

Stunning High-Grade Gold Results Continue at Minos Prospect

- 16 RC drill holes completed for 2,196m – significant high-grade results include:
 - 21m @ 8.43 g/t Au from 176m in Hole LLRC041 including 1m @ 159 g/t Au from 185m; and
 - 2m @ 18.4 g/t Au from 162m in Hole LLRC041 including 1m @ 35.6 g/t Au from 163m
 - 23m @ 6.44 g/t Au from 186m in Hole LLRC035 including 1m @ 118 g/t Au from 198m
 - 10m @ 8.83 g/t Au from 39m in Hole LLRC042 including 3 m @ 26.03 g/t Au from 40m
- Sensational assays confirm high-grade mineralisation intersected in previous RC programme - mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth
- Planning underway for expanded exploration activities across Indiana's 100% owned 5,090km² tenement package in South Australia



Indiana Resources Limited (ASX: IDA) ('Indiana' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce further high-grade results have been received from assaying of the follow-up Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes completed early May (ASX release dated 3rd May 2021) at the Minos Prospect located within Indiana's 100% owned 5,090 km² Central Gawler Craton Gold Project in South Australia (Figures 5 & 6).

Assay results have now been received for all 16 holes completed for a total of 2,196m varying in depth from 90m to 252m. The programme was designed to infill the existing drill pattern and test the NW and SE strike extent of the known mineralised zone within the Lake Labyrinth Shear Zone ("LLSZ"). The results confirm and enhance earlier intersections of significant mineralisation intercepted (Figures 1 to 4).

Left: Pan concentrates showing gold and sulphides/pyrite. Hole LLRC041 185-186m, 1m @ 159g/t

Company Comment

Indiana's Executive Chairman Bronwyn Barnes said:

"Minos continues to reveal itself as an exceptional gold target and these stunning high-grade intersections and broad widths of mineralisation confirm the results from our most recent RC drilling programme. Minos remains open along strike and at depth, so we believe there is still plenty of scope to grow our high-grade footprint at Minos as we move closer to establishing a Maiden JORC Resource."

Minos is one of several exciting and significantly underexplored gold targets within our extensive Gawler Craton portfolio, and with a busy exploration programme scheduled for the coming months we look forward to providing regular updates."

RC Drilling

A total of 16 holes were completed for 2,196m designed to infill previous drilling to provide further information which will potentially form part of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate. The programme was designed to test the north-western and south-eastern extents of the Minos Prospect and to provide further geological information to assist with the geological model for Minos.

As previously reported (refer ASX releases dated 4th August, 28th September and 16th November 2020 respectively) significant mineralisation has been intersected in previous drilling at the Minos and Ariadne targets located within the 30km long LLSZ (Figure 3). Initial review of historic drill hole data, including diamond drilling completed at Minos, has highlighted significant high-grade structures within the mineralised zone that were not tested effectively by earlier drilling programmes.

Discussion of RC Assay Results

High-grade results were received for several holes completed in the April/May drilling, confirming high-grade results intersected in the January 2021 RC programme. Significant results are listed below, and a complete list of results is provided in Table 1:

- 21m @ 8.43 g/t Au from 176m in Hole LLRC041 including 1m @ 159 g/t Au from 185m and
- 2m @ 18.4 g/t Au from 162m in Hole LLRC041 including 1m @ 35.6 g/t Au from 163m
- 23m @ 6.44 g/t Au from 186m in Hole LLRC035 including 1m @ 118 g/t Au from 198m
- 10m @ 8.83 g/t Au from 39m in Hole LLRC042 including 3 m @ 26.03 g/t Au from 40m

The majority of drill holes intersected the mineralised shear zone and varying amounts of sericite-silica-siderite-pyrite alteration in mafic/felsic gneiss host rocks. Results confirm high grades of mineralisation intersected in the January RC programme (refer ASX releases dated 22nd February and 3rd March 2021 respectively) listed below and mineralisation is open along strike and at depth.

- 38m @ 6.54 g/t Au from 29m in Hole LLRC029 including 16m @ 13.12 g/t Au from 37m
- 5m @ 24.35 g/t Au from 106m in Hole LLRC020 including 2m @ 59 g/t Au from 106m
- 3m @ 18.33 g/t Au from 189m in Hole LLRC020 including 1m @ 42.1 g/t Au from 190m
- 26m @ 4.28 g/t Au from 68m in Hole LLRC025 including 3 m @ 20.21 g/t Au from 82m

Next Steps

Indiana will review all of the drilling data for Minos, including historical drilling, with a view to assessing whether the drilling density is sufficient to produce a Maiden Resource Estimate or further infill drilling is required. Further geological information from the current diamond drilling program at Minos will also provide input into the proposed resource estimation for Minos.

Indiana has established a district scale ground position covering 5,090km² in the highly prospective Central Gawler Craton, which hosts a suite of advanced to early-stage targets proximal to existing gold mines and major gold discoveries.

