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ALLIANCE RESOURCES LTD

ASX: AGS

ABN: 38 063 293 336

Market Cap: $12 M @ $0.115

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Wilcherry JV, SA (79.01%): gold and base metals

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

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

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GOLD TARGET IDENTIFIED FROM HISTORIC IRON ORE DRILLING

Weednanna North Prospect, Wilcherry Project JV

Re-analysis of historic iron ore drill sample pulps identifies gold mineralisation at the Weednanna North Prospect, located 1,300m north of the Weednanna Gold Deposit

One hundred and fifty eight (158) composite and split samples return gold (Au) results >0.1 g/t Au, including eleven holes (11) with >2.0 g/t-m (grade x thickness) Au intercepts:

- **17m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 60m in 08WNRC003**
- **12m @ 0.27 g/t Au from 54m in 08WNRC005, incl. 1m @ 1.37 g/t Au from 58m**
- **22m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 63m in 08WNRC033**
- **16m @ 0.21 g/t Au from 176m in 08WNRC063**
- **10m @ 0.34 g/t Au from 54m in 09WNRC005**
- **8m @ 1.06 g/t Au from 58m in 10WNRC005, incl. 2m @ 2.81 g/t Au from 58m**
- **2m @ 1.67 g/t Au from 68m in 10WNRC007**
- **14m @ 0.50 g/t Au from 78m in 10WNRC009, incl. 2m @ 1.02 g/t Au from 78m**
- **2m @ 1.20 g/t Au from 102m in 10WNRC014**
- **22m @ 0.34 g/t Au from 42m in 10WNRC027, incl. 2m @ 1.12 g/t Au from 42m**
- **8m @ 0.43 g/t Au from 28m in 12WNGC012**

Weednanna North Prospect not previously targeted for gold

Alliance Managing Director Steve Johnston said: ***"The broad gold-anomalous intersections are similar to those observed adjacent to the high-grade gold shoots at the Weednanna Gold Deposit"***

Weednanna North Prospect presents a priority gold exploration target at the Wilcherry Project

Alliance Resources Ltd (Alliance) is pleased to announce gold results from the re-analysis of historic iron ore drill samples at the Weednanna North Prospect, which forms part of the Wilcherry Project Joint Venture between Alliance (79.01%) and Tyranna Resources Ltd (ASX Code: TYX) (20.99%).

The Weednanna North Prospect was explored by Ironclad Mining between 2008 and 2012 for economic concentrations of iron ore.

During this period 12 diamond holes, for 761.4 metres and 127 RC holes, for 12,786 metres, were drilled (Table 1).

Table 1: Summary of Historic Iron Ore Drilling at the Weednanna North Prospect

Year	Drill Method	Number Of Holes	Drill Hole Numbers	Metres
2008	diamond	1	08WNDH001	195.9
2008	RC	67	08WNRC001-067	8,257
2009	RC	6	09WNRC001-006	356
2010	diamond	2	10WNDH001-002	58.3
2010	RC	34	10WNRC001-034	3,318
2011	diamond	9	11WNDH001-004,004A, 009-012	507.2
2012	RC	20	12WNGC001-020	855

During 2018 all historic RC and diamond holes from the Weednanna North Prospect were systematically re-logged for cross-sectional interpretation and 3D geological modelling.

The Weednanna North Prospect consists of a northwest striking zone of calc-silicate and magnetite skarn altered Paleo-Proterozoic Hutchinson Group metasediments that are bounded by Archaean Sleaford Complex granite and gneiss. The geology is very similar to the Weednanna Gold Deposit and there appears to be similar structural positions to those that host gold at Weednanna.

Between 2008 and 2012 a total of 6,729 composite and 1m split drilling samples were collected by Ironclad Mining and analysed for an iron ore suite of multi-elements.

Alliance has located the laboratory drill sample pulps for 6,342 of these samples (94% of all historic drilling samples) and re-analysed them for gold.

Assay results from this work have returned 158 samples containing gold anomalism greater than 0.1 g/t Au, with 11 holes containing drill intersections of greater than 2.0 g/t-m (grade x thickness) Au (Figure 1 and Table 2).

These broad zones of gold anomalism are of similar width and grade to those observed at the Weednanna Gold Deposit adjacent to high-grade gold shoots.

As the Weednanna North Prospect has not previously been drilled to target favourable structural positions that may host high-grade gold, these gold assay results confirm the gold prospectivity of the area and indicate that this prospect is a priority gold exploration target that warrants further drill testing.

