

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

29 May 2018



Adriatic Metals

HIGH GRADE GRAB SAMPLE RESULTS FROM RUPICE

ABOUT ADRIATIC METALS

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

DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT

Mr Peter Bilbe
NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

Mr Geraint Harris
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Mr Paul Cronin
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr Julian Barnes
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr Eric de Mori
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr Sean Duffy
CFO AND COMPANY SECRETARY

adriaticmetals.com

Adriatic Metals PLC (ASX:ADT) ('Adriatic' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce that it has received the assay results from 10 grab samples taken from the waste dump around the historical adit at Jurasevac in the Jurasevac-Brestic JB Zone of the Rupice prospect in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The adit falls within the Company's 100% owned Rupice Exploration Licence, where drilling is currently underway at the Rupice North and JB Zones.

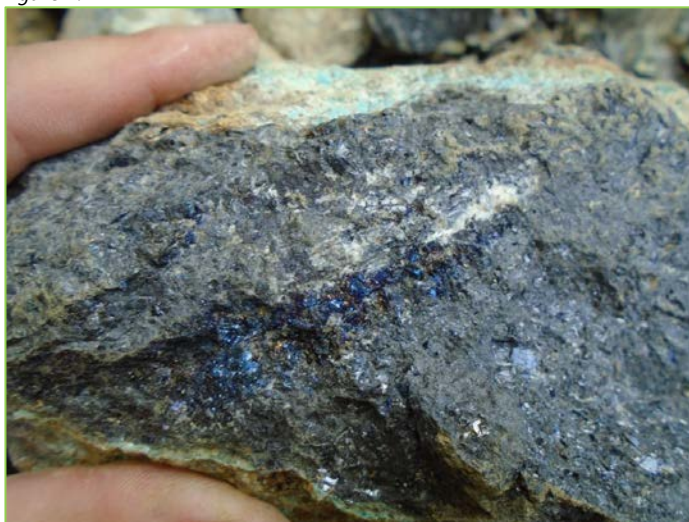
A summary of the highlighted results is shown in Table 1 below;

Table 1.

Location	Sample ID	Depth (m)	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	Ag ppm
Jurasevac	1555	Surface	12.3	19.4	0.8	186
Jurasevac	1553	Surface	9.2	14.8	0.3	231
Jurasevac	1551	Surface	12.2	9.8	3.3	339
Jurasevac	1573	0.5	7.1	4.4	4.8	118
Jurasevac	1554	Surface	8.2	0.8	6.5	120
Jurasevac	1552	Surface	6.9	1.8	7.3	128
Jurasevac	1574	0.5	5.6	2.7	0.8	72
Jurasevac	1576	0.6	4.6	2.9	2.5	105

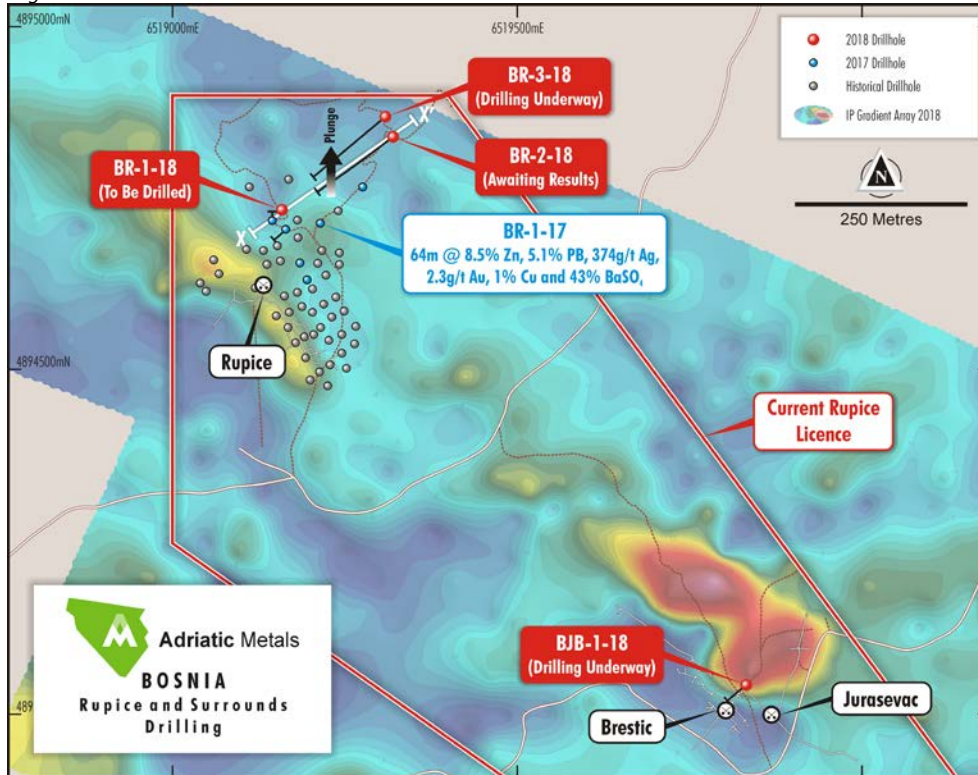
The samples were analysed at SGS in Bor, Serbia using an aqua regia digestion followed by ICP with over range samples further analysed using AAS. No samples were tested for Au. For visualisation purposes an image of mineralised material lying on the surface at the Jurasevac dump is shown in Figure 1 below and shows galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and barite.

