predictive discovery

ASX Announcement

ASX: PDI | 15th March 2021

EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH GOLD GRADES IN MULTIPLE THICK INTERCEPTS FROM NE BANKAN

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI, Predictive or the Company) is pleased to announce results from 10 Reverse Circulation (RC) and 3 Diamond Drill (DD) holes (totalling 1,709m) completed at the Bankan Gold Project, located in Guinea.

HIGHLIGHTS

Multiple, wide gold intersections including some exceptionally high gold grades have been returned from shallow oxide and deeper drilling at NE Bankan. Best results include:

- **45m @ 5.4g/t Au** from 65m, incl. **1m @ 187.5g/t Au**
- **65m @ 2.7g/t Au** from 47m, incl. **7m @ 9.8g/t Au**, and **1m @ 13.6g/t Au**, and **2m @ 8.2g/t Au**
- **19m @ 4.8m Au** from 178m, incl. **6m @ 13.7g/t Au**
- **10m @ 4.0g/t Au** from 141m, incl. **4m @ 7.7g/t Au**
- **74m @1.3g/t Au** from 6m, incl. **2m @ 10.1g/t Au**

Commenting on the results, Predictive Discovery Managing Director Paul Roberts said:

"The latest results strengthen our belief that NE Bankan has all the hallmarks of a plus-million ounce gold system, with broad zones of gold consistently intersected over a growing strike length. The presence of some extremely high grades in these new results also speaks to the strength of the gold mineralised system. With highly encouraging drill results also being received from other prospects in the area, the potential for a multi-million-ounce resource inventory across the Bankan Project is increasing with every new set of results.

Infill hole BNERD0007 suggests a flattening of the gold mineralised structure with depth, highlighted by an intersection of 19m @ 4.8 g/t from 178m. If a similar flattened dip is observed at depth on adjacent cross-sections, the volume of mineable gold within a potential future open pit mine may be significantly expanded."

Next Steps

Following receipt of results from the ongoing RC and DD drilling program, infill drilling will be carried out to support the Maiden Resource Estimate planned for mid-2021. Metallurgical test work is scheduled to begin in April 2021.

In addition to the ongoing RC and Diamond drilling, power auger drilling has been in progress since October last year. The focus of the power auger is to search for gold mineralisation in the areas around Bankan West, Bankan Creek and NE Bankan. Once results from the recently completed aeromagnetic survey are assessed, auger programs will be extended further to the north and south in the search for new satellite gold discoveries.

Bankan Project Drilling Update

Over the past 11 months, the Company has made two significant greenfield gold discoveries at Bankan, initially at the NE Bankan prospect, where the first phase of drilling has outlined a 1.6km-long zone of shallow gold mineralisation, now with steadily increasing RC/DD drill coverage at depth. 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.

This announcement covers 3 completed diamond holes (BNERD0007, BNERD0020 and BNERD0021) and 9 RC-holes (BNERD0031 and BNERD0035-43) from both the central zone oxide program and the step-out deeper drilling program.

The RC oxide program is testing a very broad, long zone of shallow oxide gold mineralisation in deeply weathered bedrock. The first three completed lines of oxide RC drilling have confirmed the continuity and broad widths of the oxide gold mineralisation in the upper 50-70m of the central NE Bankan zone. This shallow oxide zone has now been confirmed by west to east RC drilling on four cross sections over an average width of approximately 200m.

The deeper RC/DD program at NE Bankan is designed on an 80 x 80m spacing in the west dipping plane of the gold mineralisation and is testing the extent of the gold to a vertical depth of at least 250m in the fresh rock. New intersections continue to confirm broad widths and good grades down to 200m vertical depth.

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 Table 1.

