



31st July 2015

Quarterly Report for the Period Ending 30th June 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: 0.4 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

EXPLORATION

Bonsiega Project, Burkina Faso

- A shallow reconnaissance RC drilling program totalling 3,854m near Bongou revealed new zones of gold mineralisation, open at depth and along strike:
 - **Target 92 (new discovery):**
 - TBFC11: **9m at 2.8g/t Au** from 4m, including **1m at 11.8g/t Au**
 - TBFC10: **3m at 3.9g/t Au** from 17m, including **1m at 10.8g/t Au (last sample)**. Down-dip extension of the TBFC011 gold intercept.
 - **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**.
 - **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.
 - **Bongou W8 (2km from Bongou – new discovery):**
 - BNGRC023: **8m at 1.7g/t Au** from 18m, including **1m at 5.3g/t Au**.
- Very active field work campaign near Bongou prior to the RC drill program included ground magnetics and power auger drilling.

Côte d'Ivoire - Toro Gold Joint Venture

- US\$200,000 signature payment received.
- Large exploration program in progress, results awaited.

Cape Clear, Victoria - Cape Clear Minerals Joint Venture

- Mines Department approval obtained for 1,000m drill program.

Planned September Quarter Exploration Program

Burkina Faso

- Calculation of Exploration Target on prospects within 10km of Bongou based on recent and past drilling

Côte d'Ivoire and Cape Clear Joint Ventures

- Ongoing geological mapping and soil geochemistry in Cote D'Ivoire.
- Drilling at Cape Clear.

CORPORATE

- \$0.7M cash at 30th June 2015 and no debt.

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 14) and an Exploration Licence in Victoria (Figure 15). 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 four years (Figure 1).

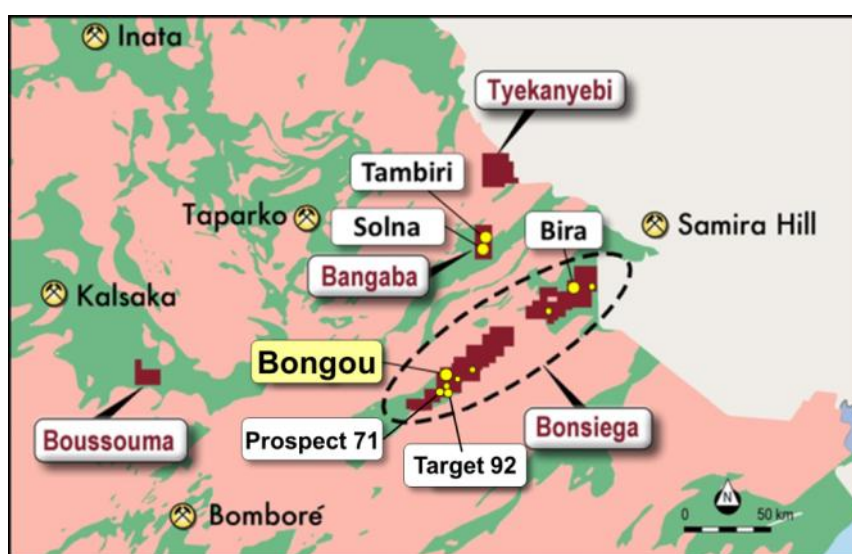


Figure 1: Locality map of PDI permits in eastern Burkina Faso, showing locations of significant prospects including Bongou, Target 92 and Prospect 71 (yellow dots).

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 open pittable 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 were 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.

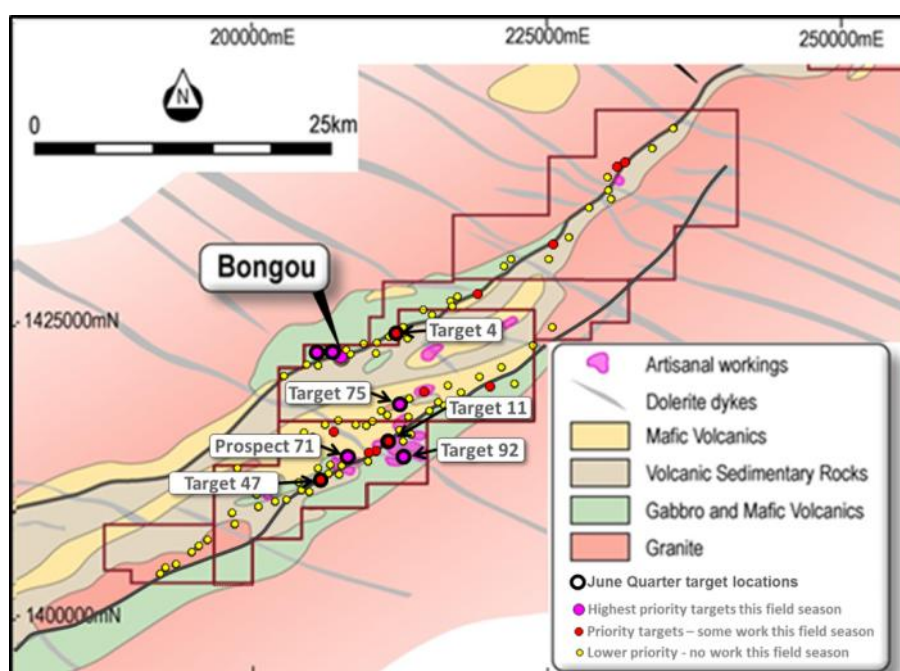


Figure 2: Target locality map – SW Bonsiega permit group, Eastern Burkina Faso. Apart from Bongou, all the labelled prospects/targets were explored during the June Quarter. The June Quarter work program tested targets shown as red and magenta dots.

