predictive discovery

ASX Announcement

28 JANUARY 2021 | ASX:PDI

OUTSTANDING, WIDE GOLD INTERCEPT GROWS BANKAN AT DEPTH

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI, "Predictive", "Company") is pleased to announce initial RC-DD results for the new field season from its Bankan Gold Project, located in Guinea.

HIGHLIGHTS

NE Bankan - RC drilling

- First five Reverse Circulation (RC) pre-collar drill holes from NE Bankan have returned thick gold intersections, confirming broad widths of gold mineralisation, which appear to be widening with depth, including:

  BNERD001:

  - **88m at 1.8g/t Au from 112m,** including:
    - **35m @ 2.6g/t Au** from 165m, and
    - **50m at 1.3g/t Au** from 112m**.**
  - **Stopped in gold mineralisation**. Results of the Diamond Drill (DD) "tail" extending the hole are awaited.

  BNERD003:

  - 23m @ 0.8g/t Au from 174m,
  - RC drilling stopped short of the target zone, only partially testing the down-dip projection of gold mineralisation in hole KKODD011 drilled above it. Results of the DD "tail" extending the hole are awaited.

- BNERD004:
  - **33m @ 1.6g/t Au** from 167m in BNERD004 **(hole stopped in mineralisation).** Results of the DD "tail" extending the hole are awaited.

Bankan Creek – DD drilling

First DD-hole in the new program, BCKDD0001, tested the gold mineralisation 100m down-dip of KKODD020 (91.6m at 1.9g/t Au[1]) and indicated that the overall gold mineralised "envelope" is widening at depth. Significant intersections included:

- **10.4m at 2.1g/t Au** from 199m,
- **26m @ 3.1g/t Au** from 240m, including **6.8m @ 8.1g/t Au** from 242m.

[1]ASX Announcement: 92m at 1.9g/t gold - diamond drilling expands Bankan Project [13 Oct 2020]

Predictive Discovery Managing Director, Paul Roberts, commented:

"This is an excellent start to the new RC-DD drill program, which commenced in late December 2020. These first holes, drilled on 80m step-outs, have intersected abundant gold and successfully extended the known mineralisation to depth. Each gold intercept in these new, deeper holes is therefore adding very significantly to the project's scale and tonnage potential.

Several of the NE Bankan RC pre-collars intersected substantially greater widths at depth than in the earlier shallower DD holes above. For example, BNERD001 intersected a highly impressive intercept of ***88m at 1.8g/t Au*** *(stopping in mineralisation) in contrast with the DD hole above, KKODD013, which obtained 44m at 1.3g/t Au. BCKDD001 has also provided evidence that the Bankan Creek gold mineralised zone is widening at depth. All this new information has provided further confirmation that we are exploring very large gold mineralised systems on the Bankan Project.*

Our immediate objective is to define the scale of the gold mineralisation on 80 x 80m step-out RC-DD drill program at both NE Bankan and Bankan Creek. Once the RC rig has completed the pre-collar component of this program, it will be redeployed to test the very broad, near surface oxide mineralised zone on an 80m x 40m pattern, which will give us a better appreciation of the extent and continuity of the oxide gold zone. The RC rig will also test new auger targets (e.g. ***16m at 3.9 g/t Au*** *south-west of NE Bankan[2]) and drill shallow step-out holes along strike of the two known prospects.*

The programs at both NE Bankan and Bankan Creek are still in their early stages with plenty of drilling and results to be announced as the Company aggressively targets its Maiden Mineral Resource in mid-2021."

Next Steps

The current RC-DD drill phase is mainly aimed at testing the NE Bankan and Bankan gold deposits on an approximate 80 x 80m drill spacing in the fresh rock and 80 x 40m spacing in the shallow oxide material. This is expected to continue through February into March. The drill rigs will then switch focus to infill drilling to enable resource estimation in mid-2021.

Power auger drilling using two rigs is currently testing targets within a few kilometres of NE Bankan and Bankan Creek. An aeromagnetic survey should be completed and reported by late February and the results of that will then be used for targeting new gold discoveries further afield in the Bankan Project.

Once sufficient representative drill core has been obtained from both the NE Bankan and Bankan Creek gold deposits, a large consignment of this material will be sent for metallurgical testwork. Commencement of that program is expected in late March 2021.

[2]ASX Release – NE BANKAN NOW 1.6KM LONG WITH POSSIBLE PARALLEL GOLD ZONE [3 September 2020]

Background

Over the past 9 months, the Company has made two significant greenfield discoveries at Bankan, firstly the NE Bankan prospect, where the first phase of power auger, Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD) has already outlined a 1.6km-long anomalous zone of shallow gold mineralisation, with relatively limited RC/DD drilling at depth completed so far. Bankan Creek is a satellite discovery 3km to the west of NE Bankan that has only been lightly tested but which bears the hallmarks of a strong gold mineralised system (including a 91.6m long intercept averaging 1.9g/t Au[1]).

