Alacer Corporate
P: 303-292-1299
7001 E. Belleview Ave., Suite 800
Denver, Colorado 80237
www.AlacerGold.com

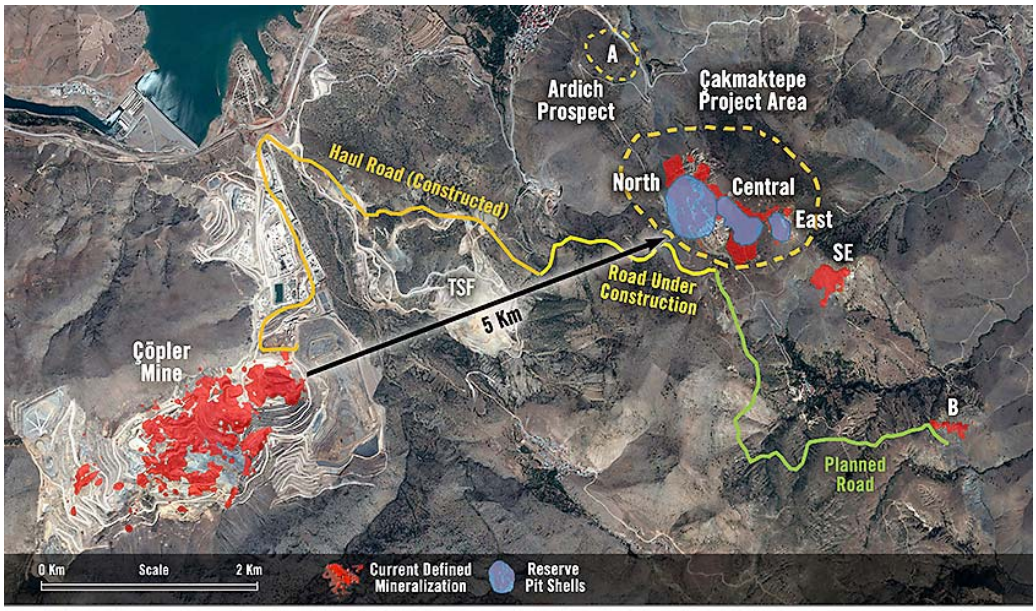
ALACER GOLD ANNOUNCES ADDITIONAL POSITIVE DRILL RESULTS FOR THE ÇÖPLER DISTRICT INCLUDING 67.7 METERS AT 4.08 GRAMS PER TONNE GOLD NEAR SURFACE

February 26, 2018, Toronto: Alacer Gold Corp. (**"Alacer"** or the **"Corporation"**) **[TSX: ASR** and **ASX: AQG]** is pleased to announce additional positive drill results for the Ardich gold prospect (formerly known as Çakmaktepe Far North). All holes have intersected predominantly oxide mineralization with some impressive grades, including hole AR09 with 67.7m averaging 4.08 g/t gold. Mineralization remains open in all directions, with the new holes extending the known mineralized gold zone laterally to approximately 400m x 500m. All of the drilling is within the 80% Alacer owned and managed licenses.

Rod Antal, Alacer's President and Chief Executive Officer, stated, "Last year we announced an increase to our Çakmaktepe resource, a maiden reserve, and the plans to start mining at Çakmaktepe Central in the fourth quarter of 2018. This was a great start in achieving our strategy of adding oxide gold production from outside of the Çöpler Mine.

The latest Ardich drill results provide us with a great deal of enthusiasm for the potential to add another oxide ore source in the future. These drill results are high quality and over a large mineralized area that remains open. The outlook for Ardich is very exciting."

Ardich is located approximately 6km northeast of the Çöpler Gold Mine which currently has an operating oxide ore heap leach operation and a soon to be completed pressure oxidation plant to treat the sulfidic gold ores (Figure 1). Metallurgical test work has commenced on composite Ardich ore types. Ardich is only 1.5km north of the Çakmaktepe deposit for which a haul road to Çöpler is under construction. Alacer will progress the exploration this year to better understand the mineralization with the goal of defining a Mineral Resource for Ardich and concurrently progressing the permitting process.



North = Çakmaktepe North (Reserve); **Central** = Çakmaktepe Central (Reserve);
East = Çakmaktepe East (Reserve); **SE** = Çakmaktepe Southeast (Resource); **A** = Ardich (Gold Prospect);
B = Bayramdere (Resource); **TSF** = Tailings Storage Facility.

Figure 1. Location map of the Ardich gold prospect. The haul road under construction for the Çakmaktepe oxide ore is 1.5km to the Ardich prospect site.

Prospect Overview

Geological and structural mapping at surface delineated an 800m x 400m target area of gold mineralization within a northwest-southeast structural zone. Drilling has confirmed that the mineralization extends beyond the surface expression. The gold mineralization occurs within carbonate-silica altered ophiolite and dolomitic carbonate contacts controlled by a low angle thrust fault (Figure 2). Distribution of gold mineralization broadly corresponds with stockwork and sheeted crystalline and chalcedonic quartz veins, as well as a northwest/southeast trending brecciated listwanite body. The drilling results suggest that gently dipping listwanite-dolomite contacts trapped higher-grade gold bearing oxidized mineralization. Copper and silver grades are very low, averaging <40 ppm and <2.5 g/t, respectively.

