



ASX Announcement

20 March 2018

ASX Code: ARM

Aurora Minerals Group of Companies

Diversified Minerals Exploration via direct and indirect interests

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI) – 27.4%

- Gold Exploration / Development in Burkina Faso and Cote D'Ivoire

Peninsula Mines Limited (ASX: PSM) – 23.7%

- Graphite, Lithium- Gold, Silver and Base Metals Exploration in South Korea

Aurora Western Australian Exploration – 100%

- Manganese, Base metals and gold

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Predictive Discovery: Highly Encouraging Drill Results – Bira Prospect, Burkina Faso

Predictive Discovery Limited, a company in which Aurora Minerals Limited holds a 27.4% shareholding, today announced initial drill results from the current 5,000m RC drill campaign on the Bira prospect, part of the Burkina Faso Joint Venture with Progress Minerals International (Inc.).

A copy of the announcement is attached.

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20th March 2018

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: 236 million shares

Share Price: 3.7 cents

Market Capitalisation: \$8.7 M

Directors

Phillip Jackson
Non-Exec Chairman

Paul Roberts
Managing Director

David Kelly
Non-Executive Director

Highly Encouraging Drill Results – Bira Prospect, Burkina Faso

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI) is pleased to announce initial drill results from the current 5,000m RC drill campaign on the Bira prospect, part of the Burkina Faso Joint Venture with Progress Minerals International (Inc.). The program is designed to validate earlier results reported by Anmercosa in the late 1990's (ASX release dated 25/1/13) and to explore for extensions to the south:

- Better new intercepts include:
 - BIRRC001 : **17m at 1.74 g/t Au** from 2m,
 - BIRRC002: **27m at 1.83g/t Au** from 23m,
 - BIRRC004: **8m at 2.00g/t Au** from 101m,
 - BIRRC005: **16m at 1.15g/t Au** from 20m,
 - BIRRC008 : **11m at 1.69g/t Au** from 54m,
 - BIRRC009: **8m at 1.69g/t Au** from 87m,
 - BIRRC010 : **22m at 1.55g/t Au** from 115m,
 - BIRRC012: **13m at 1.35g/t Au** from 49m.
- Gold mineralisation shows excellent continuity and is open along strike and at depth.
- All holes assayed so far contain reportable gold values (above a 0.5g/t Au cut-off).
- Results to date confirm historical Anmercosa drill results.
- Results of 14 holes, totalling 1,496m, reported today, out of a total 5,000m planned.
- Substantial potential along strike to the south indicated by encouraging power auger results.

Mr Paul Roberts, Predictive's Managing Director said: *"These new RC drill results confirm that the Bira gold mineralisation is highly consistent, continuous and open in all directions. In addition, the new power auger results indicate promising potential for over three kilometres to the south."*

The rapid progress and excellent results from Progress Minerals on our Burkina ground are very pleasing. We await the next batch of drill results with great interest".

EASTERN BURKINA FASO PROJECT - BACKGROUND

Predictive's current tenement holdings in Burkina Faso are located in the east of the country, and cover approximately 90km of strike length of the Samira Hill greenstone belt in eastern Burkina Faso (Figure 1). This belt hosts the 2.5 million ounce Samira Hill gold deposit across the border in Niger and contains numerous active artisanal gold mine sites along its length. PDI currently owns 100%, or has the rights to earn 95% to 100% of all its permits in Burkina Faso. Predictive has discovered gold mineralisation on multiple prospects in Eastern Burkina Faso area (see yellow dots on Figure 1).

