ASX Release

ASX: AVB ('AVANCO' OR 'THE COMPANY')
14 December 2017

Positive exploration results at Azevedo Prospect

Avanco is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities around its producing Antas Copper Mine, where drilling at the Azevedo Prospect has shown a significant improvement in potential.

Azevedo Prospect

- New drilling at the proximal Azevedo Prospect[1] has successfully tested the interpreted plunging mineralisation, aided by EM (electromagnetic) surveying, following up on mineralisation defined in initial drilling
- Drilling shows promising results in two out of three new holes, intersecting mineralisation both up (AAND-127) and down plunge (AAND-126), and proving that sulphide mineralisation commences from close to surface. See Section 1 and Section 2. Results include:

AAND-126	**17.95 m @ 1.94 % Cu 0.38 g/t Au, from 117.05 m [2]** **including: 2.15 m @ 8.92 % Cu 1.85 g/t Au from 127.30 m [2]**
AAND-127	**19.10 m @ 1.78 % Cu 0.30 g/t Au from 23.40 m [2]** **and: 4.50 m @ 1.47 % Cu 0.09 g/t Au from 46.50 m [2]**

- The above holes are characterised as hosting good copper and gold grades with substantial width, similar to early exploratory holes drilled in Antas only 400m away. The results are highly encouraging and justify further investigation
- Each hole will now be surveyed by downhole EM, advancing our knowledge to the next level before recommencing drilling in the new year.

Antas Mine Reserves

- Resource modelling is underway following receipt of results from the current grade control program. This is being used to update the geological interpretation of the Antas orebody
- New mine reserves exercise will be completed in the First Quarter 2018
- As part of above, the mining schedule will be re-evaluated to confirm the best cash-flow/profitability scenario. This will be undertaken by way of a new "optimal" production plan forming an integral part of the reserves exercise

Commenting, Director, Simon Mottram said: *"The geological picture at the Azevedo Prospect is now becoming clearer. The recent arrival of our new "downhole" EM equipment will now be used to complement the ground EM surveys. This will provide us greater visibly at depth and help us plan the next round of drilling. Since results continue to improve, I am optimistic that Azevedo could contribute to future mining activities at Antas"*

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AZEVEDO PROSPECT

Located approximately 400 metres northeast of the Antas Pit, this target was tested initially by AAND-100 [3], returning a best result of ***8.60m @ 1.30 % Cu, 1.36 g/t Au from 75.55m*** [2].

While follow-up drilling yielded promising results, new drilling (3 holes) targeted mineralisation both up and down dip/plunge with two of the three holes hitting significant widths of economic mineralisation, including high grade semi-massive sulphides.

Section 1 shows improving results at depth (AAND-126), in the down plunge position, supporting the interpreted plunge. Section 2 shows excellent results in the up-plunge position (AAND-127), close to surface, again supporting a plunging geometry to mineralisation. Further, hole AAND-127 shows that mineralisation is close to surface with a shallow base of oxidation.

The southeast plunge to mineralisation is like that seen in the Antas orebody, and goes on to explain the lack of mineralisation recorded in earlier hole, AAND-122 on Section 2, which has drilled under the mineralisation. Best results include:

AAND-126	**17.95 m @ 1.94 % Cu 0.38 g/t Au from 117.05 m** [2] **including: 2.15 m @ 8.92 % Cu 1.85 g/t Au from 127.30 m** [2]
AAND-127	**19.10 m @ 1.78 % Cu 0.30 g/t Au from 23.40 m** [2] **and: 4.50 m @ 1.47 % Cu 0.09 g/t Au from 46.50 m** [2]

Figure 1: Mineralisation in AAND-126, high-grade zone highlighted

The above results are considered very encouraging and warrant further investigation including application of Avanco's new in-house downhole EM geophysics equipment. Drilling will likely resume in the first quarter of 2018, as part of a new exploration program and budget.

