ASX Announcement
30 October 2026

Gawler Craton Project, South Australia

RC Drilling at Company Well Intersects a Significant Zone of Gold Mineralisation

Step-out drilling returns 18m @ 1.22 g/t gold down dip of CWAC034

Highlights

- Assay results received from Company Well confirm a significant zone of gold mineralisation intersected in step-out hole CWRC001, including:
  - **18m @ 1.22g/t Au** and 11.11g/t Ag from 54m, including
    - **1m @ 5.20g/t Au** from 59m
    - **2m @ 3.59g/t Au** from 70m
- CWRC001 is located approximately 40m down dip of Aircore hole CWAC034[1], which returned **19 m @ 1.22 g/t Au** from 9m, including 4m @ 3.27 g/t Au from 9m.
- Gold mineralisation is hosted in sericite-pyrite-rich alteration and quartz veining that crosscuts host lithologies.
- Follow-up step-out hole CWRC002, drilled approximately 75m down dip, returned **3m @ 0.47g/t Au** from 170m, suggesting that mineralisation maybe narrowing at depth.
- Step-out hole CWRC006 intersected a narrower zone of **5m @ 1.25 g/t Au and 0.7 g/t Ag** from 20m, highlighting variability in gold mineralisation across the drilled area.

Indiana Resources Limited (ASX: IDA) ("Indiana" or the "Company") is pleased to report the results from its reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Company Well prospect within the Company's 100% owned ~5,000 km^2 Gawler Craton Project in South Australia.

Commenting on the results, Indiana's Managing Director, Matthew Bowles said:

"The Company Well RC program is providing valuable information on the geometry and distribution of gold mineralisation beneath the encouraging results returned from our 2025 Aircore drilling.

"The significant gold intercept in CWRC001 confirms mineralisation at depth and provides an important geological constraint for our ongoing assessment of the prospect. While initial follow-up drilling has returned more limited results, the results will help us refine our understanding of the system and determine the most prospective areas for further investigation."

1 Aircore intercept CWAC034, previously reported in ASX release 10 February 2026 has been updated following receipt of a previously missed sample. Refer to Table 3 for further information.

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Step-out RC Drilling at Company Well

The drilling program completed at the Company Well prospect in September 2026 comprised a total of eight (8) holes for 1,386m, with an additional two holes for a total of 378m drilled at Minos (**Figure 1**). The drill program at Company Well was designed to follow up encouraging gold mineralisation identified during the Company's 2025 Aircore drilling program and to assess the potential for mineralisation to continue at depth and along strike.

Assay results include a significant intercept of **18m @ 1.22 g/t Au from 54m, including 1m @ 5.2 g/t Au from 59m and 2m @ 3.59 g/t Au from 70m** from drill hole CWRC001 (**Figure 3**).

The CWRC001 intersection confirms gold mineralisation at depth beneath Aircore hole CWAC034, which returned 19 m @ 1.22 g/t Au from 9 m, including 4 m @ 3.27 g/t Au from 9 m. The CWAC034 intercept has been updated from previous releases following receipt of a previously missed sample from 9–10 m in the 2025 Aircore program (refer to **Table 3**).

Mineralisation is associated with sericite-pyrite-rich alteration and quartz veining that crosscuts the host lithologies, indicating that the mineralising system is not restricted to a single lithological unit (**Figure 2**).

