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ALLIANCE RESOURCES LTD

ASX: AGS

ABN: 38 063 293 336

Market Cap: \$21.4M @ \$0.14

Shares on issue: 154,038,332

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

Nepean, WA (100%):
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REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILLING RESULTS

Weednanna Gold Deposit

RC drilling continues to define gold mineralisation at the Weednanna Deposit with significant results including:

- **3m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 118m in 19WDRC064 (Shoot 5E HW)**
- **9m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 147m and 3m @ 4.0 g/t Au from 175m in 19WDRC065 (Shoots 5E and 5E FW)**
- **6m @ 16.6 g/t Au from 107m, including 4m @ 24.1 g/t Au from 108m in 19WDRC067 (Shoot 5E)**
- **3m @ 3.8 g/t Au from 127m in 19WDRC075 (Shoot 9/11)**
- **3m @ 5.4 g/t Au from 10m in 19WDRC076 (Shoot 10)**
- **13m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 97m in 19WDRC086 (Shoot 7)**
- **6m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 54m, including 1m @ 12.1 g/t Au from 58m in 19WDRC087 (3DIP)**

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

During July and August 33 RC holes, for 5,211 metres, were drilled at the Weednanna Deposit to continue to define the extensions of gold mineralisation at Shoots 5E, 7 and 8, infill gold mineralisation at Shoot 9/11, and test for Shoot 1 style gold mineralisation at the 3DIP target.

Drill collar plans and cross-sections may be found in Figures 1 to 8 and intersections >1 g/t gold are detailed in Table A.

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

- Shoot 5E continues to extend with intersections of 3m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 118m in 19WDRC064 (Shoot 5E HW), 9m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 147m and 3m @ 4.0 g/t Au from 175m in 19WDRC065 (Shoots 5E and 5E FW), and 6m @ 16.6 g/t Au from 107m, including 4m @ 24.1 g/t Au from 108m in 19WDRC067 (Shoot 5E).
- Shoot 9/11 continues to be defined with an intersection of 3m @ 3.8 g/t Au from 127m in 19WDRC075.
- Shoot 7 target area defined on 50 metre spaced traverses for infill drilling with latest significant result of 13m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 97m in 19WDRC086.

- Drilling at unnamed 3D induced polarisation (3DIP) geophysical target to follow-up an intersection of 10m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 92m in 19WDRC046 hosted in Archaean granite (refer to Alliance's ASX Announcement dated 8 July 2019) returns 6m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 54m, including 1m @ 12.1 g/t Au from 58m in 19WDRC087. This gold is associated with strong chlorite-sericite alteration and disseminated arsenopyrite similar to mineralisation at Shoot 1.

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.

Discussion

During July and August 2019, 33 RC holes, for 5,211 metres, were drilled at the Weednanna Deposit to continue to define the extensions of gold mineralisation at Shoots 5E, 7 and 8, infill gold mineralisation at Shoot 9/11, and test for Shoot 1 style gold mineralisation at the 3DIP target.

The objective of this drilling program was to extend known gold mineralisation in the southern area of the deposit.

In 2018, Alliance announced a maiden Mineral Resources estimate for the Weednanna Gold Deposit of 1.097 Mt grading 5.1 g/t gold for 181,000 oz gold (classified 49% Indicated and 51% Inferred) (2018MRE). Refer to Alliance's ASX announcement dated 6 September 2018.

The Weednanna Scoping Study was based on the 2018MRE.

Since the 2018MRE Alliance has drilled a further 139 RC holes and 5 diamond holes, for 21,542 metres, with the objective of growing and increasing geological confidence in the Weednanna Mineral Resource.

The drilling results from these programs are reported in Alliance's ASX Announcements dated 29 November 2018, 4 March 2019, 2 April 2019, 12 June 2019, and 8 July 2019. The distribution of significant assay results received since the 2018MRE is illustrated in Figure 2 using the Scoping Study conceptual underground mine design as a background.

Current and Future Work

Alliance is continuing metallurgical test work on diamond drill core to optimise the processing flowsheet and design of a gold processing facility for the Weednanna Deposit.

Future RC drilling programs are planned to upgrade geological confidence in the mineral resource at the Weednanna Gold Deposit.

