ASX Announcement

14 May 2015

Adelaide Resources Limited
ABN: 75 061 503 375

Corporate Details:

ASX Code: ADN

Cash: $1.71 million

Issued Capital:
304,545,685 ordinary shares
37,222,104 listed options (ADNO)
750,000 performance rights

Directors:

Colin G Jackson
Non-executive Chairman

Chris Drown
Managing Director

Nick Harding
Executive Director and Company Secretary

Jonathan Buckley
Non-executive Director

Contact Details:

69 King William Road,
Unley, South Australia 5061

PO Box 1210
Unley BC SA 5061

Tel: +61 8 8271 0600
Fax: +61 8 8271 0033

adres@adelaideresources.com.au
www.adelaideresources.com.au

Fact:

The gold mineralisation at Barns and Baggy Green formed about 1590 million years ago, the same time the copper-gold deposits at Moonta and Olympic Dam were forming.

Eyre Peninsula Gold project
(100% owned), South Australia

Diamond drilling commences at Barns and Baggy Green gold prospects

Summary

- Diamond drilling is underway at the 100% owned Barns and Baggy Green gold prospects located on the Company's 3,644 square kilometre Eyre Peninsula tenement package.
- Historic intersections achieved 10-15 years ago include 143 metres at 1.25g/t gold (Barns) and 24 metres at 2.33g/t gold (Baggy Green). Seven holes at Barns recorded 100 metre plus intersections.
- Mineralisation is contained within moderately dipping envelopes with true thicknesses of up to 140 metres at Barns and 40 metres at Baggy Green implying low open pit strip ratios.
- A combined Exploration Target within the broad mineralised envelopes ranging from 20 to 40 million tonnes at 0.4g/t gold to 0.6g/t gold is estimated by the Company to 200 metres below surface. The potential tonnage and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it remains uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.
- Multiple narrower higher grade lodes separated by weakly mineralised intervals occur within the mineralised envelopes. Higher grade historic intersections include 5 metres at 27.4g/t gold (Barns) and 10 metres at 4.82g/t gold (Baggy Green) and may allow the future estimation of a smaller tonnage higher grade resource.

Chris Drown
Managing Director

Direct enquiries to Chris Drown. Ph (08) 8271 0600 or 0427 770 653.

Introduction

Adelaide Resources holds nine Exploration Licences on the Eyre Peninsula which secure a total area of 3,644 square kilometres. The Barns, White Tank and Baggy Green gold prospects are located within 5 km of each other and fall on two adjoining tenements (Figure 1). The two tenements are wholly owned by the Company and are subject to a 1.5% NSR royalty held by Newcrest Mining Limited.

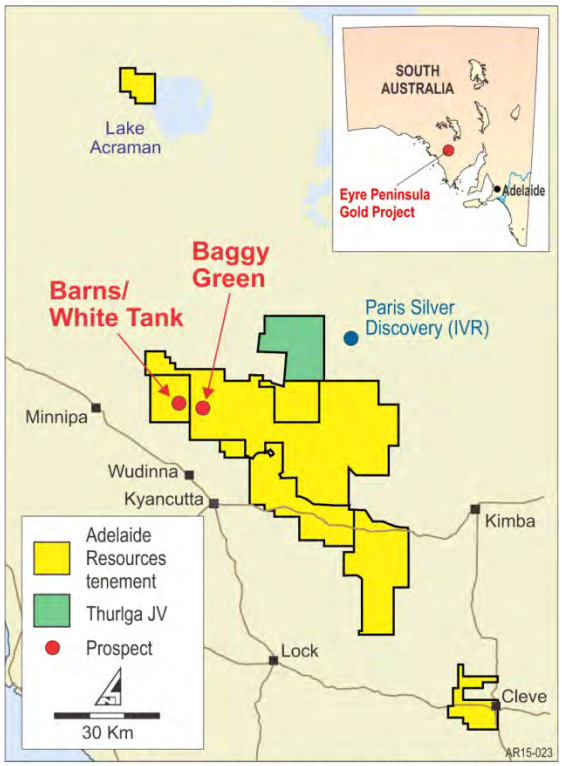

Figure 1: Eyre Peninsula Gold Project location plan.

The last significant gold exploration programme on the Eyre Peninsula tenements was completed over 10 years ago through a joint venture with Newmont Australia Limited. The joint venture's goal was to discover a deposit large enough to satisfy Newmont's corporate target, which was considered at the time to be several million ounces.

No deposit satisfying Newmont's size criteria was found and it withdrew from the joint venture in early 2005 having earned no equity in the project. At the time of Newmont's withdrawal gold was trading at about A$550/ounce, compared with current levels of around A$1,500/ounce.

While no multi-million ounce gold deposits were delineated during the historic exploration effort, significant gold mineralisation was discovered on the tenements, including at Barns, the nearby White Tank prospect and at Baggy Green.

A reassessment of the historic exploration data, including recently completed 3-D modelling of the mineralised zones at the prospects, suggests opportunities to delineate gold resources of potential economic value.

Prospect geology

Mineralisation at each of Barns, Baggy Green and White Tank is hosted by deformed granodiorite which has suffered extensive hydrothermal alteration.

At all three prospects intense weathering has resulted in zones of gold depletion which persist to vertical depths ranging from 25 and 50 metres. Below the gold depleted clays lie sub-horizontal zones of supergene gold which reach thicknesses of up to 20 metres before passing into primary mineralisation in fresh rock.

The primary mineralised lodes appear to strike northeast and dip at shallow to moderate angles to the northwest. Mineralisation is constrained within bounding "envelopes" that capture multiple mineralised lodes separated by intervals of altered but only weakly mineralised rock.

Native gold occurs in thin quartz-pyrite veins and as grains associated with disseminated sulphides in sericite altered host rock.

Large low grade deposit potential

At Barns and Baggy Green the significant thicknesses of the enclosing envelopes that bound the mineralisation are evidenced by close to true width intersections of 143 metres at 1.25g/t gold in Barns hole PDBN-129 (Figure 2), and 24 metres at 2.33g/t gold in Baggy Green hole BGRC-0865 (Figure 3).