The mineralization appears to be tabular and almost flat lying. The gold mineralization is predominantly oxide mineralization with sulfide intervals mainly constrained to jasperoid zones.

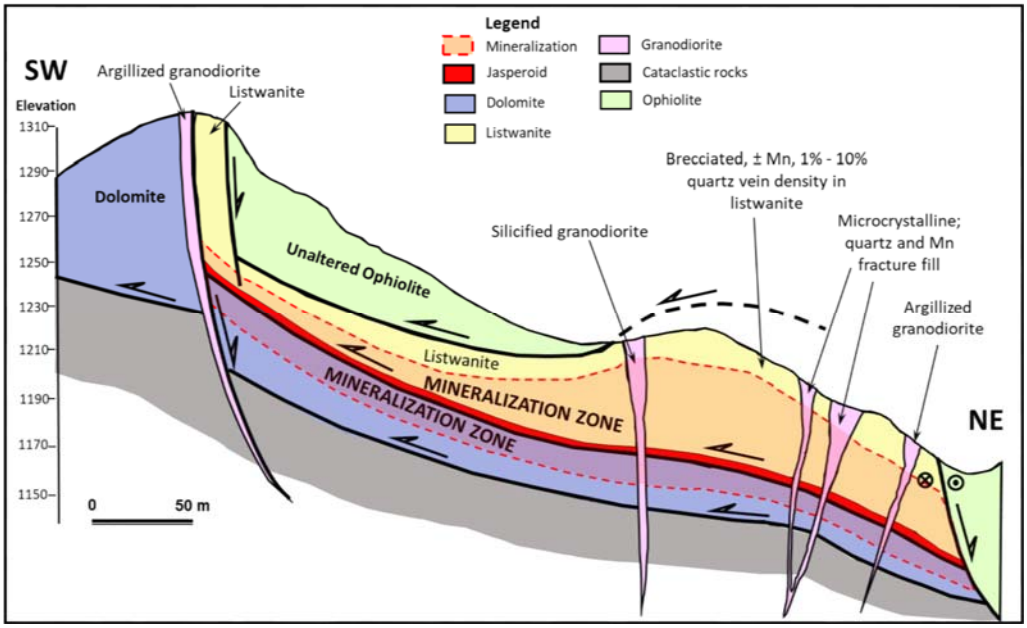


Figure 2. Conceptual cross-section of the Ardich prospect showing gently dipping shallow gold mineralized zones.

Drilling

The current drilling program was designed to step out and test the lateral extent of mineralization. This has been successful defining an area of approximately 500m x 400m of mineralization (Table 1). It appears the mineralization is extending beyond the current drill program so far and the prospect remains open in all directions (Figure 3). The drilling was all diamond core drilling with a total of 18 holes completed (including holes 1-5 previously announced) for a total of 3,333m (AR01 to AR18). Holes were predominantly drilled in HQ size (63.5mm in diameter) with 3 PQ size (85mm in diameter) holes drilled to collect sufficient sample for the first phase of metallurgical testing.