This announcement covers the first five RC pre-collars from the NE Bankan prospect (BNERD001-005) and the first DD-hole (BCKDD0001) from Bankan Creek (Figure 1) in the second phase of drilling on Bankan (the "Bankan-2" drill program).

NE Bankan RC Drilling

These new results have demonstrated that the gold mineralised zones at both prospects remain open at depth and provided indications that cumulative widths of gold-mineralised material are also widening at depth. This is a highly encouraging early outcome, and if confirmed by later drilling, points to significantly larger tonnage potential, which bodes well for the maiden resource estimate, targeted for mid-2021.

Five RC pre-collars have been completed on five 80m spaced traverses within the central zone of mineralisation at NE Bankan, with DD "tails" now in progress to deepen the holes to their target depths, and thereby drill the full width of the gold-mineralised "envelope" in fresh rock. Drilling has intersected broad zones of good to high-grade gold. For example, the RC pre-collar for BNERD001 (Section 1175100N – Figure 2) returned an aggregate intercept of **88m at 1.8g/t Au** from 112m including **2m at 19.3g/t Au** and stopped in gold mineralisation. This pre-collar was drilled beneath DD-hole KKODD013 which recorded 44m at 1.3g/t Au[3] in the same mineralised position.

RC pre-collar BNERD004 (located 240m north of BNERD001 – Figure 3) returned **33m at 1.6g/t Au** from 167m and stopped in gold mineralisation, suggesting that mineralised widths in this area are also improving at depth. The gold intercept immediately above, KKODD14, comprised 19m at 1.6g/t Au[4].

RC pre-collar BNERD003 was completed down-dip of hole KKODD11 and recorded 23m at 0.8g/t Au from 174m but stopped well short of the target depth with potential for more gold mineralisation in the DD "tail" below.

Bankan Creek Diamond Drilling

BCKDD001 was completed 100m down-dip of the **92m at 1.9g/t Au**[1] intercept in KKODD020. In this hole, the gold-mineralised envelope appears to be widening at depth (Figure 4). The highest-grade

[3-3]ASX Announcement: NE Bankan gold deposit grows with more strong drill results [25 Sept 2020]

section of BCKDD001 averaged **26m at 3.1g/t Au** from 238m. Another useful intercept higher in the hole was **10.4m at 2.1g/t Au** within a broader **30.4m zone averaging 1.0g/t Au**. There are nine reportable intercepts within the overall gold-mineralised "envelope" (Figure 4) with a cumulative length of **85.2m** and a length-weighted **average grade of 1.5g/t Au**.

Drilling Details

The RC pre-collars at NE Bankan were drilled by Capital Drilling using a large multipurpose (RC-DD) drill rig. The DD "tails" to the same holes are also being drilled by Capital Drilling using a separate multipurpose (Air Core-DD) rig. The DD holes at Bankan Creek are being drilled by Target Drilling.

Drill samples reported in this release were assayed by fire assay at SGS in Bamako (Mali). Detailed results and a complete explanation of the methods followed in drilling and assaying the reported holes are provided in Tables 1 to 3.

Geological Interpretation

With receipt of both the geological logs and gold assays from the new RC and DD drill holes in fresh rock, the Company is now better able to understand the distribution of gold mineralisation with respect to the host geology.

Gold is mainly but not exclusively hosted within felsic intrusive rocks. These vary in composition from granites through to quartz diorites. The geology of the other host rocks varies, however, between NE Bankan and Bankan Creek. At NE Bankan the granitic rocks have intruded a mafic to intermediate volcanic complex whereas at Bankan Creek they have intruded into a dominantly sedimentary package including metamorphosed limestones (marbles) and skarns (altered marbles) with minor mafic to intermediate volcanics.

Felsic intrusive contacts dip relatively shallowly to the west but the gold mineralisation tends to dip more steeply – as Figures 2 to 4 demonstrate.

