ALT RESOURCES LIMITED

ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: ARS 26 August 2019

BROAD INTERCEPTS INCLUDING HIGH GRADE GOLD MINERALISATION AT PIANTO'S AND FOREST BELLE MT IDA GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Grades up to 45g/t Au returned in 11 RC holes drilled at Forrest Belle**
- **Peak assay 28.9g/t returned in 3 RC holes drilled at Pianto's Find**
- **Significant intercepts including:**
  - **17m @ 3.5tg/t Au, including 1m @ 45g/t Au from 33 metres (Forrest Belle)**
  - **14m @ 2.6g/t Au, including 1m @ 28.9g/t Au from 26 metres (Pianto's Find)**

Figure 1: Challenge Drilling RC at Pianto's Find, Mt Ida Gold Project

Alt Resources Ltd **(ASX: ARS**, Alt or 'the Company') is pleased to provide an exploration update and results from Forest Belle and Pianto's project areas. Pianto's and Forrest Belle were the last areas tested by the Company during the recent RC drilling program at Mt Ida with 11 holes drilled at Forrest Belle and three holes drilled at Pianto's Find.

The Pianto's Find prospect is of interest to the Company due to similar magnetic response to Bottle Creek, indicating potential for a parallel mineralised corridor. In addition to similarities in the magnetics data, historical RAB drilling at Pianto's, shown in figures 2, 3 and 4 below, supports gold potential with one of the historic drillholes (MIB232) intercepting shallow low grade gold. With

Bottle Creek mineralisation drilled along >8km strike length and contributing strongly to the projects Gold and Silver Resource[1] the Pianto's holes were designed as an intial test of the parallel magnetic lineament.

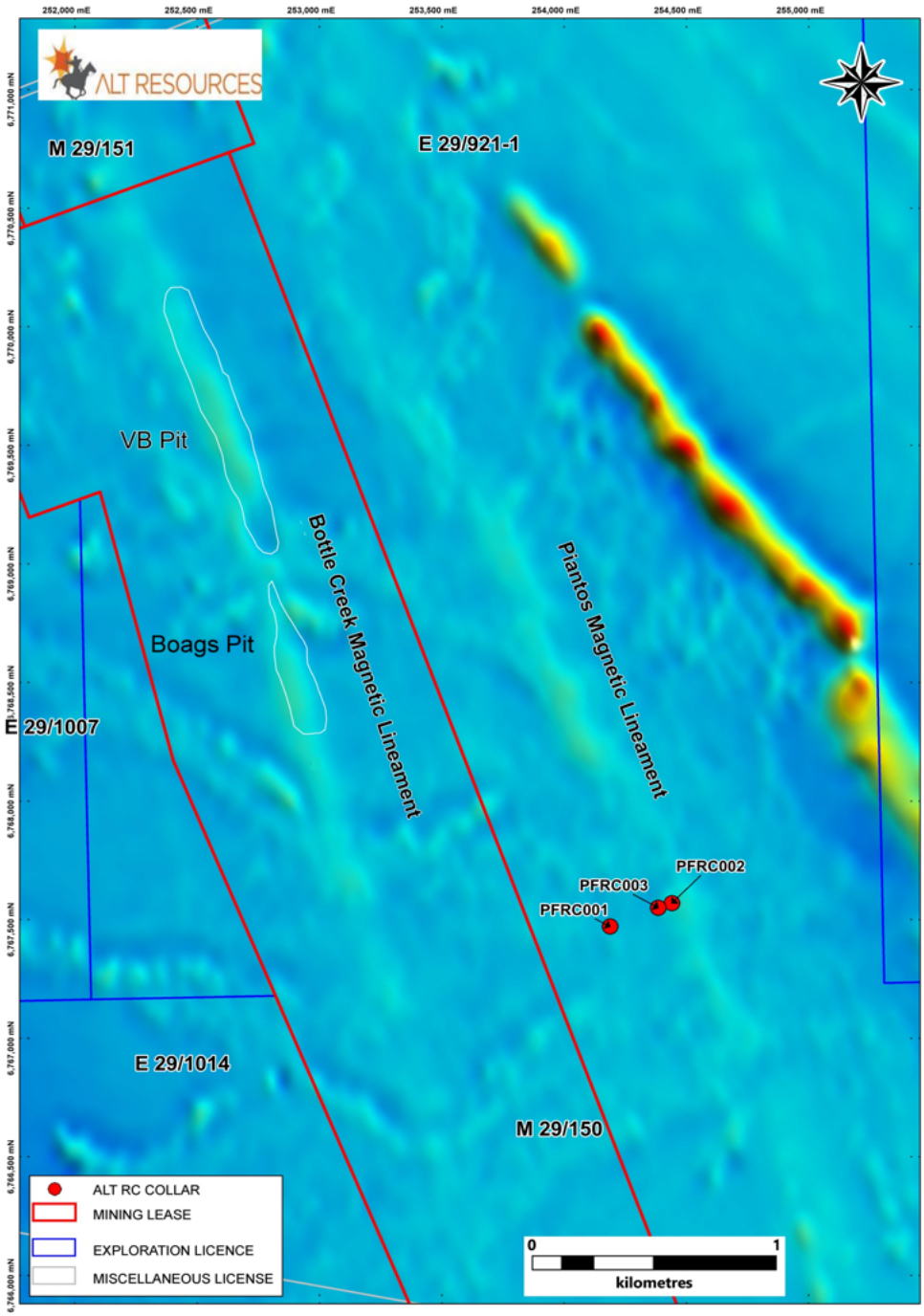


Figure 2: Pianto's and Bottle Creek magnetic lineaments and Pianto's RC drillhole locations

