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ALLIANCE RESOURCES LTD

ASX: AGS

ABN: 38 063 293 336

Market Cap: \$32.1M @ \$0.18

Shares on issue: 178,300,080

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Wilcherry, SA (100%): gold, iron,
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Nepean, WA (100%):
nickel-gold

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

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REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILLING RESULTS

Shoots 2, 5E, 9 & 10 Weednanna Gold Deposit

Infill RC drilling completed at Shoots 2, 5E, 9 and 10, in the central area of the Weednanna Gold Deposit, to increase geological confidence in the resource.

New high-grade gold shoot discovered below north end of Shoot 2 illustrating potential to grow resource at depth.

Significant assay results include:

- **8m @ 20.1 g/t Au from 185m in 20WDRC072 (New Shoot) including 2m @ 72.7 g/t Au from 186m**
- **9m @ 15.3 g/t Au from 67m in 20WDRC058 (Shoot 2) including 6m @ 20.6 g/t Au from 69m including 1m @ 72.0 g/t Au from 69m**
- **39m @ 3.5 g/t Au from 99m in 20WDRC040 (Shoot 9) including 25m @ 4.7 g/t Au from 102m**
- **7m @ 8.1 g/t Au from 85m in 20WDRC067 (Shoot 2) including 4m @ 12.6 g/t Au from 86m**
- **4m @ 7.0 g/t Au from 73m in 20WDRC055 (Shoot 2HW) including 1m @ 23.5 g/t Au from 75m**
- **8m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 20m in 20WDRC043 (Shoot 10)**

Assay results to support updated mineral resource estimate expected in September 2020.

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

During May 2020, 41 RC holes for 5,033 metres were drilled at Shoots 2, 5E, 9 and 10 to increase geological confidence in the central area of the deposit.

Near-surface drilling at Shoot 10 was completed using a 5 metre by 12.5 metre and 10 metre by 12.5 metre spaced grid to define a Measured resource, whereas deeper drilling at Shoots 2, 5E and 9 was completed using a 20 metre by 25 metre spaced grid to define an Indicated resource.

Drill collar plans and cross-sections may be found in Figures 1 to 6 and intersections >1 g/t gold are detailed in Table A.

The results from this infill drilling program have continued to validate significant broad and high-grade gold intersections associated with Shoots 2, 5E, 9 and 10, increasing geological confidence in the central area of the deposit in preparation for an updated mineral resource estimate and feasibility studies.

Results are based on 1m sample intervals 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 sample assay results collected prior to 1m sampling.

Discussion

During May 2020, 41 RC holes (20WDRC033-073), for 5,033 metres, were drilled at Weednanna to infill gold mineralisation at Shoots 2, 5E, 9 and 10.

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). Refer to Alliance's ASX announcement dated 6 September 2018.

The objective of the May RC drilling program was to increase geological confidence in the distribution of gold in the central area of the deposit to provide data for an upgrade of gold resources from the Inferred classification to the Indicated and Measured classifications.

An updated mineral resource estimate for the Weednanna Deposit is expected to be completed during September 2020.

One hole was drilled at Shoot 9 for 138 metres, (20WDRC040) to test a gap between significant gold intersections of 10m @ 2.9 g/t Au in 19WDRC012 and 10m @ 5.7 g/t Au in 19WDRC013 which was not successfully drill tested in February 2020 due to difficult drilling conditions. This hole successfully reached target depth and returned a broad gold intersection of:

- 39m @ 3.5 g/t Au from 99m in 20WDRC040 including 25m @ 4.7 g/t Au from 102m

Drilling at Shoot 10 consisted of 22 holes for 954 metres, (20WDRC033-039, 041-053, 056-057) and focused on defining a near-surface Measured resource detailed in the 2019 Weednanna Scoping Study as a potentially economic shallow open pit mine (refer to Alliance's ASX announcement dated 18 April 2019). The open pit in the Scoping Study was only 120 metres long and designed to approximately 11 vertical metres depth.

This drilling continued to define the distribution of near-surface gold with significant intersections including:

- 7m @ 1.8 g/t Au from 16m in 20WDRC033, and
- 8m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 20m in 20WDRC043.

Shoot 10 generally sits above the northern end of Shoot 5E. A number of holes designed to define the extent of Shoot 10, also tested Shoot 5E. In this area, Shoot 5E occurs within weathered rock and is generally lower grade. Significant gold results returned from Shoot 5E include:

- 4m @ 5.1 g/t Au from 53m in 20WDRC052,
- 5m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 50m in 20WDRC056,
- 4m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 78m in 20WDRC060, and
- 3m @ 2.8 g/t Au from 58m in 20WDRC064.

