

Multiple new targets identified at Central Gawler Gold Project

Highlights

- **Coherent, anomalous gold-in-calcrete results returned from the Central Gawler Gold Project - minimal or zero historic drilling over new anomalies**
- **New targets identified along fertile Lake Labyrinth Shear Zone, including a large 6.5km x 800m coherent gold-in-calcrete anomaly at the Ealbara Prospect**
- **Indiana has broadened its active exploration footprint in the Gawler Craton**
- **Assays pending from drilling completed at Minos Prospect during April**

Indiana Resources Limited (**ASX: IDA**) ('**Indiana**' or the '**Company**') is pleased to announce the results of its auger calcrete geochemical sampling programme completed over prospective targets within Indiana's 100% owned 5,713 km² **Central Gawler Craton Gold Project** in South Australia.

The calcrete sampling programme has identified several new coherent gold-in-calcrete anomalies. Further sampling and drilling programmes are planned to test these geochemical anomalies as soon as statutory and heritage approvals are granted.

Company Comment

Indiana's Technical Director Felicity Repacholi-Muir said:

"We are highly encouraged by the coherent gold anomalism identified along the Lake Labyrinth Shear Zone at Ealbara and Partridge, with the shear hosting our broad, high-grade gold mineralisation at Minos. The strong gold anomaly returned at Earea Dam is of particular interest, and further highlights the underlying potential over this region. Our exploration team is reviewing the geochemical anomalism and is now planning the next stage of exploration to test for mineralisation in the bedrock."



Photo 1: Calcrete sampling within the Central Gawler Gold Project

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

439,610,821
Shares on Issue
A\$0.055
Share Price
24M
Market Cap

BOARD & MANAGEMENT

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Geochemical Programme

Calcrete sampling was completed during December 2021 at various locations across the Central Gawler Gold Project (Figure 1). The programme comprised a total of approximately 900 samples, collected locally on a range of different sample grids, ranging from 40m x 40m to 400m x 400m sample spacing and was the first regional exploration programme undertaken to assess multiple underexplored target areas within the Central Gawler Craton Gold Project.

The aim of the calcrete sampling was to identify additional drill targets along the prospective structures. Samples were analysed for gold and additional pathfinder elements to identify mineralisation and aid lithological mapping.

Auger sampling targeting calcareous soils (calcrete) has been successfully employed as one of the preferred geochemical sampling mediums for gold exploration within the Gawler Craton for the past three decades and has been credited with several significant gold discoveries over the past three decades.

The Challenger Gold Mine was discovered by Dominion Mining Ltd and Resolute Ltd (Gawler Joint Venture) as the result of a regional calcrete sampling programme in 1995. Calcrete sampling has been attributed to the discoveries of various other gold prospects, including Tunkillia in 1994 and Marmota Limited's (ASX:MEU) recent success at Aurora Tank.