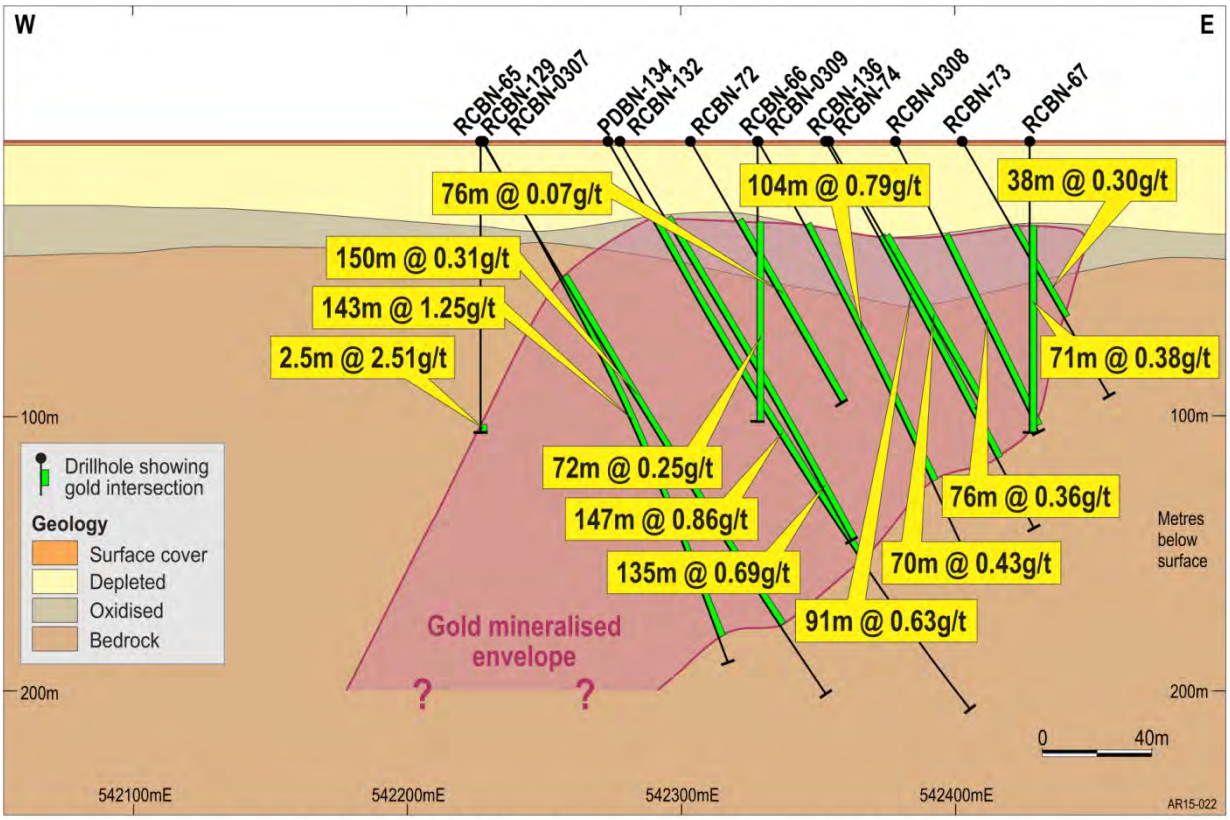

Figure 2: Barns Prospect – Section 6366050mN looking north and showing mineralised envelope.

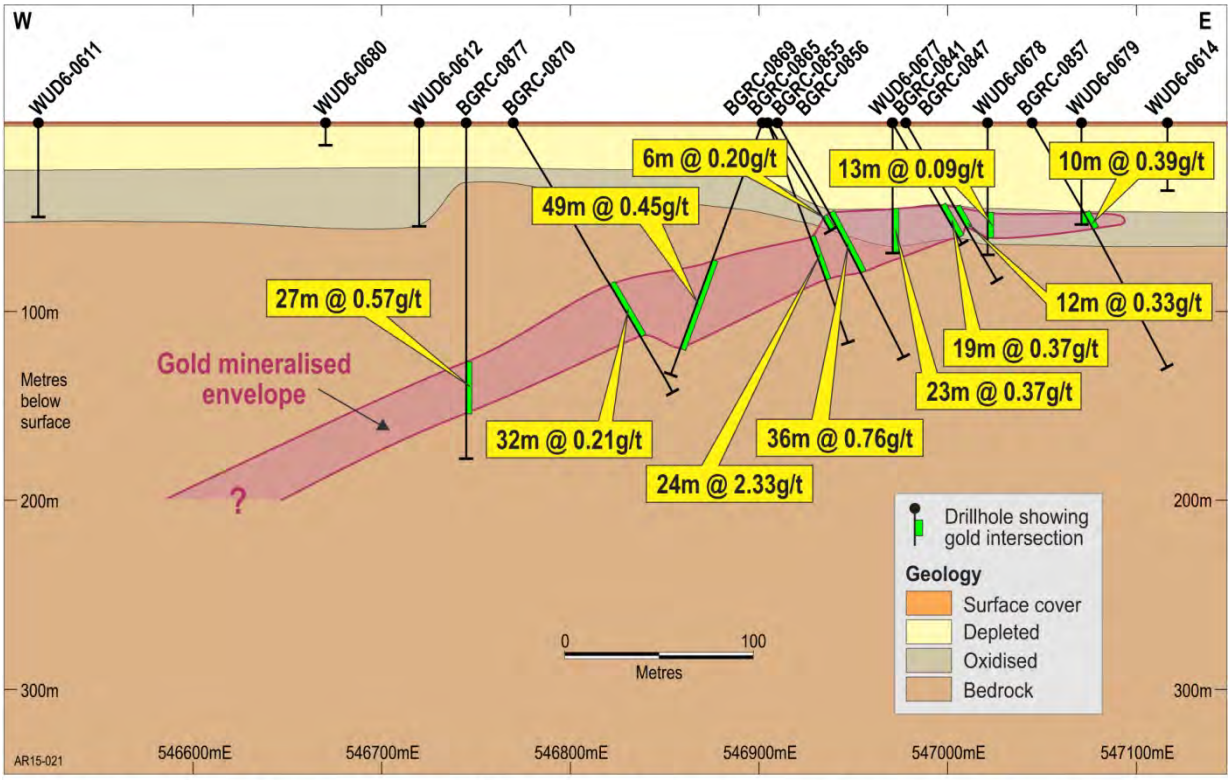

Figure 3: Baggy Green Prospect – Section 6363100mN looking north and showing mineralised envelope.

