AURORA MINERALS LIMITED
ACN 106 304 787

ASX Announcement

20 July 2015

ASX Code: ARM

Aurora Minerals Group of Companies

Diversified Minerals Exploration via direct and indirect interests

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI) – 43.9%
- Gold Exploration / Development in Burkina Faso

Peninsula Mines Limited (ASX: PSM) – 37.5%
- Gold, Silver and Base Metals - Molybdenum and Tungsten Exploration in South Korea

Golden Rim Resources (ASX: GMR) - 13.4%
- Gold Exploration/ Development in Burkina Faso

Aurora Western Australian Exploration – 100%
- Manganese, Base metals and gold

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Predictive Discovery Announces New Gold Discoveries Near Bongou

Predictive Discovery Limited Limited, a company in which Aurora Minerals Limited holds a 43.9% shareholding, today announced that drilling had delivered new gold discoveries near Bongou in Burkina Faso.

A copy of the announcement is attached.

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20th July 2015

ASX Announcement

Bongou Drilling Delivers New Gold Discoveries

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX:PDI) is pleased to announce that a shallow, reconnaissance RC drilling program near Bongou has discovered new gold mineralisation at four prospects: Prospect 71, Target 92, and Targets W2 and W8, all of which are within 10km of the high-grade Bongou Gold Resource:

- **Target 92 (new discovery):**
  - TBFRC11: **9m at 2.8g/t Au** from 4m, including **1m at 11.8g/t Au**
  - TBFRC10: **3m at 3.9g/t Au** from 17m, including **1m at 10.8g/t Au (last sample)**. Down-dip extension of the TBFRC011 gold intercept.
  - Open at depth and along strike for 600m in both directions.
- **Prospect 71 South (new discovery at Prospect 71 geochemical anomaly):**
  - PSORC056: **6m at 2.3g/t Au** from 19m, including **1m at 6.8g/t Au.** Stopped in gold mineralisation.
  - PSORC058: **4m at 3.3g/t Au** from 10m, including **1m at 9.2g/t Au.**
  - PSORC060: **14m at 0.8g/t Au** from 0m, including **1m at 5.4g/t Au.**
  - Open along strike to the south and at depth.
- **Bongou W2 (600m from Bongou):**
  - BNGRC027: **21m at 1.0g/t Au** from 20m, including **8m at 1.6g/t Au.**
  - BNGRC026: **9m at 1.3g/t Au** from 56m, including **1m at 5.2g/t Au.**
  - BNGRC025: **2m at 3.4g/t** Au from 10m.
  - Open at depth and along strike for at least 150m to the west.
- **Bongou W8 (2km from Bongou – new discovery)**:
  - BNGRC023: **8m at 1.7g/t Au** from 18m, including **1m at 5.3g/t Au.**
  - Open to depth and to the west

Mr Paul Roberts, PDI's Managing Director said: *"This program was planned to make low cost, shallow drill tests of multiple targets. Most of the drill holes were less than 30m deep and we have also demonstrated good hole-to-hole continuity in at least three of the new prospects. The next step is to follow up the new gold discoveries with deeper drilling along strike and down-dip with the aim of delineating new resources to add to the high-grade Bongou discovery[1]."*

[1]184,000oz 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).

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: 0.4 cents

Market Capitalisation: $2.6M

Directors

Phillip Jackson
Non-Exec Chairman

Paul Roberts
Managing Director

Phil Henty
Non-Executive Director

Tim Markwell
Non-Executive Director

INTRODUCTION

PDI has identified nearly 100 exploration targets near the high grade Bongou gold discovery[1] (Figure 1) through a rigorous ranking process focused on prospects with Bongou-like geological and geophysical characteristics.

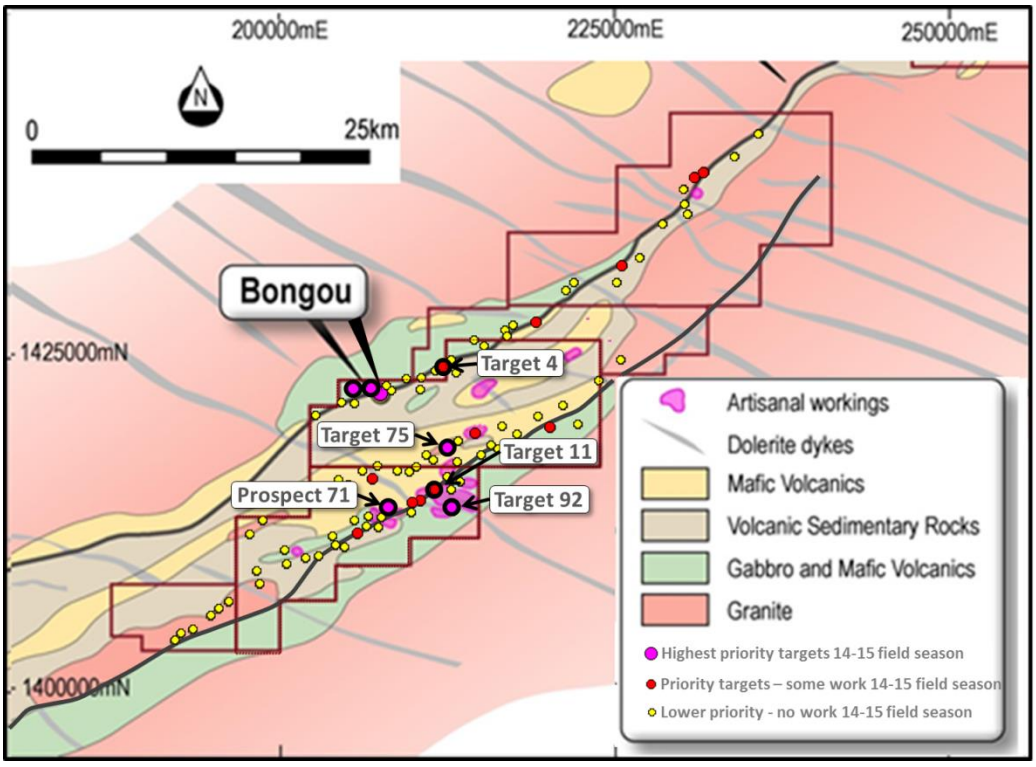

Figure 1: *Locality map of PDI permits near Bongou in eastern Burkina Faso, showing Bongou gold deposit and locations where shallow RC drilling was completed in the recent drill program.*

Drill Program Results

A 3,854m drill program consisting of reverse circulation (RC) and limited air core drilling was carried out in May-June 2015. The program was conducted using a UDR650 drill rig with both RC and air core drill capabilities. The drilling tested nine targets in six different areas as follows:

Target 92 (see Figure 1 for location)

This prospect was identified as a high priority location in PDI's Bonsiega rainy season project review in 2014. The target area overlaps a large area of surficial artisanal gold workings and coincides with a large east-west structure interpreted from magnetic data. PDI's exploration around Bongou in 2014 showed that such east-west features may have controlled the location of gold mineralisation in this area.

