16 July 2018

ALLIANCE RESOURCES LTD

ASX: AGS

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Market Cap: $9.6 M @ $0.092

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Projects:

Wilcherry JV, SA (71.09%): gold and base metals

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

Nepean South, WA (100%): nickel-gold

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NEW GOLD SHOOTS IDENTIFIED

Weednanna Prospect, Wilcherry Project JV

Nine additional zones of gold mineralisation (shoots) have been 3D modelled ahead of the maiden Weednanna mineral resource estimate based on gold intercepts in the historical drilling database

Fifty nine (59) drilling intercepts with gold results >1 g/t Au support these shoots, including the following >50 g/t-m Au gold intercepts:

- **9m @ 25.1 g/t Au from 7m in 98WDDH001, incl. 4m @ 53.9 g/t Au from 10m**
- **7m @ 21.2 g/t Au from 125m in 98WDDH002**
- **13m @ 8.0 g/t Au from 88m in 18WDRC006, incl. 3m @ 29.6 g/t Au from 98m**

All gold shoots are unconstrained by drilling in at least one direction and have the potential to increase in size with further drilling

In addition, a major quartz vein up to 20 metres thick has been identified in the immediate hangingwall to gold mineralisation at Shoot 1, including the following significant intercept:

- **48m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 54m in 00WDRC072, incl. 7m @ 5.4 g/t Au from 69m and 2m @ 16.0 g/t Au from 98m**

This quartz vein will not form part of the mineral resource estimate at this stage and further drilling is warranted to test for extensions to these gold-bearing zones within this structure

- **In addition to these newly recognised Weednanna gold shoots, Alliance recently announced significant intercepts at other prospects within this gold camp, including 5m @ 2.46 g/t Au from 159m (incl. 3m @ 3.30 g/t Au from 161m) at Mawson and 1m @ 4.09 g/t Au from 14m at Ultima Dam South**

Alliance Resources Ltd (Alliance) is pleased to announce historic gold intercepts from the Weednanna Prospect, which form part of the Wilcherry Project Joint Venture between Alliance (71.09%) and Tyranna Resources Ltd (ASX Code: TYX) (28.91%). These results are associated with gold-bearing shoots[1] defined during the recently completed 3D modelling project.

[1] **Weednanna 'Targets' have been renamed 'Shoots' to avoid confusion with the regional base metal targets.*

The 3D geological modelling completed at Weednanna in support of the maiden mineral resource estimate (in preparation) was initially planned to be restricted to the areas of highest drilling density around gold mineralised Shoots 1 to 4

However, as Alliance's understanding of the lithological and structural controls on the distribution of gold has evolved the significance of additional gold mineralisation has been recognised from drilling intercepts in the historical database.

Nine additional shoots of gold mineralisation have been 3D modelled (Shoots 5, 5E, 6, 7, 7A, 8, 9, 10 and 11).

