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Australian Securities Exchange Announcement

18 December 2014

Deeper intersections of 18 metres at 1.14% copper and 15 metres at 1.00% copper confirm depth potential at Alford West – SA.

Summary

- In November, an eight hole, 883 metre drill program was undertaken to trial slimline reverse circulation drill methods and to test for down-dip extensions to mineralisation at the Bruce, Larwood and Six Ways Zones at the Alford West prospect.
- Laboratory assays reveal an un-bottomed Bruce Zone intersection of **22 metres at 1.00% copper**, including **18 metres at 1.14% copper** in ALWAC291. This intersection **confirms that significant primary grades are present at depth**.
- Other results of note include a second deep intersection of **15 metres at 1.00% copper** in ALWAC289 also at Bruce Zone; and **17 metres at 0.45% copper and 0.14g/t gold** in ALWAC296 at the Larwood Zone.
- A single hole may have **resolved the geometry of the mineralised lodes at the Six Ways Zone,** presenting a plausible model for use in future exploration in this area.
- The lodes remain open down-dip and the picture emerging at Alford West is of a **deposit comparable to the Wallaroo Main Lode** which was historically mined to depths in excess of 800 metres.
- The slimline **RC drilling methods employed were largely successful** and RC drilling can play a role in future deeper drilling at the prospect.

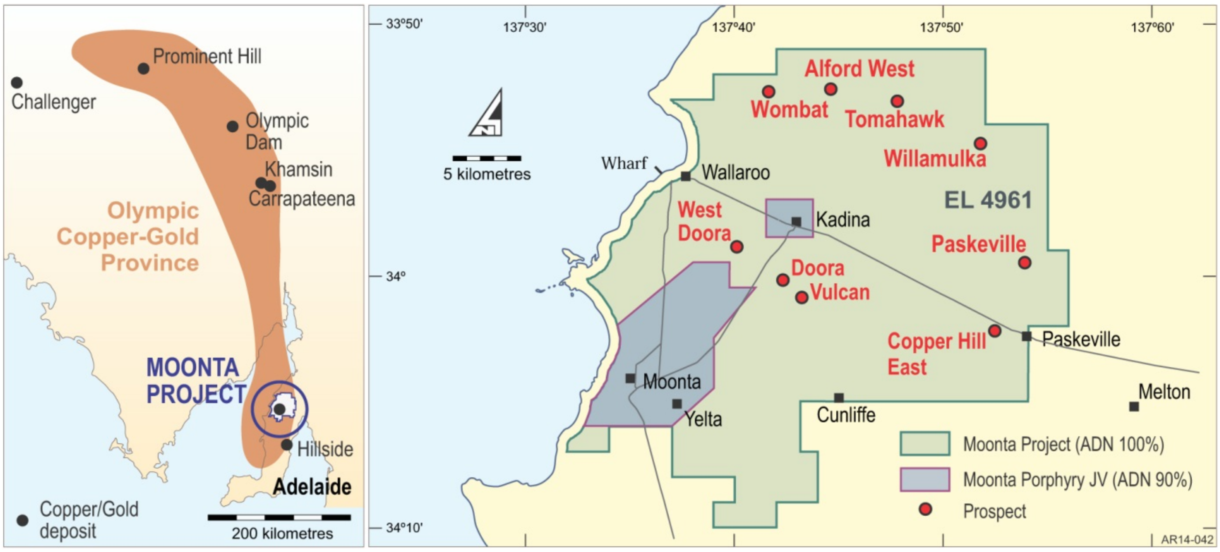

Figure 1: Moonta Copper-Gold Project location.

Introduction

The Alford West Prospect[1] is located in the northern part of the Moonta Copper-Gold Project tenement which is situated on the Northern Yorke Peninsula of South Australia (*Figure 1*). The Moonta Project falls towards the southern end of the world class Olympic Copper-Gold Province, and captures the historical copper mining and processing centres at Moonta, Kadina and Wallaroo which together form the famous "Copper Triangle" mining district.

Alford West is a large copper-gold-molybdenum mineralised system considered to be of iron oxide copper gold (IOCG) style. It includes four discreet internal zones of better grade, called Larwood, Bruce, Six Ways and Blue Tongue, that show potential to contribute to a future mineral resource[1] (*Figure 2*).

In late November a short program of drilling comprising eight holes for 883 metres was completed utilising a combination of aircore blade and slim-line reverse circulation hammer (RC) methods to trial whether RC drill methods can be broadly employed at Alford West.

The program holes were also designed to test for down-dip and along strike extensions to mineralisation at the Bruce, Six Ways and Larwood Zones. Five holes were drilled on three sections at the Bruce Zone, a single hole was drilled at Six Ways, and two holes were drilled at Larwood.

The locations of the eight holes are shown on *Figure 2*, while *Table 1* (on page 7) presents a list of significant drill intersections achieved in the program.