[1] *184,000oz 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)*

Power auger drilling in March and April 2015 revealed a 3km long gold anomalous area at a 25ppb Au cut-off (Figure 2).

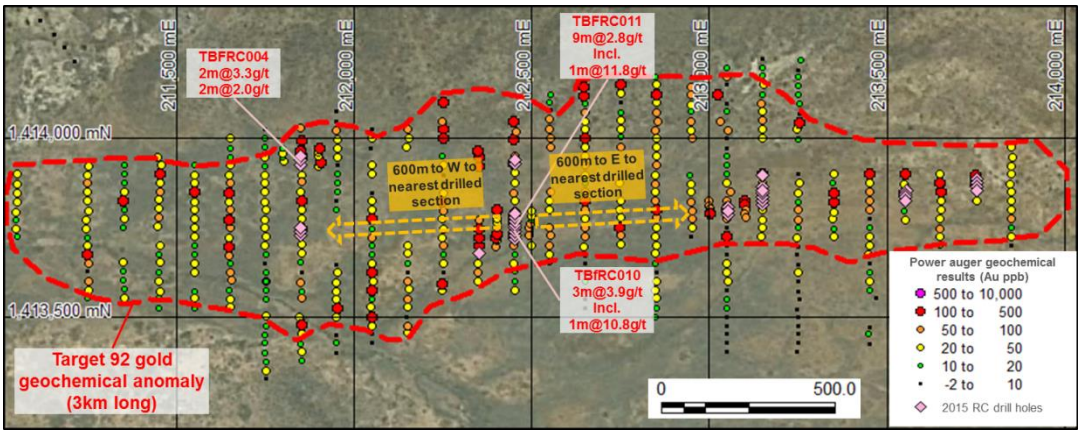

Figure 2: *Target 92 – 2015 drill locations (mauve diamonds) on satellite imagery background and 2015 power auger results. Power auger results were reported to the ASX on 24th April 2015 and 7th May 2015.*

Shallow RC drilling was carried out on widely spaced cross sections, testing areas with better values in power auger drilling. Better intercepts included:

- TBFRC004: **2m at 3.27g/t Au** from 0m and **2m at 2.03g/t** Au from 10m.
- TBFRC010: **3m at 3.91g/t Au** from 17m, including **1m at 10.75g/t Au** (last metre drilled).
- TBFRC011: **9m at 2.83g/t Au** from 4m, including **1m at 11.80g/t Au.**

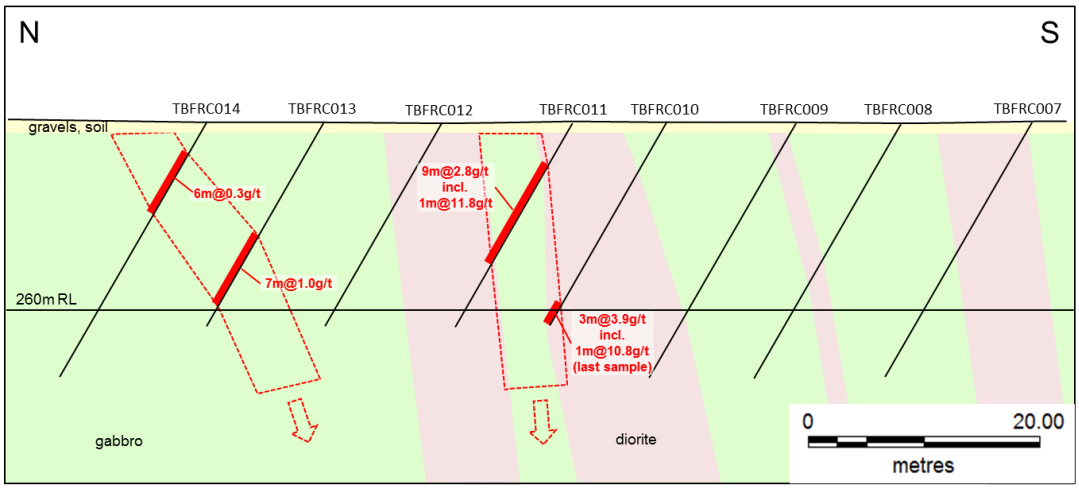

Figure 3: *Target 92 – cross section through the encouraging TBFRC010 and TBFRC011 drill intercepts.*

The better mineralisation intersected in holes TBRC010 and TBRC011 is hosted within gabbro on the margins of steeply dipping diorite bodies (Figure 3). This is an interesting new style of mineralisation with some geological similarities to Bongou. The zone is open in all directions, including for at least 600m along strike to the east and west. The presence of higher grades in both holes is certainly encouraging. The mineralisation will be followed up with drilling along strike and at depth in the next program.

Prospect 71 (see Figure 1 for location)

This prospect lies near the northern edge of a large gold geochemical anomaly covering 2.4km^2 (Figure 4). Close spaced power auger drilling and ground magnetic surveys in early 2015 revealed two sub-parallel NW striking structures within the broader anomaly. Of these, the southern zone contains a series of strongly anomalous power auger values including **4.7g/t Au and 1.8g/t Au** (ASX releases dated 20 February 2015 and 24 April 2015).

