



ALT RESOURCES

EXPLORING FOR BASE AND PRECIOUS METALS IN NSW

ALT Resources Ltd
ACN 168 928 416

4 Gippsland St Jindabyne NSW 2627 Australia | PO Box 787 Jindabyne NSW 2627 Australia
t 1300 660 001 m 0406 069243 f 02 6451 4611 e info@altresources.com.au
www.altresources.com.au

ASX Announcement
ASX: ARS

1st December 2016

New results at Mt Roberts highlight southern extension to gold mineralisation

Key Points:

- Final drilling results from Mt Roberts return up to 7m @ 1.66 g/t Au
- Significant intercepts include:
 - MRRC0014: 1m @ 1.20 g/t Au
1m @ 3.57 g/t Au
 - MRRC0015: 1m @ 0.97 g/t Au
 - MRRC0021: 1m @ 0.99 g/t Au
 - MRRC0032: 7m @ 1.66 g/t Au
- First results from extensive gold soil anomaly highlight a significant, newly identified mineralised structure to the south of Mt Roberts, named Rum Punch

Alt Resources Ltd (ASX: ARS; "Alt or the Company") is pleased to provide final assay results from the **Mt Roberts-Cottee gold project** RC drilling program, near Leinster, WA (Figure 1). New results include confirmation of a significant new mineralised system in the south of the project area, previously only identified as a gold-in-soil anomaly.

The 34 hole (2,088m) RC program at Mt Roberts was completed on the 8th November, 2016. The program was designed to confirm results from historical drilling, test beneath old workings and extend known mineralisation at depth and along strike.

Significant results from new drillholes include:

- MRRC0014: 1m @ 1.20 g/t Au from 33m
1m @ 3.57 g/t Au from 51m
- MRRC0015: 1m @ 0.97 g/t Au from 3m
- MRRC0021: 1m @ 0.99 g/t Au from 18m
- MRRC0032: 7m @ 1.66 g/t Au from 35m