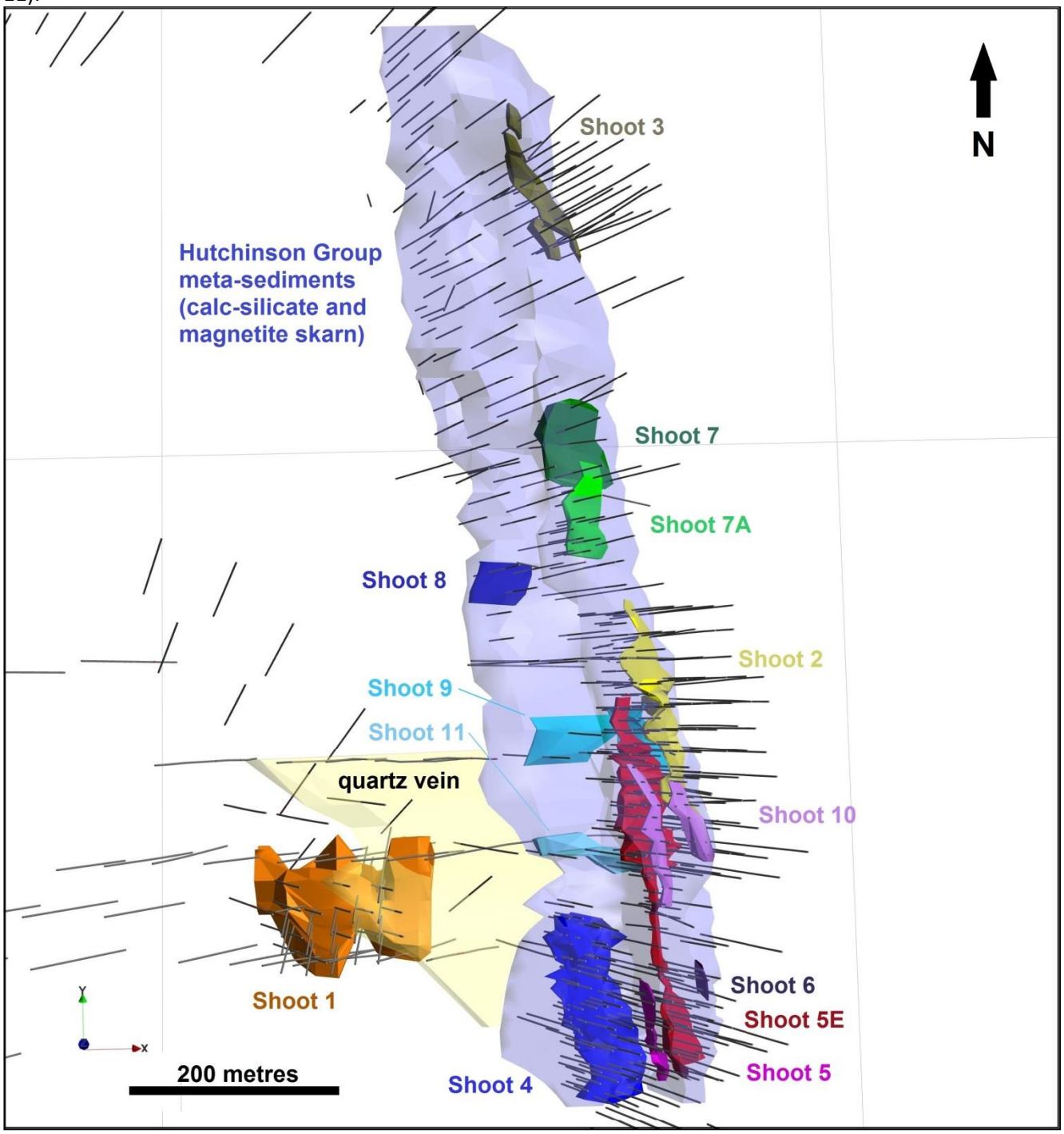

Figure 1. Weednanna 3D Model showing gold mineralised shoots and geology

The 3D modelling of this historic gold mineralisation is essential for the purposes of planning exploration in order to grow the project going forward.

The historic gold mineralisation is now reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code), in order that it may be included in the maiden mineral resource estimate.

Accordingly, the timing for completion of the mineral resource estimate has to be extended whilst this work progresses.

3D Modelling Project

Between 1982 and present 147 RAB holes, 23 aircore holes, 442 RC holes, and 41 diamond holes have been drilled at the Weednanna Prospect to test for economic concentrations of gold and iron ore.

During 2017 and 2018 Alliance has systematically completed re-logging of all available RC chips and diamond core from Weednanna to provide detailed data for geological interpretation and 3D modelling. Where drill chips or diamond core were not available for re-logging historic geological logging sheets were re-digitised to ensure the capture of all available geological data.

In total, 256 RC holes for 20,889 metres and 40 diamond holes for 4,779.6 metres were re-logged in addition to the 92 RC holes for 14,341 metres drilled by Alliance during 2017 and 2018.

Cross-sectional interpretation was completed on 25 metre spaced traverses along the 1,325 metre strike length of the prospect.

Geology

In general, the Weednanna Prospect 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.

This altered meta-sedimentary package is bounded to the east and west by Archaean Sleaford Complex granite and gneiss. The Archaean rocks appear to truncate the meta-sediments at depth at the northern and southern ends of the prospect, with the meta-sediments extending below current drilling in the central area of the prospect.

A keel of north-striking weathered granite of uncertain age occurs near-surface within the Hutchinson Group sediments along most of the prospect area. Pink potassium feldspar-rich granites, potentially of the Hiltaba Granite suite, intrude the Sleaford Complex on the eastern side of the prospect area and minor later stage granites cut the meta-sedimentary package.

Gold Mineralisation

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 during both the peak metamorphic event and as the host rocks have cooled.

Due to the high regional metamorphic temperature during gold emplacement, shoots are relatively discrete and high-grade.

Thirteen gold shoots were identified during the 3D modelling process, including Shoots 1 to 4 that have been the focus of Alliance's drilling activities during 2017 and 2018. The location of these shoots is illustrated in Figure 1. Details of the shoots not already reported by Alliance are discussed below, with significant drilling results >1 g/t Au reported in Table A.

Shoot 5E is the most advanced target with 28 +1 g/t Au drilling intersections, followed by Shoot 10 (15 +1 g/t Au intersections). All of the remaining gold shoots are defined by 5 or less +1 g/t Au drill intersections and are poorly drill tested. All gold shoots are unconstrained by drilling in at least one direction and have the potential to increase in size with further drilling.

In addition to the gold shoots discussed below, a major northwest striking and moderate east dipping quartz vein has been identified that appears to splay off the footwall contact of the Paleo-Proterozoic meta-sedimentary package into Archaean granite / gneiss. This quartz vein is up to 20 metres thick and contains fine disseminated pyrite. The significance and timing of this quartz vein is uncertain at this stage, however, it occurs in the immediate hangingwall to gold mineralisation at Shoot 1.

The quartz vein is generally weakly mineralised, however hole 00WDRC072 has intersected 48m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 54m depth, including 7m @ 5.4 g/t Au from 69m and 2m @ 16.0 g/t Au from 98m hosted within the quartz vein near Shoot 1. 3D modelling suggests that the quartz vein changes strike in this area. The quartz vein will not form part of the mineral resource estimation at this stage as further drilling is warranted to test for extensions to these gold-bearing zones within this structure.

Shoots 5 and 5E

Shoots 5 and 5E are hosted within calc-silicate and magnetite skarn associated with Hutchinson Group meta-sediments. The gold shoots strike north-south between Shoots 2 and 4 and dip steeply to the east. Shoot 5 in currently defined over 100 metres strike length and Shoot 5A is defined over 350 metres (Figures 1 and 2).

The significance and gold potential of these shoots was only recently recognised during the February 2018 RC drilling program which returned +50 g/t-m Au intersections in both shoots. The next phase of RC drilling to be completed at Weednanna will focus on better defining the extents of these targets.