18 holes for 3,941 metres were drilled at Shoot 2 (20WDRC054-055, 058-073) to upgrade the underground-mineable areas of this shoot from the Inferred to Indicated resource category by ensuring that the intersection points into each of the ore shoots is no greater than 25 metres by 20 metres apart. This drilling returned best results of:

- 9m @ 15.3 g/t Au from 67m, including 6m @ 20.6 g/t Au from 69m, including 1m @ 72.0 g/t Au from 69m in 20WDRC058 (Shoot 2),
- 7m @ 8.1 g/t Au from 85m, including 4m @ 12.6 g/t Au from 86m in 20WDRC067 (Shoot 2),
- 4m @ 7.0 g/t Au from 73m, including 1m @ 23.5 g/t Au from 75m in 20WDRC055 (Shoot 2HW), and
- 5m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 88m in 20WDRC068 (Shoot 2).

During the May drilling program, several emerging and new gold shoots were intersected by holes drilled to test the host calc-silicate and magnetite skarn below Shoot 2. Significant new and emerging gold shoot intersections include:

- 8m @ 20.1 g/t Au from 185m, including 2m @ 72.7 g/t Au from 186m in 20WDRC072 (New Shoot),
- 7m @ 3.3 g/t Au from 191m, including 2m @ 8.6 g/t Au from 191m in 20WDRC058 (New Shoot),
- 5m @ 5.1 g/t Au from 221m in 20WDRC063 (Shoot 14), and
- 4m @ 5.0 g/t Au from 110m, including 1m @ 17.0 g/t Au from 110m in 20WDRC066 (Shoot 14).

These drill results are significant because they demonstrate the potential to grow the Weednanna gold resource at depth, with holes 20WDRC058, 20WDRC063 and 20WDRC072 having some of the deepest gold intersections at the deposit to-date.

Current and Future Work

Alliance is completing baseline environmental studies at the Weednanna Deposit to support a future mining lease application.

Metallurgical studies on gold mineralisation from the multiple shoots at Weednanna are nearing completion which will be used to design and optimise the mineral processing flowsheet for the deposit.

Alliance is undertaking re-analysis of gold drilling samples for iron ore to support an updated iron ore mineral resource estimate for the Weednanna Deposit.

Updated gold and iron ore mineral resource estimates for the Weednanna Deposit are planned to be completed during September 2020. This work will provide for the commencement of feasibility study level assessment of the commercial viability of the deposit.