In the June Quarter, the Company completed a very active field program on a series of targets all within 10km of Bongou (Figure 2):

- A shallow, reconnaissance drill program consisting largely of RC with limited air core, totalling 3854m at:
 - Target 92,
 - Prospect 71,

- The W2, W7 and W8 targets within 2km of Bongou,
- Targets 4, 11 and 75.
- Detailed ground magnetic surveys on Prospect 71 and Targets 4, 47 and 75
- Power auger drilling programs at Targets 11, 47, 75 and 92.

RC and Air Core Drill Program

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 Figures 1 and 2 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.

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

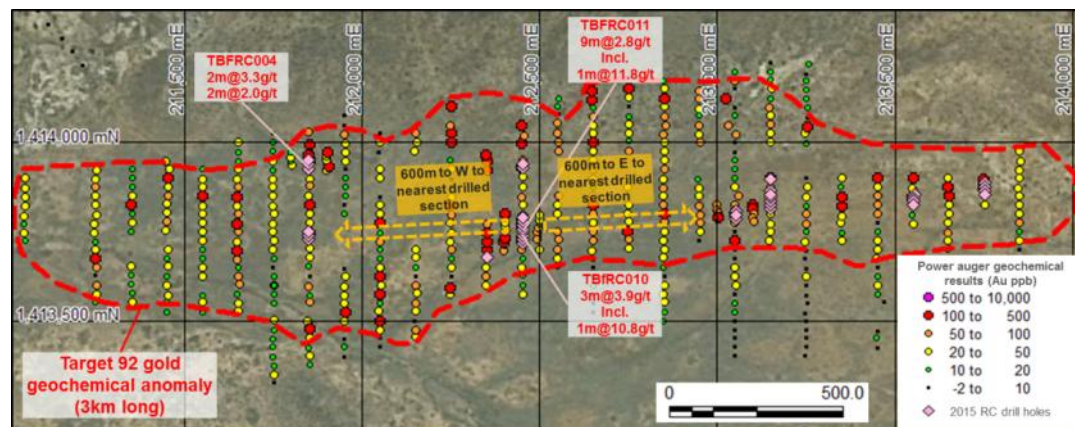


Figure 3: Target 92 – 2015 drill locations (mauve diamonds) on satellite imagery background and 2015 power auger results. Power auger results were reported to the ASX on 24th April 2015 and 7th May 2015.

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**.

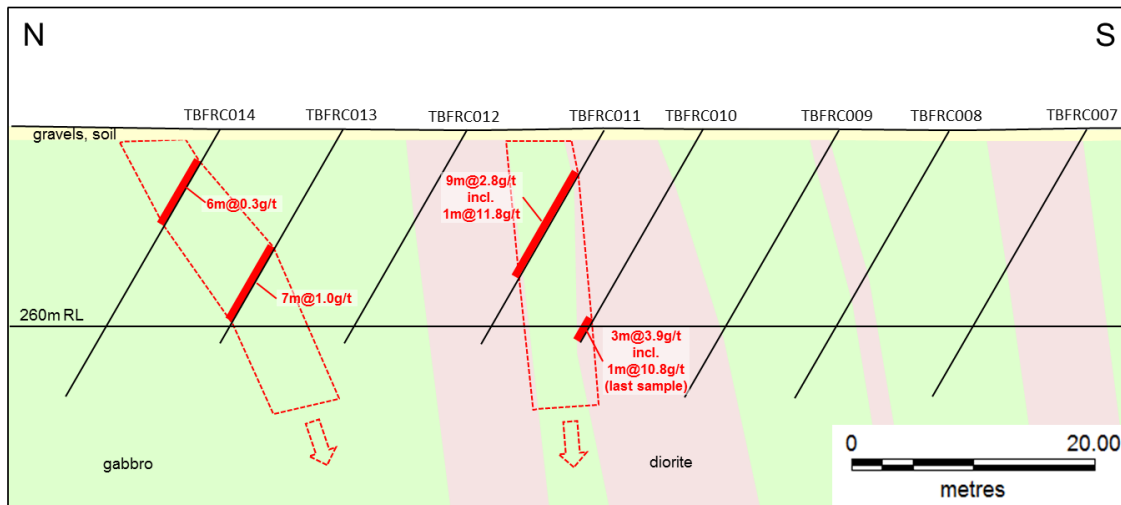


Figure 4: Target 92 – cross section through the encouraging TBFR010 and TBFR011 drill intercepts.

The better mineralisation intersected in holes TBFR010 and TBFR011 is hosted within gabbro on the margins of steeply dipping diorite bodies (Figure 4). 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 Figures 1 and 2 for location)

This prospect lies near the northern edge of a large gold geochemical anomaly covering 2.4km² (Figure 5). 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).

The 2015 drilling program (Figure 5), 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 6), 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 6). 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 5). This mineralisation appears to correlate with the mineralisation drilled in PSORC056, indicating that this newly discovered gold zone is open to the south-east.

