predictive discovery

ASX Announcement

13 February 2019

BROAD WIDTHS AND HIGH-GRADE GOLD FROM TRENCHING AT FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH

(Amended – Competent Persons Statement)

SUMMARY

- 1,960m of trenching has recently been completed at the Ferkessedougou North Project (Toro JV) in Cote D'Ivoire.
- The Company is highly encouraged by the results, with the discovery of a significant **elliptical shaped gold mineralised granitic intrusive body** approximately **160m long and 90m wide**.

FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH TRENCHING HIGHLIGHTS

- Significant intersections from bottle roll assays of channel samples in the trenches include:
  - FNTR35: **34m at 5.29g/t Au** including **2m at 75.70g/t Au** (results for rest of trench pending)
  - FNTR029: **92m at 1.76g/t Au** including **2m at 20.60g/t Au** and **2m at 8.04g/t Au**
  - FNTR028: **38m at 1.27g/t Au** including **2m at 7.03g/t Au**
  - FNTR028: **78m at 1.30g/t Au** including **2m at 7.47g/t Au**
  - FNTR028: **22m at 1.60g/t Au** including **2m at 9.65g/t Au**
- Trenching was designed to test IP anomalies[1] and help define the geology of mineralised granite intersected in previous RC drilling[2] in three dimensions. Best intersections from the single RC drill section which tested this mineralisation in 2018 included:
  - FNRC016: **25m at 3.06g/t Au from 64m** including **13m at 5.35g/t Au**
  - FNRC001: **13m at 0.97g/t Au from 4m**
  - FNRC002: **28m at 0.67g/t Au from 0m**
  - FNRC003: **14m at 1.20g/t Au from 25m**
- Additional trench assay results are pending with a follow-up diamond drilling (DD) program expected to commence in the next four weeks.

"These trenches have confirmed the discovery of a significant gold mineralised body at Ferkessedougou North. We now know that the thick mineralised drill intercepts reported last year correlate with a wide gold mineralised granitic body at surface.

The Joint Venture's drilling and trenching have only tested a small proportion of the 17km long zone of gold-in-soil anomalies so far, highlighting the potential to make more such discoveries on the soil grid.

We look forward to the start of diamond drilling soon." – **Commented Managing Director, Paul Roberts.**

[1]ASX Announcement – PDI-TORO JV SHARPENS FOCUS WITH MAJOR DRILLING PROGRAM
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/f94b3df7-79b.pdf
[2]ASX Announcement - Assays Confirm and Expand New Gold Discovery in Cote D'Ivoire
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/9bee2336-4da.pdf

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Predictive Discovery Limited (**Predictive** or **Company**) is pleased to announce initial results from a recent trenching program at Ferkessedougou North in northern Cote D'Ivoire, located on the same greenstone belt as the large Tongon (4.6 Moz) and Sissingue (1.0 Moz) gold mines.

These results form part of the 2018-19 Toro Joint Venture exploration program which is focused on the Ferkessedougou North and Boundiali Permits. The Company currently has interests in approximately 5,000km^2 of highly-prospective land holdings in Cote D'Ivoire.

TRENCHING PROGRAM – FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH

5,147m of trenching has been completed on the Ferkessedougou North permit since November 2017. The results highlighted in this release were generated from 1,960m of trenching completed in the last two months. 2m channel samples were taken in the trench walls and submitted for bottle roll (cyanide leach) analysis at the Elam laboratory in Yamoussoukro, Cote D'Ivoire.

The recent trenching program was designed to:

- Better understand the geometry of gold mineralisation assays reported from the 2018 RC drilling program.
- Test anomalies identified in a recent IP survey.

These trenches have confirmed the discovery of a significant gold mineralised body at Ferkessedougou North with long, gold mineralised zones in trench channel samples (Figure 1) correlating with wide, gold-mineralised granite intercepts at depth (Figure 2).