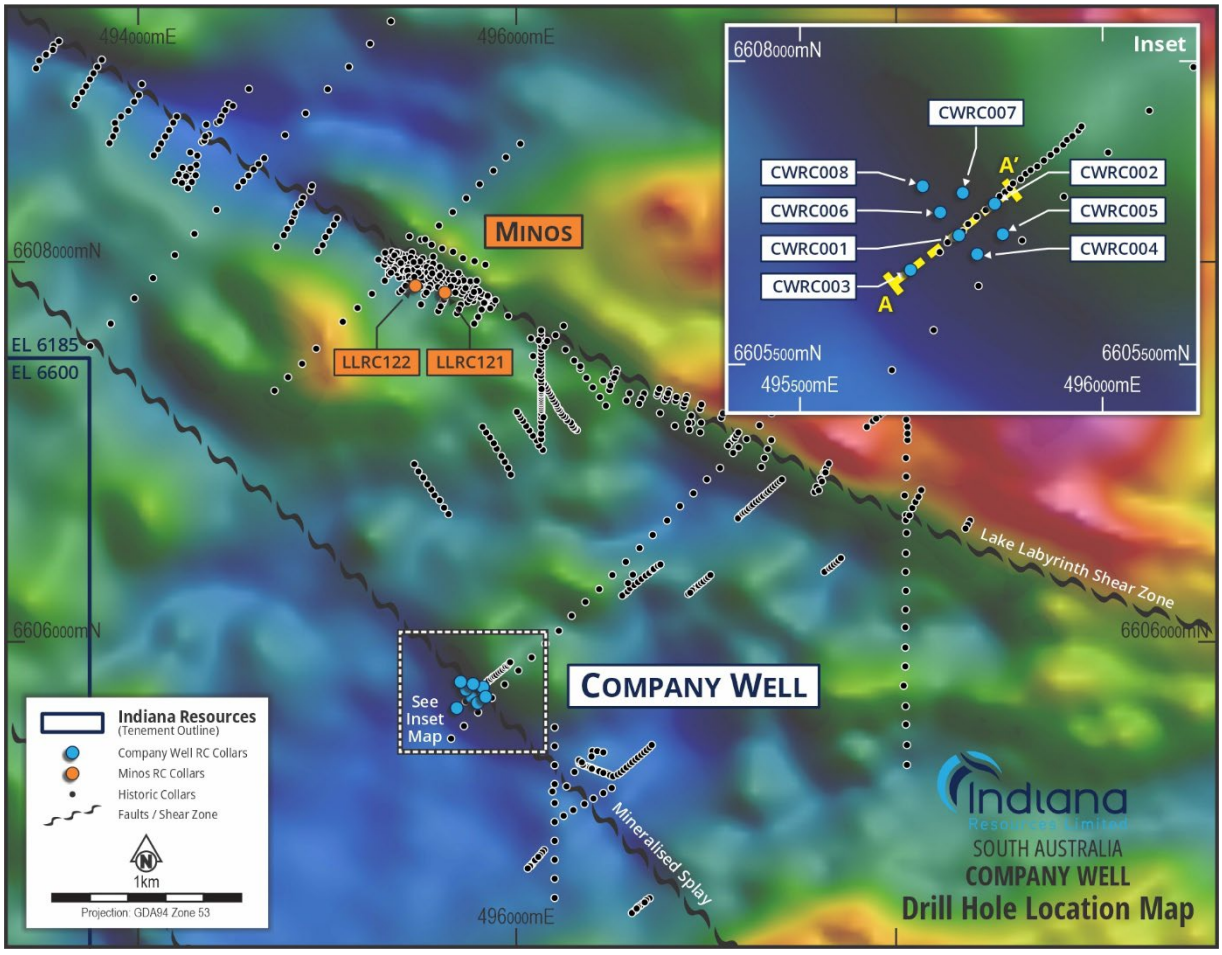


Figure 1: Plan view of CWRC drilling and Minos Drill holes. Note inset of Company Well drilling.

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Follow-up step-out hole CWRC002, drilled approximately 75 m down dip, returned 3 m @ 0.47 g/t Au from 170 m, suggesting that mineralisation may be less continuous at depth. Further geological interpretation is required to assess the geometry and continuity of the mineralised zone.

Two holes, CWRC004 and CWRC005, drilled approximately 50m to the southwest, did not intersect significant gold mineralisation. Drill holes CWRC006 and CWRC007 were drilled 50m to the northwest with CWRC006 intersecting multiple narrow zones of mineralisation with the best result being **5m @ 1.25 g/t Au and 0.7 g/t Ag from 20m**.

CWRC008 was drilled 100m northwest of CWRC001 along strike of the prospective structure with no mineralisation intersected. The results highlight variability in the distribution of gold mineralisation across the drilled area. Further interpretation is required to assess the controls on mineralisation and its potential extent.