Good down-dip and along strike continuity of the mineralised envelopes occurs at both prospects allowing the Company to construct digital 3-Dimensional models (Figures 4 and 5) with confidence.

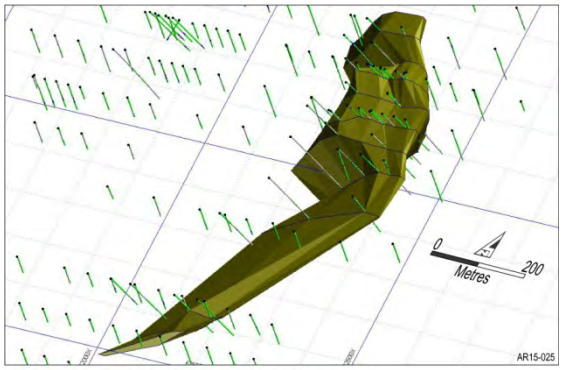

Figure 4: Barns Prospect 3-D model.

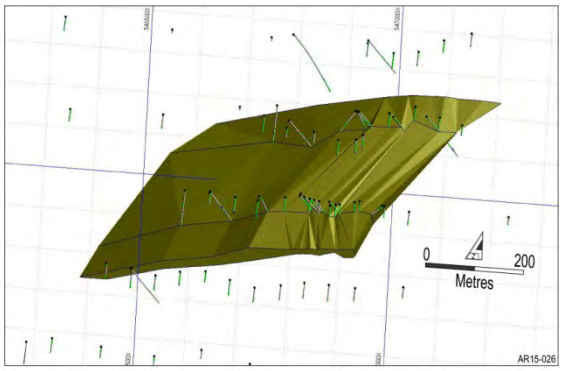

Figure 5: Baggy Green Prospect 3-D model.

The models have been restricted to a vertical depth of 200 metres below surface as the historic drilling supports the likelihood that mineralisation will continue to this depth.

Historic intersection grades in the Barns mineralised envelope range up to 1.25g/t gold and average about 0.5g/t gold. Grades of holes within the Baggy Green mineralised envelope range up to 2.33g/t gold and also average about 0.5g/t gold.

Exploration Target based on mineralised envelopes

Based upon the historic drill results and the recent 3-D modelling, to a depth of 200 metres below surface the Company estimates a combined Exploration Target ranging from 20 to 40 million tonnes at a grade ranging from 0.4g/t gold to 0.6g/t gold within the broad mineralised envelopes at Barns and Baggy Green.

The potential tonnage and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it remains uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The Barns prospect represents the larger of the two prospects, contributing about 60% of the exploration target tonnage.

A detailed description of the historic exploration activity upon which the Exploration Target is based is included in Appendix 1, with Table 1 in the Appendix listing historic intersections from all holes captured by the model volume shells for the two prospects.

Small higher grade deposit potential

Multiple stacked lodes of narrower but higher grade mineralisation occur within the broad mineralised envelopes. These lodes are separated by intervals of weakly mineralised rock that often contribute relatively little gold to the broad intersections.

Examples of higher grade intersections include 5 metres at 27.4g/t gold and 24.7 metres at 2.26g/t gold (Barns), and 10 metres at 4.82g/t gold and 8 metres at 4.79g/t gold (Baggy Green).

Historic drilling at Barns is sufficiently close spaced on some sections to suggest that the internal lodes have down-dip continuity (Figure 6).

These higher grade zones may allow the future estimation of lower tonnage but higher grade resources.

A listing of historic narrower but higher grade intersections from Barns, White Tank and Baggy Green appears as Table 2 in Appendix 1.