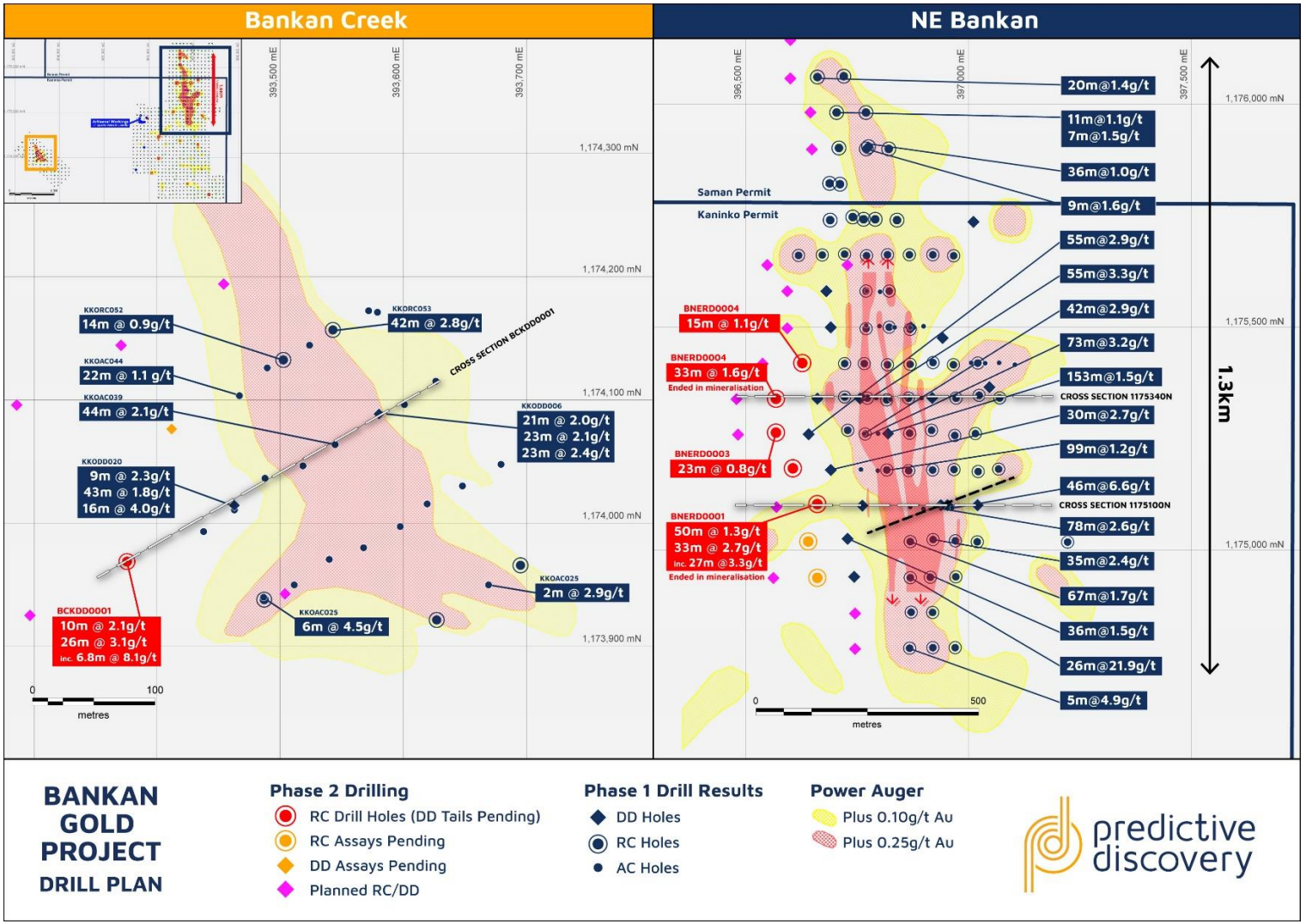

Figure 1- Bankan Project with NE Bankan and Bankan Creek prospects with new RC/DD drilling results overlain on previous results and gold auger footprints.