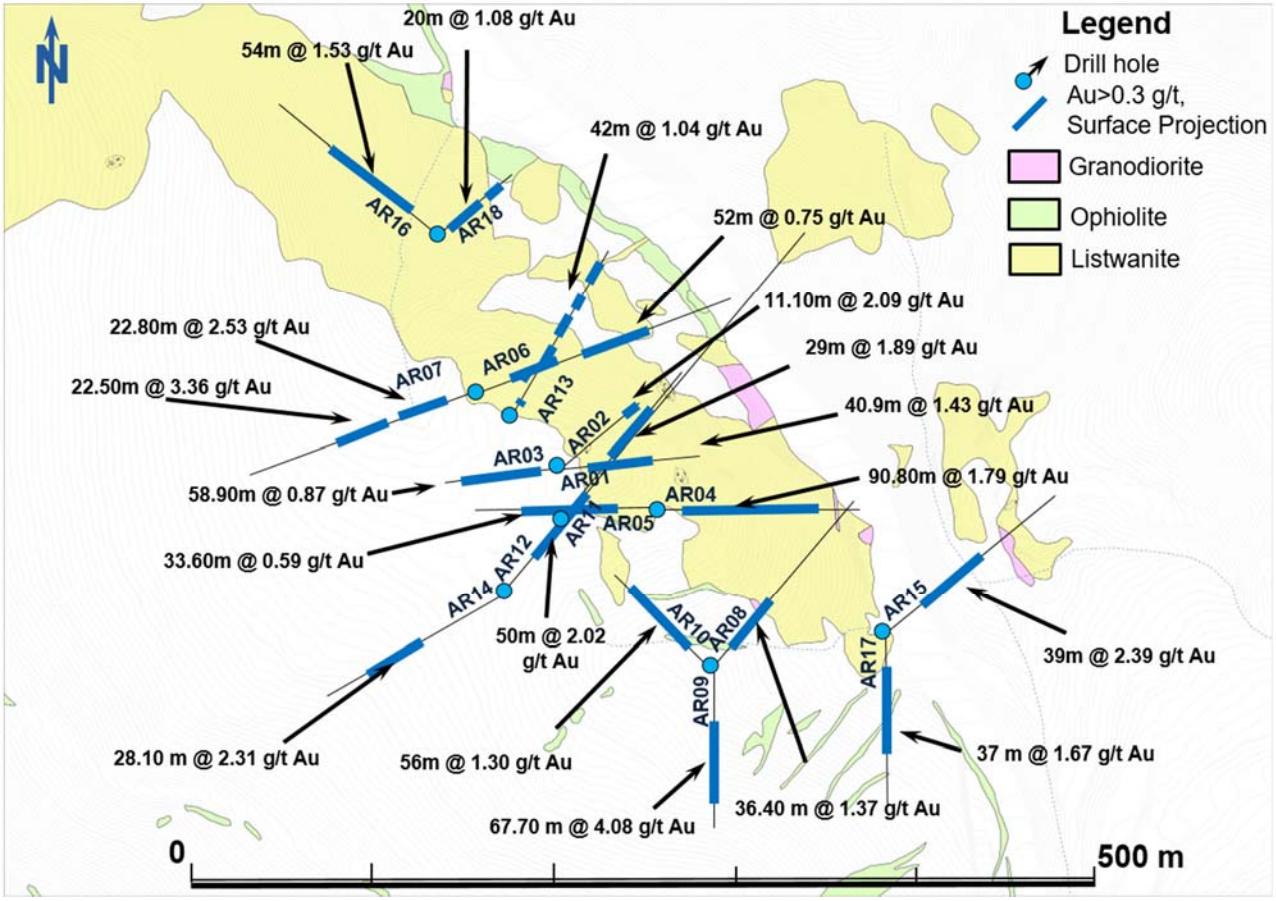


Figure 3. Drill hole locations and surface reflection of mineralized zones. Mineralization is open in all directions.

Drilling Highlights

Significant results are down hole length[1] and include:

- AR01 with 40.9m averaging 1.43 g/t gold and including 6m averaging 5.69 g/t gold
- AR04 with 90.8m averaging 1.79 g/t gold and including 21.2m averaging 5.56 g/t gold
- AR07 with 22.8m averaging 2.53 g/t gold and 22.5m averaging 3.36 g/t gold
- AR09 with 67.7m averaging 4.08 g/t gold including 14.2m averaging 7.21 g/t gold
- AR12 with 50m averaging 2.02 g/t gold
- AR15 with 39m averaging 2.39 g/t gold
- AR17 with 37m averaging 1.67 g/t gold

[1] *All thicknesses are down hole length and true widths are not known at this stage*

Table 1. Significant gold intercepts at the Ardich Prospect (holes 1-5 were previously announced).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Oxide/Sulfide	Depth (m)
AR01	39.00	66.00	27.00	0.94	Oxide	121.00
	72.10	113.00	40.90	1.43	Oxide	
Including	***80.00***	***86.00***	***6.00***	***5.69***	***Oxide***	
AR02	28.70	30.70	2.00	0.93	Oxide	87.80
	37.70	41.70	4.00	0.49	Oxide	
	52.70	54.70	2.00	0.59	Sulfide	
	60.70	63.70	3.00	0.40	Oxide	
	76.70	87.80	11.10	2.09	Oxide	
AR03	23.30	82.20	58.90	0.87	Oxide	95.60
AR04	13.20	104.00	90.80	1.79	Oxide	171.70
Including	***77.80***	***99.00***	***21.20***	***5.56***	***Oxide***	
AR05	22.30	25.30	3.00	0.64	Oxide	152.20
	45.40	79.00	33.60	0.59	Oxide	
	87.00	109.30	22.30	1.07	Oxide	
	118.80	120.10	1.30	0.62	Oxide	
AR06	44.00	65.00	21.00	0.54	Oxide	227.30
	85.00	137.00	52.00	0.75	Oxide	
	141.00	146.00	5.00	0.44	Oxide	
	198.00	206.00	8.00	1.21	Mixed	
	210.00	213.00	3.00	0.56	Sulfide	
AR07	4.00	6.00	2.00	0.72	Oxide	
	33.00	39.00	6.00	2.16	Oxide	200.20
	63.00	85.80	22.80	2.53	Oxide	
	103.10	125.60	22.50	3.36	Mixed	
Including	***113.40***	***119.60***	***6.20***	***7.60***	***Oxide***	
	131.60	137.60	6.00	0.92	Sulfide	
AR08	23.10	27.40	4.30	1.57	Oxide	183.90
	31.40	67.80	36.40	1.37	Mixed	
	71.80	77.80	6.00	0.56	Oxide	
	106.00	109.00	3.00	0.36	Oxide	

