



Australian Securities Exchange Announcement

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Company Announcements Office
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FURTHER HIGH GRADE COPPER - GOLD INTERSECTIONS CONFIRMED AT ALFORD WEST PROSPECT ON YORKE PENINSULA, SA.

Highlights

- Laboratory assays for the first 18 "Stage Two" program drill holes at Alford West confirm further significant copper and gold intersections. As anticipated, laboratory assay grades exceed preliminary Field Portable X- Ray Fluorescence analyses.
- The laboratory assays are considered definitive, with new intersections including:
 - 14 metres at 2.60% copper and 0.70g/t gold from 10 metres, including**
 - 5 metres at 6.46% copper and 0.35g/t gold from 18metres in ALWAC036**
 - 20 metres at 1.76% copper and 0.33g/t gold from 36 metres in ALWAC038, and**
 - 11 metres at 2.33% copper and 0.67g/t gold from 40 metres, including**
 - 5 metres at 4.64% copper and 0.76g/t gold from 42 metres in ALWAC043**
- Preliminary FPXRF analysis of other Stage Two holes indicates copper mineralisation persists over the 1100 metre zone tested to date, and remains open along strike.

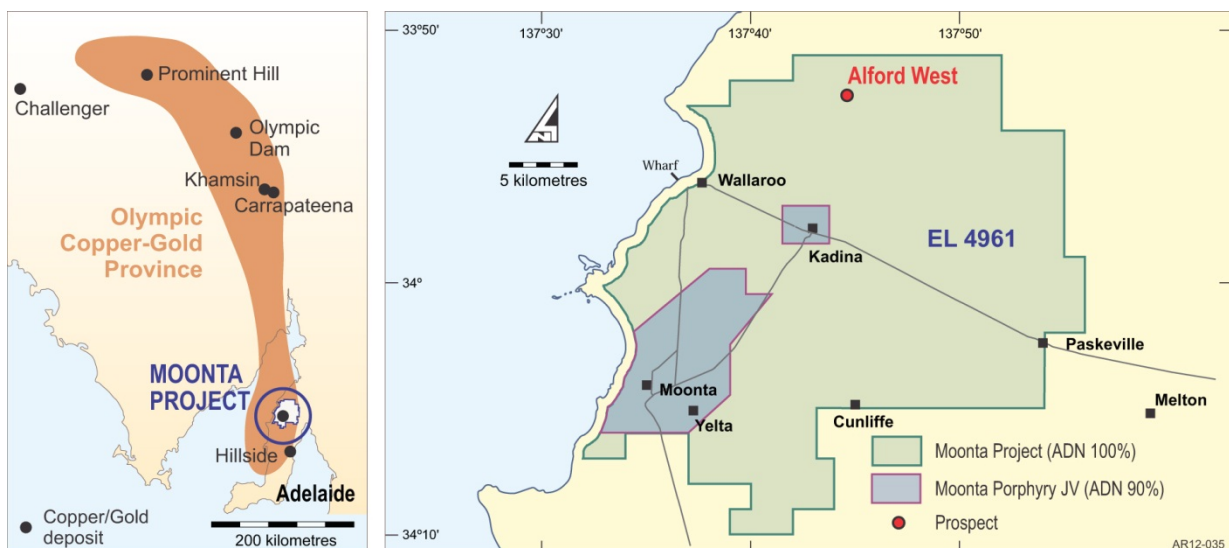


Figure 1: Moonta Copper Gold Project location.

Adelaide Resources is currently completing a second program of aircore drilling (“Stage Two”) at the wholly owned Alford West prospect, located within the Moonta Copper Gold Project on South Australia’s Yorke Peninsula (Figure 1).

The Stage Two Alford West drilling follows from the company’s maiden drilling program at the prospect which returned a number of exceptional copper-gold intersections announced earlier in 2013. The Stage Two drilling program has the following goals:

- extending drill coverage of the target zone along strike;
- infill drilling on existing traverses to allow confident interpretation of lode dips; and
- drill in areas of historic drilling as the precise locations of the historic holes is unknown, and to obtain samples for gold assay as this metal was not routinely determined.

