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Australian Securities Exchange Announcement

9 April 2014

Further Encouraging Alford West Results – SA.

Laboratory assays have been received for further aircore holes drilled on the Moonta Copper-Gold project on Yorke Peninsula of South Australia. The holes were drilled in the western part of the 3500 metre long Alford West Prospect, and at the Blue Tongue West and Kambula geochemical features. Significant new results from Alford West include:

- 11 metres at 0.46% copper from 35 metres downhole in ALWAC176,
- 7 metres at 0.46% copper from 46 metres downhole, and
- 11 metres at 0.94% copper and 0.17g/t gold from 71 metres to EOH, including
- 6 metres at 1.24% copper and 0.22g/t gold from 76 metres to EOH in ALWAC186,
- 8 metres at 0.48% copper from 51 metres downhole in ALWAC187.
- 18 metres at 0.43% copper from 46 metres downhole in ALWAC191,
- 25 metres at 0.63% copper from 6 metres downhole, including
- 4 metres at 1.06% copper from 7 metres downhole in ALWAC238,
- 7 metres at 0.58% copper from 13 metres downhole in ALWAC239, and
- 3 metres at 1.29% copper from 57 metres to EOH in ALWAC240.

Strongly anomalous lead, to a maximum of 1.76% Pb, is present in holes in one area of the prospect, while significant molybdenum mineralisation, including 7 metres at 0.16% Mo from 36 metres downhole in ALWAC187, is present in another area.

Finalisation of the initial 2014 drill traverses now allows a synthesis of all exploration results from the Alford West Prospect area to be completed, with the results of this study to be released shortly.

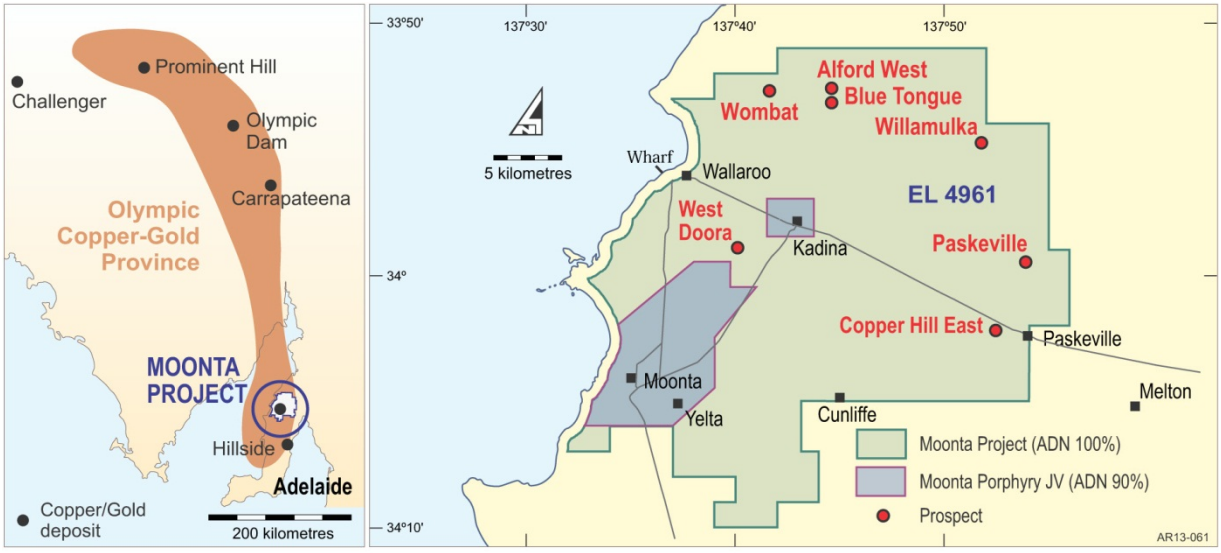

Figure 1: Moonta Copper-Gold Project location.

Introduction

The Alford West Prospect is located in the northern part of the Moonta Cooper Gold Project tenement which is situated on the Northern Yorke Peninsula of South Australia (Figure 1).

The Alford West Prospect[(1)] is defined by a 3500 metre long copper anomaly evident in shallow auger drilling completed by past explorers in the 1970's (Figure 2). The auger anomaly includes a number of discrete internal areas that are strongly copper anomalous, and which appear as the yellow and red filled contours on Figure 2.