Significant assay results in Shoot 5 include:

- 2m @ 14.4 g/t Au from 50m in 10WDRC002
- 8m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 78m in 10WDRC006
- 3m @ 6.2 g/t Au from 65m in 18WDRC004
- 13m @ 8.1 g/t Au from 88m in 18WDRC005
  inc. 1m @ 11.1 g/t Au from 88m
  and 3m @ 29.6 g/t Au from 98m
- 13m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 77m in 18WDRC006
  inc. 5m @ 7.2 g/t Au from 85m

Significant assay results in Shoot 5E include:

- 14m @ 2.2 g/t Au from 86m in 97WDRC011
  inc. 4m @ 5.4 g/t Au from 86m
- 7m @ 21.2 g/t Au from 125m in 98WDDH002
- 16m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 63m in 98WDRC026
- 2m @ 21.2 g/t Au from 134m in 98WDRC038
- 15m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 50m in 98WDRC041
- 16m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 44m in 09WDRC002
- 6m @ 2.1 g/t Au from 68m in 09WDRC014
- 6m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 56m in 10WDRC006
- 8m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 46m in 12WDGC042
- 13m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 42m in 12WDGC056
- 6m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 73m in 12WDGC077
- 3m @ 9.6 g/t Au from 58m in 18WDRC006
- 5m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 59m in 18WDRC014

Shoot 6

Shoot 6 is located to the east of Shoot 5E and is hosted within calc-silicate and magnetite skarn adjacent to the Paleo-Proterozoic / Archaean contact (Figure 2). This shoot is defined on two 25m spaced cross-sections, strikes north-south and dips steeply to the east. Shoot 6 is in a similar structural position to Shoot 2 and has to potential to host discrete high-grade gold mineralisation.

Significant assay results in Shoot 6 include:

- 4m @ 3.3 g/t Au from 32m in 10WDRC004
- 8m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 5m in 12WDGC079
- 5m @ 6.3 g/t Au from 13m in 12WDGC081
  inc. 1m @ 21.6 g/t Au from 13m

Shoots 7 and 7A

Shoots 7 and 7A are located between Shoot 2 and Shoot 3 in the northern half of the prospect (Figures 1 and 3). These shoots each strike over 100 metres and are poorly defined by drilling. They are hosted by calc-silicate and magnetite skarn in an area of structural complexity where Archaean granite and gneiss truncates the surface projection of the skarn.

Significant assay results in Shoot 7 include:

- 2m @ 4.1 g/t Au from 92m in 10WDRC055
- 6m @ 6.2 g/t Au from 90m in 10WDRC072
- 4m @ 3.5 g/t Au from 100m in 10WDRC074

Significant assay results in Shoot 7A include:

- 3m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 95m in 98WDRC047
- 11.25m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 60m in 10WDDH012

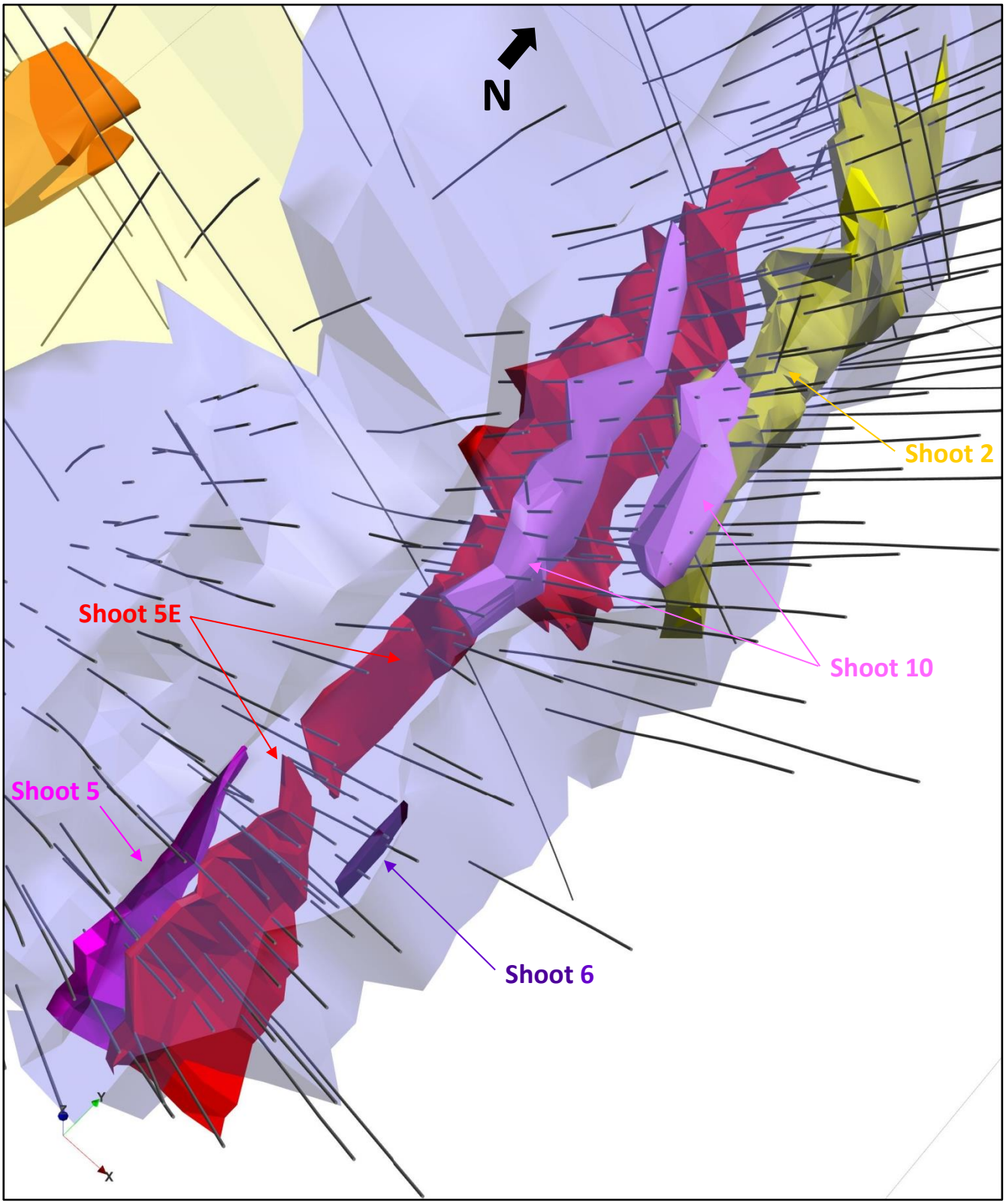

Figure 2. Weednanna 3D Model: View down to the northwest of Shoots 2, 5, 5E, 6 and 10
(Shoots 4, 8, 9 and 11 have been removed from the image for ease of view)

Shoot 8

Shoot 8 is currently defined on two 25 metre spaced cross-sections located between Shoot 2 and Shoot 7A (Figures 1 and 4). This shoot dips moderately to the east and is located near the footwall contact of the Paleo-Proterozoic calc-silicate and magnetite skarn.

