ALT RESOURCES LIMITED

ARS – ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX Announcement
ASX: ARS

6th November 2017

Drilling confirms new gold occurrences at Mt Roberts Gold Project, WA

Key Points

- **1,490m greenfields RC drilling program completed at Mt Roberts Gold Project**
- **Gold mineralisation up to 9.84 g/t Au confirmed along strike at Rum Punch**
- **New gold intercepted at Far East where no previous drilling**
- **Gold confirmed at Kathleen workings**
- **Significant intercepts are:**
  - **1m @ 9.84 g/t Au**
  - **1m @ 3.05 g/t Au**
  - **2m @ 1.27 g/t Au**
  - **1m @ 1.8 g/t Au**
- **Alt has now satisfied the requirements to earn 51% of the Mt Roberts Project**
- **Resource drilling at Mt Roberts to commence in 2018**

Alt Resources (ASX: ARS, the Company) is pleased to announce the completion of 1,489m of RC drilling at its Mt Roberts Gold Project, near Leinster, WA. Drilling focused on outlying targets to the south and east of the main Mt Roberts Workings. This drilling program brings the total metres drilled by Alt Resources at the project to 3,577m, which satisfies the earn-in requirements for 51% of the project, under the agreement with Mount Roberts Mining Pty Ltd[1].

The Mount Roberts Gold Project is located 9 km northwest of Leinster (Figure 1) and 19 km northeast of the 3.8 Moz Agnew Gold Mine operated by Gold Fields Ltd. The project lies within the Agnew-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which is host to several major gold deposits including the Agnew Gold Mine, Lawlers and Vivien, within or near the Agnew Gold Camp.

The Company currently holds two mining leases at the Mt Roberts gold project (M36/279 and M36/341; Figure 1) through a farm-in agreement with Mount Roberts Mining Pty Ltd (MRM)[1]. Alt has also recently reached an agreement with Montezuma Mining Ltd (MZM) to acquire the surrounding exploration licence application E36/843[2][2], substantially increasing the Company's potential landholding in the area. The Company is required to finalise Native Title Heritage and Access agreements to expedite the final grant of E36/843 and is currently undergoing negotiations with the Native Title holders through their

[1] See ARS announcement, 30th August, 2016: https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Mt-Roberts-JV-Announcement.pdf
[2] See ARS announcement, 30th June, 2017: https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/ARS-%E2%80%93-ASX-ANNOUNCEMENT_1687314.pdf

representatives with this aim. This expanded landholding enables the Company to take a whole system, district-scale approach to exploration.

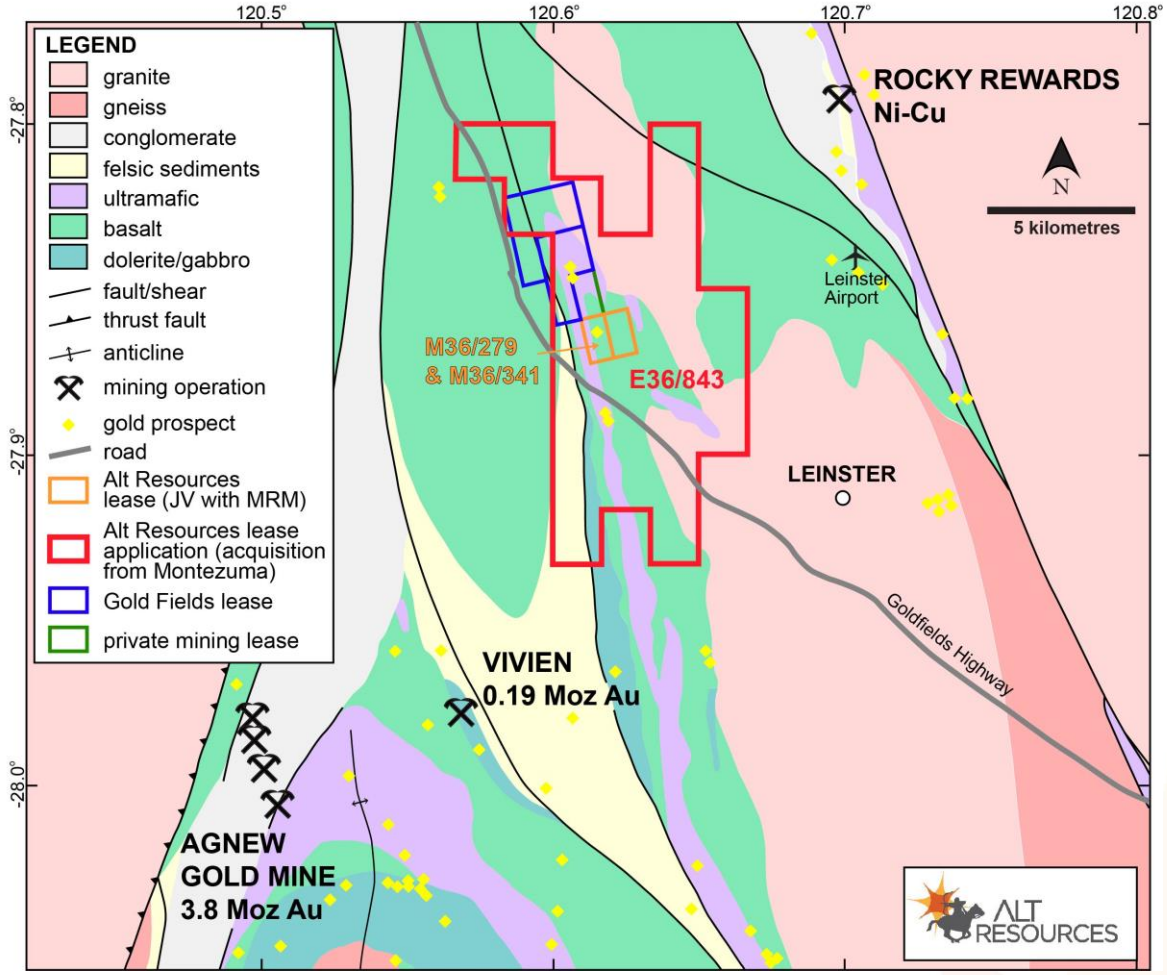

Figure 1. Mt Roberts Gold Project, regional location, showing Mining Leases (M36/279 and M36/341) of which Alt has now acquired 51%, and the surrounding exploration lease application acquired from Montezuma Mining Ltd[2].