Refer to **Figure 1** and **Figure 3** and Tables 1-3 for further details

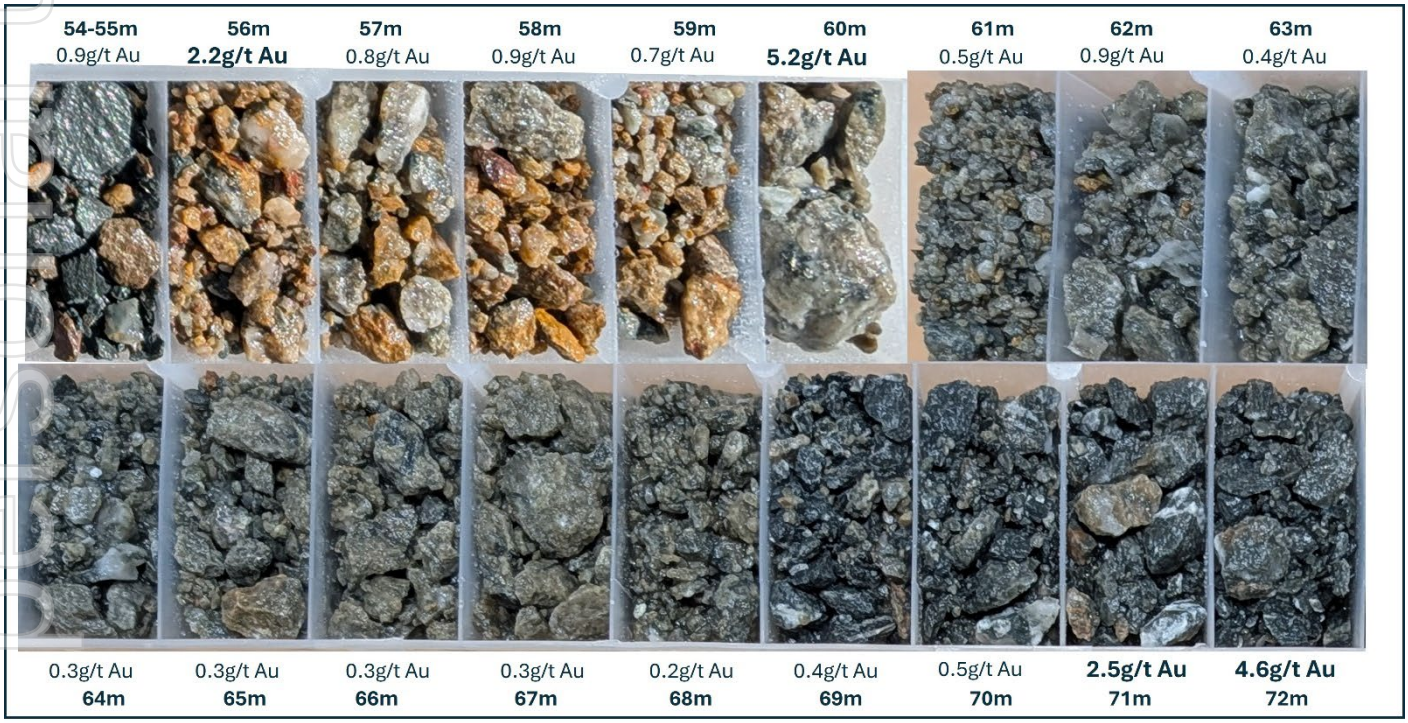


Figure 2: Chip tray of CWRC001 intercept: 18m @ 1.22 g/t Au from 54m.

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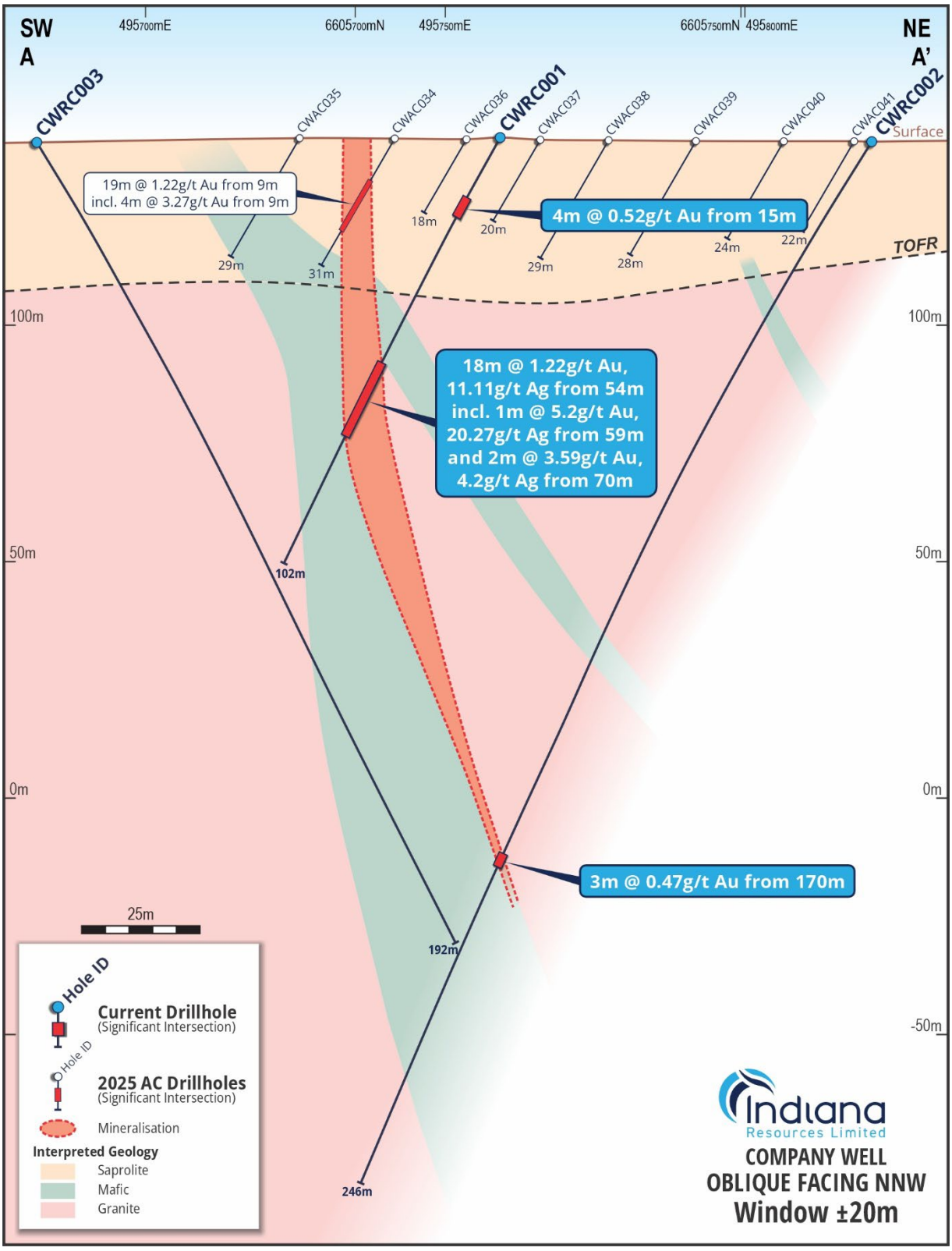


