Alt Resources Limited

ABN:57 168 928 416

Annual Report

For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

Alt Resources Limited
ACN 57 168 928 416

Corporate Directory

Business Address
11-13 Baggs Street
JINDABYNE NSW 2627

Telephone: 1300 66 0001
+61 2 6456 2915
Email: info@altresources.com.au
Web: www.altresources.com.au

Registered Office Address
64 Industrial Drive
MAYFIELD NSW 2304

Australian Business Number:
57 168 928 416

Share Registry
Boardroom Limited
Grosvenor Place
Level 12, 225 George Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Telephone: 1300 737 760
+61 2 9290 9600

Stock Exchange
Australian Securities Exchange Limited
Home Branch Perth
Level 40, Central Park
152-158 St Georges Terrace
PERTH WA 6000

ASX CODE – ARS

Auditor
Hardwickes
6 Phipps Close
DEAKIN ACT 2600

Directors
William H Ellis – Chairman
Clive N Buckland – Company Secretary
Neva Collings – Non Executive Director

Chief Executive Officer
James Anderson

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ALT RESOURCES
EXPLORING FOR BASE AND PRECIOUS METALS

ALT Resources Ltd
ACN 168 928 416

11-13 Baggs St Jindabyne NSW 2627 Australia | PO Box 1054 Jindabyne NSW 2627 Australia
t 1300 660 001 m 0406 069 243 e info@altresources.com.au
www.altresources.com.au

Letter from the Chairman

Dear Shareholder

Thank you for your continued support of the Company and the exploration projects we hold. The Company has a portfolio of assets in the highly prospective Lachlan Fold Belt in NSW and the Agnew-Wiluna Greenstone Belt in WA.

I take this opportunity to provide an overview of how the Company has performed in an ever-changing economic climate and how we see the Company progressing over the next 12 months. The Board and Executive have undertaken a review of operations and our portfolio of assets and as part of this process determined where and how the Company will invest our exploration dollars in the coming year, optimising asset value and cash reserves, in the interest of our shareholders.

The Board and Executive of the Company are significantly aligned with our shareholders in that we are all shareholders in the Company and significant investors. The Directors and Executive have all accepted shares and reduced cash payments for their service. Our Corporate administration overheads run at approximately $35,000.00 per month. This means that around 70% of our available funds have been spent on exploration and increasing our portfolio of assets.

The Company has made significant advances over the past year expanding our exploration activity and asset acquisition and has achieved this with limited cash reserves, optimising our assets and the cash investment in these assets. We have been well supported again through grants from the NSW Government for drill funding and through the Federal Government's Research and Development program.

The Company has optimised this support to the extent that we have not undertaken any capital raisings since October 2016 to fund exploration activity. A bonus for shareholders in that share dilution has been negligible and shares on issue remains low. We currently retain approximately 17.5 million shares in treasury that can be issued to raise capital as required over the next 3-6 months with additional capacity due in December 2017.

The Company's forward exploration focus has two main elements.

Element One: Evaluation and financing approach for detailed exploration of Paupong tenements.

Paupong is a newly defined intrusion-related gold system in southern NSW, which shows evidence of polymetallic gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc mineralization over a very large footprint (8 x 4 km defined by exploration thus far). The project has seen results in rock chips at surface up to 14 g/t gold, 451 g/t silver, 3.8% copper, 4.1% lead, 1% zinc and 1.4% bisumth. The distribution of mineralisation large quartz vein systems peripherally associated with deformed granites has been supported by our drilling results. The system is open at depth and in all directions.

Our evaluation work on this project has been recognised as a qualifying Research & Development project for R & D tax incentives and the company has received funding of $1,081,000 under this government incentive scheme.

The Board and geological staff recognise the Paupong IRG System as a large scale project with potential for significant mineral system discovery in commercial form. The Board intends to complete arrangements for the undertaking of an independent valuation of the project and offer an interest in the project to larger companies on an earn in basis to move forward with the necessary exploration funding.

Element Two: Exploration and development in WA Eastern Goldfields Region.

To increase our tenement position in the eastern goldfields region of WA with particular emphasis on expanding exploration at the Mt Roberts gold project located at Leinster. The Agnew-Wiluna greenstone belt is one of the more prolific gold producing regions in WA. As part of our expansion into this region we have recently acquired a tenement interest from Montezuma Mining surrounding our pre-existing Mt Roberts tenements. Recent drilling at Mt Roberts intercepted significant gold grades from surface and represents an immediate opportunity to develop a gold resource suitable to establish a small toll treating mining operation.

Capital for exploration traditionally comes through the issue of shares to existing members and or new investors who see potential for discovery from the Company's assets. Junior exploration is a high risk investment environment however exploration discovery can provide high returns to investors. The simple fact is that we have to drill holes in the ground and drilling holes requires quality drill targeting and cash. Both target generation and drilling burns cash at a rapid rate.

Cash generation by mineral extraction is not a usual pathway for junior exploration companies, however the Board considers delimiting risk and generating project based cash flow to fund exploration is in the interest of our shareholders. As such the Company is moving towards generation of a sustainable cash flow from operations. We have advised shareholders one of our immediate objectives is to develop the Mt Roberts gold project into a small toll treating open pit operation. Toll treating is a small-scale mining operation that mines an ore body and carts the ore to a contract processing plant nearby.

The Company will seek to expand operations in WA and will continue to evaluate gold opportunities in this state. WA is recognised as one of the top 3 jurisdictions globally to operate mining and exploration and Australia is the second largest gold producer. The Company is in contact with high profile funding groups in Australia, Canada and London regarding project and corporate funding with significant Investment interest being shown in WA gold projects as a safe investment environment.

OTHER PROJECTS

Considering the major focus of the Company as outlined above the Board has elected to withdraw from the proposed Fiery Creek project. Review of the project and its potential has been considered by the Board. The costs associated with gaining access and permitting for drilling from the regulator does not warrant pursuing the Joint Venture. The tenement is located in NSW state forest administered by the NSW National Parks.

The Company has finally obtained drilling permits for the Myalla gold and base metal project located 40 kilometres from Jindayne in NSW and is expected to commence drilling at Myalla in October 2017. We have experienced significant time delays and expense obtaining drilling permission at Myalla by the NSW regulator and the NSW Office of Heritage. The process for permitting has taken 9 months for final approval to be granted.

As part of our expansion in WA gold projects the Company has acquired the Lake Cowan project located at the southern end of the Yilgarn Craton within the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt. The belt is host to numerous gold deposits and occurrences, and in close proximity to the Norseman Gold Field. The Norseman area is one of the most important geological and structurally controlled mineral provinces in WA, and yet remains significantly underexplored. The Company is currently undertaking an extensive review of all historical exploration data prior to preparing an exploration program. The new assets have been acquired at little cost to the Company and without any significant additional share issue diluting existing shareholders.

The Company has a dedicated team of exploration and administration staff who are integral in the success of our projects and their development. We are a small Company delivering some very good results with limited resources and thank them for their hard work over the past year.

We look forward to an exciting future with our projects and recent acquisitions and to your continued support.

Kind Regards

Bill Ellis
Chairman

4th September 2017

Corporate Governance Statement

The Board of Directors of Alt Resources Limited (The "Company") is responsible for Corporate Governance of the Company. To the extent they are applicable to the Company, the Board has adopted the ASX Corporate Governance Council's "Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations – 3rd Addition" ("The ASX Principles"). The Board is committed to administering the policies and procedures with openness and integrity, pursuing the true spirit of corporate governance commensurate with the Company's needs.

The Board of Directors

The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of the Company on behalf of the shareholders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable. The Board operates in accordance with the broad principles set out in its charter which is available in the corporate governance information section of the Company's website at www.altresources.com.au.

The Company's constitution provides that the number of directors shall not be less than three and not more than nine. There is no requirement for any shareholding qualification.

The membership of the Board, its activities and composition, is subject to periodic review. Under the company's constitution the tenure of a director is (other than managing director) subject to reappointment by shareholders not later than the third anniversary following his or her appointment. A managing director may be appointed for any period and on any terms the directors deem fit and, subject to the terms of any agreement entered into, may revoke any appointment.

The board considers that the company is not currently of a size, nor are its affairs of such complexity to justify the formation of separate or special committees (other than an Audit and Risk Committee) at this time. The board as a whole is able to address the governance aspects of the full scope of the company's activities and to ensure it adheres to appropriate ethical standards.

Role of the Board

The board is responsible for oversight of management and the overall corporate governance of the company including its strategic direction and establishing goals for management and monitoring the achievement of these goals.

Continuous Review of Corporate Governance

Directors consider, on an ongoing basis, how management information is presented to them and whether such information is sufficient to enable them to discharge their duties as directors of the company. Such information must be sufficient to enable the directors to determine appropriate operating and financial strategies from time to time in light of changing circumstances and economic conditions. The directors understand that mining exploration is an inherently risky business and that operational strategies adopted should be directed towards improving or maintaining net worth of the company.

ASX Principles of Corporate Governance

The board has reviewed its current practices in light of the current ASX Corporate Principles and Recommendations with a view to making amendments where applicable after considering the company's size and the resources it has available.

As the company's activities develop in size, nature and scope, the size of the board and the implementation of any additional formal corporate governance committees will be given further consideration.

The following table sets out the company's present position in relation to each of the ASX Corporate Principles and Recommendations.

	ASX Principle	Status	Reference / Comment
Principle 1:	**Lay solid foundations for management and oversight**		
1.1	A listed entity should disclose: The respective roles and responsibilities of its Board and management; and Those matters expressly reserved to the Board and those delegated to management	A	The Company has a Board Charter which specifies responsibilities of the Board and delegated responsibility to senior management. For matters reserved for the board and those delegated to management please refer to the Company website (www.altresources.com.au) in the Corporate Governance Section.
1.2	A listed entity should: Undertake appropriate checks before appointing a person, or putting forward to security holders a candidate for election, as a Director; and Provide security holders with all material information in its possession relevant to a decision on whether to or not to elect or re-elect a director.	A A	The board follows its own Remuneration and Nomination Policy which specifies the procedure for checking / evaluating potential candidates for the board. Refer to the Company website (www.altresources.com.au) in the Corporate Governance Section. The board provides all relevant material to security holders on elections and re-elections. Also refer to the company's 2017 annual report.
1.3	A listed entity should have a written agreement with each director and senior executive setting out the terms of their appointment.	A	The company does have current, written agreements with each director along with the company secretary and CEO.

1.4	The company secretary of the listed entity should be accountable directly to the Board, through the chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the board.	A	The company secretary is accountable directly to the board, through the chair, on all matters to do with proper functioning of the board.
1.5	A listed entity should: Have a diversity policy which includes requirements to set measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity and assess annually the objectives and progress; Disclose the policy; Disclose at the end of each reporting period the measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity set by the board in accordance with the policy and progress towards achieving them	A (in part) A N/A	The company has adopted a diversity policy however, given the size of the Company's business and the current stage of its development, the Board has not set measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity. Refer to the Company website (www.altresources.com.au) in the Corporate Governance Section. The company will disclose how we are tracking in line with our policy and towards gender diversity in our 2017 annual report.
1.6	A listed entity should; Have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of the board, its committees and individual directors; and Disclose in relation to the reporting period, whether an evaluation was undertaken in the reporting period in accordance with that process	A A	The company has a process for periodic evaluation of the board, its committees and directors. Refer to the company's 2017 annual report. An annual performance review was conducted for the period. Refer to the company's 2017 annual report.

1.7	A listed entity should: Have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating its senior executives; and Disclose, in relation to the reporting period, whether a performance evaluation was undertaken in the reporting period in accordance with that process	A A	Key performance indicators are set annually with performance appraised by the Chairman of the Board. Refer to the company's 2017 annual report. An annual performance review was conducted for the period. Refer to the company's 2017 annual report.
Principle 2:	**Structure the Board to add value**		
2.1	The board of a listed entity should: have a nomination committee	N/A	The company does not have a nomination committee. The board undertakes the role of the nomination committee. Given the size of the Company's business and the current stage of its development, the Board believes this is acceptable at this stage of the Company's development.
2.2	A listed entity should have and disclose a board skills matrix setting out the mix of skills and diversity the board currently has.	N/A	The company does not have a board skills matrix. Given the size of the Company's business and the current stage of its development, the board believes this is acceptable at this stage of the Company's development
2.3	A listed entity should disclose: The names of the directors considered by the board to be independent directors; The length of service of each director.	N/A A	Given the size of the Company's business and the current stage of its development, the Board comprises of three Directors, none of which are independent directors. The Board believes this is acceptable at this stage of the Company's development. Refer to the company's 2017 annual report.
2.4	A majority of the board of a listed entity should be independent directors.	N/A	Given the size of the Company's business and the current stage of its development, the Board comprises of three Directors, none of which are independent directors. The Board believes this is acceptable at this stage of the Company's development.
2.5	The chair of the board should be an independent director; and, should not be the same person as the CEO.	N/A A	The chair of the board is not an independent director. Given the size of the Company's business and the current stage of its development, the Board believes this is acceptable at this stage of the company's development. The chair and the CEO are not the same person.

2.6	A listed entity should have a program for inducting new directors and provide appropriate professional development opportunities for directors.	A (in part)	The company has a board comprised of three Directors. New directors will be inducted based on the specific needs of each director. Professional development is available to directors on a case by case basis.
Principle 3:	**Promote ethical and responsible decision-making**		
3.1	A listed entity should: Have a code of conduct for its directors, senior executives and employees; and, Disclose that code	A A	The Board of the Company actively promotes ethical and responsible decision-making. The standard of ethical behaviour for directors, officers and employees is set out in the Code of Conduct. Refer to the Company website (www.altresources.com.au) in the Corporate Governance Section.
Principle 4:	**Safeguard integrity in financial reporting**		
4.1	The board of a listed entity should: Have an audit committee which has at least three members, all of which are non-executive directors and the majority of whom are independent directors and is chaired by an independent director; and Disclose the charter of the committee; The relevant qualifications and experience of the members of the committee, and In relation to each reporting period, the number of times the committee met and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings.	A (in part) N/A A A A	The board has established an audit committee. However, there are two committee members and both are executive directors. Given the current size and complexity of the Company's business, the Board believes this is acceptable at this stage of the Company's development. Refer to the Company website (www.altresources.com.au) in the Corporate Governance Section. Refer to the company's 2017 annual report. Refer to the company's 2017 annual report.
4.2	The board of a listed entity should, before it approves the entities financial statements for a financial period, receive from its CEO and CFO a declaration that, in their opinion, the financial records of the company have been	A	The board has received a written declaration from the CEO and CFO confirming the appropriateness of the financial records and accounting standards as well as confirming they give a true and fair view of the financial position based on a sound system of risk management and internal control.

	properly maintained and that the financial statements comply with appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the entity and that the opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.		
4.3	A listed entity that has an AGM should ensure that its external auditor attends its AGM and is available to answer questions from security holders relevant to the audit.	A	The company's external auditor is invited to attend and does attend its AGM.
Principle 5:	**Make timely and balanced disclosure**		
5.1	A listed entity should: Have a written policy for complying with its continuous disclosure obligations under the listing rules; and, Disclose that policy	A A	The Company understands it obligations under the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules and does have a Continuous Disclosure Policy. Refer to the Company website (www.altresources.com.au) in the Corporate Governance Section.
Principle 6:	**Respect the Rights of Shareholders**		
6.1	A listed entity should provide information about itself and its governance to investors via its website.	A	The Company has developed and implemented a website which contains information about itself and its governance. Refer to the Company website (www.altresources.com.au).
6.2	A listed entity should design and implement an investor relations program to facilitate effective two-way communication with investors.	A	The Company has an investor relations program including an investor relations contact in our Jindabyne office who can be contacted via mail, phone or email. Investors are kept informed of developments affecting the Company. Disclosure is through regular shareholder communications, the Annual Report, Quarterly Reports, The Company website and distributions of specific releases covering major transactions and events.
6.3	A listed entity should disclose the policies and processes it has in place to facilitate and encourage participation at meetings of security holders.	A	The Company has formulated a Shareholder Communication and Investor Relations Policy. Refer to the Company website (www.altresources.com.au) in the Corporate Governance Section.

6.4	A listed entity should give security holders the options to receive communications from, and send communications to, the entity and its security registry electronically.	A	Security holders are given the option of receiving communications from the Company electronically and the security holders are provided with the electronic contact details of the Company and its security registry.
Principle 7:	**Recognise and Manage Risk**		
7.1	The Board of a listed entity should have a committee to oversee risk, of which; has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and is chaired by an independent director; and disclose: the charter of the committee; the members of the committee, and the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings.	A N/A N/A A A A	The Company takes a proactive approach to risk management. The Board has in place a separate Audit and Risk Committee. The committee has two members and they are not independent directors and the chair is not an independent director. Given the current size and complexity of the Company's business, the Board believes this is acceptable at this stage of the Company's development. Refer to the Company website (www.altresources.com.au) in the Corporate Governance Section. Refer to the Company's 2017 Annual Report. Refer to the Company's 2017 Annual Report.

7.2	The committee should review the entities risk management framework at least annually to satisfy itself it continues to be sound; and, disclose, in relation to each reporting period, whether such a review has taken place.	A A	The Audit and Risk Committee reviewed the Company's risk management framework in 2017 reported to the Board in the May 2017 Board meeting that the framework was sound and risks were being managed.
7.3	A listed entity should disclose: it has an internal audit function, how the function is structured and what role it performs; or if it does not have an internal audit function, that fact and the process it employs for evaluating and continually improving the effectiveness of its risk management and internal control.	N/A A	The Board has in place a separate Audit & Risk Committee however it does not have an internal audit function. The chair of the Committee along with the CFO and Office Manager continually review and improve Company policies, processes, tools to ensure they are adequate to maintain internal control and manage risk.
7.4	A listed entity should disclose whether it has any material exposure to economic, environmental and social sustainability risks and, if it does, how it manages or intends to manage those risks.	A	The Company does not currently have any material exposure to environmental and social sustainability risks. However, economic sustainability of an Exploration Company which does not have a revenue stream is a significant risk and is constantly managed by the Board and senior executives. Refer to the Company's 2017 Annual Report – Directors Report Section.
Principle 8:	**Remunerate Fairly and Responsibly**		
8.1	The Board should establish a remuneration committee; Has three members, the majority are independent directors, and is chaired by an independent director. If not disclose that fact and the process it employs for setting the level and composition of remuneration for directors and senior executives and ensuring compensation is appropriate and not excessive.	N/A A	Matters typically considered by a committee are dealt with by the full board. The Company intends to establish a separate committee once the Company's operations are of sufficient magnitude. The Board has adopted a remuneration policy. Refer to the Company website (www.altresources.com.au) in the Corporate Governance Section. Also refer to the Remuneration Report in the Company's 2017 Annual Report
8.2	A listed entity should separately disclose its policies and practices regarding the remuneration of its directors and senior executives.	A	Refer to the Company website (www.altresources.com.au) in the Corporate Governance Section. Also refer to the Remuneration Report in the Company's 2017 Annual Report

8.3	A listed entity which has an equity based remuneration scheme should; have a policy whether participants are permitted to enter into transactions which limit the economic risk of participating in the scheme; and, disclose that policy.	A	The Company has a Securities Trading Policy. Refer to the Company website (www.altresources.com.au) in the Corporate Governance Section. Also refer to the Remuneration Report in the Company's 2017 Annual Report

A = Adopted
N/A = Not Adopted

Directors' Report including Remuneration Report

The directors present their report on Alt Resources Limited for the Year from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.

