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Australian Securities Exchange Announcement

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Another New Drill Target Defined Near Alford West Prospect – SA.

Adelaide Resources Limited is pleased to report that the program of Field Portable X-Ray Fluorescence (FPXRF) geochemical sampling on the Moonta Copper-Gold Project has defined another geochemical target near the Alford West Prospect that warrants drill testing.

The "Blue Tongue West" copper anomaly is located to the west of the Blue Tongue target which was defined by the FPXRF program in December 2013. Copper values in individual samples in the new anomaly approach those seen in the soil anomalies at Alford West and Blue Tongue, with the core of the new feature extending over a distance of 600 metres.

Blue Tongue West has not previously been drill tested and the aircore drilling program currently underway to test the Alford West, Blue Tongue and Kambula targets has been modified to also include the first drill tests of this attractive new feature.

The FPXRF geochemical program is proving to be very successful in rapidly defining new drill targets in a highly cost efficient manner, and further FPXRF sampling is continuing on an on-going basis.

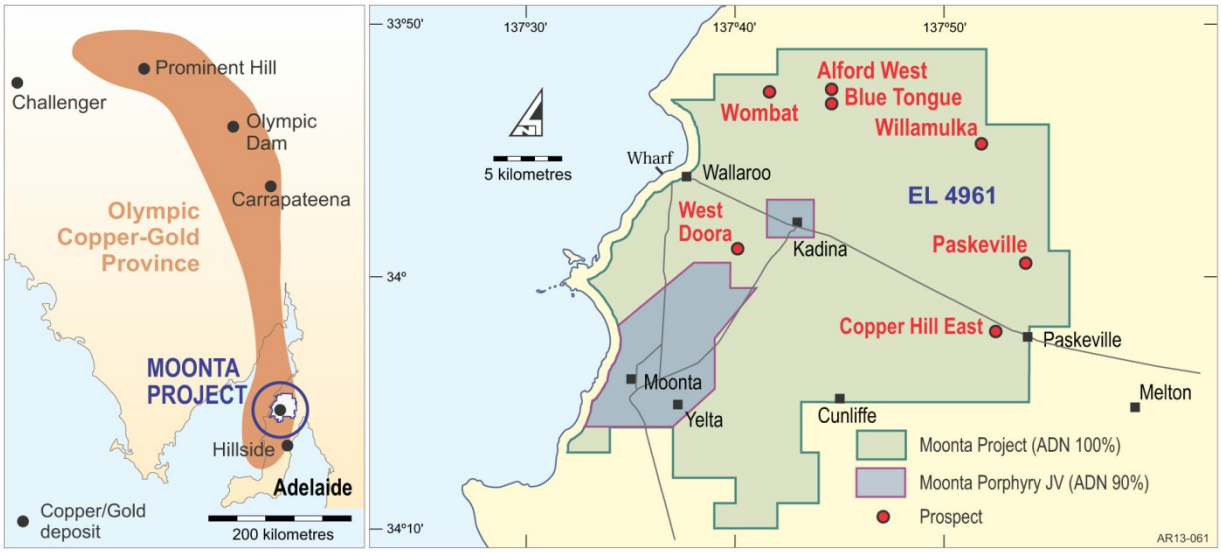

Figure 1: Moonta Copper-Gold Project location.

FPXRF Survey

A trial FPXRF geochemical soil surveying program completed in May 2013 successfully defined copper anomalies in surficial soils directly overlying drill confirmed mineralisation at Alford West, while the discovery of a nearby target called Blue Tongue was announced in December last year. The total number of FPXRF sites surveyed in the vicinity of the Alford West Prospect now exceeds 10,400.

Another sizable new FPXRF copper anomaly, called “Blue Tongue West”, has recently been defined in the paddocks west of Blue Tongue. Copper anomalies coincident with the western lobe of the WMC/NBH 1970’s auger defined Alford West Prospect, and the eastern limit of the Wombat Prospect are also apparent in the new FPXRF data (Figure 2).

Blue Tongue West appears as a robust zone of copper anomalous soils above 50ppm copper, with the dimensions of the anomaly within that contour being approximately 600 metres by 250 metres. Individual surface soil assays ranging up to 81ppm copper which approach the maximum values seen at Alford West and Blue Tongue.