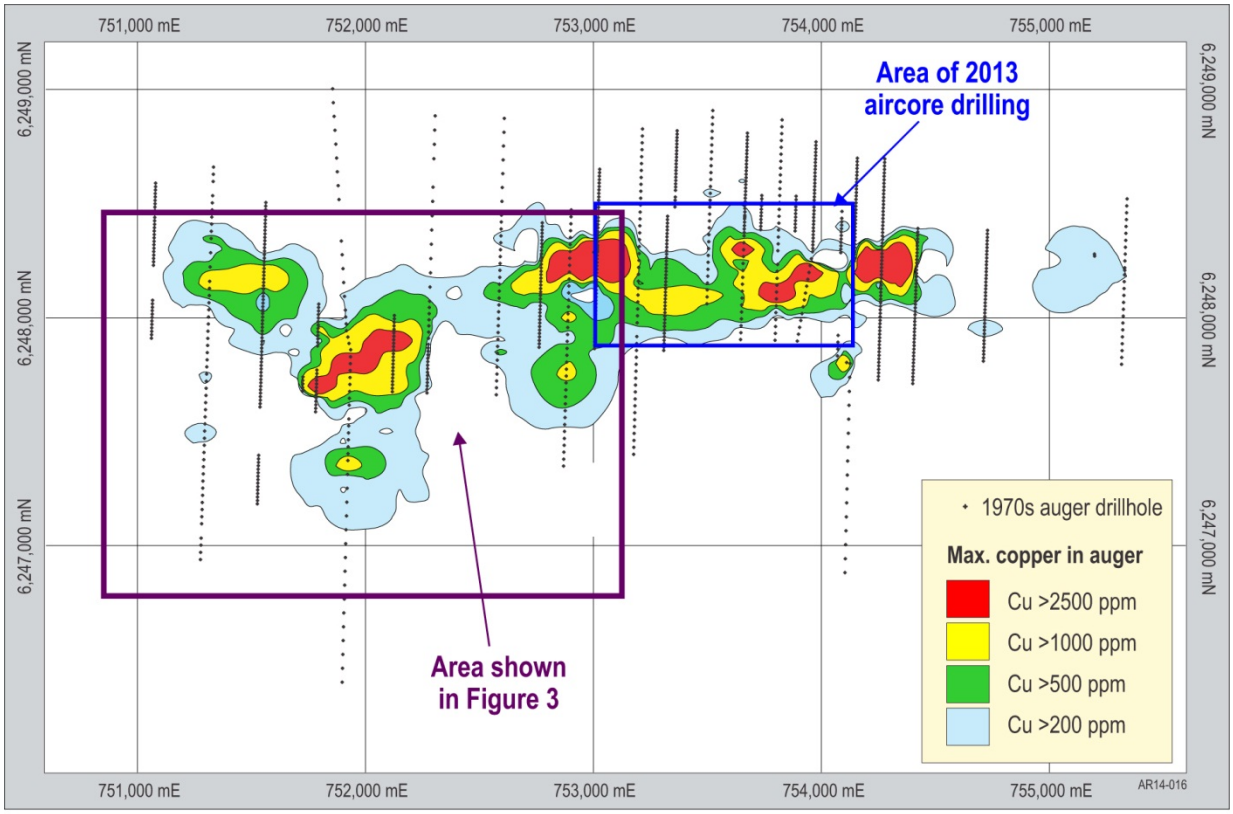

Figure 2: Alford West contoured historic auger copper geochemistry.

The company commenced a new program of aircore drilling on the Moonta Project in January 2014, with holes designed to give an initial broad spaced drill coverage of the western part of the Alford West Prospect as well as the recently defined Blue Tongue, Blue Tongue West and Kambula geochemical targets (Figures 2 and 3).

Up until mid-March, a total of 128 aircore holes for 7893 metres had been drilled at Alford West, Blue Tongue, Blue Tongue West and Kambula, completing all of the initial drill traverses planned as part of the 2014 program (Figure 3).

Results of the maiden Blue Tongue drilling were announced to the market on 6 March[(2)], and early significant results from Alford West, including a shallow intersection of 23 metres at 1.47% copper in hole ALWAC171, were announced on 11 March[(3)].

