ASX: IDA

11 September 2018

Indiana Doubles Gold Exploration Ground in Western Mali

Indiana Resources Limited (**ASX: IDA**) (**'Indiana'** or the **'Company'**) is pleased to announce that its wholly owned subsidiary Mukuyu Resources Limited ('**Mukuyu**') has entered into a joint venture agreement (the '**Joint Venture**' or '**JV**') over the Kossanto West Gold Project ('**Kossanto West**') in western Mali, located immediately adjacent to the Company's Koussikoto Ouest Gold Project (see Figure 1). The Joint Venture effectively doubles the land available for Indiana's exploration activities, bringing the Company's total exploration area in Mali to 263km^2.

The JV has been agreed with Caracal Gold Mali SARL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Cradle Arc plc ('**Cradle Arc**') and becomes effective on satisfaction of certain conditions within the next 30 days. No issues are anticipated in relation to satisfaction of those conditions.

Kossanto West comprises two permits, the Kobokoto Est and Koussikoto exploration permits, which cover a total area of 137 km^2, located on the Main Transcurrent Zone, which is interpreted to be one of the structures which controls mineralisation in Western Mali. This is considered to be an excellent geological and structural location, within the highly prospective Kenieba Inlier of Western Mali, which is known to host a number of very large gold deposits, including the Loulou 12.5Moz deposit (Randgold Resources ('**Randgold**')) and the Sabodala 2Moz deposit (Teranga Gold).

Indiana's CEO Chris van Wijk, commented "*Indiana is pleased to have concluded the JV with Cradle Arc as it provides a low-cost option that is non-dilutive to Indiana shareholders and involves no cash payment, with all expenditure to be committed to exploration. It is consistent with the Company's stated strategy to increase our interests in Mali and allows Indiana to methodically continue its exploration in the area. Our review of the area has indicated that there is strong potential for the results recently returned from Koussikoto to extend further north into the Kossanto West tenement and we are keen to commence activities on the ground next month.*"

The Kossanto West tenements lie immediately to the north Indiana's Kousskioto Ouest Project. At Koussikoto Ouest, where significant intercepts from recently completed reconnaissance drilling included[1]:

- 8m @ 3.37 g/t Au, from 12m;
- 5m @ 4.86 g/t Au, from 12m; and
- 4m @ 2.16 g/t Au, from 4m.

Kossanto West was previously the subject of a JV between Cradle Arc and Randgold Resources (**Randgold**), where work programmes completed under the previous joint venture included mapping, soil and Mobile Metal Ions sampling, trenching, Reverse Circulation drilling and Induced Polarisation geophysics. Randgold withdrew from the joint venture in 2012. Indiana believes that the encouraging results of exploration previously carried out at Kossanto West, together with a substantial available data base, represent an

[1] ASX announcement 29 June 2018. Indiana confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement.

excellent opportunity, and located in close proximity to the Company's Koussikoto Ouest Project, delivers a landholding that will enable a more coordinated exploration approach.

Notable results from previous exploration at Kossanto West include (see Figure 2):

- 15m @ 10.12 g/t Au, from 14m;
- 6m @ 7.84 g/t Au, from 24m;
- 10.2m @ 2.50 g/t Au, from 38.8m; and
- 17m @ 1.69 g/t Au, from 34m.

More detailed results are shown in Appendix A.

Whilst the Company's data review has identified drill ready targets at Kossanto West, exploration will commence with assimilation of the historical data as well as some field mapping with a view to progressing to drilling when the existing targets and the work completed to date has been fully understood.

Pursuant to the terms of the Joint Venture:

- Indiana will fund all costs up to and including the completion of a pre-feasibility study ('**PFS**');
- On completion of a PFS, Indiana will hold a 65% participating interest and Cradle Arc will retain a 35% participating interest in the Permits;
- All costs thereafter will be split between the Joint Venture parties in accordance with their participating interest; and
- The two permits will continue to be held by Caracal, until such time as the Joint Venture Committee establishes a new company for the future development of a mine.

- ENDS -

For further information, please contact:

Chris van Wijk
Chief Executive Officer
T: +61 8 9388 7877

Stuart McKenzie
Company Secretary
T: +61 8 9388 7877

To find out more, please visit www.indianaresources.com.au.

