AURORA MINERALS LIMITED
ACN 106 304 787

ASX Announcement

15 May 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) – 24.4%
- 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: Positive Bottle Roll Tests and Gold Geochemical Anomaly Grows at Bira, Burkina Faso

Predictive Discovery Limited, a company in which Aurora Minerals Limited holds a 27.4% shareholding, today announced the results of bottle roll testwork on RC drill chip composites, new power auger assays and the last results from the recent 5,129m RC drill program - all from 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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15th May 2018

ASX Announcement

Positive Bottle Roll Tests and Gold Geochemical Anomaly Grows at Bira, Burkina Faso

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI) is pleased to announce the results of bottle roll testwork on RC drill chip composites, new power auger assays and the last results from the recent 5,129m RC drill program - all from the Bira prospect, part of the Burkina Faso Joint Venture with Progress Minerals International (Inc.). Highlights include:

- Bottle roll tests on five RC drill intercept composites obtained calculated gold recoveries of **at least 97%.**
- Power auger gold anomalies now **extend 10km along strike** to the south-west of the drilled zone, **twice** what was previously known.
- Final RC drill results received:
  - Known mineralised zone is now **800m long** and **open to the south** with the southernmost hole intersecting:
    - BIRRC045: 9m at 1.23 g/t Au from 8m,
  - Interpretation of Predictive ground magnetic data suggests a series of cross structures, which may offset the mineralised zone at both north and south ends.
- Previous drilling (ASX releases dated 20/3/18 and 26/4/18) obtained highly encouraging results including:
  - BIRRC001: **17m at 1.74 g/t Au** from 2m,
  - BIRRC002: **27m at 1.83g/t Au** from 23m,
  - BIRRC010: **22m at 1.55g/t Au** from 115m,
  - BIRRC016: **21m at 1.39g/t Au** from 72m,
  - BIRRC019: **33m at 1.42g/t Au** from 51m.

Mr Paul Roberts, Predictive's Managing Director, said: *"These new results have added significantly to the very positive news from Bira. The initial bottle roll tests suggest that good gold recoveries could be obtained from a future, conventional cyanide leaching circuit. The RC drilling has shown that the gold mineralisation is at least 800m long, open to the south and at depth. Directly south of the drilling, we now know there is a 10km long zone of power auger geochemical anomalies in which there is ample room to make a large gold discovery, which would add to the calculated resources and other gold mineralised zones known at and around the Bongou gold deposit.*

Elsewhere in Predictive's large portfolio, work is advancing rapidly on multiple fronts, both in Cote D'Ivoire and Mali. We expect to have drilling results from Ferkessedougou North in Cote D'Ivoire to report in the next few weeks".

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: 2.7 cents

Market Capitalisation: $6.4 M

Directors

Phillip Jackson
Non-Exec Chairman

Paul Roberts
Managing Director

David Kelly
Non-Executive Director

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 (yellow dots on Figure 1).