[1] https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Mt-Ida-Resource-Upgrade_13Mar19.pdf

Previous drilling in the area is limited to the historic broadly spaced RAB and Aircore holes drilled at 50m spacing on 400m spaced lines (shown on Figure 3) with an average depth of 49m. Comparison with Bottle Creek indicates the past drilling is not a complete test, especially if mineralisation is subvertical or dipping west. The results from PFRC002, which intercepted **14 metres at 2.6g/t Au** with a **peak grade of 28.9g/t** Au over one metre, are very encouraging and the Company plans to expand exploration on the Pianto's magnetic lineament during the next phase of RC drilling at Mt Ida.

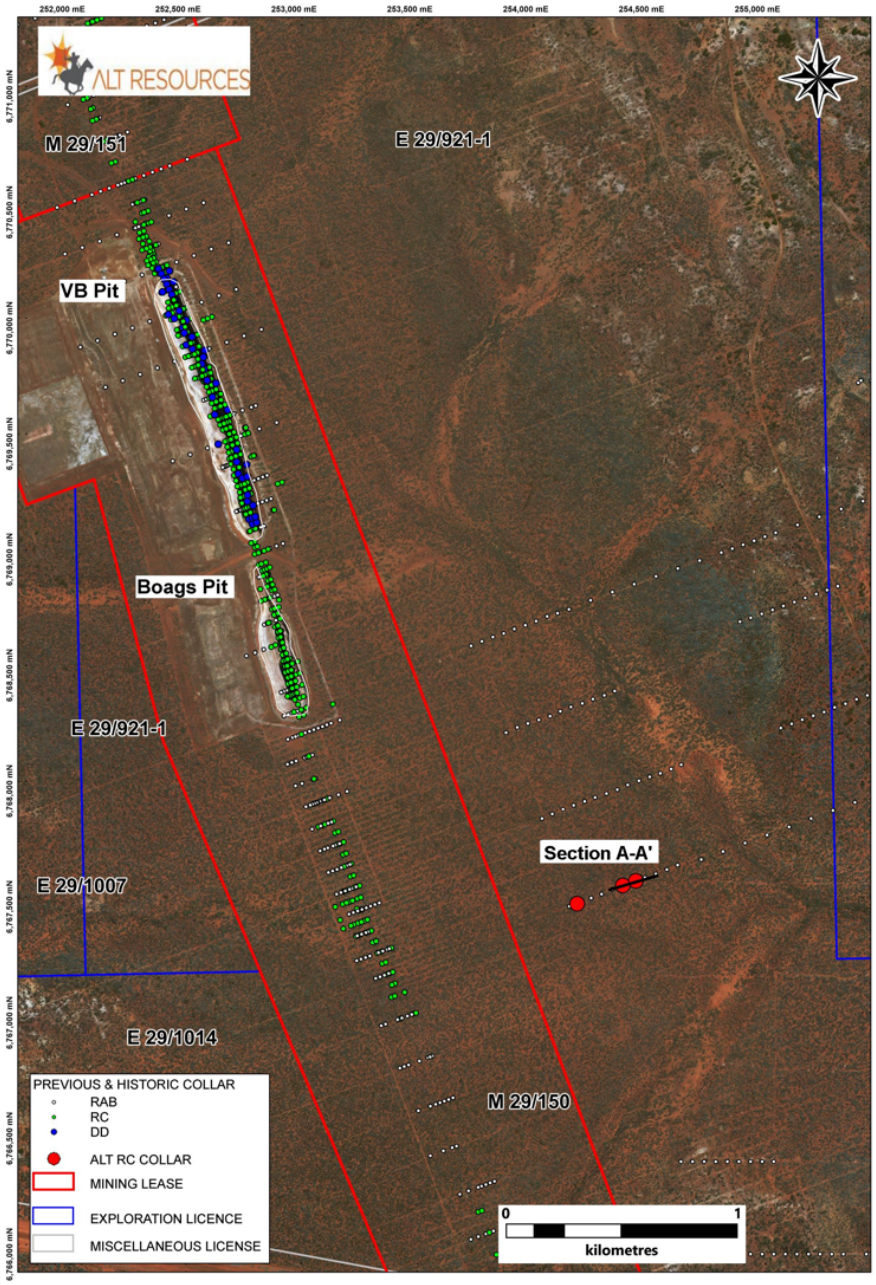
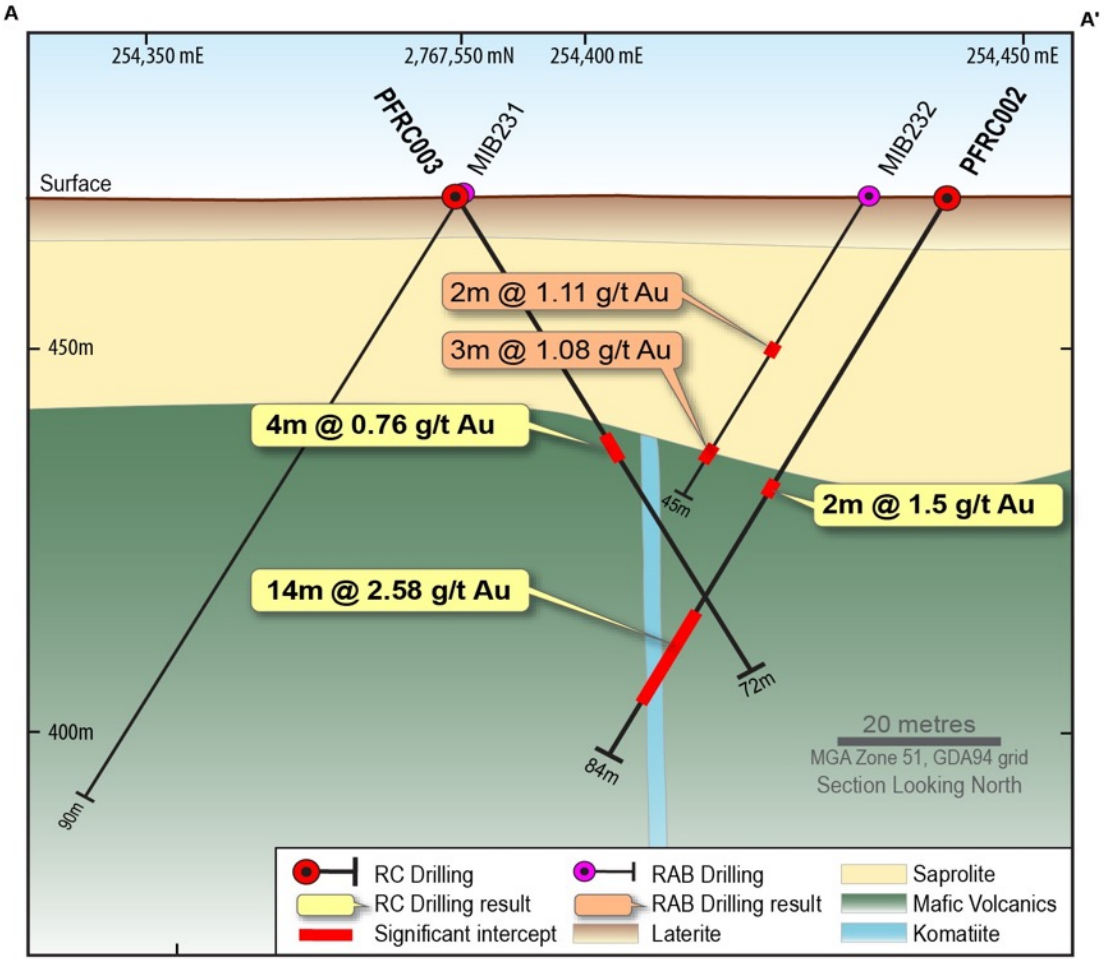


