30 November 2017

ALLIANCE RESOURCES LTD

ASX: AGS

ABN: 38 063 293 336

Market Cap: $8.8M @ $0.084

Shares on issue: 104,293,923

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Projects:

Wilcherry JV, SA (61.36%): gold and base metals

Nepean South, WA (100%): gold-nickel

Gundockerta Sth, WA (100%): gold-nickel

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FURTHER HIGH GRADE GOLD CONFIRMED AT WEEDNANNA TARGET 4

Weednanna drilling program continues to return high grade gold results, including:

- **16m @ 22.11 g/t Au from 104m in 17WDRC067 (Target 4)**
- **8m @ 14.52 g/t Au from 60m in 17WDRC057 (Target 2)**
- **48m @ 2.37 g/t Au from 44m in 17WDRC051 (Target 1), including 24m @ 3.91 g/t from 44m**
- **4m @ 16.7 g/t Au from 80m in 17WDRC070 (Target 4)**
- **Target 4 (a new conceptual shoot) is confirmed by high grade gold and open down plunge**
- **In addition, drilling of first four regional HEM / MLEM targets was completed, with 3m @ 0.4% zinc from 159m (to EOH) in 17EMRC006 (HEM Target 2)**
- **Further RC drilling is planned in February 2018**

The Directors of Alliance Resources Ltd (Alliance) are pleased to announce provisional results for the third round of reverse circulation (RC) drilling at the Weednanna gold prospect, which forms part of the Wilcherry Project Joint Venture between Alliance (61.36%) and Tyranna Resources Ltd (ASX Code: TYX) (38.64%).

The RC drilling program, completed in early November, was designed to define the geometry of Targets 1, 2 and 3 with step-out drilling and to test the new Target 4 with initial drilling by Alliance.

A total of 21 RC holes were drilled for 3,246 metres (17WDRC050-70).

Nine holes reported intercepts >1 g/t Au, with 4 holes returning >50 g/t-m Au. Intercepts >1 g/t gold (Au) are detailed in Table A and drill collar plans and cross-sections may be found in Figures 1 to 8.

The reported results are 4 metre composite samples and may change pending receipt of the 1 metre split samples.

Managing Director, Steve Johnston, commented: *"These results, in particular the high grade results from Target 4, confirm our view that Weednanna is a growing gold system that demonstrates significant potential for the discovery of further high grade gold shoots."*

Table A: Significant Intercepts >1 g/t Au (highlighted intercepts >50 g/t-m grade x thickness)

Hole ID	Target	East MGA	North_MGA	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
Weednanna Gold Prospect											
17WDRC050	1	638,354	6,372,410	279	0.6	- 60.0	138	44	48	4	1.61
17WDRC051	**1**	**638,356**	**6,372,390**	**279**	**0.2**	**- 59.9**	**150**	**44**	**92**	**48**	**2.37**
including								**44**	**68**	**24**	**3.91**
17WDRC052	1	638,356	6,372,369	280	0.1	- 60.8	156	NSA			
17WDRC053	1	638,381	6,372,430	280	0.0	- 59.4	138	NSA			
17WDRC054	1	638,381	6,372,409	280	1.1	- 60.0	150	NSA			
17WDRC055	1	638,381	6,372,388	280	357.1	- 60.0	150	NSA			
17WDRC056	1	638,380	6,372,369	280	0.8	- 59.3	145	NSA			
17WDRC057	**2**	**638,728**	**6,372,546**	**274**	**270.7**	**- 58.5**	**168**	**60**	**68**	**8**	**14.52**
and								144	152	8	1.22
17WDRC058	2	638,735	6,372,521	274	265.3	- 60.5	144	NSA			
17WDRC059	2	638,767	6,372,523	273	263.1	- 60.3	180	64	68	4	1.68
17WDRC060	2	638,749	6,372,500	274	270.5	- 59.9	150	NSA			
17WDRC061	2	638,753	6,372,469	274	272.0	- 60.2	198	NSA			
17WDRC062	3	638,563	6,373,221	264	273.8	- 59.1	132	44	48	4	1.22
17WDRC063	3	638,582	6,373,220	264	270.2	- 58.8	150	48	52	4	1.14
17WDRC064	3	638,603	6,373,220	264	270.5	- 59.1	186	NSA			
17WDRC065	3	638,622	6,373,220	264	269.1	- 58.9	180	NSA			
17WDRC066	4	638,642	6,372,274	278	268.9	- 58.7	119	NSA			
17WDRC067	**4**	**638,680**	**6,372,273**	**276**	**268.2**	**- 58.7**	**150**	**104**	**120**	**16**	**22.11**
and								148	150	2	1.05
17WDRC068	4	638,769	6,372,273	273	269.7	- 58.3	210	NSA			
17WDRC069	4	638,634	6,372,300	279	270.2	- 58.5	126	68	80	12	3.90
17WDRC070	**4**	**638,641**	**6,372,323**	**279**	**270.3**	**- 59.8**	**126**	**80**	**84**	**4**	**16.65**

The results are based on 4 x 1m scoop samples composited into a single sample and assayed for gold using 50g charge fire assay with AAS finish. Results for 1m sample splits are pending and therefore, these results are at this stage provisional.

At Target 1, seven holes (17WDRC050-056) were drilled on two north oriented traverses along the eastern side of the existing gold mineralisation. Hole 17WDRC051 intersected 48m @ 2.37 g/t Au from 44 metres, associated with arsenopyrite and chlorite-sericite alteration. The eastern-most traverse did not intersect significant arsenopyrite or alteration and the mineralisation appears to be closed off in this direction. Holes 17WDRC050, 053, 054, and 055 intersected significant quartz veining within the regolith that may be related to a quartz vein in historic hole 00WDRC072 that returned 48m @ 2.0 g/t Au. **Potential remains for further gold mineralisation in the granite to the west of the magnetite skarn, particularly in areas of discrete historic high grade intercepts.**

Five holes (17WDRC0057-061) were drilled at Target 2 to infill and extend the gold mineralisation previously identified at this target to the south (towards surface). Hole 17WDRC057 intersected variable pyrite and pyrrhotite associated with magnetite skarn, with a best result of 8m @ 14.52 g/t Au. The drilling extends the rod-like shoot previously identified at this Target, but now appears to have closed off the gold shoot in the south. The Target 2 ore shoot remains open down plunge to the north.

Four holes (17WDRC062-065) were drilled at Target 3 to test for the northern extension of gold previously identified at this target. Hole 17WDRC062 intersected 4m @ 1.22 g/t Au. The drilling indicates the Upper Shoot mineralisation in the north is still open but narrowing. The Lower Shoot is remains open to the south.

Five holes (17WDRC066-070) were drilled at Target 4 to test some wide spaced historic gold intercepts, including 10m @ 4.3 g/t Au in 10WDRC005. All of the new holes intersected strong pyrite associated with magnetite skarn. Best results were in holes 17WDRC067 which intersected 16m @ 22.11 g/t Au and 17WDRC070 which intersected 4m @ 16.65 g/t Au. The mineralisation is open down dip to the east on most sections and down plunge to the south. There is scope also to extend this gold to the north.

Refer to Alliance ASX announcements dated 3 April 2017, 10 April 2017 and 28 August 2017 for further details.

Regional HEM / MLEM Targets

The RC drilling program to test the first four regional heli-electromagnetic (HEM) / moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) targets was completed in November.

A total of six RC holes were drilled for 1,140 metres (17EMRC001-006) at four HEM/MLEM targets to test for base metals. None of these targets have been drill tested until now.