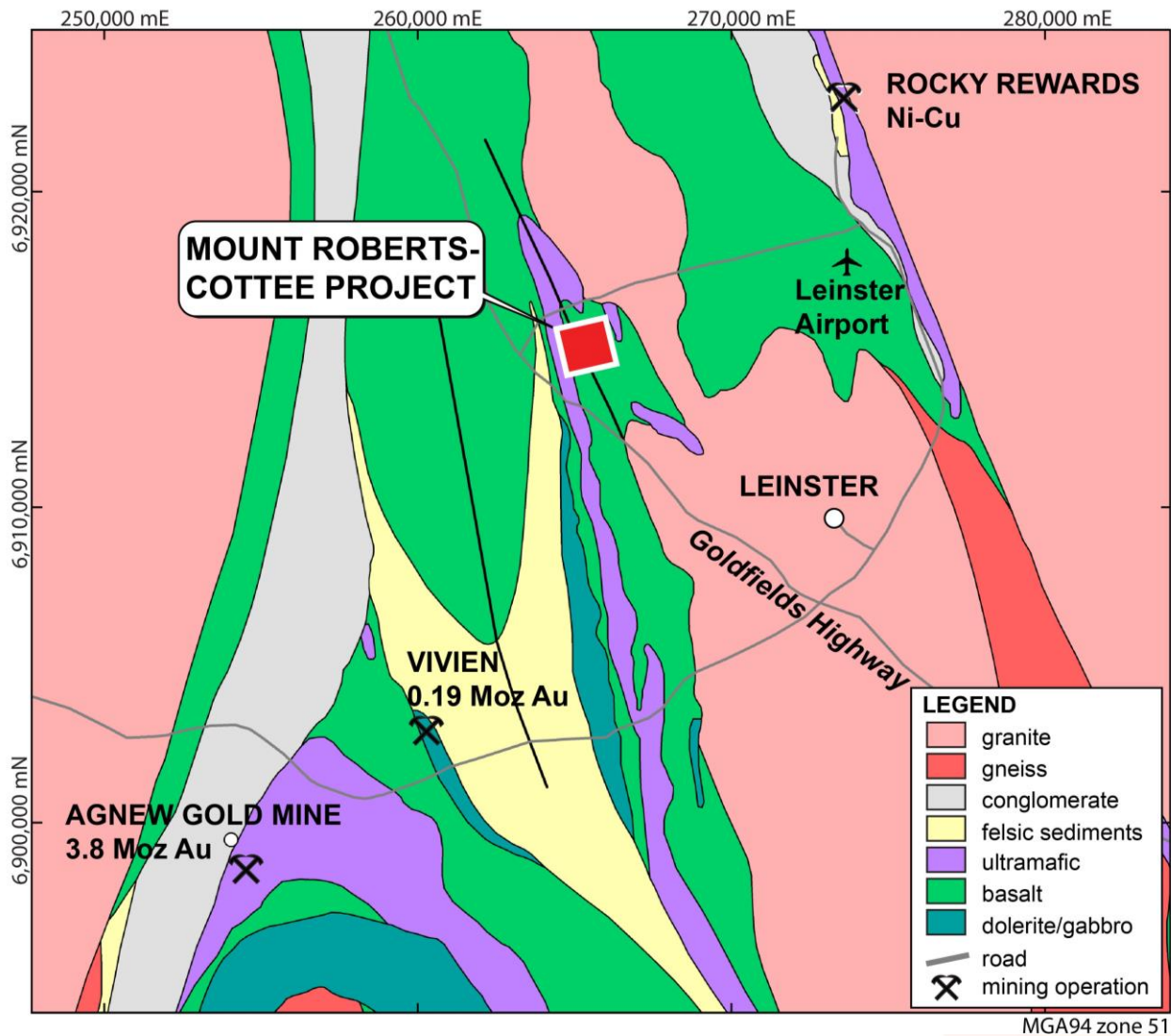


Figure 1. Location map of the Mt Roberts-Cottee Project near Leinster and the Agnew Gold Camp in Western Australia.

Mount Roberts-Cottee Project

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

The project area is characterised by a tightly folded sequence of altered komatiites, basalts, felsic volcanics, and fine sediments (Figure 2). Mount Roberts-Cottee is located on the eastern limb of the Mt White Syncline and the western