



30th April 2015

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: 651M shares

Share Price: 0.6 cents

Market Capitalisation: \$3.9M

Directors

Phillip Jackson
Non-Exec Chairman

Paul Roberts
Managing Director

Phil Henty
Non-Executive Director

Tim Markwell
Non-Executive Director

Quarterly Report for the Period Ending 31st March 2015

EXPLORATION

Bonsiega Project, Burkina Faso

- Power auger drilling yielded significant results, including:
 - Target 92:
 - **Over 3km long gold anomaly.** Includes several separate parallel zones, the largest being **2km long and up to 200m wide.**
 - Peak values of **4.1g/t Au and 3.2g/t Au.**
 - Prospect 71:
 - Two excellent drill targets with potential for Bongou-like gold mineralisation and peak values of **4.7g/t Au and 1.8g/t Au.**
 - One target includes a historic RC drill intercept of **24m at 2.1g/t Au from 26m¹** with Bongou-like alteration
- Ongoing, active exploration program on 7 targets near Bongou - power auger drilling, ground magnetic surveys and XRF scans of auger samples.

Côte d'Ivoire - Toro Gold Joint Venture

- Field program commenced – geological mapping and soil sampling.

Cape Clear, Victoria - Cape Clear Minerals Joint Venture

- Gravity survey and geological mapping completed.

Planned June Quarter Exploration Program

Burkina Faso

- Completion of power auger, ground magnetics.
- 4,000m RC and air core drill program on at least 5 targets near Bongou.

Côte d'Ivoire and Cape Clear Joint Ventures

- Ongoing geological mapping and soil geochemistry in Cote D'Ivoire.
- Subject to Government and landholder permissions, drilling in Victoria.

CORPORATE

- \$1.0M cash at 31st March 2015 and no debt.

¹ This drill result was first reported to the ASX on 23rd April 2012 and was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

INTRODUCTION

PDI's major country focus is Burkina Faso, West Africa where it has established an effective Burkina-based team and a large regional tenement package mainly in the north-east of the country covering 1,605km² (Figure 1). The Company also holds four granted exploration permits in Cote D'Ivoire totalling 1,533km² (Figure 7) and an Exploration Licence in Victoria (Figure 8). PDI is now focused on exploration near the Bongou deposit in Burkina Faso to expand the resource inventory there. All other tenements have either been farmed out or are on offer to potential joint venture partners.

The Company's tenement holding covers approximately 100km of strike length in the Samira Hill greenstone belt in eastern Burkina Faso (the Bonsiega permit group, 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 now owns 100%, or has the rights to earn 95% to 100% of all its permits in Burkina Faso. PDI has discovered gold mineralisation on multiple prospects in Eastern Burkina Faso area during the past three years (Figure 1).

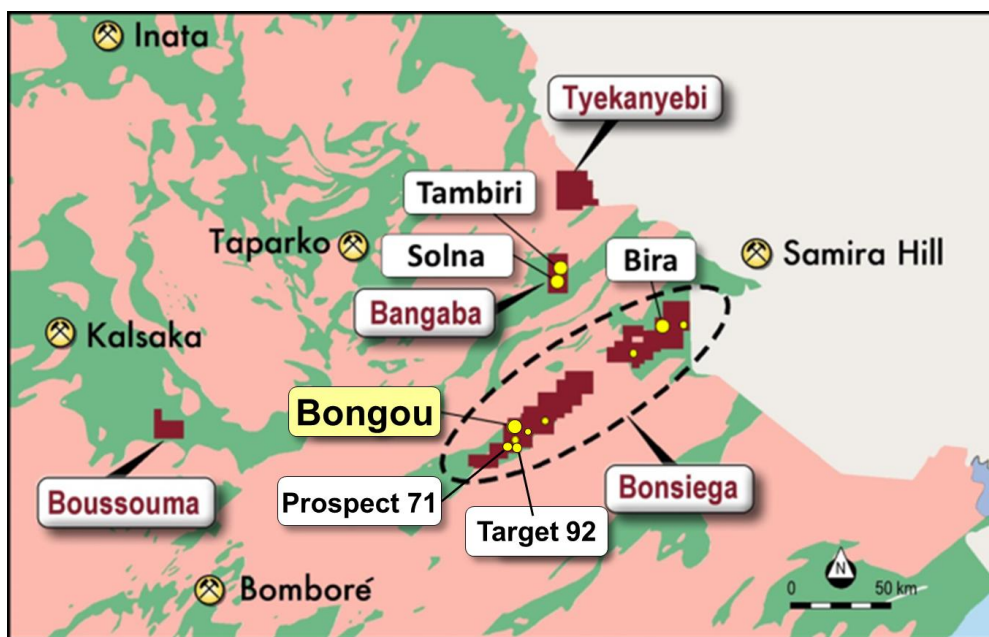


Figure 1: Locality map of PDI permits in eastern Burkina Faso, showing locations of significant prospects including Bongou, Target 92 and Prospect 71 (yellow dots).

PROJECTS

Burkina Faso

Bonsiega Project

PDI's focus in Burkina Faso is on the high-grade Bongou gold discovery (100% PDI, Figure 1) and the surrounding area. In September 2014, a formal Mineral Resource Estimate on Bongou

resulted in **184,000oz of gold** in the Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource categories **with an average grade of 2.6g/t Au**, including **136,000oz at 3.8g/t Au** (ASX release dated 4 September, 2014).

Bongou-Focused Exploration

PDI reviewed its exploration strategy in Burkina Faso in the second half of calendar 2014 and decided to focus all its efforts on finding sufficient high grade gold resources near Bongou to support a profitable gold mine development.