Refer to Table B for a summary of results, Figure 9 for drill hole locations and Alliance ASX announcements dated 11 October 2017 for further details.

17EMRC001 at HEM Target 5 completed at 192m depth, intersected very strongly graphitic pelite from 116-155m. This hole was the only hole analysed for Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) and intersected 39m @ 8.0 % TGC from 116m.

17EMRC002 at HEM Target 6 completed at 174m, intersecting weathered granite overlying deeply weathered chloritic and graphitic saprolitic meta-sediments.

17EMRC003 at HEM Target 1 (West) completed at 210m, intersecting a 13m wide zone of moderately graphitic pelite between 190-203m.

17EMRC004 at HEM Target 1 (Central) completed at 204m depth, intersecting 154m of Gawler Range Volcanic (GRV) rhyolite before entering Paleo-Proterozoic meta-sediments. From 156-178m there is disseminated pyrrhotite with trace graphite and from 158-161m there is a strong pyrrhotite zone associated with quartz veining in pelite.

17EMRC005 at HEM Target 1 (East) was completed at 198m. There was 72m of GRV rhyolite overlying Paleo-Proterozoic meta-sediments. From 116-120m there is disseminated pyrrhotite associated with moderately graphitic pelite. The targeted conductor may be off hole from this zone.

17EMRC006 at HEM Target 2 (North) was abandoned at 162m due to broken ground and clay. There was around 25m of transported cover overlying clay-quartz saprolite presumably after granite and/or psammite. At around 150m the hole intersected 2 metres containing semi-massive pyrite in a brecciated fault? zone. This hole intersected 3m @ 0.4% zinc from 159m (to EOH). **This is the first hole into this target and the presence of highly anomalous zinc at the end of hole warrants further work in 2018.**

Table B: Summary of regional HEM / MLEM results

Hole ID	Target	East MGA	North_MGA	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Zn (ppm)	Total Graphitic Carbon (%)
Regional HEM/MLEM Targets												
17EMRC001	T5_1	619,330	6,370,101	260	68.9	- 60.2	192	116	155	39		7.98
including								118	121	3		11.48
including								124	131	7		10.77
including								149	151	2		11.13
17EMRC002	T6_1	637,950	6,387,203	256	89.7	- 70.7	174	Not sampled				
17EMRC003	T1_W	602,185	6,376,275	213	141.2	- 61.1	210	Not sampled				
17EMRC004	T1_C	602,590	6,376,198	213	140.8	- 70.1	204	Not sampled				
17EMRC005	T1_E	602,853	6,376,220	211	89.8	- 70.1	198	Not sampled				
17EMRC006	T2_N	605,900	6,369,850	194	268.7	- 70.2	162	145	152	7	3987	
including								159	162	3	3987	

The majority of holes intersected moderately to strongly graphitic meta-sediments or semi-massive pyrite or pyrrhotite, which are considered to be the likely sources of the modelled EM conductors. The moderate grades and depths of the graphite are a low priority for further exploration at this stage.

Background

Weednanna is the most advanced gold prospect at the Wilcherry Project. Historic exploration completed by Acacia Resources, Aquila, and Trafford Resources targeted primary gold beneath coincident calcrete soil anomalies and magnetic highs. This work identified a calc-silicate and magnetite skarn system containing discrete intersections of high grade gold.

The Wilcherry Project Joint Venture is systematically re-logging all available RC chips and diamond core from Weednanna with the objectives of identifying structural and lithological controls on the distribution of gold, constructing a 3D geological model of the prospect, and planning further exploration with a view towards defining a mineral resource.

During the re-logging program it has become apparent that due to the high metamorphic grade of the rocks at Weednanna, deformation is ductile and likely to occur along bedding planes. As a consequence, the distribution of gold may be high grade and discrete in cross-section, but laterally extensive in strike.

Three drilling programs have been completed at Weednanna during 2017 (70 holes for 11,207m), in four areas of discrete historic high grade gold intercepts, to confirm this interpretation. These drilling programs have demonstrated that the high grade gold shoots are ovoid to rod-like in geometry and have continuity along strike. Close-spaced drilling is required for accurate definition.

This improved understanding of the mineralisation style at Weednanna is being used to better define the distribution of gold at this prospect.

Planned Work

Further drilling is planned in early 2018 to:

- Test the next round of regional HEM / MLEM targets for base metals
- Test the limits of the high grade gold shoot at Weednanna Target 4
- Test new target areas at Weednanna using the geological model and knowledge gained to date

Preliminary metallurgical testing of ore samples collected from Weednanna to assess its amenability to processing using conventional carbon in leach (CIL) technology is ongoing.

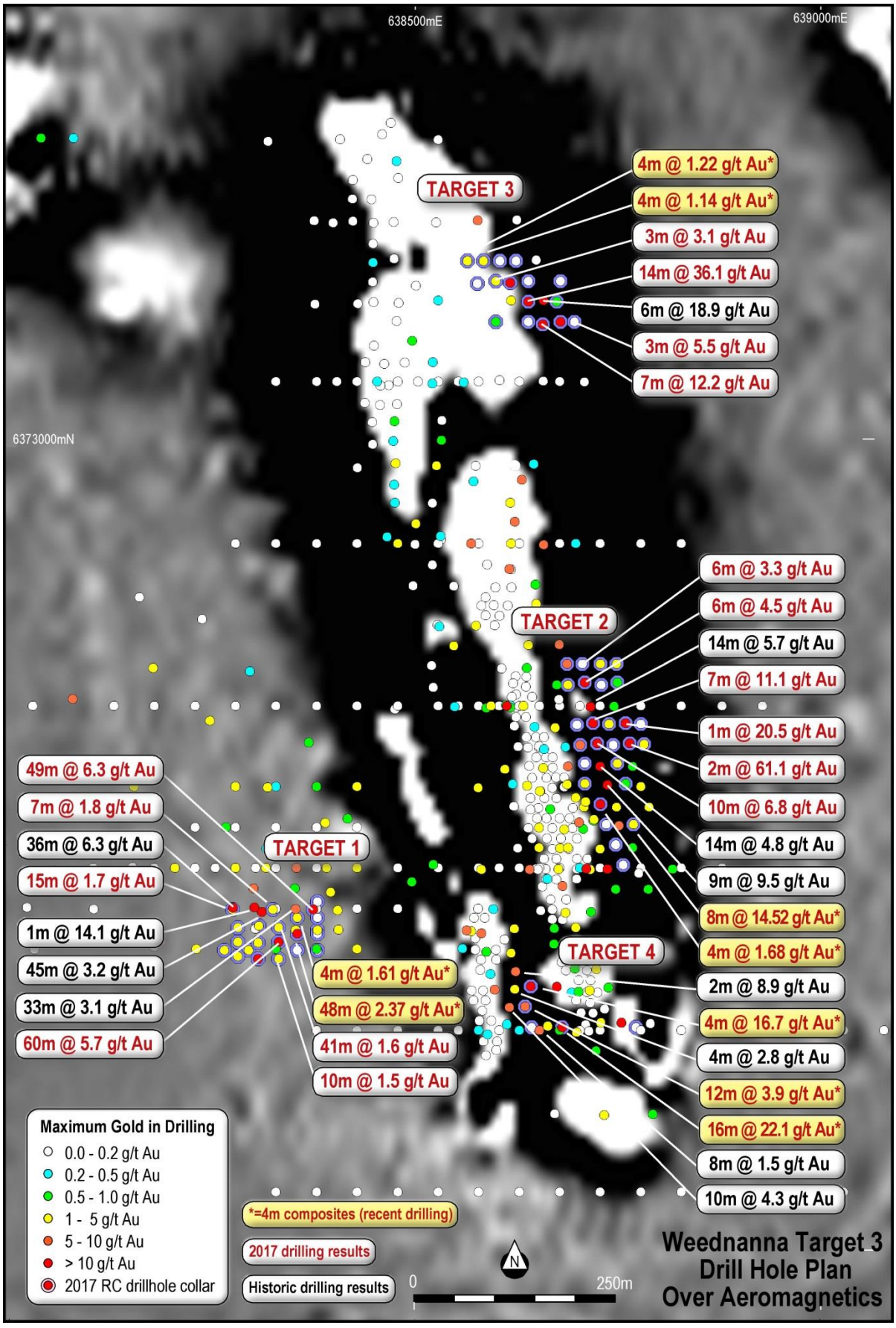
638500mE
639000mE
6373000mN
TARGET 3
4m @ 1.22 g/t Au*
4m @ 1.14 g/t Au*
3m @ 3.1 g/t Au
14m @ 36.1 g/t Au
6m @ 18.9 g/t Au
3m @ 5.5 g/t Au
7m @ 12.2 g/t Au
TARGET 2
6m @ 3.3 g/t Au
6m @ 4.5 g/t Au
14m @ 5.7 g/t Au
7m @ 11.1 g/t Au
1m @ 20.5 g/t Au
2m @ 61.1 g/t Au
10m @ 6.8 g/t Au
14m @ 4.8 g/t Au
9m @ 9.5 g/t Au
8m @ 14.52 g/t Au*
4m @ 1.68 g/t Au*
TARGET 4
2m @ 8.9 g/t Au
4m @ 16.7 g/t Au*
4m @ 2.8 g/t Au
12m @ 3.9 g/t Au*
16m @ 22.1 g/t Au*
8m @ 1.5 g/t Au
10m @ 4.3 g/t Au
TARGET 1
49m @ 6.3 g/t Au
7m @ 1.8 g/t Au
36m @ 6.3 g/t Au
15m @ 1.7 g/t Au
1m @ 14.1 g/t Au
45m @ 3.2 g/t Au
33m @ 3.1 g/t Au
60m @ 5.7 g/t Au
4m @ 1.61 g/t Au*
48m @ 2.37 g/t Au*
41m @ 1.6 g/t Au
10m @ 1.5 g/t Au
Maximum Gold in Drilling
0.0 - 0.2 g/t Au
0.2 - 0.5 g/t Au
0.5 - 1.0 g/t Au
1 - 5 g/t Au
5 - 10 g/t Au
> 10 g/t Au
2017 RC drillhole collar
*=4m composites (recent drilling)
2017 drilling results
Historic drilling results
N
0
250m
Weednanna Target 3
Drill Hole Plan
Over Aeromagnetics

