22 October 2019

EXTENSION DRILLING DELIVERS ADDITIONAL HIGH GRADE GOLD AT VB NORTH

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Extension drilling at VB North confirms high-grade gold five hundred metres up strike to the north of VB pit**
- **21 RC holes for 1,040 metres drilled covering a 200 metre strike length**
- **Significant intercepts from VB North mineralised zone include:**

  - **15m @ 4.64 g/t Au from 57 metres**
  - **6m @ 3.76 g/t Au from 66 metres**
  - **7m @ 3.03 g/t Au from 57 metres**
  - **12m @ 2.89 g/t Au from 56 metres**
  - **6m @ 2.43 g/t Au from 29 metres**
  - **7m @ 2.28 g/t Au from 19 metres**
  - **10m @ 1.67g/t au from 25 metres**
  - **12m @ 1.38g/t Au from 51 metres**

Alt Resources Ltd (ASX: ARS, Alt or 'the Company') is pleased to announce it completed 21 RC drill holes for 1040 metres at the Bottle Creek Gold Project. The holes were drilled five hundred metres up-strike to the north of the historic VB open pit as seen in Figure 2. The drilling at VB North was the first area drilled during the recently completed 3,400 metre RC drilling program undertaken at Bottle Creek and the Tim's Find Project areas during September 2019.