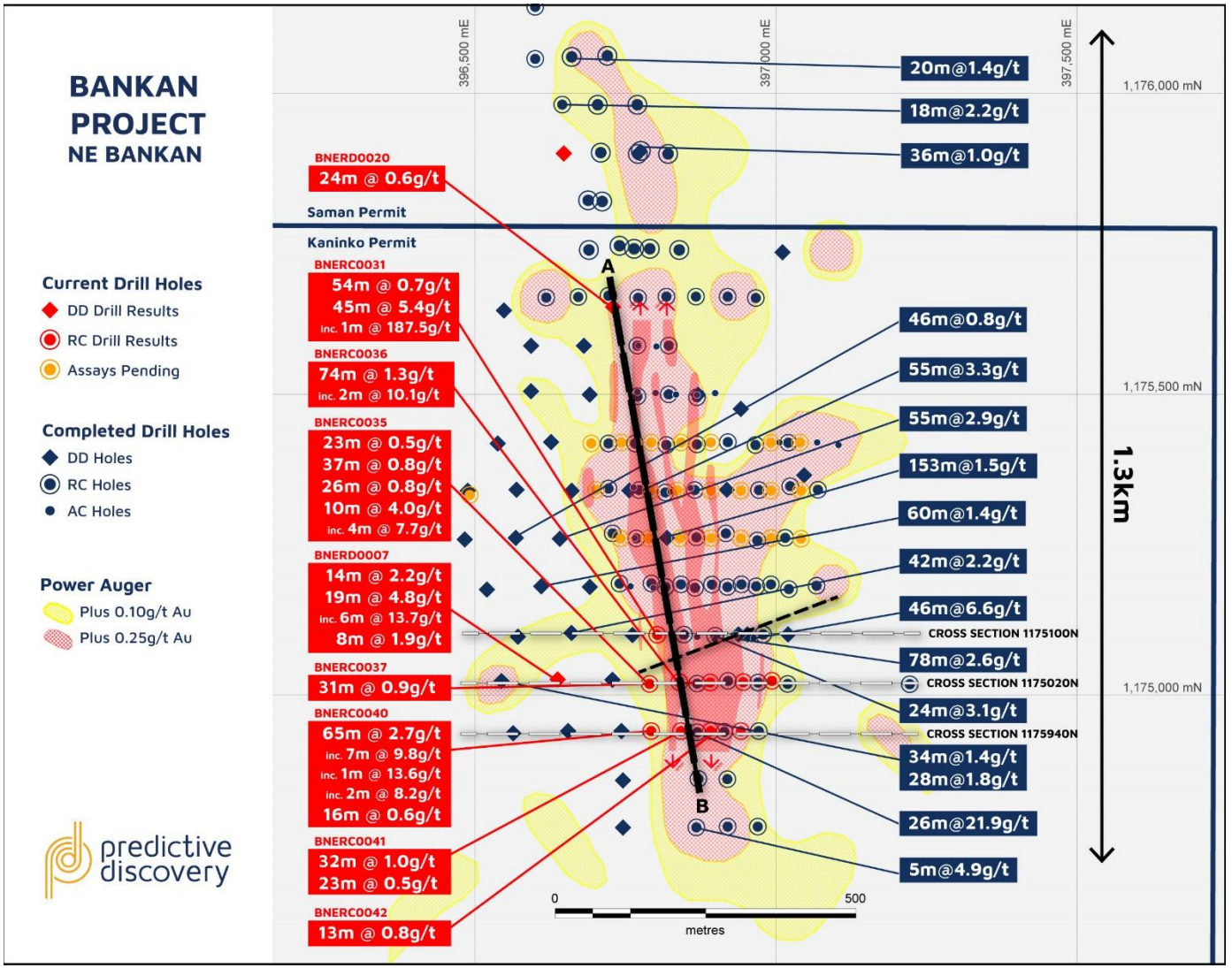

Figure 1 - Bankan Project showing NE Bankan new RC/DD drilling results overlain on previous results and gold auger footprints.