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Oxide/Sulfide	Depth (m)
AR09	53.30	121.00	67.70	4.08	Mixed	134.40
Including	***92.80***	***107.00***	***14.20***	***7.21***	***Oxide***	
	115.00	***118.00***	***3.00***	***18.99***	***Oxide***	
AR10	27.00	83.00	56.00	1.30	Mixed	145.40
Including	***54.00***	***62.00***	***8.00***	***3.43***	***Oxide***	
AR11	46.00	54.00	8.00	0.87	Oxide	163.70
	62.00	66.00	4.00	0.66	Oxide	
	72.00	101.00	29.00	1.89	Oxide	
Including	***74.00***	***81.00***	***7.00***	***5.18***	***Oxide***	
	114.00	116.00	2.00	0.90	Oxide	
AR12	58.00	108.00	50.00	2.02	Oxide	515.20
Including	***89.00***	***102.00***	***13.00***	***4.38***	***Oxide***	
AR13	33.00	37.00	4.00	0.54	Oxide	168.60
	42.00	62.00	20.00	0.45	Oxide	
	67.00	109.00	42.00	1.04	Oxide	
Including	***78.00***	***80.30***	***2.30***	***7.50***	***Oxide***	
	121.60	124.60	3.00	0.94	Oxide	
	139.70	158.00	18.30	0.52	Oxide	
AR14	107.40	135.50	28.10	2.31	Oxide	218.40
Including	***117.80***	***123.80***	***6.00***	***5.60***	***Sulfide***	
AR15	27.60	66.60	39.00	2.39	Oxide	236.00
Including	***32.60***	***40.50***	***7.90***	***3.87***	***Oxide***	
Including	***49.20***	***51.70***	***2.50***	***7.97***	***Oxide***	
Including	***58.00***	***60.00***	***2.00***	***6.34***	***Oxide***	
	205.00	208.50	3.50	0.33	Oxide	
AR16	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.79	Oxide	224.00
	24.00	78.00	54.00	1.53	Oxide	
Including	***45.00***	***52.00***	***7.00***	***5.81***	***Oxide***	
	93.00	105.40	12.40	0.43	Oxide	
	207.30	210.30	3.00	1.17	Oxide	
	219.00	221.00	2.00	1.16	Oxide	
AR17	21.00	58.00	37.00	1.67	Sulfide	182.00
Including	***43.50***	***48.10***	***4.60***	***4.81***	***Sulfide***	
	66.00	71.00	5.00	0.90	Oxide	

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Oxide/Sulfide	Depth (m)
AR18	0.00	4.00	4.00	1.44	Oxide	105.50
	27.50	47.50	20.00	1.08	Oxide	
	61.30	63.30	2.00	0.74	Oxide	
	69.60	76.20	6.60	1.54	Oxide	
Including	**70.60**	**72.40**	**1.80**	**3.24**	**Oxide**	

Significant gold intervals reported at a nominal 0.3 g/t gold cut-off and with a maximum 3.5m contiguous dilution are given in Table 1. All thicknesses are down hole length and true widths are not known at this stage.

To view the complete drill assay results and further technical information relating to this news release, please visit the following link: http://www.alacergold.com/docs/default-source/press-releases/supporting-information-for-alacer-gold-exploration-announcement-2.pdf or visit the Company's website at www.alacergold.com.

About Alacer

Alacer is a leading low-cost gold producer, with an 80% interest in the world-class Çöpler Gold Mine located in Turkey operated by Anagold Madencilik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. ("Anagold"), and the remaining 20% owned by Lidya Madencilik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. ("Lidya Mining"). The Corporation's primary focus is to leverage its cornerstone Çöpler Mine and strong balance sheet to maximize portfolio value and free cash flow, minimize project risk, and therefore, create maximum value for shareholders. The Çöpler Mine is in east-central Turkey in the Erzincan Province, approximately 1,100 kilometers southeast from Istanbul and 550 kilometers east from Ankara, Turkey's capital city.

Alacer is actively pursuing initiatives to enhance value beyond the current mine plan:

- Çöpler Oxide Production Optimization – Expansion of the existing heap leach pad capacity to 58 million tonnes continues. A maiden Mineral Reserve of 176,000 oxide ounces was released for Çakmaktepe in December 2017 and adds oxide production starting in 2018. The Corporation continues to evaluate opportunities to extend oxide production beyond the current reserves, with in-pit and Çöpler District exploration and potential for a new heap leach pad site to the west of the Çöpler Mine.

- Çöpler Sulfide Expansion Project – The Sulfide Project construction is approximately 80% complete, under budget, and on schedule for first gold production in the third quarter of 2018. The Sulfide Project is expected to deliver long-term growth with robust financial returns and adds 20 years of production at Çöpler. The Sulfide Project will bring Çöpler's remaining life-of-mine gold production to approximately 4 million ounces at All-in Sustaining Costs averaging $645 per ounce[2].

- The Corporation continues to pursue opportunities to further expand its current operating base to become a sustainable multi-mine producer with a focus on Turkey. The systematic and focused

[2] Detailed information regarding the Sulfide Project, including the material assumptions on which the forward-looking financial information is based, can be found in the Technical Report dated June 9, 2016 entitled "Çöpler Mine Technical Report," available on www.sedar.com and on www.asx.com.au.

exploration efforts in the Çöpler District, as well as in other regions of Turkey, are progressing. In December 2017, a 70% increase to the Çakmaktepe Mineral Measured and Indicated Resource estimate was released[3], and the resource remains open. In 2018, the Çöpler District remains the focus, with the goal of continuing to grow oxide resources to deliver production utilizing the existing Çöpler infrastructure. In the other regions of Turkey, targeted exploration work continues, and work on the Definitive Feasibility Study for the Gediktepe Project[4] is expected to be complete mid-year 2018.

Alacer is a Canadian corporation incorporated in the Yukon Territory with its primary listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The Corporation also has a secondary listing on the Australian Securities Exchange where CHESS Depositary Interests ("CDIs") trade.