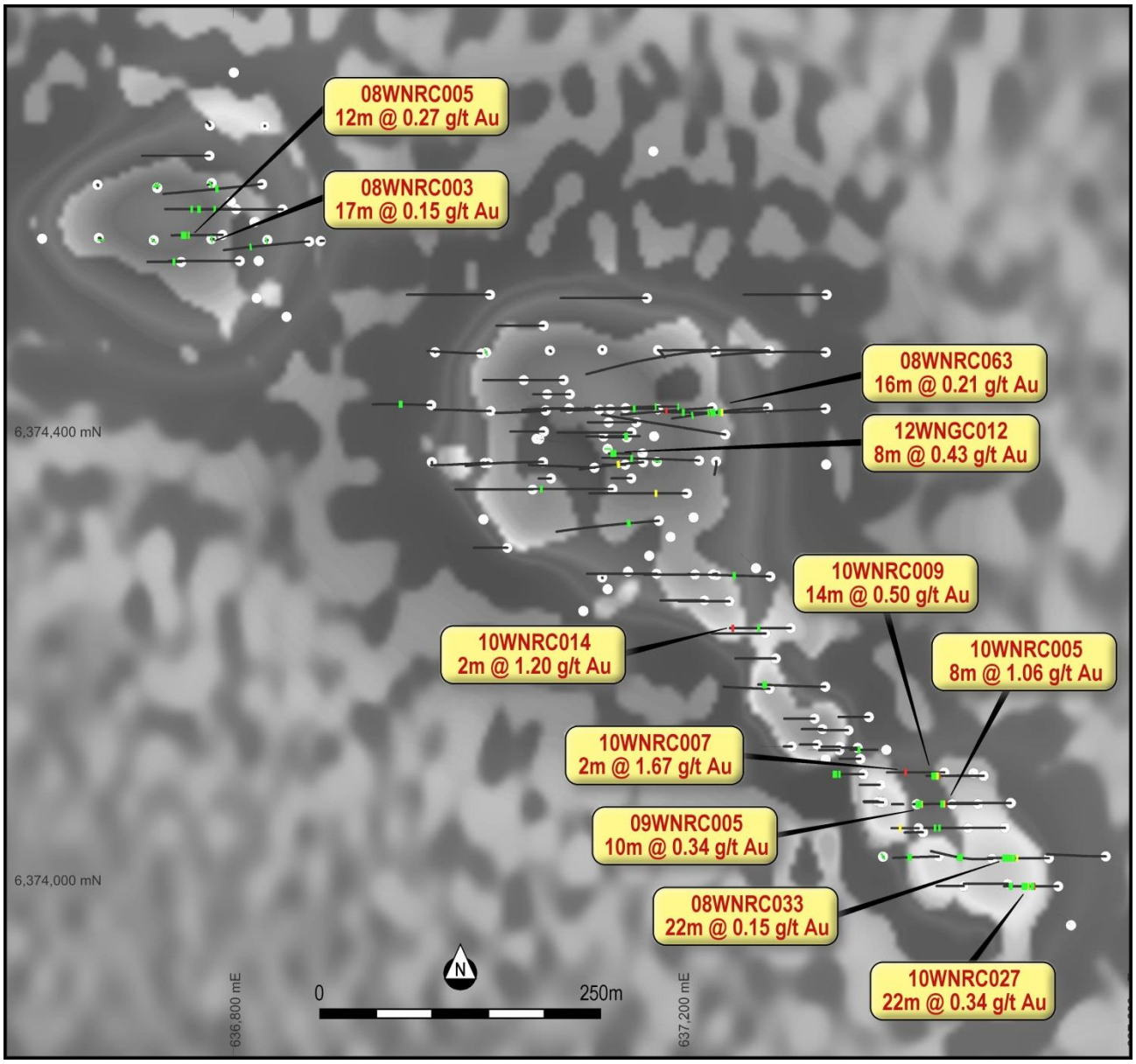

Figure 1. Weednanna North Prospect: Location of Significant Gold in Drill Assay Results on an Aeromagnetic Image

Legend-
White dots: drill hole collar
Black Lines: drill hole trace

<u>Drill Assay Results</u>
Green: 0.1 – 0.5 g/t Au
Yellow: 0.5 – 1.0 g/t Au
Red: >1.0 g/t Au

Table 2: Significant Intercepts >0.1 g/t Au (highlighted intercepts >2 g/t-m grade x thickness)

