16 January 2020

HIGH GRADE INTERCEPT EXTENDS KNOWN MINERALISATION TO SOUTH AT RUPICE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **BR-49-19 intersected exceptionally high-grade mineralisation in the southern extension of the Rupice mineralisation returning:**
  - 11.3m @ 4.37g/t Au, 406g/t Ag, 16.1% Zn, 9.8% Pb, 1% Cu and 50% $BaSO_4$ from 244.7m.
- **BR-44-19, 95 metres down-dip on the same drill section as BR-49-19 also returned mineralised drill results:**
  - 6m @ 1.34g/t Au, 223g/t Ag, 2.1% Zn, 2.4% Pb, 0.3% Cu and 41% $BaSO_4$ from 298m.
- **These two mineralised intercepts, BR-49-19 and BR-44-19 confirm a robust extension of the high-grade mineralisation, that still remains open along strike to the south towards the Jurasevac-Brestic prospect.**

Adriatic Metals PLC (ASX:ADT, LON:ADT1) ("Adriatic" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that it has received assay results from a number of holes from its programme at Rupice and Jurasevac-Brestic. Figure 1 illustrates a plan view of the drilling locations.

Paul Cronin, Adriatic's Managing Director and CEO commented, *"The latest drill results continue to extend the known mineralisation at Rupice and provide valuable information needed to continue to assess the structural controls inherent in this world class deposit. We have mobilised 4 rigs following the holiday break to continue to chase this mineralisation to the south and at Jurasevac-Brestic as well as commence exploration drilling at the Veovača satellite prospects where soil sampling and historical drilling data warrants further drill testing. A great start to 2020."*

OVERVIEW

Drill hole BR-49-19 was the final hole drilled in 2019 campaign. It is the most southern drill hole and the highest grade intercept drilled at Rupice to date, successfully intersecting robust mineralisation approximately 15m south of the closest hole BR-41-19, released on 28 November 2019. Mineralisation remains open up dip and to the south into previously untested ground outside of the current ore block model.

Previously reported drill hole BR-41-19 intersected the central part of this mineralised zone. The two new drill holes being reported; BR-49-19 and BR-44-19 have confirmed the up-dip and down-dip extensions of the zone intersected by BR-41-19 (Figure 2).

ABOUT ADRIATIC METALS (ASX:ADT, LON:ADT1)

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

DIRECTORS

adriaticmetals.com

Drill hole BR-44-19 was drilled from the same location as BR-49-19 and intersected a 6-metre-wide mineralised zone, 95 metres down-dip from BR-49-19, adding substantial volume to the mineralised zone in the southern section of Rupice.

Further drilling in 2020 will target the western side of the interpreted fault to test for the continuation of the known mineralisation.

Drilling at the Jurasevac-Brestic prospect continued with BJB-5-19 and BJB-6-19 drilled into the PDP3D IP anomaly. Drilling intersected a sequence of brecciated and laminated sediments returning anomalous lead and zinc mineralization with visible pyrite. This style of mineralisation is indicative of what has been seen on the fringes of the high-grade zones at Rupice. The prospect is structurally complex and the information obtained from this recent drilling will enable better targeting of high-grade mineralisation during the 2020 exploration programme.

The mineralised intervals of the drill holes are shown in Table 1 with further information in Appendix 1.

Table 1 – Drill hole results for the reported holes; Lead or Zinc greater than 1%, including higher-grade intersection with Lead or Zinc > 5%

HOLE	FROM M	TO M	INTERVAL M	Zn %	Pb %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	$BaSO_4$ %
BR-44-19	298	304	6	2.10	2.44	1.34	223	0.3	41
BR-47-19	390	392	2	1.60	0.81	0.05	64	0.4	5
BR-47-19	410	412	2	2.35	3.10	0.13	66	0.4	6
BR-49-19	244.7	256	11.3	16.06	9.82	4.37	406	1.0	50
BJB-5-19	84	90	6	3.29	0.19	0.01	1	0	0
BJB-6-19	144	146	2	1.12	0.90	0.53	442	0.1	19