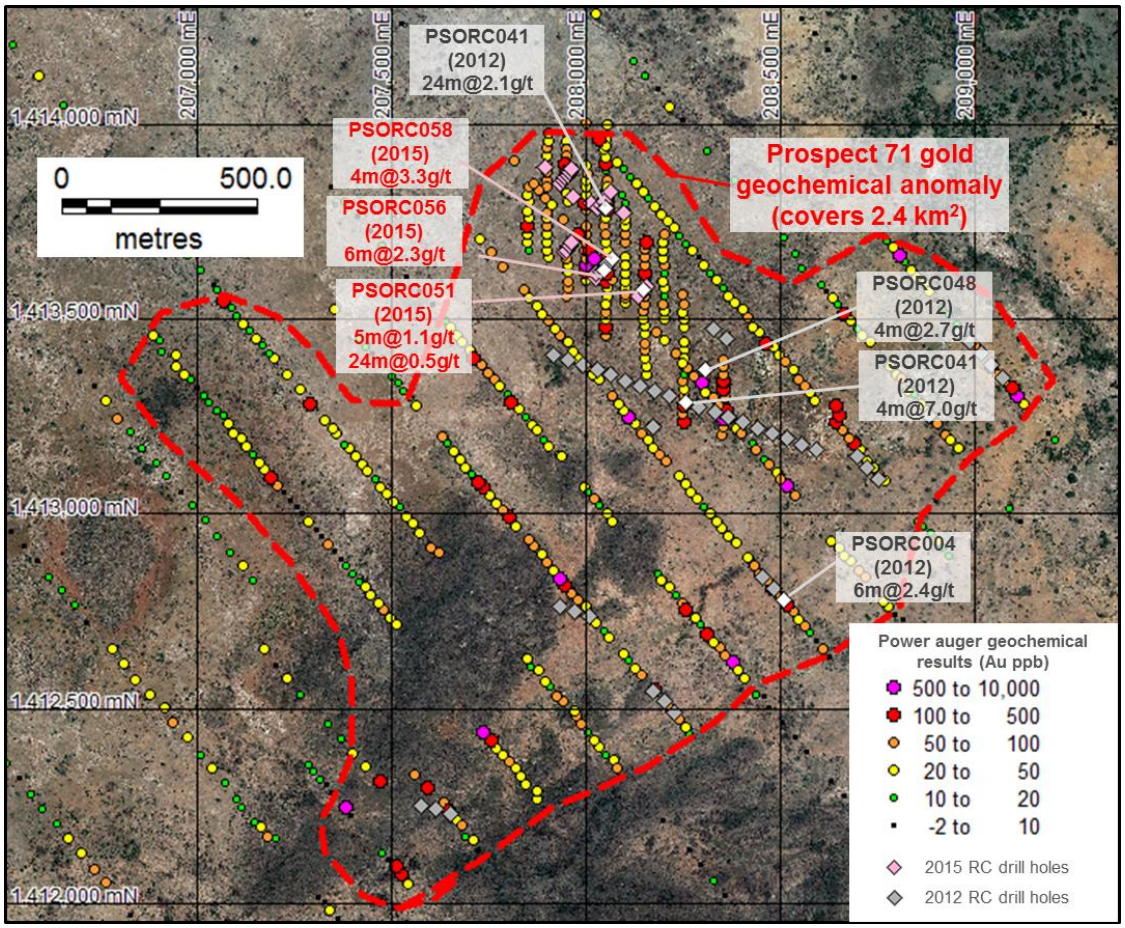

Figure 4 *Location of 2015 drill holes at Prospect 71 (mauve diamonds) on satellite imagery, showing also location and results of earlier power auger and 2012 RC drilling (these results were first reported to the ASX in PDI's September 2011, June 2012 and March 2015 Quarterly Reports. The pre-2015 results were prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004; they have 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).*

The 2015 drilling program (Figure 4), totalling 911m, was designed to test both of the targeted structures. The best results were obtained in a cross section through the southern zone (Figure 5), and included:

- PSORC056: **6m at 2.25g/t Au** from 19m, including **1m at 6.80g/t Au**. Stopped in gold mineralisation
- PSORC058: **4m at 3.32g/t Au from 10m,** including **1m at 9.22g/t Au.**

- PSORC060: **14m at 0.84g/t Au from 0m,** including **3m at 2.70g/t Au.**

This drilling showed a clearly defined shallow dipping gold mineralised zone, which correlates well from hole to hole (Figure 5). The mineralisation appears to strike NW. Drilling on a parallel section 110m to the SE revealed several similar, sub-parallel shallowly dipping zones, including **5m at 1.09g/t Au** and **24m at 0.47g/t Au** in hole PSORC051 (Figure 4). This mineralisation appears to correlate with the mineralisation drilled in PSORC056, indicating that this newly discovered gold zone is open to the south-east.

The dip and strike of the newly discovered mineralisation is entirely new for the area and provides a possible explanation for the wide area of gold anomalism at Prospect 71. Earlier drilling was designed to test at right angles to steep dipping, NNE-striking mineralised structures mapped in artisanal mining workings. It is now clear that the earlier drill lines were not optimally oriented. Despite this, several gold intercepts were obtained from the earlier drilling, most notably PSORC030 which contained **4m at 7.02g/t Au** from 20m[2]. This suggests that there is ample opportunity to discover more zones of similar, shallow-dipping gold mineralisation within the Prospect 71 anomaly.

