

FURTHER HIGH GRADE GOLD RESULTS AT EMU AND SOUTHWARK, BOTTLE CREEK GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS:

- High grade gold intercepts continue from the Emu and Southwark deposits
- Deeper holes confirm continuity of mineralisation at depth beneath Emu deposit
- Significant intercepts from South Emu mineralised zone include:
 - 20m @ 3.4 g/t Au, including 3m @ 8.1 g/t Au and 3m @ 9.6 g/t Au from 63m
 - 4m @ 3.8 g/t Au from 67m
 - 9m @ 3.7 g/t Au, including 4m @ 6.7 g/t Au from 34m
 - 5m @ 3.9 g/t Au from 84m
 - 14m @ 2.9 g/t Au, including 7m @ 5.1 g/t Au from 26m
 - 7m @ 2.7 g/t Au, including 1m @ 7.0 g/t Au from 84m
 - 17m @ 2.4 g/t Au, including 7m @ 4.4 g/t Au from 27m
 - 8m @ 1.9 g/t Au from surface
 - 17m @ 1.8 g/t Au, including 7m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 38m
 - 10m @ 1.8 g/t Au from 42m
 - 9m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 108m
 - 18m @ 1.6 g/t Au, including 4m @ 6.1 g/t Au from 60m
 - 9m @ 1.5 g/t Au, including 3m @ 3.7 g/t Au from 61m
 - 16m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 56m
 - 29m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 31m
 - 20m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 92m
 - 13m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 106m
- Final 3 RC holes at Southwark confirm depth potential, including:
 - 5m @ 9.1 g/t Au from 79m
 - 16m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 92m
 - 8m @ 1.3 from 59m
 - 10m @ 1.2 g/t Au 79m to EOH
- Mineralised zones open and widening at depth and appear open to the north and south
- 5 new diamond holes completed at Emu and Southwark for a total of 730m
- 9 diamond tails completed to close out holes that ended in mineralisation for a total of 193m

Alt Resources Ltd (ASX: ARS, Alt or 'the Company') is pleased to announce further results from the RC drilling program undertaken at the Emu deposit and the final 3 holes at Southwark deposit, Bottle Creek Gold Project, WA. Recent drilling at the Emu deposit covered 600 metres of strike length and the drilling at the Southwark deposit covered 300 metres of strike length indicating the scale and quality of this project.

Emu and Southwark are un-mined deposits that lie approximately 4 km to the north of the VB and Boags open pits (Figure 1). The final 3 holes at Southwark continue to reveal a coherent, steeply dipping ore zone which appears to be open and broadening at depth. Gold assays have been received from drillholes SWKRC042 to SWKRC044, completing the current round of RC drilling results for the Southwark deposit.



Results from RC drilling in the southern part of the Emu deposit includes holes EMRC039 to EMRC071, for 3020m. All significant assayed results are listed in detail in Table 1.

The mineralised zone at Emu continues to be characterised by broad, consistently graded zones such as **20m @ 3.4 g/t Au¹ and 14m @ 2.9 g/t Au²**. Mineralisation appears to be concentrated along the sheared margin of a felsic quartz porphyry intrusion where it contacts a black shale interbedded with mafic volcanics. Cross-sections (Figure 3-3) reveal that mineralisation remains open at depth throughout the southern half of the Emu deposit. This is consistent with findings for elsewhere at Emu, and also at Southwark.

At Southwark, mineralisation appears to be widening with depth, whilst maintaining medium to high grade gold values (Figure 6 and as previously announced³). A number of Alt's holes at Southwark were ended in mineralisation. The Company has recently completed several diamond tails extending the most significant of these holes at Southwark. Core from these holes is being cut for despatch to ALS in Kalgoorlie. This deeper, broader zone will be subject to continued drilling, both RC and diamond, as the project develops.

In addition to drilling activities, Alt staff have digitised and validated the extensive historical drilling data for the Bottle Creek Project. Figure 1 shows the historical drilling across the entire strike length of the project and the recent drilling undertaken by the Company (shown in red). These are overlaid on historical airborne magnetic imagery at Bottle Creek with an inset showing the detail of drilling and structural complexity (evident in the magnetic imagery) at Emu and Southwark.

High resolution airborne magnetic data flown by Newcrest Mining Ltd in 1995 and the Geological Survey of Western Australia in 2013 clearly shows the mineralised zones (represented as proxy by drill collar locations) as being on the eastern side of the magnetic lineament running the entire 11 kilometre strike length of the Bottle Creek Gold Project. Bottle Creek's high grade gold mineralisation is predominantly hosted in a carbonaceous shale unit interbedded with mafic volcanics, located on the margin of a felsic quartz porphyry intrusion. As part of ongoing exploration, Alt will be implementing initial baseline moving loop EM surveys across the recently drilled Emu and Southwark deposits testing the responses from the shale. If successful, ground-based EM will be an optimal method in identifying shale horizons up and down strike for future drilling programs.

Additionally, Alt is undertaking a structural geological review of the wider region in order to identify cross cutting structures and splays visible in the magnetics for future drill targeting. The northern end of the Mt Ida shear is a significantly underexplored region with very few diamond holes drilled at depth.

As part of ongoing exploration, the Company has commenced Aircore drilling across the Bottle Creek tailings dams. The 2 tailings dams are approximately 300 x 300 and 400 x 400 metres respectively and contain gold and silver from the historical mining cycle undertaken at Bottle Creek in 1988. The tailings dams are estimated to contain 1.2M cubic metres of tailings soil from the original processing plant at the Bottle Creek gold mine, generated during 1988-1989 operations.