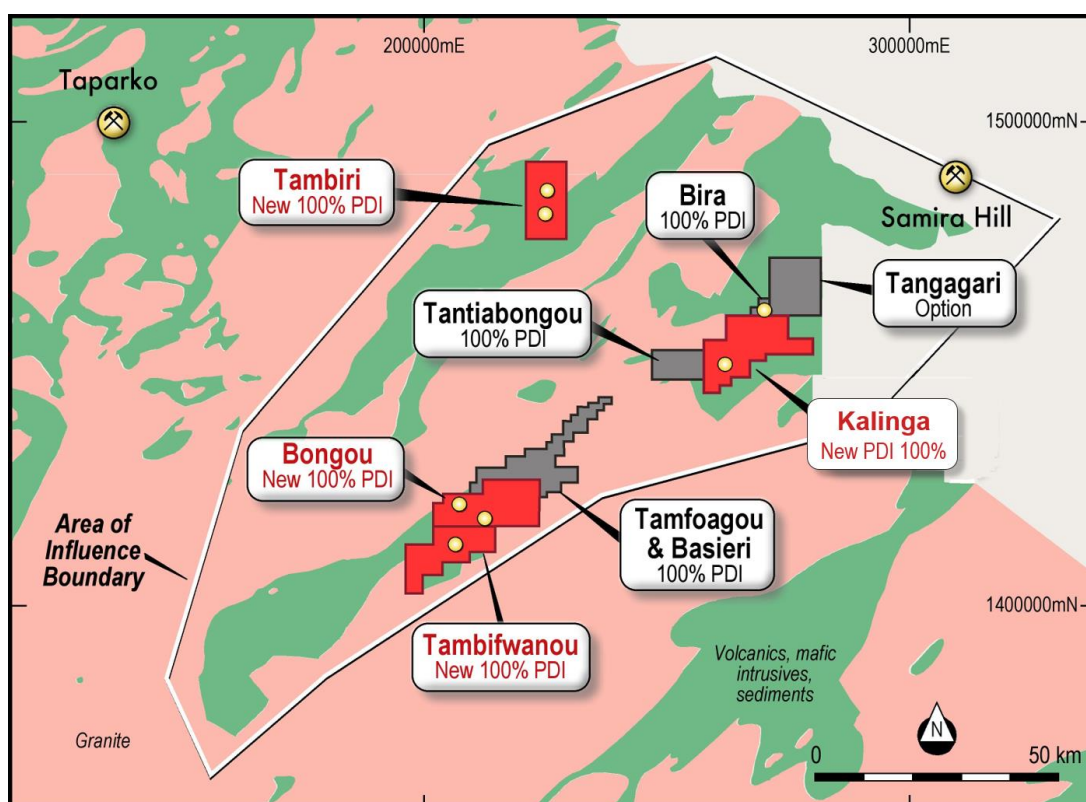


Figure 1: Locality map of PDI ground in eastern Burkina Faso, showing location of the Company's permits on a geology background plus the location of the area of influence for the current joint venture with Progress Minerals Inc. Red coloured polygons are new permits replacing old permits which reached the end of their terms in July 2017. Apart from Bira, these four new permits cover all the key gold prospects explored by PDI (yellow dots). The grey polygons are older permits also held by Predictive

PROGRESS MINERALS JOINT VENTURE

The joint venture with Progress Minerals International (**Progress**) commenced on 30th September 2017. The agreement allows Progress to earn a 70% interest in all permits within the area of influence (AOI – see Figure 1) in Eastern Burkina Faso by spending \$US5 million on exploration and project evaluation.

The Joint Venture's objective is to advance PDI's eastern Burkina Faso prospects as quickly as possible towards a scoping study on a multi-pit mining operation feeding a central mill.

BIRA PERMIT

The area was explored by Anglo American through its subsidiary Anmercusa in the late 1990's. PDI holds a database of Anmercusa information including soil geochemistry and RC drill data from the Bira permit (ASX release 25/1/13). The RC drill data included a series of very encouraging gold intersections (Figure 2).

Gold mineralisation was intersected in a series of holes extending over approximately 1km of strike (Figure 2).