Figure 1: Plan Map showing the Location of the Rupice Drill Holes

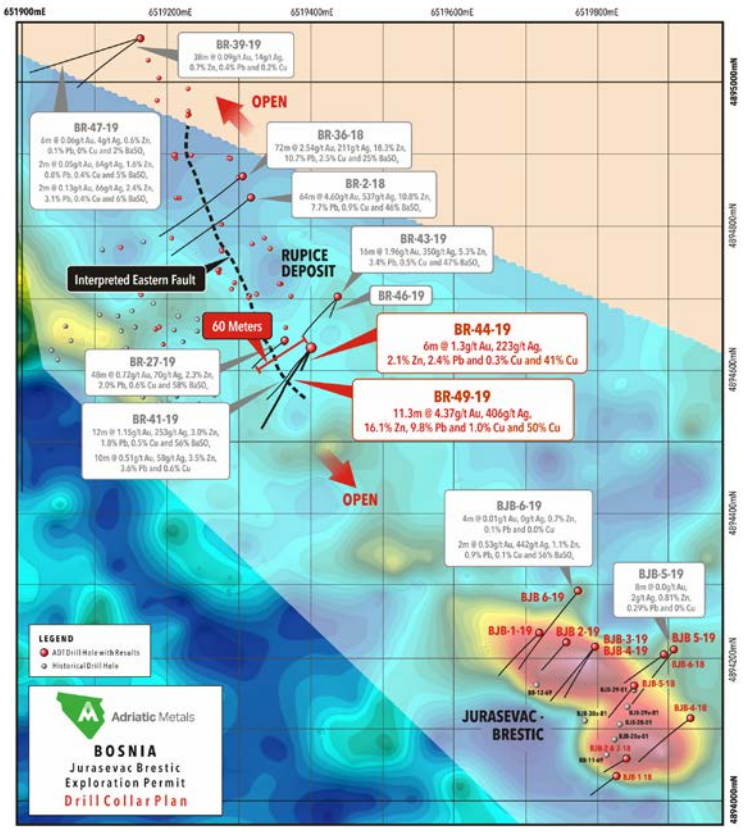
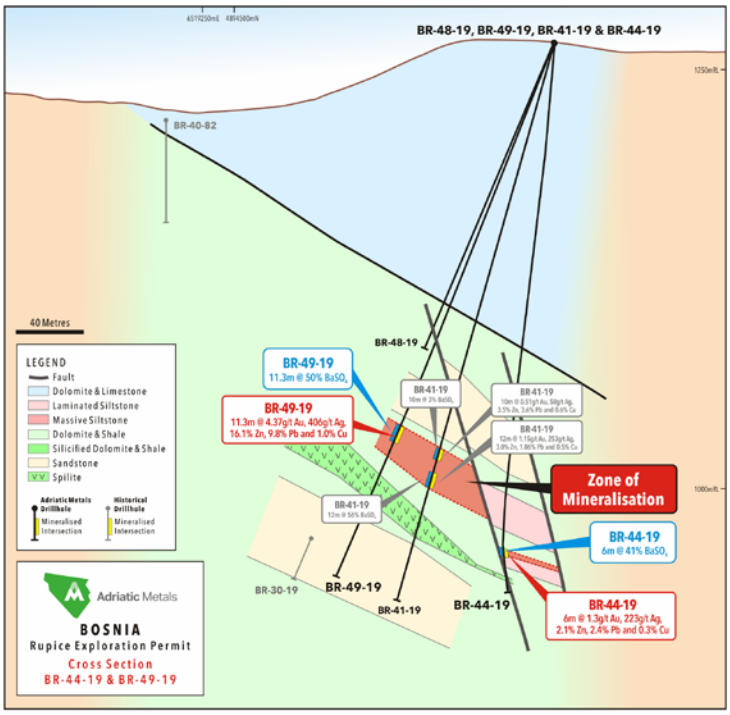


Figure 2: Cross Section illustrating Drill Hole BR-49-19 and BR-44-19



Drill hole BR-46-19, on the eastern margin of Rupice, which was drilled to a depth of 411m on the eastern side of the interpreted fault to test the down dip extent of hole BR-41-19 returned no significant mineralisation. Drill hole BR-47-19 at Rupice North returned insignificant anomalous lead and zinc mineralisation. However, the structural complexities of the deposit in this northern-most drill hole are now much better understood as a result of the data collected from BR-47-19 and should enable targeting of high-grade mineralisation further northward.

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MARKET ABUSE REGULATION DISCLOSURE

The information contained within this announcement is deemed by the Company (LEI: 549300OHAH2GL1DP0L61) to constitute inside information as stipulated under the Market Abuse Regulations (EU) No. 596/2014. The person responsible for arranging the release of this announcement on behalf of the Company is Paul Cronin, Managing Director and CEO.