New Results

Results are now available for the remaining holes completed on the initial traverses, and for additional samples submitted to the assay laboratory from holes previously announced on 11 March. A listing of laboratory assayed drill intersections, including finalised intersections announced as preliminary results on 11 March, appears as Table 1 (page 6).

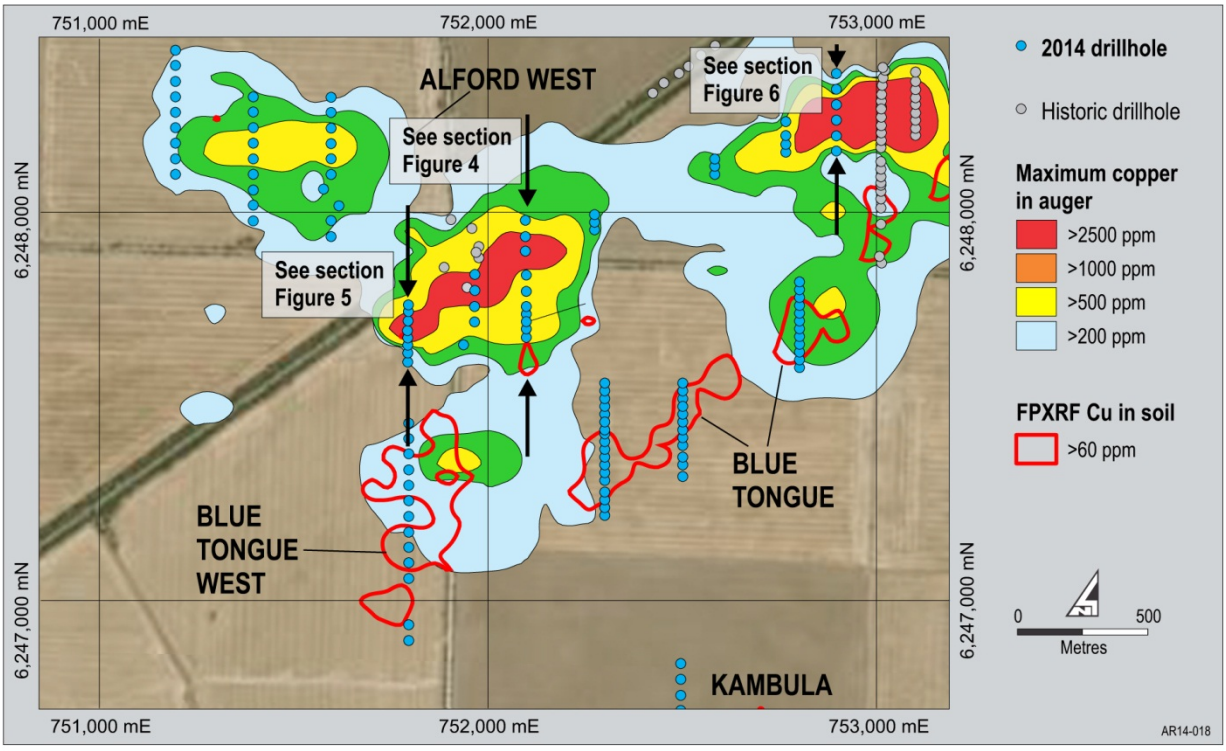

Figure 3: Alford West target showing drillhole locations and contoured historic auger copper geochemistry.

On section 752100mE (Figure 4) further significant intersections have been returned from holes drilled in the vicinity of ALWAC171 (23 metres at 1.47% copper from 7 metres). ALWAC176 intersected 11 metres at 0.46% copper while ALWAC191, intersected an un-bottomed 56 metre zone of copper mineralisation including 18 metres at 0.43% copper.

Additional samples submitted from holes on this traverse to check if intersections announced on 11 March extend further up or down hole have confirmed the originally announced intersections for all but one hole, with a narrow hit in ALWAC172 extended by 1 metre.