New drilling described in this announcement was at Rum Punch, where in 2016 Alt intercepted 18m @ 0.8 g/t Au, including 7m @ 1.66 g/t Au, Kathleen, Far East, Fold Nose and the Screen Workings (Figure 2). The focus of this drilling program was to test new exploration targets identified during detailed geological mapping and sampling carried out in March 2017[3], as well as extend the previously identified mineralisation zone at Rum Punch. This strategy ensures a continuing pipeline of exploration projects at Mt Roberts, essential to support development of the Mt Roberts deposit itself. A resource drill program is planned for the Mt Roberts Workings in 2018. In 2016, Alt intersected up to 67 g/t Au at Mt Roberts[4].

[3] See ARS announcement, 5th April, 2017: https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Mt-Roberts-Expln-Update-Corporate-Strategy-5Apr17.pdf
[4] See ARS announcement, 16th November, 2017: https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Encouraging-high-grade-gold-results-at-Mt-Roberts-Cottee-Project-WA.pdf

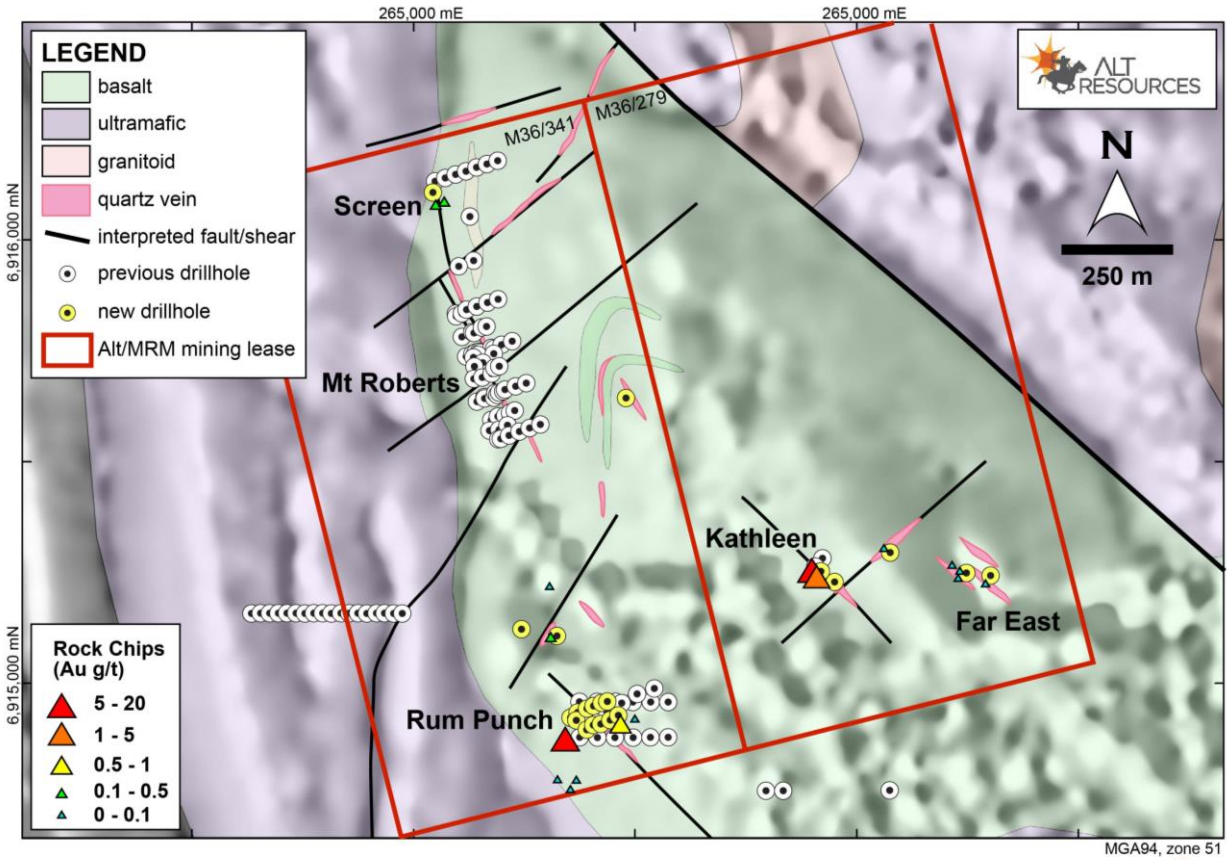

Figure 2. Mt Roberts area, showing the location of key prospects, new drillholes (yellow), and new rock chip samples (triangles) with interpreted geology in the background, overlain on a greyscale magnetic image derived from the Jubilee aeromagnetic survey, flown in 2000.

Rum Punch

New RC drilling conducted by Alt Resources aimed to expand and understand the previous mineralised intercepts at Rum Punch in the southern part of M36/341. This area is characterised by a strong gold-in-soil anomaly, based on a historical soil survey conducted by Western Mining Corporation (WMC) in 1988, with a maximum gold result of 180 ppb. WMC also conducted first pass drilling of the area in 1988, and intersected 5m @ 2.03 g/t Au, including 2m @ 4.5 g/t Au in drillhole LSGC9. Alt Resources drilled the Rum Punch soil anomaly in November 2016, with an intercept of 7m @ 1.66 g/t Au from 35m in MRRC0032[5].

The new drilling by Alt Resources has intercepted significant gold mineralisation along strike to the south of the previous intercepts (Figure 3 and Figure 4). This includes high grade gold mineralisation up to **9.84 g/t Au** (see Table 1). Significant results include:

MRRC0039: 6m @ 0.50 g/t Au, from 48m, *including*
1m @ 1.80 g/t Au, from 48m

MRRC0042: 1m @ 1.19 g/t Au from 95m

MRRC0043: 2m @ 1.27 g/t Au from 39m

[5] See ARS announcement, 1st Dec 2016: https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/ARS-ASX-Mt-Roberts-soil-anomaly-results-1Dec16.pdf

MRRC0044: 1m @ 1.28 g/t Au from 71m

MRRC0045: **1m @ 9.84 g/t Au** from 78m

MRRC0047: 1m @ 1.07 g/t Au from 13m, and
1m @ 1.28 g/t Au from 17m

The location of new drillholes and significant mineralised intercepts are shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**, with significant intercepts listed in Table 1. Samples were selectively chosen for assay, based on visual logging of quartz and alteration zones. Additional samples have been chosen for assay based on the initial results, with second-round samples currently being analysed at ALS in Kalgoorlie.
Confirmed gold mineralisation in a combination of historical WMC holes, as well as previous and new Alt Resources drillholes, extends at least 40m along strike. The surface expression of possible mineralised quartz veins and structures is locally ~150m, with interpreted extension all the way to the Mt Roberts workings, 700m to the north (Figure 2).

