

2 April 2019

ALLIANCE RESOURCES LTD

ASX: AGS

ABN: 38 063 293 336

Market Cap: \$9.4M @ \$0.09

Shares on issue: 104,293,923

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Gundockerta Sth, WA (100%):
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Nepean, WA (100%):
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GOLD MINERALISATION CONTINUES TO GROW AT WEEDNANNA DEPOSIT

Further RC Drilling Results Up To 82 g/t Gold

Significant gold (Au) results from RC drilling at Weednanna Deposit outside of Maiden Mineral Resource area, include:

- **2m @ 46.8 g/t Au from 101m (incl. 1m @ 82.0 g/t Au from 102m)**
- **10m @ 7.7 g/t Au from 117m (incl. 7m @ 10.0 g/t Au from 118m)**
- **16m @ 3.7 g/t Au from 134m (incl. 10m @ 4.3 g/t Au from 134m)**
- **2m @ 19.9 g/t Au from 77m**
- **7m @ 4.5 g/t Au from 90m**
- **12m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 108m (incl. 8m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 108m)**
- **3m @ 9.7 g/t Au from 54m**
- **3m @ 7.3 g/t Au from 97m**
- **3m @ 6.9 g/t Au from 106m**
- **1m @ 19.0 g/t Au from 77m**

Significant potential remains in footwall contact for further discoveries

Further RC drilling to extend the gold mineralisation is planned to commence during April 2019

Alliance Resources Ltd (Alliance) is pleased to announce the results of the latest round of reverse circulation (RC) drilling at the Weednanna Gold Deposit, 40 km north of Kimba on the Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

During February 2019, 23 RC holes for 3,102 metres were drilled at the Weednanna Deposit to test for extensions of gold mineralisation in the southern area of the deposit at Shoots 4, 5E, and 11.

Drill collar plans and cross-sections may be found in Figures 1 to 5 and intersections >1 g/t gold are detailed in Table A.

The results from this drilling program continue to grow the size of the Weednanna Deposit outside of the Maiden Mineral Resource area, with highlights including:

- High grade gold intersected near the southern end of Shoot 4 with intersections of 2m @ 46.8 g/t Au from 101m in 19WDRC017 and 3m @ 9.7 g/t Au in 19WDRC020;
- Shoot 5E continues to be defined with intersections of 3m @ 6.9 g/t Au from 106m in 19WDRC004, 10m @ 7.7 g/t Au from 117m including 7m @ 10.0 g/t Au from 118m in 19WDRC007, and 2m @ 19.9 g/t Au from 77m in 19WDRC010; and
- The gold potential of Shoot 11 emerges with intersections of 3m @ 7.3 g/t Au from 97m in 19WDRCC012 (hangingwall), 12m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 108m including 8m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 108m in 19WDRC012, 16m @ 3.7 g/t Au from 134m including 10m @ 4.3 g/t Au from 134m in 19WDRC013, 1m @ 19.0 g/t Au from 77m in 19WDRC022 (hangingwall), and 7m @ 4.5 g/t Au from 90m in 19WDRC022.

Results are based on 1m samples for Au using 40g charge fire assay with AAS finish. The high-grade gold results have been validated by acceptable comparison with 4m composite scoop samples collected prior to 1m sampling.

About Shoot 11

Shoot 11 was identified during 2018 while 3D modelling the geology of the Weednanna Deposit (refer to Alliance's ASX announcement dated 16 July 2018). This shoot is positioned near the footwall contact of the Paleo-Proterozoic calc-silicate and magnetite skarn (Figure 3). Shoot 11 was initially defined on two 25 metre spaced cross-sections with significant assay results including:

- 4m @ 3.6 g/t Au from 102m in 97WDRC010B
- 9m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 163m in 18WDRC016

During December 2018, Alliance completed its' first targeted holes into this shoot (refer to Alliance's ASX announcement dated 4 March 2019) and returned:

- 11m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 97m in 18WDRC064
- 7m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 112m in 18WDRC065
- **2m @ 16.1 g/t Au from 126m in 18WDRC066**

The recent drilling program has intersected further significant gold results that extend Shoot 11 and connect it to Shoot 9, which is in the same geological position (refer to Alliance's ASX announcement dated 16 July 2018). Historic drill intersections into Shoot 9 include:

- 7m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 163m in 98WDDH004
- 3m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 58m in 98WDRC022
- 3m @ 3.2 g/t Au from 188m in 98WDRC030

The recent drill results are listed in Table A and illustrated in Figure 5 and include:

- **3m @ 7.3 g/t Au from 97m in 19WDRC012 (hangingwall)**
- **12m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 108m in 19WDRC012, incl. 8m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 108m**
- **16m @ 3.7 g/t Au from 134m in 19WDRC013, incl. 10m @ 4.3 g/t Au from 134m**
- **1m @ 19.0 g/t Au from 77m in 19WDRC022 (hangingwall)**
- **7m @ 4.5 g/t Au from 90m in 19WDRC022**

These latest drilling results confirm that, as evidenced at Shoot 4, significant gold can occur near the footwall contact of the Paleo-Proterozoic calc-silicate and magnetite skarn, and that lower grade gold zones can act as a vector towards higher-grade gold mineralisation.

In general, the footwall contact of the skarn is poorly tested by drilling and significant potential remains to discover further gold in this geological position.

Discussion

During February 2019 23 RC holes, for 3,102 metres were drilled at the Weednanna Deposit to test for extensions of gold mineralisation at Shoots 4, 5E, and 11. These drill holes formed part of a larger drilling program that was commenced during December 2018 and completed in February 2019. The results from the December 2018 drilling program were reported in Alliance's ASX announcement dated 4 March 2019.

The objective of these two drilling programs was to infill and extend known gold mineralisation in the southern area of the deposit.

On 6 September 2018, Alliance announced a maiden Mineral Resources estimate for the Weednanna Gold Deposit (2018 MRE), as follows:

Classification	Tonnes	Grade (g/t gold)	Gold (Ounces)
Indicated	590,000	4.6	88,000
Inferred	507,000	5.7	93,000
Total	1,097,000	5.1	181,000

The reported Mineral Resource is that proportion of gold contained within \$2,000 AUD pit shells (>0.5 g/t gold) and >2.0 g/t gold underground potential.

The results of the February 2019 drilling program have returned significant results that extend Shoots 4, 5E, and 11 outside of the 2018 MRE model and remain open along strike or at depth.

In Alliance's ASX announcement dated 4 March 2019 a drill intersection of 6m @ 12.7 g/t Au from 1m in 18WDRC051 was reported. At this time the validity of the intersection was questioned by the Company because these were the first metres drilled in the program and the source may have been contamination. Hole 19WDRC023 was drilled to twin hole 18WDRC051 and returned no significant assay results. This confirms that contamination was the likely source of gold in hole 18WDRC051.

Current and Future Work

Alliance has engaged consulting firm Mining One to manage a Scoping Study level assessment into the commercial viability of establishing a standalone mining and processing operation at the Weednanna Gold Deposit, based on the 2018 MRE, and is anticipated for completion in April 2019.

A further 68 RC holes for 9,995 metres have been completed at Weednanna since estimation of the 2018 MRE.

Five HQ sized diamond holes, for 588.15 metres, were completed at Shoots 1, 2, 4, and 5 during January and February 2019 to provide core samples through ore zones for metallurgical test work. These holes have been logged by a geotechnical consultant and are currently being cut for gold analysis.

Ongoing RC drilling programs are planned to continue to grow the size of the Weednanna Gold Deposit, with the next phase of drilling expected to commence during April.