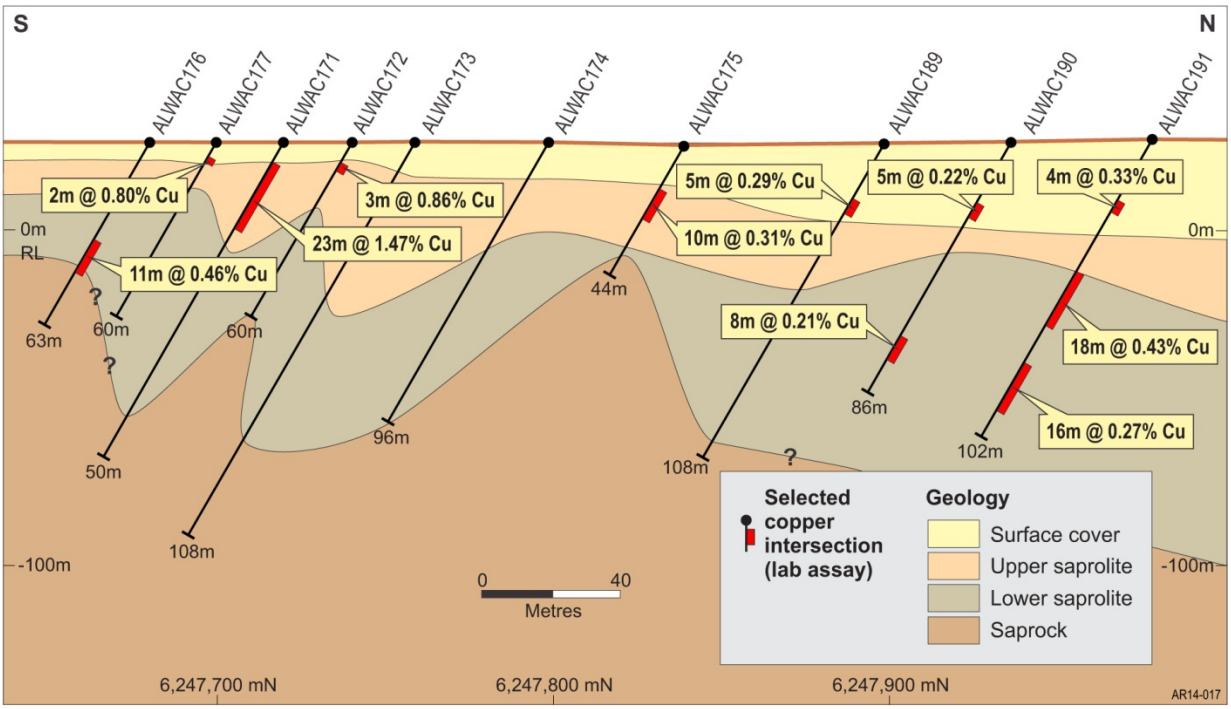

Figure 4: Alford West Section 752,100 mE looking west.

Section 751800mE (Figure 5) is located 300 metres west of section 752100mE, with a number of holes returning significant intersections that confirm the prospectivity of this part of the broader target.

Hole ALWAC238 intersected 25 metres at 0.63% copper from 6 metres, including 4 metres at 1.04% copper from 8 metres and 3 metres at 1.13% copper from 22 metres. Adjacent hole ALWAC239 hit 7 metres at 0.58% copper from 13 metres, while ALWAC240 bottomed in mineralisation assaying 3 metres at 1.29% copper.

The copper mineral in the ALWAC238 and ALWAC239 intersections is malachite, while the ALWAC240 zone is tentatively identified as the copper sulphide mineral chalcocite. Strongly anomalous lead is present, over often broad intervals, in holes on Section 751800mE, with individual samples returning grades ranging up to 1.76% lead.