Directors

The names of the directors in office at any time during, or since the end of, the year are:

Names	Position	Appointed/Resigned
William Hugh Ellis	Executive Director & Chairman	Appointed: 11 April 2014
Clive Napier Buckland	Executive Director & Company	Appointed: 11 April 2014
Neva Collings	Non-Executive Director	Appointed: 11 April 2014
Barbara Jane Barron	Independent Non-Executive Director	Resigned: 7 October 2016
Russell John Fountain	Independent Non-Executive Director	Resigned: 7 October 2016

Directors have been in office since the start of the Year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated. Detailed information on directors and senior management is located at page 17.

Willian Ellis will retire by rotation at the next annual general meeting and has advised he will seek re-election.

Principal activities

The principal activity of Alt Resources Limited during the financial year was to continue exploration activity at its 70% owned joint venture project in New South Wales (NSW).

The company has entered into agreements with Ironbark Zinc Pty Ltd and Mount Roberts Mining Pty Ltd which may lead to the acquisition of future of joint venture interests in Western Australia. Further details in review of operations.

No other significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

Operating results

The deficit of the Company after providing for income tax amounted to $(672,232) (2016: $ (1,805,066)).

Dividends

No dividends have been paid during the year and none is recommended.

Review of operations (summary)

A review of the operations of the Company during the year and the results of those operations show a loss of $(672,232) incurred mainly due to exploration activities in our two main projects and to a lesser degree by through negotiating arrangements to generate revenue in future periods. A detailed review is located at page 27.

Significant changes in state of affairs

The following significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company occurred during the financial year:

i) An additional $1,484,005 after transaction costs has been raised in share capital during the year to fund operations.

ii) An amount of $512,000 in funding was received during the year from an R&D tax incentive for work on its Southern Lachlan Orogen research and development project during the 2016 financial year. An amount of $568,000 receivable has been recognized from the same source, for the 2017 financial year.

iii) An additional $168,000 in funding was received from the NSW Government "New Frontiers Drilling Initiative" grant for work undertaken on the Paupong project in NSW.

Future developments and results

The Company plans to continue raising working capital to continue and expand its exploration program. Any significant information will be released in the market and to shareholders.

Options

The company has granted 3,500,000 options to key management personnel as approved at the extraordinary general meeting on 15 March 2017.

Significant events after the balance sheet date

Since the end of the year, the Directors have not become aware of any matter or circumstance not otherwise dealt with in this report or the Financial Statements, that has significantly or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company in subsequent years, the financial effects of which have not been provided for in the 30 June 2017 financial statements.

Risk Management

The company has an Audit and Risk Management Committee which has two members: Clive Buckland is the chair of the committee and Bill Ellis is the other member.

The committee undertakes an annual review of its risk management framework to satisfy the itself that it continues to be sound. The results of the review are tabled at one of the company's board meetings. The review determined the risk management system in place is working and is sound.

The company does not have an internal audit function. The chair of the Audit and Risk Committee, the Chief Financial Officer and the Office Manager performs the role of checking internal policies, processes and tools used to control and administer the finances of the company. The purchase of a new accounting software package, that was implemented July 1, 2017, was the most significant change and improvement in our control posture to date.

In relation to management of material exposure to economic, environmental and social sustainability risks the directors would like to make the follow comments:

Economic Sustainability Risk:

The nature of the exploration activity undertaken by the company is inherently risky. The risk relative to the ability to continue as a going concern is outlined in note: 1 (c) of the financial statements.

Environmental Sustainability Risk:

The Company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory other than the environmental and planning laws of New South Wales and Western Australia.

The company is not aware of any significant risk arising from non-compliance.

Social Sustainability Risk:

Given the size and complexity of the company's business and the fact that the company is not involved in the design or production of any material the concept of Social Sustainability is not yet a relevant risk to our operations.

Information on Directors

William Hugh Ellis	***Executive Chairman***
Qualifications	BCom
Experience and Expertise	Mr Ellis is a graduate of the University of Melbourne and has practiced as a public accountant in excess of 40 years having been a member of both the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Institute of Public Accountants. Registration currently held include Registered Tax Agent, Registered Self-Managed Superannuation Fund Auditor and member of The Institute of Public Accountants.
Other current Directorships	Nil
Former Directorships in last three years	Nil
Special Responsibilities	Member of Audit and Risk Committee Compliance with corporate and taxation law
Interest in Shares and Options at the date of this report	890,500 fully paid ordinary shares 500,000 Options

Clive Napier Buckland	***Executive Director and Company Secretary***
Qualifications	BEcon
Experience and Expertise	Mr Buckland graduated from the University of Sydney and joined IBM Australia where during 32 years he held a number of management and senior professional positions in Finance and Administration, Consulting and Professional Services. He is also a certified project management professional with a diverse range of experience across banking, telecommunications, and information technology sectors.
Other current Directorships	Nil
Former Directorships in last three years	Nil
Special Responsibilities	Company Secretary Chairman of Audit and Risk Committee
Interest in Shares and Options at the date of this report	442,500 fully paid ordinary shares 500,000 Options

Neva Collings	***Non-Executive Director***
Qualifications	LLB, BEcon, LLM
Experience and Expertise	Ms Collings is a sole practitioner solicitor in NSW with expertise in environmental and planning law and international law. Ms Collings has worked for the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva and participated in meetings of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. Ms Collings is principal Solicitor and owner of Orange Door Legal and former solicitor of the NSW Environmental Defenders Office. Ms Collings is a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors Committee and former Board member of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, former Director of the Forest Stewardship Council Australia. Presently she sits on the board of the NSW Aboriginal Housing Office and is a sitting member of the NSW Housing Appeals Committee
Other current Directorships	Nil

Former Directorships in last three years	Nil
Special Responsibilities	Environmental overview of exploration activities
Interest in Shares and Options at the date of this report	2,082,350 fully paid ordinary shares 500,000 Options

Dr Russell Fountain	***Independent Non-Executive Director***
Qualifications	BSc, PhD, FAIG
Status	Retired by rotation effective 7 October 2016.

Dr Barbara 'Jane' Barron	***Independent Non-Executive Director***
Qualifications	BSc (Hons., Class1) PhD
Status	Retired by rotation effective 7 October 2016.

Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 12 meetings of directors (and two Audit & Risk committee meetings) were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Audit & Risk Committee Meetings	**Directors' Meetings**	
		Number eligible to attend	**Number attended**
Neva Collings	N/A	12	12
Clive Napier Buckland	2	12	11
Barbara Jane Barron	N/A	4	3
Russell John Fountain	N/A	4	4
William Hugh Ellis	2	12	12

Performance of the Board, its Committees and Individual Directors

On an annual basis, each Director of the Board will evaluate the performance of the Board by completing a questionnaire (Alt Resources Ltd Board Evaluation Questionnaire). The questionnaire will focus on how the Board performs as a unit and how the Board Chair performs but not how each Individual Director performs.

Each Director will complete the questionnaire no later than 30 June each year and provide the completed questionnaire to the Company Secretary who will collate the results and present those back to the Board for analysis and review. Issues and follow on actions relating to the performance review are managed as routine agenda items at future Board meetings. The 2017 review was undertaken in accordance with the stated process.

There is only one separate committee, the Audit and Risk Committee. The chair of the Audit and Risk Committee presents to the Board on at least two occasions per year. Evaluating the committee's performance is carried out during the board meetings in which the committee presents to the board. In this reporting period that was two board meetings.

CEO and CFO Declaration

Prior to the board approving the company's financial statements the board received from its CEO and CFO a declaration that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained and that the financial statements comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the company, and that the opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

Gender Diversity

The Board did not set specific targets for achieving gender diversity due to the size of the Company's operations and small number of staff. The Board did however develop a policy for gender diversity and during the formation of the Company and ongoing hiring of staff a good balance in gender diversity has been achieved.

At the date of this report, women occupy 33% of all Board positions, 50% of all senior management positions and across the whole organisation men and women are split 50% each of the total employees in the Company.

Company Secretary

Clive Napier Buckland	***Company Secretary***
Appointment	11th April 2014
The Company Secretary details are included in the INFORMATION OF DIRECTORS (above)	

Chief Executive Officer

James Anderson	***Chief Executive Officer***
Appointment	1st June 2014
Experience and Expertise	Mr Anderson has held Senior General Executive roles with significant experience in Logistics and Supply Chain management for complex manufacturing business environments with companies of a global scale and several hundred employees. He has held the role of Chief Executive officer at SMP USA and Australia, GM of Aloha Surf and Sunseeker International and has run a private Consulting firm since 2000. In 2011 Mr Anderson formed and became a Director GFM Exploration Pty Ltd with the responsibility of driving the exploration and discovery of the Paupong mineralised system and development of the project and Joint Venture arrangement with Alt Resources Limited and its subsequent listing on the ASX.
Interest in Shares and Options at the date of this report	1,660,650 Fully paid ordinary shares 2,000,000 Options

Chief Financial Officer

Tim Symons	***Chief Financial Officer***
Appointment	1st July 2014
Qualifications	BFinAdmin, FIPA
Experience and Expertise	Mr Symons holds a Bachelor of Financial Administration degree from University of New England. He has worked in a variety of financial and management accounting roles for various companies such as Myer Department Stores, the University of New South Wales, BHP Stainless, BHP Limited at Port Kembla and the University of Wollongong. In 2002 Mr Symons joined a Public Accounting firm and became Registered Tax Agent specialising in business accounting. He currently holds membership as a Fellow of the Institute of Public Accountants.
Interest in Shares and Options at the date of this report	112,500 Fully paid ordinary shares Nil Options

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

No indemnities have been given during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of Alt Resources Limited.

The company maintains a policy of insurance to cover the risk related to directors' and officers' liability.

External Auditor

The board has invited our eternal auditor (Hardwicks) to the AGM. We expect they will be available to answer questions from security holders relevant to the audit.

Remuneration Report

The Remuneration Report outlines the key management personnel remuneration arrangements for the Company, in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations.

The Remuneration Report is set out under the following main headings:

1. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
2. Service agreements
3. Details of remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2017
    a. Cash Benefits
    b. Equity based compensation
4. Additional disclosure relating to key management personnel.

Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The Board of Alt Resources Limited acts as the Remuneration Committee (as per the Corporate Governance Statement) to allow the Company to maintain its ability to attract and retain the best executives and Directors to run and manage the entity, as well as create alignment between Directors, executives and shareholders. The remuneration policy is not based on the Company's income, as the Company does not generate income or earnings from its exploration activities.

Key management personnel have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. Key management personnel comprise the Chairman and Directors of the Company and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) for the Company.

The Company has performed well in 2016-17 maintaining low cost administration, cost effective discovery, maintaining enterprise value and average cash reserves which were achieved with little dilution to shareholders.

The objective of the Board has been to minimise the number of Board members and senior executives it employs to maintain the total remuneration of such executives at a level that is commensurate with the size of the Company and the cash resources of the Company.

During the 2016-17 financial year to better conserve the cash resources of the Company, Senior management agreed to a temporary arrangement whereby remuneration was reduced and paid in the form of shares and options allotted to Directors and the Executive in the Company.

As part of the recent remuneration review it was determined by the Board that Directors fees in 2017-2018 financial year would be increased from $25,000 to $40,000 per annum per director, an increase of $15,000 per annum being an overall cash cost to the Company of $45,000 per annum exclusive of superannuation costs.

The Company implemented an employee share schemes approved by shareholders in 2015. Remuneration policy for Directors and senior executives is reviewed annually by the Board and includes a mix, as determined by the Board and depending on the nature of employment agreements, of fixed remuneration, superannuation, fringe benefits, short term bonus, long term incentives including and wholly or partly in securities, subject to any necessary shareholder or regulatory approvals.

Reviews take into account the entity's performance, Executive and Non-Executive Director performance and comparable information from industry, including other listed companies in the resources sector. Criteria for executive and director appraisal include:

a) maintaining high standards of work place health and safety, environmental compliance and community liaison
b) leading the development of strategy, and communicating this to stakeholders
c) maintaining and adding to capital resources necessary to execute the company's strategy, with minimal dilution and costs to shareholders
d) technical advancement in the exploration potential of the project areas
e) acquisition of new assets to improve shareholder value
f) managing operations and expenditure to efficient levels and within budgets,
g) preserving financial and business integrity and managing risk under difficult industry conditions
h) recruiting, managing and training personnel to ensure access to high levels of skill in the industry
i) managing investor relations and Company communication
j) ability to multi-skill and cover as much of the company's skill needs from in -house resources

The Company's policy in respect of senior executives is to remunerate them on the basis of their job function, taking into account their qualifications and experience. The level of remuneration has been determined by the Board taking into account the position and responsibilities for which each Board member and senior executive is charged.

Developing and retaining exploration personnel expertise, therefore enabling the best possible examination and enhancement of the Company's exploration portfolio is considered to be a primary objective and this is required to be done whilst operating to high standards of governance, including work place safety.

The Board is aware of the need to maintain competitive remuneration to reward performance, which benefits shareholders and advances the Company. To this end the Company will maintain short term and long-term incentive programs to motivate and reward those people who create shareholder value and make the greatest contribution to the Company.

The Board has been constrained by financial resources in this regard and remuneration for the last two years has not been increased for Directors, the CEO or the senior professional staff.

There has been little or no change to the remuneration of Directors and the CEO in the period and as part of the Company initiative to align Directors' interests with shareholder interests, Directors and key management personal are encouraged to hold shares and options in the Company.

Service Agreements

The Service Agreement for the Chief Executive Officer was renewed for a period of two years up to July 2018. Executive Director Clive Buckland and Chairman Bill Ellis Executive Service Agreements have been renewed with effect to 1 October 2018. The re-appointment of Directors was approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held by the Company in October 2016.

The Non- Executive Director has been appointed on an ongoing basis for a period of two years to 1 October 2018 and the Company does not have any retirement benefit obligations upon their cessation as a Director.

Details of Remuneration for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

The remuneration for each Director of the entity and other Key Management Personnel during the year was as follows:

Cash Benefits

Benefits to senior executives and the Non-Executive Directors consisted mainly of cash benefits in the period. A maximum Directors Pool (excluding salaries of Executive Directors) of $200,000 was available in 2016-17 and represents the maximum aggregate payments to Directors, in their capacities as Directors that can be paid in any one year without requiring additional shareholder approval.

The actual Directors pool utilised in the 12 month period was $68,834 in total. This rate is below the industry norm.

2017	**PRIMARY**		**POST EMPLOYMENT**	**EQUITY**	
NAME	**SALARY, FEES, COMMISSIONS**	**SHORT TERM INCENTIVE**	**SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS**	**SHARES & OPTIONS**	**TOTAL**
Non-Executive Directors	$	$	$	$	$
N Collings	20,000	-	1,900	20,000	**41,900**
R J Fountain *	4,417	Nil	420	Nil	**4,837**
B J Barron *	4,417	Nil	420	Nil	**4,837**
Executive Directors					
W H Ellis	78,333	-	7,442	20,000	**105,775**
C N Buckland	63,000	-	5,985	-	**68,985**
Chief Executive Officer					
P J Anderson	66,833	-	6,683	-	**73,516**
	237,000	Nil	22,850	40,000	**299,850**

- Note – Russell Fountain and Jane Barron resigned from their positions as Directors of the company on 7th October 2016.

2016	PRIMARY		POST EMPLOYMENT	EQUITY	
NAME	SALARY, FEES, COMMISSIONS	SHORT TERM INCENTIVE	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	SHARES & OPTIONS	TOTAL
Non-Executive Directors	$	$	$	$	$
N Collings	16,667	-	1,583	-	**18,250**
R J Fountain	16,667	Nil	1,583	Nil	**18,250**
B J Barron	16,667	Nil	1,583	Nil	**18,250**
Executive Directors					
W H Ellis	76,667	-	7,283	-	**83,950**
C N Buckland	48,667	-	4,623	-	**53,290**
Chief Executive Officer					
P J Anderson	60,000	15,000	6,000	160,000	**241,000**
	235,335	15,000	22,655	160,000	**432,990**

Equity Based Compensation of Directors & Executives

From time to time, the Board will recommend the issue of shares and or options to key management, directors, employees and in some cases contractors to the Company as an additional incentive for them to continue to generate shareholder wealth and to align their interests with those of shareholders of the Company. The Option price has been set at a premium above market at the time of grant.

As part of the ongoing efforts to preserve cash whilst retaining the services of Directors the Board has elected to issue shares and options to key management personnel. The Board has elected to issue the equivalent of $20,000 in options to each director and $80,000 in options to the CEO, together with $20,000 in shares to each Director and $160,000 to the CEO. The record date for the issue of options will be after the conclusion of the Company annual general meeting (AGM) and the options will be issued at a premium above market price set on the day of record.

The issue of Shares and Options to Directors and key management received shareholder approval at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 15th March 2017.

Additional Disclosure Relating to Key Management Personnel

Shareholdings

Number of shares held by Key Management Personnel:

	Balance at beginning of year	Shares Issued Remuneration	On exercise of options	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of year
30 June 2017					
Directors					
William Hugh Ellis	890,500	250,000	-	(250,000)	890,500
Clive Napier Buckland	450,000	-	-	(7,500)	442,500
Neva Collings	1,815,500	250,000	-	16,850	2,082,350
Russell John Fountain *	510,000	-	-	-	510,000
Barbara Jane Barron *	512,500	-	-	(10,000)	502,500
Other KMP					
Phillip James Anderson	1,792,360	-	-	(131,710)	1,660,650
	5,970,860	500,000	-	(382,360)	6,088,500

- Note – Russell Fountain and Jane Barron resigned from their positions as Directors of the company on 7th October 2016.

