predictive discovery LIMITED

30th July 2014

New Drill Targets Upgrade Bongou Potential

ASX Announcement

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: 388M shares

Share Price: 1.0 cents

Market Capitalisation: $3.9M

Directors

Phillip Harman
Non-Exec Chairman

Paul Roberts
Managing Director

Phil Henty
Non-Executive Director

Tim Markwell
Non-Executive Director

Predictive Discovery (ASX: PDI) is pleased to announce new results from power auger drilling and trenching near its high grade Bongou gold prospect in Burkina Faso.

- Five new Bongou-like granite-hosted gold mineralised locations identified.
- Peak power auger result of **2.0g/t Au** at the Bongou W8 prospect
- New trenches contain values of up to:
  - **7.7g/t Au** (W2 prospect, 600m NW of Bongou),
  - **2.2g/t Au** (W8 prospect, 2km WNW of Bongou), and
  - **4.8g/t Au** (Bongou prospect eastern extension)

  All are within broader zones that average between 0.3 and 0.9g/t Au.
- Bulked gold values above 0.2g/t Au in trenching of Bongou-style mineralisation are highly significant since in the region depleted surface gold values have been found above high grade intercepts in primary gold mineralisation.

Mr Paul Roberts, the Company's Managing Director said:

"These results confirm the presence of more Bongou-style gold mineralisation at a number of locations within 2km of Bongou, and provide a strong motivation to explore for more gold mineralisation of this type within our extensive ground holdings.

We plan to drill test these new targets during the next field season, which commences in November this year."

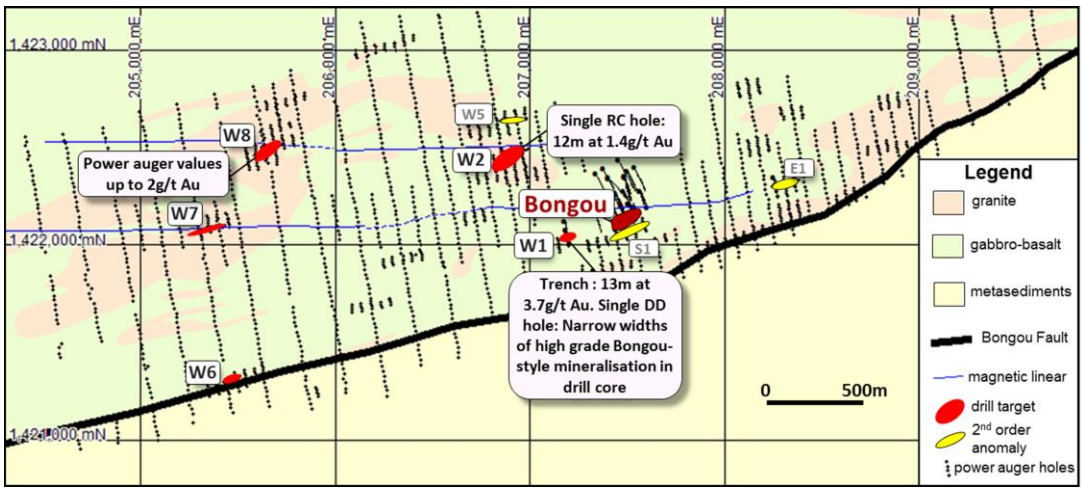

Figure 1: Bongou area drill targeting summary plan. The second order anomalies (in yellow) also contain indications of granite-hosted mineralisation and may be drill tested in the next program.

Introduction

PDI's high-grade Bongou Prospect in eastern Burkina Faso (Figures 2 and 3) contains a significant discovery of granite-hosted gold mineralisation where average true widths intersected in 13 holes were 31.6m with average grades of 2.9 g/t Au, most with a significant high-grade component[1].

Recent exploration activities near Bongou aimed to discover additional Bongou-style gold mineralisation within 3km of the prospect by, following up power auger results previously reported to the ASX on 12th May 2014.

Between April and June 2014 PDI completed a power augur and trenching program in the area surrounding the Bongou Prospect. The purpose of this work was to identify further nearby targets with significant potential for the discovery of additional high-grade Bongou-style gold mineralisation.