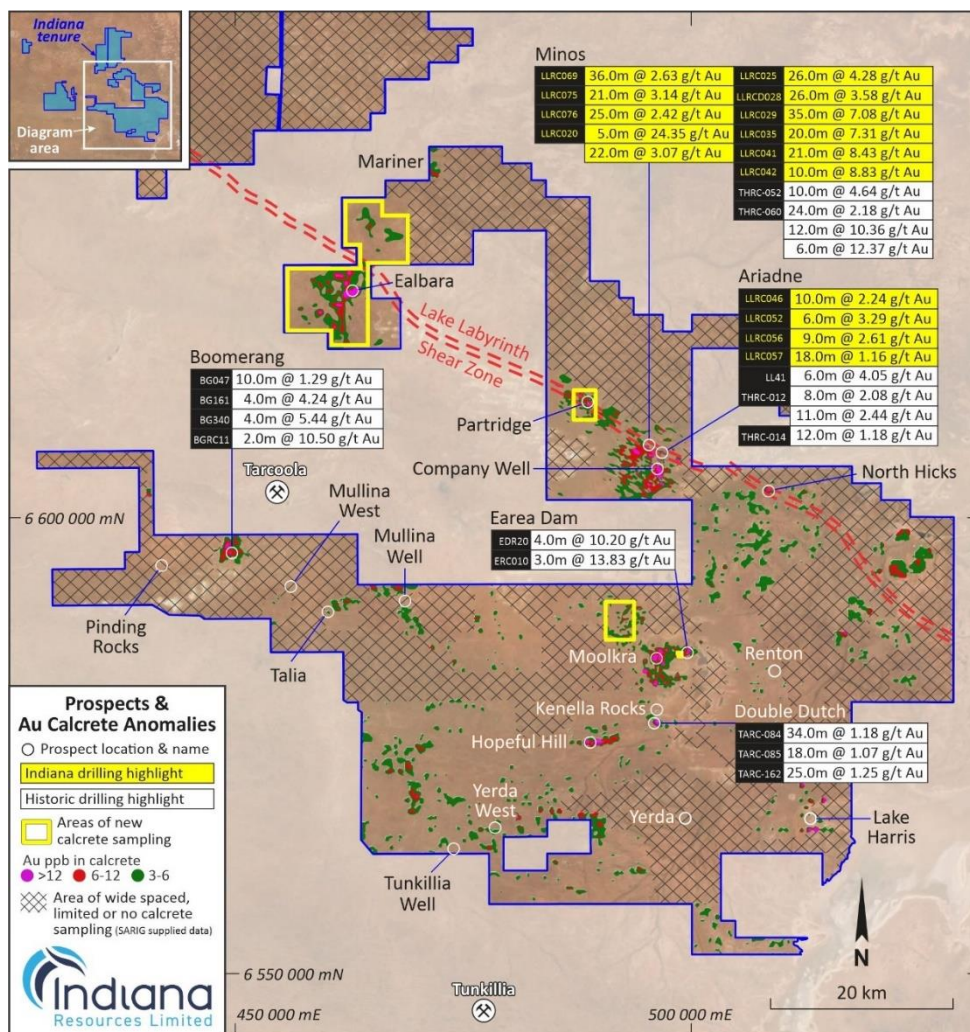


Figure 1: Yellow polygons show the calcrete sampling locations within Indiana's Central Gawler Gold Project



Completion of RC Drilling – Minos

Indiana completed RC drilling at the Minos Prospect during April 2022. A total of fourteen drillholes were completed for 1,868 metres. The drilling focused on tightening the existing drill density within the central portion of known mineralisation, increasing the confidence levels to enable Indiana to deliver a maiden Resource (Figure 2).

Drilling to date has outlined a 600-metre strike extent of shallow, near-surface mineralisation. Previous significant results from Minos include:

- 38m @ 6.54 g/t Au from 29m in Hole LLRC029 including 16m @ 13.12 g/t Au from 37m
- 21m @ 8.43 g/t Au from 176m in Hole LLRC041 including 1m @ 159 g/t Au from 185m
- 23m @ 6.44 g/t Au from 186m in Hole LLRC035 including 1m @ 118 g/t Au from 198m
- 26m @ 4.28 g/t Au from 68m in Hole LLRC025 including 3m @ 20.21 g/t Au from 82m
- 36m @ 2.63 g/t Au from 124m in Hole LLRC069 including 1m @ 12.60 g/t Au from 151m and 1m @ 12.50 g/t Au from 159m
- 26m @ 3.58 g/t Au from 76m in Hole LLRCD028 including 2m @ 18.9 g/t Au from 92m
- 10m @ 8.83 g/t Au from 39m in Hole LLRC042 including 3m @ 26.03 g/t Au from 40m

The alteration observed in the April drillholes was consistent with planned intersections. Results are anticipated to be received later this quarter.