The Lake Labyrinth Shear Zone is a priority exploration focus for Indiana and contains several drill ready targets positioned along a 30km strike including, **Minos**, **North Hicks**, **Ariadne** and **Partridge**. The majority of targets within the LLSZ remain considerably underexplored and have the potential for significant exploration upside as demonstrated by initial drilling results from Minos. Indiana is actively progressing regulatory approvals in order to expand its exploration activities in this exciting region.

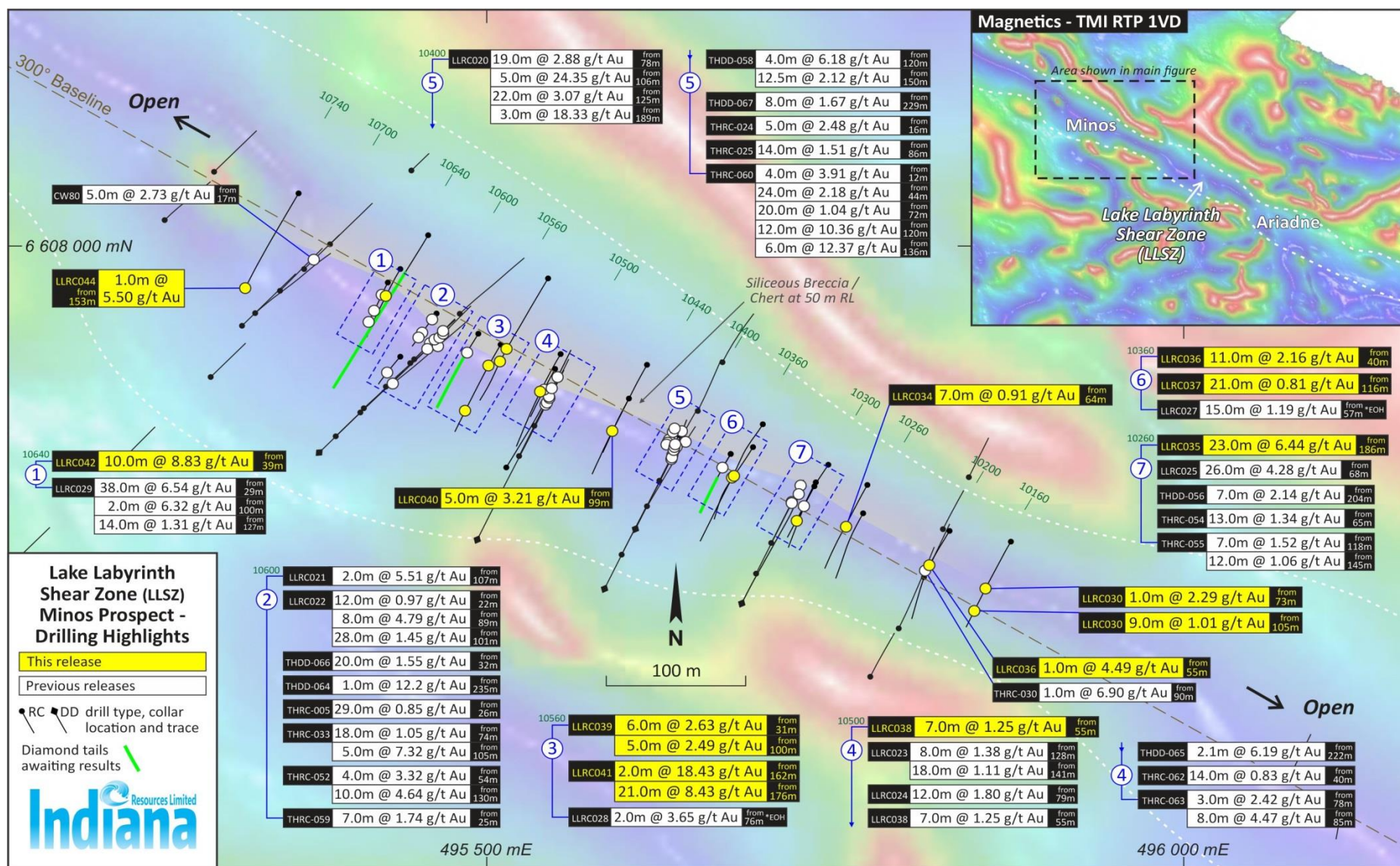


Figure 1: Minos Prospect - Significant Drilling Results

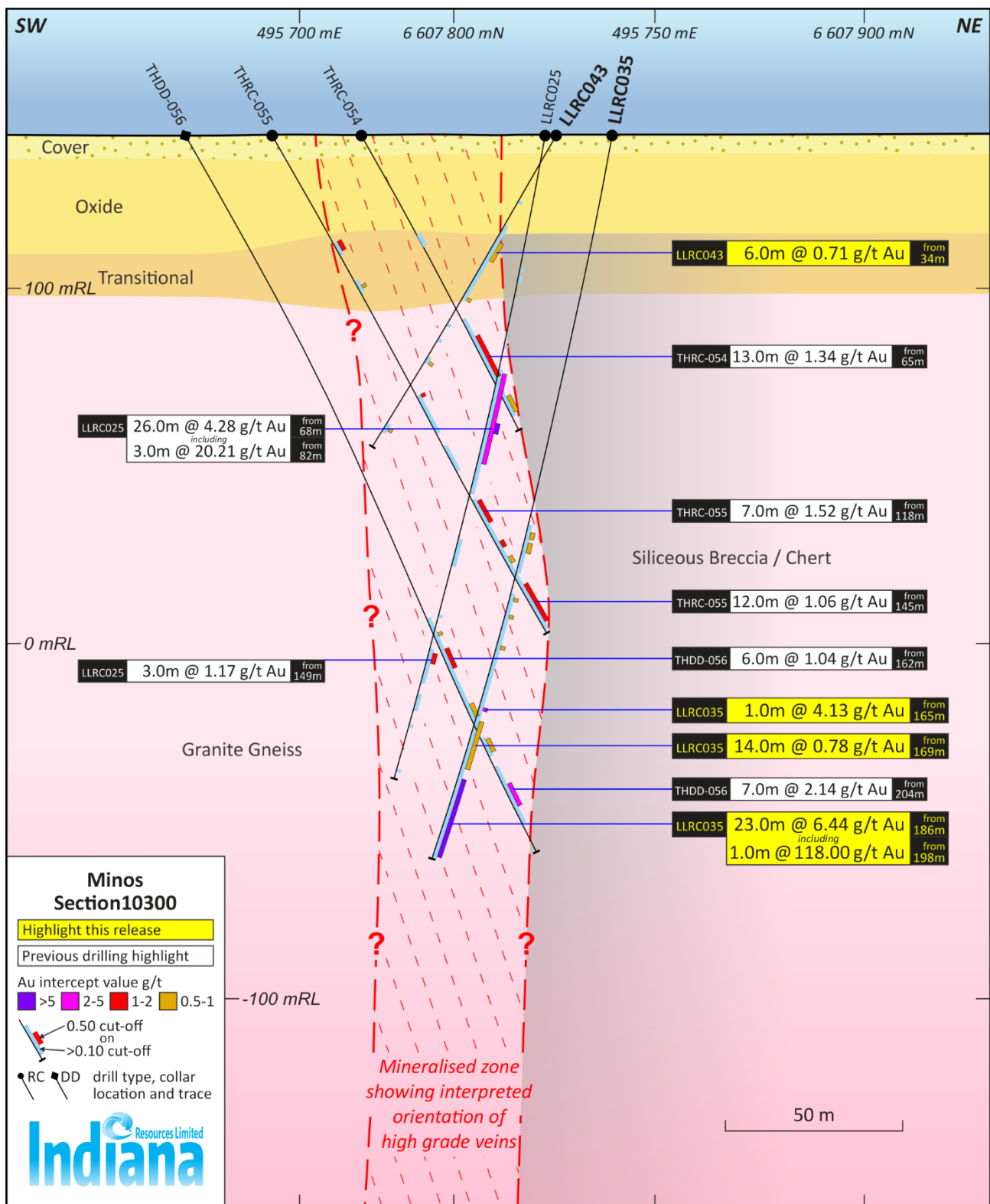


