

# Fermoy Carbonate-Hosted Zn-Pb Project

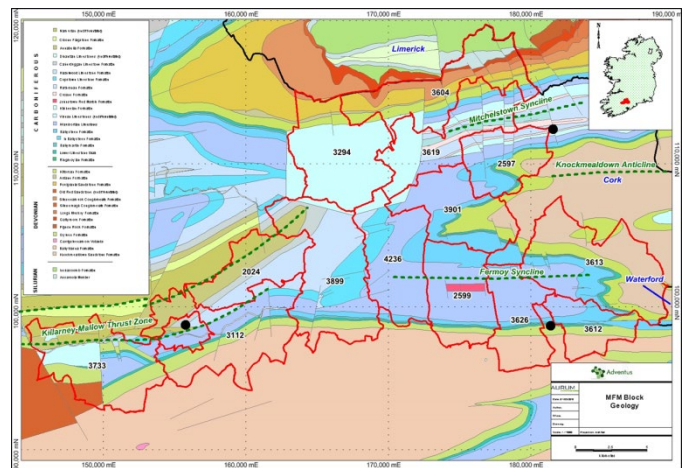
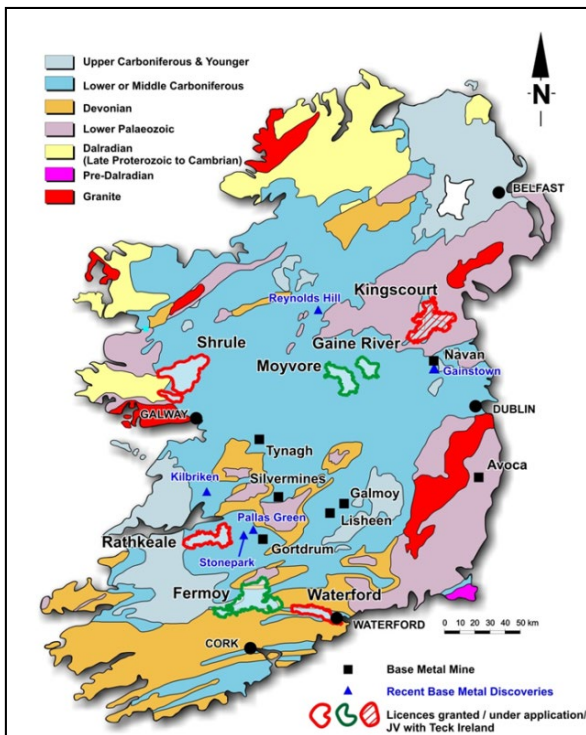
Targeting New High Grade Discoveries in Ireland



The Fermoy project is located in the southern sector of the world-class Irish Zn-Pb orefield. Adventus is acquiring a 100% interest in twelve contiguous Irish prospecting licences (approx. 690km<sup>2</sup>) immediately west of Adventus's Lismore exploration block. Situated in NE County Cork, the block covers an area of approximately 483 km<sup>2</sup> and is comprised of twelve prospecting licences.

A review of previous operators exploration data and reports suggests that the area is geologically poorly understood being far more structurally complex than indicated on available maps, and with a potential accommodation zone (previously unidentified) central to the area. Known mineralization and outlined geochemical anomalism has not been fully tested.

Adventus has determined that untested potential remains throughout the block and is seeking to advance the properties toward discovery, building on work conducted to date, via independent or co-operative investment.



The Fermoy block is primarily underlain by Lower Carboniferous carbonates which overly Devonian continental clastic units. The Devonian Old Red Sandstone series typically form the cores of structurally controlled inliers which bound the licence block to the north, east and south.

Structurally, the block is dominated by Variscan-related, ENE-trending anticlines and synclines which are cut by strike-parallel, normal, and high angle thrust faults, and later N-S cross faults. The block falls at the eastern extremity of the Killarney-Mallow fault zone and a potential accommodation zone occurs within the central portion of the block where E-W trending structures strike into the NE-trending extension of the Killarney-Mallow fault zone.

Identified targets are similar in nature to those expressed above mineralization on the Lismore block, containing multi-point geochemical anomalism, typically shallow soils supported by deep overburden sampling and fall within areas of prospective structure and stratigraphy. Adventus consider that none of the targets have been fully tested by previous exploration programmes.

The Fermoy project presents a target area prospective for Irish-Type zinc-lead-silver mineralization in the Waulsortian mudbank limestones.