¹ From drillhole EMRC060, 63-83m

² From drillhole EMRC048, 26-40m

³ See ARS announcement, 14th May 2018: <https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Bottle-Creek-Project-Delivers-Bonanza-Gold-Grades-from-the-Southwark-Deposit.pdf>

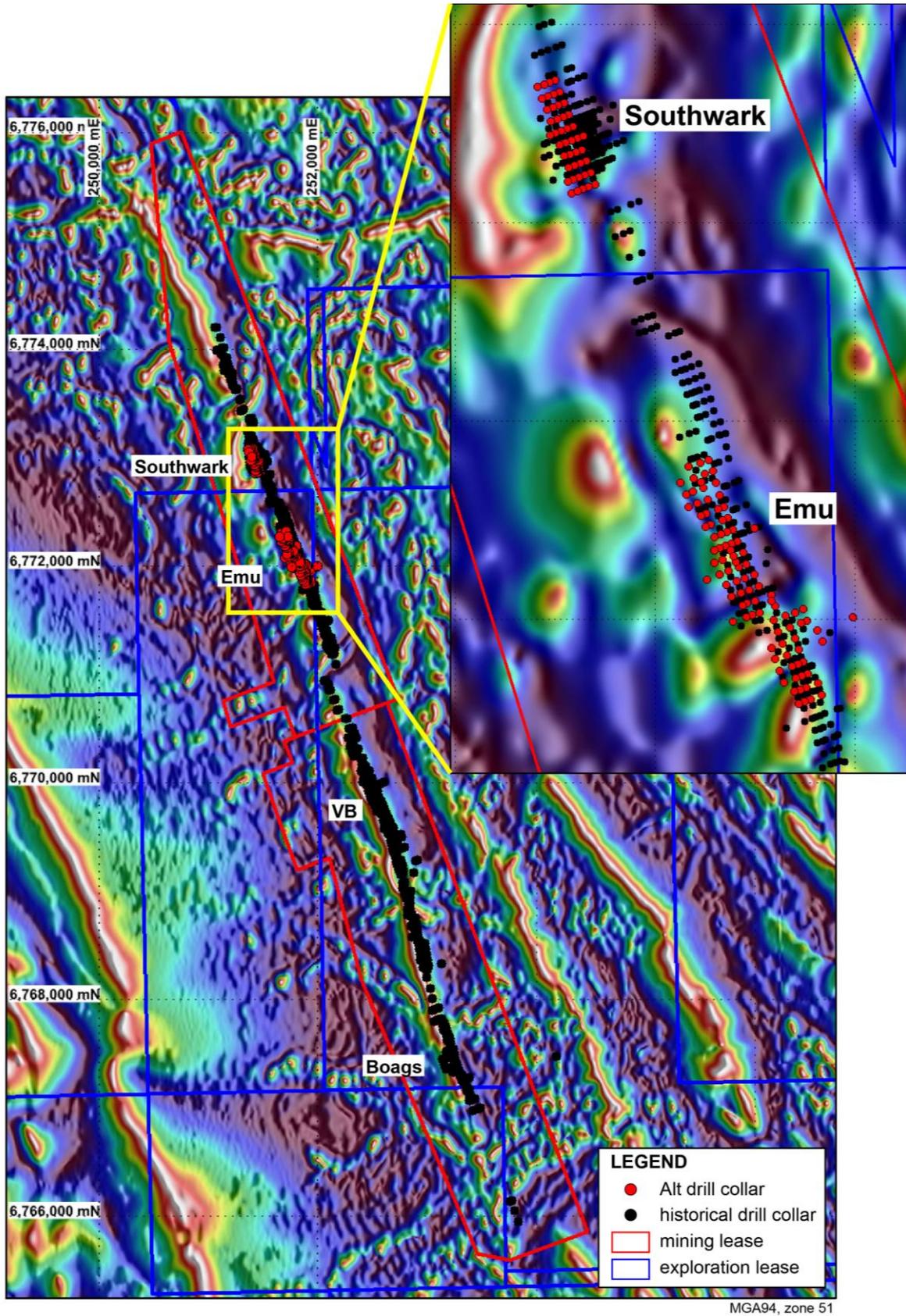


Figure 1. Location of gold deposits at the Bottle Creek Gold Project. Historical drilling is shown as black dots, whilst Alt's new RC drilling is represented by red dots. The background image is RTP magnetics. The inset shows the zoomed location of new drilling at Southwark and Emu. In both images, a pronounced elevated magnetic response (shown by warmer colours) is evident immediately to the west of the drill collars, whose location can be used as a proxy for mineralisation. A higher degree of structural complexity (faulting and shearing) is evident at Emu and Southwark (inset) than at VB and Boags where the magnetic lineament is quite uniform.



Significant gold intercepts from Alt's continued drilling at the un-mined Emu deposit are listed in detail in Table 1, and include:

- EMRC039: 8m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 0m (surface)
 - and 1m @ 3.5 g/t Au from 18m
- EMRC040: 1m @ 2.64 g/t Au from 46m
- EMRC041: 4m @ 3.8 g/t Au from 67m
- EMRC042: 1m @ 2.8 g/t Au from 29m
- EMRC043: 29m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 31m
- EMRC044: 1m @ 5.1 g/t Au from 48m
 - and 9m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 61m
 - including 3m @ 3.7 g/t Au from 61m
- EMRC045: 17m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 27m
 - including 7m @ 4.4 g/t Au from 33m
- EMRC046: 17m @ 1.8 g/t Au from 38m
 - including 7m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 38m
- EMRC047: 18m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 60m
 - including 4m @ 6.1 g/t Au from 62m
- EMRC048: 14m @ 2.9 g/t Au from 26m
 - including 7m @ 5.1 g/t Au from 32m
- EMRC049: 10m @ 1.8 g/t Au from 42m
- EMRC050: 9m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 64m
- EMRC052: 6m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 31m
- EMRC053: 4m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 36m
- EMRC054: 5m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 74m
 - and 3m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 85m
- EMRC055: 1m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 77m
 - and 5m @ 3.9 g/t Au from 84m
- EMRC056: 20m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 92m
- EMRC057: 9m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 108m
- EMRC058: 16m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 56m
- EMRC59: 5m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 89m
 - and 13m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 106m
- EMRC060: 20m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 63m
 - including 3m @ 8.1 g/t Au from 66m
 - and including 3m @ 9.6 g/t Au from 79m
- EMRC062: 4m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 100m
- EMRC066: 4m @ 3.8 g/t Au from 49m
 - including 1m @ 13.2 g/t Au from 49m
- EMRC067: 9m @ 3.7 g/t Au from 34m
 - including 4m @ 6.7 g/t Au from 36m
 - and 7m @ 2.7 g/t Au from 84m
 - including 1m @ 7.0 g/t Au from 87m
- EMRC068: 2m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 90m
- EMRC069: 2m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 35m
 - and 5m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 51m
- EMRC070: 6m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 59m
- EMRC071: 6m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 93m

Figure 3-4 show cross-sections with new drilling and significant intercepts through the southern part of the Emu deposit. The location of new drillholes discussed in this release is given in plan view in Figure 5. The cross-sections clearly show the geological and structural relationship between the felsic quartz porphyry intrusion,



the chemically reducing carbonaceous black shale, all hosted within variable mafic volcanics. The understanding of these key relationships will guide future exploration and drilling efforts.