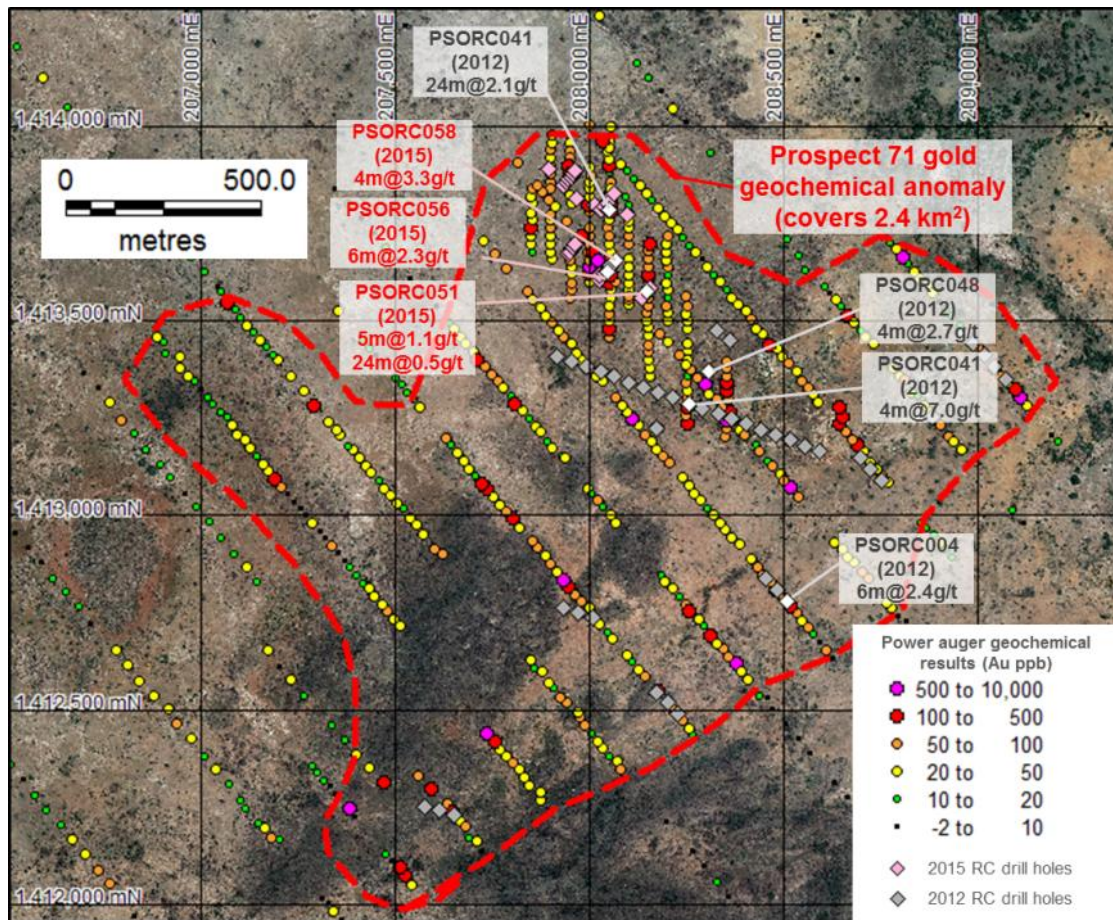


Figure 5 Location of 2015 drill holes at Prospect 71 (mauve diamonds) on satellite imagery, showing also location and results of earlier power auger and 2012 RC drilling (these results were first reported to the ASX in PDI's September 2011, June 2012 and March 2015 Quarterly Reports. The pre-2015 results 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 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 20m¹. This suggests that there is ample opportunity to discover more zones of similar, shallow-dipping gold mineralisation within the Prospect 71 anomaly.

¹ These results were first reported to the ASX on 23rd May 2012, 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.

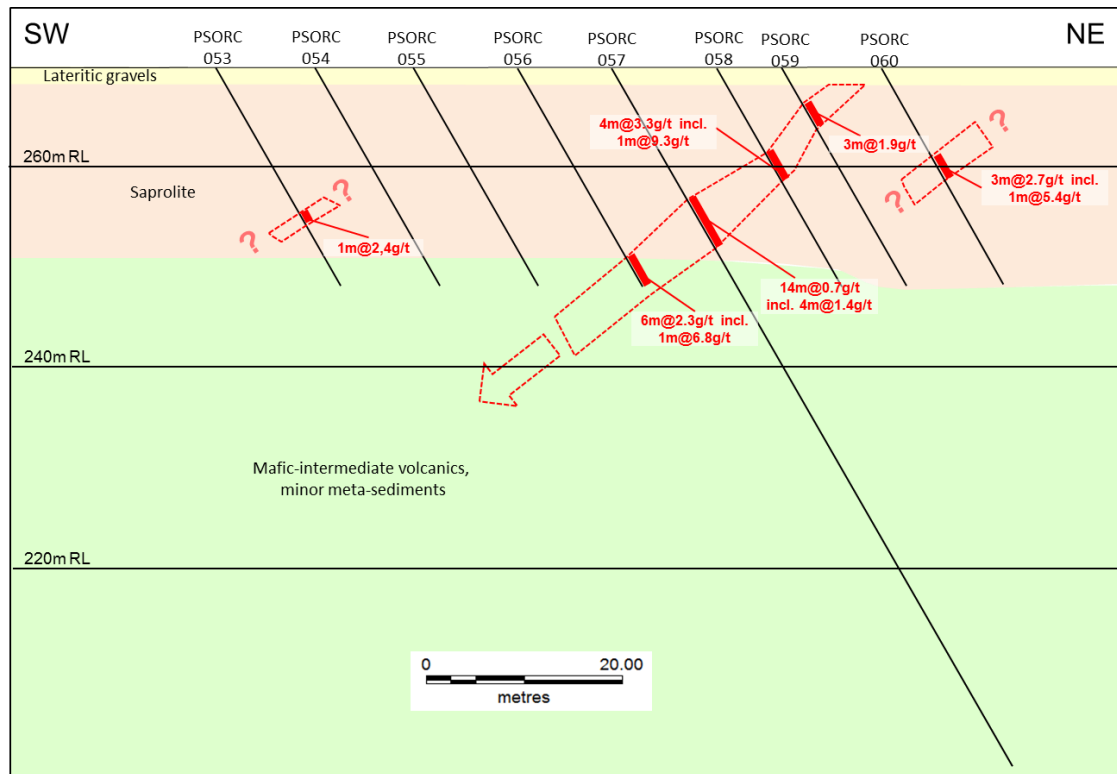


Figure 6: Cross section through the best 2015 drill section in Prospect 71, showing shallow dipping zone with good continuity from hole to hole.