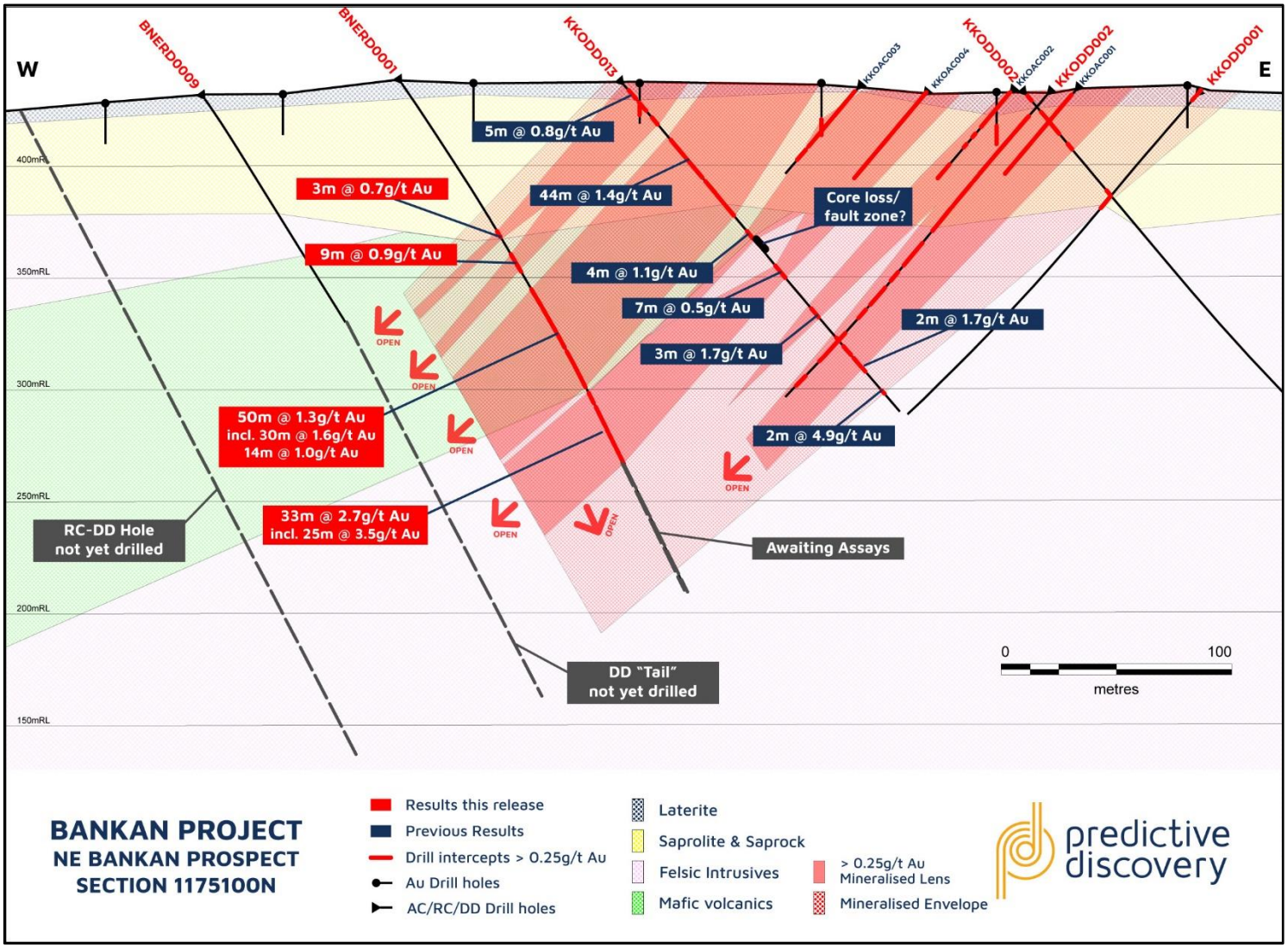

Figure 2 - NE Bankan Prospect – Section 1175100N with results from RC collars overlain previous DD/RC results