Nearly 100 exploration targets near Bongou (Figure 2) were identified through a rigorous ranking process focused on prospects with Bongou-like geological and geophysical characteristics. Of these, 16 have been prioritised for follow-up activities in the current field season (Figure 2). Most of these targets are traversed by strong east-west magnetic linear features, which also characterise both Bongou and known Bongou-style mineralisation within several kilometres of Bongou. Some targets have pre-existing drill intercepts (e.g. Prospect 71) but most are untested by previous drilling of any kind.

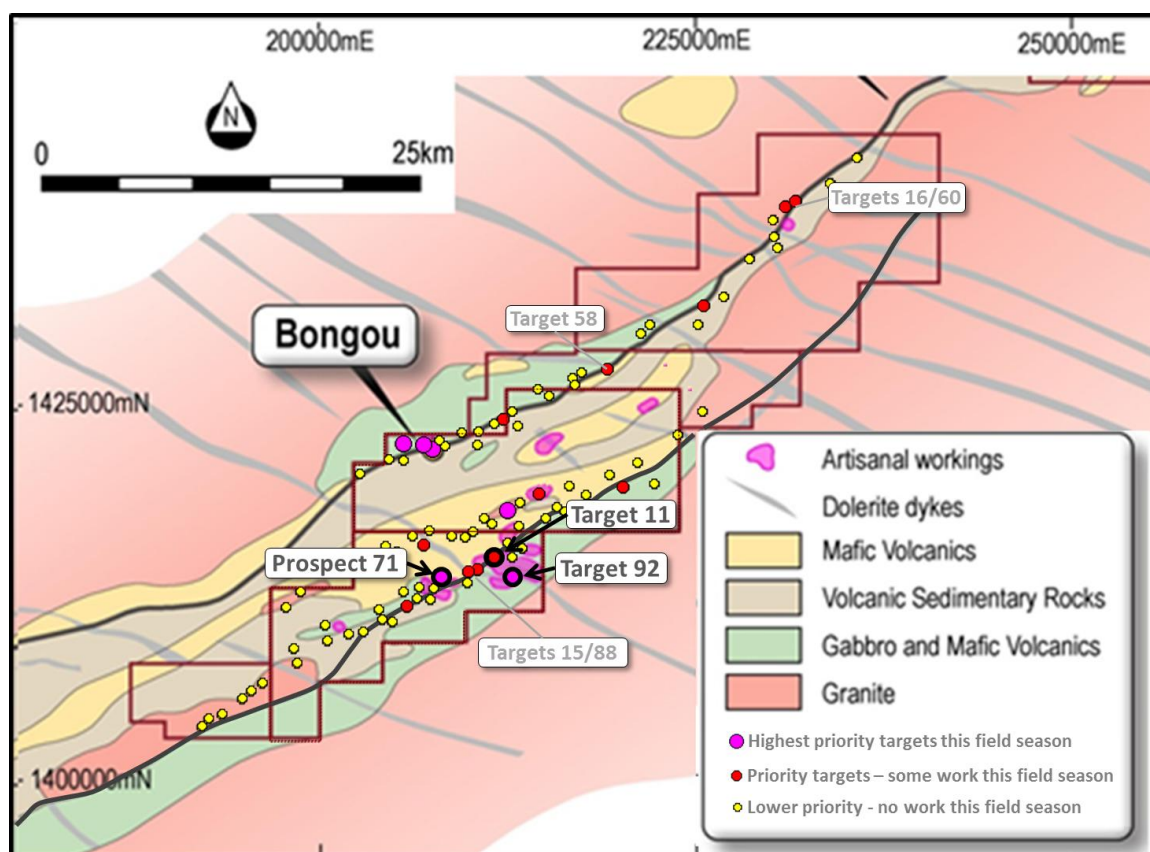


Figure 2: Target locality map – SW Bonsiega permit group, Eastern Burkina Faso. Apart from Bongou, all the labelled prospects/targets were explored during the March Quarter. The ongoing work program is assessing targets shown as red and magenta dots.

In the March Quarter, the Company completed three ground magnetic surveys and completed power auger and soil geochemical programs on eight targets (Figure 2).

Power Auger Drill Program

Two power auger drilling programs, totalling 732 holes and 3,317m were completed in the March Quarter. The holes were designed to collect sample at the “interface” between superficial material (e.g. soil or alluvium) and weathered bedrock. The samples were assayed at the SGS laboratory in Ouagadougou.

Encouraging gold values were recorded at four prospects. Peak values of **4.1 g/t Au**, **4.7g/t Au**, **0.5 g/t Au** and 0.2g/t Au were obtained from Target 92, Prospect 71, Target 11 and Target 15 respectively.

Power auger drilling at Targets 16, 58 and 60 resulted in low order values, the highest being 10ppb Au. No further work is planned at these locations.

Target 92

This target overlaps a 3.5 km long area of surficial artisanal gold workings and coincides with a large east-west structure. PDI’s exploration around Bongou in 2014 showed that large east-west structures may control the location of gold mineralisation in this area. In addition, new geological mapping in 2014 identified east-west geological features within the new grid area that were not known previously, further enhancing the target’s prospectivity.

Power auger drilling was carried out on 100m and 200m spaced lines, with holes located 25m apart along each line. This drilling revealed a large gold anomalous area at a 20ppb Au cut-off extending **the full 2.8km length of the grid** over a **width of between 200m and 600m** (Figure 3). Within this zone, there are multiple areas with values above 50ppb Au. Of these the largest (Target 92-South, Figure 3) is **2km long and up to 200m wide** with **peak values of 4070ppb, 796ppb and 529ppb Au**. This area alone is large enough to contain a substantial gold deposit in its own right.

