ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
29 August 2018

WESTERN EXTENSION TO HIGH GRADE MINERALISATION AT RUPICE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drilling confirms a further high-grade and thick intercept, extending mineralisation to the northwest at Rupice, with BR-8-18 returning:**
  - 16m @ 1.6g/t Au, 136 g/t Ag, 1.1% Cu, 4.0% Pb, 6.5% Zn and 10m at 51% $BaSO_4$ from 206m.
- **BR-7-18 confirms mineralisation continuity 50m up-dip of BR-2-18 returning:**
  - 18m @ 2.6g/t Au, 201 g/t Ag, 0.5% Cu, 4.5% Pb, 9.2% Zn and 62% $BaSO_4$ from 228m.
- **Drilling continues on schedule with 4 rigs in operation.**

Adriatic Metals PLC (ASX:ADT) ('Adriatic' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce that it has received assay results from three drill holes from the current programme at Rupice. See Figure 1 for the plan view of the drilling locations.

Adriatic's Chief Executive Officer, Geraint Harris commented, "*Both BR-7-18 and BR-8-18 continue to demonstrate thick and high-grade mineralisation that confirms further continuity with our 2017 and 2018 drilling results and the ability to further expand Rupice. It is also exciting to see the previous mineralisation boundary expanded to the northwest, beyond the known drilling; which further demonstrates the tremendous potential of this deposit".*

OVERVIEW

Drill hole BR-8-18 was drilled in a south-westerly direction at -75˚ and intercepted high-grade mineralisation from 206m downhole depth, over a thickness of 16m. This intercept is located some 60m to the northwest of the nearest drill-hole, BR-5-18 and therefore further extends the known mineralisation.

In BR-7-18, high-grade mineralisation was intercepted over an interval of 18m thickness, within a brecciated zone, very similar to the holes drilled during 2017 and 2018. BR-7-18 was drilled in a south-westerly direction at -65˚ and intercepted the mineralisation from 228m downhole depth. The mineralised interval is located some 50m up-dip from BR-2-18 and confirms continuity of thick and high-grade mineralisation between BR-2-18 and the historical drill hole BR-75-86, a distance of 100m.

Adriatic also received assay results for drill-hole BR-1-18, which failed to intersect any significant mineralisation. This hole targeted the thin, near surface (up-dip) limit of the mineralisation in an area where the historical drilling assay record was incomplete.

ABOUT ADRIATIC METALS

Adriatic Metals plc is focused on the development of the 100% owned, high-grade zinc polymetallic Vareš Project in Bosnia & Herzegovina.

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Figure 1: Plan Map showing the location of drill holes BR-1-18, BR-7-18 and BR-8-18.