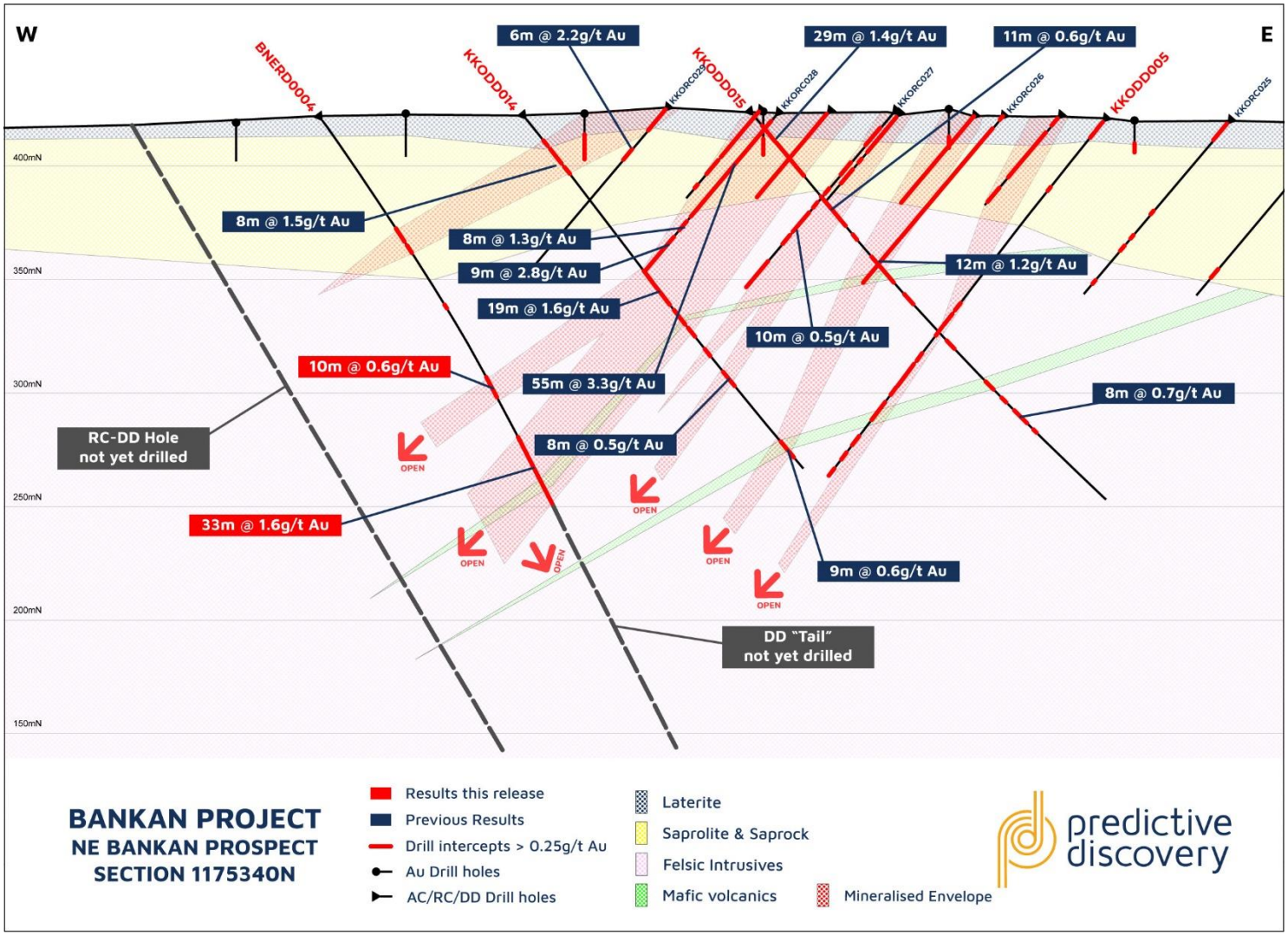

Figure 3 - NE Bankan Prospect – Section 1175340N with results from RC collars overlain onprevious DD/RC results

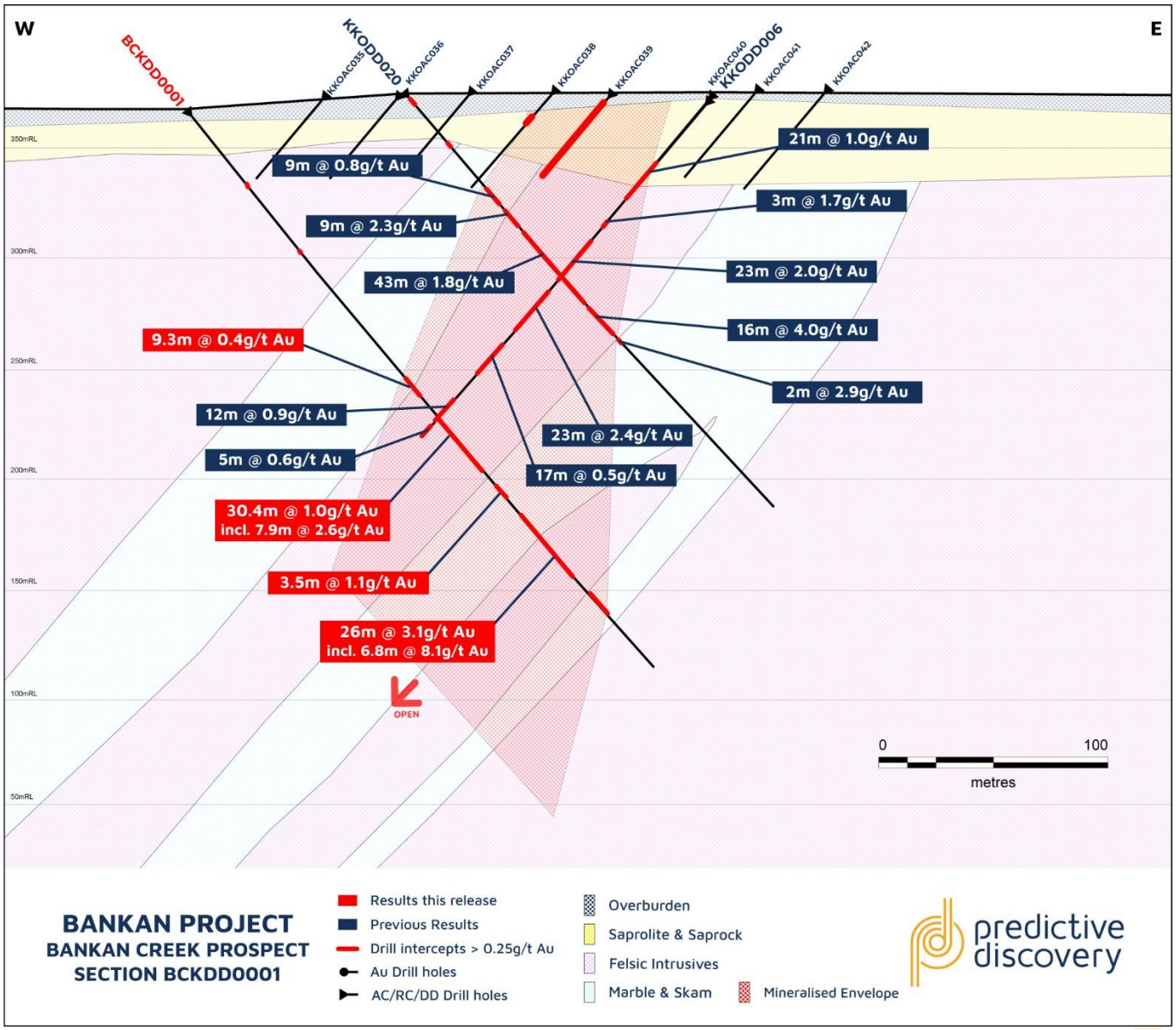

Figure 4 - Bankan Creek Prospect – Section BCKDD0001 with Diamond Drill results overlain on previous DD/RC results

