



## Gravity Surveys Generate Immediate Success at Luhuma

### Highlights

- Immediate success with gravity surveys at Luhuma confirms correlation with recent positive Target 7 drill results
- Multiple discrete and strong gravity features identified along 12km swathe within the broader Luhuma corridor including:
  - Very strong (+2mGal) Bullseye anomaly at Adavale's T7 target location
  - New strong anomaly identified in the southwest sector of corridor
- Results to date are extremely encouraging and at upper end of our technical advisers' expectations
- Results show indications of several intrusions along strike and directly adjacent to historically drilled mineralisation (1.14% Ni over 8.4m)
- Two additional ground-based gravity survey teams have been deployed to further ramp-up activities
- Contractors now being sourced for follow-up electromagnetic surveys and drilling programs

Adavale Resources Limited (**ASX: ADD**) ("Adavale" or "the Company") is pleased to advise the positive survey results received from the gravity survey commenced last month. The survey results delivered by the initial survey team have been outstanding with numerous discrete strong gravity anomalies mapped along a 12km narrow swathe within the broader Luhuma corridor.

Results also show indications of several intrusions along strike and directly adjacent to historically drilled mineralization of 1.14% Ni over 8.4m. Included in this initial work was the extended (and infill) coverage over ADD's partially defined 2021 T7 gravity target. The T7 target was subsequently drill tested by the Company and confirmed to be sourced by a sulphide bearing mafic-ultramafic body at depth.

### ASX: ADD

#### DIRECTORS & OFFICERS

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DIRECTOR

**ALLAN RITCHIE**  
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**LEONARD MATH**  
CFO & COMPANY SECRETARY

#### ISSUED CAPITAL

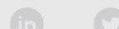
Shares: ~356 million  
Unlisted options: 26.5 million  
Performance rights: 17 million

#### ABOUT ADAVALE

Adavale Resources is an ASX-listed exploration company targeting projects in the 'battery materials' space. The company is currently focused on both its 100% owned Kabanga Jirani Nickel Project and 2 Farm-in 'Luhuma' licences adjacent and along strike from the world's largest undeveloped high grade NiS resource of 58Mt @ 2.62% Ni. Adavale is also progressing exploration on its 100% owned uranium tenements in South Australia



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The extended gravity coverage over T7 now defines a very strong (+2 mGal) “Bullseye” gravity target, which with additional identified anomalies within the corridor, will be earmarked for follow-up exploration, including detail “deep penetrating” Electro Magnetic (“EM”) surveys prior to scheduled drilling.

Two additional gravity survey teams are now on site to accelerate the planned regional gravity survey program over the 1,000 km<sup>2</sup> project area.

The initial team commenced work mid-March and focused on extending two earlier surveys completed late last year along the Luhuma corridor. All three teams are now focusing on the broader line spaced regional programs radiating out from the Luhuma corridor.

The additional two gravity teams were mobilised to expedite the coverage of all the Company’s southern and western licences (see *Figure 1*). Logistics have also been developed to accommodate the deployment of additional teams when required.

**Commenting on the program, Adavale’s Executive Director, David Riekie said:**

*“This exploration program has been an excellent start to the year for Adavale. The success of our initial gravity program with the generation of such discrete, strong amplitude gravity anomalies early in the program augurs well for the regional programs now underway and I thank our geological team and geophysical consultants for the quality of the work undertaken.*

*To have this measure of early success with the number of and resolution around the anomalies identified, including the Bullseye feature around target T7 is at the upper end of our technical advisors’ expectations.*

*It also validates our belief in the prospectivity of the Luhuma corridor and the merits of including gravity surveying into our target selection process. The added benefit is not requiring large-scale stream and soil sampling programs over our extensive Licence package in order to identify potentially fertile but hidden mafic-ultramafic bodies and the associated cost saving.*

*The regional programs now underway are designed to cover a large area (+1,000 sq kms) which is timely coming out of the wet season and as such both cost effective and efficient. It was critically important to get it right and we have started very well.*

*With team two and three on the ground, we expect that April will see a significant ramp-up of activity and output. A fourth survey team is expected to join the program in the next two weeks to focus on infilling anomalous areas identified by the regional teams. As anomalies are identified they will be ranked for follow-up exploration, including detail EM coverage ahead of RC/DD drill testing.”*

**Overview of Regional Prospectivity**

In late 2021, Adavale introduced gravity surveying into its target selection armoury for the discovery of nickel sulphide mineralisation hosted by layered mafic-ultramafic intrusions within the Company’s Kabanga Jirani Project area in Tanzania. The addition of gravity, coupled with magnetics and EM data significantly improved the Company’s success in identifying mafic-ultramafic intrusions under cover and directly led to the identification of mafic-ultramafic intrusions at Targets 7, 16 and 21 in the later part of 2021 (See *Figure 1*).