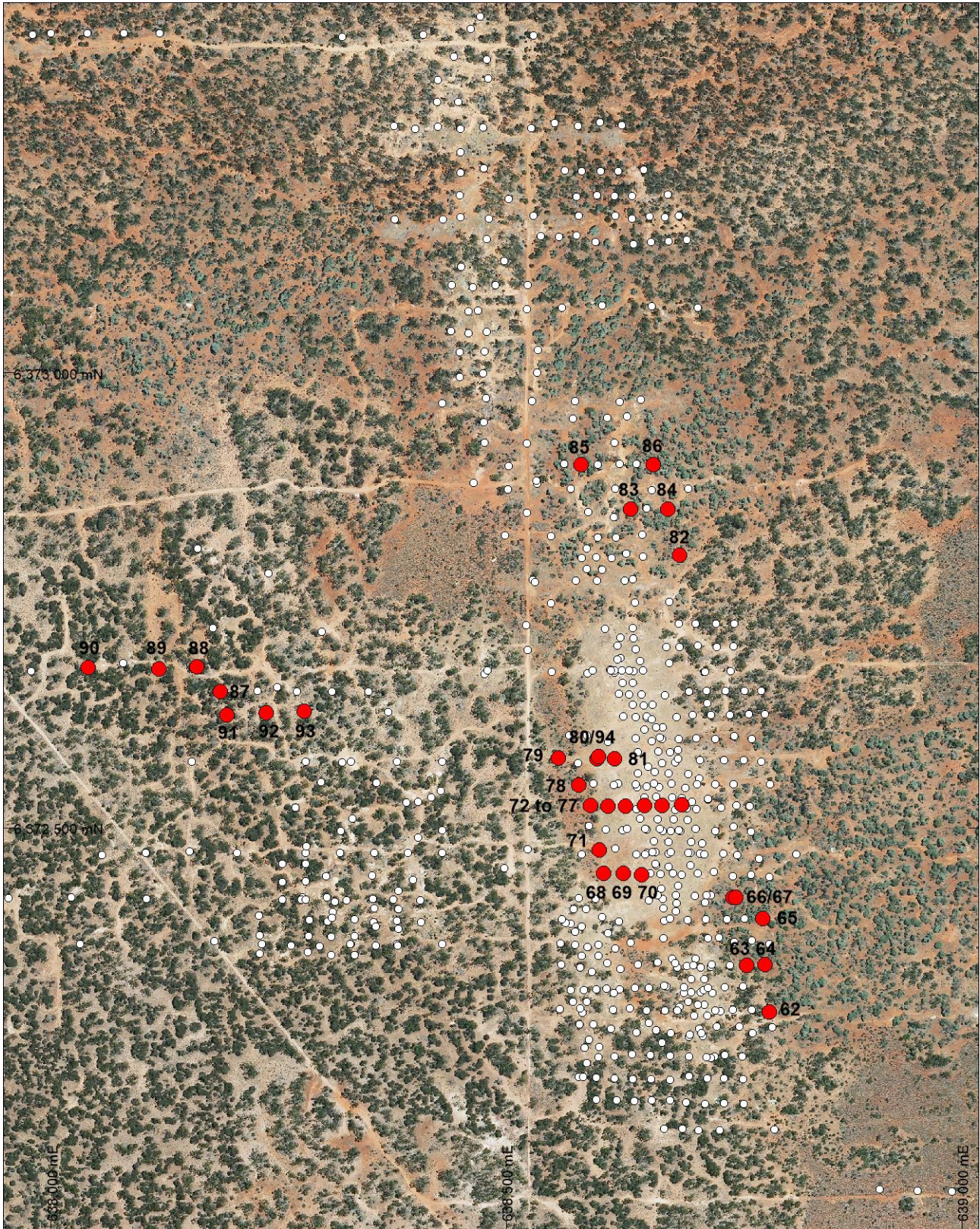


Figure 1. Weednanna drill hole location plan

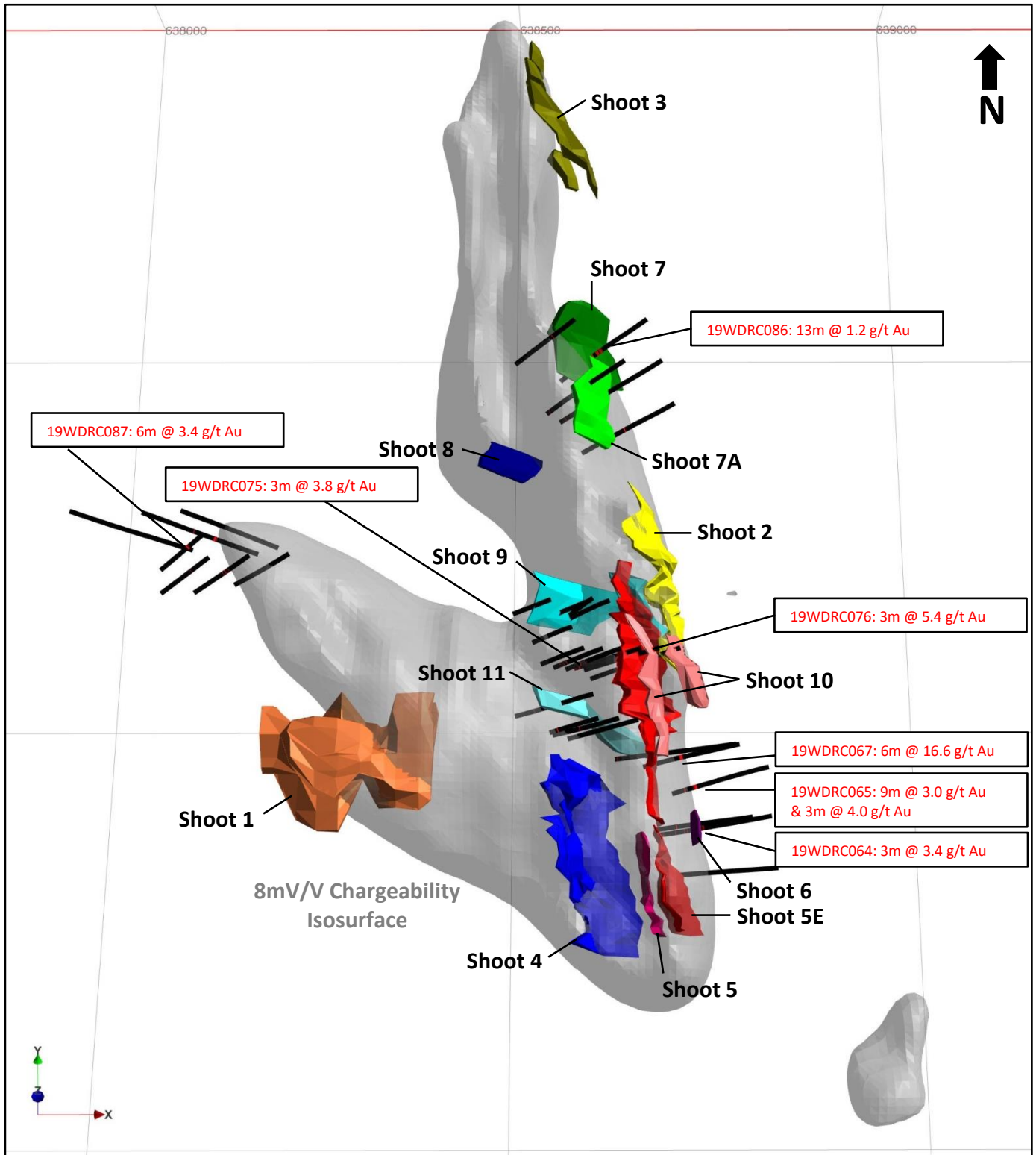


Figure 2. Weednanna 3D Model (July 2018) showing completed RC drilling, gold mineralised shoots that comprise the 2018 MRE, and the 3DIP 8mV/V chargeability isosurface (view down to north)

