
HISTORICAL GOLD INTERCEPTS IDENTIFIED AT SHEPHERDS BUSH, MT IDA GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Technical review of La Mancha Resources historical drilling has revealed historic wide gold intercepts at Shepherds Bush prospect Mt Ida South**
- **Same mineralized structure as Tim's Find and Spotted Dog deposits¹**
- **Shepherds Bush lies 2 kilometres south of Spotted Dog on the Ballard fault**
- **Significant historic RAB and RC intercepts from Shepherds Bush prospect include:**
 - **12m @ 1.65 g/t Au from 72m**
 - **20m @ 1.37 g/t Au from 28m**
 - **12m @ 0.99 g/t Au from 52m**
 - **32m @ 0.91 g/t Au from 48m**
 - **32m @ 0.82 g/t Au from 72m**
 - **16m @ 0.79 g/t Au from 60m**
 - **16m @ 0.78 g/t Au from 28m**

Alt Resources Ltd (**ASX: ARS**, Alt or 'the Company') is pleased to report that ongoing collation and review of historical data over the Mt Ida Project has confirmed consistent wide gold intercepts at the Shepherds Bush Prospect shown in Figure 1.

The Shepherds Bush prospect was identified as a gold in soil anomaly by La Mancha Resources in 2006 and is located 2km south of Alts' Spotted Dog South Resources. Shepherds Bush occurs at the intersection of the regional scale north-south orientated Ballard Shear and an oblique north-east cross cutting structure as illustrated in Figure 1. The gold in soil anomaly appears to be controlled by the north east orientated structure which indicates there is potential to undertake follow up drilling along strike expanding the mineralised footprint.

The geochemical anomaly was drilled by La Mancha Resources in 2006 with an initial eight-hole AC and RAB program and was then followed by a 7 hole RC program. Drilling was completed on two 200 metre spaced lines with no follow up drilling undertaken, despite reasonably significant assayed gold results generated by the RC drilling program.

RC drilling results suggests a potential broad zone of low-level supergene anomalism associated with hematite alteration and silicification. The RC logging indicates weathering penetrates to ~80 metres below surface. The gold mineralisation intersected by this drilling suggests gold bearing fluids may have been introduced into the sulphide-rich host horizon, along the intersection with the NE-SW striking fault shown on Figure 2.

¹ <https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20170209/pdf/43fwkpd1lcljy.pdf>



The location of Shepherds Bush prospect is favourable, being 2km south of the Company's Spotted Dog South and Tim's Find existing gold resources (Figure1), which are within 10km of the Bottle Creek resources². Alt has lodged a Program of Work (POW) to expand exploration drilling at Shepherds Bush, with RC drilling and, when approvals are received from the DMIRS, is scheduled to commence later in 2019.

Along with desktop review of historical datasets Alt has been carrying out field reconnaissance over the entire Mt Ida Project, which will help prioritize work going forward in 2019.