Competent Person's Statement

Information relating to historical exploration results from Kossanto West, located on two tenements in western Mali that are the subject of a joint venture agreement to which the Company is a party, is based on information provided by Cradle Arc and reviewed by Christopher van Wijk. Mr van Wijk is Chief Executive Officer of the Company and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr van Wijk has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person in terms of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('**JORC 2012**'). Mr van Wijk consents to the inclusion of the information relating to historical exploration results in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

Figure 1. Location of Kossanto West

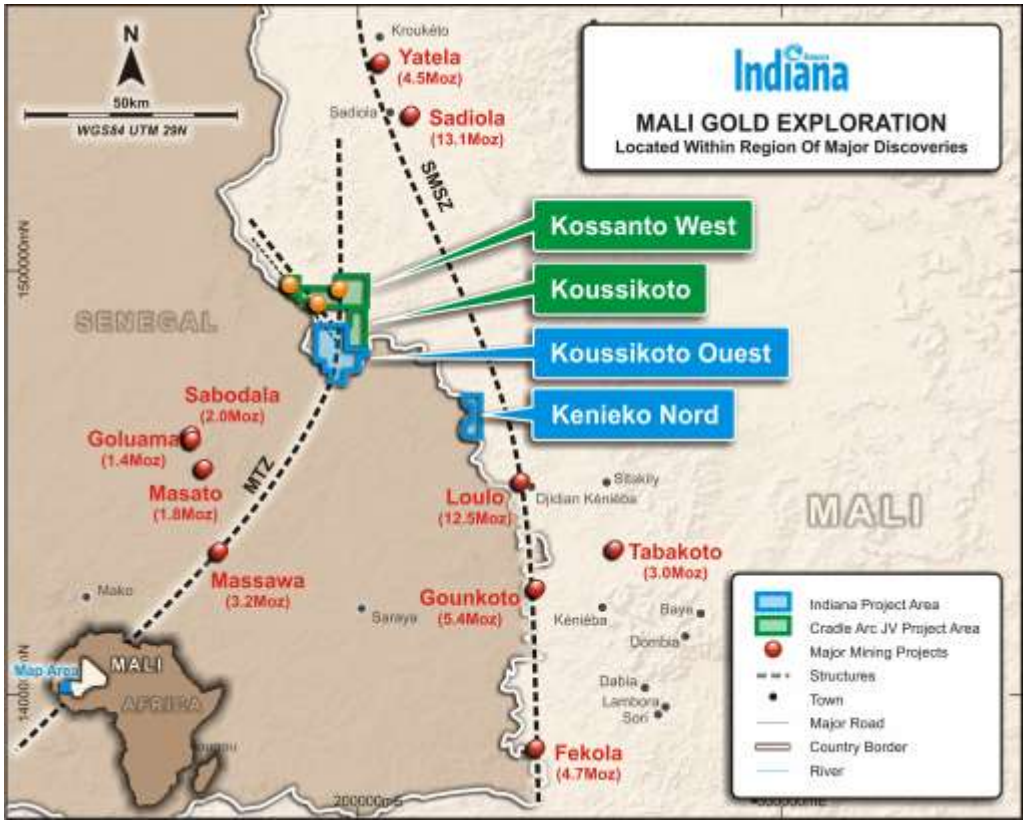
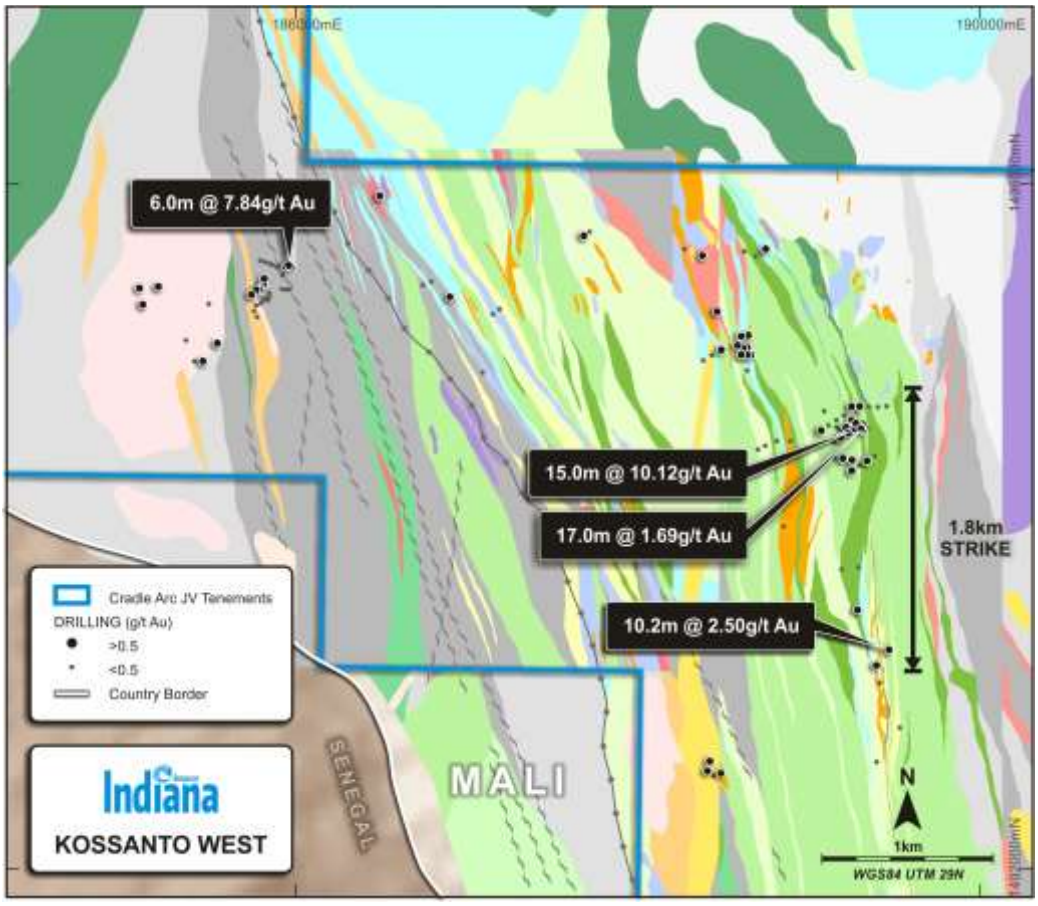