Technical Procedural Information

Sampling, Assaying and QA/QC

The Ardich drilling program started in 2017. Diamond drill core is sampled as half core at 1m intervals. The samples were submitted to ALS Global laboratories in Izmir, Turkey for sample preparation and analysis which is of a ISO/IEC 7025:2005 certified and accredited laboratory. Bureau Veritas (Acme) laboratory, Ankara is being used for umpire check sample analysis. Gold was analyzed by fire assay with an AAS finish, and the multi-element analyses were determined by four acid digestion and ICP-AES and MS finish. For gold assays greater than or equal to 10g/t, fire assay process is repeated with a gravimetric finish for coarse gold. Alacer's drill and geochemical samples were collected in accordance with accepted industry standards. Alacer conducts routine QA/QC analysis on all assay results, including the systematic utilization of certified reference materials, blanks, field duplicates, and umpire laboratory check assays. External review of data and processes relating to the prospect have been completed by independent Consultant Dr. Erdem Yetkin, P.Geo. in February 2018. There were no adverse material results detected and the QA/QC indicates the information collected is acceptable, and the database can be used for further studies.

Metallurgical Test Work

A three-phase test program has commenced with Metallurgium in their McClelland Lab (Sparks, NV, USA). Thirty composite samples were prepared for phase-1 bottle roll testing as shown in Table 2 below. Column leach testing is scheduled for May and August 2018 respectively;

Table 2. Metallurgical Testing Composites

Number of Composites Prepared	Lithology	Average Au (g/t)	Weight (kg)
4	Listwanite - Low Grade	0.60	47.60
9	Listwanite - Medium Grade	1.73	93.74
3	Listwanite - High Grade	3.52	30.39

[3] Detailed information regarding the Çöpler District Mineral Resource can be found in the press release entitled "Alacer Gold Announces Additional Exploration Results for Çakmaktepe and an Initial Mineral Resource in the Çöpler District," dated December 19, 2016, available on *www.sedar.com* and on *www.asx.com.au*.

[4] Additional information on the Gediktepe Project can be found in the press release entitled "Alacer Gold Announces a New Reserve for its Gediktepe Project Providing Future Growth," dated September 13, 2016, available on www.sedar.com and on www.asx.com.au.

1	Listwanite Clay Fault Gauge	2.30	9.08
1	Dolomite - Low Grade	0.75	6.42
3	Dolomite - Medium Grade	1.51	34.4
5	Dolomite - High Grade	4.03	53.61
2	Jasperoid - Medium Grade	3.55	20.16
2	Cataclastite - Low Grade	0.87	21.55

Sampling procedure: Sampling was completed according to selected interval (1/2 HQ core). Each sample clearly marked with Sample ID, composite and batch number. Each individual sample weighted and recorded. Samples belonging to a composite were bagged. All 30 composites were crushed to 80% passing 0.5 inches, with sub-samples split out for head size-by-size analysis (Au and Ag), cyanide soluble analysis (Au and Ag), and multi-element ICP analysis. Samples later split (at approximately even weighting) to yield:

- Thirty feed samples for bottle roll tests at the crushed size of 80% passing 0.5 inches, and
- Thirty reserve samples.

The 30 feed samples were subjected to bottle roll leaching which was conducted at ambient temperature, 40% solids, pH 10.5 with 0.2 g/L NaCN for 72 hours.

The leached pulp was filtered and washed. The filtrate solution was assayed (Au and Ag and multi-element ICP for common metals), and the resulting solids were dried, weighed and then subjected to size-by-size tailings analysis (Au and Ag).

Of the 30 reserve sample splits, six (6) samples were selected by Alacer/ Metallurgium for grinding and bottle roll CIL tests. Each of these samples were further crushed to -10mm. One of these samples was selected for variable time ball milling and subsequent size analysis to establish an approximate time necessary to achieve a P80 passing size of approximately 75 microns. The remaining five of these samples were subjected to standard grinding and CIL bottle roll testing at ambient temperature at 40% solids, pH 10.5 with 0.2 g/L NaCN and 10 g/L carbon for 24 hours. The leached slurry was wet screened for recovery of the carbon, then filtered and washed. The filtrate solution was assayed (Au, Ag and multi-element ICP for common metals), and the resulting solids were dried, weighed and then subjected to size-by-size tailings analysis (Au and Ag). The carbon was subject to fire assay for Au and Ag.

Qualified Person

The information in this release which relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mesut Soylu, PhD Geology, PGeo, Eurgeol, who is a full-time employee of Alacer. Dr. Soylu has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" and a qualified person pursuant to National Instrument 43-101. Dr. Soylu has reviewed and verified the technical information contained in this news release and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

External review of data and processes relating to the prospect have been completed in February 2018 by independent Consultant Dr. Erdem Yetkin, P.Geo. a qualified person pursuant to National Instrument 43-101 and a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012. There were no adverse material results detected and Dr. Yetkin is of the opinion that the QA/QC indicates the information collected is acceptable, and the database can be used for announcing the exploration results.

Cautionary Statements

Except for statements of historical fact relating to Alacer, certain statements contained in this press release constitute forward-looking information, future oriented financial information, or financial outlooks (collectively "forward-looking information") within the meaning of Canadian securities laws. Forward-looking information may be contained in this document and other public filings of Alacer. Forward-looking information often relates to statements concerning Alacer's outlook and anticipated events or results, and in some cases, can be identified by terminology such as "may", "will", "could", "should", "expect", "plan", "anticipate", "believe", "intend", "estimate", "projects", "predict", "potential", "continue" or other similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts.