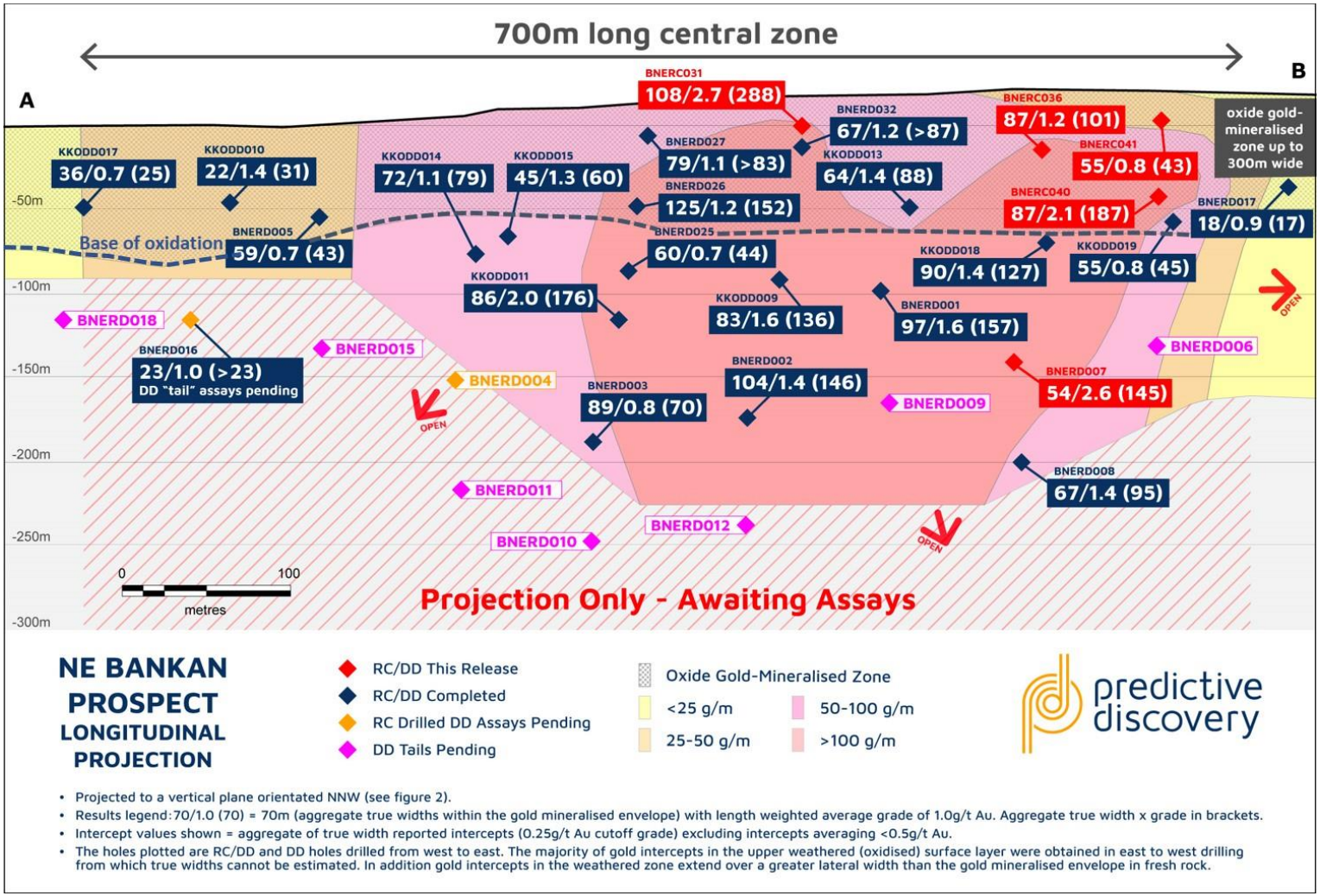

Figure 2 - NE Bankan Prospect long section showing gold endowment with pierce points located at the mid-point of drill hole intervals.