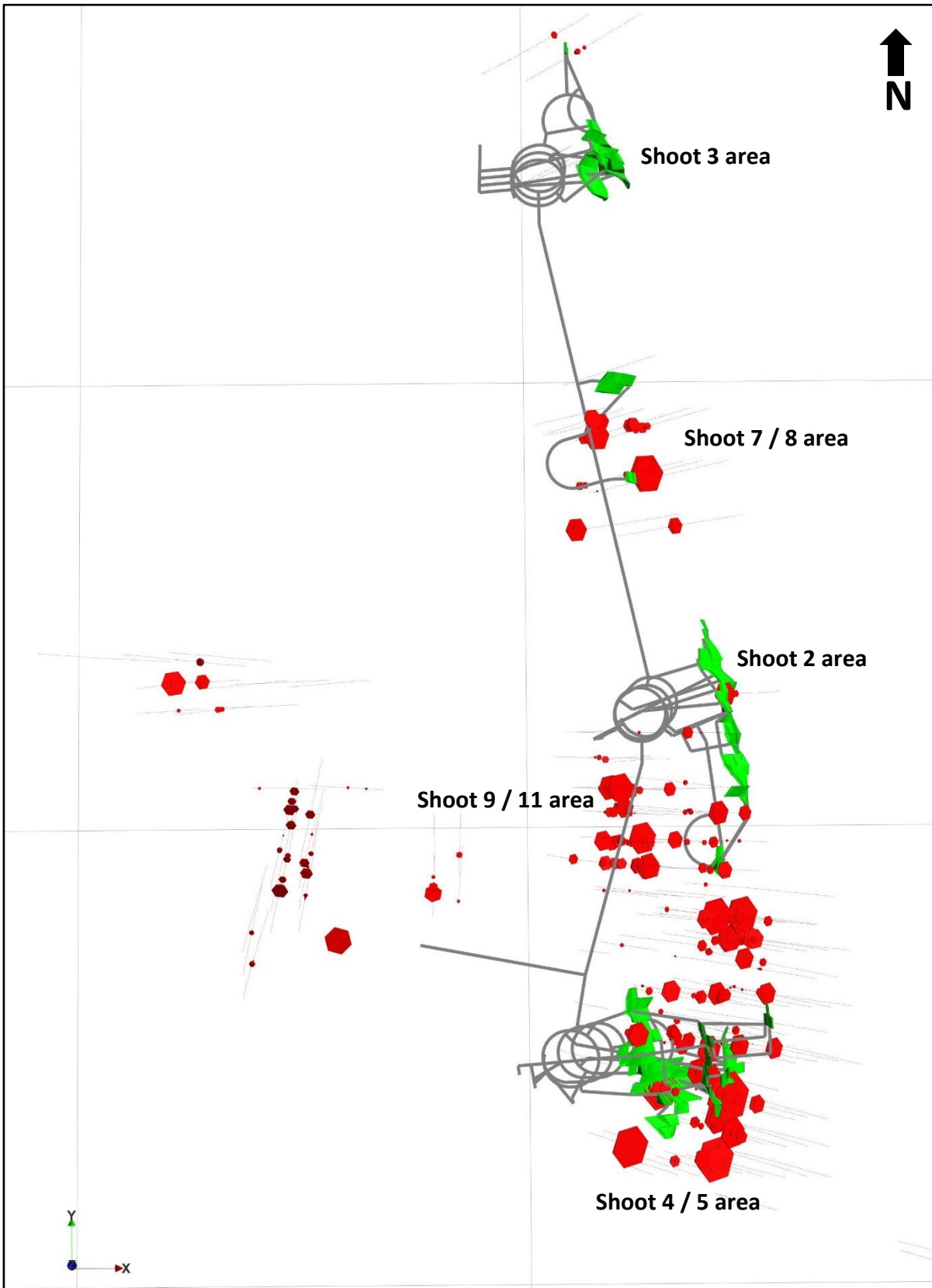


Figure 3. Weednanna 3D View of Scoping Study conceptual underground mine development [grey], with stopes [green] and +1 g/t Au intersections in post-2018MRE drilling [red dots] (size of dots represents grade of assay results) (view down)