Forward-looking information includes statements concerning, among other things, preliminary cost reporting in this document; production, cost, and capital expenditure guidance; the ability to expand the current heap leach pad; development plans for processing sulfide ore at Çöpler; the results of any gold reconciliations; the ability to discover additional oxide gold ore; the generation of free cash flow and payment of dividends; matters relating to proposed exploration; communications with local stakeholders; maintaining community and government relations; negotiations of joint ventures; negotiation and completion of transactions; commodity prices; mineral resources, mineral reserves, realization of mineral reserves, and the existence or realization of mineral resource estimates; the development approach; the timing and amount of future production; the timing of studies, announcements, and analysis; the timing of construction and development of proposed mines and process facilities; capital and operating expenditures; economic conditions; availability of sufficient financing; exploration plans; receipt of regulatory approvals; and any and all other timing, exploration, development, operational, financial, budgetary, economic, legal, social, environmental, regulatory, and political matters that may influence or be influenced by future events or conditions.

Such forward-looking information and statements are based on a number of material factors and assumptions, including, but not limited in any manner to, those disclosed in any other of Alacer's filings, and include the inherent speculative nature of exploration results; the ability to explore; communications with local stakeholders; maintaining community and governmental relations; status of negotiations of joint ventures; weather conditions at Alacer's operations; commodity prices; the ultimate determination of and realization of mineral reserves; existence or realization of mineral resources; the development approach; availability and receipt of required approvals, titles, licenses and permits; sufficient working capital to develop and operate the mines and implement development plans; access to adequate services and supplies; foreign currency exchange rates; interest rates; access to capital markets and associated cost of funds; availability of a qualified work force; ability to negotiate, finalize, and execute relevant agreements; lack of social opposition to the mines or facilities; lack of legal challenges with respect to the property of Alacer; the timing and amount of future production; the ability to meet production, cost, and capital expenditure targets; timing and ability to produce studies and analyses; capital and operating expenditures; economic conditions; availability of sufficient financing; the ultimate ability to mine, process, and sell mineral products on economically favorable terms; and any and all other timing, exploration, development, operational, financial, budgetary, economic, legal, social, geopolitical, regulatory and political factors that may influence future events or conditions. While we consider these factors and assumptions to be reasonable based on information currently available to us, they may prove to be incorrect.

You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information and statements. Forward-looking information and statements are only predictions based on our current expectations and our projections about future events. Actual results may vary from such forward-looking information for a variety of reasons including, but not limited to, risks and uncertainties disclosed in Alacer's filings on the Corporation's website at *www.alacergold.com*, on SEDAR at *www.sedar.com* and on the ASX at *www.asx.com.au*, and other unforeseen events or circumstances. Other than as required by law, Alacer does not intend,

and undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking information to reflect, among other things, new information or future events.

For further information on Alacer Gold Corp., please contact:

Lisa Maestas – Director, Investor Relations at +1-303-292-1299

Appendix 1 - JORC Code Table 1

The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of exploration results.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	• Diamond drill core was sampled as half core at 1m intervals or to geological contacts. Samples can be selected at a minimum of 0.7 m in length up to 2 meters.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• To ensure representative sampling, diamond core is marked considering mineralization intensity and veining orientations, then sawn and half core sampled. • PVC pipe is inserted into areas of drill core loss and marked with missing interval depth. PVC pipe is cut to equivalent length of core loss and placed into core trays. Majority of holes are downhole surveyed using Reflex Sprocess V2.5.0650 and Devico PeeWee to ensure accurate location of all samples collected from the bore hole. • Starting in 2017, rock mass classification (MRMR-Mining Rock Mass Rating) was used to assess overall slope angles and bench heights for the proposed pits. Additionally, Intact Rock Strength, core recovery and Rock Quality Designation (RQD) has been collected for each interval (0.5m to 3.10m in length) to assess stability of possible pit slope geometries.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.	• Through 2017, Diamond Core samples were submitted as 1m half core to ALS Global Izmir laboratory for standard industry analysis. • Diamond Core samples are submitted as 1m half core to ALS laboratory like the SGS laboratory. Firstly, the sample is logged in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralization types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70 % passing a 2mm screen. A split of up to 1,000 g is taken and pulverized to better than 85% passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh) screen and fire assayed using a 30g charge. If gold values are greater than 10 ppm, gravimetric method is used. Whole rock analysis for 33 elements using a 4 acid digest and ICP-AES finish is completed for all exploration and resource development samples.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• Diamond drilling was mainly carried out with HQ and HQ3 triple tube. Pre-collars, metallurgical, and difficult holes were completed with PQ and PQ3 triple tube. NQ was used in situations where, due to difficult ground conditions, the best option was a reduction in core size to NQ. A majority of holes were downhole surveyed by Reflex Sprocess V2.5.0650 and Devico PeeWee.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Diamond Core - o All diamond core is measured and reconciled against core blocks, end of hole depth, and drillers run-sheets. o Intervals of visual and calculated missing core are recorded in the sampling spreadsheet and geological database. PVC of equivalent length to missing core interval is inserted as a visual marker of core loss. o Core recovery is calculated on a per metre basis of recovered core and entered into the database as a percentage. In general, core recoveries are between 80 – 90%, reflecting strongly sheared, brecciated, altered.
	Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Diamond Core - o Use of HQ3 and PQ3 triple tube with splits to collect maximum intact core. o Inner tubes pumped out with water to prevent core loss and breakage. o Use of bentonite commenced with Ardich drilling to improve core recovery through 'caking' of more porous and poorly consolidated lithologies. o Drilling of short core runs (1.5m) in fractured ground.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• No relationship has been identified 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.*	• Diamond Drill core was logged in detail for lithology, alteration, mineralization, structure and veining. Data collection is considered to a standard appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation. • Diamond Core – o Core samples were tested by immersion method at a frequency of 1 determination every 3m for in-situ density for all material types in every hole drilled. o Point load testing was completed at a frequency of 1 determination in every 10m for all intact core. o Detailed geotechnical logging completed on Ardich cored holes capturing data for Fracture Index, RQD and GSI calculation. o Samples collected for external metallurgical test work for Ardich prospect. o Samples collected for external transmitted, reflected and SEM petrological determinations of mineralization and waste lithology, textures and alteration. o All core has been photographed wet and dry for reference.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc.) photography.	• Logging is qualitative in nature. • Diamond core was photographed both wet and dry.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Diamond Core – o Diamond core is half core sampled using a manual drop saw following a core line (where present in competent ground). o Half-core is retained in the tray. o PQ core is used for metallurgical sampling. ¼ core is used for initial assay. ½ core is dispatched in 1m intervals for metallurgical compositing and testing, ¼ core is retained in tray. o As with geotechnical core, select sampling for petrology is collected from ½ core and a core block with details of sample is inserted into core tray. o Soft (clay), poorly consolidated (regolith, oxide) and fragmental

