ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

5 May 2020

MT IDA AND BOTTLE CREEK GOLD PROJECT
METALLURGICAL LEACH TESTWORK – COMO ENGINEERS

KEY RESULTS

- **The results show Mt Ida and Bottle Creek ore types tested are generally free milling and report average LOM gold extraction rates of 91.8%**
- **Optimum grind size being 80% passing 45 micron after 48hr leaching.**
- **No deleterious elements were present (As, Sb, Te, Hg or C).**
- **Comminution tests indicate low to moderate hardness and moderate abrasion**
- **Bond work index testing ranges from 6 to 15.6kWhr/tonne**
- **Reagent consumption rates are in the low to moderate range, indicative of other oxide gold projects**

Alt Resources Limited (ASX: Alt Resources Ltd ("Alt" or "the Company") (ASX: **ARS**) is pleased to provide summarised details from metallurgical leach testwork undertaken by ALS Laboratories Perth and AMML Laboratories in Sydney for recovery of gold and silver from the Mt Ida and Bottle Creek Gold Projects Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) being prepared by Como Engineers Pty Ltd with a summary of recovery results seen in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary Mt Ida and Bottle Creek Au and Ag metallurgical recoveries all pits

Mt Ida and Bottle Creek Metallurgical Recovery All Deposits PFS Study			
MT IDA AND BOTTLE CREEK DEPOSITS		Au	Ag
PITSHELL	MATERIAL	% Recovery	% Recovery
Emu	oxide	92.5	11
Emu	trans	92.5	21
Emu	fresh	91.7	21
Tims Find	oxide	93.2	38.3
Tims Find	trans	92	38.3
Tims Find	fresh	92	22.5
Southwark	oxide	89.8	46
Southwark	trans	89.8	46
Southwark	fresh	92.5	84
Cascade	oxide	91.2	46
Boudie Rat	fresh	87.6	NA
Forest Belle	fresh	87.6	NA
VB	fresh	89.6	42
Boags	oxide	92	42
Boags	trans	92	42
Boags	fresh	89.6	42
Sheperds Bush	oxide	95	NA
Sheperds Bush	trans	95	NA

Alt CEO James Anderson commented *"The leach recovery testwork managed by Como over the past three months is a very positive outcome for the projects PFS and financial metrics. It has been quite a complex process as we have optimised ten pits with the inclusion of multiple ore types and material types. ALS and the Como staff have done an excellent job delivering this in the time frame considering the social distancing measures and restrictions on operations in place, we are very pleased with the recovery data from the testwork carried out."*

The Company now expects to deliver the PFS in May 2020. The PFS and maiden ore reserve statement was scheduled for delivery by the end of April 2020. Delays in receipt of the final metallurgical leach results from the laboratory caused by COVID – 19 operational restrictions will mean delivery of the maiden ore reserve statement will now also be in May 2020.

The final pit designs for the ten Mt Ida and Bottle Creek open pits are expected to be completed this week by Minecomp Pty Ltd in Kalgoorlie enabling the delivery of the mining schedule for the PFS and the maiden ore reserve statement. The PFS delivers open pit mining operations from ten open pits contained within the Mt Ida and Bottle Creek Gold Project area from six granted mining leases, mining a combination of oxide, transitional and fresh material in various stages of planned mining operations.

The gold and silver leach recovery testwork supervised by Como Engineers Senior Process Engineers has been part of the Company's PFS currently nearing completion.

The report of the Metallurgical Leach Testwork Report conducted by Como Engineers is contained in this announcement in its complete form.

This announcement has been reviewed and approved for release by the Chief Executive Officer of Alt Resources Limited

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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 in the Northern Goldfields of WA, 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

TECHNICAL EXPERTISE COMO ENGINEERS

The information in this report that relates to metallurgy and testwork is based on work compiled under the supervision of Mr Alisdair Finnie, a member of the AusIMM. Mr Finnie is Process Engineer and Technical Manager for Como Engineers and has sufficient experience relevant to the process under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking. Mr Finnie consents to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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 principal geologist of 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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COMO ENGINEERS
MECHANICAL & MINERAL PROCESS ENGINEERS

ALT RESOURCES LIMITED

MT IDA BOTTLE CREEK PROJECT

REVIEW OF METALLURGICAL LEACH TESTWORK

Job No 3668.01

April 2020

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Alt Resources Limited (AR) engaged Como Engineers (Como) to undertake a review of the recent metallurgical testwork program for the Mt Ida Bottle Creek Gold Project (BCP).

The work included gold extraction testing of reverse circulation (RC) chip samples from five separate deposits (figure 1), assessment of ore grind size on gold extraction and gold leach reagent requirements.

The testwork described in this report consisted of:

- Whole of ore leach gold extraction testing of six RC composite samples from Emu, Southwark, Shepherds Bush and Forrest Belle with oxidation states varying from oxide, transitional and fresh;
- Gravity and leach gold extraction testing of three composites of the oxide and fresh RC material from Tim's Find; and
- Assessment of ore grind size and leach gold recovery using three different size fractions on each composite sample above.

The key results from the Leach and Comminution test work were as follows:

- The results show that generally the ore types tested are free milling, have acceptable leach kinetics with the exception of Forrest Belle where significant leaching continued after 24hr.
- Gold extraction rates were typically >91.8% at 45 micron grind after 48hr leaching.
  No deleterious elements were present (As, Sb, Te, Hg or C). Forrest Belle contained elevated levels of cyanide soluble copper which may have contributed to the slow leach kinetics.
- Silver is present in each deposit however grade and recovery are quite variable. The highest recoverable grade obtained in the testwork was 19.9g/t from Southwark (composite 2).
- Generally, the finer grind size of 45 microns provides the highest recovery with the exception being Shepherds Bush and Forrest Belle.
- Cyanide consumption (0.3-0.4kg/t) was low however lime consumption (4.5kg/t) was high. The reason for excessive lime consumption was related to the leach conditions where the pH buffer point was reached. A reduction of 0.5 pH units has a significant effect on lowering the lime usage and this change was adopted during testing of Shepherds Bush and Forrest Belle.
- Rock properties indicate low to moderate hardness and moderate abrasion. Additional comminution testwork is underway to confirm processing power requirements. Results will be available end of April 2021;

These results provide a solid platform on which to progress the PFS engineering and ongoing metallurgical test work is underway to optimise the leaching conditions.

2 METALLURGY

2.1 ALS TESTWORK March 2020 - Metallurgical Testwork Program Overview

Metallurgical testwork was carried out by Australian Laboratory Services **(ALS)** in Perth and is the subject of ALS report number A20880.

The composite samples used for the cyanide leach gold extraction testwork program were derived from reverse circulation **(RC)** chips samples from oxide, transitional and fresh ore zones collected from four satellite pits within the Mt Ida Bottle Creek mining tenements.

The methodology of composite selection was based on variations in lithology and multi element analysis.

All of the received drill hole sample intercepts were combined in their entirety and the composite samples were control crushed to 100% passing 3.35mm.

Table 1 summarising the composites and drill holes for this program which are highlighted below with the drillhole collar locations shown in Table 1A and also shown in plan view in Figures 1A, 1B and 1C for each of the Mt Ida project areas.

Sectional views of all metallurgical drillholes tested are located in Appendix 1.

Table 1: Mt Ida and Bottle Creek composite samples

	Deposit	Drill Holes	Interval	Oxidation Class from Lithology	Weight kg
Composite 1	Southwark Shallow	SWKRC031 SWKRC038	0-25m 25-50m	Oxide Oxide	1.2 1.38
Composite 2	Southwark Deep	SWKRC005	50-100m	75% oxide 17% trans 8% fresh	2.94
Composite 3	Emu Shallow	EMRC011 EMRC113 EMRC105	0-25m 0-25m 0-25m	30% oxide 50% trans 20% fresh 87% oxide 23% trans 100% oxide	1.75 1.26 2.4
Composite 4	Emu Deep	EMRC077 EMRC004 EMRC098 EMRC041	25-50m 50-75m 25-50m 50-75m	77% oxide 33% trans 68.5% oxide 21% trans 10.5% fresh 100% oxide 100% oxide	2.41 2.45 1.76 1.99
Composite 5	Shepherds Bush	SBRC027	50-100m	100% oxide	1.1
Composite 6	Forrest Belle	FBRC009	25-50m	25% oxide, 50% trans, 25% fresh	3.16

Table 1A: Mt Ida and Bottle Creek drill hole composite samples drill hole locations

DEPOSIT								
Cascade	**Hole ID**	**EAST**	**NORTH**	**RL**	**From**	**To**	**Total**	**Au Average**
0-25m	CARC009	251216	6773751	497	0	9	9	1.47
25-50m	CARC002	251206	6773667	496	52	57	5	1.31
Southwark								
0-25m	SWKRC031	251418	6773041	490	21	28	7	1.2
25-50m	SWKRC038	251401	6773087	490	29	58	29	1.38
50-75m	SWKRC005	251433	6772859	489	78	102	24	2.94
Emu North								
0-25m	EMRC011	251766	6772157	486	13	23	10	1.75
0-25m	EMRC113	251632	6772548	489	0	13	13	1.26
25-50m	EMRC077	251726	6772222	483	39	52	13	2.41
50-75m	EMRC004	251775	6772028	483	56	75	19	2.45
Emu South								
0-25m	EMRC105	251980	6771691	485	21	26	5	2.4
25-50m	EMRC098	252027	6771525	483	35	47	12	1.76
50-75m	EMRC041	251900	6771834	482	65	73	8	1.99
Tims Find								
0-25m	TFRC028	259788	6770981	450	1	15	14	3.76
25-50m	TFRC027	259807	6771002	450	32	46	14	2.21
Shepherds Bush								
50-100m	SBRC027	259886	6767978	451	54	85	31	1.1
0-50m	SBRC010	259779	6767982	454	0	25	25	0.83
Forrest Belle								
25-50m	FBRC009	257121	6786890	442	31	50	19	3.16

** Coordinates reported as MGA94 Zone 51*

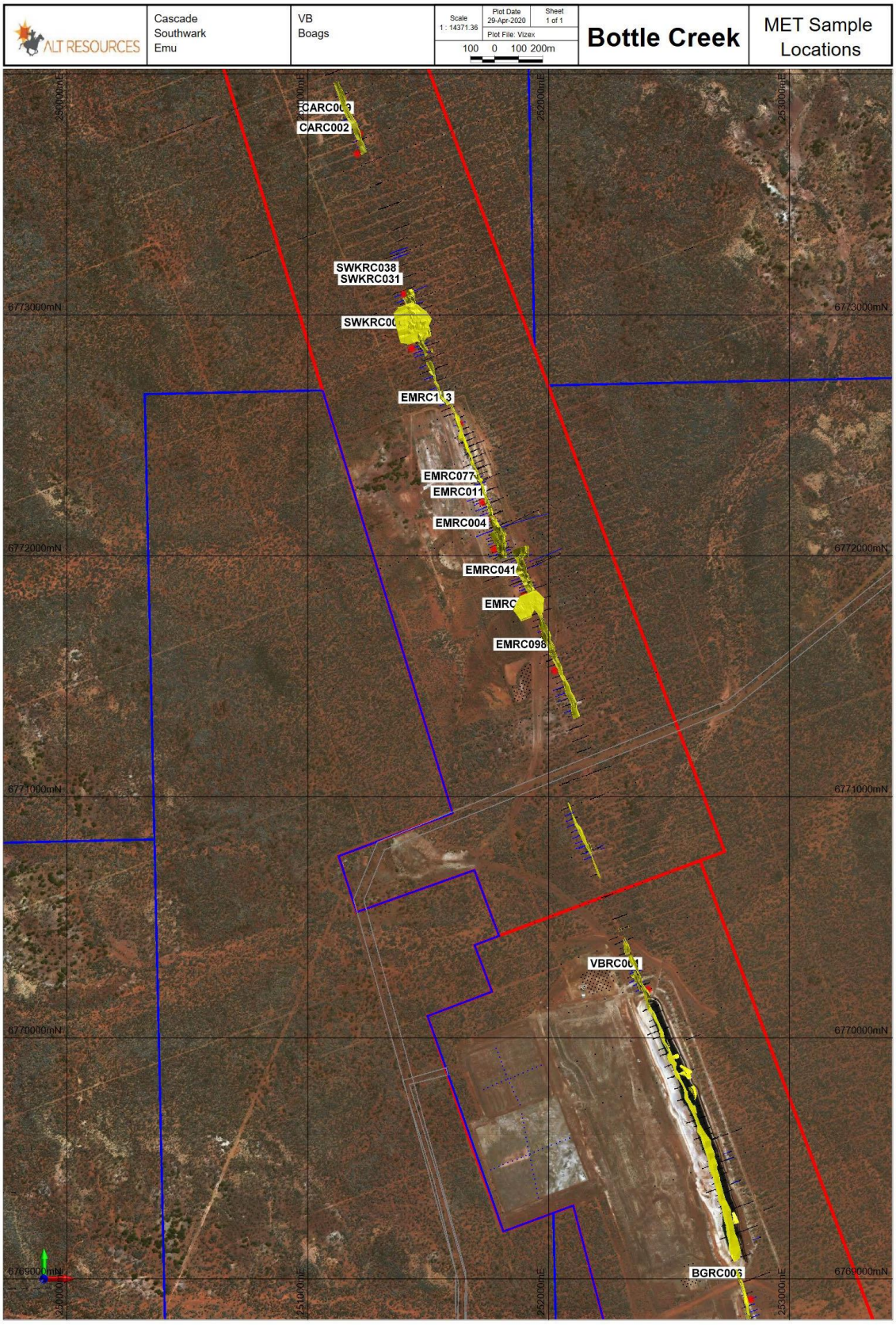

Figure 1A: Bottle Creek Gold Project showing METS leach testing drillhole locations

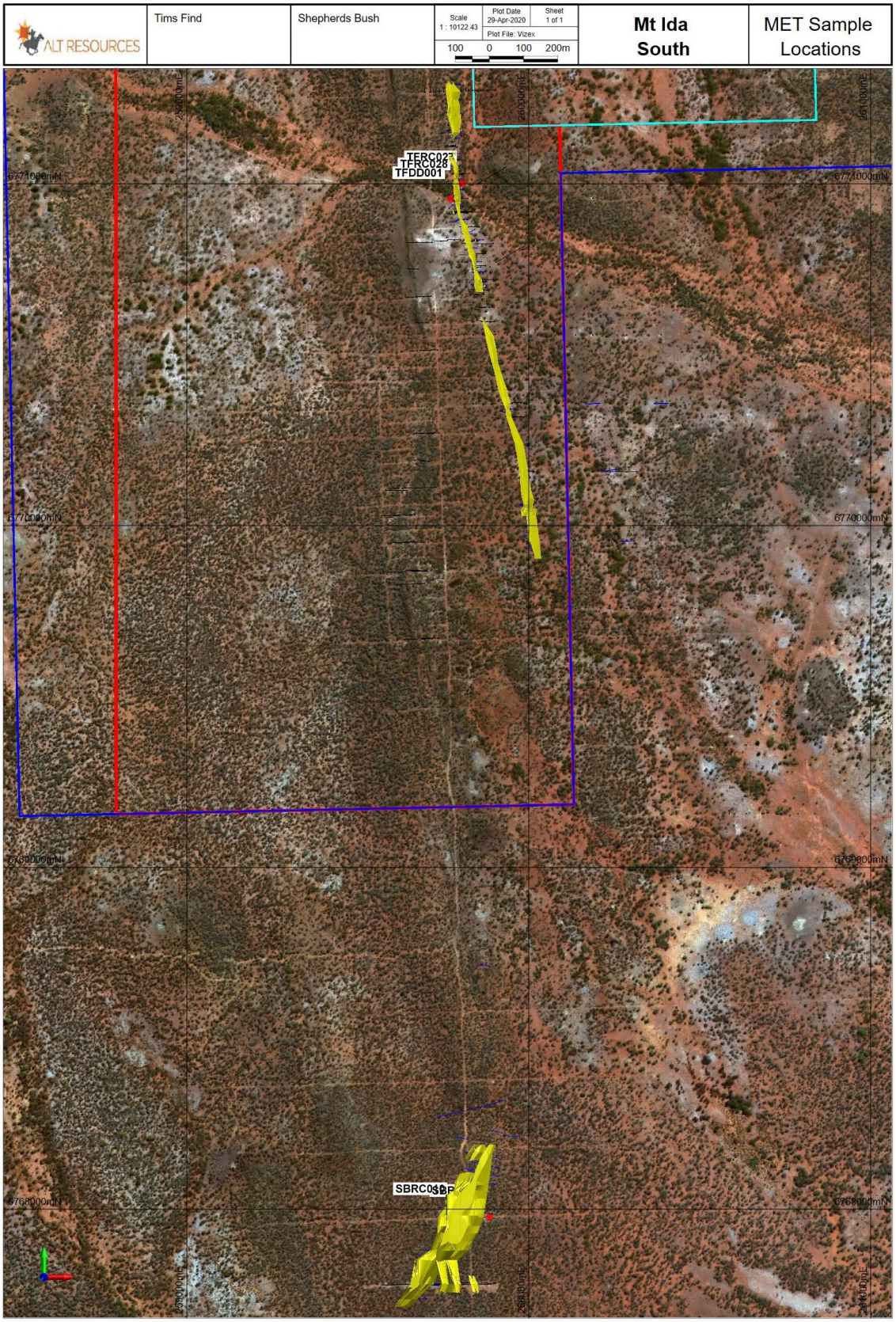

Figure 1B: Tim's Find and Shepherds Bush project areas showing METS leach testing drillhole locations