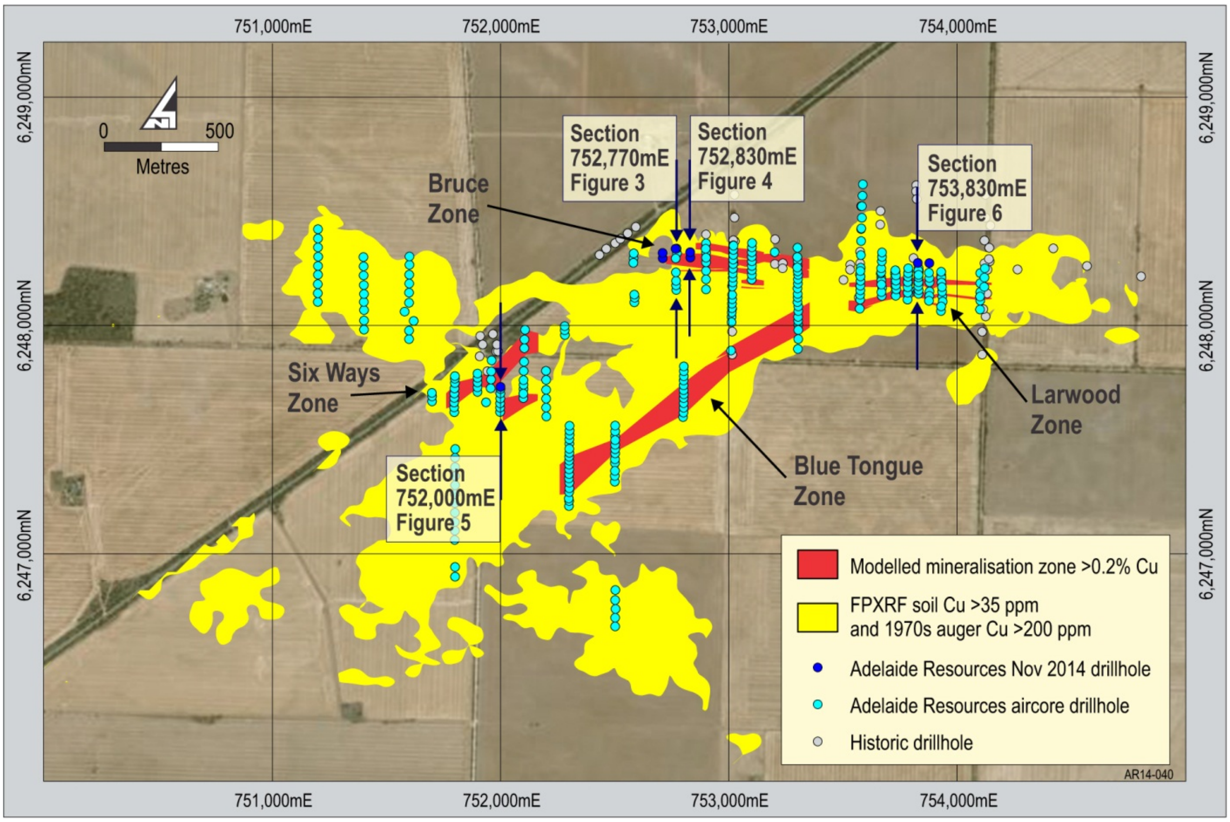

Figure 2: Alford West Prospect drillhole locations and copper geochemistry.

Bruce Zone Results

On section 752770mE hole ALWAC289 tested 25 metres down-dip of previous hole ALWAC261[2] which intersected 11 metres at 1.52% copper from 78 metres to the end of hole

(Figure 3). ALWAC289 confirmed the down dip continuation of the lode intersecting 24 metres at 0.73% copper from 95 metres downhole, including 15 metres at 1.00% copper from 97 metres. Drill samples from the mineralised zone in ALWAC289 include a crystalline black sulphide phase identified as chalcocite.