Bongou (See Figure 7 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 8). The mineralisation dips almost vertically indicating good down-dip continuity (Figure 9).

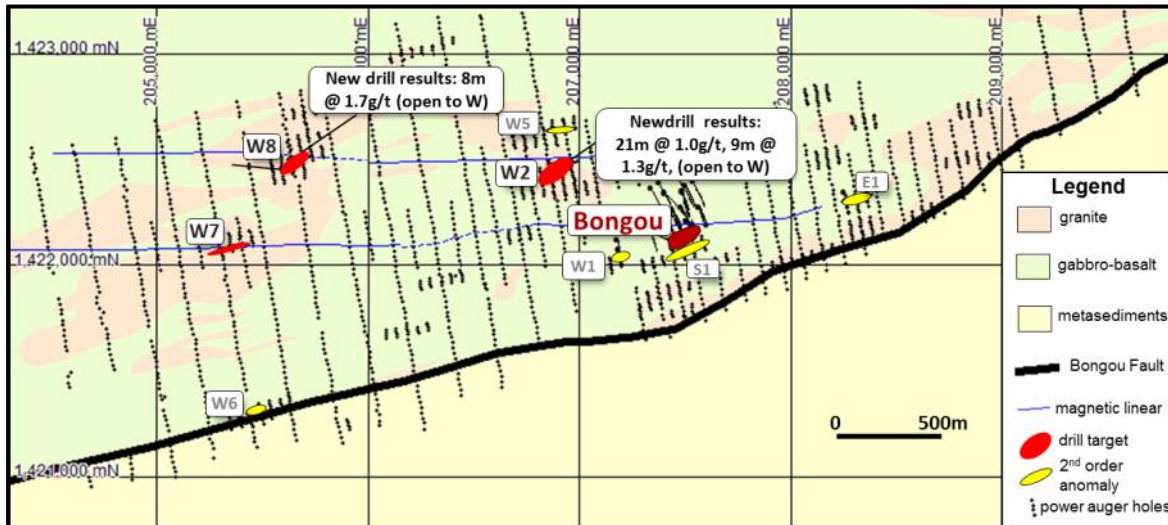


Figure 8: Near-Bongou exploration targets on interpretative geological map. Targets W2, W7 and W8 were tested in the 2015 RC drill program. Calculated Resources at the Bongou Deposit consist of 184,000oz at 2.6g/t including 138,000oz at 3.8g/t Au in the Indicated and Inferred Resource categories (reported to the ASX on 4th September, 2014).

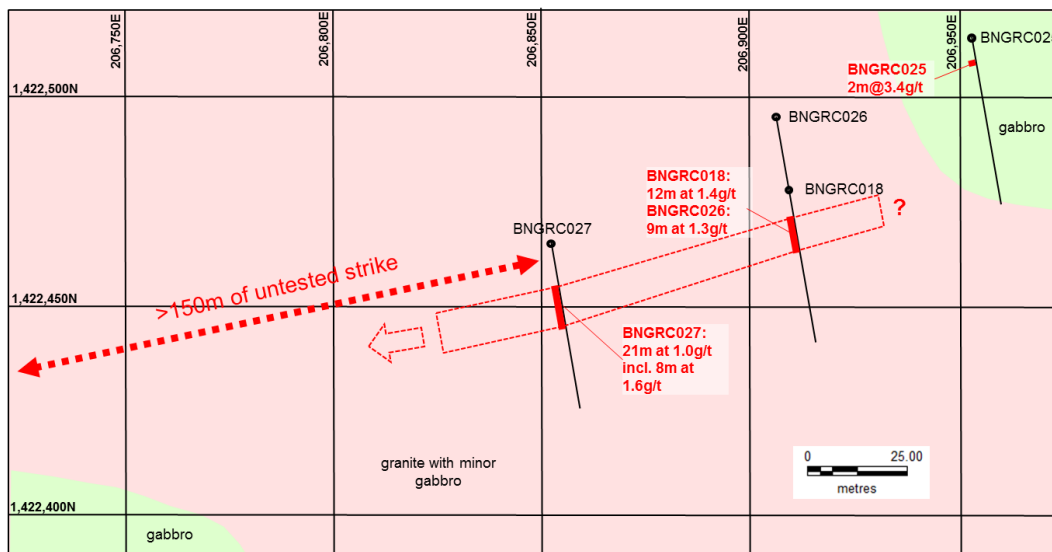


Figure 9: Interpretative geological map of target W2 showing locations of RC drill holes. Results of drill hole BNGRC018 were reported to the ASX on 1 April, 2014.