	Balance at beginning of year	Shares Issued Remuneration	On exercise of options	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of year
30 June 2016					
Directors					
William Hugh Ellis	860,500	-	-	30,000	890,500
Clive Napier Buckland	590,000	-	-	(140,000)	450,000
Neva Collings	1,700,000	-	-	115,500	1,815,500
Russell John Fountain	500,000	-	-	10,000	510,000
Barbara Jane Barron	500,500	-	-	12,500	512,500
Other KMP					
Phillip James Anderson	4,350,510	1,000,000	-	(3,558,150)	1,792,360
	8,501,010	1,000,000	-	(2,590,000)	5,970,860

Options

Number of Options held by Key Management Personnel - 2017	3,500,000 options Issued
Number of Options held by Key Management Personnel - 2016	Nil: No options Issued

Executives

Mr James Anderson	**Chief Executive Officer**
Mr Bill Ellis	**Executive Chairman**
Mr Clive Buckland	**Executive Director & Company Secretary**

Detailed Review of Operations

Alt Resources (**ASX: ARS**, the Company or "Alt") is pleased to provide shareholders with a Review of Operations relating to exploration activities and recent asset acquisitions.

Overview

Alt Resources Limited is a mineral exploration company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange. The Company has a portfolio of assets in the highly prospective Lachlan Orogen in NSW and the Agnew-Wiluna and Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belts located in the Eastern Goldfields of WA.

The Paupong Intrusion-Related Gold Project lies in the south-eastern Lachlan Orogen, in far southern NSW. Alt Resources has defined a strong pipeline of deep exploration drilling targets at Paupong refinement and testing of the deposit model ongoing. Exploration at the Paupong project has been strongly supported by the NSW Geological Survey and the Federal Government through various grants, studies and research and development incentives. Gold mineralisation occurs in prospect areas covering 60 km^2 and includes the Kidman, Windy Hill, Don's Hill and Lone Ranger prospects, amongst others. The Company has undertaken drilling in 2015, 2016 and 2017 with assays from diamond drilling for gold, copper, silver, lead and zinc of up to 2.90 g/t gold, 3.9% copper, 184 g/t silver, 4.1% lead and 1.03% zinc across the area.

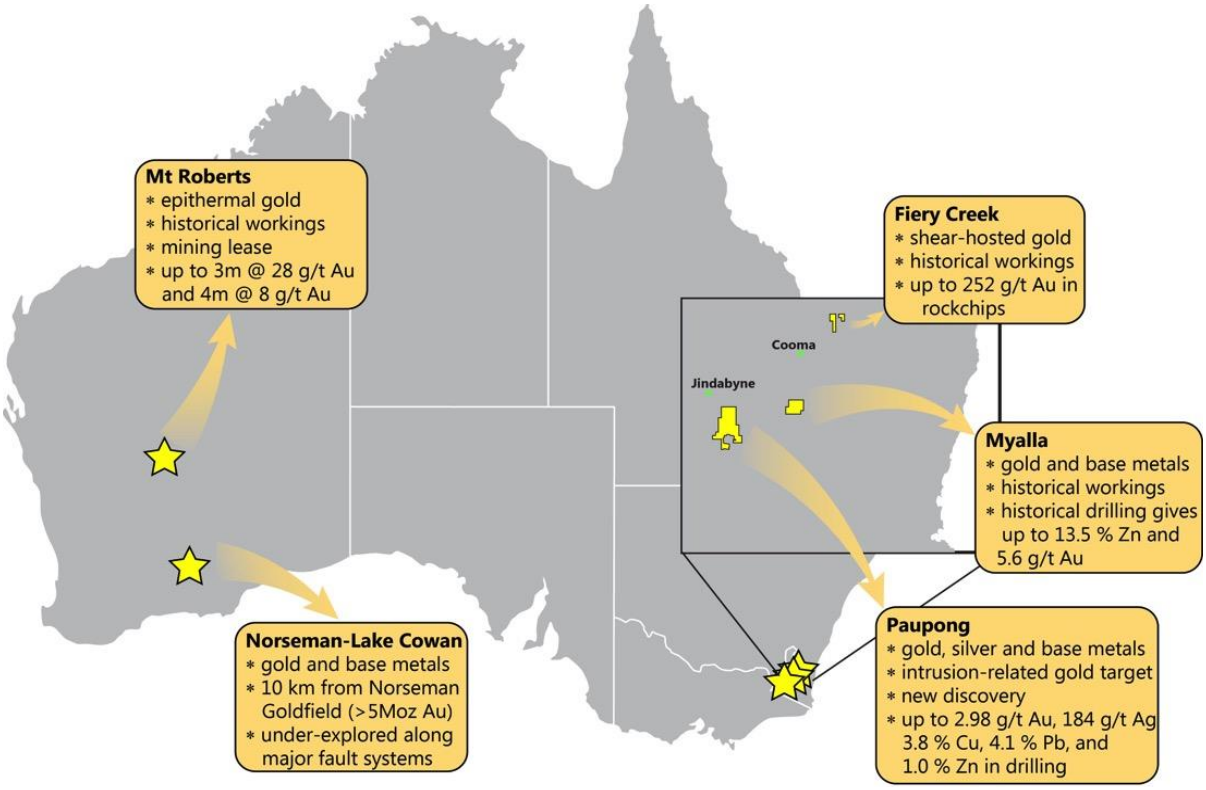

Figure 1. Location of Alt Resources' projects in New South Wales and Western Australia.

To date, Alt Resources and its joint venture partner, GFM Exploration Pty Ltd, have expended approximately $5.4 million on exploration at Paupong, including 4,300m of diamond drilling across 18 holes ranging from 100 to 500m in depth. Exploration results support the existence of an extensive Intrusion-Related Gold (IRG) system with anomalous mineralisation identified at surface over an area of 8 x 4 km. The large size of the vein system defined to date and its spatial association with multiple high-level intrusions suggest the presence of an extensive, shallow, intrusion-related gold, copper and silver system.

The Mt Roberts Gold Project lies within the Agnew-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which is host to several major gold deposits including the Agnew (Gold Fields Ltd.), Lawlers (Gold Fields Ltd.) and Vivien (Ramelius Resources) gold mines. Gold mineralisation occurs within shear zones near the contact between ultramafic and mafic units.

Recent shallow reverse circulation drilling by the Company at the Mt Roberts workings intercepted several zones of high-grade gold mineralisation from surface. Significant intercepts included:

- 3m @ 28.0 g/t gold from 19m, including 1m @ 67.4 g/t gold
- 1m @ 24.4 g/t gold from 64m
- 4m @ 7.96 g/t gold from 78m, including 2m @ 13.75 g/t gold from 82m
- 1m @ 1.73 g/t gold from 42m
- 3m @ 1.95 g/t gold from 17m, and
- 1m @ 5.59 g/t gold from 29m.

The Myalla Project in southern NSW hosts copper-gold-silver-zinc massive sulphide mineralisation intercepted in historic drilling beneath old gold workings. Historic intercepts of included:

- 12m @ 1.2 g/t gold, 9.8 g/t silver and 0.2% copper from 39m, including

   - 2.7m @ 4.3 g/t gold, 35 g/t silver and 0.73% copper from 42m
- 1.1m @ 13.5% zinc, 0.44% lead, 0.17 g/t gold and 6.6 g/t silver at 75m (end of hole).

The Lake Cowan project is located in the southern Yilgarn Craton within the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, WA. The Norseman-Wiluna Belt is host to numerous gold deposits and occurrences, and the Lake Cowan Project is in close proximity to the Norseman Gold Field. The Norseman area is one of the most important mineral provinces in WA. However, a large portion of the project area lies beneath the Lake Cowan salt lake, which obscures the region's major mineralised structures and therefore renders the area significantly under-explored. Alt's exploration licences in this area are currently under application with the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP). The Company is currently undertaking an extensive review of all historical exploration data in preparation for granting of the exploration licences.

Table 1. Alt Resources tenements

Tenement Number	Tenement Area (km^2)	Location	Title Holder	Farm In Agreement
EL7825	87.77	Paupong, NSW	GFM Exploration	Alt has earned 70%
EL8266*	52.35	Paupong, NSW	GFM Exploration	Alt has earned 70%
ELA5492†	52.35	Paupong, NSW	GFM Exploration	Alt has earned 70%
EL8382	33.12	Paupong, NSW	GFM Exploration	Alt has earned 70%
EL8416	57.99	Myalla, NSW	GFM Exploration	Alt has earned 70%
EL6925	27.76	Fiery Creek NSW	Ironbark Zinc	Alt earning 51%
M36/279	1.21	Mount Roberts	Mount Roberts Mining	Alt earning 51%
M36/341	1.21	Mount Roberts	Mount Roberts Mining	Alt earning 51%
E36/843†	78.94	Mount Roberts	-	Alt holds 100%
E63/1842†	20.35	Norseman-Lake Cowan	-	Alt holds 100%
E63/1843†	20.37	Norseman-Lake Cowan	-	Alt holds 100%
E63/1849†	26.19	Norseman-Lake Cowan	-	Alt holds 100%

**EL8266 expired 28th April, 2017. †Tenement under application. ELA5492 will replace EL8266. Approval for granting of the new licence has been given, however a new licence number has not yet been issued. Once issued, the licence will be held until 28th April 2023.*

PAUPONG IRG PROJECT, NSW

The Paupong project comprises three contiguous exploration licenses (EL8382, EL8266/ELA5492, EL7825) covering 189 km^2 (Table 1). The project is located 15 km southwest of the town of Dalgety, 20 km southeast of Jindabyne and 40 km southwest of Cooma in southern NSW.

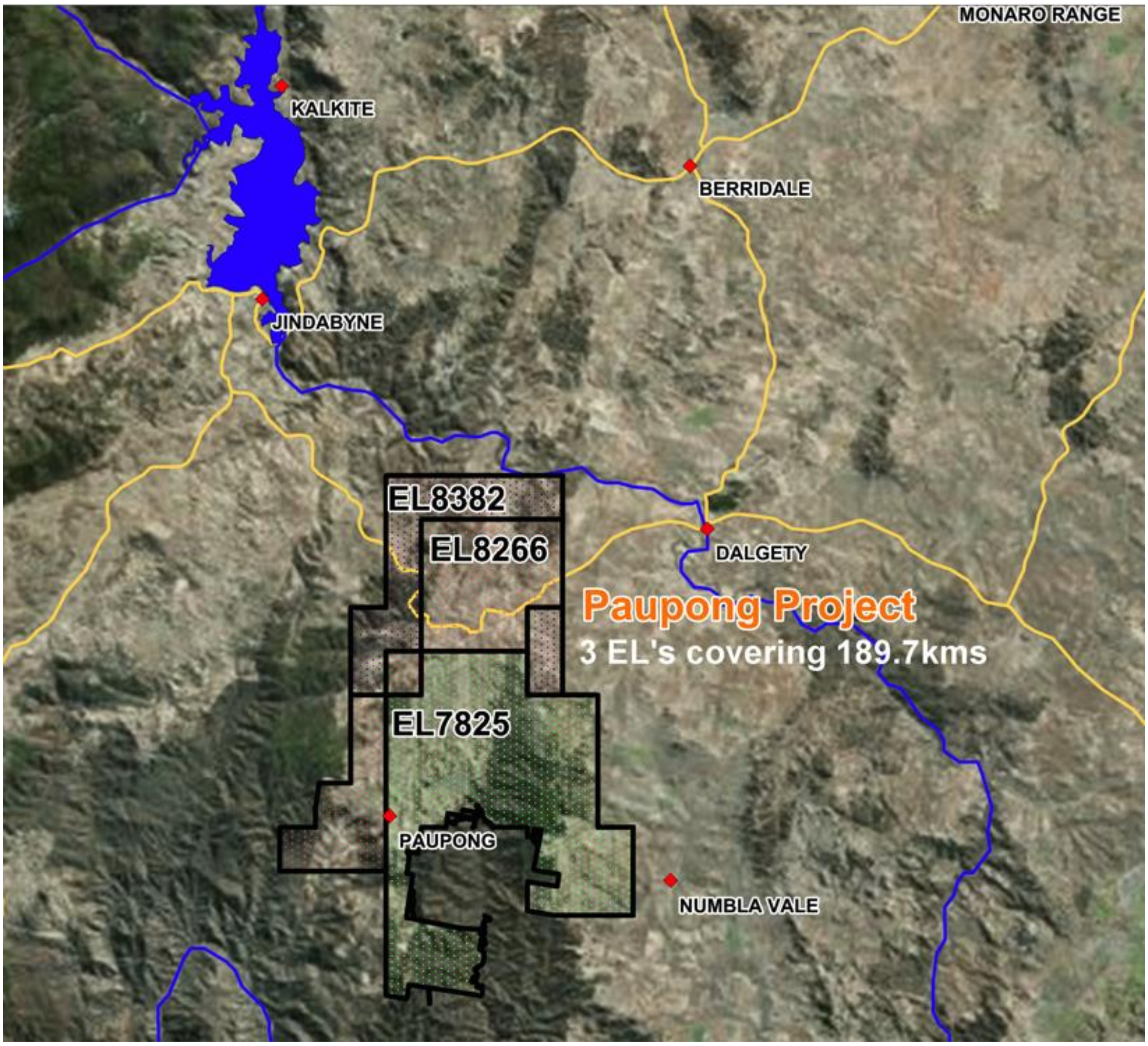

Figure 2. Location of the Paupong Project in southern NSW

Alt Resources acquired a 70% interest in the Paupong project from GFM Exploration Pty Ltd ("GFM"), a private Australian company, on December 23, 2015 after meeting all the obligations outlined in the joint venture agreement. Alt Resources operates and manages the Paupong project, and retains the first rights to acquire the remaining 30% interest, currently held by GFM. The acquisition process requires a comprehensive valuation report of the tenements and assets to be undertaken by an Independent Person. This process has commenced, with engagement of an independent person to undertake the independent technical report and valuation in early 2018. At the completion of the valuation it is anticipated that Alt Resources will pay 30% of the determined value to GFM in cash and or shares in order to earn a 100% interest in the Paupong project.

Geological Setting

The Paupong Project is a newly discovered IRG system located in the southern Lachlan Orogen of NSW. The Lachlan Orogen is a 700 km wide, world-class tectonic belt that is highly prospective for intrusion-related and porphyry style mineralisation (Northparkes; China Molybdenum Co. Ltd, and Cadia; Newcrest) as well as epithermal gold mineralisation (Cowal; Evolution Mining). The gold endowment of the Lachlan Fold Belt is estimated at over 150 Moz.

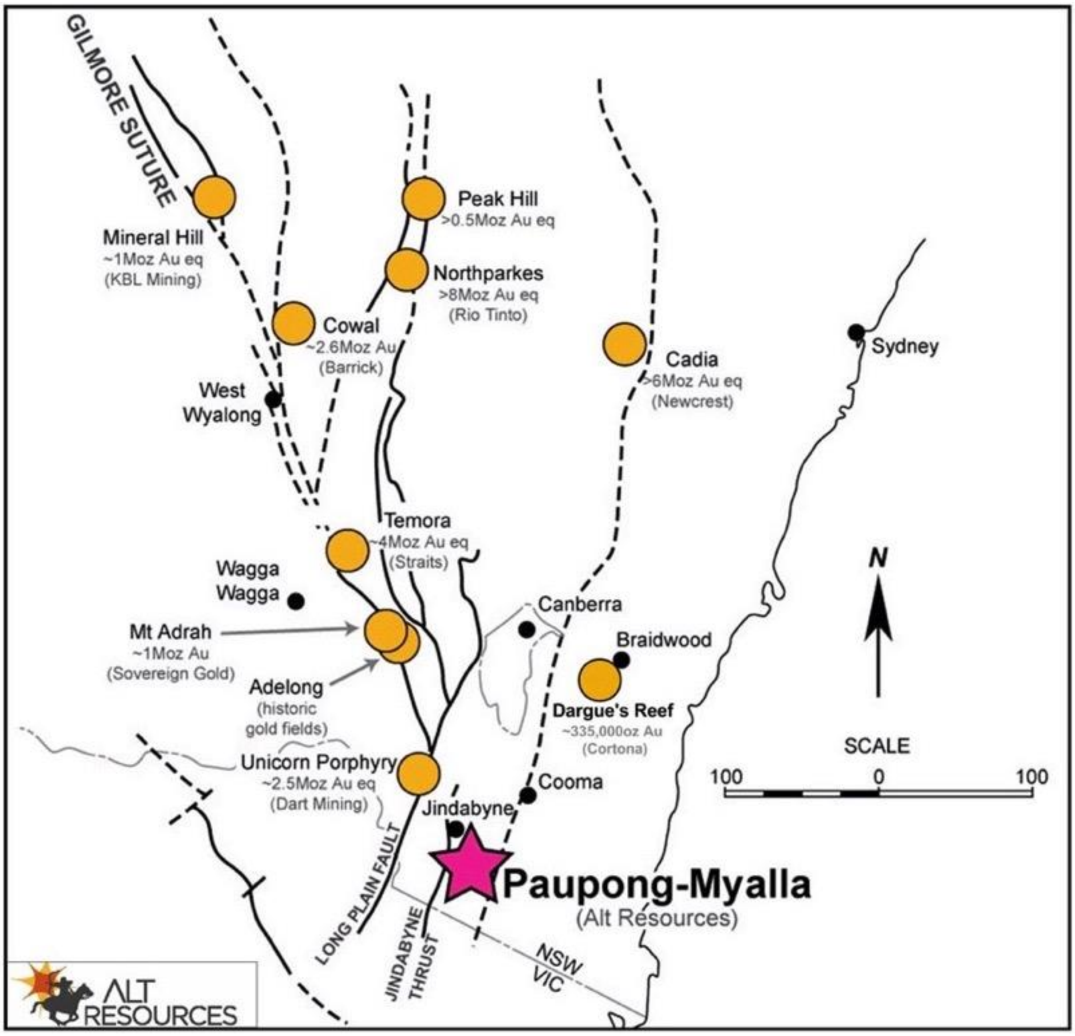

Figure 3. Regional structural setting of the Paupong and Myalla projects in NSW, showing the location of significant deposits throughout the southern Lachlan Orogen.

The Paupong Project lies within north-northeast trending Ordovician Adaminaby Group sediments that are broadly folded and metamorphosed between the Silurian Kosciuszko and Berridale Batholiths. The area has been subject to numerous orogenic and magmatic events, with crustal scale fault systems locally telescoping the emplacement of numerous (up to 15) porphyritic intrusions. Associated with these, multiple phases of northeast to east-northeast trending quartz ± sulphide veins outcrop, with strike lengths of up to 200 – 300m. The veins range from centimetre stockwork systems to large 5 to 15 metre wide exposures.