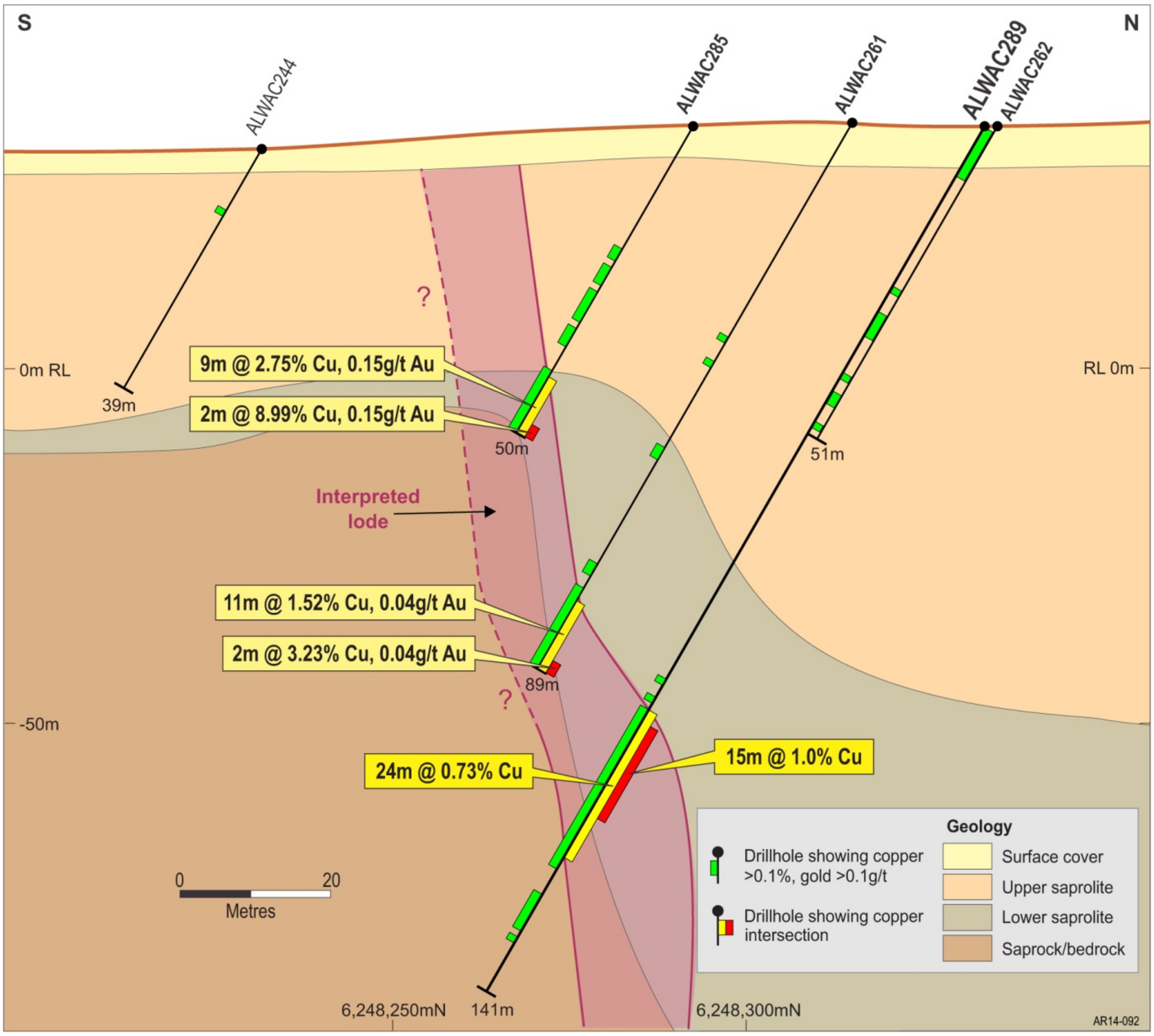

Figure 3: Alford West Prospect – Bruce Zone – Section 752,770mE looking west.

Previous holes on this section ended in mineralisation and the true width of the lode remained unknown, however ALWAC289 drilled through the lode confirming it has a true width of approximately 17 metres on this section. The lode remains open at depth on this section.

Two holes, ALWAC290 and ALWAC291 were drilled 60 metres east of ALWAC289 on section 752830mE (Figure 4). The shallower hole, ALWAC290, intersected 7 metres at 0.28% copper from 59 metres, and 3 metres at 0.85% copper from 69 metres. Deeper hole ALWAC291 returned a superior intersection, encountering 22 metres at 1.00% copper from 101 metres, including 18 metres at 1.14% copper. ALWAC291 remained in mineralisation at its final depth of 123 metres. The lode is open at depth where copper grades are potentially improving.

The depths of the ~1% copper intersections in ALWAC289 and ALWAC291 are below the depth where weathering related supergene enrichment processes are considered likely to occur, confirming that significant primary grades are present at depth at Alford West.

Two holes drilled on section 752710mE returned narrow, low grade intersections, the best being 6 metres at 0.25% copper in ALWAC292. Intervals of strongly anomalous molybdenum are present in all five of the Bruce Zone holes, with individual 1-metre samples assaying up to a maximum of 0.22% molybdenum.