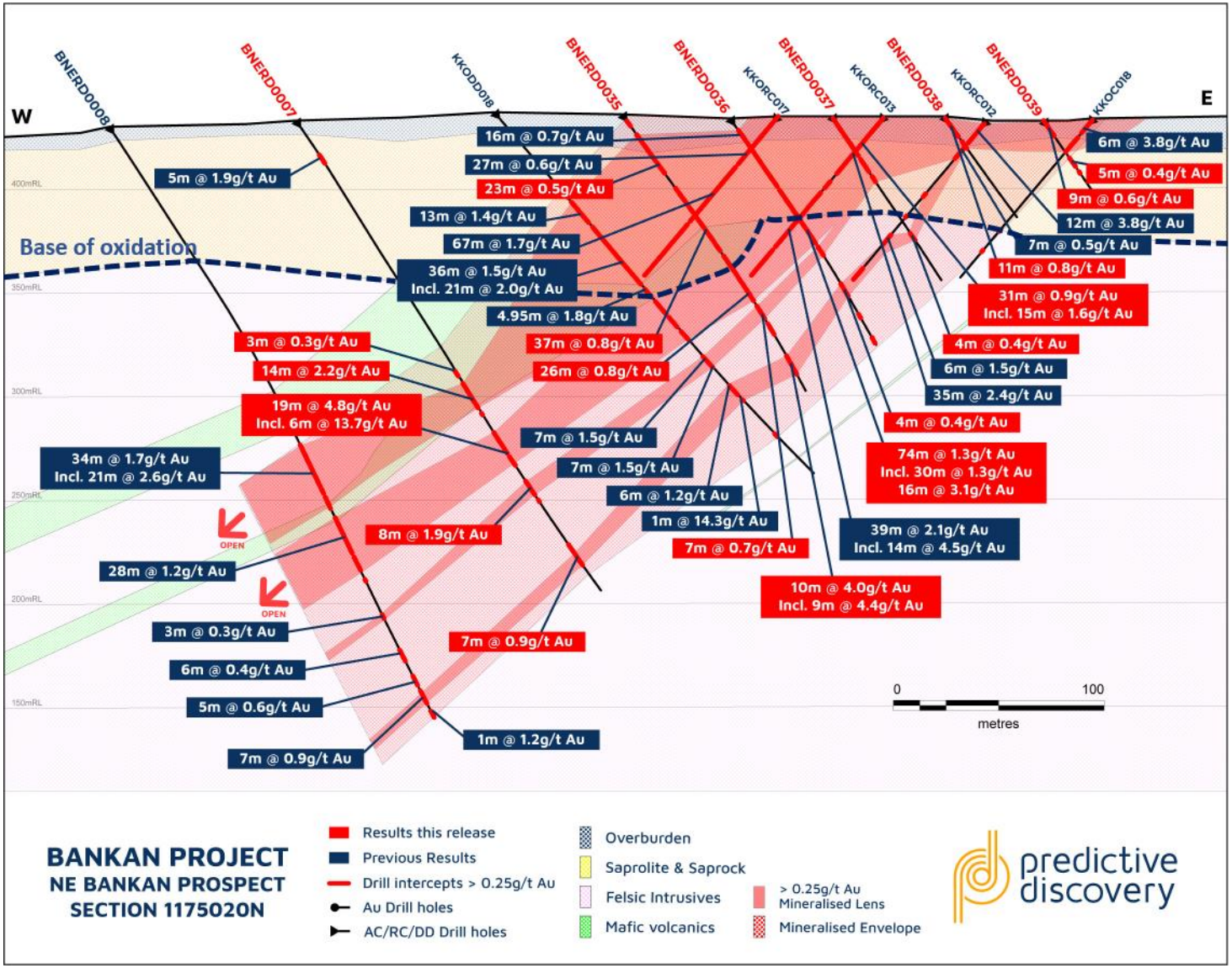

Figure 3 - NE Bankan Cross Section 1175020 with completed hole BNERD0007 and (oxide) RC holes BNERD0035-39

