

CONTINUED HIGH GRADE GOLD RESULTS FROM STAGE 3 RC DRILLING AT SOUTHWARK, EMU DEPOSITS, VB and BOAGS EXTENSIONS, BOTTLE CREEK GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS:

- High grade gold and silver intercepted, extending strike to the south of the Emu and Southwark deposits
- Drilling immediately north of VB Pit confirms high grade gold up strike
- Infill drilling between the Boags and VB pits confirms high grade gold and silver continuity
- Significant intercepts from North VB mineralised zones include:
 - 4m @ 8.95 g/t Au and 16.2 g/t Ag from 38m, including 2m @ 16.4 g/t Au
 - 6m @ 5.78 g/t Au and 19.5 g/t Ag from 36m, including 2m @ 12.95 g/t Au
 - 8m @ 4.53 g/t Au and 23.7 g/t Ag from 25m
 - 14m @ 3.87 g/t Au and 14 g/t Ag from 3m, including 2m @ 19.35 g/t Au
 - 16m @ 3.55 g/t Au and 20 g/t Ag from 36m
 - 7m @ 2.57 g/t Au and 42.3 g/t Ag from 29m
 - 15m @ 2.35 g/t Au and 18.2 g/t Ag from 43m
 - 8m @ 2.29 g/t Au and 45.3 g/t Ag from 42m
- Significant intercepts from the Boags mineralized zone include:
 - 8m @ 3.93 g/t Au from 32m, including 2m @ 10.48 g/t Au
 - 5m @ 3.82 g/t Au from 36m, including 1m @ 12.15 g/t Au
 - 18m @ 1.99 g/t Au and 20 g/t Ag from 61m including 1m @ 10.35 g/t Au
 - 14m @ 1.46 g/t Au and 32 g/t Ag from 59m
 - 23m @ 1.26 g/t Au and 13.1 g/t Ag from 47m
 - 11m @ 1.09 g/t Au and 43.3 g/t Ag from 64m
 - 20m @ 0.99 g/t Au and 25.9 g/t Ag from 65m
 - 12m @ 0.87 g/t Au and 192.2 g/t Ag from 76m
 - 14m @ 0.86 g/t Au and 188.6 g/t Ag from 80m
- Significant intercepts from the South Emu extension mineralized zone include:
 - 8m @ 4.53 g/t Au and 17.4 g/t Ag from 69m
 - 4m @ 3.32 g/t Au and 14.9 g/t Ag from 71m
 - 5m @ 2.79 g/t Au and 9.1 g/t Ag from 49m
 - 5m @ 2.58 g/t Au and 5.2 g/t Ag from 35m
 - 9m @ 2.33 g/t Au and 6.1 g/t Ag from 27m
 - 8m @ 1.93 g/t Au from 1m
 - 10m @ 1.81 g/t Au and 16.1 g/t Ag from 75m



- Significant intercepts from the extended Southwark mineralised zone include:¹
 - 8m @ 6.33 g/t Au from 68m, including 4m @ 11.42 g/t Au from 69m
 - 7m @ 4.15 g/t Au from 71m, including 1m @ 21.10 from 50m
 - 7m @ 4.14 g/t Au from 47m
 - 3m @ 3.35 g/t Au from 67m
 - 7m @ 2.74 g/t Au from 76m
 - 8m @ 2.45 g/t Au from 31m
 - 5m @ 2.90 g/t Au from 50m
 - 6m @ 2.19 g/t Au from 69m
 - 14m @ 2.12 g/t Au from 88m
 - 9m @ 1.97 g/t Au from 60m
 - 9m @ 1.75 g/t Au from 45m
 - 17m @ 1.18 g/t Au from 85m
 - 11m @ 1.11 g/t Au from 97

Alt Resources Ltd (ASX: ARS, Alt or 'the Company') is pleased to announce the final results from the 3rd stage of RC drilling undertaken at the Bottle Creek Gold Project. The Company has now completed infill drilling at the Southwark deposit, extension drilling at the southern end of the Emu deposit, new drilling at the northern end of the VB pit and between the mined VB and Boags pits (Figure 1).

The recent RC drilling program completed 74 RC drill holes for a total 5,560 metres at the Bottle Creek project covering ~500 metres of additional strike length further supporting the continuity and scale of this project.

All areas drilled are outside of previously mined areas; with Southwark and Emu located approximately 4 km up strike to the north of the VB and Boags open pits as shown in Figure 1.

All gold and silver assays have now been received for these drillholes completing the latest round of RC drilling results for this 3rd stage drilling at the Bottle Creek Gold Project. All significant assayed results are listed in detail in Table 1. New results will be incorporated into mineralisation wireframes over the coming months and included in an updated Bottle Creek resource estimate in the first quarter of 2019.

Alt's combined mineral resource Inventory now stands at **3.9 Mt @ 2.07 g/t Au, for 257,000 oz Au²** previously announced 18 October 2018.

The 3rd stage RC drilling focused on four areas along the mineralised corridor; on the south end of the Southwark resource area, on the south end of the Emu resource area, at the north end of the VB Pit, and between the Boags and VB pits, (Figure 1).

Part of the recent RC drill program was designed to test mineralisation between the Southwark and Emu ore bodies, with 6 fences drilled covering an additional 150 metres along strike from Southwark south towards Emu. The significant Southwark intercepts listed above support continuity of mineralisation in this area. South of the existing modelled Emu ore body, 12 holes were drilled over 100 metres of strike. All holes intersected mineralisation.

In the VB area 22 holes were drilled, with continuity of mineralisation to the north of the pit confirmed over 100 metres of strike.

¹ Previously released results: <https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/ARS-Announcement-Bottle-Creek-High-Grade-Gold-Continues-30Oct18.pdf>

² https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/ASX_ARS-Resource-Upgrade-at-Bottle-Creek-18Oct18.pdf

