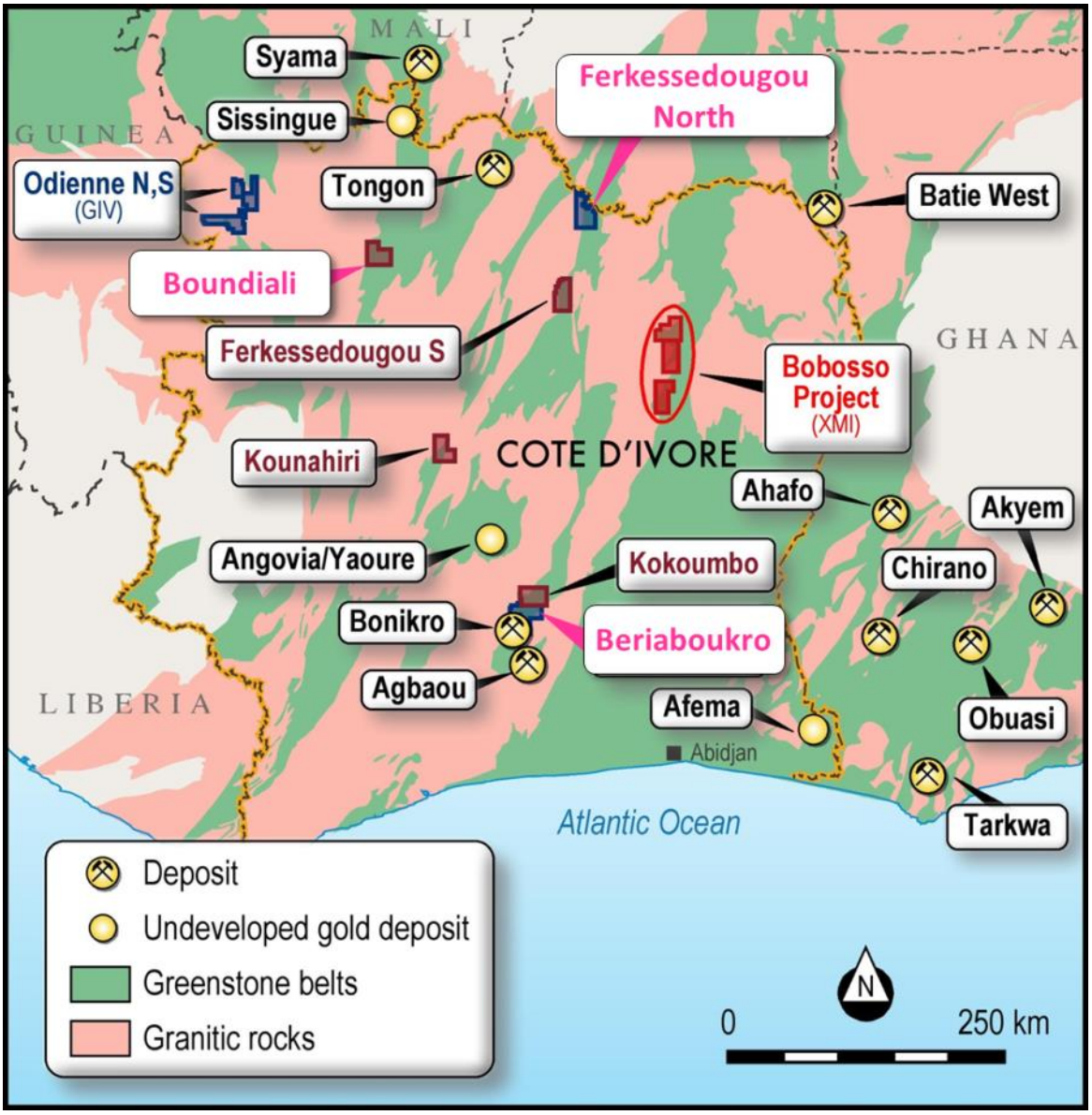

Figure 1: *Locality map showing the initial Toro Joint Venture permits (in brown), the GIV Joint Venture permits and permit applications (in blue), and the permits covered by PDI's agreement with XMI SARL over the Bobosso Project (red). The locations of the Boundiali, Ferkessedougou North and Beriaboukro permits which are referred to in this release are highlighted.*

BOUNDIALI PERMIT

Introduction

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 (Figure 1). The southern part of this belt has had little exploration historically and represents a first class opportunity to make new large gold discoveries.