Hole_ID	East MGA	North MGA	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
08WNDH001	637136	6374419	284	83	-71	195.9	128	129	1	0.21
							195	195.9	0.9	0.10
08WNRC003	636781	6374571	284	315	-90	184	60	77	17	0.15
08WNRC004	636729	6374570	285	208	-90	100	41	45	4	0.26
08WNRC005	636790	6374575	284	269	-56	82	54	66	12	0.27
incl.							58	59	1	1.37
08WNRC008	637178	6374372	285	81	-89	184	39	45	6	0.22
08WNRC010	637215	6374373	286	271	-62	184	128	130	2	0.11
08WNRC011	637165	6374372	285	266	-62	118	45	48	3	0.53
08WNRC019	637279	6374270	286	273	-61	154	66	69	3	0.25
08WNRC023	637932	6373872	275	270	-61	148	42	45	3	0.13
							74	76	2	0.71
incl.							75	76	1	1.2
							80	82	2	0.24
							89	90	1	0.13
08WNRC024	637978	6373872	274	260	-61	129	113	114	1	0.17
08WNRC026	637976	6373765	273	270	-62	102	97	98	1	0.19
08WNRC029	638024	6373769	272	278	-61	160	137	138	1	0.23
08WNRC030	637379	6374020	278	288	-90	70	24	25	1	0.15
08WNRC031	637429	6374020	278	269	-61	88	52	58	6	0.11
08WNRC032	637477	6374018	278	270	-60	112	55	63	8	0.18
08WNRC033	637527	6374019	279	270	-61	112	58	59	1	0.94
							63	85	22	0.15
08WNRC037	637025	6374470	282	216	-90	100	75	78	3	0.15
08WNRC038	636680	6374572	286	31	-89	142	126	129	3	0.11
08WNRC040	636830	6374570	284	184	-89	142	121	124	3	0.15
08WNRC041	637328	6374172	283	270	-61	124	109	115	6	0.16
08WNRC043	637927	6373372	268	264	-61	82	56	57	1	0.14
08WNRC046	636781	6374621	285	192	-89	148	71	76	5	0.13
							85	86	1	0.10
08WNRC047	636732	6374617	285	313	-89	136	63	68	5	0.13
							130	132	2	0.15
08WNRC048	636868	6374569	284	266	-62	172	116	117	1	0.10
08WNRC050	636826	6374620	285	264	-61	184	81	84	3	0.43
08WNRC051	637276	6374421	289	267	-61	184	108	113	5	0.36
inc.							111	112	1	1.00
							144	145	1	0.10
08WNRC052	637227	6374421	287	266	-62	184	89	90	1	1.08
08WNRC053	637178	6374419	285	273	-61	184	43	45	2	0.11
08WNRC062	636976	6374423	281	271	-61	100	52	56	4	0.13
08WNRC063	637328	6374420	290	266	-61	262	176	192	16	0.21
							234	236	2	0.34
08WNRC067	637180	6374320	285	270	-60	178	52	56	4	0.11
09WNRC003	637382	6374116	282	270	-60	72	48	50	2	0.37
09WNRC005	637441	6374067	280	270	-60	72	54	64	10	0.34
10WNRC003	637411	6374046	279	270	-60	48	32	34	2	0.82
10WNRC004	637455	6374046	279	270	-60	78	50	52	2	0.23
							58	60	2	0.17
10WNRC005	637464	6374067	280	270	-60	90	58	66	8	1.06
inc.							58	60	2	2.81
10WNRC007	637434	6374096	280	270	-60	102	68	70	2	1.67

Table 2 cont…: Significant Intercepts >0.1 g/t Au (highlighted intercepts >2 g/t-m grade x thickness)

Hole_ID	East MGA	North MGA	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
10WNRC009	637469	6374092	280	270	-60	102	78	92	14	0.50
inc.							78	80	2	1.02
10WNRC010	637362	6374094	282	270	-60	54	42	54	12	0.12
10WNRC014	637297	6374224	284	270	-60	108	56	58	2	0.11
							102	104	2	1.20
10WNRC021	637138	6374348	284	270	-60	150	126	128	2	0.10
10WNRC025	637204	6374344	286	270	-60	174	54	56	2	0.52
10WNRC027	637535	6373994	278	270	-60	96	42	64	22	0.34
inc.							42	44	2	1.12
							82	86	4	0.21
10WNRC030	636754	6374550	284	270	-60	60	12	14	2	0.30
10WNRC032	636803	6374598	284	270	-60	126	64	68	4	0.11
							78	80	2	0.39
10WNRC033	636844	6374598	284	270	-60	156	120	122	2	0.10
12WNGC008	638627	6372658	276	270	-60	27	48	52	4	0.12
12WNGC009	638638	6372658	275	270	-60	39	48	56	8	0.14
12WNGC012	638650	6372633	276	270	-60	33	28	36	8	0.43
							48	52	4	0.24

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About Alliance

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

The Company's flagship project is the Wilcherry Project Joint Venture (Alliance 79.01%), located within the southern part of the Gawler Craton in the northern Eyre Peninsula of South Australia.