Figure 2: Minos Cross Section 10300

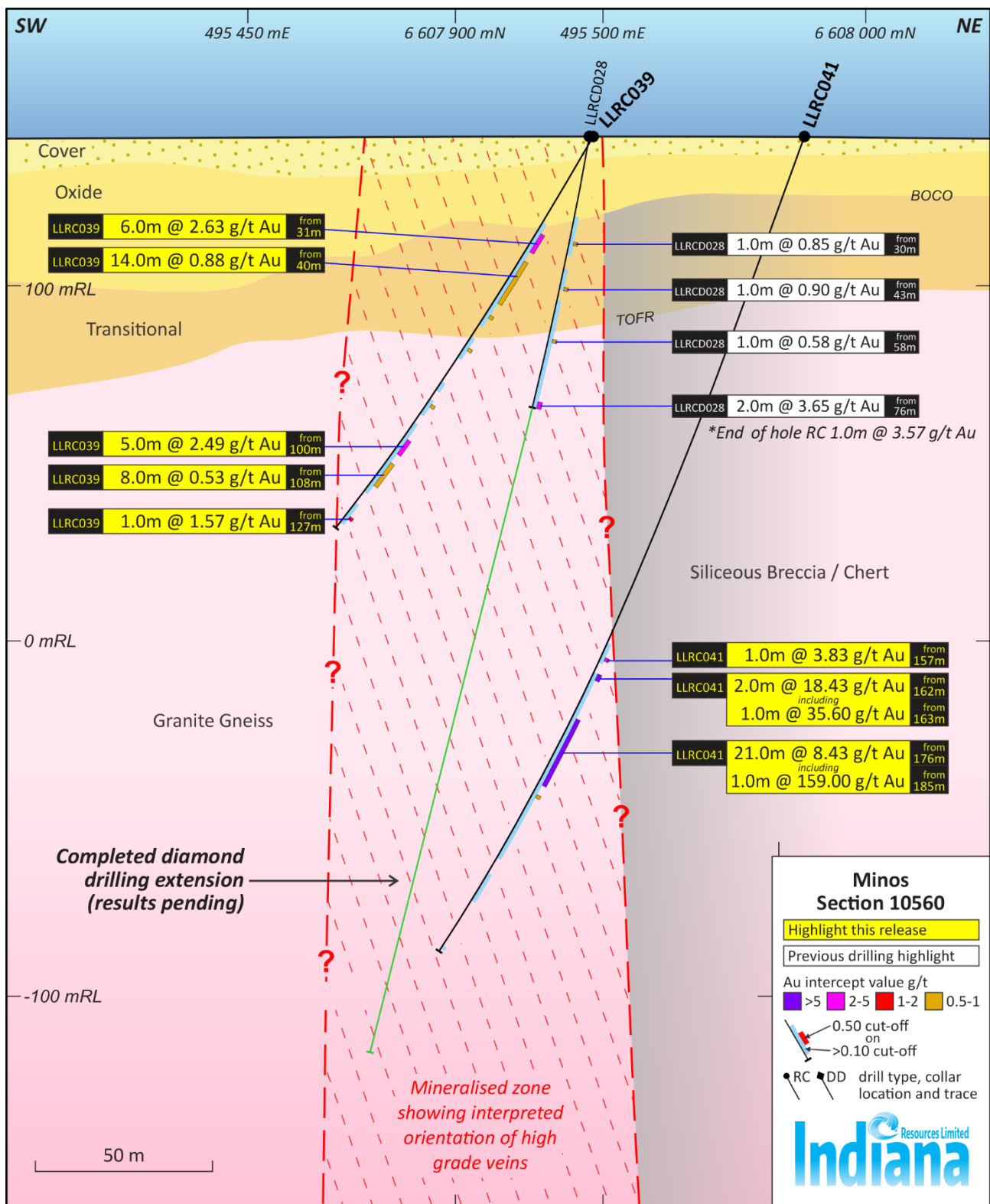


Figure 3: Minos Cross Section 10560

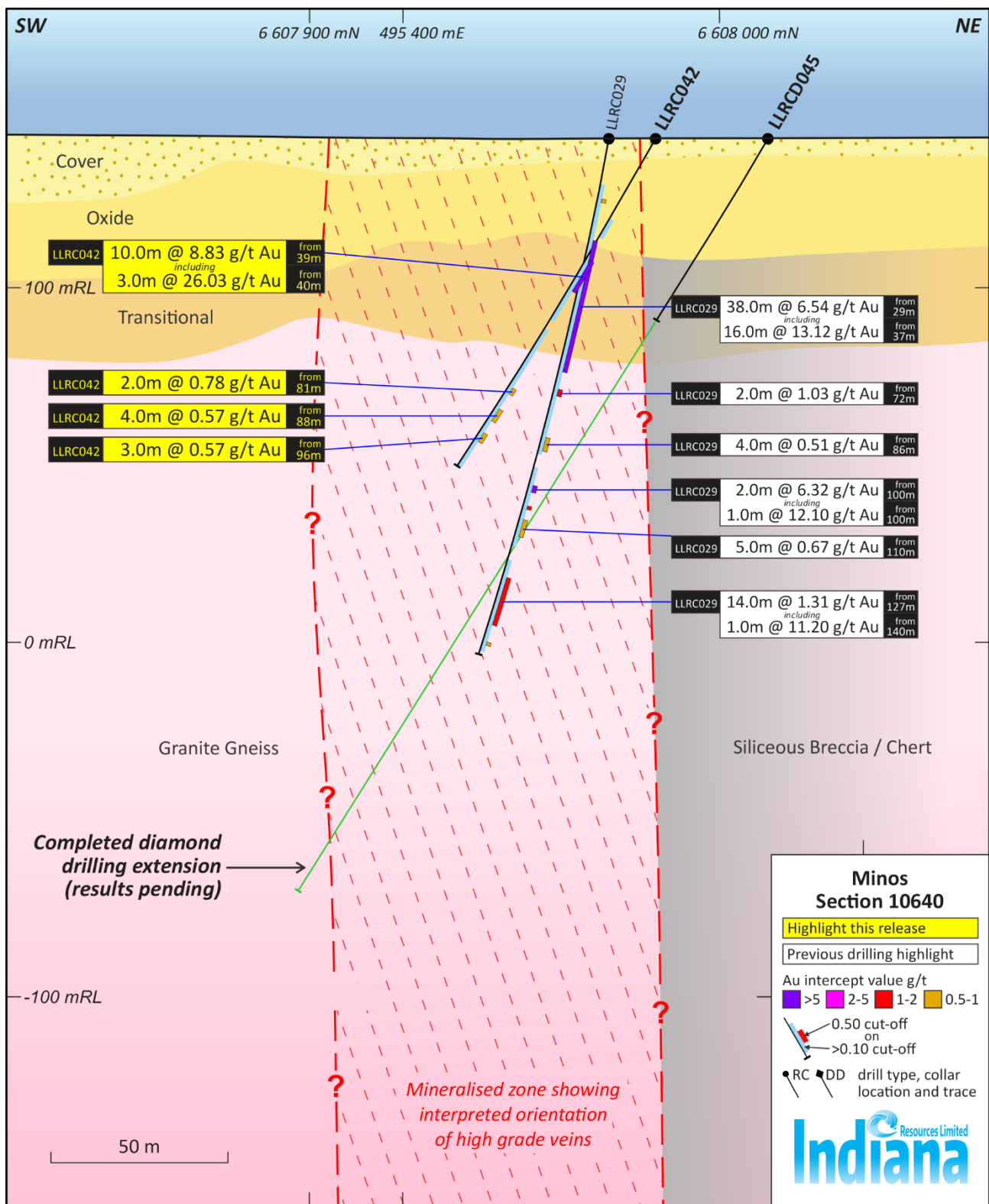


Figure 4: Minos Cross Section 10640

Background

The Minos prospect, located within the LLSZ 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 6). 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.

The Minos prospect forms a part of Indiana's 100% owned exploration portfolio in the Central Gawler Craton of South Australia. With a tenement package comprising 5,090km², Indiana acquired the ground in late 2020 and commenced exploration activity in early 2021. 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.