To date, 68 Stage Two holes have been drilled with all holes inclined at 60 degrees towards grid south. Field Portable X-Ray Fluorescence (FPXRF) analysis of samples from these holes is completed to provide preliminary indications of the presence of mineralisation, with samples from FPXRF defined copper bearing zones then submitted to a commercial analytical laboratory for assay using standard methods.

On 14 June 2013, the company released preliminary FPXRF results for the first 23 Stage Two holes. Final laboratory assays have been received and assessed for 18 of these holes and are considered definitive and supersede the preliminary FPXRF results.

Figure 2 shows the collar locations of the completed Stage Two drill holes together with all historical holes. The 18 assayed holes fall on four drill traverses with cross sections for three of these traverses are presented in Figures 3 to 5. Significant intersections in the Stage Two program holes calculated using the definitive laboratory assays are tabulated in Table 1. Results from the four traverses are discussed below.

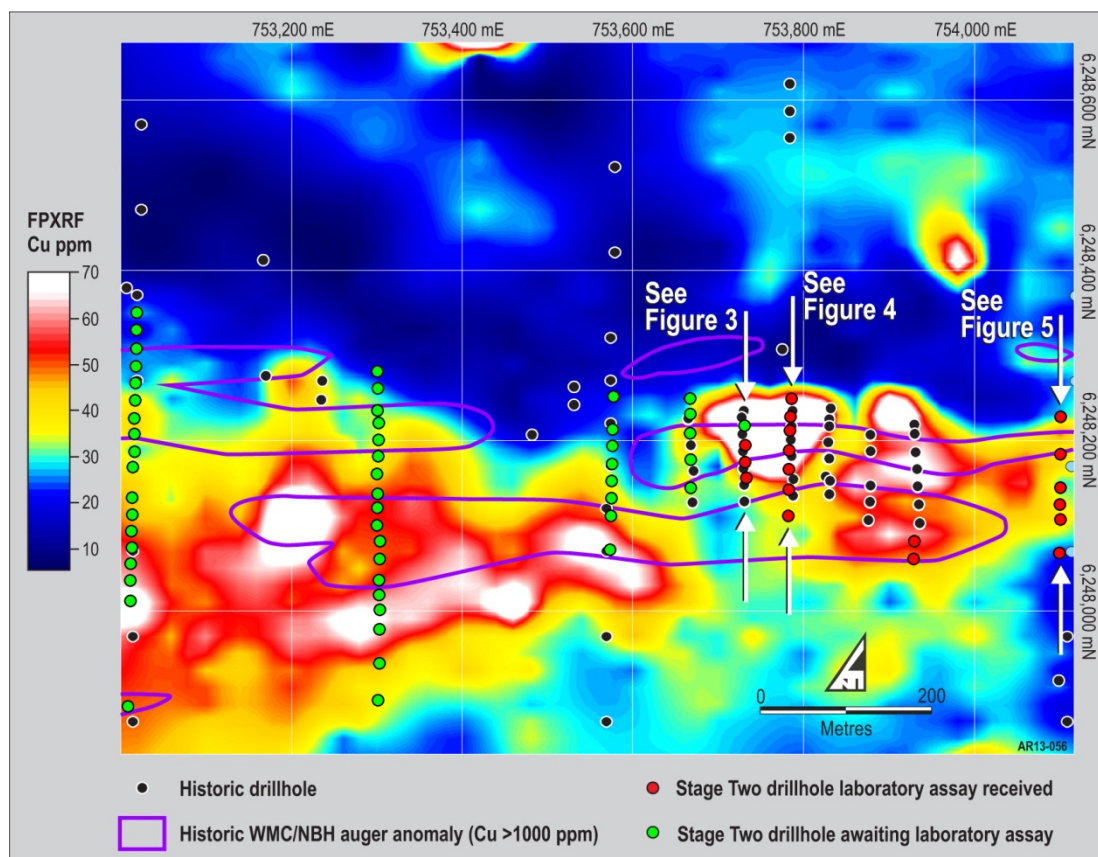


Figure 2: Alford West Prospect summary plan.