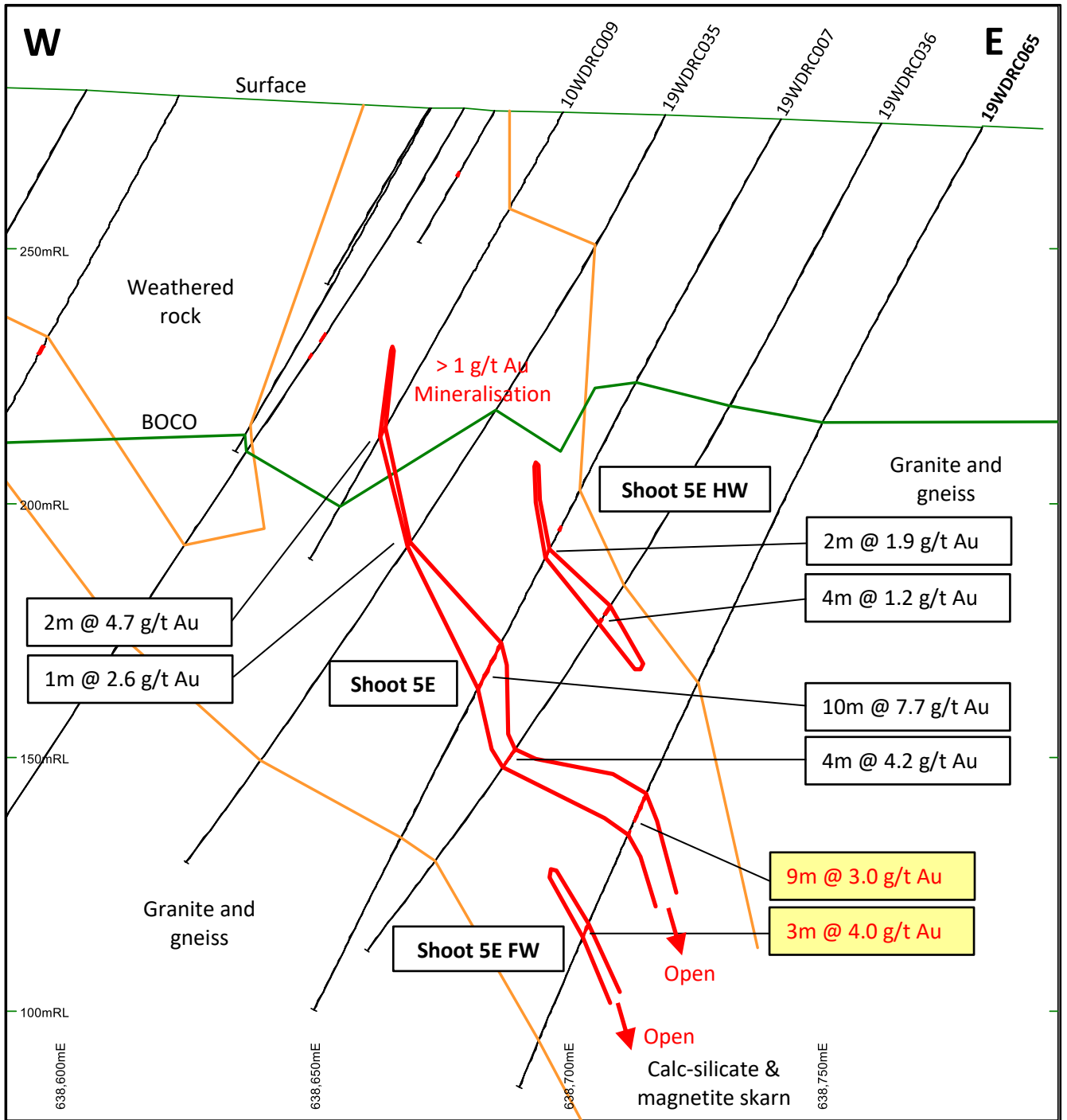


Figure 4. 6372400mN Cross-Section with gold drilling results

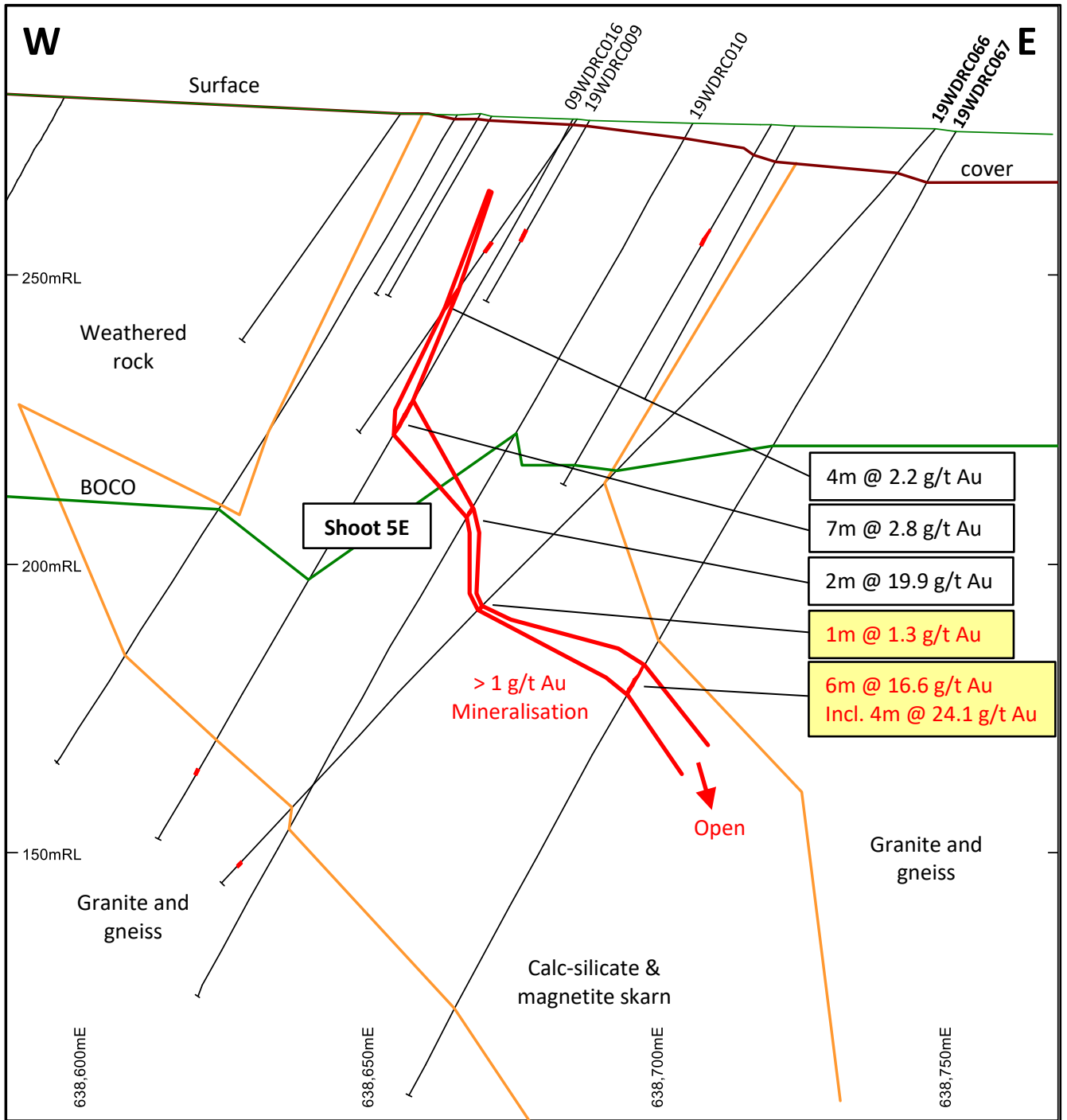


Figure 5. 6372425mN Cross-Section with gold drilling results