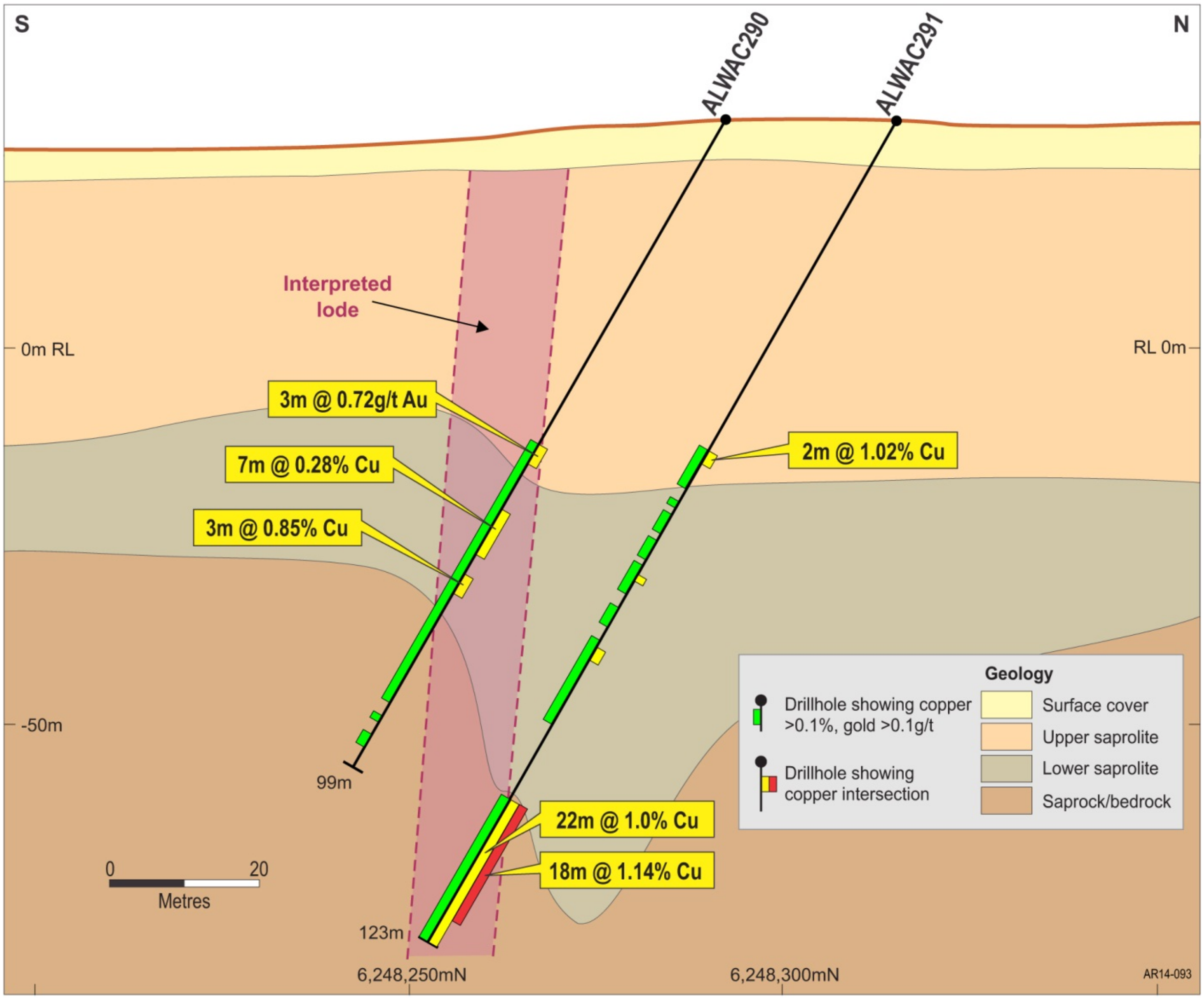

Figure 4: Alford West Prospect – Bruce Zone – Section 752,830mE looking west.

Six Ways Zone Result

Hole ALWAC294 was drilled beneath ALWAC273 which returned an un-bottomed intersection of 22 metres at 1.33% copper with associated strongly anomalous lead (Figure 5). The sudden high inflow of saline ground water caused the abandonment of ALWAC294 at a depth of 99 metres. ALWAC294 intersected minor zones of anomalous copper and lead, but failed to achieve a significant intersection, however the very last 1-metre sample in the hole returned 0.53% copper and 706ppm lead, the highest assay for either metal throughout the hole.

It appears likely that ALWAC294 had just reached the targeted lode when the high water flow caused its abandonment. This suggests that the lode, previously interpreted to be sub-vertical, actually dips steeply south, an unusual dip direction in the broader Moonta-Wallaroo district.

Steep southerly dips on other Six Ways lodes would simplify what has until now appeared to be a seemingly complex geometry. This new Six Ways model requires confirmation through additional drilling, and if shown to be correct will allow more confident planning of future exploration holes at this promising zone.