Traverse 753730mE (Figure 3)

Drilling on this traverse by Adelaide Resources during its maiden drill program intersected exceptional grade intersections in ALWAC006 (10 metres at 4.23% copper and 0.20g/t gold) and ALWAC007 (20 metres at 4.20% copper and 0.27g/t gold). Previous explorers drilled two holes, AL11 and MALRC-4, on or about this traverse, however the precise locations of these holes is unknown and they are not shown on Figure 3 for clarity.

Stage Two holes ALWAC041 to ALWAC044 were drilled to allow confident interpretation of the dip of high grade mineralisation intersected in previous drilling, and to collect accurately located drill information in the area thought to have been tested by AL11 and MALRC-4.

ALWAC042 intersected several zones of mineralisation, the best being 6 metres at 0.86% copper from 48 metres downhole, including 2 metres at 1.7% copper from 51 metres.

Hole ALWAC043 returned 11 metres at 2.33% copper and 0.67g/t gold from 40 metres, including 9 metres at 2.84% copper from 43 metres and 5 metres at 1.06g/t gold from 40 metres.

Laboratory assays are not yet complete for ALWAC044, however FPXRF results announced on 14 June indicated the presence of high grade copper from 46 metres (11 metres at 3.0% Cu_{fpixrf}). ALWAC041 contains a number of low grade mineralised intervals.