Details of the power auger drilling, trenching, sampling and quality control methods used are provided in the notes which follow Table 1.

Power auger program

The power auger program totalled 7,572m and consisted of infill drilling around pre-existing anomalies, generally at a density of 50m x 12.5m, and extension drilling to test additional areas east and west of the gridded area. Hole locations showing gold results are provided in Figure 4. Samples were collected at the interface between soil and weathered bedrock and analysed at the SGS laboratory in Ouagadougou.

As previously reported to the ASX on 12th May 2014, earlier power auger work identified 20 gold geochemical anomalies that could be associated with Bongou-style mineralisation. Of these 20 anomalies, the current program identified seven that could be correlated over at least two drill lines with assay values above 100pbb gold. These have been named Prospects W2, W5, W6, W7, W8, S1 and E1 (Figure 1).

Trenching program

A total of 649m of trenching was completed, as shown in Figure 5. This was aimed at following up the seven prospects from auger drilling. All but Prospects W6 and W7 were followed up with access issues and surface hardness preventing trenching at W6 and W7. A number of short trenches were also excavated on the eastern, western and southern margins of the Bongou Prospect itself to help map more precisely the limits of the granite body.

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[1] *See Figure 2 for the intercepts from which these figures were obtained (within the darker red near-vertical band). The relevant drill results were reported to the ASX on 2nd December 2013, 16th December 2013, 20th March, 2014 and 1st April 2014.*

The trenching exposed granite-hosted, gold-bearing mineralisation at four prospects: W2, W8, S1 and E1. Although Prospects W6 and W7 were not trenched, results from the auger drilling indicate that they are at least partly in granite.

Results from the trenching are provided in Table 1 and included the following:

Prospect No.	Trench No.	Interval	Au g/t	Comments
Bongou Prospect (eastern edge)	BNGTr17	7.0m	0.55	Includes 0.2m at **4.8g/t Au**
Bongou Prospect (eastern edge)	BNGTr17	6.0m	0.90	Includes 3m at **1.44g/t Au**
Bongou Prospect (southern edge)	BNGTr17	6.4m	0.43	
W8 Prospect	BNGtr24	9.8m	0.66	Includes 2m at **2.22g/t Au**
W2 Prospect	BNGTr7	5.5m	0.65	Includes 0.1m at **7.66g/t** Au. 50m to the west of trench BNGTr04 which obtained **12.5m at 0.49g/t Au**[2] and RC hole BNGRC18 which intersected **12m at 1.44g/t Au from 12m**[3]
E1 Prospect	BNGTr21	1.4m	1.08	

Previously drilling beneath near-surface rock sampling at Bongou and the W2 Prospect suggested that gold grades in mineralised granite are **likely to be significantly higher in primary (pyrite-bearing) mineralisation at depth than they are in the near-surface**.

- At Bongou, channel sampling of weathered mineralised granite in the artisanal workings at a depth of 2 to 5m below the original surface obtained an average grade of approximately 1g/t Au whereas the average grade of primary mineralisation in PDI's drill holes below the workings is about 3g/t Au.
- At the W2 Prospect, channel sampling in a trench gave **12.5m at 0.49 g/t Au**[2] whereas drilling directly beneath it in partly weathered mineralisation intersected **12m at 1.44g/t Au**[3].

Taken together with the earlier trench assays (including the W1 Prospect: **13m at 3.7g/t Au**[3]), these results indicate potential for high grade Bongou-style mineralisation at depth at three prospects so far (W1, W2 and W8). Prospects W6 and W7, which are untested by trenching, also have potential for similar mineralisation.

Follow-up Work Program

Follow-up RC drilling is planned at the five drill targets shown on Figure 1.

At the W2, W6, W7 and W8 Prospects, drilling will follow up granite-hosted gold values from trenching and/or power auger drilling. The W1 Prospect will be tested at depth below

[2] *Results announced to the ASX on 31st January 2014 (December 2013 Quarterly Report)*
[3] *Results announced to the ASX on 1st April 2014*

BNGRD013R, where a narrow interval of Bongou-style gold mineralisation (0.9m at 5.3g/t Au[4]) was intersected approximately 60m below surface. This mineralisation, which does not outcrop, may broaden at depth.