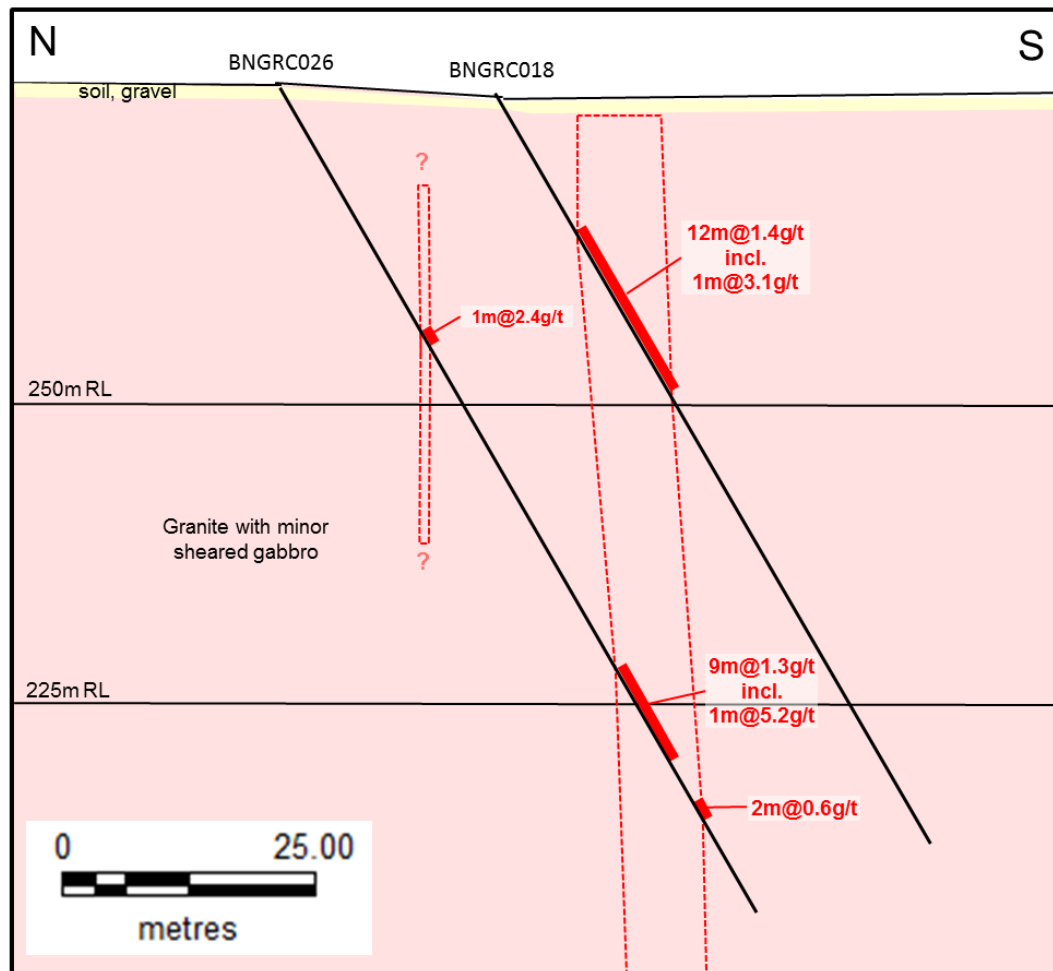


Figure 10: Cross section through the central drill section through target W2. Results of drill hole BNGRC018 were reported to the ASX on 1st April, 2014.

Bongou W8

This target is located 2km WNW of Bongou (Figure 7). 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 Figures 2, 11 and 12 for drill hole 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.

Power Auger Drill Program

One power auger drilling program, totalling 471 holes and 2,073m was completed in the June Quarter. The drilling was designed both to test several new prospects (Targets 47 and 75) and infill drill around the better previous auger results in preparation for the subsequent RC/air core drilling program. 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 from three prospects. Peak values of **1.5g/t Au, 1.4g/t Au and 0.7g/t Au** were obtained from Target 92, Target 11 and Target 75 respectively.

Target 92

Target 92 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. PDI’s exploration around Bongou in 2014 showed that large east-west structures may control the location of gold mineralisation in this area.

Power auger drilling in March 2015 revealed a large gold anomalous area at a 25ppb 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. Infill drilling in the June Quarter obtained encouraging gold values on most infill lines including **1465ppb Au, 777ppb Au, 707ppb Au and 489ppb Au** (Figure 3). The infill results also confirmed line to line continuity at the 50ppb Au level, especially on the T92-South anomaly in the south-eastern part of the grid where the subsequent RC drilling was mainly focused (Figure 3).

Target 11

This target was selected on the basis of a significant east-west cross structure intersecting a major ENE trending fault zone. The June Quarter power auger drilling program obtained encouraging

values including **1,395ppb Au** and **1,130ppb Au** (Figure 11). These results were considered sufficiently encouraging to warrant follow-up RC drilling (see previous report section).

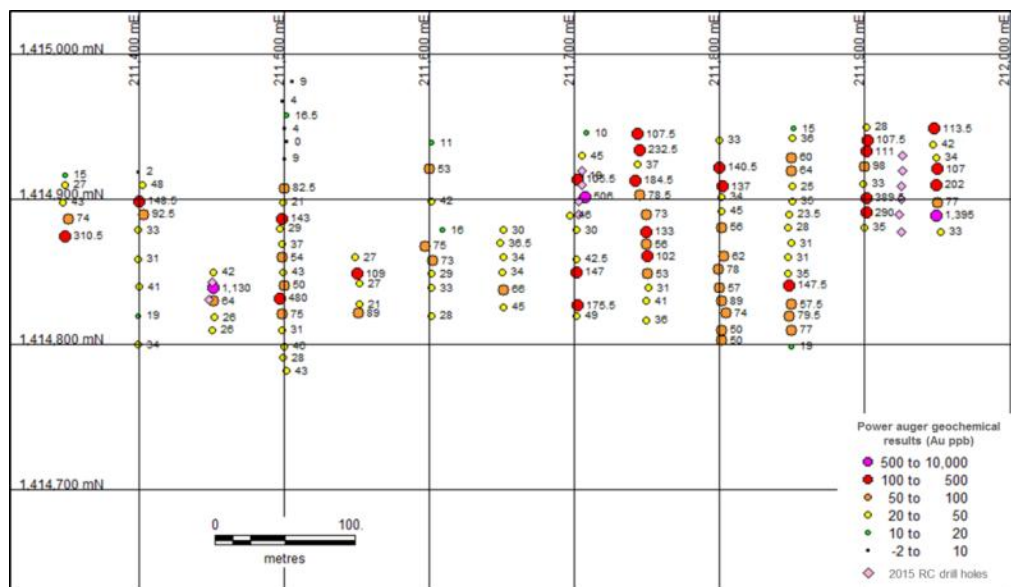


Figure 11: Target 11 – power auger geochemical results and 2015 drill locations (mauve diamonds).