Predictive was granted the Boundiali permit in January 2014. The Company's first exploration program on the permit was a BLEG stream sediment survey (ASX release dated 4/8/14) which

discovered a series of strong stream sediment anomalies. Soil sampling by joint venture partner Toro Gold Limited in 2015-16 revealed the 6km long Nyangboue gold geochemical anomaly. The 2016 RC drilling program then identified gold mineralisation extending over at least 1.2km of strike in the southern part of that anomaly.

Infill Soil Sampling Program

Infill soil sampling, totalling 307 samples, was completed over the western and southern gold-in-soil anomalies (Figure 2). Samples were collected 50m apart on 200m spaced lines. The soil samples were analysed for gold by fire assay at the ALS laboratory at Loughrea in Ireland. Additional details of the sampling methods are provided in Table 1.

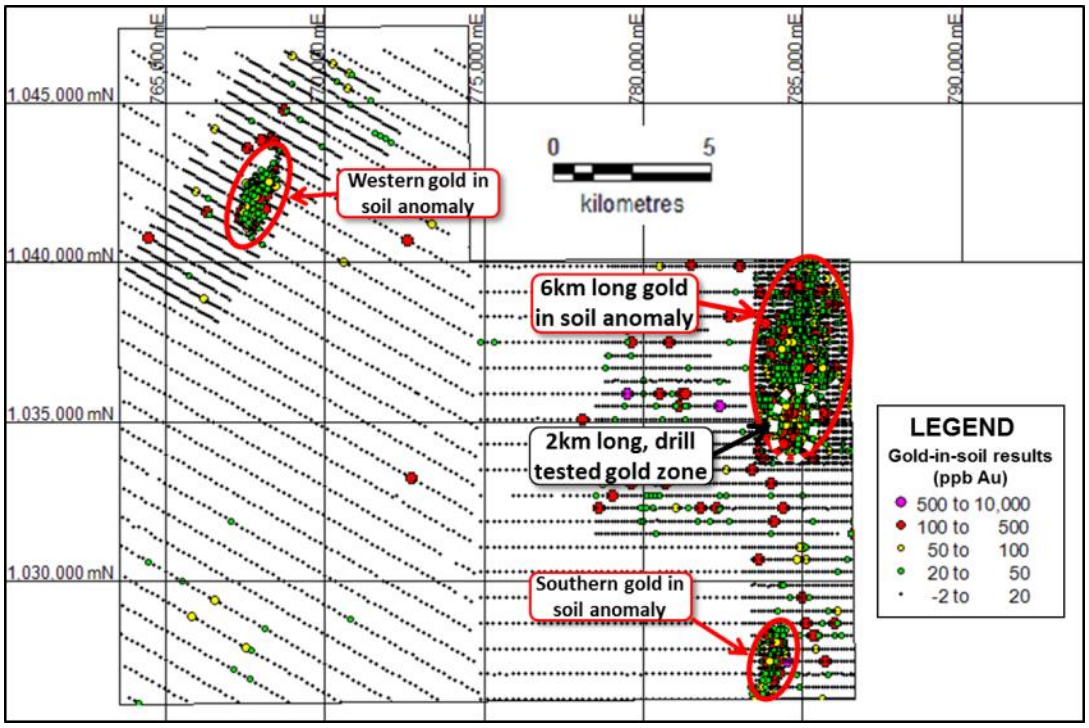

Figure 2: *Toro Gold soil sampling grid covering the Boundiali exploration permit, including the 200 x 50m infill sampling over the western and southern gold-in-soil anomalies. The earlier results were reported to the ASX on 20/10/15 and 23/3/16. The 6km long Nyangboue Prospect gold anomaly is also highlighted on this map. Rock chip sample locations are shown as small black triangles.*

Multi-line gold anomalies were recorded in both areas. A 1.7km long gold-in-soil plus-50 ppb Au anomaly was obtained within the western gold anomalous zone (Figure 3). This includes a coherent plus 100ppb Au anomaly extending over more than 600m of strike. The highest new values recorded were 706ppb Au in the western anomalous zone and 639ppb Au in the southern anomalous zone.