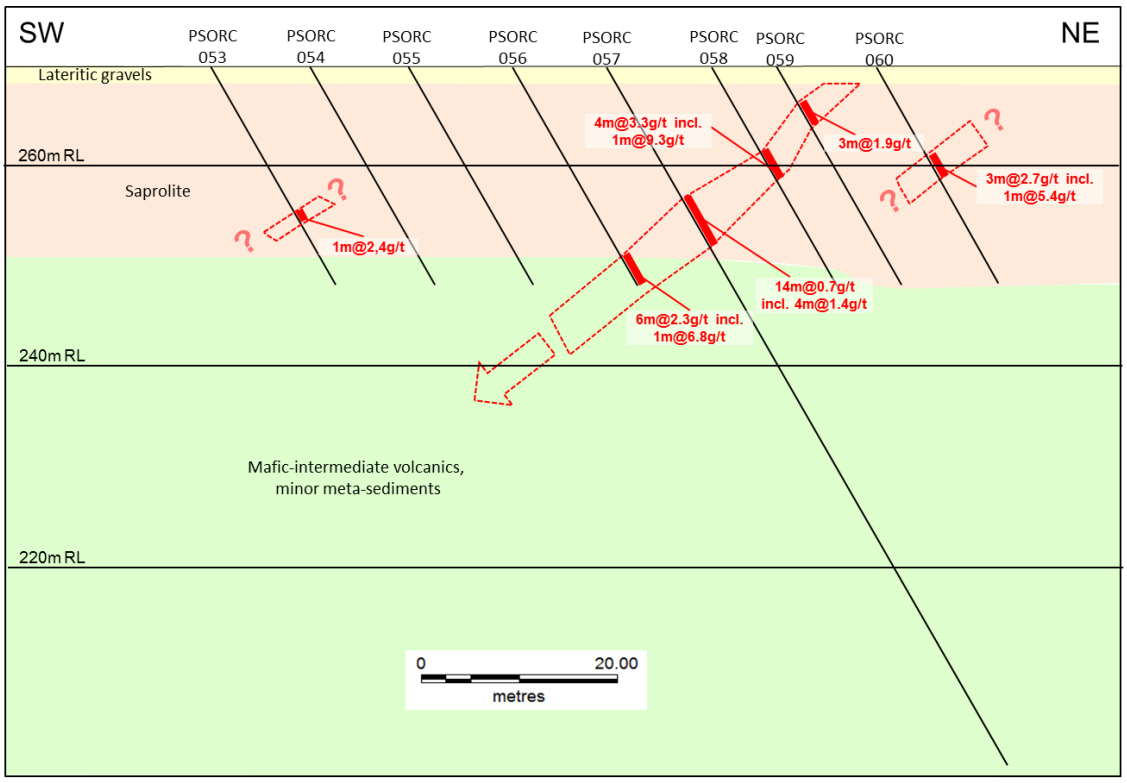

Figure 5: *Cross section through the best 2015 drill section in Prospect71, showing shallow dipping zone with good continuity from hole to hole.*

[2] *These results were first reported to the ASX on 23rd May2012, and were prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. They have 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.*

Bongou (See Figure 6 for location)

Bongou W2

This target is located 600m from Bongou where PDI has reported a high-grade Indicated and Inferred Resource of 184,000oz at 2.6g/t Au (reported to the ASX on 4th September 2014). The W2 target was initially identified by power auger drilling in 2013 and followed up with trenching. In 2014, a single RC hole intersected **12m at 1.4 g/t Au** (reported to the ASX on 1st April 2014).

Three additional RC holes, totalling 241m, were drilled on section lines approximately 50m apart, with the following results:

- BNGRC025: **2m at 3.40g/t Au** from 10m, including **1m at 6.17g/t Au.**
- BNGRC026: **9m at 1.27g/t Au**, including **1m at 5.22g/t Au**.
- BNGRC027: **21m at 0.98g/t Au**, including **8m at 1.57g/t Au**.

This drilling showed that the mineralisation is open to the west in what appears to be an ENE trending shear zone cutting through the granite. Geological interpretation based on power auger drilling through thin cover indicates that the inferred shear zone is likely to persist to the WSW within granite for at least 150m (Figure 7). The mineralisation dips almost vertically indicating good down-dip continuity (Figure 8).

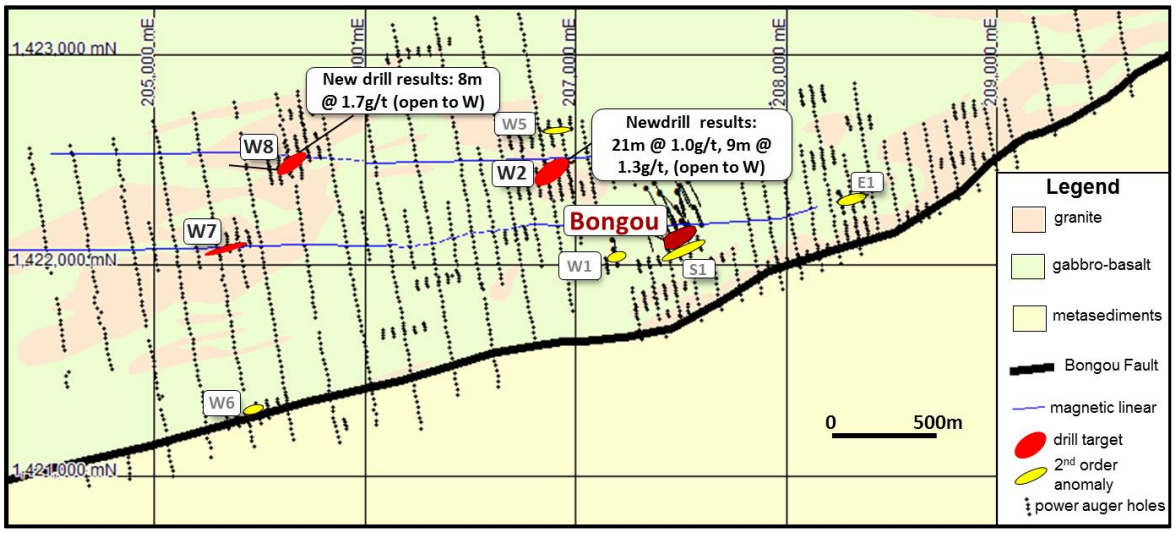

Figure 6: *Near-Bongou exploration targets on interpretative geological map. Targets W2, W7 and W8 were tested in the 2015 RC drill program. Calculated Resources at the Bongou Deposit consist of 184,000oz at 2.6g/t including 138,000oz at 3.8g/t Au in the Indicated and Inferred Resource categories (reported to the ASX on 4th September, 2014).*