Figure 1

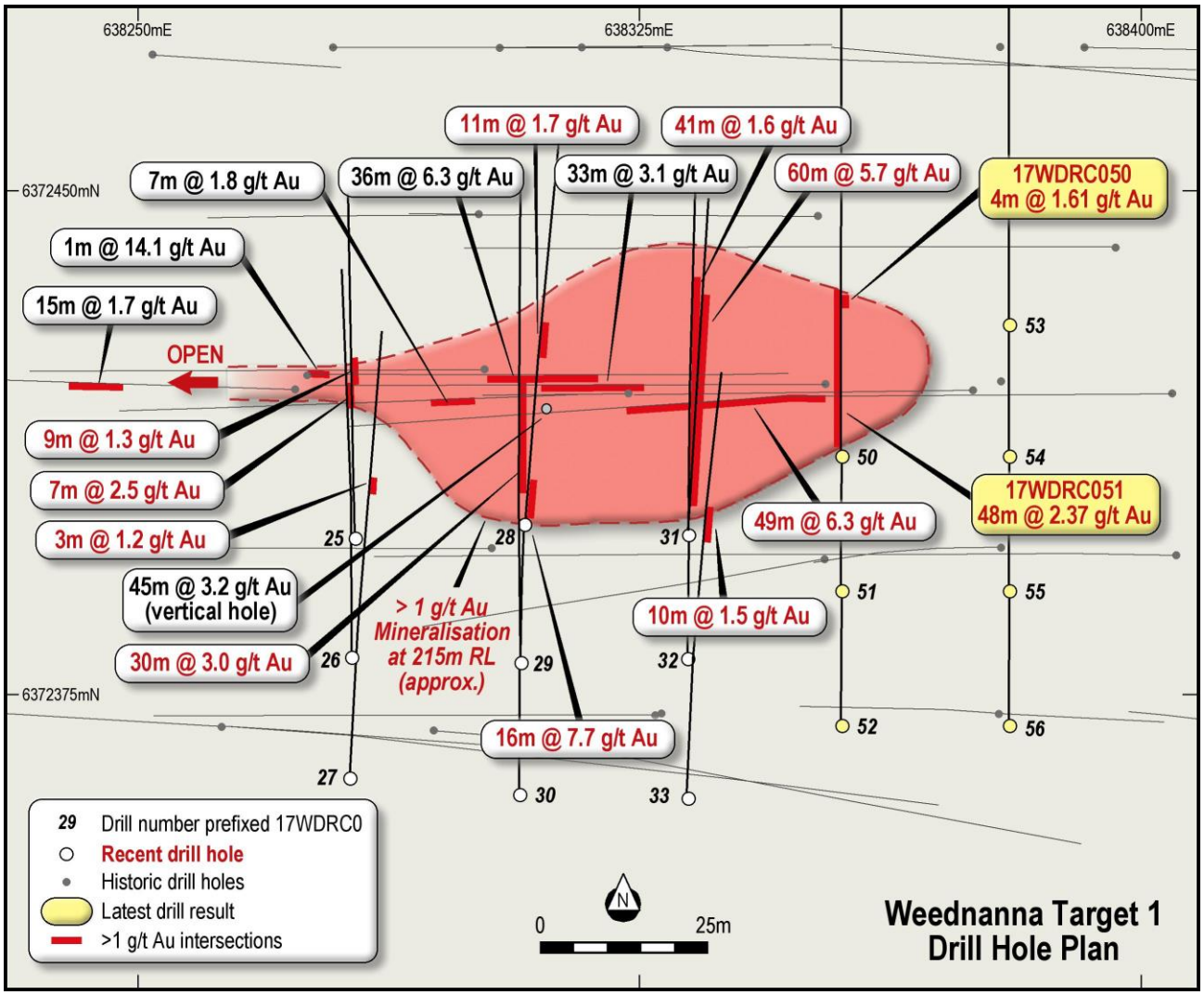
638250mE
638325mE
638400mE
6372450mN
6372375mN
11m @ 1.7 g/t Au
41m @ 1.6 g/t Au
7m @ 1.8 g/t Au
36m @ 6.3 g/t Au
33m @ 3.1 g/t Au
60m @ 5.7 g/t Au
17WDRC050
4m @ 1.61 g/t Au
1m @ 14.1 g/t Au
15m @ 1.7 g/t Au
OPEN
9m @ 1.3 g/t Au
7m @ 2.5 g/t Au
3m @ 1.2 g/t Au
45m @ 3.2 g/t Au
(vertical hole)
30m @ 3.0 g/t Au
> 1 g/t Au
Mineralisation
at 215m RL
(approx.)
49m @ 6.3 g/t Au
17WDRC051
48m @ 2.37 g/t Au
10m @ 1.5 g/t Au
16m @ 7.7 g/t Au
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
29 Drill number prefixed 17WDRC0
Recent drill hole
Historic drill holes
Latest drill result
>1 g/t Au intersections
N
0
25m
Weednanna Target 1
Drill Hole Plan