Significant gold intercepts from the final three holes drilled at the Southwark deposit, 1 km north of Emu, are also listed in Table 1, and include:

- **SWKRC042: 16m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 92m**
- **SWKRC043: 8m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 59m**
 - **and 10m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 79m to EOH**
- **SWKRC044: 5m @ 9.1 g/t Au from 79m**

A representative section for SWKRC042 is shown in Figure 6, whilst a plan map of the final three RC holes at Southwark is given in Figure 7. In general, these new results plus those announced previously from Southwark⁴ clearly show the widening of mineralisation with increasing depth. This broadening is not isolated but is a deposit-wide feature. Additional drilling will be planned for later in the year to explore potential beneath the known mineralisation.

Following on from the successful RC program, DDH1 Drilling has now completed 5 new diamond holes and 9 diamond tails at Emu and Southwark (Figure 2). The diamond tails were drilled to extend RC holes drilled earlier in the program that ended in significant mineralisation, particularly at Southwark. This is the first diamond drilling program to be conducted at Bottle Creek since 1987. The Company is also twinning several RC holes with diamond for additional confirmation of assayed results as requested by the resource geologists.



Figure 2. Diamond drilling at the Emu deposit at dawn, May 2018. Drilling contractors are DDH1 Drilling.

⁴ See ARS announcement, 14th May 2018: <https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Bottle-Creek-Project-Delivers-Bonanza-Gold-Grades-from-the-Southwark-Deposit.pdf>

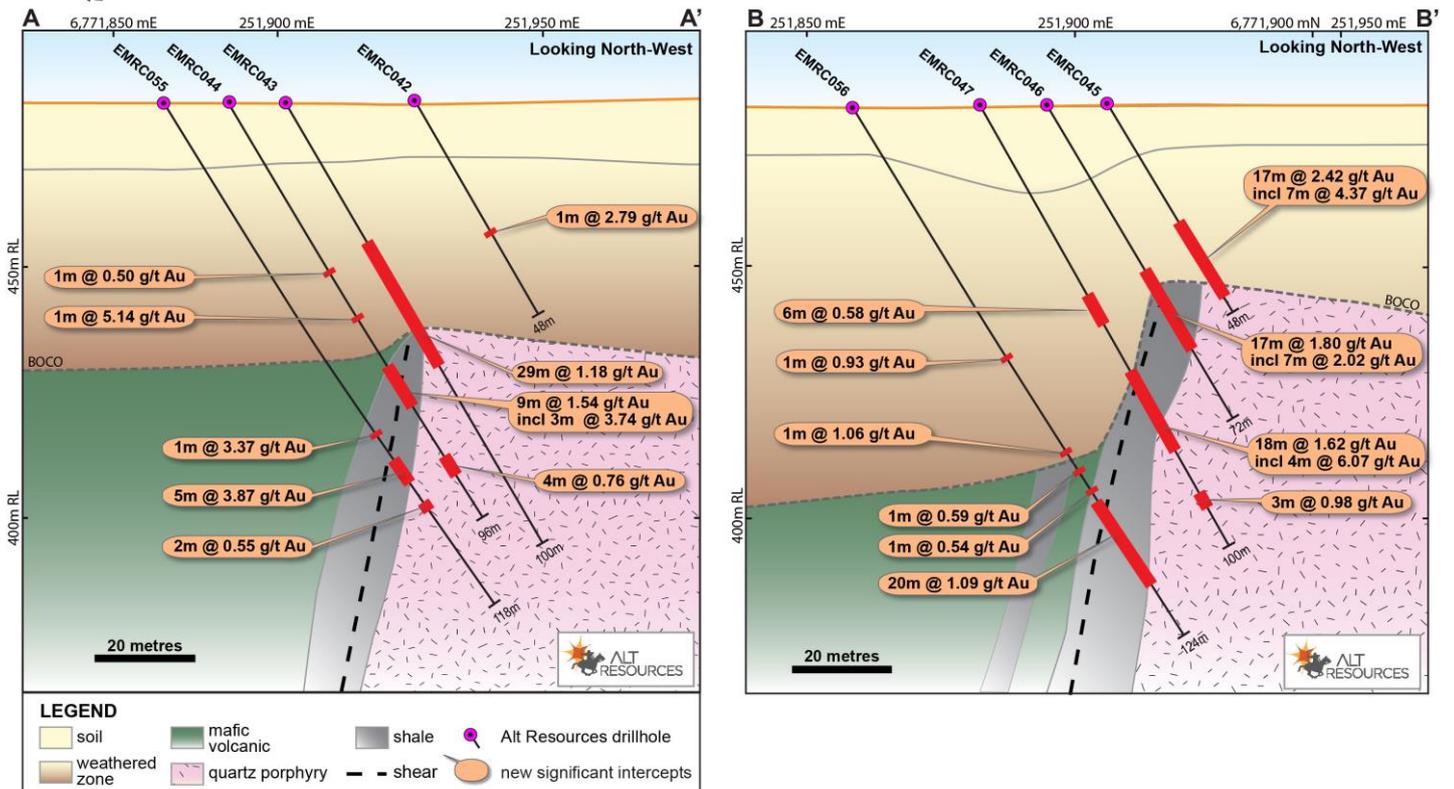


Figure 3. Cross-sections A-A' and B-B' for the new RC drilling at Emu, Bottle Creek. The location of sections is shown in the plan map in Figure 5.