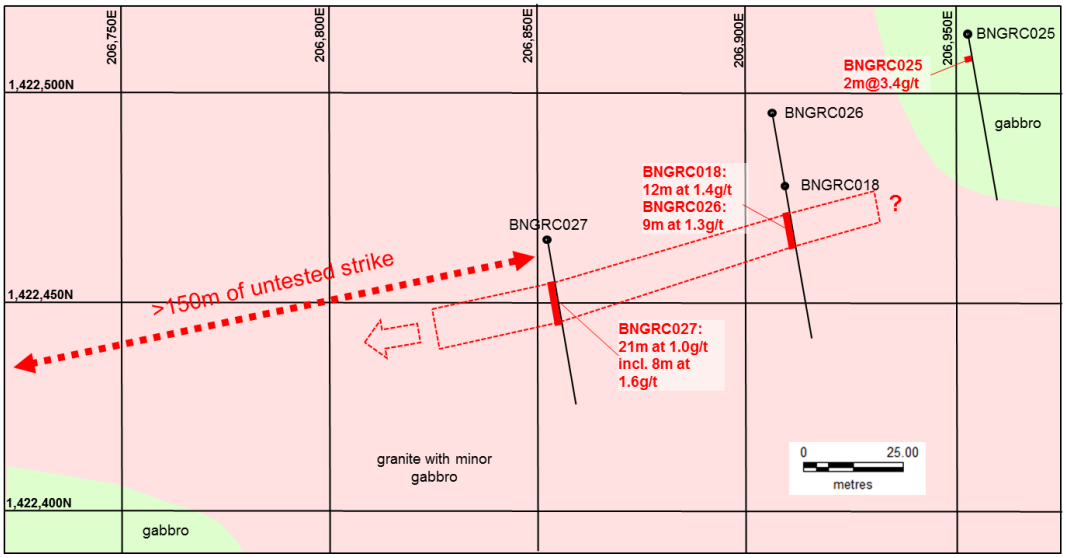

Figure 7: *Interpretative geological map of target W2 showing locations of RC drill holes. Results of drill hole BNGRC018 were reported to the ASX on 1 April, 2014.*

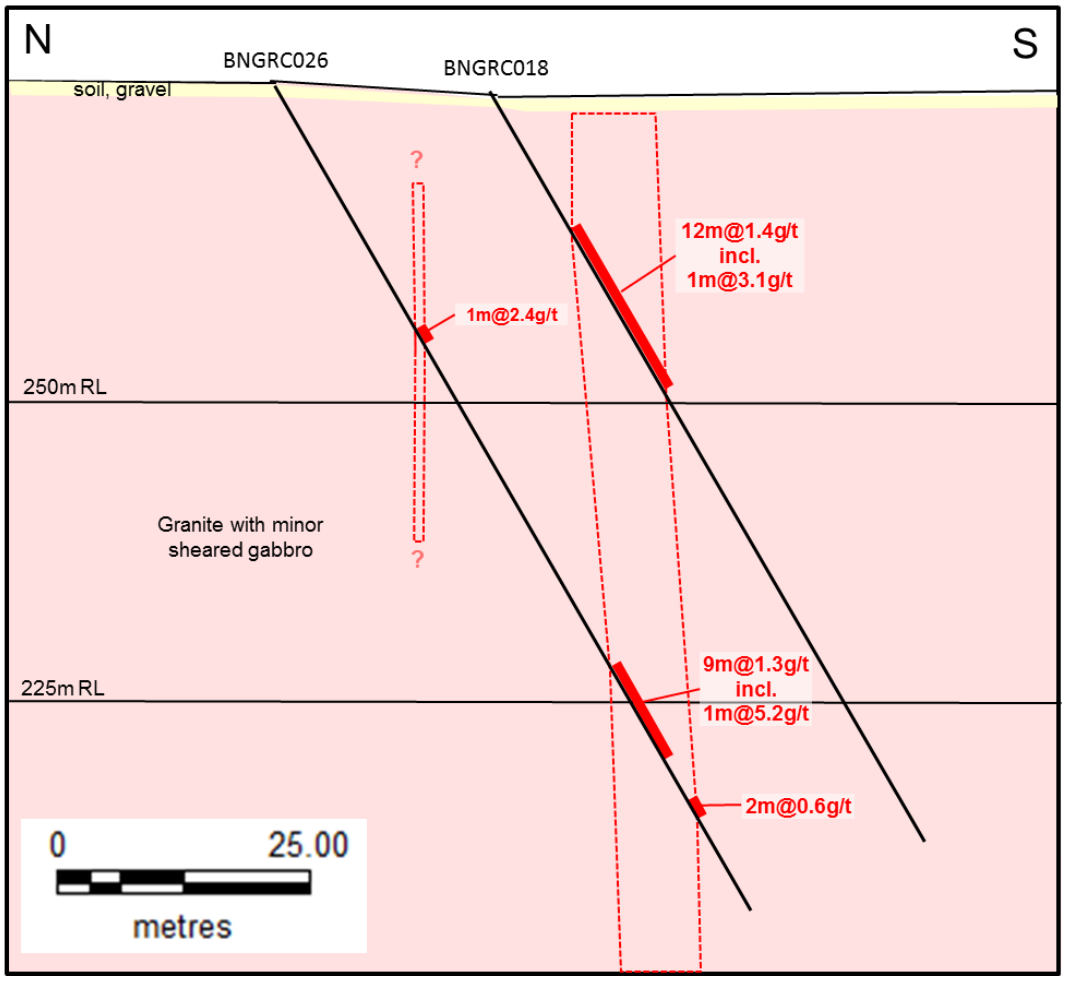

Figure 8: *Cross section through the central drill section through target W2. Results of drill hole BNGRC018 were reported to the ASX on 1st April, 2014.*

Bongou W8

This target is located 2km WNW of Bongou (Figure 6). It coincides with a 60m long artisanal open pit working and gold anomalous values in power auger drilling and trenches. Four RC holes, totalling 341m, were drilled on section lines approximately 50m apart, with the following best results:

- BNGRC023: **8m at 1.65g/t Au** from 18m, including **1m at 5.26g/t Au**.
- BNGRC024: **8m at 0.72g/t Au** from 40m, including **3m at 1.51g/t Au**.

The BNGRC023 is located on the westernmost drill line and the mineralised zone is therefore open to the west and at depth.

Bongou Other

Two holes approximately 50m apart were drilled at Bongou W7 and one hole was drilled south-west of the Bongou open pit. None of these holes contained a reportable gold intersection.

Targets 4, 11 and 75 (see Figure 1 for locations)

RC drilling, totalling 1,320m, at these three locations identified:

- Target 11: anomalous gold in 8 out of 12 holes, including:
  - LATRC057: **7m at 1.34g/t Au** from 8m, including **4m at 2.05g/t Au**, and
  - LATRC059: **2m at 2.10g/t Au** from 7m.
- Target 75: anomalous gold in 4 out of 11 holes but with no results exceeding 1g/t Au.
- Target 4: a large, Bongou-like altered granite zone with disseminated sulphides and probably extending over more than 500m of strike length but with no anomalous gold values.

Future Work

With the onset of the rainy season, PDI's exploration program in Burkina Faso for the 2014-15 field season is now complete. The Company will now undertake a project-wide assessment of all drill results to date before designing the next drill program. The next program will be focused on building on these results to delineate resources that can add to the already defined Bongou high grade gold resource[3].