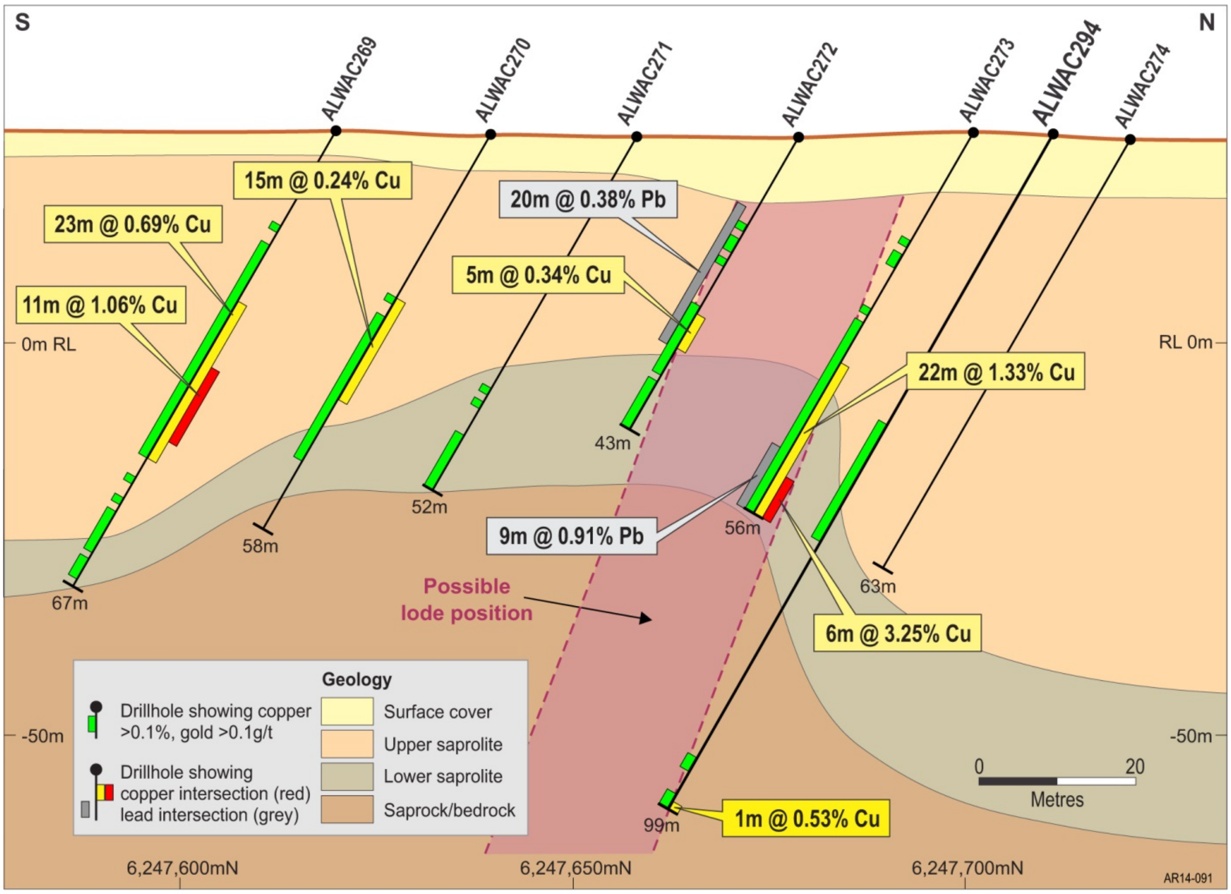

Figure 5: Alford West Prospect – Six Ways Zone – Section 752,000mE looking west.

Larwood Zone Results

Two holes were drilled on two sections to test down-dip of previous intersections and to investigate RC drilling conditions. The Larwood Zone was considered likely to present challenging drilling conditions for slimline reverse circulation methods, however the Larwood holes turned out to be two of the easiest drilled in the recent program suggesting reverse circulation may be an appropriate future deeper drill method at Larwood.

Hole ALWAC295, drilled on section 753880mE, intersected 8 metres at 0.68% copper and 0.15g/t gold from 75 metres, and 27 metres at 0.37% copper and 0.09g/t gold from 94 metres.

Hole ALWAC296, drilled on 753830mE, returned a main intersection of 17 metres at 0.45% copper and 0.14g/t gold from 89 metres downhole (Figure 6). While of only moderate grade, the 17 metre intersection in ALWAC296 is significantly better than the grade returned in previous up-dip hole ALWAC109, suggesting better grades may be present at depth.

The downward grade vector between ALWAC109 and ALWAC296 is further evidence that supergene processes are not entirely responsible for the many high grade intersections achieved to date at the prospect, as supergene enrichment should occur at shallower depths giving upward grade vectors.

While supergene enrichment does occur to varying degrees at Alford West, it also appears that variation in primary mineralisation grade is playing a significant role in the distribution of high grade mineralisation at the prospect. It is therefore likely that attractive grades of copper and gold will be present at depths below those tested by the company's shallow drilling completed to date.