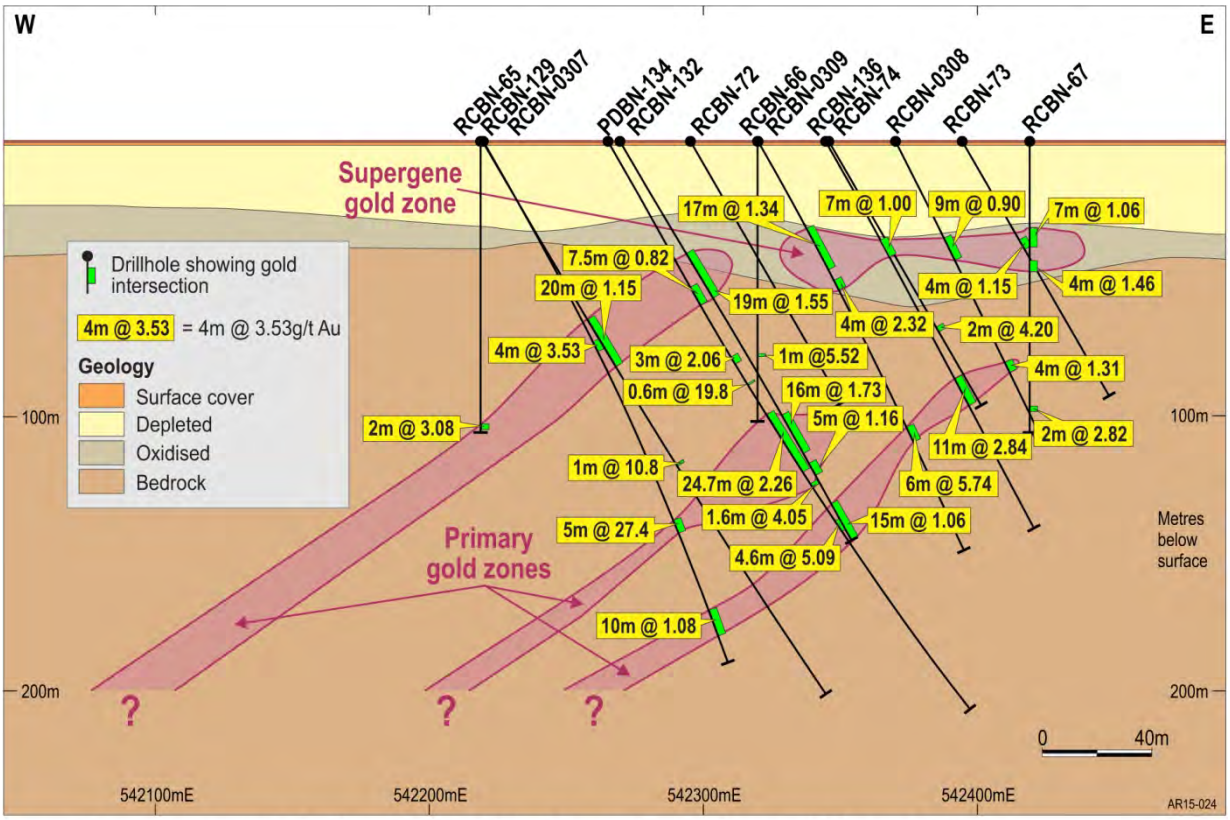

Figure 6: Barns Prospect – Section 6366050mN looking north and showing higher grade lodes.

Diamond drilling programme

The Company's overriding goal at Barns and Baggy Green is to ascertain if the deposits can support a profitable mining operation. Assessment of the historic exploration data suggests that possible development scenarios might range between a large tonnage - low grade heap leach scenario to a smaller tonnage operation focused on the internal higher grade lodes present within the mineralised envelopes.

A detailed understanding of the lode geometry and continuity within the mineralised envelopes is required to assess the best option.

Historic diamond drilling is limited to just three holes at Barns, while no diamond drilling has been done at Baggy Green.

Diamond core provides significantly more geological information than is delivered by reverse circulation drilling. Core can also be oriented allowing collection of structural information such as mineralised vein orientations which assist in interpreting the geometry of the internal higher grade lodes at the prospects.

As a first step to test the validity of the Exploration Target, a diamond drilling program has now commenced with holes to be drilled at both Barns and Baggy Green. The holes have been planned to extend drill coverage into sparsely drilled regions within the modelled mineralisation envelopes upon which the Exploration Target is based. One hole will also twin an historic RC hole at Baggy Green to assess the close range continuity of gold mineralisation.

The drilling program will comprise up to 1000 metres of rotary mud pre-collared diamond cored holes, and is anticipated to take about one month to drill.

APPENDIX 1: Details of historic exploration upon which the Exploration Target is based

Ownership

The Exploration Licences the Barns, White Tank and Baggy Green prospects are located in are 100% owned by Peninsula Resources Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Adelaide Resources Limited. Newcrest Mining Limited holds a 1.5% NSR Royalty over any future production.

The Barns and White Tank prospects fall on perpetual crown leasehold land used for cereal cropping. The Baggy Green prospect is located in the Pinkawillinnie Conservation Park, a dual proclamation park where exploration and mining activities are allowed subject to meeting SA Government imposed environmental conditions.

Native Title is extinguished on perpetual crown leasehold but may exist in Pinkawillinnie Conservation Park. The Company has entered into a Native Title Agreement with the NT Claimants to Pinkawillinnie Conservation Park. Aboriginal heritage surveys have been completed over all three prospects with no sites of significance located in the immediate vicinity of the prospects.

Discovery history

The Barns prospect was discovered in 2000 when RAB drilling of a soil calcrete gold anomaly confirmed the presence of significant sub-surface mineralisation. Initial intersections included 8 metres at 3.0g/t gold and 7 metres at 1.8g/t gold. The nearby White Tank prospect was discovered in 2003 with early intersections including 7 metres at 10.0g/t gold and 7 metres at 3.1g/t gold.

A joint venture with Newmont Mining Australia commenced in 2003, with the Baggy Green prospect discovered in 2004 when drilling of a large calcrete gold geochemical anomaly returned intersections of 8 metres at 4.79g/t gold and 11 metres at 2.3g/t gold.

Historic exploration activity

Surface geochemistry at Barns, White Tank and Baggy Green comprises calcrete sampling with samples collected at various spacings down to a minimum of 100 metres x 100 metres. The discovery of all three prospects can be chiefly attributed to the testing of these geochemical gold anomalies.

Drilling, predominantly utilising rotary air blast, aircore and reverse circulation methods, has been completed at each prospect. The table below details the number of holes and metres drilled for each drill method at each of the three prospects. In some instances shallow reverse circulation holes were drilled to the base of weathering instead of RAB or aircore holes and these RC holes are therefore included in the bedrock geochem holes totals.

Prospect	No. of bedrock geochem holes (RAB, aircore, shallow RC)	No. of RC holes testing fresh rock	No. of diamond holes
Barns	132 (7767 metres)	55 (6842 metres)	3 (583 metres)
White Tank	57 (3165 metres)	7 (934 metres)	0 (0 metres)
Baggy Green	225 (9479 metres)	34 (4569 metres)	0 (0 metres)

Drill hole collars were pegged using DGPS or occasionally GPS instruments, with most collars also surveyed with DGPS after completion of drilling. Deeper RC and diamond holes were surveyed using down hole camera/compass systems. All drill holes were geologically

logged with information relating to lithology, weathering, alteration and where possible structure captured. Representative geological samples for all aircore, RAB and RC holes were collected in chip trays which remain in the Company's possession. Drill core form the three diamond holes at Barns remains stored in the SA Government's core storage facility.