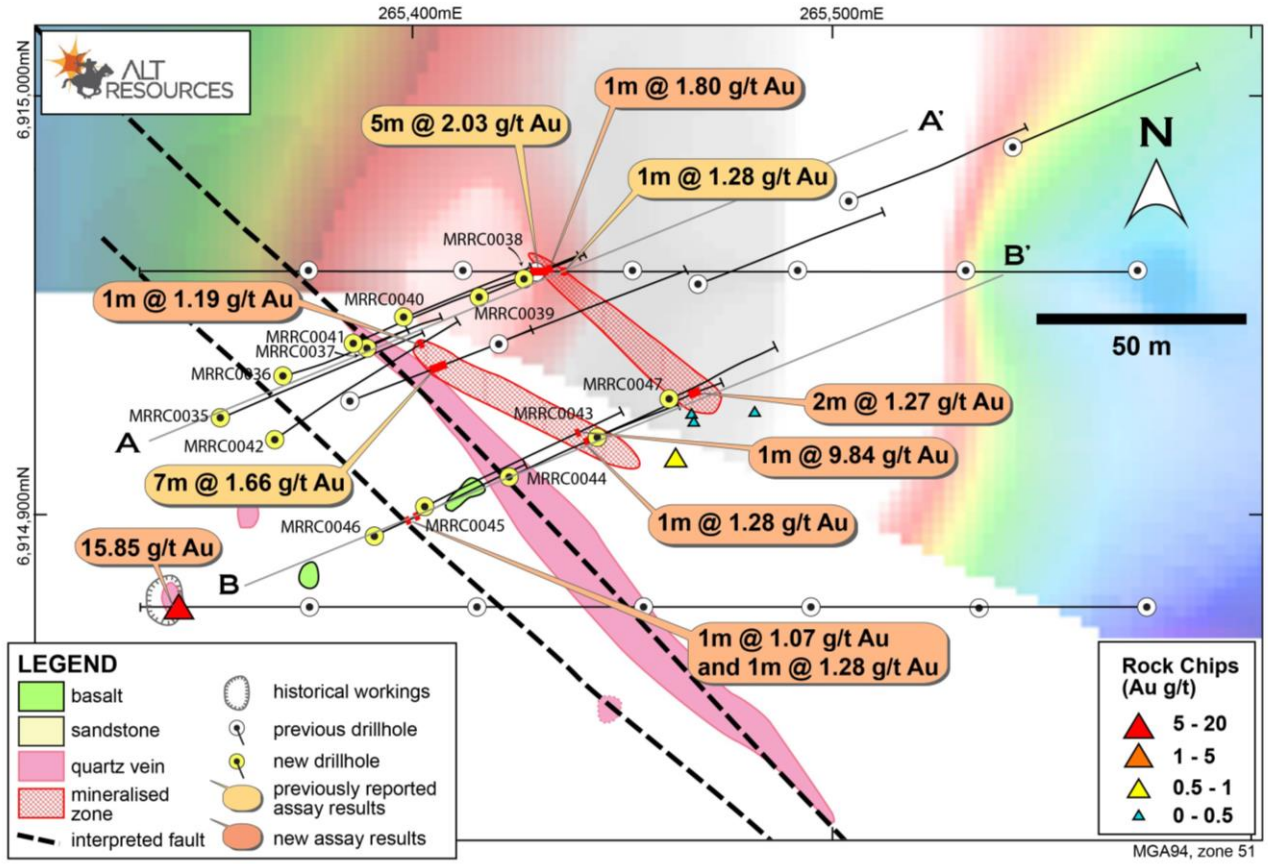

Figure 3. Location of new and previous drilling at Rum Punch (plan view), with significant intercepts shown. New results are highlighted in darker orange. The background image is gridded gold in soils from WMC. Mapped geology is shown as outcrop distributions, with interpreted faults and mineralised zones. New rock chip samples are also shown as triangles, coloured by grade. The high grade rock chip assay is indicated west of Rum Punch proper. The location of cross-sections in Figure 4 are indicated by A-A'and B-B'.

At Rum Punch a gossanous quartz-ironstone rock chip sample was collected from previously un-mapped prospecting pits. This sample assayed at **15.85 g/t Au** (Figure 3).