Better intercepts included:

- FNTR35: **34m at 5.29g/t Au** including **2m at 75.70g/t Au** (assays for rest of trench are pending)
- FNTR029: **92m at 1.76g/t Au** including **2m at 20.60g/t Au** and **2m at 8.04g/t Au**
- FNTR028: **38m at 1.27g/t Au** including **2m at 7.03g/t Au**
- FNTR028: **78m at 1.30g/t Au** including **2m at 7.47g/t Au**
- FNTR028: **22m at 1.60g/t Au** including **2m at 9.65g/t Au**

The presence of high-grade gold in most trenches confirms that the high grades obtained in drill hole FNRC016 (i.e. **13m at 5.35g/t Au)** in 2018 (Figures 1 and 2) were not an isolated occurrence.

To date trenching and RC drilling have only tested a small proportion of the 17km long and 2km wide zone of gold-in-soil anomalies (Figure 4). Given a soil sample spacing of 200 x 50m, the opportunity for further identification of similar broad but strike limited gold-mineralised granites at Ferkessedougou North is high.

A complete list of results, including (for completeness) the trench assays obtained in 2017 are presented in Table 1.

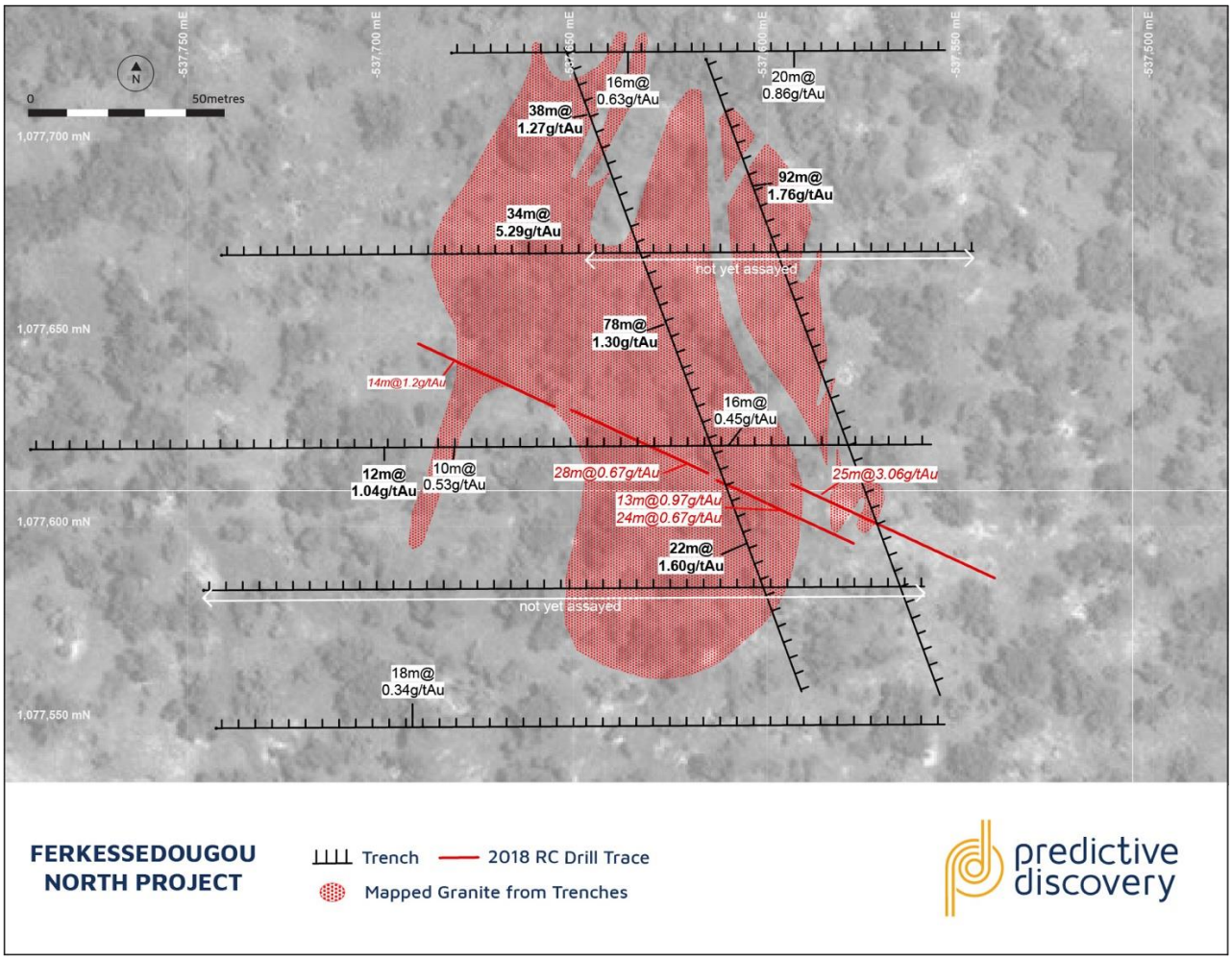

Figure 1 – Large mineralised body with broad widths and high-grade gold at Ferkessedougou North. Red overlay defines the apparent shape of the mineralised granite based on trench mapping.

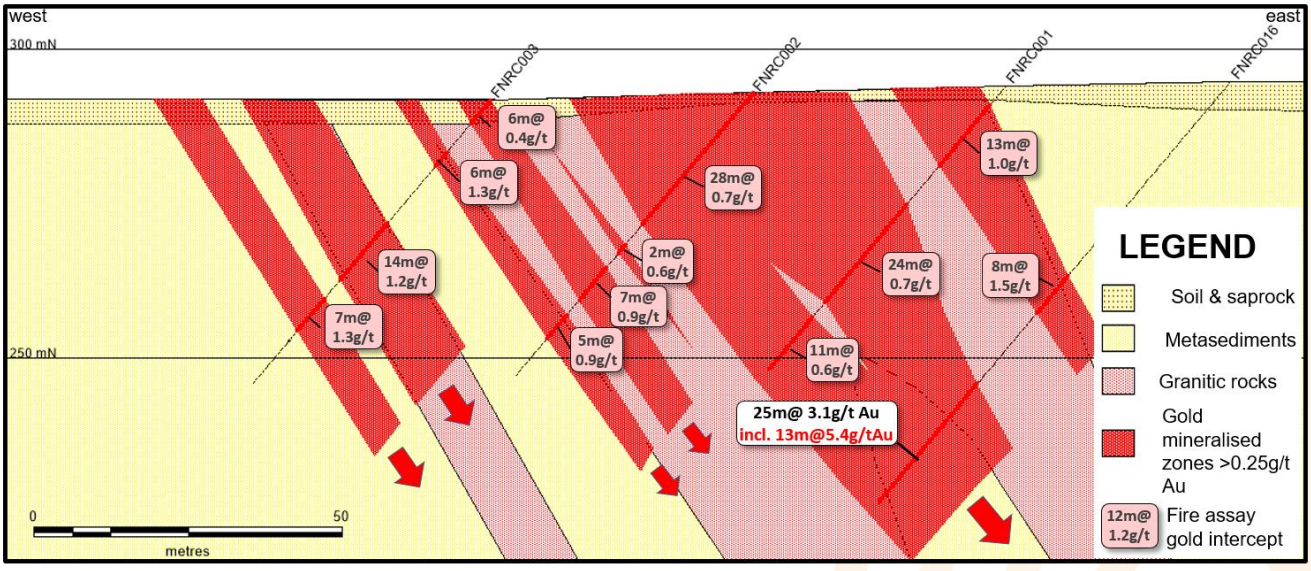

Figure 2 - Cross-section showing fire assay gold drill results and geology from RC drilling at Ferkessedougou North (2018). Note that gold values are found in both granite and metasediments.

FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH – NEXT STEPS

Predictive is highly encouraged by these trench results which signify discovery of a substantial gold mineralised body showing good continuity. A modest diamond drilling program to obtain a better idea of the sub-surface shape of the mineralised granite will commence in the next four weeks.

FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH PROJECT – PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Soil sampling at Ferkessedougou North[3] in late 2016 revealed a 17km-long zone of gold-in-soil anomalies. Widespread gold mineralisation was recognised in altered sheared granite bodies intersected in trenching and RC drill holes. The best intercept[4] from RC drilling was obtained in the area where the recent trenching was undertaken:

FNRC016: **25m at 3.06g/t Au from 64m**, including **4m at 13.78g/t Au**

A recently completed gradient array Induced Polarisation (IP) survey (Figure 3) over the southern gold mineralised zone (Figure 3) demonstrated a spatial correlation between mineralisation identified in previous drilling and a 1.5km long IP (chargeability) anomaly.

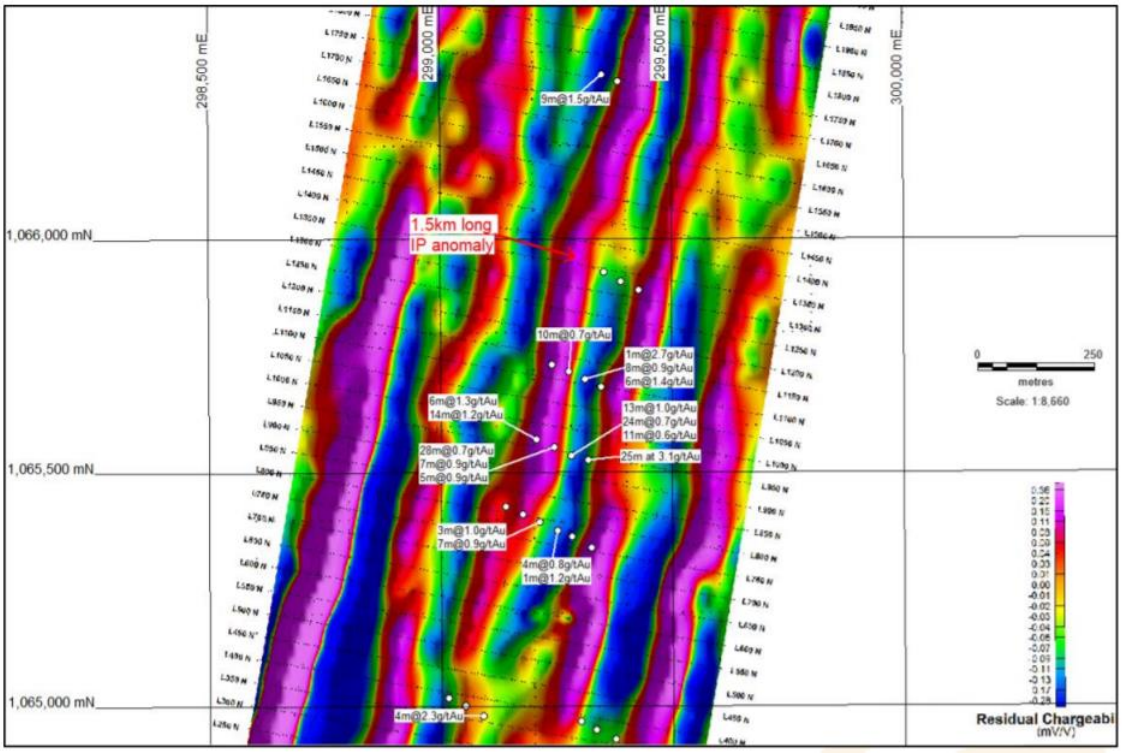

Figure 3 - Southern Gold Prospect, Ferkessedougou North, showing previous drill results and IP (chargeability) anomalies.

