

Alderan confirms wide intervals of copper at Cactus

HIGHLIGHTS

- Alderan's results from the first two drillholes at the Cactus prospect confirm wide intervals of copper within historical mine boundaries including:
 - 56.4m @ 0.81% Cu, 0.19g/t Au, 6 g/tAg from 175.6m including 17.55m @ 1.41% Cu, 0.41g/t Au, 5.4g/t Ag (ALCA002); and
 - 6.55m @ 3.11% Cu, 0.55g/t Au, 18g/t Ag from 94.3m in between two stopes (ALCA001)
- Substantial widths of copper were encountered in holes ALCA003-005, which were designed to test for extensions of the Cactus orebody at depth and along strike to the south of the historical ownership boundary. Assay results are expected in early 2018
- Results to date build on historical drill results and sampling with significant mineralisation across the 1000m by up to 400m wide Cactus Corridor increasing in width at depth and to the east
- Drilling is continuing with further results to be announced as assays are received
- Cactus is the first of several targets to be tested within the Frisco system, which is interpreted to be a large mineralised porphyry system with associated breccia's (Cactus) and skarns (Accrington)

Alderan Resources Limited (ASX: AL8) is pleased to announce that initial results from a continuing 10,000m diamond drilling program at the Cactus Mine, part of the Company's Frisco Project in Utah, USA, has confirmed wide intervals of copper.

Drillholes ALCA001 and ALCA002 were designed to test the upper and lower extents of the Cactus Mine in the vicinity of recorded historical workings, and to test for mineralisation around the underground stopes. Both holes recorded significant intercepts of copper-gold-silver mineralisation. Results are shown in Table 1 below.



Table 1: Results from ALCA001 and ALCA002, Cactus Prospect

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
ALCA001	76	84.9	8.9	0.92	0.14	7.79
	84.9	94.3	9.4		Stope	
	94.3	100.85	6.55	3.11	0.55	18.08
	100.85	107.1	6.25		Stope	
ALCA002	147.2	298	150.8	0.36	0.08	3.2
including	175.6	232	56.4	0.81	0.19	6.03
including	175.6	193.15	17.55	1.41	0.41	5.4
including	226	232	6	1.48	0.19	22.5

The first hole, ALCA001, was completed to a depth of 206m and intersected copper (chalcopyrite) associated with pyrite/chalcopyrite veining from 77m downhole, with filled stopes intercepted from 84.9m to 94.4m downhole and from 100.5m to 107.1m. The pillar between the first and second stopes (94.4m to 100.5m) contains pyrite/chalcopyrite veins and stockwork tourmaline breccia. Hole ALCA002 was completed to a depth of 403.15m with pyrite/chalcopyrite mineralisation noted from 148m to 298m. Both suphide veins, and quartz-tourmaline-pyrite-chalcopyrite breccia styles are present.

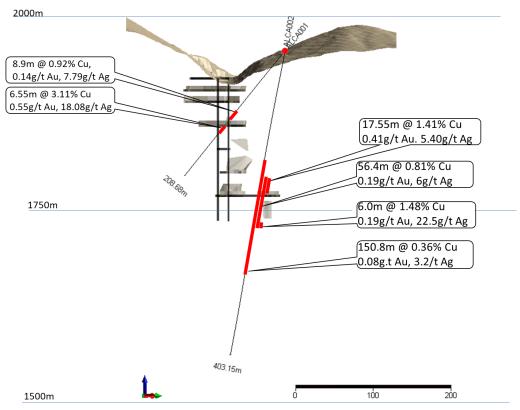


Figure 1: Cross section viewing to the northwest through the Cactus Mine showing recent Alderan drilling, down-hole mineralised intervals and historical mine workings.



ALCA003 to ALCA005 extend mineralisation to depth and along strike

Alderan completed drillhole ALCA003 to a depth of 473.10m to test beneath historical workings and ALCA001-002. The hole intersected mineralisation from 146.75m—183.15m within tourmaline-bearing veins and disseminated (visual estimates chalcopyrite 0.01-0.5%, pyrite 0.5-1%), from 281.75m—312.20m within tourmaline/ chalcopyrite veins (visual estimates 0.1-0.5% chalcopyrite, 0.5-1% pyrite). From 332.50m to 355.86m it intersected trace chalcopyrite hosted in anhydrite-bearing veins.

Drillhole ALCA004 was drilled approximately 185m southeast of ALCA001 and ALCA002. ALCA004 intersected copper mineralisation within monzonite-hosted tourmaline-quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite-calcite breccia from 117m-149.25m. Visual estimates of the quantity of chalcopyrite over the interval are 1-3%, and 3-5% for pyrite respectively. The hole ended within weakly potassic-altered monzonite containing minor veins of chalcopyrite and pyrite, with visual estimates ranging between 0.5-1% chalcopyrite and pyrite combined.