Figure1: Challenge Drilling VB North ore zone September 2019

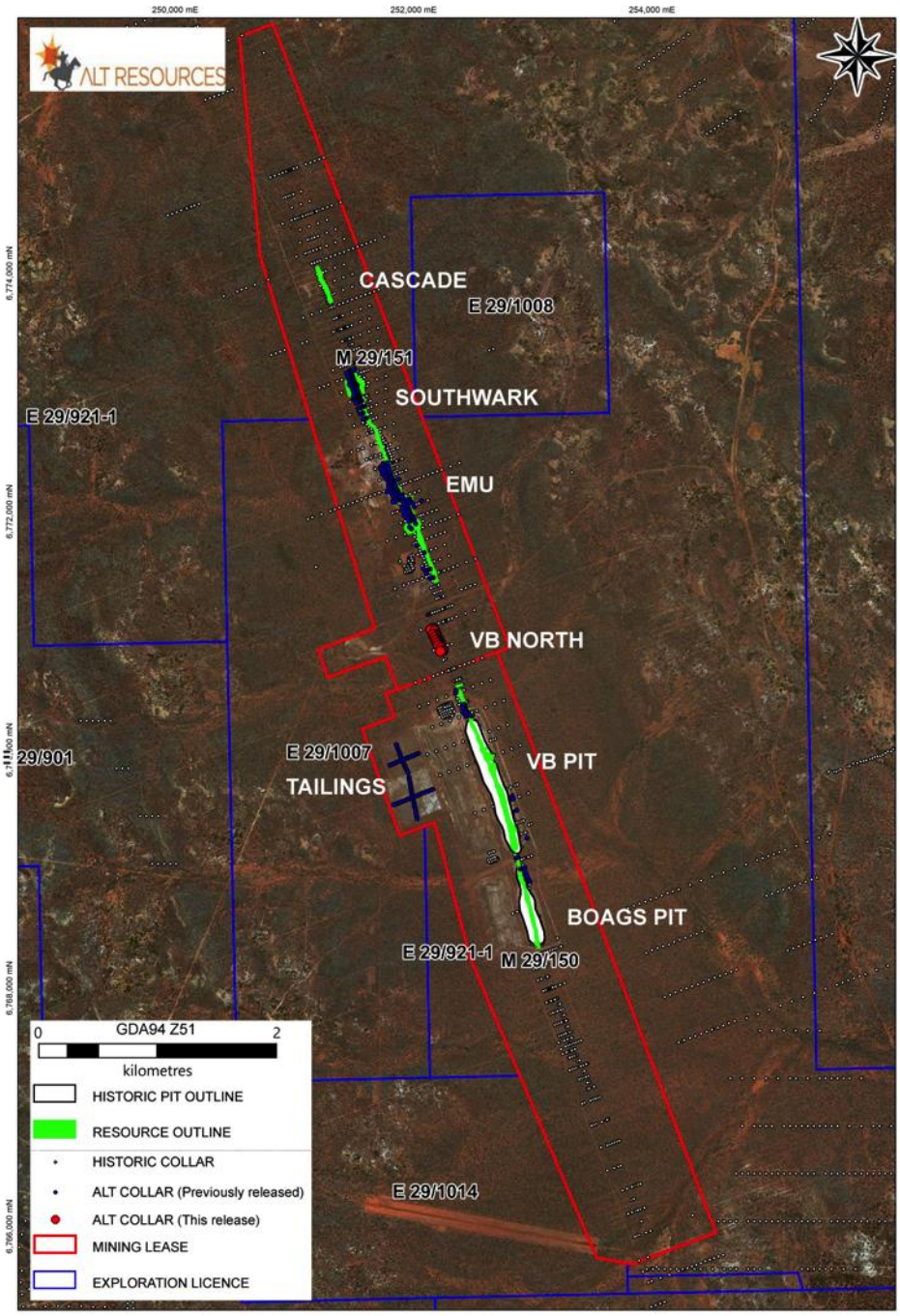

Figure 2: Location north VB RC drilling, Bottle Creek gold project

The area drilled at VB North is an un-mined mineralised zone that lies approximately five hundred metres north of the most recent drilling undertaken at Bottle Creek (Figure 2) and announced December 2018[1] which continues to reveal coherent mineralisation that appears open at depth as seen in Sections AA, BB, CC. All gold assays have now been received from the recent extensional drilling completed at VB North and significant assay results are listed in detail in Table 1.

[1] https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Alt-ASX-Final-BC-Phase-3-14Dec18.pdf