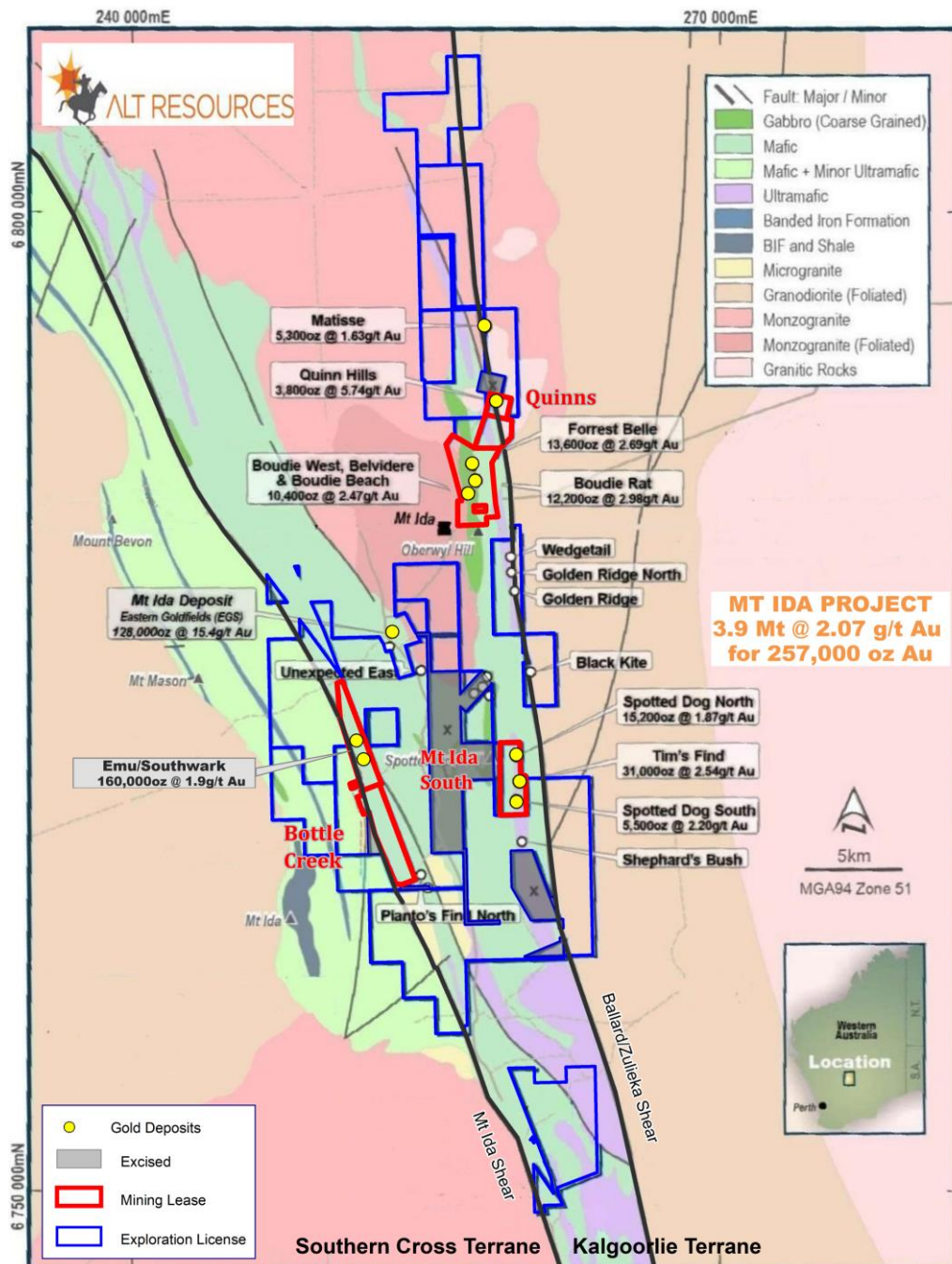


Figure 1: Alt Resources Mt Ida Gold Project deposit locations

² <https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Maiden-Gold-Resource-for-Emu-and-Southwark-increases-Bottle-Creek-Gold-Project-to-206800oz.pdf>