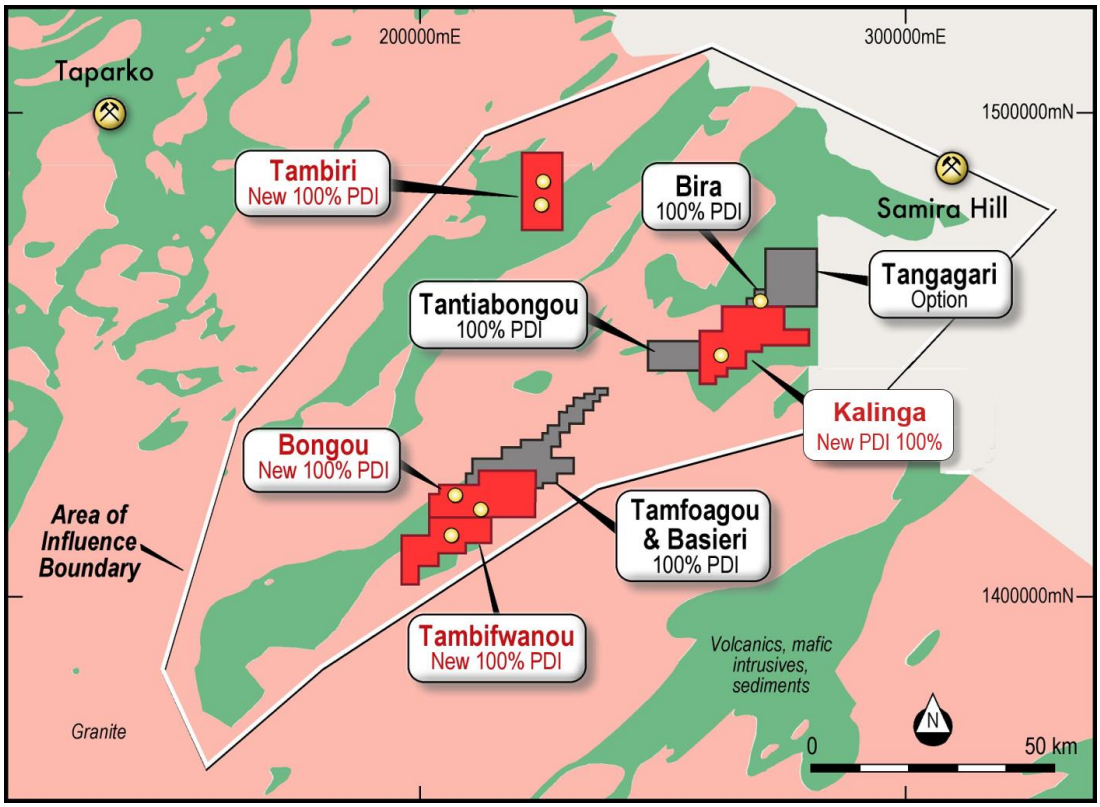

Figure 1: *Locality map of PDI ground in eastern Burkina Faso, showing location of the Company's permits on a geology background plus the location of the area of influence for the current joint venture with Progress Minerals Inc. Red coloured polygons are new permits replacing old permits which reached 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 Anmercosa in the late 1990's. PDI holds a database of Anmercosa information including soil geochemistry and RC drill data from the Bira permit (ASX release 25/1/13). Gold mineralisation was intersected in a series of holes extending over approximately 1km of strike.

Bottle Roll Testwork

Five composite samples were tested by bottle roll cyanidation at the SGS laboratory in Ouagadougou. Each composite sample weighed 2kg and was made up from five RC drill samples which had been previously analysed by fire assay at the same laboratory (results reported to the ASX on 20/318 and 26/4/18). The bottle roll test was conducted for 24 hours. The samples had all been ground to 95% passing 80 mesh, somewhat finer than a sample in a conventional metallurgical test of this type.

A summary of the results is as follows:

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Weathering	Composite Au (fire assay)	Bottle roll Au (cyanide leach)	Calculated Recoveries
BIRRC003	69	74	5	Fresh	2.05	2.48	121%
BIRRC006	79	84	5	Fresh	0.79	0.79	100%
BIRRC009	131	136	5	Fresh	1.89	1.88	99%
BIRRC013	34	39	5	Saprock	1.25	1.35	108%
BIRRC023	93	98	5	Fresh	1.35	1.31	97%

The plus 100% calculated recoveries suggest some "nugget effect" variability in the initial gold assays relative to actual contained gold in the composited samples. Notwithstanding this, given that most of the samples were obtained from unoxidized rock, these results are clearly highly encouraging and suggest that this mineralisation should be suitable for processing by conventional cyanidation.

Further, more detailed, metallurgical testwork will be required to determine more precisely both recoveries and other parameters such as cyanide consumption.

Bira RC Drilling Program

An RC drilling program, totalling 49 holes and 5,129m has now been completed. RC holes were drilled on 17 cross sections, mostly 50-55m apart, with 2 to 4 holes on each section, and tested to a maximum vertical depth of 120m. The program explored a strike length of 900m along the known gold mineralised trend.

Results from 13 holes, totalling 1,520m are reported here. The drilling was carried out by PPI Drilling and the samples were assayed by SGS in Ouagadougou. Further details of the procedures followed are provided in Table 1 at the end of this announcement.