Figure 3: Company Well Section showing CWAC034 and new holes CWRC001 to CWRC003.

Minos RC Drilling

Two RC holes, LLRC121 and LLRC122, were completed at Minos to obtain material for metallurgical test work while also testing the current geological model. Assay results for both Minos holes will be reported when received.

Upcoming News & Planned Activities

Further exploration activities planned at the wider Gawler Craton Project and expected news flow are summarised below:

Nov	*Assays from Minos RC drilling*
Nov	*Planned heritage clearances over Carne and Mariner*
Jan	*Minos metallurgical results*

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Indiana Resources Limited.

For more information, please visit the ASX platform (ASX: **IDA**) or the Company's website at **www.indianaresources.com.au**

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Technical information

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

11 June 2026	Priority Gold Target Identified At Ealbara
17 February 2026	Three New Priority Target Areas at Minos
10 February 2026	Gold Mineralisation Confirmed On Splay Off Lake Labyrinth Shear Zone

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of Exploration Results, that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Ms Barbara Duggan, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Duggan is the Company's Head of Exploration and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity she is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Ms Duggan consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based upon her information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

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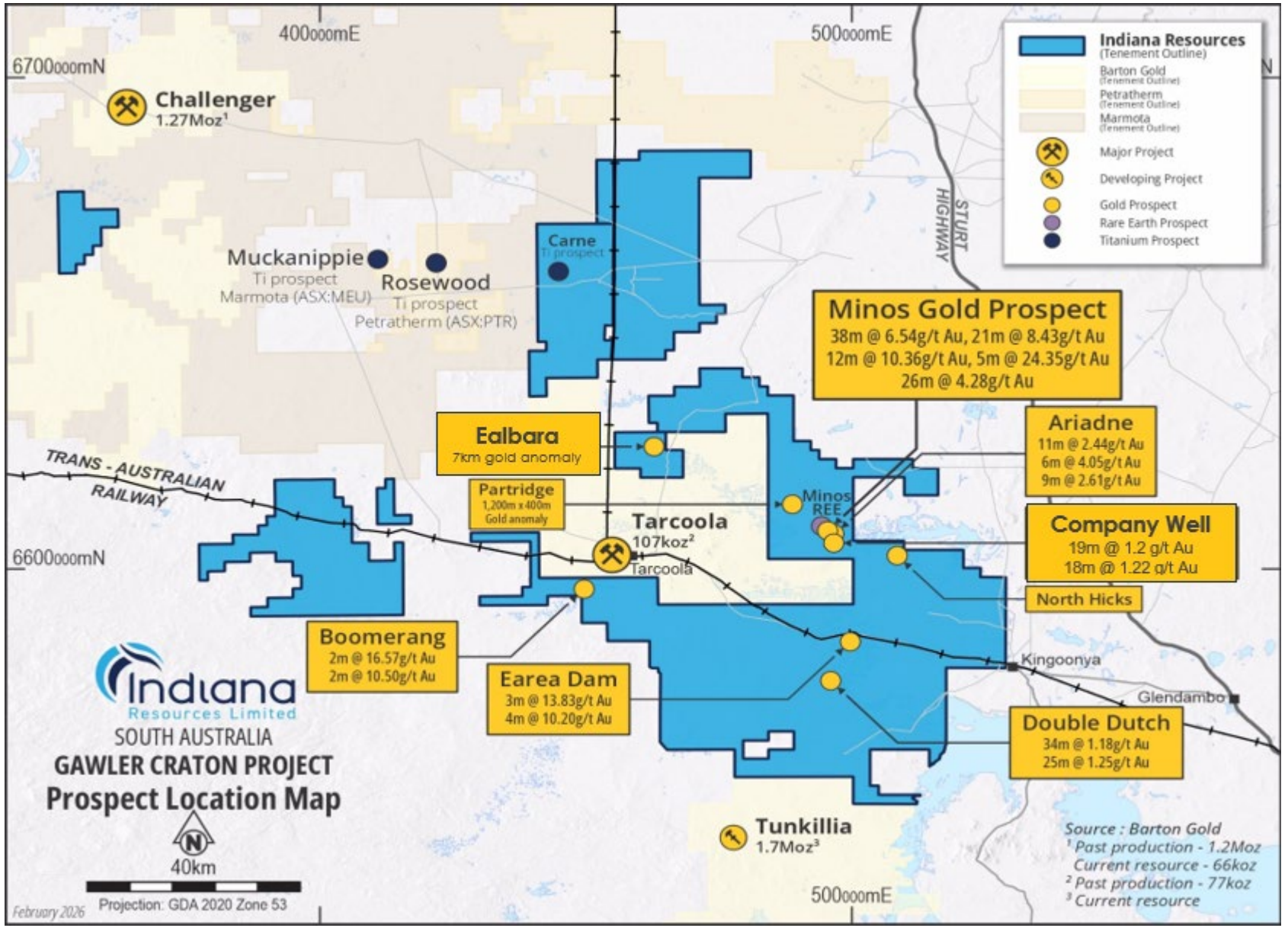
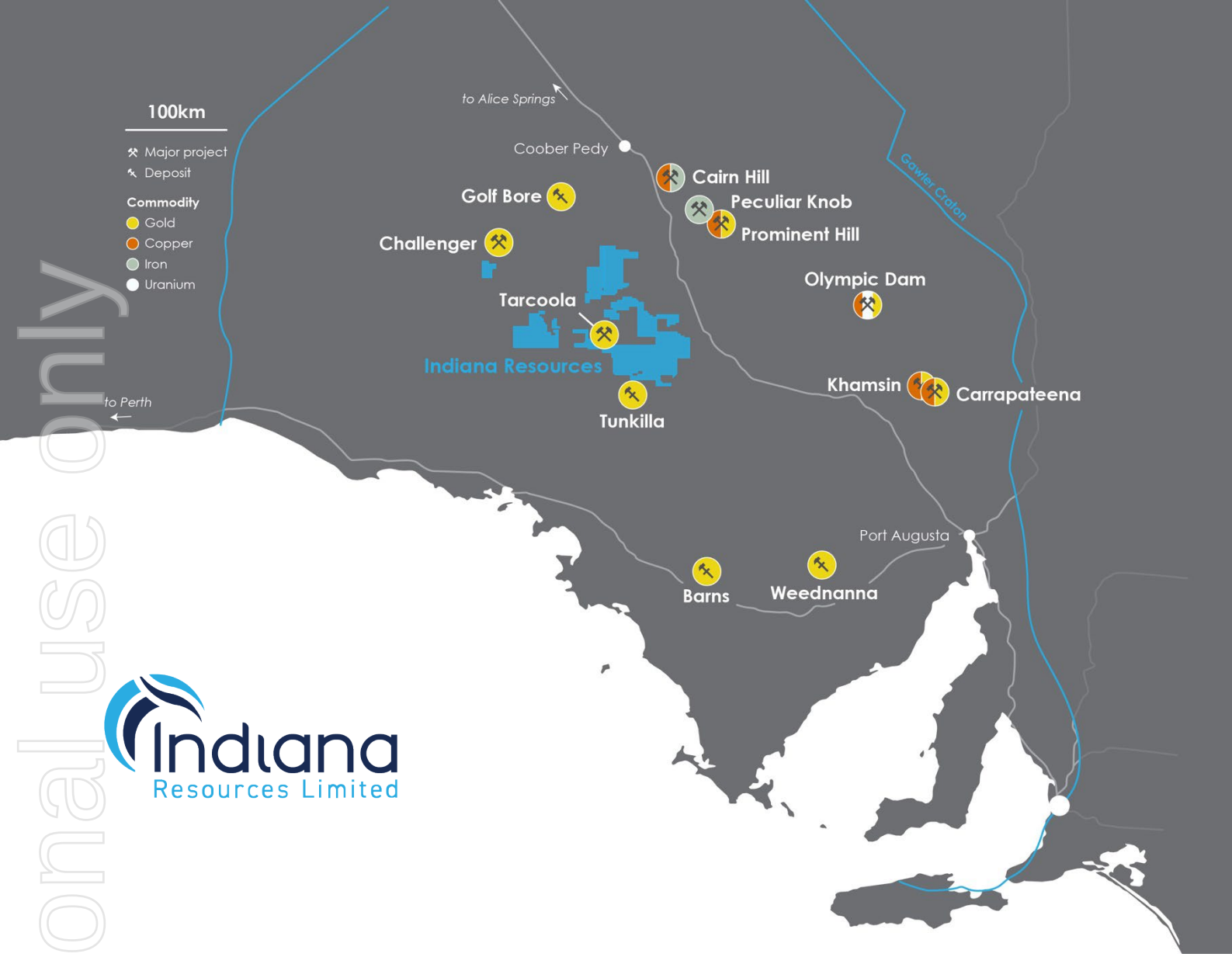