Next Steps

These infill soil results are sufficiently encouraging to warrant follow-up drilling.

The next phase of work at Boundiali is the upcoming diamond drilling program on the Nyangboue Prospect. An infill RC drill program is planned at Nyangboue following receipt of core assays from that program. Some RC drilling into the western and southern anomalies is expected in the same phase of RC drilling.

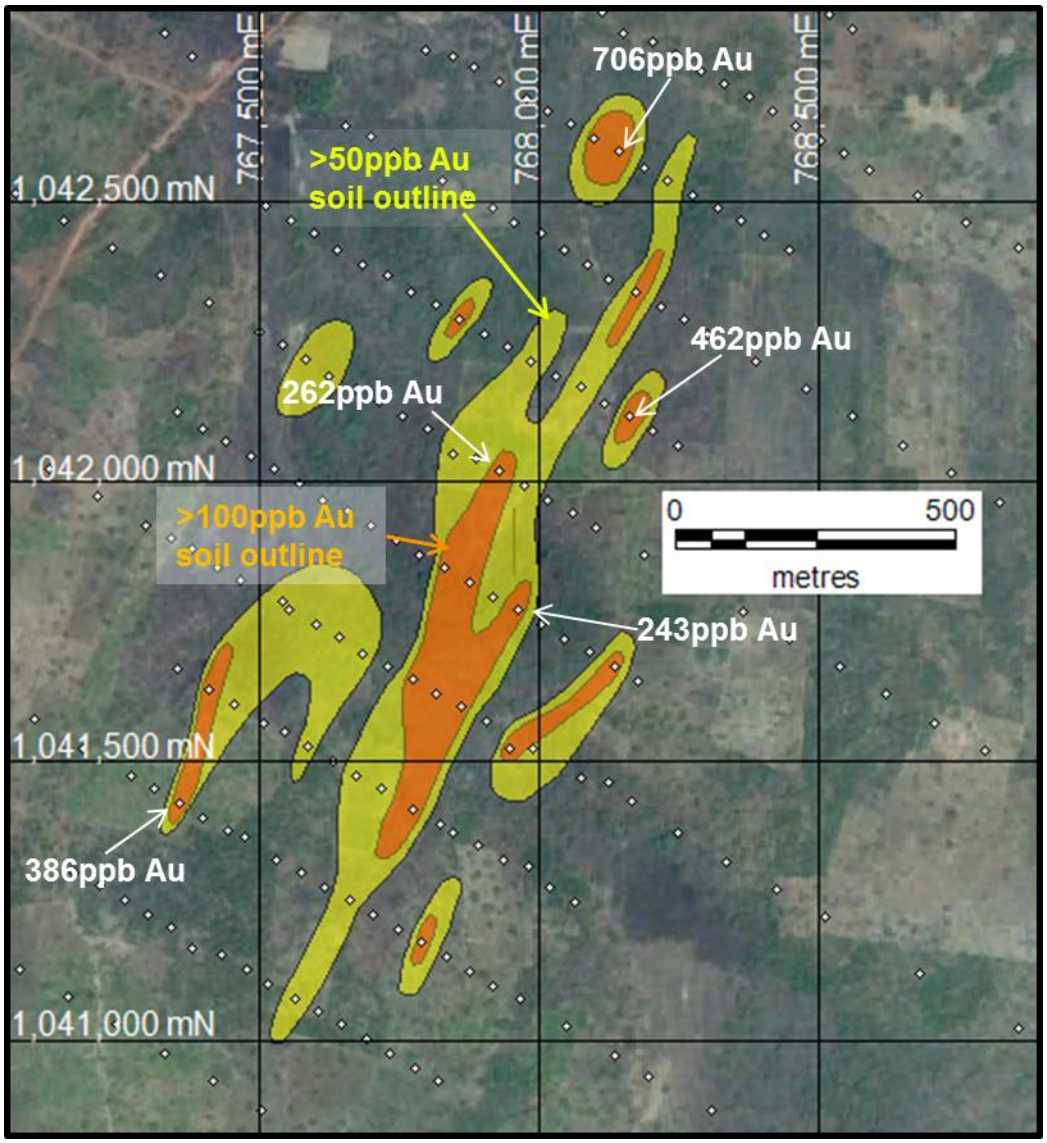

Figure 3: *Coherent 1.7km long plus-50ppb Au anomaly recorded within the western gold anomalous zone at Boundiali (see Figure 2 for location). Soil gold contours plotted on satellite imagery background.*

FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH PERMIT

Introduction

Ferkessedougou North is one of two granted permits in the joint venture between Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL and Gold Ivoire Minerals (see GIV JV agreement details below).