COMPETENT PERSONS REPORT

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Phillip Fox, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Fox 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 Fox 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, LON:ADT1) ("Adriatic" or the "Company") is a dual listed (ASX and LSE) precious and base metals explorer and developer via its 100% interest in the Vareš Project in Bosnia & Herzegovina. The Project comprises a historic open cut mine at Veovača and brownfield exploration at 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 high-grade Rupice deposit, as well as conduct exploration on a number of other prospects within the expanded Concession. 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.

Table 2 – Collar Information for reported drill holes (MGI Balkans Z6)

Drill Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Average Azimuth (TN)	Average Dip
BR-44-19	6519404	4894626	1264	215	-83.8
BR-46-19	6519447	4894702	1250	222.6	-83.2
BR-47-19	6519163	4895063	1096	243.4	-66.7
BR-49-19	6519404	4894626	1264	212.2	-66.9
BJB-5-19	6519904	4894210	1133	217.4	-66.4
BJB-6-19	6519769	4894285	1189	217.2	-63.1

Table 3 - Assay Results for reported drill holes

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Zn %	Pb %	Cu %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	BaSO4 %
BR-44-19	0	292	292	No sample					

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Zn %	Pb %	Cu %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	BaSO4 %
BR-44-19	292	294	2	0.0	<0.005	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BR-44-19	294	296	2	0.0	<0.005	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BR-44-19	296	298	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	<1	0.02	0
BR-44-19	298	300	2	0.7	0.8	0.1	39	0.25	11
BR-44-19	300	302	2	3.5	4.5	0.7	421	2.4	76
BR-44-19	302	304	2	2.0	2.0	0.2	210	1.37	36
BR-44-19	304	306	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.01	0
BR-44-19	306	308	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	<0.01	1
BR-44-19	308	310	2	0.0	<0.005	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BR-44-19	310	312	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BR-44-19	312	326.8	14.8	No sample					
BR-46-19	330	332	2	0.0	<0.005	0.0	<1	0.06	0
BR-46-19	332	334	2	<0.002	<0.005	<0.001	<1	0.10	0
BR-46-19	334	336	2	0.0	0.0	0.2	<1	0.17	0
BR-46-19	336	338	2	<0.002	<0.005	0.0	<1	0.10	0
BR-46-19	338	340	2	0.0	<0.005	0.0	<1	0.11	0
BR-46-19	340	342	2	<0.002	0.0	0.0	<1	0.14	0
BR-46-19	342	344	2	0.0	<0.005	<0.001	<1	0.06	0
BR-46-19	344	346	2	0.0	<0.005	0.0	<1	0.02	0
BR-46-19	346	348	2	<0.002	<0.005	<0.001	<1	0.04	0
BR-46-19	348	350	2	0.0	<0.005	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BR-46-19	350	352	2	0.0	<0.005	<0.001	<1	0.01	0
BR-46-19	352	354	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	0.02	0
BR-46-19	354	356	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	0.01	1
BR-46-19	356	358	2	0.0	<0.005	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BR-46-19	358	360	2	<0.002	<0.005	<0.001	<1	0.01	0
BR-46-19	360	411	51	No sample					
BR-47-19	0	332	332	No sample					
BR-47-19	332	334	2	0.0	0.1	0.0	<1	0.03	0
BR-47-19	334	336	2	0.0	0.1	0.0	3	0.06	0
BR-47-19	336	338	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2	0.04	0
BR-47-19	338	340	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.03	0
BR-47-19	340	342	2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2	0.09	0
BR-47-19	342	344	2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2	0.09	0
BR-47-19	344	346	2	0.0	<0.005	0.0	<1	0.04	0
BR-47-19	346	348	2	0.2	0.0	0.0	<1	0.03	0
BR-47-19	348	350	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1	0.04	1
BR-47-19	350	352	2	0.6	0.1	0.0	4	0.06	2
BR-47-19	352	354	2	0.5	0.1	0.0	3	0.06	2
BR-47-19	354	356	2	0.6	0.1	0.0	5	0.05	1
BR-47-19	356	358	2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1	0.05	1