Figure 4: Gawler Craton Project Location Map.

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Indiana Resources Limited

Indiana Resources (ASX: IDA) is an exploration company focused on advancing a portfolio of tenements, which include critical minerals, rare earths, gold and base metals, in the highly prospective Central Gawler Craton Province in South Australia.

Indiana's ground position in the Gawler Craton covers 5,000km², with the Company's tenements strategically located between the historic gold mining centres of Tunkillia (1.7m ounce gold resource) and the historic Tarcoola gold mine.

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Table 1: Collar Coordinates in MGA94 Zone 53

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	EOH Depth (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip
CWRC001	Company Well	RC	102	495763	6605714	140	243.69	-60.48
CWRC002		RC	246	495822	6605766	139	234.49	-58.71
CWRC003		RC	192	495683	6605657	139	58.41	-58.91
CWRC004		RC	150	495793	6605683	142	237.01	-55.35
CWRC005		RC	174	495835	6605716	141	234.53	-58.61
CWRC006		RC	156	495732	6605752	141	233.68	-60.01
CWRC007		RC	180	495769	6605784	141	234.16	-60.94
CWRC008		RC	186	495703	6605795	142	234.65	-60.69
LLRC121	Minos	RC	180	495619	6607849	144	26.62	-78.73
LLRC122		RC	198	495467	6607889	144	27.37	-75.44

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Table 2: Assay intercepts >0.3g/t Au with associated Ag values