Target 75

This target was selected on the basis of another prominent east-west cross structure intersecting the Dave mineralised fault trend. The June Quarter power auger drilling program obtained encouraging values including **679ppb Au** (Figure 12). These results were considered sufficiently encouraging to warrant follow-up RC drilling (see previous report section).

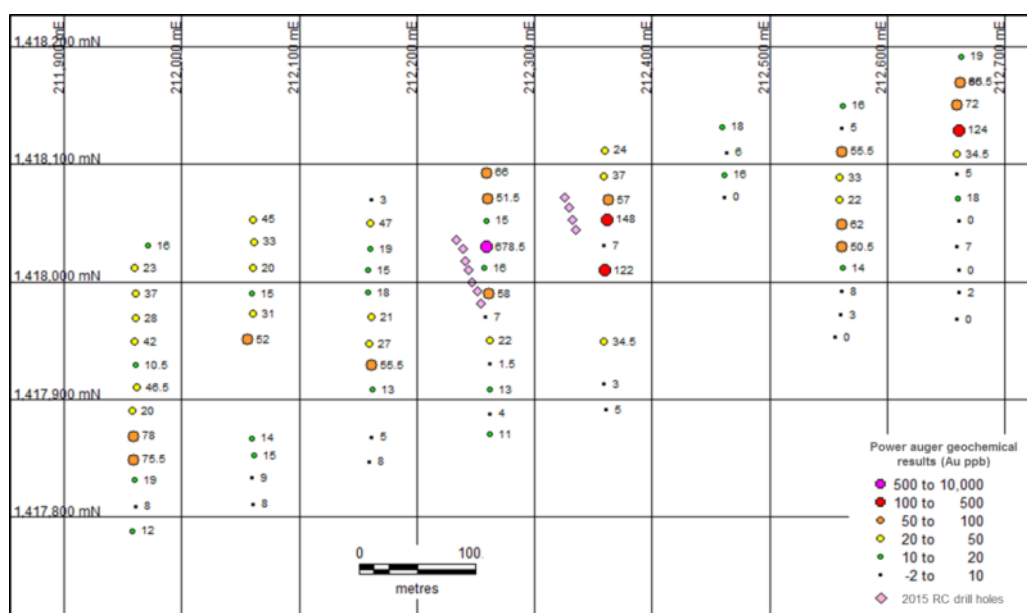


Figure 12: Target 75 – power auger geochemical results and 2015 drill locations (mauve diamonds).

Target 47

Power auger drilling at Target 47 resulted in relatively low order gold values and no indications of continuity from line to line. The highest value was 95ppb Au (Figure 13). No further work is planned at this location.

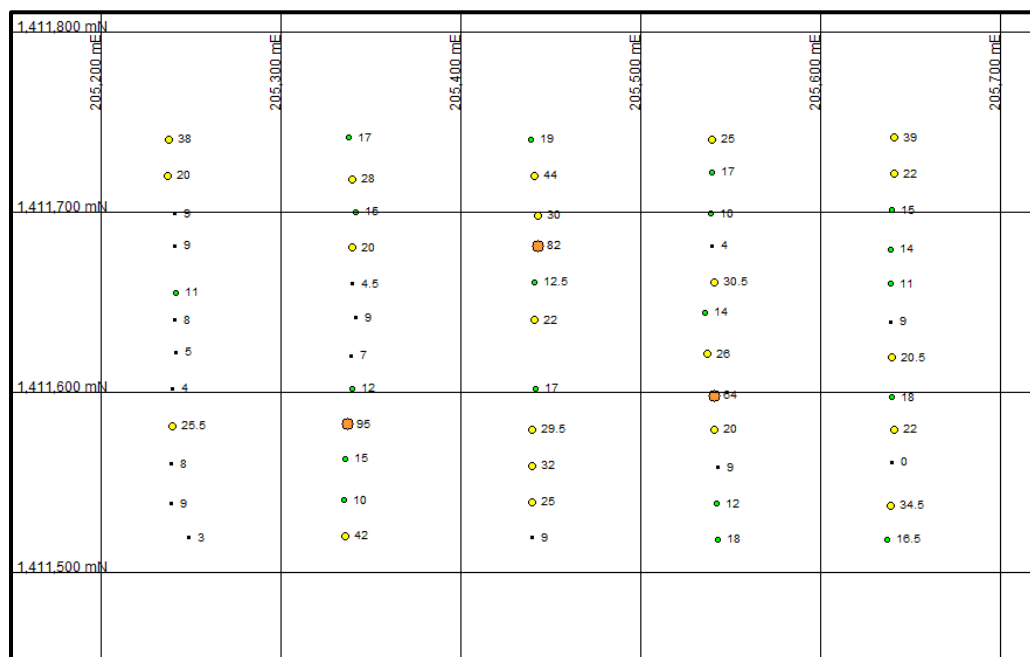


Figure 12: Target 75 – power auger geochemical results

Planned Exploration Activities September 2015 Quarter – Burkina Faso

The rainy season has now commenced and only limited field work can be carried out during the September Quarter. The work focus will be on assessing the exploration results of the recent field season and calculating an Exploration Target over all prospects within 10km of Bongou in which there is good evidence of gold mineralisation continuity.

Côte 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 - Kokumbo, Ferkessedougou, Boundiali and Kounahiri (Figure 14). These permits were selected by a country-wide analysis of geophysical and geological data. The Kokumbo permit has a gold soil anomaly covering 1 km² close to the historic Kokumbo mine with many values exceeding 1g/t Au, historical drill results of up to 3m at 12g/t Au and historic trench results of up to 64g/t Au.