Figure 1c: Quinns Mining Area showing METS leach testing drillhole locations

ANALYTE	UNITS	Emu Shallow Composite	Emu Deep Composite	Southwark Shallow Composite	Southwark Deep Composite	Shepherds Bush Composite	Forrest Belle Composite
Au - 1	g/t	0.92	2.70	1.30	2.25	0.96	0.45
Au - 2	g/t	0.86	1.98	1.35, 1.24	2.32	0.99	0.61
Au - AVG	**g/t**	**0.89**	**2.34**	**1.30**	**2.29**	**0.98**	**0.53**
Ag	ppm	2.1	9.60	4.20	25.80	1.20	1.50
CTOTAL	%	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.78	0.30	0.27
CORG	%	0.09	0.15	0.09	0.57	0.27	0.03
Cu	ppm	204	144	296	162	84	1,848
STOTAL	%	0.14	0.06	0.10	1.84	0.02	0.36
SSULPHIDE	%	0.06	<0.02	0.06	1.88	<0.02	0.36
As	ppm	4,000	3,000	3,800	1,000	100	<10

Table 2 Mt Ida Bottle Creek Composite Head Assays

Grind Size and Gold Recovery

To assess the effect of grind size on gold recovery, each composite sample was prepared to grind size of 90µm, 75µm and 45µm (P80).

Each sample was subject to a standard set of leach conditions derived from historical testwork performed by AMMTEC in 1988/89 on drill holes samples collected from Bottle Creek.

Cyanide leach conditions were:

- Direct leach on whole of ore
- 45% solids w/w using site water
- pH 10-10.5 (buffer point) with lime
- Starting NaCN concentration of 0.1%, maintain above 0.05%
- Air sparging
- Total residence time of 48 hours taking liquor samples at 2, 4, 8, 12, 24 and 48 hours

Results/Analysis (Grind Size and Recoverable Gold)

Grind Size µm	Cyanide Added kg/t	Lime kg/t	Leach Feed Au g/t	Leach Tail Au g/t	Au Leach Recoveries %					
					2h	4h	8h	12h	24h	48h
90	0.30	7.82	1.4	0.15	57.1	70.1	79.5	87.8	86.3	89.3
75	0.30	8.04	1.32	0.12	64.4	78.7	83.0	89.4	85.7	90.9
45	0.27	8.44	1.31	0.09	64.4	82.3	88.9	83.4	87.1	93.1

Table 3 Southwark Shallow composite sample recovery versus grind size

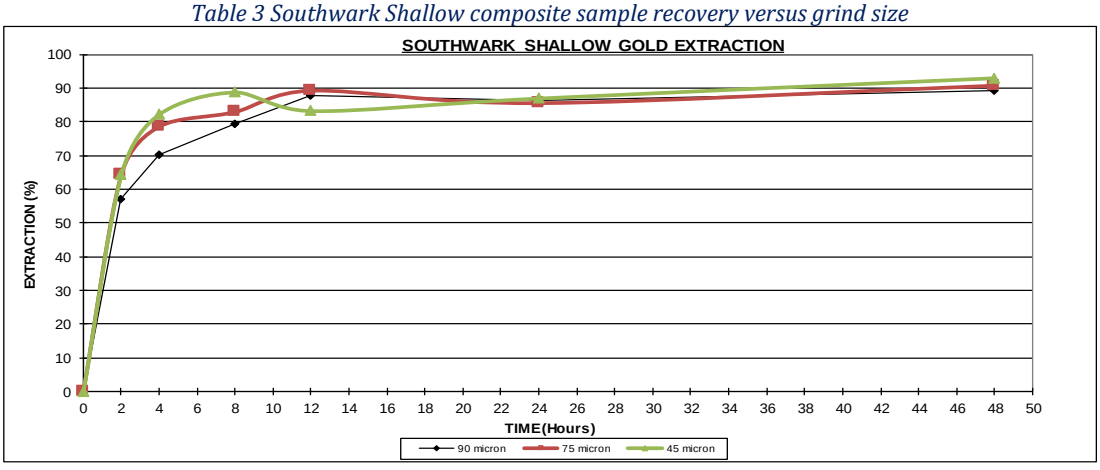

Figure 2 Southwark Shallow composite Kinetic Leach Curve

Grind Size µm	Cyanide Added kg/t	Lime kg/t	Leach Feed Au g/t	Leach Tail Au g/t	Au Leach Recoveries %					
					2h	4h	8h	12h	24h	48h
90	0.30	7.90	2.46	0.21	59.7	71.2	80.5	79.1	90.2	91.5
75	0.30	7.78	2.19	0.20	74.1	77.3	90.8	92.4	90.4	90.9
45	0.36	7.51	2.23	0.14	71.7	84.3	83.8	90.3	96.1	93.7

Table 4 Southwark Deep composite sample recovery versus grind size

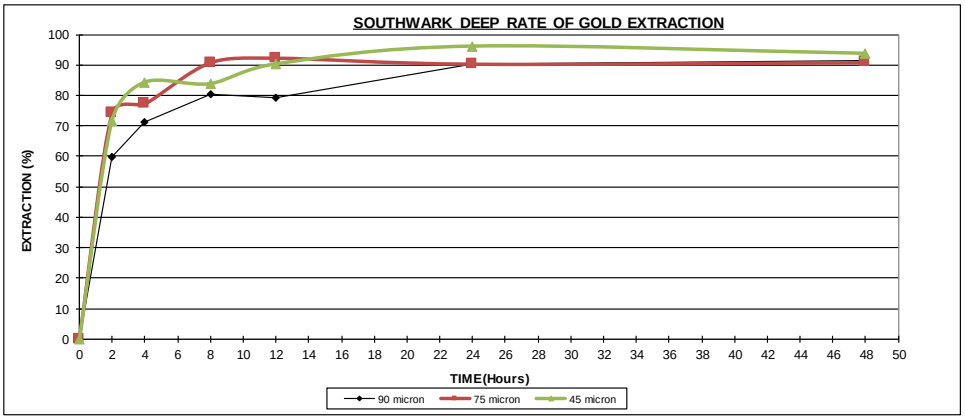

Figure 3 Southwark Deep composite Kinetic Leach Curve

Grind Size µm	Cyanide Added kg/t	Lime kg/t	Leach Feed Au g/t	Leach Tail Au g/t	Au Leach Recoveries %					
					2h	4h	8h	12h	24h	48h
90	0.32	8.66	1.04	0.06	43.2	65.1	89.7	87.5	93.7	94.3
75	0.32	9.30	1.03	0.05	49.7	73.1	89.8	88.2	91.8	95.1
45	0.26	10.40	0.90	0.05	56.3	83.8	94.0	89.0	93.3	94.4

Table 5 Emu Shallow composite sample recovery versus grind size

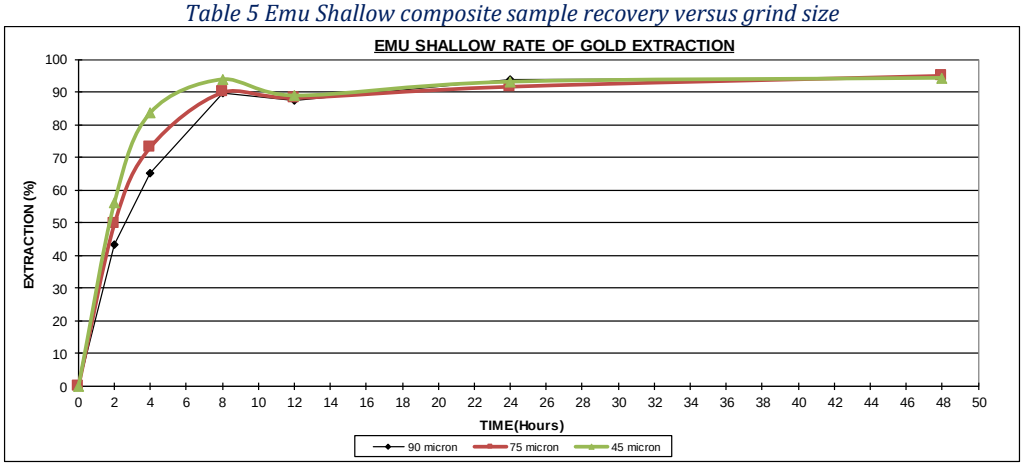

Figure 4 Emu Shallow composite Kinetic Leach Curve

Grind Size µm	Cyanide Added kg/t	Lime kg/t	Leach Feed Au g/t	Leach Tail Au g/t	Au Leach Recoveries %					
					2h	4h	8h	12h	24h	48h
90	0.14	7.7	2.41	0.39	69.5	73.4	73.8	78.9	80.3	83.8
75	0.19	7.45	2.48	0.30	75.0	78.8	81.1	77.1	86.7	87.9
45	0.30	7.1	2.47	0.18	89.7	88.7	96.6	94.8	96.9	92.7

Table 6 Emu Deep composite sample recovery versus grind size

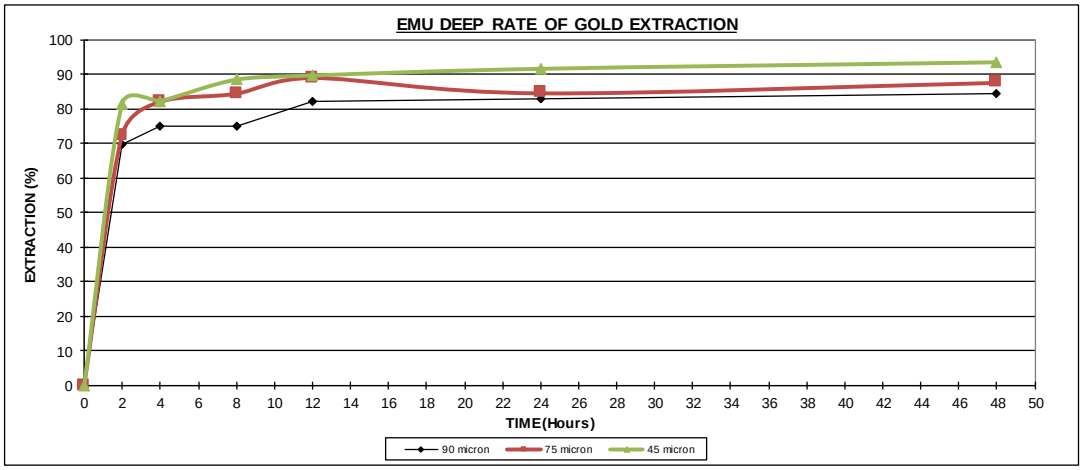

Figure 5 Emu Deep composite Kinetic Leach Curve

Grind Size µm	Cyanide Added kg/t	Lime kg/t	Leach Feed Au g/t	Leach Tail Au g/t	Au Leach Recoveries %					
					2h	4h	8h	12h	24h	48h
90	0.39	3.89	1.04	0.05	71.8	84.2	88.6	93.9	94.7	95.3
75	0.32	4.21	1.03	0.04	75.2	84.8	93.7	92.1	89.5	96.1
45	0.44	4.02	1.07	0.02	78.9	98.7	97.1	96.6	98.6	98.1

Table 7 Shepherds Bush composite sample recovery versus grind size

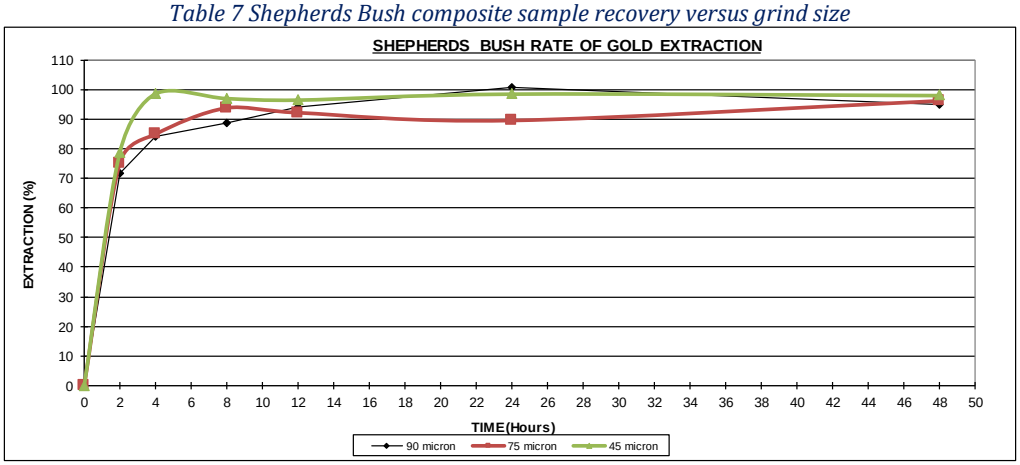

Figure 6 Shepherds Bush composite Kinetic Leach Curve

Grind Size µm	Cyanide Added kg/t	Lime kg/t	Leach Feed Au g/t	Leach Tail Au g/t	Au Leach Recoveries %					
					2h	4h	8h	12h	24h	48h
90	0.66	6.31	1.59	0.2	5.67	13.04	28.12	42.11	66.26	87.43
75	1.46	6.80	0.54	0.03	10.01	21.95	46.26	59.64	85.68	94.45
45	1.72	6.90	0.71	0.11	6.76	21.58	42.44	61.19	77.16	84.55

Table 8 Forrest Belle composite sample recovery versus grind size

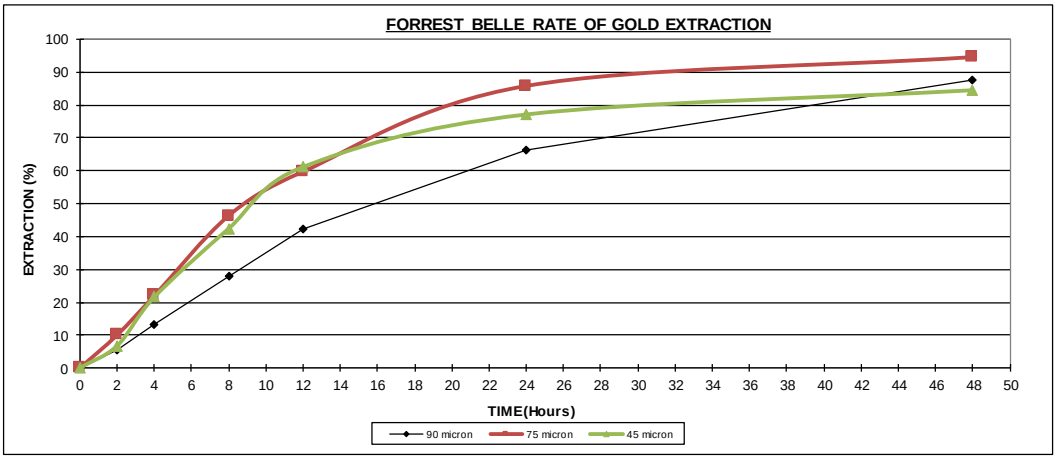

Figure 7 Forrest Belle composite Kinetic Leach Curve

Results/Analysis (Grind Size and Recoverable Silver)

Grind Size µm	Cyanide Added kg/t	Lime kg/t	Leach Feed Ag g/t	Leach Tail Ag g/t	Ag Leach Recoveries %					
					2h	4h	8h	12h	24h	48h
90	0.14	7.70	8	6.9	10.17	11.63	14.47	15.02	14.48	14.22
75	0.19	7.45	8.4	6.9	12.07	13.47	17.02	17.82	17.56	17.56
45	0.30	7.10	8.4	6.6	14.66	15.50	19.32	20.38	20.90	21.15

Table 9 Emu Deep composite sample recovery versus grind size

Grind Size µm	Cyanide Added kg/t	Lime kg/t	Leach Feed Ag g/t	Leach Tail Ag g/t	Ag Leach Recoveries %					
					2h	4h	8h	12h	24h	48h
90	0.30	7.90	22.6	3.9	59.74	71.20	80.50	79.14	90.16	91.45
75	0.30	7.78	22.1	3.3	74.08	77.29	90.85	92.37	90.39	90.88
45	0.36	7.51	22.6	2.7	71.68	84.29	83.78	90.26	96.09	93.73

Table 10 Southwark Deep composite sample recovery versus grind size

Comminution

Comminution testwork was carried out to determine the physical properties of Emu and Southwark ore samples.