limb of the Leinster Anticline. Major NNW-striking shears are located to the east and west with secondary mineralised splays occurring within the licence area.

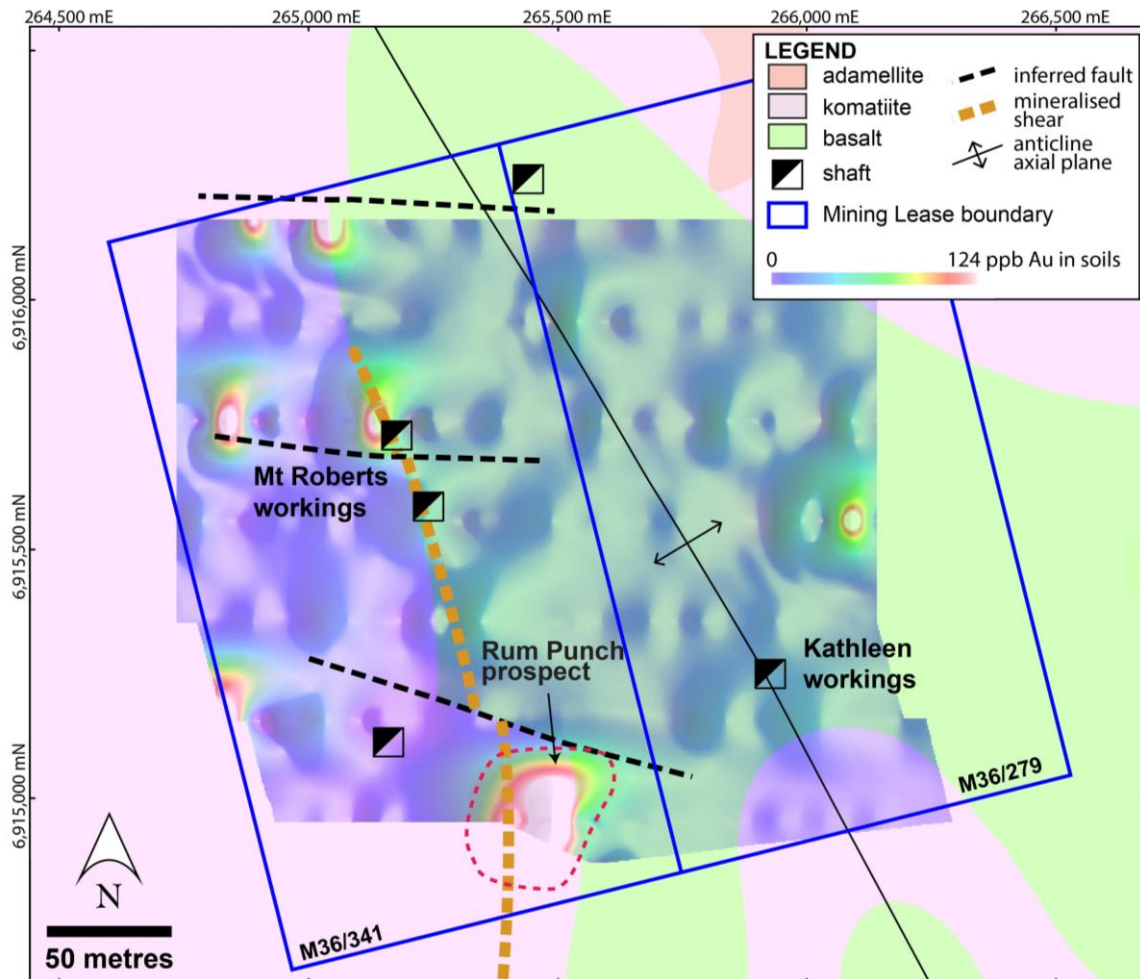


Figure 2. Geology of the Mt Roberts-Cottee Project area, showing the distribution of historical workings, structural interpretation and gold anomalism in historical soil samples. Historical soil results were gridded using a minimum curvature algorithm and cell size of 2.5m².