[3]ASX Announcement – 17km Long gold-anomalous soil trend on new Cote D'Ivoire permit
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/3477a0e2-45f.pdf

[4] ASX Announcement – Assays Confirm and Expand New Gold Discovery in Cote D'Ivoire
http://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/9bee2336-4da.pdf

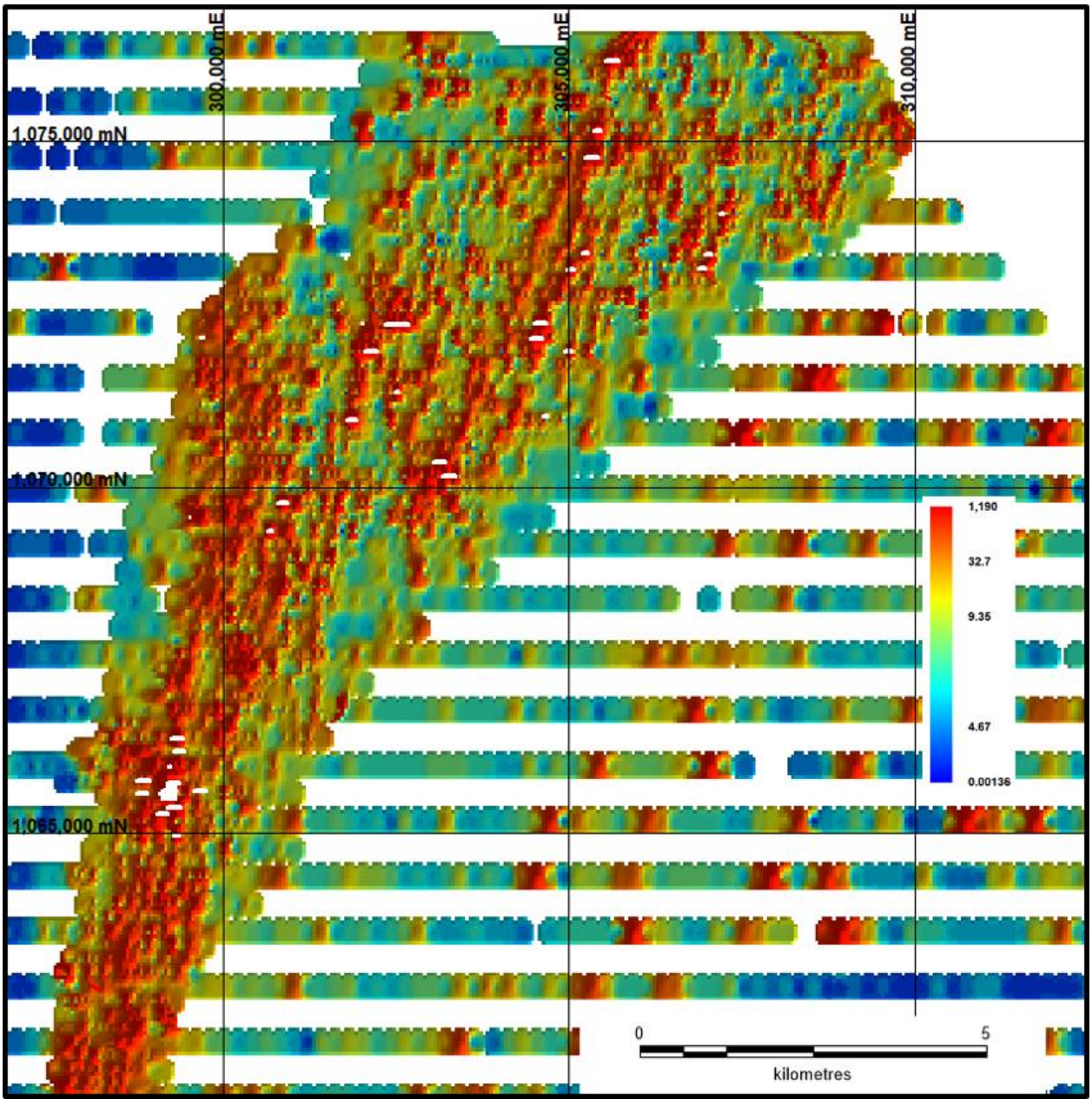

Figure 4 - Ferkessedougou North trench locality map (white bars) shown on gridded gold in soil geochemical plan (gold values in ppb shown in vertical coloured legend at right). The discovery reported in this release is located within the cluster of trenches shown in the south of the soil grid.