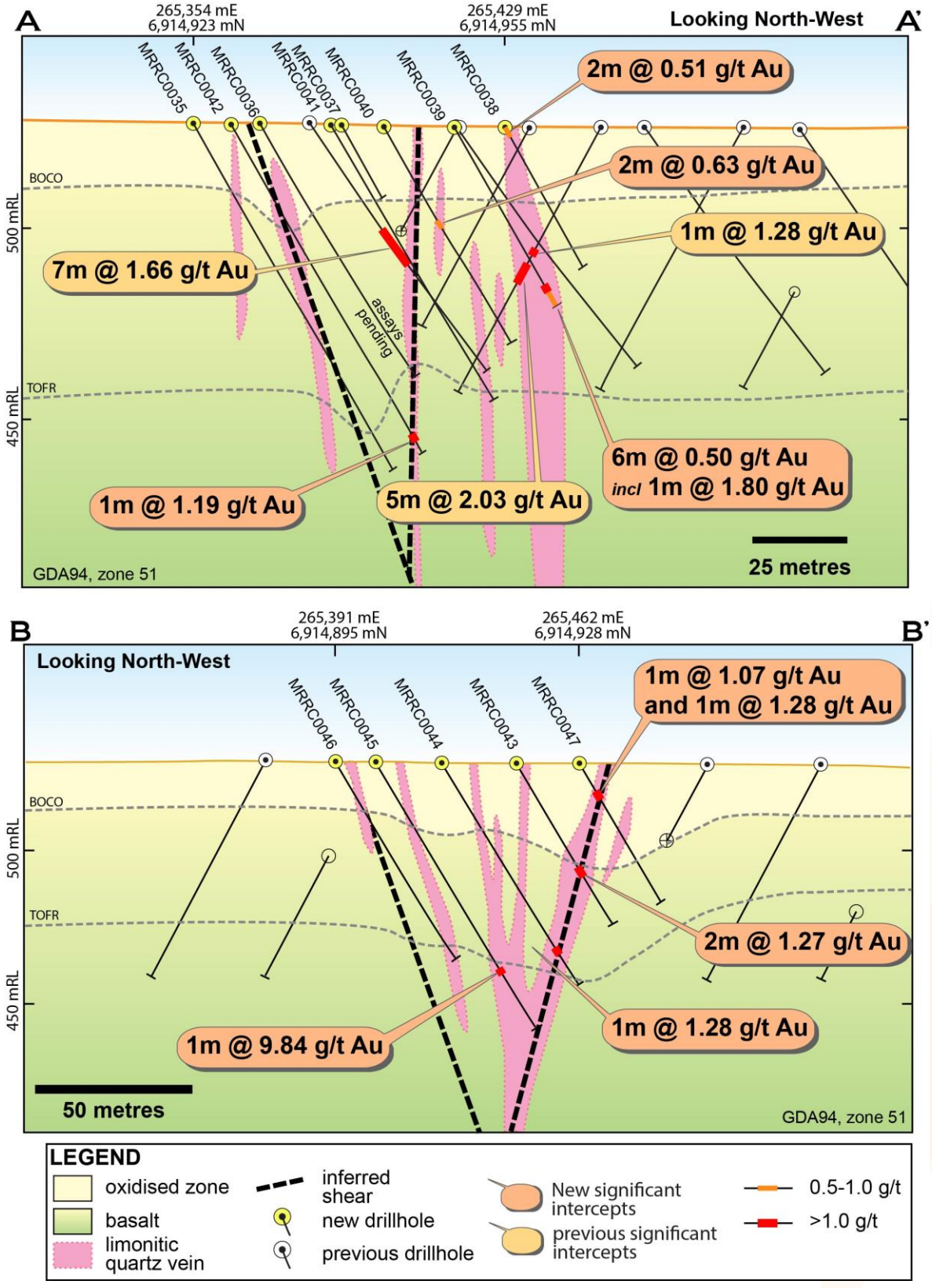

Figure 4. Cross-sections through Rum Punch, showing assay results with significant intercepts, as well as interpreted geology based on drillhole logging. Location of cross-sections are shown in Figure 3. Additional samples from MRRC0036 have been sent to ALS for assay, with results pending. New significant intercepts are shown in dark orange.

Regional Exploration

RC drilling was also conducted on a number of outlying targets that had been previously identified by the Company (Figure 2). These included the historic Kathleen workings, with a reported historical production of 120 tonnes @ 6 g/t Au, the Screen workings, as well as Far East and Fold Nose, which were both identified during mapping by Alt Resources in March 2017[3].

Kathleen

Alt Resources drilled at the Kathleen workings in November 2016, and whilst substantial quartz veining was intersected downhole, no significant gold was detected in assays. Given the high grades of historical production, the Company tested the workings again, this time targeting a shallower depth. Drillhole MRRC0054 returned **1m @ 3.05 g/t Au** from 11m downhole (Figure 5 and Figure 6). This suggests that supergene enrichment plays a significant role in concentrating gold in this area, and future drilling will target shallow oxide mineralisation.

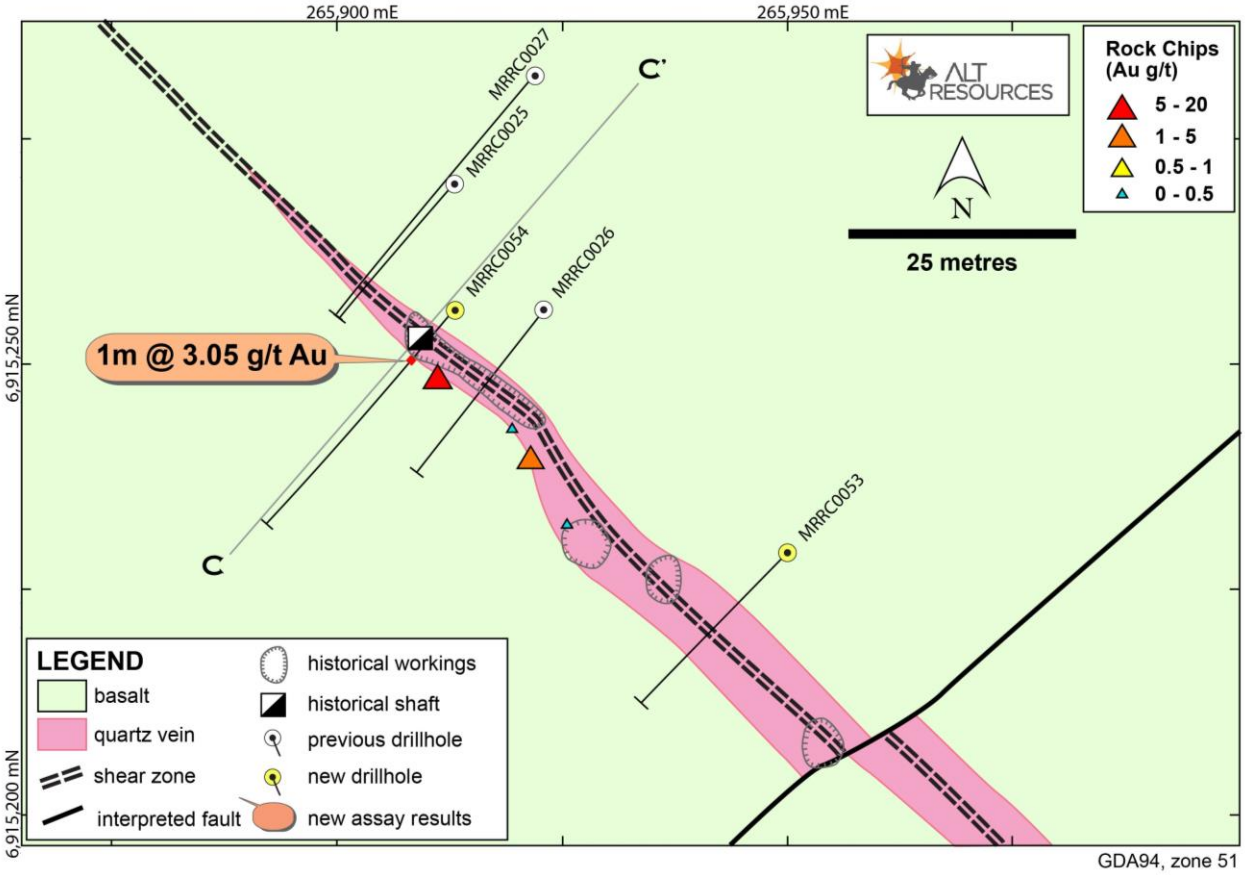

Figure 5. Plan map of the Kathleen prospect, showing the location of historical workings, mapped geology, previous drilling (by Alt in 2016) and new drillholes (MRRC0053 and MRRC0054). New rock chip samples are also shown, with a 16.75 g/t Au sample collected from adjacent the Kathleen shaft. The location of cross-section C-C'in Figure is indicated by the grey line.