Mineralisation

Exploration to date at the Paupong Project supports the presence of a major IRG system with a surface expression of quartz-sulphide hydrothermal veins. In addition to gold-silver-copper anomalism, the mineralised vein geochemistry is consistent with an intrusive source, including anomalous to high grade bismuth, as well as locally anomalous tellurium, tungsten, tin, lead and zinc. Due to the large size of the vein system defined to date and its spatial association with interpreted high level intrusions, the Company is targeting economic vein and bulk intrusion-related gold, copper and silver mineralisation. Key targets within the project occur within an area of 8 x 4 km and include the Kidman, Lone Ranger, Don’s Hill, Quarry, Woodside and Litchfield Reef prospects.

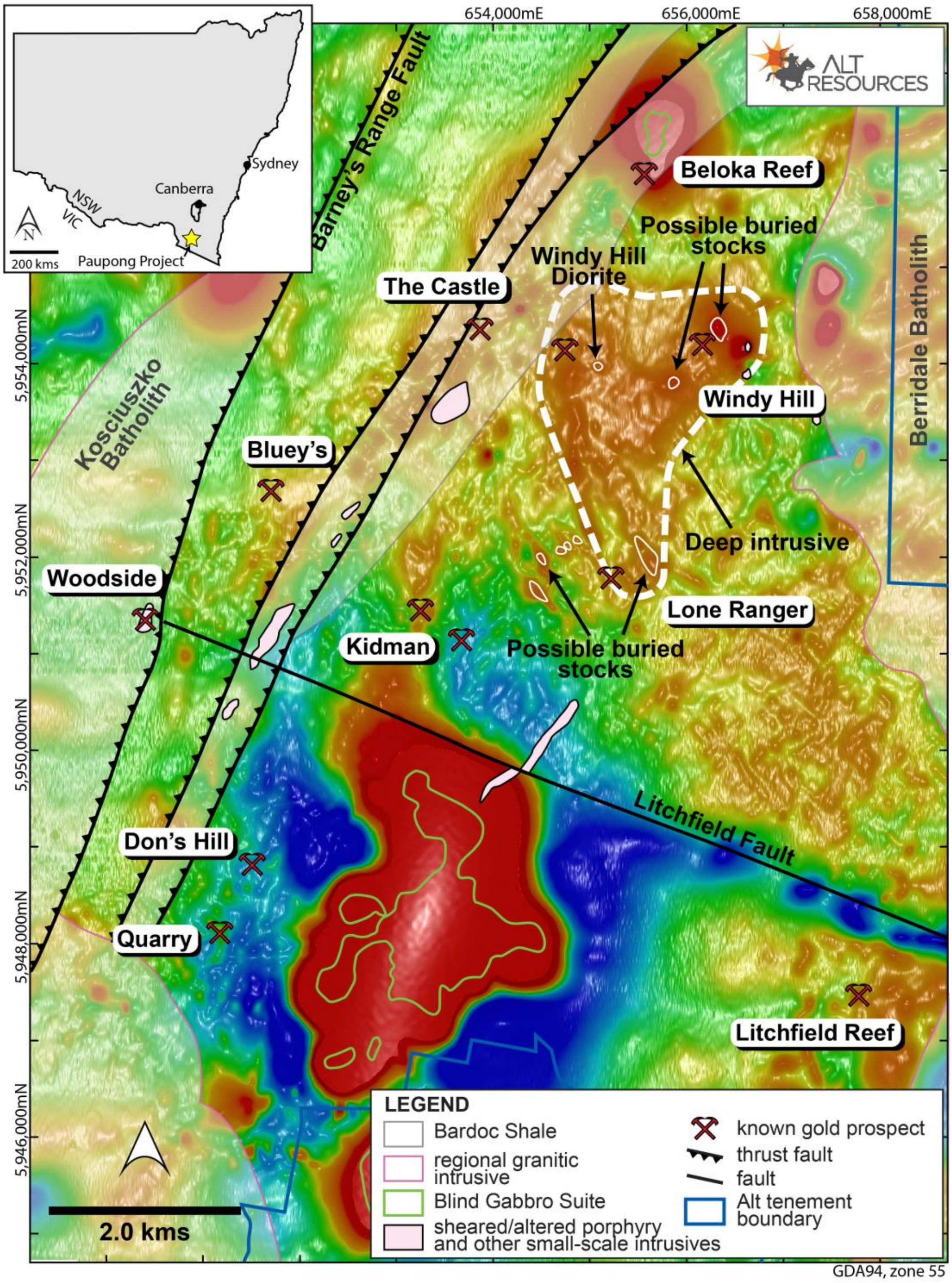

Figure 4. Location of key intrusive rocks mapped at surface at the Paupong Project, in addition to interpreted buried intrusive centres based on magnetic anomalism. Major structures are also shown, as well as the location of key prospects throughout the area.

Kidman Prospect

Initial drilling at Kidman confirmed the existence of a significant gold, silver and copper-bearing hydrothermal quartz vein syste. The major veins extend over 1.5 km in strike length with an estimated true thickness up to 2 m.

The Kidman prospect also hosts a zone of broad IP response within poorly outcropping sandstone with scattered quartz vein stockworked sandstone float. This area corresponds with moderately anomalous surface vein geochemistry. This is believed to be a deeper bulk, low-grade, gold and base metals target.

Diamond drilling was undertaken at the Kidman prospect in 2015-2016. Six holes were drilled for a total of 1,199m. Drilling targeted two previously untested IP anomalies and also depth extensions to mineralisation at the eastern and western ends of the main vein system. The drilling confirmed the continuity of the vein system along strike and at depth to approximately 200m below surface in two locations.

Significant results included:

- 61m @ 0.15% copper including 8m @ 0.42 g/t gold and 0.37% copper
- 0.3m @ 2.98 g/t gold, 10 g/t silver and 0.73% copper
- 2m @ 1.05 g/t gold
- 7.5m @ 1.25 g/t gold, 3.09 g/t silver and 0.23% copper
- 2m @ 0.8 g/t gold, 13 g/t silver and 1.3% copper

Windy Hill Prospect

The Windy Hill prospect is located 3.5 km northeast of Kidman. Geological mapping at Windy Hill revealed zones of both sheeted and large individual quartz veins through a deformed sequence of turbiditic sediments. The prospect is proximal to the Berridale Batholith, which has imposed a contact metamorphic overprint on the host sediments. Other minor intrusives outcrop throughout the area, while additional buried (non-outcropping) intrusives have been modelled from the magnetic survey. A pyrite-rich diorite was intersected in drilling during 2017, forming the matrix of a diatreme breccia.

1,300 soil samples and 117 rock chip samples have been collected across the Windy Hill prospect, defining zones of arsenic, silver, gold, copper, zinc and lead anomalism. These occur with coincident induced polarisation (IP) chargeability and magnetic anomalies. Highest grade rock chips assays at surface include 3.05 g/t gold, 124 g/t silver, 0.26% copper and 2.1% lead.

First pass drilling of the surface vein systems at Windy Hill intercepted narrow high-grade copper-silver-gold with strongly anomalous bismuth and lead in massive sulphide. Significant results included:

- PDD007: intercepted two zones of diatreme breccia, supporting the intrusion-related gold model developed on the basis of geophysical and geochemical surveys.
- PDD008: 0.3 metres @ 3.8% copper, 83.6 g/t silver, 0.4 g/t gold, 0.17% lead and 0.3% bismuth from 89.7 metres.

A profound mineralogical and geochemical alteration halo has been defined, associated with magnetic and IP targets. These zones are interpreted as halos above a cluster of buried intrusions and represent the influx of substantial sulphide-bearing, albeit low-gold fluids into the country rock.

Lone Ranger Prospect

The Lone Ranger prospect occurs within an east-west shear zone in Adaminaby Group sediments. Mineralisation is structurally controlled, within a zone of quartz veining and pyrite+sericite alteration with high-grade silver and bismuth. The country rock comprises interbedded fine-grained sandstone and laminated siltstones. The mineralisation is exposed at surface as boxwork gossans along resistive outcrops. Rock chip samples have returned high-grade results of up to 451 g/t silver, 1.8 g/t gold and 1.35% bismuth. Interpretation of the Company's aerial magnetic survey revealed a number of magnetic anomalies surrounding the Lone Ranger prospect to the north and west. Similar anomalies form the basis of the IRG system model at the Windy Hill prospect. Outcropping quartz porphyritic, pyrite-bearing granite has been identified to the east of Lone Ranger, further supporting the IRG system model in this area. The mineralisation suite returned from rock chip assays from Lone Ranger is also very similar to the polymetallic gold-silver-arsenic-bismuth-copper mineralisation from Windy Hill where up to 3.8% copper was intercepted in drilling.

Don's Hill and Quarry Prospects

The Don's Hill and Quarry prospects form a 1.6 kilometre long trend of structurally controlled vein-hosted gold within a graphitic shale sequence. Values of up to 3.2 g/t gold have been returned from the Don's Hill prospect in the north, and 14.1 g/t gold and 13 g/t gold from the Quarry prospect in the south. Up to 5,070 ppm bismuth was also returned at the Don's Hill prospect along with up to 0.16% copper and 22.6 g/t silver.

Woodside Prospect

The Woodside prospect forms a 1.5 x 1.0 kilometre alteration halo west of the Kidman vein system. It is evident through the termination of northeast-southwest striking stratigraphic units of the Adaminaby Group. These beds are terminated against a circular feature of homogeneous magnetic response interpreted to be an alteration halo around a possible buried intrusive body. The outer rim of the alteration halo is slightly lower in magnetic response, indicating destruction of magnetite relative to the core. Limited rock chip sampling appeared to reveal a zoned system, with a copper+silver+lead core (up to 0.2% copper, 6.6 g/t silver and 0.49% lead) and gold increasing towards the rim (up to 2.65 g/t gold along with over 2,400 ppm bismuth and 0.44% copper in peripheral veins to the east).

Litchfield Reef Prospect

The Litchfield Reef prospect is an exposed and outcropping quartz reef over a strike length of 300m. The prospect is located on the eastern side of the Paupong Project area adjacent to the Litchfield Fault. The Litchfield Reef is as a structurally-controlled peripheral gold-bearing vein distal to the intrusive source. The quartz vein system is heavily stained with limonitic alteration. Historical sampling of the partly oxidized quartz-pyrite vein material returned high-grade gold up to 15 g/t with anomalous copper of 0.2% and strongly anomalous bismuth at 472 ppm. The anomalous bismuth results further support the Company's IRG system model.

In January 2016, Alt Resources flew a 5,000 line kilometre aerial magnetic and radiometric survey over the Paupong project area. This survey identified possible buried intrusions, particularly beneath the Windy Hill prospect. These modelled intrusions have coincident soil geochemical anomalies (arsenic, lead and copper) and IP anomalies that form a key component of Alt Resources' geological model and exploration targets. The presence of at least one buried intrusive has since been confirmed in recent drilling, and was found to be very pyrite-rich.

Deposit Model

Based on exploration activities carried out to date, a number of key features support an IRG model for the Paupong Project, including:

- The prevalence of numerous porphyritic stocks, sills and dykes within the sedimentary pile, including highly altered and pyrite-mineralised microdiorite that forms the matrix of a sulphide-rich diatreme breccia at Windy Hill;

- Interpreted presence of additional intrusive bodies at depth beneath mineralised zones, from IP dipole and aeromagnetic surveys;
- The presence of quartz veining and stockwork systems within, and in the vicinity of, these known and interpreted intrusions;
- Anomalous arsenic, bismuth and tellurium associated with gold-copper (±silver±lead±zinc) mineralisation;
- Strongly zoned geochemical anomalism forming a concentric pattern around an interpreted intrusive centre at Windy Hill;
- Widespread sericite+pyrite alteration in the host rocks, with a thermal increase to biotite in some drillholes;
- Destruction of stratigraphy in regional magnetic imagery, observed as a halo around circular features.

A summary of key features of typical IRG systems, and potential examples from the Paupong Project, is given in Figure 5.

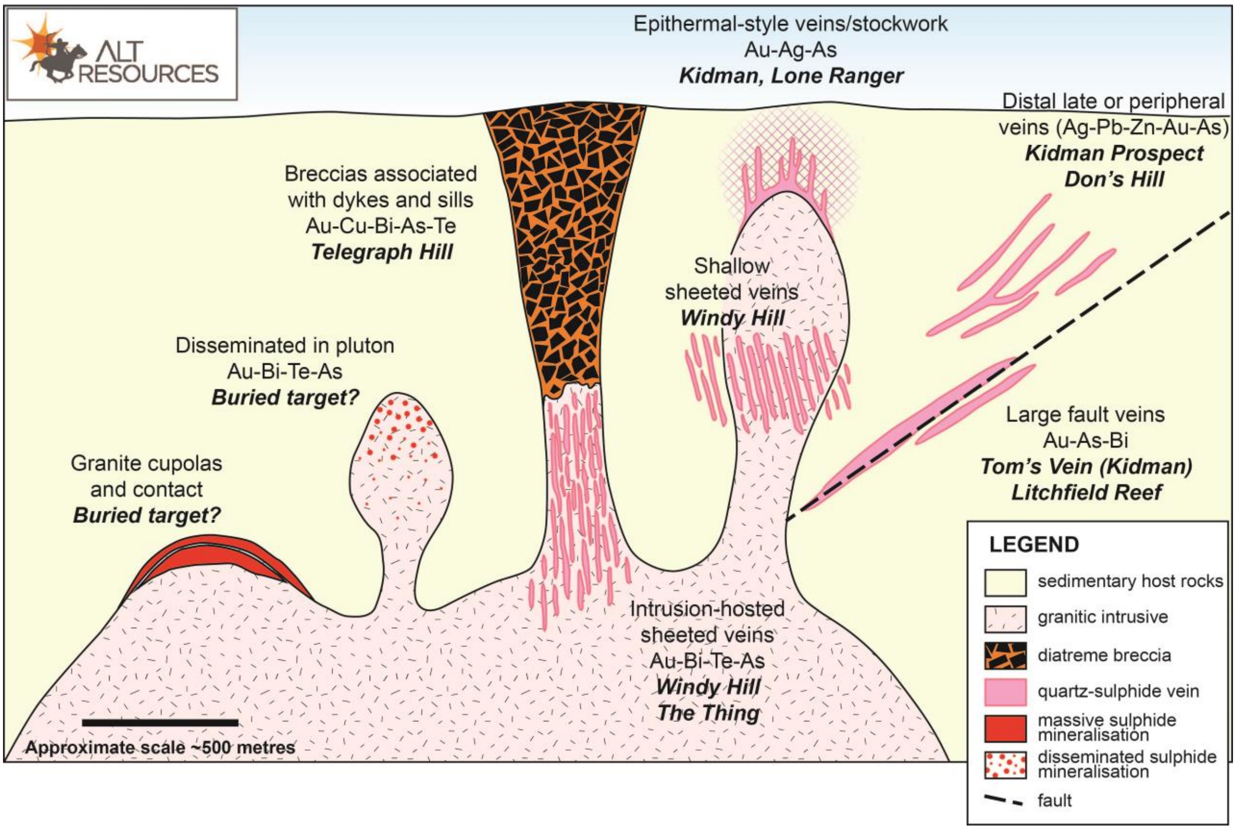

Figure 5. Conceptual model of an intrusion-related gold system, with components described by various authors (e.g. Blevin pers comm, Thompson and Newberry (2000), Lang and Baker (2001)) and applied here to the Paupong IRG system.

Alt Resources has defined a series of deeper mineralisation targets for future drilling, including potential source intrusions beneath Windy Hill, Kidman and Lone Ranger.

Activities During 2016-2017

In September 2016, Alt Resources was awarded the maximum drill funding amount of $200,000 for the NSW Government's New Frontiers Co-operative Drilling Program. The grant was awarded for the 2017 diamond drilling program (2,500m) at Windy Hill. The diamond drilling (4 holes, PDD015-PDD018 totalling 1,629m) at Windy Hill was completed in March 2017 and tested the newly defined IRG targets. Assays returned low-grade to trace mineralisation in spite of a broad sulphide mineralised zone in PDD015. However, a key result from the assays was the definition of strong zonation in both the mineralogy and the geochemistry, a feature that provides strong evidence in support of the Company's IRG model. PDD017 intersected peripheral, structurally controlled mineralisation, with significant results including:

- 0.9m @ 0.8 g/t gold, 6.4 g/t silver from 124.9m, including
  - 0.4m at 1.16 g/t gold, 8.9 g/t silver from 125.4m
- 2.2m @ 6.35 g/t silver from 143m
- 1.6m @ 0.22 g/t gold, 4.2 g/t silver and 0.16% copper from 225.5m
- 2.8m @ 65.57 g/t silver, 1.39% lead and 0.43% zinc from 242m, including
  - 0.8m @ 184 g/t silver, 4.1% lead, 1.0% zinc and 478 g/t bismuth from 244m.

Drill hole PPD018 targeted a gossanous diatreme breccia with associated quartz stockwork that is a feature commonly associated with IRG systems. The hole intersected a 235m downhole width of ≥10% pyrite mineralised breccia and diorite interpreted as late pyrite-rich hydrothermal venting of a major intrusion-related system.

In March 2017, the Company received a $512,000 Research and Development ("R & D") tax incentive rebate from the Federal Government for R & D activities at the Paupong Project. The incentive was awarded for innovations and advancement of geological knowledge in this under-explored and poorly understood geological province. The funds are being used to further exploration in the Paupong Project area. The Company lodged its second R & D tax return in July 2017 and is expecting a further $546,000 rebate under the R & D incentive program.

MT ROBERTS GOLD PROJECT, WA

The Mt Roberts Gold Project comprises two mining leases, M36/341 and M36/279, covering a total of 2.5 km^2, and one exploration license under application, E36/843. The latter covers approximately 79 km^2. E36/843, M36/341 and M36/279 are contiguous, forming a district-scale tenement package (Figure 6). The Mt Roberts Project is located 9 km northwest of Leinster, 359 km north of Kalgoorlie and approximately 12 km northeast of Gold Fields Ltd.'s Agnew (3.8 Moz gold) and Ramelius Resources Limited's Vivien (190,000 oz) gold mines. The Mt Roberts Project is adjacent to the sealed Goldfields Highway linking Kalgoorlie to Wiluna.

On August 30, 2016, Alt Resources announced that it had reached an agreement with Mount Roberts Mining Pty. Ltd. ("MRM") to farm into the Mt Roberts Project mining leases M36/341 and M36/279. Under the agreement, Alt Resources can earn up to 80% interest in the mining leases in stages by funding drilling and exploration activities and making a cash payment.

To date, Alt Resources has met its initial commitment of cash payments and has completed exploration drilling up to 2,088m. The Company will finalise its obligations to earn 51% under the terms by completing a further 900m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling. Alt and MRM have agreed to an extension for the completion of RC drilling until the 30th October, 2017. The Company will also pay the remaining $50,000 and issue shares pursuant to the terms no later than October 30, 2017.