Figure 2

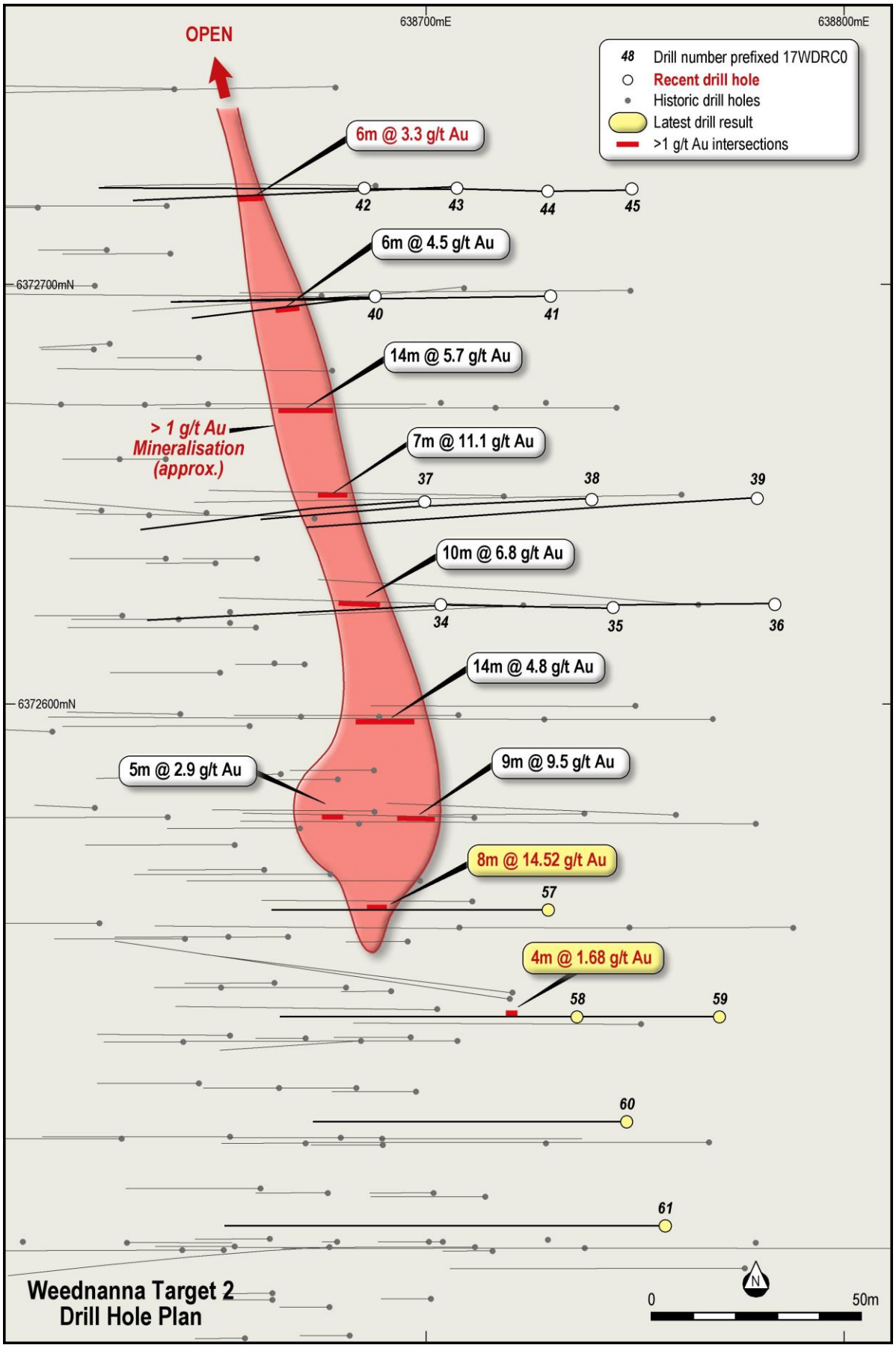
638700mE
638800mE
OPEN
48 Drill number prefixed 17WDRC0
Recent drill hole
Historic drill holes
Latest drill result
>1 g/t Au intersections
6m @ 3.3 g/t Au
42
43
44
45
6m @ 4.5 g/t Au
6372700mN
40
41
14m @ 5.7 g/t Au
> 1 g/t Au Mineralisation (approx.)
7m @ 11.1 g/t Au
37
38
39
10m @ 6.8 g/t Au
34
35
36
14m @ 4.8 g/t Au
6372600mN
5m @ 2.9 g/t Au
9m @ 9.5 g/t Au
8m @ 14.52 g/t Au
57
4m @ 1.68 g/t Au
58
59
60
61
N
Weednanna Target 2
Drill Hole Plan
0
50m

Figure 3

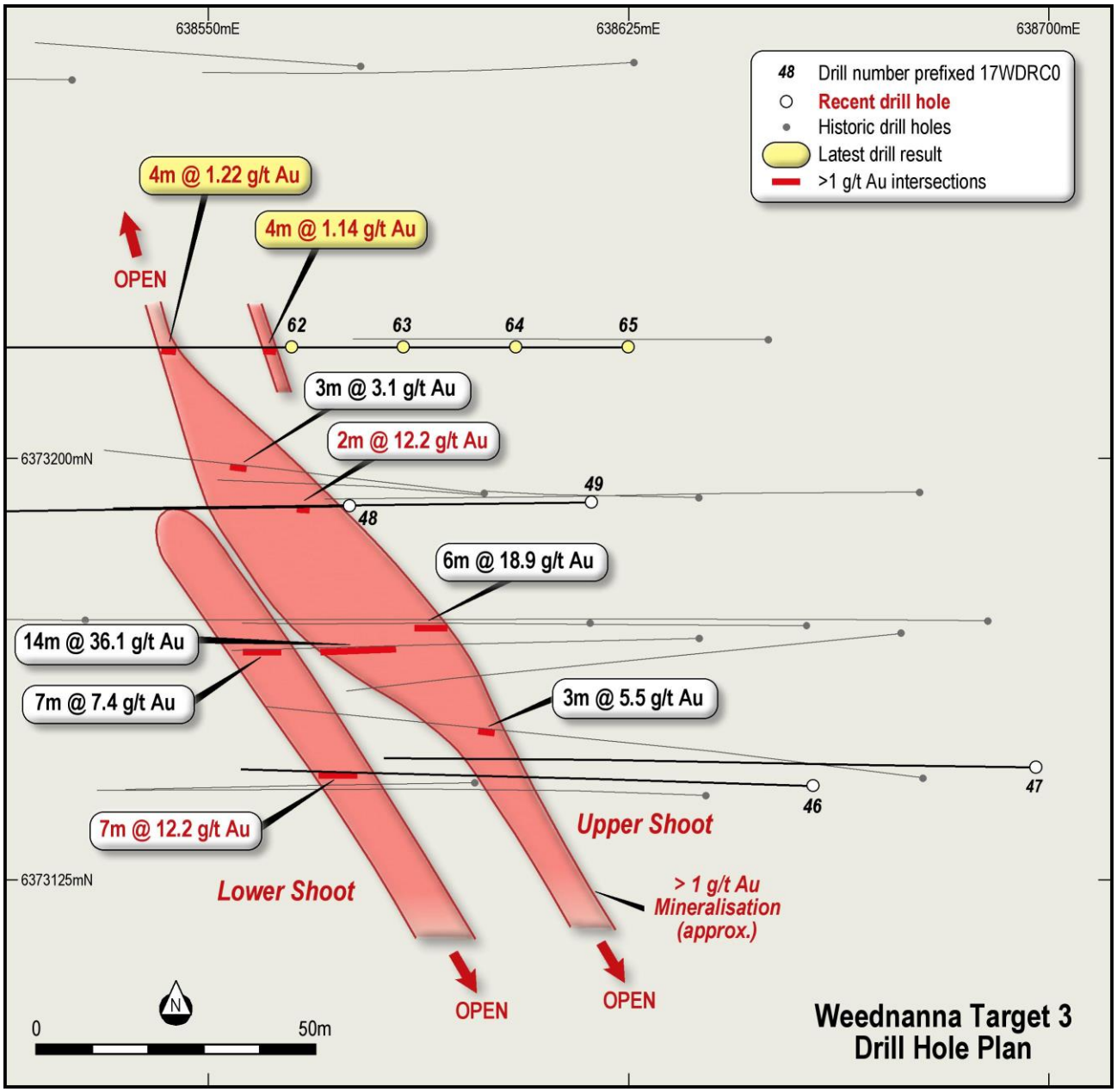
638550mE
638625mE
638700mE
48 Drill number prefixed 17WDRC0
Recent drill hole
Historic drill holes
Latest drill result
>1 g/t Au intersections
4m @ 1.22 g/t Au
4m @ 1.14 g/t Au
OPEN
62
63
64
65
3m @ 3.1 g/t Au
2m @ 12.2 g/t Au
6373200mN
49
48
6m @ 18.9 g/t Au
14m @ 36.1 g/t Au
7m @ 7.4 g/t Au
3m @ 5.5 g/t Au
47
46
7m @ 12.2 g/t Au
Upper Shoot
6373125mN
Lower Shoot
> 1 g/t Au
Mineralisation
(approx.)
OPEN
OPEN
N
0
50m
Weednanna Target 3
Drill Hole Plan