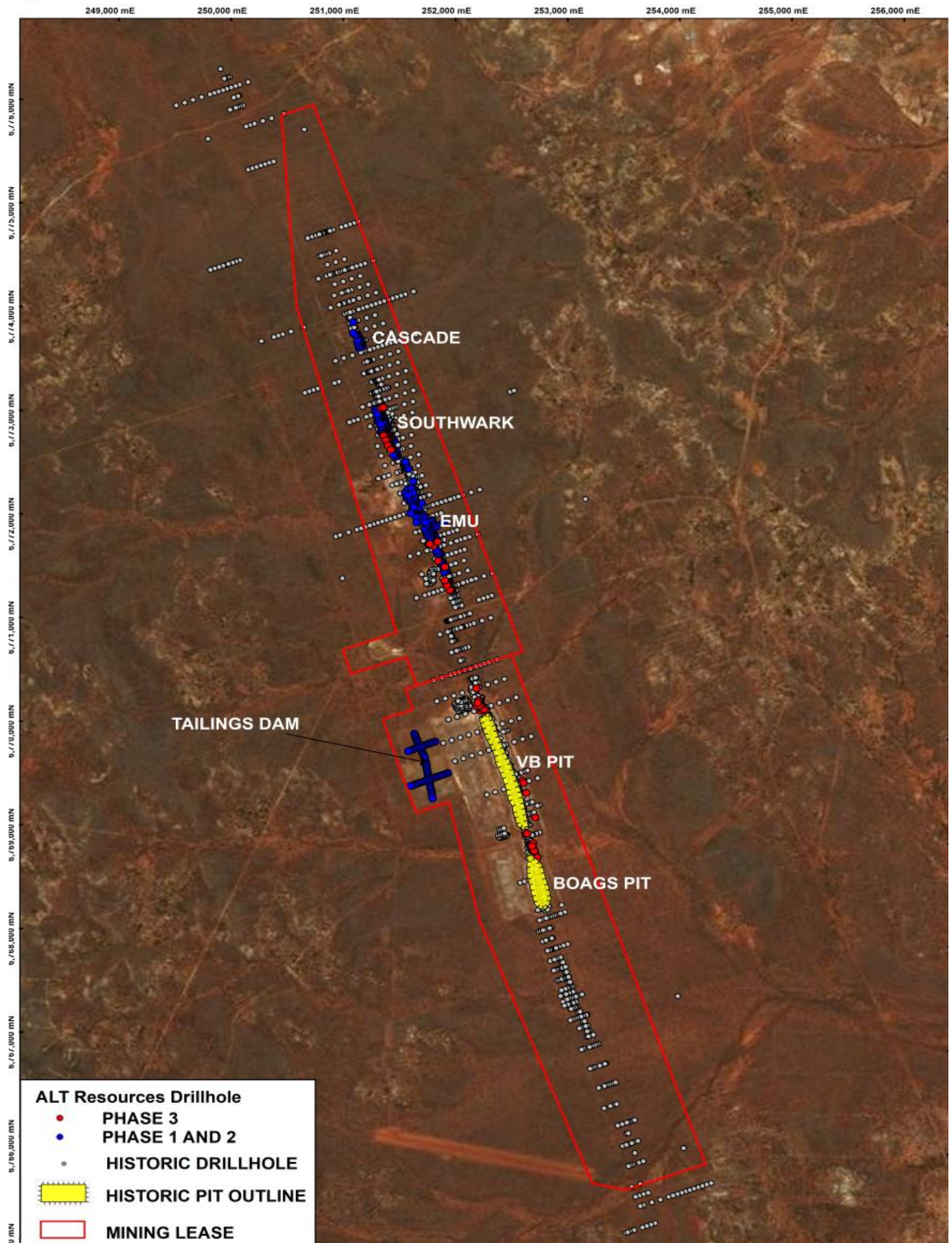


Figure 1: Location of gold prospects and recently completed Phase 3 RC drilling locations at the Bottle Creek Gold Project



The Company drilled 14 RC holes between the northern end of the Boags pit and the southern end of the VB pit successfully confirming the mineralisation between the two historical pits.



Figure 2: Bottle Creek Project - View south-west – VB Pit and Exploration Camp in foreground, Boags Pit in background. Both historic pits were mined to ~50m depth.

Figures 4 to 7 show various cross-sections with new drilling and significant intercepts through the VB, South Emu, and the Boags extensions. The location of new drillholes discussed in this release is given in plan views in Figures 1 and 3. The cross-sections show the relationship between the felsic quartz porphyry intrusion, the chemically reducing black shale (Emu Formation), and mineralisation, all hosted within variable mafic volcanics.