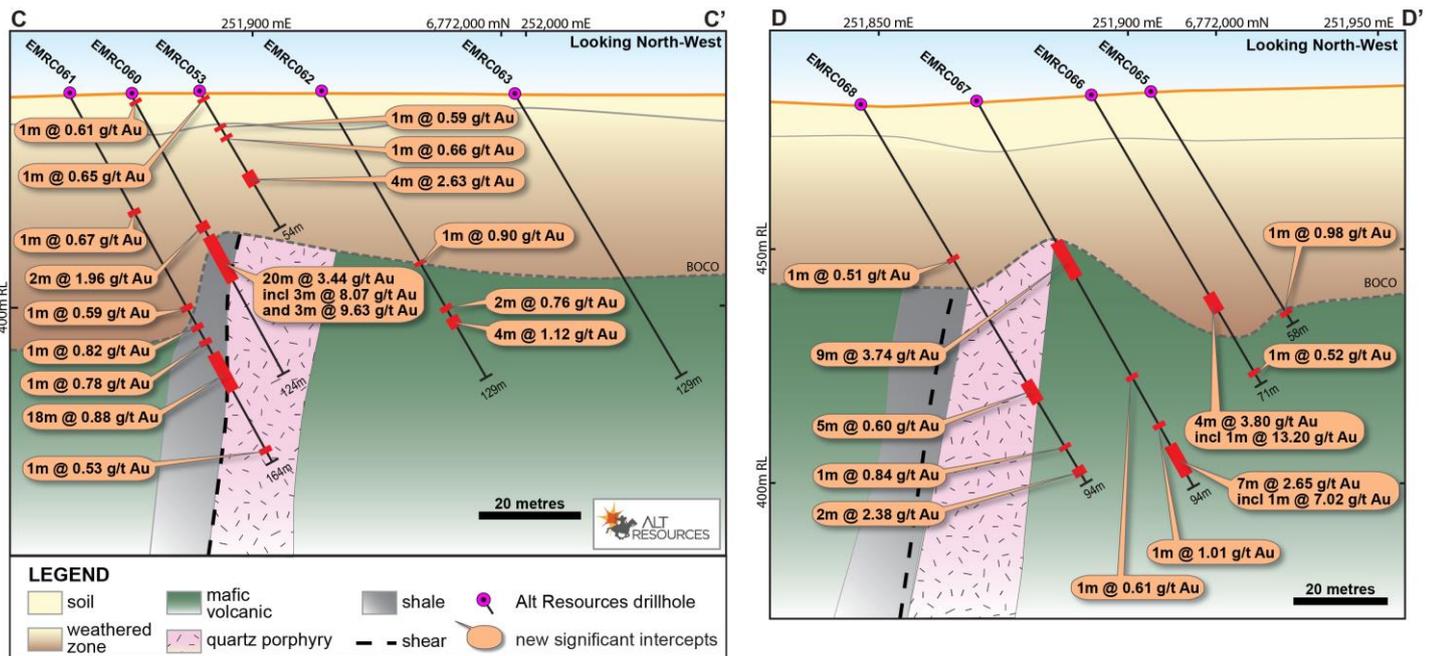


Figure 4. Cross-sections C-C' and D-D' for the new RC drilling at Emu, Bottle Creek. The location of sections is shown in the plan map in Figure 5.