Figure 2. Drilling at Kossanto West



Appendix A. Summary of Drilling and Trenching Results at Kossanto West, Mali

Hole_ID	Type	Northing	Easting	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	To	Width	Grade
MAT01	Trench	1494556	189226	0	85	20	8	13	5	0.84
MAT02	Trench	1494552	189236	0	350	43	6	8	2	1.19
MAT02	Trench	1494552	189236	0	350	43	17	25	8	1.03
MAT02	Trench	1494552	189236	0	350	43	28	32	4	0.64
MAT03	Trench	1494578	189216	0	70	25	3	17	14	0.72
ML_12	RC	1494397	189198	-60	270	150	42	44	2	0.58
ML_12	RC	1494397	189198	-60	270	150	47	56	9	0.59
ML_12	RC	1494397	189198	-60	270	150	64	66	2	0.59
ML_12	RC	1494397	189198	-60	270	150	72	74	2	1.50
ML_13	RC	1494388	189251	-60	270	135	33	39	6	5.27
ML_13	RC	1494388	189251	-60	270	135	126	129	3	0.67
ML_14	RC	1494700	189248	-60	270	150	53	60	7	0.49
ML_15	RC	1494701	189296	-60	270	156	87	96	9	1.62
ML_15	RC	1494701	189296	-60	270	156	104	106	2	0.85
ML_15	RC	1494701	189296	-60	270	156	111	113	2	1.20
ML_15	RC	1494701	189296	-60	270	156	142	146	4	0.83
MRABL1/2	RAB	1494562	189314	-60	60	20	12	16	4	1.14
MRABL2/1	RAB	1494621	189251	-60	60	25	6	8	2	1.31
MRABL3/2	RAB	1494598	189312	-60	240	35	16	22	6	0.99
MRABL3/2	RAB	1494598	189312	-60	240	35	26	28	2	0.78
MRABL3/2	RAB	1494598	189312	-60	240	35	32	34	2	0.92
MRC1	RC	1494326	189250	-50	90	120	17	19	2	0.50
MRC1	RC	1494326	189250	-50	90	120	67	69	2	1.99
MRC21	RC	1495697	187683	-50	60	90	67	69	2	0.90
MRC3	RC	1494383	189338	-50	90	60	34	41	7	1.04
MRC3	RC	1494383	189338	-50	90	60	53	56	3	0.57
MRC6	RC	1494519	189184	-50	60	126	40	42	2	0.98
MRC6	RC	1494519	189184	-50	60	126	50	53	3	0.52
MRC6	RC	1494519	189184	-50	60	126	59	62	3	0.51
MRC7	RC	1494547	189230	-50	60	80	13	21	8	1.48
MRC8	RC	1494575	189272	-50	60	60	14	29	15	10.12
MRC8	RC	1494575	189272	-50	60	60	32	37	5	1.16
MRC8	RC	1494575	189272	-50	60	60	51	56	5	0.71
MRC9	RC	1494560	189070	-50	60	120	24	26	2	1.19
MSTR001	Trench	1493280	189467	-1	90	61	25.8	30.2	4.4	1.05
MSTR001	Trench	1493280	189467	-1	90	61	38.8	49	10.2	2.50
MSTR003	Trench	1493512	189283	-1	90.1	115.5	0	2	2	0.72
MSTR006	Trench	1493188	189394	-1	90	57.9	32.7	35.7	3	1.26
MSTR007	Trench	1463411	189425	-1	264.5	103.5	65	67	2	0.84
MWT001R	Trench	1495340	186898.5	-1	90	82.5	9.6	12.75	3.15	0.55
MWT001R	Trench	1495340	186898.5	-1	90	82.5	19.5	22.5	3	1.10
MWT001R	Trench	1495340	186898.5	-1	90	82.5	34.85	37.1	2.25	1.77
MWT001R	Trench	1495340	186898.5	-1	90	82.5	45.1	51.7	6.6	1.98
MWT002	Trench	1495930	186490	-1	86	100	3.8	13.8	10	0.76
MWT002	Trench	1495930	186490	-1	86	100	41.4	44.5	3.1	1.01