Figure 4

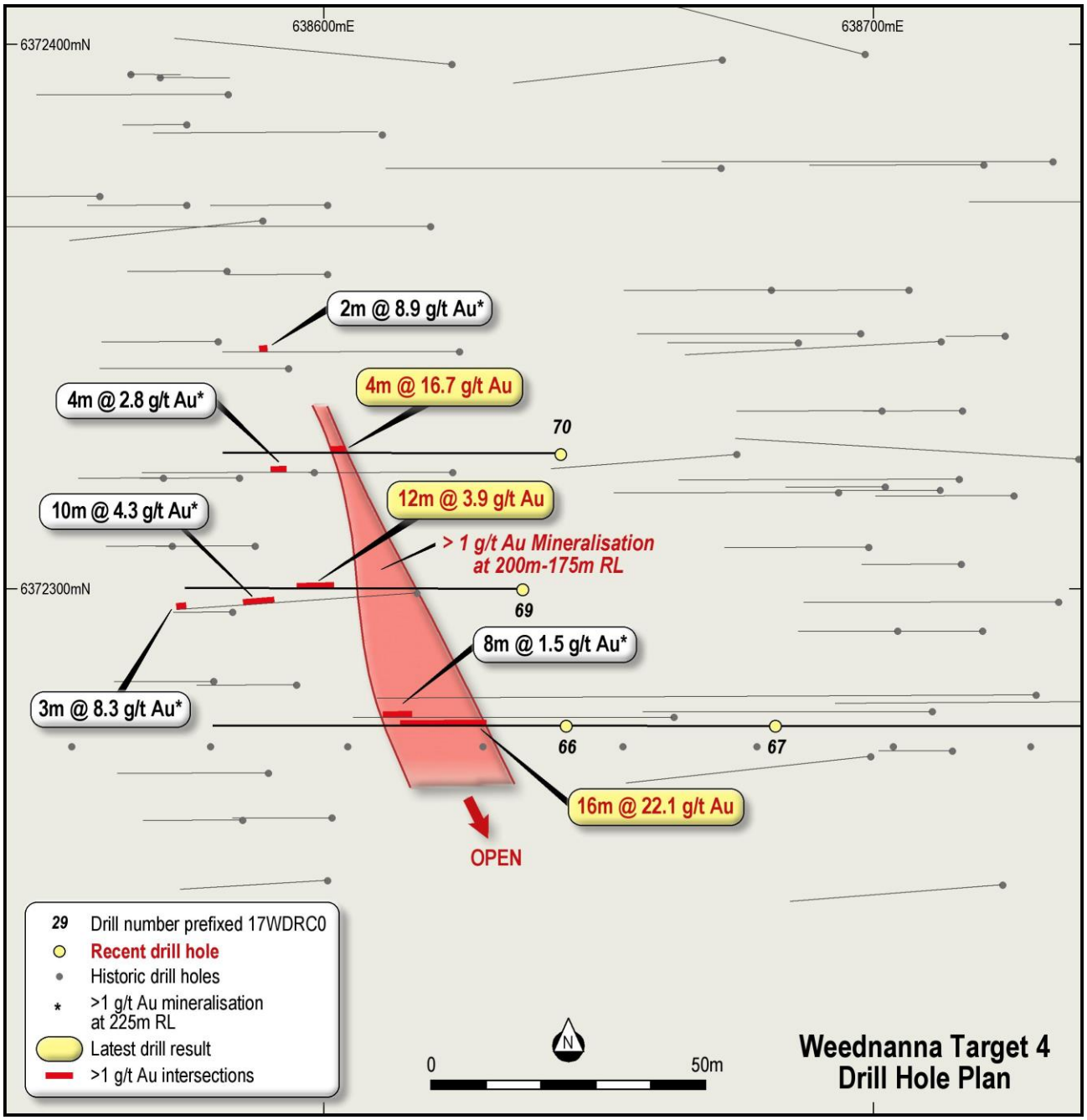
638600mE
638700mE
6372400mN
6372300mN
2m @ 8.9 g/t Au*
4m @ 2.8 g/t Au*
4m @ 16.7 g/t Au
70
12m @ 3.9 g/t Au
10m @ 4.3 g/t Au*
> 1 g/t Au Mineralisation
at 200m-175m RL
69
8m @ 1.5 g/t Au*
3m @ 8.3 g/t Au*
66
67
16m @ 22.1 g/t Au
OPEN
29 Drill number prefixed 17WDRC0
Recent drill hole
Historic drill holes
>1 g/t Au mineralisation
at 225m RL
Latest drill result
>1 g/t Au intersections
N
0
50m
Weednanna Target 4
Drill Hole Plan