This permit is located on the northern extension of the same greenstone belt as the Ferkessedougou South permit and abuts the border with Burkina Faso. Rock types in the permit are mapped as "schists", granite and granodiorite. There are extensive artisanal workings in the permit.

Infill Soil Sampling Program

Infill soil sampling, totalling 780 samples, was completed over the 17km long gold anomalous zone reported on 14th December 2016. Samples were collected 100m apart on 400m spaced lines. The soil samples were analysed for gold by fire assay at the ALS laboratory at Loughrea in Ireland. Additional details of the sampling methods are provided in Table 2.

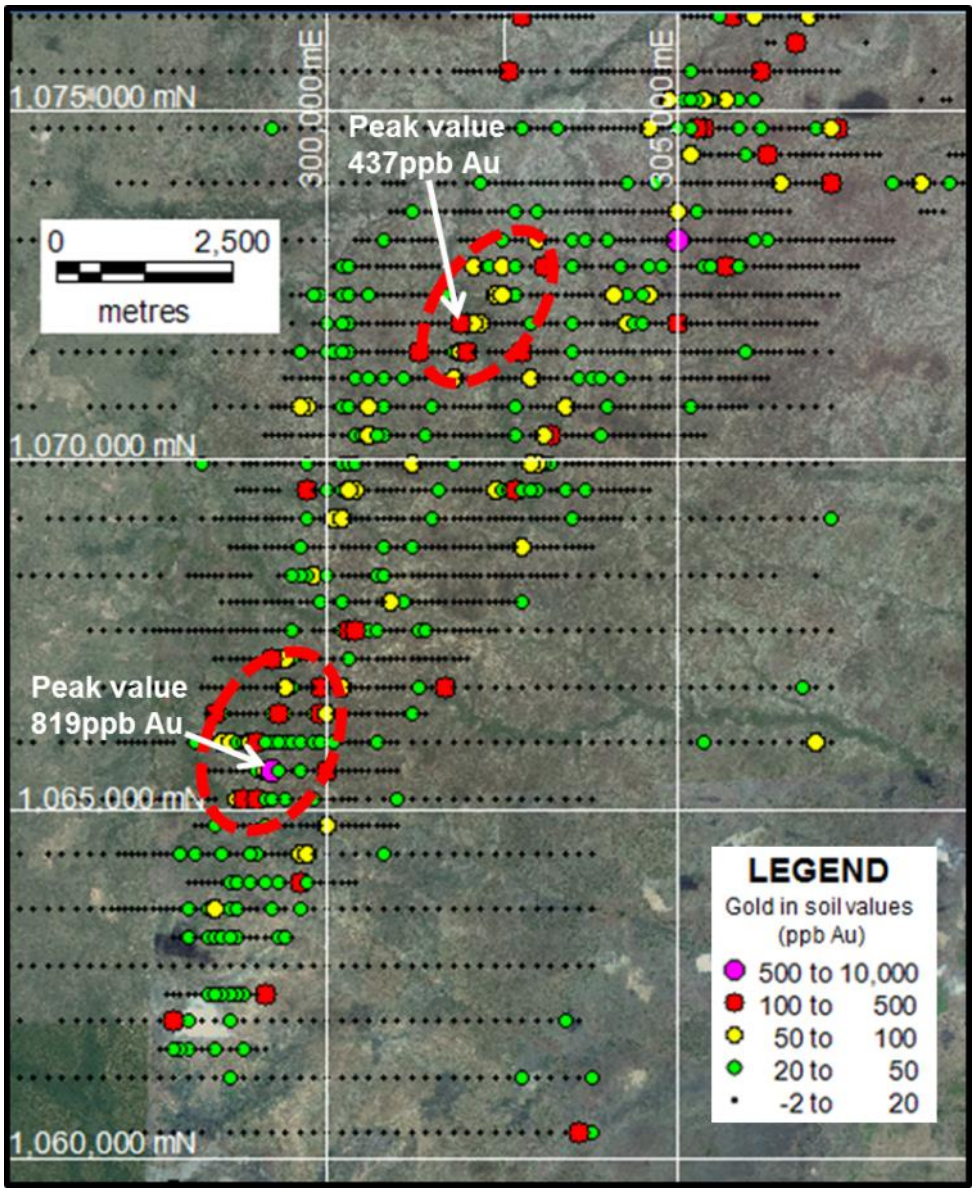

Figure 4: *Toro Gold soil sampling grid covering the area of infill sampling over the 17km long gold anomalous zone reported to the ASX on 14/12/16. The two higher priority areas are highlighted. Results plotted on satellite imagery.*

Clusters of higher values were obtained in two zones, each approximately 2km long with peak values of 819ppb and 437ppb Au respectively.

Next Steps

These infill soil results warrant a second stage of infill sampling. Some RC drilling will probably be required to test these targets during 2017.

BERIABOUKRO PERMIT

Introduction

Beriaboukro is one of two granted permits in the joint venture between Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL and Gold Ivoire Minerals (see GIV JV agreement details below). The permit is located directly south of the Kokoumbo permit where diamond drilling obtained a best intercept 7.5m at 16g/t Au in 2016 (ASX release dated 13/5/16).

The permit includes some impressive artisanal workings including the Ndinguinan/Takalaso site (Figure 5).

Figure 5: *Recent photograph of Ndinguinan/Takalaso site from which a 726g/t Au rock chip sample was obtained (ASX release 21/9/16).*

Infill Soil Sampling Program

Infill soil sampling, totalling 1,065 samples, was completed over the three gold anomalous zones reported on 21st September 2016. Samples were largely collected on a 400m x 100m spacing apart from a small 100 x 50m grid over the Ndinguinan/Takalaso site. The soil samples were analysed for

gold by fire assay at the ALS laboratory at Loughrea in Ireland. Additional details of the sampling methods are provided in Table 3.

The new soil sampling recorded additional anomalous gold values in the three areas with a peak value of 1375ppb Au. While some north-south oriented gold mineralised veins have been observed (e.g. at Ndinguinan/Takalaso), some soil anomalies appear to be oriented east-west.