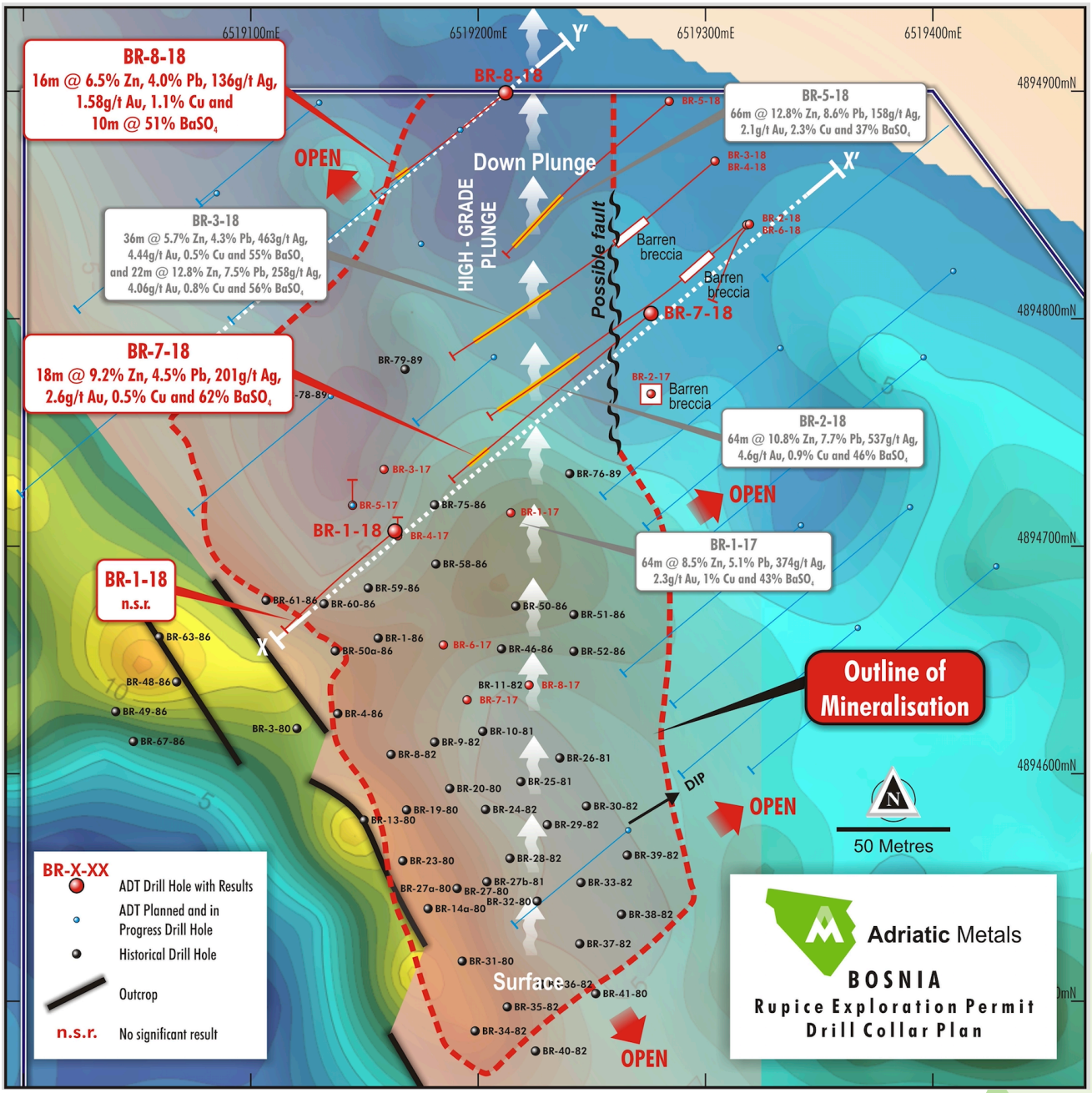


Table 1 *Drill hole results for BR-7-18 and BR-8-18; Lead and Zinc greater than 0.5%, including higher-grade intersection with Lead plus Zinc > 10%*

HOLE	FROM M	TO M	INTERVAL	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	$BaSO_4$ %
BR-7-18	228	246	18	2.6	201	0.5	4.5	9.2	62
Incl.	230	242	12	3.0	223	0.5	5.4	12.3	68
BR-8-18	206	222	16	1.6	136	1.1	4.0	6.5	33
Incl.	210	214	4	4.0	252	2.6	12.1	21.0	37

The mineralisation again appears to be dominantly strata-bound and hosted within brecciated sediments dipping approximately 35 degrees to the east and. Consistent with most of the drill-holes of the 2017 and 2018 campaigns the mineralisation is visually distinct from the host rock and consists of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and barite. The mineralised intervals of holes BR-7-18 and BR-8-18 are shown in Table 1, above.