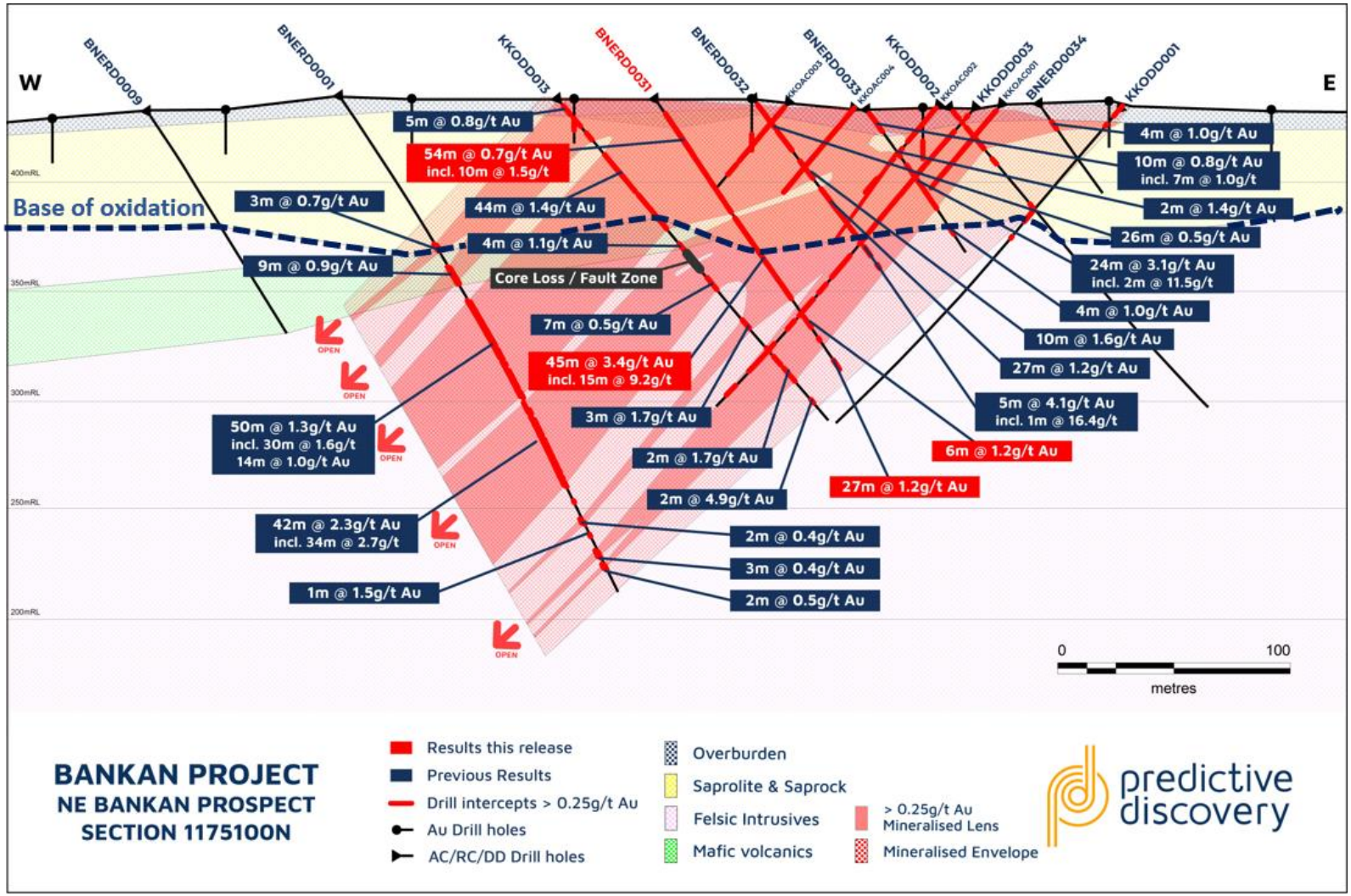

Figure 4 - NE Bankan Cross Section 1175100 with new RC hole BNERD0031 and pre-collar RC hole BNERD0009 awaiting DD drilling.