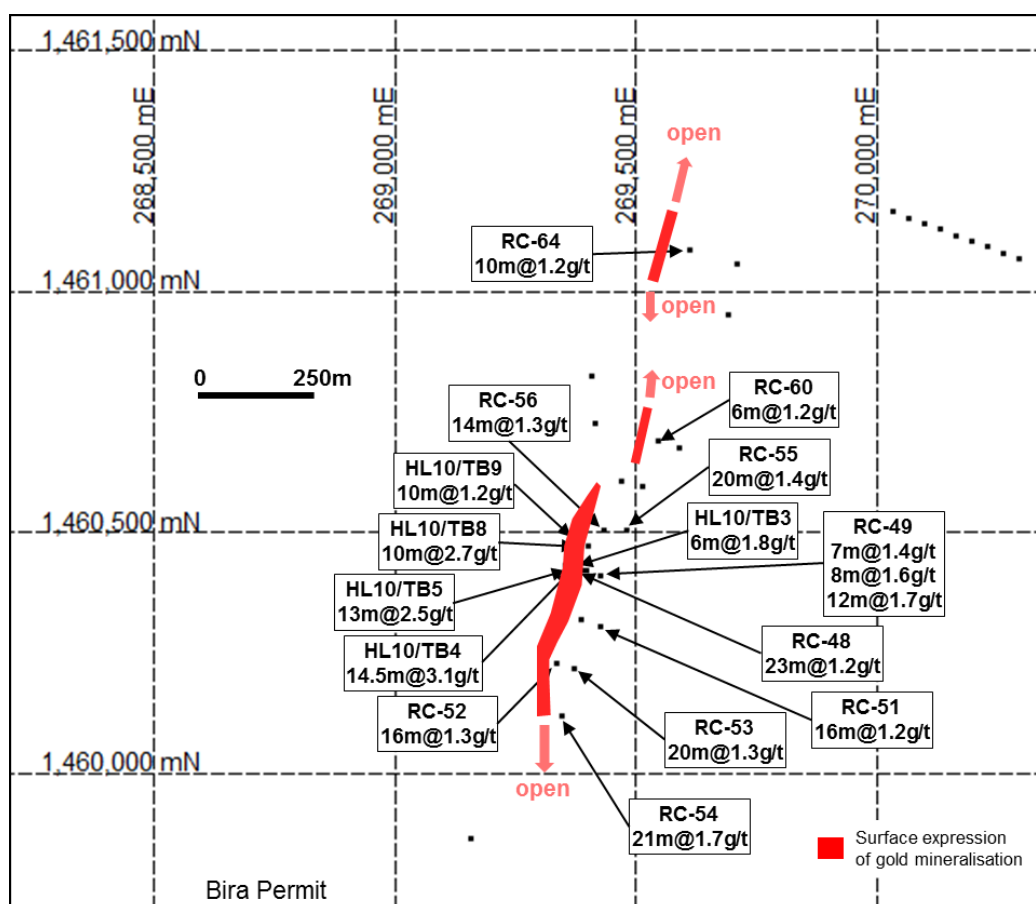


Figure 2: Historical drill results from the Bira permit, Burkina Faso (ASX release 25/1/13).

Bira RC Drilling Program

An RC drilling program, totalling approximately 50 holes and 5,000m is underway. Proposed holes are located on 17 cross sections 50-55m apart, with 2 to 4 holes on each section, testing to a maximum vertical depth of 120m. The program is planned to test a strike length of up to 800m along the gold mineralised trend.

Results from 14 holes, totalling 1,496m are reported here. The drilling is being carried out by PPI Drilling and the samples are being assayed by SGS in Ouagadougou. Further details are provided in Table 1 at the end of this announcement.

The drilling to date has revealed a single gold mineralised zone at surface, dipping steeply to the east to depth and hosted by foliated volcano-sedimentary rocks. The drill results reported here cover a strike length of about 200m and the mineralisation is open to the south and the north. Results so far have validated the earlier Anmercosa data which suggests that more gold mineralisation will be reported from the planned drilling.

Results from the program are listed in Table 1. A plan view of the drilling to date and three cross sections, showing only the new drill results, are provided as Figures 3 and 4-6 respectively.