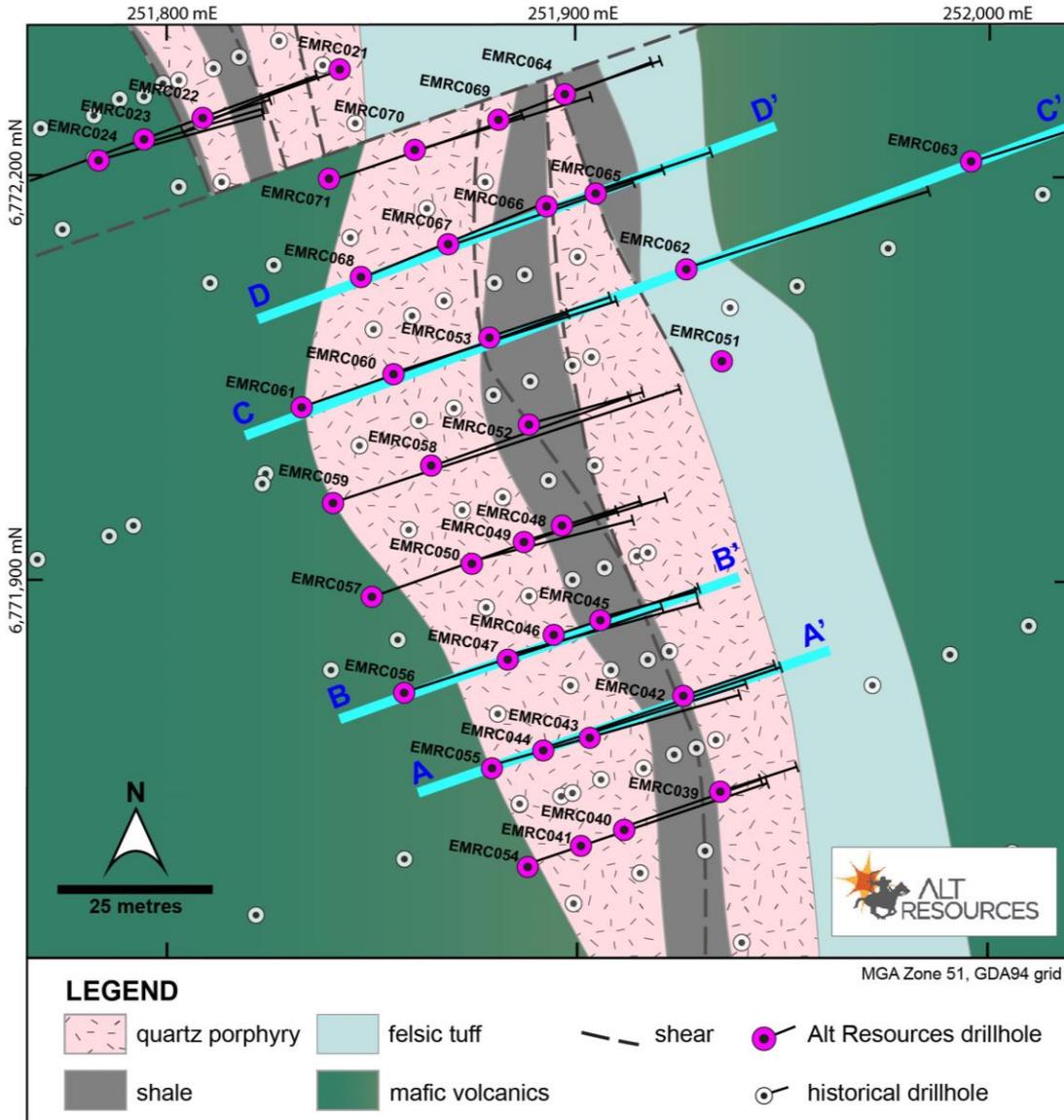


Figure 5. Plan map of the southern part of the Emu deposit, showing the location of new drillholes by Alt Resources, and cross-sections discussed in this announcement (Figure 3 and 4).

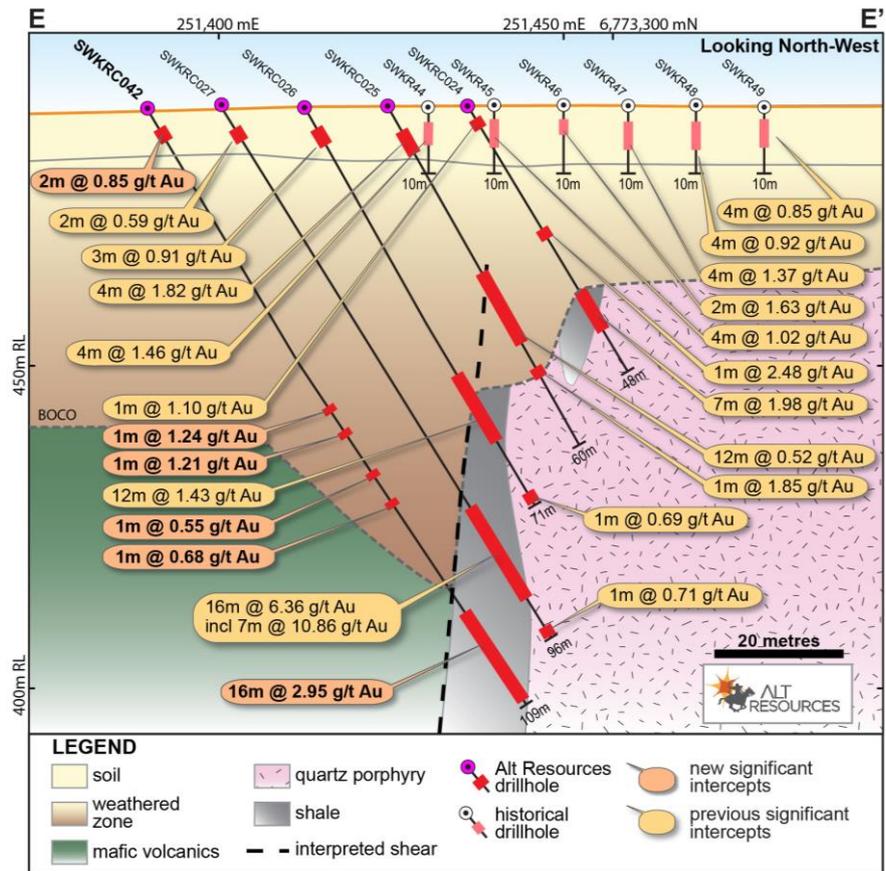


Figure 6. Cross-sections E-E' showing representative new RC drilling at Southwark, Bottle Creek. The location of the section is shown in the plan map in Figure 7. Information for historical drillholes as shown has been announced previously⁵.

⁵ See ARS announcement, section BB, 14th May 2018: <https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Bottle-Creek-Project-Delivers-Bonanza-Gold-Grades-from-the-Southwark-Deposit.pdf>