[3] *184,000oz 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)*

TABLE 1 – DRILL RESULTS

Drill hole details							0.25g/t Au cut-off (minimum 1g*m, max 4m internal waste)			0.5g/t Au cut-off (minimum 1g*m, max 4m internal waste)			Comments
Hole No.	UTM East	UTM North	RL	UTM Azimuth (°)	Hole dip (°)	Hole depth (m)	From (m)	Interval (est. true width in brackets)	Au g/t	From (m)	Interval (est. true width in brackets)	Au g/t	
Prospect 71:													
PSOAR001	208133	1413562	268	36	-60	80	19	4 (4)	0.91	19	4 (4)	0.91	
PSOAR001	208133	1413562	268	36	-60	80	29	6 (6)	0.54	30	1 (1)	2.02	
PSOAR001	208133	1413562	268	36	-60	80	**48**	**29 (29)**	**0.36**	52	3 (3)	0.81	
PSORC051	208147	1413579	267	36	-60	80	4	13 (13)	0.47	12	2 (2)	0.91	
PSORC051	208147	1413579	267	36	-60	80	**36**	**24 (24)**	**0.47**				
PSORC051	208147	1413579	267	36	-60	80	49	5 (5)	1.09				
PSORC052	208154	1413587	268	36	-60	21	8	13 (13)	0.47	9	2 (2)	0.91	
PSORC053	208022	1413607	268	36	-60	25	4	4 (4)	0.68	4	4 (4)	0.68	
PSORC053	208022	1413607	268	36	-60	25	13	6 (6)	0.63	17	1 (1)	2.43	
PSORC054	208024	1413618	268	36	-60	25	16	3 (3)	1.09	18	1 (1)	2.44	
PSORC055	208035	1413622	264	36	-60	25							no significant result
PSORC056	208043	1413629	264	36	-60	25	0	4 (4)	0.30				
PSORC056	208043	1413629	264	36	-60	25	**19**	**6 (6)**	**2.25**	**22**	**3 (3)**	**4.14**	includes **1m at 6.80g/t Au. Stopped in mineralisation**
PSORC057	208048	1413637	264	36	-60	80	**8**	**14 (14)**	**0.69**	17	4 (4)	1.44	
PSORC057	208048	1413637	264	36	-60	80	28	4 (4)	0.26				
PSORC058	208055	1413645	264	36	-60	25	**10**	**4 (4)**	**3.32**	**10**	**3 (3)**	**4.34**	includes **1m at 9.22g/t Au**
PSORC059	208059	1413650	264	36	-60	25	4	3 (3)	1.87	4	3 (3)	1.87	
PSORC060	208065	1413658	264	36	-60	25	**0**	**14 (14)**	**0.84**	10	3 (3)	2.70	includes **1m at 5.42g/t Au**
PSORC061	207943	1413673	268	36	-60	25							
PSORC062	207950	1413680	268	36	-60	25	5	3 (3)	0.94	5	2 (2)	1.19	
PSORC063	207956	1413689	269	36	-60	25							
PSORC064	207962	1413697	268	36	-60	25	12	4 (4)	0.32				
PSORC065	208029	1413786	272	36	-60	25	16	4 (4)	0.28				
PSORC066	208036	1413795	272	36	-60	25	0	4 (4)	0.26				
PSORC067	208043	1413805	273	36	-60	25							
PSORC068	208050	1413813	272	36	-60	25	4	4 (4)	0.37				
PSORC069	208054	1413821	272	36	-60	25							
PSORC070	208060	1413828	272	36	-60	25							
PSORC071	207931	1413849	267	36	-60	60	33	11 (11)	0.42	33	2 (2)	0.66	
PSORC071	207931	1413849	267	36	-60	60				42	2 (2)	0.80	
PSORC072	207939	1413857	267	36	-60	25	5	9 (9)	0.58	5	1	3.36	

PSORC073	207945	1413865	267	36	-60	25	8	17 (17)	0.30				
PSORC074	207951	1413873	266	36	-60	25							
PSORC075	207957	1413881	266	36	-60	25	0	4 (4)	0.25				
PSORC076	207963	1413888	266	36	-60	25							
PSORC077	207892	1413894	270	36	-60	40							
Target 92 (near Tambifwanou village):													
TBFAC001	211848	1413730	264	0	-60	25	16	4 (2.4)	0.60	16	4 (2.4)	0.60	
TBFRC001	211847	1413740	264	0	-60	25	4	4 (2.4)	0.29				
TBFRC002	211849	1413750	265	0	-60	40	0	4 (2.4)	0.49				
TBFRC002	211849	1413750	265	0	-60	40	16	4 (2.4)	0.45				includes **1m at 5.81g/t Au**
TBFRC003	211848	1413927	265	0	-60	20	4	4 (2.4)	0.27				
TBFRC004	211848	1413940	265	0	-60	20	0	2 (1.2)	3.27	0	2 (1.2)	3.27	
TBFRC004	211848	1413940	265	0	-60	20	10	2 (1.2)	2.03	11	1 (0.6)	3.80	
TBFRC005	211848	1413951	265	0	-60	40	0	4 (2.4)	0.46				
TBFRC005	211848	1413951	265	0	-60	40	20	4 (2.4)	0.67	22	1 (0.6)	1.63	
TBFRC006	212350	1413679	276	0	-60	20							
TBFRC007	212451	1413718	288	0	-60	25							no significant result
TBFRC008	212451	1413729	288	0	-60	25							no significant result
TBFRC009	212451	1413738	287	0	-60	25							includes **1m at 10.75g/t Au. Stopped in mineralisation**
TBFRC010	212451	1413749	287	0	-60	20	0	5 (3)	0.32				includes **1m at 11.80g/t Au** and **1m at 6.63g/t Au**
TBFRC010	212451	1413749	287	0	-60	20	**17**	**3 (1.8)**	**3.91**	**18**	**2 (1.2)**	**5.74**	
TBFRC011	212452	1413757	283	0	-60	20	**4**	**9 (5.4)**	**2.83**	**4**	**9 (5.4)**	**2.83**	
TBFRC012	212452	1413768	284	0	-60	20	9	4 (2.4)	0.27				
TBFRC013	212452	1413778	283	0	-60	20	11	7 (5.6)	0.99	14	4 (3.2)	1.51	
TBFRC014	212452	1413788	283	0	-60	25	3	6 (4.8)	0.33				
TBFRC014	212452	1413788	283	0	-60	25	19	6 (4.8)	0.33				
TBFRC015	212452	1413931	277	0	-60	25							no significant result
TBFRC016	212453	1413940	277	0	-60	20							no significant result
TBFRC017	213052	1413786	290	0	-60	20							no significant result
TBFRC018	213052	1413796	291	0	-60	20	0	4 (2.4)	0.42				
TBFRC019	213052	1413806	291	0	-60	20							no significant result
TBFRC020	213150	1413815	286	0	-60	25							no significant result
TBFRC021	213150	1413826	288	0	-60	20							no significant result
TBFRC022	213150	1413836	288	0	-60	20							no significant result
TBFRC023	213150	1413846	289	0	-60	20	0	4 (2.4)	0.25				
TBFRC023	213150	1413846	289	0	-60	20	12	3 (1.8)	0.43				