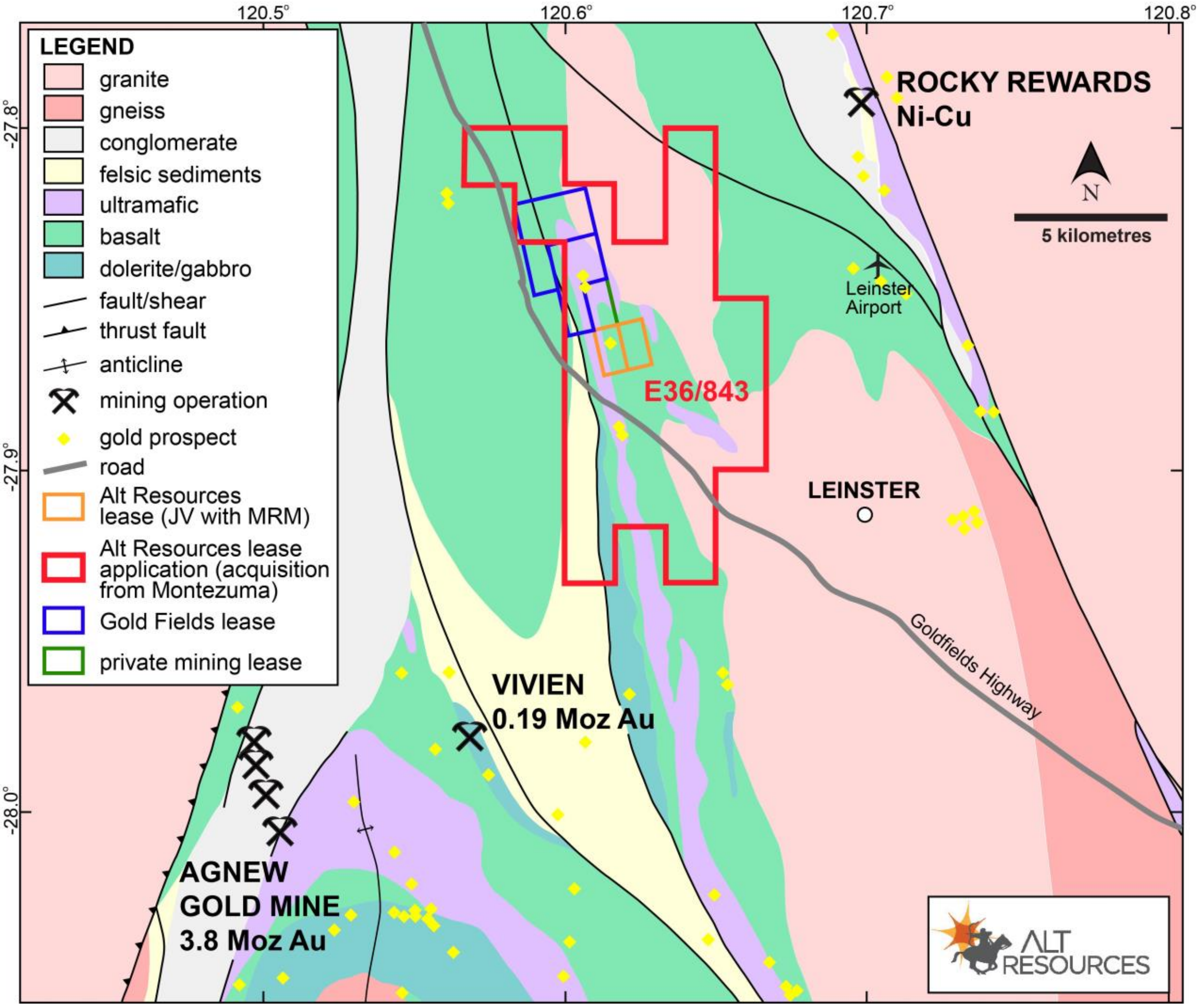

Figure 6. Geology and location of the Mount Roberts Gold Project with tenement package, relative to neighbouring gold operations, towns and infrastructure.

On June 19, 2017, the Company entered into a Binding Agreement with Montezuma Mining Ltd. (“Montezuma”) for the acquisition of a 100% interest in exploration license E36/843 (under application). Under the terms of the agreement Alt Resources has made a cash payment of $4,465 and has issued 1.25 million shares to Montezuma and agreed to a net smelter royalty of 1% for gold produced within the boundary of E36/843, excluding Alt Resources’ existing mining leases. The Company has completed the acquisition from Montezuma for the transfer of the exploration license. E36/843 is currently under application with the Department of Mines and Petroleum. To facilitate the final grant of the license, Alt Resources must finalise Native Title Heritage and Access Agreements. The Company is currently progressing these conditions.

Geological Setting

The Mt Roberts Project lies within the Agnew-Wiluna Greenstone belt, which is host to several major gold deposits including the Agnew (Gold Fields Ltd.), Lawlers (Gold Fields Ltd.) and Vivien (Ramelius Resources) gold mines. The project area is characterised by a tightly folded sequence of altered komatiites, basalts, felsic volcanics and fine sediments. Mt Roberts is located on the eastern limb of the Mt White Syncline and the western limb of the Leinster Anticline. Major north-northwest-striking shears are located to the east and west with secondary mineralised splays occurring within the license area.

Gold Mineralisation at Mount Roberts

Gold mineralisation at the Mt Roberts Project occurs within shear zones near the contact between ultramafic and mafic units. Mineralisation forms a steeply west-dipping lens approximately 200m along strike (Figure 7) and remains open at depth.

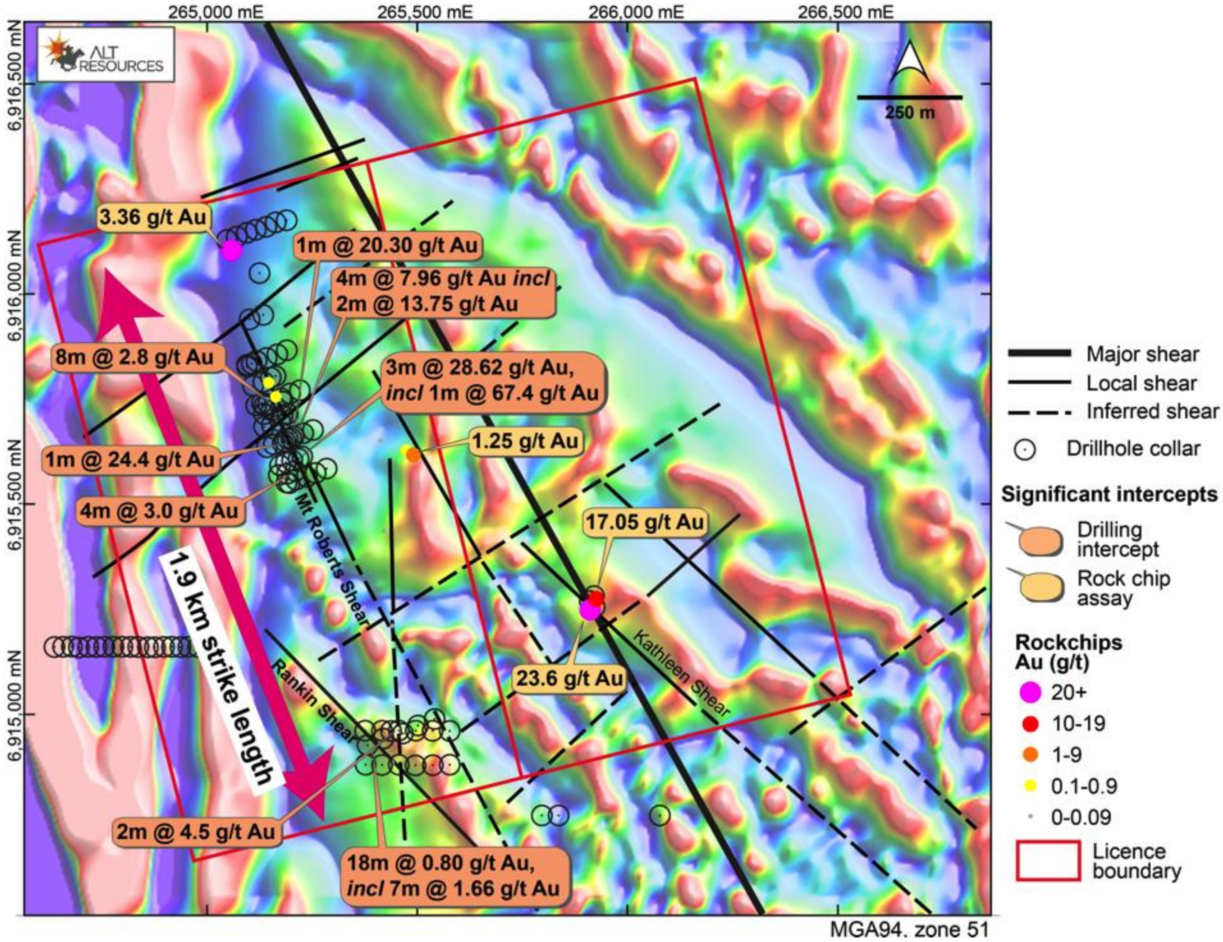

Figure 7. Mt Roberts gold project showing significant drilling results, rock chip results from mapping carried out in March this year[1], and interpreted shear zones over magnetics. Note that significant intercepts include historical results by Consolidated Gold Mines and Western Mining, as well as those intercepted by Alt Resources in 2016[2].

Historical artisanal mining on the Mt Roberts leases was undertaken by prospectors in the 1980s, producing an undisclosed number of gold ounces from shear hosted quartz veins at surface. In the late 1980s, Western Mining undertook detailed soil sampling that led to the identification of a strong gold anomaly (up to 180 ppb), approximately 800m along strike from the Mt Roberts workings south of known mineralisation. In 1988, Western Mining drilled three shallow RC fences across the goldin-soil anomaly (now known as Rum Punch), intercepting 10m at 1.2 g/t gold, including 2m at 4.5 g/t gold, 40m down hole. No follow-up drilling or detailed exploration was carried out.

[1] See ARS announcement, 5th April 2017: http://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Mt-Roberts-Expln-Update-Corporate-Strategy-5Apr17.pdf
[2] See ARS announcement, 1st December 2016: http://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/ARS-ASX-Mt-Roberts-soil-anomaly-results-1Dec16.pdf

Shallow rotary air blast (RAB) and RC drilling was conducted in 1997 by Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. ("CGM") targeting oxide mineralisation at the Mt Roberts workings. CGM intercepted:

- 10m @ 3.34 g/t gold
- 4m @ 3.12 g/t gold
- 4m at 2.97 g/t gold
- 7m at 2.25 g/t gold
- 2m at 7.39 g/t gold, and
- 9m at 1.43 g/t gold.

In February 2005, Jubilee Mines carried out rock chip sampling at Mt Roberts that returned high-grade values of 35 g/t gold and 22.9 g/t gold. No follow-up work was carried out as Jubilee Mines was focused on nickel exploration at the time.

The Mt Roberts area was re-mapped in detail by Alt Resources in early 2017 as part of the Company's evaluation of the project[3]. Mapping showed that the mineralised shear zone at the historical Mt Roberts workings is more continuous than previously thought, with prospect mapping and new interpretation of geophysical data showing the shear zones have been offset by faulting. The offset structures are considered to be priority targets as the junctures open and become traps for mineralised hydrothermal fluids. Rock chip samples returned up to 17 g/t gold and 23.6 g/t gold at Kathleen and up to 3.36 g/t gold at Screen (Figure 8).

[3] See ARS Announcement, 5th April, 2017: http://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Mt-Roberts-Expln-Update-Corporate-Strategy-5Apr17.pdf

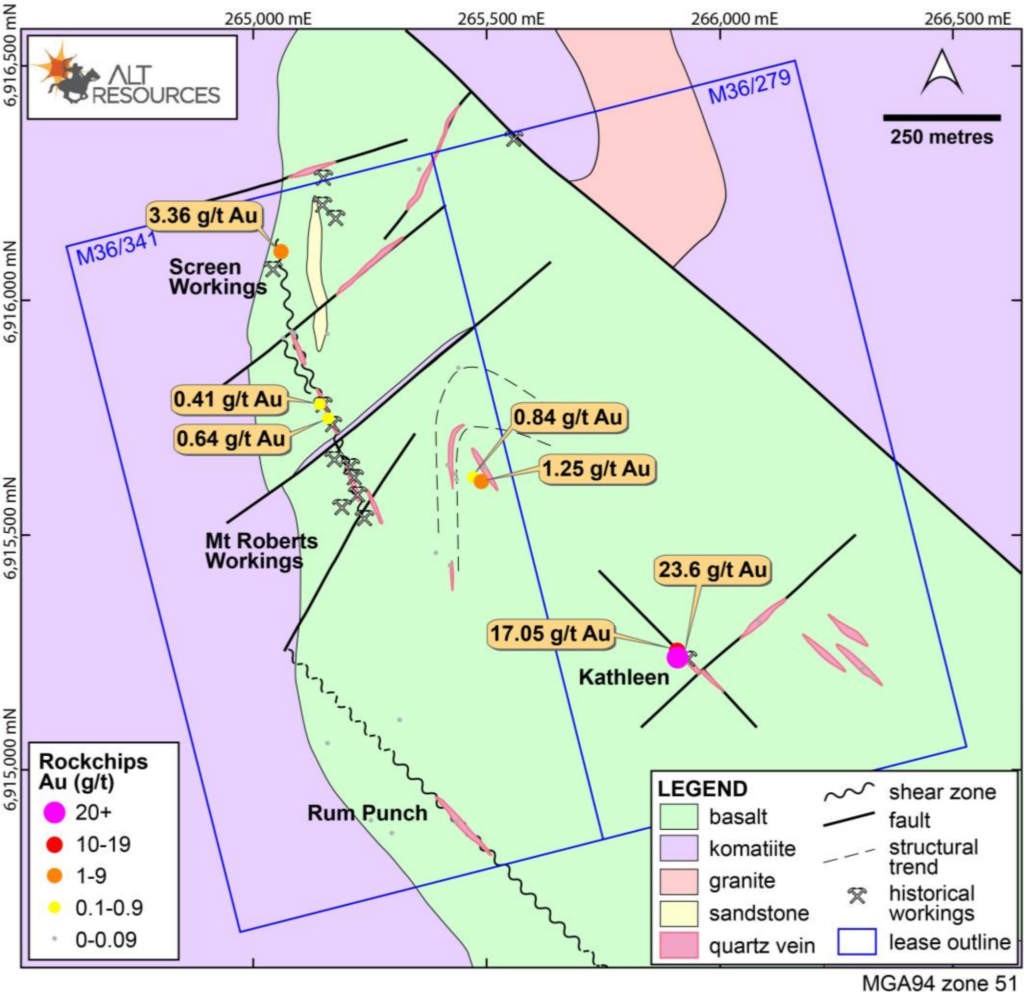

Figure 8. New mapping in 2017 of the Mount Roberts project area, showing detail of shear-hosted quartz veins, structural interpretation and new rock chip sampling results.

Alt Resources drilled a five-hole RC fence at Rum Punch in 2016 to test the soil anomaly and historical results at Rum Punch. The last hole drilled intercepted 18m at 0.80 g/t gold including 7.5m at 1.66 g/t gold in the oxide zone. This intercept lies 50m west of the Western Mining hole described above (10m at 1.2 g/t gold, including 2m at 4.5 g/t gold), with mineralisation interpreted to lie on a parallel structure. Both holes intercepted mineralisation in quartz veins as well as in the hanging wall and footwall basalt over a much broader section. If continuous along strike, this broader zone has the potential to provide a bulk tonnage target.

The Mt Roberts system has a strike length of 1.9km, extending from the Screen workings in the north, through to Rum Punch in the south. The high-grade mineralised Mt Roberts shear zone is displaced by minor, later, dextral faults (Figure 9), which may act to concentrate oxide mineralisation where the structures intersect. The later, offsetting structures reveal extensional quartz veins and have also acted as intrusive pathways for younger pegmatite dykes.

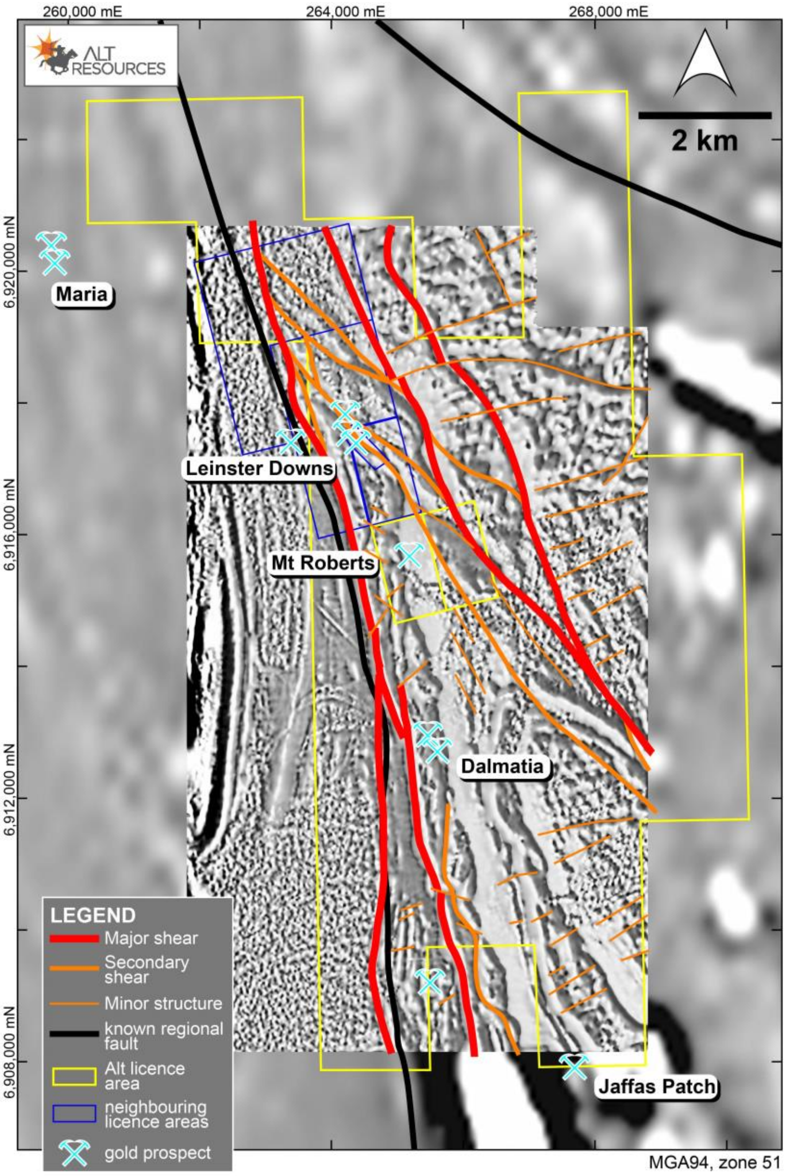

Figure 9. Re-processed magnetic data[4] from the Jubilee Mines survey, flown in 2000. The detailed image is RTP, with Fourier transform first vertical derivative and upward continuation filters, automatic gain control and histogram equalisation of the image. The background image is the regional magnetic dataset (Sir Samuel aeromagnetic survey, flown by Geoscience Australia in 1993), RTP, first vertical derivative. Newly interpreted structures are shown in red and orange, with historical gold workings also displayed.