Hole_ID	Type	Northing	Easting	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	To	Width	Grade
MWT002	Trench	1495930	186490	-1	86	100	71.5	76	4.5	0.59
SM	Trench	1494586	189275	0		20	8	12	4	0.66
SMT001	Trench	1494571	189268	-1	80	79.5	35.6	44.5	8.9	0.63
SMT001	Trench	1494571	189268	-1	80	79.5	74.5	79.5	5	0.60
TM3	Trench	1494586	189296	0		12	1	12	11	0.70
TML_1	Trench	1495582	188376	0	270	30	17	21	4	0.61
TML_1	Trench	1495582	188376	0	270	30	28	30	2	1.56
TML_2	Trench	1495000	188658	0	270	17	12	14	2	1.91
TML_3	Trench	1495620	188747	0	270	17	5	11	6	0.95
TML_5	Trench	1495045	188638	0	270	26	7	20	13	0.69
TML_6	Trench	1495116	188644	0	270	38	5	8	3	0.51
TML_7	Trench	1495255	188462	0	270	12	3	6	3	1.47
TML2	Trench	1495001	188637	-1	90	16.8	2.7	5.2	2.5	2.64
TML5	Trench	1495042	188615	-1	90	25.6	5.1	7.1	2	2.21
TML6	Trench	1495110	188604	-1	90	28.1	16.7	21.2	4.5	0.57
TRABL01/1	RAB	1495414	185810	60	82	22	9	15	6	2.12
TRABL01/3	RAB	1495414	185809	90	0	18	12	15	3	1.32
TRABL02/1	RAB	1495388	185790	60	82	22	6	12	6	0.73
TRABL03/1	RAB	1495378	185790	60	84	24	3	6	3	1.15
TRABL04/2	RAB	1495370	185771	60	162	20	15	18	3	5.38
TRABL04/3	RAB	1495382	185767	60	155	21	18	21	3	0.54
TRABL05/3	RAB	1495353	185739	60	118	21	6	12	6	5.29
TRABL05/3	RAB	1495353	185739	60	118	21	15	18	3	2.59
TRABL06/7	RAB	1495516	185942	60	99	25	21	24	3	0.55
TRABL06/8	RAB	1495524	185958	60	90	37	24	30	6	7.84
TRABL08/1	RAB	1495446	185815	60	116	21	15	18	3	2.86
TRC002	RC	1492558	188484	-60	0	66	4	7	3	0.44
TRC002	RC	1492558	188484	-60	0	66	37	41	4	0.33
TRC003	RC	1492628	188420	-55	180	66	42	47	5	0.49
TRC004	RC	1492571	188406	-55	90	66	9	13	4	1.32
TRC006	RC	1494965	185456	-55	30	60	20	24	4	1.67
TRC008	RC	1495070	185540	-55	300	90	35	38	3	1.81
TRC008	RC	1495070	185540	-55	300	90	61	66	5	0.55
TRC009	RC	1495400	185195	-55	330	69	5	9	4	6.99
TRC010	RC	1495296	185104	-55	320	66	25	27	2	1.13
TRC010	RC	1495296	185104	-55	320	66	60	63	3	0.83
TRC011	RC	1495392	185085	-55	140	54	28	30	2	1.14
TRC013	RC	1495003	188603	-50	70	150	41	46	5	2.04
TRC015	RC	1495057	188582	-50	70	138	4	6	2	0.61
TRC015	RC	1495057	188582	-50	70	138	73	75	2	1.20
TRC016	RC	1495031	188487	-50	70	162	0	3	3	0.53
TRC016	RC	1495031	188487	-50	70	162	76	82	6	0.50
TRC019	RC	1494602	189275	-50	80	70	18	30	12	0.75
TRC019	RC	1494602	189275	-50	80	70	33	37	4	1.15
TRC019	RC	1494602	189275	-50	80	70	40	44	4	0.51
TRC019	RC	1494602	189275	-50	80	70	57	60	3	0.55

