

NE BANKAN CENTRAL GOLD ZONE EXTENDING TO SOUTH AT DEPTH WITH HIGHER GRADES

HIGHLIGHTS

- Results received from an additional 35 new drill holes (Diamond and Reverse Circulation) completed at the Company's Bankan Project, located in Guinea.
- New gold results indicate mineralisation may plunge towards the south at depth, forming a longer higher-grade, central zone than previously interpreted.
- Significant intercepts from NE Bankan include:
 - BNERD0010: **89m @ 1.3g/t** from 140m and, **7m @ 3.1g/t from 390m**
 - BNERD0014: **30m @ 2.8g/t** from 188m to EOH, including **2m @ 24.4g/t Au** from 188m
 - BNEDD0059: **47m @ 1.0g/t** from 12m (oxide gold intercept)
- Strong cash position of more than \$9 million at end of April, ensures the Company is well funded to continue its aggressive multi-rig drill program, aimed at delivering maiden JORC Resource in Q3 2021.
- 3 drill rigs turning at NE Bankan and Bankan Creek will continue to deliver strong and frequent newsflow as new results are received over the months ahead.

Managing Director Paul Roberts commented:

"We are excited that two new excellent gold intercepts, 240m apart at depth, in NE Bankan are indicating that the gold mineralisation may extend towards the south at depth and form a longer higher-grade, central zone than previously interpreted. This, in turn, is expanding the deposit's resource potential.

The oxide RC drilling program also continues to produce more shallow gold intercepts, which have the potential of contributing significantly towards low-cost gold production in the initial stages of a future open pit mining operation.

At present, three rigs are now diamond drilling the NE Bankan deposit at depth. Ongoing receipt of impressively thick and continuously gold-mineralised intercepts in the central higher-grade zone has encouraged us to drill deeper and for longer than originally planned. This additional drilling combined with the Bankan Creek infill drilling will be incorporated into the Maiden Resource Estimate due to be reported in the September quarter."