New rock chips were also collected (Table 2), giving **16.75 g/t Au** adjacent to the Kathleen Shaft, and **1.87 g/t Au** 12m along strike (Figure 5).

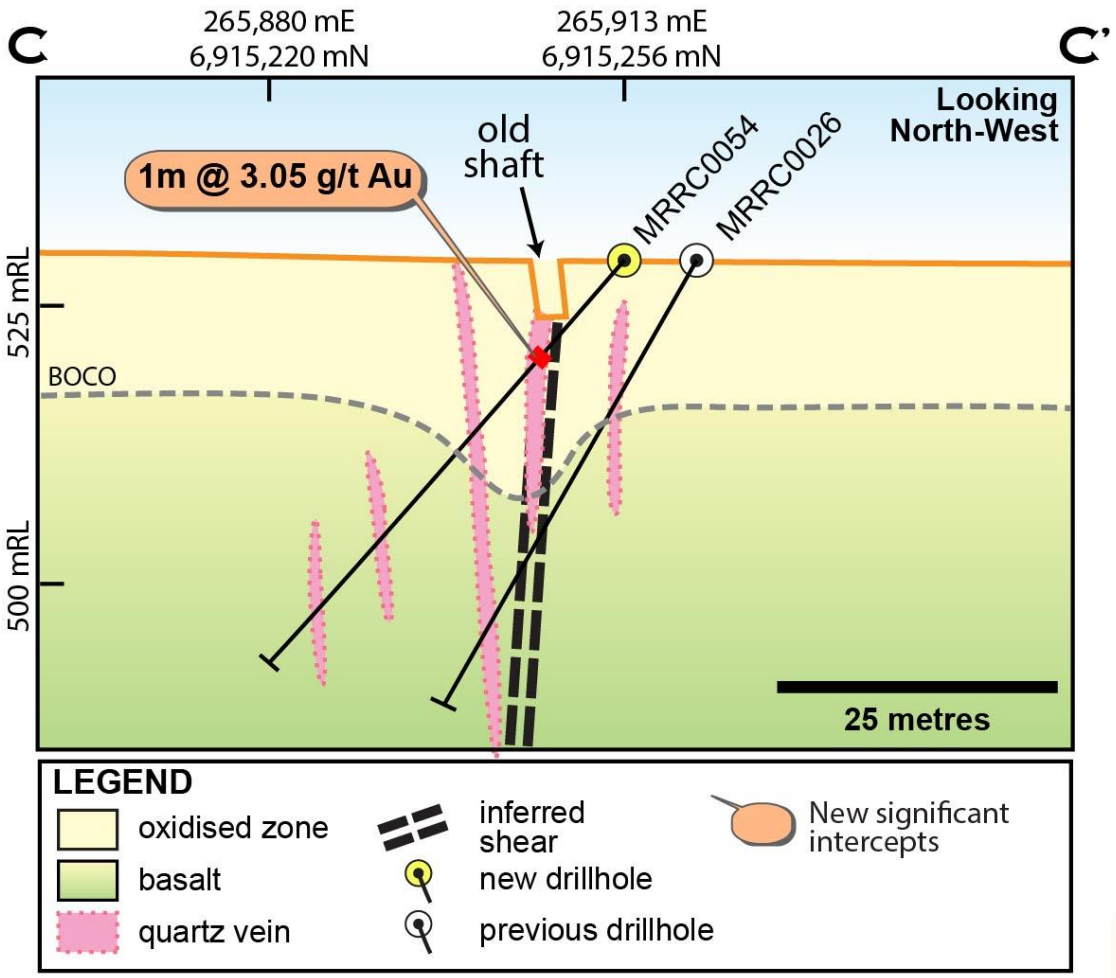

Figure 6. Cross-section C-C' through the significant intercept in drillhole MRRC0054, beneath the Kathleen workings. The location of the cross-section is indicated in Figure 5.

Far East

A series of prominent, parallel, gossanous quartz veins was mapped by Alt geologists in March 2017, in the eastern area of the project. The prospect has been named 'Far East'. Rock chip samples from this area did not return significant results, however 2 RC holes were drilled into the prospect (Figure 7). MRRC0050 intersected an 11m zone of quartz veining with strong clay alteration and shearing evident in drill chips (Figure 8). Assays from this zone returned **3m @ 0.75 g/t Au, including 1m @ 1.41 g/t Au**. Whilst the grades are modest, the result gives the Company confidence to continue exploration in this previously untested area.