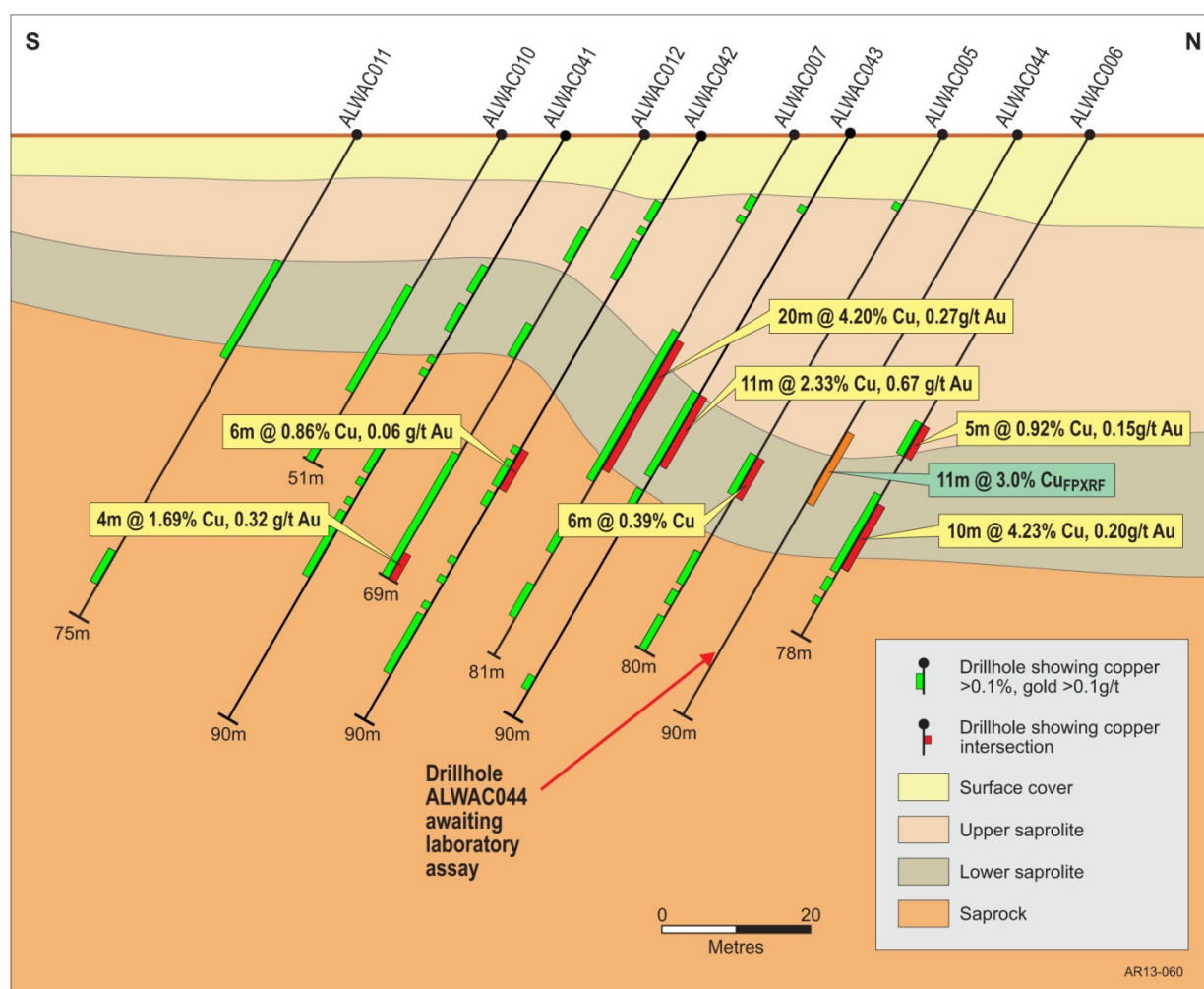


Figure 3: Alford West Prospect Section 753,730 mE looking west.

Traverse 753785mE (Figure 4)

Significant mineralisation was intersected on this traverse during Adelaide Resources' maiden drilling program, with ALWAC008 returning 45 metres at 1.56% copper and 1.83g/t gold from 13 metres.

Four historic holes (MALRC-1, MALRC-2, MALRC-3 and MALD-3) were drilled on or about this traverse by a past explorer, however the precise locations of these holes is unknown and they are not shown on Figure 4 for clarity.

Holes ALWAC035 and ALWAC036 tested either side of ALWAC008. ALWAC035 intersected a long interval of low grade copper returning 19 metres at 0.29% copper and 0.04g/t gold from 17 metres.

Hole ALWAC036 hit 14 metres at 2.60% copper and 0.70g/t gold from 10 metres downhole. Included in this zone was a very high grade section of 5 metres at 6.46% copper and 0.76g/t gold from 18 metres.

ALWAC036 also encountered a deeper zone of 30 metres at 0.41% copper and 0.30g/t gold from 39 metres, including 4 metres at 1.38% copper and 0.35g/t gold from 55 metres.

ALWAC038 intersected 20 metres at 1.76% copper and 0.33g/t gold from 36 metres, including 14 metres at 2.38% copper and 0.25g/t gold from 47 metres.

Below ALWAC038, ALWAC039 hit a strongly pyritic zone assaying 24 metres at 0.41% copper and 0.16g/t gold from 69 metres.