– END –

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About Predictive Discovery

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

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

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Competent Persons Statement

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

TABLE 1 - TRENCHING RESULTS FROM FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH

Trench ID	UTM East	UTM North	RL	Azimuth	Length	From	Interval	Au g/t (0.25g/t Au cutoff)	Comments
FNTR001	299284	1064960	294.4	90	76	16	2	0.66	
FNTR002	299186	1065363	297.3	90	192	44	8	0.58	
FNTR002	299186	1065363	297.3	90	192	62	14	0.38	
FNTR002	299186	1065363	297.3	90	192	92	2	0.76	
FNTR002	299186	1065363	297.3	90	192	118	2	0.54	
FNTR002	299186	1065363	297.3	90	192	126	10	0.31	
FNTR003	**299072**	**1065561**	**290.0**	**90**	**230**	**84**	**12**	**1.04**	
FNTR003	299072	1065561	290.0	90	230	104	10	0.53	
FNTR003	299072	1065561	290.0	90	230	134	4	0.42	
FNTR003	299072	1065561	290.0	90	230	142	6	0.54	
FNTR003	299072	1065561	290.0	90	230	156	4	0.55	
FNTR003	299072	1065561	290.0	90	230	168	16	0.45	
FNTR004	299197	1065962	286.6	90	30	*no significant intersection*			
FNTR005	299246	1066364	286.2	90	166	74	6	0.69	
FNTR005	299246	1066364	286.2	90	166	86	8	0.32	
FNTR005	299246	1066364	286.2	90	166	158	8	0.26	
FNTR006	300791	1069764	291.5	90	120	4	2	0.51	
FNTR007	300635	1069360	280.8	90	63	*no significant intersection*			
FNTR008	303040	1070363	280.0	90	156	*no significant intersection*			
FNTR009	304625	1071027	275.2	90	54	4	4	0.25	
FNTR010	**303170**	**1070163**	**280.0**	**90**	**190**	**20**	**16**	**0.93**	
FNTR011	304930	1071960	278.1	90	100	*no significant intersection*			
FNTR012	304434	1072153	271.2	90	176	92	4	0.60	
FNTR012	304434	1072153	271.2	90	176	148	10	0.47	
FNTR012	304434	1072153	271.2	90	176	164	4	0.26	
FNTR013	304492	1072369	270.0	90	168	120	2	0.79	
FNTR014	304980	1073151	270.0	90	80	*no significant intersection*			
FNTR015	305202	1073386	270.0	90	72	42	2	1.63	
FNTR015	305202	1073386	270.0	90	72	52	2	0.85	
FNTR016	306867	1073162	279.8	90	90	*no significant intersection*			
FNTR017	306959	1073361	280.0	90	100	*no significant intersection*			
FNTR018	302037	1071969	260.0	90	172	*no significant intersection*			
FNTR019	302339	1072356	260.0	90	322	120	4	0.65	
FNTR019	302339	1072356	260.0	90	322	288	2	0.87	
FNTR020	301780	1070959	280.0	90	126	*no significant intersection*			
FNTR021	302488	1071365	260.5	90	40	*no significant intersection*			
FNTR022	307190	1073960	270.0	90	26	*no significant intersection*			
FNTR023	305363	1075152	270.0	90	96	*no significant intersection*			
FNTR024	305533	1076163	248.0	90	174	142	14	0.58	
FNTR025	305238	1074765	260.0	90	168	50	10	0.48	
FNTR026	299180	1065661	289.7	90	126	**36**	**16**	**0.63**	
FNTR026	299180	1065661	289.7	90	126	64	6	0.66	
FNTR026	299180	1065661	289.7	90	126	**78**	**20**	**0.86**	
FNTR026	299180	1065661	289.7	90	126	104	4	0.59	
FNTR027	299119	1065490	292.0	90	186	40	18	0.34	
FNTR027	299119	1065490	292.0	90	186	120	4	0.48	