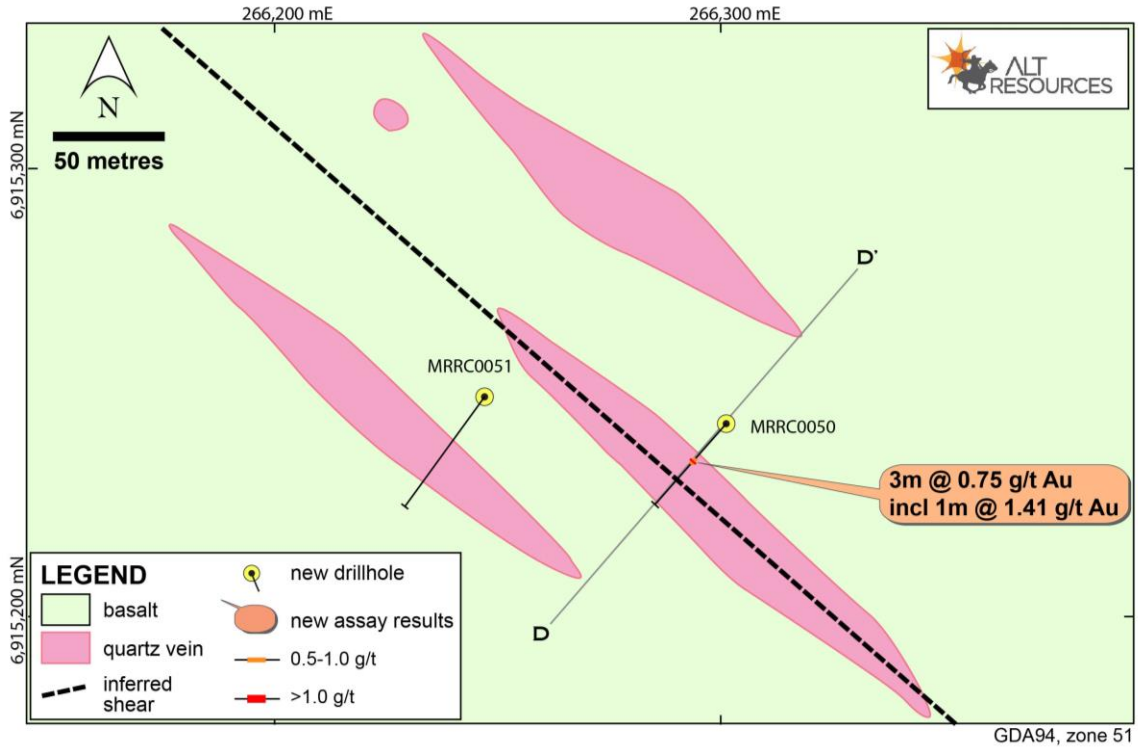

Figure 7. Map of new drillholes at the greenfields prospect, Far East, where a series of prominent, parallel quartz veins have been mapped at surface. The location of cross-section D-D' is shown in Figure 8.

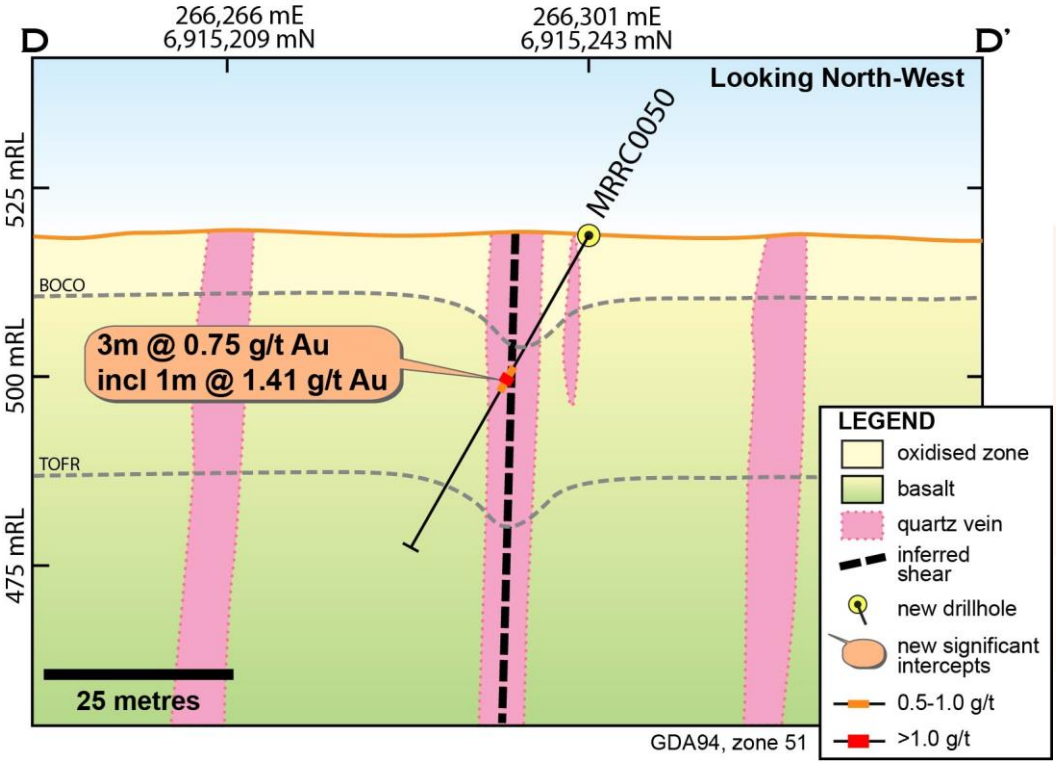

Figure 8. Cross-section D-D' showing new gold intercept in drillhole MRRC0050 at the Far East prospect. The location of the cross-section is shown in Figure 7.

Table 1. Significant intercepts from new Alt Resources drillholes at Mount Roberts.

Hole ID	Prospect	m from	m to	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
MRRC0038	Rum Punch	0	2	2	0.51
MRRC0039	Rum Punch	48	54	6	0.50
including		48	49	**1**	**1.80**
MRRC0040	Rum Punch	28	30	2	0.63
MRRC0042	Rum Punch	95	96	**1**	**1.19**
MRRC0043	Rum Punch	39	41	**2**	**1.27**
including		39	40	**1**	**1.99**
and		44	45	1	0.56
MRRC0044	Rum Punch	55	57	2	0.57
and		71	72	**1**	**1.28**
and		80	81	1	0.77
MRRC0045	Rum Punch	78	79	**1**	**9.84**
MRRC0047	Rum Punch	13	14	**1**	**1.07**
and		17	18	**1**	**1.28**
MRRC0050	Far East	21	24	3	0.75
including		22	23	**1**	**1.41**
MRRC0054	Kathleen	11	12	**1**	**3.05**

Additional drillholes at Fold Nose and the Screen workings did not return significant results.

The Company's greenfield drilling program at the Mt Roberts Project has successfully extended known mineralisation at Rum Punch, intersected and confirmed mineralisation beneath old high grade workings at Kathleen, and identified an entirely new mineralised zone at Far East. Alt will continue to expand exploration in these areas as well as explore new targets identified in August 2017 from re-processing and interpretation of historical geophysics[6]. In addition, Alt plans to undertake a thorough resource drilling program at the Mt Roberts workings to generate a JORC compliant resource. This program is scheduled for 2018.