Drilling at Barns is on east-west traverses spaced between 50 and 200 metres apart. Drilling at Baggy Green is on east-west traverses nominally spaced 200 metres apart. Drilling at White Tank is on east-west, north-south and northwest-southeast traverses spaced down to 50 metres apart.

Assay samples from bedrock geochemical holes were normally collected as initial 6-metre composites, with 1-metre resplit samples submitted if the composites returned anomalous metal. A significant number of assay samples were collected by riffle splitting. Assay samples from the deeper RC holes were generally collected as 1-metre samples. Where deeper RC hole return was dry, it was riffle split to deliver a sub-sample for assay. Wet samples which could not be riffle split were sampled by hand.

Diamond core was NQ2 diameter with assay samples collected by sawing the core in half. Assay sample intervals from one of the diamond holes at Barns were selected based upon geological boundaries, while assay intervals for the other two diamond holes were 1-metre samples.

Samples were assayed for gold using nominal 50gm fire assay with AAS finish. Occasional samples were assayed using screened fire methods when the presence of coarse gold was known or suspected. A suite of other elements were determined on a subset of the samples, normally the bedrock geochemical holes but also some of the deeper RC holes, using ICP-OES and ICP-MS analytical methods. Standards, blanks and duplicate QA/QC samples were introduced on a regular basis. QA/QC work suggests acceptable laboratory performance was the norm. Significant variation in gold grade was occasionally observed in multiply assayed samples and this is attributed to the presence of coarse native gold.

Metallurgy

Metallurgical testwork is limited to testing of two composited samples from Baggy Green and one from Barns. This limited work gave overall recoveries for gold from 94.4% to 97.2%. Potentially deleterious elements are low at the three prospects. Anomalous copper, generally at concentrations in the hundreds of ppm but occasionally over 0.1%, is present in the gold mineralisation at Baggy Green.

Deposit modelling and establishment of the Exploration Target

3-Dimensional modelling of the mineralised envelopes which contain the gold mineralisation at the three prospects has been completed using Micromine software. The Barns and Baggy Green models have been extended to a depth of 200 metres below surface as existing drilling suggests mineralisation is likely to continue to at least that depth.

Table 1 presents a listing of historic intersections from holes that fall within the modelled mineralised envelope volumes at Barns and Baggy Green. Table 2 presents a listing of narrower but higher grade historic intersections in holes at the Barns, White Tank and Baggy Green prospects.

A density factor of 2.6 was applied to the prospect modelled volumes to arrive at the upper figure of the Exploration Target tonnage range. Barns contributes approximately 60% and Baggy Green approximately 40% of the total Exploration Target tonnage. The Exploration Target grade was estimated using length weighted grades of all holes captured within the modelled volumes, then expressing this figure as a range to take account of uncertainty.

Table 1: *Eyre Peninsula Gold Project – historic gold envelope intersections.*

Prospect	Hole ID	From	Interval	Au g/t	Easting (MGA94)	Northing (MGA94)	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth
Barns	RCBN-75	38	72	0.31	542255	6366271	121.0	-60	90	110
	RCBN-57	27	49	0.12	542329	6366270	120.7	-90	360	100
	RCBN-0312	130	66	0.31	542228	6366222	122.3	-60	90	216
	RCBN-125	72	48	0.12	542290	6366220	122.3	-60	90	120
	RCBN-52	26	94	0.17	542383	6366174	121.7	-60	270	120
	RCBN-0306	30	152	0.31	542254	6366172	122.3	-60	90	209
	RCBN-127	24	77	0.26	542362	6366172	122	-60	90	102
	RCBN-124	34	98	0.26	542302	6366172	121.7	-60	90	132
	RCBN-123	35	79	0.82	542331	6366171	121.7	-60	90	120
	RHBN-29	24	36	0.14	542380	6366171	121.7	-90	360	60
	RCBN-51	41	79	0.63	542316	6366171	121.7	-60	90	120
	RHBN-50	31	45	1.11	542339	6366170	121.7	-70	90	76
	RHBN-30	27	21	0.13	542279	6366169	122.3	-90	360	48
	RHBN-6	33	15	0.21	542330	6366169	121.7	-90	360	48
	RCBN-133	32	124	0.18	542279	6366121	126.1	-60	90	156
	RCBN-126	40	88	0.62	542368	6366119	124.9	-60	90	132
	PDBN-135	40	78	0.93	542369	6366117	124.9	-60	90	177.2
	RCBN-74	41	70	0.43	542355	6366073	124.9	-60	90	111
	RCBN-73	36	38	0.30	542403	6366072	122.9	-60	90	107
	RCBN-0309	35	104	0.79	542329	6366071	124.9	-60	90	167
	RCBN-72	34	76	0.07	542304	6366071	124.9	-60	90	110
	RCBN-66	30	72	0.25	542329	6366071	124.9	-90	360	102
	RCBN-0307	57	150	0.31	542228	6366071	126.1	-60	90	237
	RCBN-0308	39	76	0.36	542379	6366071	124.9	-63	90	118
	RCBN-67	31	71	0.38	542428	6366071	122.9	-90	360	106
	PDBN-136	40	91	0.63	542353	6366070	124.9	-60	90	160
	RCBN-65	103	2.5	2.51	542228	6366069	126.1	-90	360	106
	PDBN-134	32	146.73	0.86	542274	6366052	126.1	-60	90	246
	RCBN-132	33	135	0.69	542279	6366050	126.1	-60	90	168
	RCBN-129	57	143	1.25	542229	6366050	126.1	-60	90	210
	RCBN-0311	37	88	0.17	542280	6366022	129.1	-60	90	125
	RCBN-0310	45	46	0.29	542379	6366021	128.4	-60	90	139
	RCBN-245	158	21	0.95	542228	6365974	129.1	-60	90	216
	RCBN-131	82	44	0.28	542330	6365971	128.4	-60	90	154.7
	RCBN-76	53	52	0.27	542379	6365971	128.4	-60	90	105
	RCBN-69	48	42	0.29	542428	6365971	126.4	-90	360	100
	RCBN-128	47	13	0.26	542405	6365876	128.9	-70	90	108
	RCBN-243	123	19	0.27	542228	6365873	129.9	-60	90	162
	RCBN-111	90	22	0.44	542180	6365571	130.0	-90	360	112
	RCBN-85	55	11	0.52	542228	6365571	130.0	-90	360	70
	RCBN-119	55	5	0.42	542213	6365570	130.0	-60	90	110.2
	RCBN-117	47	49	0.51	542165	6365570	130.0	-60	90	117
Baggy Green	WUD6-0678	48	13	0.09	547030	6363119	132.0	-90	360	70
	BGRC-0841	51	19	0.37	546980	6363098	132.3	-60	90	74
	WUD6-0677	46	23	0.37	546980	6363097	132.3	-90	360	69
	WUD6-0679	48	6	<0.01	547080	6363097	130.7	-90	360	54
	BGRC-0855	60	6	0.20	546914	6363096	136.6	-60	90	66
	BGRC-0856	55	36	0.76	546919	6363096	136.6	-60	90	141
	BGRC-0857	55	10	0.39	547054	6363096	132.3	-60	270	148