Figure 3: Plan view section AA at Piantos with RC and historic RAB drillholes at Bottle Creek shown



Figures 4: Section AA Piantos RC and historic RAB drillholes

The **Forrest Belle** pit is part of the Quinn's resource area, situated in the northern end of the Mount Ida Greenstone Belt,which also includes the dormant mining operations at Boudie Rat, and Quinn Hills. Forrest Belle is located 17 kilometres north east from the historic Bottle Creek Gold Mine (Figure 5).

Forrest Belle operated intermittently as an underground mine from 1899 to 1941 with 3,940 tonne mined at a reported grade 27.3 g/t, producing 3,454oz of gold. At Boudie Rat 3,450t at 6.5 g/t was mined underground during the period 1898 to 1935 producing 721oz of gold. Between 1934 and 1942 underground mine production from Quinn Hills was reported to total 2,200t of ore at a grade of 6.8 g/t for 481oz of gold. The Company announced the full review of the Forrest Belle and Boudie Rat pits in April 2019[2]. More recently, after RAB and RC drilling, open pit mining from the Boudie Rat and Forrest Belle was completed to a maximum depth of just 25m and significant mineralisation remains outside the current pit void.

[2] https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/20190408_Quinns_Announcement.pdf

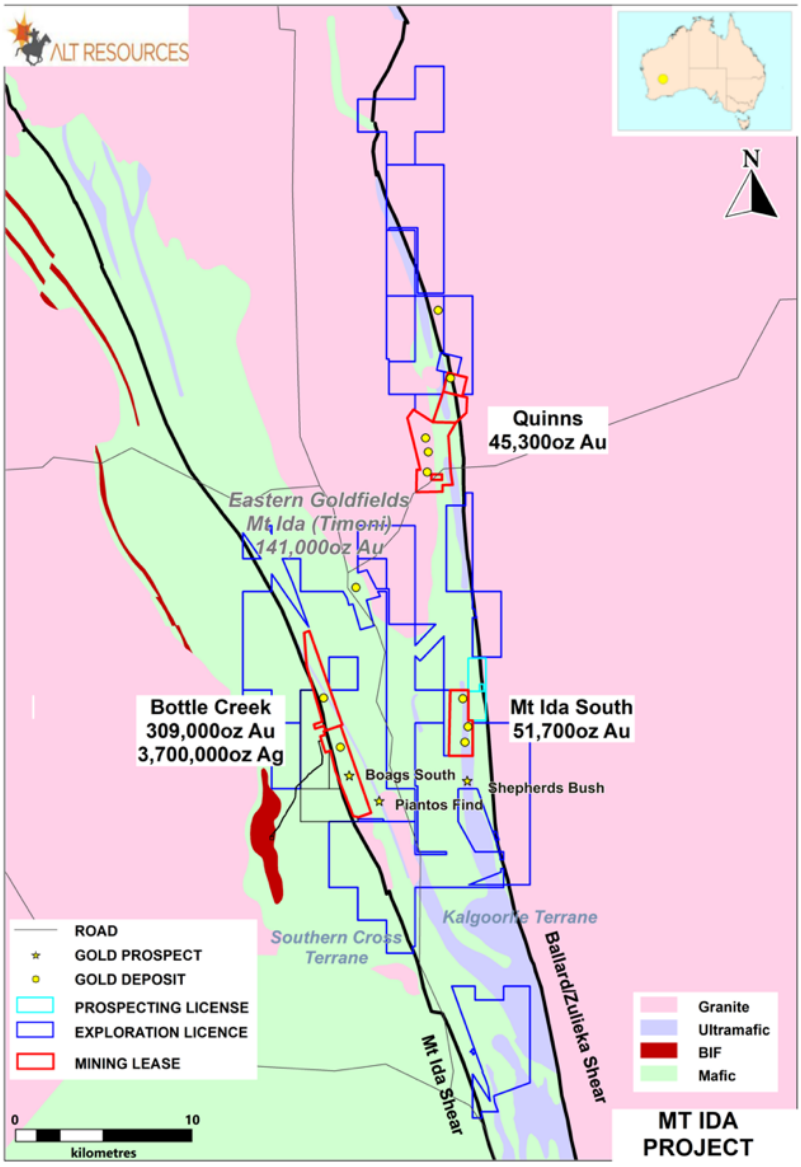


Figure 5: Location Quinn's, Bottle Creek and Mt Ida South project areas

The last RC holes drilled by the Company during the recent drill program were completed at the southern end of the Forrest Bell open pit, shown in Figure 6. 11 RC drillholes were completed with the primary objectives being to test an interpreted parallel mineralised shear and a plunging ore shoot at the south eastern end of the Forrest Belle Pit.

Historical drilling intercepted what appears as a parallel mineralised shear adjacent to the shear hosted mineralisation mined in the Forrest Belle open pit. The unmined parallel shear represents an additional opportunity to add resource ounces for the Company. Historic drilling shown on section CC and DD intercepted some reasonable grade and width. With Alt's drillholes, shown on section BB, confirming continuity along the interpreted shear.

Figure 6: Forrest Belle open pit looking south towards Boudie Rat open pit

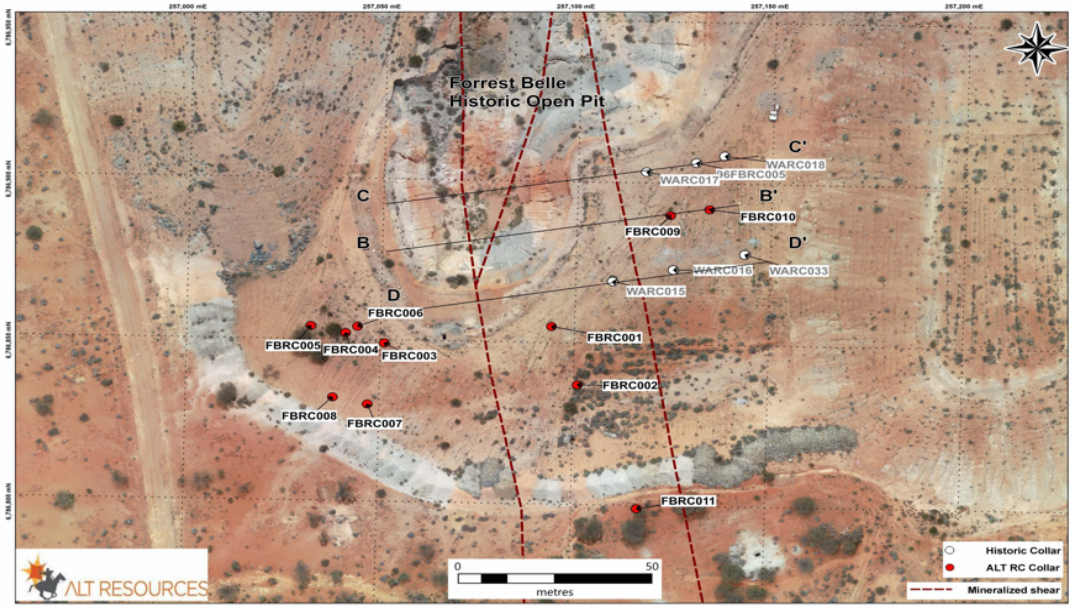


Figure 7: Recent RC holes and location of Sections BB, CC, DD at Forrst Belle open pit

FBRC009 is the highlight intercepting a broad zone of gold mineralisation being **17 metres @ 3.5g/t Au** with a **peak grade of 1m @ 45g/t Au** from 33 metres downhole. While FBRC010 shows mineralisation extends down dip and indicates pinching and swelling expected within a shear hosted deposit. The holes were drilled between the two historical drill fences to confirm the interpreted orientation of the shear. Holes targeting a plunging high grade shoot, have intersected mineralisation but did not result in very high grades, as shown in Table 1 (below). Further 3D analysis of these results is now required.