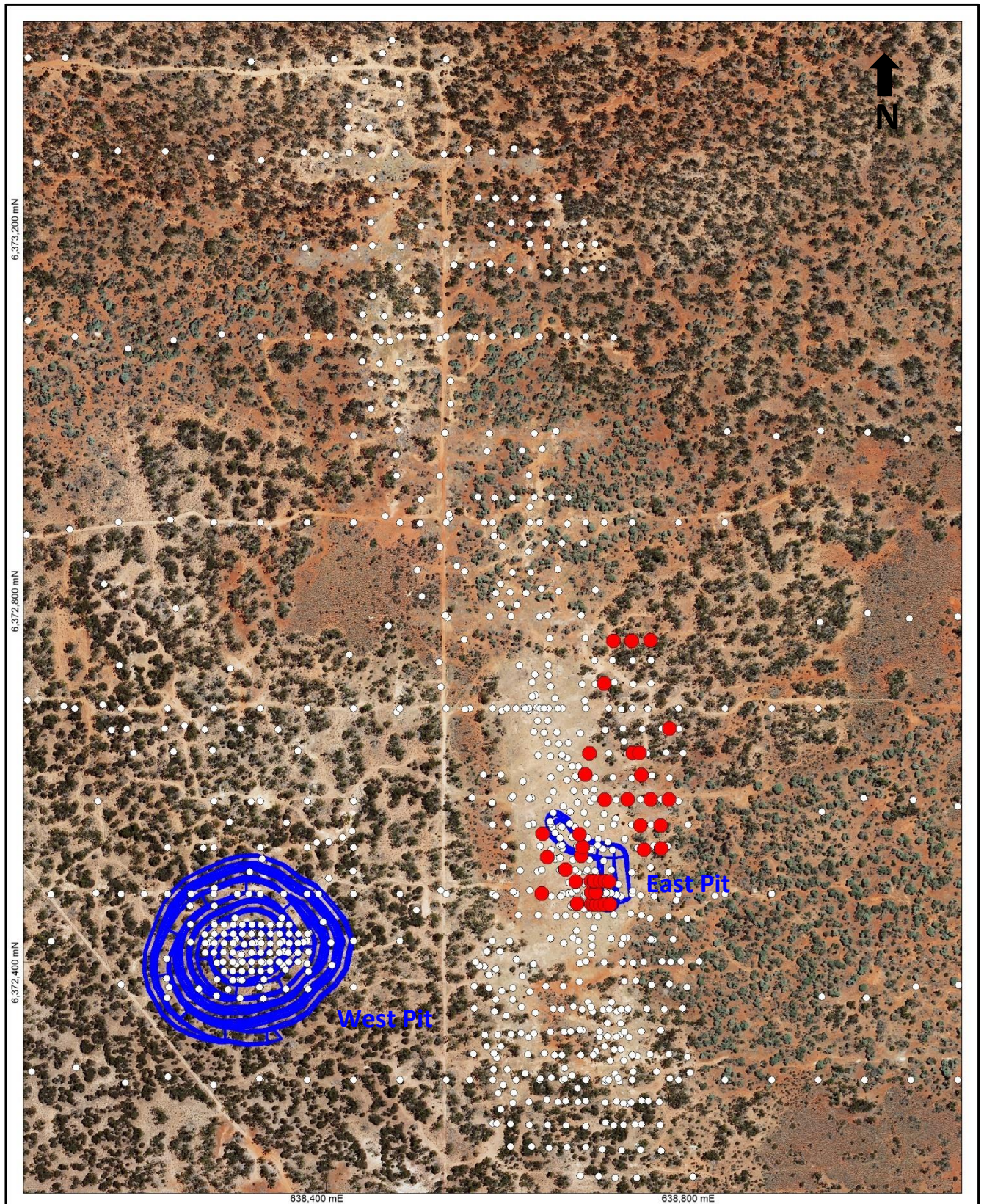


Figure 1. Weednanna drill hole location plan with 2019 Scoping Study pit outlines

Legend -

- White dots: historic drill holes*
- Red dots: RC holes drilled during May 2020*
- Blue lines: 2019 Scoping Study pit outlines*

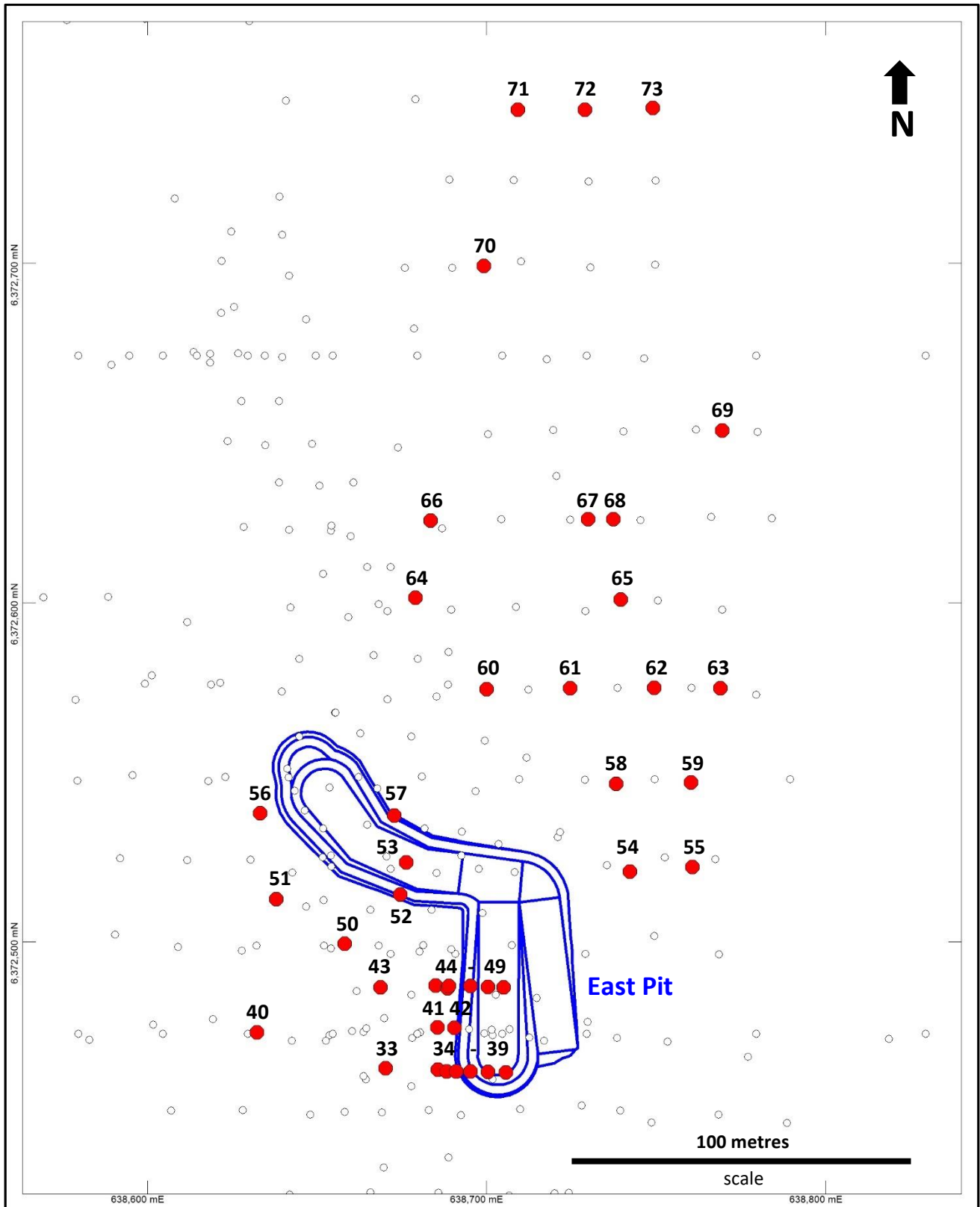


Figure 2. Weednanna May RC drill hole collar location plan with 2019 Scoping Study East Pit outline