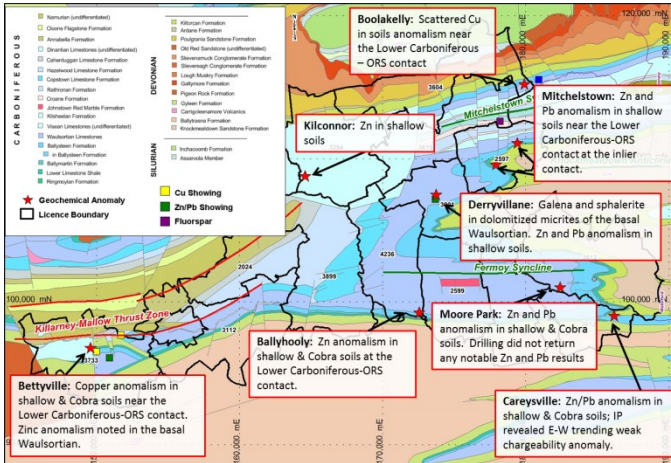
The Irish orefield has the greatest concentration of zinc per square kilometer on the planet and boasts the largest zinc mine in Europe - the Pale Beds hosted Navan deposit in County Meath. Other notable economic deposits within the orefield have included; Lisheen, Galmoy, Silvermines, and Tynagh which hosted mineralization within the Lower Carboniferous Waulsortian Mudbank ("Reef") limestone.

The Fermoy project area is open to year round exploration and is accessible via the national primary, secondary and local road networks. Mining and exploration activity benefits from Ireland's stable fiscal and regulatory regime with excellent, and cost-effective exploration service infrastructure.



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The structure and stratigraphy of the block are considered conducive to host Lower Carboniferous base-metal mineralization within the Waulsortian Mudbank Limestones and a number of historical targets have been identified. Known mineralization and targets appear to border the location of an inferred accommodation zone (from initial reviews of magnetics, gravity and structural data).

Exploration aimed at establishing if this hypothesised zone exists and its possible influence on base-metal mineralization is a central feature of targeting and exploration activities.

Work programmes with include compilation, reprocessing and interpretation of all available historical geological, geophysical and geochemical data the block. The fieldwork component for the block will include;

1. Rock and soil geochemical and mineral characterization studies.
2. Remote sensing and structural-stratigraphic synthesis study.
3. Detailed historical core logging/sampling and geological mapping-reinterpretation
4. Lithochemical, shallow soil sampling and prospecting.
5. Diamond drilling where considered warranted.

## Derryvillane:

Veinlets hosting galena and sphalerite were noted within dolomitized mudbank micrites close to the WRL-ABL contact. Shallow soils from area returned maximum values of 278 ppm Zn and 260 ppm Pb.

## Careysville:

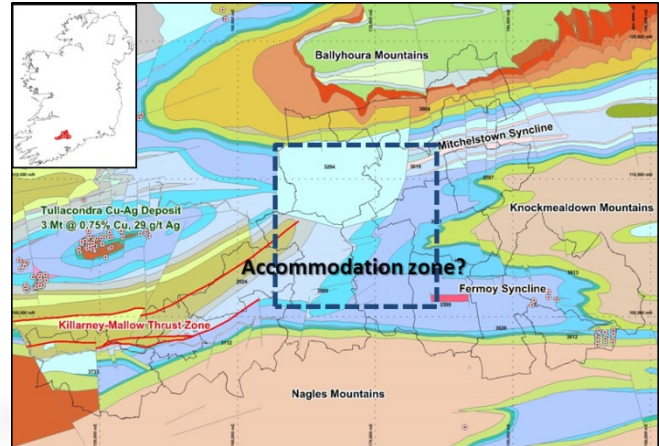
Shallow soil and Cobra sampling returned max. zinc of 300ppm & 1100ppm Zn, respectively. Pilcon drilling confirmed the Zn anomaly and IP over the area revealed an E-W trending zone of weak chargeability while gravity surveys noted a coincident gravity high. Adventus prospecting identified area of oxidised (Fe-Mn) ABL with anomalous As, Cd, Pb, Sb & Zn

## Bettyville:

Malachite-stained brecciated calcite veins containing chalcopyrite hosted in weathered limestones and traces of sphalerite noted in basal limestones. A value of 1645ppm Zn from shallow soils was returned from samples overlying basal sub-Waulsortian.

## Moore Park:

Shallow soil and Cobra sampling returned max. zinc of 852ppm & 570ppm lead respectively. Drilling of the base-Waulsortian contact revealed the structural complexity of the area, but did not intersect significant mineralization.



The Fermoy block has a series of structural & stratigraphic features with anomalous geochemical support consistent with that seen associated with the development of large scale hydrothermal system(s) in other parts of Ireland and is considered to be prospective for Irish Type Zn-Pb deposits.

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