TBFRC024	213150	1413856	289	0	-60	20							no significant result
TBFRC025	213150	1413866	290	0	-60	21							no significant result
TBFRC026	213150	1413896	291	0	-60	25							no significant result
TBFRC027	213554	1413855	291	180	-60	20							no significant result
TBFRC028	213553	1413845	290	180	-60	20							no significant result
TBFRC029	213553	1413835	290	180	-60	20							no significant result
TBFRC030	213553	1413824	291	180	-60	20							no significant result
TBFRC031	213753	1413885	290	180	-60	25	11	9 (5.4)	0.55	11	2 (1.2)	1.00	
TBFRC031	213753	1413885	290	180	-60	25				16	1 (0.6)	1.29	
TBFRC032	213752	1413874	290	180	-60	20	2	4 (2.4)	0.66	2	4 (2.4)	0.66	
TBFRC033	213752	1413864	290	180	-60	20							no significant result
Near-Bongou Gold Deposit:													
BNGRC021	205320	1422097	273	157.5	-60	80							no significant result
BNGRC022	205372	1422117	273	157.5	-60	100							no significant result
BNGRC023	205637	1422537	277	167.5	-60	110							includes **1m at 5.26g/t Au**
BNGRC024	205685	1422541	285	167.5	-60	100	24	2 (1)	0.58				
BNGRC024	205685	1422541	285	167.5	-60	100	40	8 (4)	0.72	40	3 (1.5)	1.51	
BNGRC024	205685	1422541	285	167.5	-60	100				47	1 (0.5)	1.17	
BNGRC024	205685	1422541	285	167.5	-60	100	57	1 (0.5)	1.07	57	1 (0.5)	1.07	
BNGRC025	206053	1422514	283	167.5	-60	81	10	2 (1)	3.40	10	2 (1)	3.40	includes **1m at 6.17g/t Au**
BNGRC026	206906	1422495	277	167.5	-60	80	26	1 (0.5)	2.39	26	1 (0.5)	2.39	
BNGRC026	206906	1422495	277	167.5	-60	80	**56**	**9 (4.5)**	**1.27**	**56**	**9 (4.5)**	**1.27**	includes **1m at 5.22g/t Au**
BNGRC026	206906	1422495	277	167.5	-60	80	70	2 (1)	0.58	70	2 (1)	0.58	
BNGRC027	206852	1422465	278	167.5	-60	80	**20**	**21 (10.5)**	**0.98**	**20**	**8 (4)**	**1.57**	includes **1m at 4.18g/t Au**
BNGRC027	206852	1422465	278	167.5	-60	80				39	2 (1)	2.94	
BNGRC028	205735	1422545	280	167.5	-60	80	12	1 (0.5)	1.33	12	1 (0.5)	1.33	
BNGRC029	207379	1422024	278	167.5	-60	90							no significant result
BNGRC030	205730	1422559	289	167.5	-60	51							no significant result
Target 11 (on Laterite Hill Grid):													
LATRC056	211925	1414878	277	0	-60	25	22	2 (1.6)	0.93	22	2 (1.6)	0.93	
LATRC057	211924	1414890	277	0	-60	25	8	7 (5.6)	1.34	11	4 (3.2)	2.05	
LATRC058	211925	1414900	277	0	-60	25	2	4 (3.2)	0.54	2	4 (3.2)	0.54	
LATRC058	211925	1414900	277	0	-60	25	14	5 (4.0)	0.33				
LATRC059	211925	1414909	977	0	-60	20	7	2 (1.6)	2.10	7	2 (1.6)	2.10	
LATRC060	211926	1414920	277	0	-60	20							no significant result
LATRC061	211926	1414930	276	0	-60	20							no significant

													result
LATRC062	211703	1414890	270	0	-60	25	10	4 (unknown)	0.37				
LATRC063	211703	1414899	271	0	-60	25							no significant result
LATRC064	211705	1414910	271	0	-60	25	21	4 (unknown)	0.37				
LATRC065	211705	1414920	269	0	-60	25							no significant result
LATRC066	211448	1414831	272	0	-60	25	7	6 (unknown)	0.56	7	3 (unknown)	0.76	
LATRC067	211450	1414843	271	0	-60	25	11	4 (unknown)	0.27				
Target 75 (near Timberi village):													
TIMRC001	212233	1418036	266	160	-60	25							no significant result
TIMRC002	212239	1418028	265	160	-60	25							no significant result
TIMRC003	212241	1418018	264	160	-60	25							no significant result
TIMRC004	212244	1418010	264	160	-60	25	15	4 (unknown)	0.25				
TIMRC005	212247	1418000	264	160	-60	25							no significant result
TIMRC006	212251	1417992	263	160	-60	25	16	4 (unknown)	0.59	16	4 (unknown)	0.59	
TIMRC007	212254	1417982	265	160	-60	25	4	4 (unknown)	0.55	4	4 (unknown)	0.55	
TIMRC008	212326	1418072	269	160	-60	25							no significant result
TIMRC009	212329	1418063	276	160	-60	25							no significant result
TIMRC010	212332	1418053	276	160	-60	25							no significant result
TIMRC011	212335	1418044	276	160	-60	25	15	4 (unknown)	0.31				
Target 4 (near Basieri village):													
BSRRC001	212393	1424146	272	147	-60	51							Large but barren, Bongou-like granite alteration system with no significant gold results.
BSRRC002	212158	1424069	272	147	-60	66							
BSRRC003	212144	1424096	273	147	-60	39							
BSRRC004	212062	1424035	272	147	-60	50							
BSRRC005	212055	1424048	279	147	-60	40							
BSRRC006	212076	1424014	279	147	-60	60							
BSRRC007	212041	1424067	268	147	-60	40							
BSRRC008	212117	1424137	270	147	-60	40							
BSRRC009	212095	1423994	282	147	-60	60							
BSRRC010	212174	1424049	281	147	-60	45							
BSRRC011	212185	1424035	270	147	-60	50							
BSRRC012	212113	1423969	270	147	-60	39							
BSRRC013	212206	1424002	271	147	-90	12							
BSRRC014	212218	1423983	272	147	-90	15							
BSRRC015	212228	1423969	276	147	-90	12							