ALCA005 was drilled from the same location as ALCA004 to a depth of 230.32m and intersected mineralisation from 74.2m to 139.0m. From 74.2m–102.8m, breccia-hosted mineralisation was intersected with pyrite and chalcopyrite disseminated in breccia matrix and as blebby clasts with visual estimates of 3-5% for pyrite and 0.5-1% for chalcopyrite. From 126.10–123, mineralisation is tourmaline-quartz vein hosted with visual estimates of 1-3% pyrite and 0.1-1% chalcopyrite. From 123.56m–139.0m it intersected strongly faulted breccia mineralisation with 1-20% visual estimates for pyrite and 1-2% visual estimates for chalcopyrite. The hole ended in weakly potassic altered monzonite containing 0.5-1% pyrite in veins and disseminated trace to 0.5% chalcopyrite (visual estimates on sulphide abundance).

Drillhole ALCA006 was abandoned at a depth of 128.36m when open stopes were intersected, resulting in loss of circulation. The hole intersected the outer pyrite shell associated with the breccia pipe in strongly faulted and clay altered monzonite.

Drilling is underway on ALCA007 which is testing extensions of the Cactus orebody to the east of the historical mine. This hole is expected to be complete by the 20th of December with assays from ALCA003-007 expected in early 2018.

About the Cactus Mine and Cactus Corridor

The Cactus Mine is part of series of outcropping breccia pipes and mineralised zones (New Years, Cactus, Comet) aligned along the NW-SE trending, structural Cactus Corridor. Historical exploration, previously reported by Alderan, has identified significant mineralisation within the Cactus mine boundaries (see ASX announcements dated 28 June 2017 and 21 August 2017). Historical high-grade channel sampling results included 21.5m @ 6.1% Cu, 32.5m @ 3.8% Cu and 83m @ 1.2% Cu. Historical drilling results included 130.45m @ 0.76% Cu, 43.6m @ 1.69% Cu, 38.4m @ 1.40% Cu.



Outcropping mineralisation at Cactus is associated with brecciated and strongly altered Cactus Stock monzonite containing quartz-tourmaline-pyrite-chalcopyrite +/- hematite within the breccia zones and a possible earlier vein-type quartz-magnetite-pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralisation event adjacent to and in between the breccia zones (see ASX announcement dated 12 September 2017).

The Company believes that the mineralisation within the Cactus Corridor formed as part of a larger, porphyry style mineralising system (Cactus Canyon Prospect) and intends to use the data collected from recent drilling to identify vectors towards potential deeper seated mineralisation (see ASX announcements dated 12 September 2017 and 28 September 2017).

In order to complement the geological on site observations and magnetic geophysical datasets, Alderan is finalising the interpretation of a project scale dipole-dipole IP survey with results expected shortly. Technical data and parameters collected during drilling will be used to complement and refine the geophysical models going forward.

Table 2: Drill collar details. Co-ordinates are in WGS84 Zone 12.

	Tomar actano	. Ou-ordinates	1		1	1	1
Drillhole ID	East	North	Dip	Azimuth	Elevation	Depth (m)	Drill type
ALCA001	299900	4262675	-49.64	213.86	1958 asl	208.68	Diamond
ALCA002	299900	4262675	-80	214.8	1958 asl	403.15	Diamond
ALCA003	299959	4262707	-80	210	1983 asl	473.10	Diamond
ALCA004	300070	4262600	-80	210	1997 asl	416.57	Diamond
ALCA005	300070	4262600	-65	210	1997 asl	230.32	Diamond
ALCA006	299990	4262629	-82	220	1989 asl	128.36	Diamond
ALCA007	299959	4262707	-70	042	1983 asl	In progress	Diamond