The teswork program comprised UCS, abrasion, bond ball work index and SMC on selected specimens collected from diamond drill core.

Deposit	Drill Hole	Intercept	UCS MPa
Emu	EMDD 092	105-108m (Specimen 1)	12.7
Emu	EMDD 092	105-108m (Specimen 2)	39.9
Southwark	SWKDD 002	94-99.5m	19.1
Southwark	SWKDD 002	105-108m (Specimen 1)	79.7
Southwark	SWKDD 002	105-108m (Specimen 2)	50.3

Table 11 Unconfined Compressive Strength results

Deposit	Drill hole	Intercept	Abi
Emu	EMDD 002	54-62m, 63-68m	0.1524
Emu	EMDD 003	34-38	0.0224
Emu	EMDD 092	105-108m	0.1501
Southwark	SWKDD 002	94-99.5m	0.3172

Table 12 Bond Abrasion Index results

	Drill hole	Intercept	Ball Mill Work Index *	
			Kwhr/t	P80 µm
Emu	EMDD 002	54-62, 63-68-108m	9.4	61
Emu	EMDD 003	29-31.5m	6.0	44
Emu	EMDD 004	60-63m	11.2	66
Emu	EMDD 092	105-108m	15.6	67
Southwark	SWKDD 002	94-99.5m	12.2	65
Southwark	SWKDD 002	105-108m	11.4	66

Table 13 Bond Ball Mill Work Index results

*Note; Closing screen size 90 microns

Drill hole	Intercept	SMC Test							
		DWI Result (KWh/m3)	A	b	A*b		SG (t/m3)	ta	SCSE KWh/t
					Result	Class			
EMDD 002	54-62, 63-69m	2.3	75.1	1.38	103.6	Soft	2.38	1.13	6.87

Table 14 SMC results

Abrasion index determinations indicates that the source material tested has moderate abrasive properties.

Results from UCS (unconfined compressive strength) tests ranged from 13 to 50MPa, indicating the that the rock has low to moderate strength.

Results from Bond work index testing ranged from 6 to 15,6kwhr/t, indicating the that the rock has low to medium hardness.

The comminution testing program results confirmed that the shallow zones are less abrasive and required less power to achieve the required size distribution. Also, the results indicated that samples taken from the same section of ore body but at different elevations, indicated a slight trend of hardening with greater depth.

2.2 AMML TESTWORK SEPTEMBER 2019 - Metallurgical Testwork Program Overview

Metallurgical testwork on Tim's Find was carried out by Australian Minmet Metallurgical Laboratories **(AMML)** in NSW and is the subject of AMML report number 1157.

There composite samples used for the cyanide leach gold extraction testwork program were prepared from reverse circulation **(RC)** chips samples and divided into the following groups based on lithological classification;

- Oxide
- Oxide / Transitional
- Fresh ore

All of the received drill hole sample intercepts (shown in table 15) were combined in their entirety and the composite samples were control crushed to 100% passing 3.35mm.

	Deposit	Drill Holes	Interval	Oxidation Class from Lithology	Weight kg
Composite 1	Tim's Find	TRRC001	20-21m	Oxide	19.36
Composite 2	Tim's Find	TFRC063	40-41m	Oxide/Transitional	15.9
Composite 3	Tim's Find	TFRC026 TFRC034	43-44m 28-29m	Transitional/Fresh Transitional/Fresh	22.14 18.26

Table 15 Tim's Find RC Drill hole Composite samples

ANALYTE	UNITS	TFRC001 COMPOSITE	TFRC063 COMPOSITE	TFRC026/034 COMPOSITE
Au - 1	g/t	10.95	11.70	10.80
Au - 2	g/t	10.6	11.25	10.35
Au - AVG	**g/t**	**10.78**	**11.48**	**10.58**
Ag	ppm	<0.5	1.50	3.50
Cu	ppm	239	179	115
STOTAL	%	0.03	0.03	0.15
As	ppm	3,140	2,560	661

Table 16 Tim's Find Composite Head Assays

Grind Size and Gold Recovery

To assess the effect of grind size on gold recovery, each composite sample was prepared to grind size of 150µm, 125µm and 106µm (P80).
Each sample was subject to AMML standard gravity recoverable gold testing prior to cyanidation of the gravity tail. In these tests, gravity concentrate from a centrifugal concentrator is subjected to intensive leaching using leachwell tablets. The leachwell tail was recombined with the gravity tail ahead of cyanide leaching.

Cyanide leach conditions were:

- Carbon in leach 20g/L
- 45% solids w/w using site water
- pH 9-19.2 with lime
- Starting NaCN concentration of 0.035%, maintain above 0.03%
- Oxygen sparging for first 8 hours
- Total residence time of 48 hours taking liquor samples at 2, 4, 8, 24 and 48 hour

Leach conditions:

- Stirred test at 45% solids first 8 hours then bottle roll for 40 hours with 20g/l carbon.
- Leach with site water (25,899 ppm TDS)
- pH 9-9.2 (buffer point) with lime
- Starting NaCN concentration of 0.035%, maintain above 0.03%
- Oxygen sparging for first 8 hours
- Total residence time of 48 hours taking liquor samples at 2, 4, 8, 24 and 48 hours

Results/Analysis (Grind Size and Recoverable Gold)

Grind Size µm	Cyanide Added kg/t	Lime kg/t	Leach Feed Au g/t	Leach Tail Au g/t	Leach Recoveries %				
					2h	4h	8h	24h	48h
150	1.19	16.2	10.02	0.93	85.3	93.2	96.8	91	90.7
125	1.16	16.45	10.04	0.84	86.7	92.7	95.1	92.2	91.6
106	1.27	16.46	9.67	0.74	85.0	95.9	98.4	93.2	92.3

Table 17 Tim's Find TFRC001 composite sample recovery versus grind size

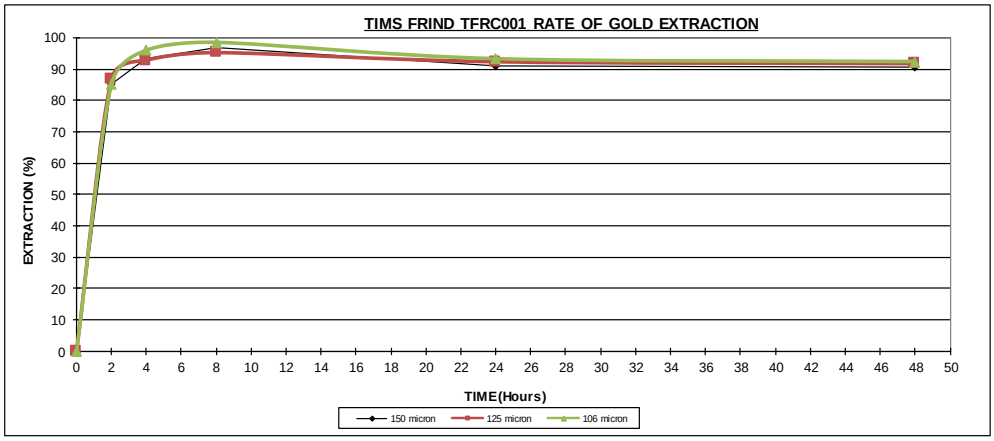

Figure 8 Tim's Find TFRC001 composite Kinetic Leach Curve

Grind Size µm	Cyanide Added kg/t	Lime kg/t	Leach Feed Au g/t	Leach Tail Au g/t	Leach Recoveries %				
					2h	4h	8h	24h	48h
150	1.11	16.5	10.50	1.32	78.2	88	91.5	87.3	87.4
125	1.11	16.6	10.62	1.38	81.7	89.8	92	87.1	87
106	1.31	16.7	10.52	1.26	83.1	88.6	93	88	88

Table 18 Tim's Find TFRC063 composite sample recovery versus grind size

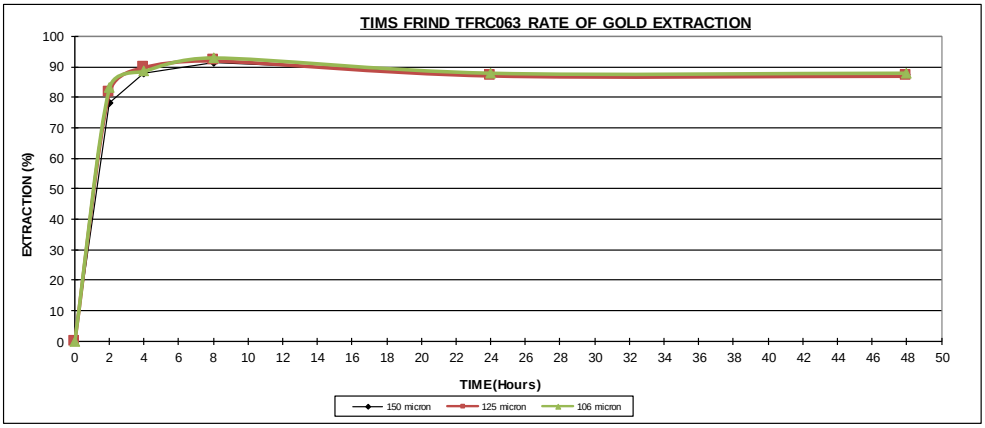

Figure 9 Tim's Find TFRC063 composite Kinetic Leach Curve

Grind Size µm	Cyanide Added kg/t	Lime kg/t	Leach Feed Au g/t	Leach Tail Au g/t	Leach Recoveries %				
					2h	4h	8h	24h	48h
150	0.98	16.2	9.18	0.62	48.7	72.4	89	92.3	93.2
125	1.04	16.3	9.19	0.75	41.4	70.1	88.2	90.0	91.8
106	1.15	16.5	9.23	0.60	49.1	73.3	90.1	92	93.5

Table 19 Tim's Find TFRC0026/034 composite sample recovery versus grind size

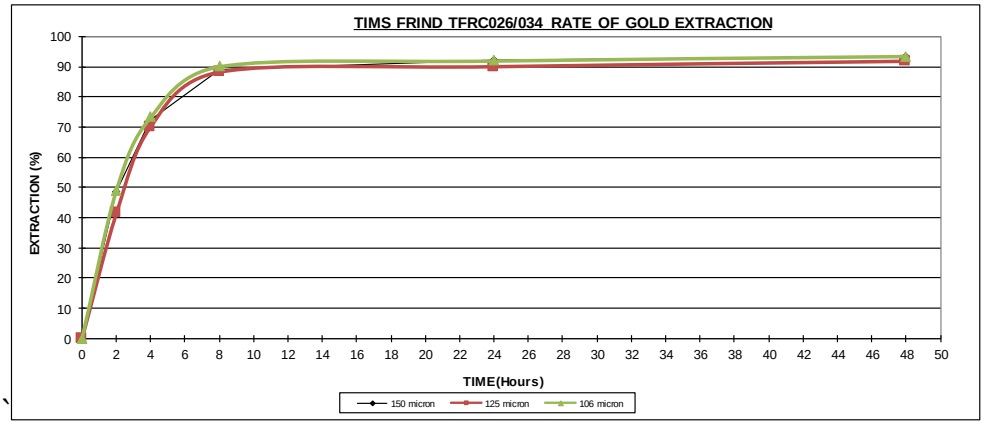

Figure 10 Tim's Find TFRC026/034 composite Kinetic Leach Curve

	Gravity Grind Size µm	GRG %	GRG Au g/t	Leach Recovered Grade Au g/t	Total Recovered grade @24h Au g/t	Total Est Gold Recovery @24h Au g/t
TFRC001	300	5	0.54	9.23	9.77	93.2
TFRC063	300	17.6	1.86	9.28	11.14	89.6
TFRC0026/034	300	7.6	0.87	8.46	9.33	92.4

Table 20 Estimate of gravity leach recovery for Tim's Find composite samples

Comminution

Comminution sighter testwork was carried out to determine the hardness of Tim's Find ore.

The testwork program consisted of a single bond ball work index on a composite sample collected from RC drill sample TFRC001.

	Drill hole	Intercept	Ball Mill Work Index *	
			Kwhr/t	P80 µm
Tim's Find	TFRC001	33-39m	7.8	85

Table 21 Tim's Find Bond Ball Mill Work Index result

*Note; Closing screen size 150 microns

The result from Bond work index test indicated the that the rock has low hardness.