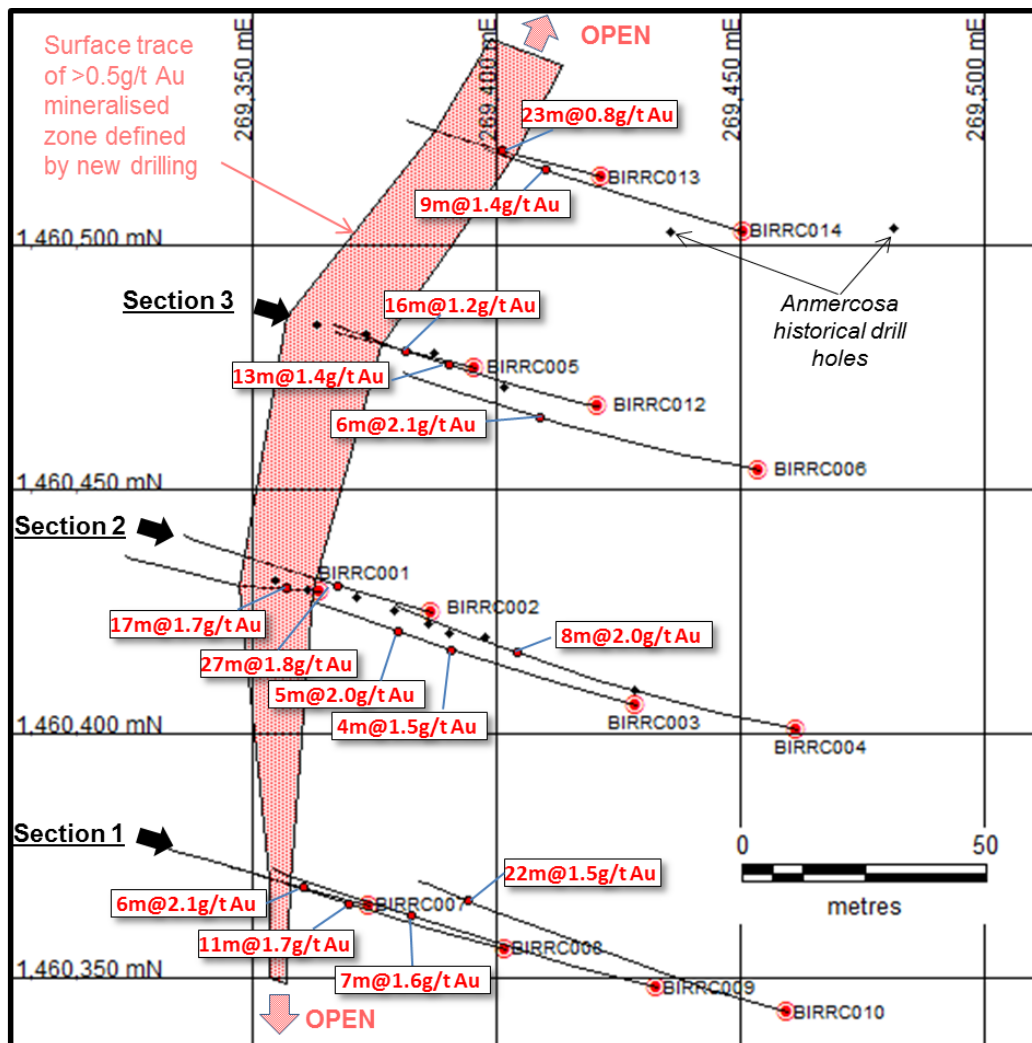


Figure 3: New drilling results from Bira permit. Locations of the earlier Anmercosa drill holes are shown as small black diamonds

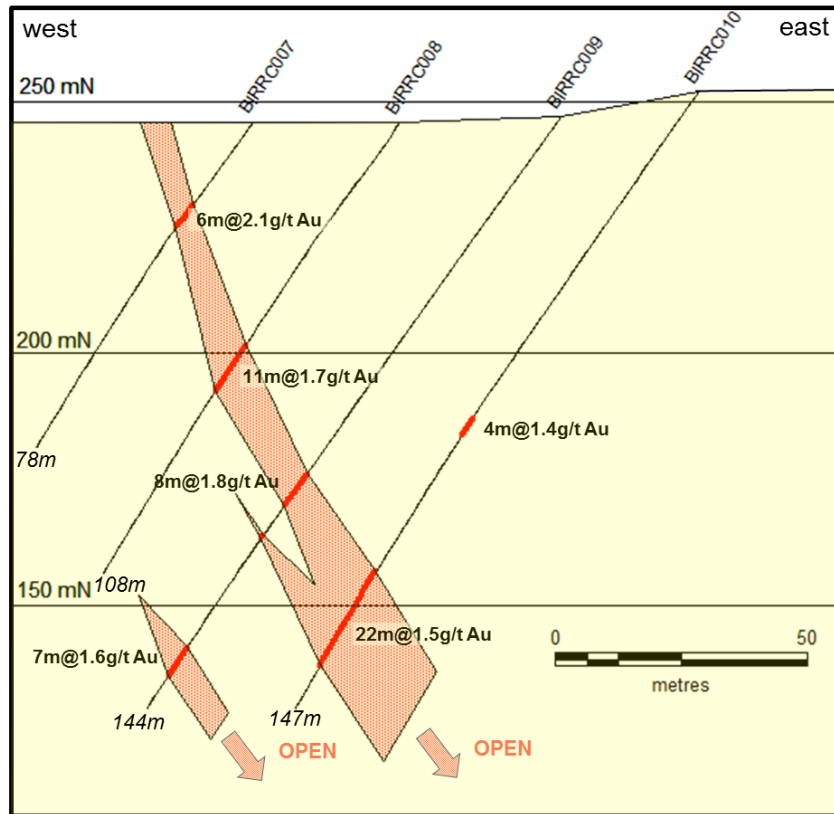


Figure 4: Cross-section 1 through recent drill holes (see Figure 3 for location), showing gold grades and continuity at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off.