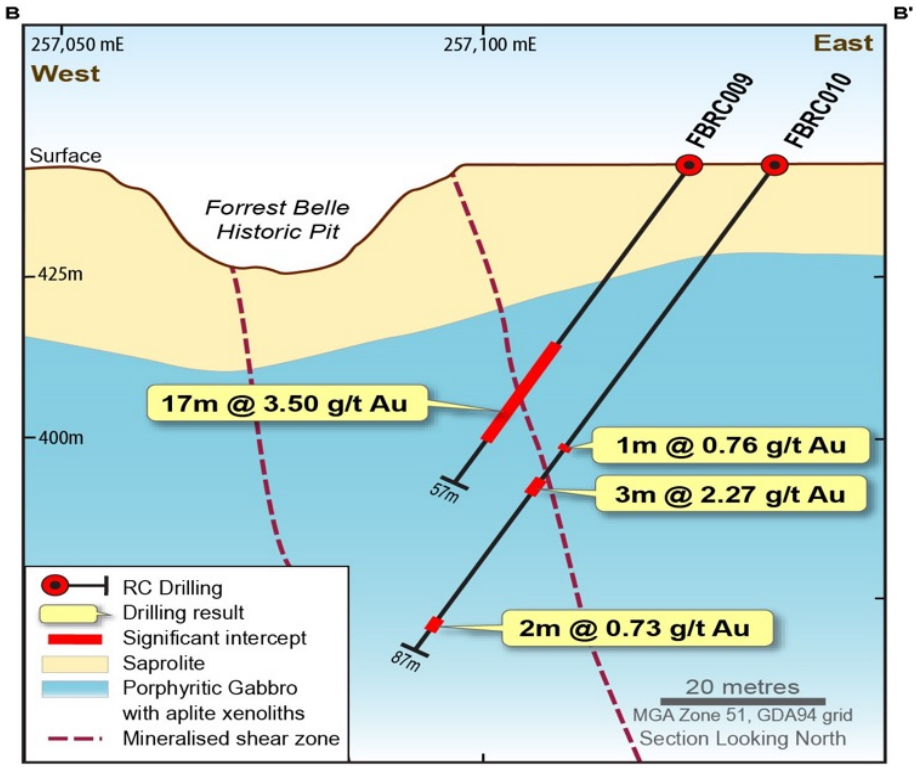


Figure 8: Section BB Alts RC drillholes Forrest Belle parallel mineralised shear

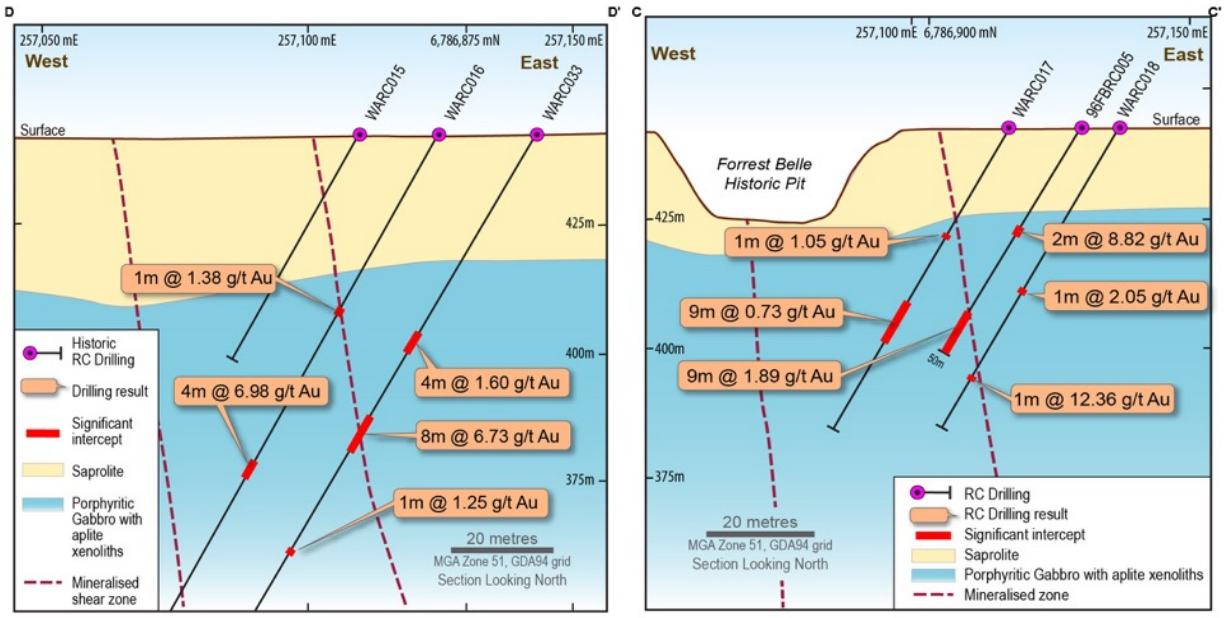


Figure 9: Section CC and DD historical RC drillholes Forrest Belle parallel mineralised shear

ENDS

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About Alt Resources

Alt Resources is an Australian based mineral exploration company that aims to become a gold producer by exploiting historical and new gold prospects across quality assets and to build value for shareholders. The Company's portfolio of assets includes the Bottle Creek gold mine located in the Mt Ida gold belt, the Paupong IRG Au-Cu-Ag mineral system in the Lachlan Orogen NSW, Myalla polymetallic Au-Cu-Zn project east of Dalgety in NSW.