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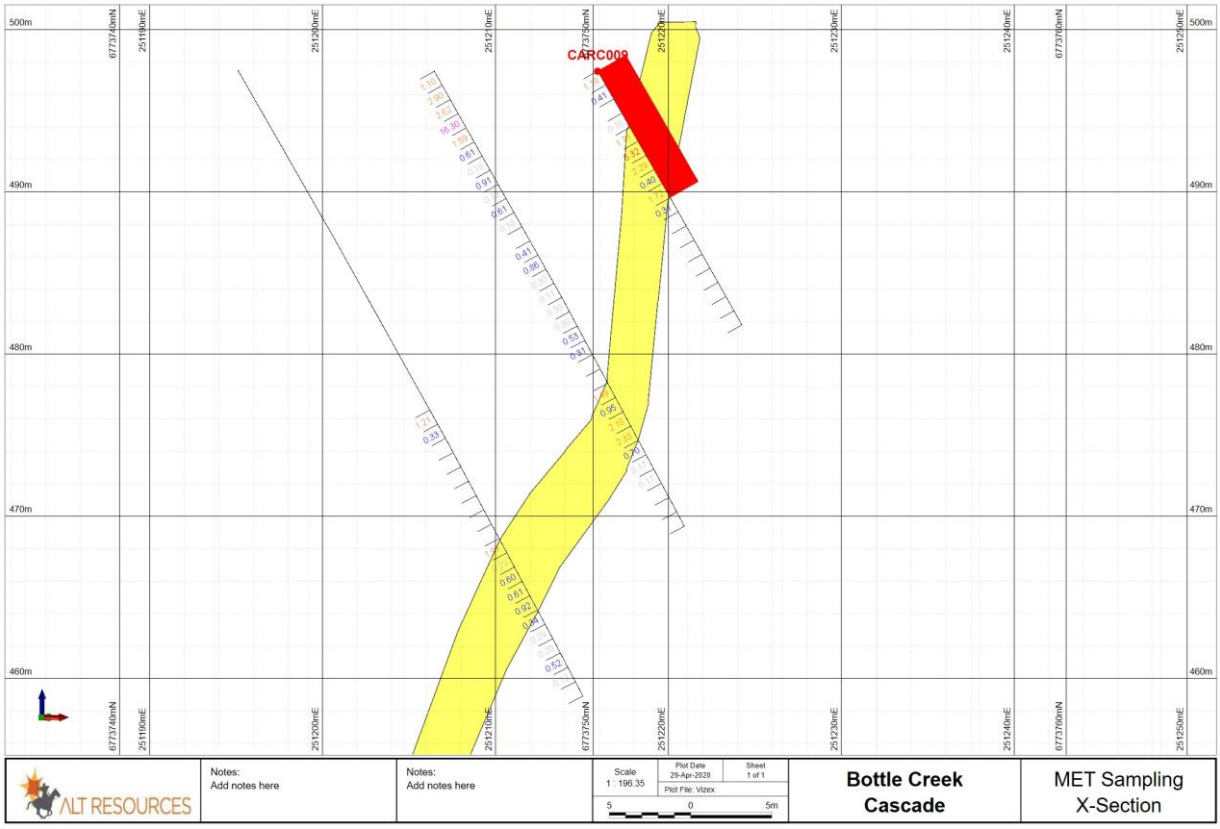
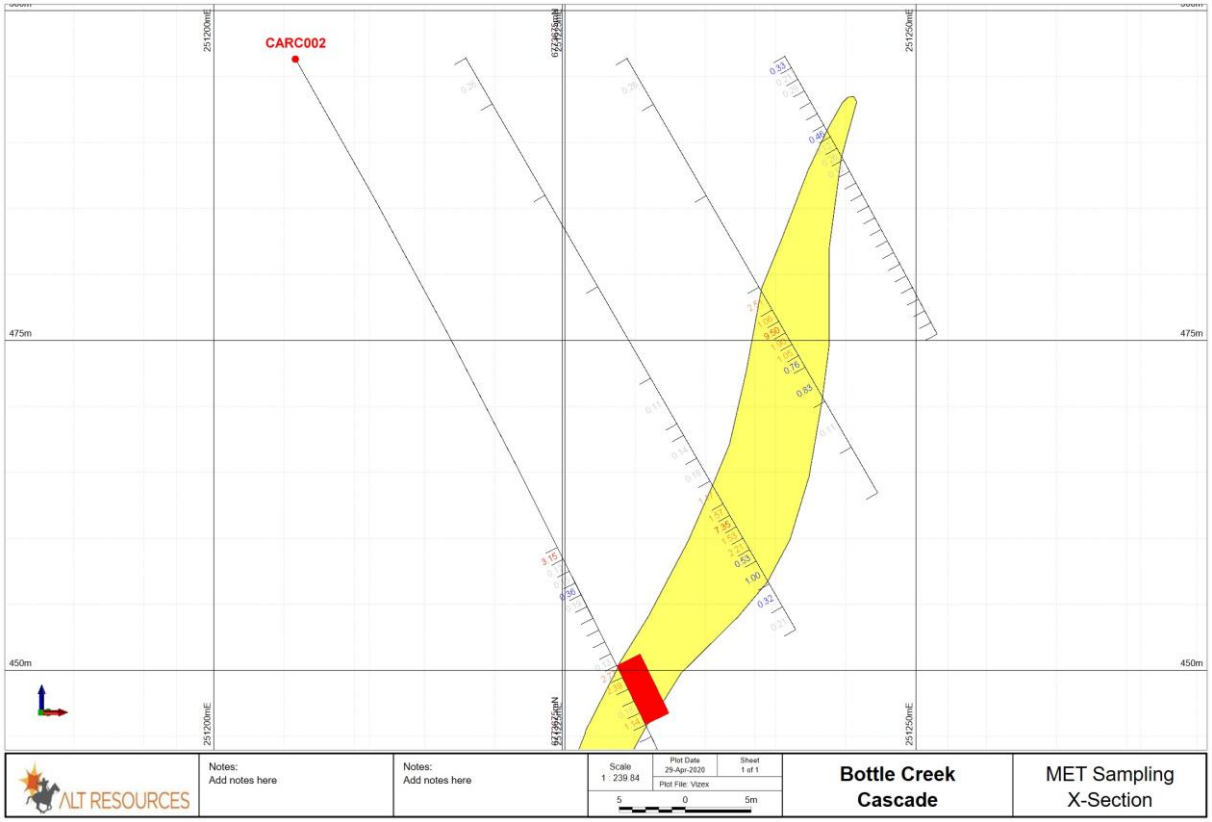
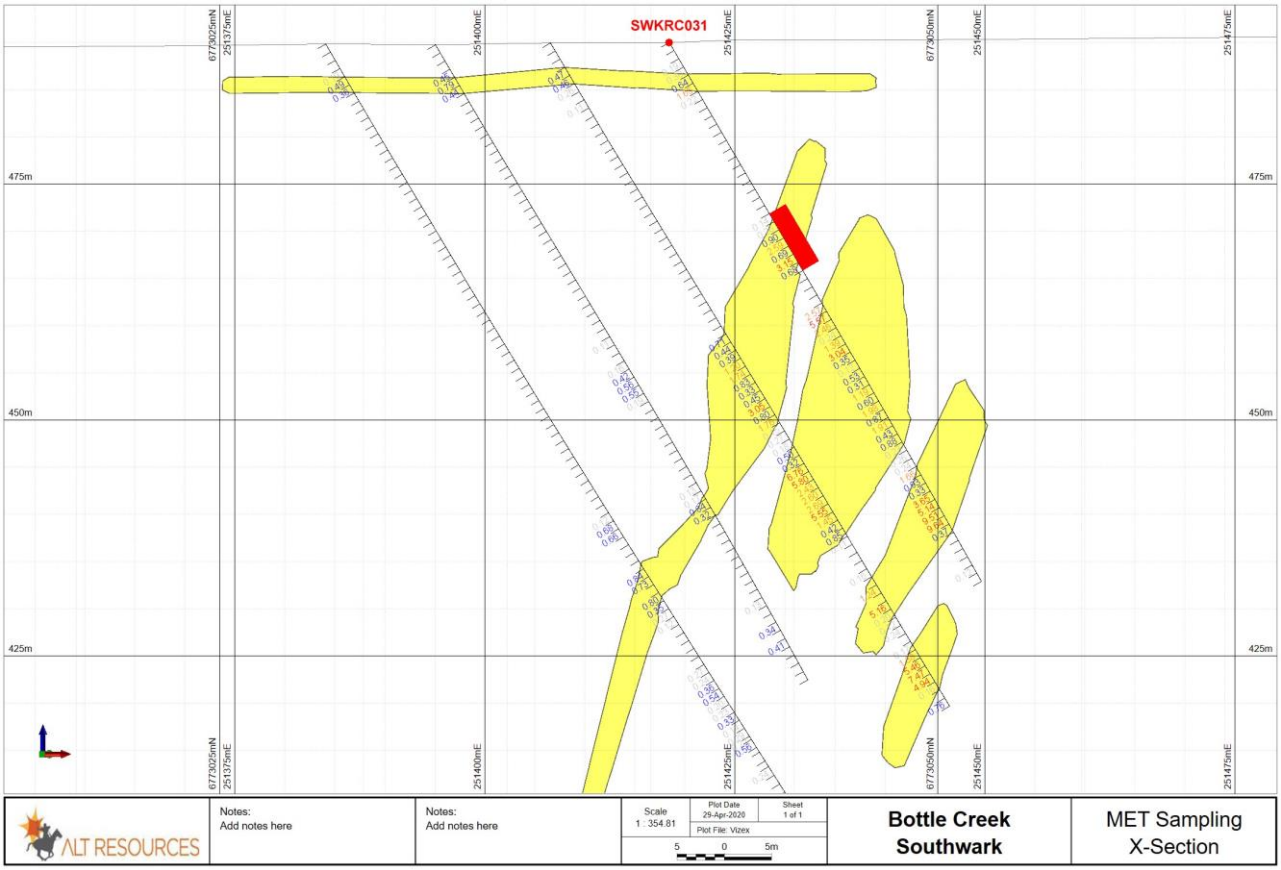
APPENDIX 1: MT IDA AND BOTTLE CREEK METALLURGICAL LEACH TESTWORK DRILLHOLE SECTIONS ALL PROJECT AREAS