Hole_ID	Type	Northing	Easting	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	To	Width	Grade
TRC021	RC	1494570	189302	-50	340	72	9	14	5	0.51
TRC021	RC	1494570	189302	-50	340	72	29	31	2	1.07
TRC021	RC	1494570	189302	-50	340	72	34	51	17	1.69
TRC021	RC	1494570	189302	-50	340	72	67	72	5	0.64
TRC022	RC	1494570	189302	-50	250	72	7	19	12	1.25
TRC022	RC	1494570	189302	-50	250	72	31	33	2	0.72
TRC022	RC	1494570	189302	-50	250	72	36	40	4	1.28
DGTR001	Trench	1494000	188850	-1	84.5	78.5				NSI
DGTR002	Trench	1494500	188890	-1	90	99.5				NSI
DGTR003	Trench	1494500	188810	-1	90	19.3				NSI
KOB_T1	Trench	1495620	188271	0	270	22				NSI
MAT04	Trench	1494566	189176	0	345	28				NSI
MAT05	Trench	1494581	189159	0	85	23				NSI
MAT06	Trench	1494674	189088	0	25	60				NSI
ML_11	RC	1494397	189149	-60	270	150				NSI
ML_16	RC	1494700	189349	-60	270	147				NSI
ML_17	RC	1494698	189401	-60	270	150				NSI
ML_18	RC	1494702	189453	-60	270	156				NSI
MRABL1/1	RAB	1494548	189304	-60	330	4				NSI
MRABL1/3	RAB	1494569	189342	-60	330	25				NSI
MRABL1/4	RAB	1494573	189277	-60	60	19				NSI
MRABL3/1	RAB	1494601	189313	-60	60	18				NSI
MRC10	RC	1494591	189113	-50	60	120				NSI
MRC11	RC	1494621	189159	-50	60	80				NSI
MRC12	RC	1494649	189203	-50	60	60				NSI
MRC13	RC	1494450	188700	-50	60	120				NSI
MRC14	RC	1494472	188743	-50	60	120				NSI
MRC15	RC	1494970	188380	-50	60	80				NSI
MRC16	RC	1495240	187150	-50	60	120				NSI
MRC17	RC	1495270	187190	-50	60	80				NSI
MRC18	RC	1495410	186740	-50	60	120				NSI
MRC19	RC	1495430	186790	-50	60	78				NSI
MRC2	RC	1494355	189293	-50	90	80				NSI
MRC20	RC	1495721	187717	-50	60	80				NSI
MRC22	RC	1495000	188430	-50	60	100				NSI
MRC4	RC	1494413	189383	-50	60	60				NSI
MRC5	RC	1494488	189143	-50	90	120				NSI
MSTR002	Trench	1493088	189412	-1	90	47				NSI
MSTR004	Trench	1493761	189290	-1	90	133				NSI
MSTR004R	Trench	1493750	189188.5	-1	90	44.5				NSI
MSTR005	Trench	1492825	189530	-1	264.5	126				NSI
MSTR008	Trench	1492625	189395	-1	90	123.5				NSI
MWT003	Trench	1494900	187090	-1	90	40				NSI
MWT004	Trench	1494306	187551	-1	90	40				NSI
TM1	Trench	1494584	189272	0	0	20.5				NSI
TM2	Trench	1494584	189272	0	0	30.5				NSI

Hole_ID	Type	Northing	Easting	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	To	Width	Grade
TML_4	Trench	1495606	188620	0	270	15				NSI
TML_8	Trench	1495578	188684	0	270	65				NSI
TRABL01/2	RAB	1495408	185794	60	79	16				NSI
TRABL01/4	RAB	1495412	185778	60	79	21				NSI
TRABL01/5	RAB	1495395	185752	60	90	21				NSI
TRABL03/2	RAB	1495378	185778	60	92	3				NSI
TRABL03/3	RAB	1495375	185777	60	92	21				NSI
TRABL04/1	RAB	1495355	185775	60	170	20				NSI
TRABL05/1	RAB	1495348	185743	60	135	4				NSI
TRABL05/2	RAB	1495350	185742	60	135	3				NSI
TRABL06/1	RAB	1495553	185790	60	92	21				NSI
TRABL06/2	RAB	1495545	185815	60	102	25				NSI
TRABL06/3	RAB	1495537	185842	60	105	26				NSI
TRABL06/4	RAB	1495528	185860	60	117	19				NSI
TRABL06/5	RAB	1495516	185886	60	110	36				NSI
TRABL06/6	RAB	1495522	185916	60	109	21				NSI
TRABL06/9	RAB	1495513	185981	60	124	47				NSI
TRABL07/1	RAB	1495319	185835	60	160	19				NSI
TRABL07/2	RAB	1495364	185842	60	173	15				NSI
TRABL07/3	RAB	1495342	185844	60	22	20				NSI
TRABL07/4	RAB	1495334	185823	60	52	11				NSI
TRABL07/5	RAB	1495323	185808	60	160	17				NSI
TRABL07/6	RAB	1495303	185793	60	54	20				NSI
TRABL07/7	RAB	1495291	185767	60	58	22				NSI
TRABL07/8	RAB	1495258	185754	60	96	14				NSI
TRABL07/9	RAB	1495224	185772	60	84	16				NSI
TRABL09/1	RAB	1495466	185920	60	277	27				NSI
TRABL10/1	RAB	1495387	185917	60	289	21				NSI
TRABL10/2	RAB	1495384	185942	60	262	16				NSI
TRABL10/3	RAB	1495385	185961	60	267	16				NSI
TRC001	RC	1492543	188440	-60	0	72				NSI
TRC005	RC	1494965	185406	-55	30	78				NSI
TRC007	RC	1495087	185356	-55	75	54				NSI
TRC007a	RC					6				NSI
TRC012	RC	1495300	185490	-55	320	84				NSI
TRC014	RC	1495002	188592	-50	250	138				NSI
TRC017	RC	1494911	188637	-50	250	132				NSI
TRC018	RC	1494911	188637	-50	70	150				NSI
TRC020	RC	1494602	189275	-50	195	90				NSI