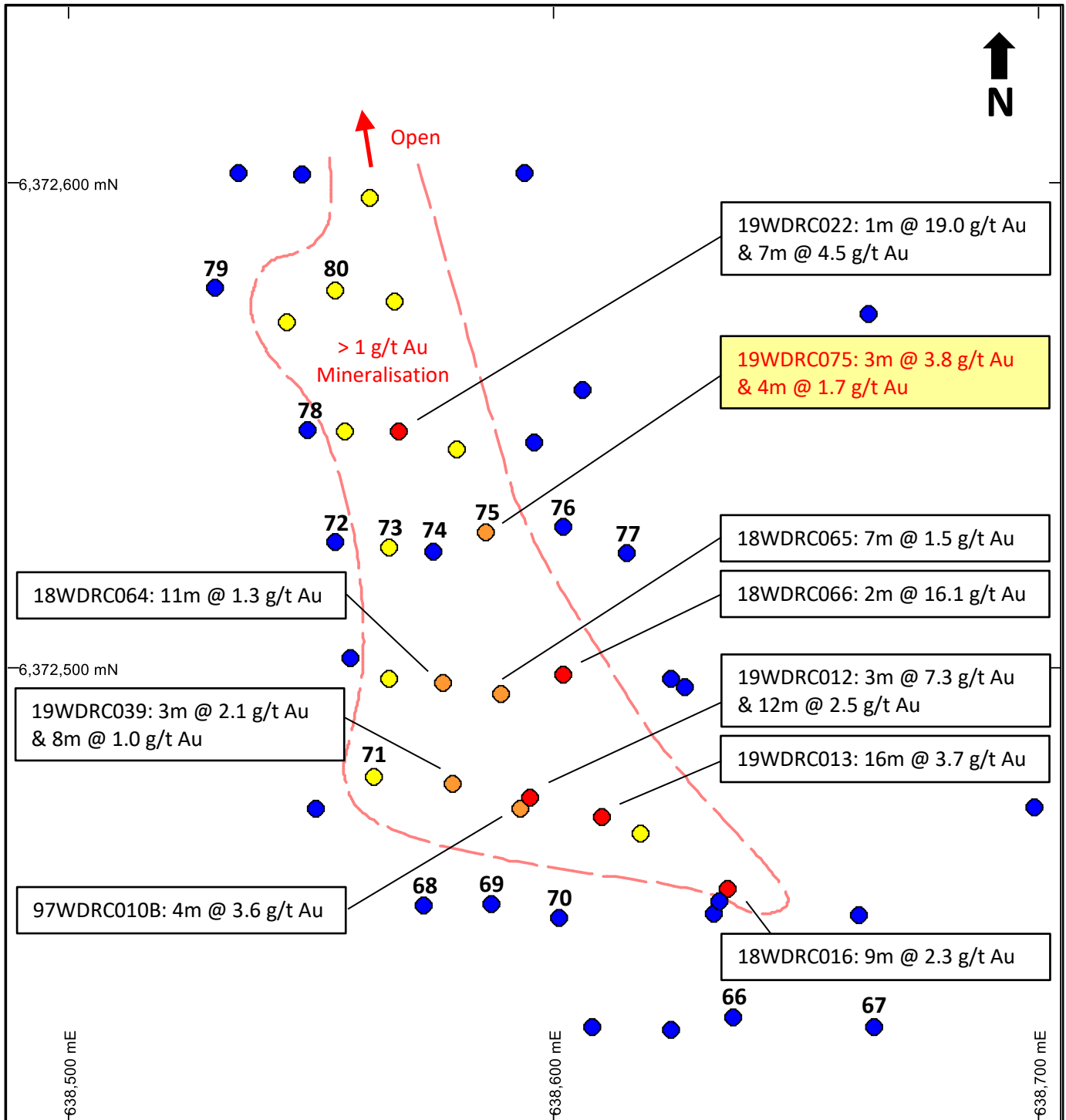


Figure 6. Plan view of gold intersections into Shoot 9/11

Legend-

Blue dots: < 1 g/t Au

Yellow dots: 1 – 10 g-m Au

Orange dots: 10 – 20 g-m Au