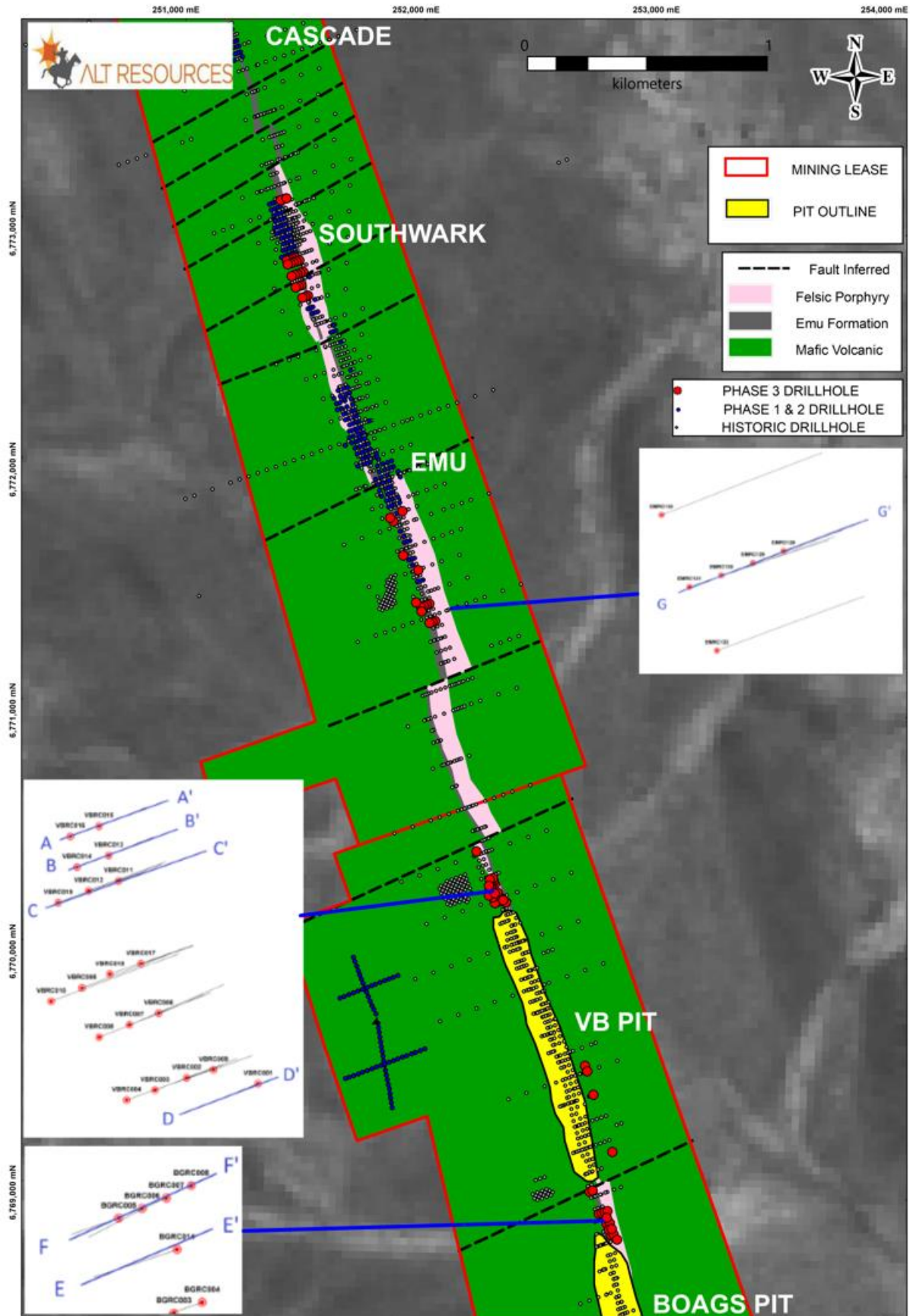


Figure 3: Bottle Creek Project – Plan View Geology Map with cross section trace

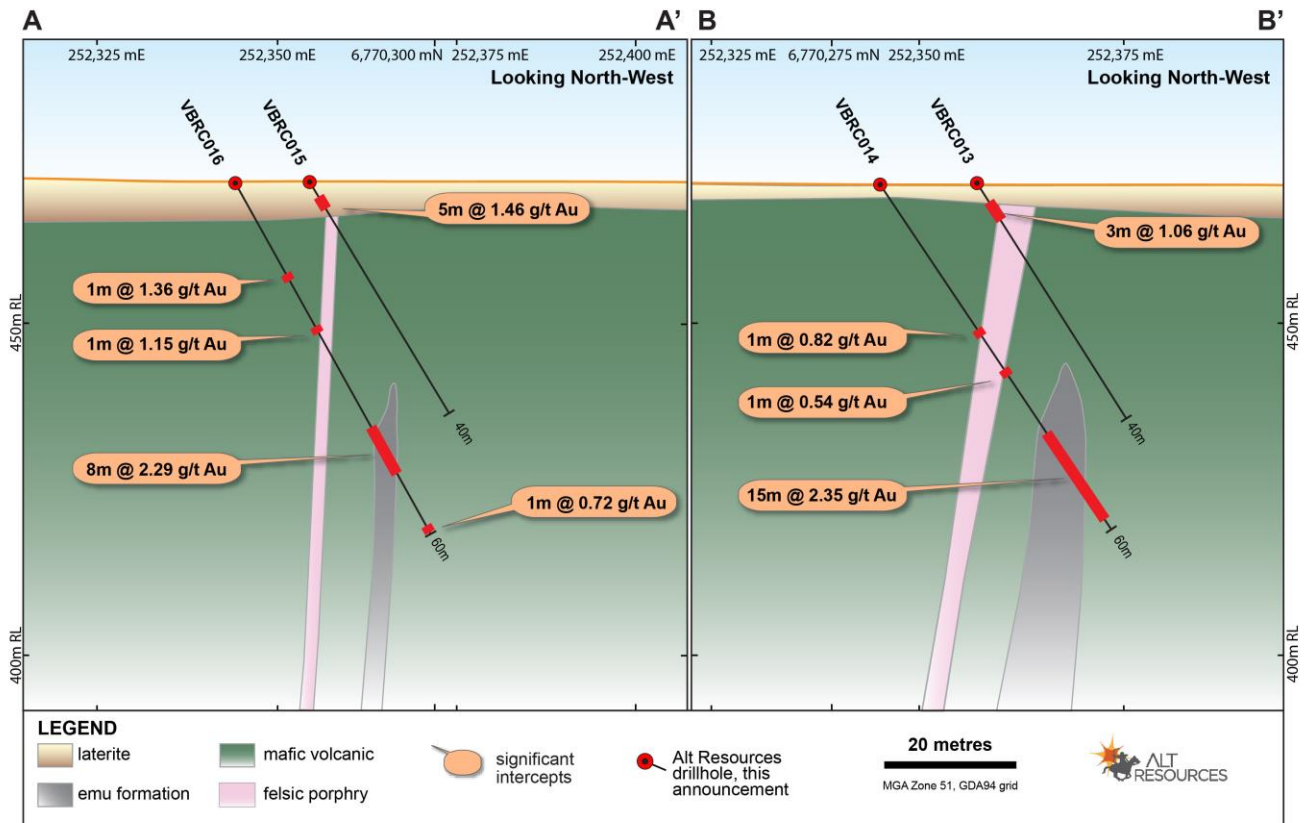


Figure 4: Cross-section A-A' and B-B' phase 3 RC drilling north of VB pit, Bottle Creek Gold Project

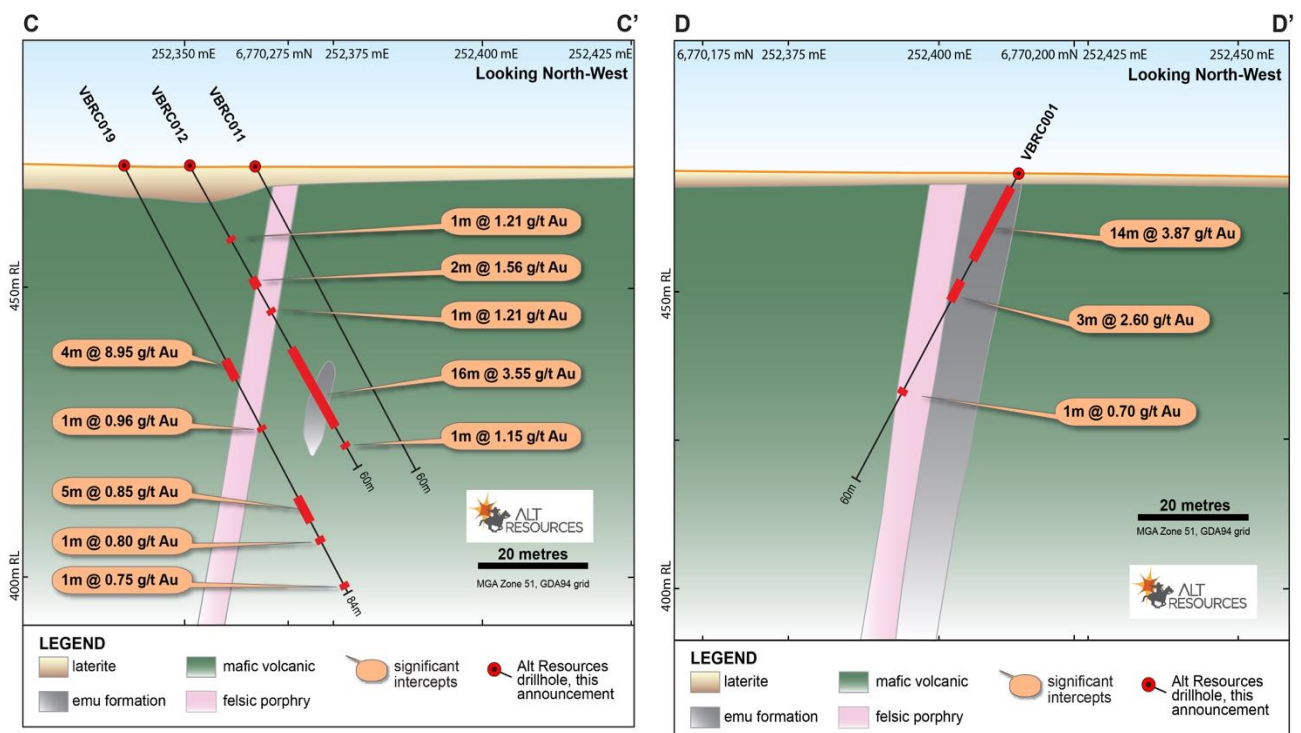


Figure 5: Cross-section C-C' and D-D' phase 3 RC drilling north of VB pit, Bottle Creek Gold Project

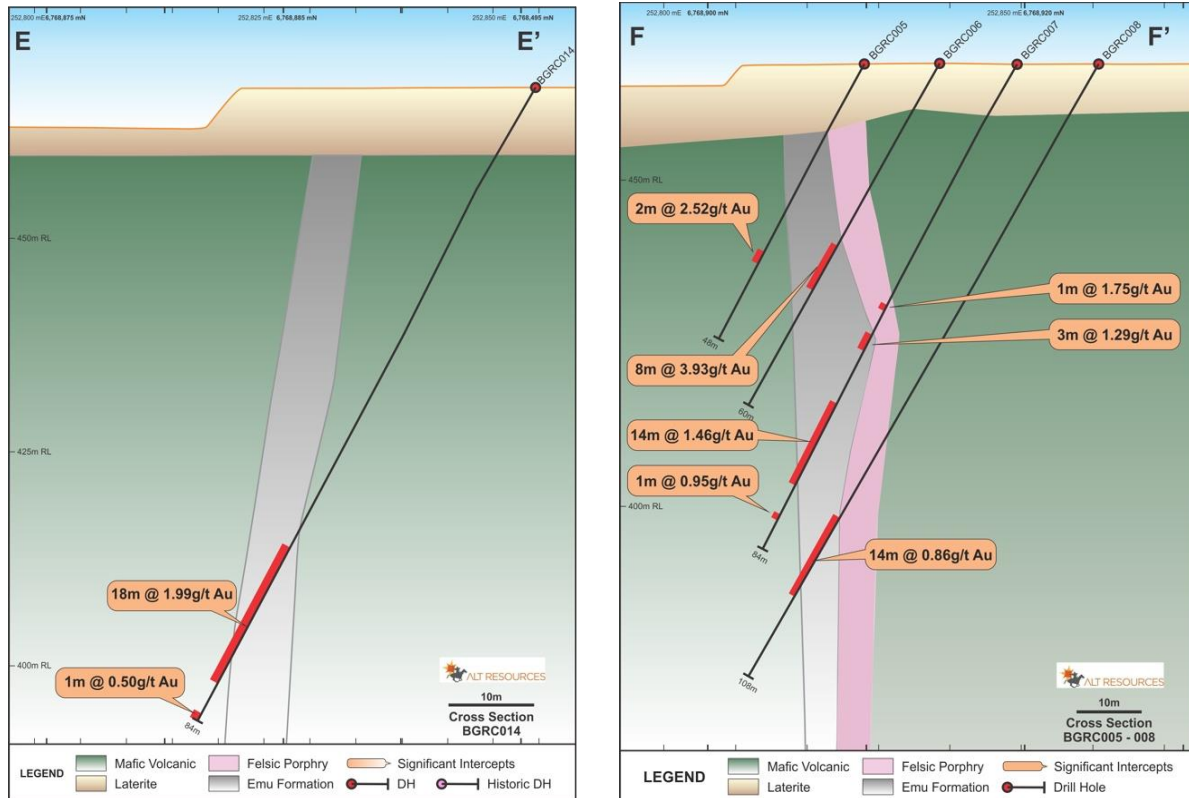


Figure 6: Cross-section E-E' and F-F' phase 3 RC drilling between VB and Boags Pits, Bottle Creek Gold Project