Infill power auger drilling has now been completed on high priority areas within the Target 92 grid to identify the highest priority locations for the planned air core/RAB drilling in May 2015. Assays are awaited.

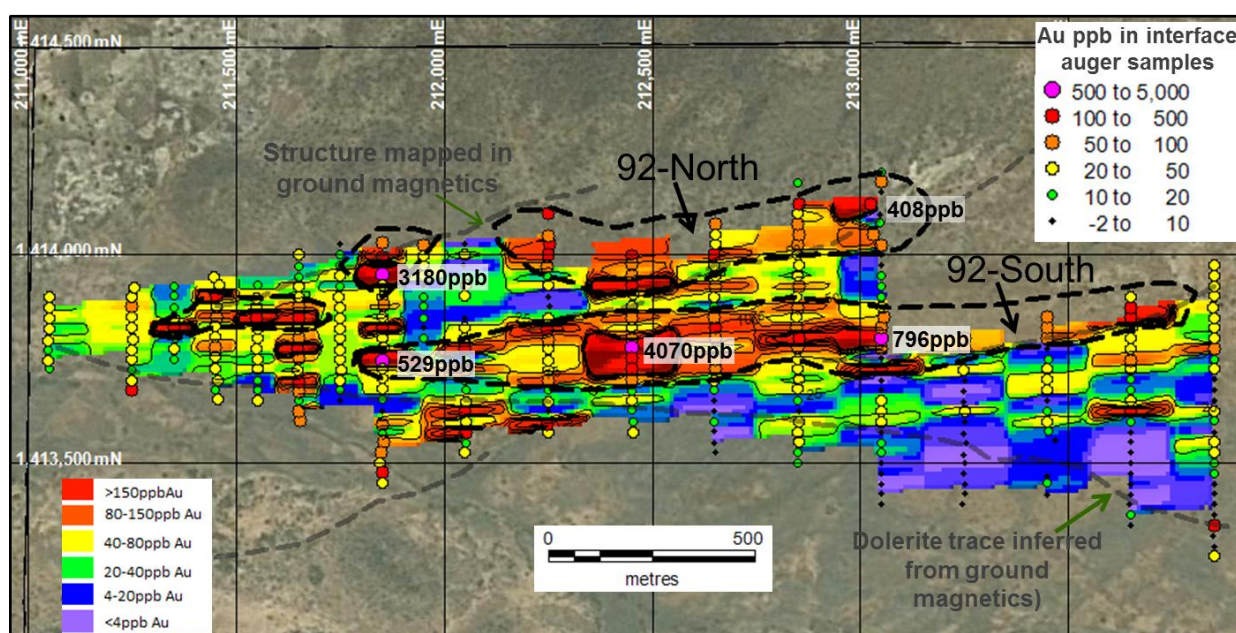


Figure 3: Target 92 contoured gold geochemical data plot on satellite imagery background. Contour intervals are 25ppb Au up to a maximum value of 200ppb Au. Individual auger locations are colour coded by grade interval. The black dashed line shapes encompass targets which are currently being followed up with infill auger drilling. The paler grey dashed lines are structures interpreted from a ground magnetic survey of the prospect; a series of ENE oriented structures (possible shear zones) may control the distribution of gold values in the larger anomalies.

Prospect 71

Drilling completed in 2012 intersected **24m at 2.1 g/t Au from 26m¹** in RC drill hole PSORC041, which lies within the weaker, northern gold anomaly in Figure 4. At the time of drilling, the interpreted strike direction of the drill targets was NNE, based on nearby artisanal mine workings. PDI's new ground magnetic survey has changed this interpretation by indicating the presence of a NW oriented structure through the target and thereby provided guidance for the next phase of drilling.

The southern anomaly (Figure 4) consists of two zones which are inferred to be oriented north-west along two structures identified by an earlier ground magnetic survey. The recent infill auger drill holes further constrained the location of these anomalies and obtained a peak value of 729ppb Au.

These targets are now ready to be tested by the planned air core/RAB drill program in May 2015.

¹ This drill result was reported to the ASX in the March 2012 Quarterly Report and was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported

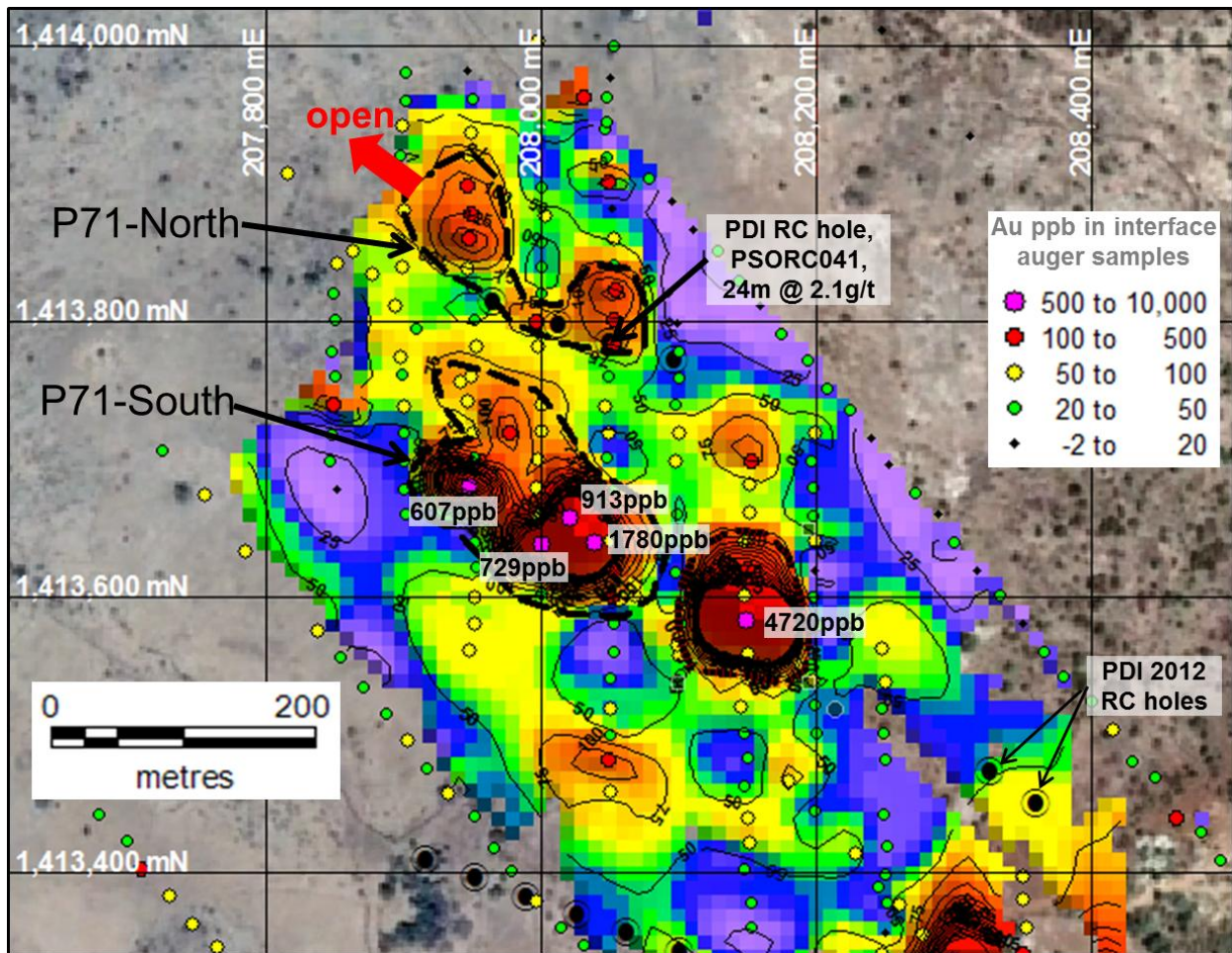


Figure 4: Prospect 71 contoured gold geochemical data plot on satellite imagery background. Contour intervals are 25ppb Au up to a maximum value of 400ppb Au. Individual auger locations are colour coded by grade interval. The black dashed line shapes encompass targets which will be tested by air core or RAB drilling.

Target 11

Power auger drilling was carried out on a 100 x 20m pattern over a 400m long area coinciding with an east-west structure interpreted from aeromagnetic data. Anomalous gold values were obtained from this program peaking at 506ppb Au (Figure 5). Results are awaited from infill sampling around the better gold values, which was completed in April 2015.

Targets 15 and 88

Two single line power auger drill tests were carried out in the March Quarter. Gold anomalous values peaking at 180ppb Au and 50ppb Au were obtained on Targets 15 and 88 respectively (Figure 6). No follow-up drilling is planned at this time.

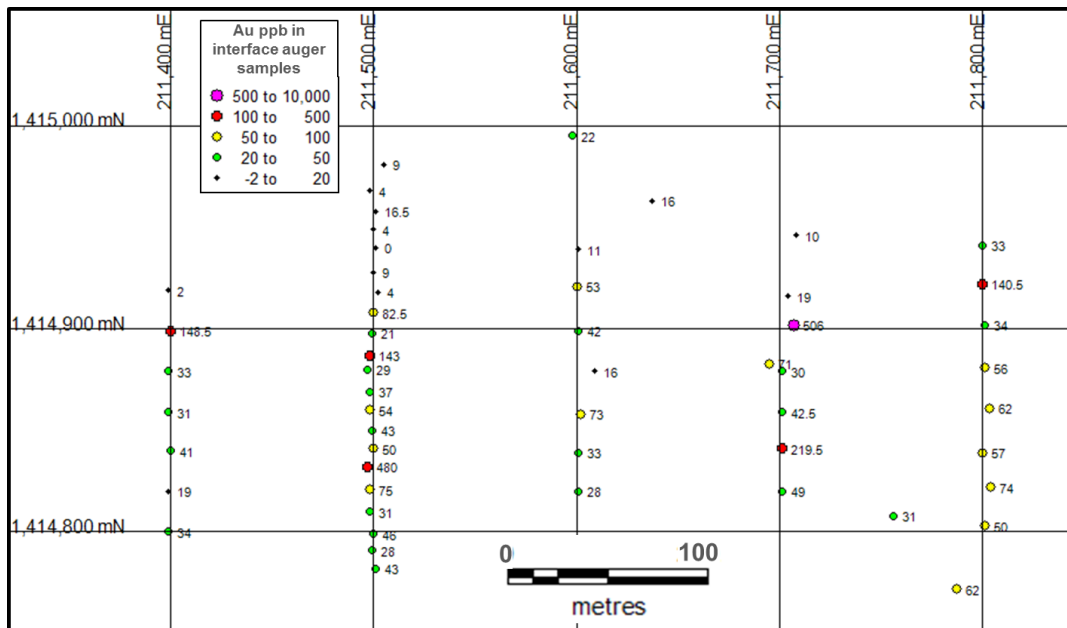


Figure 5: Target 11 gold geochemical data plot Individual auger hole locations are colour coded by grade interval.