On 6 September 2018, Alliance announced a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for the Weednanna Gold Deposit, part of the Wilcherry Project, of 1.097 Mt grading 5.1 g/t gold for 181,000 oz gold.

There is significant potential to increase the size of this Mineral Resource with further drilling as the majority of gold shoots comprising this mineral resource are open in at least one direction.

Competent Persons

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Anthony Gray and Mr Stephen Johnston. Mr Gray is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a part-time contractor to Alliance Resources Ltd. Mr Johnston is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a full-time employee of Alliance Resources Ltd. Mr Gray and Mr Johnston have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Gray and Mr Johnston consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their 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.*	Reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling programs were been completed at Weednanna North between 2008 and 2012. Weednanna North drill hole naming convention is: ddWNttnnn where dd = last two digits of the year, tt = Drilling Method, and nnn = hole number. Drilling Method codes are: DH = diamond hole, RC = RC hole, GC = iron ore grade control RC hole. Sample type for RC holes is drill cuttings. Sample type for diamond holes is NQ to PQ sized drill core.
	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 laboratory has 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'	RC drilling was used to obtain 1m split or between 2 to 6 metre composite scoop samples from which approximately 3kg was pulverised to produce a 40g or 50g charge (depending on laboratory) for fire assay. Diamond core was cut using fillet, 1/16, 1/8, 1/4, 1/2, or hole core as appropriate to obtain 0.09 to 1.65m samples from which ~3kg was pulverised to produce a 40g or 50g charge (depending on laboratory) for fire assay.
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.).*	Reverse circulation drilling was completed using 4", 4 ½" and 5¾ " sized hammers with face sampling bit. Diamond drilling was completed using NQ to PQ sized core.
Drill sample recovery	*Method recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recovery and quality is recorded for some RC holes. Lost core in diamond holes is recorded during geological logging.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Ground conditions at Weednanna North for drilling is generally good. Effort is made to ensure that RC samples remain dry to maintain their representivity. Diamond holes may be drilled using RC pre-collars or triple tube to ensure good sample recovery of poorly or semi-consolidated rock.
	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.	There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. Metallurgical test work at Weednanna indicates that there is unlikely to be a sample bias based on preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material as the gold is fine-grained and well distributed across all size fractions.
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.*	During 2018 Alliance has systematically completed re-logging of all available RC chips and diamond core to provide detailed data for geological interpretation and 3D modelling. Where drill chips or diamond core were not available for re-logging historic geological logging sheets were re-digitised to ensure the capture of all available geological data.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Sample logging is qualitative (e.g. colour) and quantitative (e.g. % minerals) 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.*	Diamond core was cut, either 1/16, 1/8, 1/4, 1/2 and whole core samples as appropriate for the core size and length sampled to obtain ~3kg for analysis.
	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 to produce ~3kg sub-samples for submission to an analytical laboratory. 2 to 6 metre composite RC samples were scoop sampled to produce ~3kg sub-samples for submission to an analytical laboratory. Most samples are dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation techniques described above are appropriate to provide representative samples to a laboratory for drying, crushing, pulverising, and sub-sampling for gold analysis using the fire assay technique.

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.	Company submitted standards, blanks, and duplicates were inserted for all drilling programs.
	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 measures 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 samples 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.*	Sample preparation of historic iron ore pulps used for gold re-assay by Alliance at ALS were prepared by at the SGS laboratory in Perth, WA. Sample preparation consisted of drying, crushing and pulverising <3kg samples to 85-90% passing - 75µm. Gold analysis was completed using the fire assay technique with AAS finish. Most analysis used a 30g charge due to sample pulp size. While the use of a larger charge is preferred metallurgical test work at Weednanna suggests that this is unlikely to have a significant effect on assay results as the gold is fine grained and relatively homogeneous. Fire assay is considered to be a total digestion technique for gold.
	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.	At ALS each fire (usually 84 pots) contains one blank and a minimum of two standards and three replicates to monitor accuracy and precision of results from the individual fire.
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 tabled 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 is 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 down hole drill hole 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.*	All holes have been surveyed by registered surveyors using a DGPS. Expected horizontal and vertical accuracy is +/- 25cm. Holes 08WNDH001, 08WDRC001-016, 018-034, 036-038, 040-063, 065 & 067, and all holes drilled during 2011 have been accurately down hole surveyed using a gyroscope. All other holes were not down hole surveyed.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA94, Zone 53.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The elevation (mRL) of all hole locations, including historic holes for which survey accuracy is uncertain and collars cannot be located, have been accurately surveyed by a registered surveyor using a DGPS.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Data spacing is listed in Table 2 and illustrated in Figure 1 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.	Gold exploration at Weednanna North is at an early stage. Significant additional drilling would be required to estimate 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.*	The orientation of sampling has been planned with a view to achieving minimal sampling bias of iron ore mineralisation hosted in magnetite skarn. Gold mineralisation at Weednanna (and likely Weednanna North) is fine-grained and should not be biased by drilling orientation. Due to the likely varying geometry of shoots, some shoots will be intersected by drilling at a steeper angle than others.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the	The main rock fabric at Weednanna North, indicated by high