FNTR027	299119	1065490	292.0	90	186	136	4	0.40	
FNTR028	**299209**	**1065662**	**290.0**	**160**	**174**	**0**	**38**	**1.27**	**includes 2m at 7.03g/ tAu**
FNTR028	**299209**	**1065662**	**290.0**	**160**	**174**	**42**	**78**	**1.30**	**includes 2m at 7.47 g/t Au, 2m at 5.81 g/t Au**
FNTR028	**299209**	**1065662**	**290.0**	**160**	**174**	**126**	**22**	**1.60**	**includes 2m at 9.65 g/t Au**
FNTR029	**299245**	**1065659**	**290.5**	**160**	**172**	**0**	**92**	**1.76**	**includes 2m at 20.60 g/t Au, 2m@7.76 g/t Au, 2m at 8.04 g/t Au**
FNTR030	299048	1065282	294.5	90	142	28	2	0.51	
FNTR031	299282	1066185	288.1	90	138	16	4	0.75	
FNTR032	298753	1065569	287.7	90	140	*no significant intersection*			
FNTR033	298751	1065749	284.7	90	170	*no significant intersection*			
FNTR034	299574	1065601	298.4	90	158	*no significant intersection*			
FNTR035	**299121**	**1065610**	**290.0**	**90**	**192**	**60**	**34**	**5.29**	**includes 2m at 75.7g/t Au.** Results pending from 98m of trench.
FNTR036	299181	1065714	288.8	90	178				Results pending
FNTR037	299116	1065525	290.8	90	184				Results pending

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling Technique	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Samples were collected from channels cut in the walls of the trenches on 2m sample intervals. The channel samples are judged to be representative of the exposed weathered rock materials however the orientation of the gold mineralisation where sampled is not clear.
Drilling	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	This is not relevant to trench channel sampling.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	This is not relevant to trench channel sampling.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Geological logging of the trenches was recorded by Toro Gold. The logging is largely qualitative.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes	Trench channel samples were collected for analysis and submitted to the laboratory for the normal processes of crushing, grinding and splitting out a representative sample for analysis.

	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. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The assaying and laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for samples of this type.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	This is not relevant to trench channel sampling.
Location of Data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down- hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Channel sample locations are recorded using GPS coordinates and elevations for the sampling start location together with information on the azimuth and length of the channel. The datum employed is WGS84, Zone 30N.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied	2m channel samples were collected for the entire length of the excavated trenches. The information is not suitable for calculation of a mineral resource estimate.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The trenches were designed to explore the geometry of the granite body, hence the use of two different trench orientations. The exposures show multiple vein orientations in the granite but the geological control on gold grades is not known other than that most but not all of the gold values are restricted to granitic rocks.
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. 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. Predictive Discovery Limited holds 30% of Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Information about previous exploration work has not been found.

Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Ferkessedougou North permit consists of foliated metasediments, granite, granodiorite and lesser amounts of probable mafic volcanics and mafic intrusives.
Drill Hole Information	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.	The channel results are reported using the standard format for drill results apart from the "dip" which is assumed to be zero (given that the channels are approximately horizontal). 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. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Sampling was in 2m long channel intervals. Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	True widths have not been estimated as there is considerable uncertainty about the orientation of mineralised zones.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate plans and sections are included with this document (Figures 1, 2 and 43).
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Comprehensive reporting of the trench channel results is provided in Table 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. 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 follow up work is diamond drilling.