Figure 5

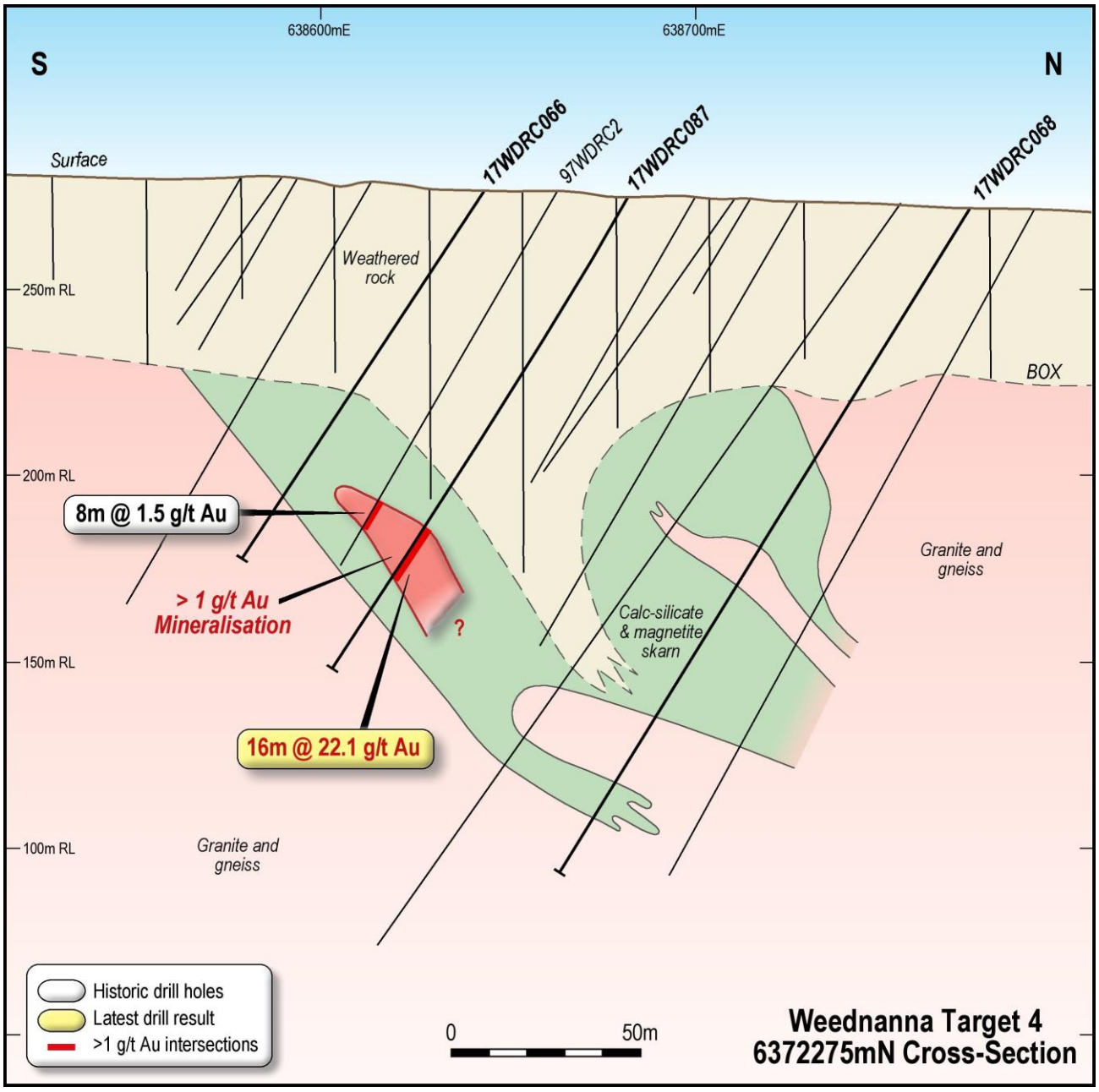
638600mE
638700mE
S
N
Surface
17WDRC066
97WDRC2
17WDRC087
17WDRC068
Weathered rock
250m RL
BOX
200m RL
8m @ 1.5 g/t Au
> 1 g/t Au Mineralisation
?
Granite and gneiss
Calc-silicate & magnetite skarn
150m RL
16m @ 22.1 g/t Au
100m RL
Granite and gneiss
Historic drill holes
Latest drill result
>1 g/t Au intersections
0
50m
Weednanna Target 4
6372275mN Cross-Section

Figure 6

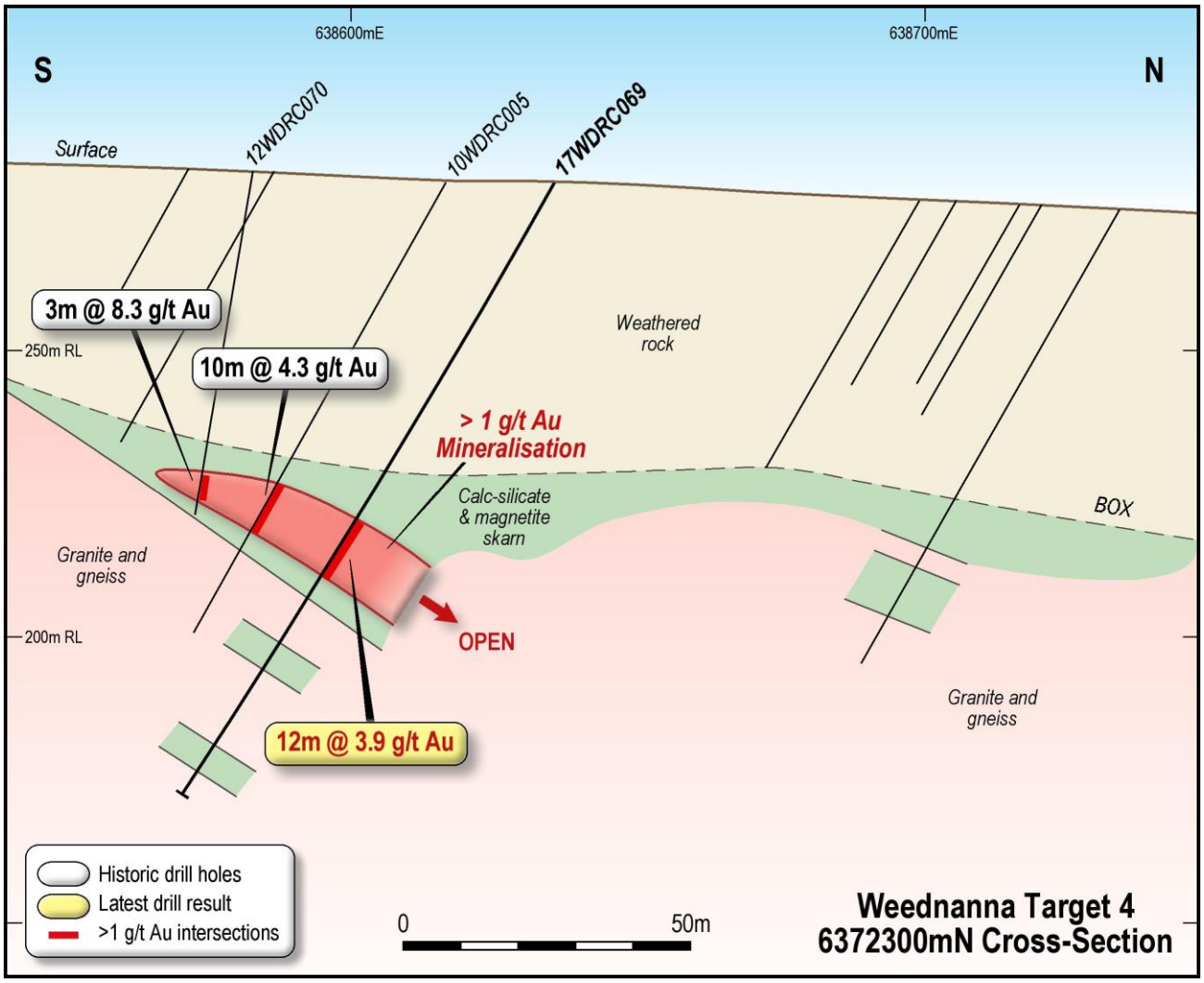
638600mE
638700mE
S
N
Surface
12WDRC070
10WDRC005
17WDRC069
3m @ 8.3 g/t Au
10m @ 4.3 g/t Au
250m RL
Weathered rock
> 1 g/t Au Mineralisation
Calc-silicate & magnetite skarn
BOX
Granite and gneiss
200m RL
OPEN
12m @ 3.9 g/t Au
Granite and gneiss
Historic drill holes
Latest drill result
>1 g/t Au intersections
0
50m
Weednanna Target 4
6372300mN Cross-Section