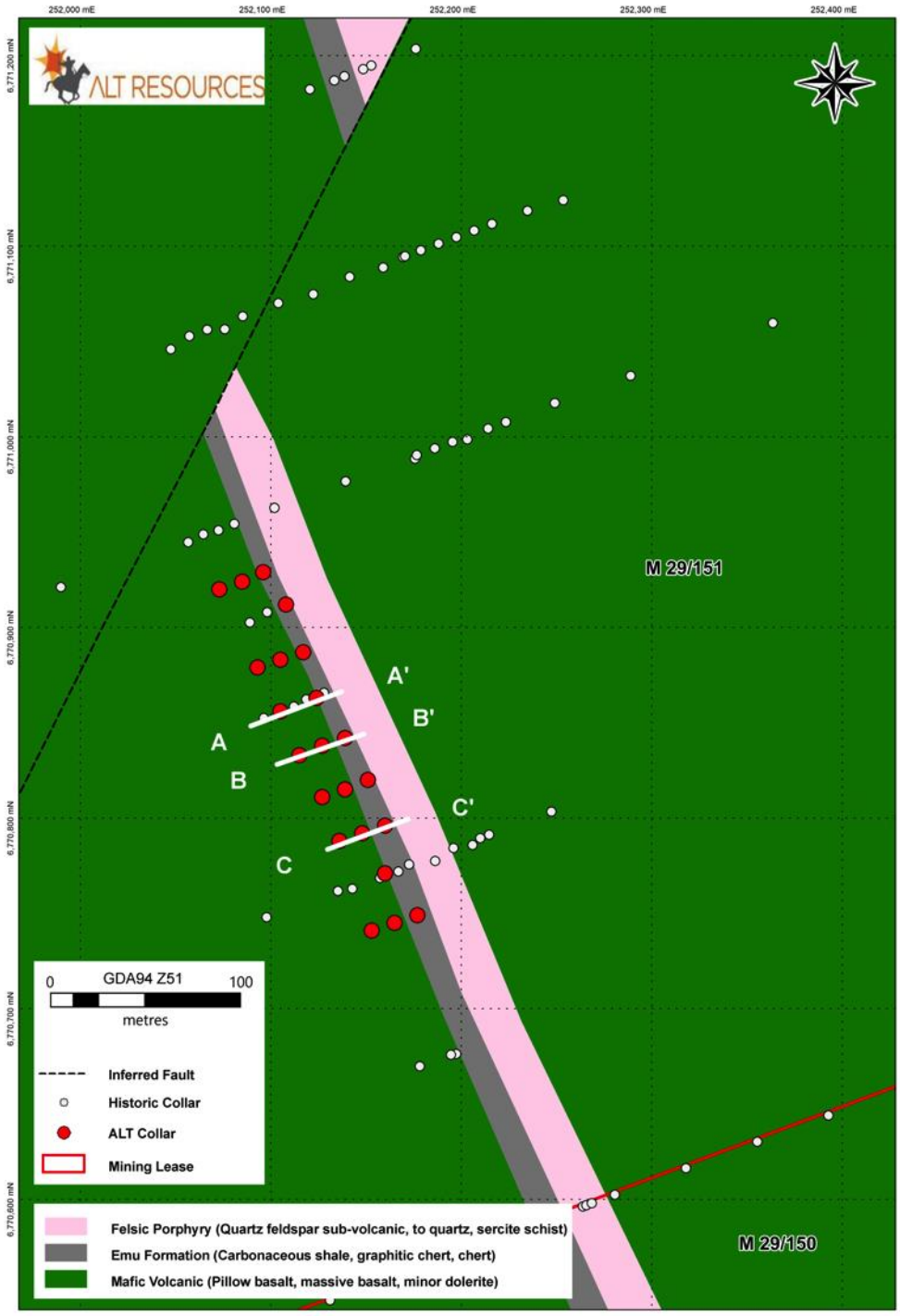

Figure 3: North VB RC drill hole plan view and Sections AA-CC

Figure 4 shows cross-sections AA' – CC' with new drilling and significant intercepts through the North VB deposit. The location of the new drill hole cross sections discussed in this release are seen in Figure 3. The cross-sections show the geological and structural relationship between the felsic quartz porphyry intrusion, the chemically reducing black shale, all hosted within variable mafic volcanics. With section AA' also showing that some of the historic drilling was likely stopped prematurely.