TONY POLGLASE
MANAGING DIRECTOR

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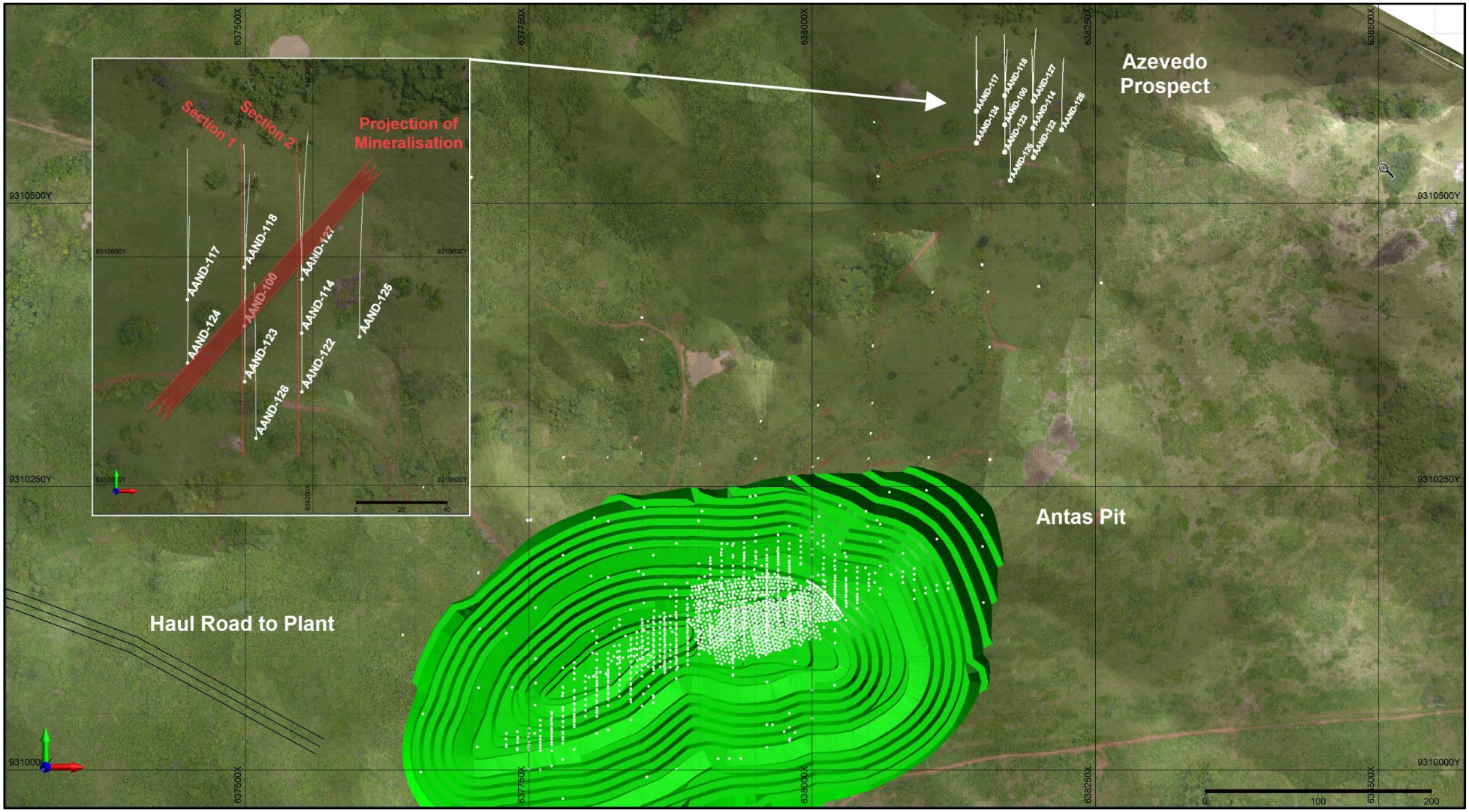
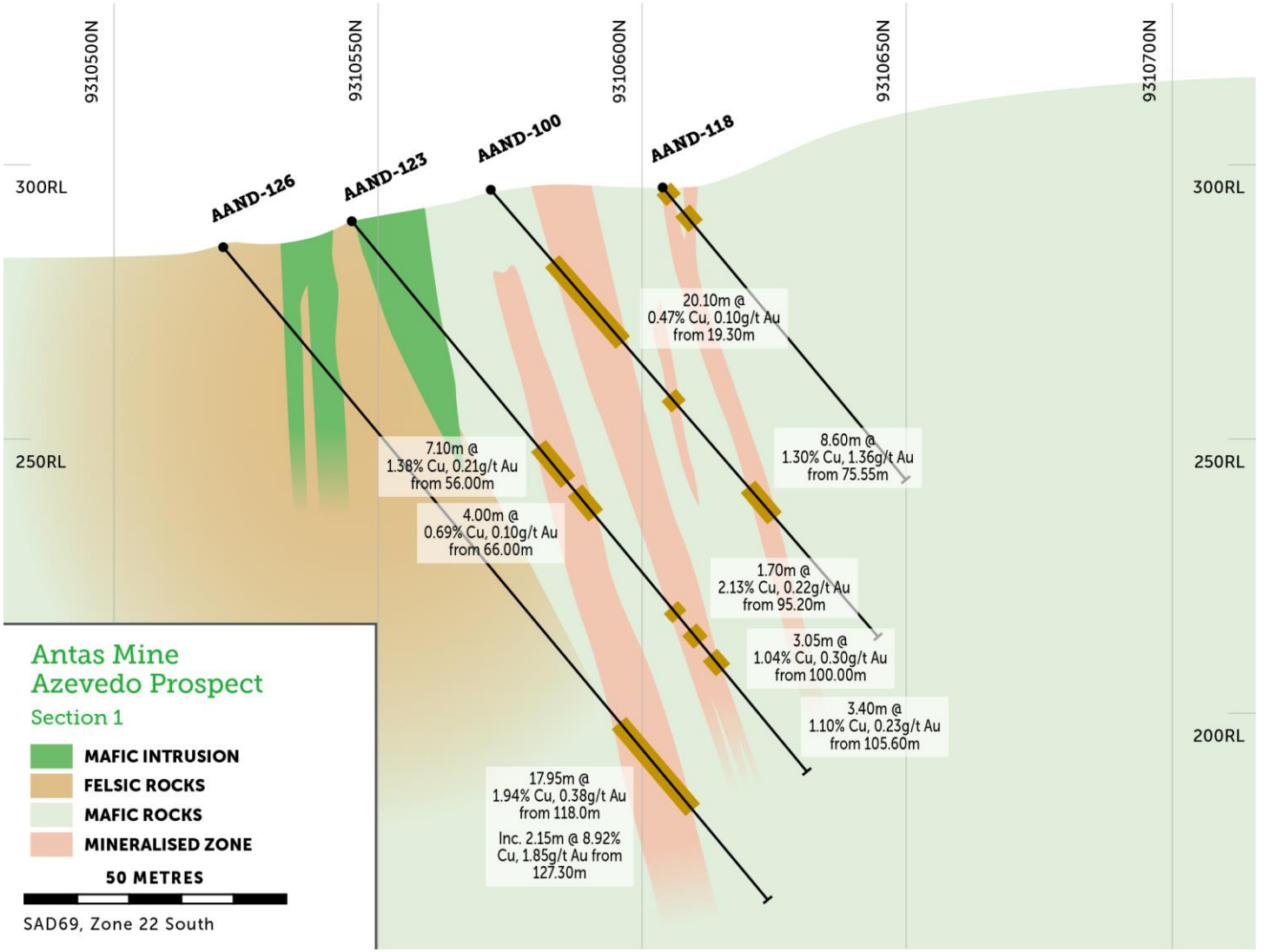
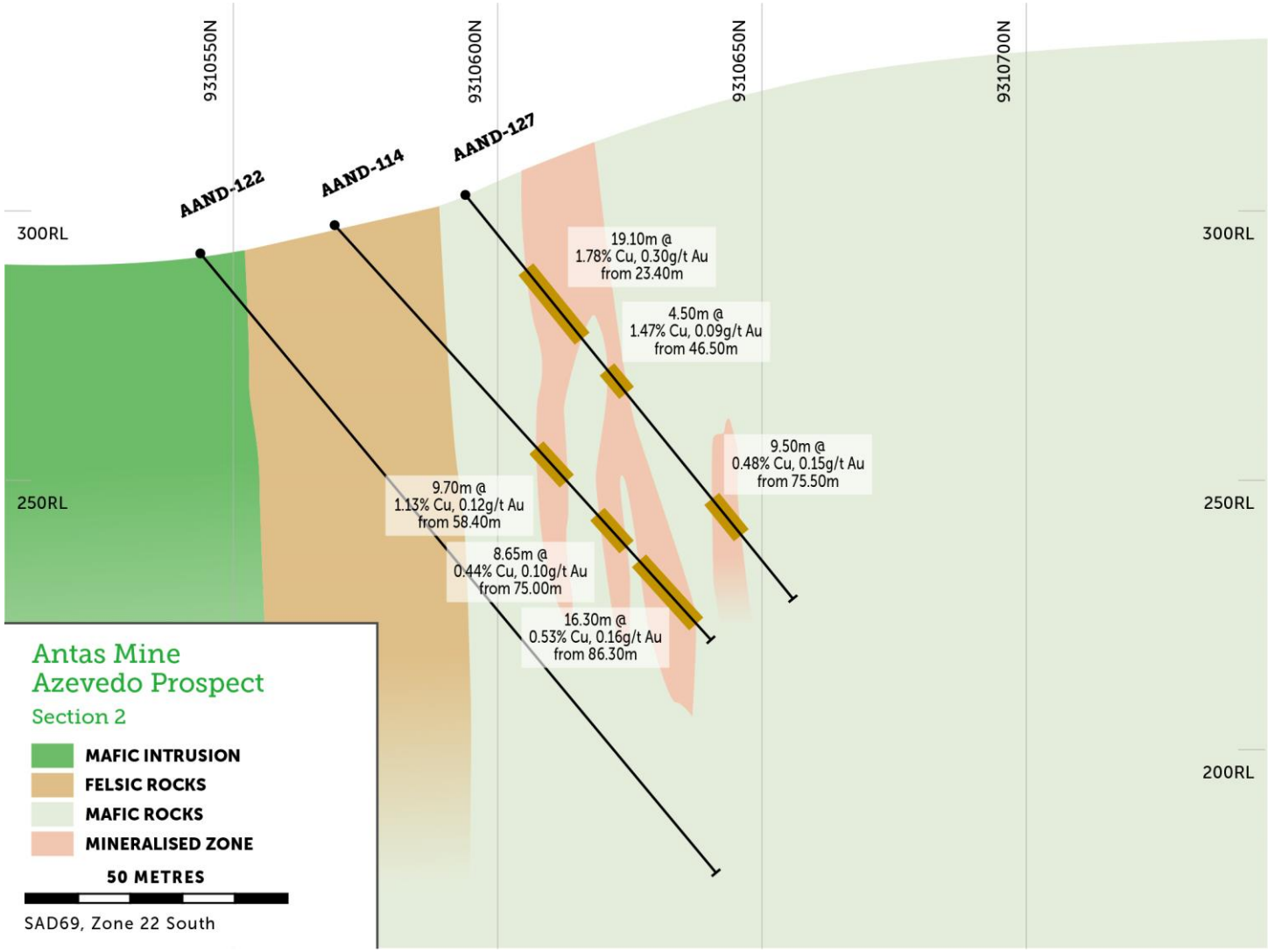
Figure 2: Azevedo Drill Status Plan, historic holes shown as white points