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Intercept
CWRC001	15	16	1	HSA01513	0.653	1.12	4m @ 0.52 g/t Au, 1.07 g/t Ag
CWRC001	16	17	1	HSA01514	0.338	1.24	
CWRC001	17	18	1	HSA01515	0.607	1.05	
CWRC001	18	19	1	HSA01516	0.481	0.85	
CWRC001	23	24	1	HSA01522	0.433	0.35	
CWRC001	54	55	1	HSA01546	0.886	6.00	18m @ 1.22 g/t Au, 11.11g/t Ag including 1m @ 5.2g/t Au and 20/27 g/t Ag from 59m and 2m @ 3.59g/t Au, 4.2 g/t Ag from 70m
CWRC001	55	56	1	HSA01547	2.191	19.16	
CWRC001	56	57	1	HSA01548	0.803	31.04	
CWRC001	57	58	1	HSA01549	0.899	16.33	
CWRC001	58	59	1	HSA01551	0.695	16.02	
CWRC001	59	60	1	HSA01552	5.205	20.27	
CWRC001	60	61	1	HSA01554	0.535	5.20	
CWRC001	61	62	1	HSA01555	0.896	10.08	
CWRC001	62	63	1	HSA01556	0.349	7.92	
CWRC001	63	64	1	HSA01557	0.334	7.99	
CWRC001	64	65	1	HSA01558	0.252	19.88	
CWRC001	65	66	1	HSA01559	0.291	9.67	
CWRC001	66	67	1	HSA01561	0.309	8.88	
CWRC001	67	68	1	HSA01562	0.191	6.51	
CWRC001	68	69	1	HSA01563	0.378	2.27	
CWRC001	69	70	1	HSA01564	0.544	4.39	
CWRC001	70	71	1	HSA01565	2.544	4.42	
CWRC001	71	72	1	HSA01566	4.633	3.97	
CWRC002	29	30	1	HSA01608	0.331	0.15	
CWRC002	38	39	1	HSA01617	1.623	2.57	
CWRC002	118	119	1	HSA01653	0.407	1.63	
CWRC002	170	171	1	HSA01701	0.551	0.73	3m @ 0.47 g/t Au, 0.95 g/t Ag
CWRC002	171	172	1	HSA01702	0.368	1.32	
CWRC002	172	173	1	HSA01703	0.484	0.79	
CWRC004	45	46	1	HSA01845	0.685	0.87	2m @ 0.57 g/t Au, 0.68 g/t Ag
CWRC004	46	47	1	HSA01846	0.453	0.48	
CWRC004	55	56	1	HSA01856	0.373	0.36	
CWRC004	60	61	1	HSA01862	0.655	23.27	
CWRC004	65	66	1	HSA01867	0.556	4.71	2m @ 0.61 g/t Au, 3.34 g/t Ag
CWRC004	66	67	1	HSA01868	0.671	1.99	
CWRC004	68	69	1	HSA01870	0.302	0.62	
CWRC004	70	71	1	HSA01872	0.387	1.38	2m @ 0.35 g/t Au, 1.78 g/t Ag
CWRC004	71	72	1	HSA01873	0.309	2.18	
CWRC004	74	75	1	HSA01877	0.472	0.81	
CWRC004	95	96	1	HSA01894	3.079	2.78	
CWRC004	110	111	1	HSA01911	0.363	0.53	
CWRC005	113	114	1	HSA02514	0.300	0.69	

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Table 2 Cont'd

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Intercept
CWRC006	20	24	4*	HSA02417	1.469	0.67	5m @ 1.25g/t Au, 0.7 g/t Ag
CWRC006	24	25	1	HSA02418	0.388	0.84	
CWRC006	54	55	1	HSA02448	0.326	0.46	
CWRC006	63	64	1	HSA02458	0.430	2.85	4m @ 0.41g/t Au, 2.02 g/t Ag
CWRC006	64	65	1	HSA02459	0.391	1.78	
CWRC006	65	66	1	HSA02461	0.396	2.86	
CWRC006	66	67	1	HSA02462	0.430	0.60	
CWRC007	132	136	4*	HSA02644	0.646	3.55	4m @ 0.65 g/t Au, 3.55 g/t Ag
CWRC007	174	175	1	HSA02661	0.547	1.20	3m @ 0.39 g/t Au, 1.11g/t Ag
CWRC007	175	176	1	HSA02662	0.216	0.52	
CWRC007	176	177	1	HSA02663	0.409	1.62	

Table 3: Results from CWAC034 noting sample DA072019 which was previously unreported.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Intercept
CWAC034	9	10	1	DA072019	2.408	3.68	19m @ 1.22 g/t Au, 4.54 g/t Ag incl: 4m @ 3.27g/t Au, 5.45 g/t Ag
CWAC034	10	11	1	DA69732	5.814	9.4	
CWAC034	11	12	1	DA69733	1.796	3.27	
CWAC034	12	13	1	DA69734	3.063	5.47	
CWAC034	13	14	1	DA69735	0.106	6.75	
CWAC034	14	15	1	DA69736	0.197	2.53	
CWAC034	15	16	1	DA69737	0.053	4.45	
CWAC034	16	17	1	DA69738	0.411	1.32	
CWAC034	17	18	1	DA69739	0.278	2.59	
CWAC034	18	19	1	DA69740	4.662	39.14	
CWAC034	19	20	1	DA69741	0.27	3.85	
CWAC034	20	21	1	DA69742	1.014	0.52	
CWAC034	21	22	1	DA69743	0.466	0.5	
CWAC034	22	23	1	DA69744	0.415	0.65	
CWAC034	23	24	1	DA69745	0.144	0.55	
CWAC034	24	25	1	DA69746	0.636	0.53	
CWAC034	25	26	1	DA69747	0.633	0.37	
CWAC034	26	27	1	DA69748	0.531	0.35	
CWAC034	27	28	1	DA69749	0.344	0.45	