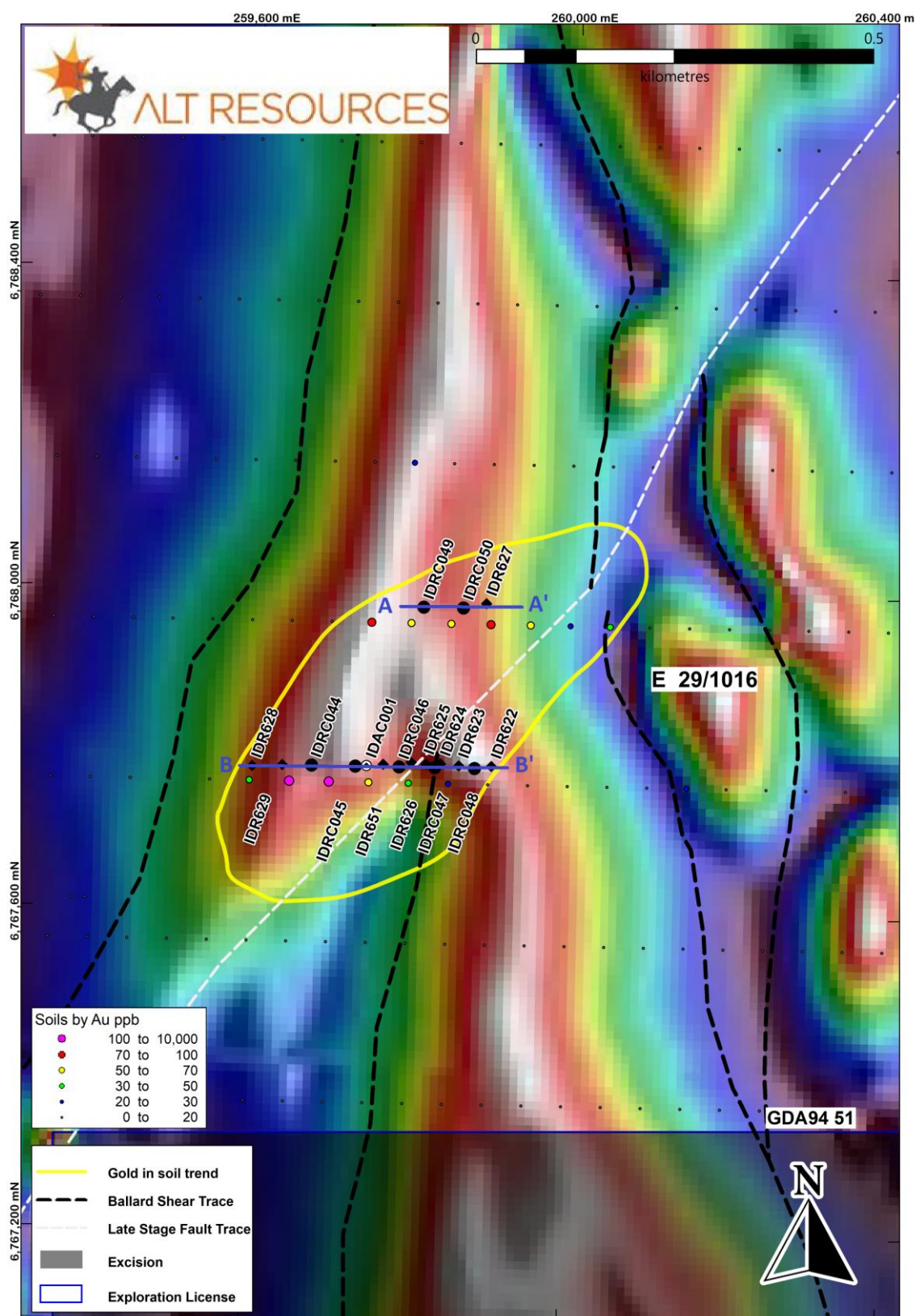


Figure 2: Shepherds Bush prospect– Plan Map of La Mancha drill hole collars and gold in soil Au anomalism overlying RTP 1VD Magnetics