Legend –

White dots: historic drill holes

Red dots: RC holes drilled during May 2020

Blue lines: 2019 Scoping Study East Pit outline

“33” denotes hole number “20WDR033”

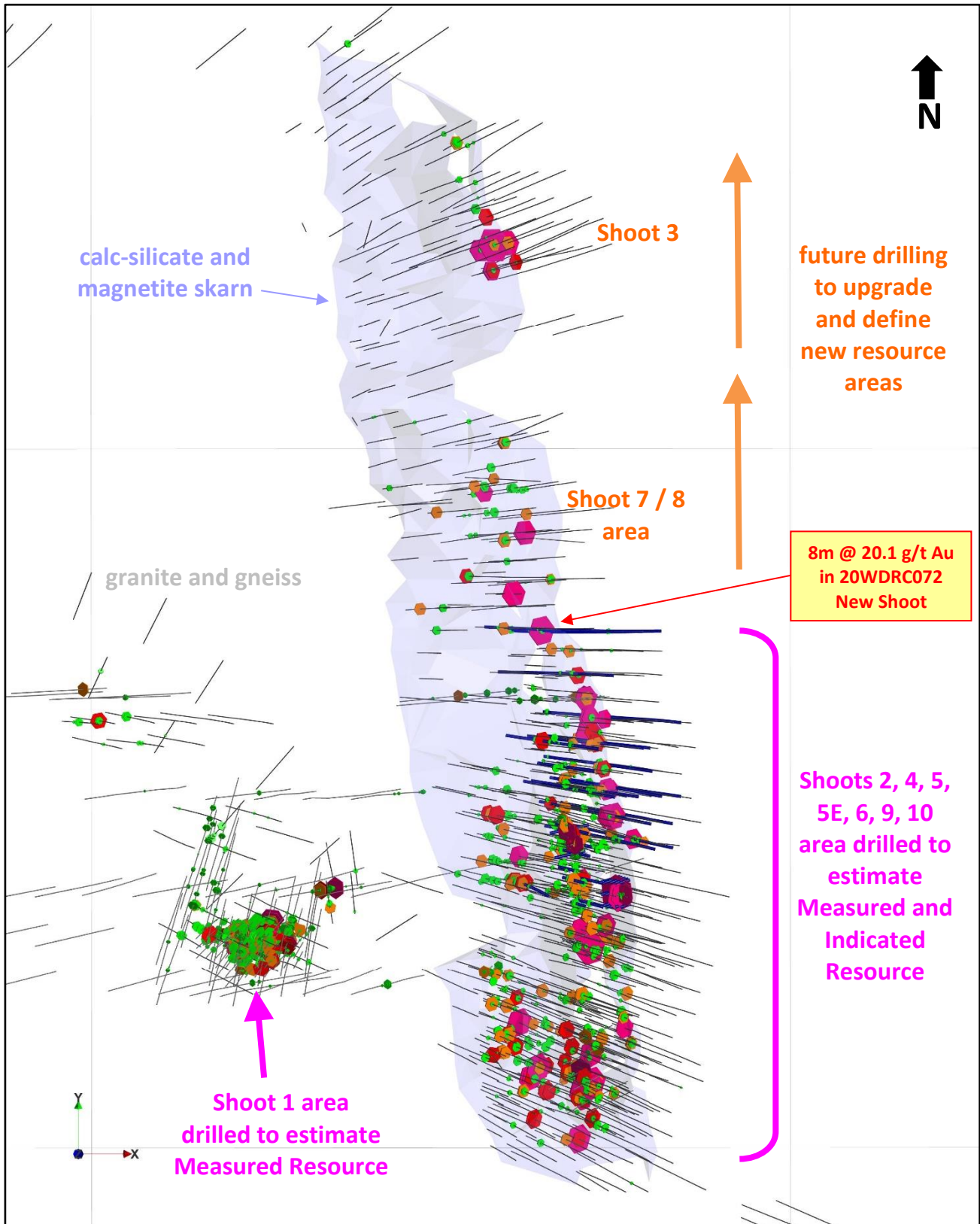


Figure 3. Weednanna 3D plan view of +1 g/t Au intersections (size of dot represents grade of assay result)

Legend-

- Green dots: 1-5 g/t Au
- Orange dots: 5-10 g/t Au
- Red dots: 10-20 g/t Au
- Magenta dots: > 20 g/t Au