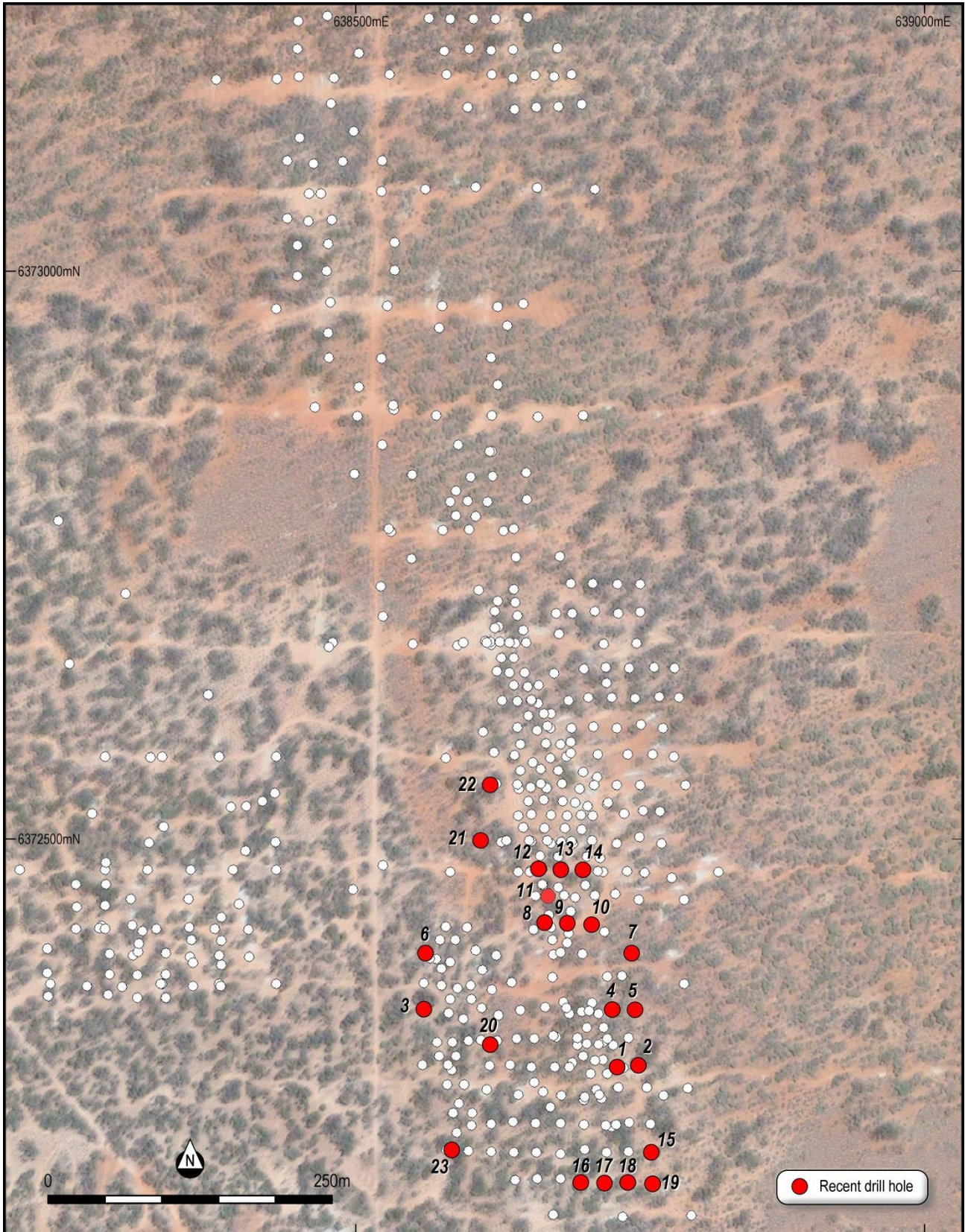


Figure 1. Weednanna drill hole location plan

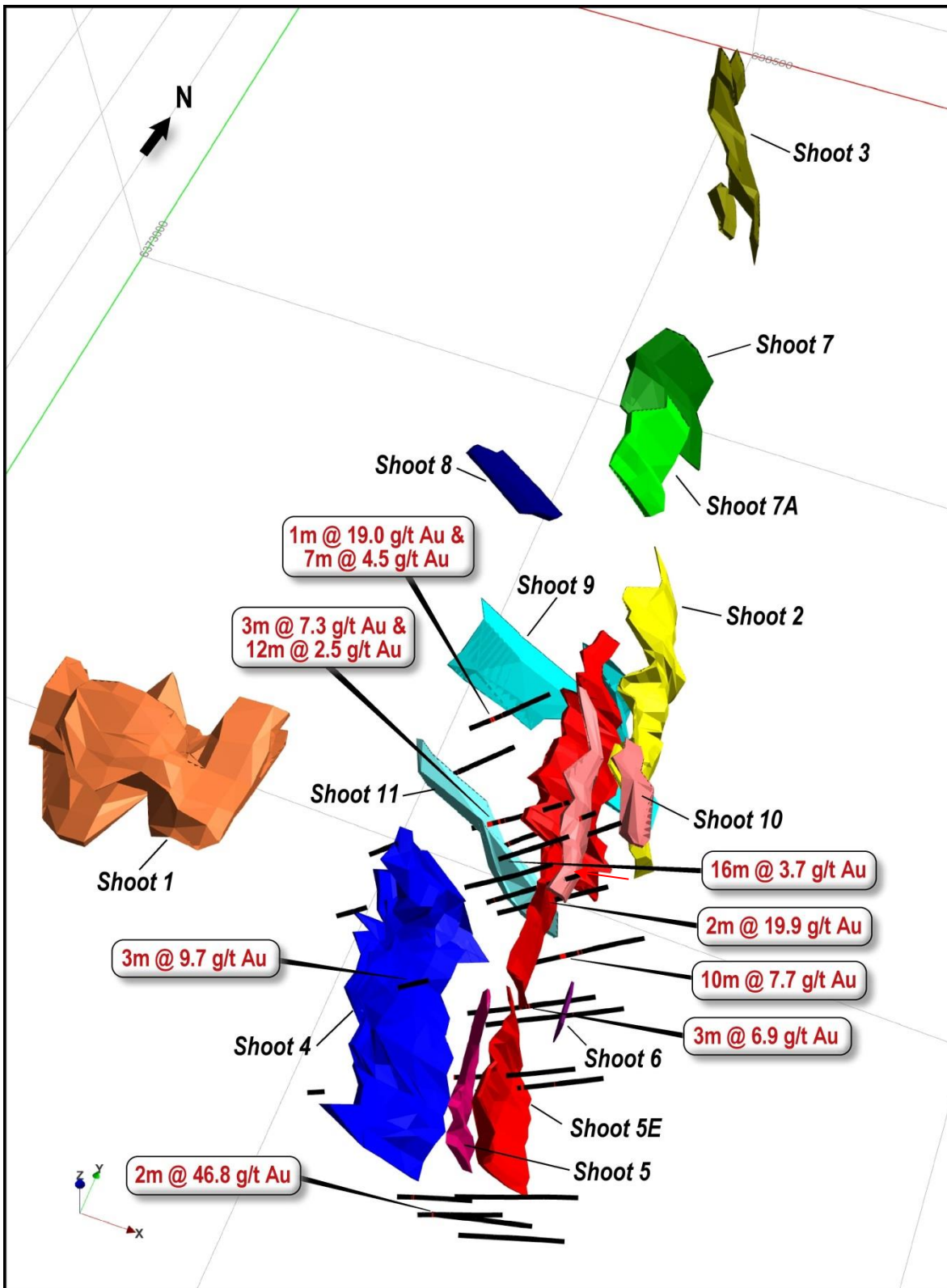


Figure 2. Weednanna gold mineralised shoots that comprise the 2018 MRE (view down to north-northwest) and RC drilling completed in Feb 2019