Red dots: > 20 g-m Au

+10 g-m intersections annotated

Note: "66" denotes recent RC drill hole 19WDRC066

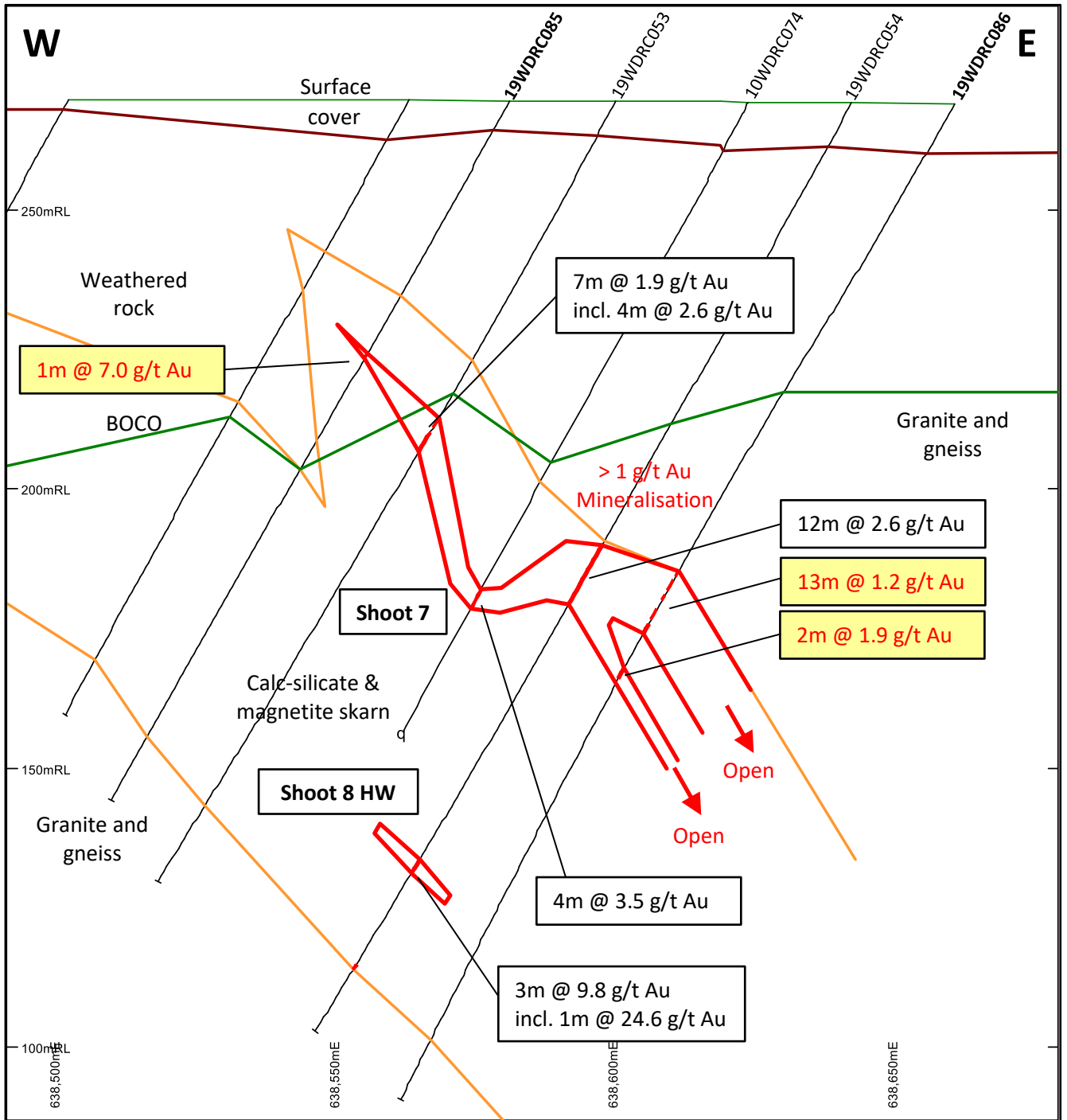


Figure 7. 6372900mN Cross-Section with gold drilling results