[6] See ARS announcement, 1st August 2017: https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Announcement-Mt-Roberts-geophysics-update-1Aug17.pdf

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 Dr Helen Degeling, a Competent Person and member of the AusIMM. Dr Degeling is an employee of Alt Resources and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that she 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'. Dr Degeling consents to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Appendix 1. Drillhole collar table.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Prospect	Easting*	Northing	RL	Azi (GDA)	Dip	Total Depth
MRRC0035	RC	Rum Punch	265354	6914923	523	067	-60°	105
MRRC0036	RC	Rum Punch	265369	6914933	526	067	-60°	78
MRRC0037	RC	Rum Punch	265389	6914940	521	067	-60°	22
MRRC0038	RC	Rum Punch	265429	6914955	519	067	-60°	42
MRRC0039	RC	Rum Punch	265429	6914955	519	067	-60°	54
MRRC0040	RC	Rum Punch	265398	6914947	519	067	-60°	66
MRRC0041	RC	Rum Punch	265386	6914941	520	067	-60°	84
MRRC0042	RC	Rum Punch	265367	6914918	519	067	-60°	100
MRRC0043	RC	Rum Punch	265445	6914919	522	067	-60°	60
MRRC0044	RC	Rum Punch	265398	6914947	519	067	-60°	84
MRRC0045	RC	Rum Punch	265403	6914902	520	067	-60°	100
MRRC0046	RC	Rum Punch	265391	6914895	530	067	-60°	76
MRRC0047	RC	Rum Punch	265462	6914928	530	067	-60°	54
MRRC0048	RC	Rum Punch	265324	6915107	520	250	-60°	78
MRRC0049	RC	Fold Nose	265479	6915642	525	245	-60°	60
MRRC0050	RC	Far East	266301	6915243	519	215	-60°	48
MRRC0051	RC	Far East	266247	6915249	514	215	-60°	60
MRRC0052	RC	Kathleen East	266075	6915295	522	315	-60°	84
MRRC0053	RC	Kathleen	265950	6915229	523	225	-50°	36
MRRC0054	RC	Kathleen	265913	6915256	524	220	-50°	48
MRRC0055	RC	Screen	265045	6916106	528	065	-50°	30
MRRC0056	RC	Rum Punch	265244	6915122	518	067	-60°	120

*All coordinates in GDA94, zone 51

ALT RESOURCES LIMITED

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	• *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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• This announcement covers an exploration update for the Mt Roberts Project, M36/341 and M36/279, WA, which involved the drilling of 22 Reverse circulation drill holes for a total of 1490m. • Detail of drilling and sampling procedures employed is outlined in the appropriate sections below.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• All drillholes reported in this announcement are reverse circulation (RC) drillholes • Drillholes MRRC0035-MRRC0037 were drilled by Westside Drilling using a 5 inch airdrill percussion hammer. • Drillholes MRRC0035 and MRRC0037 were surveyed using a Reflex survey camera • MRRC0037 was not surveyed due to hole collapse • Drillholes MRRC0038-MRRC0056 were drilled by Challenge Drilling using a 5 inch airdrill percussion hammer. • Drillholes MRRC0038-MRRC0056 were surveyed at the top and bottom of hole utilising a gyro camera.

		• Rock chip samples described in this announcement were collected from surface outcrop using a geological hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the 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.*	• RC drill sample recovery was assessed by comparing drill chip sample volumes in sample bags for individual metres. Overall excellent sample recovery was achieved. Downhole depth was checked at the end of each 6m rod change.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All RC chip samples have been geologically logged at 1m intervals to correspond with each sampled interval, with logging recorded in a simple database format using Alt Resources logging codes. • Logging is qualitative, no photographs are available.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC samples were cone split on 1m intervals, producing ~2kg assay samples. Full residues were collected and stored on site for future reference.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their*	• Selective sampling for assay was undertaken, focusing on mineralised and altered intervals based on visual lithological logging. Wing samples either side of these prospective zones were also included for assay, to provide a baseline measure for assays from mineralised intervals. Based on the results from initial assay batches, additional samples were selected for assay. These were selected where a sampled zone ends in mineralisation, or when

	derivation, etc.Ba, Mo • *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.*	plotting data between drillholes revealed a gap in sampling through an interpreted mineralised zone. The results of the second round of sampling are pending. • All samples were sent to ALS laboratories in Kalgoorlie for sample preparation and assay. • Samples were pulverised then assayed for Au only by fire assay using ALS code Au-AA25 using a 30gm charge. • Some samples were also assayed for a multi-element suite, by ICP, ALS code MEICP61. Cu, Au, Ag, Zn and Pb values >10,000 ppm are re-assayed using ALS code OG-62. • QC procedures include the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs), blanks and duplicate samples. A CRM standard was inserted every 20 samples, a blank sample inserted every 33 samples and duplicate samples were taken every 50 samples. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established based on these QC measures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No third party assay checks have been undertaken by historical explorers or by Alt Resources. • Historical data have been reviewed by Alt Resources geologists, however due to limited availability of QAQC protocols in historical reports, an assessment of data quality is not universally possible. All historical data is considered by Alt Resources to be an indication of geological and geochemical trends, to be verified in the field by Alt Resources staff. • No twinned holes have been undertaken
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill collars and rock chip samples were surveyed by hand held GPS to an accuracy of around 3m. • Coordinates are MGA Zone 51 (GDA94). • Elevation data has been obtained from the SRTM publically available dataset. This data was imported into Mapinfo software and points for the hole collars were located and assigned appropriate values.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• RC drilling at Rum Punch occurred at 25m or closer hole spacing along 2 drillhole fences approximately 50m apart. • Drillholes at other prospects were speculative in nature, with no more than 1 or 2 holes into each location, therefore spacing is not adequate to determine geological structure, length of mineralised zones or true width of