A new zone of parallel, sheeted, mineralised quartz has been defined in the nose of the Leinster Anticline[1] and appears to lie along strike from known mineralisation at the historical Kathleen workings. Kathleen is located 800m to the southeast of the Mt Roberts workings and 600m east of Rum Punch. Samples collected by the Company from mineralised quartz veins at Kathleen returned up to 23 g/t gold. Quartz veins in this location are narrow, shear-hosted and associated with extensive wall-rock alteration of the host gabbros and basalts. Additional rock chip samples collected from the Screen workings in the north returned up to 3.36 g/t gold.

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

Work Carried Out by Alt Resources

Alt Resources drilled 2,088m of shallow reverse circulation holes in October-November 2016 in the opposite direction to previous explorers and intercepted several zones of high-grade gold mineralisation from surface, including up to 67 g/t gold in the oxide zone. Gold enrichment within the near-surface oxide zone is the result of supergene processes. Significant intercepts from 2016 drilling included:

- MRRC0003: 3m @ 28 g/t gold from 19m, including
  - 1m @ 67.4 g/t gold;
- MRRC0004: 1m @ 1.73 g/t gold from 42m;
- MRRC0006: 3m @ 1.95 g/t gold from 17m;
- MRRC0007: 1m @ 5.59 g/t gold from 29m;
- MRRC0008: 2m @ 1.20 g/t gold from 39m, including
  - 1m @ 1.28 g/t gold from 43m, and
  - 1m @ 20.3 g/t gold from 49m;
- MRRC0009: 1m @ 24.4 g/t gold from 64m, and
  - 4m @ 7.96 g/t gold from 78m, including
  - 2m @ 13.75 g/t gold from 82m;
- MRRC0011: 1m @ 1.43 g/t gold from 5m, and
  - 1m @ 1.39 g/t gold from 39m, and
  - 2m @ 1.20 g/t gold from 46m, and
  - 1m @ 2.7 g/t gold from 8m;
- MRRC0014: 1m @ 1.20 g/t gold from 33m, and
  - 1m @ 3.57 g/t gold from 51m;
- MRRC0015: 1m @ 0.97 g/t gold from 3m;
- MRRC0021: 1m @ 0.99 g/t gold from 18m;
- MRRC0032: 18m @ 0.88 g/t gold from 34m, including
  - 7m @ 1.66 g/t gold from 35m.

In drilling planned for the second half of 2017, the Company will test the outlier prospects (Screen, Rum Punch and Kathleen), undertaking aircore exploration drilling. This will be followed by an RC resource drilling program at the Mt Roberts workings. Resource definition will focus on the oxide zone and will cover the current strike length of 350m at Mt Roberts. The program, (including both exploration and resource drilling) will comprise 7,000m aimed at expanding the known deposit and producing a JORC compliant resource. At the completion of the resource drilling the Company will produce a wire frame, block model and flitch plans for mine design and contract mine costing.

A key aspect of the Company's strategy is to develop a small toll treatment gold project with the aim of generating cash flow to fund exploration programs without the need for additional capital raising. The Mt Roberts Project is well located near Leinster, in close proximity to treatment plants.

MYALLA GOLD AND BASE METAL PROJECT, NSW

The Myalla Project (EL8164), covers 20 km^2, and is located 15km northeast of Dalgety and 45 km east of Jindabyne in southern NSW. The project is approximately 30 km east of the Paupong Project. Alt Resources acquired a 70% interest in the project in 2015 from GFM as part of the joint venture acquisition of the Paupong project.

Geological Setting

The Myalla Project is situated in the south eastern Lachlan Orogen. Strongly folded and weakly metamorphosed Ordovician Adaminaby Group shales/siltstones and Gungoandra Siltstones typify the project area. Mineralisation occurs as preferentially oriented epigenetic sulphide and quartz-sulphide veins (pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and galena, +/- gold). Graphitic shales within the sequence also exhibit syngenetic sulphide (pyrite, +/- chalcopyrite) mineralisation. Historical workings occur at the Rock Lodge prospect, which was excavated by artisanal miners.

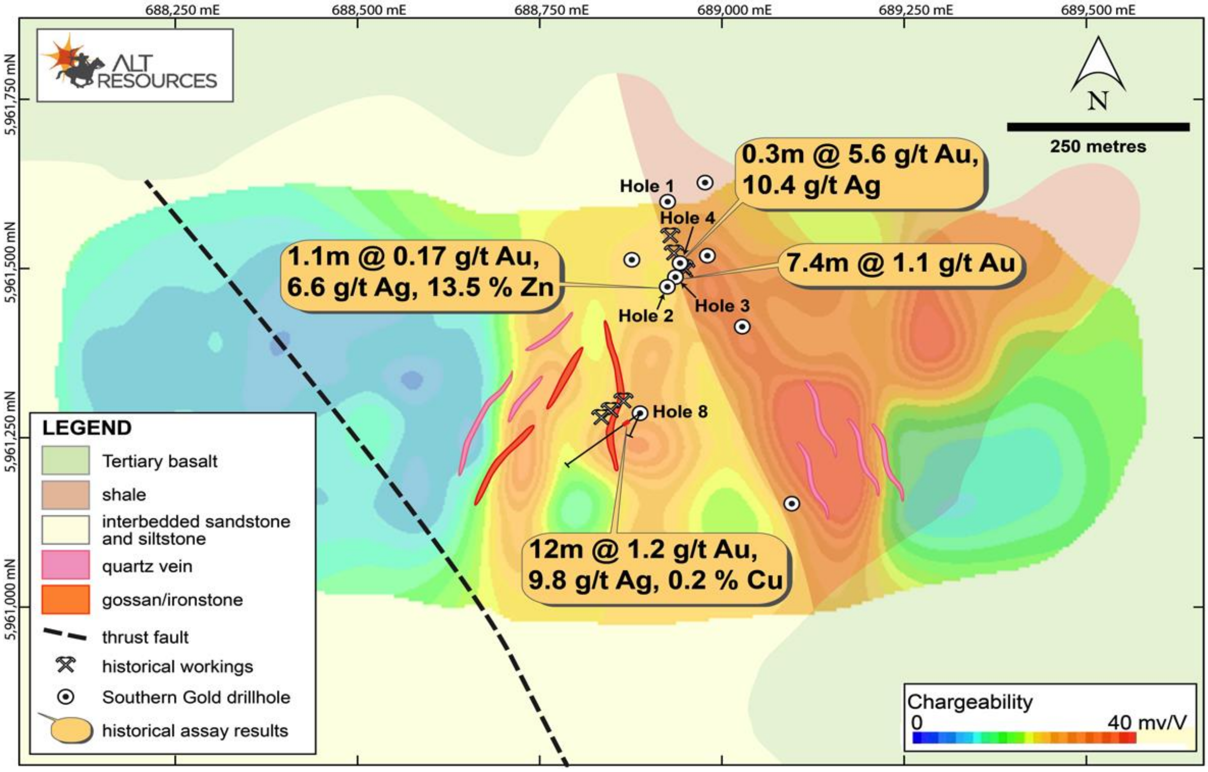

Figure 10. Significant results from historical drilling at the Rock Lodge prospect, Myalla, with IP chargeability overlain on mapped geology.

Massive sulphide copper-gold-silver mineralisation was intercepted during a small diamond drilling program carried out by Southern Gold in 1983 at the Rock Lodge workings. Southern Gold drilled nine vertical diamond holes to a maximum of 80m depth and two further inclined diamond holes for a total of 585m (Figure 10). Historical significant intercepts included:

- SGDH8: 12m @ 1.2 g/t gold, 9.8 g/t silver and 0.2% copper from 39m, including
  - 2.7m @ 4.3 g/t gold, 35 g/t silver and 0.73% copper from 42m;
- SGDH3: 7.4m @ 1.1 g/t gold from 9m;
- SGDH2: 1.1m @ 13.5% zinc, 0.44% lead, 0.17 g/t gold and 6.6 g/t silver from 75m (end of hole); and,
- SGDH4: 0.3m @ 5.6 g/t gold and 10.4 g/t silver from 10.m.

Rock chip samples collected by Southern Gold from outcropping veins returned gold assays ranging up to 11.1 g/t gold. The veins were also found to be anomalous in arsenic, lead and zinc.

In 2014 and 2015, GFM carried out IP and electromagnetic (EM) surveys, and geological mapping across the mineralised zones at Myalla. These surveys defined several priority targets for drilling, including IP and EM anomalism at depth related to the massive sulphide intercept of Southern Gold, and along strike from known mineralisation.

As part of the regulatory permitting process, Alt Resources has applied for surface disturbance permission to undertake exploration drilling. Alt has submitted a comprehensive Review of Environmental Factors and Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit with the NSW Office of Heritage. Drilling permits are now in place and drilling will proceed at the project, testing historical intercepts and extensions to known mineralisation. Drilling will also target previously untested geophysical anomalies.

LAKE COWAN GOLD PROJECT, WA

On May 3, 2017, Alt Resources announced its application for exploration licences over the Lake Cowan Project, comprising three contiguous exploration licenses: E63/1842, E63/1843 and E63/1849 covering an area of 67 km^2. The project is located 190 km from Kalgoorlie and 5 km from the town of Norseman, WA.

The exploration licenses are under application with the WA Department of Minerals and Petroleum (“DMP”). The applications are 100% owned by Alt Resources and are not subject to any historical royalty agreements. The Company has negotiated an Agreement for Heritage Protection with the Ngadju Native Title Aboriginal Corporation. This will expedite the granting of the licenses pursuant to the DMP requirements and the provisions of the Aboriginal Heritage Act, NTA and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984.

Two tenements, E63/1842 and E63/1843, are now subject to expedited grant as agreements with Native Title proponents have been signed. The third tenement is pending Native Title agreement with negotiations ongoing. The Company expects to finalise the third Native Title agreement for EL63/1849 in the coming months.

The Lake Cowan project sits on the Kalgoorlie to Esperance Highway. Norseman Township is host to the Central Norseman gold mine and processing facility operated by the Tulla Group of companies. State power grid and water supply lines run directly through the town of Norseman.

Geological Setting

The Lake Cowan Project is located in the southern Yilgarn Craton, within the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt in WA. The region is host to numerous gold deposits and occurrences spread over a north-south interval of 65 km (Figure 11). It lies in close proximity to the Norseman Gold Field, which historically produced in excess of 5.5 Moz gold.

The Archaean Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt comprises a west dipping sequence of interbedded basalts, felsic volcanics, sediments as well as gabbroic and ultramafic rocks. The greenstone sequence is enveloped by batholithic granites to both the east and west, dated at 2650 to 2570 Ma. Gold mineralisation in the area is predominantly hosted in sub-vertical or east-dipping quartz veins. Examples include the Cumberland vein (historic production of 0.07 Mt @ 29.4 g/t gold); and the Mararoa (historic production of 3.4 Mt @ 10.5 g/t gold), Crown (historic production of 2.9 Mt @ 19.3 g/t gold) and Norseman reefs (historic production of 0.22 Mt @ 16.4 g/t gold) striking north to north-

northwest over several kilometres.

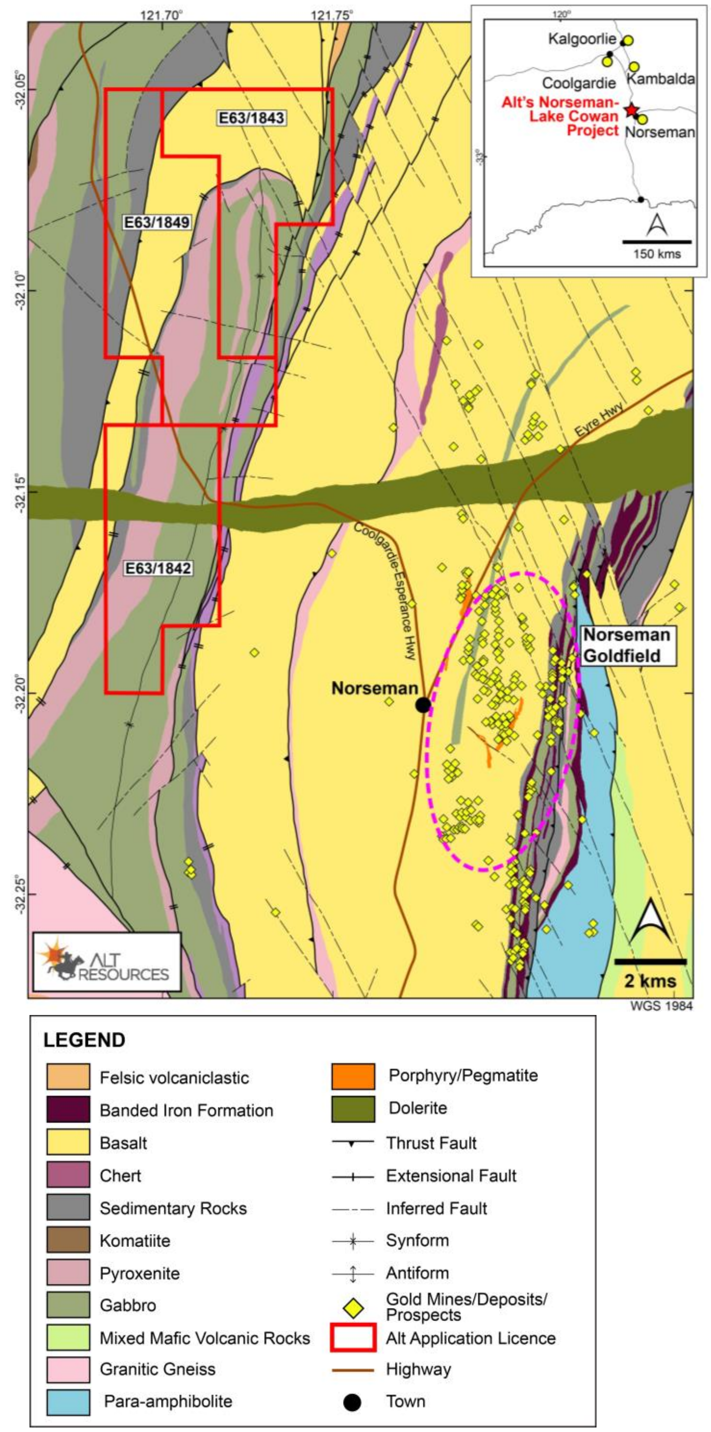

Figure 11. Location of the Norseman-Lake Cowan application licences, showing geology, regional gold mines, deposits and prospects as well as proximity to the >5 Moz Norseman Gold Field.

Alt Resources' Lake Cowan project lies adjacent to several of the most significant structural corridors of the Norseman Gold Field, including the Mission Fault, Mt Barker Fault, Wheel Fault, Fram Island Fault and the Mission Sill. The project straddles the Jimberlana Dyke to the north and south and lies adjacent to two projects drilled in the 1990s by Western Mining. The Norseman area is one of the most important mineral provinces in WA and yet remains significantly underexplored.

A large portion of the Project area lies beneath the Lake Cowan salt lake, which obscures the region's major mineralised structures, such as the Mission Fault. The Mission Fault is considered to be one of the main conduits for mineralisation at Lake Cowan, with Western Mining having developed the Harlequin underground mine adjacent to the this significant structure. Regional exploration undertaken by Western Mining also identified several outlier targets that lie on the Mission Fault beneath Lake Cowan and adjacent to Alt Resources' Lake Cowan project.

Alt Resources considers the Lake Cowan project to be historically underexplored due to the occurrence of the salt lake, a hindrance that can be overcome through access to modern exploration techniques and drilling equipment. The Company is currently undertaking an extensive review of all historical exploration data prior to preparing an exploration program, in anticipation of granting of the licences by the DMP. Alt Resources intends to vigorously pursue the along-strike continuity of mineralised structures beneath Lake Cowan, with the Mission Fault and its cross structures as high priority targets.

References

Lang JR, Baker T, Hart CJR & Mortensen JK (2000) An exploration model for intrusion-related gold systems. *Society of Economic Geology News*, **40(1)**, pp 7-15.

Thompson JFH & Newberry RJ (2000) Gold deposits related to reduced granitic intrusions. *Society of Economic Geology, Reviews*, **13**, pp 377-400.

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.

No Representation, Warranty or Liability

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

Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, for the year ended 30 June 2017 has been received and can be found on page 49 of the financial report.