Appendix B: JORC 2012 Table 1 Reporting
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.*	• All of the reported sampling was undertaken by Caracal Gold Mali sarl between 2007-09, and then Cradle Arc Plc (under the previous name Alecto Minerals Plc), during 2014. **Drilling 2007-09** • Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes were routinely sampled at 1m intervals down the hole. • RC Samples were collected at the drill rig from a cyclone, then split using a Jones riffle splitter to produce a ~2kg sample to be sent for analysis. • Routine standard reference material, sample blanks, and sample duplicates were inserted/collected at every 10th sample in the sample sequence. • All samples were submitted to ALS Bamako for preparation and analysis by Fire Assay. **Drilling 2014** • Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes were routinely sampled at 1m intervals down the hole. • RC Samples were collected at the drill rig from a rig mounted cyclone, then split using a Jones riffle splitter to produce a ~2kg sample to be sent for analysis. • Routine standard reference material, sample blanks, and sample duplicates were inserted/collected at every 10th sample in the sample sequence. • All samples were submitted to SGS Bamako for preparation and analysis by 50g Fire Assay. **Channel Sampling 2014** • Channel sampling was completed along the face of an area of artisanal excavations, at 1.5 to 4m sampling interval lengths. • Samples were taken by a geologist using a geological hammer to ensure equal sampling throughout the sample length. • All samples were submitted to SGS Bamako for preparation and analysis by 50g Fire Assay.
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).*	• Holes were completed by reverse circulation (RC) drilling • RC hole diameter was nominally 5.5 Inch.
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.*	• A qualitative estimate of sample recovery was done for each sample metre collected from the RC drill rig. • RC sample recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination. However, sample recovery data was not collected. • Drill sample recovery and quality is believed to be adequate for the drilling techniques employed.
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.*	• All drill sample intervals were logged on site by company geological personnel using a standardised logging convention, to a level sufficient to support geological interpretation and modelling. From RC drilling a small sample was removed from each bag, sieved and washed, and placed in a chip tray for logging. • Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	abundance of specific minerals, alteration, rock types and weathering using a standardized logging system.
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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All 1m samples were riffle split using a Jones splitter at the drill rig. • Routine RC sample duplicates were taken to evaluate whether samples were representative. • Additional sample preparation was undertaken by certified laboratories in Bamako. • At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm in a jaw crusher. A 1.5kg split of the crushed sample was subsequently pulverised in a ring mill to achieve a nominal particle size of 85% passing 75um. • Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.
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.*	**Drilling 2007-09** • Analysis for gold was undertaken at ALS Bamako by Fire Assay with AAS finish. Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. **Drilling 2014** • Analysis for gold was undertaken at SGS Bamako by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01 - 100 ppm. Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. • No geophysical tools or other non-assay instrument types were used in the analyses reported. • Routine standard reference material, sample blanks, and sample duplicates were inserted/collected at every 10th sample in the sample sequence. • Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation being evaluated. • Certified Reference Material and Blank sample results show no significant contamination/ preparation issues and the assays of the laboratory standards show no bias. • No systematic bias appears to be present in results. **Channel Sampling 2014** • Analysis for gold was undertaken at SGS Bamako by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01 - 100 ppm. Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. • No additional QAQC samples used
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.*	• Drill hole data was compiled and digitally captured by the geologists on site, under the supervision of senior technical staff, both during the CGM period and more recently by Cradle Arc. • Twin holes were not utilized to verify results. • There were no adjustments to assay data.
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.*	• Drill hole collars were set out in UTM grid WGS84_Zone29N • Drill hole collars were positioned using hand held GPS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill holes are routinely surveyed for down hole deviation at approximately 30m spaced intervals down the hole. • Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for this early stage of exploration.
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.*	• Hole spacing and orientation varies according to the drill target and due to the early stage of exploration. • Hole spacing on section varies between 25m to 100m. • The reported drilling has not been used to estimate JORC-compliant mineral resources or reserves. • Sample compositing was not applied.
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.*	• Exploration is at an early stage and the true orientation of mineralisation has not been confirmed at this stage. • However, clear relationships exist between the regional Main Transcurrent Zone and a second order splay structure, and the gold mineralisation in the area, trending NNE-SSW and NW-SE respectively. • All drilling was completed perpendicular to the perceived orientation of mineralisation at each prospect
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were stored on site in a secure area prior to road transport by Company personnel to the laboratory in Bamako, Mali.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A site visit and a review of the exploration sampling techniques used in the 2014 drilling program was carried out by a Consulting Geologist from Wardell Armstrong International. Drilling and sampling procedures were found to be in line with industry best practices. • No other external audit or review of the sampling techniques or data has taken place