At this stage, the drilling is planned for the next field season, which will commence in November 2014, and may also test other targets near Bongou, such as S1 and E1 (Figure 1).

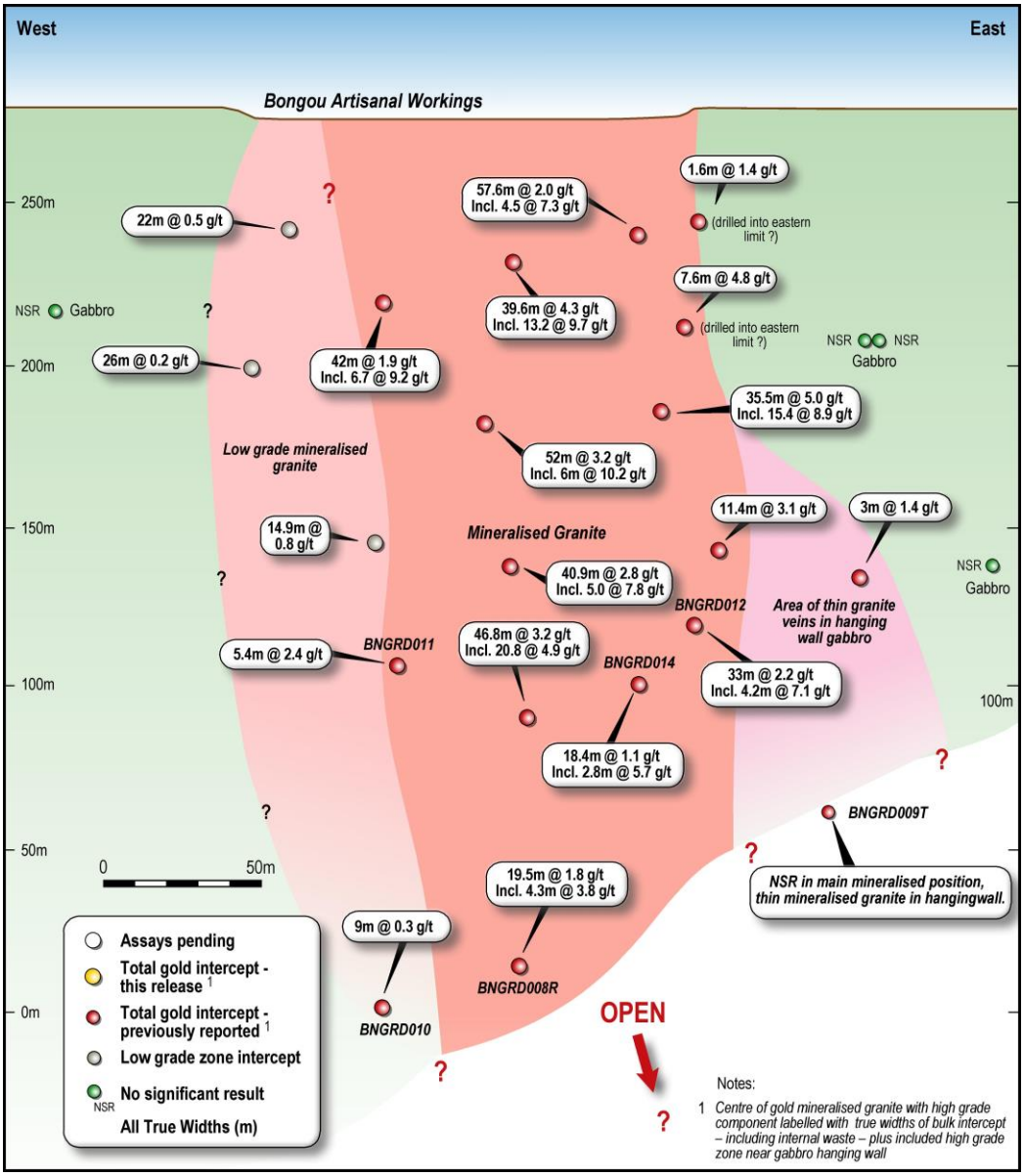

*Figure 2: Long Section through the mineralised body oriented at 065 degrees, showing **true width drill intercepts** of both the total gold mineralised body at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off and true widths of the higher grade hanging wall mineralisation calculated at a cut-off grade of 3g/t Au. Results of the low grade gold mineralisation were calculated at an approximate 0.2g/t Au cut-off grade. Data for these results are provided PDI's ASX releases of 2nd December 2013, 16th December 2013, 20th March 2014 and 1st April 2014.*