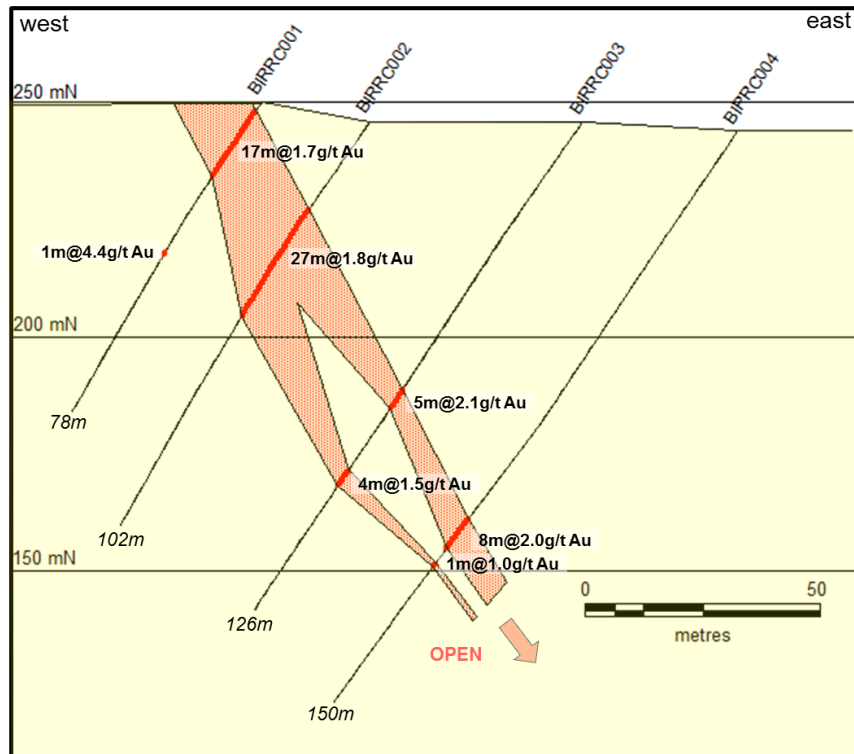


Figure 5: Cross-section 2 through recent drill holes (see Figure 3 for location), showing gold grades and continuity at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off.

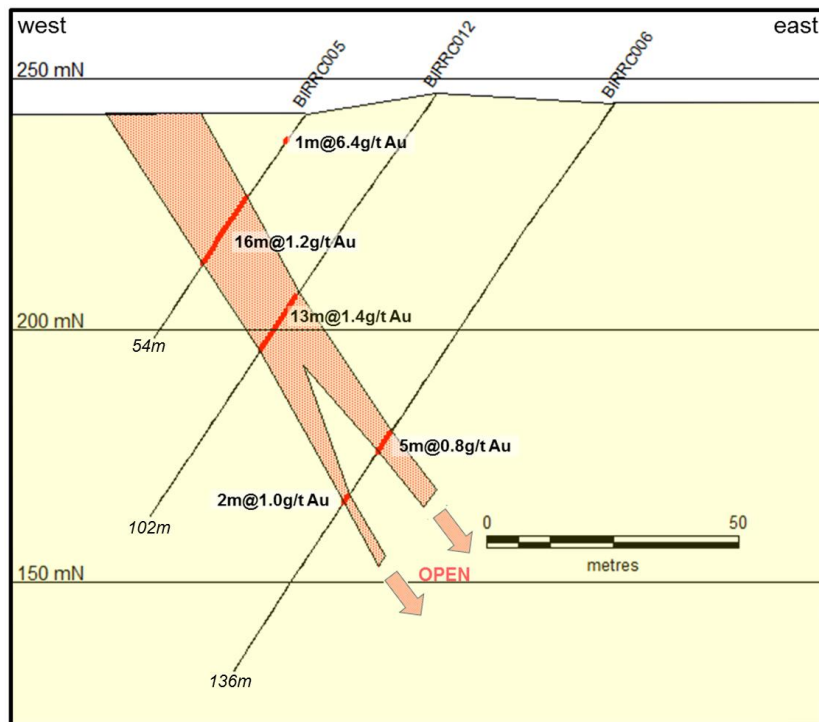


Figure 6: Cross-section 3 through recent drill holes (see Figure 3 for location), showing gold grades and continuity at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off.

Bira Power Auger Drill Program

Power auger drilling over and to the south of the known gold mineralisation at Bira has been underway since December 2017. This program was designed to test an arsenic-in-soil anomaly obtained by Anmercusa that extends to the south and west of the Bira prospect **over a strike length of 28km**.

To date, 4,809m has been drilled on both the Bira and Kalinga permits on a 400 x 25m grid. Results from 588 holes totalling 3,771m are reported here. Details of the program are provided in Table 2.

The results are illustrated on Figure 7, and show that anomalous gold values extend **over at least 3.5km** to the south and south-west, indicating substantial potential to discover more gold mineralisation along strike from the Bira prospect.