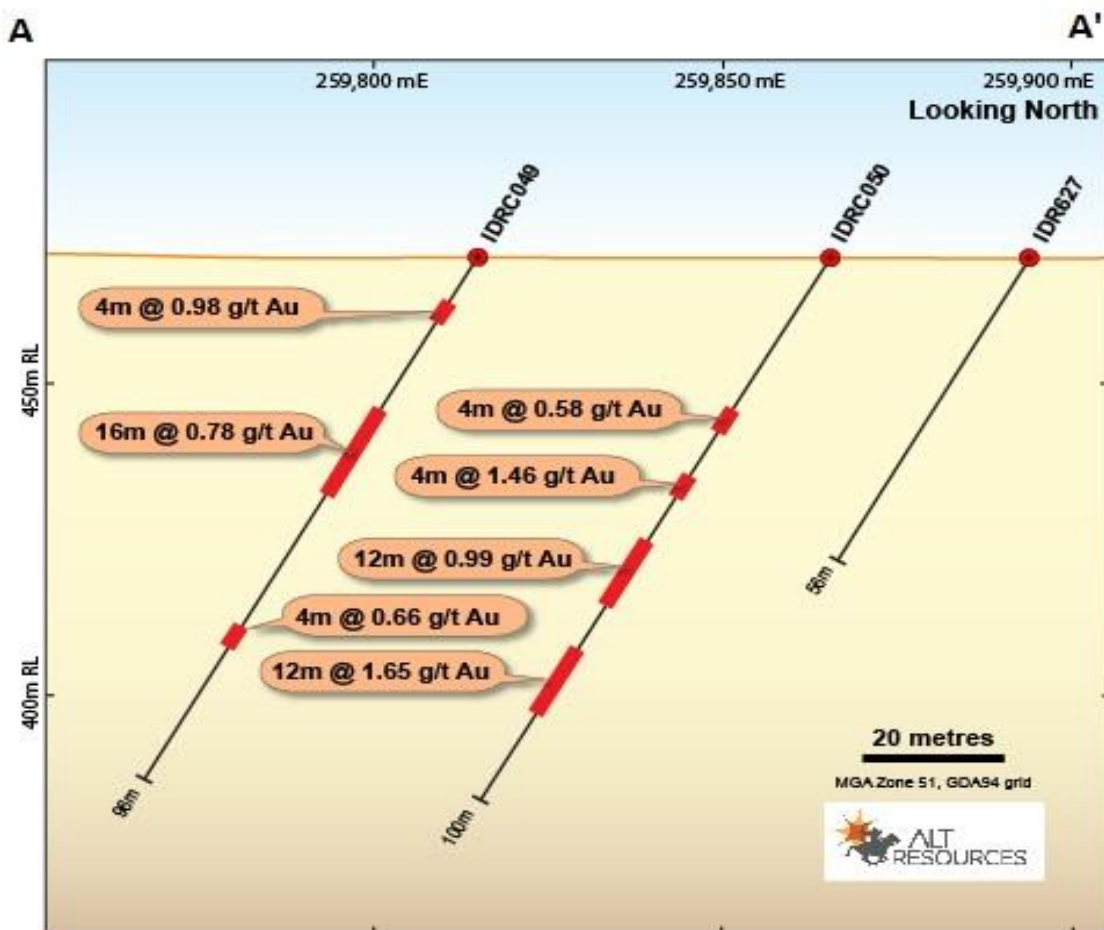


Figure 1: Historical La Mancha drill holes at the Shepherds Bush prospect - Section A-A'

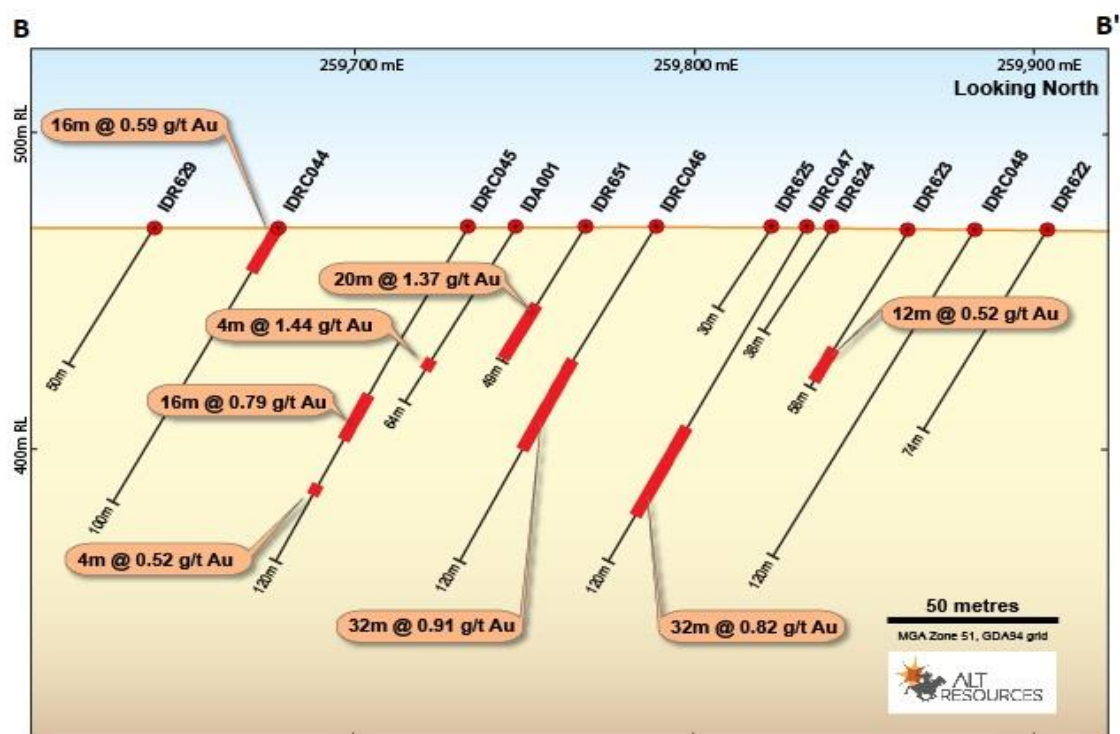


Figure 2: Historical La Mancha drill holes at the Shepherds Bush prospect - Section B-B'