Table 1: *Eyre Peninsula Gold Project – historic gold envelope intersections (continued).*

Prospect	Hole ID	From	Interval	Au g/t	Easting (MGA94)	Northing (MGA94)	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth
Baggy Green	BGRC-0865	65	24	2.33	546914	6363096	136.6	-70	90	124
	BGRC-0869	78	49	0.45	546911	6363096	136.6	-70	273	142
	BGRC-0877	127	27	0.57	546754	6363096	139.0	-90	353	178
	BGRC-0847	52	12	0.33	546987	6363090	132.3	-60	90	96.5
	BGRC-0870	100	32	0.21	546779	6363061	138.8	-60	90	166
	BGRC-0846	66	31	0.01	546915	6363028	136.6	-90	360	136
	BGRC-0850	52	5	0.24	546810	6362886	135.3	-60	90	57
	BGRC-0849	53	4	0.16	546809	6362880	135.3	-60	90	57
	WUD6-0696	34	12	0.30	546929	6362878	133.0	-90	360	46
	BGRC-0843	51	18	0.10	546818	6362878	135.3	-60	90	83
	BGRC-0848	50	18	0.26	546829	6362876	135.3	-60	90	141
	WUD6-0770	34	11	3.55	546919	6362875	133.0	-90	360	52
	WUD6-0705	50	20	0.06	546780	6362874	135.3	-90	360	70
	WUD6-0695	47	19	0.13	546830	6362874	135.3	-90	360	73
	BGRC-0842	48	18	0.38	546838	6362873	135.3	-60	90	78
	BGRC-0862	36	35	0.16	546974	6362871	131.4	-60	270	128
	BGRC-0866	55	33	0.74	546729	6362871	136.4	-60	96	142
	BGRC-0867	105	32	0.44	546629	6362871	136.6	-60	90	160
	BGRC-0878	121	28	0.83	546579	6362871	136.7	-90	353	172
	WUD6-0839	43	18	0.17	546869	6362871	135.3	-60	90	81
	WUD6-0840	43	17	0.11	546849	6362871	135.3	-90	90	60
	WUD6-0771	38	23	1.16	546890	6362867	133.0	-90	360	61
	WUD6-0706	41	18	0.90	546882	6362865	133.0	-90	360	60
	WUD6-0772	38	19	0.60	546871	6362863	133.0	-90	360	61

Intersections captured within mineralised envelope model volumes. Gold determined by nominal 50gm fire assay with AAS finish. Company introduced QA/QC standards indicated acceptable accuracy and precision. No top-cut applied. Grades determined by length weighted average of individual samples. No maximum interval of internal dilution applied.

Table 2: *Eyre Peninsula Gold Project – narrower, higher grade historic drill intersections.*

Prospect	Hole ID	From	Interval	Au g/t	Easting (MGA94)	Northing (MGA94)	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth
Barns	RCBN-75	56	6	1.71	542255	6366271	121.0	-60	90	110
	RCBN-0312	42	1	11.24	542228	6366222	122.3	-60	90	216
	RCBN-52	66	1	11.14	542383	6366174	121.7	-60	270	120
	RCBN-127	59	12*	0.85	542362	6366172	121.7	-60	90	102
	RCBN-123	66	13*	4.04	542331	6366171	121.7	-60	90	120
		94	2	3.71						
	RCBN-51	42	11	1.81	542316	6366171	121.7	-60	90	120
		80	6	4.16						
	RCBN-124	58	4	1.76	542302	6366172	121.7	-60	90	132
		73	1	6.45						
	RCBN-0306	50	2	6.38	542254	6366172	122.3	-60	90	209
		80	4	3.47						
	RHBN-50	35	9	2.81	542339	6366170	121.7	-70	90	76
		68	8	1.71						
	RHBN-49	64	6	1.35	541856	6366169	129.5	-60	90	78
	PDBN-135	44	24	2.18	542369	6366117	124.9	-60	90	177.2
		101	5	2.42						
	RCBN-126	40	13	1.13	542368	6366119	124.9	-60	90	132
		103	16	1.41						
		78	41	0.92						
	RCBN-133	59	3	1.82	542279	6366121	126.1	-60	90	156
	RCBN-67	31	7	1.06	542428	6366071	122.9	-90	360	106
		43	4	1.46						
		96	2	2.82						
	RCBN-0308	39	9	0.90	542379	6366071	124.9	-63	90	118
		90	4	1.31						
	RCBN-74	78	2	4.20	542355	6366073	124.9	-60	90	111
	PDBN-136	41	7	1.00	542353	6366070	124.9	-60	90	160
		98	11	2.84						
	RCBN-0309	36	17	1.34	542329	6366071	124.9	-60	90	167
		57	4	2.32						
		117	6	5.74						
	RCBN-66	77	1	5.52	542329	6366071	124.9	-90	360	102
	RCBN-0307	75	20	1.15	542228	6366071	126.1	-60	90	237
		136	1	10.79						
	RCBN-65	103	2	3.08	542228	6366069	126.1	-90	360	106
	RHBN-267	40	6	0.94	541904	6366071	129.9	-90	360	70
	RHBN-229	34	7	1.61	541880	6366072	129.9	-90	360	57
	RCBN-132	47	19*	1.55	542279	6366050	126.1	-60	90	168
		116	16	1.73						
		136	5	1.16						
		153	15*	1.06						
	PDBN-134	60.4	7.51	0.82	542274	6366052	126.1	-60	90	246
		90.18	3	2.06						
		101.13	0.57	19.75						
		115	24.7	2.26						
		144.9	1.6	4.05						
		161.37	4.63	5.09						