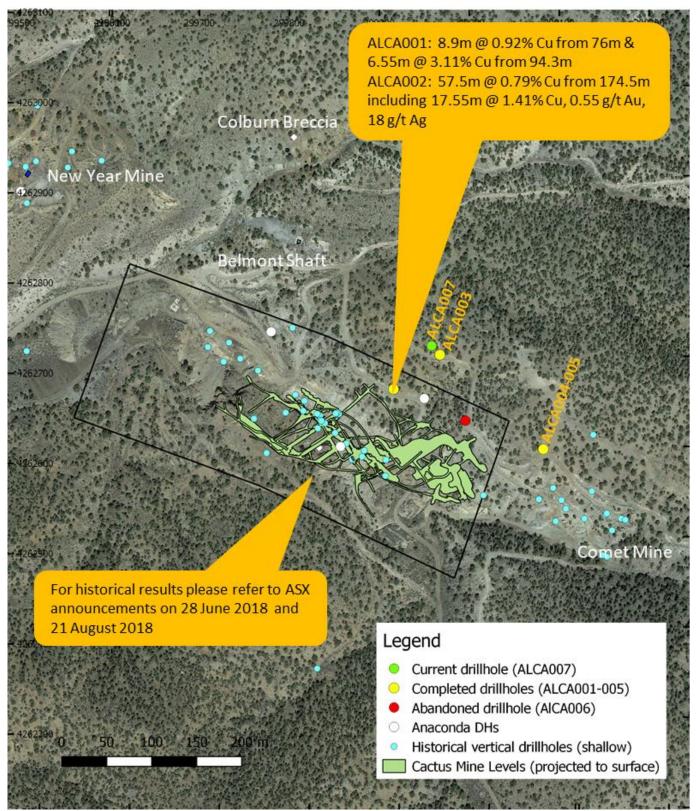


Figure 2: Cactus Corridor showing Alderan and historical drillholes. For significant historical exploration results refer to the ASX announcement dated 28 June 2017 and 21 August 2017.

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ALDERAN RESOURCES LIMITED

Ground Floor, 16 Ord Street, West Perth, 6005, WA

www.alderanresources.com.au

For further information:

e:info@alderanresources.com.au

p: +61 8 9482 0560

ABN: 55 165 079 201

Please direct enquiries to:

Nathan Ryan

NWR Communications

Mobile: 0420 582 887

Christopher Wanless

Chief Executive Officer

chris@alderanresources.com.au

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this presentation that relates to exploration targets, exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Brian Kay, a competent person who is a member of Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (formerly The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia). Brian Kay is the Exploration Manager of Alderan Resources Limited. Brian Kay has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC Code (JORC Code). Brian Kay consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Kay confirms that that the information provided in this announcement provided under ASX Listing Rules Chapter 5.12.2 to 5.12.7 is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the proposed exploration programmes that relate to this "material mining project".

About Alderan Resources Limited

Alderan is a copper explorer with a focus on the Frisco Project, located in Utah, United States of America. The Frisco Project encompasses an area of significant historical mining activity with numerous old mines and workings across an area of approximately 7km by 4km. These include:

• the Cactus copper-gold-silver deposit and breccia pipe, one of several mineralised breccia pipes over an area of approximately 1000 m by up to 400 m.



- the Accrington copper-zinc-silver-gold skarn, which hosts extensive mineralisation across an area of 1.8 km by 1.2 km;
 and
- the Horn zinc deposit, a historical lead-silver mine, which contains significant amounts of unmined high grade zinc.

The Company believes that these three deposits are genetically related to, and were formed contemporaneously with, underlying mineralised (copper-molybdenum-gold) porphyry intrusion(s). Work undertaken by the Company has confirmed the presence of a mineralised porphyry system beneath and adjacent to the Cactus breccia pipes. The Accrington prospect is also considered to be related to a large underlying mineralised (copper-molybdenum-gold) porphyry.