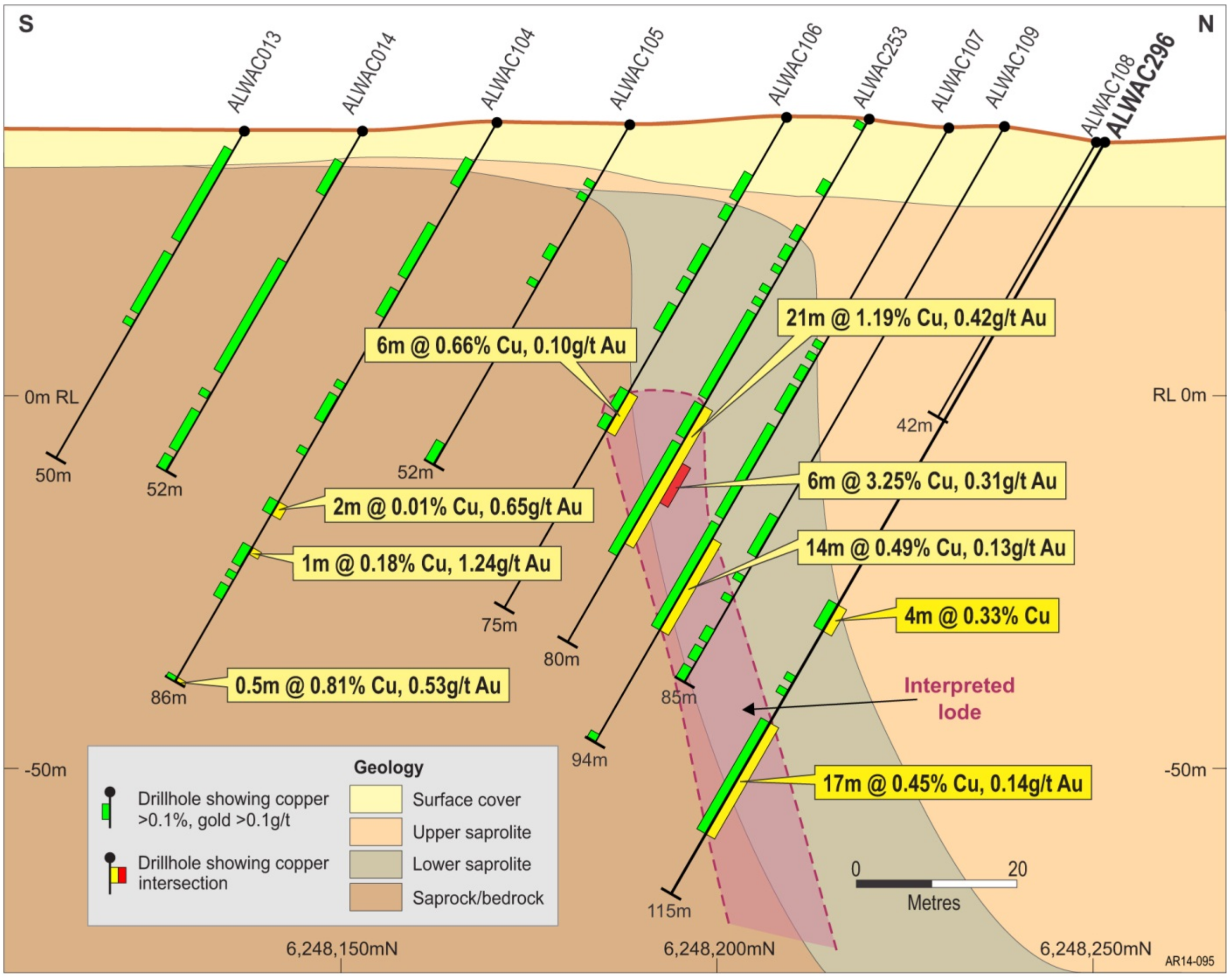

Figure 6: Alford West Prospect – Larwood Zone – Section 753,830mE looking west.

Summary and Future Program

The majority of the holes completed in the recent program were successfully drilled to planned depth, and reverse circulation methods are therefore likely to be able to play a role in future deeper drilling programs to test for down-dip extensions to the currently aircore defined mineralisation at Alford West. Reverse circulation holes are both faster and cheaper to drill than diamond core and the ability to utilise RC methods is a positive.

The recent program has established that attractive grades of mineralisation persist to depth at Alford West, confirming that higher grade primary grades of metal are present and that high grade intersections are not always a consequence of supergene enrichment processes.

The Bruce and Larwood Zone holes have helped confirm that the targeted lodes are of significant width, while the single hole at Six Ways has resulted in the development of a plausible new model for the geometry of mineralisation that, if confirmed, will make targeting of future holes in that promising zone more certain.

The picture emerging at Alford West is of a deposit comprising multiple steeply dipping lodes with strike lengths and widths reminiscent of the Wallaroo Main Lode (Figure 7). The lodes at Alford West remain open at depth and significant resource potential, possibly also including underground potential, can be realised with further successful exploration. The company is now planning further Moonta Project drilling programs the first of which is scheduled to commence in early 2015.