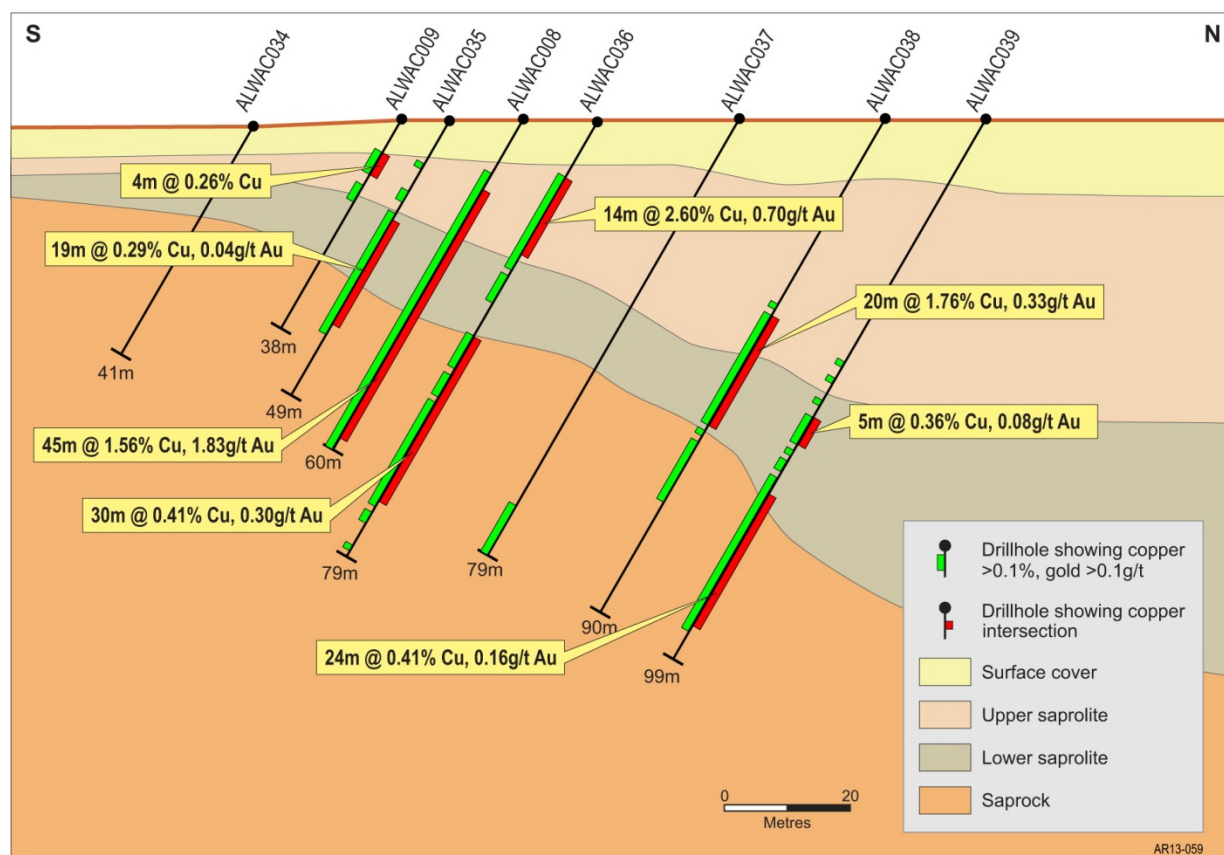


Figure 4: Alford West Prospect Section 753,785 mE looking west.

Traverse 753930mE (no figure)

Two holes were drilled to extend coverage on an existing drill line to the south. Minor mineralisation was intersected in one of these holes, ALWAC033.

Traverse 754100mE (Figure 5)

Six Stage Two holes were drilled on this traverse to test for the eastern extension to the mineralisation defined during the maiden drill program. The new traverse of holes was designed to test coincident historic WMC/NBH auger and recent surface soil FPXRF anomalies (Figure 2).

A number of historic aircore holes had been drilled by a previous explorer on this traverse without intersecting mineralisation, however these holes were wide spaced, vertical and shallow, and are not considered to have adequately tested for mineralisation such as that intersected further west.

Hole ALWAC026 intersected a narrow interval of gold assaying 1 metre at 0.97g/t gold from 48 metres downhole.

An intersection of 7 metres at 0.56% copper and 0.39g/t gold from 19 metres downhole in ALWAC031 confirms modest mineralisation persists east to this drill traverse.