Figure 2 *Cross Section showing BR-1-18 and BR-7-18.*

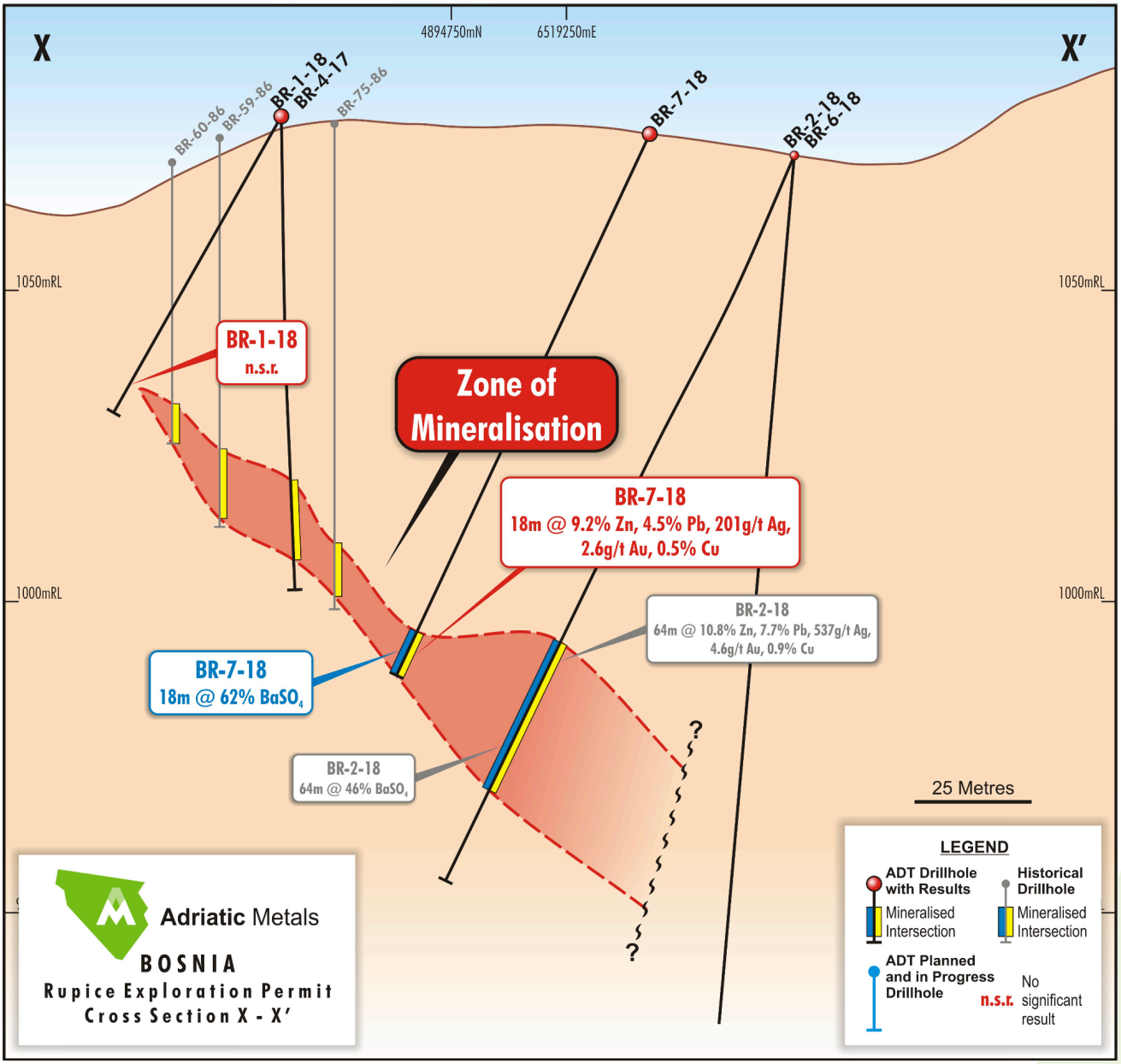
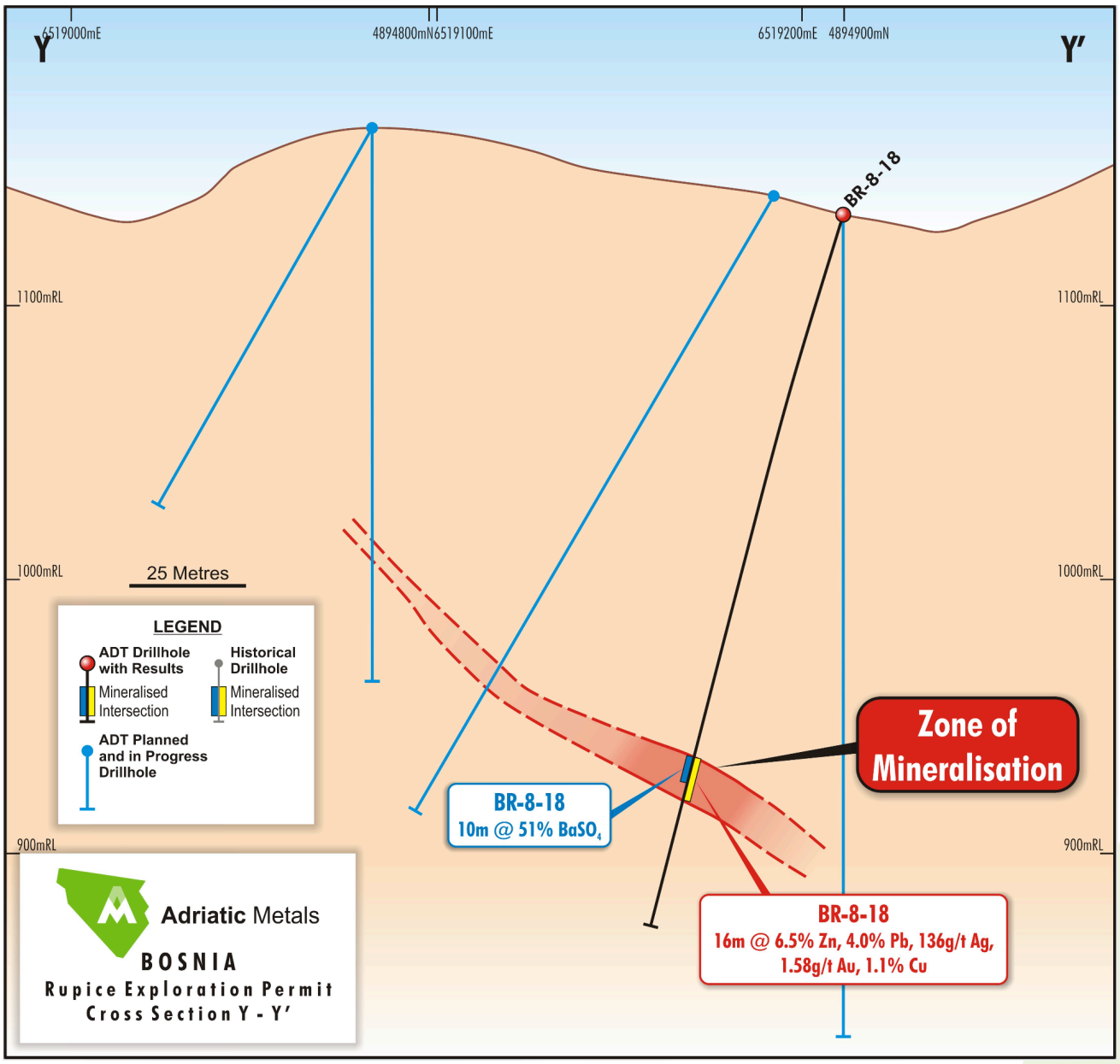