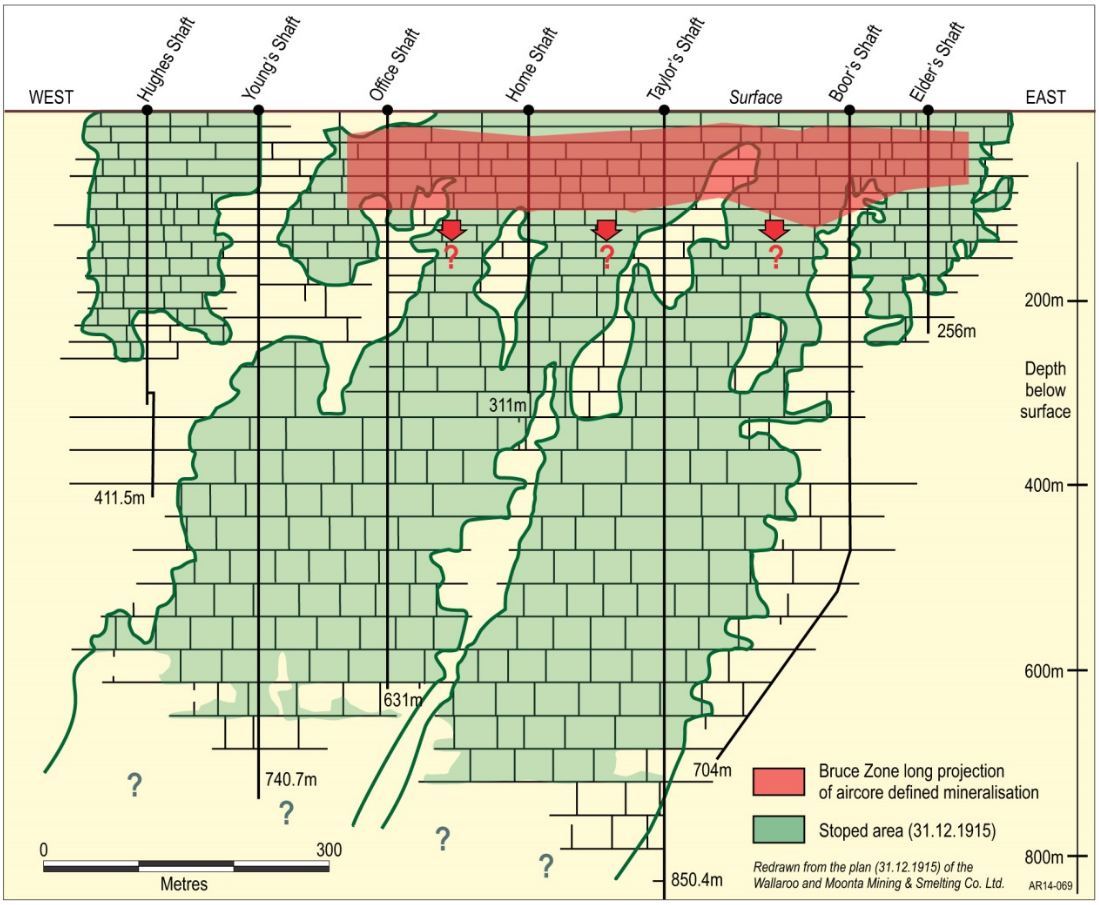

Figure 7: Bruce Zone long projection superimposed on Wallaroo Main Lode long projection.

Table 1: *Alford West – November 2014 drill intersections.*

Mineralised Zone	Hole Name	Easting (mga94)	Northing (mga94)	RL (msl)	Dip	Azimuth (mga94)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au g/t
Bruce	ALWAC289	752767	6248332	30.0	-60	180	141	95	119	24	0.73	0.03
							incl	97	112	15	1.00	0.02
	ALWAC290	752830	6248292	30.0	-60	180	99	49	52	3	0.02	0.72
								59	66	7	0.28	0.07
								69	72	3	0.85	0.10
	ALWAC291	752830	6248315	30.0	-60	180	123	51	53	2	1.02	0.03
								62	67	5	0.31	0.04
								101	123	22	1.00	0.05
							incl	101	119	18	1.14	0.04
							incl	102	108	6	1.21	0.03
							and	114	119	5	1.50	0.07
	ALWAC292	752710	6248292	30.0	-60	180	93	73	79	6	0.25	0.06
	ALWAC293	752710	6248315	30.0	-60	180	95	58	59	NSI		
Six Ways	ALWAC294	752000	6247714	25.0	-60	180	82	88	90	NSI		
Larwood	ALWAC295	753880	6248250	30.0	-60	180	135	75	83	8	0.68	0.15
							incl	75	78	3	1.20	0.24
								94	121	27	0.37	0.09
	ALWAC296	753830	6248252	30.0	-60	180	115	71	75	4	0.33	0.05
								89	106	17	0.45	0.14

Intersections calculated by averaging 1-metre chip grab samples. Copper determined by four acid digest followed by ICP-AES finish. Overrange copper (>1%) determined by AA finish. Gold determined by fire assay fusion followed by ICP-AES finish. Cut-off grade of 0.2% Cu or 0.2g/t Au applied with up to 2m internal dilution. Listed intersections are >1m% Cu or >1gm Au. NSI - No significant intersection returned in hole. Introduced QA/QC samples indicate acceptable analytical quality. Intersections are downhole lengths - true widths are not known.

Chris Drown
Managing Director

Enquiries should be directed to Chris Drown. Ph (08) 8271 0600 or 0427 770 653.

Competent Person Statement and JORC 2012 notes
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Chris Drown, a Competent Person, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Drown is employed by Drown Geological Services Pty Ltd and consults to the Company on a full time basis. Mr Drown has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Drown consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

(1) See ADN's ASX release dated 1 May 2014 titled "New Mineralisation Model for the Alford West Prospect – SA."

(2) See ADN's ASX release dated 7 May 2014 titled "Excellent Results Upgrade Bruce Zone at Alford West – SA."

(3) See ADN's ASX release dated 12 May 2014 titled "High Grade Hits Improve Six Ways Zone at Alford West – SA."

1 JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

1.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or hand held 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.*	• Aircore blade and reverse circulation hammer drilling was used to obtain 1m grab samples of an average weight of 1.5kg which were pulverised to produce sub samples for lab assay (30g charge for gold fire assay, and 0.25g charge for a suite of 22 metals including copper for ICP-AES). • A second nominal 200g grab sample was collected for FPXRF scan using an Innov-X FPXRF (Olympus) analyser. • No sample preparation of the FPXRF scan samples was completed. • FPXRF Instrument calibration completed on on-going basis during survey using standardisation discs. • Only laboratory assay results were used to compile the table of intersections that appears in the report
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (air 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 orientated and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drill method includes aircore blade in unconsolidated regolith, and aircore hammer (slimline RC) in hard rock. • Hole diameters are 90mm.
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 sample.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of coarse/fine material.*	• Qualitative assessment of sample recovery and moisture content of all drill samples is recorded. • Sample system cyclone cleaned at end of each hole and as required to minimise down-hole and cross-hole contamination. • No relationship is known to exist 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.*	• All samples were geologically logged by on-site geologist, with lithological, mineralogical, weathering, alteration, mineralisation and veining information recorded. The holes have not been