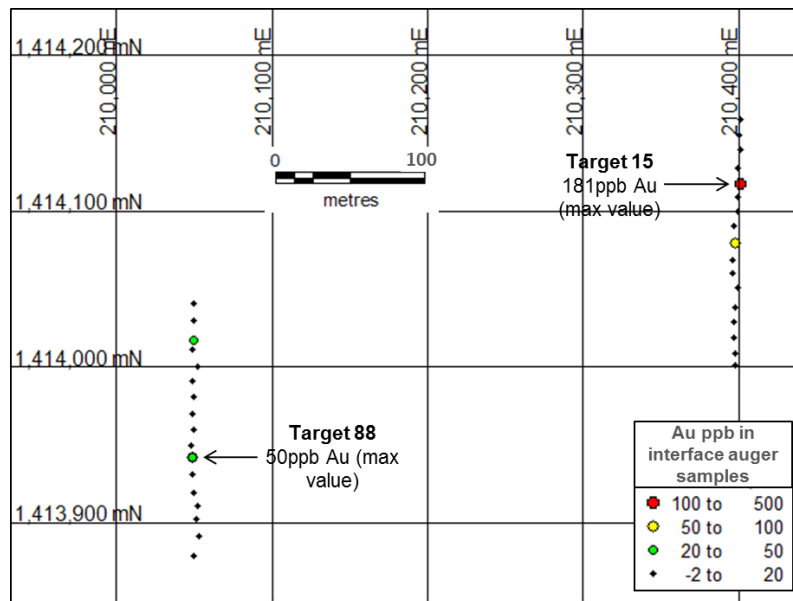


Figure 6: Targets 15 and 88 - gold geochemical data plot Individual auger hole locations are colour coded by grade interval.

Planned Exploration Activities June 2015 Quarter – Burkina Faso

The planned June Quarter field program is as follows:

- Ground magnetics surveys on several priority targets (now completed).
- Infill power auger drilling on Targets 92 and 11 (now completed) and several other priority targets near Bongou (drilling nearing completion).

- Completion of a 4,000m combined RC and air core/RAB drill program designed to test:
 - Three previously identified gold mineralised granite targets within 2km of Bongou.
 - The two Prospect 71 targets.
 - Locations within Target 92 which will be defined once the last infill results are received.
 - Depending on additional geophysical and power auger results on other targets, which are yet to be received, several other priority targets may be drilled in this program.

Côte d'Ivoire

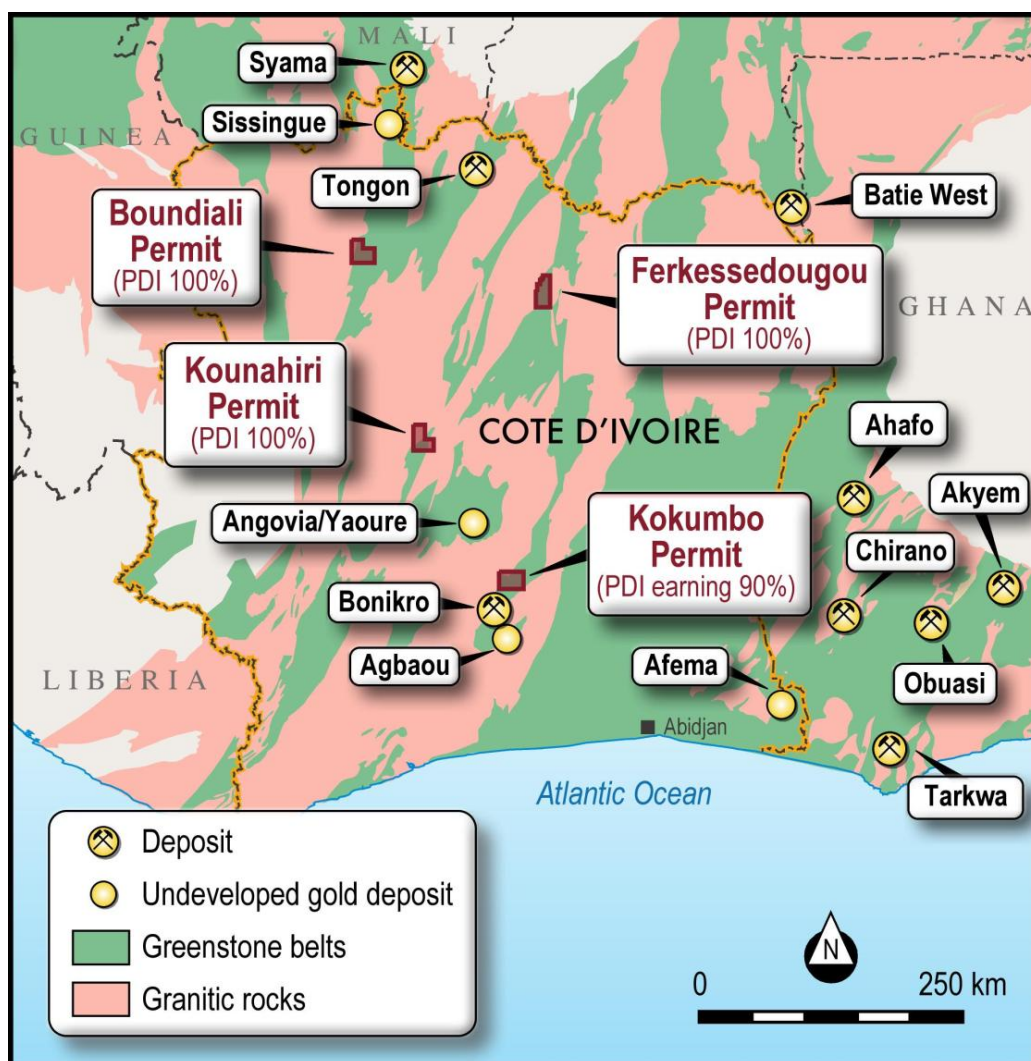


Figure 7: Locality map of PDI's interests in Cote D'Ivoire.