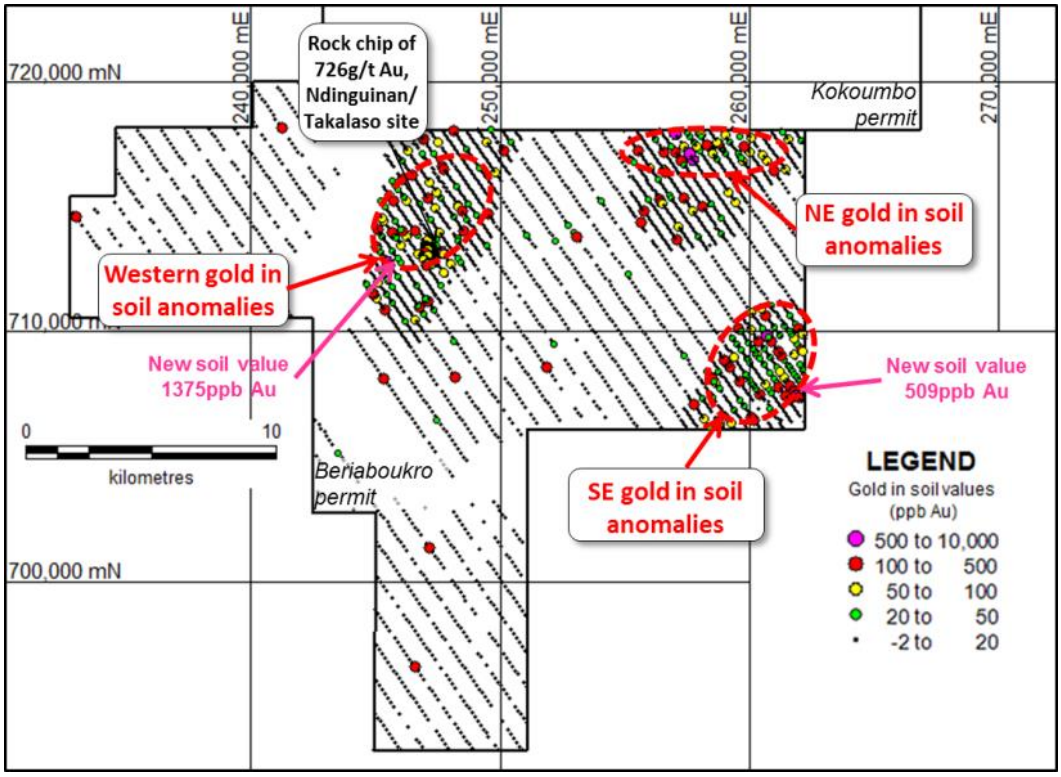

Figure 6: *Location of soil samples and gold-in-soil anomalous values, Beriaboukro permit including the three areas of 400 x 100m infill soil sampling reported in this release and the initial 800 x 200m results (ASX release dated 21/9/16). Note location of high grade rock chip sample at Ndinguinan/Takalaso site.*

Next Steps

These infill soil results require a second stage of infill sampling. Some RC drilling is expected on one or two of the three anomalous zones during 2017.

TORO JOINT VENTURE BACKGROUND

Predictive is in joint venture with Toro Gold Limited (**Toro**), a UK-based company, on six granted permits and two permit applications in Cote D'Ivoire (Figure 2). The Toro Joint Venture operates through Predictive Discovery Limited's subsidiary, Predictive Cote D'Ivoire SARL (**Predictive CI**) of which Predictive now holds 49%. Toro is earning a further 14% of Predictive CI by spending US$2.5 million, which will lift its equity to 65%. Predictive plans to contribute 35% of the ongoing expenditure once Toro achieves its 65% equity, which is now expected in the March Quarter of 2017.

GIV AGREEMENT BACKGROUND

Predictive CI entered into a joint venture with a local Ivoirian Company, Gold Ivoire Minerals SARL (**GIV**) over 1,600 km^2 of ground, consisting of two permits and two permit applications (Figure 1). Of these, the two granted permits, Beriaboukro (also known as Toumodi) and Ferkessedougou North, are of most exploration interest, and are both located on known gold-mineralised greenstone belts.

The major terms of the GIV joint venture agreement are as follows:

- Predictive CI can earn an initial 51% in the four GIV permits by expenditure of $US1 million in two years or less. This amount may be reduced if Predictive CI hands back any permits or if the two permit applications (Odienne North and Odienne South) are not granted in the next two years.
- Predictive CI may then, at its sole discretion, increase its equity to 85% of the (remaining) GIV permits in two stages by completion of a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS).