Results from the remaining holes are listed in Table 1. A plan view of the drill results to date is provided as Figure 2.

The new drilling has now expanded the known gold mineralised trend to a strike length of 800m. The gold mineralisation is highly continuous along strike and down dip (see Figures 2 and 3). Much of the mineralisation is hosted by volcano-sedimentary rocks. The latter pass into rocks logged as mafic volcanics on the northern cross sections, which may help explain the weakening gold values in that direction.

Interpretation of the cross sections suggests that second order splay structures may be splitting off the main zone in a south-westerly direction. These could be partly controlled by cross faults that have been interpreted from PDI ground magnetic data (see grey linears labelled "F" on Figure 2) which may have offset the gold mineralised trend at both the north and south ends of the drilled zone (In red).

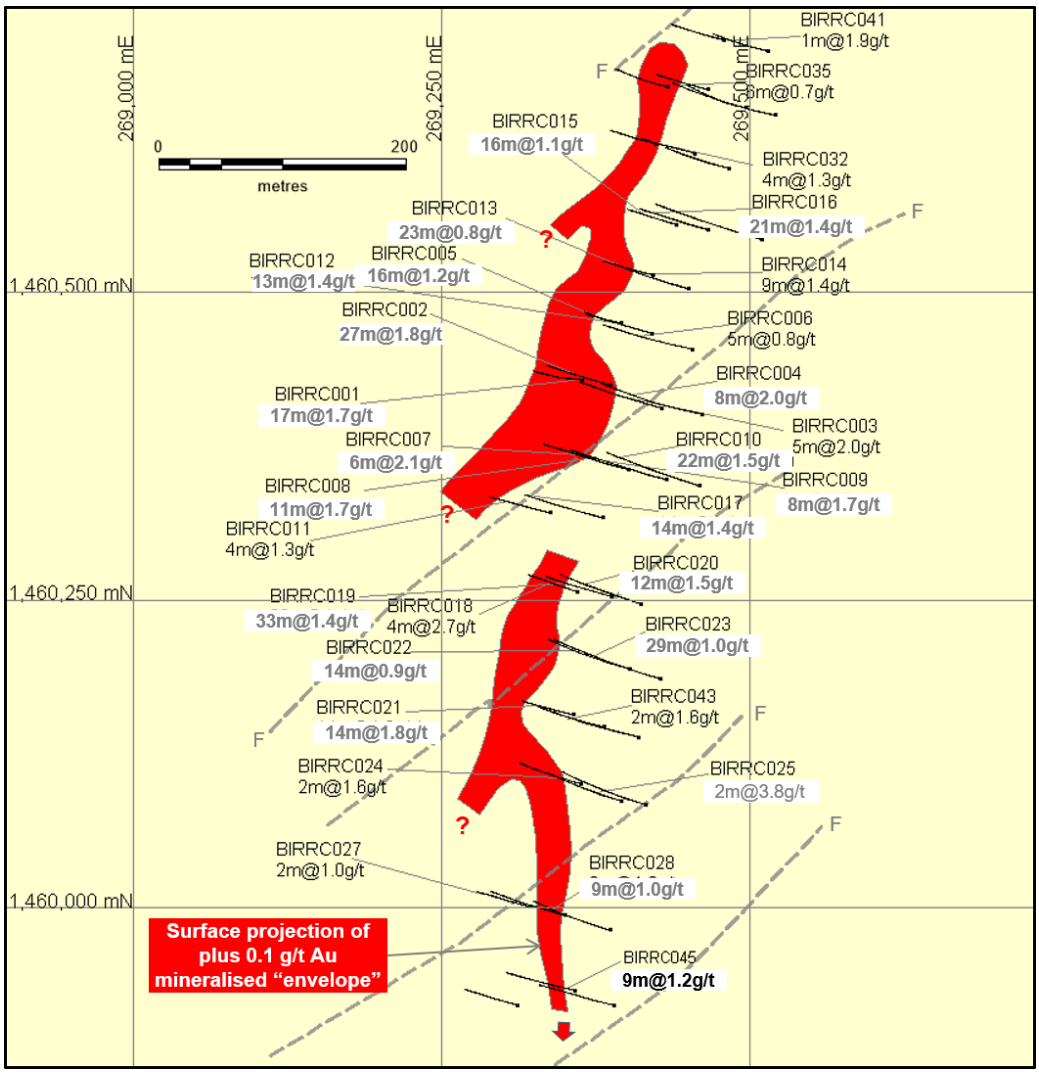

***Figure 2**: Results from the recent RC drilling program on the Bira permit (including results reported on 20/3/18 and 26/4/18. Note possible cross faults marked "F".*