Regional Geology

The Mt Ida project is located within the Archaean Eastern Goldfields Superterrane of the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. The terrane comprises a series of narrow, arcuate, variably deformed and metamorphosed greenstone belts intruded, flanked and interfingered by syn-post deformational granitoids predominantly of calcic affinity (Brown et al. 2001). The stratigraphic greenstone sequence is characterised by subaqueous tholeiitic and komatiitic metabasaltic lava flows intercalated with fine grained sulphidic metasedimentary rocks (Squire et al. 1998), transgressing into a bimodal felsic volcanic and volcanoclastic package with subordinate mafic and intermediate facies (Morris et al. 1998). These in turn are unconformably overlain by a terrigenous clastic sequence.

The succession has been intruded by variably differentiated doleritic dykes/sills, porphyries and undeformed Proterozoic dykes. Structurally, the greenstones have a distinct NNW trending linear geometry which is controlled by a system of anastomosing crustal scale shear zones thought to be related to extensional basin development during the initial phases (D1) of regional scale post volcanic compressional-transpressional deformation (Neumayr et al. 2004). Importantly, there is a strong spatial correlation between these structures and the position of major world class (>100t) gold deposits (Hagemann & Cassidy, 2001), indicating they were the main conduits for hydrothermal fluid flux from deep-seated crustal/mantle sources (Cox 1999).

These structures complicate and disrupt the stratigraphic succession and thus have been used to subdivide the sequence into a series of more recognizable tectonostratigraphic terranes defined on the basis of an analogous regional stratigraphy and deformation history (Swager et al. 1990). The most widely documented and best exposed of these is the Kalgoorlie terrane. The greenstones have been metamorphosed to a predominantly sub-greenschist to amphibolite facies in an epizonal to mesozonal brittle-ductile palaeocrustal environment. Collectively, it constitutes one of the most prolifically mineralized Archaean terranes in the world and contains more than 2/3 of Australia's known Archaean gold endowment (Neumayr et al. 2004).

Mt Ida South Project Geology

The Mt Ida South project is located on the northern extremity of the Mt Ida/Ularring greenstone belt extending from Davyhurst to Mt Alexander, over a strike length of 150km (Maher 2005). It is characterised by a succession of undifferentiated mafic and ultramafic rocks interbedded with a felsic volcanic/volcanoclastic package, and intersected obliquely by subvertical predominantly E-W trending Proterozoic dykes. Structurally, the belt is flanked to the west by the Ida shear zone, which defines the provincial boundary between the Southern Cross Province and Eastern Goldfields Superterrane. This lineament hosts the partly mined Bottle Creek deposit.

The Ballard shear zone is located on the eastern margin of the belt and forms the northern strike extension of the Zuleika shear zone which traverses and hosts significant gold mineralization at the Kundana mining camp (i.e. Raleigh, Rubicon, Barkers and Frog's Leg). The succession has been folded and tightened by D2 and D3 deformation broadly characterised during regional E-W compression.

This manifests in the form of regional NNW trending antiforms (i.e. Copperfield anticline) and synforms. The northern part of the project is characterised by the D2 emplacement of a granitoid body into the shallow, south plunging Copperfield anticlinal hinge zone. This caused heterogeneity in the stress field in the vicinity of the granitoid-supracrustal contact zone and may explain the location of numerous prospects/deposits on the fold limbs. The greenstones are cross-cut by numerous brittle late-stage conjugate NE and NW trending structures. These developed in response to oblique dextral strike-slip within the craton-scale shear zones, during the final stages of continued regional shortening. (Clucas, 2006)