In general, the footwall contact of the skarn is poorly tested by drilling and as discovered in late 2017 at Shoot 4, significant gold can occur near this contact and lower grade gold zones can act as a vector towards this higher-grade gold mineralisation.

Significant assay results in Shoot 8 include:

- 1m @ 6.9 g/t Au from 73m in 08WDRC010
- 3m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 116m in 08WDRC011
- 2m @ 3.8 g/t Au from 68m in 10WDRC038

Shoot 9

This shoot is in a similar structural position to Shoot 8, dipping moderately to the east, near the footwall of the Paleo-Proterozoic calc-silicate and magnetite skarn (Figures 1 and 4).

Significant assay results in Shoot 9 include:

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

Shoot 10

Shoot 10 occurs near-surface and is defined over 150 metres strike length (Figures 1 and 2). This shoot is generally sub-horizontal in orientation and appears to be associated with supergene concentration of gold hosted within weathered calc-silicate and magnetite skarn. The supergene gold appears to be derived from Shoots 2 and 5E and is modelled as two pods.

This area has been extensively drilled for iron ore mineralisation, however many samples are not available for gold analysis. Potential exists to define further near-surface gold by redrilling some of the iron ore holes.

Significant assay results in Shoot 10 include:

- 9m @ 25.1 g/t Au from 7m in 98WDDH001
  inc. 4m @ 53.9 g/t Au from 10m
- 8m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 20m in 09WDRC019
- 2m @ 7.4 g/t Au from 18m in 09WDRC030
- 4m @ 4.4 g/t Au from 7m in 12WDGC025
- 1m @ 12.2 g/t Au from 13m in 12WDGC028

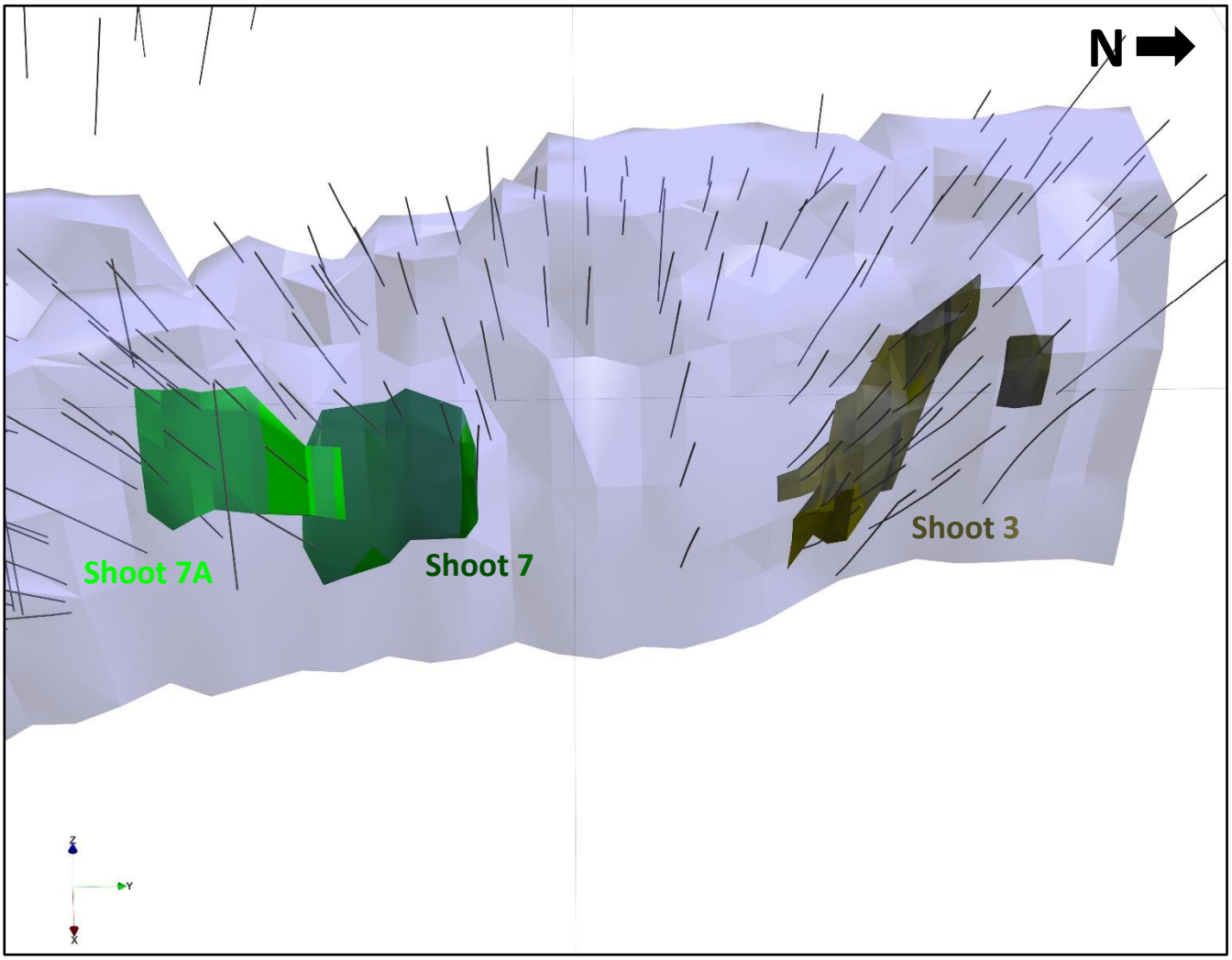

Figure 3. Weednanna 3D Model: View down to the west of Shoots 3, 7 and 7A

Shoot 11

This shoot is positioned near the footwall contact of the Paleo-Proterozoic calc-silicate and magnetite skarn, similar to Shoots 8 and 9 (Figures 1 and 4). Shoot 11 is currently defined on two 25 metre spaced cross-sections and occurs in an area of structural complexity evidenced by a steepening in the footwall contact and pinching out of the western calc-silicate limb. The area has been poorly drill tested and warrants further exploration.