[4] *Results announced to the ASX on 1st April 2014*

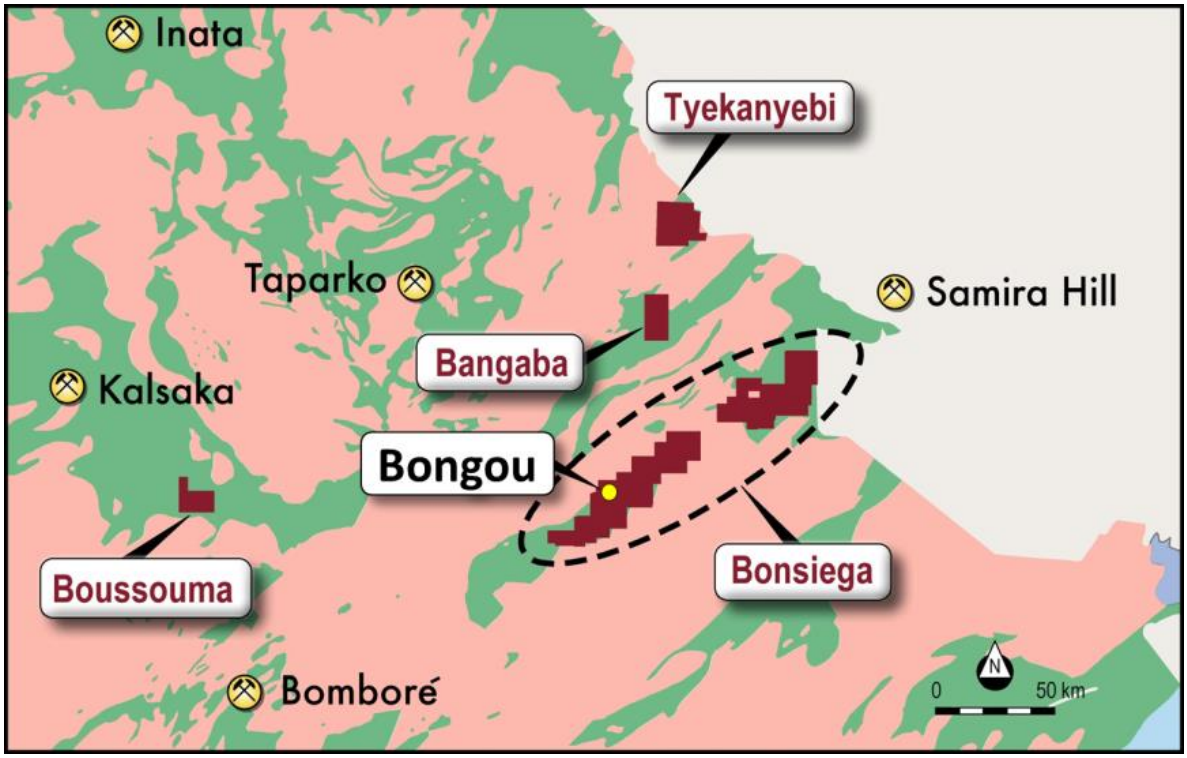

Figure 3: Locality map of PDI permits in eastern Burkina Faso, showing location of Bongou Prospect.