Section 1:


9310500N
9310550N
9310600N
9310650N
9310700N
300RL
250RL
200RL
AAND-126
AAND-123
AAND-100
AAND-118
20.10m @
0.47% Cu, 0.10g/t Au
from 19.30m
8.60m @
1.30% Cu, 1.36g/t Au
from 75.55m
7.10m @
1.38% Cu, 0.21g/t Au
from 56.00m
4.00m @
0.69% Cu, 0.10g/t Au
from 66.00m
1.70m @
2.13% Cu, 0.22g/t Au
from 95.20m
3.05m @
1.04% Cu, 0.30g/t Au
from 100.00m
3.40m @
1.10% Cu, 0.23g/t Au
from 105.60m
17.95m @
1.94% Cu, 0.38g/t Au
from 118.0m
Inc. 2.15m @ 8.92%
Cu, 1.85g/t Au from
127.30m
Antas Mine
Azevedo Prospect
Section 1
MAFIC INTRUSION
FELSIC ROCKS
MAFIC ROCKS
MINERALISED ZONE
50 METRES
SAD69, Zone 22 South

Section 2:


9310550N
9310600N
9310650N
9310700N
AAND-122
AAND-114
AAND-127
300RL
250RL
200RL
19.10m @
1.78% Cu, 0.30g/t Au
from 23.40m
4.50m @
1.47% Cu, 0.09g/t Au
from 46.50m
9.50m @
0.48% Cu, 0.15g/t Au
from 75.50m
9.70m @
1.13% Cu, 0.12g/t Au
from 58.40m
8.65m @
0.44% Cu, 0.10g/t Au
from 75.00m
16.30m @
0.53% Cu, 0.16g/t Au
from 86.30m
Antas Mine
Azevedo Prospect
Section 2
MAFIC INTRUSION
FELSIC ROCKS
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MINERALISED ZONE
50 METRES
SAD69, Zone 22 South

CARAJAS COPPER – Mineral Resources [4,5,6,7,8]

DEPOSIT	Category	Million Tonnes	Cu (%)	Au (ppm)	Copper Metal (T)	Gold Metal (Oz)
PB East [9]	Measured	1.98	2.7	0.7	53,000	43,000
	Indicated	5.72	2.8	0.7	161,000	123,000
	Inferred	2.78	2.7	0.6	75,000	55,000
	Total	**10.48**	**2.8**	**0.7**	**289,000**	**221,000**
PB West [9]	Indicated	4.46	2.04	0.61	91,000	87,000
	Inferred	2.74	1.72	0.56	47,000	49,000
	Total	**7.19**	**1.92**	**0.59**	**138,000**	**136,000**
Pedra Branca	**Total**	**17.67**	**2.44**	**0.65**	**427,000**	**357,000**
Antas North [9]	Measured	1.96	3.42	0.76	67,000	48,000
	Indicated	1.61	2.23	0.42	36,000	22,000
	Inferred	1.89	1.59	0.23	30,000	14,000
	Total	**5.46**	**2.43**	**0.48**	**133,000**	**84,000**
Antas South [10]	Measured	0.59	1.34	0.18	8,000	3,000
	Indicated	7.50	0.7	0.2	53,000	49,000
	Inferred	1.99	1.18	0.2	24,000	13,000
	Total	**10.08**	**0.83**	**0.2**	**85,000**	**65,000**
TOTAL		**33.21**	**1.95**	**0.49**	**645,000**	**506,000**

ANTAS COPPER MINE – Ore Reserves [11,12]

LOCATION	JORC Category	Economic Cut-Off Cu%	Million Tonnes	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)	Copper Metal (T)	Gold Metal (Oz)
Antas Mine	Proved	0.65	1.23	3.34	0.73	41,100	28,900
	Probable	0.65	1.69	2.16	0.47	36,500	25,500
Mine Stockpiles	Proved	0.65	0.12	2.26	0.53	2,800	2,100
TOTAL PROVEN + PROBABLE			**3.04**	2.64	0.58	**80,400**	**56,500**

CENTROGOLD – Mineral Resources [13,14]

DEPOSIT	Category	Million Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Gold Metal (Oz)
Contact Zone [15]	Indicated	2.1	2.5	168,000
	Inferred	5.9	2.2	424,000
	Total	**8.1**	**2.3**	**592,000**
Blanket Zone [15]	Indicated	10.8	1.7	597,000
	Inferred	1.4	2.2	97,000
	Total	**12.2**	**1.8**	**694,000**
Chega Tudo [15]	Indicated	8.2	1.6	425,000
	Inferred	3.1	1.5	152,000
	Total	**11.3**	**1.6**	**577,000**
TOTAL		**31.5**	**1.8**	**1,863,000**

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is an accurate representation of the available data and is based on information compiled by Mr. Simon Mottram who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mottram is an Executive Director of Avanco Resources Limited; in which he is also a shareholder. Mr. Mottram has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person (CP) as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Mottram consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