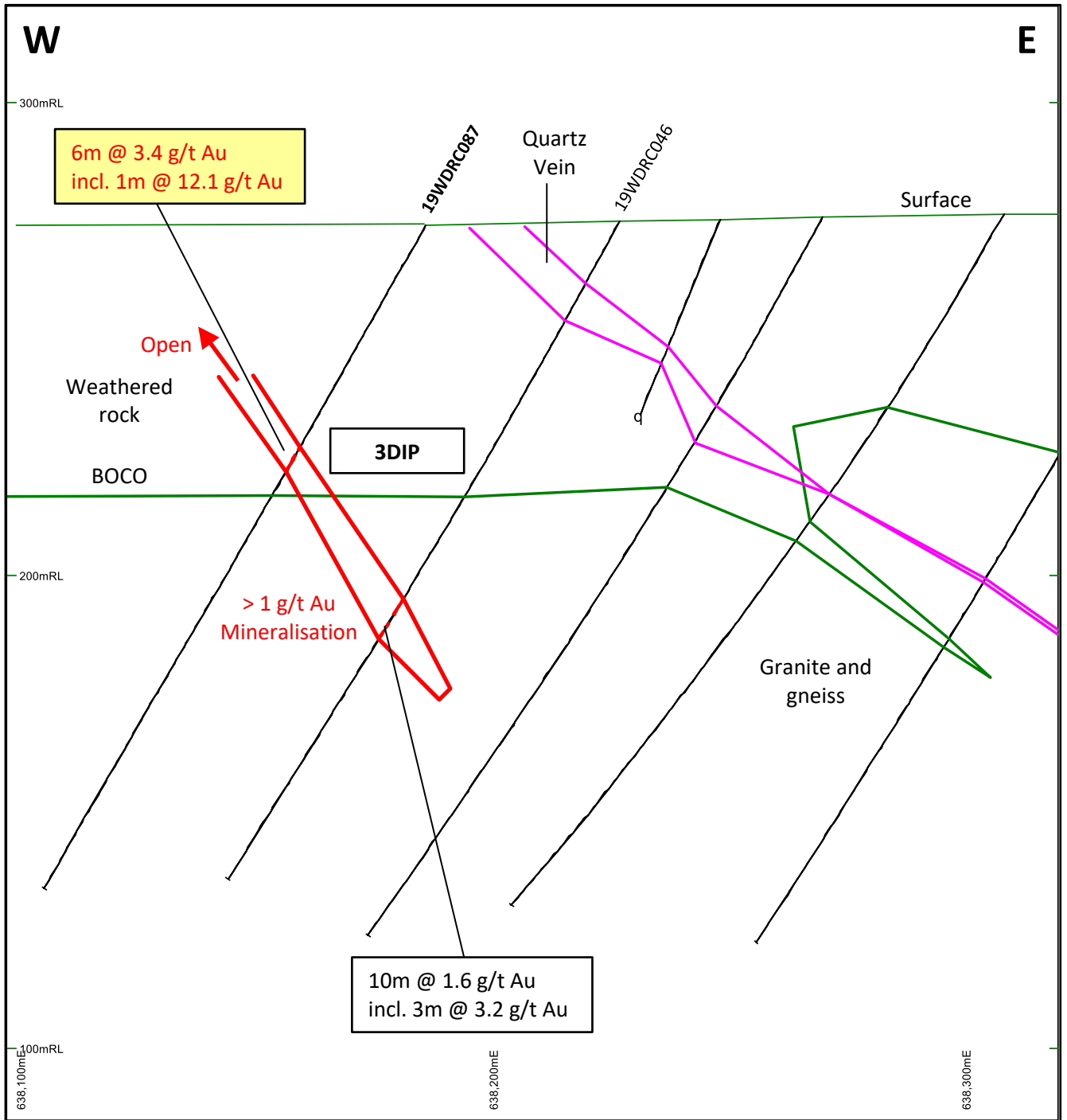


Figure 8. 6372650mN Cross-Section with gold drilling results

Table A: Weednanna Gold Intercepts >1 g/t Au (intercepts >30 g/t*m Au highlighted)