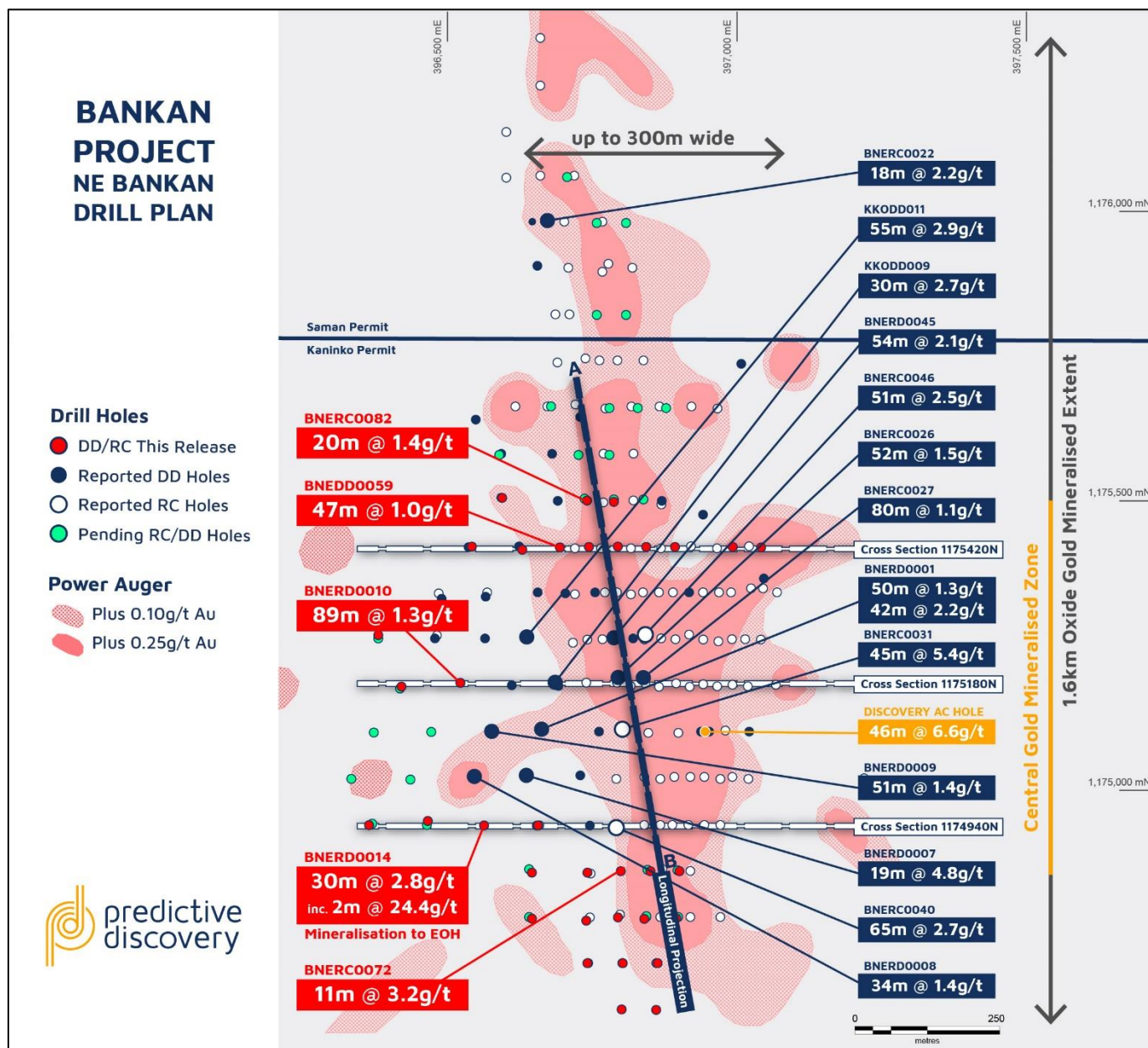


Figure 1 - NE Bankan drill plan with new DD/RC holes (red result labels) overlain on previous results and planned drilling

Predictive Discovery Limited (ASX: PDI, Predictive or the Company) is pleased to announce further results from the resource drilling program at the Company's Bankan Project, where the Company has made two significant gold discoveries within 18 months. The new results from the NE Bankan prospect are shown in Figures 1-5, with significant results listed in Table 1 and drill data collection information documented in Table 2.

Drill hole **BNERD0014**, drilled at the southern end of the central gold-mineralised zone, intersected **30m @ 2.8g/t** from 188m, including **2m @ 24.4g/t Au** from 188m, suggesting a southerly plunge

at depth with the hole ending in mineralisation (see Figure 5). Should this be the case, there is potential for increasing the tonnage and gold ounces to be delineated at depth.

Within the Central Gold Mineralised Zone (Figure 1), deeper drilling continues to intersect wide zones of consistent gold mineralisation with hole BNERD0010 intersecting **89m @ 1.3g/t** from 140m. Mineralisation remains open down dip with pre-collar RC drill holes completed to the west of both BNERD0014 & BNERD0010 in preparation for planned deeper diamond drilling.