Figure 1.



DRILLING PROGRESS

At Rupice North, BR-2-18 has been completed, with samples currently being assayed at ALS in Bor, and drilling is underway on BR-3-1 in the JB Zone with a second rig that arrived recently. We expect sample results to be available in the coming weeks. Figure 2 details the location of the current and completed drill holes, as well as the Jurasevac adit, where the grab samples were collected.

Figure 2.

Adriatic's Chief Executive Officer, Geraint Harris commented, "the grab samples collected at the Jurasevac adit are high grade, and when combined with our recent geophysics and geochemistry, are further support of our current drill plan for the JB Zone at Rupice. We are pleased with the progress of our drilling, and subject to confirmation of assay results for BR-2-18, may look to accelerate our drill program".

For further information please contact:

Geraint Harris

Chief Executive Officer

gharris@adriaticmetals.com



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.

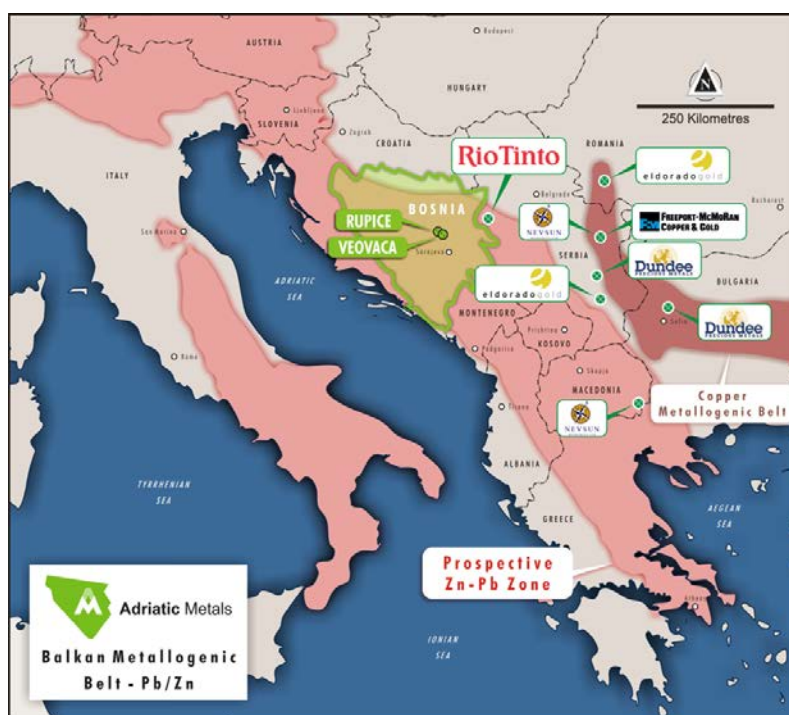


Figure 5. Location of Adriatic Metals Projects

Competent Persons Statement

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 “Australasian Code for 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.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