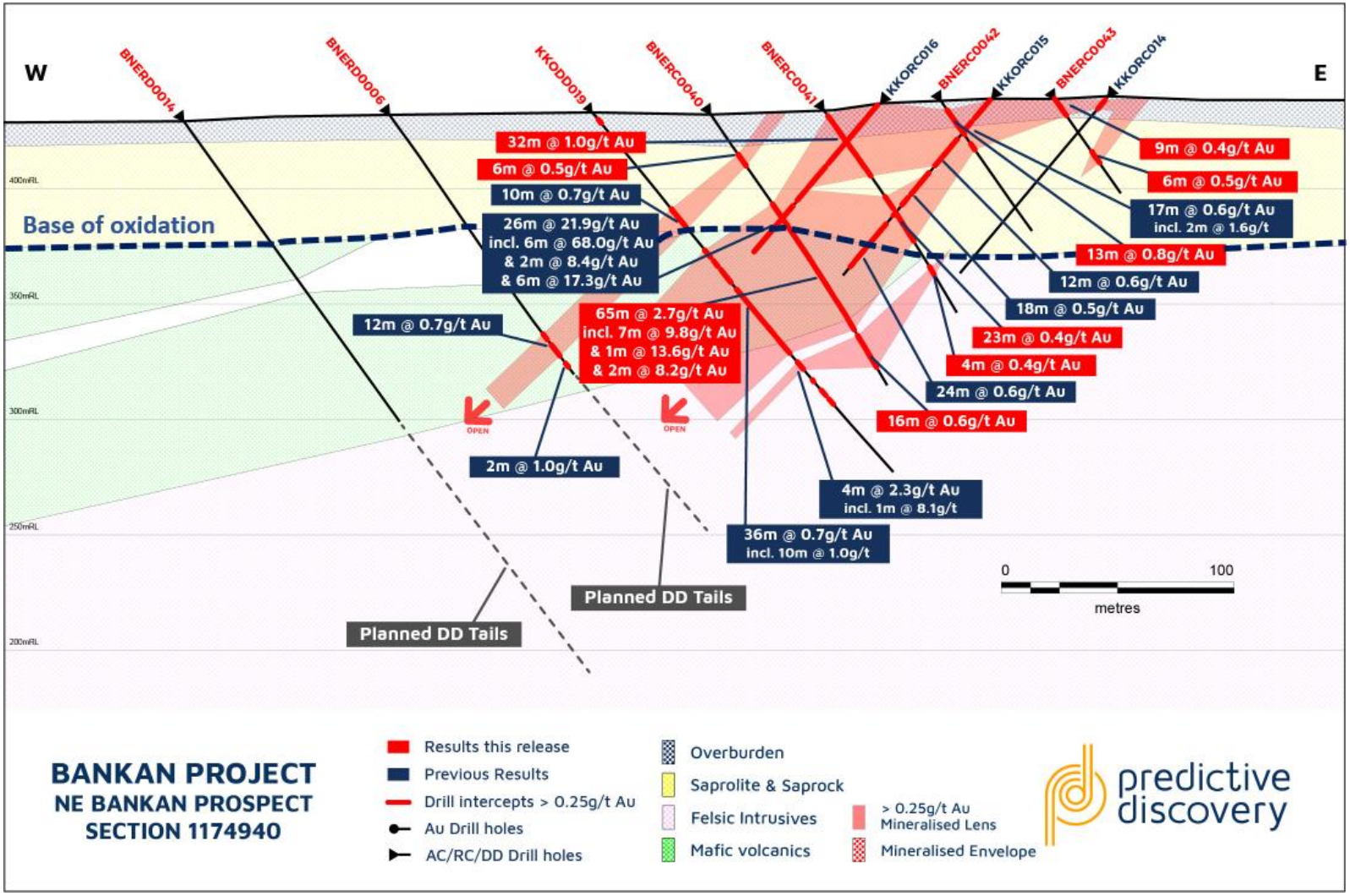

Figure 5 - NE Bankan Cross Section 1174940 with new RC holes BNERD0040-43

TABLE 1 – BANKAN PROJECT RC/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	Au g/t	From	Interval	Au g/t	
BNERD0007	Bankan NE	396636	1175025	433	90	-55	270	*20.0*	*5.0*	*1.91*	*20.0*	*1.0*	*4.80*	*ASX 25 January 2021*
											24.0	*1.0*	*4.36*	
								143.0	3.0	0.30				
								150.0	**14.0**	**2.21**	**151.0**	**13.0**	**2.36**	
								167.0	1.0	1.14	167.0	1.0	1.14	
								178.0	**19.0**	**4.76**	**178.0**	**12.0**	**7.22**	**Includes 6m @ 13.65g/t Au from 180m**
											192.0	4.0	0.78	
								206.0	**8.0**	**1.91**	**207.0**	**7.0**	**2.12**	
								243.0	12.0	0.62	248.0	7.0	0.91	
BNERD0020	Bankan NE	396732	1175644	404	90	-55	226.21	***7.0***	***24.0***	***0.62***	***7.0***	***16.0***	***0.74***	*ASX 5 March 2021*
								0.0	*0.0*	*0.00*	*28.0*	*2.0*	*0.54*	
								51.0	*2.0*	*0.30*				
								72.0	*7.0*	*0.43*	*72.0*	*3.0*	*0.51*	
								89.0	*3.0*	*0.40*	*89.0*	*1.0*	*0.61*	
								101.5	2.2	1.05	101.5	2.2	1.05	Includes 0.5m of core loss from 102.5m
								135.0	2.0	1.05	135.0	1.0	1.80	
BNERD0021	Bankan NE	396654	1175905	394	90	-55	203.57	*57.0*	*2.0*	*1.85*	*57.0*	*1.0*	*2.93*	*ASX 5 March 2021*
								76.0	*5.0*	*1.14*	*79.0*	*2.0*	*2.29*	
								109.0	4.0	0.44	112.0	1.0	0.51	
								161.0	2.0	0.43	161.0	1.0	0.61	
								166.0	7.0	0.42	166.0	1.0	0.56	
											169.0	1.0	0.96	
								181.0	2.0	0.49	181.0	1.0	0.66	
BNERC0031	Bankan NE	396805	1175102	437	90	-55	150	**8.0**	**54.0**	**0.70**	8.0	8.0	0.79	
											20.0	**10.0**	**1.54**	
											35.0	15.0	0.67	
								65.0	**45.0**	**5.35**	65.0	8.0	1.05	**Includes 1m @187.46g/t Au from 78m. No top cut has been applied to the average grade calculations. Note that the 45m intercept excluding the above 1m interval has an average grade of 1.18g/t Au.**
											76.0	**15.0**	**15.03**	
								120.0	6.0	1.20	120.0	6.0	1.20	
								144.0	3.0	0.83	144.0	3.0	0.83	
BNERC0035	Bankan NE	396793	1175019	436	90	-55	160	4.0	3.0	0.33				
								12.0	**23.0**	**0.53**	14.0	11.0	0.55	
											34.0	1.0	2.71	