The Directors Report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Director: Neva Collings

Director: William Hugh Ellis

Dated 4th September 2017

6 Phipps Close Deakin ACT 2600
PO Box 322 Curtin ACT 2605

T 02 6282 5999
F 02 6282 5933
E info@hardwickes.com.au

www.hardwickes.com.au

Hardwickes
ABN 35 973 938 183

Hardwickes Partners Pty Ltd
ABN 21 008 401 536

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

Alt Resources Limited

ABN:57 168 928 416

Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Alt Resources Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2017, there have been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Hardwickes

Hardwickes
Chartered Accountants

Robert Johnson
Partner

4/9/17

Canberra

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AUSTRALIA + NEW ZEALAND

Alt Resources Limited
ABN: 57 168 928 416

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
Revenue	2	**1,256,961**	16,415
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3, 8(a)	**(30,769)**	(46,191)
Employee benefits expense	3	**(317,993)**	(543,305)
Exploration expenditure	3	**(1,048,856)**	(998,098)
Finance costs	3	**(5,051)**	(3,852)
Other expenses		**(504,069)**	(230,035)
Loss before income tax		**(649,777)**	(1,805,066)
Tax expense	4	**-**	-
R & D recoupment tax expense	4(c)	**(22,455)**	-
Net loss for the year		**(672,232)**	(1,805,066)
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(672,232)**	(1,805,066)

Alt Resources Limited

ABN: 57 168 928 416

Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**108,985**	302,865
Trade and other receivables	6	**599,263**	32,812
Prepayments		**36,592**	16,041
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**744,840**	351,718
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Investment in joint ventures and capitalised tenement costs	18	**4,237,575**	3,830,976
Financial assets	7	**71,000**	71,000
Property, plant and equipment	8	**341,978**	371,152
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**4,650,553**	4,273,128
TOTAL ASSETS		**5,395,393**	4,624,846
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	**212,505**	238,740
Employee benefits	11	**47,374**	46,636
Financial liabilities	10	**12,467**	8,502
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**272,346**	293,878
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee benefits	11	**13,926**	9,964
Financial liabilities	10	**15,828**	39,484
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**29,754**	49,448
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**302,100**	343,326
NET ASSETS		**5,093,293**	4,281,520
EQUITY			
Issued capital	12	**8,750,222**	7,266,217
Accumulated losses	13	**(3,656,929)**	(2,984,697)
TOTAL EQUITY		**5,093,293**	4,281,520

Alt Resources Limited

ABN: 57 168 928 416

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2017

2017

	Note	Ordinary Shares $	Accumulated losses $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2016		**7,266,217**	**(2,984,697)**	**4,281,520**
Deficit attributable to members of the entity	13	**-**	**(672,232)**	**(672,232)**
Shares issued during the year	12	**1,575,920**	**-**	**1,575,920**
Transaction cost on share issued	12	**(91,915)**	**-**	**(91,915)**
Balance at 30 June 2017		**8,750,222**	**(3,656,929)**	**5,093,293**

2016

	Note	Ordinary Shares $	Accumulated losses $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2015		2,341,371	(1,179,631)	1,161,740
Deficit attributable to members of the entity	13	-	(1,805,066)	(1,805,066)
Shares issued during the year	12	5,108,700	-	5,108,700
Transaction cost on share issued	12	(183,854)	-	(183,854)
Balance at 30 June 2016		7,266,217	(2,984,697)	4,281,520

Alt Resources Limited
ABN: 57 168 928 416

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
GST refunds received from ATO		**141,251**	82,934
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(2,612,240)**	(1,630,015)
Income received		**1,256,961**	16,415
Interest paid		**(5,051)**	(3,852)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	21	**(1,219,079)**	(1,534,518)
Purchase and disposal of plant and equipment	8(a)	**(32,515)**	(405,906)
Purchase of equity-accounted investments	18	**(406,599)**	(3,300,916)
Decrease / (increase) in Loan receivables		**-**	309,064
Net cash used by investing activities		**(439,114)**	(3,397,758)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from borrowings		**(19,691)**	47,986
Proceeds from issue of shares	12	**1,484,004**	4,924,846
Net cash used by financing activities		**1,464,313**	4,972,832
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		**(193,880)**	40,556
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**302,865**	262,309
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	5	**108,985**	302,865

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

The financial report covers Alt Resources Limited as an individual entity. Alt Resources Limited is a for profit Company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Alt Resources Limited is Australian dollars.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 4th September 2017 by the directors of the company.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The company is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

Except for cash flow information, the financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

(b) Interests in Joint Arrangements and Equity Method of Accounting

Joint arrangements represent the contractual sharing of control between parties in a business venture where unanimous decisions about relevant activities are required.

Separate joint venture entities providing joint venturers with an interest to net assets are classified as a joint venture and accounted for using the equity method.

Investments in joint ventures are accounted for in the financial statements by applying the equity method of accounting, whereby the investment is initially recognised at cost (including transaction costs) and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the company's share of net assets of the joint ventures. In addition, the company's share of the profit or loss of the joint ventures is included in the company's profit or loss.

The carrying amount of the investment includes, when applicable, goodwill relating to the joint ventures. Any discount on acquisition, whereby the company's share of the net fair value of the joint ventures exceeds the cost of investment, is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

When the company's share of losses in joint ventures equals or exceeds its interest in the joint ventures, the company discontinues recognising its share of further losses unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint ventures. When the joint ventures subsequently makes profits, the company will resume recognising its share of those profits once its share of the profits equals the share of the losses not recognised.

(c) Going concern

This report has been prepared on going concern basis, which contemplates the continuation of normal business activity and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Company has incurred a loss of $672,232 (2016: $1,805,066 funded by raising share capital, a NSW Government grant and Research and Development Tax Incentive refunds.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(c) Going concern continued

The ability of Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on:

i) future capital raising programmes;

ii) the ability to meet projected revenue levels; and

iii) the retention of overheads at budgeted levels.

The directors have reviewed the Company's financial position and cash flow forecasts for the next twelve months, which shows that the Company will be able to meet its debts as and when they fall due and payable and are, therefore, of the opinion that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This is based on the belief that on the completion of the capital raising program, the Company will meet projected revenue from its mining activity, and that the Company will be able to retain overheads at budgeted levels.

Should the Company not achieve the matters set above, there is uncertainty whether the Company will continue as a going concern and therefore whether it will realise its asset and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report. The financial report does not include any adjustments to assets and liabilities that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as going concern.

(d) Income Tax

The income tax expense / (income) for the year comprises current income tax expense / (income) and deferred tax expense / (income).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income and includes Clawback Recoupment tax relating to the NSW Government grant received which related to research and development expenditure made during the year. Current tax liabilities / (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to/(recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense / (income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss.

Except for business combinations, no deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability. With respect to non-depreciable items of property, plant and equipment measured at fair value and items of investment property measured at fair value, the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered entirely through sale.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (a) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (b) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

(e) Revenue and other income

Interest revenue

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

Profit on Disposal of Assets

Income derived from the disposal or sale of depreciable assets has been calculated as the gross sale price received less the written down value of the asset at the date of the sale.

Government Grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions have been complied with.

Research and Development Tax Incentive Refunds

Research and Development tax incentive refunds are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the refund will be received and all attaching conditions have been complied with.

(f) Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

Where the company retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, an additional (third) statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements is presented.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(g) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the Company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

(h) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(i) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1 (k) for further discussion on

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

the determination of impairment losses.

(j) Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1 (k) for details of impairment).

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the company includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	**Depreciation rate**
Motor Vehicles	22.5%
Computer Equipment and Software	50%-66.67%
Leasehold Improvements	10%-25%
Plant & Equipment	13.33%-66.67%
Office Equipment	40%-66.67%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(k) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the Company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the *effective interest method*.

The *effective interest method* is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) over the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

The company does not designate any interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures as being subject to the requirements of Accounting Standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount being included in profit or loss.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(iv) Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any remeasurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are not expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

(v) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

Impairment

A financial asset (or a group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (include: loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance account.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the company recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information, including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116: *Property, Plant and Equipment*). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite lives and intangible assets not yet available for use.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits available on demand with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are reported within short-term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(n) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages and salaries. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The Company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages and salaries are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The company's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The Company's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

(o) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(p) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the entity that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(q) Exploration and development expenditure

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditures incurred are capitalised in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are only capitalised to the extent that they are expected to be recovered through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against profit or loss in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

When production commences, the accumulated costs for the relevant area of interest are amortised over the life of the area according to the rate of depletion of the economically recoverable reserves.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to capitalise costs in relation to that area.

Costs of site restoration are provided for over the life of the project from when exploration commences and are included in the costs of that stage. Site restoration costs include the dismantling and removal of mining plant, equipment and building structures, waste removal, and rehabilitation of the site in accordance with local laws and regulations and clauses of the permits. Such costs have been determined using estimates of future costs, current legal requirements and technology on an undiscounted basis.

Any changes in the estimates for the costs are accounted for on a prospective basis. In determining the costs of site restoration, there is uncertainty regarding the nature and extent of the restoration due to community expectations and future legislation. Accordingly, the costs have been determined on the basis that the restoration will be completed within one year of abandoning the site.

(r) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Company.

Key estimates

(i) Impairment – general

The Company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions and events specific to the Company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(r) Critical accounting estimates and judgments continued

Key judgements

(i) Issuing of Shares

The Company's Board of Directors resolved to issue fully paid shares with a discounted issue price of 16 cents per share, 8 cents per share and 4 cents per share.

(ii) Exploration and evaluation expenditure

The Company capitalises expenditure relating to exploration and evaluation where it is considered likely to be recoverable or where the activities have not reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. While there are certain areas of interest from which no reserves have been extracted, the directors are of the continued belief that such expenditure should not be written off since feasibility studies in such areas have not yet concluded. Such capitalised expenditure is carried at the end of the reporting period at $4,237,575.

(s) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are not yet mandatory applicable to the Company, together with an assessment of the potential impact of such pronouncements on the company when adopted in future periods, are discussed below:

- AASB 9: *Financial Instruments* and associated Amending Standards (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

The Standard will be applicable retrospectively (subject to the provisions on hedge accounting outlined below) and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments and simplified requirements for hedge accounting.

The key changes that may affect the Company on initial application include certain simplifications to the classification of financial assets, simplifications to the accounting of embedded derivatives, upfront accounting for expected credit loss, and the irrevocable election to recognise gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. AASB 9 also introduces a new model for hedge accounting that will allow greater flexibility in the ability to hedge risk, particularly with respect to hedges of non-financial items. Should the entity elect to change its hedge policies in line with the new hedge accounting requirements of the Standard, the application of such accounting would be largely prospective.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 may have an impact on the Company's financial instruments, including hedging activity, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

2 Revenue and Other Income

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
Other Income			
Interest received		**1,576**	16,415
Profit on Sale of Assets		**5,846**	-
NSW Government Grants Received	22	**168,413**	-
2016 R&D Tax Incentive received	23	**512,421**	-
2017 R&D Tax Incentive receivable	23	**568,705**	-
		1,256,961	16,415

3 Profit for the Year

Loss before income tax from continuing operations includes the following specific expenses:

		2017 $	2016 $
Interest paid		**5,051**	3,852
Employee benefit expenses		**317,993**	543,305
Depreciation expenses	8(a)	**30,769**	46,191
Superannuation contributions		**18,872**	24,570
Rent paid		**8,946**	22,950
Exploration expenditure		**1,048,856**	998,098

4 Income Tax Expense

(a) Reconciliation of income tax to accounting profit:

Income tax is payable on the surplus of income less expenses. The aggregate amount of income tax attributable to the financial year differs from the amount prima facie payable on the operating profit. The difference is reconciled as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Prima facie tax payable on profit from ordinary activities before income tax at 28.5% (2016: 28.5%)	**(185,187)**	(514,443)
Add:		
Tax effect of:		
- non-deductible expense	**30,303**	32,943
	(154,884)	(481,500)
Less:		
Tax effect of:		
- Other deductible expenses	**(34,252)**	(9,750)
- Other deductible expenses capital raising	**(52,087)**	(46,848)
- Non assessable Income 2016 R&D tax incentive	**(146,140)**	-
- Non assessable Income 2017 R&D tax incentive	**(162,081)**	-
- Add-back not deductible R&D costs	**286,306**	252,401
Tax losses not brought to account	**263,038**	285,697
Income tax expense	**-**	-

(b) Deferred Tax Asset not brought to accounts

The amounts of the deductible temporary difference and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets have been brought to account:

	2017 $	2016 $
- deductible temporary difference	**15,303**	19,252
- tax losses - operating in nature	**804,458**	661,259
	819,761	680,511

The benefits of the above temporary differences and unused tax losses will be realised when the conditions for deductibility set out in Note 1(d) occur. These amounts have no expiry date. The 2016 figures have been adjusted to the tax rate of 28.5% (2016 28.5%).

4 Income Tax Expense continued

c) Clawback – R & D Recoupment Tax

As the Company is eligible to claim the 2017 Research and Development (R & D) Tax Incentive, it is required to pay Clawback – Recoupment tax. This Clawback tax is calculated at a rate of 10% of the eligible R & D expenditure which has qualified for a government recoupment grant.

	2017 $	2016 $
R & D expenditure related to recoupment	**224,550**	-
Clawback - R & D recoupment tax at 10%	**22,455**	-

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 $	2016 $
Cash on hand	**10**	10
Cash at bank	**108,975**	302,855
	108,985	302,865

Reconciliation of cash

Cash and Cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows are reconciled to the equivalent items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Cash and cash equivalents	**108,985**	302,865
Balance as per statement of cash flows	**108,985**	302,865

6 Trade and other receivables

	2017 $	2016 $
CURRENT		
GST receivable	**28,012**	32,312
R & D Tax incentive tax refund receivable	**546,251**	-
Other receivables	**25,000**	500
Total current trade and other receivables	**599,263**	32,812

7 Other financial assets

Loans receivable

	2017 $	2016 $
Department of Resources & Energy Bonds	**71,000**	71,000
	71,000	71,000

No repayment terms have been determined for the above loan. No interest has been charged.

8 Property, plant and equipment

	2017	2016
Freehold property	**$**	**$**
At cost	**199,990**	197,685
Accumulated depreciation	**-**	-
Total plant and equipment	**199,990**	197,685

	2017	2016
Computer equipment & software	**$**	**$**
At cost	**13,023**	13,023
Accumulated depreciation	**(11,461)**	(9,641)
Total computer equipment & software	**1,562**	3,382

	2017	2016
Motor Vehicles	**$**	**$**
At cost	**72,357**	98,832
Accumulated depreciation	**(24,635)**	(14,764)
Total motor vehicles	**47,722**	84,068

	2017	2016
Leasehold Improvements	**$**	**$**
At cost	**24,379**	1,115
Accumulated depreciation	**(2,312)**	(201)
Total leasehold improvements	**22,067**	914

	2017	2016
Plant & equipment	**$**	**$**
At cost	**134,064**	118,872
Accumulated depreciation	**(68,876)**	(36,597)
Total plant & equipment	**65,188**	82,275

	2017	2016
Office equipment	**$**	**$**
At cost	**10,470**	5,656
Accumulated depreciation	**(5,021)**	(2,828)
Total office equipment	**5,449**	2,828
Total property, plant and equipment	**341,978**	**371,152**

8(a) Movements in carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Freehold Property $	Computer Equipment & Software $	Motor Vehicles $	Leasehold Improvements $	Plant & Equipment $	Office Equipment $	Total $
Year ended 30 June 2017							
Balance at the beginning of year	**197,685**	**3,382**	**22,958**	**914**	**58,303**	**2,828**	**286,070**
Additions	**2,305**	**-**	**7,000**	**7,724**	**3,585**	**4,814**	**25,428**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(874)**	**-**	**-**	**(874)**
Depreciation expense	**-**	**(1,820)**	**(6,141)**	**(406)**	**(20,209)**	**(2,193)**	**(30,769)**
Balance at the end of the year	**199,990**	**1,562**	**23,817**	**7,358**	**41,679**	**5,449**	**279,855**

Exploration Assets	Plant & Equipment $	Motor Vehicles $	Leasehold Improvements $	Total $
Year ended 30 June 2017				
Balance at the beginning of year	**23,975**	**61,110**	**-**	**85,085**
Additions	**11,604**	**40,216**	**16,655**	**68,476**
Disposals	**-**	**(60,517)**	**-**	**(60517)**
Depreciation expense	**(12,070)**	**(16,904)**	**(1,946)**	**(30,920)**
Balance at the end of the year	**23,509**	**23,905**	**14,709**	**62,123**

8(a) Movements in carrying amounts of plant and equipment continued

	Freehold Property $	Computer Equipment & Software $	Motor Vehicles $	Leasehold Improvements $	Plant & Equipment $	Office Equipment $	Total $
Year ended 30 June 2016							
Balance at the beginning of year	**-**	**5,545**	**15,523**	**1,016**	**-**	**-**	**22,084**
Additions	**197,685**	**2,000**	**14,100**	**-**	**90,736**	**5,656**	**310,177**
Depreciation expense	**-**	**(4,163)**	**(6,665)**	**(102)**	**(32,433)**	**(2,828)**	**(46,191)**
Balance at the end of the year	**197,685**	**3,382**	**22,958**	**914**	**58,303**	**2,828**	**286,070**

Exploration Assets	Plant & Equipment $	Motor Vehicles $	Total $
Year ended 30 June 2016			
Balance at the beginning of year	**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions	**28,139**	**67,592**	**95,731**
Depreciation expense	**(4,164)**	**(6,482)**	**(10,646)**
Balance at the end of the year	**23,975**	**61,110**	**85,085**

9 Trade and Other Payables

	2017 $	2016 $
CURRENT		
Trade payables	**23,354**	30,717
Joint Venture Trade Payables	**119,786**	135,768
Audit Fee accrual	**16,000**	9,000
GST payable	**3,636**	-
Short term Loan payable	**15,000**	-
Superannuation payable	**12,985**	17,991
Amounts held from salary and wages	**21,744**	43,489
Sundry provisions and liabilities	**-**	1,775
	212,505	238,740

10 Financial Liabilities

	2017 $	2016 $
Current Liabilities:		
Centrepoint Insurance Premium Funding	**12,467**	8,502

	2017 $	2016 $
Non-current Liabilities:		
Bank of Melbourne Car Loan	**15,828**	39,484

11 Employee Benefits

	2017 $	2016 $
Current Liabilities:		
Annual leave provision	**47,374**	46,636
Non-current Liabilities:		
Long service leave provision	**13,926**	9,964

12 Issued Capital

	2017 $	2016 $
1,250,000 ordinary shares of $0.04 each	**50,000**	-
34,999,000 (2016: 34,999,000) Ordinary shares of $0.05 each	**1,749,950**	1,749,950
18,574,000 Ordinary shares of $0.08 each	**1,485,920**	-
12,294,500 (2016: 12,294,500) Ordinary shares of $0.10 each	**1,229,450**	1,229,450
133,333 (2016: 133,333) Ordinary shares of $0.15 each	**20,000**	20,000
3,375,000 (2016: 3,125,000) Ordinary shares of $0.16 each	**540,000**	500,000
22,943,500 (2016: 22,943,500) Ordinary shares of $0.20 each	**4,588,700**	4,588,700
50 (2016: 50) Ordinary shares of $.20 each	**10**	10
Transaction cost on share issued	**(913,808)**	(821,893)
Total	**8,750,222**	7,266,217

(a) Ordinary shares

	2017 No.	2016 No.
At the beginning of the reporting period	**73,495,383**	47,293,550
Shares issued during the year		
Ordinary shares of $0.04 each	**1,250,000**	-
Ordinary shares of $0.08 each	**18,574,000**	-
Ordinary shares of $0.15 each	**-**	133,333
Ordinary shares of $0.16 each	**250,000**	3,125,000
Ordinary shares of $0.20 each	**-**	22,943,500
At the end of the reporting period	**93,569,383**	73,495,383

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company. On a show of hands at meetings of the Company, each holder of ordinary shares has one vote in person or by proxy, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

The Company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its shares.