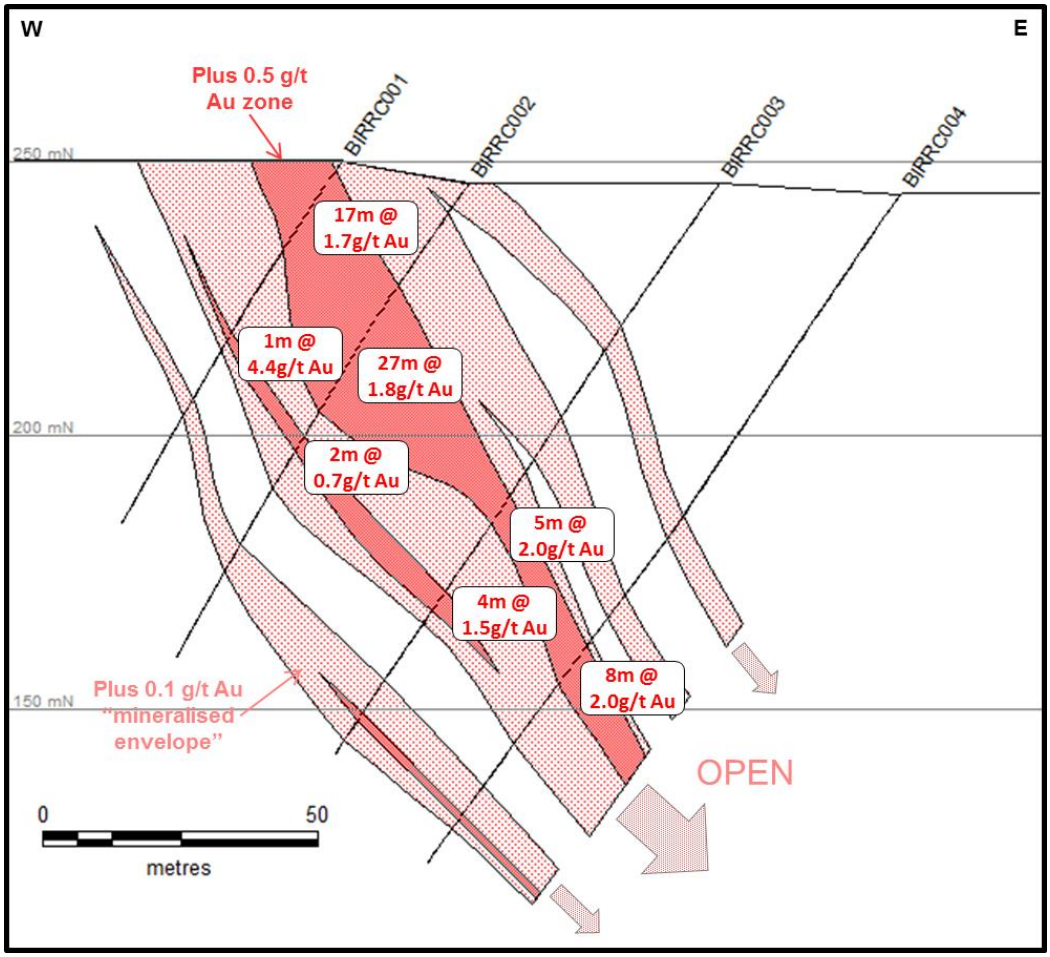

***Figure 3**: Cross-section 2 through some recent drill holes. Results of these drill holes were released to the ASX on 20/3/18.*

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 Anmercosa that extends to the south and west of the Bira prospect **over a strike length of 28 km**.