The Company has now designed and implemented a large ground-based gravity survey program encompassing the entire southern Licence area of the Kabanga Jirani Nickel Project.

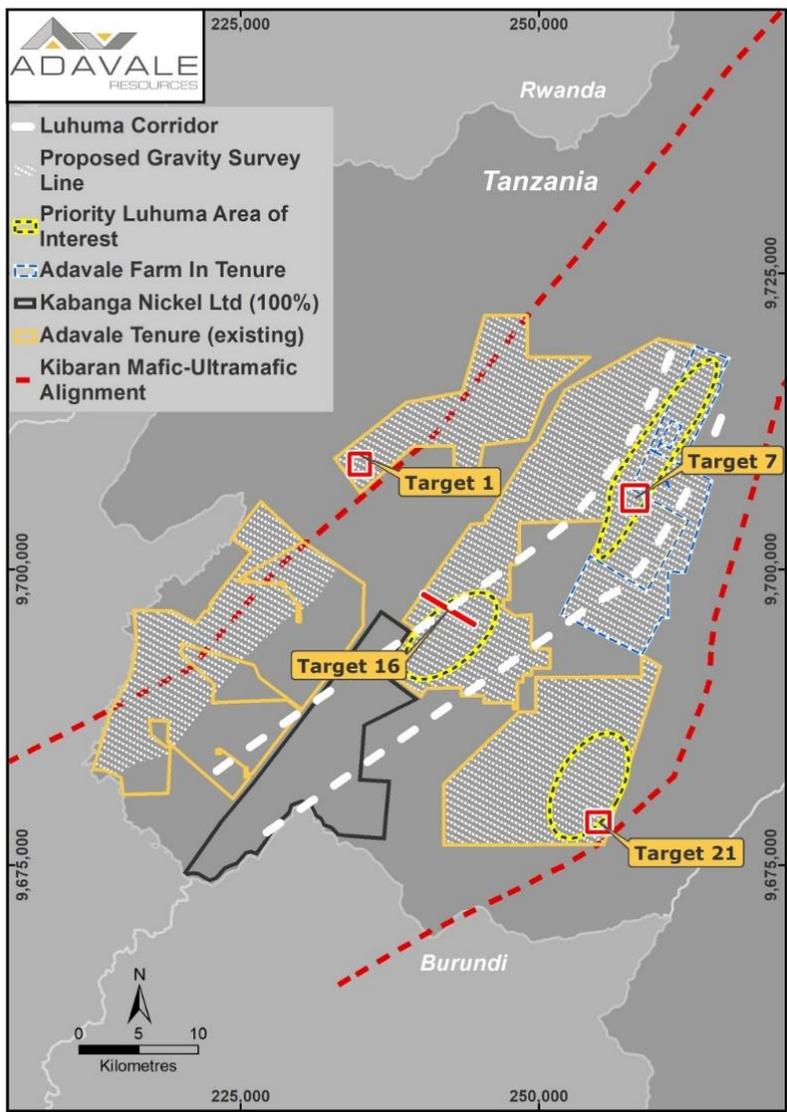


Figure 1: ADD's Project Licences showing planned gravity survey coverage

### Details of Current Gravity Program

Surveying commenced with an initial crew on site in mid-March. The decision to focus the initial team on the Luhuma corridor was based on the results of two smaller gravity programs completed in 2021 and the fact it is a largely under explored area of known mineralised mafic-ultramafic intrusions.

The program encompasses the entire southern Licence area of the Kabanga Jirani Nickel Project and is being conducted on 400m spaced lines with readings taken every 100m. Approximately 24,000 gravity readings will be collected with approximately 5,400 in Kabanga East, 11,200 in Kabanga NE, 2,900 in Kabanga North and 4,400 in Kabanga West. More detail infill surveys have and will be undertaken around areas of significant interest.

Within this part of the Luhuma corridor is the historic drillhole LUH06 which returned an intersection of 1.14% Ni over 8.4m and Adavale's Target 7 drill hole RCDDKNE 13-07-02, which intersected finely disseminated sulphide hosted within a mafic intrusion over a broad interval of 248m until the

end of hole (refer to Company ASX announcement dated 16 December 2021 “Adavale Discovers Significant Mafic – Ultramafic Intrusion”).