Significant assay results in Shoot 11 include:

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

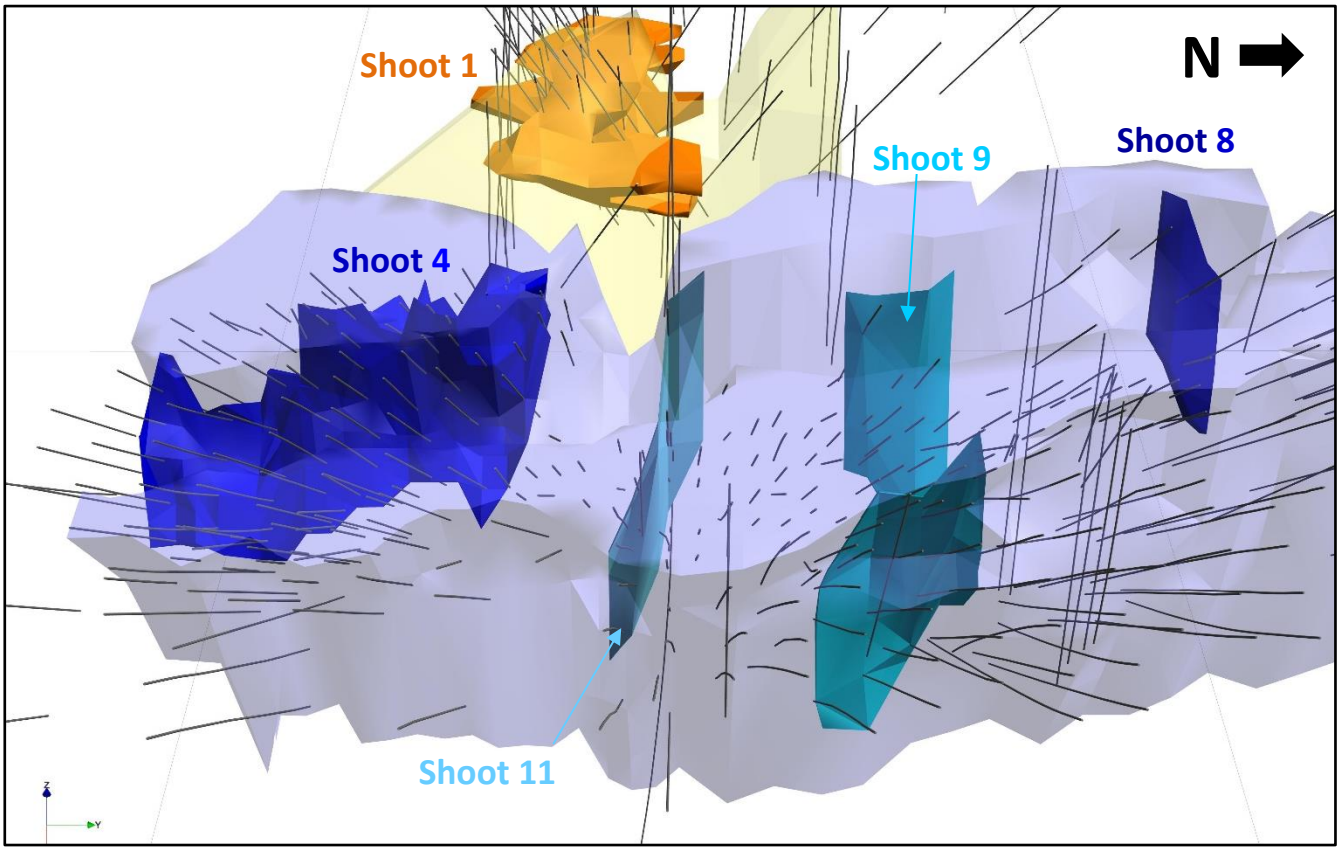

Figure 4. Weednanna 3D Model: View down to the west of Shoots 4, 8, 9 and 11 that are located at the meta-sedimentary footwall contact (Shoots 2, 5, 5E, 6 and 10 have been removed from the image for ease of view)

Table A: Significant Intercepts >1 g/t Au (highlighted intercepts >50 g/t-m grade x thickness)