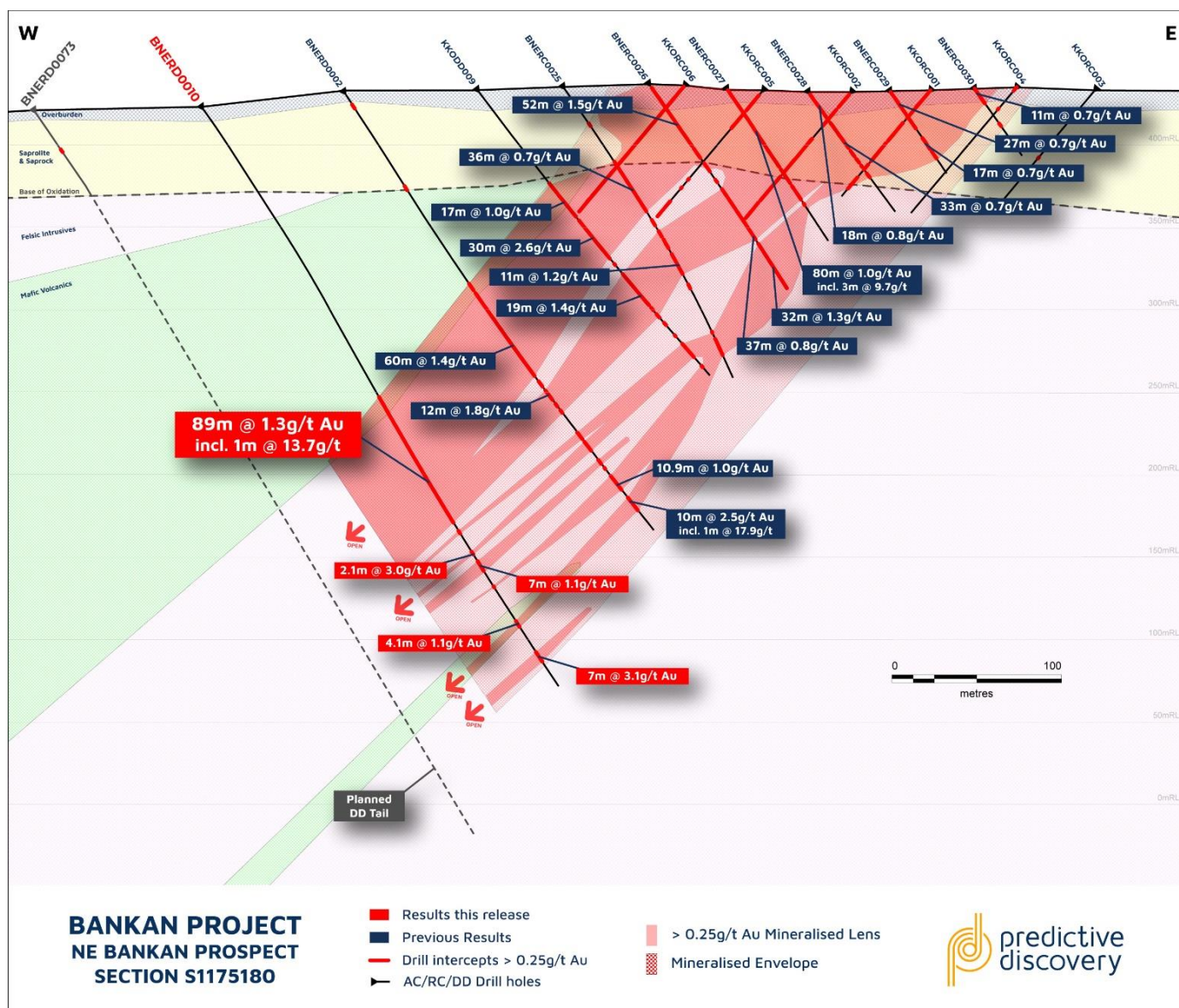


Figure 2 - NE Bankan Cross Section 1,175,180N showing new step out DD hole BNERD0010 (red labels) overlain on previous results (blue)

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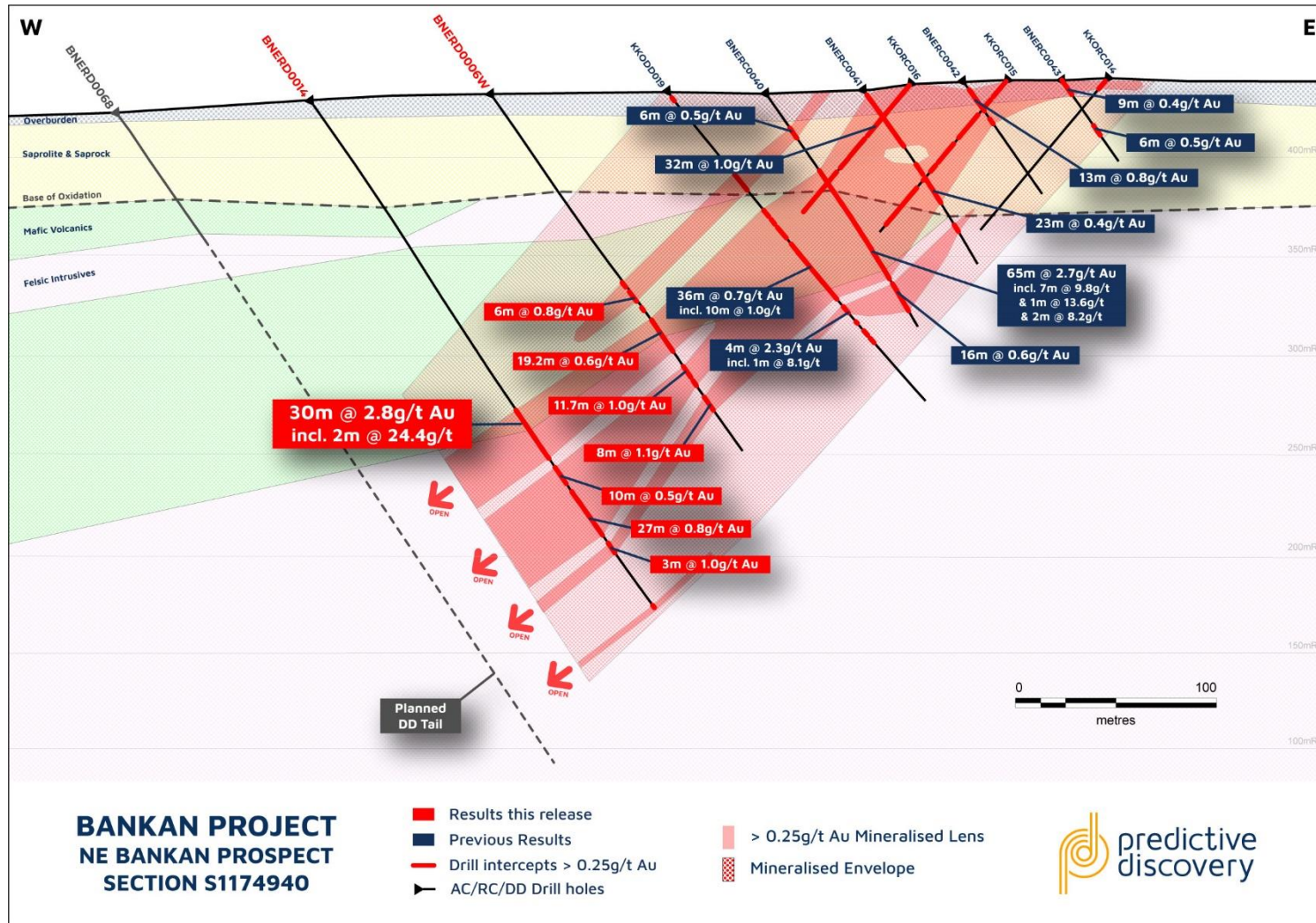