Cote D'Ivoire Background

PDI holds four highly prospective exploration permits in Cote D'Ivoire: Kokumbo, Ferkessedougou, Boundiali and Kounahiri, covering a total area of 1,533km² (Figure 7). These permits were

selected by a country-wide analysis of geophysical and geological data using the same Predictore® methods which were used to select the Company's ground in Burkina Faso.

PDI's exploration to date has included geological mapping, ground magnetics surveying and bulk leach extractable gold (BLEG) stream sediment sampling. High priority exploration targets have been identified on all four exploration permits.

Joint Venture with Toro Gold Limited

PDI announced to the ASX that it had signed a Heads of Agreement (HOA) with Toro Gold Limited (Toro) on the Company's entire Cote D'Ivoire ground holding on 22nd September 2014. Under the terms of this agreement, Toro can earn a 51% interest in Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL (PDCI), which holds the Company's interest in the four permits, by spending US\$1 million.

Toro Gold has commenced work on the Cote D'Ivoire ground during the March Quarter, focusing initially on Kokumbo permit. Work completed so far has consisted of geological mapping, rock chip and soil sampling. This work program will continue on during the June Quarter.

Australia

Cape Clear EL 5434, Victoria

Exploration Licence 5434 is located west of Ballarat in Victoria (Figure 8). It was granted to PDI in August 2013. The area is highly prospective for shallowly concealed Stawell-style gold mineralisation. PDI has previously carried out geological mapping and a gravity survey over part of the EL area.

Execution of a binding joint venture agreement with Cape Clear Minerals Pty Ltd (CCM) on this EL was announced to the ASX on 22nd September 2014. CCM can earn 75% equity in the licence by spending \$500,000 on exploration, including at least 1,000m of drilling prior to the end of the September Quarter 2015.

CCM carried out the following work during the March Quarter:

- Completed a detailed gravity survey consisting of 720 survey stations. This resulted in three target areas being identified.
- Designed a drill and mapping/soil sampling program to test the three targets.
- Landholder agreements are currently being sought for access to freehold land along with Victorian Government approval for the drilling program.

Drilling is expected to commence once all approvals have been obtained, either in the June or September Quarters of 2015.

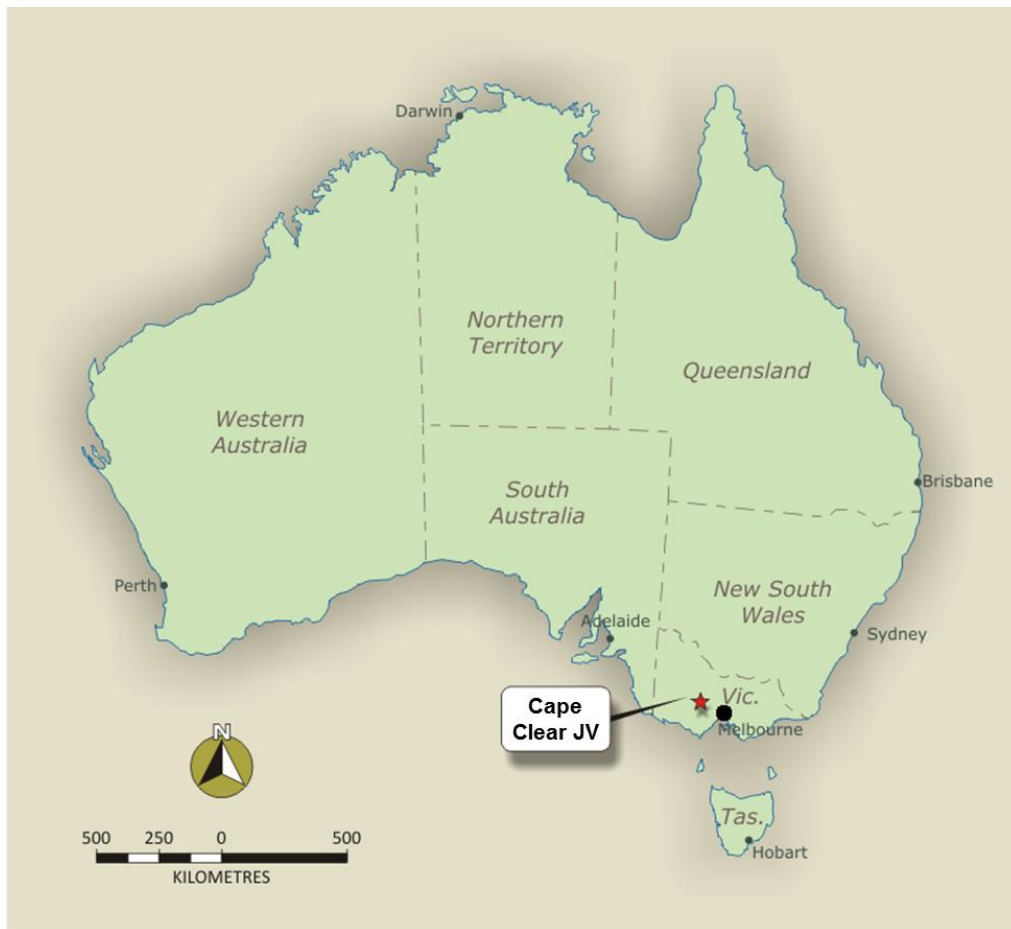


Figure 8: Cape Clear Exploration Licence Locality Plan

CORPORATE

Cash Position

PDI held \$962,000 in cash at the end of the March Quarter with no debt.