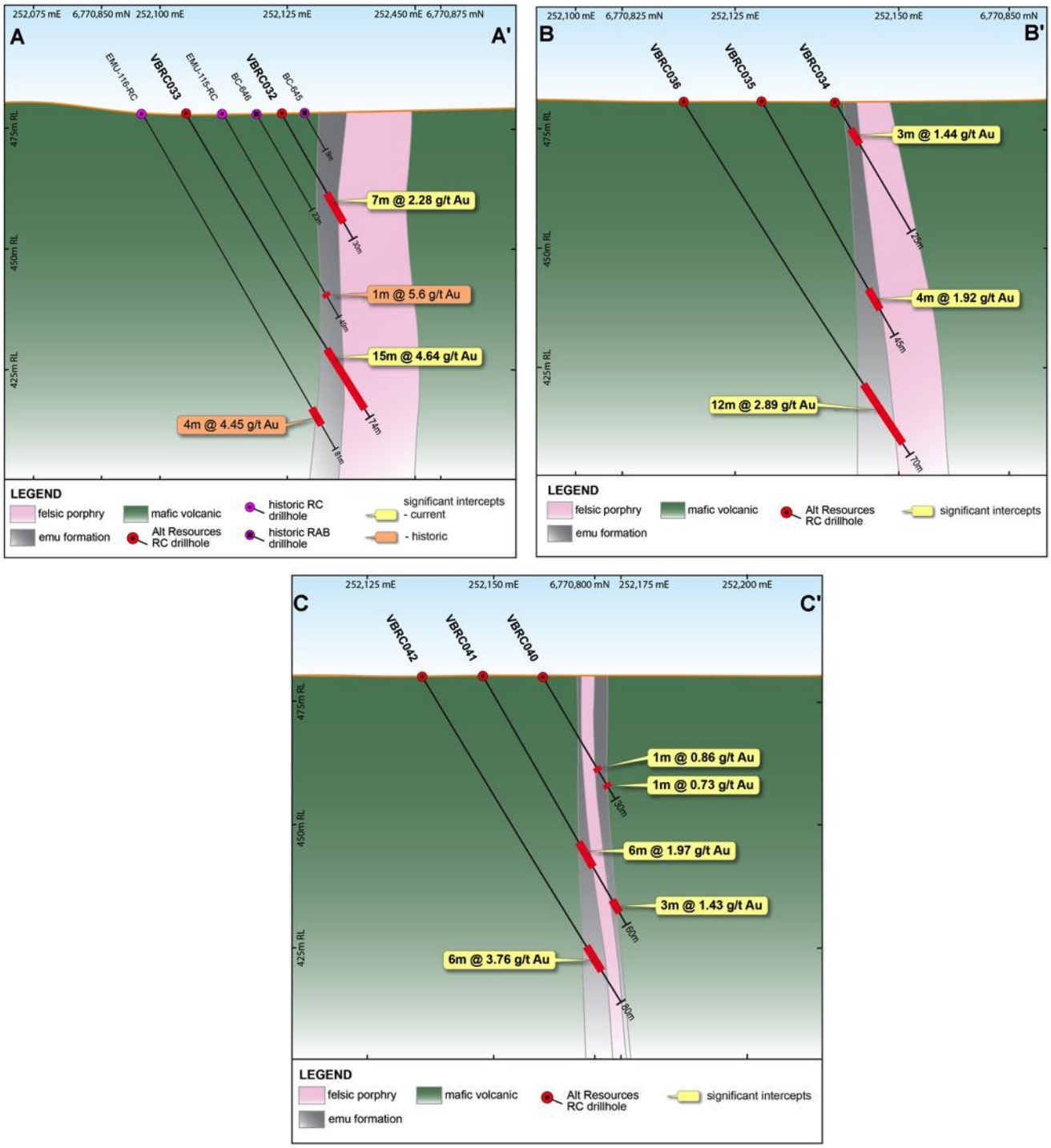

Figure 4: Cross sections AA – CC north VB Bottle Creek

The recent results, coming from 1,040 metres drilled in 21 shallow RC holes, again provides the Company with confidence to enhance the project economics through cost effective drill programs targeting the shallow oxide ore zones at Bottle Creek. The mineralised ore zone remains open at depth. With the deepest hole in the recent program drilled to 80 metres the Company intends to test the depth extension at VB North during the next round of RC drilling, planned to commence in November 2019.

The final batches of the Tim's Find assay results, from the September drill program, are expected back from the laboratory in the coming weeks and will be announced to the market as soon as possible.

Table 1: Significant Intervals VB North

Hole ID	m from	m to	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Hole Type	Easting*	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi*	Total Depth
VBRC025	32	36	4	2.14	RC	252085	6770924	482	-60	70	40
VBRC026	no significant intervals				RC	252096	6770929	482	-60	70	35
VBRC027	58	62	4	1.03	RC	252073	6770920	482	-60	70	68
VBRC028	no significant intervals				RC	252108	6770912	482	-60	70	20
VBRC029	no significant intervals				RC	252117	6770887	482	-60	70	30
VBRC030	29	35	6	2.43	RC	252105	6770883	482	-60	70	43
VBRC031	53	60	7	3.03	RC	252093	6770879	482	-60	70	65
VBRC032	19	26	7	2.28	RC	252124	6770863	482	-60	70	30
VBRC033	57	75	15	4.64	RC	252105	6770856	482	-60	70	74
VBRC034	5	8	3	1.44	RC	252139	6770842	482	-60	70	25
VBRC035	36	40	4	1.92	RC	252127	6770838	482	-60	70	45
VBRC036	56	68	12	2.89	RC	252115	6770833	482	-60	70	70
VBRC037	no significant intervals				RC	252151	6770820	482	-60	70	30
VBRC038	27	30	3	1.34	RC	252139	6770815	482	-60	70	37
VBRC039	51	63	12	1.38	RC	252127	6770811	482	-60	70	68
VBRC040	22	23	1	0.86	RC	252160	6770796	482	-60	70	30
and	26	27	1	0.73							
VBRC041	40	46	6	1.97	RC	252148	6770792	482	-60	70	60
and	54	57	3	1.43							
VBRC042	66	72	6	3.76	RC	252136	6770788	482	-60	70	80
VBRC043	25	34	10	1.67	RC	252160	6770771	482			45
and	40	42	2	1.81							
VBRC044	no significant intervals				RC	252177	6770749	482			25
VBRC045	35	38	3	1.06	RC	252165	6770745	482			45
VBRC046	58	59	1	1.08	RC	252153	6770741	482			75
and	63	64	1	1.66							
and	66	67	1	0.65							

- The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51

MT IDA OVERVIEW

Alt Resources is developing the Mt Ida Gold Project in the Eastern Goldfields Region of Western Australia. The Project is located 230 km north-northwest of Kalgoorlie in a region that hosts some of the largest gold deposits of Western Australia. The Project comprises 360km² of tenure and comprises a number of historic mines and known gold deposits. These include the Bottle Creek Gold Mine, which produced 93,000oz Au via two open pits, VB and Boags, in 1988-89.