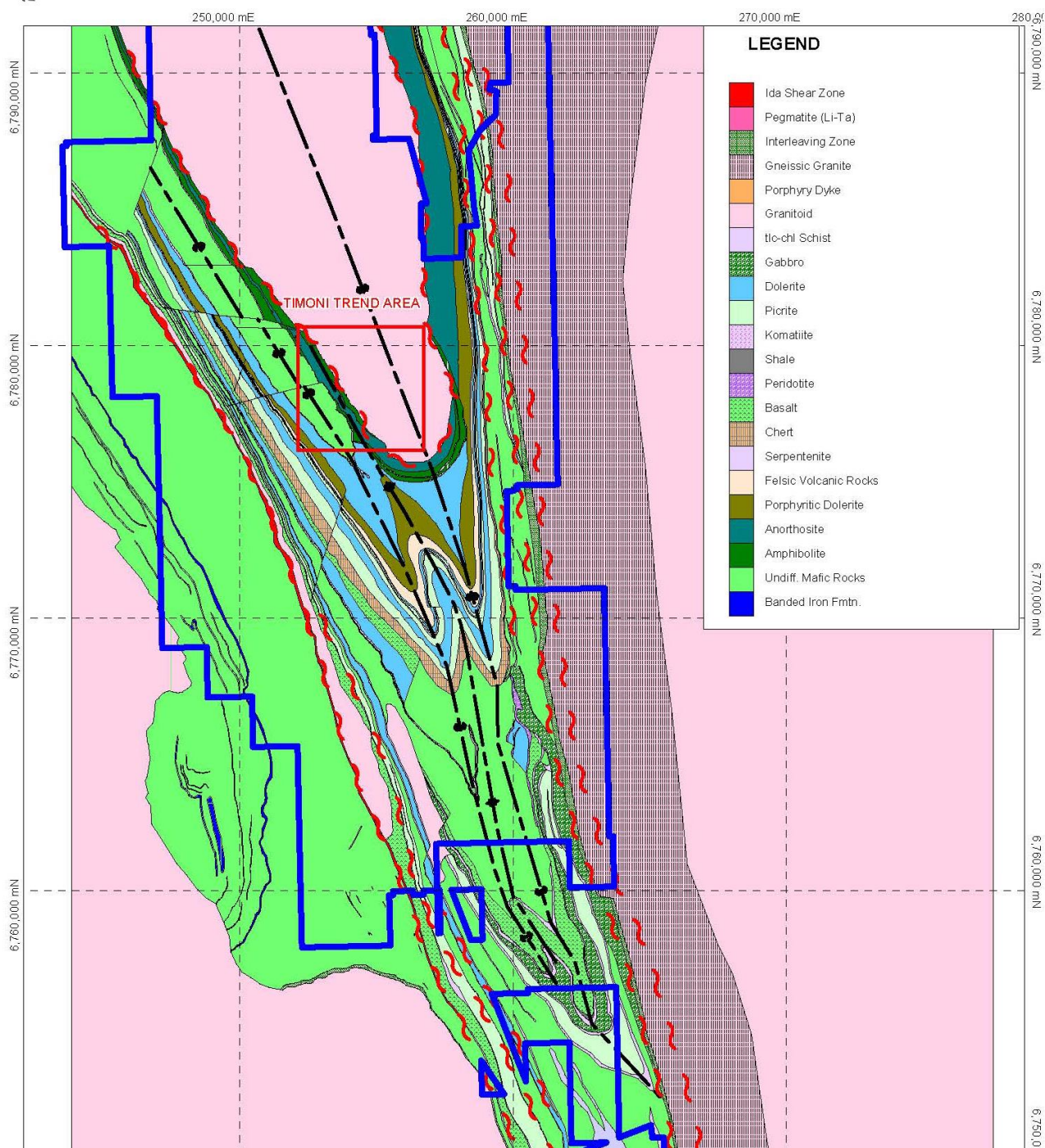


Figure 3: Local geology Mt Ida project area, the Ballard Fault, Mt Ida Shear plus Timoni and Kurrajong Anticlines



Table 1: Drillhole collar table with significant gold (Au) intercepts from historical drilling by La Mancha Resources in 2006. Hole ID suffix codes: AC=Aircore, R=RAB, RC=Reverse Circulation.

Hole ID	m from	m to	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Hole Type	Prospect	Easting*	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi*	Total Depth
IDAC001	48	52	4	1.44	AC	Shepherds Bush	259747	6767781	470	-60	270	64
IDR623	44	56	12	0.52	RAB	Shepherds Bush	259863	6767783	470	-60	270	58
IDR626	28	32	4	0.66	RAB	Shepherds Bush	259803	6767786	470	-60	270	62
IDR651	28	48	20	1.37	RAB	Shepherds Bush	259768	6767783	470	-60	270	49
IDRC044	0	16	16	0.59	RC	Shepherds Bush	259678	6767780	470	-60	270	100
IDRC045	60	76	16	0.79	RC	Shepherds Bush	259733	6767780	470	-60	270	120
and	92	96	4	0.52								
IDRC046	48	80	32	0.91	RC	Shepherds Bush	259788	6767780	470	-60	270	120
IDRC047	72	104	32	0.82	RC	Shepherds Bush	259833	6767780	470	-60	270	120
IDRC049	28	44	16	0.78	RC	Shepherds Bush	259815	6767980	470	-60	270	96
and	8	12	4	0.98								
and	68	72	4	0.66								
IDRC050	72	84	12	1.65	RC	Shepherds Bush	259865	6767980	470	-60	270	100
and	52	64	12	0.99								
and	40	44	4	1.46								
and	28	32	4	0.58								

*RAB, AC and RC intervals above are based on 4m composites, assayed for gold via Aqua Regia.