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Zn %	Pb %	Cu %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	BaSO4 %
BR-47-19	358	360	2	0.2	0.1	0.0	3	0.05	1
BR-47-19	360	362	2	0.6	0.4	0.2	20	0.06	3
BR-47-19	362	364	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	<1	0.02	1
BR-47-19	364	366	2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1	0.02	0
BR-47-19	366	368	2	0.0	<0.005	<0.001	<1	0.02	0
BR-47-19	368	370	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.03	0
BR-47-19	370	372	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	0.02	0
BR-47-19	372	374	2	0.1	<0.005	0.0	1	0.02	0
BR-47-19	374	376	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	<1	0.03	0
BR-47-19	376	378	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.04	0
BR-47-19	378	380	2	0.1	0.1	0.0	10	0.04	0
BR-47-19	380	382	2	0.1	0.1	0.0	8	0.02	0
BR-47-19	382	384	2	0.3	0.1	0.0	2	0.03	1
BR-47-19	384	386	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1	0.03	1
BR-47-19	386	388	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.04	0
BR-47-19	388	390	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	0.02	0
BR-47-19	390	392	2	1.6	0.8	0.4	64	0.05	5
BR-47-19	392	394	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.04	1
BR-47-19	394	396	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1	0.05	1
BR-47-19	396	398	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.04	0
BR-47-19	398	400	2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2	0.02	0
BR-47-19	400	402	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	<1	0.02	0
BR-47-19	402	404	2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1	0.02	0
BR-47-19	404	406	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	0.02	0
BR-47-19	406	408	2	0.0	<0.005	<0.001	<1	0.02	0
BR-47-19	408	410	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	0.02	0
BR-47-19	410	412	2	2.4	3.1	0.4	66	0.13	6
BR-47-19	412	414	2	0.2	0.2	0.0	8	0.02	0
BR-47-19	414	416	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BR-47-19	416	418	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BR-47-19	418	420	2	0.0	0.0	<0.001	<1	0.02	0
BR-47-19	420	455.5	35.5	No sample					
BR-49-19	0	237	237	No sample					
BR-49-19	237	239	2	0.0	<0.005	<0.001	<1	0.04	0
BR-49-19	239	241	2	0.0	<0.005	<0.001	<1	0.04	0
BR-49-19	241	243	2	0.0	<0.005	0.0	3	0.01	1
BR-49-19	243	244.7	1.7	No sample – core loss					
BR-49-19	244.7	246	1.3	7.3	5.1	1.7	225	2.02	34
BR-49-19	246	248	2	15.9	10.4	1.0	394	3.62	54
BR-49-19	248	250	2	31.9	18.5	1.4	495	5.52	26
BR-49-19	250	252	2	21.1	10.7	0.8	298	4.95	44

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Zn %	Pb %	Cu %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	BaSO4 %
BR-49-19	252	254	2	12.4	7.8	0.9	662	5.26	61
BR-49-19	254	256	2	4.8	4.8	0.3	299	4.03	74
BR-49-19	256	258	2	0.1	0.3	0.0	3	0.10	5
BR-49-19	258	260	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BR-49-19	260	262	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BR-49-19	262	316	54	No sample					
BR-49-19	316	318	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	0.02	0
BR-49-19	318	320	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BR-49-19	320	322	2	0.0	<0.005	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-5-19	0	76	76	No sample					
BJB-5-19	76	78	2	0.0	<0.00	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-5-19	78	80	2	0.0	<0.00	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-5-19	80	82	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-5-19	82	84	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-5-19	84	86	2	7.6	0.1	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-5-19	86	88	2	1.5	0.3	0.0	1	<0.01	0
BJB-5-19	88	90	2	0.7	0.2	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-5-19	90	92	2	0.1	0.2	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-5-19	92	138	46	No sample					
BJB-5-19	138	140	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-5-19	140	142	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	<0.01	0
BJB-5-19	142	144	2	0.6	0.2	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-5-19	144	146	2	1.2	0.5	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-5-19	146	148	2	0.6	0.0	<0.001	2	<0.01	0
BJB-5-19	148	150	2	0.9	0.4	0.0	1	<0.01	0
BJB-5-19	150	152	2	0.2	0.0	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-5-19	152	154	2	0.2	0.0	0.0	<1	0.02	0
BJB-5-19	154	156	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-5-19	156	158	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-5-19	158	160	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-5-19	160	162	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-5-19	162	164	2	0.0	0.0	<0.001	<1	0.01	0
BJB-5-19	164	166	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-5-19	166	168	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-5-19	168	170	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	<0.01	1
BJB-5-19	170	178	8	No sample					
BJB-5-19	178	180	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.09	1
BJB-5-19	180	182	2	0.5	0.5	0.1	17	0.07	1
BJB-5-19	182	184	2	1.5	0.5	0.1	16	0.11	0
BJB-5-19	184	186	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.04	0
BJB-5-19	186	247.6	61.6	No sample					