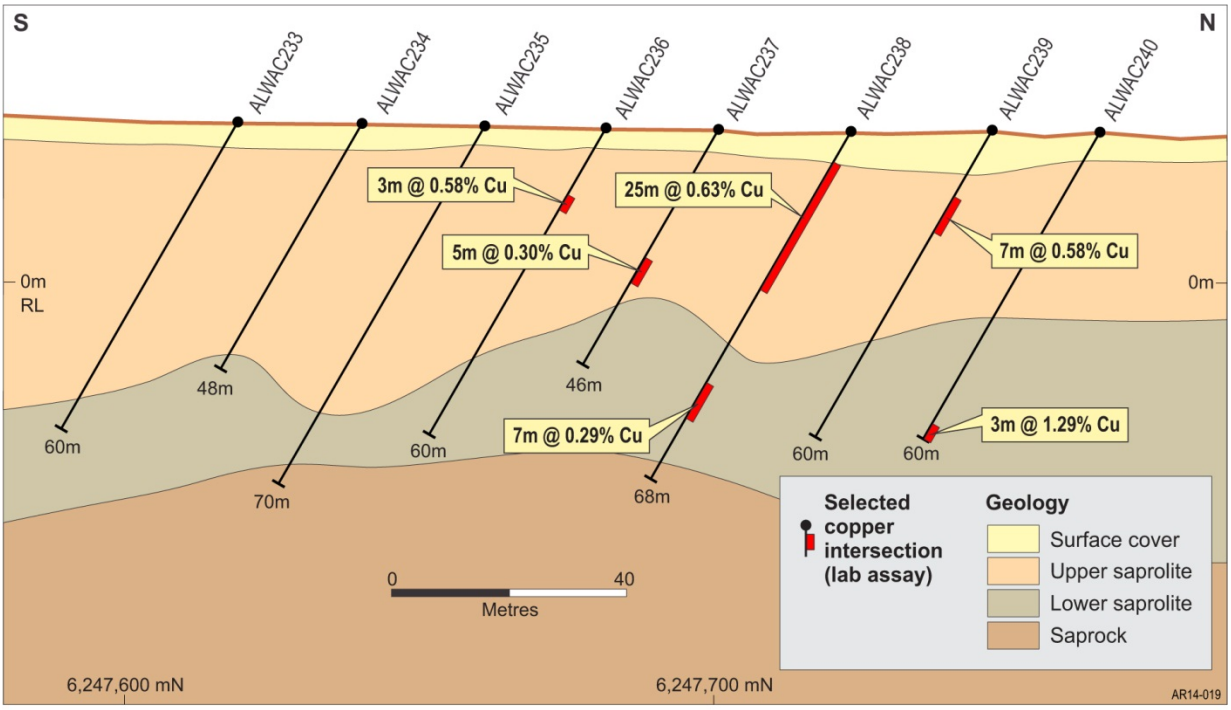

Figure 5: Alford West Section 751,800 mE looking west.

Section 752900mE (Figure 6), located 120 metres west of the westernmost traverse drilled in 2013, includes a number of holes with mineralised intervals.

Hole ALWAC185 intersected 6 metres at 0.44% copper from 29 metres. Adjacent hole ALWAC186 hit 7 metres at 0.46% copper from 46 metres and bottomed in mineralisation with the final 11 metres of the hole assaying 0.94% copper and 0.17g/t gold from 71 metres, including 6 metres at 1.24% copper and 0.22g/t gold from 76 metres to end of hole. ALWAC187 hit 8 metres at 0.48% copper from 51 metres.

Copper mineralisation on 752900mE is associated with significant molybdenum, with ALWAC187 hitting 46 metres at 372ppm molybdenum from 14 metres, including 7 metres at 0.16% molybdenum from 36 metres downhole.

Intervals of anomalous to low grade copper were encountered in holes on the three western 2014 traverses at Alford West and the traverse testing the Blue Tongue West geochemical target. Hole ALWAC193 (Alford West) intersected 8 metres at 0.33% copper from 58 metres and hole ALWAC228 (Blue Tongue West) hit 5 metres at 0.27% copper. Holes testing the Kambula geochemical target intersected some zones of high iron but no copper or gold of significance.