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 North West of the tenement package which historically produced more than 1 million ounces.

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

4 th August 2020	Indiana to Acquire South Australia Gold Projects
28 th September 2020	IDA Completes Acquisition of South Australian Gold Projects
16 th November 2020	RC Drilling Campaign at Central Gawler Craton
18 th January 2021	Unassayed Historic Diamond Core Discovered – Minos Prospect
21 st January 2021	Commencement of Drilling at Minos Prospect
27 th January 2021	Completion of Drilling at Central Gawler Craton Gold Project
9 th February 2021	Significant Au Results – Minos Diamond Hole
22 nd February 2021	Exceptional High-Grade Gold Results at Minos Prospect
3 rd March 2021	High Grade Gold Results Continue at Minos
23 rd March 2021	Exploration Update
19 th April 2021	Commencement of RC Drilling at Minos, Central Gawler Craton
3 rd May 2021	Completion of Drilling at Central Gawler Craton Gold Project
8 th June 2021	Drilling Commences at Central Gawler Craton Gold Project
24 th June 2021	Exploration Update – Central Gawler Craton Gold Project

Ends

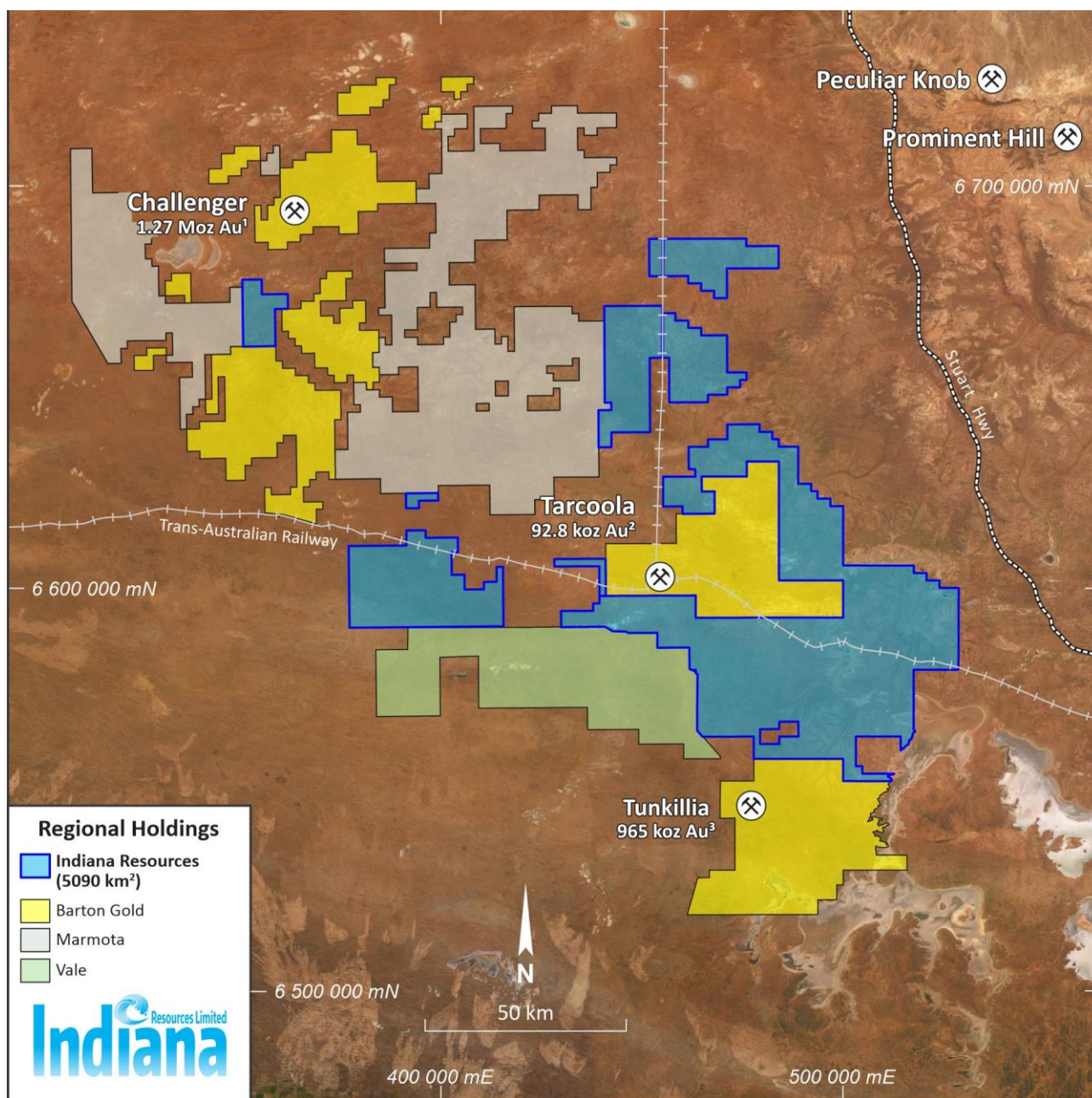
This announcement is authorised for release to the market by the Chairman of Indiana Resources Limited with the authority from the Board of Directors.