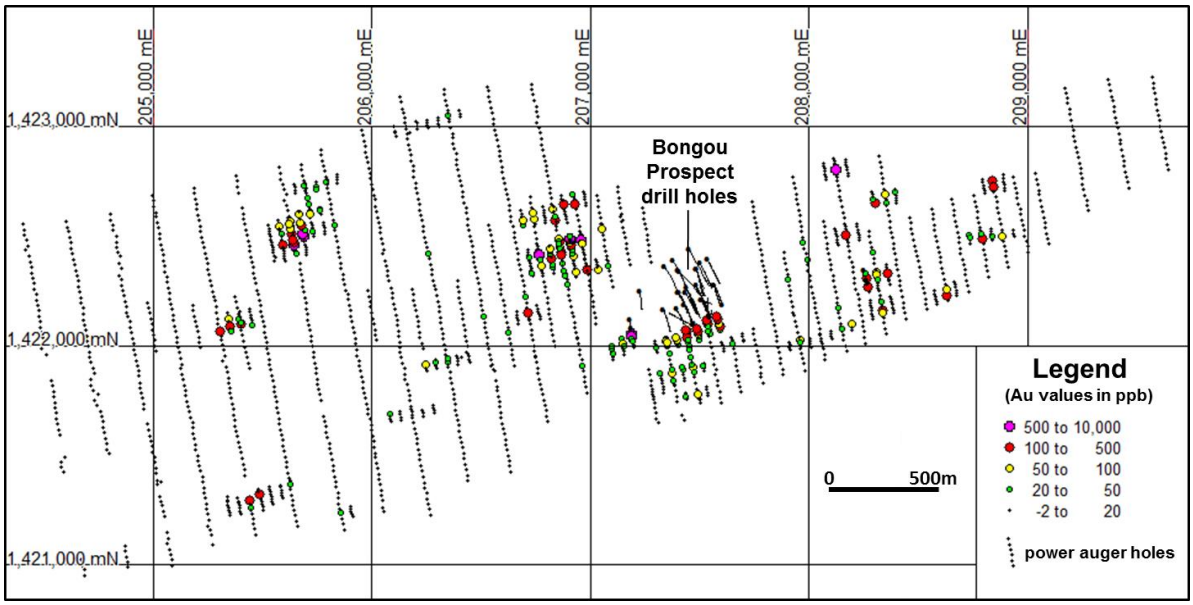

Figure 4: Power auger results diagram, showing values of samples collected at the interface between soil and weathered bedrock.

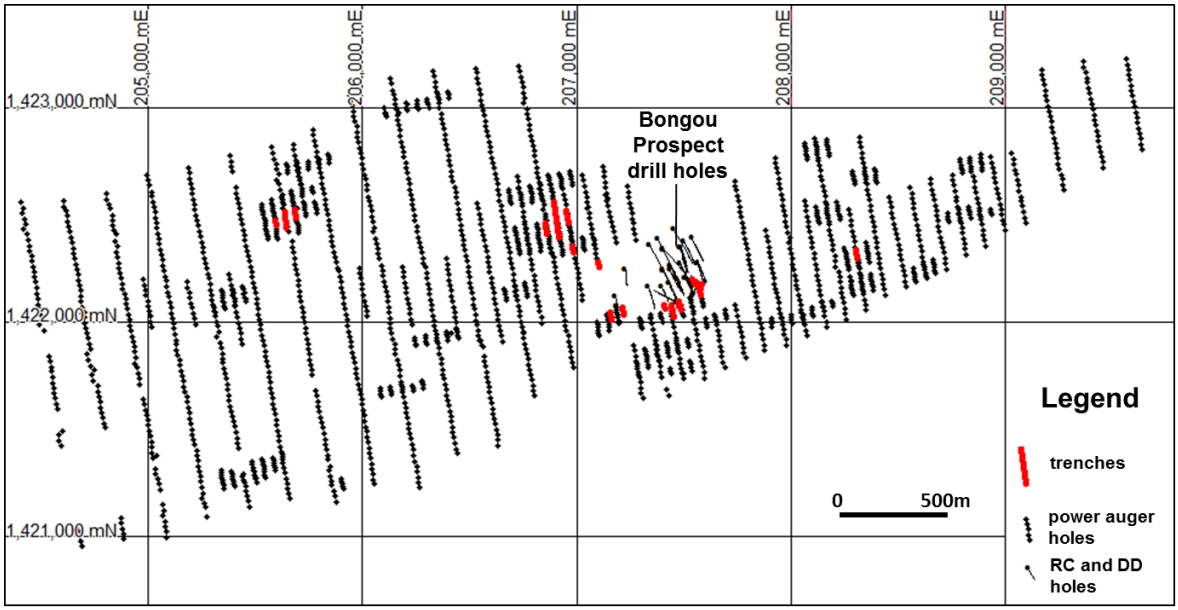

Figure 5: Location of trenches in the Bongou area

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 Bongou trend where a series of high-grade gold drill intercepts have been obtained recently. PDI also has interests in a strategic portfolio of tenements in Cote D'Ivoire covering a total area of 1534 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.