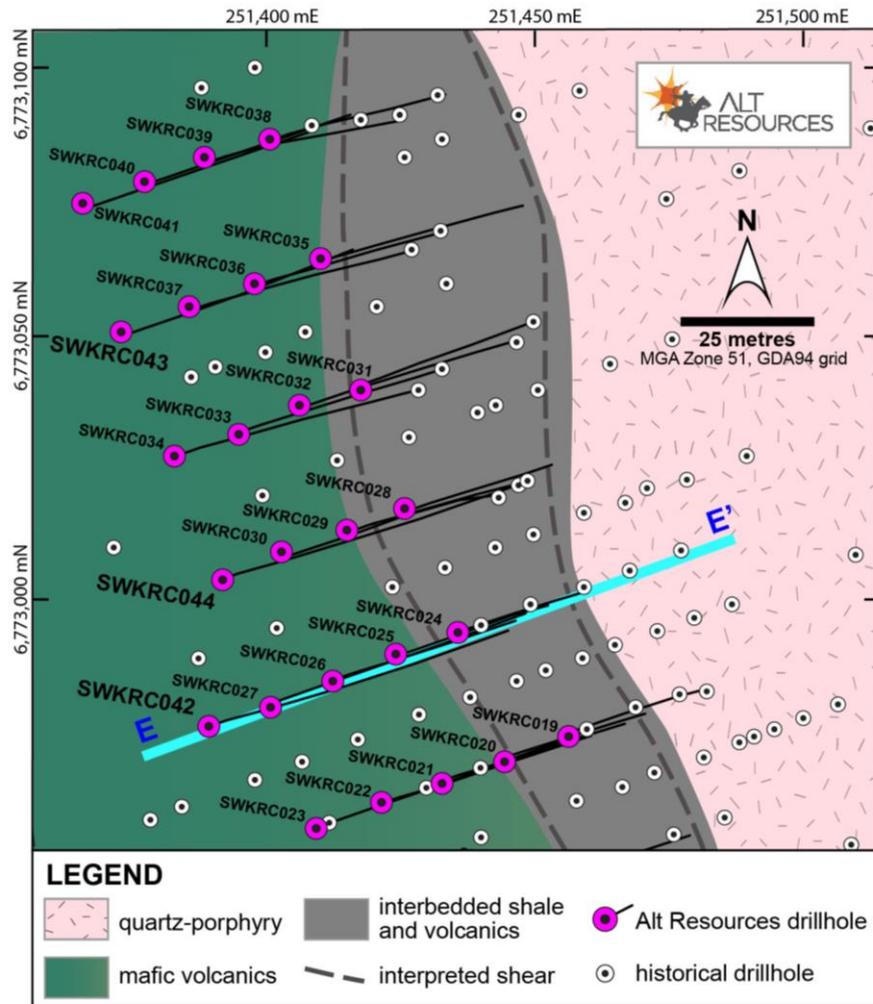


Figure 7. Plan map of new drilling at the Southwark Deposit, Bottle Creek, showing the location of the three new holes, SWKRC042, 043 and 044, as well as the location of the cross-section for SWKRC042 (Figure 6).

Regional Setting and Exploration History

The Bottle Creek gold mine lies 100 km north east of Menzies in the Mt Ida gold belt (Figure 8). The gold mine is located on the northern extremity of the Mt Ida-Ularring greenstone belt extending from Davyhurst to Mt Alexander (Figure 8). 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 Figure 9.

During historical operation from 1988-1989, 90,000 oz Au was produced from two open pits (Boags and VB; Figure 10). Significant historical drilling along a 9.8 km strike outlined the Emu, Southwark and XXXX deposits. 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, proves the continuity and grade of mineralisation in key parts of the Emu deposit. Further, gold mineralisation appears to continue at depth, with several drillholes ending in mineralisation. Diamond drilling is being 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.

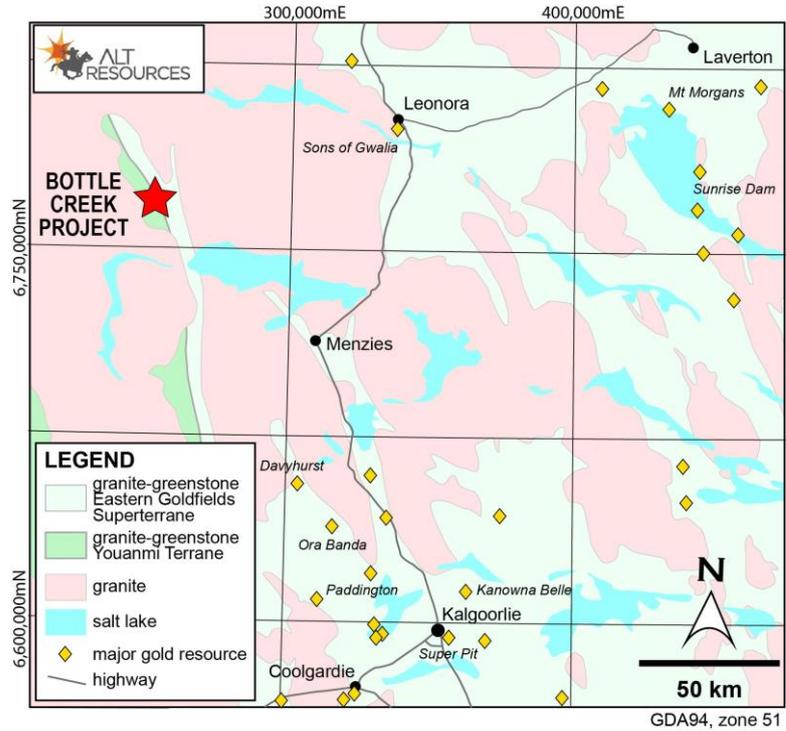


Figure 8. Location of the Bottle Creek Gold Mine, 100 km NE of Menzies. Bottle Creek lies on the boundary between the Youanmi Terrane and the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, within the Mt Ida-Ularring greenstone belt.

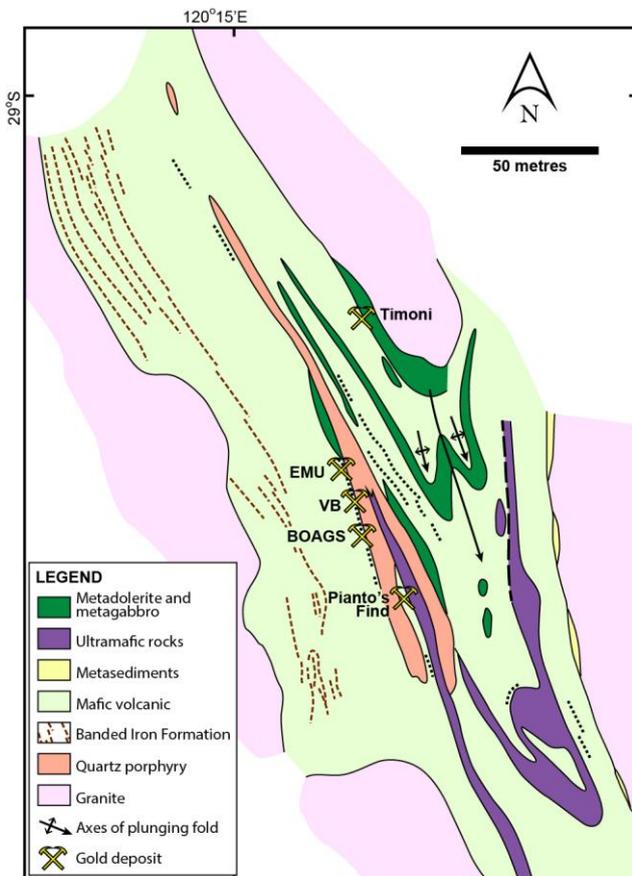


Figure 9. Geological setting of the Bottle Creek project. Modified from Legge et al. (1990).