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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 Company Well Prospect, 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	• *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.*	RC drilling was undertaken in various orientations to determine orientation of targeted horizon. Each metre drilled was sampled via a rig mounted cyclone splitter. Field duplicates were taken as part of the Company's QAQC protocol and submitted for analysis. Reverse circulation drilling was utilised to obtain a 1m sample from a rig mounted cyclone splitter. 2-3kg samples are being submitted to Intertek for Multielement and fire assay gold analysis
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	RC drilling was undertaken using a face sampling percussion hammer with 5 ½ inch bits. All completed drillholes were surveyed with a Gyro at end of hole and at 30m stations during drilling
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.*	Quality of meter drilled was recorded based on good, fair or poor representivity as well as dry, moist or wet content. The sample cyclone was routinely cleaned at the end of each rod and when deemed necessary. No sample bias is expected to be present
Logging	• *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.*	Drill holes were geologically logged in their entirety and of the quality sufficient for inclusion in a mineral resource estimation. RC logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and captures the downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration and other features of the samples. All drill holes were logged in their entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques 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.*	No drill core was collected Samples were collected directly off the rig-mounted cyclone. It was cleaned regularly. A majority of the samples were dry. Samples were sent to Intertek Laboratory with weights up to 3kg of sample pulverised to <75µm. QAQC reference samples and duplicates were routinely submitted with each sample batch. All samples were collected directly from the cyclone splitter. Duplicate samples were routinely submitted which are spear samples from 1m sample piles.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	The sample sizes taken are appropriate relative to the style of mineralisation and analytical methods undertaken.
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 sent to Intertek laboratory for multi-element analysis (4 Acid digestion with ICP-MS finish – code 4A/MS48) and Au, (50g lead fire assay with ICP-OES finish). For all sampling, certified reference materials (CRM's) were utilised every 20 samples with every 5th CRM being a blank. Duplicates were collected every 25 samples. In addition, QAQC from the lab is also collected.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	Data was capture in field books and laptops. Data was checked and verified. Digital files were imported into a database and geology and sample intervals checked. All physical sampling sheets are filed and scanned electronically. No adjustments to assay data have been undertaken.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill hole collars were surveyed using a handheld with an accuracy to <2m. Down hole camera shots were taken whilst drilling at 30m intervals. At the end of each hole gyroscopic tool was used. Drill hole collar coordinates quoted in this Report are using the GDA1994 MGA, Zone 53 coordinate system. Collar elevations were not determined but are planned to be validated by DGPS as soon as reasonably possible.
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 drilling conducted to date is reconnaissance in nature and has not been conducted on a regular grid. The drill density and distribution is not sufficient to define a mineral resource. Some compositing was completed on site and applied on some intervals based on the logged geology.
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.*	The drilling was of a reconnaissance nature only and as such information regarding whether possible structures exist, and whether sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures is unknown at this stage. No orientation biased sampling bias has been identified.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported from the drill site utilising Indiana staff, contractors or consultants to the assay laboratory in Adelaide.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Apart from a desktop review of the drill data, no audits have been undertaken.

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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	• *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 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. The drill area is located on the Wilgena pastoral lease, in the Woomera Prohibitive Area (Green Zone) and the determined Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC Native Title area The tenements are in good standing. No Mining Agreement has been negotiated.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	At Company Well, historic works date back to the early 1900s with gold discovered in W- and NW-striking quartz veins was discovered in 1912 with numerous shafts being worked on in 1912-1915, 1932-1934 and 1940. MIM Exploration Pty Ltd completed surface and drill programs proximal to historic workings in late 1990s. Range River Gold Ltd (2004) completed a similar program testing near historic workings. Indiana Resources completed an AC program following up on auger anomalism in 2025.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The gold mineralisation intersected in drilling to date (Aircore hole CWAC034) is concentrated within an alteration system (primarily sericite, chlorite, pyrite). Much of the targeted structure is under a thin (2 to 20 metre) veneer of transported cover rendering geological mapping ineffective and a strong reliance on magnetic interpretation for targeting. Gold mineralisation is hosted within quartz and quartz-carbonate vein sets with associated pyrite and white mica alteration.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	Details of all holes reported in this announcement are provided in the associated tables, in the body of the text and on related figures. No information material to the understanding of the exploration results has been excluded.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Weighted averages for mineralisation were calculated using a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au with a maximum consecutive internal dilution of 3m. No top cut has been applied No metals equivalence data are reported.
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').*	All assay intersections are reported as downhole lengths. All holes were drilled to intersect interpreted geological targets as perpendicular as possible. True width of mineralisation is not yet known. The geometry of the mineralisation intersected is interpreted to be steep.
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.*	Relevant maps and plans have been included in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All drill holes were reported in relation to the visual logging undertaken.
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 relevant data has been included within this report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth 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.*	All results from Company Well have been reported. Results from Minos will be reported once received.

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