Dark blue lines indicate RC holes drilled during May 2020

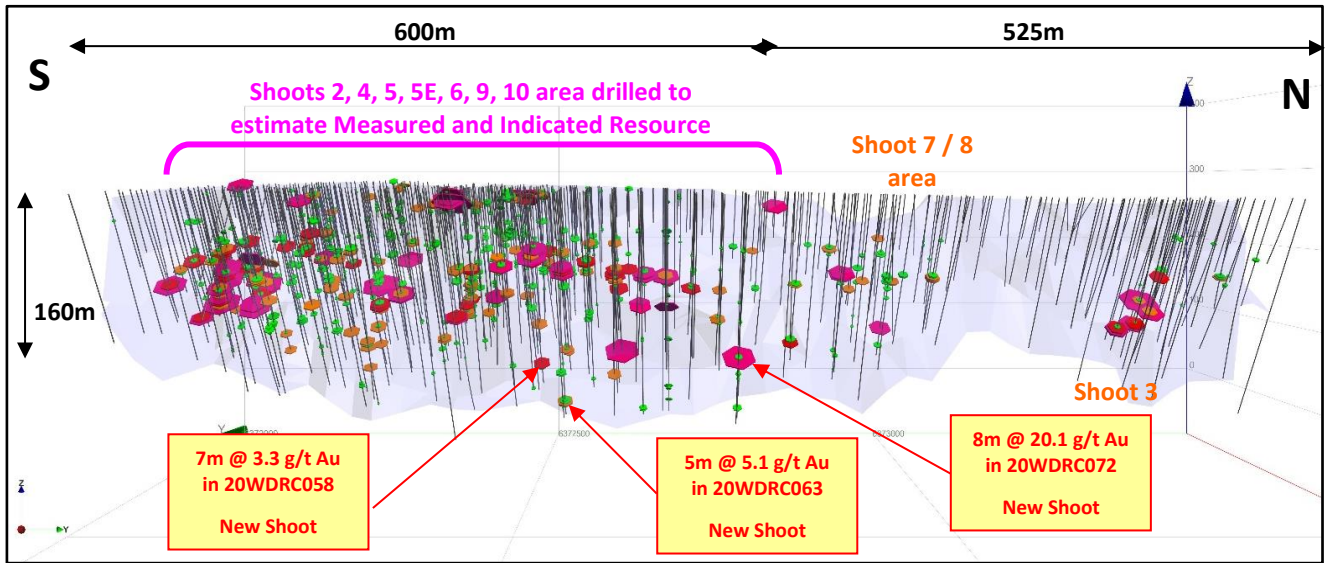


Figure 4. Weednanna 3D long section view of calc-silicate with +1 g/t Au intersections and new deep gold results (size of dot represents grade of assay result)

Legend-

Green dots: 1-5 g/t Au
 Orange dots: 5-10 g/t Au
 Red dots: 10-20 g/t Au

Dark blue lines indicate holes drilled during May 2020
 Magenta dots: > 20 g/t Au