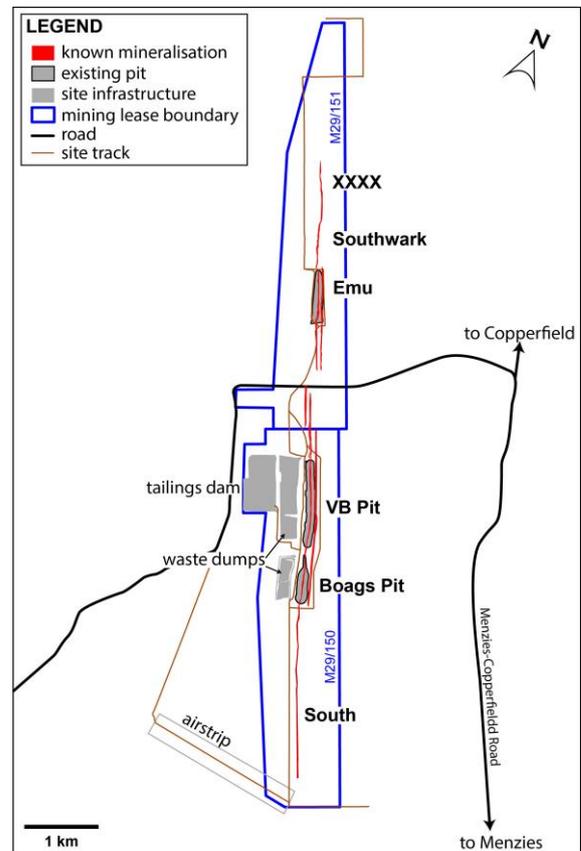


Figure 10. Site layout at Bottle Creek, showing historical VB and Boags open pits as well as the location of unmineralised at Emu, Southwark and XXXX.

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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 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 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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Table 1. Drillhole collar table with significant gold (Au) intercepts for new drilling by Alt Resources at the Bottle Creek project, described in this announcement.

Hole ID	m from	m to	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Hole Type	Prospect	Easting*	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Total Depth
EMRC039	0	8	8	1.94	RC	Emu	251,934	6,771,847	482	072	-59°	40
	<i>and</i>	18	19	1	3.52							
	<i>and</i>	38	39	1	1.75							
EMRC040	0	3	3	0.51	RC	Emu	251,911	6,771,838	482	071	-61°	90
	<i>and</i>	46	47	1	2.64							
	<i>and</i>	76	77	1	1.65							
EMRC041	0	4	4	0.73	RC	Emu	251,900	6,771,834	482	072	-58°	90
	<i>and</i>	37	38	1	0.85							
	<i>and</i>	60	61	1	0.65							
	<i>and</i>	67	71	4	3.81							
EMRC042	29	30	1	2.79	RC	Emu	251,926	6,771,871	482	071	-60°	48
EMRC043	31	60	29	1.18	RC	Emu	251,902	6,771,862	482	071	-60°	100
EMRC044	38	39	1	0.50	RC	Emu	251,892	6,771,857	482	074	-59°	96
	<i>and</i>	48	49	1	5.14							
	<i>and</i>	61	70	9	1.54							
	<i>including</i>	61	64	3	3.74							
	<i>and</i>	82	86	4	0.76							
EMRC045	27	44	17	2.42	RC	Emu	251,906	6,771,890	482	074	-59°	48
	<i>including</i>	33	40	7	4.37							
EMRC046	38	55	17	1.80	RC	Emu	251,894	6,771,886	482	071	-59°	72
	<i>including</i>	38	45	7	2.02							
EMRC047	43	49	6	0.58	RC	Emu	251,883	6,771,881	482	074	-61°	100
	<i>and</i>	60	78	18	1.62							
	<i>including</i>	62	66	4	6.07							
	<i>and</i>	88	91	3	0.98							
EMRC048	26	40	14	2.87	RC	Emu	251,896	6,771,913	482	074	-60°	54
	<i>including</i>	32	39	7	5.05							
EMRC049	42	52	10	1.82	RC	Emu	251,886	6,771,909	482	071	-60°	66
EMRC050	64	73	9	1.49	RC	Emu	251,874	6,771,904	482	075	-61°	84
EMRC051	63	64	1	1.75	RC	Emu	251,935	6,771,954	483	072	-60°	80
	<i>and</i>	74	75	1	1.87							
EMRC052	11	12	1	0.51	RC	Emu	251,888	6,771,938	483	074	-60°	60
	<i>and</i>	31	37	6	1.39							
EMRC053	0	1	1	0.65	RC	Emu	251,880	6,771,960	484	071	-60°	60
	<i>and</i>	14	15	1	0.59							
	<i>and</i>	19	20	1	0.66							
	<i>and</i>	36	40	4	2.63							
EMRC054	1	3	2	0.67	RC	Emu	251,888	6,771,829	482	071	-58°	113
	<i>and</i>	28	30	2	0.60							
	<i>and</i>	39	41	2	0.85							
	<i>and</i>	74	79	5	1.35							
	<i>and</i>	85	88	3	3.00							
EMRC055	77	78	1	3.37	RC	Emu	251,879	6,771,853	482	072	-57°	118
	<i>and</i>	84	89	5	3.87							
	<i>and</i>	94	96	2	0.55							
EMRC056	58	59	1	0.93	RC	Emu	251,859	6,771,872	482	072	-58°	124
	<i>and</i>	80	81	1	1.06							
	<i>and</i>	85	86	1	0.59							
	<i>and</i>	89	90	1	0.54							
	<i>and</i>	92	112	20	1.09							
EMRC057	93	95	2	0.62	RC	Emu	251,850	6,771,895	482	071	-59°	124
	<i>and</i>	108	117	9	1.71							
EMRC058	1	2	1	0.58	RC	Emu	251,864	6,771,927	483	072	-59°	124
	<i>and</i>	56	72	16	1.32							
	<i>and</i>	101	109	8	0.52							
EMRC059	89	94	5	1.26	RC	Emu	251,841	6,771,919	483	070	-59°	149