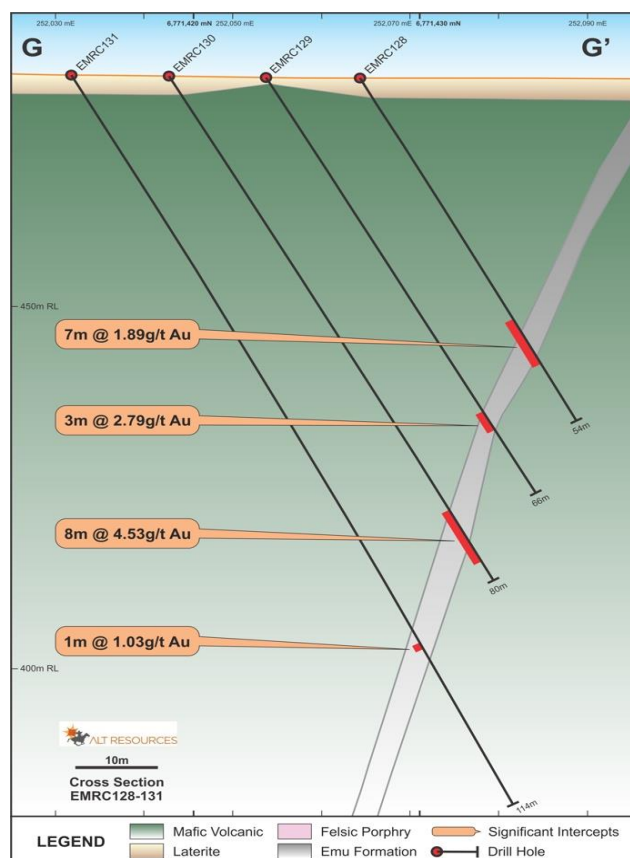


Figure 7: Cross-section G-G' phase 3 RC drilling Emu South, Bottle Creek Gold Project



Regional Setting and Exploration History

The Bottle Creek gold mine lies 100 km north west of Menzies in the Mt Ida gold belt. The gold mine is located on the northern extremity of the Mt Ida-Ularring greenstone belt extending from Davyhurst to Mt Alexander (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The Ularring greenstone belt forms the western part of the Norseman-Wiluna Province of the Yilgarn Craton. The location of mineralisation and local geology, is shown in

During historical operation from 1988-1989, 93,000 oz Au was produced from two open pits (Boags and VB;). Significant historical drilling along a 9.8 km strike outlined the Emu, and Southwark deposits along with the XXXX (renamed Cascade) prospect. However these were never mined. The historical RC drill fences were spaced at 100m, with infill drill line spacing at 50m and 25m at various locations. The majority of drilling targeted oxide mineralisation and reached no deeper than 80m vertically below surface.

Alt's new drilling results continue to provide confirmation of historical intercepts, improve confidence in historical data proving the continuity and grade of mineralisation in key parts of the unmined Emu, Southwark, VB and the Boags deposits. Further, gold mineralisation appears to continue at depth, with several drillholes ending in mineralisation. Diamond drilling has been undertaken at Emu and Southwark to test the continuity of gold mineralisation at depth and gain a greater understanding of the geological controls on mineralisation.³

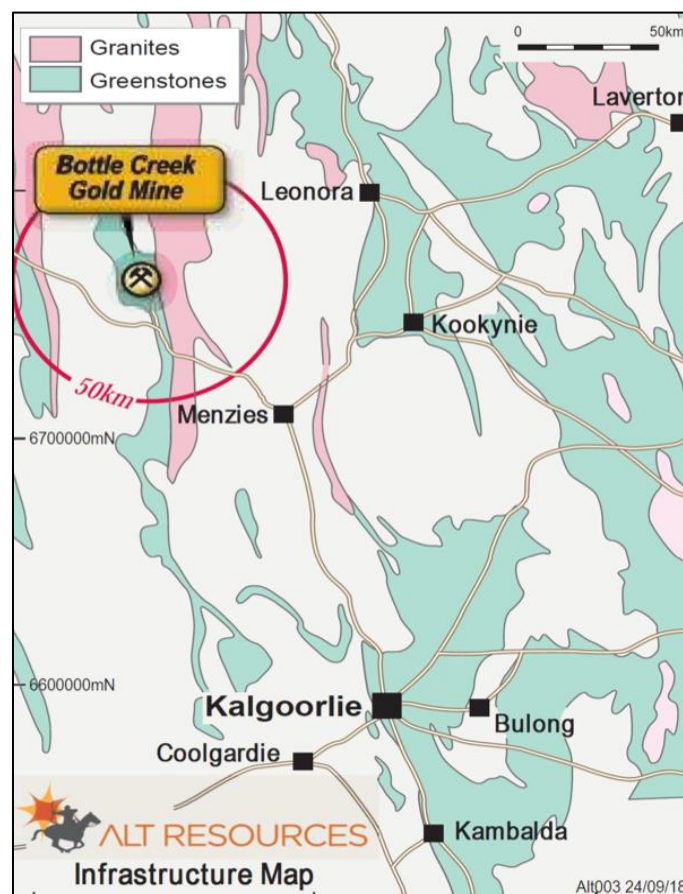


Figure 8: Location of the Bottle Creek Gold Mine, 100 km NE of Menzies. Bottle Creek lies on the boundary between the Youanmi Terrane and the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, within the Mt Ida-Ularring greenstone belt.

³ <https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Diamond-Drilling-Reveals-Gold-Silver-Continuity-at-depth-28Aug18.pdf>

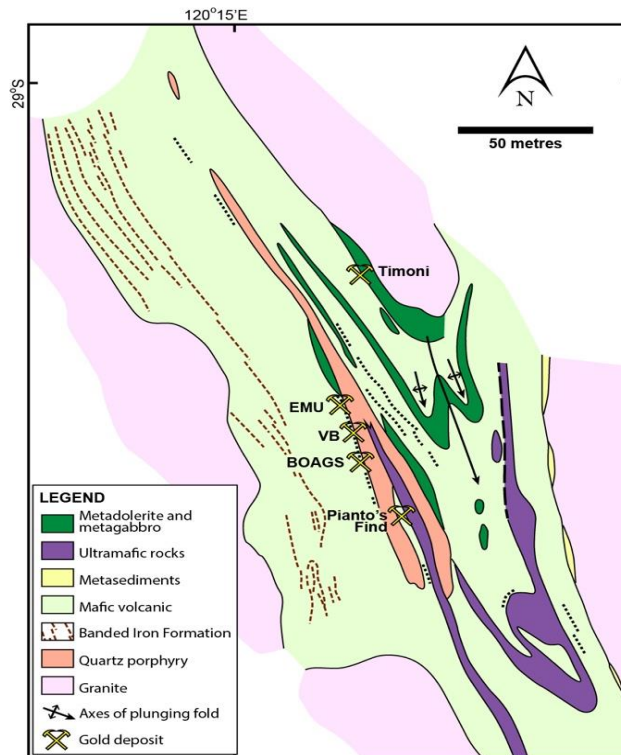


Figure 9: Geological setting of the Bottle Creek project. Modified from Legge et al. (1990).