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	magnetism, strikes broadly northwest and most drilling is oriented east-west. The calc-silicate stratigraphy dips moderately to steeply northeast and most holes are oriented minus 60 degrees towards the west
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC and diamond sub-samples are stored on-site prior to being transported to the laboratory for analysis. Sample pulps are returned to the Company and stored in a secure location. All diamond drilling core is stored either by the Company in a secure location or at the Adelaide Core Library.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data 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 North Prospect is part of the Wilcherry Project Joint Venture (Project), comprising EL's 5470, 5590, 5875, 5931, 5961, 6072 and 6188, owned by Alliance (79.01%) and Tyranna Resources Ltd (20.99%). 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 with 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 Co. of Australia Ltd (later Acacia Resources Ltd), WMC Resources Ltd, Anglogold Australia Ltd, Aquila Resources Ltd, Trafford Resources Ltd, Ironclad Mining Ltd (later Tyranna Resources Ltd). RC and diamond drilling has been completed at Weednanna North by Ironclad Mining Limited.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geology at Weednanna North is characterised by a northwest striking and moderate to steep northeast-dipping unit of Paleo-Proterozoic Hutchinson Group sediments, consisting of marl and dolomite with lesser sandstone and minor basalt, which have been metamorphosed under upper-amphibolite facies conditions and altered to produce interleaving calc-silicate and magnetite skarn with lesser gneiss and minor amphibolite. This altered meta-sedimentary package is bounded to the northeast and southwest by Archaean Sleaford Complex granite and gneiss. The Archaean rocks appear to truncate the meta-sediments into several discrete lobes that may be fault displaced, with the meta-sediments extending below current drilling through much of the prospect. A keel of northwest-striking weathered granite of uncertain age occurs near-surface within the Hutchinson Group sediments along the central part of the prospect area. Pink potassium feldspar-rich granites, potentially of the Hiltaba Granite suite, intrude the Sleaford Complex on the eastern side of the prospect area and minor later stage granites cut the meta-sedimentary package. Gold mineralisation occurs within both the Archaean Sleaford Complex granite and gneiss and Paleo-Proterozoic Hutchinson Group meta-sediments and is associated with the intrusion of Hiltaba Granites and skarn alteration. Gold was deposited in favourable structural and lithological areas during both the peak metamorphic event and as the host rocks have cooled. Due to the high regional metamorphic temperate during gold emplacement, shoots are relatively discrete and high-grade. The Prospect was assessed for economic concentrations of iron

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
		ore by Ironclad Mining (2008-2012) and also contains sub-economic concentrations of 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 Table 2 in the body of this report for a summary of all drilling intersections containing > 0.1 g/t Au.
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 intervals of greater than 0.1 g/t Au. The mineralised intervals are listed in Table 2 in the body of this report.
	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 grade.
	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 gold shoots at Weednanna North are likely to vary greatly in geometry due to the skarn-style of mineralisation. The interpretation of the geometry of these shoots is unknown due to the early stage of gold exploration. Assay results are reported as down hole lengths because the true width is not 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 this report.
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 2 represent all > 0.1 g/t Au RC and diamond drilling intersections. The > 2 g/t-m Au drilling intersections are illustrated in Figure 1 in the body of this report.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; 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.*	Preliminary metallurgical test work completed at Weednanna reveals that gold is fine grained and evenly distributed across all size fractions. The mineralisation contains minor deleterious elements and is not refractory. Good gold recoveries in excess of 85-90% should be achievable by processing through a conventional cyanide leach circuit. Alliance and previous explorers have compiled a comprehensive density database for the Wilcherry Project. This database consists of more than 6,400 measurements collected across all rock types relevant for a Mineral Resource Estimate at Weednanna North.
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.*	Further work will consist of target prioritisation and drilling to test for high-grade gold shoots adjacent to the broad zones of anomalous gold mineralisation discussed in the body of this report.