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Source: Barton Gold 1 Past production 1.2 Moz, current resource 65.6 koz; 2 Past production 77 koz, current resource 15.8 koz; 3 Current resource

Figure 5: IDA's ground position in the Central Gawler Craton

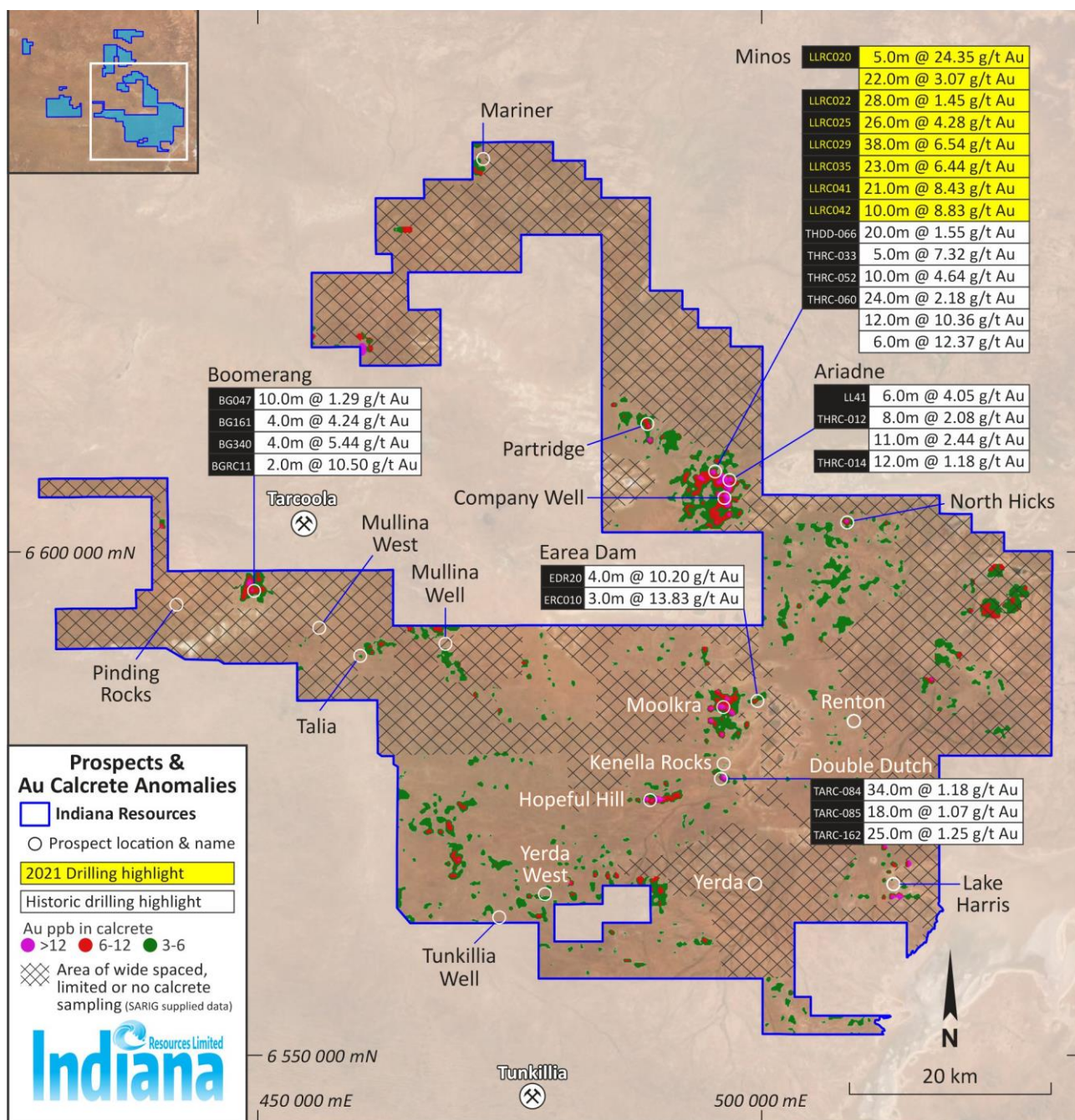


Figure 6: Tenement Location Plan Showing Prospects, Drilling Highlights and Historic Calcrete Anomalies

Table 1: New significant Au intercepts included in this release, ≥ 0.5 g/t Au

Site ID	Drill Type	MGA East	MGA North	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Total Depth	From	To	Length	Au g/t
LLRC030	RC	495876	6607781	143	-60	210	132.0	73.0	74.0	1.0	2.29
								88.0	89.0	1.0	0.66
								105.0	114.0	9.0	1.01
LLRC031	RC	495832	6607789	143	-60	210	132.0	55.0	56.0	1.0	4.49
								62.0	63.0	1.0	0.63
								109.0	110.0	1.0	1.48
								123.0	124.0	1.0	0.92
LLRC032	RC	495770	6607802	143	-60	210	90.0	20.0	21.0	1.0	0.83
LLRC033	RC	495774	6607829	143	-80	210	30.0	Not Assayed			
LLRC034	RC	495773	6607823	143	-60	210	132.0	64.0	71.0	7.0	0.91
								130.0	131.0	1.0	0.59
LLRC035	RC	495745	6607838	143	-80	210	210.0	114.0	116.0	2.0	0.54
								117.0	120.0	3.0	0.51
								133.0	134.0	1.0	0.55
								138.0	139.0	1.0	0.66
								147.0	148.0	1.0	0.52
								165.0	166.0	1.0	4.13
								169.0	183.0	14.0	0.78
								186.0	209.0	23.0	6.44
								<i>including</i> 198.0	199.0	1.0	118.00