TABLE 1 – NE BANKAN RC PRECOLLAR RESULTS

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.25g/t gold cut-off			0.5g/t gold cut-off			Comments
								From	Interval (est. true widths)	Au g/t	From	Interval (est. true widths)	Au g/t	
BNERD0001	Bankan NE	396660	1175104	440	90	-55	261.4	82	3 (2.8)	0.69	82	3 (2.8)	0.69	
								94	9 (8.4)	0.92	94	8 (7.4)	0.99	
								112	**50 (46.5)**	**1.28**	**112**	**30 (27.9)**	**1.62**	
											148	**14 (13.0)**	**0.98**	
								165	**35 (32.6)**	**2.62**	168	2 (1.9)	0.89	
											173	**27 (25.1)**	**3.28**	**Includes 2m @ 19.3g/t Au from 189m**
								200						Core results awaited
BNERD0002	Bankan NE	396611	1175181	432	90	-55	89	8	3	0.45	9	1	0.72	
								67	3	0.48	67	1	0.78	
								89						Core drilling in progress
BNERD0003	Bankan NE	396569	1175261	425	90	-55	200	54	2	0.37				
								97	3	0.81	97	3	0.81	
								108	1	2.06	108	1	2.06	
								124	6	0.29	129	1	0.64	
								156	3	0.27				
								174	**23**	**0.76**	**174**	**13**	**0.85**	
											192	5	0.96	
								200						Core drilling pending
BNERD0004	Bankan NE	396569	1175342	422	90	-55	200	60	13 (13)	0.34	60	4 (4)	0.48	
								100	2 (2)	0.36				
								137	10 (10)	0.65	137	9 (9)	0.68	
								167	**33 (29.4)**	**1.63**	**171**	**29 (25.8)**	**1.82**	
								200						Core drilling pending
BNERD0005	Bankan NE	396629	1175420	417	90	-55	158	31	4	0.50	32	1	0.80	
								54	1	1.68	54	1	1.68	
								61	6	0.61	61	5	0.65	
								73	3	0.90	73	3	0.90	
								87	2	0.53	87	1	0.63	
								92	**15**	**1.07**	**92**	**15**	**1.07**	
								111	**28**	**0.58**	**111**	**18**	**0.64**	
											133	4	0.68	
								200						Core drilling pending
Note: All holes contain some damp to wet samples.														

TABLE 2 – BANKAN CREEK – DD RESULTS

Hole No.	Prospect	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	0.25g/t gold cut-off			0.5g/t gold cut-off			Comments
								From	Interval (est. true widths)	Au g/t	From	Interval (est. true widths)	Au g/t	
BCKDD0001	Bankan Creek	393376	1173970	367	60	-50	329.2	44.00	1.00 (0.8)	1.02	44.00	1.00 (0.8)	1.02	
								82.00	1.00 (0.8)	1.48	82.00	1.00 (0.8)	1.48	
								135.05	2.95 (2.3)	0.62	135.05	2.95 (2.3)	0.62	
								157.70	9.30 (7.2)	0.35	165.00	1.00 (0.8)	0.97	
								179.00	9.00 (6.9)	0.51	186.00	2.00 (1.5)	0.99	Aggregate intercept 30.4m at 0.98g/t Au
								189.70	7.30 (5.6)	0.42	195.00	2.00 (1.5)	0.68	
								199.00	**10.40 (8.0)**	**2.08**	**200.00**	**7.90 (6.1)**	**2.62**	
								220.60	5.40 (4.2)	0.88	222.50	3.50 (2.7)	1.09	
								238.00	**26.00 (20.0)**	**3.06**	**239.65**	**17.35 (13.4)**	**4.07**	
											259.00	5.00 (3.9)	1.54	
								268.00	5.00 (3.9)	0.62	268.00	2.00 (1.5)	1.19	
								284.70	11.80 (9.1)	0.66	290.00	4.00 (3.1)	1.14	
								310.00	2.00 (1.5)	1.04	310.00	2.00 (1.5)	1.04	

Predictive advises that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results contained in this announcement.

This announcement is authorised for release by Predictive Managing Director, Paul Roberts.

Competent Persons Statement

The exploration results reported herein 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.

Previously released ASX Announcements related to the Bankan Project include:

- 92m at 1.9g/t gold - diamond drilling expands Bankan Project [13 Oct 2020]
- NE Bankan gold deposit grows with more strong drill results [25 Sept 2020]
- Additional permits along strike from flagship Bankan Project [17 Sept 2020]
- 55m at 2.94g/t gold-broad true widths confirmed at Bankan [10 Sept 2020]
- NE Bankan now 1.6km long with possible parallel gold zone [3 Sept 2020]
- Bankan Creek gold zone further expanded [27 Aug 2020]
- Strong wide gold intercepts from Bankan Creek and NE Bankan [19 Aug 2020]
- Outstanding high-grade gold results from NE Bankan, Guinea [7 Aug 2020]
- Diamond drilling confirms gold at depth at NE Bankan, Guinea [31 Jul 2020]
- Impressive 1st RC drill results grow NE Bankan discovery [17 Jul 2020]
- NE Bankan discovery guinea extended 30% to 1.3km in length [30 Jun 2020]
- Kaninko auger results double gold-mineralised strike length [27 May 2020]
- Final drill results, Bankan Creek, Kaninko Project, Guinea [30 Apr 2020]
- 44m at 2.06g/t gold from Bankan Creek, Kaninko, Guinea [27 Apr 2020]
- Outstanding drill results from new gold discovery in Guinea [15 Apr 2020]

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ABOUT PREDICTIVE

The Company's primary focus is the 100%-owned Bankan Project, located in Guinea's Siguiri Basin, which hosts AngloGold's large Siguiri Mine (+10Moz). In April 2020, the Company made a greenfields gold discovery on its Kaninko permit, now known as the Bankan Project.