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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 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.

**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 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.

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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"> RAB, AC and RC drilling, minimal further information has been found in historical reports as to drill sizes, sampling methods and recoveries etc. RC Drilling at Shepherds Bush prospect was completed in 2006 by La Mancha Resources Pty Ltd WAMEX report (74385) La Mancha collected samples on a one metre basis for all drilling and then submitted 4m composites for initial assay, the method of compositing has not been identified. Samples were assayed for gold via Aqua Regia digest and AAS finish to 0.01ppm by Commercial Laboratory Genalysis. Where composite samples returned gold grade of >0.2 ppm the one metre samples were submitted for 400g LeachWell digest with solvent extraction and AAS finish. Assay results indicate duplicate samples were submitted with the sample stream.
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"> RAB, AC and RC drilling, minimal further information has been found in historical reports as to drill sizes, sampling methods and recoveries etc. RC Drilling at Shepherds Bush prospect was completed in 2006 by La Mancha Resources Pty Ltd.
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 representative nature of the samples.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information recorded



Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All holes were logged geologically. • Geological logging, includes lithology and in some cases records the colour and weathering profile, but not all information has been recorded to the current industry standards. • Where geological logging has been recorded, the holes have been logged in full and the data is considered qualitative.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific information recorded • Historic report indicates: Samples in all holes represent 4m intervals, with one metre samples submitted for assay where the composite sample returned gold grade >0.20 g/t.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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"> • No information recorded
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"> • Historic data reviewed by two personnel and significant intersections confirmed. • No twin holes exist within the historic dataset • No records of protocols found • No data adjustment undertaken



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"> • Some drill hole locations were confirmed with the use of a hand-held GPS unit. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51 • No information found on topographic control (height datum).
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"> • Two drill fences at Shepherds bush are 200m apart, with drillhole spacing 25 to 50m
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Results reported are downhole lengths only; true width of the mineralisation has yet to be determined.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No information recorded in the historical reports.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No information recorded in the historical reports.



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"> There appears to be no Native Title Agreements over any of the current tenements and that No valid registered or determined claims that effect the tenements. However, the area comes under the Goldfields Land & Sea Council who may express an interest in the future. Shepherds Bush within E29/1016 is held in Alt Resources fully owned subsidiary MGK Resources Pty.
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"> Shepherds Bush has had a modern exploration history dating back to the mid 1980's where efforts were concentrated on gold exploration by a number of large to medium sized companies. Prior to this, from 1968 to 1975 the area was extensively tested for nickel and copper mineralisation by CRA exploration. The details of drill holes quoted in this release have been retrieved from WAMEX report (74385). La Mancha Resources drilled an eight hole first pass AC and RAB program then followed with a 7 hole RC program. The results from this drilling are the basis for this release.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mt Ida 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



		<p>contact with the interbedded mafic volcanics and banded ironstones.</p> <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. •
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Table 1 and Figures 1 above for drillhole information pertaining to significant intercepts presented here. • No significant information has been excluded for drilling results reported in this document.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported drill intercepts are averaged intercepts from 4m composite 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 4m internal waste. • La Mancha did selectively submit 1m samples for assay via Leachwell (Bottle Roll), however these samples do not encompass the entire intervals reported so have not been included in the calculation of intercepts.
Relationship between mineralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results reported are downhole lengths only; true width of the mineralisation has yet to be determined.



widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to figures in the body of the text for relevant plans.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This release contains significant intercepts only.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole data is reported on aerial magnetics. A regional map is provided highlighting the known deposits and prospects in the Mt Ida area.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further confirmation and interpretation of historic work is being carried out by Alt Resources as an ongoing exploration phase. Further exploration work planned includes further drilling to confirm and extend existing targets where appropriate.