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		samples (fault, shear, breccia materials) are hand split into 1m ½ core samples.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	• All drilling to date has been core.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Industry standard diamond drilling techniques are used (as described above) and are considered appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• For diamond drilling no extra quality control procedures applied.
	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.	• Diamond sampling have 5% of total submitted samples as Lab duplicates from coarse rejects. With diamond core, quarter core repeats are selected and submitted post-primary sample submission. A further 5% of samples submitted are "blanks" and "standards" designed to check on laboratory performance during assay (accuracy & precision). Laboratory QAQC and field duplicates combined represent 10% of material assayed and analysed. • Results to date are within expected industry tolerances for duplicate and laboratory performance. There is no material bias to report.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralization based on: the style of mineralization, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• The fire assay gold analyses undertaken are considered a total assay method. Fire assay gold analysis is an appropriate assay method for this type of deposit. • Multi-element analyses of silver, copper, lead and zinc undertaken by four acid digestion via ICP-OES are considered total assay methods except where they exceed the upper detection limit. • In cases where samples are over the lab analysis limit they are re-assayed using a four acid digest with HCl leach, and AAS finish. These assay methods are considered to be total. • For gold assays greater than or equal to 10g/t, the fire assay process is repeated with a gravimetric finish for coarse gold. This is a total

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		assay method.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• A TerraSpec 4 desktop ASD PIMA (Portable Infrared Mineral Analyser) spectrometer for detection of alteration (clay mineralogies) was used. The machine is serviced and calibrated annually and used in conjunction with TSG software for conversion of spectral data to mineral data. PIMA is used on all diamond core samples to create clay and mineralogy models for correlation against alteration logging and geochemically determined lithologies.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Industry standard certified reference materials and blanks were utilized in order to check laboratory assay quality control. Standards and blanks represent 5% of sample submissions (1 in 20 samples, alternating blank and standard). • Laboratory visit to ALS Izmir is conducted in 2018 first quarter. No lab visits were made to Acme in 2017. • Field duplicates and laboratory coarse crush duplicates (prior to pulverizing) are part of standard process. • Sizing checks (dry sieve) on crushed and pulverized samples are reported for all holes at 1 check in every 20 samples. • ALS and ACME laboratories report all internal laboratory QAQC outcomes for each hole. • ALS laboratory QAQC procedures are; o For ICP analysis, every 40 samples uses 2 lab standards, 2 lab duplicates and 1 blank samples. o For fire assay, every 42 samples uses 1 standard, 2 duplicates and 1 blank sample. • Laboratory submits monthly QAQC report to the client. • ALS had issues with low biases and failed cases of 2SDs and 3SDs.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Intersections are reviewed by the Exploration Manager following receipt of the assay results. • Assay results are processed and validated by the Senior Data Administrator prior to loading into the database. This includes plotting standard and blank performances, review of duplicate results by using QA/QC graphs by hole and monthly basis. • Original assay certificates are issued as PDF for all results and compared against digital CSV files as part of data loading procedure into the database. • Geology Manager reviews all tabulated assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The use of twinned holes.	• No twin holes were drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• All primary data is sent electronically as both PDF and CSV files to a dedicated assay email folder with restricted access. • Email assay Dropbox only receives data. • Data within the Dropbox is registered and uploaded to DataShed Data Management Software and Geological Database for validation. • Data is validated through a series of queries and protocols. • All geological data related to drilling, logging and test work is saved within the Geological database (downhole surveys, collar surveys, collar metadata, logging data, geotechnical data, all assay data). • Database is audited prior to resource estimates and exploration updates. • Database is backed up daily and monthly on network and on remote hard drives.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Assay adjustments are only made when associated drill hole data cannot be validated e.g. unverified collar locations, identified data entry errors. In this instance drill data is removed from the database. All deletions and changes are logged within the database and reported.
Location of Data Points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Drill hole collar locations were surveyed by in-house mine surveyors. 10% of historic collars were field verified with contract surveyors. • Diamond drill holes are downhole surveyed by Reflex Sprocess V2.5.0650 and Devico PeeWee.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• All drill hole collars surveyed in UTM Zone 37N, ED50 grid using differential GPS in units of meters.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Topographic surfaces are prepared from ground surveys and ortho-corrected satellite imagery. Satellite imagery is accurate to <1m contouring. The most recent satellite imagery was from 27th September 2016.
Data Spacing and Distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The Ardich prospect has been drilled on various drill spacing between 20m to 120m in a 400 x 500m area.
	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.	• The reported drilling has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource estimates in 2018. • The current program is an exploration stage definition of the mineralization. At this stage, targeting for geological continuity or grade continuity has not begun. Step-out drilling and scissor holes define depth and lateral extend of mineralization. Required drill spacing will