29 May 2018

Appendix 1 – Complete Grab Sample Results

ID	Location	East	North	Sample ID	Depth	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	Ag ppm	Sb %	As %	Hg %
Sample 1	Jurasevac Waste Dump	6520001	4893923	1551	surface	12.21	9.80	3.30	339	0.448	0.15	0.021
Sample 6	Jurasevac Waste Dump	6520001	4893923	1572	0.7	0.97	1.00	1.64	33	0.383	0.17	0.005
Sample 2	Jurasevac Waste Dump	6519996	4893924	1552	surface	6.85	1.81	7.34	128	0.866	0.43	0.004
Sample 7	Jurasevac Waste Dump	6519996	4893924	1573	0.5	7.06	4.42	4.78	118	0.379	0.24	0.006
Sample 3	Jurasevac Waste Dump	6520000	4893928	1553	surface	9.17	14.80	0.33	231	0.142	0.04	0.025
Sample 8	Jurasevac Waste Dump	6520000	4893928	1574	0.5	5.57	2.71	0.82	72	0.092	0.06	0.009
Sample 4	Jurasevac Waste Dump	6520010	4893928	1554	surface	8.19	0.79	6.49	120	0.576	0.15	0.003
Sample 9	Jurasevac Waste Dump	6520010	4893928	1575	0.65	3.25	1.87	0.91	48	0.061	0.05	0.005
Sample 5	Jurasevac Waste Dump	6520005	4893926	1555	surface	12.25	19.40	0.84	186	0.339	0.07	0.037
Sample 10	Jurasevac Waste Dump	6520005	4893926	1576	0.55	4.55	2.91	2.51	105	0.156	0.11	0.008



Appendix 2 - Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>10 grab samples of dump material were collected at 5 sample sites in an area of 5 x 5m with collection on the corners of the grid and at the centre. A sample was collected at surface and a further sample was collected between 0.5 and 0.7m beneath surface.</p> <p>Samples for assay typically weighed around 2kg and were submitted to the SGS managed laboratory at Bor, Serbia where industry standard analytical methods were undertaken.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> 	<p>By their nature grab sampling is not considered to be of high representivity, although it is reasonable to assume that the sampled material is from the Jurasevac workings.</p> <p>No calibration of any equipment was required as all samples were sent for assay by commercial laboratory.</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Grab sampling obtained around 2kg of material all of which was pulverised to produce a 5g charge for multi-element ICPMS determination with over-range re-assayed using AAS.</p>
<p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p>No drilling has been undertaken.</p>
<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. 	<p>No drilling has been undertaken.</p>
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a 	<p>Not applicable as no drilling has been undertaken.</p>



	<p><i>level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> 	Not applicable as no drilling has been undertaken.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> 	Grab sample material was collected dry.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> 	Collection of around 2kg of grab sample material with subsequent pulverisation of the total charge provided an appropriate and representative sample for analysis. Sample preparation was undertaken by an SGS managed laboratory to industry best practice.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> 	Industry best practice was adopted by SGS for laboratory sub-sampling and the avoidance of any cross contamination.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	The grab sampling is considered a reasonable representation of the dump material in an area measuring 5 x 5m. No duplicate material was collected.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	Sample size of around 2kg is considered to be appropriate to reasonably represent the material being tested.



Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> 	<p>Analyses were undertaken at the accredited laboratory of SGS in Bor, Serbia which has full certification. Multi elements (38) were assayed by an ICP-MS technique following an aqua regia digest. All techniques were appropriate for the element being determined.</p> <p>Samples are considered a partial digestion when using an aqua regia digest.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>There was no reliance on determination of analysis by geophysical tools.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Due to the early stage of the grab sampling program and no reliance on the data other than to rapidly assess the dump material from the Jurasevac workings for more detailed exploration, no verification or check assaying was undertaken.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> 	<p>Due to the early stage of the soil sampling program and no reliance on the data other than to rapidly assess the prospectivity of the ground for more detailed exploration, no independent verification was undertaken.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	<p>No holes were twinned as no drilling was undertaken.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data</i> 	<p>Field collection data was uploaded using the Micromine software and</p>



	<p><i>verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p>	<p>verified at point of entry. Data is stored on the Virtual Cloud and at various locations including Perth, WA. It is regularly backed-up.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>No adjustments were necessary.</p>
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Sampling sites were surveyed using a GPS set to the local BiH coordinate system.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> 	<p>The grid system used MGI 1901 / Balkans Zone 6.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>Whilst not applicable for reporting of the grab samples, the topographic surface of the immediate area was generated from a combination of DGPS and digitisation of government topographic contours.</p>
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<p>Grab sampling was collected on a 5 x 5m grid with collection points at the corners and in the centre.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>No mineral resource or ore reserve is being reported.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>Sample composite was not employed.</p>
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> 	<p>The material collected was dump material from the Jurasevac workings.</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Not applicable as no drilling has been undertaken</p>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>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.</p>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>No audits have been undertaken.</p>