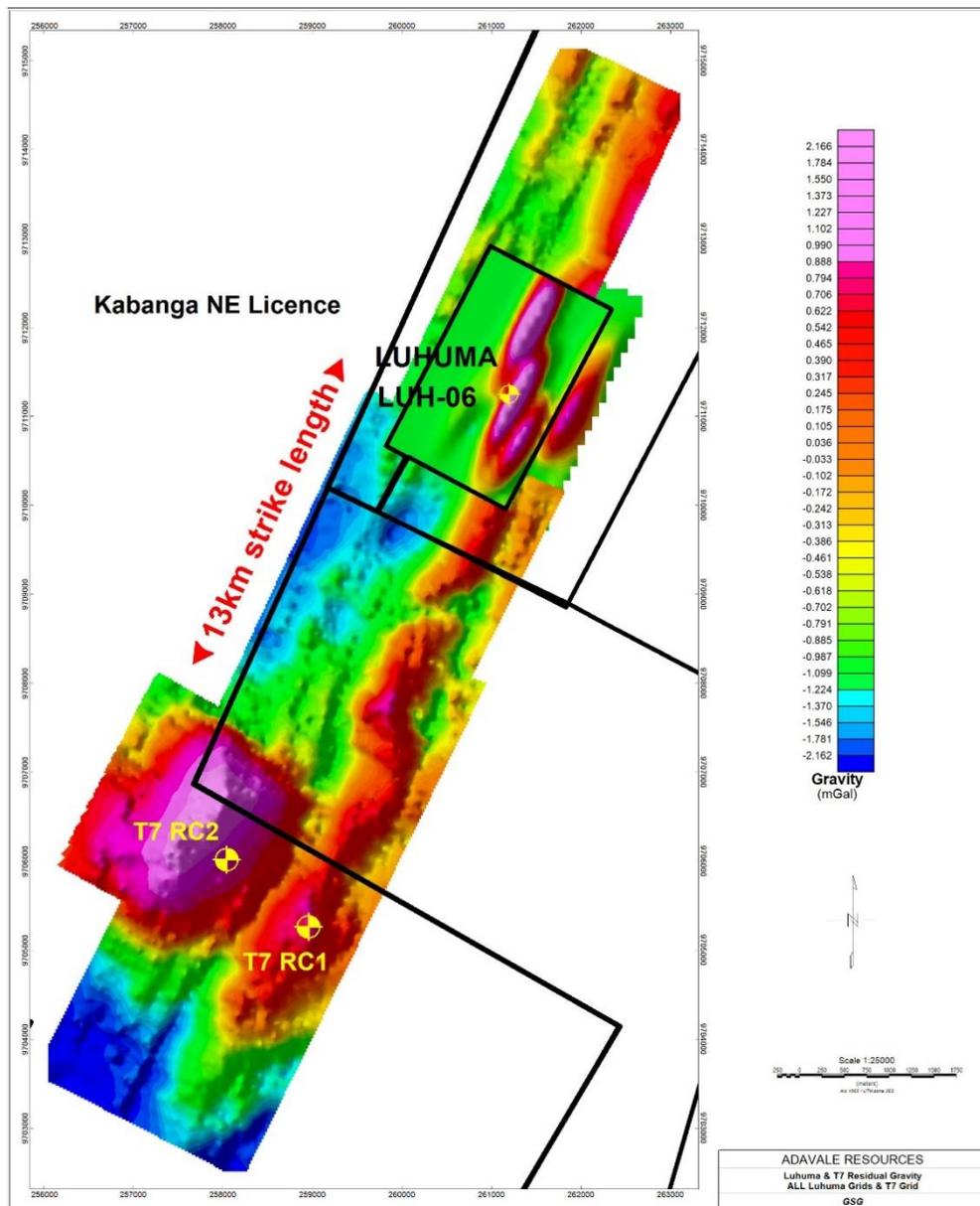


Figure 2: Luhuma Swathe – completed detail gravity surveys, with RC drillholes at T7

This initial phase of work, as depicted in Figure 2, has been completed with the team now focused on broader line spaced (400m) regional programs around the Luhuma corridor.