- On completion of the DFS, the original owners of GIV (GIV Owners) may convert all or part of their 15% interest to an NSR royalty at the rate of 1% NSR for 10% of equity. The GIV Owners may then also choose to fund all or part of their equity ownership in a subsequent mine development.
- Predictive CI will pay US$30,000 in the event that Odienne North and Odienne South permits are granted. In the event that a decision is made to develop a mine on the permits, the GIV Owners will receive an exploration success bonus of US$1 per reserve ounce. Reserve ounces will be calculated independently in accordance with the JORC or 43-101 standards.

The exploration expenditure and cash payments in the GIV Agreement are being incurred by Predictive CI in conformity with the terms of the underlying Toro JV Agreement.

TABLE 1 – SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS – BOUNDIALI PERMIT

Sample numbers	Northing (WGS84-29N)	Easting (WGS84 – 29N)	RL	Hole dips	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	Interval	Au (ppb)
Toro sample numbers in the ranges 26551-602, 42551--43964.	Refer to Figures 2 and 3 for map locations of all samples	Refer to Figures 2 and 3 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 2 and 3.
Notes: Soil sampling is a reconnaissance exploration technique. In the sampling and sample preparation method used by Toro, soil samples were collected from shallow holes and dried and sieved to -80 mesh at a local field camp. The prepared samples were then sent to the ALS laboratory in Loughrea in Ireland for fire assay analysis. RL ranges for 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 representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. 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 samples obtained from the Boundiali exploration permit in Cote D'Ivoire. The soil and lag samples were collected from shallow holes with depths 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. 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 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. 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.	Soil samples are described in terms of soil type, regolith and landscape classification and colour. Descriptions are largely qualitative.
Sub-Sampling	If core, whether cut or sawn and	The sample preparation method is appropriate and standard for soil