Figure 7

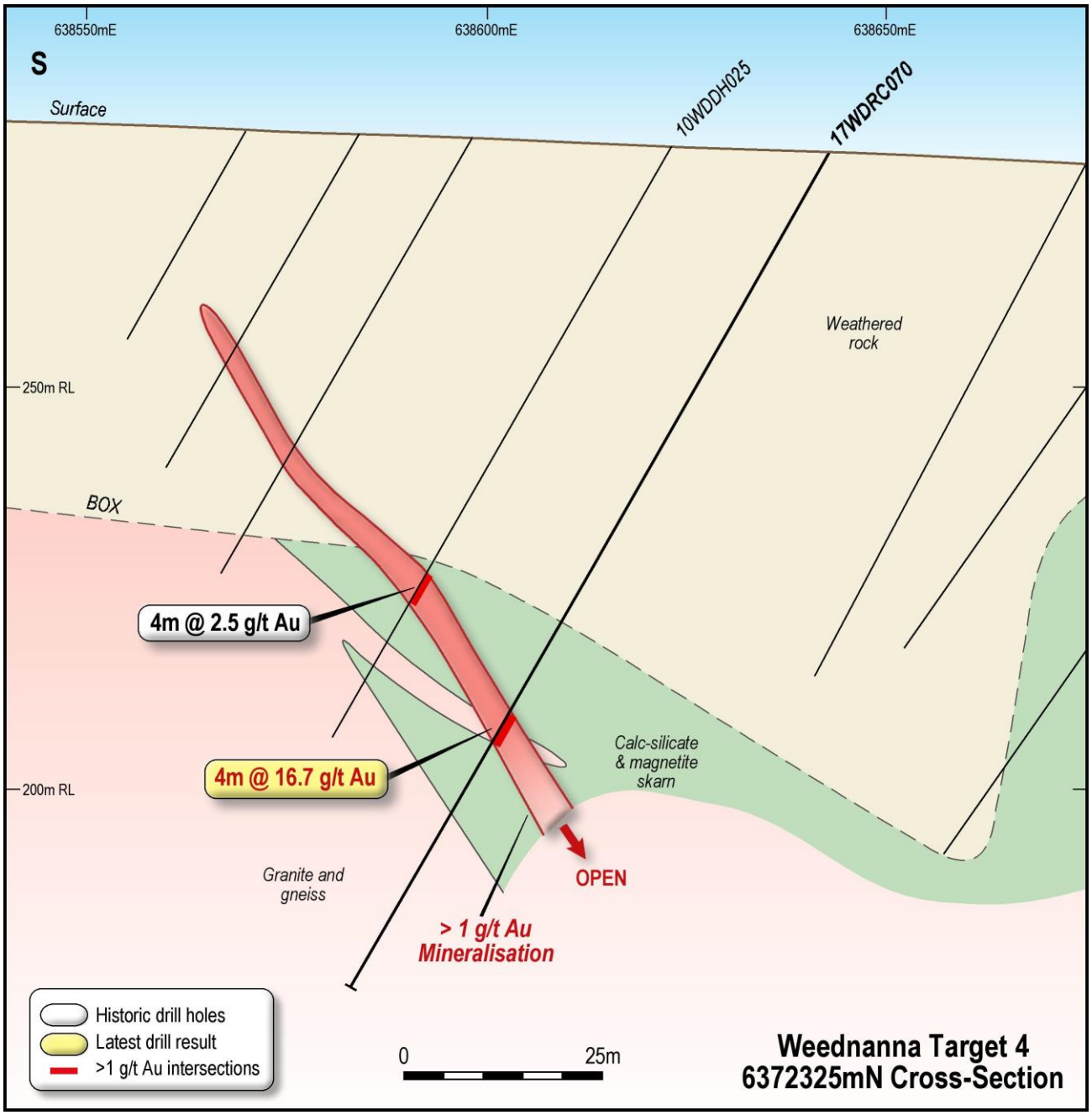
638550mE
638600mE
638650mE
S
Surface
10WDDH025
17WDRC070
Weathered rock
250m RL
BOX
4m @ 2.5 g/t Au
4m @ 16.7 g/t Au
200m RL
Calc-silicate & magnetite skarn
Granite and gneiss
OPEN
> 1 g/t Au Mineralisation
Historic drill holes
Latest drill result
>1 g/t Au intersections
0
25m
Weednanna Target 4
6372325mN Cross-Section