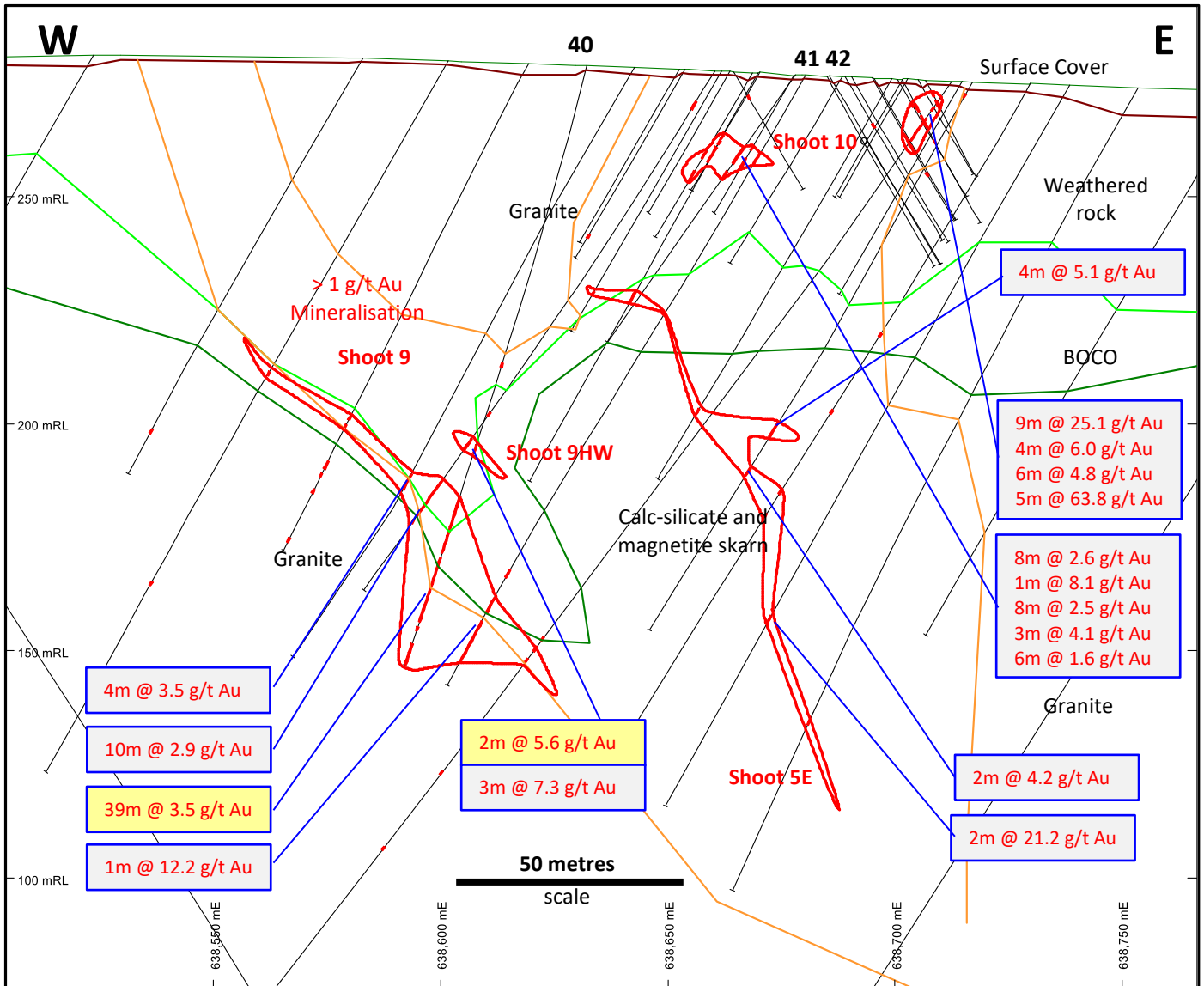


Figure 5. 6372475mN Cross-Section with gold drilling results

"40" denotes recent hole number "20WDRC040"

Yellow box and red text: assay results from May 2020 RC drilling program

Grey box and red text: previous assay results

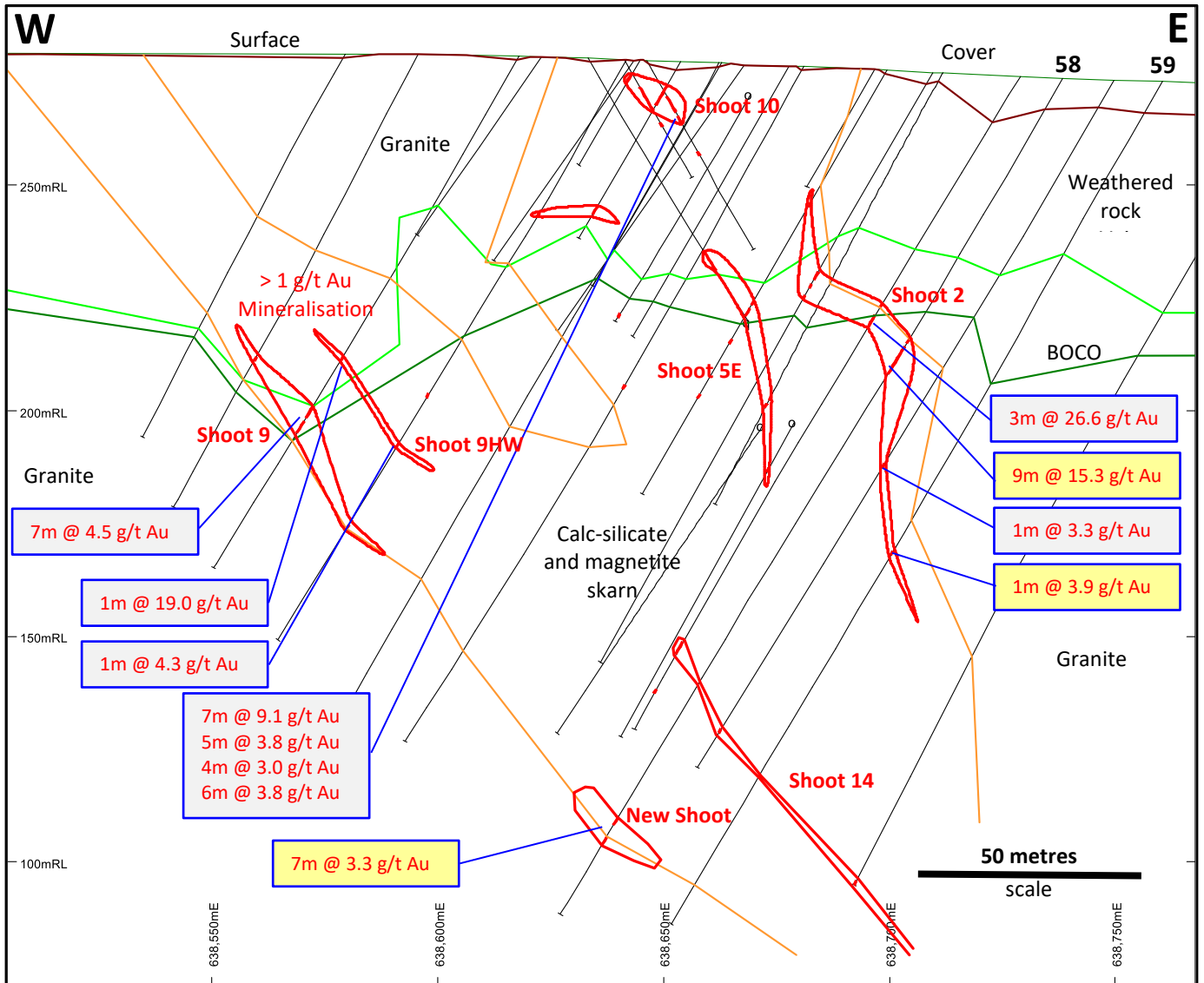


Figure 6. 6372550mN Cross-Section with gold drilling results

"58" denotes recent hole number "20WDRC058"