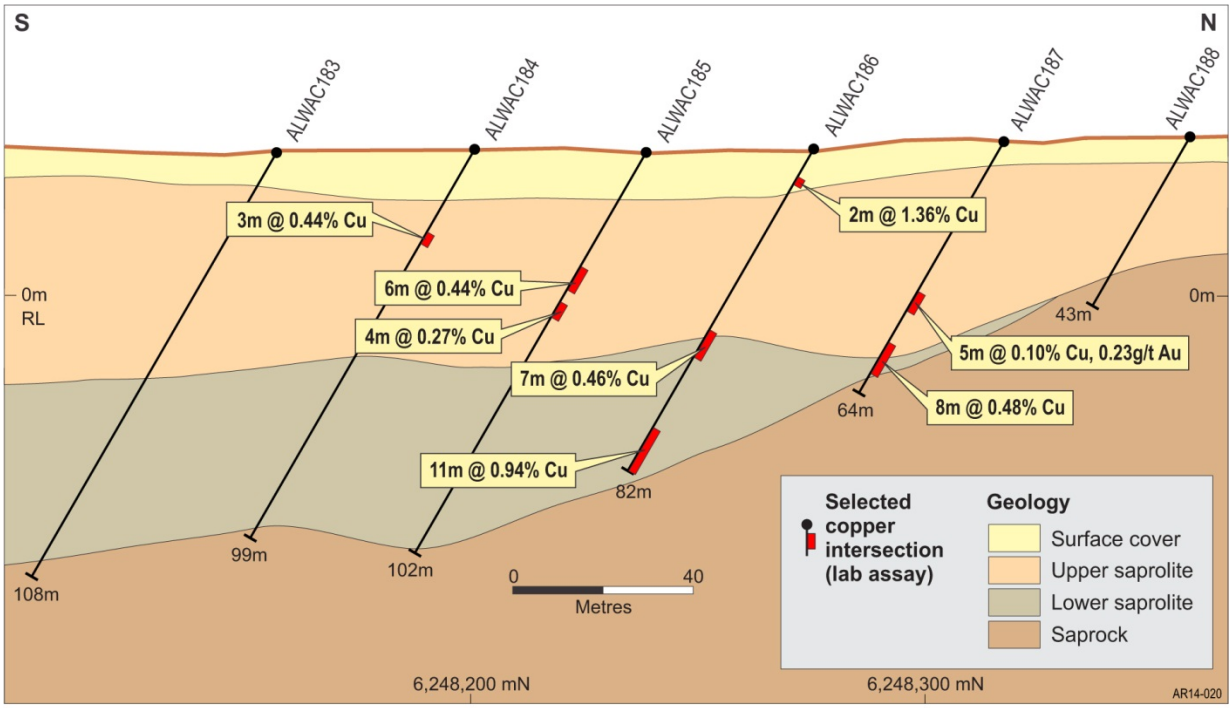

Figure 6: Alford West Section 752,900 mE looking west.

Drilling of additional aircore holes to follow-up significant results achieved in 2014 and 2013 is nearing completion. Field Portable X-Ray Fluorescence (FPXRF) scans of drill samples from a number of these follow-up holes indicate the presence of further mineralisation.

Aircore drill coverage of the broader Alford West target zone and satellite targets is now sufficient to enable development of a geological and mineralisation model for Alford West and its satellite targets. Construction of this model is currently underway and the company anticipates releasing it to the market in the near future.

Chris Drown
Managing Director

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

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.

(1) The information relating to Adelaide Resources' past exploration results and its assessment of exploration completed by past explorers was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. 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.

(2) See ADN's ASX release dated 6 March 2014 titled "Maiden Drilling Intersects Copper at Blue Tongue – SA."

(3) See ADNs ASX release dated 11 March 2014 titled "Alford West Delivers Second High Grade Copper Target Zone – SA."