Company Secretary

Mr Ian Hobson resigned as Company Secretary of PDI during the March Quarter. Ian had been Company Secretary of the Company since September 2010 and in that role has closely assisted the Board in the administration of the Company's affairs.

Mr Hobson was replaced by Mr Eric Moore. Mr Moore has held senior managerial positions in a number of resource companies during the past 30 years, and is currently Company Secretary to Aurora Minerals Limited and Peninsula Mines Limited.

Registered Office Address

The registered office of the Company also changed during the March Quarter to Suite 2, Level 2, 20 Kings Park Road, West Perth, WA 6005.

The Company's administrative office continues to operate from Level 2, 33 Ord Street, West Perth.

TABLE 1 – POWER AUGER RESULTS

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)
SIRAU3752 to 4373	Refer to Figures 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 for map location of auger collars	Refer to Figures 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 for map location of auger collars	See notes	All holes were drilled vertically	All holes were drilled vertically	Average hole depth was 4.5m. Minimum hole depth was 1m, maximum hole depth was 19m	See notes	See notes	See notes and Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6
<p>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 Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this announcement are nearly all for the second last metre drilled for each auger hole. Individual drill hole intersections are not reported in this announcement. The average RL over the areas reported here is 277m. The area is mostly a flat 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.</p>									

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Technique	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The sampling described in this report refers to power auger drill samples.</p> <p>In all the power auger drill holes reported here, 1-2kg samples were collected at the interface between soil and weathered bedrock. Results from holes where the drill hole did not penetrate through to weathered bedrock are not reported here as they are not considered an effective geochemical test of these locations because of the abundance of transported material overlying the bedrock. The samples were collected for gold assaying at the SGS laboratory in Ouagadougou using an aqua regia method with a 1ppb detection limit.</p>
Drilling	Drill type (eg core, reverse	The power drilling was carried out using a 4WD-mounted power auger rig.

	<p>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).</p>	
Drill Sample Recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Logging	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>None of these samples will be used in a Mineral Resource estimation. Nonetheless, all power auger holes were geologically logged in a qualitative fashion.</p>
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	<p>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.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The analytical method used was an SGS aqua regia method with a low detection limit (1ppb) which is appropriate for a geochemical drilling program.</p> <p>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.</p>
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data</p>	<p>Hole twinning is not normally practised with power auger drilling.</p>
Location of Data points	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control</p>	<p>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.</p>
Data Spacing and Distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied</p>	<p>Power auger holes were spaced either 10 or 20m apart on all locations except Target 92 where samples were located 25m apart. Line spacings varied from 50m (Prospect 71 infill) to 100m on most other prospects and 200m at Target 92.</p> <p>This type of drilling is not appropriate for the calculation of any Mineral Resource estimate.</p>
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>North-south line orientations were employed at most locations as the structural targets being investigated were east-west structural features defined using aeromagnetic data. Crossed east-west and north-south lines were employed at Targets 16 and 60 because the orientation of the gold anomaly source was unknown (single point anomalies in an area without outcrop).</p>
Sample Security	<p>The measures taken to ensure sample security</p>	<p>Reference samples are stored at PDI's sample store in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.</p>
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		

Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The locations reported here lie within the Sirba Permit (Arrêté N°2014/14/296/MCE/SG/DGMGC) which covers an area of 137 sq km, the Tamfoagou permit (Arrete N° 2013-16/MCE/SG/DGMGC) which covers an area of 238 sq km and the Basieri permit (Arrete No. 2013-16/MCE/SG/DGMGC) which covers an area of 73.5 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..</p> <p>The Sirba permit was initially acquired, along with three other nearby permits (Madyabari, 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.</p> <p>PDI initially acquired an interest in Sirba 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.</p> <p>The Tamfoagou and Basieri permits were applied for and are held 100% by PDI.</p>
Exploration Done by Other Parties	<p>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</p>	<p>Past exploration over target areas consisted of wide spaced soil sampling and an aeromagnetic survey.</p>
Geology	<p>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</p>	<p>Known mineralisation in the target areas consists of shear hosted mineralisation in a variety of rock types – mafic volcanics, metasedimentary rocks and mafic/intermediate intrusives. The mineralisation is interpreted as a variant of the orogenic gold mineralisation style, which is known throughout the Birimian Belt of West Africa.</p>
Drill Hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</p>	<p>See Table 1 and the notes that accompany it. Individual power auger hole results from the 733 holes described herein 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 Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6.</p>

Data Aggregation Methods	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	No weighted averaging or truncation methods were used for the power auger results.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results</p> <p>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</p> <p>hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</p>	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 3, 4, 5 and 6.
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 Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6 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; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Apart from the previous power auger results and structures interpreted from ground magnetic data and the dolerite orientation shown in Figure 3, there are no other exploration data which are relevant to the results reported in this release.
Further Work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling.</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	RAB or air core drilling is planned to test Prospect 71 and Target 92. It may also be carried out Target 11 depending on the results of infill power auger drilling at that location.

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 1,605km² 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 Côte D'Ivoire covering a total area of 1,533 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.