LLRC036	RC	495691	6607851	142	-60	210	108.0	40.0	51.0	11.0	2.16
								58.0	59.0	1.0	0.54
								70.0	73.0	3.0	2.05
LLRC037	RC	495698	6607868	142	-60	210	234.0	104.0	110.0	6.0	0.75
								116.0	137.0	21.0	0.81
								144.0	145.0	1.0	0.60
								220.0	221.0	1.0	8.90
LLRC038	RC	495553	6607920	142	-60	210	133.0	31.0	32.0	1.0	0.81
								36.0	42.0	6.0	0.78
								55.0	62.0	7.0	1.25
								69.0	70.0	1.0	0.74
								77.0	78.0	1.0	1.60
								84.0	86.0	2.0	1.48
								91.0	93.0	2.0	1.11
								102.0	103.0	1.0	0.58
LLRC039	RC	495510	6607927	142	-60	210	132.0	14.0	15.0	1.0	1.17
								23.0	26.0	3.0	0.86
								31.0	37.0	6.0	2.63
								40.0	54.0	14.0	0.88
								58.0	59.0	1.0	0.55
								69.0	70.0	1.0	0.63
								88.0	89.0	1.0	0.50
								100.0	105.0	5.0	2.49
								108.0	116.0	8.0	0.53
								127.0	128.0	1.0	1.57
LLRC040	RC	495615	6607912	142	-60	210	162.0	85.0	87.0	2.0	1.15
								99.0	104.0	5.0	3.21
								108.0	111.0	3.0	1.23
								142.0	143.0	1.0	1.69
LLRC041	RC	495544	6607976	142	-70	210	252.0	157.0	158.0	1.0	3.83
								162.0	164.0	2.0	18.43
								<i>including</i> 163.0	164.0	1.0	35.60
								176.0	197.0	21.0	8.43
								<i>including</i> 185.0	186.0	1.0	159.00
								200.0	201.0	1.0	0.77
LLRC042	RC	495438	6607983	142	-60	210	108.0	39.0	49.0	10.0	8.83
								<i>including</i> 40.0	43.0	3.0	26.03
								81.0	83.0	2.0	0.78
								88.0	92.0	4.0	0.57
								96.0	99.0	3.0	0.57