<i>and</i>	106	119	13	1.10								
EMRC060	0	1	1	0.61	RC	Emu	251,855	6,771,951	484	072	-62°	124
<i>and</i>	57	59	2	1.96								
<i>and</i>	63	83	20	3.44								
<i>including</i>	66	69	3	8.07								
<i>including</i>	79	82	3	9.63								
EMRC061	52	53	1	0.67	RC	Emu	251,832	6,771,942	484	070	-61°	164
<i>and</i>	94	95	1	0.59								
<i>and</i>	104	105	1	0.82								
<i>and</i>	109	113	4	0.78								
<i>and</i>	116	134	18	0.88								
<i>and</i>	159	160	1	0.53								
EMRC062	74	75	1	0.90	RC	Emu	251,925	6,771,977	483	072	-60°	129
<i>and</i>	95	97	2	0.76								
<i>and</i>	100	104	4	1.12								
EMRC065	54	55	1	0.98	RC	Emu	251,905	6,771,996	484	071	-59°	58
EMRC066	49	53	4	3.80	RC	Emu	251,893	6,771,992	483	071	-60°	71
<i>including</i>	49	50	1	13.20								
<i>and</i>	68	69	1	0.52								
EMRC067	34	43	9	3.74	RC	Emu	251,870	6,771,983	481	071	-60°	94
<i>including</i>	36	40	4	6.74								
<i>and</i>	66	67	1	0.61								
<i>and</i>	78	79	1	1.01								
<i>and</i>	84	91	7	2.65								
<i>including</i>	87	88	1	7.02								
EMRC068	38	39	1	0.51	RC	Emu	251,847	6,771,974	481	068	-59°	94
<i>and</i>	69	74	5	0.60								
<i>and</i>	85	86	1	0.84								
<i>and</i>	90	92	2	2.38								
EMRC069	35	37	2	2.48	RC	Emu	251,880	6,772,013	480	069	-61°	84
<i>and</i>	44	46	2	2.81								
<i>and</i>	51	56	5	1.66								
<i>and</i>	70	72	2	1.51								
EMRC070	26	28	2	1.85	RC	Emu	251,861	6,772,006	478	072	-59°	86
<i>and</i>	37	38	1	1.57								
<i>and</i>	59	65	6	1.41								
<i>and</i>	77	78	1	0.55								
EMRC071	37	39	2	1.19	RC	Emu	251,838	6,771,998	477	071	-58°	99
<i>and</i>	58	59	1	0.99								
<i>and</i>	88	89	1	0.73								
<i>and</i>	93	99	6	1.59								
SWKRC042	4	6	2	0.85	RC	Southwark	251,389	6,772,976	490	070	-58°	109
<i>and</i>	54	55	1	1.24								
<i>and</i>	58	59	1	1.21								
<i>and</i>	66	67	1	0.55								
<i>and</i>	71	72	1	0.68								
<i>and</i>	92	108	16	2.95								
SWKRC043	4	5	1	0.59	RC	Southwark	251,373	6,773,050	490	068	-60°	89
<i>and</i>	54	55	1	0.52								
<i>and</i>	59	67	8	1.30								
<i>and</i>	79	89 (EOH)	10	1.18								
SWKRC044	3	5	2	0.92	RC	Southwark	251,391	6,773,004	490	070	-59°	114
<i>and</i>	56	57	1	1.11								
<i>and</i>	73	74	1	0.69								
<i>and</i>	79	84	5	9.13								
<i>and</i>	92	93	1	0.98								
<i>and</i>	97	98	1	0.62								
<i>and</i>	110	111	1	1.47								

*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.
<p>Logging</p>	<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.
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<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. EMRC043 and EMRC071 experienced a small proportion of moist samples (<10% in each hole). Recoveries were small through these zones. • 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.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<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> 	<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.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. 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. 	<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"> • 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. 	<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. • No 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"> • 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. 	<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"> • 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. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<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

- *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.*

- 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

- *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*

- 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

- *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*

- 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) There 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 border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Activity</th> <th>Year conducted</th> <th>Company</th> <th>Result</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> <tr> <td>Aerial photography</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aerial magnetic survey</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Positive magnetic anomaly associated with mineralised zone, from magnetite alteration.</td> </tr> </tbody> </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	Aerial photography				Aerial magnetic survey			Positive magnetic anomaly associated with mineralised zone, from magnetite alteration.
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					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	Mining at VB and Boags, 1988-1989. Production at Boags: 382,000t @ 1/75 g/t Au (21.6koz Au)
	Production at VB: 730,000t @ 3.1 g/t Au (72koz Au)

Geology

- *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*
- 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
- 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.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 XXXX.
<p>Drill hole Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Table 1 and Figures 3-7 above for drillhole information pertaining to significant intercepts presented here. • No significant information has been excluded for drilling results reported in this document.
<p>Data aggregation methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<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.
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<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 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



	<p>be approximately 65-75% of the downhole width, based on interpretations drilling.</p>																					
<p>Diagrams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location of new drillholes at Emu and Southwark with significant intercepts described in the text is shown in Figure 5 and 7, with cross-sections and interpreted geology in Figures 3-4 and Figure 6. Coordinates in GDA94, zone 51. • The layout of the Bottle Creek site is shown in Figure 10. • Table 1 gives the details of significant intercepts discussed in this release, including drillhole collar information. 																					
<p>Balanced reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 																					
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Metallurgical Testing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metallurgical testwork was carried using selected composited RC intervals by EZ, as below: <table border="1" data-bbox="1458 791 2004 1024"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hole ID</th> <th>Interval</th> <th>Sample Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EMU-32</td> <td>54-58m</td> <td>110721</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EMU-12</td> <td>24-28m</td> <td>119717</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EMU-31</td> <td>90-99m</td> <td>110720</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EMU-38</td> <td>33-60m</td> <td>110722</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EMU-14</td> <td>69-90m</td> <td>110718</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EMU-17</td> <td>34-44m</td> <td>110719</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	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
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- 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open File report by Electrolytic Zinc (a18217) notes that there is a vertical density stratification within the ore zone.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resource estimation based on Alt's newly completed RC drilling is underway for the Bottle Creek project and. The resource drilling program aimed to confirm historical drilling and provide 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 for this exercise will primarily be the un-mined Emu deposit, as well as the un-mined Southwark deposit, immediately north of the Boags and VB pits. Further drilling beneath the VB and Boags pits will occur on completion of drilling at Emu and Southwark.