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TABLE 1 – TRENCH AND POWER AUGER RESULTS

Trenches									
Prospect Name	**Trench No.**	**Centre point of trench intercept**					**0.2 g/t cut-off**		**Comments**
		UTM East (WGS84, 31N)	**UTM North (WGS84, 31N)**	**RL**	**UTM Azimuth (°)**	**Trench depth (m)**	**Interval (estimated true width in brackets)**	**Au g/t**	
W2	BNGTr06	206956	1422483	276	170	2	2.3 (2.1)	0.35	
W2	BNGTr07	206856	1422453	276	170	2	**5.5 (5.0)**	**0.65**	Includes 0.1m at **7.66g/t Au** in siliceous vein.
W3	BNGTr08	206983	1422341	276	170	2	No significant result		Coordinates at centre point of trench.
W4	BNGTr09	207101	1422270	276	170	2	1.3 (1.2)	0.28	
W1	BNGTr10	207159	1422038	276	175	2	0.9 (0.8)	0.53	
W1	BNGTr11	207218	1422050	276	165	2	No significant result		Coordinates at centre point of trench.
Bongou (main)	BNGTr12	207411	1422071	274	165	2	No significant result		SW edge of Bongou granite. Coordinates at centre point of trench.
Bongou (main)	BNGTr13	207445	1422077	274	170	2	6.4(5.8)	0.43	Southern edge of Bongou granite.
Bongou (main)	BNGTr14	207476	1422087	274	170	2	3.4 (3.1)	0.43	Southern edge of Bongou granite.
Bongou (main)	BNGTr15	207424	1422137	275	315	2	2.8 (2.5)	0.44	NW edge of Bongou granite
Bongou (main)	BNGTr16	207435	1422149	275	315	2	3.7 (3.3)	0.39	NW edge of Bongou granite
Bongou (main)	BNGTr17	207545	1422198	274	335	3	**7.0** (not known)	**0.55**	East edge of Bongou granite. Includes 0.2m at **4.80g/t Au** in altered granite
Bongou (main)	BNGTr17	207553	1422180	274	335	3	**6.0** (not known)	**0.90**	East edge of Bongou granite. Includes 3m at **1.44g/t Au** in altered granite
Bongou (main)	BNGTr18	207556	1422183	274	020	3	10.6 (not known)	0.31	East edge of Bongou granite.
Bongou (main)	BNGTr19	207570	1422164	274	130	3	No significant result		SE edge of Bongou granite. Coordinates at centre point of trench.
Bongou (main)	BNGTr20	207584	1422178	274	080	3	No significant result		SE edge of Bongou granite. Coordinates at centre point of trench.
E1	BNGTr21	208305	1422333	272	170	2	2.9 (2.6)	0.31	
E1	BNGTr21	208307	1422323	272	170	2	1.4 (1.3)	**1.08**	
E1	BNGTr21	208310	1422305	272	170	2	2.0 (1.8)	0.38	
W8	BNGTr22	205596	1422463	n/a	170	2	No significant result		Westernmost trench of W8
W8	BNGTr23	205638	1422492	n/a	170	2	8.4 (7.6)	0.42	Centre trench of W8
W8	BNGTr24	205688	1422509	n/a	170	2	**9.8** (8.8)	**0.66**	Eastern trench of W8. Includes. Includes 2.0m at **2.1g/t Au**

Power Auger Drillholes									
Power auger hole Numbers	**Northing (WGS84-31N)**	**Easting (WGS84 – 31N)**	**RL**	**Hole dips**	**Azimuth**	**Hole Depth**	**From**	**Interval**	**Au (ppb)**

MADAU2523 to 4116	Refer to Figure 4 for map location of auger collars	Refer to Figure 4 for map location of auger collars	See notes	All holes were drilled vertically	All holes were drilled vertically	Average hole depth was 4.8m. Minimum hole depth was 1m, maximum hole depth was 23m	See notes	See notes	See notes and Figure 4
Notes: Power auger drilling is a reconnaissance exploration technique. Typically the last metre of each auger hole represents in situ material. PDI's practice is to collect an interface sample over approximately 1m which is therefore generally the second last metre of each drill hole. Consequently, results are presented in Figure 4 of this announcement as the second last metre drilled for each auger hole. Individual drill hole intersections are not reported in this announcement. The average RL over the area is 278m. The area is mostly a flat to gently undulating plain with very little variation between adjacent holes; individual RLs are not reported in this announcement because they are not relevant to interpreting geochemical data of this type.									