APPENDIX B. JORC 2012 Table 1 Reporting (cont.)
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.*	• The reported results are from within the Kobokoto Ouest and Koussikoto Permits, which are held by Caracal Gold Mali SARL, a subsidiary of Cradle Arc plc. • Subject to satisfaction of agreed conditions, the Kobokoto Ouest and Koussikoto Permits are the subject of a joint venture with Indiana Resources.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area which is presently covered by the permit areas was explored intermittently by Randgold Resources and Caracal Gold during the period 1990 to 2012. Exploration consisted of mapping, soil and MMI sampling, along with trenching, RC drilling and Induced Polarisation geophysics. • Cradle Arc, the project vendor, undertook exploration during the period 2012 to 15, which included additional surface sampling, mapping, trenching and drilling. • The Project was most recently under a Joint Venture Agreement with Randgold, who completed geological mapping and further soil, grab, pit and trench sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit style targeted for exploration is lode gold. This style of mineralisation typically forms as veins or disseminations in altered host rock. • Mineralisation styles at Kossanto West are varied and include quartz veining with a wide alteration of moderate to strong chlorite, hematite and limonite with disseminated of pyrite and boxworks within felsic-mafic intrusives and extrusives. • Surficial geology within the project area consists of outcropping basement, indurated gravels forming plateau, and broad depositional plains consisting of colluvium and alluvial to approximately 2-4m vertical depth. • Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is highly varied, with fresh rock outcropping on surface in places and deep saprolite profiles down to 70m in others.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *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.*
		• Reported results are summarised in Appendix A within the attached announcement.
		• The drill holes reported in this announcement have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections are reported.
		• Grid co-ordinates are UTM WGS84_29N
		• Collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL)
		• Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in WGS 84_29N degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled.
		• Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace
		• Intersection depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace.
		• Intersection width is the down hole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace
		• Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.

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.*	• Drill hole intervals are reported from length weighted average sample assay results • A minimum cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au is applied to the reported intervals. • Maximum internal dilution is 2m within a reported interval. • No grade top cut off has been applied. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
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').*	• The reported results are from early stage exploration drilling; as such the orientation of geological structure is uncertain. • Results are reported as down hole length, true width is unknown.
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*	• Diagrams showing the location of drill holes and the location of the permits are included in the announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sectional views.	
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.*	• Drilling results have been comprehensively reported in this announcement. • Drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections, are 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.*	• To the Company's knowledge, at the present time there is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this announcement.
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.*	• An exploration program for the upcoming field season is yet to be developed but is expected to include sampling, geophysics, mapping and RC drilling.