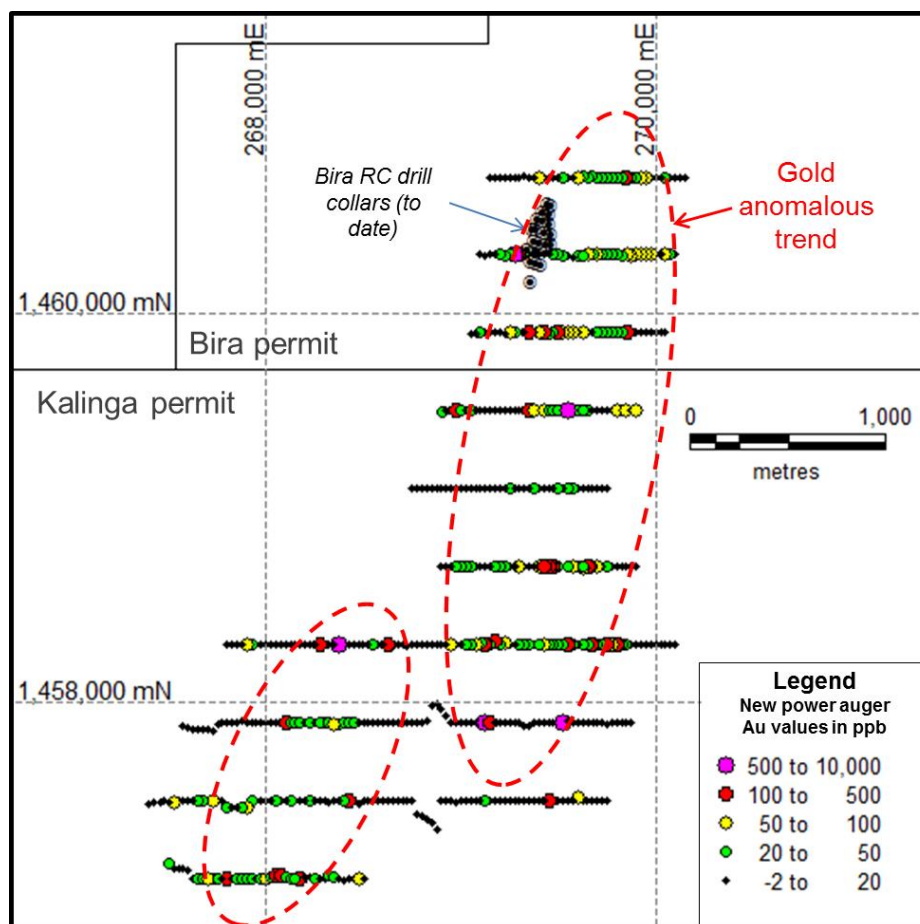


Figure 7: Recent power auger drill results testing the “Bira trend” south and south-west of the Bira prospect.

TABLE 1 – RC DRILL RESULTS – BIRA PROSPECT – BURKINA FASO JV WITH PROGRESS MINERALS INTERNATIONAL (INC)

Hole No.	UTM 31N Easting	UTM 31N Northing	RL (m)	Hole depth h (m)	Hole dip (°)	Azim uth (°)	0.25g/t Au cut-off			0.5g/t Au cut-off			Comments
							Depth from (m)	Inter val (m)*	Au (g/t)	Depth from (m)	Inter val (m)*	Au (g/t)	
BIRRC001	269364	1460429	250	78	-55	285	2	18	1.66	2	17	1.74	
BIRRC001	269364	1460429	250	78	-55	285	38	1	4.44	38	1	4.44	
BIRRC002	269387	1460425	246	102	-55	285	14	38	1.39	23	27	1.83	includes 3m at 5.10g/t Au
BIRRC002	269387	1460425	246	102	-55	285	56	3	0.58	56	2	0.72	
BIRRC003	269429	1460406	246	126	-55	285	69	6	1.77	69	5	2.05	
BIRRC003	269429	1460406	246	126	-55	285	85	9	0.84	90	4	1.51	
BIRRC003	269429	1460406	246	126	-55	285	117	1	1.47	117	1	1.47	
BIRRC004	269462	1460401	244	150	-55	285	101	9	1.81	101	8	2.00	
BIRRC004	269462	1460401	244	150	-55	285	112	2	0.65	113	1	1.02	