The Mt Ida Project has a JORC 2012 Measured, Indicated and Inferred resource of 406,000oz Au at 1.85g/t and 3,780,000oz Ag at 21.1 g/t[2]. A Scoping Study was completed and announced to market on 29th July 2019[3]. The Company is focused on growing Resources to bring Mt Ida back into production.

Table 2: Mt Ida and Bottle Creek mineral resources

DEPOSIT	CATEGORY	TONNES	Au Grade	Au Ounces	TONNES	Ag Grade	Ag Ounces
		(t)	(g/t)	(oz)	(t)	(g/t)	(oz)
Emu and Southwark	Measured	602,000	2.3	44,260	602,000	9.5	187,000
	Indicated	1,939,000	1.8	112,920	1,939,000	13.1	815,000
	Inferred	516,000	1.3	21,650	516,000	15.2	252,000
VB and Boags	Indicated	1,827,000	1.7	98,290	1,827,000	28.9	1,697,000
	Inferred	692,000	1.4	31,550	692,000	37.3	829,000
Boudie Rat and Forrest Belle	Measured	130,000	2.5	10,450			
	Indicated	130,000	3.0	12,540			
	Inferred	30,000	3.6	3,470			
Tim's Find	Indicated	360,000	2.6	30,100			
Total Resources Scoped		**6,226,000**	**1.8**	**365,230**	**5,576,000**	**21.1**	**3,780,000**
Boudie West and Belvidere	Indicated	30,000	3.8	3,670			
	Inferred	100,000	3.6	6,750			
Quinn's Hills	Indicated	20,000	5.7	3,670			
Matisse	Inferred	110,000	1.7	6,010			
Spotted Dog North and South	Inferred	320,000	2.0	20,580			
Total Resources Not Scoped		580,000	2.4	452,020			
Total Resources		**6,800,000**	**1.9**	**406,000**	**5,570,000**	**21.1**	**3,780,000**

[2] https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20190508/pdf/444ybh11w40wtx.pdf
[3] https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20190729/pdf/446yp0s35nrxk4.pdf

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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 greater Mt Ida and Bottle Creek Gold Projects located in the Mt Ida gold belt of Western Australia and the Paupong IRG Au-Cu-Ag mineral system in the Lachlan Orogen NSW.

Alt Resources, having acquired the Mt Ida and Bottle Creek Gold Projects with historical and 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

The information in this report that relates to mineral exploration results 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.

The Mt Ida Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by or under the supervision of Mr Michael Edwards, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Edwards has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 editions of the Australian Code for Reporting Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

The Bottle Creek Mineral Resource was compiled by Mr Stephen Hyland a Competent Person and Fellow of the AusIMM is Principal Consultant Geologist with Hyland Geological and Mining Consultants (HGMC), who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hyland consents to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears and holds relevant qualifications and experience as a qualified person for public reporting according to the JORC Code in Australia. Mr Hyland is also a Qualified Person under the rules and requirements of the Canadian Reporting Instrument NI 43-10

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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 0.4 -4.3kg, with the average sample weight being 1.9kg. 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. 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. • The entire sample provided to the laboratory is dried and pulverised before a subsample is taken for assay. • Mineralisation (Au) is 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 aircore bit, and a face sampling hammer. The drill rig used is a Schramm T450 utilising 89mm rods and 121mm bit (RC) using an onboard compressor rated at 450psi and 1240 cfm.
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*	• A qualitative assessment of sample quality, and moisture content is made whilst drilling. The collected sample is then weighed at the laboratory. • Certain zones in the drilling section are prone to poor recoveries, however experience gathered to date and technical adjustments are maximising recoveries in these areas. Given the results received to date, these

	loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	samples are judged to be representative. • Results received to date show no sample bias, nor a significant relationship between grade and recovery. Average sample sizes are slightly smaller in the mineralised zones, for samples above the 0.5g/t cut off average weight is 1.7kg, compared to 1.9kg average for all samples.
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 most samples are sampled dry. • 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.
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,*	• 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 ~200 samples collected per submission and then transported by Alt personnel directly to the laboratory.

	duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• 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. • Several 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 Leica RTK GPS and GOLA standard survey marks, once the hole is completed it is resurveyed using the same techniques 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 downhole surveyed with an Axis Mining north seeking gyroscope at 12m (base of laterite), and then at 30m intervals, and again at the end of hole. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51 • 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 approximately 12.5m, along 25m lines, which infill the historical drilling to an approximately 25 x 25m pattern. • Data spacing within mineralised zones is judge as adequate to establish and support a Mineral Resource in the future. • 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*	• 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 drilled near perpendicular to strike and no significant bias is expected due to azimuth.