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria **JORC Code explanation** Commentary Samplin Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut All samples collected by diamond drilling, half cut core using core saw, sampled at intervals channels, random chips, or specific specialised designated by a geologist. techniqu industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, Core was laid out in suitably labelled core es such as down hole gamma sondes, or trays. A core marker (core block) was placed at handheld XRF instruments, etc). These the end of each drilled run (nominally 1.5m) examples should not be taken as limiting the and labelled with down hole depth, length of broad meaning of sampling. drill run. Core was aligned and measured by Include reference to measures taken to ensure tape, comparing back to this down hole depth sample representivity and the appropriate consistent with industry standards. calibration of any measurement tools or Mineralisation is determined by the presence of systems used. sulphide minerals as logged by a qualified Aspects of the determination of mineralisation geologist. Chalcopyrite is identified as the that are Material to the Public Report. mineral of economic interest. In cases where 'industry standard' work has Reaming activities and backfilled underground been done this would be relatively simple (eg workings have resulted in some zones of 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 poorly consolidated "core" returned which do m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to not constitute in-situ rock. Possible sources of produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other this material are interpreted as; caving of the cases more explanation may be required, such back, inflow of surficial sediments by water. As as where there is coarse gold that has inherent transport distance and source cannot be sampling problems. Unusual commodities or defined, these zones are excluded from future mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) sampling. may warrant disclosure of detailed information. Drilling Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-Drilling is by diamond core of HQ (61mm) techniqu hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, diameter, using triple tube splits and TruCore sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple orientation device. es or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-The Trucore device requires competent core at sampling bit or other type, whether core is the core lifter in order to result in a useable oriented and if so, by what method, etc). orientation line. Sections of core which are broken results in limited or no oriented core in these intervals. There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	 Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	 Core is measured by a qualified geologist using downhole marking blocks placed by the driller. Zones of cave or fill are assessed by competence, texture and geologic relationship to surrounding rock, as well as reported cave from drill crew. Drilling through poor ground conditions has resulting in minor zones of poor drill recovery. ALCA001 - Casing depth is 15.9m. Average recovery from 15.9-206.68m is 90%. ALCA002 - Casing depth is 12.19m. Average recovery from 12.19 to 236.5m is 94%. There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	 Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	 All core has been geologically logged to a level of detail to support future geological modelling and resource estimation. All logging is qualitative with visual estimates of various characteristics conducted by a qualified geologist. Logged characteristics include lithology, alteration veining and mineralisation. Data collection of Specific Gravity, Magnetic Susceptibility is also undertaken at the logging stage All core is photographed by DMT Corescan and photographs recorded in a proprietary database.
Sub- samplin g techniqu es and sample preparat ion	 If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 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. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	 All in-situ core is sampled and submitted for assay. Sample intervals are defined by a geologist to honor geological, mineralisation or alteration boundaries. Sample intervals are greater than 30cm up to 1.5m in length. Core is cut with an Almonte core saw. Laboratory Preparation procedures – samples are oven dried and crushed to 2mm in two stages, Riffle split to 250gm which is pulverized to 85% passing 75micron. Duplicates are taken at first crushing stage. Sampling techniques are industry standard and considered appropriate

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Criteria **JORC Code explanation** Commentary Quality The nature, quality and appropriateness of the Gold is determined using a 30g charge fire of assav assaying and laboratory procedures used and assay and Atomic Absorption finish whether the technique is considered partial or data and Copper, Silver and 46 other elements are laborato total. determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectroscopy following a 4 acid digest. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, ry tests handheld XRF instruments, etc, the Samples which exceed the upper detection parameters used in determining the analysis limit (10,000ppm) are subjected to Ore Grade analysis by ICP Atomic Emission Spectroscopy including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their Commercially prepared Certified Reference derivation, etc. Materials (CRM) consisting of High grade, Nature of quality control procedures adopted Medium grade, Low grade and Blank were (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external inserted at an average of 2 in 24 samples, with laboratory checks) and whether acceptable higher frequency in strongly mineralized levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and intervals. precision have been established. Crush duplicate samples were inserted at 1 in 24 samples. Laboratory QAQC sampling includes insertion of CRM samples, and duplicates. This data was reported for each sample submission. Failed standards result in re-assaying of portions of the affected sample batches. Verificati The verification of significant intersections by Drill data was compiled and collated, and of either independent or alternative company reviewed by senior staff. External consultants personnel. do not routinely verify exploration data until samplin resource estimation procedures are deemed The use of twinned holes. and necessary. Documentation of primary data, data entry assayin Twinned holes have not been employed at this procedures, data verification, data storage g (physical and electronic) protocols. early stage of the project Discuss any adjustment to assay data. Logging is completed in Geobank, an industry standard geological software package. Logging is undertaken on laptops with live uplink to Alderan's proprietary database server. Data validation protocols are run within Geobank Digital assay datafiles are received from ALS and imported into the database Digital copies of Certificate of Analysis are stored in a central database No assay data was adjusted Location Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate Collar locations are set with handheld GPS of data drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys). with a positional accuracy of +/3m. Upon trenches, mine workings and other locations completion of drilling, collar locations will be points surveyed with DGPS to a positional accuracy used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. of +/-0.1m, to be conducted by a licensed Quality and adequacy of topographic control. Progress downhole surveys are conducted by Boart Longyear personnel at 30m intervals using a Reflex EZshot single shot magnetic End of hole downhole surveys are conducted