Gold mineralisation occurs within a shear zone in close proximity to the ultramafic-mafic contact. It forms a west dipping lens in the southern part of the project, and dips to the east in the northern area. Mineralisation has been intersected in historical drilling along a 200m strike length and remains open at depth.

Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was conducted in 1998 by Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd targeting the sheared contact between the komatiite and basalt units. Most holes were angled to the west, along a west-dipping contact and thus may have missed the most significant zones of gold mineralisation. Significant intercepts from historical drilling were detailed in Alt Resources' announcement on the 30th August, 2016¹.

¹ <http://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Mt-Roberts-JV-Announcement.pdf>



Rum Punch Soil Anomaly

Maximum results from the historical soil survey were 180 ppb, which was collected by Consolidated Gold Mines in 1998. No drilling or other follow-up work of this anomaly has been reported, however field reconnaissance by Alt revealed 5 lines of historical drillholes across the anomaly, angled at ~60° towards the west. As no data has been recorded in open-file company reports for this activity, the results are unknown. Alt Resources geologists identified a significant gossan on the southern edge of the main soil anomaly, and immediately south of the planned fence of RC holes. Rock chip samples collected from this gossan returned low grade results; 0.02 and 0.19 g/t Au.

5 holes were drilled across the extensive soil anomaly in the southern part of M36/341 (Figure 3). Each of these new holes returned at least one interval of limonitic quartz veining. Assay results revealed that the hole closest to the gossan, and closest to the high point of the soil anomaly, had the most significant intercept, with **7m @ 1.66 g/t Au** from 35m. This intercept included substantial chlorite + epidote wallrock alteration adjacent to 2 intervals of limonitic stained quartz. It is also associated with a 5m+ wide zone of intense clay alteration with low grade gold (total intercept of quartz + alteration + shear zone is **18m @ 0.8 g/t Au**). The clay zone is interpreted to be the same north-south striking shear zone which hosts mineralisation 700m to the north at the Mt Roberts historical workings.