Figure 3 - NE Bankan Cross Section 1,174,940N showing new DD holes BNERD0014 and BNERD006W (red labels) overlain on previous results (blue)

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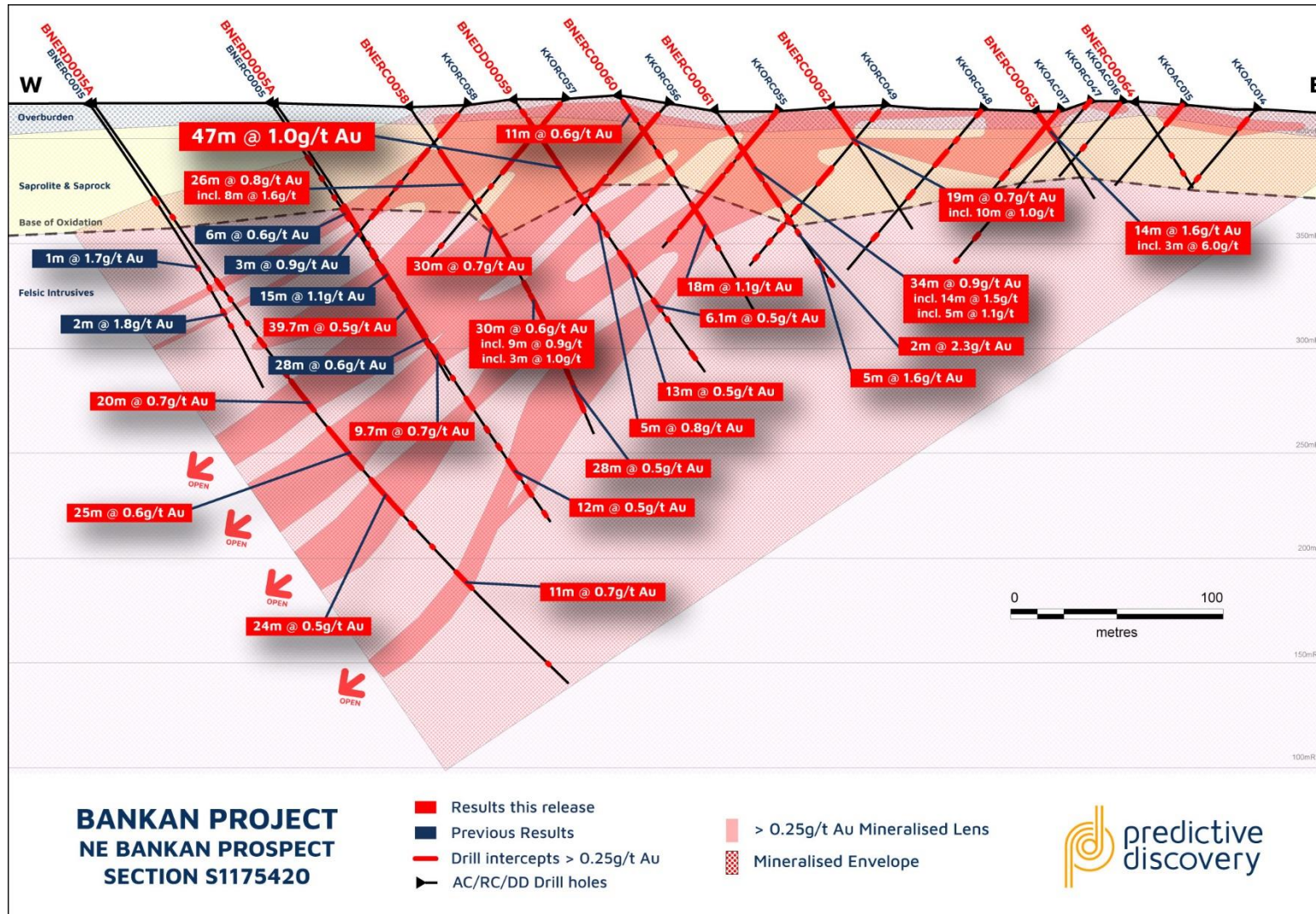