Alt Resources, having acquired the Bottle Creek Gold Mine along with under-explored tenements in the Mt Ida Gold Belt, aims to consolidate the historical resources, mines and new gold targets identified within the region. Potential at Mt Ida exists for a centralised production facility to service multiple mines and to grow the Mt Ida Gold Belt project to be a sustainable and profitable mining operation.

Competent Persons Statement

Exploration
The information in this report that relates to mineral exploration and exploration potential is based on work compiled under the supervision of Mr Todd Axford, a Competent Person and member of the AusIMM. Mr Axford is the Principal Geologist for GEKO-Co Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is 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'. Mr Axford consents to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Table 1: Significant Intercepts Forrest Belle and Pianto's Find

Hole ID	m from	m to	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Hole Type	Easting*	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi*	Total Depth
Boudie Rat											
BRRC001	no significant intervals				RC	257215	6786286	442	-60	135	105
Forrest Belle											
FBRC001	44	45	1	1.04	RC	257094	6786855	442	-60	257	63
and	51	52	2	4.80							
and	57	60	3	2.07							
FBRC002	56	59	3	1.76	RC	257101	6786837	442	-60	257	80
and	62	63	1	5.37							
and	67	68	1	4.26							
FBRC003	no significant intervals				RC	257051	6786849	442	-60	105	21
FBRC004	17	18	1	1.18	RC	257041	6786852	442	-60	105	45
FBRC005	54	56	2	3.49	RC	257032	6786854	442	-60	105	99
and	59	60	1	0.64							
and	88	90	2	0.82							
FBRC006	34	35	1	0.75	RC	257044	6786854	442	-60	80	111
and	38	42	4	1.32							
and	52	53	1	3.45							
and	73	76	3	1.17							
and	80	81	1	1.02							
and	84	85	1	0.64							
FBRC007	no significant intervals				RC	257047	6786830	442	-60	105	33
FBRC008	no significant intervals				RC	257038	6786832	442	-60	105	45
FBRC009	33	50	17	3.50	RC	257124	6786890	442	-60	255	57
including	*34*	*35*	*1*	*45.00*							
FBRC010	50	51	1	0.76	RC	257134	6786892	442	-60	255	87
and	56	59	3	2.27							
and	81	83	2	0.73							
FBRC011	55	56	1	0.95	RC	257117	6786799	442	-60	257	87
and	75	78	3	1.42							
PL											
FBRC012	no significant intervals				RC	256553	6789468	442	-90	0	48
Forrest Belle	**(Historic)**										
WARC016	39	40	1	1.38	RC	257125	6786873	442	-60	258	100
and	73	77	4	6.98							
including	73	74	1	21.95							
WARC017	23	24	1	1.05	RC	257118	6786903	442	-60	256	85
and	38	47	9	0.73							
WARC018	36	37	1	2.05	RC	257138	6786909	442	-60	256	100
WARC018	55	56	1	12.36							
WARC033	45	49	4	1.60	RC	257143	6786878	442	-60	256	130
and	64	72	8	6.73							
including	64	65	1	48.51							
and	94	95	1	1.25							
96FBRC005	22	24	2	8.82	RC	257130	6786906	442	-60	257	50
96FBRC005	41	50	9	1.89							
including	44	45	1	9.98							
Piantos Find											
PFRC001	awaiting results				RC	254188	6767471	470	-90	0	60
PFRC002	41	43	2	1.50	RC	254441	6767570	470	-60	250	84
and	49	51	2	0.70							
and	62	76	14	2.58							

including	*74*	*75*	*1*	*28.90*							
PFRC003	**36**	**40**	**4**	**0.76**	**RC**	**254385**	**6767550**	**470**	**-60**	**70**	**72**
Piantos Find	**(Historic)**										
MIB232	**20**	**22**	**2**	**1.11**	**RC**	**254432**	**6767567**	**470**	**-60**	**250**	**45**
and	**37**	**40**	**3**	**1.03**							