Table 2: *Eyre Peninsula Gold Project – narrower, higher grade historic drill intersections (continued).*

Prospect	Hole ID	From	Interval	Au g/t	Easting (MGA94)	Northing (MGA94)	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth
Barns	RCBN-129	83	4	3.53	542229	6366050	126.1	-60	90	210
		155	5	27.40						
		189	10	1.08						
	RCBN-0310	47	4	1.35	542379	6366021	128.4	-60	90	139
	RCBN-245	178	1	16.50	542228	6365974	129.1	-60	90	216
	RCBN-116	52	7	2.23	541728	6365972	130.0	-90	360	82
	RCBN-85	60	6	0.84	542228	6365571	130.0	-90	360	70
	RCBN-111	96	4	1.25	542180	6365571	130.0	-90	360	112
	RCBN-117	82	8	1.81	542165	6365569	130.0	-60	90	117
White Tank	RHBN-298	42	8	1.14	542564	6365140	130.0	-90	360	67
	RCBN-0315	92	10	1.16	542399	6365120	130.0	-60	135	132
	RHBN-294	42	4	3.33	542516	6365104	130.0	-90	360	70
	RHBN-249	65	6	1.97	542479	6365081	130.0	-90	360	76
	RHBN-179	52	7	0.94	542513	6365075	130.0	-90	360	69
	RHBN-234	63	7	10.03	542478	6365071	130.0	-90	360	81
	RCBN-241	74	11	2.04	542429	6365071	130.0	-60	90	124
	RCBN-242	88	2	2.76	542372	6365071	130.0	-60	90	148
	RHBN-248	60	20	3.01	542479	6365061	130.0	-90	360	80
	RHBN-247	57	16	1.14	542479	6365051	130.0	-90	360	80
	RHBN-289	44	4	5.73	542444	6365033	130.0	-60	138	80
Baggy Green	WUD6-0682	40	6	0.89	547179	6364876	117.5	-90	360	46
	BGRC-0859	57	2	3.10	547121	6364881	115.4	-60	88	132
		72	4	3.12						
		86	6	1.36						
	BGRC-0860	59	2	4.35	547121	6364881	115.4	-70	88	126
		107	9	0.96						
	BGRC-0861	65	10	2.56	547080	6364876	115.4	-65	90	165
	BGRC-0865	65	10	4.82	546914	6363096	136.6	-70	90	124
		81	5	1.23						
	BGRC-0856	70	18	1.27	546919	6363096	136.6	-60	90	141
	BGRC-0869	94	10	0.97	546911	6363096	136.6	-70	273	142
	BGRC-0877	137	5	2.16	546754	6363096	139.0	-90	353	178
	WUD6-0770	34	8	4.79	546919	6362875	133.0	-90	360	52
	WUD6-0771	38	11	2.30	546890	6362867	133.0	-90	360	61
	WUD6-0706	41	15	1.04	546882	6362865	133.0	-90	360	60
	WUD6-0772	38	6	0.95	546871	6362863	133.0	-90	360	61
	BGRC-0866	75	9	1.50	546729	6362871	136.4	-60	96	142
	BGRC-0867	107	8*	1.40	546629	6362871	136.6	-60	90	160
	BGRC-0878	126	10	1.33	546579	6362871	136.7	-90	353	172
		147	1	6.78						

Intersections calculated using 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off and including up to 2m internal dilution (except * where dilution of greater than 2m included). Gold determined by nominal 50gm fire assay with AAS finish. Company introduced QA/QC standards indicated acceptable accuracy and precision. Table of intersections is restricted to intersections >5 gram x metre product. No top-cut applied. Grades determined by length weighted average of individual samples.

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.

The information relating to Adelaide Resources' past exploration results was prepared and first disclosed under editions of the JORC Code that preceded JORC 2012. 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. In the interests of transparency, since the historic results were first reported as long as 15 years ago, a JORC 2012 Table 1 is included below.

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, RAB, RC and diamond drilling was used to obtain 6 metres composite and 1m samples which were pulverised to produce sub samples for lab assay (nominal 50g charge for gold fire assay with AA finish). Some samples were also assayed for a suite of other elements using multi-acid digest of small weight charges finished with ICP-OES and ICP-MS). • Some screened fire assays were completed were coarse gold was suspected to be present. • RC and many of the aircore and RAB samples were riffle split if dry. Wet samples were sub-sampled using trowels. • Diamond core was sawn in half, with half core submitted for assay. • The entire length of each hole was assayed.
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,*	• Drill methods includes aircore and RAB in unconsolidated regolith, and aircore hammer

	depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is orientated and if so, by what method, etc).	(slimline RC) in hard rock. Some shallow RC holes were drilled in place of aircore and RAB • Hole diameter for aircore was 90mm. RC hole diameters were generally 5 to 5.5 inch and face sampling hammers were employed. • Diamond core was NQ2 diametre. Efforts to orient the drill core were made using ezymark tools with varying success
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 was recorded. • Sample system cyclone cleaned at end of each hole and as required to minimise down-hole and cross-hole contamination. • Core recovery was not calculated, but was very high. • No relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and grade. • Results of three twinned RC-diamond hole pairs indicates that RC samples may be under-sampling gold, as the diamond holes returned between 30% and 70% higher grades for equivalent intervals.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All holes were geologically logged by on-site geologist, with lithological, mineralogical, weathering, alteration, mineralisation and veining information recorded. The holes have not been geotechnically logged. • Geological logging is qualitative. • Chip trays containing 2m geological sub-samples of aircore, RAB and RC holes were collected and photographed at the completion of the drilling programme. • 100% of any reported intersections (and of all metres drilled) have been geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary*	• Samples from aircore, RAB and "bedrock" RC holes were collected as 6 metre