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		be considered at the resource definition stage.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Sample compositing has not been applied. Samples submitted for analysis are on a nominal 1m interval basis
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• At the Ardich prospect, mineralization is observed as NW/SE trending zone and appears to be nearly flat. Drill holes are at near right angle to the main mineralized trends. Drilling is completed at right angles to mineralization trends and lithology dip and strike once the orientation is determined.
	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.	• No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Alacer Gold • Samples were stored on site until collected for transport to ALS laboratory in Izmir, Turkey in 2017 and 2018 by an independent cartage contractor. • Alacer Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport to the laboratory. • Samples for umpire test work are transferred directly from ALS Izmir to ACME Labs Ankara using an independent freight carrier. • Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of samples. • All samples are placed into calico bags with sample tickets and clear sample ID numbering on the outside. Samples are placed inside of labelled polyweave bags holding a maximum 4 samples a bag. • Metallurgical samples sent to McClelland Lab (Sparks, NV, USA). Sampling was completed according to 30 selected intervals (1/2 HQ core). Each sample clearly marked with Sample ID, composite and batch number. Each individual sample weighted and recorded. Samples belonging to a composite were bagged
Audits or Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• External review of data and processes relating to the prospect have been completed by independent Consultant Dr. Erdem Yetkin, P.Geo. in February 2018. There were no adverse material results detected and the QA/QC indicates the information collected is acceptable, and the database can be used for further studies.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The mineralization license is owned by Anagold Madencilik which is a subsidiary of Alacer Gold with 80% share ownership. 20% of Anagold is owned by Lidya Madencilik.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The licenses are in good standing with no known impediment to future grant of a mining permit.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• At Ardich, Alacer collected rock chip and channel samples from various altered and mineralized outcrops in earlier years.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The Çöpler District hosts various styles of mineralization, mainly epithermal, skarn and porphyry style gold and gold-copper mineralization. • Geological and structural mapping at surface delineated an 800 x 400m target area of gold mineralization within a northwest-southeast structural zone • The gold mineralization occurs within carbonate-silica altered ophiolite and dolomitic carbonate contacts controlled by a low angle thrust fault • Distribution of gold mineralization broadly corresponds with stockwork and sheeted crystalline and chalcedonic quartz veins, as well as north-west/south-east trending brecciated listwanite body.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	• The Ardich prospect is a recent discovery. Alacer first started to drill in August 2017 and released the first 5 holes, AR01 to AR05, in a press release on December 18, 2017. A drill hole location map for Ardich is included in Figure 3 of this press release. • Drill hole collar locations, azimuths, inclinations, down-hole sample lengths and hole depth are recorded for all holes and stored in the exploration drill database. • Surface mapping was available for the construction of the geological and Mineral Resource model.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Exploration results are reported as length weighted averages of the individual sample intervals when gold grades exceed 2 meters with at least 1 gram material. • No high-grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results.
	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 procedure follows the above method which requires at least 2 meters of 1 gram material to be in successive intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between Mineralization Widths and Intercept Lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralization 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• At Ardich the mineralization strikes ~NW-SE with a gentle dip of ~10 degrees to the SW. Drilling is predominantly angled at between -50 to -70° to the SW. The true widths are not known at this stage but estimated around 60-95% depending on drill hole and ore body orientation
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included in the news release. Drill collar locations are shown in figure 3.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are reported for drill holes having material results drilled between August 2017 and February 2018.
Other Substantive	*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,*	• Metallurgical testing has been initiated at Ardich. Test work included intermittent bottle roll, column leach and sizing test work to determine gold leach recovery characteristics of gold mineralization. • Geotechnical drill holes, logging, and test work (UCS, Direct Shear,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration Data	*groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Point Load) were completed as part of rock mass quality and geotechnical stability studies. • Density determination test work was completed on every 3rd intact piece of core by immersion method to characterize the in-situ density of all lithologies, alteration styles and mineralization.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• The Ardich prospect is a recent Alacer discovery. 18 diamond holes have been completed and drilling program is ongoing to define vertical and lateral extensions of the gold mineralization. With current drilling data mineralization appears to be open in all directions. Drilling will continue until mineralization boundaries are defined. • A three-phase test program is being conducted. A 30-composite sample first phase program for bottle-roll testing will be completed in February 2018. Column leach testing for the phase 2 and 3 will be completed in 2018. Hydrogeological and environmental surface base line study will be conducted in May 2018. An open pit geotechnical evaluation program has been scheduled for 2018.