Figure 3: Cross Section showing BR-8-18.



Highlighted drill results from the 2018 and 2017 drilling programmes are in Table 2 below.

Table 2: *Drill hole results of BR-7-18, BR-8-18 and previous highlighted drill holes at Rupice; Lead or Zinc greater than 0.5%*

HOLE	FROM M	TO M	INTERVAL M	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	BaSO4 %
BR-7-18	228	246	18	2.6	201	0.5	4.5	9.2	62
BR-8-18	206	222	16	1.6	136	1.1	4.0	6.5	33
BR-5-18	210	276	66	2.1	158	2.3	8.6	12.8	37
BR-3-18	196	232	36	4.4	463	0.5	4.3	5.7	55
BR-3-18	244	266	22	4.1	258	0.8	7.5	12.8	56
BR-2-18	214	278	64	4.6	537	0.9	7.7	10.8	46
BR-1-17	178	242	64	2.3	373	0.9	5.1	8.4	44
BR-4-17	146	176	30	3.5	382	0.2	4.1	5.8	71
BR-6-17	116	138	22	1.8	161	0.3	1.7	1.8	26
BR-7-17	94	134	40	3.6	479	0.6	5.5	8.2	57

For further information please contact:

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Competent Persons Report

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Robert Annett, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Annett is a consultant to Adriatic Metals PLC, and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Annett consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on that information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT ADRIATIC METALS

Adriatic Metals PLC (ASX:ADT) ("Adriatic" or "Company") is an ASX-listed zinc polymetallic explorer and developer via its 100% interest in the Vareš Project in Bosnia & Herzegovina. The Project comprises a historic open cut zinc/lead/barite and silver mine at Veovaca and Rupice, an advanced proximal deposit which exhibits exceptionally high-grades of base and precious metals. Adriatic's short-term aim is to expand the current JORC resource at Veovaca and to complete an in-fill drilling programme at the high-grade Rupice deposit. Adriatic has attracted a world class team to expedite its exploration efforts and to rapidly advance the Company into the development phase and utilise its first mover advantage and strategic assets in Bosnia.

Disclaimer:

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)", "potential(s)"and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

Appendix 1- - Assay Results for BR-1-18 located at 6519163E, 4894706N (MGI Balkans Z6 grid)

Drill Hole	From	To	Interval	Pb %	Zn %	BaS04%	Cu %	Ag g/t	Au g/t
BR-1-18	0	122	122	Not assayed					
BR-1-18	122	144.9 (EOH)	12.9	No significant assays or not assayed					

Appendix 2- - Assay Results for BR-7-18 located at 6519276E 4894802N (MGI Balkans Z6 grid)

Drill Hole	From	To	Interval	Pb %	Zn %	BaS04%	Cu %	Ag g/t	Au g/t
BR-7-18	0	196	196	Not Assayed					
BR-7-18	196	228	32	No significant assays or not assayed					
BR-7-18	228	246	18	4.5	9.2	62	0.5	201	2.58
BR-7-18	246	261.6	15.6	No significant assays or not assayed					