Yellow box and red text: assay results from May 2020 RC drilling program

Grey box and red text: previous assay results

Table A: Weednanna Gold Intercepts >1 g/t Au (intercepts >50 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)
20WDRC033	Shoot 10	638670.3	6372462.7	277.4	271.0	-59.3	30	16	23	7	1.78
20WDRC034		638685.6	6372462.3	276.5	88.2	-59.5	48	NSA*			
20WDRC035	Shoot 10	638688.2	6372461.7	276.4	271.1	-60.1	48	25	26	1	2.78
20WDRC036		638691.1	6372461.8	276.4	90.0	-60.2	42	NSA*			
20WDRC037		638695.3	6372461.7	276.3	90.8	-60.8	36	NSA*			
20WDRC038		638700.5	6372461.7	276.1	90.4	-60.4	30	NSA*			
20WDRC039		638705.7	6372461.5	275.9	91.8	-60.4	24	NSA*			
20WDRC040		638632.2	6372473.3	278.8	269.4	-75.0	138	68	69	1	1.90
	Shoot 9HW							87	89	2	5.63
	Shoot 9							99	138	39	3.53
incl.	Shoot 9							102	127	25	4.65
20WDRC041		638685.6	6372474.7	276.6	91.9	-59.4	48	NSA*			
20WDRC042		638690.6	6372474.6	276.3	90.5	-59.9	42	NSA*			
20WDRC043	Shoot 10	638668.7	6372486.6	277.2	270.9	-59.2	42	20	28	8	2.64
20WDRC044		638685.0	6372487.1	276.5	90.7	-61.1	48	NSA*			
20WDRC045		638688.5	6372486.3	276.4	268.1	-59.6	48	NSA*			
20WDRC046	Shoot 10	638688.9	6372486.9	276.4	90.0	-59.5	42	12	14	2	1.06
20WDRC047		638695.4	6372487.0	276.1	90.9	-59.4	36	NSA*			
20WDRC048	Shoot 10	638700.5	6372486.7	275.8	90.2	-59.6	30	6	7	1	1.02
20WDRC049		638705.1	6372486.5	275.7	90.2	-59.6	24	NSA*			
20WDRC050		638658.1	6372499.5	277.4	269.5	-59.2	30	NSA*			
20WDRC051		638638.0	6372512.6	278.2	91.5	-59.2	66	NSA*			
20WDRC052	Shoot 10	638674.6	6372514.0	276.7	270.3	-60.0	66	36	37	1	1.12
	Shoot 5E							53	57	4	5.13
								64	65	1	2.80
20WDRC053		638676.4	6372523.4	276.5	270.8	-59.0	24	NSA*			
20WDRC054	Shoot 2HW	638742.3	6372520.7	273.7	271.1	-60.8	216	66	67	1	2.20
	Shoot 2							76	77	1	3.79
								188	192	4	1.24
20WDRC055		638760.7	6372522.0	273.0	269.3	-61.5	234	64	65	1	2.32
	Shoot 2HW							73	77	4	7.01
incl.	Shoot 2HW							75	76	1	23.50
20WDRC056	Shoot 5E	638633.2	6372537.9	278.1	90.3	-59.7	84	50	55	5	1.21
	Shoot 5E							69	71	2	1.16
	Shoot 5E							73	74	1	1.00
20WDRC057		638672.9	6372537.3	276.6	273.3	-60.3	66	64	65	1	3.85
20WDRC058	Shoot 2	638738.2	6372546.6	273.6	270.6	-60.5	216	67	76	9	15.30
incl.	Shoot 2							69	75	6	20.55
incl.	Shoot 2							69	70	1	72.00
	NEW							191	198	7	3.27
incl.	NEW							191	193	2	8.60
20WDRC059	Shoot 2	638760.4	6372546.9	272.9	269.9	-60.5	216	120	121	1	3.85
20WDRC060	Shoot 2	638700.1	6372574.4	275.4	270.3	-61.1	180	44	45	1	3.38
	Shoot 5E							71	73	2	1.57
	Shoot 5E							78	82	4	1.36
20WDRC061	Shoot 2	638724.7	6372574.7	274.1	269.3	-59.0	198	63	68	5	2.34
20WDRC062	Shoot 2	638749.4	6372574.9	272.8	271.2	-60.3	203	100	103	3	2.97
	Shoot 14							177	179	2	3.61
20WDRC063	Shoot 14	638769.0	6372574.8	272.4	269.4	-60.3	240	180	182	2	1.26
	NEW							221	225	5	5.05
20WDRC064	Shoot 5E	638679.1	6372601.4	275.7	270.2	-59.3	108	58	61	3	2.75
20WDRC065		638739.6	6372600.9	272.9	269.4	-60.1	216	205	206	1	1.82
20WDRC066	Shoot 2	638683.5	6372624.2	274.9	269.8	-60.8	186	49	50	1	1.26
	Shoot 2							53	54	1	3.08
								76	78	2	1.44
								84	85	1	1.21
								94	95	1	2.14
	Shoot 14							110	114	4	5.01
incl.	Shoot 14							110	111	1	17.00
								123	125	2	2.28
								178	179	1	1.00