The survey results delivered by the initial survey team have been outstanding with numerous discrete strong gravity anomalies clearly mapped along a 12km, relatively narrow swathe of the Luhuma corridor. Included in this initial work was the extended coverage over ADD’s partially defined 2021 T7 target, which the Company drill tested last year and confirmed the source of the anomaly to be due to a sulphide-bearing mafic-ultramafic body at depth. The extended gravity coverage over T7 now clearly defines a very strong (+2 mGal) “Bullseye” gravity target (Figure 2).



*Pictures: Setup and calibration of gravity survey equipment by exploration team at Kabanga Jirani NE Licences.*



The much longer semi-continuous gravity feature to the east of the Bullseye feature is the Luhuma mafic-ultramafic intrusion extending SW from the historical drill hole intersection of LUH-06. The broader, higher amplitude anomaly at the southern end of this feature has not previously been explored and no recent exploration has taken place on any of these gravity anomalies

Another positive feature of the initial survey results depicted in Figure 2 is the possible beginnings of a new strong gravity feature developing in the north along the eastern edge of the current survey.

The broader line-spaced regional gravity survey underway in this area will clarify this possibility in the next few weeks.

These Luhuma gravity anomalies, with others that are expected to be identified will be earmarked and ranked for follow-up exploration, including detail “deep penetrating” EM surveys and drill testing after completion of the gravity survey program.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Adavale Resources Limited.

**Further information:**

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## Competent Persons Statement

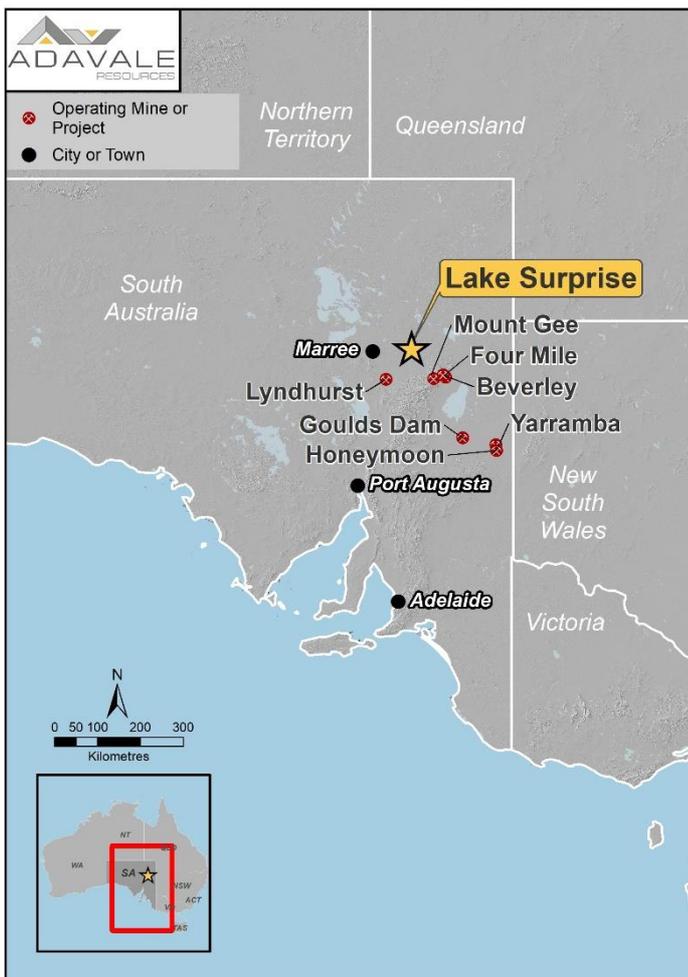
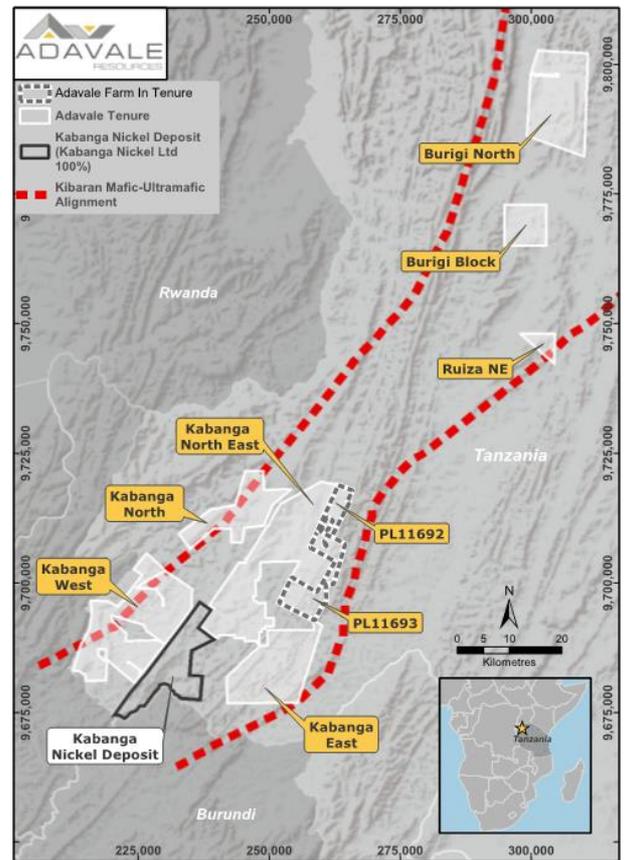
The information in this release that relates to “exploration results” for the Project is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr David Dodd of MSA, South Africa. Mr Dodd is a consultant for Adavale Resources Limited and is a member of the SACNASP. Mr Dodd has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration as well as to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the ASX Listing Rules. Mr Dodd consents to this release in the form and context in which it appears.