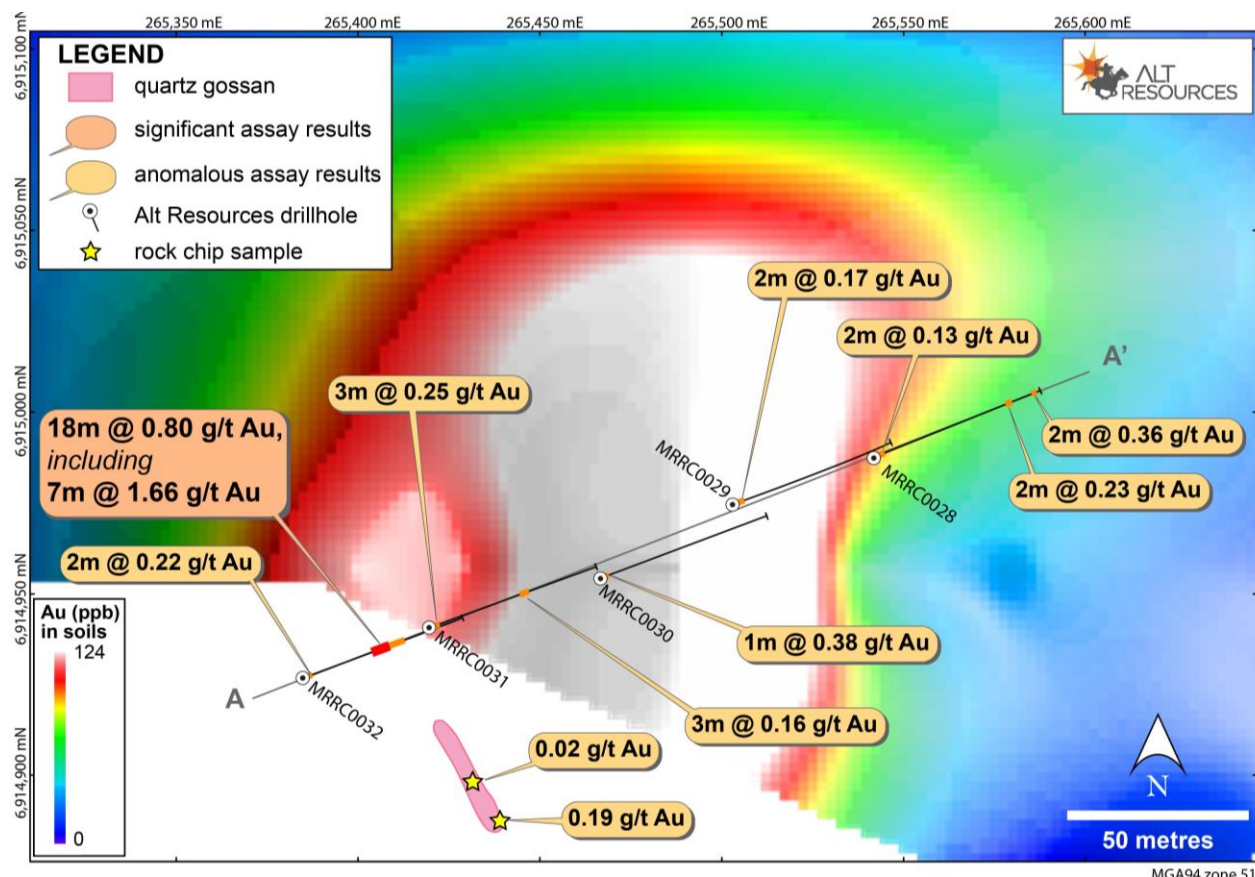


Figure 3. Rum Punch prospect with gridded gold anomalism in historical soils and location of Alt Resources' drillholes. The significant intercept in hole MRRC0032 is shown, as well as low grade anomalous zones across the area. The cross-section A-A' is shown in Figure 4.



This significant intercept occurs in the oxidised zone, and indeed the depth to the Base of Complete Oxidation (BOCO) is deeper across the entire Rum Punch area than elsewhere in the project. This may indicate a higher degree of fault-related groundwater and other fluid flow in this area, including structurally-controlled mineralising fluids. Supergene enrichment is also evident across the area, with a blanket surface anomaly in the first few metres of all drillholes, and further enrichment in MRR0032 at the base of the oxidised zone ().

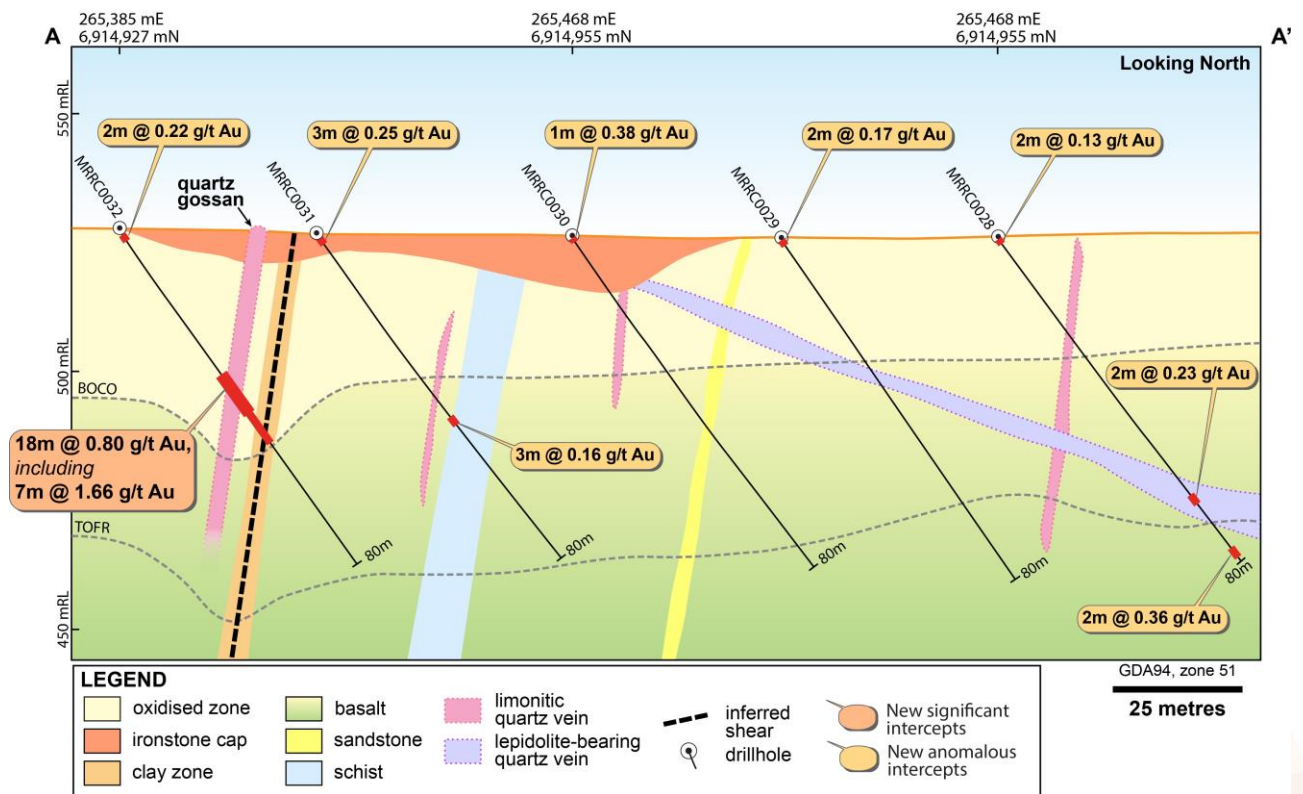


Figure 4. Cross-section A-A' across the Rum Punch prospect. The section shows the location of the quartz gossan at surface relative to drilling and inferred structures. The deeper weathering profile associated with the inferred shear zone is also shown with the presence of an ironstone cap. Based on drilling intercepts, the lepidolite-bearing quartz vein is interpreted to be later than mineralised quartz veins, dipping shallowly east and cutting across older vein sets.