	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	mineralisation • Data is not adequate at this stage to establish Mineral Resources or Reserves, however may be used in the future for a resource or reserve estimate. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No known bias has been introduced through RC sampling towards possible structures. • The drillholes have been oriented close to perpendicular to the main structural trend. Angled drillholes have been drilled at -60° and -50°. The orientations of the drillholes are appropriate to the current understanding of mineralised structures, and are not considered to have introduced any bias. • Rock chip sampling is biased towards harder lithologies, due to poor outcrop throughout the area. Further bias in rock chip sampling is introduced through selective sampling of visually prospective, gossanous quartz veins, rather than un-prospective country rock.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• After collection of drill chips, samples are stored in numbered calico bags. These bags are collected from site and transported out of Leinster to ALS labs in Kalgoorlie via Alt Resources staff in sealed polyweave bags for sample preparation. • Those samples not selected for analysis have been stored in a secure sea container on a nearby private property
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external reviews of the drill chip sampling techniques and geochemical data have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The information in this release relates to M36/279 and M36/341 which is the subject of a farm in by Alt Resources with Mt Roberts Mining Pty Ltd. The details of this joint venture arrangement are outlined in the announcement made to the market on the 30th August (http://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Mt-Roberts-JV-Announcement.pdf)
• There are no existing impediments to M36/279 or M36/341.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• The Mt Roberts Gold Project has seen various exploration works in modern times, before which is was historically worked during the late 1800s. Modern gold exploration over the project and in nearby significant areas is highlighted below.
<table>
<tr><th>Activity</th><th>Year conducted</th><th>Company</th><th>Result</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mining</td><td>Late 1800’s</td><td>Nil</td><td>Not recorded</td></tr>
<tr><td>Soil sampling and RC drilling</td><td>1988</td><td>Western Mining Corporation</td><td>Definition of various gold-in-soil anomalies, including that now known as Rum Punch. RC drilling at Rum Punch intersected 5m @ 2.03 g/t Au, including 2m @ 4.5 g/t Au</td></tr>
<tr><td>Resource Estimation (RAB/RC/DD drilling)</td><td>1996</td><td>Wiluna Mines</td><td>82,000 tonnes @ 4.9 g/t Au, indicated and inferred resource @ Maria</td></tr>
<tr><td>DD drilling</td><td>1997</td><td>Consolidated Gold Mines</td><td>Elevated Au from 3 holes; best result of</td></tr>
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			12.7 Au (g/t) for 1m from 97MADD003.
Grade Control RC drilling	1997	Consolidated Gold Mines	Maria resource model finalised.
RAB drilling	1997	Consolidated Gold Mines	Elevated Au values SE Maria pit, best intersection of 6m @ 1.6 g/t from surface
Soil, drill spoil &, rock chip sampling	1997	Alkane Exploration & Kiwi Australian	Best results of soil 319ppb Au; spoil 0.4ppm Au; rock chip 5.98ppm Au
30 RAB and 10 RC drill holes	1998	Consolidated Gold Mines	High grade gold results under old workings.
Soil Sampling	1998	Consolidated Gold Mines	Best results of 180ppb Au
RC drilling	2000	Arrow Resources Management	Best results 0.23ppm Au
RC drilling	2001	Barrick Gold	Best result 0.10ppm Au
Fixed Loop EM	2005	Bob Cottee	Targeting Ni-Cu sulphides. Nil results
RC drilling & soil sampling	2007	Jubilee Mines (incorporating Sir Samuel Mines)	Best result of: 2m @ 2.42g/t Au from 32m in LDRC012; soil sample 0.14ppm Au
AC drilling	2008	Agnew Gold Mining Company	Best result of 2m @ 3.46ppm Au
Review of DD hole LDD002	2010	Xstrata	Best result of 0.30m @ 1.15ppm Au

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mt Roberts project is hosted in the Archean Agnew-Wiluna greenstone belt in the Yilgarn Craton of WA. Local lithologies comprise interbedded komatiites, tholeiitic basalt, dolerites and volcaniclastic sediments. Younger granites intrude the greenstone package. Mineralisation occurs as high grade, shear-hosted gold associated with stacked quartz veining along NNW striking structures which run parallel to the axis of the Leinster Anticline.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *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.*
		• See Appendix 1 above for drillhole information from the Mt Roberts Project. All new holes were drilled by Alt Resources and the Company has received assay results for the majority of interpreted zones within all of the drillholes drilled during this program. Additional samples have been selected for assay based on the first round of results, such as where a sampled zone has ended in mineralisation, or where there are gaps in sampling between holes and an interpreted mineralised zone (such as MRRC0036). The next batch of assays are currently with ALS for analysis.
		• Significant intercepts are given in Table 1 of the text of this release.
		• No significant information has been excluded.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Reported drill intercepts are length weighted with varied cut-off grades. • No cutting of high grade values has been undertaken. • In Alt Resources' reporting significant intercepts (see Table 1 in the body of this release), a low-grade cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au was used, with no more than 1m of internal waste.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Insufficient work is available to determine the true dip of the mineralised structures at the greenfields prospects described in this release. • Reported intercepts are downhole lengths; the true width is not known based on the available information. • Geological information available from both historical reports and new information from this drill program, indicates that mineralisation at the project generally dips to the west which is parallel to the dip of the

		lithological contact. Early interpretations based on limited drilling support this interpretation. • Most drillholes at Rum Punch were oriented from the west and drilled towards the east on a bearing of 67 degrees. • Holes at the Kathleen prospect were drilled from the northeast to southwest at a bearing of 220 degrees, appropriate to the assumed dip and strike of the structure there. • Holes at Far East were drilled on a bearing of 215 degrees (from northeast to southwest), based on the orientation of mapped quartz zones at surface.
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 with significant intercepts reported in the text for Rum Punch is shown in Figure 3, with cross-sections and interpreted geology in Figure 4. • The location of a new drillhole with significant intercept reported in the text for Kathleen is shown in Figure 5 with a cross-section and interpreted geology shown in Figure 6. • The location of a new drillhole with significant intercept reported in the text for Far East is shown in Figure 7 with a cross-section and interpreted geology shown in Figure 8.
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 significant drilling results are reported. • A total of 22 RC holes were drilled during the program. Some assay results from a second round of sample selection are pending. • Only those holes with significant data have been included in Table 1 in the text of this release, with details of the completed 22 holes drilled given in Appendix 1.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No significant exploration data have been omitted.
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,*	• A resource drilling program is planned for the Mt Roberts Workings in 2018. The resource drilling program aims to develop a mineable oxide resource for the Mount Roberts workings, that can ultimately be toll

	including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	treated at nearby processing plants. • Follow-up exploration drilling will be conducted at Rum Punch, whilst the prospectivity of other areas is further assessed. Exploration drilling will not occur until after the resource drilling program at Mt Roberts has been completed. • Based on regional prospectivity analysis using re-processed geophysics and regional open-file geochemistry data, additional targets will be tested through exploration drilling, following the completion of resource drilling at Mt Roberts.