	of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The interpreted mineralised zone trends approximately towards 340 degrees, and dips steeply (>70^{o}) to the west. Drilling inclined holes at -60 degrees will introduce a slight bias to true widths but not to sample assay results.
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. Calico bagged samples generated during drilling are typically collected and sealed in polyweave bags as drilling progresses 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.)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The information in this release relates to the Bottle Creek Project, on mining leases M29/150 and M29/151, which is the subject of a purchase agreement between Alt Resources and a private vendor. The details of this purchase arrangement are outlined in the announcement made to the market on the 8th November, 2017 (https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/ARS-ASX-Announcement-Bottle-Creek-acquisition-8Nov17.pdf)
• Settlement terms for the Bottle Creek Gold project have been amended and announced to the ASX on 28 November 2018 https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Announcement-Corp-Update-Bottle-Creek-Project-Terms-28Nov18.pdf
• There are no existing impediments to M29/150 or M29/151.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• The Bottle Creek Gold Project has seen little or no exploration prior to 1983. Modern gold exploration over the project has been conducted by Electrolytic Zinc (EZ) and Norgold, as described below.
<table>
<tr><th>Activity</th><th>Year conducted</th><th>Company</th><th>Result</th></tr>
<tr><td>Stream Sediment sampling</td><td>1983-1987</td><td>Electrolytic Zinc</td><td>Defined 15km long Au-As-Sb anomaly associated with Bottle Creek mineralisation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ironstone sampling</td><td></td><td></td><td>Definition of linear Au, As, Sb, B and Pb anomalies</td></tr>
<tr><td>Laterite sampling</td><td></td><td></td><td>Definition of 20km long As-Pb anomaly</td></tr>
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	Aerial photography			
	Aerial magnetic survey			Positive magnetic anomaly associated with mineralised zone, from magnetite alteration. The highest magnetic anomalies overlie mineralised shoots
	Costeaning			Significant gold intersections defined in areas of poor outcrop, but poor penetration due to hard sub-surface layers
	RAB drilling			Defined major mineralised zone (Bottle Creek, including Emu, VB and XXXX) beneath lateritic cover
	RC drilling			Definition of oxide gold resources at VB, Boags, Emu
	DD drilling			Testing sulphide gold mineralisation beneath Emu and VB
	Magnetometric resistivity (MMR) and Very Low Frequency electromagnetic (VLF-E) surveys			Neither technique defined the mineralised zone
	Geological mapping	1986-1989	Norgold	Project-scale mapping at 1:25,000 scale, defined new

			prospective zone SE of Boags
		RAB drilling	Exploration drilling of extensions to known mineralisation, defined parallel zone east of VB and south of Anchor.
		RC and DD drilling	Reserve drilling at VB, Boags and Emu Resource drilling at Anchor, XXXX, Southwark and surface laterite Sterilisation drilling for airstrip
		Soil Sampling	Extensions to areas of previous sampling, analysed for Au, Ag, As, Sb
		Airborne multi-spectral survey	Defined high density fracture patterns associated with mineralisation
		Mining	Mining at VB and Boags, 1988-1989. Production at Boags: 382,000t @ 1/75 g/t Au (21.6koz Au) Production at VB: 730,000t @ 3.1 g/t Au (72koz Au)
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Bottle Creek gold project lies on the western edge of the Norseman-Wiluna Province in WA, within the Ularring greenstone belt. West of the project, the area is characterized by banded iron formations interbedded with mafic volcanics. In the central and eastern parts of the project, a dominantly mafic-ultramafic volcanic and intrusive suite occurs. Minor volcaniclastic sediments are interbedded with the greenstones. The entire	

		central and eastern zone has been intruded by felsic quartz porphyries. • Near Bottle Creek, the greenstone belt is folded into a tight, south-plunging anticline with a granite core • The project is defined by epigenetic, hydrothermal, shear-hosted gold+silver mineralisation. Mineralisation is hosted within a steeply dipping, sheared, carbonaceous black shale unit (the Emu Formation), close to the contact with the interbedded mafic volcanics and banded ironstones. • Sulphide mineralisation is characterised by pyrite, pyrrhotite and magnetite, with minor tetrahedrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. Native gold and electrum are also present as fine, <45µm grains. • A strong regolith profile is developed in the mineralised zone, to a depth of approximately 85m in some areas. • 5 mineralised zones have been defined by historical exploration, including from south to north, Boags, VB, Emu, Southwark and Cascade.
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.* • *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.*	• See Table 1 and Figures 2, 3 and 4 above for drillhole information pertaining to significant intercepts presented here. • No significant information has been excluded for drilling results reported in this document.
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.*	• Reported drill intercepts are averaged intercepts from 1m samples. • No cutting of high grade values has been undertaken. • Significant intercepts (see Table 1 in the body of this release) are reported using a low-grade cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au and no more than 2m internal waste.