## Forward looking statements

This document contains forward looking statements concerning Adavale. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes. Forward looking statements in this document are based on Adavale's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Adavale as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments. Although management believes that the assumptions made by the Company and the expectations represented by such information are reasonable, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking information will prove to be accurate. Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Such factors include, among others, the actual market price of nickel, the actual results of future exploration, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be evaluated, as well as those factors disclosed in the Company's publicly filed documents. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. No representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is given or made by the Company that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward- looking statements in this document will actually occur.

## About Adavale

Adavale Resources Limited (ASX:ADD) is a nickel sulphide exploration company that holds 100% of the Kabanga Jirani Nickel Project, a portfolio of 7 highly prospective granted licences covering ~ 1,145km<sup>2</sup> along the Karagwe-Ankolean belt in Tanzania. The 4 southernmost licences are proximal to the world class Kabanga Nickel Deposit (58Mt @ 2.62% Ni). Adavale has Farmed-in to 2 more highly prospective licences contiguous to our 4 southernmost licences, adding a further 99km<sup>2</sup> to the portfolio. Adavale's licences were selected based on their strong geochemical and geophysical signatures from previous exploration undertaken by BHP Billiton.



Adavale also holds three exploration licences for their sedimentary uranium potential within the northern part of the highly prospective Lake Frome Embayment in South Australia.

## JORC Code Edition 2012: Table 1

### Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Geochemical sampling techniques not applicable to current work program and announcement on gravity survey.</p> <p>Line and station spacing of gravity survey detailed under "<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>".</p>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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).</i></li> </ul>	<p>Not applicable to current work program and announcement on gravity survey.</p>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Not applicable to current work program and announcement on gravity survey.</p>
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Not applicable to current work program and announcement on gravity survey.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li><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></li> <li><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Quality control measures have been implemented as follows:</p> <p>Auto –rejection of bad readings and spikes, constant monitoring of Standard deviation and tilts in field. Any readings with high SD or tilts outside of -10 to +10 arc.seconds are re-taken.</p> <p>For GPS quality control, each station is held until 2-5cm accuracy obtained and the no. of satellites is monitored.</p> <p>During processing, Bouguer density corrections are run from 2.2 – 3.0 g/cc at 0.1 g/cc intervals to check the correlation with topography and the appropriate dataset is then used.</p>
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<p>Scintrex CG5 Autogravs instrument used.</p> <p>Readings are taken for 60 seconds per station and drift calibrations done in Tanzania on arrival. Visits to the main camp base station are conducted twice a day and to local base stations 2 times a day. At least 5 readings are taken at each base visit.</p>
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Data is captured daily and emailed to geophysicist daily.</p> <p>Data is stored at two locations on PC, and on DropBox in the cloud.</p>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<p>UTM36S Arc1960 Tanzania is the projection used.</p> <p>An RTK differential GPS is used with local base stations and up to 25 satellites visible form 4 different networks.</p> <p>2-5cm vertical accuracy is obtained at all times.</p>



<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code Explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	Readings have been taken using a 150m line spacing and a 100m station spacing. The Ultramafic bodies of interest show kilometres of strike length and hundreds of metres width, so this is considered a good resolution in comparison.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	Gravity readings have been conducted along NW-SE orientated traverse lines which are perpendicular to the regional strike.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	Not applicable to current work program and announcement on gravity survey.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	Two geophysicists are engaged in the programme who cross-check and validate the data and ensure there are no QAQC issues.