Other anomalous but low-grade intercepts were encountered in the Rum Punch holes, as follows:

- MRR0028: 2m @ 0.13 g/t Au from surface
2m @ 0.23 g/t Au from 64m
2m @ 0.36 g/t Au from 77m
- MRR0029: 2m @ 0.17 g/t Au from surface
- MRR0030: 1m @ 0.38 g/t Au from surface
- MRR0031: 3m @ 0.25 g/t Au from surface
- MRR0032: 2m @ 0.22 g/t Au from 1m



A lepidolite (Lithium mica)-bearing quartz vein was encountered in MRRC0028 and MRRC0029. Lepidolite appears to be concentrated on the quartz vein margins. The significance of this occurrence has not yet been determined. Preliminary interpretation suggests that lithium-bearing quartz veins may be younger, and cross-cut gold-bearing veins at a shallow angle ().

Mount Roberts Workings

Results from the northern Mount Roberts line of workings are given here (Table 1). Whilst the southern workings returned high grade results along a strike length of 150m (Figure 5, see Alt Resources announcement, 14th November²), mineralisation in the northern zone appears to be narrow and discontinuous. A cross-section across drillholes MRRC0013 and MRRC0014 is given in Figure 6. New assay results for drillholes MRRC0013-MRRC0034 are given in Figure 5 and Table 1.

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

Hole ID	m from	m to	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
MRRC0014	32	34	2	0.82
<i>and</i>	51	52	1	3.57
MRRC0015	3	4	1	0.97
MRRC0021	18	19	1	0.99
MRRC0032	34	52	18	0.8
<i>including</i>	35	42	7	1.66

Three holes were also drilled at the Kathleen prospect, directly beneath old workings (see Figure 2 for prospect location). Limonitic quartz was encountered in all three holes, however no significant results were returned from assay.

² <http://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Encouraging-high-grade-gold-results-at-Mt-Roberts-Cottee-Project-WA.pdf>

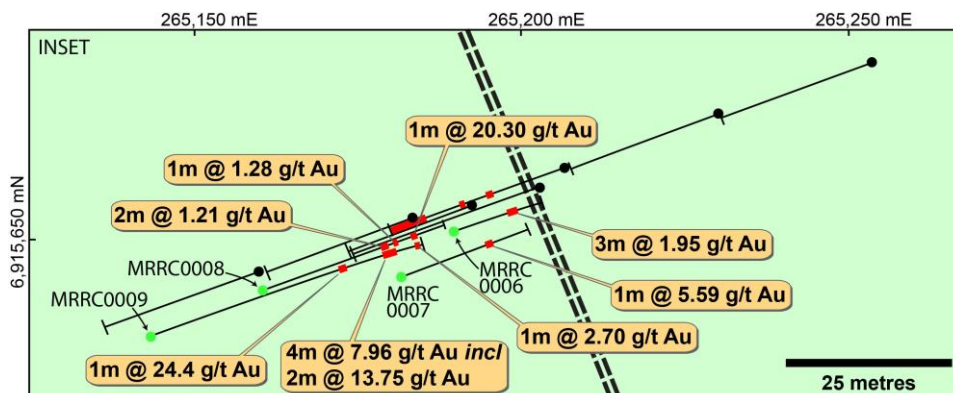
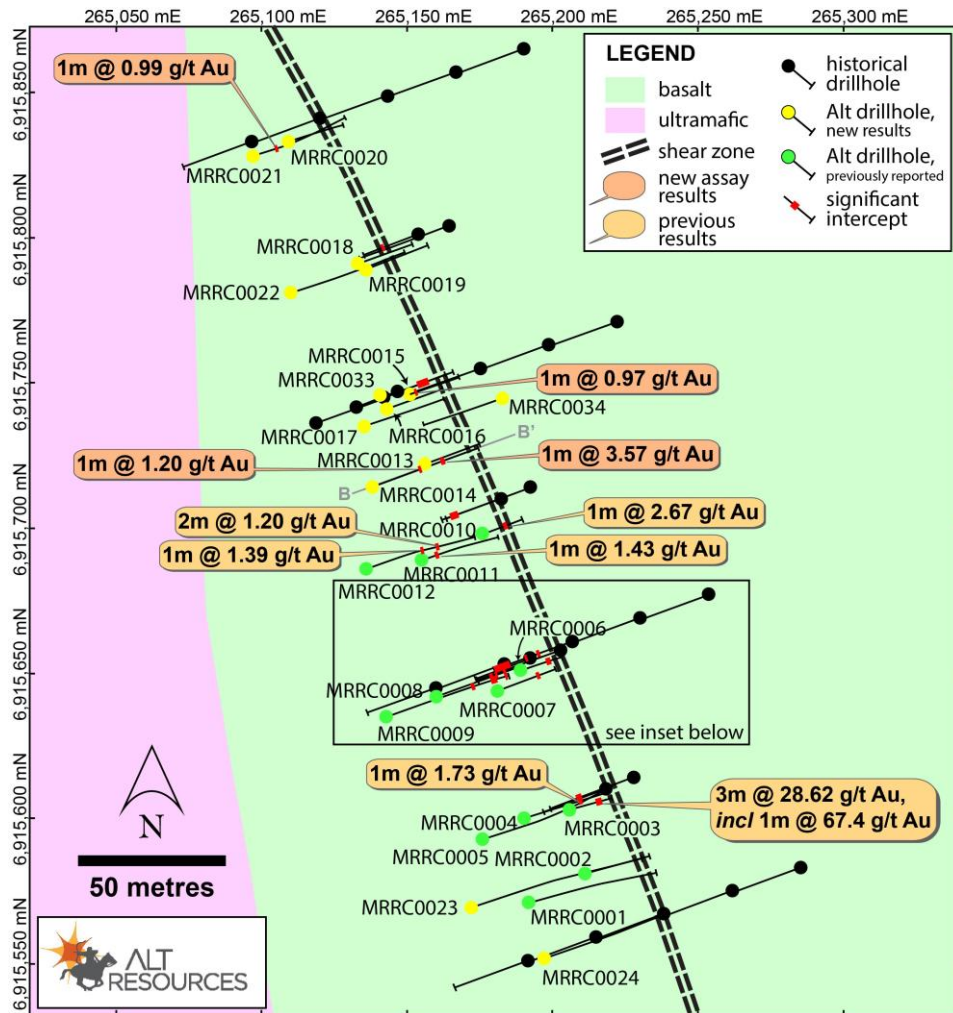