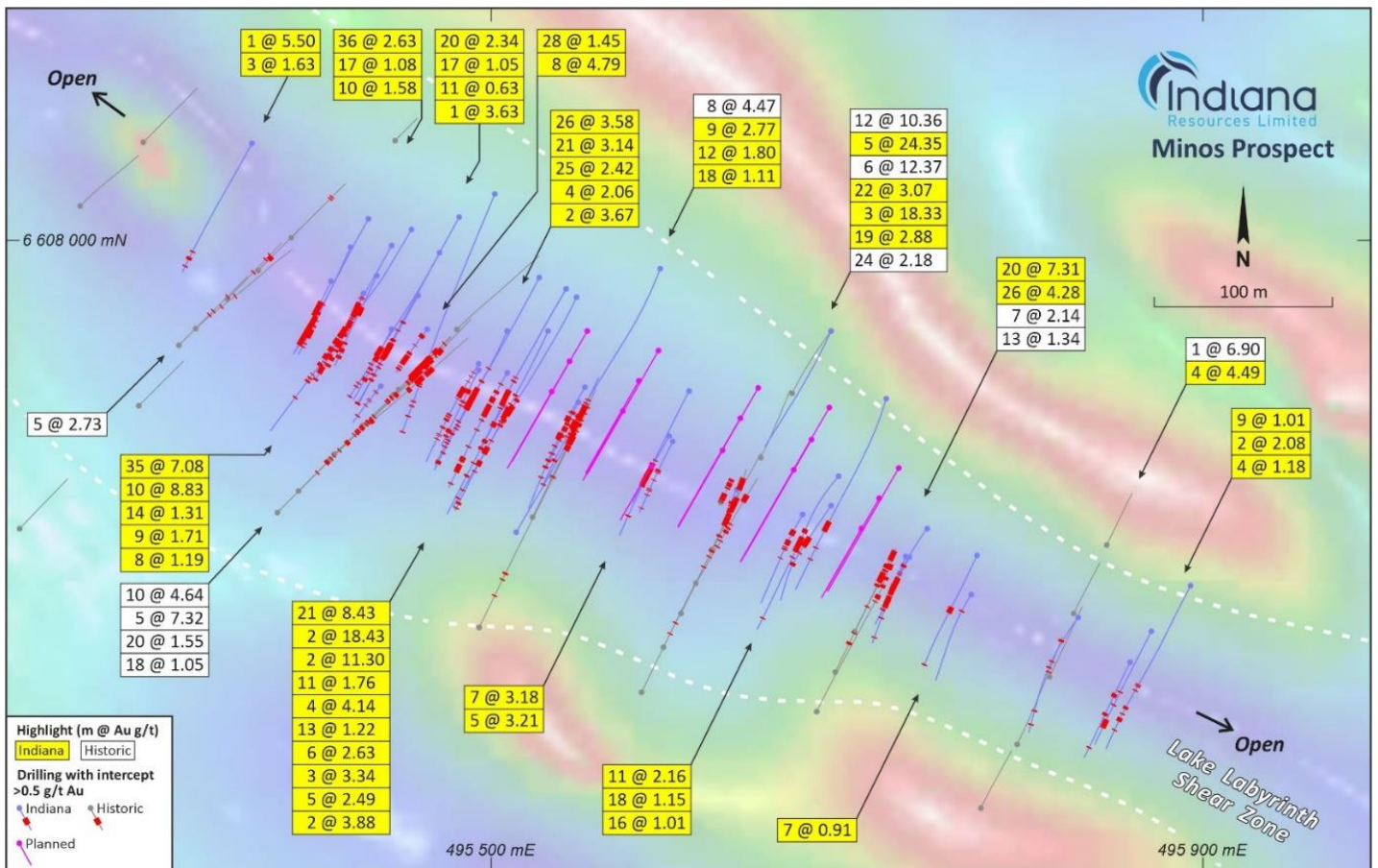


Figure 2: Minos Prospect – April drillholes shown in pink



Geochemical Programme Results

Partridge Prospect

The Partridge Prospect is located 8km northwest of the Minos Prospect along the Lake Labyrinth Shear Zone (LLSZ). The LLSZ is a major regional structure, interpreted to be a 60km long WNW- ESE trending structure that is 50 to 100 metres wide. Indiana believes that the LLSZ has acted as a pathway for ore forming fluids that produced the mineralisation at Minos and Ariadne. Minos has been the focus for drilling for Indiana since acquiring the project.

Field reconnaissance at Partridge noted quartz float similar to that observed at Minos.

The 200m x 200m sampling at Partridge outlined a high order 1,200m x 400m gold-in-calcrete anomaly (max 37ppb Au) with good strike continuity. The anomaly is striking northwest-southeast, parallel to the LLSZ. Detailed mapping and infill auger soil lines will be undertaken to better define the anomaly boundaries prior to planning drill activities.

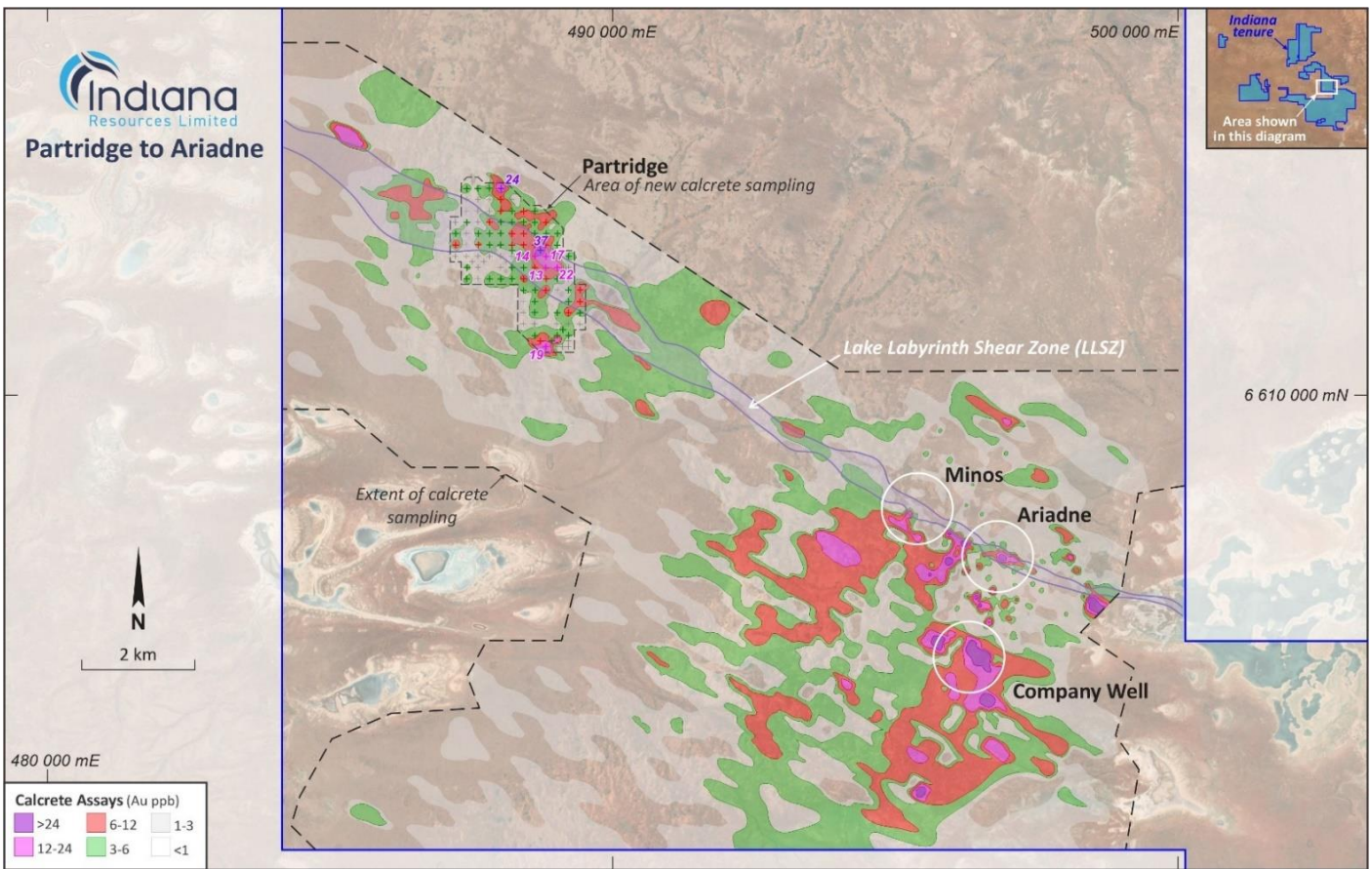


Figure 3: Gold-in-calcrete anomaly at the Partridge Prospect, along the Lake Labyrinth Shear Zone