	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	geotechnically logged. • Geological logging is qualitative. • Chip trays containing 1m geological sub-samples are photographed at the completion of the drilling program. • 100% of any reported intersections (and of all metres drilled) have been geologically logged.
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 representativity 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.*	• Samples averaging 1.5kg were collected for laboratory assay using a trowel. • Dry samples were homogenised by mixing prior to sampling. • Laboratory sample preparation includes drying and pulverising of submitted sample to target of P80 at 75um. • No samples checked for size after pulverising failed to meet sizing target in the sample batches relevant to the report. • Duplicate and standard samples were introduced into sample stream by the Company, while the laboratory completed double assays on many samples. • Both Company and laboratory introduced QAQC samples indicate acceptable analytical accuracy. • Laboratory analytical charge sizes are standard sizes and considered adequate for the material being assayed. • 200g FPXRF samples collected in the same way laboratory samples were collected. • No sample preparation employed for FPXRF samples. • No duplicates included in FPXRF stream • Comparison of FPXRF scans with laboratory assay of sample twins shows FPXRF scans underestimate copper content by an average factor of approximately 40%.
Quality of assay data	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and*	• Standard laboratory analyses completed for gold (fire assay)

and laboratory tests	*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 mode, reading times, calibration factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature and 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.*	and copper (4 acid digest with ICP-AES) and over range (>1%) copper (4 acid digest with AA finish). • The laboratory analytical methods are considered to be total. • FPXRF is a total analytical technique appropriate for Cu at the concentrations encountered in the natural geological environment. • FPXRF instrument is an Olympus Innov-X 4000 with reading times set at 45 seconds. • For laboratory samples the Company introduced QA/QC samples at a ratio of one QA/QC sample for every 24 drill samples. The laboratory additionally introduced QA/QC samples (blanks, standards, checks) at a ratio of greater than 1 QA/QC sample for every 5 drill samples. • Both the Company introduced and laboratory introduced QA/QC samples indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. • Comparison of FPXRF scans with laboratory assay of sample twins shows FPXRF scans underestimate copper content by an average factor of approximately 40%. • Standards and blanks were introduced into the FPXRF sample stream at the start of each hole. • No calibration factors have been applied to any FPXRF results.
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 or electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• A Company geologist has checked the calculation of the quoted intersections in addition to the Competent Person. • No twinned holes were drilled in the program the subject of the report. • FPXRF sample scans and drill hole collar, geological logs, and selected laboratory sampling intervals are digitally

		captured on site prior to verification and incorporation into the Company database. Laboratory assay data is merged into the database upon receipt. The database files are backed-up five times per week. Chip tray samples of drilled geological material are collected for each drill hole and stored long term at the Company's premises. • No adjustments have been made to either laboratory or FPXRF 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 pegged using DGPS with an accuracy of +/- 0.5 metres. • Gyroscopic downhole surveys were completed on three holes only. • GDA94 (Zone 53) • Collar RLs are estimates based upon nearby holes.
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 classification applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Hole spacings were approximately 25 metres from pre-existing holes which is considered adequate coverage to allow confident interpretation of lithological and grade continuity. • No sample compositing has 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.* • *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.*	• Drill lines oriented north-south across E-W trending lodes. The angle of incidence at the Bruce and Larwood Zones is not considered to result in biased sampling. The results from the Six Ways hole are consistent with steeply south dipping lodes and the hole orientation is not ideal.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Company staff collected all laboratory and FPXRF samples. • Samples submitted to the laboratory samples were transported and delivered by Company staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	• FPXRF analytical performance is reviewed by comparison against laboratory assays on an on-going basis.

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section may apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements of material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, overriding royalties, native titles 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 license to operate in the area.*	• The area the subject of this report falls within EL 4961, which is 100% owned by Peninsula Resources limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Adelaide Resources Limited. • There are no non govt royalties, historical sites or environmental issues. Underlying land title is Freehold land which extinguishes native title. • Compensation agreements are in place with the relevant agricultural landowners. • EL 4961 is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The general area the subject of this report has been explored in the past by various companies including Western Mining Corporation, North Broken Hill, Amalg Resources, MIM Exploration, BHP Minerals, and Phelps Dodge Corporation. The Company has reviewed past exploration data generated by these companies.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Deposits in the general region are considered to be of Iron Oxide Copper Gold affinity, related to the 1590Ma Hiltaba/GRV tectonothermal event. Cu-Au-Mo-Pb mineralisation is structurally controlled and associated with significant metasomatic alteration of host 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:* o *Easting and northing of the drill collar* o *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill collar.* o *Dip and azimuth of the hole.* o *Down hole length and interception depth.* o *Hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• The required information on drill holes which returned material intersections is incorporated into Table 1 of the report. Tabulated intersections calculated using a 0.2% Cu or 0.1g/t Au lower cutoff grade, and containing up to 2m of internal dilution. • The collar locations of program drill holes the subject of the report are shown on Figure 2 of the report, with MGA94 co-ords listed in Table 1 of the report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/ or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and*	• Intersections are calculated by simple averaging of 1m assays. • Where sub-intervals of higher

	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 some detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	grade are contained in an intersection, the higher grade portion is also disclosed in the report. • No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The footnote to Table 1 of the report states that intersections are downhole lengths and that true widths are unknown, however for a small number of reported intersections true widths have been estimated and reported in the text.
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.*	• Appropriate plans and sections with scales appear as Figures 1 to 4 in the report. A tabulation of intersections appears as Table 1 of the 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.*	• The criteria used to determine if an intersection is listed in Table 1 is disclosed in the footnote to the table.
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, ground water, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no other meaningful or material exploration data that has been omitted from the report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests of 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.*	• The report advises that t a follow-up stage of deeper drilling in the area the subject of the report is warranted.