Figure 5. Location of Alt Resources drillholes at the Mount Roberts-Cottee prospect. Yellow circles represent holes with new assay results presented in this announcement. Green circles represent holes drilled by Alt Resources with assays announced previously³. Black circles represent historical drillholes. Significant intercepts for Alt Resources drillholes only are shown, and the location of cross-section B-B' is also given (section shown in Figure 6). Results for historical holes have been described previously⁴. The inset below the main diagram shows the area outlined by the box in more detail, due to crowding of historical and new drillholes in this area.

³ <http://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Encouraging-high-grade-gold-results-at-Mt-Roberts-Cottee-Project-WA.pdf>

⁴ <http://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Mt-Roberts-JV-Announcement.pdf>

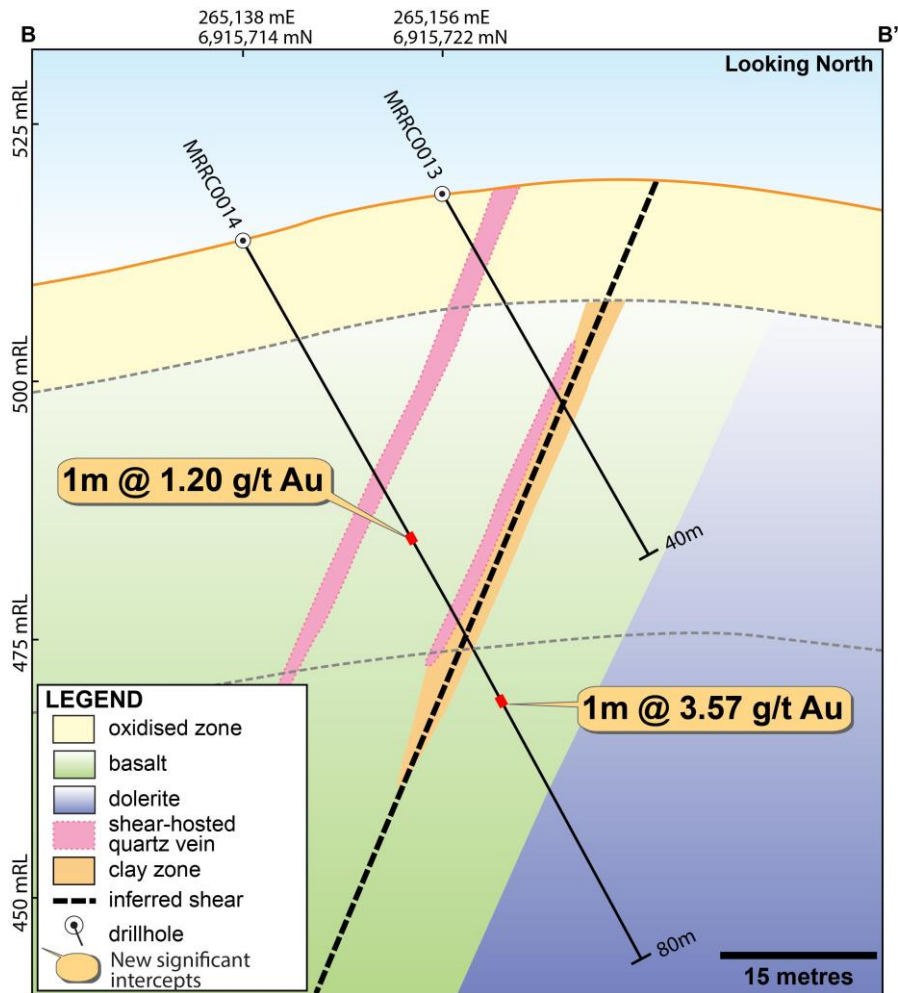


Figure 6. Cross-section B-B' showing results for drillholes MRR0013 and MRR0014. Significant gold mineralisation was intersected in MRR0014 associated with a zone of stacked quartz veins and shearing.

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

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Appendix 1. Drillhole Collar Table

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting (GDA)	Northing (GDA)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth (GDA)	Total Depth (m)	Comment
MRRC0013	RC	265,156	6,915,722	524	-60.6	68.6	40	Assays received
MRRC0014	RC	265,138	6,915,714	523	-60.4	68.7	80	Assays received
MRRC0015	RC	265,151	6,915,746	524	-59.9	69.5	35	Assays received
MRRC0016	RC	265,143	6,915,741	524	-59.9	69.8	40	Assays received
MRRC0017	RC	265,135	6,915,735	524	-60.2	71.4	58	Assays received
MRRC0018	RC	265,133	6,915,791	525	-60.2	66.1	40	Assays received
MRRC0019	RC	265,136	6,915,789	525	-55.3	66.9	40	Assays received
MRRC0020	RC	265,109	6,915,833	524	-60.4	71.2	40	Assays received
MRRC0021	RC	265,097	6,915,828	524	-59.7	70.4	70	Assays received
MRRC0022	RC	265,110	6,915,781	523	-60.1	70.6	80	Assays received
MRRC0023	RC	265,172	6,915,569	527	-60.0	70.3	120	Assays received
MRRC0024	RC	265,197	6,915,552	527	-59.6	70.6	80	Assays received
MRRC0025	RC	265,913	6,915,270	530	-60.7	221.1	40	Assays received
MRRC0026	RC	265,923	6,915,256	529	-60.2	218.5	46	Assays received
MRRC0027	RC	265,922	6,915,282	529	-60.2	220.8	70	Assays received
MRRC0028	RC	265,543	6,914,988	527	-53.7	67.0	80	Assays received
MRRC0029	RC	265,504	6,914,975	525	-55.2	69.1	80	Assays received
MRRC0030	RC	265,468	6,914,955	526	-54.9	68.7	80	Assays received
MRRC0031	RC	265,420	6,914,941	527	-54.3	69.4	80	Assays received
MRRC0032	RC	265,385	6,914,927	527	-55.1	68.9	80	Assays received
MRRC0033	RC	265,140	6,915,745	524	-60	68.9	40	Assays received
MRRC0034	RC	265,181	6,915,743	524	-59.8	247.0	50	Assays received

*Coordinates and azimuth in MGA zone 51 (GDA 94)



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This announcement covers an exploration update for the Mt Roberts-Cottee Project, M36/341 and M36/279, WA, which involved the drilling of 34 Reverse circulation drill holes for a total of 2088m. • Detail of drilling and sampling procedures employed is outlined in the appropriate sections below.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling involved reverse circulation (RC) drilling with an RE54 Sandvik 5-3/8 inch hammer. • All holes were surveyed at the top and bottom of hole utilising a gyro camera.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drill sample recovery was assessed by comparing drill chip sample volumes in sample bags for individual metres. Overall excellent sample recovery was achieved. Downhole depth was checked at the end of each 6m rod change.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All RC chip samples have been geologically logged at 1m intervals to correspond with each sampled interval, with logging recorded in a simple database format using Alt Resources logging codes. • Logging is qualitative, no photographs are available.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples were cone split on 1m intervals, producing ~2kg assay samples. Full residues were collected and stored on site for future reference.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were sent to ALS laboratories in Kalgoorlie for sample preparation and assay. • Samples were pulverised then assayed for Au only by fire assay using ALS code Au-AA25 using a 30gm charge. • QC procedures include the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs), blanks and duplicate samples. A CRM standard was inserted every 20 samples, a blank sample inserted every 33 samples and duplicate samples were taken every 50 samples. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established based on these QC measures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No third party assay checks have been undertaken by historical explorers or by Alt Resources. • One twin hole has been drilled by Alt Resources, MRRC0016. This hole was designed to verify the results of RB11, drilled by Consolidated Gold Mines in 1998. Results of this hole have been received and are reported in this announcement. No significant mineralisation was encountered, in contrast to the intercept of 8m @ 2.77 g/t Au recorded by Consolidated Gold Mines for RB11.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill collars were surveyed by hand held GPS to an accuracy of around 3m. • Coordinates are MGA Zone 51 (GDA94). • Elevation data has been obtained from the SRTM