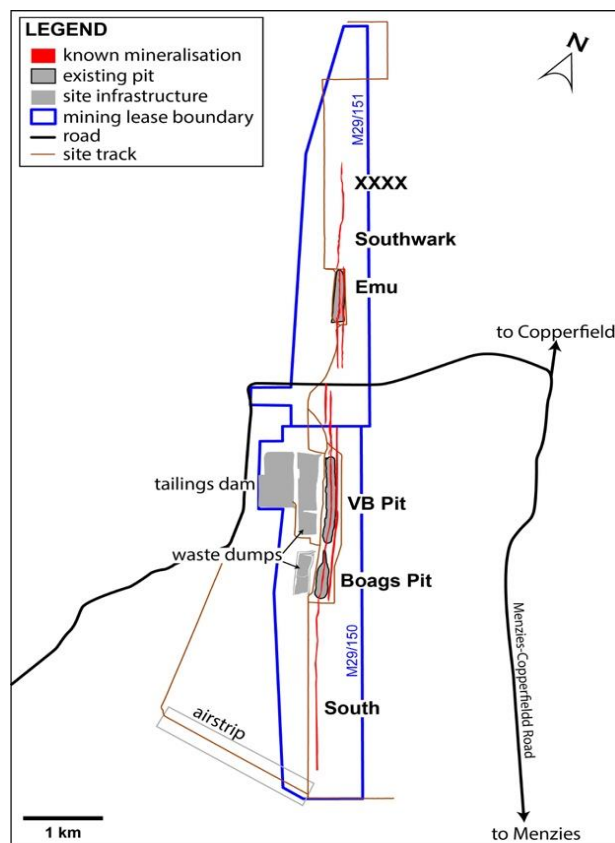


Figure 10:: Site layout at Bottle Creek, showing historical VB and Boags open pits as well as the location of un-mined mineralisation at Emu, Southwark and XXXX (renamed Cascade).

**Contact:****James Anderson**

Chief Executive Officer

James.anderson@altresources.com.au

Peter Nesveda

Investor Relations

About Alt Resources

Alt Resources is an Australian based mineral exploration company that aims to become a gold producer by exploiting historical and new gold prospects across quality assets and to build value for shareholders. The Company's portfolio of assets includes the newly acquired Bottle Creek gold mine located in the Mt Ida gold belt, the Paupong IRG Au-Cu-Ag mineral system in the Lachlan Orogen NSW, Myalla polymetallic Au-Cu-Zn project east of Dalgety in NSW and the Mt Roberts gold project located near the town of Leinster in WA.

Alt Resources, having acquired the Bottle Creek Gold Mine and historical and under-explored tenements in the Mt Ida Gold Belt, aims to consolidate the historical resources, mines and new gold targets identified within the region. Potential at Mt Ida exists for a centralised production facility to service multiple mines and to grow the Mt Ida Gold Belt project to be a sustainable and profitable mining operation.

References

Legge P.J., Mill J. H. A., Ringrose C. R & McDonald I. R. (1990). Bottle Creek gold deposit. In: Geology of the Mineral Deposits of Australia and Papua New Guinea. F.E Hughes (ed). The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Melbourne pp 357-361.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to mineral exploration and exploration potential is based on work compiled under the supervision of Mr Todd Axford, a Competent Person and member of the AusIMM. Mr Axford is principal geologist of Geko-Co Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that 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 Axford is a consultant to the company and consents to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this report that relates to mineral exploration and exploration potential is based on work completed by Mr. Stephen Godfrey, a Competent Person and member of the AusIMM and the AIG. Mr. Godfrey is a Senior Resource Geologist with Jorvik Resources and has acted as an independent consultant on the Bottle Creek Project Mineral Resource estimation. Mr. Godfrey has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that 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. Godfrey consents to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

No Representation, Warranty or Liability

Whilst it is provided in good faith, no representation or warranty is made by Alt or any of its advisers, agents or employees as to the accuracy, completeness, currency or reasonableness of the information in this announcement or provided in connection with it, including the accuracy or attainability of any Forward Looking Statements set out in this announcement. Alt does not accept any responsibility to inform you of any matter arising or coming to Alts' notice after the date of this announcement which may affect any matter referred to in this announcement. Any liability of Alt, its advisers, agents and employees to you or to any other person or entity arising out of this announcement including pursuant to common law, the Corporations Act 2001 and the Trade Practices Act 1974 or any other applicable law is, to the maximum extent permitted by law, expressly disclaimed and excluded.



Table 1: Drillhole collar table with significant gold (Au) and silver (Ag) intercepts for stage 3 RC drilling by Alt Resources at the Bottle Creek project, described in this announcement.

Hole ID	m from	m to	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Hole Type	Prospect	Easting*	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi*	Total Depth
BGRC001	64	75	11	1.09	43.3	RC	Boags	252872	6768824	467	-60	249.34	102
and	84	85	1	0.51	5.5								
and	90	93	3	0.55	4.4								
BGRC002	79	80	1	0.81	0.2	RC	Boags	252883	6768828	467	-62.55	248.51	120
and	85	86	1	0.60	6.8								
and	90	100	10	0.62	16.8								
and	104	106	2	0.95	6.4	RC	Boags	252853	6768866	468	-61.29	247.89	84
and	119	120	1	4.83	9.3								
BGRC003	45	53	8	0.84	6.1								
and	56	60	4	1.36	1.0								
and	65	66	1	1.02	7.9								
and	76	77	1	1.40	0.5								
BGRC004	65	85	20	0.99	25.9	RC	Boags	252866	6768871	467	-61.1	251.90	108
including	74	80	6	1.73	42.3								
and	88	89	1	0.59	5.2								
and	102	105	3	1.15	3.4								
BGRC005	33	35	2	2.52	0.9	RC	Boags	252828	6768909	468	-62.1	251.26	48
BGRC006	32	40	8	3.93	8.4	RC	Boags	252839	6768914	468	-60.69	247.45	60
including	34	36	2	10.48	11.7								
BGRC007	42	43	1	1.75	0.3	RC	Boags	252850	6768918	468	-61.24	244.20	84
and	47	50	3	1.29	8.3								
and	59	73	14	1.46	32.0								
and	78	79	1	0.95	1.1								
BGRC008	80	94	14	0.86	188.6	RC	Boags	252861	6768924	468	-60.49	247.20	108
BGRC009	47	70	23	1.26	13.1	RC	Boags	252863	6768845	468	-60.86	249.77	78
including	62	63	1	6.48	16.5								
BGRC010	76	88	12	0.87	192.2	RC	Boags	252873	6768850	467	-60.74	247.80	96
BGRC011	86	99	13	0.71	31.4	RC	Boags	252902	6768784	467	-55.82	248.71	114
BGRC012	23	24	1	0.98	1.4	RC	Boags	252797	6769010	469	-60.67	251.82	48
and	29	30	1	0.61	4.9								
BGRC012	38	40	2	4.81	7.6								
BGRC013	30	32	2	1.33	11.0	RC	Boags	252808	6769014	469	-61.23	251.69	66
and	36	41	5	3.82	3.9								
including	40	41	1	12.15	3.2								
and	55	56	1	1.05	5.8								
BGRC014	61	79	18	1.99	20.1	RC	Boags	252855	6768895	468	-62.11	251.52	84
including	64	65	1	10.35	34.0								
EMRC125	35	40	5	2.58	5.2	RC	Emu	252090	6771356	480	-59.66	69.46	60
EMRC126	49	54	5	2.79	9.1	RC	Emu	252079	6771352	481	-61.34	71.28	60