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 to power auger drill samples, and trench channel samples. (1) Power auger: In the vast majority of power auger drill holes, 1-2kg samples were collected at the interface between soil and weathered bedrock. Where the drill hole did not penetrate through to weathered bedrock, samples were collected from the bottom of the hole. The samples were collected for gold assaying at the SGS laboratory in Ouagadougou using an aqua regia method with a 1ppb detection limit. All interface samples were scanned using a hand-held XRF machine, primarily to obtain Ti/Zr ratios which are used to help interpret whether the weathered bedrock consists of felsic (i.e. granitic) or mafic (i.e. basalt or gabbro) material. (2) Trench samples were collected from horizontal channels obtained from weathered rock at the base of one of the trench walls. Sampling intervals were selected to minimise geological variability within each sample (i.e. seeking to maximise the uniformity in lithology, alteration or mineralisation for each interval). The trench samples are judged to be representative of the weathered rock as a channel sampling method was used and the whole sample was then submitted to AGS in Ouagadougou for crushing and splitting and analysis.
Drilling	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	The power drilling was carried out using a 4WD-mounted power auger rig. The trenches were all hand dug.

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.	Sample recovery is not assessed for power auger drilling as it is a geochemical method. In general, however, recoveries are good because the hole has to be cleared by the screw-type rods in order for the drill rods to advance downwards. Sample recovery in channel sampling of the trenches is, by its nature, complete.
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.	None of these samples will be used in a Mineral Resource estimation. Nonetheless, all power auger holes were geologically logged in a qualitative fashion. Geological maps of all the trenches reported here have been prepared.
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.	(1) Power auger All of the sample is submitted for assay so no sub-sampling is required and the sample is representative of what is in the hole. (2) Trenches Trench channel samples were submitted in their entirety to the analytical lab, where they were dried, crushed and riffle split to produce representative samples.

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.	(1) Power auger The analytical method used was an SGS aqua regia method with a low detection limit (1ppb) which is appropriate for a geochemical drilling program. A limited number of external standards and blanks were included with the submitted samples. Based on these results and SGS's own repeat results, the analytical results are judged to be suitable for distinguishing gold anomalous samples from barren samples. XRF measurements of Ti and Zr to help interpret the presence of granite or mafics was carried out using an Olympus Delta Premium DP-4000 Premium Exploration Analyser. The required calibrations were carried out prior to making these measurements. (2) Trenches Trench channel samples were analysed using a 50g fire assay method. A limited number of external standards and blanks were included with the submitted samples. Based on these results and SGS's own repeat results, the analytical results are judged to have been representative of the sampled material in the trenches..
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	Hole twinning is not normally practised with power auger drilling.
Location of Data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down- hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Collar and trench locations were located using a hand held GPS with a location error of +/-3m. Collar RLs were established by interpolation between surveyed points established for an earlier geophysical survey with an estimated elevation error of less than 2m. Collar coordinates listed in the table are for Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Datum WGS 84, Zone 31 - 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	Reconnaissance power auger holes are either spaced 25m apart along lines 100m or 200m apart. Infill holes are spaced 12.5m apart along lines which are 50m apart. This type of drilling is not appropriate for the calculation of any 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	The power auger drill lines are oriented at approximately 90 degrees to the general strike direction. Trenches outside of the main Bongou Prospect were also oriented at right angles to strike. Trenches at Bongou were oriented at various angles and were designed to test approximately at right angles to the likely orientation of the granite contact.