<table>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>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’).</td><td>Based on extensive drilling throughout the Emu and VB deposits, mineralisation is interpreted to be striking north 20° west, and with a dip close to vertical, or dipping steeply west, as portrayed in Figure 4 in the text. Drilling was oriented perpendicular to this trend. Holes have been drilled at a 60 degree angle to approximate (as close as practicably possible) a true width intercept through the steeply dipping mineralised zone.
Reported intercepts are downhole lengths; the true width is estimated to be approximately 65-75% of the downhole width, based on interpretations drilling.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>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.</td><td>The location of new drillholes at noth VB deposits with significant intercepts described in the text is shown in Figures 2 and 3 with cross-sections and interpreted geology in Figures 4.Coordinates in GDA94, zone 51.
The layout of the Bottle Creek site is shown in Figure 2
Table 1 gives the details of significant intercepts discussed in this release, including drillhole collar information.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>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.</td><td>All drillhole locations are reported and a table of significant intervals is provided in the text of this release, and are judged to be a balanced report of exploration results.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>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.</td><td>Metallurgical Testing
Metallurgical testwork was carried using selected composited RC intervals by EZ, as below:
<table><tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>Interval</th><th>Sample Number</th></tr><tr><td>EMU-32</td><td>54-58m</td><td>110721</td></tr><tr><td>EMU-12</td><td>24-28m</td><td>119717</td></tr><tr><td>EMU-31</td><td>90-99m</td><td>110720</td></tr><tr><td>EMU-38</td><td>33-60m</td><td>110722</td></tr><tr><td>EMU-14</td><td>69-90m</td><td>110718</td></tr><tr><td>EMU-17</td><td>34-44m</td><td>110719</td></tr></table>
The six composite samples were submitted to Eltin Pty Ltd in Kalgoorlie for preliminary metallurgical. Cyanidation tests were carried out by Kalgoorlie Metallurgical Laboratories.
Testwork used the following parameters:
Nominal grind to 80% - 75 microns
24 hour cyanidation test</td></tr>
</table>

- pH of 9.5
- splitting of cyanide residue into +75 micron and -75 micron fractions for liberation tests
- production of rate curves for the test to establish recovery times
- assessment of reagent usage for the test
- Kalgoorlie Scheme water was used for the test
- The following results were determined:
- The samples are free milling
- For a head grade greater than 4 g/t Au, recoveries of the order of >90% can be expected at a grind of approximately 80% passing 75 microns
- Greater recoveries can be expected in a full size plant
- By cyaniding in the mill, the rate of gold dissolution can be significantly increased compared to the laboratory curves
- There is evidence of some soluble copper which will affect cyanide consumption
- Samples 110718, 110721 and 110722 require further work due to high cyanide resistant residues.

Specific Gravity

- Specific gravity analyses were performed by EZ using selected samples of PQ core
- Volume calculations were made with calipers and a complex programmable calculator programme to take in account uneven breaks
- The sections of core were weighed on a series of kitchen scales. The scales were recalibrated after every weighing using pieces of lead cut to size and weighed on a microbalance. The recalibration was undertaken over a range of weights each time.
- The quality of the core was noted for each block weighed. The complete mineralised zone was weighed along with representative sections of the wall rock.
- Principal results of the SG calculations are:

Mineralised Zone:	
Surface ironstone	2.7-3.2
Ironstone	>2.1
Massive quartz	1.75-1.85

		Sugary quartz 1.60-1.65 Wall rocks: Laterite (clay) 1.9-2.0 Porphyry 2.2-2.3 • Open File report by Electrolytic Zinc (a18217) notes that there is a vertical density stratification within the ore zone.
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.*	• The next steps at VB North are to test continuity of mineralisation down dip with further RC drilling. •