Appendix B: JORC 2012 Table 1 Reporting

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.*	• All of the reported sampling was undertaken by Caracal Gold Mali sarl between 2007-09, and then Cradle Arc Plc (under the previous name Alecto Minerals Plc), during 2014. **Drilling 2007-09** • Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes were routinely sampled at 1m intervals down the hole. • RC Samples were collected at the drill rig from a cyclone, then split using a Jones riffle splitter to produce a ~2kg sample to be sent for analysis. • Routine standard reference material, sample blanks, and sample duplicates were inserted/collected at every 10th sample in the sample sequence. • All samples were submitted to ALS Bamako for preparation and analysis by Fire Assay. **Drilling 2014** • Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes were routinely sampled at 1m intervals down the hole. • RC Samples were collected at the drill rig from a rig mounted cyclone, then split using a Jones riffle splitter to produce a ~2kg sample to be sent for analysis. • Routine standard reference material, sample blanks, and sample duplicates were inserted/collected at every 10th sample in the sample sequence. • All samples were submitted to SGS Bamako for preparation and analysis by 50g Fire Assay. **Channel Sampling 2014** • Channel sampling was completed along the face of an area of artisanal excavations, at 1.5 to 4m sampling interval lengths. • Samples were taken by a geologist using a geological hammer to ensure equal sampling throughout the sample length. • All samples were submitted to SGS Bamako for preparation and analysis by 50g Fire Assay.
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).*	• Holes were completed by reverse circulation (RC) drilling • RC hole diameter was nominally 5.5 Inch.
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.*	• A qualitative estimate of sample recovery was done for each sample metre collected from the RC drill rig. • RC sample recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination. However, sample recovery data was not collected. • Drill sample recovery and quality is believed to be adequate for the drilling techniques employed.
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.*	• All drill sample intervals were logged on site by company geological personnel using a standardised logging convention, to a level sufficient to support geological interpretation and modelling. From RC drilling a small sample was removed from each bag, sieved and washed, and placed in a chip tray for logging. • Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	abundance of specific minerals, alteration, rock types and weathering using a standardized logging system.
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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All 1m samples were riffle split using a Jones splitter at the drill rig. • Routine RC sample duplicates were taken to evaluate whether samples were representative. • Additional sample preparation was undertaken by certified laboratories in Bamako. • At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm in a jaw crusher. A 1.5kg split of the crushed sample was subsequently pulverised in a ring mill to achieve a nominal particle size of 85% passing 75um. • Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.
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.*	**Drilling 2007-09** • Analysis for gold was undertaken at ALS Bamako by Fire Assay with AAS finish. Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. **Drilling 2014** • Analysis for gold was undertaken at SGS Bamako by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01 - 100 ppm. Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. • No geophysical tools or other non-assay instrument types were used in the analyses reported. • Routine standard reference material, sample blanks, and sample duplicates were inserted/collected at every 10th sample in the sample sequence. • Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation being evaluated. • Certified Reference Material and Blank sample results show no significant contamination/ preparation issues and the assays of the laboratory standards show no bias. • No systematic bias appears to be present in results. **Channel Sampling 2014** • Analysis for gold was undertaken at SGS Bamako by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01 - 100 ppm. Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. • No additional QAQC samples used
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.*	• Drill hole data was compiled and digitally captured by the geologists on site, under the supervision of senior technical staff, both during the CGM period and more recently by Cradle Arc. • Twin holes were not utilized to verify results. • There were no adjustments to assay data.
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 set out in UTM grid WGS84_Zone29N • Drill hole collars were positioned using hand held GPS. • Drill holes are routinely surveyed for down hole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		deviation at approximately 30m spaced intervals down the hole. • Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for this early stage of exploration.
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.*	• Hole spacing and orientation varies according to the drill target and due to the early stage of exploration. • Hole spacing on section varies between 25m to 100m. • The reported drilling has not been used to estimate JORC-compliant mineral resources or reserves. • Sample compositing was not applied.
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.*	• Exploration is at an early stage and the true orientation of mineralisation has not been confirmed at this stage. • However, clear relationships exist between the regional Main Transcurrent Zone and a second order splay structure, and the gold mineralisation in the area, trending NNE-SSW and NW-SE respectively. • All drilling was completed perpendicular to the perceived orientation of mineralisation at each prospect
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were stored on site in a secure area prior to road transport by Company personnel to the laboratory in Bamako, Mali.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A site visit and a review of the exploration sampling techniques used in the 2014 drilling program was carried out by a Consulting Geologist from Wardell Armstrong International. Drilling and sampling procedures were found to be in line with industry best practices. • No other external audit or review of the sampling techniques or data has taken place

APPENDIX B. JORC 2012 Table 1 Reporting (cont.)

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.*	• The reported results are from within the Kobokoto Ouest and Koussikoto Permits, which are held by Caracal Gold Mali SARL, a subsidiary of Cradle Arc plc. • The Kobokoto Ouest and Koussikoto Permits are the subject of a joint venture with Indiana Resources.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area which is presently covered by the permit areas was explored intermittently by Randgold Resources and Caracal Gold during the period 1990 to 2012. Exploration consisted of mapping, soil and MMI sampling, along with trenching, RC drilling and Induced Polarisation geophysics. • Cradle Arc, the project vendor, undertook exploration during the period 2012 to 15, which included additional surface sampling, mapping, trenching and drilling. • The Project was most recently under a Joint Venture Agreement with Randgold, who completed geological mapping and further soil, grab, pit and trench sampling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of*	• The deposit style targeted for exploration is lode gold.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mineralisation.	This style of mineralisation typically forms as veins or disseminations in altered host rock. • Mineralisation styles at Kossanto West are varied and include quartz veining with a wide alteration of moderate to strong chlorite, hematite and limonite with disseminated of pyrite and boxworks within felsic-mafic intrusives and extrusives. • Surficial geology within the project area consists of outcropping basement, indurated gravels forming plateau, and broad depositional plains consisting of colluvium and alluvial to approximately 2-4m vertical depth. • Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is highly varied, with fresh rock outcropping on surface in places and deep saprolite profiles down to 70m in others.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *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.*
		• Reported results are summarised in Appendix A within the attached announcement.
		• The drill holes reported in this announcement have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections are reported.
		• Grid co-ordinates are UTM WGS84_29N
		• Collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL)
		• Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in WGS 84_29N degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled.
		• Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace
		• Intersection depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace.
		• Intersection width is the down hole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace
		• Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.

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.*	• Drill hole intervals are reported from length weighted average sample assay results • A minimum cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au is applied to the reported intervals. • Maximum internal dilution is 2m within a reported interval. • No grade top cut off has been applied. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
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').*	• The reported results are from early stage exploration drilling; as such the orientation of geological structure is uncertain. • Results are reported as down hole length, true width is unknown.
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.*	• Diagrams showing the location of drill holes and the location of the permits are included in the announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drilling results have been comprehensively reported in this announcement. • Drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections, are 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.*	• To the Company's knowledge, at the present time there is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this announcement.
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.*	• An exploration program for the upcoming field season is yet to be developed but is expected to include sampling, geophysics, mapping and RC drilling.