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 by IDS Drilling Services using a North Seeking Gyro on 10m sample spacing. Grid coordinate system is WGS84 Zone 12, UTM (m) units. Upon completion of drilling, topographic control will be provided by DGPS to a positional accuracy of +/-0.1m, to be conducted by a licensed surveyor.
Data spacing and distributi on	 Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	 At this early exploration stage, the data spacing is variable as the focus is on identifying new zones of mineralisation. Reconnaissance drilling only, no resource estimation being undertaken at this time. No sample compositing is applied.
Orientati on of data in relation to geologic al structure	 Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 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. 	 Drillhole azimuth of 210 degrees intersects the interpreted controlling ESE-WNW structures at an optimal angle. Insufficient data exists to properly asses degree of structural control or True Width.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	 All logging and sampling is undertaken in a secured facility which is locked when unattended and video monitored at all times. Samples are bagged in cable-tied plastic bags, and batched into polyweave sacks for transport. ALS Laboratories personnel receive the samples at Alderan's facility in Milford Utah and perform appropriate chain of custody procedures onsite. ALS then transport the samples in their own trucks to the laboratory in Elko Nevada. Sample pulps and coarse rejects are returned to site for storage.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external audits have been undertaken. These would be part of future resource estimation work.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria JORC Code explanation Commentary

Mineral tenemen

 Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material • The Frisco Prospect comprises 275 patented and 252 unpatented claims, which are

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
t and land tenure status	issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • 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.	governed by the Horn, Cactus and Northern Carbonate lease agreements entered into with the private landowner, Horn Silver Mines Inc. The Horn and Cactus lease agreements grant Alderan all rights to access the property and to explore for and mine minerals, subject to a retained royalty of 3% to the landholder. Alderan holds options to reduce the royalty to 1% and to purchase the 231 patented claims. The Northern Carbonate Lease grants Alderan with all rights to access the property and to explore for and mine minerals, subject to a retained royalty of 3% to the landholder. Alderan holds options to reduce the royalty to 1% and to purchase the 231 patented claims. Alderan was in full compliance with both lease agreements and all claims were in good standing at the time of reporting.
Explorati on done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	 A large amount of historical exploration has been carried out by numerous different parties dating back to the 1800's. Historical mining records including level plans and production records exist for the period between 1905 and 1915 when the vast majority of production occurred Historical drilling has been carried out by multiple parties including Anaconda Company, Rosario Exploration Company, Amax Exploration and Western Utah Copper Corporation/Palladon Ventures Data has been acquired, digitized where indicated, and interpreted by Alderan.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	 Porphyry style mineralised district with several expressions of mineralisation at surface, such as breccia pipes, skarns, structurally-hosted mineralisation, and manto style mineralised zones, including outcropping porphyries. Part of the larger Laramide mineralising event. Overprinted by Basin and Range tectonics.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Informati on	 A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	 Details for hole ALCA001 Easting WGS84 Zn12 – 299900mE Northing WGS84 Zn12 – 4262675nN Elevation - 1958m asl Collar dip -49.64°, Azimuth 213.86° Chalcopyrite mineralisation is noted from 77m downhole. Hole completed at 208.68m Details for hole ALCA002 Easting WGS84 Zn12 – 299900mE Northing WGS84 Zn12 – 4262675nN Elevation - 1958m asl Collar dip -80°, Azimuth 214.8° Chalcopyrite mineralisation is noted from 140m downhole. Hole was completed at 403.15m
Data aggrega tion methods	 In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 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 aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	 No cut off or top cut grades have been applied. Composites reported are calculated by length weighted average grades with internal high grades reported separately. No Metal Equivalents are presented
Relation ship between minerali sation widths and intercept lengths	 These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	Reported mineralisation is quoted in downhole depths. True width may be less than downhole intercept width (apparent width), and insufficient work has been completed to enable accurate calculation of true widths.
Diagram s	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.	 See Figure 1 Section View viewing NW See Figure 2 Plan Map collar locations
Balance d	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	 Cu Low 0.00037 High 9.55% Au Low below 0.005 High 2.19 g/t Ag Low 0.01 Hight 82.1g/t

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Brian Kay | Exploration Manager

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Criteria	J	ORC Code explanation	Co	ommentary
reportin g		avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.		
Other substant ive explorati on data	•	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	•	Details of other exploration results are recorded in the Independent Geologist's Report, contained in the Prospectus and on the announcement dated 28 June 2017.
Further work	•	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	•	Details of intended exploration activities are mentioned in the report above and in previous announcements made by the Company also recorded in the Independent Geologist's Report, contained in the Prospectus.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Databas e integrity	 Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used. 	No Resource estimation has been undertaken

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JO	RC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resourc e estimate for conversi on to Ore	•	Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve. Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.	No Reserve estimation has been undertaken

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Reserve		
S		

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Bruno Hegner | Executive Director
Tom Eadie | Non-executive Director
Brett Tucker | Company Secretary
Peter Geerdts | Chief Geologist
Brian Kay | Exploration Manager

MARKET DATA

Share Price: \$1.5