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.

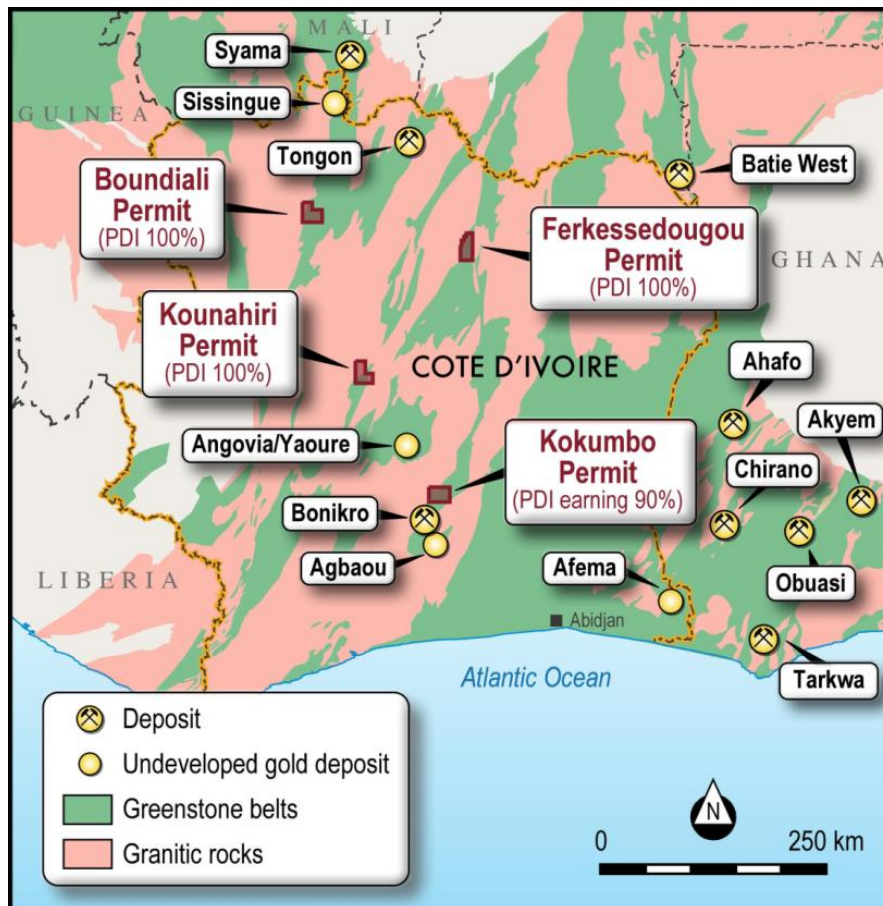


Figure 14: Locality map of PDI's interests in Cote D'Ivoire.

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.

US\$200,000 payment to PDI

On 19th June, 2015, the Company announced that Toro had transferred US\$200,000 (approximately A\$260,000) to Predictive. The payment was made following resolution of several conditions precedent in a detailed Shareholder Subscription Agreement which was executed by both parties earlier this year.

Work Programs

Work completed so far has consisted of geological mapping, rock chip and large soil sampling programs on the Kokoumbo and Boundiali exploration permits (Figure 14). This work is expected to continue during the September Quarter. Results are awaited and will be released to the ASX when they are received.

Australia

Cape Clear EL 5434, Victoria

Exploration Licence 5434 is located west of Ballarat in Victoria (Figure 15). 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:

- Limited geological mapping and rock chip sampling
- Design of a three hole, 1,000m drilling program. Permission to drill the holes was sought and obtained from the Victorian Mines Department.

Drilling is planned to commence in August, 2015, weather permitting.

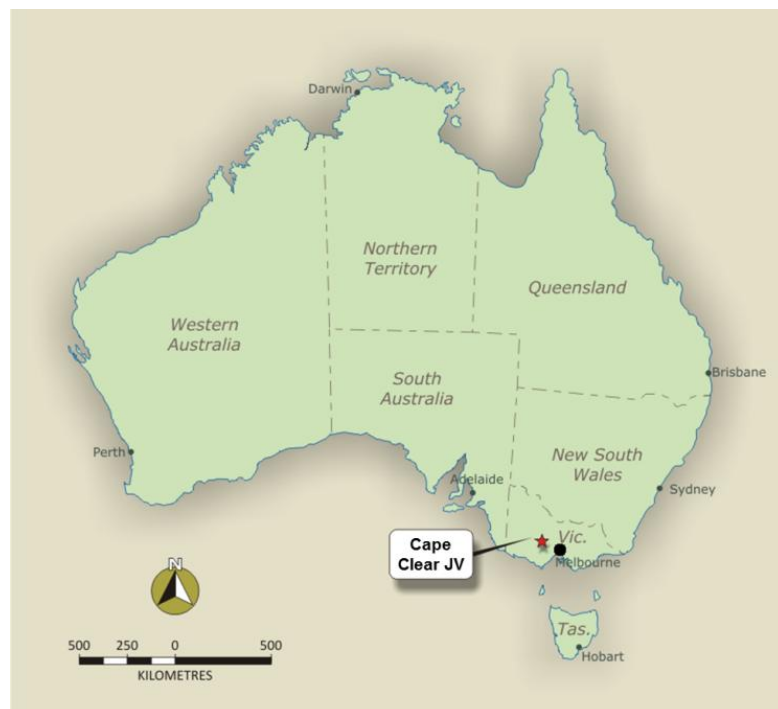


Figure 15: Cape Clear Exploration Licence Locality Plan

CORPORATE

Cash Position

PDI held \$714,000 in cash at the end of the June Quarter with no debt.