								44.0	**37.0**	**0.78**	**46.0**	**28.0**	**0.92**	
								84.0	**26.0**	**0.83**	84.0	3.0	1.13	
											91.0	**12.0**	**1.21**	
											106.0	4.0	0.53	
								113.0	7.0	0.66	113.0	5.0	0.81	
								123.0	6.0	0.25				
								141.0	**10.0**	**3.99**	**142.0**	**9.0**	**4.38**	**Includes 4m @ 7.67g/t Au from 143m**
BNERC0036	Bankan NE	396845	1175020	434	90	-55	130	**6.0**	**74.0**	**1.29**	**8.0**	**30.0**	**1.25**	
											42.0	**16.0**	**3.08**	**Includes 2m @ 10.11 g/t Au from 45m**
								96.0	10.0	0.46	97.0	2.0	1.06	
								113.0	2.0	0.35				
								126.0	3.0	0.44	128.0	1.0	0.73	
BNERC0037	Bankan NE	396894	1175021	435	90	-55	95	**1.0**	**31.0**	**0.93**	**6.0**	**15.0**	**1.59**	
											27.0	2.0	0.68	
								35.0	3.0	0.43	36.0	1.0	0.62	
								68.0	4.0	0.31				
BNERC0038	Bankan NE	396948	1175023	435	90	-55	60	1.0	11.0	0.77	4.0	8.0	0.94	
BNERC0039	Bankan NE	396996	1175024	433	90	-55	50	0.0	9.0	0.62	0.0	8.0	0.64	
								22.0	5.0	0.37	26.0	1.0	0.75	
								30.0	1.0	1.89	30.0	1.0	1.89	
BNERC0040	Bankan NE	396795	1174940	432	90	-55	140	21.0	6.0	0.50	21.0	2.0	0.74	
								47.0	**65.0**	**2.68**	**47.0**	**44.0**	**3.74**	**Includes 7m @ 9.79g/t Au from 58m, 1m @ 13.6g/t Au from 77m & 2m @ 8.23g/t Au from 89m**
											108.0	4.0	1.16	
								115.0	**16.0**	**0.63**	116.0	11.0	0.75	
BNERC0041	Bankan NE	396844	1174940	434	90	-55	105	**3.0**	**32.0**	**1.01**	**9.0**	**15.0**	**1.28**	
											27.0	4.0	2.22	
								46.0	**23.0**	**0.45**	51.0	1.0	1.56	
											55.0	1.0	1.55	
											64.0	2.0	0.75	
BNERC0042	Bankan NE	396894	1174940	439	90	-55	70	**6.0**	**13.0**	**0.80**	7.0	8.0	1.12	
								24.0	3.0	0.44	26.0	1.0	0.63	
BNERC0043	Bankan NE	396944	1174941	439	90	-55	50	0.0	9.0	0.36	4.0	1.0	0.69	
								28.0	6.0	0.48	30.0	2.0	0.94	

NoteS: (1) All RC holes contain some damp to wet samples, (2) all quoted downhole intercepts are interpreted to also be true widths except for holes BNERC0040-42, for which true widths are interpreted to be approximately 93% of the downhole intercepts, and for holes BNERC0038, 39 and 43 for which true widths cannot interpreted with complete confidence.

-END-

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.

For further information please contact:

Paul Roberts
Managing Director
Tel: +61 402 857 249
Email: paul.roberts@predictivediscovery.com

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:

- Substantial oxide gold zone emerging at NE Bankan Project [5 March 2021]
- Further depth extensions from drilling at both NE Bankan & Bankan Creek gold discoveries [25 February 2021]
- High grade drill results extend Bankan creek gold discovery to north [11 Feb 2021]
- Outstanding, wide gold intercept grows Bankan at depth [28 Jan 2021]
- 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]

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 drilling undertaken. A 25,000-meter drilling program is currently underway with the aim of delivering an initial resource in mid-2021.