Hole ID	m from	m to	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Hole Type	Prospect	Easting*	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi*	Total Depth
EMRC127	71	75	4	3.32	14.9	RC	Emu	252068	6771348	481	-62	68.17	78
EMRC128	38	45	7	1.89	12.7	RC	Emu	252064	6771429	481	-60.39	68.65	54
EMRC129	53	56	3	2.72	7.1	RC	Emu	252053	6771425	482	-60.08	69.40	66
EMRC130	69	77	8	4.53	17.4	RC	Emu	252042	6771420	482	-59.85	72.57	80
EMRC131	89	90	1	1.03	212.0	RC	Emu	252031	6771416	482	-60.34	71.46	114
EMRC133	95	100	5	0.72	4.5	RC	Emu	252021	6771441	483	-59.41	68.96	120
EMRC134	27	36	9	2.33	6.1	RC	Emu	252018	6771570	484	-61.07	66.64	48
and	46	47	1	0.87	7.7								
EMRC135	78	79	1	1.57	0.8	RC	Emu	251957	6771628	486	-60.72	70.81	114
and	102	111	9	0.74	7.1								
EMRC136	0	2	2	1.32	1.8	RC	Emu	251910	6771770	483	-60.4	67.83	108
and	75	85	10	1.81	16.1								
and	92	100	8	0.63	20.3								
EMRC137	0	8	8	1.93	1.2	RC	Emu	251949	6771811	483	-59.8	67.05	18
including`	0	1	1	6.71	2.7								
EMRC138	0	8	8	0.73	0.8	RC	Emu	251880	6771789	483	-60.72	72.59	126
VBRC001	3	17	14	3.87	14.0	RC	VB	252413	6770199	470	-59.74	247.98	60
including	3	5	2	4.89	16.7								
including	8	10	2	19.35	11.5								
and	21	24	3	0.98	12.6								
and	42	43	1	0.70	14.2								
VBRC002	23	25	2	0.55	24.0	RC	VB	252386	6770201	470	-60.09	69.54	40
and	29	36	7	2.57	42.3								
including	30	31	1	5.59	95.5								
including	32	33	1	7.58	71.7								
VBRC003	22	23	1	0.76	16.0	RC	VB	252375	6770196	470	-61.29	69.98	54
and	33	34	1	1.65	37.6								
and	38	41	3	2.81	40.3								
and	49	52	3	2.45	23.2								
VBRC004	27	28	1	0.88	4.1	RC	VB	252364	6770193	470	-61.66	71.11	70
and	31	33	2	1.50	33.9								
and	38	40	2	0.66	13.0								
and	52	54	2	2.16	61.3								
and	57	58	1	1.59	22.1								
and	61	64	3	3.14	2.6								
VBRC005	37	42	5	0.53	12.6								
and	54	58	4	0.50	15.7	RC	VB	252348	6770234	471	-59.96	68.81	72
and	71	72	1	0.65	7.3								
VBRC006	22	23	1	0.99	27.5	RC	VB	252376	6770225	470	-60.13	67.92	42
VBRC007	25	26	1	0.85	11.4	RC	VB	252366	6770220	471	-61.08	68.20	60
and	33	34	1	0.74	13.4								
and	38	41	3	1.22	18.1								



Hole ID	m from	m to	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Hole Type	Prospect	Easting*	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi*	Total Depth
and	44	51	7	1.42	19.0								
VBRC008	35	37	2	1.53	46.7	RC	VB	252354	6770216	471	-61.08	66.73	102
and	49	50	1	0.52	8.3								
and	56	59	3	1.68	101.6								
and	62	66	4	2.22	38.6								
and	71	72	3	0.84	35.5								
and	88	89	1	0.71	9.1								
VBRC009	4	10	6	1.43	4.7	RC	VB	252396	6770204	470	-60.14	70.25	30
including	8	9	1	5.27	1.4								
and	16	17	1	0.97	46.4								
and	21	23	2	2.54	19.8								
VBRC010	47	48	1	1.90	6.0	RC	VB	252337	6770229	471	-60	69.34	100
and	54	56	2	1.85	7.5								
and	61	63	2	4.19	2.5								
and	73	75	2	0.71	85.2								
and	87	89	2	2.15	45.1								
VBRC012	14	15	1	1.21	1.2	RC	VB	252351	6770269	470	-59.79	69.30	60
and	22	24	2	1.56	17.5								
and	28	29	1	1.21	0.8								
and	36	52	16	3.55	20.1								
including	44	45	1	7.96	35.5								
including	47	49	2	8.73	34.0								
and	55	56	1	1.15	0.9								
VBRC013	3	6	3	1.06	1.6	RC	VB	252358	6770282	471	-60.5	69.09	40
VBRC014	25	26	1	0.82	9.8	RC	VB	252346	6770278	471	-60.25	68.42	60
and	32	33	1	0.54	12.1								
and	43	58	15	2.35	18.2								
including	49	50	1	11.65	44.8								
VBRC015	0	5	5	1.46	1.0	RC	VB	252354	6770293	471	-58.31	69.03	40
VBRC016	16	17	1	1.36	3.2	RC	VB	252344	6770289	471	-61.04	69.97	60
and	25	26	1	1.15	4.8								
and	42	50	8	2.29	45.3								
and	59	60	1	0.72	6.7								
VBRC017	7	8	1	0.55	0.6	RC	VB	252370	6770243	470	-59.35	70.36	40
and	31	32	1	1.40	10.1								
VBRC018	24	28	4	1.71	27.5	RC	VB	252358	6770239	471	-60.58	71.47	66
and	39	40	1	0.63	11.4								
and	45	46	1	1.30	21.1								
and	50	52	2	1.23	11.5								
and	59	61	2	1.57	56.0								
VBRC019	38	42	4	8.95	16.2	RC	VB	252340	6770265	471	-60.01	68.29	84
including	39	41	2	16.40	19.3								



Hole ID	m from	m to	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Hole Type	Prospect	Easting*	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi*	Total Depth
and	51	52	1	0.96	20.4								
and	65	70	5	0.85	27.3								
and	73	74	1	0.80	80.9								
and	82	83	1	0.75	88.7								
VBRC020	10	12	2	6.61	1.6	RC	VB	252326	6770406	471	-62.11	249.08	48
and	25	33	8	4.53	23.7								
including	25	27	2	12.71	51.5								
VBRC021	4	5	1	1.72	-0.2	RC	VB	252755	6769527	467	-60.75	249.86	60
and	22	28	6	1.47	5.8								
and	32	33	1	1.77	12.3								
and	36	42	6	5.78	19.5								
including	40	42	2	12.95	11.3								
VBRC022	46	48	2	1.77	2.1	RC	VB	252764	6769503	466	-61.02	248.14	66
and	55	58	3	2.94	11.7								

Significant intercepts from previously released extended phase 3 Southwark mineralised zone include below

Hole ID	m from	m to	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Hole Type	Prospect	Easting*	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi UTM	Total Depth
SWKRC045	40	41	1	3.56	18.1	RC	Southwark	251,477	6,772,855	489	-60	69	60
and	52	53	1	0.55	6.4								
SWKRC046	56	59	3	0.62	7.2	RC	Southwark	251,465	6,772,850	489	-60	69	90
and	68	76	8	6.33	11.8								
including	69	73	4	11.42	13.2								
SWKRC047	69	75	6	2.19	16.0	RC	Southwark	251,454	6,772,846	489	-60	69	96
and	94	95	1	1.30	75.6								
SWKRC048	88	102	14	2.12	174.8	RC	Southwark	251442	6772842	489	-61	72	114
SWKRC049	40	41	1	1.36	1.8	RC	Southwark	251495	6772843	489	-59	70	54
and	45	54	9	1.75	1.0								
including	51	52	1	9.51	1.5								
SWKRC050	46	47	1	0.71	1.3	RC	Southwark	251,483	6,772,839	489	-61	68	60
and	51	52	1	0.74	3.3								
SWKRC051	50	55	6	2.57	5.5	RC	Southwark	251,471	6,772,834	489	-61	68	78
and	63	65	2	0.79	3.8								
SWKRC052	8	9	1	0.79	3.8	RC	Southwark	251,459	6,772,830	489	-61	70	84
and	54	55	1	0.72	1.9								
and	67	70	3	3.35	10.6								
SWKRC053	81	82	1	0.75	5.3	RC	Southwark	251,447	6,772,826	489	-60	68	132
and	85	102	17	1.18	48.7								
SWKRC054	12	15	3	1.52	0.9	RC	Southwark	251512	6772796	489	-60	71	40
SWKRC055	5	6	1	0.56	0.3	RC	Southwark	251,500	6,772,792	489	-61	73	48
and	27	28	1	0.73	2.1								
and	32	35	3	2.22	4.5								
and	39	40	1	0.80	2.1								
SWKRC056	4	5	1	0.66	0.8	RC	Southwark	251,488	6,772,787	489	-61	73	70