Ealbara Prospect

The Ealbara Prospect lies along the LLSZ near a major inflection zone. It is an area of complex geology with prominent quartz outcrops and the limited previous calcrete sampling defined a discrete gold-in-calcrete anomaly. There has been no drilling completed to date.

The sampling was completed on a 400m x 400m grid and has outlined a high-order 6.5km x 800m gold-in-calcrete anomaly (max 69ppb Au).

The gold-in-calcrete anomaly returned coincides with a north-northeast trend clearly visible in magnetic imagery. Detailed mapping and infill auger lines will be undertaken to better constrain the large anomaly boundaries prior to planning drill activities.

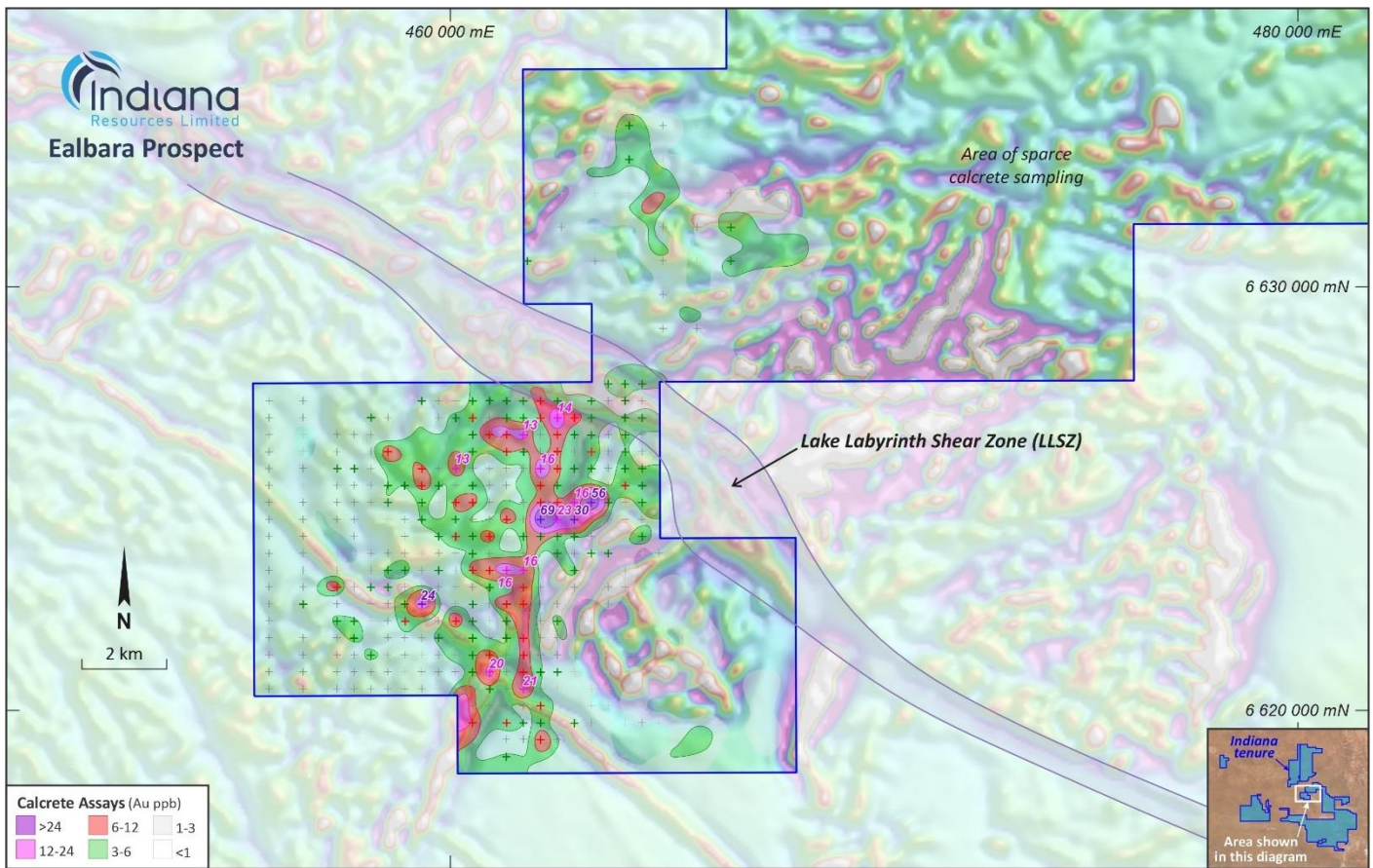


Figure 4: Gold-in-calcrete anomaly at the Ealbara Prospect over magnetic imagery

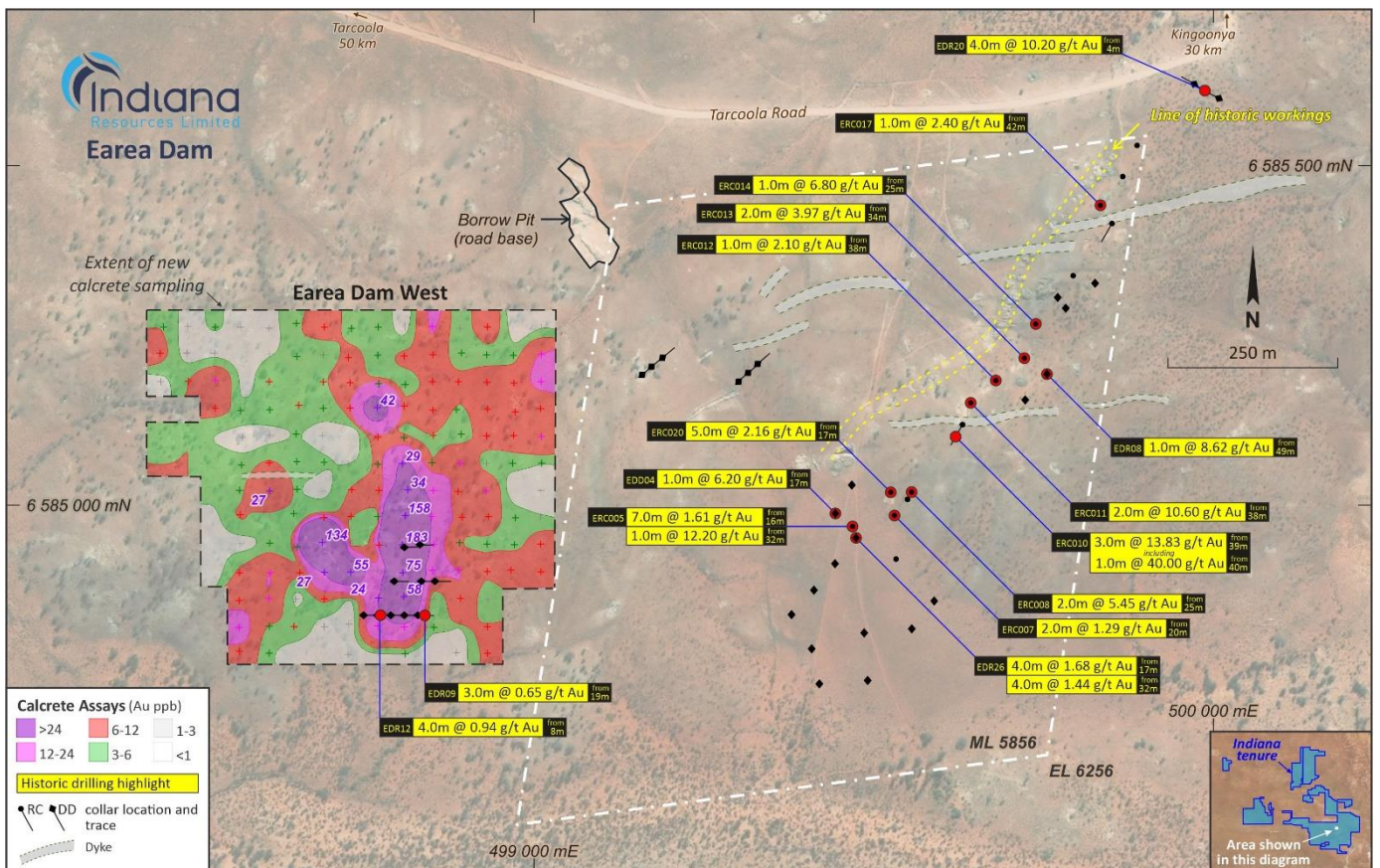
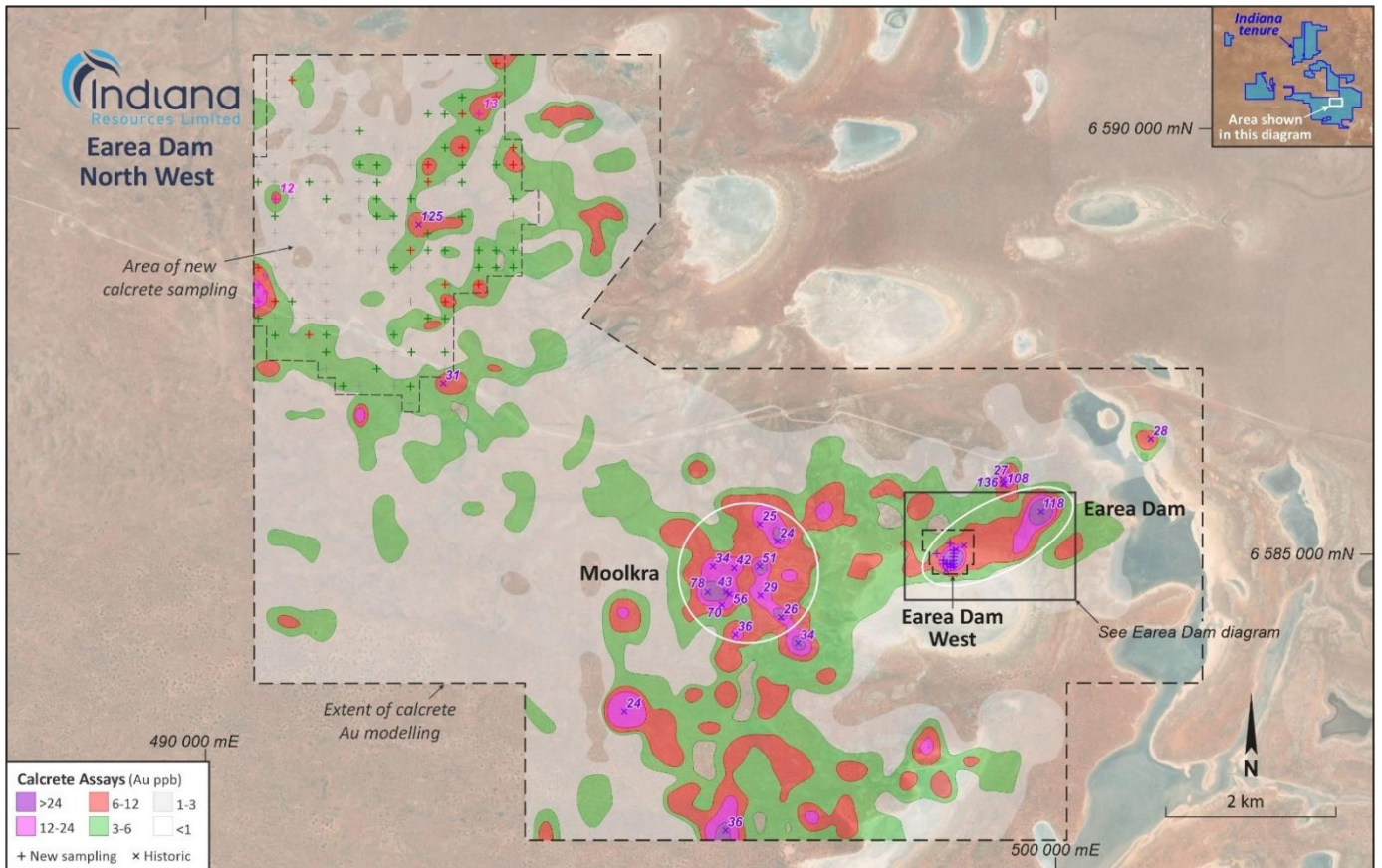
Earea Dam Prospect