Figure 4 - NE Bankan Cross Section 1,175,420N showing new DD holes BNERD0015A, BNERD0005A, BNEDD0059 and oxide RC holes (red labels) overlain on previous results (blue)

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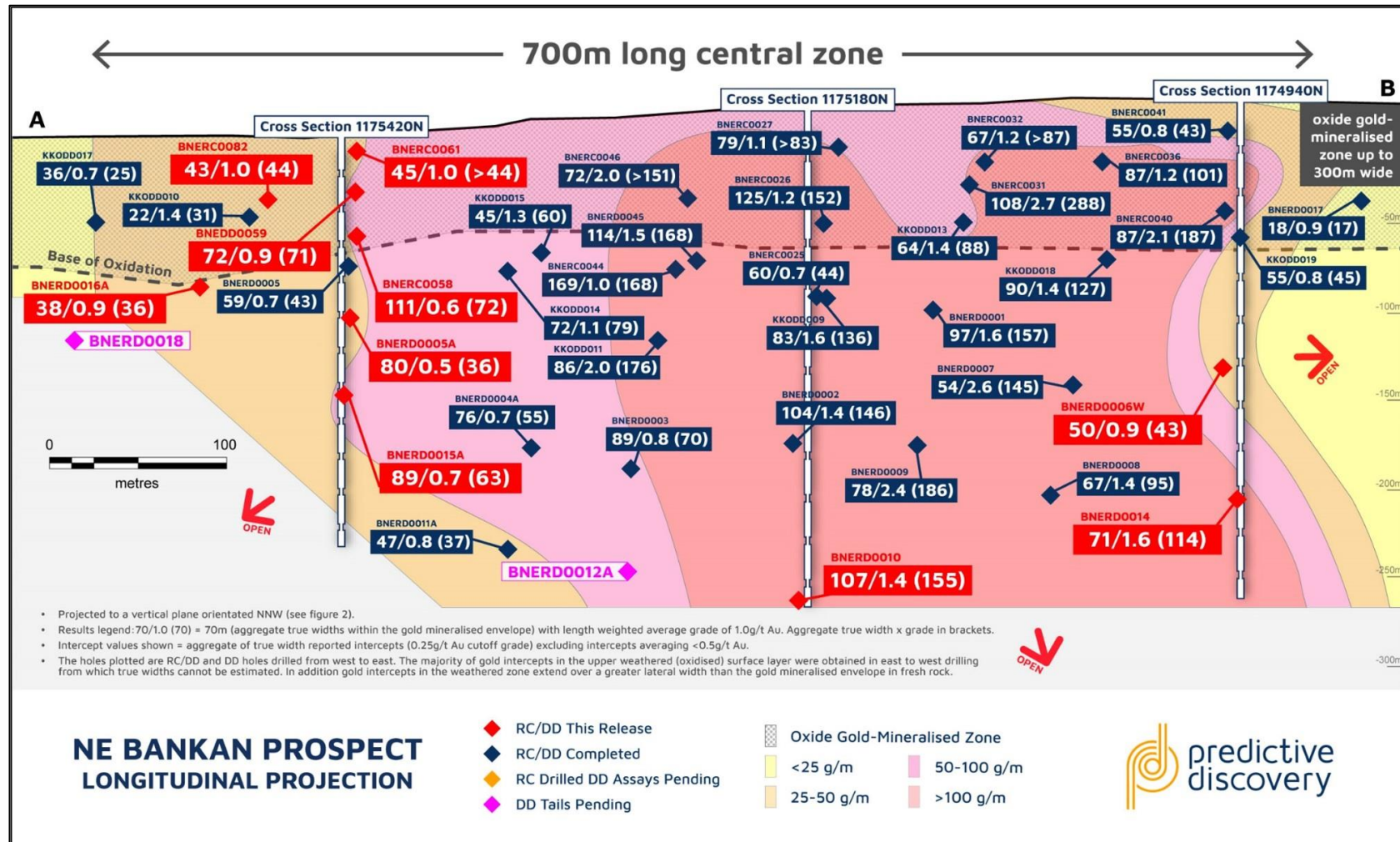


Figure 2 - NE Bankan Prospect Longitudinal Projection showing gold endowment with pierce points located at the mid-point of drill hole intervals and new DD/RC drill results (red labels)

ONGOING DRILLING PROGRAM

RC and diamond drilling continues with three rigs currently diamond drilling at NE Bankan to support the Maiden Resource Estimate, planned for Q3-2021.

Metallurgical test work is scheduled to begin this month.