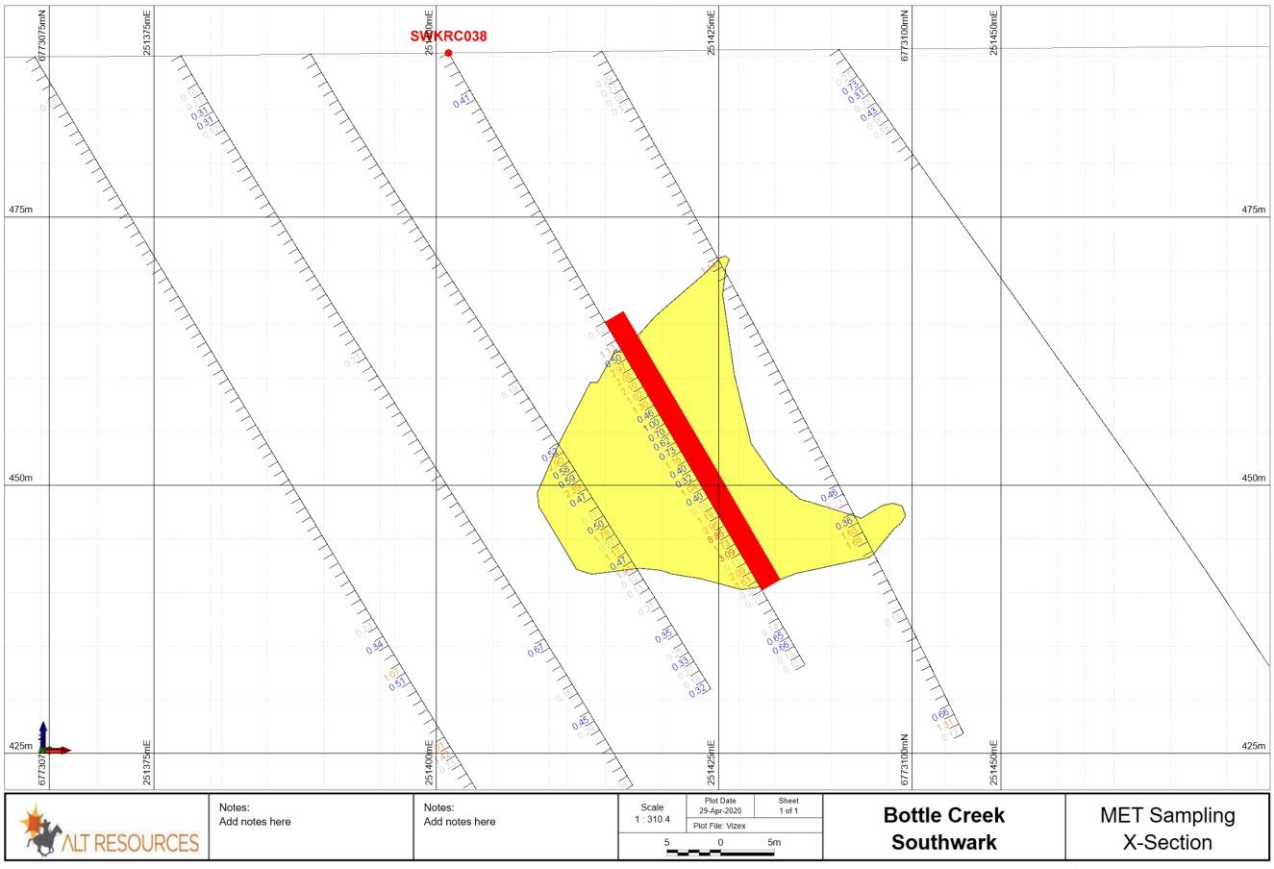
Cascade Deposit

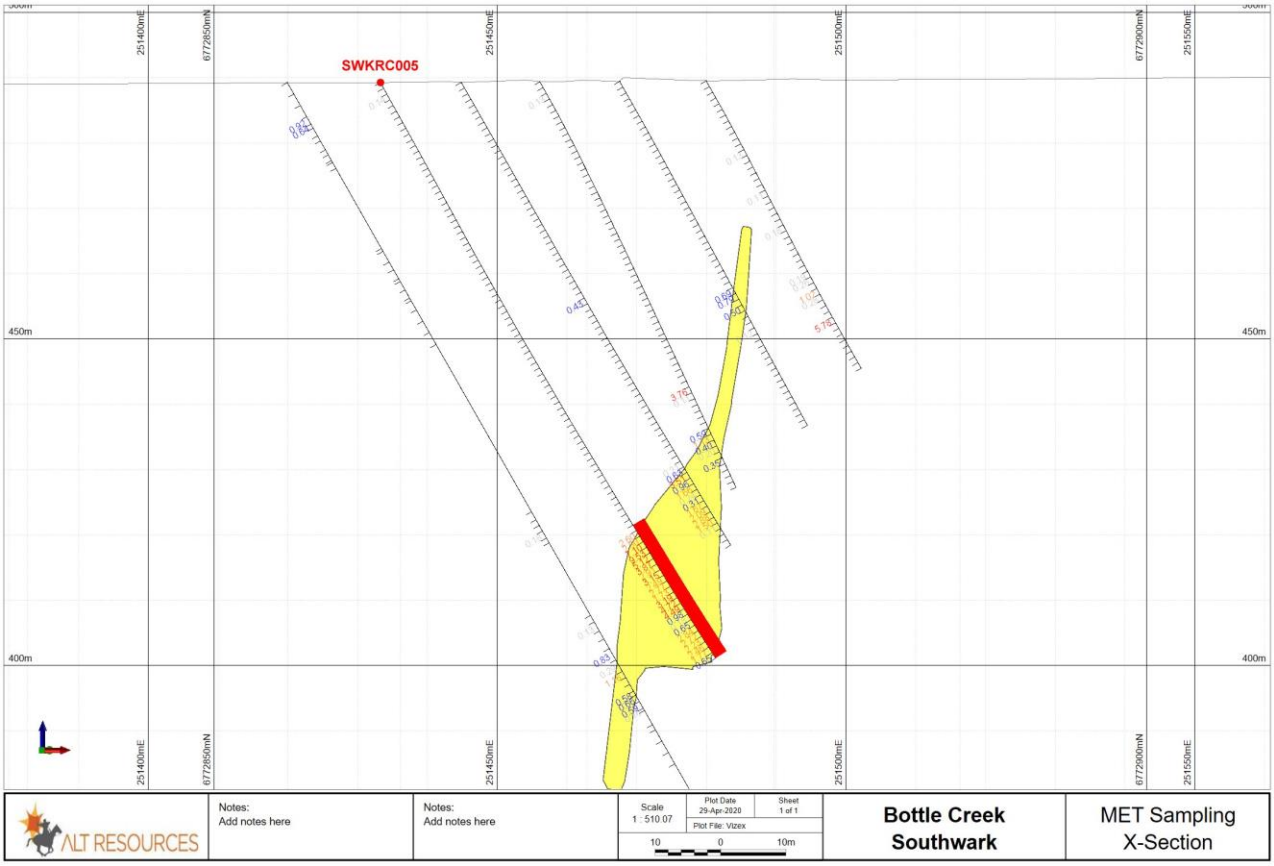




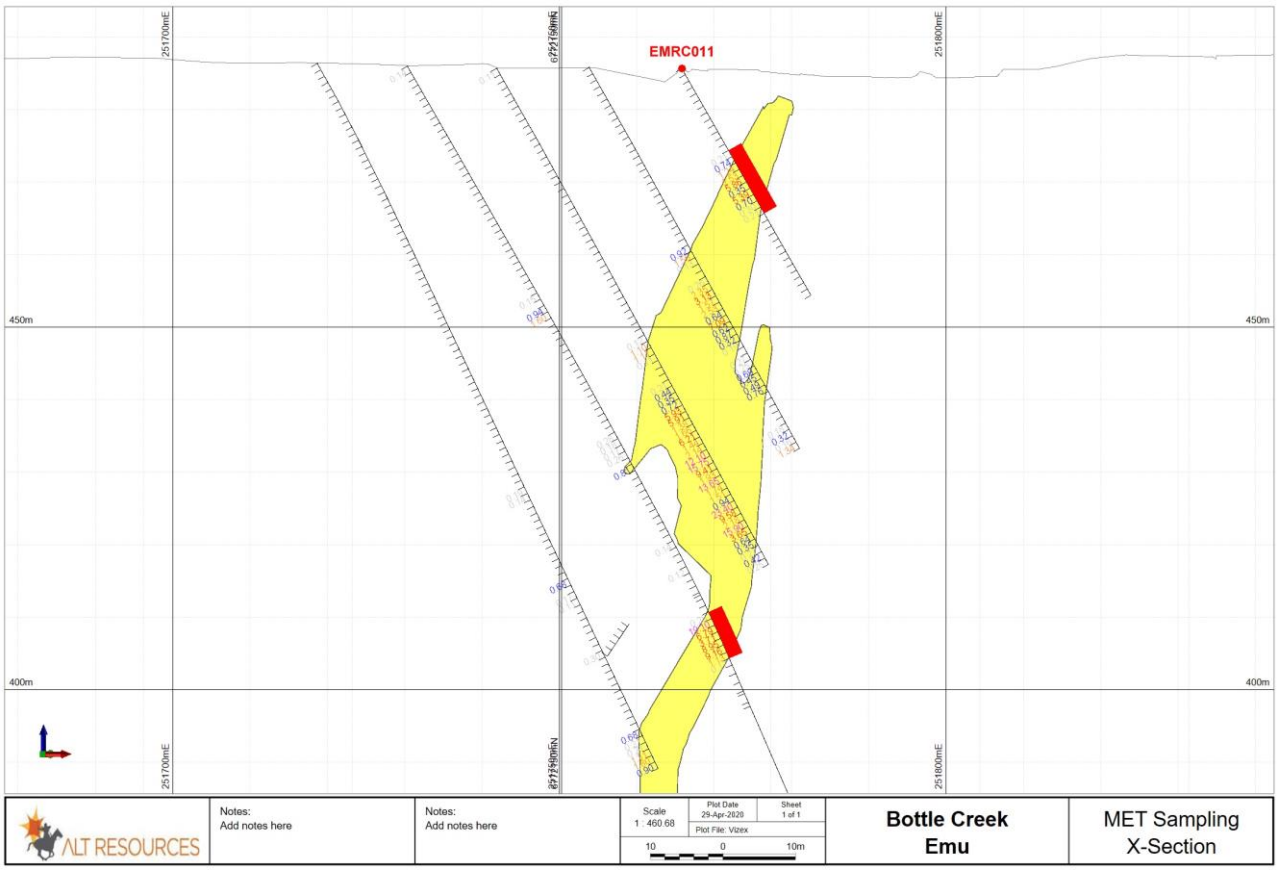
Southwark Deposit

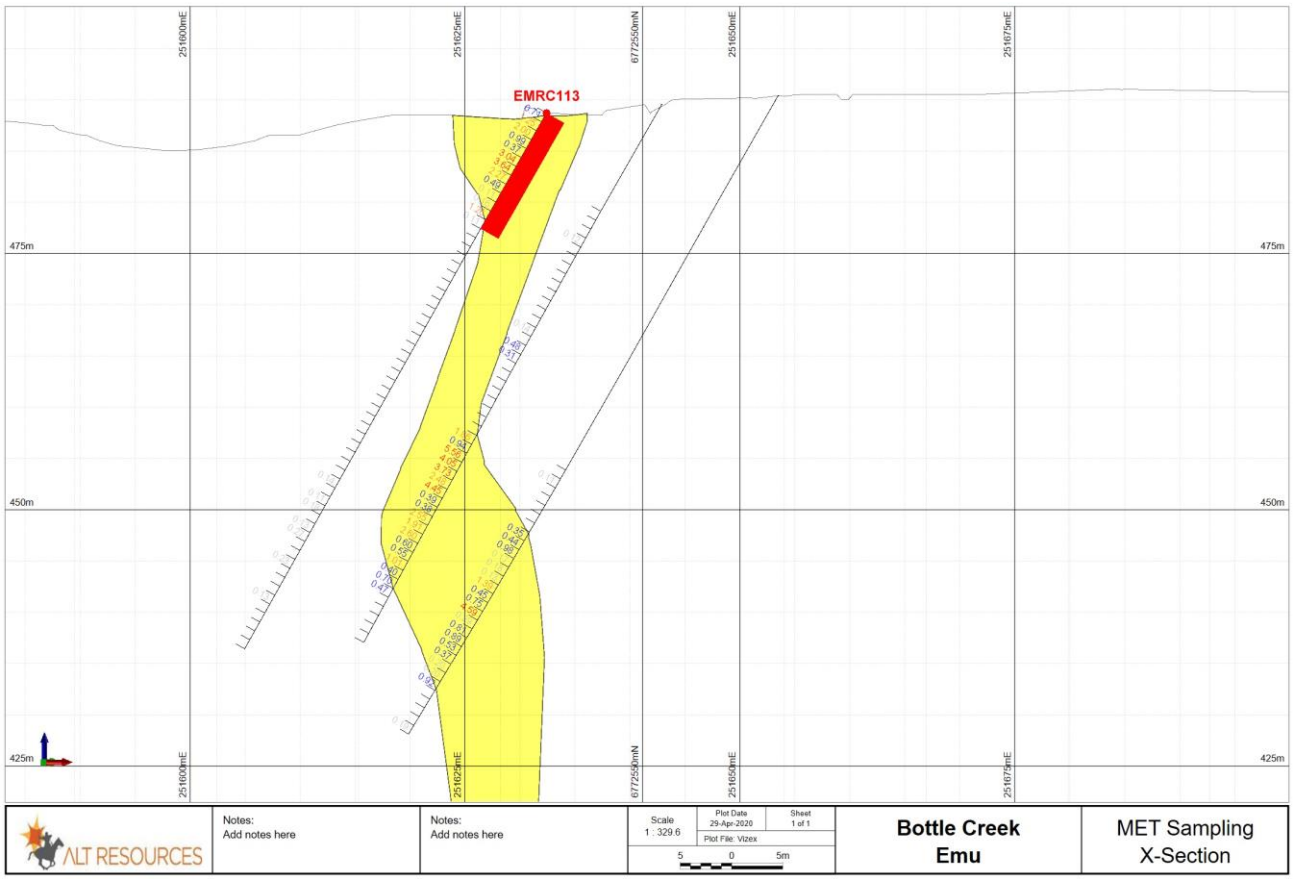






Emu North Deposit

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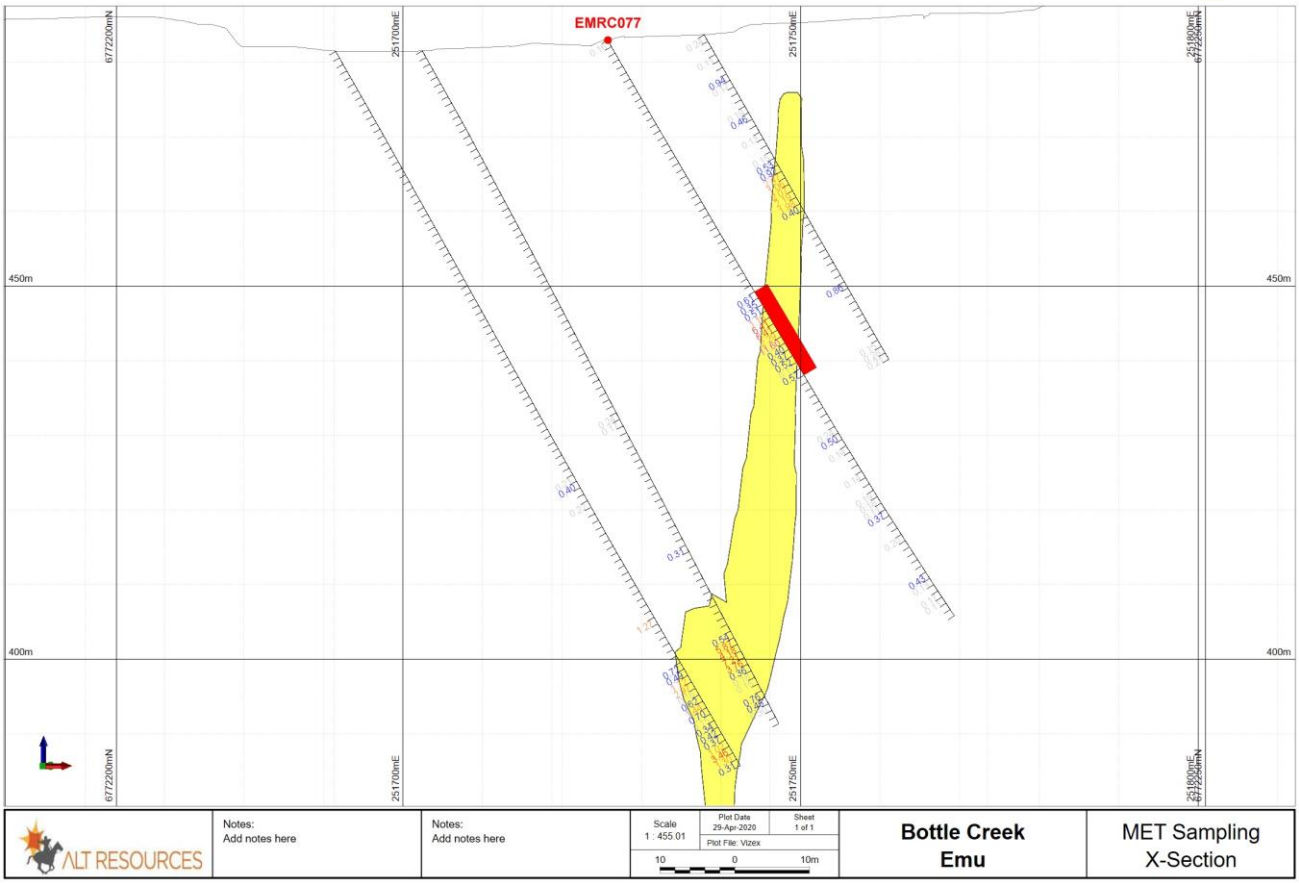
Bottle Creek
Emu
MET Sampling
X-Section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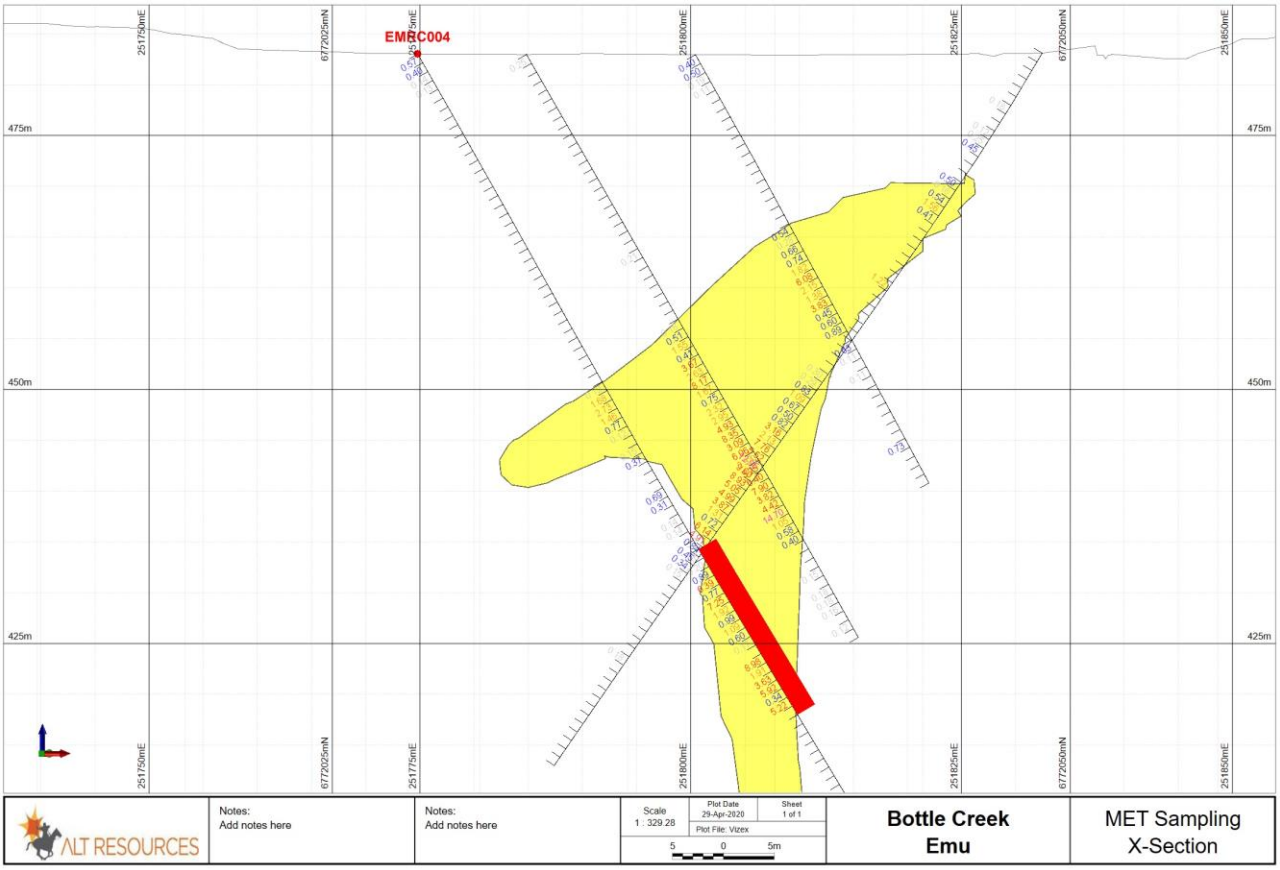
Emu
MET Sampling
X-Section



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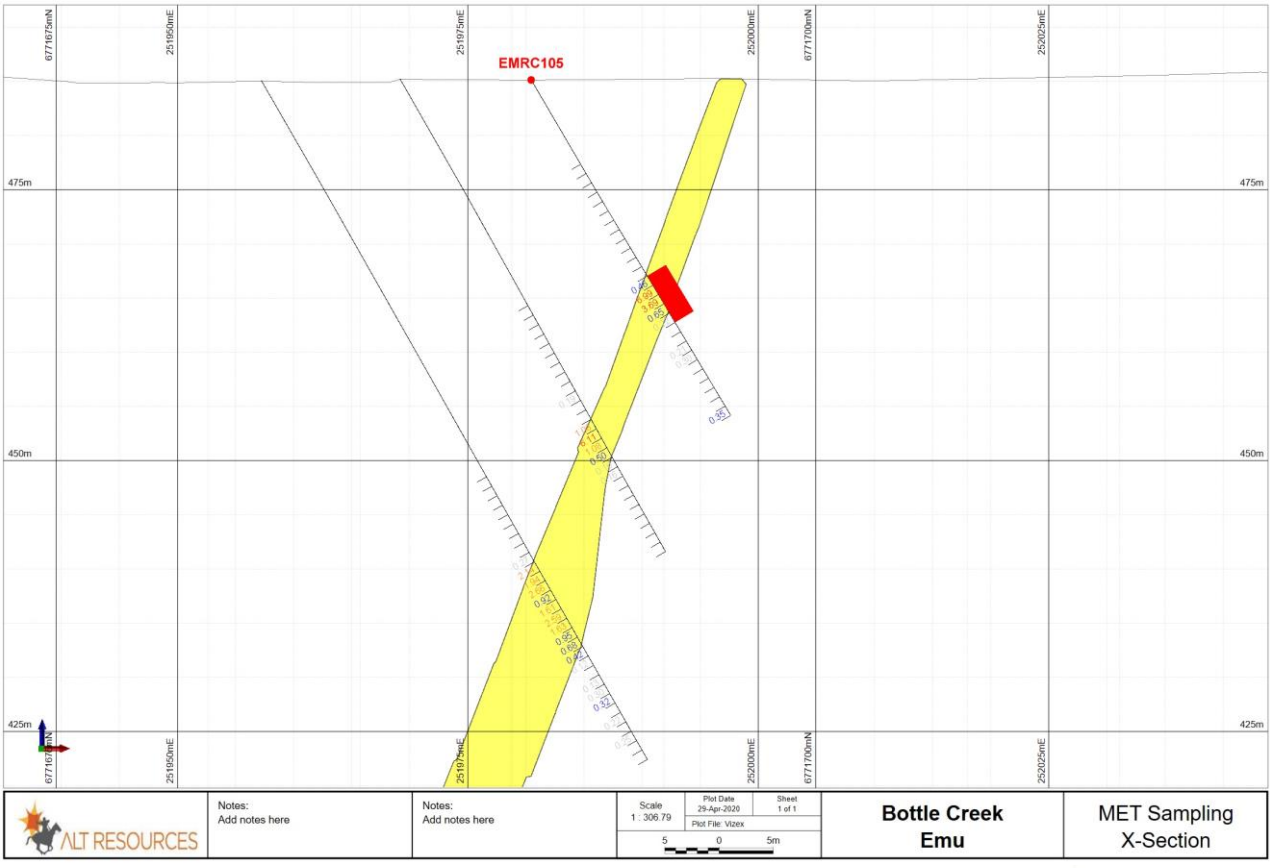