Indiana completed sampling at two areas circa the historic Earea Dam gold mine. It was a high-grade mine (c1899-1940s) producing approximately 2,000 ounces at an average grade of approximately 35 grams per tonne gold from 1,870 tonnes of ore.

Sampling was completed on a 40m x 40m grid, designed to follow-up previous spotty anomalies. Indiana's sampling defined a 300m x 200m coherent north-south gold-in-calcrete anomaly (max 183ppb Au).

Detailed mapping will be undertaken to better constrain the anomaly boundaries prior to planning drill activities.





Figures 5 & 6: Gold-in-calcrete anomaly at the Earea Dam Prospect



Next Steps

Due to extensive cover, the Central Gawler Gold Project has experienced limited previous exploration, despite being located proximal to significant gold discoveries. The encouraging gold geochemical anomalies enhance the exploration potential of the Project and require further detailed evaluation to determine their significance and the next stage of exploration. The multi-element data will be reviewed by a consultant geochemist to assist with further interpretation and analysis of all results.

Additional areas within the Project may be also targeted for future geochemical sampling to improve, extend the surface geochemical coverage and to systematically explore the extensive tenement portfolio.

Indiana looks forward to advising the market when results are received from the drilling at Minos.

Technical information included in this announcement has previously been provided to the market in releases dated:

4th August 2020	Indiana to Acquire South Australia Gold Projects
28th September 2020	IDA Completes Acquisition of South Australian Gold Projects
27th January 2021	Completion of Drilling at Central Gawler Craton Gold Project
9th February 2021	Significant Au Results – Minos Diamond Hole
22nd February 2021	Exceptional High-Grade Gold Results at Minos Prospect
3rd March 2021	High Grade Gold Results Continue at Minos
23rd March 2021	Exploration Update
19th April 2021	Commencement of RC Drilling at Minos, Central Gawler Craton
3rd May 2021	Completion of Drilling at Central Gawler Craton Gold Project
24th June 2021	Exploration Update – Central Gawler Craton Gold Project
13th July 2021	Stunning High-Grade Gold Results Continue at Minos Prospect
12th August 2021	Aircore Drilling & Exploration Update
7th October 2021	Exploration Update
3rd November 2021	Further Diamond Assays Received from Minos
21st December 2021	Drilling Extends Mineralization at LLSZ
11th January 2022	Wide Gold Intersections Extend Minos Strike
23rd February 2022	Strong Gold Results Continue at Minos Prospect
15th March 2022	Minos Continues to Deliver Strong, Coherent Gold Zones
19th April 2022	Next Phase of Drilling Underway at Minos Gold Prospect

Ends

This announcement is authorised for release to the market by the Technical Director of Indiana Resources Limited with the authority from the Board of Directors.