Hole ID	m from	m to	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Hole Type	Prospect	Easting*	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi UTM	Total Depth
and	47	54	7	4.14	14.9								
including	50	51	1	21.10	55.4								
SWKRC057	59	69	10	1.63	3.4	RC	Southwark	251477	6772783	489	-61	73	90
and	76	83	7	2.74	5.9								
and	53	55	2	0.65	2.4								
and	58	59	1	2.40	1.2								
SWKRC058	63	66	3	2.36	0.9	RC	Southwark	251,464	6,772,778	489	69	70	114
and	88	89	1	0.95	0.8								
and	97	108	11	1.11	26.5								
SWKRC059	1	2	1	0.76	1.5	RC	Southwark	251,505	6,772,740	489	-61	70	78
and	40	48	8	1.34	6.6								
SWKRC060	71	78	7	4.15	8.9	RC	Southwark	251494	6772736	489	68	69	84
SWKRC061	49	50	1	2.11	3.0	RC	Southwark	251,482	6,772,732	489	-62	70	120
and	68	69	1	1.17	1.3								
and	75	76	1	1.01	3.6								
SWKRC062	16	22	6	1.98	2.2	RC	Southwark	251534	6772698	489	-61	68	27
SWKRC063	31	39	8	2.45	3.4	RC	Southwark	251523	6772693	489	-63	70	48
SWKRC064	59	60	1	0.69	2.3	RC	Southwark	251,511	6,772,689	489	-63	70	72
SWKRC065	22	23	1	1.14	1.0	RC	Southwark	251,415	6,773,090	490.408	-62	68	72
and	50	52	2	1.66	7.7								

*All coordinates in GDA94, zone 51

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 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> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation (RC) drill chips were collected directly from a cone splitter on the drilling rig and automatically fed into pre-numbered calico bags. All sample intervals are 1m, and the sample weight can range from 0.2 -4.8kg, with the average sample weight being 1.8kg. The splitter and cyclone is levelled at the beginning of every hole and cleaned at regular intervals (minimum of 2 rods or 12m). The cyclone is exhaustively cleaned prior to entering and leaving predicted mineralised zones, and more frequently cleaned within these zones. Observations of sample size and quality are made whilst logging. Certified reference materials were inserted into the sample series at set intervals in sample submissions of 200 samples. Every 100 samples includes 3 blank samples, 2 duplicate samples and 6 certified reference standards. No umpire assays have been undertaken to date. Mineralisation is not visible beneath the base of complete oxidation, however its presence can be inferred from quartz veins and ferruginous alteration. Historical drilling completed by Norgold which brackets the current drilling (approximately 25m either side) also provides a good reference for locating the mineralised zone. Mineralisation (Au) is determined qualitatively using a 30 g fire assay, and atomic absorption spectroscopy technique with reportable ranges between 0.01 and 100 ppm
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling techniques have been completed using a standard aircore bit, and a face sampling hammer. The drill rig used is a Schramm T450 utilising 89mm rods and 121mm bit (RC) using an onboard compressor rated at 450psi and 1240 cfm.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A qualitative assessment of sample quality, and moisture content is made whilst drilling. The collected sample is then weighed at the laboratory. Certain zones in the drilling section are prone to poor recoveries, however



	<p><i>representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>experience gathered to date and technical adjustments are maximising recoveries in these areas. Given the results received to date, these samples are judged to be representative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results received to date show no sample bias, nor a relationship between grade and recovery. Average sample sizes are smaller in the mineralised zones, for samples above the 0.5g/t cut off average weight is 1.5kg, compared to 1.8kg average for all samples.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes have been geologically logged on geological intervals with recording of lithology, grain size, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure, oxidation state, colour and geotechnical data noted and stored in the database. All holes were logged to a level of detail sufficient to support future mineral resource estimation, scoping studies, and metallurgical investigations. Veins and mineralisation are logged quantitatively as percentage, all other variables are logged qualitatively. All holes have had the chip trays photographed, and these photos stored in a database. All holes have been logged over their entire length (100%) including any mineralised intersections.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC chips were split in a cone splitter on the rig. Where possible most samples are sampled dry. The sample preparation technique is judged appropriate for the sample type and mineralisation style being tested. The cyclone and cone splitter is regularly cleaned to prevent contamination. Field duplicates are taken and to date show excellent correlation and repeatability, suggesting the samples are representative of in situ material. Further work such as twinning holes with diamond drilling is expected to be completed to further confirm this. The sample size is judged appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled, and the repeatability of the field duplicates further supports this.
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> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assays are completed by ALS Kalgoorlie where the delivered sample is pulverised to -75µm, and then a 30g subsample analysed by AAS fire assay technique. Analyses were for Au only with a detection limit of 0.01 ppm.



	<p><i>make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Ba, Mo</i></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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples are collected whilst drilling with 200 samples collected per submission and then transported by Alt personnel directly to the laboratory. • Certified reference materials were inserted into the sample series at set intervals in sample submissions of 200 samples. Every 100 samples includes 3 blank samples, 2 duplicate samples and 6 certified reference standards. No umpire assays have been undertaken to date. To date an acceptable level of precision and accuracy have been observed.
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> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersections have been verified by 2 Alt Resources geologists. Further verification can be inferred from historical results in adjacent holes. • Several holes have been twinned to date. • All geological, sampling, and spatial data that is generated and captured in the field is immediately entered into a field notebook on standard Excel templates. These templates are then validated each night in Micromine. This information is then sent to a database manager for further validation. If corrections need to be made they are corrected the following day by the person responsible for generating the data. Once complete and validated the data is then compiled in database server. • No adjustment of assay data is required
Location of data points	<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> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hole locations are surveyed prior to drilling using a Leica RTK GPS and GOLA standard survey marks, once the hole is completed it is resurveyed using the same techniques to mark the actual collar location. The expected accuracy is 0.15m in three dimensions. • The drill rig is orientated via compass and clinometre at surface and once drilling is complete downhole surveyed with an Axis Mining north seeking gyroscope at 12m (base of laterite), and then at 30m intervals, and again at the end of hole. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51 • The topographic control is judged as adequate and of high quality.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alt Resources drilling is spaced at approximately 25m, along 50m lines, which infill the historical drilling to an approximately 25 x 25m pattern. • Data spacing within mineralised zones is judge as adequate to establish and support a Mineral Resource in the future. • No sampling compositing has been applied.



Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The true widths of intercepts are expected to be 65-75% less than the reported widths depending on both the orientation (dip) of both the mineralised zone, and drill hole. Holes are drilled near perpendicular to strike and no significant bias is expected due to azimuth. • The interpreted mineralised zone trends approximately towards 340 degrees, and dips steeply (>70°) to the west. Drilling inclined holes at -60 degrees will introduce a slight bias to true widths but not to sample assay results.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alt Resources keeps all samples within its custody, and within its lease boundaries until delivery to the laboratory for assay. Samples are typically collected while drilling to minimise possible contamination, and ensure unbroken sample chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No external reviews of the sampling techniques have yet been undertaken. Internal reviews and audits are ongoing with each sample submission being analysed and reported on to ensure issues are quickly noted and rectified.