Power auger drilling has been undertaken on both the Bira and Kalinga permits on a 400 x 25m grid. Results covering 5km of strike were reported on 20/3/18 and 26/4/18. Results have now been received for a further 812 holes totalling 4,147m. Details of the program are provided in Table 2.

All results to date are illustrated on Figure 4 and show that anomalous gold values now extend **over at least 10km** to the south and south-west of the drilled area, indicating substantial potential to discover more gold mineralisation along strike from the Bira prospect.

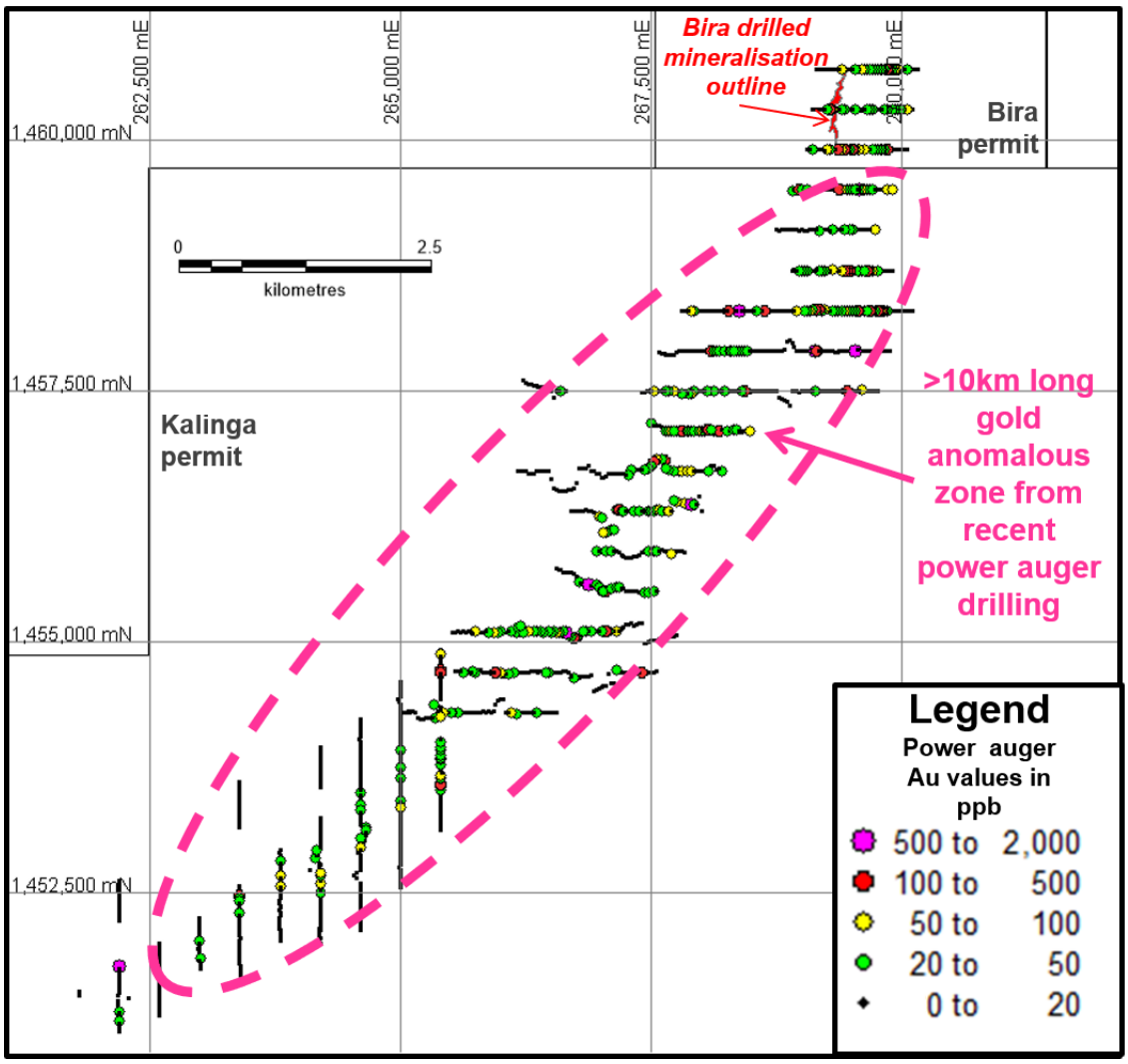

Figure 4: *Recent power auger drill results testing the "Bira trend" south and south-west of the Bira prospect.*