TABLE 1 – RC AND AIR CORE 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 or 1 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, grain size 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.

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.
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 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	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.

	- 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.	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;	No other work has yet been carried out on these prospects owing to the reconnaissance nature of the drilling program reported here.

	bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling. Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Further drilling is planned to follow up the encouraging results reported here.

TABLE 2 – POWER AUGER DRILL 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)
SIRAU 4374 to 4751 and MADAU 4117-4209	Refer to Figures 3, 11, 12 and 13 for map location of auger collars	Refer to Figures 3, 11, 12 and 13 for map location of auger collars	See notes	All holes were drilled vertically	All holes were drilled vertically	Average hole depth was 4.4m. Minimum hole depth was 1m, maximum hole depth was 12m	See notes	See notes	See notes and Figures 3, 11, 12 and 13.
Notes: Power auger drilling is a reconnaissance exploration technique. Typically the last metre of each auger hole represents in situ material. PDI's practice is to collect an interface sample over approximately 1m which is therefore generally the second last metre of each drill hole. Consequently, results are presented in Figure 1 of this announcement are mostly 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 grid is 278m. 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.									

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Technique	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The sampling described in this report refers to power auger drill samples. In all the power auger drill holes reported here, 1-2kg samples were collected 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.
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,	The power drilling was carried out using a 4WD-mounted power auger rig.

	face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Sample recovery is not assessed for power auger drilling as it is a geochemical method. In general, however, recoveries are good because the hole has to be cleared by the screw-type rods in order for the drill rods to advance downwards.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	None of these samples will be used in a Mineral Resource estimation. Nonetheless, all power auger holes were geologically logged in a qualitative fashion.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	All of the sample is submitted for assay so no sub-sampling is required and the sample is representative of what is in the hole.

Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The analytical method used was an SGS aqua regia method with a low detection limit (1ppb) which is appropriate for a geochemical drilling program. 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.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	Hole twinning is not normally practised with power auger drilling.
Location of Data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Collar locations were located using a hand held GPS with a location error of +/- 3m. Collar coordinates referenced in the table are for Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Datum WGS 84, Zone 31 - Northern Hemisphere.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied	Power auger holes were spaced either 12.5m or 25m apart. Line spacings were either 50m or 100m. This type of drilling is not appropriate for the calculation of any Mineral Resource estimate.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	North-south line orientations were employed, mainly because the targeted structures are oriented east-west.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Reference samples are stored at PDI's sample store in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

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 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.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Past exploration over target areas consisted of wide spaced soil sampling and an aeromagnetic survey.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	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.
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	See Table 1 and the notes that accompany it. Individual power auger hole results from the 472 holes described herein are not reported as the Material information required for understanding and interpreting geochemical results of this type is contained in maps showing drill hole locations and assay results in representative value ranges, which are provided in Figures 3, 11, 12 and 13.

	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 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, 11, 12 and 13.
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, 11, 12 and 13 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.	Earlier power auger results along structures interpreted from ground magnetic data were reported to the ASX on April 24th 2015. Apart from those, there are no other exploration data which are relevant to the results reported in this 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	RC and air core drilling was carried out to follow up the more encouraging results on Targets 11, 75 and 92. More drilling is expected on Target 92 in the 2015-16 field season.

	interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	
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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.

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TENEMENT STATUS – JUNE QUARTER, 2015

Name	Number	Location	Area (sq. km)	PDI equity	Changes in holding during June 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 2010-202/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	242	100%	Renewal fees paid, receipt of arrêté expected soon.
Tamfoagou	arrêté 2010-195/MCE/SG/DGMGC)	Burkina Faso	238	100%	Renewal fees paid, receipt of arrêté expected soon.
Tangagari	arrêté 2013-37 /MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	127.5	Earning 95%; current equity 0% (until final cash payment is made)	Renewal in progress
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%	None
Kogodou South	2011-299/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	44.6	Earning 100%; current equity 0% (until final cash payment is made)	Renewal fees paid, receipt of arrêté expected soon.
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%	None
Ferkessedougou	Mining exploration permit No. 310	Cote D'Ivoire	387	100%	None

Boundiali	Mining exploration permit No. 414	Cote D'Ivoire	399	100%	None
Kounahiri	Mining exploration permit No. 317	Cote D'Ivoire	347	100%	None
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")

30 June 2015

Consolidated statement of cash flows

		Current quarter \$A'ooo	Year to date (12 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	(377) (131)	(1,380) (768)
1.3	Dividends received		
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received	2	9
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid		
1.6	Income taxes paid		
1.7	Joint Venture - payment per agreement	257	257
Net Operating Cash Flows		(249)	(1,822)
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)	(249)	(1,822)

+ 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)	(249)	(1,822)
	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	(249)	(200)
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	963	916
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	-	(2)
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	714	714

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	89
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

1.7 : Receipt of US\$200,000 from Toro Gold Limited, upon resolutions of conditions precedent in executed agreement.
1.23 : Includes directors' fee arrears from December 2014 to March 2015

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	156
4.2 Development	
4.3 Production	
4.4 Administration	170
Total	326

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	34	2
5.2 Deposits at call	680	961
5.3 Bank overdraft		
5.4 Other (provide details)		
Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	714	963

+ 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 2,000,000 8,000,000	- - - -	Exercise price 25 cents 31 cents 15 cents 2.2 cents	Expiry date 20 August 2015 11 July 2015 30 October 2015 31 March 2017
7.8	Issued during quarter				
7.9	Exercised during quarter				
7.10	Expired during quarter	9,131,015	-	20 cents	30 June 2015
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: 31 July 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 position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

- 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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