BIRRC004	269462	1460401	244	150	-55	285	138	2	0.74	139	1	1.18	
BIRRC005	269396	1460475	243	54	-55	285	6	1	6.35	6	1	6.35	
BIRRC005	269396	1460475	243	54	-55	285	20	17	1.10	20	16	1.15	
BIRRC006	269454	1460454	245	136	-55	285	78	7	0.66	79	5	0.79	
BIRRC006	269454	1460454	245	136	-55	285	94	2	0.98	94	2	0.98	
BIRRC006	269454	1460454	245	136	-55	285	113	3	0.62	113	2	0.81	
BIRRC007	269374	1460365	246	78	-55	285	20	6	2.12	20	6	2.12	
BIRRC007	269374	1460365	246	78	-55	285	51	6	0.44	55	2	0.54	
BIRRC008	269402	1460356	246	108	-55	285	54	11	1.69	54	11	1.69	
BIRRC008	269402	1460356	246	108	-55	285	89	3	0.52	89	3	0.52	
BIRRC009	269433	1460348	247	144	-55	285	83	12	1.26	83	1	1.08	
BIRRC009	269433	1460348	247	144	-55	285				87	8	1.69	
BIRRC009	269433	1460348	247	144	-55	285	100	4	0.50	102	1	1.04	
BIRRC009	269433	1460348	247	144	-55	285	127	15	0.95	129	7	1.57	stopped in (low grade) gold mineralisation
BIRRC010	269460	1460343	252	147	-55	285	79	4	1.40	79	4	1.40	
BIRRC010	269460	1460343	252	147	-55	285	89	6	0.71	90	1	1.05	
BIRRC010	269460	1460343	252	147	-55	285				94	1	2.22	
BIRRC010	269460	1460343	252	147	-55	285	104	2	0.87	104	1	1.28	
BIRRC010	269460	1460343	252	147	-55	285	112	25	1.42	115	22	1.55	
BIRRC010	269460	1460343	252	147	-55	285	141	2	0.74	141	2	0.74	
BIRRC011	269338	1460321	240	96	-55	285	27	1	1.15	27	1	1.15	
BIRRC011	269338	1460321	240	96	-55	285	61	21	0.70	61	4	1.31	
BIRRC011	269338	1460321	240	96	-55	285				80	1	3.45	
BIRRC012	269421	1460467	247	102	-55	285	49	13	1.35	49	13	1.35	
BIRRC012	269421	1460467	247	102	-55	285	66	6	0.57	67	4	0.66	
BIRRC013	269422	1460514	254	75	-55	285	25	24	0.77	25	23	0.79	
BIRRC014	269451	1460503	254	100	-55	285	46	6	0.44	48	2	0.74	
BIRRC014	269451	1460503	254	100	-55	285	66	1	1.45	66	1	1.45	
BIRRC014	269451	1460503	254	100	-55	285	71	9	1.36	71	9	1.36	
* true widths are estimated to be between 70% and 90% of down-hole intervals.													

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	All of the sampling described in Table 1 refers to RC drill holes. A representative subsample of the sample was obtained by riffle splitting. The assayed drill samples are judged to be representative of the rock being drilled because representative sub-sampling of the RC samples was achieved.

	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.	
Drilling	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	The drilling was carried out by the reverse circulation drilling method.
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 was assessed by weighing sample bags.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Logging of RC drill holes records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering and other features of the samples. Logging of sulphide mineralization and veining is qualitative. All holes were logged in full. No judgement has yet been made by independent qualified consultants on whether the geological and geotechnical logging has been sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining and metallurgical studies.
Sub-Sampling Technique and	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core,	The samples were riffle split on site.

Sample Preparation	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 sampled material is considered to be representative of the samples as a whole.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	All samples reported in this release were prepared and assayed for gold by 50g fire assay at the SGS laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. At the lab, regular assay repeats, lab standards, checks and blanks were inserted and analysed. Unlabelled standards (Certified Reference Materials) and blanks were also inserted by team members on site.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	No twinning was undertaken in this program. Field data collection was undertaken by site geologists and supervised by Progress management.
Location of Data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Collar positions were located using a hand held GPS with a location error of +/-3m. Collar coordinates listed in the table are for the WGS84 datum, Zone 31 North.

Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied	The holes reported here were drilled as shown on the included locality plan. No judgement has yet been made by an independent qualified consultant on whether the drill density is sufficient to calculate a Mineral Resource. The samples were not composited.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	All drill holes reported here were drilled approximately at right angles to the anticipated strike of the gold mineralisation.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Reference RC samples are currently stored securely on site.
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 Bira exploration permit was granted to Predictive Discovery Limited in 20 February 2013. Currently, PDI owns 100% of the permit. Progress Minerals International (Inc.) is earning 70% in Bira and a number of nearby permits by expenditure of \$US5 million on exploration and evaluation studies.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	A substantial amount of exploration was carried out by Anmercosa. This work has been acknowledged previously and the historical drill results were reported to the ASX on 25/1/13.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Bira permit consists of volcano-sedimentary rocks, basalt and granite. The target deposit is type is "orogenic gold".
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	All the required data is provided in Table 1 (above).