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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 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 mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drill chips were collected directly from a cone splitter on the drilling rig and automatically fed into pre-numbered calico bags. All sample intervals are 1m, and the sample weight can range from 0.5 - 4.8kg, with the average sample weight being 2.7kg. The splitter and cyclone is levelled at the beginning of every hole and cleaned at regular intervals (minimum of 2 rods or 12m). The cyclone is exhaustively cleaned prior to entering and leaving predicted mineralised zones, and more frequently cleaned within these zones (if known). Observations of sample size and quality are made whilst logging. • Certified reference materials were inserted into the sample series at set intervals in sample submissions of 200 samples. Every 100 samples includes 3 blank samples, 2 duplicate samples and 6 certified reference standards. No umpire assays have been undertaken to date. • Samples at the laboratory are weighed, and those below 3.6kg completely pulverised to 75 micron, while larger samples are riffle split prior to pulverising. Mineralisation (Au) is then determined qualitatively using a 30 g fire assay, and atomic absorption spectroscopy technique with reportable ranges between 0.01 and 100 ppm
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).*	• RC drilling techniques have been completed using a standard face sampling hammer. The drill rig used is a KW380 utilising 114mm rods and 143mm bit (RC) using an onboard compressor and auxiliary air rated at 1000psi and 2400cfm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• A qualitative assessment of sample quality, and moisture content is made whilst drilling. The collected sample is then weighed at the laboratory. • Lower recoveries are typically recorded in the first rod during collaring of the hole. The field crew report in irregular recovery to the drill crew in the field as drilling progresses. • Results received to date show no sample bias, nor a relationship between grade and recovery.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All holes have been geologically logged on geological intervals with recording of lithology, grain size, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure, oxidation state, colour and geotechnical data noted and stored in the database. All holes were logged to a level of detail sufficient to support future mineral resource estimation, scoping studies, and metallurgical investigations. • Veins and mineralisation are logged quantitively as percentage, all other variables are logged qualitatively. All holes have had the chip trays photographed, and these photos stored in a database. • All holes have been logged over their entire length (100%) including any mineralised intersections.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC chips were split in a cone splitter on the rig. Where possible samples are collected dry. No wet samples were recorded for the reported results. • The sample preparation technique is judged appropriate for the sample type and mineralisation style being tested. • The cyclone and cone splitter is regularly cleaned to prevent contamination. • Field duplicates are taken and to date show excellent correlation and repeatability, suggesting the samples are representative of in situ material. Further work such as twinning holes with diamond drilling is expected to be completed to further confirm this. • The sample size is judged appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled, and the repeatability of the field duplicates further supports this.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *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.Ba, Mo* • *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.*	• Assays are completed by ALS Kalgoorlie where the delivered sample is pulverised to -75µm, and then a 30g subsample analysed by AAS fire assay technique. Analyses were for Au only with a detection limit of 0.01 ppm. • Samples are collected whilst drilling with generally 200 samples collected per submission and then transported by Alt personnel directly to the laboratory. • Certified reference materials were inserted into the sample series at set intervals in sample submissions of 200 samples. Every 100 samples includes 3 blank samples, 2 duplicate samples and 6 certified reference standards. No umpire assays have been undertaken to date. To date an acceptable level of precision and accuracy have been observed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have been verified by 2 Alt Resources geologists. Further verification can be inferred from historical results in adjacent holes. • No holes have been twinned to date. • All geological, sampling, and spatial data that is generated and captured in the field is immediately entered into a field notebook on standard Excel templates. These templates are then validated each night in Micromine. This information is then sent to a database manager for further validation. If corrections need to be made they are corrected the following day by the person responsible for generating the data. Once complete and validated the data is then compiled in database server. • No adjustment of assay data is required