Next Steps

The power auger program is ongoing and will continue until the rainy season commences (likely to be in late June or during July). More RC drilling is expected after the rainy season – most likely commencing in the December Quarter.

TABLE 1 – RC DRILL RESULTS – BIRA PROSPECT – BURKINA FASO - PROGRESS MINERALS JV

Hole No.	UTM 31N Easting	UTM 31N Northing	RL (m)	Hole depth (m)	Hole dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	0.25g/t Au cutoff	0.5g/t Au cutoff

							Depth from (m)	Interval * (m)	Au (g/t)	Depth from (m)	Interval * (m)	Au (g/t)
BIRRC037	269462	1460764	244	75	-55	285	no significant mineralisation					
BIRRC038	269520	1460745	254	126	-55	285	no significant mineralisation					
BIRRC039	269550	1460736	247	156	-55	285	no significant mineralisation					
BIRRC040	269434	1460667	248	75	-55	285	no significant mineralisation					
BIRRC041	269515	1460696	253	78	-55	285	51	3	0.85	52	1	1.92
BIRRC042	269479	1460705	248	75	-55	285	no significant mineralisation					
BIRRC043	269382	1460147	244	100	-55	285	52	3	1.24	52	2	1.65
BIRRC043	269382	1460147	244	100	-55	285	67	7	0.35			
BIRRC044	269410	1460139	246	132	-55	285	62	3	0.65	62	1	1.11
BIRRC045	269358	1459933	250	102	-55	285	**8**	**9**	**1.23**	**8**	**9**	**1.23**
BIRRC046	269390	1459921	250	110	-55	285	13	4	0.69	13	1	1.34
BIRRC046	269390	1459921	250	110	-55	285	30	6	0.76	30	3	1.09
BIRRC047	269312	1459921	250	79	-55	285	no significant mineralisation					
BIRRC048	269491	1460755	248	100	-55	285	no significant mineralisation					
BIRRC049	269528	1460805	251	102	-55	285	no significant mineralisation					

** 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 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	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.

	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 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	The samples were riffle split on site. The sampled material is considered to be representative of the samples as a whole.

	sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	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	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the	All drill holes reported here were drilled approximately at right angles to the anticipated strike of the gold mineralisation.

Structure	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 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 • 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.	All the required data is provided in Table 1 (above).

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.	An appropriate plan and a representative cross section are included in this release.
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.	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.
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 – PROGRESS MINERALS BURKINA FASO JV

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)**
PMB0854-1665	Refer to Figure 4 for map location of auger collars	Refer to Figure 4 for map location of auger collars	See notes	All holes were drilled vertically	All holes were drilled vertically	Average hole depth was 5.4 m. Minimum hole depth was 1m, maximum hole depth was 25m	See notes	See notes	See notes and Figure 4
Notes: Power auger drilling is a reconnaissance exploration technique. Typically, the last metre of each auger hole represents in situ material 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 largely 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	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.

	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 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	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.

	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.	
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	Reconnaissance power auger holes were spaced approximately 25m apart on lines approximately 400m apart. This type of drilling is not appropriate for the calculation of any Mineral Resource estimate.

	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	
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.	Power auger lines are oriented approximately east-west, approximately at right angles to the "Bira trend".
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	See Table 2 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 8, which shows drill hole locations and assay results in representative value ranges.

	• down hole length and interception depth • hole length • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No weighted averaging or truncation methods were used for the power auger results.
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 4.
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	The ranges of power auger gold assays shown on Figure 4 meet this requirement.

	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.	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.
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 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 949km^2 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 6,000 km^2 and exploration authorisations in Mali covering 250km^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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