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Zn %	Pb %	Cu %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	BaSO4 %
BJB-6-19	0	52	52	No sample					
BJB-6-19	52	54	2	<0.002	<0.005	<0.001	<1	0.02	0
BJB-6-19	54	56	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	0.02	0
BJB-6-19	56	58	2	0.0	<0.005	<0.001	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	58	60	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-6-19	60	62	2	0.5	0.0	<0.001	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-6-19	62	64	2	0.9	0.1	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	64	66	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	<1	0.02	0
BJB-6-19	66	68	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	68	70	2	0.0	0.1	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-6-19	70	72	2	0.1	0.1	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-6-19	72	74	2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1	<0.01	0
BJB-6-19	74	76	2	0.1	0.1	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	76	78	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-6-19	78	80	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-6-19	80	82	2	0.0	0.0	<0.001	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-6-19	82	84	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-6-19	84	86	2	0.0	0.1	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	86	88	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	88	90	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	90	92	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	0.02	0
BJB-6-19	92	94	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	94	96	2	0.1	0.1	0.0	<1	0.02	0
BJB-6-19	96	98	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	98	100	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	100	102	2	0.2	0.1	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	102	104	2	0.2	0.1	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	104	106	2	0.3	0.1	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	106	108	2	0.0	0.0	<0.001	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	108	140	32	No sample					
BJB-6-19	140	142	2	0.1	0.1	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	142	144	2	0.0	0.1	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-6-19	144	146	2	1.1	0.9	0.1	442	0.53	19
BJB-6-19	146	148	2	0.1	0.2	0.1	141	0.16	3
BJB-6-19	148	150	2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2	0.01	1
BJB-6-19	150	160	10	No sample					
BJB-6-19	160	162	2	0.0	0.1	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	162	164	2	0.0	0.4	0.0	<1	<0.01	1
BJB-6-19	164	166	2	0.1	0.3	0.0	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-6-19	166	168	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	168	170	2	0.0	0.0	<0.001	<1	0.01	0

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Zn %	Pb %	Cu %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	BaSO4 %
BJB-6-19	170	172	2	0.0	<0.005	<0.001	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-6-19	172	174	2	0.0	0.0	<0.001	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-6-19	174	176	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	176	178	2	0.0	<0.005	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	178	180	2	0.0	<0.005	<0.001	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-6-19	180	224	44	No sample					
BJB-6-19	224	226	2	<0.002	<0.005	<0.001	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	226	228	2	<0.002	<0.005	<0.001	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-6-19	228	230	2	<0.002	<0.005	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	230	232	2	<0.002	<0.005	<0.001	<1	<0.01	0
BJB-6-19	232	234	2	<0.002	<0.005	0.0	<1	0.01	0
BJB-6-19	234	288.6	54.6	No sample					

APPENDIX 1- 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.)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Sampling techniques</td><td>• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• 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.</td><td>HQ3 diamond core was used to obtain nominally 2m samples from which 8-10kg of material was pulverised to produce sample for fire assay, ICP-MS and X-ray Fluorescence (XRF).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>• 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).</td><td>Drill Type is as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Drill Hole</th><th>Non-Core (m)</th><th>Diamond Core (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>BR-44-19</td><td>0 – 100.0</td><td>100.0 – 326.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>BR-46-19</td><td>0 – 100.0</td><td>100.0 – 411.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>BR-47-19</td><td>0 – 62.3</td><td>62.3 – 455.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>BR-49-19</td><td>0 – 100.0</td><td>100.0 – 342.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>BJB-5-19</td><td></td><td>0 – 247.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>BJB-6-19</td><td></td><td>0 – 288.6</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill sample recovery</td><td>• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</td><td>All core was logged for geology and RQD with recovery in the mineralised and sampled zone greater than 90%. The HQ diameter and sampling</td></tr>
</table>

	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	of half core ensured the 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.*	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.
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.

		There was no reliance on determination of analysis by geophysical tools.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	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 2 standard deviation (2SD), 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.*	None of the reported holes are 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 also uploaded into the GeoBank software. 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 locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Sampling sites were surveyed using Total Station to better than 0.05m accuracy in the local BiH coordinate system.
	• *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 LiDAR survey to an accuracy of approximately 0.05m. It is considered sufficiently accurate for the Company's current activities.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Results from two 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 are 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.*	Reported holes were drilled at an average declination and azimuth as stated in Table 2 of the accompanying report. The drill holes are 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.*	A Site and Laboratory (ALS and SGS, Bor) visit was made by Dr Belinda van Lente, an employee of CSA Global in January 2018. There were no material issues found for the 2017 drill campaign.