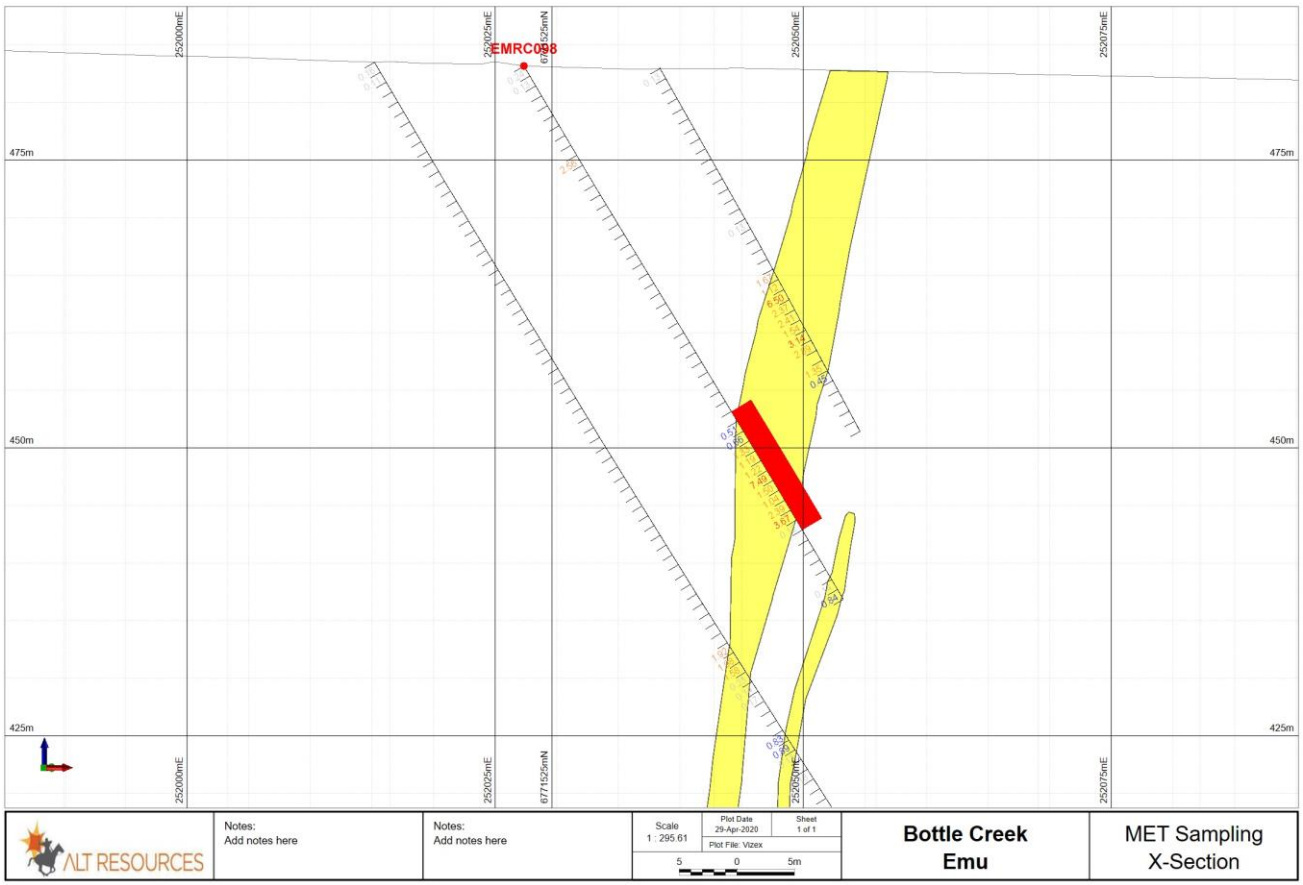
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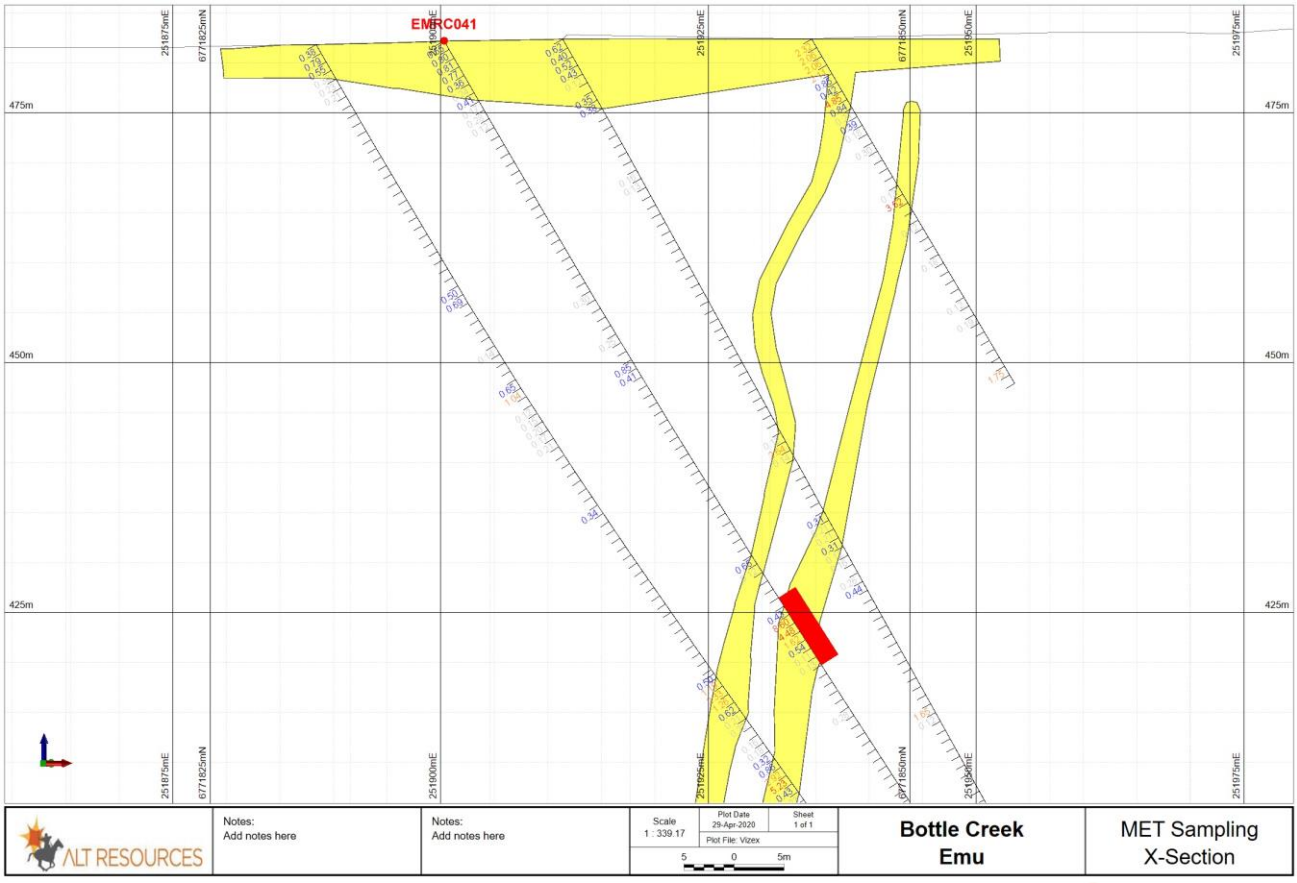
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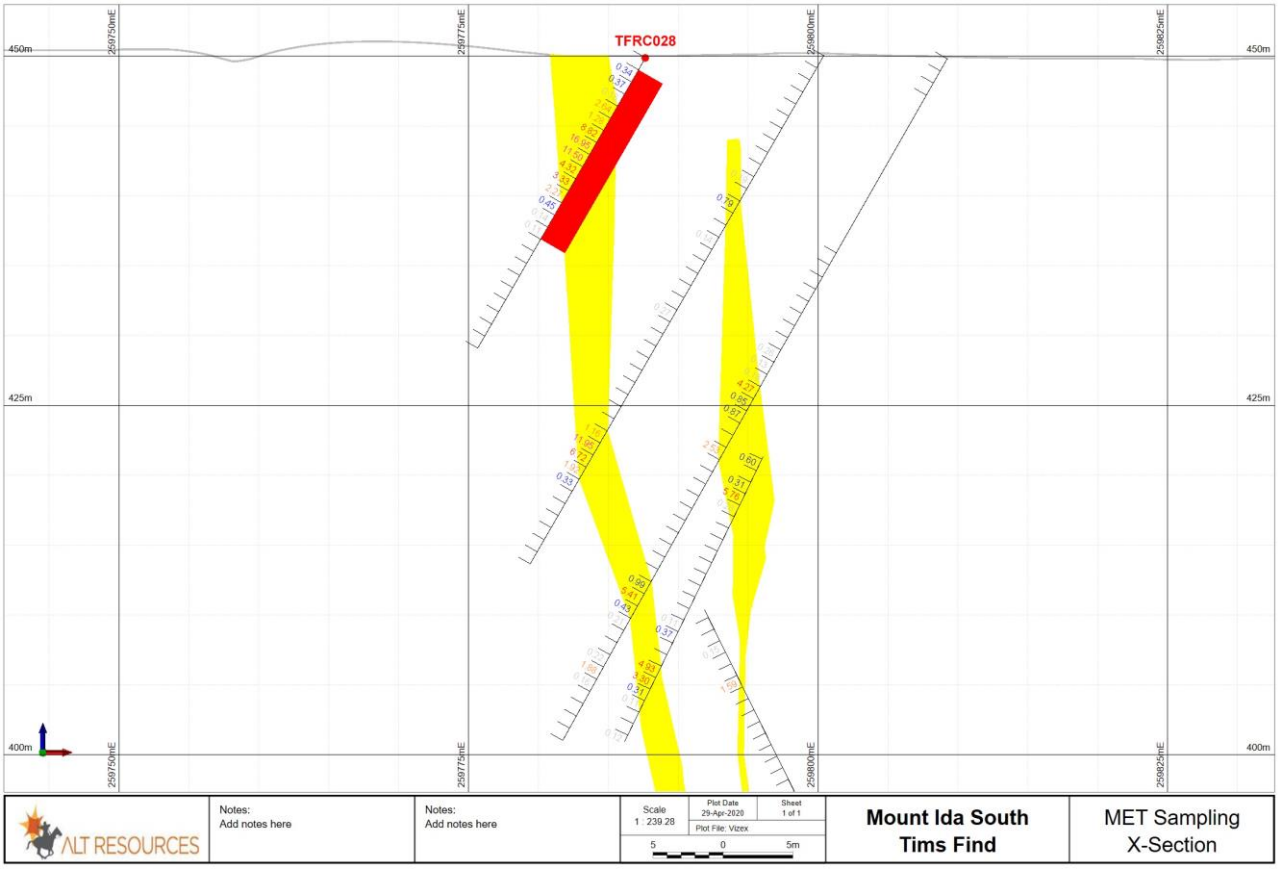
Emu
MET Sampling
X-Section

Tim's Find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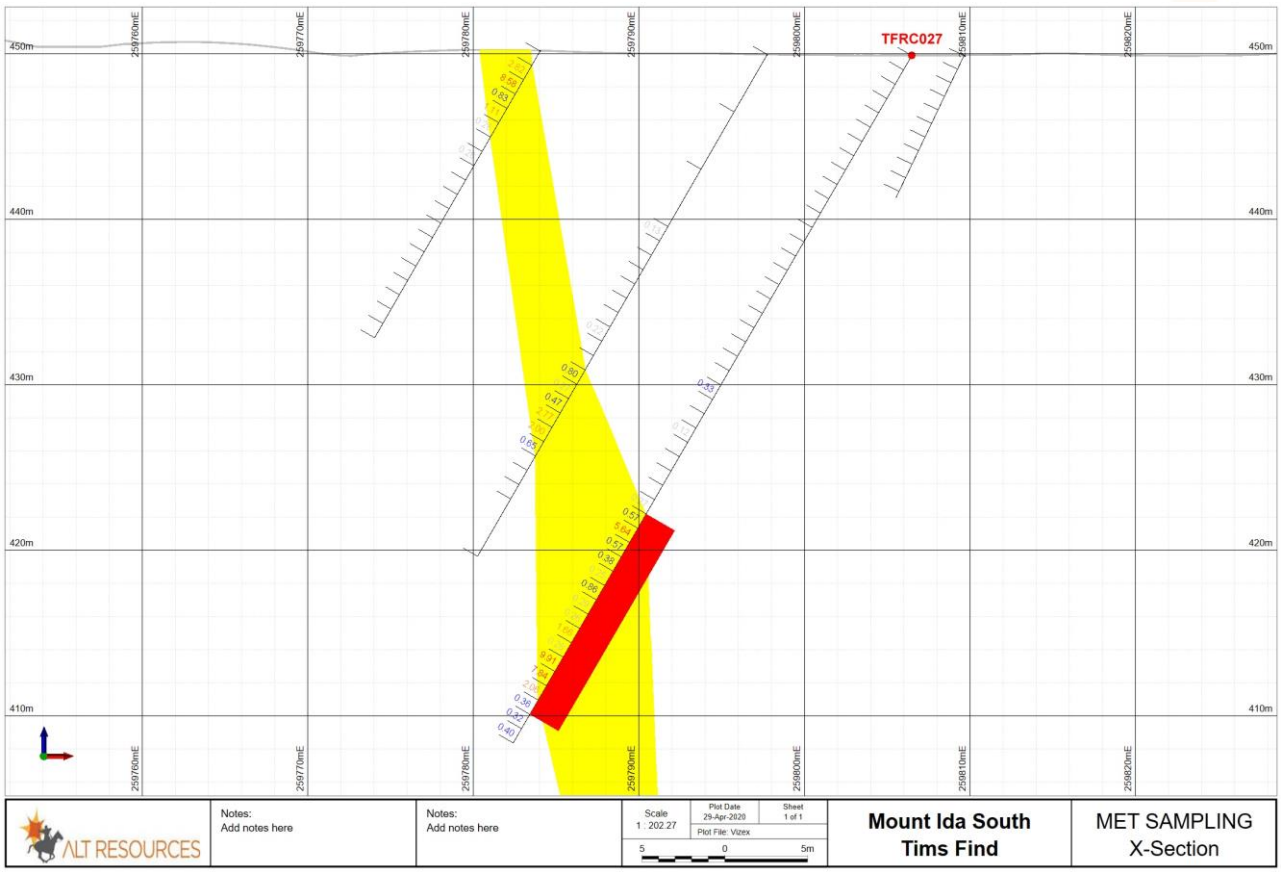
MET Sampling
X-Section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Tims Find
MET SAMPLING
X-Section