BSRRC016	212237	1423949	274	147	-90	12							
BSRRC017	212249	1423934	273	147	-90	9							
BSRRC018	212407	1424128	276	147	-60	40							
BSRRC019	212428	1424094	275	147	-60	40							
BSRRC020	212433	1424078	276	147	-60	40							

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.	All of the sampling described in this report refers to either reverse circulation (RC) drill samples or air core (AC) drill samples. Both methods were used to obtain either 4m or1 m samples were obtained, and from each of which 2 kg was pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay. In the first place, all holes were composite sampled using a soil scoop plunged into each sample bag. Composite samples usually consisted of 4m each. At the same time, riffle splitting of each 1m interval was employed to produce representative one metre samples, each of 2kg. The riffle split 1m samples from the composite scoop samples which returned higher gold values (generally >0.5g/t Au) were re-assayed to ensure that more representative samples of the mineralised intercepts of potential economic interest had been assayed. The drill samples are judged to be representative of the rock being drilled because representative sub-sampling of both the RC and air core samples was achieved.
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).	RC and AC drilling were carried out using a 4.5 inch face sampling hammer and a 4.5 inch blade bit, respectively.

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 estimated for all samples. RC recoveries were estimated by weighing the samples and estimating the recovery based on the likely in situ density of the material and the known volume of the drill hole Sample recovery was maximised in the RC drilling by use of a face sampling hammer.
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.	Detailed geological logging has been carried out on all drill samples, recording lithology, weathering, structure, veining and/or mineralisation, grainsize and colour. Logging of sulphide mineralization and veining is quantitative. 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 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.	An on-site riffle splitter was employed to produce a 2kg assay sample for submission to SGS. Either one or two reference riffle-split 2kg samples are retained from the RC samples for future re-assay or metallurgical testwork. The sampling (and analytical) methods were appropriate for the style of mineralisation, especially as no visible gold has been observed.

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 were assayed for gold by 50g fire assay at the SGS laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. The technique is considered a total analysis. No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments have yet been employed. Unlabelled standards, blank and duplicate samples were submitted with all assay batches, generally at the rate of one standard every 15th sample. Where any problems with bias or accuracy, especially outside of a +/- 10% envelope is observed, samples are re-assayed. External laboratory checks are planned but have not yet been carried out.
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 holes have yet been twinned. Field data collection is undertaken by the company's Burkina Faso-based geologists. All results are checked by Mr Paul Roberts, the company's Managing Director.
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 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	The drill intercepts are irregularly spaced. Drill spacing along lines was "heel to toe" i.e. the hole collar spacing was designed such that the bottom of each hole would be approximately below the collar of the next hole – in order to provide complete drill coverage. For example, this would generally mean that 20m long 60 degree angled holes would have collars spaced 20m apart. Given that this was a reconnaissance program, drill line spacings were very variable – from 50m to 600m. No judgement has yet been made by an independent qualified consultant on whether the drill density is sufficient to calculate a Mineral Resource. Sample compositing was applied as described elsewhere in this table.
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 target mineralization. In most prospects, the target mineralisation lies under cover. For this reason, there is a risk that the drill orientation was not optimal.t

Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	The large RC sample bags are stored at a sample farm on PDI's exploration permits. These are guarded by local individuals hired for this purpose. 2kg reference samples are stored at the company's field camp in the town of Gayeri, which is guarded 24 hours per day. Pulp samples are retained at company premises in Ouagadougou which are also guarded 24 hours per day.
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 locations reported here lie within the Sirba Permit (Arrêté N°2014/14/296/MCE/SG/DGMGC) which covers an area of 137 sq km, Madyabari Permit (Arrêté N°2014/14/295/MCE/SG/DGMGC) which covers an area of 172 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.. The Sirba and Madyabari permits were initially acquired, along with two other nearby permits (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 Sirba and Madyabari along with the two 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. The Basieri permit was applied for and is held 100% by PDI.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Past exploration over the various tested prospects consisted of wide spaced soil sampling and an aeromagnetic survey
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Mineralisation is variable across the various prospects tested in this drill program, and consists of albite-silica altered granite containing disseminated pyrite near Bongou and weathered and (presumably) altered sheared gabbro elsewhere. The mineralisation is interpreted as a variant of the orogenic gold mineralisation style, which is known throughout the Birimian Belt of West Africa.
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	Intercepts that form the basis of this announcement are tabulated in Table 1 within the body of the announcement and incorporate Hole Number, Easting, Northing, Dip, Azimuth, Depth and Assay data for mineralised intervals. Appropriate locality maps accompany this announcement.

	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.	Over 95% of the gold mineralised material (with grades exceeding 0.5g/t Au) was sampled in intervals of one meter or less. No top cuts have been applied to exploration results as the maximum value in the entire assay database is 12g/t Au. Up to 4m (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').	True widths have been estimated for all intercepts based on geological interpretation of the drill results and/or what seem to be the most logical correlation of gold values from hole to hole.
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 cross sections are included in the text of this document.
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.	All intercepts containing average gold grades exceeding 2g-m (e.g. 1 g/t Au over a down-hole width of 2m) are reported. Holes in which no significant result has been obtained are also routinely reported by PDI.
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	No other work has yet been carried out on these prospects owing to the reconnaissance nature of the drilling program reported here.

	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.	Further drilling is planned to follow up the encouraging results reported here.

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 high grade Bongou gold deposit on which a resource estimate was calculated in September 2014. PDI also has interests in a strategic portfolio of tenements in Côte D'Ivoire covering a total area of 1,533 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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