Appendix 3- - Assay Results for BR-8-18 located at 6519212E 4894899N (MGI Balkans Z6 grid)

Drill Hole	From	To	Interval	Pb %	Zn %	BaS04%	Cu %	Ag g/t	Au g/t
BR-8-18	0	206	206	No significant assays or not assayed					
BR-8-18	206	222	16	4.0	6.5	33	1.1	136	1.58
BR-8-18	222	270.2	48.2	No significant assays or not assayed					

Appendix 4- Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	HQ diamond core was cut in half to provide a sample for assay typically weighing around 8-10kg. Samples were submitted to the ALS facility in Bor, Serbia for industry standard analytical analysis.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The half core and weight of the sample provides sufficient representivity. No calibration of any equipment was required as all samples were sent for assay by commercial laboratory.
	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.	HQ3 diamond core was used to obtain 2m samples from which 8-10kg of material was pulverised to produce sample for fire assay, ICP-MS and X-ray Fluorescence (XRF).
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	BR-1, 7 & 8-18 were drilled using non-core methods to a depth of around 100m after which drill advance was by HQ3 diamond core to end of hole.

Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	All core was logged for geology and RQD with recovery in the mineralised and sampled zone greater than 90%. The HQ diameter and sampling of half core ensured the representative nature of the samples. There is no observed relationship between sample recovery and grade, and with little to no loss of material there is considered to be little to no sample bias.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	Sufficient geotechnical logging of the core has been taken and in sufficient detail to support a Mineral Resource estimate however, no Mineral Resource estimate is being reported, only assay results.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	All core is photographed and logging is qualitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All core is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	The HQ diameter core was cut in half using a diamond saw.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	The sampled material is HQ3 half core.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Collection of around 8-10kg of half core material with subsequent pulverisation of the total charge provided an appropriate and representative sample for analysis. Sample preparation was undertaken at the ALS laboratory in Bor, to industry best practice.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Industry best practice was adopted by ALS for laboratory sub-sampling and the avoidance of any cross contamination.
	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.	The half core sampling is considered a reasonable representation of the in-situ material. No duplicate material was collected although a Certified Reference Material was inserted every 15 samples or less.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample size of around 8-10kg is considered to be appropriate to reasonably represent the material being tested.

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.*	Analyses were undertaken at the accredited laboratory of ALS in Bor, Serbia which has full industry certification. Multi elements were assayed by an ICP-MS technique following an aqua regia digest. Gold was determined using a fire assay on a nominal 30g charge. Barite was determined from a fusion followed by dissolution and ICP-AES analysis. All techniques were appropriate for the elements being determined. Samples are considered a partial digestion when using an aqua regia digest.
	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.	There was no reliance on determination of analysis by geophysical tools.
	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.	Certified Reference Material (CRM) appropriate for the elements being analysed were added at a rate better than 1 in 15. All results reported by ALS on the CRMs were to better than 1 standard deviation (1SD), it is considered that acceptable levels of accuracy have been achieved.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	There has been no independent logging of the mineralised interval however, it has been logged by several company personnel and verified by senior staff using core photography.
	The use of twinned holes.	All holes reported are not twin holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Field collection data was uploaded using the Micromine software and verified at point of entry. Data is stored on the Virtual Cloud and at various locations including Perth, WA. It is regularly backed-up.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were necessary.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other*	Sampling sites were surveyed using DGPS to better than 0.5m accuracy in the local BiH coordinate system.

	locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	
	▯ *Specification of the grid system used.*	The grid system used MGI 1901 / Balkans Zone 6.
	▯ *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	The topographic surface of the immediate area was generated from a combination of DGPS and digitisation of government topographic contours. It is considered sufficiently accurate for the Company's current activities.
Data spacing and distribution	▯ *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Results from three drill holes are being reported. All samples were collected at 2m intervals down hole.
	▯ *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.*	No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is being reported.
	▯ *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Sample composite was not employed.
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 holes were drilled between -65 degrees and -75 degrees declination and is considered to be reasonably orthogonal to the interpreted dip of the mineralisation.
	▯ *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.*	It is not considered that the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias, as the drilling is considered to be orthogonal to the strata bound mineralisation.
Sample security	▯ *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of Custody of digital data is managed by the Company. Physical material was stored on site and, when necessary, delivered to the assay laboratory. Thereafter laboratory samples were controlled by the nominated laboratory. All sample collection was controlled by digital sample control file(s) and hard-copy ticket books.
Audits or reviews	▯ *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been undertaken.