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Hole locations are surveyed prior to drilling using a Handheld GPS and tape measure to confirm relative hole spacing, then a Leica RTK GPS and GOLA standard survey once the hole is completed to mark the actual collar location. The expected accuracy is 0.15m in three dimensions. • The drill rig is orientated via compass and clinometre at surface and once drilling is complete deeper holes were downhole surveyed with an Axis Mining north seeking gyroscope typically at 12m,then mid depth, and again at the end of hole. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The topographic control is judged as adequate and of high quality.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Alt Resources drilling is spaced at variable intervals between and extending from historic drilling. Historic hole spacing through the Forrest Belle area is as close as 20m x 10m and extends to 40m x 20m. At Pianto's Find historic spacing is 50m x 400m and Alt have completed a single section of three holes. • Data spacing within mineralised zones at Forrest Belle is judge as adequate to establish and support a Mineral Resource in the future; drilling at Pianto's Find is not. • No sampling 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.* • *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.*	• At Forrest Belle typically the true widths of intercepts are expected to be 65-75% less than the reported widths depending on both the orientation (dip) of both the mineralised zone, and drill hole. Holes are planned near perpendicular to interpreted strike of the shear hosted mineralisation and no significant bias is expected due to azimuth. • Drill orientation is not thought to have introduced a significant sampling bias, however steeper dipping/subvertical mineralisation will result in longer intercepts when compared to true widths. • At Pianto's Find no significant bias has been identified at this early stage.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Alt Resources keeps all samples within its custody, and within its lease boundaries until delivery to the laboratory for assay. Samples are typically collected, bagged and cable tied,while drilling to minimise possible contamination, and ensure unbroken sample chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external reviews of the sampling techniques have yet been undertaken. Internal reviews and audits are ongoing with each sample submission being analysed and reported on to ensure issues are quickly noted and rectified.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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 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 information in this release relates to the Quinn's, Mt Ida South and Mt Ida JV Projects, on the exploration and mining leases detailed in Appendix 1. These projects are the subject of a purchase agreement between Alt Resources and Latitude Consolidated, as outlined in previous releases. • There are no existing Native Title Agreements over any of the current tenements, and no valid registered or determined claims effect the tenements. However, the area is overseen by the Goldfields Land & Sea Council who may express an interest in the future. • The tenure listed in Appendix 1 is in good standing with the West Australian Department of Mines Industry Resources and Safety (DMIRS). •
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Mt Ida Project area has an extensive exploration history dating back to the late 1800's when Forrest Belle and Boudie Rat were mined (predominantly underground) intermittently from 1898-1941. Modern gold exploration over the project has been conducted by several companies with Wild Acre (2009-2016) being the most recent. • During the 1980's, key exploration work for gold was carried out by Spargos Exploration NL and Austamax Resources (later to become Australian Consolidated Minerals). • In 1996, Consolidated Minerals purchased the Quinn's project and subsequently went into receivership; management passed to Arrow Resource Management (on behalf of Rothschild Australia), and through Australian Gold Mines NL, Arrow mined the open pits at Forrest Belle and Boudie Rat to a maximum 25m vertical depth between January and March 1997.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Reported production was 28,234t @ 3.4 g/t Au for 3,086 oz Au at Forrest Belle, and 42,681t @ 4.16 g/t Au for 5,709 oz Au at Boudie Rat. • Prior to the data compilation carried out by Barra Resources, comprehensive collection of drilling and sampling metadata was not practised. Therefore drillholes used in resource estimation prior to 2000 do not include rigorous details of sampling techniques and sample quality. • In 2000 Barra Resources/Barminco purchased the project from Arrow and carried out extensive data compilation, some minor drilling. • Barminco acquired a fixed wing magnetic survey over the Quinns Project in 2001. The contractor was UTS Geophysics with survey parameters of 50m line spacing with 20m MTC. • Sipa Resources managed the project between 2003 and 2006 when Barra resumed management. • In 2003 Sipa acquired the services of Continential Resource Management Pty Ltd to perform a Resource Estimate at the Boudie Rat and Forrest Belle Deposits only • The project was sold to Wild Acre Metals in 2009, who carried out a further 456 RAB, Aircore and RC holes across the project as a whole. • Wild Acre acquired the services of ExploreGeo Pty who reprocessed the magnetic imagery of which is used in this announcement. • In 2013 Wild Acre acquired the services of CoxRocks Pty Ltd to perform a mineral estimation report, which appears to have based mineralization wireframes for Boudie Rat and Forrest Belle from the initial estimatin carried out by Continential Resource Management Pty Ltd in 2003 • Sipa Resources managed the project between 2004 and 2006 when Barra resumed management. • The project was sold to Wild Acre Metals in 2009, who carried out a further 456 RAB, Aircore and RC holes across the project as a whole. • Prior to the data compilation carried out by Barra Resources, comprehensive collection of drilling and sampling metadata was not practised. Therefore drillholes used in resource estimation prior to 2000