Two power auger rigs are active on the Bankan Project with the focus of the current auger program to explore for gold mineralisation beneath significant artisanal workings on the Argo permit approximately 20km to the north of NE Bankan and also explore a number of high priority structural targets identified in from the recently completed aeromagnetic survey.

Managing Director Paul Roberts is currently on site in Guinea. Mr Roberts and Principal Geologist (West Africa), Aime Nganare, met with the Guinea Minister of Mines, His Excellency Mr Abdoulaye Magassouba, at his office in Conakry on 3 May (Figure 6). The Minister is taking a keen interest in the Company's progress on the Bankan Project.



Figure 6 – Meeting at Minister of Mines' office. From left to right: Paul Roberts, His Excellency, Mr Magassouba, Aimé Nganare and Predictive's Administration Manager, Madifing Keita.

-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.

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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.

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 358km² 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.

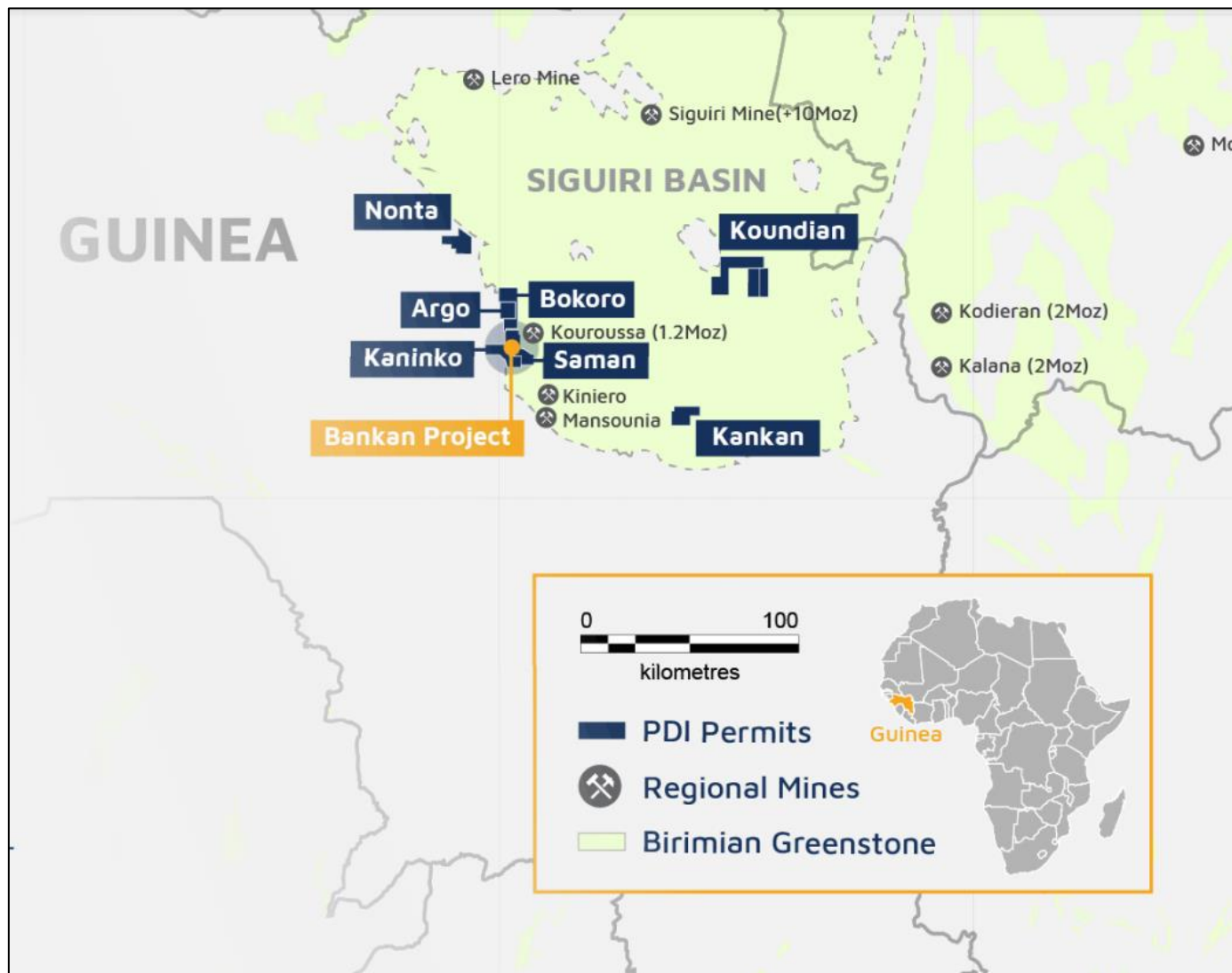


Figure 7 - Predictive Discovery's 100%-owned Guinea Portfolio of gold projects

TABLE 1 – BANKAN PROJECT DD/RC SIGNIFICANT DRILLING RESULTS

Hole No.	UTM 29N East	UTM 29N North	RL (GPS)	Hole azimuth	Hole dip	Hole depth	From	Interval (true width)	Au g/t (0.25g/t cut-off)	Comments
BNERD0005A	396631	1175414	417	90	-55	239.6	59	12 (11.6)	0.32	
							84	4 (3.9)	0.39	
							93	39.7 (38.5)	0.51	
							138	9.7 (9.4)	0.74	
							171	3 (2.9)	0.63	
							204	12 (11.6)	0.51	
							219	5 (4.8)	0.44	

							234	2 (1.9)	0.97	
BNERD0006W	396656	1174939	432	90	-55	220.5	116	3	1.22	
							122	6	0.77	
							132	2	1.04	
							140	19.16	0.62	
							168	11.71	1.05	
							187	8	1.07	
BNERD0010	396524	1175185	422	90	-55	415.2	207	89 (85.9)	1.32	
							302	2 (1.9)	1.24	
							317	2.05 (2.0)	3.03	
							324	7 (6.8)	1.13	
							367	4.1 (4.0)	1.11	
							390	7	3.12	Includes 2m @ 8.13g/t Au from 394m
BNERD0013A	396740	1174776	428	90	-55	221.7	32	2	1.59	
							37	13	0.86	
							63	8	0.45	
							74	5	0.35	
							119	4	0.50	
							135	5.5	0.34	
BNERD0014	396567	1174942	429	90	-55	310.3	188	29.68 (29.68)	2.77	Includes 24m @ 3.34g/t Au including 2m @ 24.4g/t Au from 188m