Figure 8

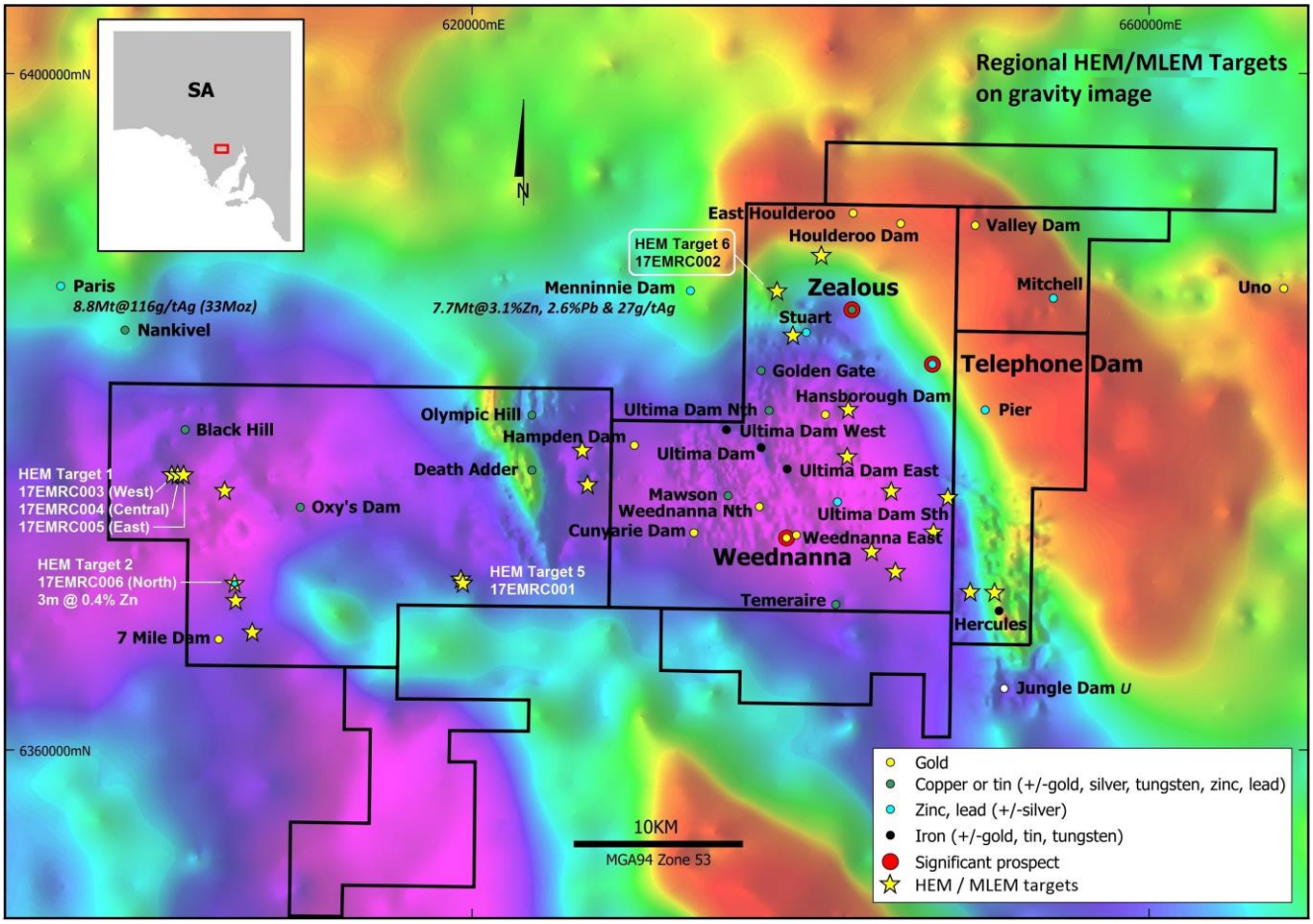

Figure 9

Steve Johnston
Managing Director

Peter Taylor
Investor Relations
0412 036 231
peter@nwrcommunications.com.au

About Alliance

Alliance Resources Ltd (Alliance) is an Australian gold and base metals exploration company with projects in South Australia and Western Australia.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Stephen Johnston who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Johnston is a full time employee of Alliance Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Johnston consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Sample type was drill cuttings from reverse circulation (RC) drilling.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Industry standard practice has been applied on site to ensure sample representivity. The laboratories have applied appropriate QA-QC to sample preparation and appropriate calibration/QA-QC to analytical instruments.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'	Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain 1m samples. For gold, 4 x 1m scoop samples were taken from consecutive 1m RC samples and composited into a single sample and assayed for gold using a 50g charge fire assay. For base metals and graphitic carbon, RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce appropriate sized samples for 48 element four acid ICP-MS, or graphitic carbon by high temperature LECO furnace with infrared spectroscopy, as appropriate.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (eg. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	The drilling method was RC using a 5 ¾" hammer drilled at an inclination of approximately 60° to 70°.
Drill sample recovery	*Method recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Samples were logged and sample recovery estimated on site by a geologist.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Every effort was made to ensure RC samples remained dry to ensure the representative nature of the samples.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Dry RC samples have a low potential for sample bias.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Samples were logged by a geologist for recovery, weathering, moisture, colour, lithology, alteration, texture, mineralogy and mineralisation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Sample logging is both qualitative (e.g. colour) and quantitative (eg. % mineral present) in nature depending on the feature being logged.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged from start to finish.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	One metre RC samples were split on the drilling rig using a cone splitter to produce approximately 3kg sub-samples for submission to the analytical laboratory. All samples were dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation was carried out by ALS Minerals Laboratory in Adelaide as described above.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.	Approximately 6% of analysed samples were in the form of Company submitted standards, blanks or duplicates.
	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.	The sampling method described above ensured the sampling was representative of the in-situ material.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	All samples were analysed by ALS Minerals in Perth. For gold, a 50g charge fire assay for gold (Au-AA26) with AAS finish. Fire assay is considered to be a total digestion technique for gold. For base metals, samples were analysed using 48 element four acid ICP-MS (ME-MS61) with ICPAES or ICPMS determination as appropriate. Four acid digest is considered to be a total digestion technique for most of the elements analysed.

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
		For graphitic carbon, samples were analysed by high temperature LECO furnace with infrared spectroscopy. The LECO method is considered total due to thermal decomposition of the samples.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their deviation, etc.	Not applicable.
	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.	ALS Minerals quality control (QC) protocol requires that each batch of 40 samples analysed include a reagent blank, 2 replicate determinations and 2 standard materials. Samples exhibiting anomalous values (high or low) are routinely reanalysed using either the original pulp or a second split. Approximately 6% of samples submitted by Alliance for analysis were in the form of standards, blanks or duplicates. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established by the two QC programs.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Alternative company geologists have verified the significant results that are listed in this report.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Each sample bag was labelled with a unique sample number assigned at the point of sampling in the field. Sample numbers are used to match analyses from the laboratory to the in-house database containing downhole drillhole data.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data has been adjusted.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other location used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars were surveyed by a registered surveyor using a Leica 1200 RTK GPS. Expected horizontal and vertical accuracy is +/- 25cm. Down hole surveying was completed by the drilling company in the collar and at approximately 10m spaced intervals down hole using an IS Gyro and Azimuth Aligner hired from Downhole Surveys.
	Specification of the grid system used.	GDA94, MGA Zone 53.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Quality as described above. Topographic control is adequate.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Data spacing is listed in Tables A and B in the body of the report.
	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 procedures(s) and classifications applied.	The data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource estimate at Weednanna Targets 1, 2 and 3. For other areas, the data spacing and distribution is considered insufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource estimate.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	At this stage of exploration it is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling, however drilling has been planned using all available data to achieve this objective.
	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.	It is unknown whether the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures introduced a sampling bias. The main rock fabric at the prospect, indicated by high magnetism, strikes broadly north-south and hence drilling at Targets 2 and 3 is orientated west. Drilling at Target 1 was oriented to the north as previous drilling suggested that this mineralisation may strike broadly east-west. The results of this drilling program confirm these interpretations.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC sub-samples were stored on site prior to being transported to the laboratory for analyses. Sample pulps are currently stored at the laboratory and will be returned to the Company and stored in a secure location.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*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 Weednanna Prospect and the regional targets form part of the Wilcherry Project Joint Venture (Project), comprising EL's 5164, 5299, 5470, 5590, 5875, 5931 and 5961, owned by Alliance (61.36%) and Tyranna Resources Ltd (38.64%). The Project is located within the Gawler Craton in the northern Eyre Peninsula, South Australia. There is a royalty of 2% of the NSR payable to Aquila Resources Ltd.
	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.	The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The area has been explored since the 1970's by companies including Pan Continental Mining, Asarco, Murumba Minerals, Shell (later Acacia), WMC, Aquila Resources Ltd, Trafford Resources Ltd, Ironclad Mining Ltd (later Tyranna Resources Ltd).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Weednanna Prospect is interpreted to be associated with magnetite and calc-silicate skarn formed in calcareous meta-sedimentary, granitic and gneissic rocks near the contact of a granite intrusion. The Prospect contains concentrations of gold, silver, bismuth, tin, uranium, lead, and zinc.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar;* • *elevation or RL (reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;* • *dip and azimuth of the hole;* • *down hole length and interception depth;* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to Tables A and B in the body of this report for the location of all drill holes.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncation (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated.*	The results are weighted averages by sample length. No high grade cuts have been applied. Results are reported for all intersections of gold greater than 1.0 g/t Au, and zinc greater than 0.1% Zn and total graphitic carbon greater than 5% TGC. The mineralised intervals are listed in Tables A and B in the body of the announcement.
	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 aggregation should be shown in detail.	Lengths of low grade results have been incorporated where the adjacent higher grade results are of sufficient tenor such that the weighted average remains close to or above the lower cut-off grades.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of the mineralisation is still being assessed. Assay results are reported at down hole lengths as the true width is not always known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The results reported in Table A and B represent all significant assay results averaging greater than 1.0 g/t Au, or .
Other substantive	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations;*	All relevant exploration data collected so far has been reported.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
exploration data	*geophysical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density; groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Refer to main body of announcement.