Technique and Sample Preparation	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.	samples of this type.
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 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. 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. Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Coordinates shown on the locality maps (Figures 2 and 3) are for Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Datum WGS 84, Zone 29 - Northern Hemisphere.
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 infill soil sampling grids of 200 x 50m are considered appropriate for reconnaissance exploration grids of this type. No Mineral Resource can be estimated from these data.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of	The samples were collected along lines which were designed to cross cut the interpreted bedding and foliation strike

Structure	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.	orientations in permit.
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 soil 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. 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 65% interest in PDI Cote D'Ivoire SARL by spending US$3.5 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 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: • 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.	This is not relevant to a soil sampling program. Sample coordinate information is provided in Table 1 and on the maps included in this release.
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	This is not relevant to a soil sampling program.

	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').	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.	An appropriate plan showing the locations of the soil 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.	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. 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 RC drilling is planned on the permit as outlined in this release.

TABLE 2 – SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS, FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH

Sample numbers	Northing (WGS84-30N)	Easting (WGS84 – 30N)	RL	Hole dips	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	Interval	Au (ppb)
Toro soil sample numbers in the ranges 26379-26476 and 42568-44521.	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	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 Figure 4
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 then dried and sieved at 80# 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 North permit range from approximately 240m to 340m. 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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. 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 samples obtained from the Ferkessedougou North exploration permit in Cote D'Ivoire. The soil samples were collected from shallow holes with depths 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. 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 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. 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.	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. 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 sample preparation method is appropriate and standard for soil samples of this type.
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 analytical method used for soil sampling 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. 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. 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 30 - Northern Hemisphere.
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 infill soil sampling grid was 400 x 100m 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 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 soil samples were collected along lines which were designed to cross cut the interpreted bedding and foliation strike orientations in permit.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Samples are stored securely at Toro Gold's field office in Yamoussoukro.
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 Ferkessedougou North exploration permit was granted to GIV Minerals SARL in 2015. Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL may earn a 51% interest by spending US$1 million and 85% by completing a DFS.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Information about previous exploration work has not been found.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Ferkessedougou permit is mapped as schists, 2 mica granite and granodiorite.
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.	This is not relevant to a soil sampling program. Sample coordinate information is provided in Table 2 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. 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.	This is not relevant to a soil sampling program.

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').	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.	An appropriate plan 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. 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 and RC drilling is planned on the permit as outlined in this release.

TABLE 3 – SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS - BERIABOUKRO

Sample numbers	Northing (WGS84-30N)	Easting (WGS84 – 30N)	RL	Hole dips	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	Interval	Au (ppb)
Toro soil sample numbers in the	Refer to Figure 6 for map locations of all samples	Refer to Figure 6 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 Figure 6
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 then dried and sieved at 80# 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 Beriaboukro permit are not known but range upwards from approximately 360m. 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. 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 samples obtained from the Beriaboukro exploration permit in Cote D'Ivoire. The soil and lag samples were collected from shallow holes with depths 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. 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 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. 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.	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. 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 sample preparation method is appropriate and standard for soil samples of this type.
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 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. 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. Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic	Coordinates shown on the locality map (Figure 6) are for Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Datum WGS 84, Zone 30 - Northern Hemisphere.

	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 soil sampling grid was 400 x 100m 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 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 samples were collected along lines which were designed to cross cut the interpreted bedding and foliation strike orientations in permit.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Samples are stored securely at Toro Gold's field office in Yamoussoukro.
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 Beriaboukro exploration permit was granted to GIV Minerals SARL in 2015. Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL may earn a 51% interest by spending US$1 million and 85% by completing a DFS.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Gold exploration was conducted over a small part of the Beriaboukro permit by Equigold.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Beriaboukro permit consists of granite, metasediments, mafic volcanics and intrusives.
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.	This is not relevant to a soil sampling program. Sample coordinate information is provided in Table 3 and on the map included in this release.
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade	This is not relevant to a soil sampling program.

	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.	
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').	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. 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 operates in Burkina Faso, West Africa where it has assembled a substantial regional ground position covering 1,200km^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 substantial interests in a large portfolio of tenements in Côte D'Ivoire covering a total area of 4,136 km^2.

Competent Persons Statement

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

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