Hole ID	Shoot	East MGA	North MGA	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
97WDRC003	5E	638730	6372280	275	270	-60	141	103	104	1	2.24
97WDRC010B	11	638642	6372469	278	270	-60	150	102	106	4	3.58
97WDRC011	10	638716	6372469	275	270	-61	140	3	4	1	1.3
	5E							86	100	14	2.19
including	5E							86	90	4	5.4
98WDDH001	10	638712	6372470	275	270	-55	288	7	16	9	25.11
including	10							10	14	4	53.9
	11							151	158	8	0.78
98WDDH002	5E	638755	6372280	274	270	-55	244	125	132	7	21.23
98WDDH004	9	638738	6372573	273	270	-60	172	163	170	7	1.49
98WDRC022	9	638578	6372570	278	270	-60	156	58	61	3	1.45
98WDRC023	9	638639	6372572	278	270	-60	110	96	98	2	2.8
98WDRC024	5E	638688	6372574	276	270	-60	149	67	68	1	1
98WDRC026	5E	638703	6372527	275	270	-60	129	63	79	16	1.32
98WDRC030	9	638779	6372571	272	270	-60	244	188	191	3	3.2
98WDRC038	5E	638738	6372470	275	270	-60	182	134	136	2	21.2
98WDRC041	5E	638689	6372496	276	270	-60	154	50	65	15	1.01
98WDRC047	7A	638659	6372870	270	270	-60	196	95	98	3	2.97
	7							117	118	1	1.01
98WDRC048	7	638619	6372871	270	270	-60	178	103	104	1	2.68
00WDRC072	VEIN	638354	6372471	279	95	-60	150	54	102	48	2.05
including	VEIN							69	67	7	5.43
and	VEIN							98	100	2	15.96
06WDRC009	5E	638711	6372553	275	265	-60	108	81	84	3	1.69
08WDRC010	8	638530	6372769	273	268	-61	112	73	74	1	6.86
08WDRC011	8	638576	6372770	273	269	-61	136	116	119	3	2.38
08WDRC013	5E	638654	6372521	277	269	-61	70	37	38	1	1.44
09WDRC001	5E	638653	6372497	278	270	-55	66	30	32	2	1.4
09WDRC002	10	638685	6372519	276	270	-55	72	4	8	4	2.08
	5E							44	60	16	1.96
09WDRC014	5E	638716	6372320	275	270	-55	102	68	74	6	2.1
09WDRC016	10	638686	6372416	277	270	-55	66	26	30	4	1.42
	5E							36	40	4	2.15
09WDRC019	10	638677	6372470	277	270	-55	72	20	28	8	2.54
09WDRC030	10	638682	6372449	277	270	-55	72	18	20	2	7.4
10WDDH012	7A	638617	6372840	271	270	-61	98.4	60	71.25	11.25	2.26
10WDDH022	5E	638699	6372558	275	270	-60	109	59	63	4	1.12
10WDRC002	5	638675	6372325	278	266	-61	72	50	52	2	14.4
10WDRC004	6	638724	6372346	276	268	-61	120	32	36	4	3.25
10WDRC006	5E	638700	6372269	276	266	-61	90	56	62	6	2.36
	5							78	86	8	1.29
10WDRC009	5E	638698	6372398	277	287	-60	102	72	74	2	4.7
10WDRC038	8	638548	6372746	274	270	-60	84	68	70	2	3.8
10WDRC040	7A	638650	6372797	271	269	-60	204	96	100	4	1.23
10WDRC055	7	638618	6372922	269	270	-60	180	92	94	2	4.1
10WDRC072	7	638632	6372951	268	270	-60	162	90	96	6	6.22
10WDRC074	7	638624	6372899	269	270	-60	168	100	104	4	3.48
12WDGC021	5E	638679	6372582	277	270	-60	75	56	57	1	3.98
12WDGC023	10	638644	6372559	278	270	-60	27	4	6	2	1.6
12WDGC025	10	638653	6372544	277	270	-60	45	7	11	4	4.4
	5E							37	39	2	2.01
12WDGC028	10	638664	6372533	277	270	-60	42	13	14	1	12.15
	5E							40	41	1	1.16

Table A cont: Significant Intercepts >1 g/t Au (highlighted intercepts >50 g/t-m grade x thickness)

Hole ID	Shoot	East MGA	North MGA	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
12WDGC031	10	638671	6372520	276	270	-60	57	11	14	3	2.01
	5E							50	54	4	2.12
12WDGC032	10	638697	6372520	276	270	-60	39	10	11	1	2.4
12WDGC036	10	638671	6372495	277	270	-60	30	17	18	1	1.7
12WDGC039	10	638677	6372483	277	270	-60	35	18	24	6	1.63
12WDGC042	5E	638683	6372508	277	270	-60	66	46	54	8	2.48
12WDGC047	10	638677	6372456	277	270	-60	54	20	22	2	3.81
12WDGC056	5E	638681	6372532	276	270	-60	60	42	55	13	1.15
12WDGC077	5E	638707	6372355	277	270	-60	90	73	79	6	2.54
12WDGC079	6	638712	6372345	276	270	-60	36	5	13	8	1.99
12WDGC081	6	638717	6372333	276	270	-60	36	13	18	5	6.34
including	6							13	14	1	21.6
12WDGC094	7A	638620	6372818	271	270	-60	96	60	61	1	3.02
17WDRC061	5E	638753	6372469	274	274	-60	198	157	158	1	1.84
17WDRC068	5E	638769	6372273	273	273	-58	210	140	143	3	1.17
18WDRC004	5	638699	6372247	275	270	-60	186	65	68	3	6.17
18WDRC005	5E	638719	6372246	275	274	-61	186	63	78	15	0.93
including	5E							63	66	3	2.88
	5	638719	6372246	275	274	-61	186	88	101	13	8.05
including	5							93	94	1	11.1
and	5							98	101	3	29.57
18WDRC006	5E	638700	6372272	276	268	-60	180	58	61	3	9.62
	5							77	90	13	2.98
including	5							85	90	5	7.19
18WDRC014	10	638692	6372447	277	271	-61	168	25	27	2	1.67
	5E							59	64	5	2.28
18WDRC016	11	638727	6372450	275	271	-60	192	163	172	9	2.28

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About Alliance

Alliance Resources Ltd is an Australian gold and base metals exploration company with projects in South Australia and Western Australia.

The Company's flagship project is the Wilcherry Project Joint Venture (Alliance 71.09%), located within the southern part of the Gawler Craton in the northern Eyre Peninsula of South Australia.