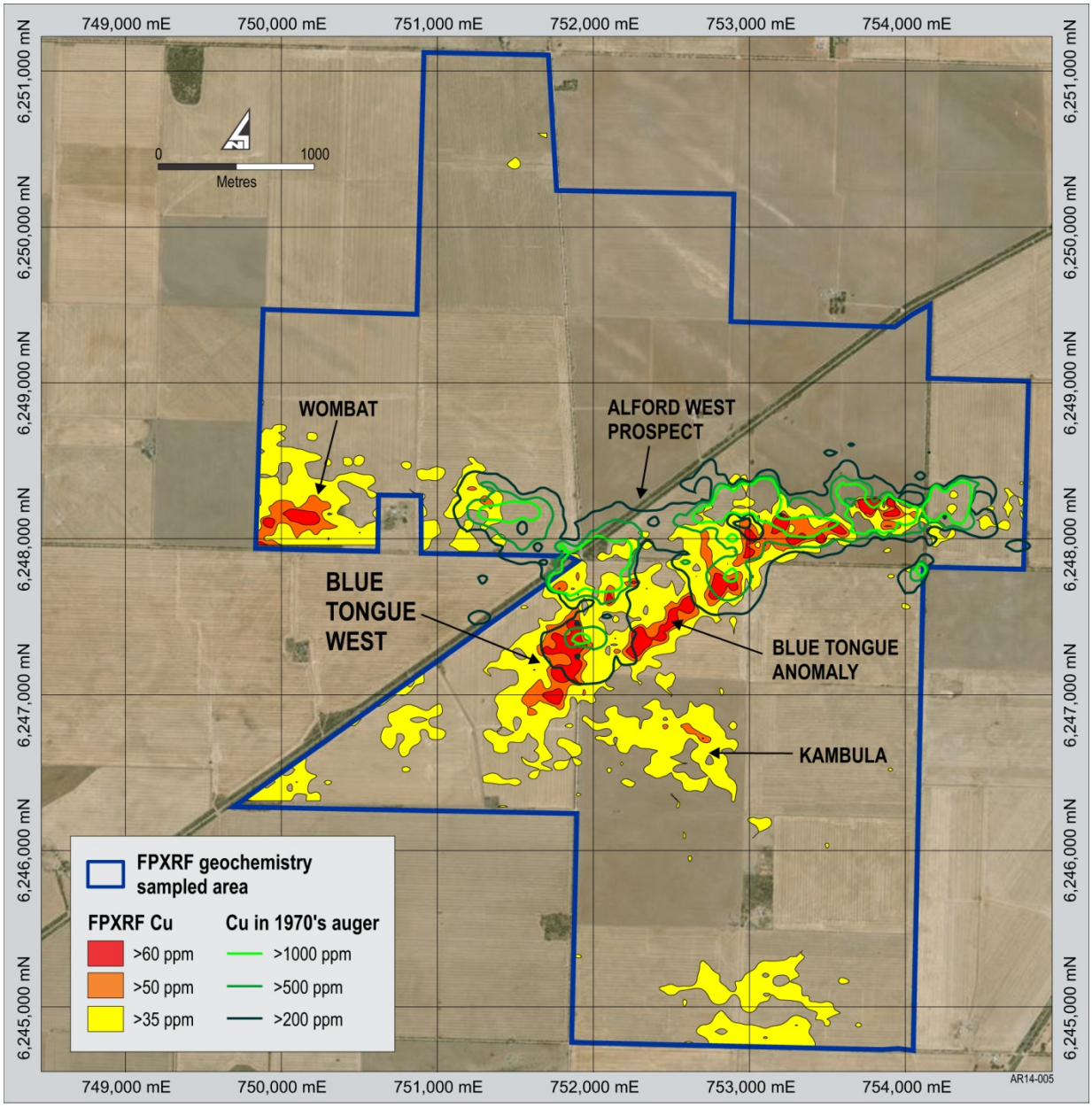

Figure 2: Alford West Prospect: FPXRF and 1970's auger geochemistry.

No historical aircore, reverse circulation or diamond drill holes are known to have tested the new feature. A single traverse of shallow auger holes drilled in the 1970's passes east of the anomaly with the deepest sample in one 7.92 metre deep auger hole assaying 0.12% copper. Consequently, the aircore drilling program currently underway at Alford West, Blue Tongue and Kambula has been amended to now include a traverse of holes to also test Blue Tongue West.