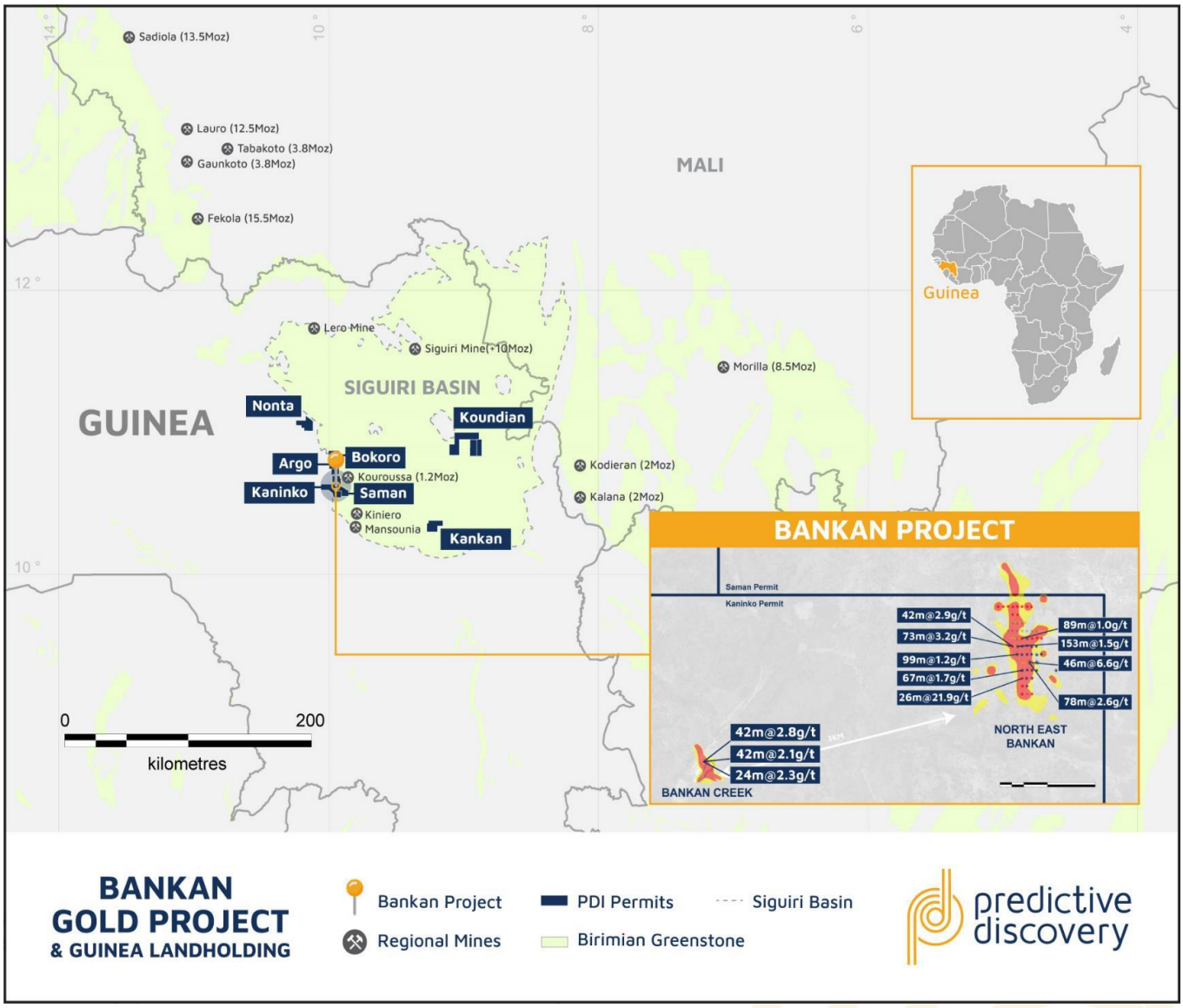

Figure 6 - Predictive Discovery's 100%-owned Guinea Portfolio of gold projects

TABLE 2 - JORC CODE – DRILLING

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 1.3km 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	See Tables 1 and 2 and the accompanying notes in these tables.

	• down hole length and interception depth • hole length • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	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, cross sections and a longitudinal projection are included in this release (Figures 1-6).
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Comprehensive reporting of the drill results is provided in Table 1.
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	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.

	areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	