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>estimation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>publically available dataset. This data was imported into Mapinfo software and points for the hole collars were located and assigned appropriate values.</p>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling occurred on 50 or 100 metre line spacing north to south and at roughly 20 metre hole spacing. • Data is not adequate at this stage to establish Mineral Resources or Reserves, however may be used in the future for a resource or reserve estimate. • No sample compositing has been applied.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known bias has been introduced through RC sampling towards possible structures. • The drillholes have been oriented close to perpendicular to the main structural trend. Angled drillholes have been drilled at -60° and -55°. The orientations of the drillholes are appropriate to the current understanding of mineralised structures, and are not considered to have introduced any bias.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After collection of drill chips, samples are stored in numbered calico bags. These bags are collected from site and transported out of Leinster to ALS labs in Kalgoorlie via commercial courier in sealed cartons for sample preparation.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No external reviews of the drill chip sampling techniques and geochemical data have been undertaken.



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																				
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The information in this release relates to M36/279 and M36/341 which is the subject of a farm in by Alt Resources with Mt Roberts Mining Pty Ltd. The details of this joint venture arrangement are outlined in the announcement made to the market on the 30th August (http://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Mt-Roberts-JV-Announcement.pdf) There are no existing impediments to M36/279 or M36/341. 																				
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mt Roberts-Cottee Project has seen limited exploration during the late 1990's and early 2000's, before which it was historically worked during the late 1800's. No modern exploration has taken place over the project. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Activity</th> <th>Year conducted</th> <th>Company</th> <th>Result</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mining</td> <td>Late 1800's</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>Not recorded</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soil sampling</td> <td>1998</td> <td>Consolidated Gold Mines</td> <td>Best results of 180ppb Au</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30 RAB and 10 RC drill holes</td> <td>1998</td> <td>Consolidated Gold Mines</td> <td>High grade gold results under old workings.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fixed Loop EM</td> <td>2005</td> <td>Bob Cottee</td> <td>Targeting Ni-Cu sulphides. Nil results</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Activity	Year conducted	Company	Result	Mining	Late 1800's	Nil	Not recorded	Soil sampling	1998	Consolidated Gold Mines	Best results of 180ppb Au	30 RAB and 10 RC drill holes	1998	Consolidated Gold Mines	High grade gold results under old workings.	Fixed Loop EM	2005	Bob Cottee	Targeting Ni-Cu sulphides. Nil results
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Fixed Loop EM	2005	Bob Cottee	Targeting Ni-Cu sulphides. Nil results																			
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mt Roberts-Cottee prospect is hosted in the Archean Agnew-Wiluna greenstone belt in the Yilgarn Craton of WA. Local lithologies comprise interbedded komatiites, tholeiitic basalt, dolerites and volcanoclastic sediments. Younger granites intrude the greenstone package. Mineralisation occurs as high grade, shear-hosted gold associated with stacked quartz veining along NNW striking structures which run parallel to the axis of the Leinster Anticline. 																				
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Appendix 1 above for drillhole information from the Mt Roberts-Cottee Project. All new holes were drilled by Alt Resources and the Company has received assay results for all of the drillholes drilled during this program. The final assay results have been included in this release. Significant intercepts are given in Table 1 of the text of this release. No significant information has been excluded. 																				



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> ● <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> ● <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> ● <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reported drill intercepts are length weighted with varied cut-off grades. ● No cutting of high grade values has been undertaken. ● In Alt Resources' reporting significant intercepts (see Table 1 in the body of this release), a low-grade cut-off of 0.8 g/t Au was used, with no more than 1m of internal waste.
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> ● <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> ● <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Insufficient work is available to determine the true dip of the mineralised structures at Mt Roberts-Cottee Project. ● Reported intercepts are downhole lengths; the true width is not known based on the available information. ● Geological information available from both historical reports and new information from this drill program, indicates that mineralisation at the project generally dips to the west which is parallel to the dip of the lithological contact. ● Most drillholes were oriented from the west and drilled towards the east on a bearing of around 70 degrees. Holes at the Kathleen prospect were drilled from the northeast to southwest at a bearing of 220 degrees, appropriate to the assumed dip and strike of the structure there.
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The location of new drillholes with significant intercepts reported in the text is shown in Figures 3 and 5. A cross-section showing new significant intercepts with interpreted geology is shown in Figure 4.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant drilling results are reported. A total of 34 RC holes were drilled during the program with the final batch of assays received and reported here. Only those holes with significant data have been included in Table 1 in the text of this release, with details of the completed 34 holes drilled given in Appendix 1.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant exploration data have been omitted.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The meterage from this program totals 2,088m of a 3,000m commitment within a year, to earn a 51% interest in the Mt Roberts project. Further drilling will be undertaken in the future and targets will be generated based on results from the current drill program.