1. Mineralisation at the Antas copper mine and surrounding prospects is of an Iron Oxide Copper Gold style mineralization, typical of that found in the Carajás Province of Brazil, and well documented in respected geological texts
2. Depths are downhole
3. See, ASX Announcement "Antas and Near-Mine Exploration Update: Positive Assay Results from First Drill Hole", 4 July 2017, for details
4. See ASX Announcement "Pedra Branca Resource Upgrade Delivers Substantial Increase in Both Contained Copper and Confidence", 13 July 2015, for Competent Person's Consent, material assumptions, and technical parameters underpinning the Pedra Branca West mineral resource estimate
5. Refer ASX Announcement "Pedra Branca Resource Upgrade, Advances Development Strategy", 26 May 2016, for Competent Person's Consent, material assumptions, and technical parameters underpinning the Pedra Branca East mineral resource estimates
6. See ASX Announcement "Stage 1 set to excel on new high-grade Copper Resource", 7 May 2014, for Competent Person's Consent, material assumptions, and technical parameters underpinning the Antas North mineral resource estimate
7. See ASX announcement "Major Resource Upgrade for Rio Verde", 8 February 2012, for Competent Person's Consent, material assumptions, and technical parameters underpinning the Antas South mineral resource estimate
8. The Antas South JORC compliant resource was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012, on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported
9. Grade Tonnage Reported above a Cut-off Grade of 0.9% Copper
10. Grade Tonnage Reported above a Cut-off Grade of 0.3% Copper for Oxide Resources
11. See ASX Announcement "Maiden Reserves Exceed Expectations for Antas Copper", 17 September 2014, for Competent Person's Consent, material assumptions, and technical parameters underpinning the Antas North JORC (2012) Reported Reserve estimate
12. Measured and Indicated Resources are inclusive of those Mineral Resources modified to produce the Ore Reserves
13. See ASX Announcement "CentroGold Resources Increase 45% and Exceeds 1.8 Million Ounce", 13 November 2017, for Competent Person's Consent, material assumptions, and technical parameters underpinning the Chega Tudo mineral resource estimates
14. See ASX Announcement CentroGold- Improved Mineral Resource Confidence Advances Scoping Study", 26 April 2017, for Competent Person's Consent, material assumptions, and technical parameters underpinning the Contact Zone and Blanket Zone mineral resource estimates
15. Grade Tonnage Reported above a Cut-off Grade of 1.0g/t Gold

Azevedo Prospect – Avanco 2017 Drilling Results

Hole ID	UTM-E	UTM-N	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip	Az	Status	From (m) Downhole Depth	To (m) Downhole Depth	Width (m) Downhole Depth	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
AAND-100	638169.966	9310569.677	296.494	113.000	-50	360	Completed	20.10	40.00	20.10	0.47	0.10
And								**75.50**	**84.15**	**8.60**	**1.30**	**1.36**
AAND-114	638194.973	9310566.499	296.165	108.100	-50	360	Completed	58.40	68.10	9.70	1.13	0.12
And								75.00	83.65	8.65	0.44	0.10
And								86.30	102.60	16.30	0.53	0.16
AAND-117	638145.014	9310581.316	299.265	115.150	-50	360	Completed	No Significant Result				
AAND-118	638169.969	9310595.431	305.202	83.550	-50	360	Completed	*0.00*	*6.00*	*6.00*	*0.78**	*0.41**
								11.50	*14.70*	*3.20*	*1.29**	*1.56**
AAND-122	638195.078	9310540.791	290.578	155.050	-50	360	Completed	No Significant Result				
AAND-123	638170.076	9310545.296	289.313	133.450	-50	360	Completed	56.00	63.10	7.10	1.38	0.21
And								66.00	70.00	4.00	0.69	0.10
And								95.20	96.90	1.70	2.13	0.22
And								100.00	103.05	3.05	1.04	0.30
And								105.60	110.00	3.40	1.10	0.23

Hole ID	UTM-E	UTM-N	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip	Az	Status	From (m) Downhole Depth	To (m) Downhole Depth	Width (m) Downhole Depth	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
AAND-124	638145.099	9310553.525	288.857	100.100	-50	360	Completed	16.00	23.00	7.00	1.04	0.12
And								26.80	29.00	2.20	1.74	0.27
AAND-125	638220.384	9310564.920	297.325	110.300	-50	360	Completed	45.00	45.50	0.50	1.71	0.02
AAND-126	638175.040	9310520.451	284.564	160.150	-50	360	Completed	**117.05**	**135.00**	**17.95**	**1.94**	**0.38**
Including								**127.30**	**129.45**	**2.15**	**8.92**	**1.85**
AAND-127	638195.101	9310590.159	304.172	101.750	-50	360	Completed	**23.40**	**42.50**	**19.10**	**1.78**	**0.30**
And								**46.50**	**51.00**	**4.50**	**1,47**	**0.09**
And								75.50	85.00	9.50	0.48	0.15