Site ID	Drill Type	MGA East	MGA North	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Total Depth	From	To	Length	Au g/t
LLRC043	RC	495736	6607825	143	-60	210	102.0	34.0	40.0	6.0	0.71
								52.0	53.0	1.0	0.54
								73.0	74.0	1.0	0.91
								95.0	96.0	1.0	0.89
LLRC044	RC	495365	6608039	142	-60	210	160.0	136.0	137.0	1.0	0.83
								143.0	146.0	3.0	1.63
								153.0	154.0	1.0	5.50
LLRCD045	RC	495458	6608008	142	-60	210	60.0	NSI			
DD							258.3	DD Assays Pending			

Notes:

>= 0.5 g/t Au composites allowing for 2 m of internal dilution, no top cut applied

Reported intersections are downhole lengths – true widths are unknown at this stage

Au analysis by fire assay, Bureau Veritas Adelaide, DL 0.01 ppm

Coordinates by GPS (positional accuracy approximately ±3m)

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Results within the Patron Resources subsidiary tenure is based on information reviewed by Mr Gary Ferris, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ferris is a full-time employee of Indiana Resources Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012)'. Mr Ferris consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

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JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.	- Reverse Circulation drilling undertaken at the Minos prospect during April/May 2021 - Drilling contractor was Bullion Drilling based in Port Augusta S.A. - Rig type was a Schramm T450WS with a 700+psi compressor, bit size 140mm - Samples were collected at 1m intervals from an automatic splitter, average sample weight was ~2kg - Samples analysed for Au by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide using laboratory method FA001, 40g Fire assay AAS
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).	Reverse Circulation drilling utilising a Schramm T450WS with a 700+psi compressor, bit size 140mm
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.	- Bag weights observed and assessed as representing suitable recoveries - Drilling capacity suitable to ensure representivity and maximise recovery - There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade
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.	- All intervals were geologically logged to an appropriate level for exploration purposes - Logging considered qualitative in nature - Chip trays retained for photography - All drillholes have been logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- RC drill samples were collected dry with limited wet samples. RC drilling was generally terminated in cases of continual wet samples. RC sample wetness recorded at time of logging. Quality control procedures include submission of CRMs, and blanks with each batch of samples. - Sample preparation techniques, where listed, were considered appropriate for the respective sample types. - Sub-sampling stages were considered appropriate for exploration - The sample size is considered industry standard for this type of mineralisation and the grain size of the material being sampled
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative Company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- Significant intersections verified by alternate company personnel - No twinning of holes undertaken - Primary data entered to digital, validated, and verified offsite. Data stored physically and digitally under company protocols - No adjustment to assay data
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- Collar locations were picked up using handheld GPS with accuracy of $\pm 3\text{m}$. Holes were routinely down hole surveyed and are being assessed for accuracy. - Grid system coordinates are GDA94 MGA Zone 53 - Prospect RL control from DGPS data (estimated accuracy $\pm 0.2\text{m}$) and GPS (estimated accuracy $\pm 3\text{m}$). Regional RL control from either: available DTM from airborne surveys or estimation of local RL from local topographic data.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	- Drill hole spacing is highly variable, ranging from 20m drill hole spacing on 100m spaced drill sections to 100m spaced holes on regional traverses. - Data spacing and results are insufficient for resource estimate purposes - No compositing has been applied to assays received
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Exploration drilling reported is both vertical and angled through mineralisation, with no known bias to the sampling of structures assessed to this point. - No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the drilling orientation
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Drill hole samples were collected by Indiana personnel and loaded into pallet bins on site. Samples were taken directly to the laboratory in Adelaide by an Indiana contractor
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have been noted to date

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.	Endeavour Copper Gold Pty Ltd ("ECG") EL 5716, EL5779, EL5786, EL5989, EL5991, EL5992, EL6184, EL6185, EL6186, EL6570, EL6571, EL6575 and EL6576 Earea Dam Mining Pty Ltd ("EDM") ML5856 and EL6256 Indiana Resources Limited ("IDA") EL6586, EL6587, ELA 2020/00106, ELA 2020/00109, ELA 2020/00172, ELA 2020/00190 and ELA 2020/00236 - All tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- 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: - 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	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Lake Labyrinth Shear Zone (LLSZ), Minos and Ariadne The gold mineralisation intersected in drilling to date 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
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: - 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.	- All hole collar locations, depths, azimuths and dips are provided within the body of this report for information material to the understanding of the exploration results - All relevant information has been included

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.	- Drilling Results reported are highlights only for each prospect, typically 1m > 0.5 ppm Au. No top cutting applied to any reported result - Results were downhole composited for grades above 0.5 ppm Au allowing for 2m of internal dilution - No metal equivalents have been 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').	- Reported intersections are downhole lengths – true widths are unknown at this stage - Drilling generally considered perpendicular to the target - Refer above
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.	See figures and tables in this report
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 representative results have been reported
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.	The Company continues to conduct reviews on historic exploration data from a variety of sources for meaningful exploration results and will report them in separate releases as significant detail comes to hand
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.	- Planned activities discussed in text. - See figures and tables in this report