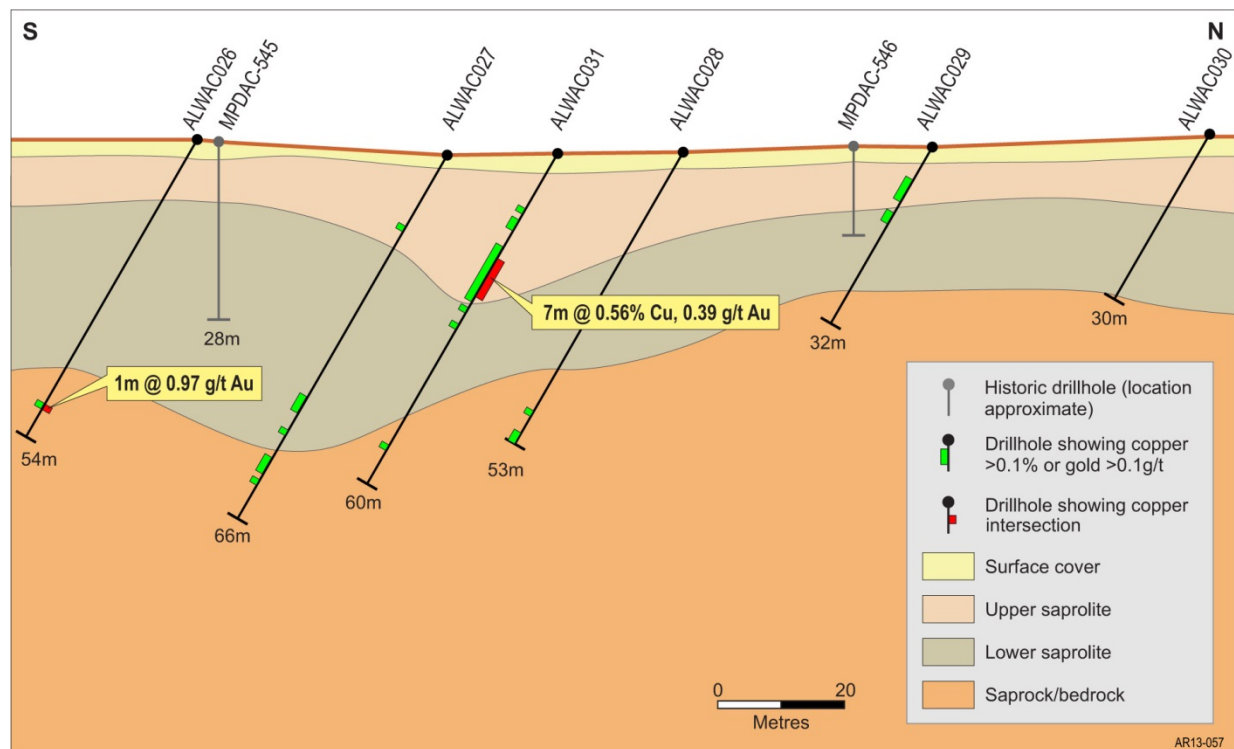


Figure 5: Alford West Prospect Section 754,100 mE looking west.

Emerging geological interpretation

Drilling on some traverses is now detailed enough to allow interpretation of the geology and the nature of the Alford West mineralisation to be made. The emerging geological understanding of the deposit will significantly assist in informing the design of the ongoing exploration program at Alford West.

Northern Lodes

A zone of high grade mineralisation, defined for example by holes between ALWAC007 and ALWAC006 (Figure 3), commences at a depth of about 25 metres and dips shallowly north. While petrological studies on Adelaide Resources' samples have not been completed, petrological descriptions of material taken from historical holes from this zone indicate the main copper bearing mineral is chalcocite (Cu_2S). This zone displays characteristics consistent with it being a zone of supergene enrichment developed below a copper depleted upper saprolite horizon. The grade of 1-metre samples from this zone can be very high, varying up to a maximum of about 14% copper.

The primary mineralisation that gives rise to the high grade supergene zone is currently interpreted to be steeply north dipping. The grade of 1-metre samples from the primary zone vary up to a maximum of about 3% copper. Previous petrological studies on samples interpreted to be from the primary zone confirm the presence of chalcocite and minor chalcopyrite.

Drilling to date confirms gold is present in the northern lodes however individual sample assays in excess of 1g/t are rare.

Southern Lodes

Another zone of significant mineralisation, defined for example by holes between ALWAC035 and ALWAC036 (Figure 4) behaves differently in the weathered zone. Copper mineralisation effectively persists to the base of cover with no significant geochemical depletion evident. The dominant copper bearing mineral in the weathered zone is the copper carbonate malachite.