							223	10 (10)	0.52	
							238	27 (27)	0.75	
							273	3 (3)	1.03	
							309	1.32 (1.32)	2.49	Mineralised at end of hole
BNERD0015A	396544	1175423	417	90	-55	360	66	1 (1)	3.69	
							103	5 (4.9)	1.29	
							138	4 (3.9)	0.59	
							163	20 (19.6)	0.71	
							192	25 (24.04)	0.60	
							224	24 (23.5)	0.52	
							284	11 (10.8)	0.75	
							346	1 (1)	1.74	
BNERD0016A	396597	1175502	416	90	-55	233.6	9	1 (0.9)	5.00	
							30	9 (7.7)	1.05	
							130	29.76 (25.5)	0.83	
							168	10 (8.6)	0.30	
							194	5 (4.3)	0.59	
BNERD0017A	396742	1174855	432	90	-55	220.7	51	3	0.77	
							59	16	0.76	
							98	2	0.51	

							210	7	0.29	
BNERC0058	396695	1175420	415	90	-55	180	26	26 (25.5)	0.77	
							63	30 (29.4)	0.69	
							100	30 (29.4)	0.59	
							133	28 (27.4)	0.54	
BNEDD0059	396745	1175420	419	90	-55	150	12	47 (47)	1.04	
							70	5 (5)	0.83	
							89	13 (13)	0.51	
							117	6.1 (6.1)	0.54	
							128	1 (1)	2.31	
							148	3.5 (3.5)	0.41	
BNERC0060	396795	1175420	421	90	-55	127	4	11	0.57	
							19	17	0.38	
							42	4	0.39	
							63	18	1.08	
BNERC0061	396845	1175420	413	90	-55	100	9	4(3.7)	0.52	
							20	34 (31.7)	0.90	
							60	4 (3.7)	0.48	
							69	2 (1.9)	2.33	
							86	5 (4.3)	1.55	
							97	3 (2.8)	0.66	
BNERC0062	396895	1175420	415	90	-55	70	2	19	0.69	
BNERC0063	396995	1175420	413	90	-55	50	2	14	1.64	Incl. 1m @ 16.20g/t Au from 14m
BNERC0064	397045	1175420	416	90	-55	50	No Significant Results			
BNERC0065	396799	1174786	431	90	-55	90	0	15	0.43	Incl. 10-11m - no sample
							48	2	0.50	
							60	5	0.52	
							73	12	0.51	
							88	2	1.78	Mineralised at end of hole
BNERC0066	396847	1174780	431	90	-55	90	3	6	0.59	
BNERC0067	396382	1175267	413	90	-55	80	32	1	2.78	Pre-collar only
BNERC0068	396467	1174947	423	90	-55	80	35	1	1.08	Pre-collar only
BNERC0069	396647	1174858	426	90	-55	80	No Significant Results			Pre-collar only
BNERC0070	396645	1174779	421	90	-55	52	10	4	0.32	Pre-collar only
BNERC0071	396899	1174782	434	90	-55	90	3	7	0.54	
							58	4	0.64	
BNERC0072	396798	1174862	431	90	-55	90	3	11	3.19	Incl. 1m @28.0g/t Au from 10m
BNERC0073	396422	1175179	420	90	-55	56	No Significant Results			Pre-collar only
BNERC0074	396365	1174940	420	90	-55	80	No Significant Results			Pre-collar only
BNERC0075	396742	1174700	426	90	-55	100	63	3	0.63	
							81	3	0.60	
							87	6	0.30	
BNERC0076	396802	1174699	428	90	-55	100	7	11	0.41	