Weednanna is the most advanced gold prospect at the Wilcherry Project Joint Venture. A maiden mineral resource estimate is scheduled for July-August 2018.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Stephen Johnston and Mr Anthony Gray. Mr Johnston is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a full time employee of Alliance Resources Ltd. Mr Gray is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a part-time contractor to Alliance Resources Ltd. Both Messers Johnston and Gray have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Johnston and Mr Gray consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling techniques	*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.*	Reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling programs have been completed at Weednanna since 1997. Weednanna drill hole naming convention is: ddWDttnnn where dd = last two digits of the year, tt = Drilling Method, and nnn = hole number. Drilling Method codes are: DH = diamond hole, RC = RC hole, GC = iron ore grade control RC hole. Sample type for RC holes is drill cuttings. Sample type for diamond holes is NQ to PQ sized drill core.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Industry standard practice has been applied on site to ensure sample representivity. The laboratory has applied appropriate QA-QC to sample preparation and appropriate calibration/QA-QC to analytical instruments.
	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'	RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which approximately 3kg was pulverised to produce a 40g or 50g charge (depending on laboratory) for fire assay. Diamond core was cut using fillet, 1/16, 1/8, 1/4, 1/2, or hole core as appropriate to obtain 0.1 to 3.8m samples (average ~1m) from which ~3kg was pulverised to produce a 40g or 50g charge (depending on laboratory) for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	*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.).*	Reverse circulation drilling was completed using 4", 4 ½" and 5¾ " sized hammers with face sampling bit. All RC drilling completed since January 2017 uses a 5¾ " sized hammer. Diamond drilling was completed using NQ to PQ sized core.
Drill sample recovery	*Method recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recovery and quality was logged for 2017 and 2018 RC holes. Sample recovery and quality is recorded for some RC holes drilled between 1997 and 2017. Lost core in diamond holes is recorded during geological logging.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Ground conditions at Weednanna for drilling is generally good. Effort is made to ensure that RC samples remain dry to maintain their representivity. Diamond holes may be drilled using RC pre-collars or triple tube to ensure good sample recovery of poorly or semi-consolidated rock.
	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.	There is no know relationship between sample recovery and grade. Metallurgical test work indicates that there is unlikely to be a sample bias based on preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material as the gold is fine-grained and well distributed across all size fractions.
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.*	During 2017 and 2018 Alliance has systematically completed re-logging of all available RC chips and diamond core to provide detailed data for geological interpretation and 3D modelling. Where drill chips or diamond core were not available for re-logging historic geological logging sheets were re-digitised to ensure the capture of all available geological data.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Sample logging is qualitative (e.g. colour) and quantitative (e.g. % minerals) in nature depending on the feature being logged.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged from start to finish.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Diamond core was cut using fillets of 1/16, 1/8, 1/4 or 1/2 core samples as appropriate for the core size and length sampled to obtain ~3kg for analysis. 1/2 core sampling is the preferred technique over ~1m intervals for NQ sized core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	One metre RC samples were split on the drilling rig to produce ~3kg sub-samples for submission to an analytical laboratory. Most samples are dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation techniques described above are appropriate to provide representative samples to a laboratory for drying, crushing, pulverising, and sub-sampling for gold analysis using the fire assay technique.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.	Company submitted standards, blanks, and duplicates were inserted for the 2006 – 2012 drilling programs.

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
		For the 2017 and 2018 drilling programs 6% of analysed samples were in the form of Company submitted standards, blanks, or duplicates.
	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.	The sampling measures described above ensured the sampling was representative of the in-situ material.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The samples sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
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 analytical laboratory used for the 1997 drilling program is uncertain, but thought to be AMDEL at Thebarton, SA. AMDEL was used for all other historical drilling programs to 2017. Alliance has used ALS in Pooraka, SA for all sample preparation and ALS in Perth, WA for all gold analysis since January 2017. Sample preparation of historic iron ore pulps later used for gold re-assay by Tyranna at AMDEL and Alliance at ALS were prepared by at the SGS laboratory in Perth, WA. Sample preparation at AMDEL and ALS consisted of drying, crushing and pulverising <3kg samples to 85-90% passing -75µm. Gold analysis was completed using the fire assay technique with AAS finish. Most analysis used a 40g charge (AMDEL) or 50g charge (ALS), however some historic iron ore sample pulps were analysed using a 30g charge due to sample size. While the use of a larger charge is preferred metallurgical test work suggests that this is unlikely to have a significant effect on assay results as the gold in fine grained and relatively homogeneous. Fire assay is considered to be a total digestion technique for gold.
	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.	Not applicable.
	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.	At AMDEL standard QC procedures include routine analysis of blanks, standards, and duplicate samples with each batch and re-assay of anomalous results. At ALS each fire (usually 84 pots) contains one blank and a minimum of two standards and three replicates to monitor accuracy and precision of results from the individual fire. During 2010 Tyranna completed repeat analysis at AMDEL on 1,195 sample pulps from 2007, 2010 and 2012 drilling programs and during 2017 Alliance completed repeat analysis at ALS on 199 (~3%) of RC sample pulps from the 1997 and 1998 drilling programs. Both programs of repeat analysis confirmed the accuracy and precision in the original results
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Alternative Company geologists have verified the significant results that are tabled in this report.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Each sample bag is 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 down hole drill hole data.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data has been adjusted.
Location of data points	*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.*	All holes drilled since January 2006 have been surveyed by registered surveyors using a DGPS. Expected horizontal and vertical accuracy is +/- 25cm. The survey method of holes drilled prior to 2006 is unknown, however in 2007 the collar location of 19 holes drilled between 1997 and 1999 were located and surveyed by a registered surveyor. These holes returned an average error between the original and surveyed data of less than 1m in the northing and easting supporting the accuracy of the 1997-1999 collar locations. The elevation of historic drill hole collars whose survey method