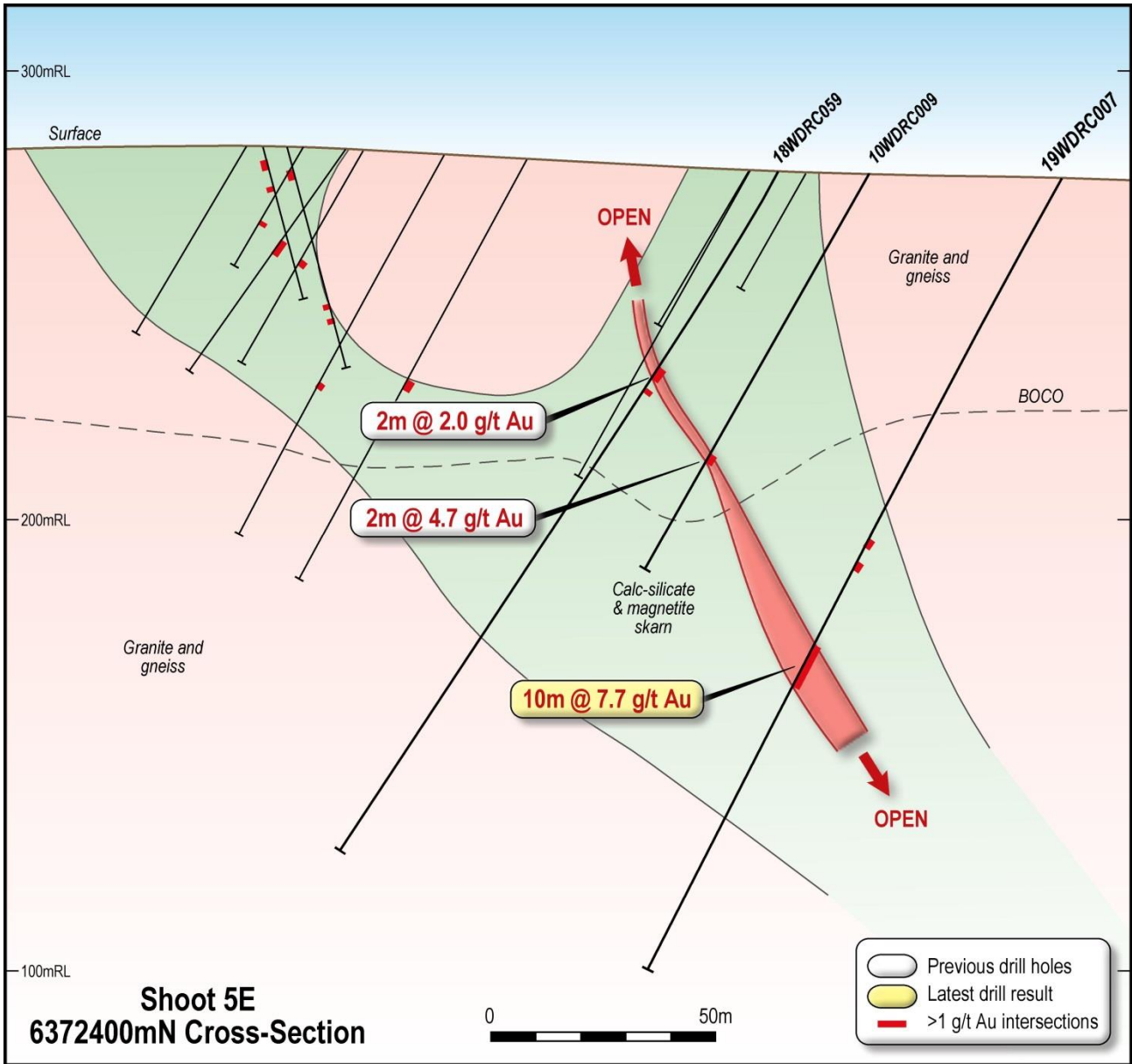


Figure 3. Shoot 5E: 6372400mN Cross-Section with gold drilling results

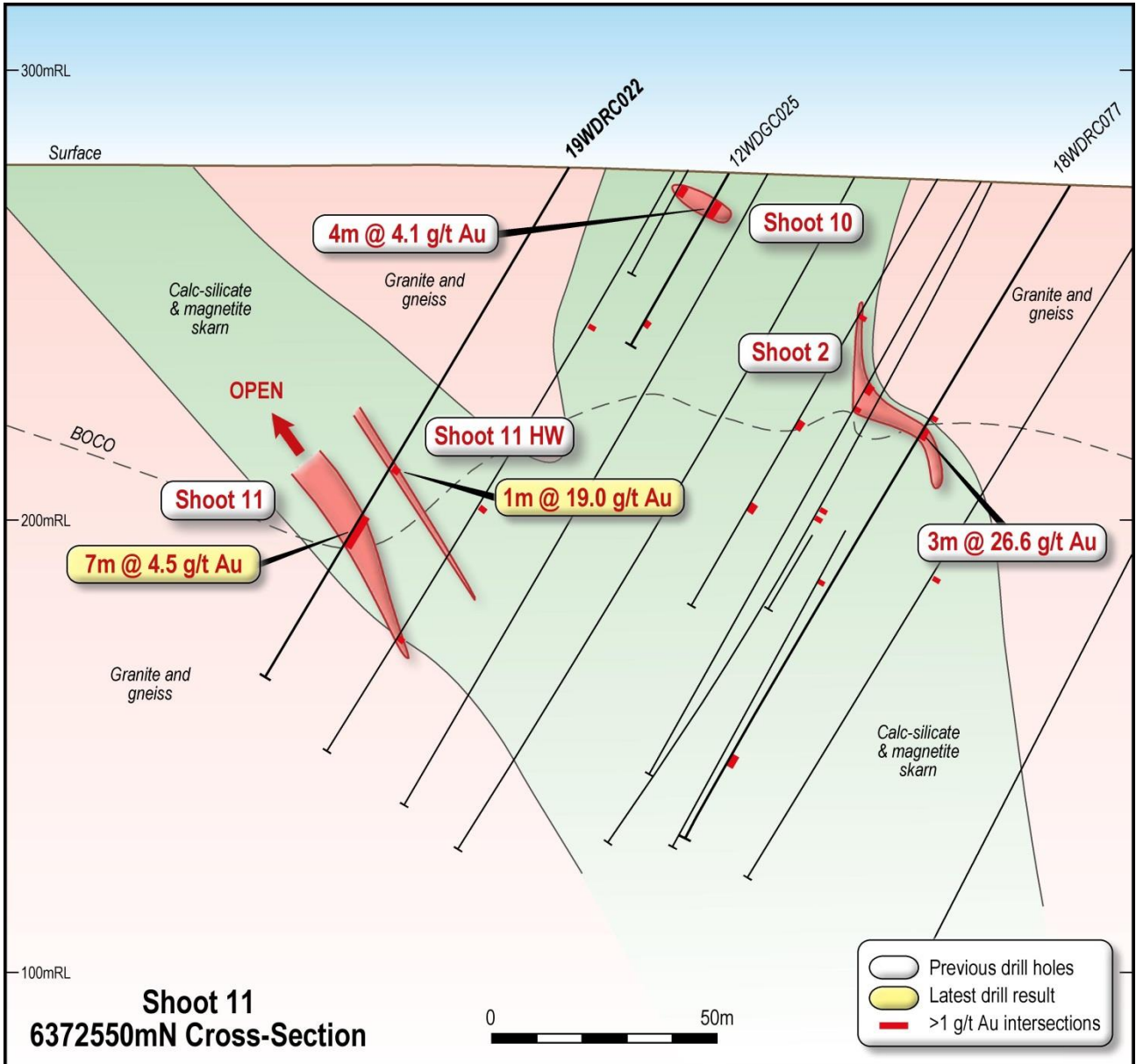


Figure 4. Shoot 11: 6372550mN Cross-Section with gold drilling results

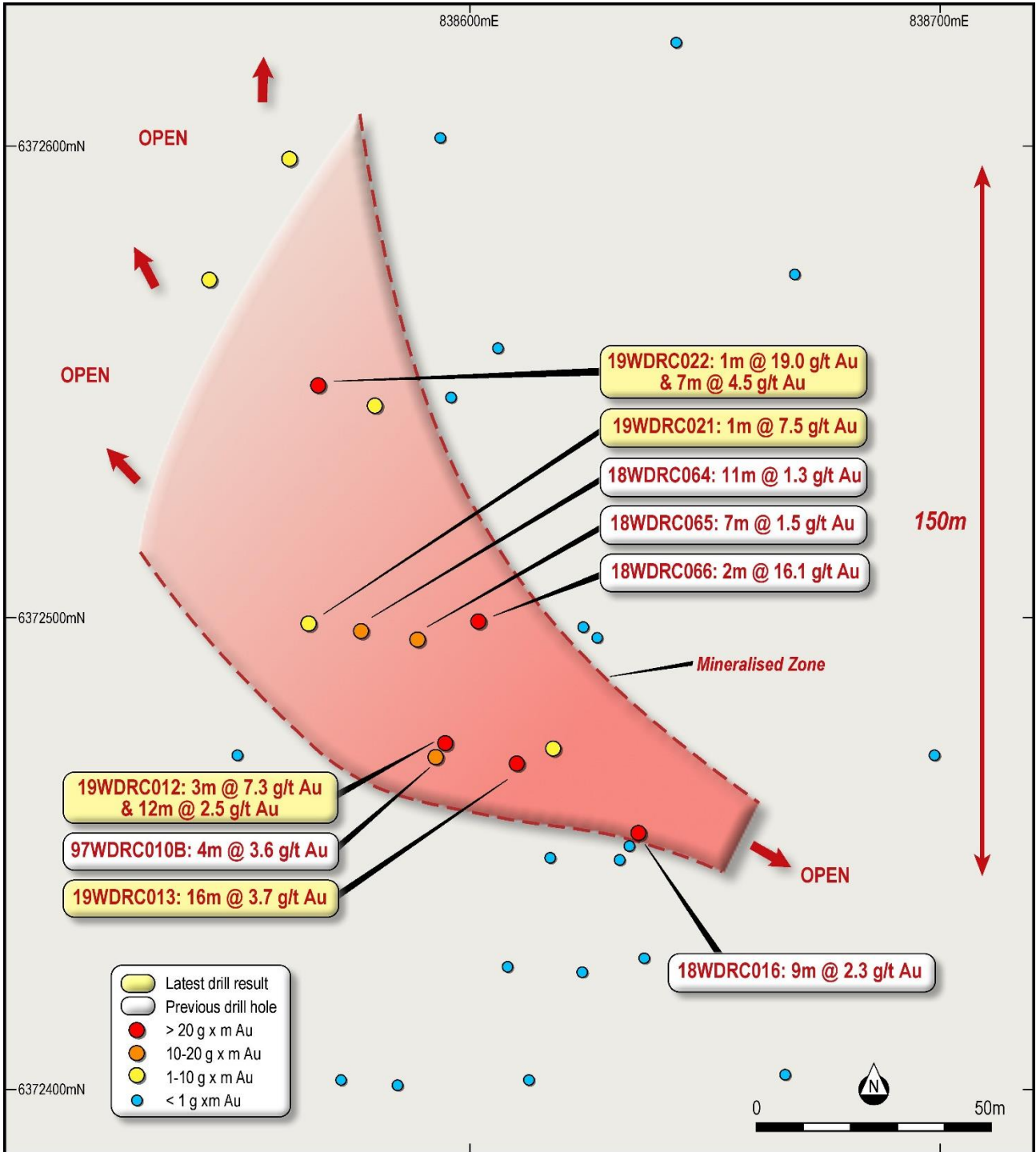


Figure 5. Shoot 11: Plan view of gold intersections

**Table A: Weednanna Gold Intercepts >1 g/t Au from latest results.
Intercepts >30 g/t Au-m (grade x length) highlighted**

Hole ID	Shoot	East MGA	North MGA	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
19WDRC001	Shoot 5	638729	6372300	274.8	269	-60.0	180	120	121	1	1.13
	Shoot 4							157	159	2	3.25
								178	180	2	3.27
19WDRC002		638749	6372301	274.1	269	-59.9	198	67	68	1	1.11
	Shoot 5E							114	118	4	4.08
	Shoot 5							138	143	5	1.71
19WDRC003	Shoot 4	638560	6372350	282.7	271	-60.7	54	NSA			
19WDRC004		638725	6372350	275.6	271	-61.1	192	93	95	2	2.61
								98	99	1	3.38
	Shoot 5E							106	109	3	6.87
19WDRC005		638745	6372350	274.7	270	-60.0	216	70	71	1	1.72
19WDRC006	Shoot 4	638561	6372400	282.9	269	-59.8	48	NSA			