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Background

Indiana's 100% owned exploration portfolio in the Central Gawler Craton of South Australia comprises 5,713 km². Indiana acquired the ground in late 2020 and commenced exploration activity in early 2021. The Central Gawler Craton has outstanding potential for the discovery of significant gold deposits, as indicated by the Tunkillia Gold Project (965,000 ounce gold resource), which adjoins the southern edge of the Company's tenements and the historical mining centre of Tarcoola, which adjoins the northern edge of the tenements, where historic production and current resources total approximately 93,000 ounces. Both Tarcoola and Tunkillia are now owned by Barton Gold Pty Ltd. In addition, Barton Gold also owns the Challenger Gold deposit, located 150 km northwest of the tenement package which historically produced more than 1 million ounces.

The focus to date has been on the Minos Prospect. The Minos prospect is located within the Lake Labyrinth Shear Zone (LLSZ) and is interpreted to be a 30km long WNW- ESE trending regional structure that is at least 50 to 100 metres wide. The Minos and Ariadne prospects are located within the central part of the structure whilst the Partridge and North Hicks prospects are located at the WNW and ESE extensions respectively (Figure 5). There is no outcrop or workings at Minos and the entire area is covered by at least 1 to 2 metres of soil and calcrete. The only surface expression of mineralisation within the main LLSZ near Minos is at Ariadne.

The LLSZ is a major regional structure and the Company believes that it has acted as a pathway for ore forming fluids that produced the mineralisation at Minos and Ariadne. Indiana believes that the LLSZ may potentially host further zones of gold mineralisation and will be a major focus of future exploration. There remains a number of other high potential targets within the tenement portfolio and the Company is working through land access requirements in order to expand its exploration footprint in this exciting region.

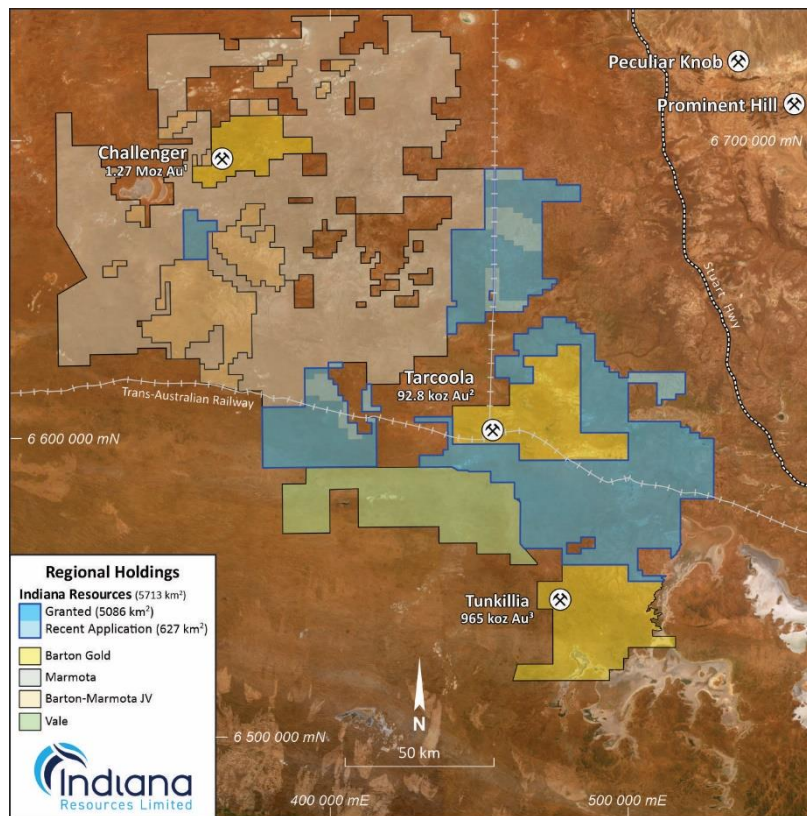


Figure 7: Indiana's ground position in the Central Gawler Craton



Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Ms Felicity Repacholi-Muir, a Competent Person who is a Director of the Company. Ms Repacholi-Muir is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Ms Repacholi-Muir consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results information included in this report from previous Company announcements, including Exploration Results extracted from the Company's subsequent ASX announcements of 4th August 2020, 18th January 2021, 9th February 2021, 22nd February 2021, 3rd March 2021, 13th July 2021, 7th October 2021, 3rd November 2021, 21st December 2021, 11th January 2022, 23rd February 2022 and 15th March 2022.

Forward Looking Statements

Indiana Resources Limited has prepared this announcement based on information available to it. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of Indiana Resources Limited, its directors, employees or agents, advisers, nor any other person accepts any liability, including, without limitation, any liability arising from fault or negligence on the part of any of them or any other person, for any loss arising from the use of this announcement or its contents or otherwise arising in connection with it.

This announcement is not an offer, invitation, solicitation or other recommendation with respect to the subscription for, purchase or sale of any security, and neither this announcement nor anything in it shall form the basis of any contract or commitment whatsoever. This announcement may contain forward looking statements that are subject to risk factors associated with exploration, mining and production businesses. It is believed that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable but they may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions which could cause actual results or trends to differ materially, including but not limited to price fluctuations, actual demand, currency fluctuations, drilling and production results, reserve estimations, loss of market, industry competition, environmental risks, physical risks, legislative, fiscal and regulatory changes, economic and financial market conditions in various countries and regions, political risks, project delay or advancement, approvals and cost estimate.