Bankan comprises 4 tenements - Kaninko, Saman, Argo and Bokoro – a 358km^2 land package with no previous exploration undertaken. A 25,000-meter drilling program is currently underway with the aim of delivering an initial resource in mid-2021.

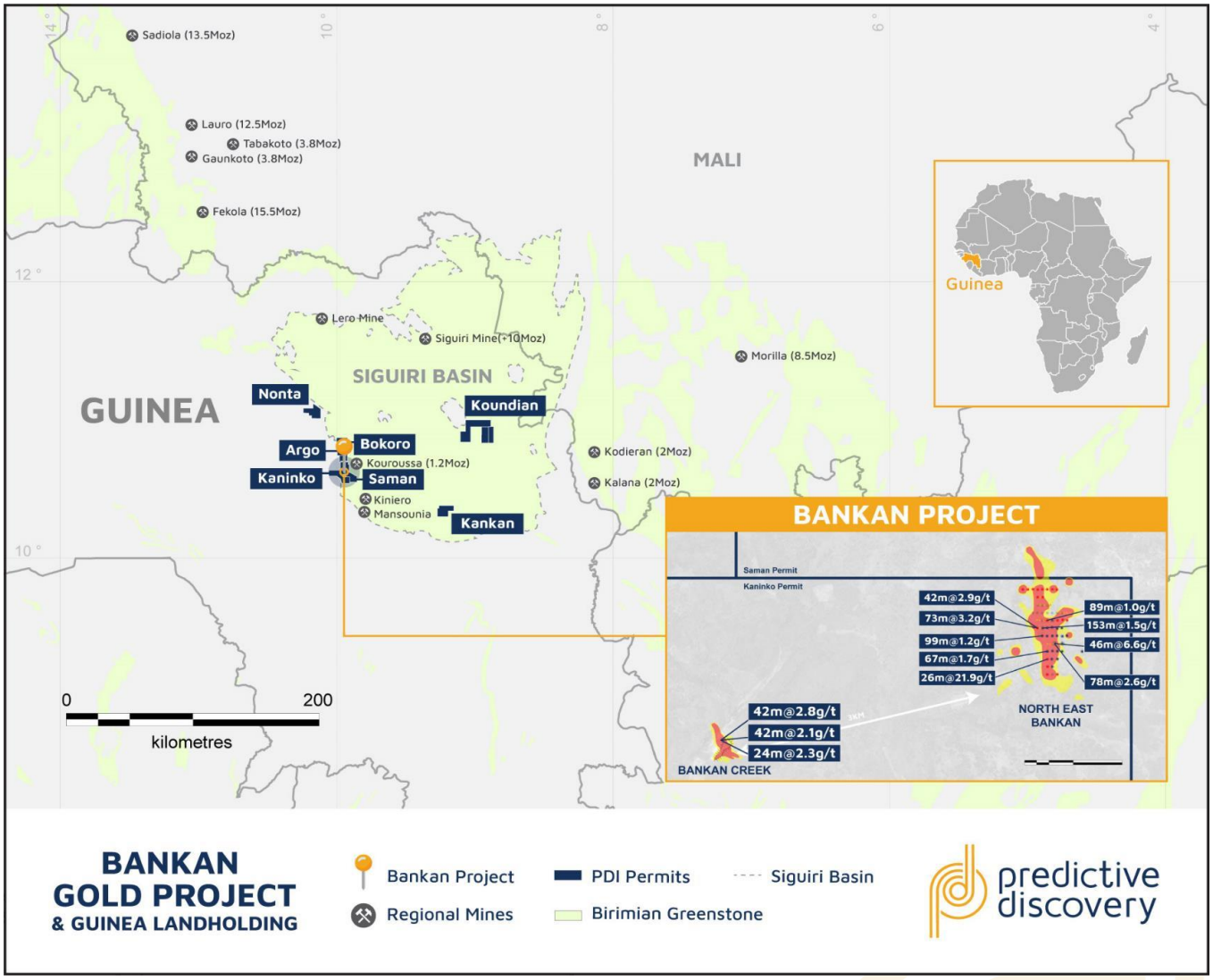

Figure 5 – Predictive Discovery 100%-owned Guinea Portfolio of gold projects

JORC CODE, 2012 – TABLE 3

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.	Samples assayed were cut drill core and reverse circulation (RC) drill chips. Core was cut in half with a core saw where competent and with a knife in soft saprolite in the upper sections of the diamond drill holes. One metre RC chip samples were riffle split producing samples which weighed 2-3kg for submission to the assay laboratory. Duplicate samples were also retained for re-assay. Sampling was supervised by qualified geologists. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised at the SGS laboratory in Bamako to produce a 50g fire assay charge.
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).	Drill types are 2 multipurpose drill rigs and one dedicated diamond drill rig, all of which are capable of collecting PQ, HQ and NQ core One of the multipurpose rigs is being used for RC drilling using a 118mm diameter reverse circulation hammer.
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.	Drill core: Sample recoveries were measured in the normal way for diamond drill core. Core recoveries were generally excellent except for the saprolite where some core loss was experienced owing to clayey core being washed out in the diamond drilling process. Given that most of these saprolite core loss zones were obtained in mineralised intervals, grade is probably underestimated in those sections as zones of core loss are assumed to contain no gold. Significant sample bias is not expected with cut core. RC chips: Each 1 metre drill sample was weighed. Sample recoveries were in general high and no unusual measures were taken to maximise sample recovery. Significant sample bias is not expected with riffle splitting of RC chips.

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.	All drill samples were logged systematically for lithology, weathering, alteration, veining, structure and minor minerals. Minor minerals were estimated quantitively. A core orientation device was employed enabling orientated structural measurements to be taken.
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.	The diamond drill samples were collected by longitudinally splitting core using a core saw or a knife where core was very soft and clayey. Half of the core was sent off to the laboratory for assay. The sampling method is considered adequate for a diamond drilling program of this type. The RC samples were collected by riffle splitting samples from large bags collected directly from the cyclone on the drill rig. Sample condition is generally dry or moist, however some samples are wet. One field duplicate was taken and assayed every 50m. The sampling method is considered adequate for an RC drilling program of this type.
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 by SGS technique FAA505 for gold with a detection limit of 5ppb Au. All samples with gold values exceeding 10g/t Au were re-assayed using SGS method FAA515 with a detection limit of 0.01g/t Au. Field duplicates, standards and blank samples were each submitted for every 15 samples on a rotating basis. Diamond core field duplicates were obtained by cutting the half core sample into two quarter core samples. As samples are not homogenised some variation is expected. Duplicate and standards analyses were all returned were within acceptable limits of expected values.