	- 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.	
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.	The RC samples were all sampled and assayed in 1m intervals. No top cuts have been applied to the drill results. Up to 3m (down-hole) of internal waste is included. Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.
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').	A note about estimated true widths is provided in Table 1. Individual true widths are not yet estimated as these will be guided by a 3D interpretation of the drill results when they are all received.
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 representative cross sections are included in this release.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable,	Intercepts are reported at 0.25g/t Au and 0.5g/t Au cut-offs with at least 1g/t x m and a maximum thickness of internal waste of 3m.

	representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All relevant exploration data is either reported in this release or has been reported previously and is referred to in the release.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The next exploration program will be decided after the results of the current program are received and assessed.

TABLE 2 – POWER AUGER RESULTS – BIRA AND KALINGA PERMITS - BURKINA FASO JV WITH PROGRESS MINERALS INTERNATIONAL (INC)

Power Auger Drillholes – Interface Sample Results									
Power auger hole Numbers	Northing (WGS84-31N)	Easting (WGS84 – 31N)	RL	Hole dips	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	Interval	Au (ppb)
PMB042-659	Refer to Figure 7 for map location of auger collars	Refer to Figure 7 for map location of auger collars	See notes	All holes were drilled vertically	All holes were drilled vertically	Average hole depth was 6.4m. Minimum hole depth was 1m, maximum hole depth was 24m	See notes	See notes	See notes and Figure 7
Notes: Power auger drilling is a reconnaissance exploration technique. Typically the last metre of each auger hole represents in situ material which is submitted for assay. Individual drill hole intersections are not reported in this announcement. The RL in the area is approximately 250m. The area is mostly flat with 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. In all the power auger drill holes reported here, 1-2kg samples were collected most of which were of saprolite. The samples were collected for gold assaying at the SGS laboratory in Ouagadougou using an aqua regia method with a 1ppb detection limit.
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.

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.
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.
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.	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.

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 was an SGS aqua regia method with a low detection limit (1ppb) which is appropriate for a geochemical drilling program. Duplicates and blanks were included with the submitted samples. Based on these results and SGS quality control data, the analytical results are judged to be suitable for distinguishing gold anomalous samples from barren samples.
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 locations were located using a hand held GPS with a location error of +/-3m. Collar coordinates referenced 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 were spaced 25m apart on lines 400m apart. This type of drilling is not appropriate for the calculation of any Mineral Resource estimate.
Orientation of Data in Relation to	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and	Power auger lines are oriented east-west, approximately at right angles to the north-south "Bira trend".

Geological Structure	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.	
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Reference samples are stored securely on site..
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 Bira exploration permit was granted to Predictive Discovery Limited in 20 February 2013. Currently, PDI owns 100% of the permit. Progress Minerals International (Inc.) is earning 70% in Bira and a number of nearby permits by expenditure of \$US5 million on exploration and evaluation studies.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	A substantial amount of exploration was carried out by Anmercosa. This work has been acknowledged previously and the historical drill results were reported to the ASX on 25/1/13.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Bira permit consists of volcano-sedimentary rocks, basalt and granite. The target deposit is type is "orogenic gold".
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.	See Table 1 and the notes that accompany it. Individual power auger hole results described herein are not reported as the material information required for understanding and interpreting geochemical results of this type are contained in Figure 7, which shows drill hole locations and assay results in representative value ranges.

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.
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 cannot be estimated for the power auger drill results.
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 map is provided in Figure 7.
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 7 meet 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 survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results;	Apart from the recent RC results reported in this release, there are no other exploration data which have not been reported to the ASX previously (25/1/13) or provided in the historical data review in the 2010 Predictive Discovery Limited prospectus.

	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.	Power auger and RC drilling programs are ongoing in this 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 operates in Burkina Faso, West Africa where it has assembled a substantial regional ground position covering 949km² and has been exploring for large, open-pittable gold deposits. Exploration in eastern Burkina Faso has yielded a large portfolio of exciting gold prospects, including the high grade Bongou gold deposit on which a resource estimate was calculated in September 2014. PDI also has interests in a large portfolio of permits and permit applications in Côte D'Ivoire covering a total area of over 6,000 km².

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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