**** Near surface oxide mineralisation***

The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition)

TABLE 1 – Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Diamond drilling core is cut in half onsite using an industry standard core saw, perpendicular to mineralisation or geology to produce two identical (mirrored) halves. Samples are collected consistently from the same side of cut core, sent to an internationally accredited independent assay laboratory, and analysed for a suite of elements by appropriate analytical techniques for the style and type of Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) mineralisation.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• The drill hole collar locations are surveyed by a Global Positioning System (GPS) instrument, and surveyed accurately (centimetre precision) after completion. Drill samples are logged for lithology, weathering, structure (diamond core), mineralogy, mineralisation, colour and other features. Logging and sampling is carried out according to Avanco protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard, and overseen by Avanco's Geological Managers and the Competent Person (CP).
	• *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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond core is HQ and NQ in size, sampled on mineralised intervals or regular 1.0 m intervals in wide mineralised zones. Core is cut in half to produce sample weights of 3–5 kg. Samples are crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub-sample for analysis. Using a four-acid digest, drill core samples are analysed for Cu, Ni (ICP) and Au (Fire Assay, 50 g). Mineralised zones and samples with >2,000 ppm Cu are further analysed for "Ore Grade" Cu by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). Additional elements may be assayed based on geological observations.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other*	• Diamond drilling is a combination of HQ and NQ. Core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle orientation device.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Diamond core recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are consistently >95% in oxide and >99% in fresh rock. Drill sample recoveries are recorded as an average for each metre and recorded in the database. Recoveries are excellent and there are no known sample recovery problems, with the exception of the soil profile.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for recovery measurement and core orientation. Depths are checked against those marked on the core blocks, and against the drilling company's records.
	• *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.*	• There is no known sample bias or potential for sample bias.
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.*	• Drill samples are logged for lithology, weathering, structure (diamond core), mineralogy, mineralisation, colour and other features. Logging and sampling is carried out according to Avanco protocols and procedures as per industry standard, and overseen by the Company's Geological Managers. The Company believes that the level of detail and quality of the work is appropriate to support current and future studies.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Drill samples are logged for lithology, weathering, structure (diamond core), mineralogy, mineralisation, colour and other features. Core is photographed both wet and dry.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill holes are logged completely from start to finish of the hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Where sampled, core is cut in half onsite using an industry standard core saw, perpendicular to mineralisation or geology to produce two identical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation		(mirrored) halves. Samples are collected consistently from the same side of cut core.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Drilling to date has been by diamond core.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Sample preparation is according to industry standard, including oven drying, coarse crush, and pulverisation to 85% passing 100µm or better.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Avanco uses an industry standard QAQC programme involving Certified Reference Materials "standards" for Cu (with Cu grades ranging from low to very high), and blank samples, which are introduced in the assay batches at an approximate rate of one control sample per 20 normal samples. These QAQC results are reported along with the sample values in the preliminary and final analysis reports. Umpire checking of the Primary laboratory is then carried out by a Secondary laboratory. Both are internationally accredited independent assay laboratories.
	• *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.*	• Duplicates are inserted at an approximate rate of 1 duplicate per 40 normal samples. Umpire checking of the Primary laboratory is then carried out at by a Secondary laboratory, at an approximate rate of 1 control sample per 20 normal samples, or a minimum of 3 umpire samples per hole.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate and correctly represent the style and type of mineralisation.
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.*	• Assaying uses a four-acid digest, which is a standard industry method for Base and Precious metals analysis. The acids used are hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids, suitable for silica based samples. The method approaches total dissolution of most minerals. "Ore grade" Cu is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		further analysed by an accredited AAS "Ore Grade" analysis method. The analysis is considered total and appropriate.
	• *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.*	• It is the Company's policy not to use in-house tools to determine reportable results for anything other than regional soil sampling. Portable XRF's are used internally by Company geologists to assist in geological and mineralogical interpretation. Donwhole electromagnetic surveys are carried out with a Digiatlantis fluxgate tool, produced by EMIT of Midland, Perth, WA.
	• *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.*	• Avanco uses an industry standard QAQC programme involving Certified Reference Cu Materials "standards" (with Cu grades ranging from low to very high), blank samples, duplicates and Umpire Laboratory check sampling. Data is analysed and reported internally on a monthly basis for accuracy, precision, repeatability and various biases.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Avanco's Exploration Manager and/or senior geologists visually verify significant intersections and results.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• The Company uses twin holes routinely in the more advanced stages of resource definition drilling, and for metallurgical drilling.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Primary data is collected on Excel templates with detailed geological and structural logging recorded on paper. Information is transferred, validated, complied, and managed by the Company's in-house database manager in a relational database. All Company Intellectual Property is stored on a central server, kept in a secure and environmentally controlled room. Automated tape back-up occurs on a nightly basis and duplicate back-ups are regularly rotated "off-site" as a secondary precaution in case of loss of the Server site.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments or calibrations are made to assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Collar locations are surveyed by GPS on the State Survey Datum using true Mean Sea Level RL's, and surveyed accurately (centimetre precision) after completion Downhole surveys are completed using a Maxibor digital down-hole tool with readings taken every 3 m.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• Universal Transverse Mercator, SAD69 Zone 22 South.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Regional Topographic control (1 m contours) and Digital Terrain Models are used.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The current drill programme is exploratory in nature. Infill drilling will follow a nominal 25 m by 25 m spacing.
	• *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.*	• The current drill programme is exploratory in nature. No Mineral Resources are reported herein.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The current drill programme is exploratory in nature. Sample compositing has not been 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.*	• The current drill programme is exploratory in nature. Drilling has been orientated to be as close to perpendicular as practicable to the known geology in the vicinity of the Antas deposit.
	• *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 company does not believe that any sample bias has been introduced.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Avanco. All core samples are received intact and in their entirety in their core trays at the Company's secure Core Yard in Parauapebas, Para, Brazil. All sampling and work on the samples is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		carried out within the confines of this secure facility. Samples are delivered by Avanco personnel directly to the laboratory in Parauapebas and thus at no point do the samples leave the possession of Avanco staff prior to arriving at the laboratory. Avanco has protocols and procedures for tracking the progress of the samples through the laboratory, ensuring accurate validation and authentication of results issued by the laboratory in relation to the samples that were submitted.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Company's independent Resource consultants (CSA Global Pty Ltd of Perth, WA) and their CP completed a satisfactory site visit in 2017, as part of ongoing Mineral Resource estimates produced by them.