Primary mineralisation below the copper carbonate zone is interpreted to be steeply dipping, with historical geological observations recording copper present as the sulphide mineral chalcopyrite. The grade of 1-metre samples from the primary zone vary up to a maximum of about 6% copper.

Drilling to date suggests that significant grades of gold may accompany copper in the southern lodes, with individual sample assays over 1g/t gold relatively common.

Preliminary FPXRF results from other Stage Two holes

Samples from the remaining 49 Stage Two holes completed to date have been submitted for laboratory assay, with results for the last of these holes unlikely to be available for release before 5 August. In the interim, FPXRF analysis of drill samples from these holes has been completed preliminary to laboratory assay.

Significant grade copper intersections are anticipated in three further Stage Two holes (ALWAC044, ALWAC048 and ALWAC049) drilled on the two western traverses completed during the company's maiden drilling program.

Three new drill traverses have been completed to test up to 650 metres west of the known area of mineralisation (three western traverses of Stage Two holes shown on Figure 2). FPXRF results from holes drilled on these lines indicate a significant number have intersected low to moderate grade copper, often over broad downhole intervals. The most encouraging results are possibly on the western-most traverse and coincide with zones where copper carbonate has been observed in saprolitic clays.

Table 1: Alford West Prospect – Significant laboratory assay results – holes ALWAC026 to ALWAC043.

Drillhole Name	Easting (mga94)	Northing (mga94)	Dip	Azimuth (mga94)	Final Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au g/t
ALWAC026	754100	6248069	-60	180	54	48	49	1	~	0.97
ALWAC027	754101	6248108	-60	180	66	55	56	1	0.48	0.16
ALWAC031	754100	6248125	-60	180	60 <i>incl.</i> <i>incl.</i>	19	26	7	0.56	0.39
						20	24	4	0.81	0.68
						21	22	1	0.76	2.55
						31	32	1	~	0.46
ALWAC033	753930	6248082	-60	180	45	31	32	1	~	0.77
						35	36	1	0.43	~
ALWAC035	753783	6248143	-60	180	49	17	36	19	0.29	0.04
ALWAC036	753783	6428167	-60	180	79 <i>incl.</i> <i>and</i>	10	24	14	2.60	0.70
						10	14	4	0.88	1.69
						18	23	5	6.46	0.35
					<i>incl.</i> <i>and</i>	39	69	30	0.41	0.30
						39	44	5	0.33	0.83
ALWAC037	753783	6248189	-60	180	79	10	11	1	0.74	0.01
ALWAC038	753784	6248212	-60	180	90 <i>incl.</i> <i>and</i>	36	56	20	1.76	0.33
						36	37	1	0.36	2.86
						37	51	14	2.38	0.25
						60	64	4	0.33	0.05
ALWAC039	753785	6248228	-60	180	99	55	60	5	0.36	0.08
						69	93	24	0.41	0.16
ALWAC041	753733	6248157	-60	180	90	47	49	2	0.50	0.01
						58	65	7	0.29	0.02
ALWAC042	753732	6248175	-60	180	90 <i>incl.</i>	11	12	1	0.13	0.77
						16	19	3	0.24	0.03
						48	54	6	0.86	0.06
					<i>incl.</i>	51	53	2	1.70	0.10
						72	82	10	0.28	0.10
						74	76	2	0.67	0.18
ALWAC043	753732	6248195	-60	180	90 <i>incl.</i> <i>and</i>	11	12	1	0.23	0.91
						40	51	11	2.33	0.67
						40	43	3	1.35	1.35
						42	47	5	4.64	0.76
						84	86	2	0.44	0.03

Intersections calculated by averaging 1m chip samples. Copper determined by four acid digest followed by ICP-AES finish. Overrange copper (>1%) determined by AA finish. Gold determined by fire assay fusion followed by ICP-AES finish. Cut-off grade of 0.2% Cu applied with up to 2m internal dilution for principal intersections. Introduced QA/QC samples indicate acceptable analytical quality. Intersections are downhole lengths.

Chris Drown

Managing Director

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Chris Drown, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and who consults to the company on a full time basis. Mr Drown has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 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.

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