and sample preparation	*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.*	composites followed by 1 metre resplits. Many of the 1 metre resplits were collected by riffle splitting. RC samples were collected by riffle splitting if dry, or by trowel if wet. Diamond core was sawn in half to present a1/2 core assay sample. • Laboratory sample preparation included drying, crushing if ½ core, and pulverising of submitted sample to target of P80 at 75um. • Pulverised samples were routinely checked for size after pulverising.. • 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 indicated acceptable analytical accuracy. • Laboratory analytical charge sizes were standard sizes and considered adequate for the material being assayed, although the presence of coarse gold was suspected in some samples based on variability in grade of multiply assayed samples.
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 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.*	• Standard laboratory analyses completed for gold (fire assay). • The laboratory analytical methods used are considered to be total. • For laboratory samples the Company introduced QA/QC samples (standards, blanks, duplicates) at a ratio of one QA/QC sample for every 24 drill samples. The laboratory additionally introduced QA/QC samples (blanks, standards, checks). • Both the Company introduced and laboratory introduced QA/QC samples indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.
Verification of sampling	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• A Company geologist has checked the calculation of the

and assaying	• *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.*	quoted intersections in addition to the Competent Person. • Three twinned holes (RC-diamond pairs) were drilled at the Barns prospect. Assay results show that the grade of diamond holes is significantly higher than the grade of equivalent intervals in the adjacent RC holes. • No adjustments have been made to the laboratory 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 normally pegged using DGPS with an accuracy of +/- 0.5 metres. • Downhole surveys were completed for deeper RC and diamond holes. • The co-ordinate system used during the historic exploration programs was AMG84(Z53). • The co-ordinates have been converted to MGA94 datum and all the tables and plans presented in the report use MGA94(Z53) co-ordinates. • Collar RLs are estimates based upon a high resolution DTM acquired as part of an historic airborne geophysical survey.
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.*	• Drill lines at Barns are spaced 50 metre apart with variable along line drill spacing. • Drill lines at Baggy Green are nominally 200 metres apart with variable along line drill spacing. • Hole spacings are considered adequate to allow confident interpretation of lithological and grade boundaries used in estimation of the Exploration Target. • 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*	• Drill lines oriented east-west across NNE-SSW trending mineralised zones at both Barns and Baggy Green. • It remains unknown if there

	and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	exist internal mineralised structures at different orientations to the overall strike of mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Company staff collected or supervised the collection of all laboratory samples. • Samples submitted to the laboratory samples were transported by a local freight contractor. • There exists no suspicion that the historic samples were tampered with at any stage.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	• Three twinned holes (RC-diamond pairs) were drilled at the Barns prospect. Assay results show that the grade of diamond holes is significantly higher than the grade of equivalent intervals in the adjacent RC holes.

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 Barns prospect falls in EL 5092 and the Baggy Green prospect falls in EL 5120. Both tenements are owned 100% by Peninsula Resources limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Adelaide Resources Limited. • Newcrest Mining Limited retains a 1.5%NSR royalty over future mineral production from both licences. • The Barns prospect falls on Perpetual leasehold land used for cereal cropping • The Baggy Green prospect is located within Pinkawillinnie Conservation Park, a dual proclamation park where exploration and mining activities are allowed subject to meeting environmental conditions imposed by the SA Govt. • Native Title is extinguished on Perpetual Leasehold land (Barns) but may exist in Pinkawillinnie Conservation Park (Baggy Green). A Native Title Agreement has been negotiated with the NT

		Claimant and has been registered with the SA Govt. • Aboriginal heritage surveys have been completed over both prospects with no sites located in the immediate vicinity of the prospects. • A Compensation Agreements is in place with the relevant agricultural landowner. • ELs 5092 and 5120 are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• On-ground exploration completed prior to Adelaide Resources' work was limited to 400 metre spaced soil geochemistry completed by Newcrest Mining Limited over the Barns prospect.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Barns and Baggy Green prospects are considered to be either lode gold or intrusion related gold deposits related to the 1590Ma Hiltaba/GRV tectonothermal event. Gold mineralisation is structurally controlled and associated with significant 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.*	• A summary of the number of holes and metreage broken down into the different types of historic drilling appears in the table in Appendix 1. • Tables 1 and 2 in the Appendix list historic drill intersections, with the notes below the tables including the details of their construction. The tables include information on Easting, Northing, elevation, dip, azimuth, intersection length and position down hole, and total hole depth. • The collar locations of programme drill holes the subject of the report are shown on Figures 2 to 6 of the report, with MGA94 co-ords listed in Tables 1 and 2 of the Appendix.
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*	• Intersections are calculated by length weighted averaging of individual (normally 1-metre) assays. • No cutting of assays has been employed. • Sub-intervals of higher grade are contained in Table 2 of the Appendix.

	examples of such aggregations should be shown in some detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• 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').*	• Figures 2 to 4 of the report illustrate the orientation of drilling with respect to interpreted mineralisation orientation, while the interpreted orientation of the mineralisation is also discussed in the report.
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 6 in the report. Tabulations of historic intersections appear as Tables 1 and 2 in the Appendix..
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 listing of intersection in Table 1 includes all holes that intersect the interpreted mineralised envelopes at the Barns and Baggy Green irrespective of grade. The criteria used to determine if an intersection is listed in Table 2 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.*	• The results of limited historical metallurgical testwork are summarised in the Appendix. The absence of potentially deleterious elements in the mineralisation is reported in the Appendix. • The results of historical geophysical surveys (magnetics and IP) are not reported as they are not considered to be material at the scale of the two prospects
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 a program of diamond drilling has commenced as a first step in validating the Exploration Target included in the report.