							64	1	1.35	
BNERC0077	396861	1174702	426	90	-55	100	No Significant Results			
BNERC0078	396849	1174860	433	90	-55	90	8	10	0.42	
							45	2	2.23	
							50	4	1.21	
							68	22	1.24	Mineralised at end of hole
BNERC0079	396803	1174621	419	90	-55	100	No Significant Results			
BNERC0080	396862	1174621	424	90	-55	100	No Significant Results			
BNERC0081	396902	1174861	436	90	-55	90	No Significant Results			
BNERC0082	396739	1175501	410	90	-55	90	11	20 (18.1)	1.38	
							35	26 (23.5)	0.76	
							88	2 (1.5)	0.83	Mineralised at end of hole
BNERC0083	396790	1175498	414	90	-55	90	6	8	1.14	
							18	3	1.10	
							24	3	0.44	
							42	20	0.44	
BNERC0084	396843	1175502	409	90	-55	60	4	12	0.40	
Note: Some RC holes contain a few damp to wet samples.										

TABLE 2 - JORC CODE – DRILLING

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Technique	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Samples assayed were cut drill core and reverse circulation (RC) drill chips.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Sampling was supervised by qualified geologists.</p> <p>Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised at the SGS laboratory in Bamako to produce a 50g fire assay charge.</p>

	types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	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 was being used for RC drilling using a 118mm diameter reverse circulation hammer but is now only drilling NQ diameter core. All core is orientated using Reflex digital system.
Drill Sample Recovery	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Drill core:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Significant sample bias is not expected with cut core.</p> <p>RC chips:</p> <p>Each 1 metre drill sample was weighed.</p> <p>Sample recoveries were in general high and no unusual measures were taken to maximise sample recovery.</p> <p>Significant sample bias is not expected with riffle splitting of RC chips.</p>
Logging	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	All drill samples were logged systematically for lithology, weathering, alteration, veining, structure and minor minerals. Minor minerals were estimated quantitatively. A core orientation device was employed enabling orientated structural measurements to be taken.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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, however a few samples are moist or wet. One field duplicate was taken and assayed every 45m. The sampling method is considered adequate for an RC drilling program of this type.</p>

Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Field duplicates, standards and blank samples were each submitted for every 15 samples on a rotating basis.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Duplicate and standards analyses were all returned were within acceptable limits of expected values.</p>
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data</p>	<p>At this stage, the intersections have not been verified independently.</p> <p>Some partial twin holes were drilled in the holes reported herein, specifically where initial RC precollars (BNERC****) were not able to be re-entered by the diamond rig resulting in a second hole being drilled within 5m and named BNERD****A. Both BNERC* and the completed BNERD*A holes therefore have the same hole number (eg. BNERC0005 and BNERD0005A). These holes are sufficiently close to a previously drilled holes to provide confirmation of the location of mineralisation. In addition, KKODD002 was drilled close to aircore hole KKOAC001 and demonstrated that similar, consistent gold mineralisation was present in the near surface.</p>
Location of Data points	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control</p>	<p>Drill hole collar locations were recorded at the completion of each hole by hand-held GPS.</p> <p>Positional data was recorded in projection WGS84 Zone 29N.</p> <p>Hole locations will be re-surveyed using a digital GPS system at completion of program.</p>
Data Spacing and Distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied</p>	<p>The diamond and RC drill holes were designed to explore the gold mineralised system in fresh rock. A series of 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.</p> <p>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</p>
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Sample Security	<p>The measures taken to ensure sample security</p>	<p>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.</p>

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 Bankan Gold Project comprises 4 exploration and reconnaissance permits, Kaninko (100%), Saman (100%), Bokoro (100%) and Argo JV (58%). Licences are held by Predictive subsidiaries in Guinea or in a joint venture structure.
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	See Table 1 and the accompanying notes in this table.
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 the 0.25g/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	True widths have been estimated for intercepts where mineralisation orientation is reasonably clear.

	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').	
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, cross sections and a longitudinal projection are included in this release (Figures 1-5).
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 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.