13 Reserves

	2017 $	2016 $
Accumulated losses		
Opening balance	**(2,984,697)**	(1,179,631)
Loss for the year	**(672,232)**	(1,805,066)
	(3,656,929)	(2,984,697)

14 Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, loans receivable and leases.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139: *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements are as follows:

		2017 $	2016 $
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**108,985**	302,865
Loan receivables	7	**71,000**	71,000
Trade and other receivables (excluding GST receivable)	6	**571,251**	500
Total financial assets		**751,236**	374,365
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
- Trade and other payables (excluding GST payable)	9	**208,869**	238,740
- Current Financial Liabilities	10	**12,467**	8,502
- Non-Current Financial Liabilities	10	**15,828**	39,484
Total financial liabilities		**237,164**	286,726

Financial risk management policies

The Board of Directors monitors the Company's financial risk management policies and exposures and approves financial transactions within the scope of its authority. It also reviews the effectiveness of internal controls relating to commodity price risk, counterparty credit risk, currency risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

Mitigation strategies for specific risks faced are described below:

Specific financial risk exposures and management

The main risks the Company is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk consisting of interest rate risk, and other price risk (commodity and equity price risk). There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the Company is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the Board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

(a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Company might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The Company manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analyses in relation to its operating, investing and financing activities;
- monitoring undrawn credit facilities;
- obtaining funding from a variety of sources;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile; managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

The company's policy is to ensure no more than 30% of borrowings should mature in any 12-month period.

The following table reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities. Bank overdrafts have been deducted in the analysis as management does not consider there is any material risk the bank will terminate such facilities. The bank does however maintain the right to terminate the facilities without notice and therefore the balances of overdrafts outstanding at year-end could become repayable within 12 months. Financial guarantee liabilities are treated as payable on demand since the Company has no control over the timing of any potential settlement of the liabilities.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates and does not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward.

14 Financial Risk Management continued

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

	Within 1 Year		1 to 5 Years		Over 5 Years		Total	
	2017	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Financial liabilities due for payment								
Trade and other payables (excluding estimated annual leave and GST)	**(208,869)**	(238,740)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(208,869)**	(238,740)
Current Loans	**(12,467)**	(8,502)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(12,467)**	(8,502)
Non-Current Loans	**-**	-	**(15,828)**	(39,484)	**-**	-	**(15,828)**	(39.484)
	(221,336)	(247,242)	**(15,828)**	(39,484)	**-**	-	**(237,164)**	(286,726)
Total expected outflows	**(221,336)**	(247,242)	**(15,828)**	(39,484)	**-**	-	**(237,164)**	(286,726)
Financial assets – cash flows realisable								
Cash and cash equivalents	**108,985**	302,865	**-**	-	**-**	-	**108,985**	302,865
Trade and other receivables (excluding GST)	**571,251**	500	**-**	-	**-**	-	**571,251**	500
Loan receivables	**-**	-	**71,000**	71,000	**-**	-	**71,000**	71,000
Total anticipated inflows	**680,236**	303,365	**71,000**	71,000	**-**	-	**751,236**	374,365
Net (outflow)/inflow on financial instruments	**458,900**	56,123	**55,172**	31,516	**-**	-	**514,072**	87,639

14 Financial Risk Management continued

(b) Interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

(c) Market risk

(i)Interest rate risk

The financial instruments that primarily expose the Company to interest rate risk are borrowings and cash and cash equivalents.

(d) Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the Company.

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are detailed in Note 6.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the FOC in accordance with approved board policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested with counterparties with a Standard & Poor's rating of at least AA–. The following table provides information regarding the credit risk relating to cash and money market securities based on Standard & Poor's counterparty credit ratings.

The following table details the Company's trade and other receivables exposure to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled, within the terms and conditions agreed between the Company and the customer or counter party to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there is objective evidence indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Company.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

			Past due but not impaired (days overdue)				
	Gross amount $	Past due and impaired $	< 30 $	31-60 $	61-90 $	> 90 $	Within initial trade terms $
2017							
Trade and other receivables	**571,251**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**571,251**
Total	**571,251**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**571,251**
2016							
Trade and other receivables	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Total	500	-	-	-	-	-	500

14 Financial Risk Management continued

The Company does not hold any financial assets with terms that have been renegotiated, but which would otherwise be past due or impaired.

The other classes of receivables do not contain impaired assets.

Sensitivity analysis - Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the Company's exposures to changes in interest rates, exchange rates and commodity and equity prices. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible.

These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

	2017 $	**2016 $**
Change in profit		
- Increase in interest rate by 1%	**$1,090**	$3,029
- Decrease in interest rate by 1%	**$(1,090)**	$(3,029)
Change in equity		
- Increase in interest rate by 1%	**$1,090**	$3,029
- Decrease in interest rate by 1%	**$(1,090)**	$(3,029)

15 Capital Management

The directors control the capital of Alt Resources Limited in order to maintain a debt to equity ratio, provide the shareholders with adequate returns and ensure the Company can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The Company's debt and capital includes ordinary share capital and financial liabilities supported by financial assets.

The directors effectively manage Alt Resources Limited's capital by assessing the Company's financial risks and adjusting the capital structure in response to changes in these risks. The responses include the management of debt levels, distributions to shareholders and share issues.

The gearing ratio for the year ended 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 are as follows:

		2017 $	**2016 $**
Trade and other payables (excluding GST payable)	9	**208,869**	238,740
Less Cash and cash equivalents	5	**(108,985)**	(302,865)
Net (asset)/debt		**99,884**	(64,125)
Equity	11	**8,750,222**	7,266,217
Total capital		**8,850,106**	7,202,092
Gearing ratio		**1.13%**	(0.89)%

16 Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The totals of remuneration paid to the key management personnel of Alt Resources Limited during the year are as follows:

		2017	2016
		$	$
Short-term employee benefits		**237,000**	250,335
Post-employment benefits		**22,850**	22,655
Share-based payments	24	**40,000**	160,000
		299,850	432,990

Further information in relation to KMP remuneration can be found in the directors' report.

Key management personnel shareholdings

The number of ordinary shares in Alt Resources Limited held by each key management person of Alt Resources Limited during the financial year is as follows:

	Balance at beginning of year	Shares Issued	On exercise of options	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of year
30 June 2017					
Directors					
William Hugh Ellis	890,500	-	-	-	890,500
Clive Napier Buckland	450,000	-	-	(7,500)	442,500
Neva Collings	1,815,500	406,250	-	(139,400)	2,082,350
Russel John Fountain	510,000	-	-	-	510,000
Barbara Jane Barron	512,500	-	-	(10,000)	502,500
Other KMP					
Phillip James Anderson	1,792,360	281,250	-	(412,960)	1,660,650
	5,970,860	687,500	-	(569,860)	6,088,500

	Balance at beginning of year	Shares Issued	On exercise of options	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of year
30 June 2016					
Directors					
William Hugh Ellis	860,500	-	-	30,000	890,500
Clive Napier Buckland	590,000	-	-	(140,000)	450,000
Neva Collings	1,700,000	62,500	-	53,000	1,815,500
Russell John Fountain	500,000	-	-	10,000	510,000
Barbara Jane Barron	500,000	-	-	12,500	512,500
Other KMP					
Phillip James Anderson	4,350,510	1,406,250	-	(3,964,400)	1,792,360
	8,501,010	1,468,750	-	(3,998,900)	5,970,860

For details of other transactions with key management personnel, refer to Note 20: Related Parties.

17 Remuneration of Auditors

	2017 $	2016 $
Remuneration of the auditor of the Company, Hardwickes Chartered Accountants, for:		
- auditing or reviewing the financial report	**35,450**	19,500

18 Joint Arrangements and Capitalised Tenement costs

Joint Ventures

Reconciliation of carrying amount of interest in joint ventures and capitalised exploration costs to summarised financial information for joint ventures accounted for using the equity method:

	2017 $	2016 $
Joint Venture with GFM Exploration Pty Ltd		
Opening balance	**3,830,976**	530,060
Investment in Joint Venture at cost	**316,859**	3,300,916
Carrying amount	**4,147,835**	3,830,976

	2017 $	2016 $
Investment in Tenements at Mount Roberts WA		
Expenditure on Earn In to proposed joint venture with Mount Roberts Mining Pty Ltd	**25,000**	-
Exploration licence application costs	**57,746**	-
Carrying amount	**82,746**	-

	2017 $	2016 $
Investment in Tenements at Lake Cowan WA		
Exploration licence application costs	**6,994**	-
Total carrying amount of capitalised investment and tenement costs	**4,237,575**	3,830,976

Risks associated with the interests in joint ventures

The recoverability of the carrying amount of the exploration development expenditure is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation or, alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

Name	Classification	Place of Business	Participating Share 2017 %	Measurement Method 2017	Carrying Amount $
Joint Venture with GFM Exploration Pty Ltd	Joint Venture	New South Wales	70%	Equity Method	4,147,835

Alt Resources Limited holds a 70% interest in an unincorporated Joint Venture, a strategic joint arrangement structured between the Company and GFM Exploration Pty Ltd (GFM). The principal place of business of the Joint Venture is New South Wales and the primary purpose of the joint venture is the discovery, location and declineation of Gold and all activities as are necessary or expedient for the purpose of exploring the Joint Venture Area and includes conducting a feasibility studies and all activities to produce the same and all activities as are necessarily or desirable in order to implement and give to facilitate exploration, mining and sale of Gold on behalf of the joint operators.

The Joint Venture is not created as a partnership. The rights, interests, liabilities and obligations of the Parties respectively under the Joint Venture are individual and separate and will not be joint or collective and each party is responsible for its own obligations and will be liable only for its own proportionate share of any property and assets of the Joint Venture. The rights and obligation of the parties is several and neither joint nor joint and several. However, in acquiring its interest in the tenements, Alt Resources Limited has entered into an agreement with GFM Exploration Pty Ltd to meet the 30% share of exploration costs of the tenements which would otherwise be an obligation of GFM Exploration Pty Ltd.

19 Fair Value Measurement

Net Fair Values

Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the statement of financial position. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgment, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated. Areas of judgment and the assumptions have been detailed below. Where possible, valuation information used to calculate fair value is extracted from the market, with more reliable information available from markets that are actively traded. In this regard, fair values for listed securities are obtained from quoted market bid prices. Where securities are unlisted and no market quotes are available, fair value is obtained using discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

	2017		2016	
	Net Carrying Value $	**Net Fair value $**	**Net Carrying Value $**	**Net Fair value $**
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**108,985**	**108,985**	302,865	302,865
Trade and other receivables (excluding GST receivable)	**571,251**	**571,251**	500	500
Loan Receivables	**71,000**	**71,000**	71,000	71,000
Total financial assets	**751,236**	**751,236**	374,365	374,365
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables (excluding GST payable)	**208,869**	**208,869**	238,740	238,740
Current Financial Liabilities	**12,467**	**12,467**	8,502	8,502
Non-current Financial Liabilities	**15,828**	**15,828**	39,484	39,484
Total financial liabilities	**237,164**	**237,164**	286,726	286,726

The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies:

(i) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are short term instruments in nature whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value. Trade and other payables exclude amounts provided for annual leave and income received in advance which are not considered to be financial instruments.

(ii) Discounted cash flow models are used to determine the fair values of loans and advances. Discount rates used on the calculations are based on interest rates existing at reporting date for similar types of loans and advances. Differences between fair values and carrying values largely represent movements in the effective interest rate determined on initial recognition and current market rates.

20 Related Parties

The Company's main related parties are as follows:

(a) Key management personnel

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity is considered key management personnel.

For details of disclosures relating to key management personnel, refer to Note 16: Key Management Personnel Compensation.

(b) Other related parties

Other related parties include immediate family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel, individually or collectively with their immediate family members.

(c) Transactions with related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

		2017	2016
		$	$
Orange Door Legal	Exploration costs	**7,950**	23,200
Exsolutions Pty Ltd	Exploration costs	**28,000**	28,000
2020 Accountancy Solutions Pty Ltd	Accounting Fees	**80,000**	-

21 Cash Flow Information

(a) Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2017	2016
	$	$
Profit / (Loss) for the year	**(672,232)**	(1,805,066)
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation	**30,769**	46,191
- depreciation – Exploration costs	**30,920**	10,646
- In kind services for shares	**-**	-
Changes in assets and liabilities,		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	**(566,451)**	1,484
- (increase)/decrease in prepayments	**(20,551)**	15,959
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**(26,235)**	151,338
- increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	**4,701**	44,930
Cash flow from operations	**(1,219,079)**	(1,534,518)

22 NSW Government Grants Received

The Company received a New Horizons NSW Government grant during 2017 which was expended on its Southern Lachlan Orogen Research and Development project, and attracted a $22,455 claw back recoupment tax.

23 Research and Development Tax Incentives

The company is conducting an AusIndustry approved Research and Development project as part of its expenditure. It applied for the Research and Development Tax Incentive refund on its 2016 income tax return. This $512,421 refund was received by the company in April 2017 and is included in the company's 2017 total other income detailed in Note 2.

The company has applied for the Research and Development Tax Incentive refund in its 2017 income tax return. It expects this refund to be received in August 2017.

	2017 $	2016 $
2016 R&D Tax Incentive received	**512,421**	-
2017 R&D Tax Incentive receivable	**568,705**	-
Total R & D Tax Incentive refunds	**1,081,126**	-

24 Share-based Payments

During the year 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 the following number of shares were granted to key management personnel (KMP), employees, consultants and suppliers as share-based payments.

	2017 $	2017 Shares	2016 $	2016 Shares
KMPs	**40,000**	**500,000**	160,000	1,000,000
Other Employees	**34,000**	**425,000**	64,000	400,000
Other Suppliers	**132,000**	**1,400,000**	20,000	133,333
Total	**206,000**	**2,325,000**	244,000	1,533,333

The weighted average fair value of those equity instruments, determined by management was $0.0886 (30 June 16 $0.1591).

Included under expenses in the statement of profit and loss is $206,000 (2016: $244,000) which relates to equity settled share-based payment transactions.

Included under transaction cost on the share issue in the statement of Changes in Equity is $0 (30 June 16 $0) which relates to equity settled share-based payment transactions.

25 Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

The financial report was authorised for issue on 4th September 2017 by the board of directors.

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

26 Company Details

The registered office of the company is:

Alt Resources Limited
64 Industrial Drive
Mayfield NSW 2304

The principal place of business is:

11-13 Baggs Street
Jindabyne NSW 2627

27 Joint Venture Details

The company holds 70% of the Joint Venture with GFM Exploration Pty Ltd holding the other 30%. Therefore the company has beneficial and legal entitlement to 70% of the following tenements:

EL7825 Paupong; EL8266 Paupong; EL8382 Paupong; ELA5492 Paupong; EL8416 Myalla.

The company details provided at Note 26 above are the same for GFM Exploration Pty Ltd.

Alt Resources Limited

ABN:57 168 928 416

Directors Declaration

The directors of the Company declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes for the year ended 30 June 2017 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

    a. comply with Accounting Standards, which, as stated in accounting policy note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes explicit and unreserved compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and

    b. give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company;

2. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director
Neva Collings

Director
William Hugh Ellis

Dated 4th September 2017

6 Phipps Close Deakin ACT 2600
PO Box 322 Curtin ACT 2605
T 02 6282 5999
F 02 6282 5933
E info@hardwickes.com.au
www.hardwickes.com.au

Hardwickes
ABN 35 973 938 183

Hardwickes Partners Pty Ltd
ABN 21 008 401 536

Hardwickes
more than accounting

Alt Resources Limited

Independent Audit Report to the members of Alt Resources Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Alt Resources Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001,* including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001.*

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001,* which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AUSTRALIA • NEW ZEALAND

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

(a) We judge that the matter described in Note 1(c) "Going concern basis of accounting" to the financial statements is a key audit matter. There is a significant uncertainty whether the entity will be able to continue as a going concern, and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial statements. The financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the entity not continue as a going concern. We have arrived at this position based on our assessment of:
- the continued support of shareholders through the capital raising program;
- from our review of the future cash flows and budgets prepared by management to predict the timing of cash outflows and the possible requirement for future capital injections; and
- managements demonstrated ability to operate within set budgets

(b) We judge that the matter described in Note 18 - Joint arrangements and Capital Tenements costs is a key audit matter.
We have audited the expenditure and determined that its treatment is in accordance with the significant accounting policies described under "Note 1(b) - Interest in joint arrangement" and "Note 1(q) - Exploration and development expenditure".

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Hardwickes

Hardwickes
Chartered Accountants

R Johnson

Robert Johnson
Partner

4/9/17

Canberra

Additional Information

The following information set out below was applicable as at 30 June 2017:

1. Shareholding

a. Distribution of Shareholders

Holdings Ranges	Number Ordinary Shares
1-1,000	1,072
1,001-5,000	26,714
5,001-10,000	1,510,651
10,001-100,000	8,022,042
100,001-99,999,999,999	84,008,904
Totals	**93,569,383**

b. 20 Largest Shareholders – Ordinary Shares

		Number of Ordinary Fully Paid Shares held	% Held of issued Ordinary Capital
1.	GFM EXPLORATION PTY LTD	12,000,000	12.825%
2.	RAOUL SANSONETTI & VERONICA SANSONETTI <R & V SUPER FUND A/C>	3,000,000	3.206%
3.	GOLDARMOUR PTY LTD <GSS EXEC BEN PLAN NO 3 A/C>	2,500,000	2.672%
4.	QUARTZ MOUNTAIN MINING PTY LTD <THE BASS FAMILY A/C>	2,500,000	2.672%
5.	PATINA RESOURCES PTY LTD	2,250,000	2.405%
6.	PRINTERS ENVELOPES & BUSINESS FORMS PTY LTD	1,962,000	2.097%
7.	LE GRAND PTY LTD	1,937,000	2.070%
8.	MR MICHAEL FRANCIS MCMAHON & MRS SUSAN LESLEY MCMAHON <MCMAHON SUPER A/C>	1,808,114	1.932%
9.	NEVA DANIELLE COLLINGS	1,726,100	1.845%
10.	PHILLIP JAMES TELFORD ANDERSON	1,660,650	1.775%
11.	1180 PTY LTD <1180 S/F A/C>	1,525,510	1.630%
12.	MS RIHANNON KATE ELLIS <TWIN GUM A/C>	1,512,500	1.616%
13.	CARDINAL SUPER PTY LTD <THE OGG SUPER FUND A/C>	1,500,000	1.603%
14.	YARRABROOK PTY LTD <GSS EXEC BEN PLAN NO2 A/C>	1,437,500	1.536%
15.	P WALLACE SUPER PTY LTD <EXECUTIVE BENEFITS PLAN A/C>	1,341,250	1.433%
16.	CARBONE CORPORATION PTY LIMITED <R&V SUPERANNUATION FUND A/C>	1,250,000	1.336%
17.	MRS KYLEE ROCHELLE BENNETT <THE BENNETT PROPERTY A/C>	1,250,000	1.336%
18.	MONTEZUMA MINING COMPANY LTD	1,250,000	1.336%
19.	PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTING SERVICES PTY LTD <P C S PTY LTD SF A/C>	1,212,500	1.296%
20.	SHAARON ELLIS	1,020,000	1.090%
		44,643,124	**47.711%**