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	At this stage, the intersections have not been verified independently. No twin holes were drilled in the holes reported here but some drilling has been done previously sufficiently close to a previously drilled holes to provide confirmation of the location of mineralisation. Specifically KKODD002 was drilled close to Air Core Hole KKOAC001 and demonstrated that that similar, consistent gold mineralisation was present in the near surface.
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.	Drill hole collar locations were recorded at the completion of each hole by hand-held GPS. Positional data was recorded in projection WGS84 Zone 29N.

	Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Hole locations will be re-surveyed using a digital GPS system at completion of program.
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 diamond and RC drill holes were designed to explore the gold mineralised system in fresh rock. Single DD holes are in the process of being drilled on most 80m spaced sections in the 1km long zone tested previously with RC drilling. The adequacy of the current drill hole spacing for Mineral Resource estimation is not yet known as an appropriate understanding of mineralisation continuity has not yet been established
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.	There is very limited outcrop in the immediate area but based on the small number of geological observations and the overall strike of the anomaly, an east west line orientation with holes inclined to the west was considered most likely to test the target mineralised zone. Results from earlier drilling has now determined that the overall dip of the gold mineralised envelope is to the west. All drill holes reported in this release were drilled from west to east to obtain near-true widths through the gold mineralisation.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Core trays and RC chips are stored in a guarded location close to the nearby Bankan Village. Coarse rejects and pulps will be eventually recovered from SGS in Bamako and stored at Predictive's field office in Kouroussa.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	No reviews or audits of sampling techniques were conducted.
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 Kaninko Reconnaissance Authorisation was granted to a Predictive subsidiary in Guinea in June 2019. It was converted to an Exploration Permit in early October 2019. It is 100% owned by Predictive.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Predictive is not aware of any significant previous gold exploration over the permit.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Kaninko permit consists of felsic intrusives including granite and tonalite, with mafic to intermediate volcanics and intrusives. Metasediments including marble, chert and schists have also been observed.
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	See Table 1 and the accompanying notes in these tables.

	• 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.	Diamond and RC drill sampling was generally in one metre intervals. Up to 2m (down-hole) of internal waste is included for results reported at both the 0.25g/t Au and 0.5g/t Au cut-off grades. 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 intercepts where mineralisation orientation is reasonably clear.
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 and cross sections are included in this release (Figures 1-4).
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 Exploration Results.	Comprehensive reporting of the drill results is provided in Tables 1 and 2.
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 other exploration data on this area has been reported previously by PDI.
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.	These results form part of a large ongoing program of RC and diamond drilling. Geological studies will continue to be conducted to characterise the gold mineralisation going forward.