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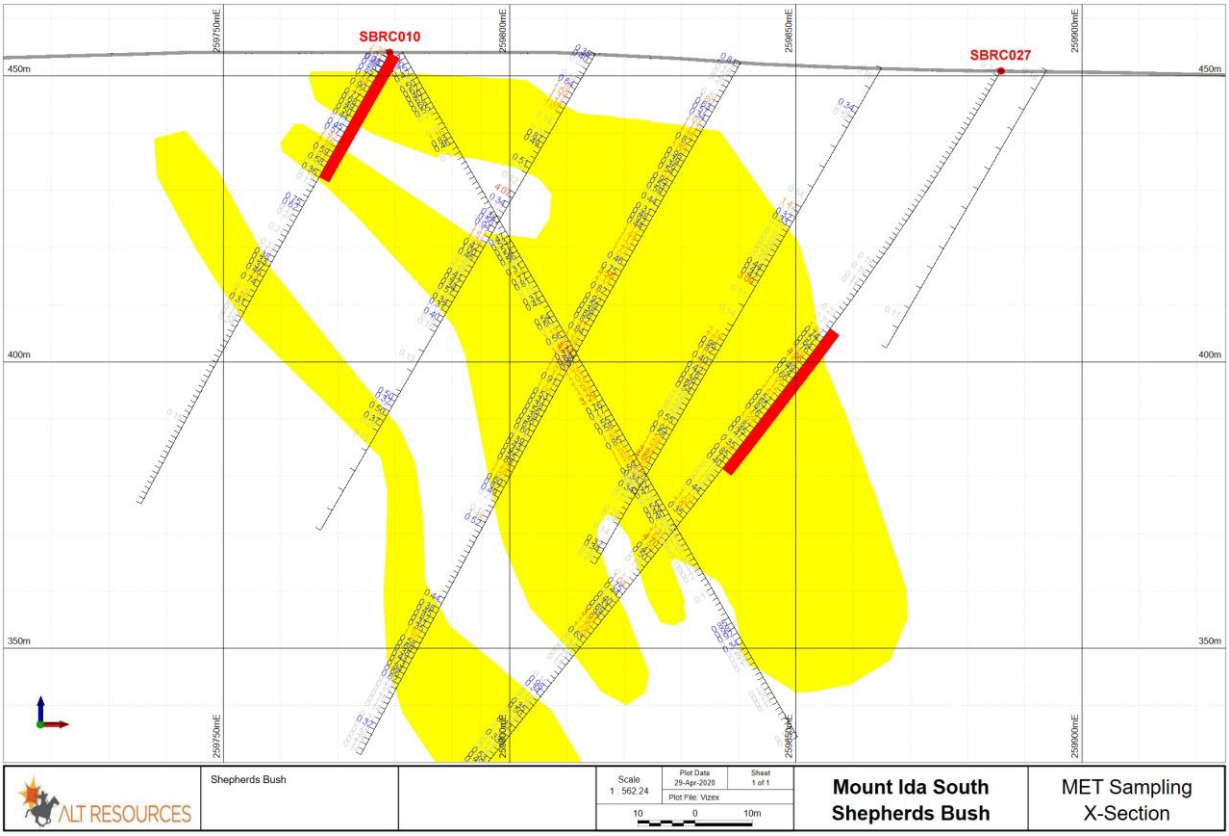
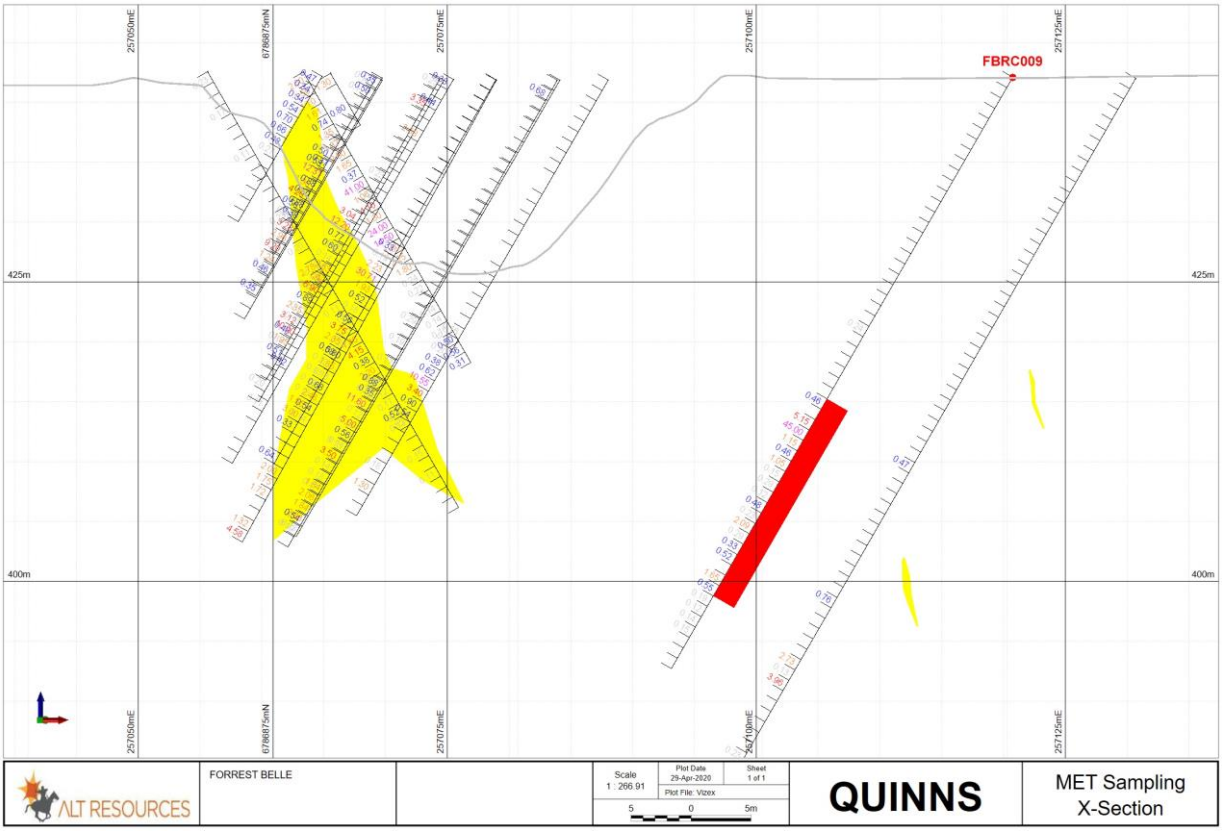


Forrest Belle



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report - BOTTLE CREEK PROJECT

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.*	• Sampling included in the resource was conducted by Alt Resources, as well as by historical explorers Norgold Ltd and Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australia (EZ) between 1983 and 1989. • Alt Resources employed Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) drilling, whilst Norgold and EZ employed a combination of Rotary Air Blast (RAB), RC and Diamond Drilling (DD). **Alt Resources Sampling** • Alt's drill sampling involved collection of samples directly from a cone splitter on the drilling rig, which were then automatically fed into pre-numbered calico bags. All Alt's sample intervals are 1m, and the sample weight can range from 0.2 -4.8kg, with the average sample weight being 1.8kg. The splitter and cyclone was levelled at the beginning of every hole and cleaned at regular intervals (minimum of 2 rods or 12m). The cyclone was exhaustively cleaned prior to entering and leaving predicted mineralised zones, and more frequently cleaned within these zones. Observations of sample size and quality were made whilst logging. • Certified reference materials were inserted into the sample series at set intervals in sample submissions of 200 samples. Every 100 samples included 3 blank samples, 2 duplicate samples and 6 certified reference standards. No umpire assays have been undertaken to date. • Mineralisation was not visible beneath the base of complete oxidation, however its presence can be inferred from quartz veins and ferruginous alteration. Historical drilling completed by Norgold which brackets the current drilling (approximately 25m either side) also provides a good reference for locating the mineralised zone. • Mineralisation (Au) was determined qualitatively using a 30 g fire assay, and

		atomic absorption spectroscopy technique with reportable ranges between 0.01 and 100 ppm. **Historical Drilling (Norgold and EZ)** • The quality and representivity of historical sampling cannot be confirmed. The details of drilling and sampling procedures employed by historical explorers to generate the resource is outlined in the appropriate sections below
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).*	**Alt Resources Drilling** • RC drilling techniques have been completed using a standard bit, and a face sampling hammer. • The drill rigs used were; a KWL 380, with 100mm rods producing a 140mm hole with Air delivery via a 2000 CFM @ 750 PSI compressor, and a Schramm T450 utilising 89mm rods and 121mm bit with an onboard compressor rated at 450psi and 1240 cfm • Diamond drilling was completed with a Sandvik Track Mounted DE710 rig producing HQ and NQ core. • A Reflex Act III tool was used every core run (maximum 6m intervals) to orientate drill core • An Axis Mining Technology north seeking gyroscope was used every ~30m by DDH1 to determine hole orientation. The drilling was supervised by experienced Alt geological personnel. **Historical Drilling (Norgold and EZ)** • Reverse Circulation (RC), Diamond (DD) and Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling were performed historically at Bottle Creek • A total of 1,694 holes were drilled by EZ and Norgold at the Bottle Creek Project; 839 RC holes, 78 DD holes and 777 RAB holes • The companies completing this drilling were Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australia (EZ) and Norgold Limited, between 1983 and 1989. • Diamond holes were predominantly NQ, except for 6 PQ holes which were drilled by EZ with triple tube to maximise sample return, and were sited approximately 1m away from, and along strike from, pre-existing RC holes • Norgold drilled 12 PQ DD holes at the Boags deposit and 4 PQ DD holes at VB.

		• Diamond core collected by EZ is unlikely to be oriented, given the age of the drill core. This is not discussed in historical reports. • PQ DD core collected by Norgold in 1986 at the Boags and VB pits for geotechnical analysis was oriented using a multi-pronged spear device.
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.*	**Alt Resources Drilling** • RC chips were split in a cone splitter on the rig. Where possible most samples were sampled dry. A small proportion of holes included moist or wet samples. Recoveries were small through these zones. • The sample preparation technique is judged appropriate for the sample type and mineralisation style being tested. • The cyclone and cone splitter were regularly cleaned to prevent contamination. • Field duplicates were taken and to date show excellent correlation and repeatability, suggesting the samples are representative of in situ material. • 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. • Drill core recovery was determined by measuring the length of core returned to surface against the distance drilled by the drilling contractor. Core recovery averaged 89%. • In general, recovery throughout the drilling program has been good (as in point above), however where poor recovery was experienced, this was through the carbonaceous shale which is the host to mineralisation. Therefore, a minor relationship does exist between recovery and grade, however through repetition of holes (e.g. EMDD002 and EMDD002_1) and diamond twinning of RC holes, no sample bias appears to have occurred in preferential loss or gain of coarse or fine material. • A qualitative assessment of sample quality, and moisture content was made whilst drilling. The collected sample was then weighed at the laboratory. • Certain zones in the drilling section are prone to poor recoveries, however experience gathered to date and technical adjustments have maximised

		recoveries in these areas. Given the results received throughout the program, these samples are judged to be representative. • Results received throughout the drilling program appear to show no sample bias, nor a relationship between grade and recovery. Average sample sizes are smaller in the mineralised zones, for samples above the 0.5g/t cut off average weight is 1.5kg, compared to 1.8kg average for all samples. **Historical Drilling (Norgold and EZ)** • Details of sample recovery from RAB, RC and DD drilling have not been recorded in historical reports. • Triple tube drilling was employed with 6 PQ holes drilled at the Emu deposit by EZ to maximise sample recovery for SG analysis. These drill holes were EMU-39 to EMU-45. • Alt has twinned 15 of the historic holes, with recent results supporting the historic data. New drilling confirms the extent and tenure of mineralisation defined by the historic drill data.
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.*	**Alt Resources Drilling** • 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 the mineral resource estimation, as well as future 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. **Historical Drilling (Norgold and EZ)** • RC drill holes by EZ were geologically logged at unspecified intervals. Copies of original logging sheets are not available in EZ historical reports, with data instead represented by a series of detailed 1:250 scale sections from which logging has been interpreted into a digital database format. • RC drill holes by Norgold were geologically logged at 1m, with logging

		recorded in hand-written sheets, scanned and included in open file historical reports. • Geotechnical logging of 12 PQ DD holes at the Boags deposit was undertaken by Norgold in order to support open pit designs ahead of historical mining • Logging is qualitative, no photographs are available.
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.*	**Alt Resources Drilling** • RC chips were split in a cone splitter on the rig. Where possible most samples were sampled dry. A small proportion of holes included moist or wet samples. Recoveries were small through these zones. • The sample preparation technique is judged appropriate for the sample type and mineralisation style being tested. • The cyclone and cone splitter were regularly cleaned to prevent contamination. • Field duplicates were taken and to date show excellent correlation and repeatability, suggesting the samples are representative of in situ material. • 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. • Diamond core samples were cut along the long axis using an industry standard automatic core saw. HQ core was cut to a quarter length for sample bagging. Sample lengths vary depending on the geological nature of the rocks. • Detailed logging of the drillcore was conducted to sufficient detail to maximise the representivity of the samples when deciding on cutting intervals. • In general, recovery throughout the drilling program has been good (averaging 89%), however where poor recovery was experienced, this was through the carbonaceous shale which is the host to mineralisation. To be assured that samples were representative, even in areas of lower recovery, duplicated holes (e.g. EMDD002 and EMDD002_1) and diamond twinning of

RC holes was conducted, and the results are reliably comparable. Therefore samples are considered to be representative.

- At the Metallurgical Laboratory core samples were registered and then combined and control crushed to 100% passing 3.35mm, before thorough blending prior to riffle splitting of 1kg sub-samples for testing.
- The crushing to -3.35mm prior to sub-sampling is appropriate to expect representative sub-samples.

Historical Drilling (Norgold and EZ)

- Samples collected by EZ and Norgold during RC drilling were not split from the rig, but were collected from a cyclone in bags in 1m intervals. These intervals were sampled for analysis by insertion of a tube (such as a sawn-off poly-pipe) to produce a minimum sample interval of 1m, and a maximum composite sample interval of 8m. Composite samples with significant assay results were re-sampled on 1m intervals.
- RAB samples for geochemical analysis were collected by EZ by insertion of a tube (such as sawn-off poly-pipe) into the 2m sample pile. Each sample for assay was composited to 6-8m of downhole depth, producing a 5 kg sample.
- 5 in 100 duplicate samples were collected from the RAB and RC drillholes, and according to historical reports (a18217 and a21207), reproducibility of assays in duplicate samples was very satisfactory

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.*	**Alt Resources Drilling** • Assays were conducted by ALS Kalgoorlie where the delivered sample was pulverised to -75µm (crushed first in the case of core), and then a 30g subsample analysed by AAS fire assay technique. Analyses were for Au only with a detection limit of 0.01 ppm. • RC samples are collected whilst drilling with 200 samples collected per submission and then transported by Alt personnel directly to the laboratory. • Additionally Ag analysis has been carried out on all Au mineralised samples using method MEICP-61 four acid digest. • 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. **Historical Drilling (Norgold and EZ)** • Assays from the EZ drilling programs were sent to Genalysis and were analysed by AAS using a multi-acid digest. Analyses were for Au, Ag, As and Sb. Detection limits were 0.01, 0.1, 5 and 1 ppm respectively. • No standards or blanks were included in the historical sampling suites by EZ • Assays from the Norgold drilling programs were sent to ComLabs for gold analysis by 50g fire assay and for silver by multi-acid digest and AAS. Detection limits were 0.01 g/t Au and 1 g/t Ag. • No standards or blanks are reported to have been included in the historical sampling suites by Norgold • Alt has twinned multiple historic holes, with recent results validating the historic drill hole data. New drilling confirms the extent and tenure of mineralisation defined by the historic drill data.