	and reported if material.	
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Reference samples are stored at PDI's sample store in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
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 Bongou Prospect lies entirely within the Madyabari Permit (Arrêté N°2011 /11/352/MCE/SG/DGMGC) which covers an area of 172 sq km. There are no overriding reserves or national parks over this permit. In a future mining operation, the Government of Burkina Faso is entitled to a 10% share of any mine along with a 3-5% ad valorem royalty, the percentage of which is determined by the gold price prevailing at the time. The company believes that (a) the permit is securely held as it has complied with all the necessary government requirements and (b) the permit can be replaced in due course by a mining licence as long as a feasibility study shows that a future mine would be viable and that company completes meets the Government's legal requirements, which it fully intends to do. The Company is currently applying for a 3 year extension to the permit, which it is confident will be granted shortly. The Madyabari permit was initially acquired, along with three other nearby permits (Sirba, Fouli and Tantiabongou), by Birrimian Pty Ltd (Birrimian), which is a British Virgin Islands-registered company now 100% owned by PDI. The original owners of Birrimian subsequently entered into an agreement with Eldore Mining Corporation Limited (Eldore) through which Eldore could acquire the Birrimian permits through a series of payments and a commitment to issue US$2 million worth of Eldore stock on completion of a Bankable Feasibility Study on one or more ore deposits within the Birrimian permits. PDI initially acquired an interest in Madyabari along with the three other Birrimian permits via a joint venture with Eldore which commenced in January 2010. In 2012, Eldore changed its name to Stratos Resources Limited (ASX: SAT) after which PDI bought out SAT's residual interest (in late 2012). In acquiring Birrimian, PDI also inherited the one unfulfilled commitment in the original Eldore agreement with the original Birrimian shareholders. This commitment has now been agreed to mean that PDI will issue US$2 million worth of PDI shares after PDI accepts an offer of finance for development of a mine on the Birrimian permits at its sole discretion) following completion of a Bankable Feasibility Study.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Past exploration over the Bongou prospect consisted of wide spaced soil sampling and an aeromagnetic survey. Previous explorers did not recognise the significance of the Bongou mineralisation, which appears to have been discovered by artisanal miners.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Mineralisation in the main Bongou deposit and the nearby Bongou W2 prospect consists of an intensely altered (silica-albite) and quartz veined granite body which lies sandwiched between a sheared gabbro on the mineralisation's northern margin and a basalt body (partly sheared) on its southern margin. The gabbro and basalt contacts are approximately parallel to one another. Pyrite is disseminated throughout the mineralisation with higher gold grades apparently associated with coarse grained pyrite. The quartz veins contain some carbonate and the mineralisation contains minor magnetite and some sericite in fractures. The main Bongou mineralised zone lies within a large structure which is approximately 43km long within three contiguous permits owned 100% by the company (Madyabari, Bassieri and Tamfoagou). The mineralisation is interpreted as a variant of the orogenic gold mineralisation style, which is known throughout the Birimian Belt of West Africa. Mineralisation in the various peripheral prospects (W1, W2, W6, W7, W8, S1, E1) is largely hosted in granite with lesser mineralisation in gabbro.
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	See Table 1 and the notes that accompany it. Individual power auger hole results from the 1,594 holes completed in this program are not reported as the Material information required for understanding and interpreting geochemical results of this type is contained in a map showing drill hole locations and assay results in representative value ranges, both of which are provided in Figure 4.

	• 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.	
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.	No weighted averaging or truncation methods were used for the power auger results. Mineralised intervals in the trenches are reported on a weighted average basis. No top cut was considered necessary because of the absence of very high grades.
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 been estimated for the trench intercepts are based on the assumption that the gold mineralisation is oriented parallel to the hanging wall and foot wall contacts. True widths cannot be estimated for the power auger drill results as both "flat-dipping" soils and steeply dipping underlying weathered bedrock is sampled.
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 maps are provided in Figures 4 and 5.
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.	The ranges of power auger gold assays shown on Figure 4 meets this requirement.
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	Apart from the earlier power auger results that were reported previously (see ASX releases dated 26th July 2013 and 12th May 2014), the interpreted geology which is provided in Figure 1 and contextual information provided in this table, there is no other exploration data which is relevant to the results reported in this release.

	survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling. Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	RC drilling is planned to test the drill targets outlined by the work reported in this release.