Hole ID	Shoot	East_MGA	North_MGA	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
19WDR062		638789	6372298	272.6	273.1	-60.1	210	NSA*			
19WDR063	5E HW	638764	6372349	273.8	272.2	-60.3	192	103	104	1	2.3
and	5E							143	145	2	1.32
19WDR064	5E HW	638784	6372350	273.3	269.8	-59.8	210	118	121	3	3.39
and								128	129	1	2.36
and								149	150	1	1.06
and	5E							155	156	1	1.31
and								173	174	1	1.27
and								197	198	1	1.08
19WDR065	5E	638782	6372400	274.0	270.0	-59.9	210	147	156	9	3.04
and	5E FW							175	178	3	4.02
19WDR066	5E	638749	6372424	275.3	272.3	-49.4	180	114	115	1	1.29
and								175	176	1	1.72
19WDR067	5E	638752	6372424	274.9	272.5	-60.7	192	107	113	6	16.57
incl.								108	112	4	24.12
19WDR068		638607	6372450	279.9	271.7	-59.7	108	88	90	2	1.23
19WDR069		638628	6372450	279.1	271.4	-60.6	138	81	82	1	1.28
19WDR070		638648	6372449	278.3	269.8	-58.5	138	NSA*			
19WDR071	9/11	638602	6372476	280.0	274.5	-60.3	180	79	80	1	2.29
and								132	133	1	2.83
19WDR072		638592	6372525	279.4	272.4	-60.6	102	NSA*			
19WDR073		638612	6372524	279.1	272.2	-61.1	114	82	83	1	2.76
and								89	90	1	2.74
and	9/11							97	98	1	1.39
19WDR074		638630	6372524	278.2	272.3	-60.3	120	76	77	1	1.13
and								85	87	2	1.79
19WDR075		638652	6372525	277.4	272.9	-61.0	140	32	33	1	1.68
and	9/11							127	130	3	3.8
and	9/11 FW							136	140	4	1.66
19WDR076	10	638670	6372525	276.5	273.0	-59.8	156	10	13	3	5.44
and	5							54	58	4	1.07
19WDR077	10	638693	6372525	275.8	269.0	-58.5	180	8	10	2	2.8
and								15	16	1	1.05
and								87	88	1	1.75
19WDR078		638579	6372547	279.1	274.0	-60.6	96	NSA*			
19WDR079		638557	6372577	278.6	274.5	-60.1	84	NSA*			
19WDR080	9/11 HW	638599	6372576	278.3	274.0	-60.4	102	81	83	2	1.52
and	9/11							88	89	1	1.29
19WDR081		638619	6372576	278.1	272.3	-59.9	88	NSA*			
19WDR082	7	638690	6372800	270.5	271.6	-60.4	195	100	102	2	4.66
19WDR083	7	638636	6372850	270.4	270.1	-60.9	192	94	95	1	1.93
and								103	104	1	1.02
and	8							183	184	1	2.44
19WDR084	8	638677	6372851	270.1	270.2	-60.7	222	208	209	1	1.22
19WDR085	7	638582	6372899	269.5	267.8	-61.0	144	52	53	1	6.95
19WDR086	7	638661	6372900	268.9	268.9	-60.5	204	97	110	13	1.15
and								117	119	2	1.94
19WDR087	3DIP	638186	6372650	274.1	270.0	-60.7	162	54	60	6	3.4
incl.								58	59	1	12.1
19WDR088		638160	6372677	273.2	91.3	-60.1	162	NSA*			
19WDR089		638118	6372675	272.7	90.8	-59.9	180	77	78	1	1.02
and	3DIP							108	113	5	1.62
19WDR090		638041	6372677	272.7	89.8	-60.1	180	NSA*			
19WDR091	3DIP	638193	6372625	274.5	271.5	-60.4	180	64	65	1	1.45
19WDR092		638236	6372626	275.3	271.1	-60.1	174	65	66	1	1.66
and	3DIP							74	76	2	1.67
and								81	82	1	1.04
19WDR093		638278	6372628	276.4	271.5	-59.7	162	NSA*			
19WDR094	9/11	638601	6372579	278.1	270.8	-69.7	114	93	97	4	1.28

* NSA = No Significant Assay

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About Alliance

Alliance Resources Ltd is an Australian gold and base metals exploration company with 100% owned 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, approximately 45 km north of the township of Kimba, South Australia.

In 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 (classified 49% Indicated and 51% Inferred).

An independent scoping study (18 April 2019) is positive and supports a new, 250 ktpa gold plant at Weednanna. Total capital cost is approximately \$44 million, including an open pit pre-strip of approximately \$8 million.

There is potential to increase the size of this Mineral Resource with further drilling.

Alliance also owns an 80 person camp located on leased land in the township of Kimba and which will be utilised during construction.

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° generally 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.
	<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.
	<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 been established.</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 analysed to determine the precision of the sample preparation and analytical procedures. Blanks and reference materials are

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 drill hole 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 have been surveyed by a registered surveyor. 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>	GDA2020, 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 procedure(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>	At this stage of exploration it is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling, however, the drilling has been planned with a view to achieving this objective.
	<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>	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 is orientated east-west.
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 5590, 5875, 5931, 6072, 6188 and 6379, 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 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	<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). 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 • 2006: Trafford Resources

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007: Ironclad Mining and Trafford Resources • 2008-2010: Ironclad Mining • 2012-2017: 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"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar;</i> • <i>elevation or RL (reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole;</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth;</i> • <i>hole length.</i> <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 report for the location of all drill holes.
Data aggregation methods	<p><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></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>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 the announcement.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>No metal equivalents are reported.</p>
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 at down hole lengths as the true width is not known.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being</i>	Refer to figures in the body of the announcement.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<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 results 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. 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.
<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 announcement.