An FPXRF soil copper anomaly is also coincident with the western lobe of the 3500 metre long, 1970's auger defined, Alford West target. The FPXRF results serve to corroborate the historical auger results, which include a shallow intersection of 9.75 metres at 0.68% copper from 14.63 metres to end of hole. Drilling of the western lobe of the Alford West target is also planned during the current aircore program.

The FPXRF survey has additionally identified a soil copper anomaly associated with the eastern limits of the previously identified Wombat Prospect which is located approximately one kilometre west of Alford West.

To date, the FPXRF program has rapidly added close to two strike kilometres of new drill targets additional to the 3500 metre long Alford West target defined by the 1970's auger geochemistry.

The FPXRF geochemical method is also proving to be highly cost efficient. The total cost of the FPXRF survey completed around Alford West to date is approximately $35,000. This compares to an estimated cost of $560,000 which would be required to collect and assay the same number of samples in a conventional geochemical sampling program.

Aircore drilling program update

Aircore drilling is continuing in the Alford West Prospect area. So far drilling has been completed on five traverses over the Blue Tongue and Alford West targets. Minor amounts of copper carbonate (malachite) have been visually observed in weathered bedrock in drill holes on all five traverses. Commercial laboratory assaying of batches of drill samples from these holes is underway, with assaying anticipated to be completed in the coming weeks.

Chris Drown
Managing Director

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.

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

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.*	• Two Hand-held Innov-X FPXRF (Olympus) analysers used to obtain surficial *in situ* soil analysis. • No sample preparation of the soils was completed. • Instrument calibration completed on on-going basis during survey using standardisation discs.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (air core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast , auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is orientated and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The report does not include new drilling results.
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.*	• The report does not include new drilling results.
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.*	• The report does not include new drilling results.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and*	• No sample preparation was completed as analysis was conducted on in-situ soil material. • Duplicate analyses indicate

	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.*	acceptable analytical accuracy.
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.*	• XRF is a total analytical technique appropriate for Cu as natural soil concentrations are above the lower detection limit of the instrument. • Olympus Innov-X 4000 with reading times set at 45 seconds. • QAQC data includes standards, blanks and duplicates introduced at a ratio of 1 QAQC sample for every 40 survey samples. • No calibration factors have been applied to results reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical or electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The report does not include new drilling results.
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.*	• Sample location points are collected using a Trimble Juno 3D GPS with autonomous accuracy of +/- 5 meters. • GDA94 (Zone 53)
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.*	• Analyses taken at 25m intervals on lines spaced at 100 metres. Line spacing infilled to 50 metres where anomalies were defined.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Sample lines oriented north-south. Line and sample spacing are adequate to define sizable geochemical anomalies of any orientation with confidence.
Sample	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• FPXRF readings are made in-

security		situ. No sample is collected.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	• May 2013 trial survey confirmed copper anomalies above known mineralisation.

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements of material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, overriding royalties, native titles interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The area the subject of this report falls within EL 4961, which is 100% owned by Peninsular Resources limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Adelaide Resources Limited. • There are no third party agreements, non govt royalties, historical sites or environmental issues. Underlying land title is Freehold land which extinguishes native title. • EL 4961 is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The general area the subject of this report has been explored in the past by various companies including Western Mining Corporation, North Broken Hill, MIM Exploration, BHP Minerals, and Phelps Dodge Corporation. The Company has reviewed past exploration data generated by these companies.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Deposits in the general region are considered to be of Iron Oxide Copper Gold affinity, related to the 1590Ma Hiltaba/GRV tectonothermal event. Cu-Au mineralisation is structurally controlled and associated with significant metasomatic alteration of host rocks.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *Easting and northing of the drill collar*
	  ○ *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill collar.*
	  ○ *Dip and azimuth of the hole.*
	  ○ *Down hole length and interception depth.*
	  ○ *Hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the axis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding*
		• The report does not include new drilling results.

	of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 examples of such aggregations should be shown in some detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The report does not include new drilling results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The report does not include new drilling results.
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.*	• A plan of contoured copper geochemical results is included as Figure 2 in the report.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All geochemical data were gridded and contoured.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, ground water, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no data considered material that has not been reported.
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.*	• Aircore drill testing of the newly defined copper geochemical anomaly the subject of the report is proposed.