* NSA = no significant assay

Table A continued: Weednanna Gold Intercepts >1 g/t Au (intercepts >50 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)
20WDRC067	Shoot 2	638730.0	6372624.6	272.8	269.2	-60.4	228	85	92	7	8.05
incl.	Shoot 2							86	90	4	12.61
20WDRC068	Shoot 2	638737.4	6372624.6	272.6	270.3	-60.1	216	88	93	5	3.38
	Shoot 2							98	100	2	1.26
20WDRC069	Shoot 2	638769.5	6372650.7	270.9	271.2	-59.3	252	158	159	1	1.48
								242	244	2	2.60
20WDRC070	Shoot 2	638699.2	6372699.3	272.2	270.2	-62.3	240	82	83	1	2.46
	Shoot 2							86	88	2	1.39
								107	110	3	1.71
20WDRC071		638709.2	6372745.3	271.1	270.6	-59.5	252	150	151	1	1.61
								231	232	1	1.08
20WDRC072		638729.1	6372745.4	270.8	269.1	-59.4	264	60	61	1	2.27
	NEW							185	193	8	20.10
incl.	NEW							186	188	2	72.65
								205	207	2	1.87
								212	213	1	1.55
								250	251	1	3.57
20WDRC073		638749.1	6372745.8	270.2	269.4	-60.5	276	64	65	1	1.04

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

Kevin Malaxos
Managing Director

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.

The maiden Mineral Resource estimate for the Weednanna Gold Deposit, part of the Wilcherry Project, is 1.097 Mt grading 5.1 g/t gold for 181,000 oz gold (classified 49% Indicated and 51% Inferred). Refer to ASX announcement dated 6 September 2018 for details concerning the Mineral Resource and the Competent Persons consent. Alliance is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the above-mentioned Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

An independent scoping study is positive and supports a new, 250 ktpa gold plant at Weednanna. Total indicative capital cost is approximately \$44 million, including an open pit pre-strip of approximately \$8 million. Refer to ASX announcement dated 18 April 2019 for details concerning the scoping study including the above-mentioned financial information. All material assumptions underpinning the above-mentioned financial information continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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 Person

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Anthony Gray. Mr Gray is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a part-time contractor to Alliance Resources Ltd. Mr Gray has 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 consents 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 and mixed-acid digest.
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 generally 60° to the west or east.
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

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 staff 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 a Champ Pilot Gyro and Azimuth Aligner hired from Axis Mining Technology.
	<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 Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource estimate (depending on drill hole spacing).
	<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 drilling program was planned using generally 60° east and west dipping drill holes with the objective of achieving unbiased sampling of the mineralised ore shoot.
	<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 relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of the mineralised ore shoot is not considered to have introduced any material 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 5875, 5931, 6072, 6188, 6379 and 6475, 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 • 2007: Ironclad Mining and Trafford Resources

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 deposit, with the meta-sediments extending below current drilling in the central area of the deposit.</p> <p>A keel of north-striking weathered granite of uncertain age occurs near-surface within the Hutchinson Group sediments along most of the deposit area. Pink potassium feldspar-rich granites, potentially of the Hiltaba Granite suite, intrude the Sleaford Complex on the eastern side of the deposit 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. Gold was deposited in favourable structural and lithological areas as the host rocks have cooled.</p> <p>Due to the high regional metamorphic temperate 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 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>	<p>Shoots 2, 5E and 9 dip generally to the east and are tested by 60° west dipping holes.</p> <p>Shoot 10 has a sub-horizontal (supergene?) component and a generally steep west dipping component. This shoot has been tested by 60° east dipping holes.</p> <p>Assay results are reported at down hole lengths due to the varying geometry of the mineralised shoots.</p>
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery</i>	Refer to figures in the body of the announcement.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>being 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>	Metallurgical test work at the Weednanna Gold Deposit is ongoing. 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 across most of the deposit. At Shoot 1 a mild-refractory component of ore appears to be associated with elevated arsenopyrite. Good gold recoveries in excess of 85-90% should be achievable for most of the deposit by processing through a conventional cyanide leach circuit, however recoveries from Shoot 1 ore may be lower. Alliance and previous explorers have compiled a comprehensive density database for the Wilcherry Project. This database consists of more than 15,000 measurements collected across all rock types relevant for a Mineral Resource Estimate. The water table at Weednanna is between approximately 40-50 vertical metres depth.
<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.