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		do not include rigorous details of sampling techniques and sample quality. • MGK Resources Pty Ltd acquired the project from Wild Acre (now Nuheara) on 2nd March 2016. • Alt Resources agreed to acquire the MGK Resources Pty Ltd Mt Ida project from Latitude Consolidated as announced to the ASX https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Alt-Resources-completes-acquistion-of-Mt-Ida-south-and-Quinns-mining-centre-tenements-.pdf
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposits and nearby prospects are located in the Archaean Yilgarn Greenstone Belt of WA, more specifically within the northern portion of the Mount Ida Greenstone Belt, forming the eastern limb of the regional south plunging Copperfield Anticline. The geology comprises Archaean mafic to ultramafic lithologies bounded by granitic intrusions, and the region has been metamorphosed to lower amphibolite facies. • A major shear zone, interpreted to be the Zuleika Shear, intersects the eastern part of the project area. • Much of the project area is covered by colluvial and alluvial deposits, with thickness ranging from <1m to tens of metres. • Gold mineralisation in the area is associated with quartz veining +/- sulphides within sheared ultramafic and mafic units; along the Zuleika Shear, gold is often found in quartz/pyrite lodes which are typically enveloped by tremolite schist, within intensely sheared amphibolites.
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*	• Hole location data and assay results are included in tabular, plan and drill section form within the report. Where no significant results were received these are noted in Table 1 of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No top cuts to grade have been applied in calculating reported intercepts. • Where significant individual high grade results are included in intercepts these are also separately reported along with the broader intercept. • No metal equivalent values were used.
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 results reported by LCD were downhole lengths only; true width of the mineralisation has yet to be determined.

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 the text from LCD announcements for relevant plans and sectional views. The relevant LCD announcements are:
		  • LCD, 26th July 2016: http://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20160726/pdf/438t15lfbs31yb.pdf
		  • LCD, 29th July 2016: http://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20160729/pdf/438xxydl22r89w.pdf

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.*	• Refer to LCD announcements for the comprehensive reporting of all relevant results, especially those used in the formulation of the resource estimate:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• LCD, 26th July 2016: http://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20160726/pdf/438t15lfbs31yb.pdf • LCD, 29th July 2016: http://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20160729/pdf/438xxydl22r89w.pdf • LCD, 14th September 2016: http://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20160914/pdf/43b5hknb4d4gtg.pdf
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Drill hole data reported by LCD was reported on aerial photographs and interpreted geology, showing the extent of previous open-cut mining, interpreted mineralised shears and interpreted anomalous end-of-hole historic RAB gold results.
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.*	• Alt Resources will now further assess the Pianto's Find trend for additional RC drilling and will incorporate the Forrest Belle results in 3D review of geology and mineralisation.