TABLE 1 – Section 2: 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.*	• AVB MINERAÇÃO Ltda, a wholly owned Brazilian subsidiary of Avanco Resources Ltd owns the rights to 100% of Mining Lease PL470/2014. Existing third-party Royalties amount to a 3% NSR on Cu and 26% NSR on Au. State royalties amount to a 2% NSR on Cu and 1% NSR on Au.
	• *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.*	• PL470/2014 is a granted Mining License (Portaria de Lavra), granted on 9/9/2014 in perpetuity until all Reserves are exhausted. All tenements are granted exploration licenses
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• AVB's CP has determined that the quality and integrity of historical work is adequate for inclusion, consideration and interpretation in the current work programme.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) breccia pipe, hosted predominantly by mafic metavolcanic and granitic rocks.
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:* *a. easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *b. elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *c. dip and azimuth of the hole* *d. down hole length and interception depth* *e. hole length.*	• The tables of drilling information contained in this report include the Information relating to Points "A" though to "E" inclusive.

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	• *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.*	• The information has not been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Where results are reported, averaging of mineralised intervals are calculated by the following parameters
	• *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.*	• Weighted averaging of grade/thickness
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• A minimum Cut-off grade of 0.2% Cu
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• A maximum of 3 continuous metres of internal dilution (<0.2% Cu)
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Top-Cuts of 20% Cu, 20g/t Au
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.*	• Where results are reported and intercepts incorporate lengths of "high grade" (in the context of surrounding results), these "high grade" results are detailed transparently and separately in any reported results, both in the text of the report and in any attached tables.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades*	• Metal Equivalents have not been used in this report.

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	and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.*	• Geology and mineralisation in proximity to the Antas mine is relatively well understood. Drilling is angled at achieving the most representative perpendicular intersections.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• The current drill programme is exploratory in nature. Downhole lengths have been used and this is clearly stated in the text and tables.
	• *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 appropriate location plan has been included, which also shows the location of drilling with respect to the Antas pit and Antas mine infrastructure.