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title 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 licence to operate in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The information in this release relates to the Bottle Creek Project, on mining leases M29/150 and M29/151, which is the subject of a purchase agreement between Alt Resources and a private vendor. The details of this purchase arrangement are outlined in the announcement made to the market on the 8th November, 2017 (https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/ARS-ASX-Announcement-Bottle-Creek-acquisition-8Nov17.pdf)Settlement terms for the Bottle Creek Gold project have been amended and announced to the ASX on 28 November 2018 https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Announcement-Corp-Update-Bottle-Creek-Project-Terms-28Nov18.pdfThere are no existing impediments to M29/150 or M29/151.																
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Bottle Creek Gold Project has seen little or no exploration prior to 1983. Modern gold exploration over the project has been conducted by Electrolytic Zinc (EZ) and Norgold, as described below. <table><tr><th>Activity</th><th>Year conducted</th><th>Company</th><th>Result</th></tr><tr><td>Stream Sediment sampling</td><td>1983-1987</td><td>Electrolytic Zinc</td><td>Defined 15km long Au-As-Sb anomaly associated with Bottle Creek mineralisation</td></tr><tr><td>Ironstone sampling</td><td></td><td></td><td>Definition of linear Au, As, Sb, B and Pb anomalies</td></tr><tr><td>Laterite sampling</td><td></td><td></td><td>Definition of 20km long As-Pb anomaly</td></tr></table>	Activity	Year conducted	Company	Result	Stream Sediment sampling	1983-1987	Electrolytic Zinc	Defined 15km long Au-As-Sb anomaly associated with Bottle Creek mineralisation	Ironstone sampling			Definition of linear Au, As, Sb, B and Pb anomalies	Laterite sampling			Definition of 20km long As-Pb anomaly
Activity	Year conducted	Company	Result															
Stream Sediment sampling	1983-1987	Electrolytic Zinc	Defined 15km long Au-As-Sb anomaly associated with Bottle Creek mineralisation															
Ironstone sampling			Definition of linear Au, As, Sb, B and Pb anomalies															
Laterite sampling			Definition of 20km long As-Pb anomaly															



Aerial photography			
Aerial magnetic survey			Positive magnetic anomaly associated with mineralised zone, from magnetite alteration. The highest magnetic anomalies overlie mineralised shoots
Costeaming			Significant gold intersections defined in areas of poor outcrop, but poor penetration due to hard sub-surface layers
RAB drilling			Defined major mineralised zone (Bottle Creek, including Emu, VB and XXXX) beneath lateritic cover
RC drilling			Definition of oxide gold resources at VB, Boags, Emu
DD drilling			Testing sulphide gold mineralisation beneath Emu and VB
Magnetometric resistivity (MMR) and Very Low Frequency electromagnetic (VLF-E) surveys			Neither technique defined the mineralised zone
Geological mapping	1986-1989	Norgold	Project-scale mapping at 1:25,000 scale, defined new prospective zone SE of Boags



	RAB drilling	Exploration drilling of extensions to known mineralisation, defined parallel zone east of VB and south of Anchor.
	RC and DD drilling	Reserve drilling at VB, Boags and Emu
		Resource drilling at Anchor, XXXX, Southwark and surface laterite
		Sterilisation drilling for airstrip
	Soil Sampling	Extensions to areas of previous sampling, analysed for Au, Ag, As, Sb
	Airborne multi-spectral survey	Defined high density fracture patterns associated with mineralisation
	Mining	<p>Mining at VB and Boags, 1988-1989. Production at Boags: 382,000t @ 1/75 g/t Au (21.6koz Au)</p> <p>Production at VB: 730,000t @ 3.1 g/t Au (72koz Au)</p>
<p>Geology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bottle Creek gold project lies on the western edge of the Norseman-Wiluna Province in WA, within the Ularring greenstone belt. West of the project, the area is characterized by banded iron formations interbedded with mafic volcanics. In the central and eastern parts of the project, a dominantly mafic-ultramafic volcanic and intrusive suite occurs. Minor volcanoclastic sediments are interbedded with the greenstones. The entire central and eastern zone has been intruded by felsic quartz porphyries. Near Bottle Creek, the greenstone belt is folded into a tight, south-plunging anticline with a granite core 		



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is defined by epigenetic, hydrothermal, shear-hosted gold+silver mineralisation. Mineralisation is hosted within a steeply dipping, sheared, carbonaceous black shale unit (the Emu Formation), close to the contact with the interbedded mafic volcanics and banded ironstones. Sulphide mineralisation is characterised by pyrite, pyrrhotite and magnetite, with minor tetrahedrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. Native gold and electrum are also present as fine, <45µm grains. A strong regolith profile is developed in the mineralised zone, to a depth of approximately 85m in some areas. 5 mineralised zones have been defined by historical exploration, including from south to north, Boags, VB, Emu, Southwark and Cascade/XXXX.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole 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 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.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.
Relationship between mineralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported drill intercepts are averaged intercepts from 1m samples. No cutting of high grade values has been undertaken. Significant intercepts (see Table 1 in the body of this release) are reported using a low-grade cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au and no more than 2m internal waste.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on extensive drilling throughout the Emu and Southwark deposits, mineralisation is interpreted to be striking north 20° west, and with a dip close to vertical, or dipping steeply west, as portrayed in Figures 3-7 in the



widths and intercept lengths

- *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').*

text. Drilling was oriented perpendicular to this trend. Holes have been drilled at a 60 degree angle to approximate (as close as practicably possible) a true width intercept through the steeply dipping mineralised zone.

- Reported intercepts are downhole lengths; the true width is estimated to be approximately 65-75% of the downhole width, based on interpretations drilling.

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.*

- The location of new drillholes at Emu, Southwark, VB and Boags deposits with significant intercepts described in the text is shown in Figure 1 and Figure 3 , with cross-sections and interpreted geology in Figures 4 to Figure 7. Coordinates in GDA94, zone 51.
- The layout of the Bottle Creek site is shown in figure 11.
- Table 1 gives the details of significant intercepts discussed in this release, including drillhole collar information.

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 drillhole locations are reported and a table of significant intervals is provided in the text of this release, and are judged to be a balanced report of exploration results.

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, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*

Metallurgical Testing

- Metallurgical testwork was carried using selected composited RC intervals by EZ, as below:

Hole ID	Interval	Sample Number
EMU-32	54-58m	110721
EMU-12	24-28m	119717
EMU-31	90-99m	110720
EMU-38	33-60m	110722
EMU-14	69-90m	110718
EMU-17	34-44m	110719

- The six composite samples were submitted to Eltin Pty Ltd in Kalgoorlie for preliminary metallurgical. Cyanidation tests were carried out by Kalgoorlie Metallurgical Laboratories.
- Testwork used the following parameters:
- Nominal grind to 80% - 75 microns



- 24 hour cyanidation test
- pH of 9.5
- splitting of cyanide residue into +75 micron and -75 micron fractions for liberation tests
- production of rate curves for the test to establish recovery times
- assessment of reagent usage for the test
- Kalgoorlie Scheme water was used for the test
- The following results were determined:
- The samples are free milling
- For a head grade greater than 4 g/t Au, recoveries of the order of >90% can be expected at a grind of approximately 80% passing 75 microns
- Greater recoveries can be expected in a full size plant
- By cyaniding in the mill, the rate of gold dissolution can be significantly increased compared to the laboratory curves
- There is evidence of some soluble copper which will affect cyanide consumption
- Samples 110718, 110721 and 110722 require further work due to high cyanide resistant residues.

Specific Gravity

- Specific gravity analyses were performed by EZ using selected samples of PQ core
- Volume calculations were made with calipers and a complex programmable calculator programme to take in account uneven breaks
- The sections of core were weighed on a series of kitchen scales. The scales were recalibrated after every weighing using pieces of lead cut to size and weighed on a microbalance. The recalibration was undertaken over a range of weights each time.
- The quality of the core was noted for each block weighed. The complete mineralised zone was weighed along with representative sections of the wall rock.



- Principal results of the SG calculations are:

Mineralised Zone:	
Surface ironstone	2.7-3.2
Ironstone	>2.1
Massive quartz	1.75-1.85
Sugary quartz	1.60-1.65

Wall rocks:	
Laterite (clay)	1.9-2.0
Porphyry	2.2-2.3

- Open File report by Electrolytic Zinc (a18217) notes that there is a vertical density stratification within the ore zone.

Further work

- *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for 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.*
- Initial resource estimations based on Alt's newly completed RC drilling for the Bottle Creek project has been completed and announced to ASX https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/ASX_ARC-Resource-Upgrade-at-Bottle-Creek-18Oct18.pdf
- The resource drilling program aimed to confirm historical drilling has provided enough confidence in the historical data to develop a resource able to be reported according to the JORC 2012 code for the remaining in-ground mineralisation at Bottle Creek. The focus of the resource drilling has been the un-mined Emu deposit, as well as the un-mined Southwark deposit, immediately north of the Boags and VB pits. Further drilling at the northern end of the VB open pit and between the Vb and Boags pits has confirmed continuation of mineralisation.