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
		is uncertain and cannot be located for re-survey was determined by a registered surveyor in 2017. All holes drilled between 1997 and 2000 and RC holes 06WDRC001-007 and 07WDRC001-008 were down hole surveyed using a single shot camera. Holes 06WDDH001-002, 06WDRC008-009 & 021, 07WDDH002, and all holes drilled during 2008, 2010, 2017 and 2018 have been accurately down hole surveyed using a gyroscope. Holes 06WDRC010-019 & 022-027, 07WDDH001, and all holes drilled during 2002, 2009, and 2012 were not down hole surveyed. The holes drilled during 2002 will not contribute to a Mineral Resource Estimate. The holes drilled during 2009 and 2012 are relatively short, or intersect gold at a relatively shallow depth and shouldn't have a significant impact on the accuracy of a Mineral Resource Estimate.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA94, Zone 53.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The elevation (mRL) of all hole locations, including historic holes for which survey accuracy is uncertain and collars cannot be located, have been accurately surveyed by a registered surveyor using a DGPS.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Data spacing is listed in Table A in the body of the report.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures(s) and classifications applied.	The data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource Estimate.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	The orientation of sampling has been planned with a view to achieving minimal sampling bias of gold shoots. Gold mineralisation at Weednanna is fine-grained and should not be biased by drilling orientation. Due to the varying geometry of multiple shoots at Weednanna some shoots will be intersected by drilling at a steeper angle than others.
	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.	The main rock fabric at Weednanna, indicated by high magnetism, strikes broadly north-south and hence most drilling is oriented east-west. As drilling has progressed it has become apparent that the calc-silicate stratigraphy dips moderately to steeply east and hence most holes are oriented -60 degrees towards the west. Drilling at Shoot 1 is oriented predominantly to the north as earlier drilling suggested that this mineralisation strikes east-west.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC and diamond sub-samples are stored on-site prior to being transported to the laboratory for analysis. Sample pulps are returned to the Company and stored in a secure location. All diamond drilling core is stored either by the Company in a secure location or at the Adelaide Core Library.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been undertaken in addition to those already discussed above.

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 Weednanna Prospect is part of the Wilcherry Project Joint Venture (Project), comprising EL's 5164, 5299, 5470, 5590, 5875, 5931 and 5961, owned by Alliance (71.09%) and Tyranna Resources Ltd (28.91%). 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.
	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 tenements are in good standing with no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	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- 1997-1998: Acacia Resources 1999: Acacia Resources and Anglogold 2000: Anglogold 2002: Aquila Resources 2006: Trafford Resources 2007: Ironclad Mining and Trafford Resources 2008-2010: Ironclad Mining 2012: Ironclad Mining and Trafford Resources 2017-present: Alliance
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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. This altered meta-sedimentary package is bounded to the east and west by Archaean Sleaford Complex granite and gneiss. The Archaean rocks appear to truncate the meta-sediments at depth at the northern and southern ends of the prospect, with the meta-sediments extending below current drilling in the central area of the prospect. A keel of north-striking weathered granite of uncertain age occurs near-surface within the Hutchinson Group sediments along most of the prospect area. Pink potassium feldspar-rich granites, potentially of the Hiltaba Granite suite, intrude the Sleaford Complex on the eastern side of the prospect area and minor later stage granites cut the meta-sedimentary 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 during both the peak metamorphic event and as the host rocks have cooled. Due to the high regional metamorphic temperature during gold emplacement, shoots are relatively discrete and high-grade. The Prospect was assessed for economic concentrations of iron ore by Ironclad Mining (2007-2012) and also contains sub-economic concentrations of silver, bismuth, tin, uranium, lead, and zinc.
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:* • *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.*	Refer to the Table A in the body of this report for a summary of all drilling intersections containing > 1 g/t Au for Shoots 5, 5E, 6, 7, 7A, 8, 9, 10, and 11.
Data aggregation	*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*	The results are weighted averages by sample length. No high-grade cuts have been applied. Results are reported for all intervals of greater than 1 g/t Au. The mineralised intervals are

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
methods	*stated.*	listed in table A in the body of this report.
	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.	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 grade.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation 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').*	The gold shoots at Weednanna vary greatly in geometry due to the skarn-style of mineralisation. The interpretation of the geometry of these shoots is shown in the figures in the body of this report. Assay results are reported as down hole lengths because the true width is not always known.
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.*	Refer to figures in the body of this report.
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.*	The results reported in Table A represent all > 1 g/t Au RC and diamond drilling intersections into Shoots 5, 5E, 6, 7, 7A, 8, 9, 10, and 11 that would be used in a Mineral Resource estimate for the prospect. The > 1 g/t Au drilling results for Shoots 1, 2, 3, and 4 illustrated in the figures in this report have previously been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*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.*	Preliminary metallurgical test work has been completed on samples collected from Shoots 1, 2, 3, and 4. This test work has revealed that gold at Weednanna is fine grained and evenly distributed across all size fractions. The mineralisation contains minor deleterious elements and is not refractory. Good gold recoveries in excess of 85-90% should be achievable by processing through a conventional cyanide leach circuit. Alliance and previous explorers have compiled a comprehensive density database for the Wilcherry Project. This database consists of more than 6,400 measurements collected across all rock types relevant for a Mineral Resource estimate at Weednanna.
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.*	Further work will consist of 1. Estimation of a Mineral Resource for the prospect; 2. Continued RC and diamond drilling to better define the geometry and extent of all gold shoots and test for new gold shoots; 3. Completion of a 3D induced polarisation survey across the prospect area to test for chargeable anomalies potentially associated with gold mineralisation; 4. Fly a close spaced aeromagnetic survey over the prospect area; 5. Complete a detailed review of magnetic and gravity data to identify conceptual structural targets for drill testing; and 6. Define and test regional gold targets to support a commercially viable gold producing operation at the Wilcherry Project.