Table 1: *Intersections in holes ALWAC166 to ALWAC250.*

Hole Name	Easting (mga94)	Northing (mga94)	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au g/t
ALWAC171	752100	6247720	26.3	-60	180	108	**7**	**30**	**23**	**1.47**	**<0.01**
						incl.	**10**	**21**	**11**	**2.24**	**<0.01**
						incl.	**10**	**15**	**5**	**3.36**	**<0.01**
ALWAC172	752100	6247739	26.3	-60	180	60	6	9	3	0.86	<0.01
						incl.	7	8	1	1.34	0.01
ALWAC175	752102	6247840	25.0	-60	180	44	15	25	10	0.31	<0.01
ALWAC176	752100	6247681	26.3	-60	180	63	**35**	**46**	**11**	**0.46**	**0.02**
						incl.	36	40	4	0.80	0.06
						incl.	37	38	1	1.26	0.20
ALWAC177	752099	6247701	26.3	-60	180	60	5	7	2	0.80	<0.01
						incl.	6	7	1	1.37	<0.01
ALWAC184	752899	6248201	32.5	-60	180	99	21	24	3	0.44	<0.01
ALWAC185	752900	6248239	31.9	-60	180	102	29	35	6	0.44	0.01
							38	42	4	0.27	0.01
ALWAC186	752899	6248276	32.6	-60	180	82	7	9	2	1.36	0.03
							46	53	7	0.46	0.08
							71	**82**	**11**	**0.94**	**0.17**
						incl.	71	72	1	1.62	0.05
						incl.	**76**	**82**	**6**	**1.24**	**0.22**
ALWAC187	752900	6248318	34.3	-60	180	64	38	43	5	0.10	0.23
							51	59	8	0.48	0.03
						incl.	54	55	1	1.14	0.04
ALWAC189	752103	6247900	25.8	-60	180	108	19	24	5	0.29	<0.01
ALWAC190	752105	6247938	26.4	-60	180	86	21	26	5	0.22	<0.01
							67	75	8	0.21	<0.01
ALWAC191	752107	6247979	27.2	-60	180	102	21	25	4	0.33	<0.01
							46	**64**	**18**	**0.43**	**0.02**
						incl.	46	51	5	0.64	0.02
							77	93	16	0.27	0.02
ALWAC193	751598	6247977	28.1	-60	180	70	58	66	8	0.33	<0.01
ALWAC197	751600	6248221	30.1	-60	180	88	23	27	4	0.25	<0.01
ALWAC198	751600	6248264	31.5	-60	180	60	51	58	7	0.24	0.03
ALWAC224	751799	6247138	31.1	-60	180	47	32	35	3	0.35	<0.01
ALWAC228	751800	6247300	30.3	-60	180	78	56	61	5	0.27	<0.01
ALWAC230	751800	6247379	29.5	-60	180	57	38	42	4	0.27	<0.01
ALWAC236	751797	6247682	26.3	-60	180	60	13	16	3	0.58	<0.01
ALWAC237	751797	6247701	26.1	-60	180	46	25	30	5	0.30	<0.01
ALWAC238	751798	6247723	25.7	-60	180	68	**6**	**31**	**25**	**0.63**	**<0.01**
						incl.	8	12	4	1.06	0.01
						and	22	25	3	1.13	<0.01
							49	56	7	0.29	<0.01
ALWAC239	751799	6247747	25.9	-60	180	60	13	20	7	0.58	<0.01
						incl.	17	19	2	1.04	<0.01
ALWAC240	751799	6247766	25.6	-60	180	60	57	60	3	1.29	<0.01

Intersections calculated by averaging 1metre chip grab 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 or 0.2g/t gold applied with up to 2m internal dilution. List restricted to intersections >1m% Cu or 1gm Au. Introduced QA/QC samples indicate acceptable analytical quality. Intersections are downhole lengths - true widths are not known.

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 drilling was used to obtain 1m grab samples of an average weight of 1.0kg which were pulverised to produce sub samples for lab assay (30g charge for gold fire assay, and 0.25g charge for a suite of 22 metals including copper for ICP-AES). • A second nominal 200g grab sample was collected for FPXRF scan using an Innov-X FPXRF (Olympus) analyser. • No sample preparation of the FPXRF scan samples was completed. • FPXRF Instrument calibration completed on on-going basis during survey using standardisation discs. • Only laboratory assay results were used to compile the table of intersections that appears in the report
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).*	• Drill method includes aircore blade in unconsolidated regolith, and aircore hammer (slimline RC) in hard rock. • Hole diameters are 90mm.
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 is recorded. • Sample system cyclone cleaned at end of each hole and as required to minimise down-hole and cross-hole contamination. • No relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and grade.
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 samples 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 1m geological sub-samples are photographed at the completion of the drilling program. • 100% of any reported intersections (and of all metres drilled) have been geologically logged.
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 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.*	• Samples averaging 1.0kg were collected for laboratory assay using a trowel. • Dry samples were homogenised by mixing prior to sampling. • Laboratory sample preparation includes drying and pulverising of submitted sample to target of P80 at 75um. • No samples checked for size after pulverising failed to meet sizing target in the sample batches relevant to the report. • Duplicate samples were introduced into sample stream by the Company, while the laboratory completed double assays on many samples. • Both Company and laboratory introduced duplicate samples indicate acceptable analytical accuracy. • Laboratory analytical charge sizes are standard sizes and considered adequate for the material being assayed. • 200g FPXRF samples collected in the same way laboratory samples were collected. • No sample preparation employed for FPXRF samples. • No duplicates included in FPXRF stream • Comparison of FPXRF scans with laboratory assay of sample twins shows FPXRF scans underestimate copper content by an average factor of 42%.
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*	• Standard laboratory analyses completed for gold (fire assay) and copper (4 acid digest with ICP-AES) and over range (>1%) copper (4 acid digest with AA