ANNEXURE 1:

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with JORC Code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of the Exploration Results at the Central Gawler Craton Project.

SECTION 1: Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 down hole 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. 	<p>Calcrete samples were collected by contractors on a pre-planned grid pattern of varying dimensions depending on target and previous coverage. The grids were oriented on an east-west / north-south direction.</p> <p>Calcrete samples were obtained from varying depths ranging from 50mm to 1000mm.</p> <p>Samples were sieved, with calcrete (nodular or massive) taken for analysis.</p> <p>Samples analysed for Au by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide using laboratory method Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICPMS), Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES) and Aqua Regia (AR) for gold analysis.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	Handheld auger sampling was completed.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Samples were hand sieved, with calcrete (only nodular or massive) taken for analysis.</p> <p>Samples obtained were ~ 1kg in weight, which is considered to be representative for this sampling medium.</p> <p>There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically 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, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	The calcrete type, sample depth, level of HCl reaction, terrain, regolith were recorded at each site.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>No sub-sampling was undertaken during the calcrete sampling program.</p> <p>Calcrete samples were sieved to -2mm in the field and sent to the laboratory for further sieving down to - 80mesh.</p> <p>The sample sizes are appropriate for the first pass nature of the exploration.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, calibration 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. 	<p>Calcrete samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas (Adelaide)</p> <p>Multi-element analysis including gold was completed using 10g aqua regia. This is a partial digest though is extremely efficient for extraction of Gold.</p> <p>Au, Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Cd, Co, Cu, Mo, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rb, Sb, Sn, Sr, Th, Te, U, W, Zn, Zr determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICPMS). Ca, Fe, Mg, Mn, Ni, Sc, S, V determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES). Easily digested elements show good recoveries however others (particularly the refractory oxides and silicates) are poorly extracted</p> <p>No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in the reported results.</p> <p>No standards, blanks or duplicates were completed by Indiana with all QAQC samples submitted by Bureau Veritas including Standards inserted every 25th sample and blanks inserted every 50th sample.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative Company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<p>Company personnel have visited each field anomaly.</p> <p>No drilling was completed as part of this work program, hence the twinning of holes was not completed.</p> <p>Primary data entered to digital, validated, and verified offsite. Data stored physically and digitally under company protocols.</p> <p>There has been no adjustment to assay data.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Sample locations were picked up using handheld GPS with accuracy of ±3m.</p> <p>The grid system for the Central Gawler Gold Project is GDA94 /MGA Zone 53.</p> <p>Prospect RL control from DGPS data (estimated accuracy ± 0.2m) and GPS (estimated accuracy +3m). Regional RL control from either: available DTM from airborne surveys or estimation of local RL from local topographic data.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Samples were collected on various spacings (40m x 40m to 400m x 400m).</p> <p>Sample spacing and results are insufficient to establish geological or grade continuity for resource estimate purposes.</p> <p>No sample compositing has been applied.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the grid sampling orientation.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>Sample chain of custody is managed by Indiana. Samples for the Central Gawler Gold Project are stored on site and delivered to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Adelaide by an Indiana contractor.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>No audits or reviews have been noted to date.</p>



SECTION 2: Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The Central Gawler Gold Project is located in the Gawler Craton, South Australia. The Project is approximately 650 kilometres north-west of Adelaide. Access to the tenements is via unsealed road near Kingoonya, west of Glendambo, on the Stuart Highway.</p> <p>The tenements are in good standing.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Previous exploration over the area to be acquired has been carried out by many companies over several decades for a range of commodities. Companies and the work completed includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endeavour Resources – gold – RC and DD drilling MIM – gold and base metals - surface geochemistry, airborne and surface based geophysical surveys and AC and RC drilling Grenfell Resources – gold – AC, RC and DD drilling Range River Gold – gold – surface geochemistry and RC drilling Minotaur Exploration – IOCG, gold – gravity, AC and RC drilling CSR – gold – RAB drilling Kennecott – nickel - auger drilling Mithril – nickel – ground geophysics, AC and RC drilling PIMA Mining – gold – surface geochemistry, RAB drilling Santos – gold, tin – RAB and DD drilling Tarcoola Gold – gold – RAB drilling Aberfoyle/Afmeco – uranium, base metals – AC and rotary mud drilling SADME/PIRSA – regional drill traverses – AC, RC and DD drilling
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The gold mineralisation intersected in drilling to date within the Lake Labyrinth Shear Zone (LLSZ), including the Minos and Ariadne Prospects is concentrated within an intense alteration system (primarily sericite, chlorite, pyrite) of up to 100 metres wide. The majority of the LLSZ is under a thin (2 to 20 metre) veneer of transported cover rendering conventional surface geochemical exploration largely ineffective over the majority of the shear zone.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: 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. 	<p>No drilling was conducted. Sample locations are shown on figures within the Announcement.</p> <p>All relevant information has been included.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Not applicable, no drilling has been conducted.</p> <p>No metal equivalents have been reported.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	Not applicable, no drilling has been conducted.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	Refer to figures and tables in body of text.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	All significant and relevant intercepts have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	All relevant exploration data is shown in figures and in text.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	A discussion of further exploration work is outlined in the body of the text. Additional exploration work is planned. All relevant diagrams and inferences have been illustrated in this report.