19WDRC007	Shoot 5E	638742	6372400	275.5	272	-60.2	198	91	92	1	2.38
								96	98	2	1.88
	Shoot 5E							117	127	10	7.74
incl.							118	125	7	9.95	
19WDRC008		638666	6372426	277.9	271	-59.9	132	NSA			
19WDRC009	Shoot 5E	638686	6372426	277.0	270	-61.2	144	56	63	7	2.81
								130	131	1	1.08
19WDRC010	Shoot 5E	638707	6372425	276.4	271	-60.2	174	77	79	2	19.91
incl.								77	78	1	38.6
19WDRC011		638669	6372450	277.5	270	-60.0	108	NSA			
19WDRC012	Shoot 10	638660	6372474	277.7	271	-58.9	138	8	10	2	1.73
								90	91	1	1.04
	Shoot 11 HW							97	100	3	7.33
	Shoot 11							108	120	12	2.51
incl.	Shoot 11							108	116	8	3.02
19WDRC013	Shoot 10	638680	6372473	276.9	268	-59.9	156	20	24	4	3.27
	Shoot 11 HW							127	129	2	1.21
	Shoot 11							134	150	16	3.66
incl.	Shoot 11							134	144	10	4.25
19WDRC014	Shoot 5E	638699	6372473	275.9	267	-60.0	102	84	86	2	1.93
19WDRC015		638760	6372224	272.8	271	-60.1	180	NSA			
19WDRC016	Shoot 4	638697	6372198	274.6	271	-60.5	114	87	91	4	2.71
19WDRC017	Shoot 4	638718	6372197	273.9	267	-59.9	126	101	103	2	46.78
incl.								102	103	1	82
19WDRC018		638739	6372198	273.2	273	-60.3	144	NSA			
19WDRC019		638761	6372197	272.4	270	-60.1	150	NSA			
19WDRC020	Shoot 4	638618	6372319	280.1	271	-60.5	78	54	57	3	9.7
								72	73	1	2.15
19WDRC021	Shoot 11	638609	6372499	279.7	270	-60.4	108	92	93	1	7.45
19WDRC022	Shoot 11 HW	638618	6372547	278.6	274	-60.4	132	77	78	1	18.95
	Shoot 11							90	97	7	4.45
19WDRC023		638584	6372226	279.3	270	-59.8	30	NSA			

NSA = No Significant Assay

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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, 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.

A Scoping Study is in progress to assess the commercial viability of establishing a standalone mining and processing operation at Weednanna and is anticipated for completion in April 2019.

On 13 March 2019, Alliance acquired 100% interest in the Wilcherry Project tenements that host the Weednanna Gold Deposit and an 80 person camp located 45 kilometres from the deposit, in the township of Kimba.