	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.*	finish). • The laboratory analytical methods are considered to be total. • FPXRF is a total analytical technique appropriate for Cu at the concentrations encountered in the natural geological environment. • FPXRF instrument is an Olympus Innov-X 4000 with reading times set at 45 seconds. • For laboratory samples the Company introduced QA/QC samples at a ratio of one QA/QC sample for every 24 drill samples. The laboratory additionally introduced QA/QC samples (blanks, standards, checks) at a ratio of greater than 1 QA/QC sample for every 4 drill samples. • Both the Company introduced and laboratory introduced QA/QC samples indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. • Comparison of FPXRF scans with laboratory assay of sample twins shows FPXRF scans underestimate copper content by an average factor of 42%. • Standards and blanks were introduced into the FPXRF sample stream at the start of each hole. • No calibration factors have been applied to any FPXRF 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.*	• A Company geologist has checked the calculation of the quoted intersections in addition to the Competent Person. • No twinned holes were drilled in the program the subject of the report. • FPXRF sample scans and drill hole collar, geological logs, and selected laboratory sampling intervals are digitally captured on site prior to verification and incorporation into the Company database.

		Laboratory assay data is merged into the database upon receipt. The database files are backed-up five times per week. Chip tray samples of drilled geological material are collected for each drill hole and stored long term at the Company's premises. • No adjustments have been made to either laboratory or FPXRF 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 surveyed using DGPS with an accuracy of +/- 0.5 metres. • GDA94 (Zone 53) • Hole collar RLs were surveyed using DGPS with an accuracy of +/- 1.5metres.
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.*	• Along line drill hole spacing generally either 20 metres or 40 metres, which is considered adequate coverage to allow confident interpretation of lithological and grade continuity. • 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 and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill lines oriented north-south across E-W and NE-SW trending geochemical targets. The angle of incidence is not considered to result in biased sampling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Company staff collected all laboratory and FPXRF samples. • Samples submitted to the laboratory samples were transported and delivered by Company staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	• FPXRF analytical performance is reviewed by comparison against laboratory assays on an on-going basis.

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*	• The area the subject of this report falls within EL 4961, which is 100% owned by Peninsula Resources limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of

	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.*	Adelaide Resources Limited. • There are no non govt royalties, historical sites or environmental issues. Underlying land title is Freehold land which extinguishes native title. • Compensation agreements are in place with the relevant agricultural landowners. • 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:* 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.*	• The required information on drill holes which returned material intersections is incorporated into Table 1 of the report. Material intersections are taken as being intersections of greater than 1m% Cu or 1gm Au using a 0.2% Cu lower cut off and including not more than 2m of internal dilution. • The collar locations of all program drill holes the subject of the report are shown on Figure 3 of the report.
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*	• Intersections are calculated by simple averaging of 1m assays. • Where sub-intervals of higher grade are contained in an intersection, the higher grade portion is also disclosed in the report. • No metal equivalents are reported.

	some detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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 envelopes to mineralised zones are interpreted to be sub-vertically dipping and E-W or NE-SW striking. The geometry of internal zones of mineralisation is unknown. • The footnote to Table 1 of the report states that intersections are downhole lengths and that true widths are unknown.
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. A tabulation of material intersects appears as Table 1 of 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.*	• The criteria used to establish if a drill intersection is considered material is included in the footnotes to Table 1.
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.*	• Geological observations are included in the report. The report advises that a further announcement summarising the understanding of the disposition of mineralisation will be released to the market when complete.
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 follow-up stage of drilling is underway and that the Company is now completing an assessment of the results of its exploration programs in 2013 and 2014 which will be reported to the ASX when completed.