For further details please contact:

Paul Roberts

Ric Moore

Managing Director

Company Secretary

Tel: +61 8 9216 1020

Tel: +61 8 6143 1840

Email:

Email:

paul.roberts@predictivediscovery.com

rmoore@auroraminerals.com

TENEMENT STATUS – MARCH QUARTER, 2015

Name	Number	Location	Area (sq. km)	PDI equity	Changes in holding during March Quarter, 2015
Fouli	arrêté 2014-294 /MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	186.2	100%	None
Tantiabongou	arrêté 2013-168 /MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	93.9	100%	None
Sirba	arrêté 2014-296 /MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	136.9	100%	None
Madyabari	arrêté 2014-295 /MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	171.9	100%	None
Tyekanyebi	Arrêté 2010-	Burkina	242	100%	Renewal in progress

	202/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Faso			
Tamfoagou	arrêté 2010-195/MCE/SG/DGMGC)	Burkina Faso	238	100%	Renewal in progress
Tangagari	arrêté 2013-37 /MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	127.5	Earning 95%; current equity 0% (until final cash payment is made)	None
Aoura	arrêté 2011-405 /MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	25	Earning 95%; current equity 0% (until final cash payment is made)	Special renewal in progress
Boussouma	Arrete 2011-059/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	116	Earning 95%; current equity 0% (until final cash payment is made)	Renewal in progress
Bangaba	Arrete 2015-109 /MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	128	Earning 95%; current equity 84%	Renewed during the March Quarter 2015. Permit owner, SOMIKA SARL, has agreed to postpone final option payment of USD100,000 until February 2016. This is the second postponement of the final payment.
Kogodou South	2011-299/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	44.6	Earning 100%; current equity 0% (until final cash payment is made)	Renewal in progress
Bira	2013-33/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	21	100%	None
Basieri	2013-16/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	73.5	100%	None
Kokumbo	Mining exploration permit No. 307	Cote D'Ivoire	400	Earning 90%	Agreement signed with Toro Gold Limited (Toro) of the UK on 21 st October 2014 whereby Toro can earn a 51% interest in the company which has a right to earn a 90% interest in this permit, Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL, by spending US\$1 million

Ferkessedougou	Mining exploration permit No. 310	Cote D'Ivoire	387	100%	Agreement signed with Toro Gold Limited (Toro) of the UK on 21 st October 2014 whereby Toro can earn a 51% interest in the company which owns this permit, Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL, by spending US\$1 million
Boundiali	Mining exploration permit No. 414	Cote D'Ivoire	399	100%	Agreement signed with Toro Gold Limited (Toro) of the UK on 21 st October 2014 whereby Toro can earn a 51% interest in the company which owns this permit, Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL, by spending US\$1 million
Kounahiri	Mining exploration permit No. 317	Cote D'Ivoire	347	100%	Agreement signed with Toro Gold Limited (Toro) of the UK on 21 st October 2014 whereby Toro can earn a 51% interest in the company which owns this permit, Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL, by spending US\$1 million
Cape Clear	EL 5434	Victoria, Australia	160	100% (Cape Clear Minerals Pty Ltd JV partner and earning in to 51% by expenditure of \$250,000)	None

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/2013

Name of entity

Predictive Discovery Limited

ABN

11 127 171 877

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 March 2015

Consolidated statement of cash flows

		Current quarter \$A'ooo	Year to date (9 months) \$A'ooo
Cash flows related to operating activities			
1.1	Receipts from product sales and related debtors		
1.2	Payments for (a) exploration & evaluation (b) development (c) production (d) administration	(303) (250)	(1,003) (637)
1.3	Dividends received		
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received	3	7
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid		
1.6	Income taxes paid		
1.7	Other (provide details if material)		
Net Operating Cash Flows		(550)	(1,633)
Cash flows related to investing activities			
1.8	Payment for purchases of: (a) prospects (b) equity investments (c) other fixed assets		
1.9	Proceeds from sale of: (a) prospects (b) equity investments (c) other fixed assets		
1.10	Loans to other entities		
1.11	Loans repaid by other entities		
1.12	Other (provide details if material)		
Net investing cash flows		-	-
1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(550)	(1,633)

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(550)	(1,083)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	-	1,858
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares		
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings		
1.17	Repayment of borrowings		
1.18	Dividends paid		
1.19	Other (provide details if material)	-	(176)
	Net financing cash flows	-	1,682
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(550)	49
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	1,513	916
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	-	(2)
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	963	963

Payments to directors of the entity, associates of the directors, related entities of the entity and associates of the related entities

		Current quarter \$A'000
1.23	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	59
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

Non-cash financing and investing activities

2.1 Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows

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2.2 Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest

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+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

	Amount available \$A'000	Amount used \$A'000
3.1 Loan facilities		
3.2 Credit standby arrangements		

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

	\$A'000
4.1 Exploration and evaluation	338
4.2 Development	
4.3 Production	
4.4 Administration	168
Total	506

Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1 Cash on hand and at bank	2	105
5.2 Deposits at call	961	1,408
5.3 Bank overdraft		
5.4 Other (provide details)		
Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	963	1,513

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Changes in interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements

	Tenement reference and location	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed			
6.2	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased			

Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter

Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.

	Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (see note 3) (cents)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3) (cents)
7.1	Preference securities (description)			
7.2	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions			
7.3	+Ordinary securities	650,584,343	650,584,343	Fully Paid
7.4	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs			
7.5	+Convertible debt securities (description)			

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

7.6	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted				
7.7	Options (description and conversion factor)	6,000,000 500,000 9,131,015 2,000,000 8,000,000	- - - - -	<i>Exercise price</i> 25 cents 31 cents Various 15 cents 2.2 cents	<i>Expiry date</i> 20 August 2015 11 July 2015 30 June 2015 30 October 2015 31 March 2017
7.8	Issued during quarter				
7.9	Exercised during quarter				
7.10	Expired during quarter				
7.11	Debentures (totals only)				
7.12	Unsecured notes (totals only)				

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 5).
- 2 This statement does ~~does not~~* (delete one) give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.



Sign here:
(Company secretary)

Date: 30 April 2015

Print name: Eric Moore

Notes

- 1 The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.

- 2 The “Nature of interest” (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement or petroleum tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.
- 3 **Issued and quoted securities** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.
- 4 The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.
- 5 **Accounting Standards** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Financial Reporting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

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