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	<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>	Sample type was drill cuttings from reverse circulation (RC) drilling.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	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.
	<i>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')</i>	Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce appropriate sized samples for 40g fire assay analysis.
Drilling techniques	<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>	The drilling method was RC using a 5 ¾" hammer drilled at an inclination of 60° to the west.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Samples were logged and sample recovery estimated on site by a geologist.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Every effort was made to ensure RC samples remained dry to ensure the representative nature of the samples. No wet samples were recorded during the drilling program.
	<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>	Dry RC samples have a low potential for sample bias.
Logging	<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>	Samples were logged by a geologist for recovery, weathering, moisture, colour, lithology, alteration, texture, mineralogy and mineralisation.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Sample logging is both qualitative (e.g. colour) and quantitative (eg. % mineral present) in nature depending on the feature being logged.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All holes were logged from start to finish.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	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.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Sample preparation was carried out by Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Adelaide as described above.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.</i>	Approximately 6% of analysed samples were in the form of standards, blanks or duplicates.
	<i>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.</i>	The sampling method described above ensured representivity of the in-situ material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	All samples were analysed by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide for 40g charge fire assay for gold (FA001) with AAS finish. Fire assay is considered to be a total digestion technique for gold.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable.
	<i>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</i>	All Bureau Veritas Minerals laboratories work to documented procedures in accordance ISO 9001 Quality Management Systems. A nominal one in twenty (5%) of all samples are analysed in duplicate. In addition, re-splits if required are also

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>been established.</i>	analysed to determine the precision of the sample preparation and analytical procedures. Blanks and reference materials are randomly inserted into every rack of samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Alternative company geologists have verified the significant results that are listed in this report.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not applicable.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data has been adjusted.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Drill hole collars were surveyed by a registered surveyor during late February. 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.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	GDA94, MGA Zone 53.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Quality as described above. Topographic control is adequate.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Data spacing is listed in Table A in the body of the report.
	<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 procedures(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource estimate.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>	The orientation of the drilling and sampling has been planned with a view to achieving minimal sampling bias.
	<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>	The main rock fabric at the prospect, indicated by high magnetism, strikes broadly north-south and hence drilling is orientated east-west. The drilling orientation has been planned with a view to achieving minimal sampling bias.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	The Weednanna Deposit is part of the Wilcherry Project (Project), comprising EL's 5470, 5590, 5875, 5931, 5961, 6072 and 6188, owned by Alliance (100%). 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.
	<i>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.</i>	The tenement is in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	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) and now Alliance Resources Ltd. RC and diamond drilling has been completed at Weednanna by the following exploration companies- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1997-1998: Acacia Resources • 1999: Acacia Resources and Anglogold • 2000: Anglogold • 2002: Aquila Resources

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006: Trafford Resources • 2007: Ironclad Mining and Trafford Resources • 2008-2010: Ironclad Mining • 2012: Ironclad Mining and Trafford Resources • 2017-present: Alliance
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The geology at Weednanna is characterised by a north striking and moderate to steep east-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.</p> <p>This altered meta-sedimentary package is bounded to the east and west by Archaean Sleaford Complex granite and gneiss. The Archaean rocks appear to truncate the meta-sediments at depth at the northern and southern ends of the prospect, with the meta-sediments extending below current drilling in the central area of the prospect.</p> <p>A keel of north-striking weathered granite of uncertain age occurs near-surface within the Hutchinson Group sediments along most 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 metasedimentary 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.</p> <p>Gold was deposited in favourable structural and lithological areas during both the peak metamorphic event and as the host rocks have cooled.</p> <p>Due to the high regional metamorphic temperature during gold emplacement, shoots are relatively discrete and high grade.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar; • elevation or RL (reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar; • dip and azimuth of the hole; • down hole length and interception depth; • hole length. <p><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>	Refer to Table A in the body of this announcement for the location of all drill holes.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	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. The mineralised intervals are listed in Table A in the body of this announcement.
	<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 aggregation should be shown in detail.</i>	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.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><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></p>	The geometry of the mineralisation is still being assessed. Assay results are reported as down hole lengths as the true width is not known.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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>	Refer to figures in the body of this announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	The result reported in Table A represent all significant assay results averaging greater than 1.0 g/t Au.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	Preliminary metallurgical test work has been completed on samples collected from Shoots 1, 2, 3 and 4. This test work has revealed that gold at Weednanna is fine grained and evenly distributed across all size fractions. The mineralisation contains minor deleterious elements and is not refractory. 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.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>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.</i>	Refer to main body of this announcement.