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.*	**Alt Resources Drilling** • Significant intersections have been verified by 2 Alt Resources geologists. Further verification can be inferred from historical results in adjacent holes. • No modern RC holes have been twinned to date. • Twinning of 15 historical holes shows excellent reproducibility of results, enabling a high level of confidence in historical data • All geological, sampling, and spatial data that was generated and captured in the field was immediately entered into a field notebook on standard Excel templates. These templates were then validated each night in Micromine. This information was then sent to a database manager for further validation. Any corrections required were made the following day by the person responsible for generating the data. Once complete and validated the data was then compiled in a database server. • No adjustment of assay data was required **Historical Drilling (Norgold and EZ)** • Given the age of data reported here, no third party assay checks have been undertaken or are possible by Alt Resources. From historical reports, it appears that no independent verification of significant intersections was carried out by historical explorers, or at least has not been described in open file reports. • Primary data is available in open file reports in the form of scanned hard copy geological logs, sections of sampled intervals and assays (EZ), and in some cases, tabulated geological logs and assays (Norgold). • Historical data has been compiled and entered into digital format in an Access database by Ellesmere Geological Services in Kalgoorlie, which was provided to Alt Resources. • Historical data has been reviewed by Alt Resources geologists, however due to the lack of QAQC protocols employed by historical explorers, an assessment of data quality is not universally possible. However twinned RC holes drilled by Alt Resources to verify historical drilling have produced excellent results, giving a high level of confidence to historical data • No twinned holes were undertaken by historical explorers • Norgold drilled 12 PQ DD holes into the Boags deposit to provide a check on

		the lithological logging from RC holes, as well as check on the assaying and sampling from the RC holes.
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.*	**Alt Resources Drilling** • Hole locations were surveyed prior to drilling using a Leica RTK GPS and GOLA standard survey marks, once the hole was completed it was re-surveyed using the same techniques to mark the actual collar location. The expected accuracy is 0.15m in three dimensions. • The drill rig was orientated via compass and clinometer at surface and once drilling was complete, downhole surveys were conducted 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. • All recent drill hole collars have been picked up in survey by Minecomp Pty Ltd, Kalgoorlie **Historical Drilling (Norgold and EZ)** • Collar locations of RC and DD holes for EZ were surveyed during historical operations using an electronic distance measurement (EDM) survey method • The location of RAB drill collars was not surveyed, but was estimated from the location of surrounding surveyed RC collars.

		• All historical exploration activity at Bottle Creek has been performed using a local grid. The local grid is 22 degrees west of magnetic north, with grid north running towards 338˚. • Alt Resources have surveyed all historical collar locations where possible (ie, visible and identifiable at the surface) to bring the historical holes into a modern coordinate system, as well as to perform an accurate transformation on the historical grid. • It is unclear from historical reports which method of downhole survey was used by EZ for RC and DD drillholes, and therefore the accuracy of these cannot be ascertained. • Norgold obtained downhole survey data for DD drillholes and most RC drillholes using an Eastman single shot camera. In selecting RC holes for survey, the deepest hole on each section was chosen where possible. Hole collapse prevented many holes from being surveyed to their total depth. • Elevation data was determined by theodolite during construction of the local grid by EZ.
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** • Alt Resources drilling is spaced at approximately 12.5m, along 50m lines, which infill the historical drilling to an approximately 12.5 x 25m pattern. • Data spacing within mineralised zones is judged as adequate to establish and support a Mineral Resource. • No sampling compositing has been applied to Alts RC drilling. **Historical Drilling (Norgold and EZ)** • Drilling by EZ and Norgold was initially along 100m RC fences, with infill drill line spacing at 50m and 25m in mineralised zones. • Data spacing within mineralised zones is adequate to establish a Mineral Resource however prior to Alt's drilling, the lack of historical QAQC measures precluded the estimation of a JORC compliant resource. By twinning multiple historical drillholes within the Mineral Resource areas, and verification of data quality, Alt is now able to utilise the historical data for Mineral Resource and Reserve estimation. • RAB samples were composited to 6 or 8 metres by historical explorers.

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.*	**Alt Resources Drilling** • The true widths of intercepts are expected to be 65-75% of 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. • 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. **Historical Drilling (Norgold and EZ)** • No known bias has been introduced through historical RC sampling towards possible structures. • Historical RAB holes were drilled at 90° (vertical) • Historical RC and DD holes were dominantly drilled at a 60° dip, with a general azimuth of 250° (magnetic), which is the best orientation to intersect the mineralised zone with the least amount of bias, based on the understanding of the deposit at the time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Alt Resources Drilling** • Alt Resources keeps all samples within its custody, and within its lease boundaries until delivery to the laboratory for assay. Samples are typically collected while drilling to minimise possible contamination, and ensure unbroken sample chain of custody. **Historical Drilling (Norgold and EZ)** • No details of historical measures to ensure sample security are available in open file reports.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**Alt Resources Drilling** • Internal reviews and audits have been ongoing with sample submission being cross checked with ALS Laboratory during analysis and reported on to ensure issues are quickly noted and rectified. • Steve Hyland the Company resource geoligist, as a precursor to progressing resource estimation completed a review of all drilling data, with the exception of needing to adjust some collars to align with the sights detailed topographic DTM, no issues were identified.

	Historical Drilling (Norgold and EZ) • No reported reviews of the drill chip sampling techniques and geochemical data were undertaken during exploration by EZ or Norgold. • Alt Resources has reviewed all historical data and sampling techniques to determine suitability for inclusion in a mineral resource. • Additionally Alt has twinned multiple RC drill holes at Bottle Creek as validation of the historical drilling undertaken by EZ and Norgold

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – BOTTLE CREEK PROJECT

(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 and updated 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 old 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>
<tr><td>Aerial photography</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Aerial magnetic survey</td><td></td><td></td><td>Positive magnetic anomaly associated with mineralised zone, from magnetite alteration.</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

			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, VB North, 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:*
	  ○ *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.*
		• All of the Company's previous general announcements that contain reported drill hole information for all RC and Diamond holes including all twinned historical holes have been used in the reported resource estimation. The announcements made to ASX can be seen on the Company website www.altresources.com.au
		• Investor Announcements

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.*	• All Alt drill assay results used in the estimation of this Mineral Resource have been published in previous releases; please refer to the Alt Resources website for a summary of previous releases. www.altresources.com.au • Significant Intersections contained in Table 1 have been reported using 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade and Data Aggregation Method. Significant intersections are calculated by aggregation of all assayed Au results per lineal metre divided by the number of metres intersected above the defined cut-off grade. • No metal equivalent values have been 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').*	• Based on extensive drilling throughout the Emu and Southwark deposits, mineralisation is interpreted to be striking north 20° west, and with a dip close to vertical, or dipping steeply west, as shown in multiple cross sections contained in the reporting. 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 sample intervals are downhole lengths; the true width is estimated

		to be approximately 65-75% of the downhole width, based on interpretations drilling.
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.*	• All significant intercepts have been described in previous announcements, which include representative and significant maps and cross sections. • The location of all new and historical drill holes at Emu and Southwark relative to the interpreted geology and Mineral Resource area is shown Coordinates in GDA94, zone 51. • 3D views of the mineralisation wireframes are provided in Resource Reports produced by the Company's independent resource geologist and can be seen online at www.altresources.com.au • • The layout of the Bottle Creek site is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**.
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.*	• All drill assay results used in the estimation of this Mineral Resource have been published in previous releases; please refer to the Company website for all previous releases.
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.*	**Alt Resources Metallurgical Testing** • Samples of recent drill core have been the basis for Metallurgical Test work completed by Australian Minmet Metallurgical Laboratories Pty Ltd and reported 7th February 2019 https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/ARS-Mettalurgical-Results-and-Capital-Update-7Feb19.pdf **Metallurgical Testing EZ** • Historical metallurgical testwork was carried using selected composited RC intervals by EZ, as below:

Hole ID	Interval	Sample Number
EMU-32	54-58m	110721
EMU-12	24-28m	119717
EMU-31	90-99m	110720
EMU-38	33-60m	110722
EMU-14	69-90m	110718

EMU-17	34-44m	110719

- 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
- 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.
- Alt Resources is undertaking a modern metallurgical study, which is currently underway.

Alt Resources Specific Gravity

- Specific gravity (SG) analyses were performed by Alt Resources field staff using selected samples of HQ and NQ diamond drill core, via the Water Displacement Method (Archimedes' Principle). 258 samples of HQ and 181 samples of NQ core were measured for specific gravity, for a total of 439 SG measurements.
- Samples were selected to be representative of key lithological units throughout the Emu and Southwark waste and ore zones, including mafic volcanics, mineralised black shale, and quartz porphyry. In addition these units were sampled within the oxide, transition and fresh rock phases.

		Laterite samples were also analysed.
		• Selected samples were first weighed in air, after which they were weighed in water. Density is calculated as the mass of the sample in air, divided by the volume (difference between the sample mass in air and in water).
		• Porous and incompetent samples were wrapped in cling film
		• The sections of core were weighed using a CBC Bench Counting Scale and SG Station
		• Water used to fully submerge the samples was replaced every 30 measurements to prevent contamination
		• Principal results of the SG measurements in the Emu and Southwark ore zone are:
		  ○ Laterite: 2
		  ○ Oxide: 2.6
		  ○ Transition: 2.7
		  ○ Fresh: 2.9

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 focus on assessing a viable mine plan and processing plant design as discussed in the announcement and additional resource drilling and exploration drilling to be undertaken on satellite resources. • Additional Leach testing on 60 micron grind size material (utilising the same primary composite sample as for the reported work) was completed by AMML Laboratories and returned 93.1% Au recovery at 80% passing 60 micron.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – TIMS FIND PROJECT

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 -5.7kg, with the average sample weight being 2.0 kg. 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 or RC bit, and a 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.
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*	• 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 samples are judged to be representative.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	fine/coarse material.	• Results received to date no obvious 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 1.9kg, compared to 2.0kg average for all samples; representing ~5% weight reduction.
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. % in each hole). Recoveries were small through these zones. • 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, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of*	• 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. • Certified reference materials were inserted into the sample series at set intervals in sample submissions of 200 samples. Every 100 samples includes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	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 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 10m, along 40m lines, which infill the historical drilling to an approximately 10 x 40m 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 of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Samples are typically collected 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 – TIMS FIND PROJECT

(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 tenements M29/421 and E29/1016. These tenements were 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 is in good standing with the West Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP).
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. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 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-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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:*
	  ○ *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.*
		• All material information is provided in figures and tables included in the body of the announcement.
		• 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*	• 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. • No metal equivalent values were used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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').*	• Reported intercepts are downhole lengths; due to the subvertical nature of the mineralisation and -60 dip of holes the true width is estimated to be approximately 65-75% of the downhole width.
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 and table in the body of the announcement.
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.*	• Results for all holes drilled and assayed have 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; 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.*	• The Tim's Find area was reported by LCD as part of a project resource, more recently Alt Resources has announced results of RC drilling undertaken on the project area. • More recently details of potential for a toll treated open pit mining operation focused on Tim's Find was announced https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/20191023_Tims_Find_Announcement.pdf
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 company is currently progressing work to support a potential decision to mine, including environmental base line, geotechnical and metallurgicval studies. • Figures included in this announcement show undrilled potential along strike of recent drilling. The company will assess the option to continue to expand the resource foot print and aims to incorporate recent drilling in a new resource estimation in the coming months.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – SHEPHERDS BUSH PROJECT

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 averages 1.8kg. The splitter and cyclone is cleaned and levelled at the beginning of every hole and cleaned at regular intervals (minimum of 2 rods or 12m) during drilling. Observations of sample size and quality are made whilst logging. • A combination of Certified reference materials, coarse blanks and duplicates are included in the sample stream at a rate of 9 in 200. No umpire assays have been undertaken to date. • The entire sample collected from the rig splitter is pulverised at the laboratory to 75 micron before a 30g charge is taken for analysis. 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).*	• Industry standard RC drilling techniques have been undertaken using a face sampling hammer and cone splitter. The drill rig used is a KWL350 (RC) with on-board 1100 CFM/350 PSI air system complemented with 2400 CFM/ 850 PSI auxiliary air. Rig is set up to drill 143mm diameter holes.
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. • Field crew are at the rig during drilling and communicate any potential issues immediately to allow the drill crew to rectify. •
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	• All holes have been geologically logged on geological intervals with recording of lithology, grain size, alteration, mineralisation, veining,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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 as a qualitative estimate of 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. The standard practice employed is to drill dry and however in a number of fractured chert horizons drilling was wet, with a proportion of the samples in these areas recorded small or very small. The sample is dropped on metre intervals from the cyclone through a cone splitter for sampling. • 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 has not been undertaken. • The sample size is judged appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled, and the repeatability of the field duplicates 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, 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 and grouped in labelled polyweave bags, which are cable tied closed then transported by Alt personnel directly to the laboratory. • Certified reference materials were inserted into the sample series at set intervals. Every 200 samples drilled 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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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.*	• Prior to drilling holes were located with handheld GPS and reference to the position of historic hole collars, the spacing along section is measured, and the drill line orientation is confirmed with compass. Once drilling is completed collars are resurveyed using an RTK DGPS system. The expected accuracy is 0.15m in three dimensions. • The drill rig is orientated via compass and clinometer at surface and once drilling is complete downhole surveyed with a north seeking gyroscope at 30m intervals. Shallow holes have not been down hole surveyed. • 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 holes are spaced at approximately 25m, along drill lines that are ~50m apart along section, which infill the historical drilling to a combined approximately 25 x 50m pattern in the central area. Along strike north & south, where historic spacing was ~50 x 100m Alt has completed some infill, in these areas combined spacing is either 25 x 50m. • Data spacing within mineralised zones is judge as adequate to establish and support an inferred 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 of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The interpreted structural, rather than lithological unit control on mineralisation makes definitive assessment of potential bias due to hole orientation difficult at this stage. The included drill sections in this report, particularly Figure 4, indicate a significant bias is not likely. • The interpreted mineralised zone trends approximately towards 70 degrees, and is shallow (< 30^{o}) to the south-east. 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. Samples are typically collected while drilling to minimise possible contamination, and ensure

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 – SHEPHERDS BUSH PROJECT

(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 Mt Ida South Project, tenement E29/1016 which is 100% owned by MGK Resources Pty Ltd a subsidiary of Alt Resources. • There are no existing Native Title Agreements over any of the current tenements, and no valid registered or determined claims affect 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 and Petroleum (DMP).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	IDR & IDRC series holes shown on Figures 2 & 4 where drilled, sampled, assayed and reported by previous explorer La Mancha Resources. Review of this work suggests industry standard practices were applied and the data is considered reliable. Alt has identified the drill collars on the ground.
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 along with ferruginous and manganiferous sediments bounded by granitic intrusions, and the region has been metamorphosed to lower amphibolite facies. • A major shear zone, interpreted to be the Ballard/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 fractured chert, BIF and quartz veining +/- massive to semi massive 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		intensely sheared amphibolites. • Recent work reported in this announcement indicates the potential for packages of ferruginous and manganiferous sediments, and cherts associated with semi-massive and massive sulphide lenses. Base metal mineralisation is expected to be associated with the sulphide zones
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.*	• Detail of, and assay results from, all holes for which assays have been received and validated are presented in tabular form in the report.
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.*	• In generating reported intercepts a lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au was applied, internal dilution of up to 3m can be included, no top cutting of grades has been applied. • Where reported intercepts include narrower zones of higher grade these narrow intervals have also been reported. • 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*	• The mineralised shear appears to be shallow dipping and as such the -60 degree hole dip will result in true widths being ~65-75% of the down hole intercept. That said the interpreted structural rather than lithological control on mineralisation may result in variability in the relationship between intercept lengths and true widths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 the 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.*	• All results have been reported in the intercept table. Holes that did not generate mineralised intercepts are also noted.
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.*	• At this stage no other substantive exploration data is reported. Alt has previously publicly announced Resources established by previous owners on the project https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/ARS_ASX_Mt-Ida-Acquisition-16Jan18-Final.pdf
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 is preparing the maiden inferred JORC resource report and will extend drilling and exploration operations including Drone magnetic data collection, diamond and RC drilling.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template – QUINNS MINING AREA PROJECT

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 and Aircore drilling carried out by previous WildAcre (a previous holder of the leases) over several drilling campaigns from 2010-2012 • Drillhole locations were picked up by DGPS. Downhole surveys were carried out with a single-shot camera in the RC holes to obtain the dip of the hole; azimuth was calculated from the set up of the hole. • Aircore and Reverse Circulation drilling carried out to collect 1m riffle split or scoop samples, or 4m composite scoop samples which were then resampled on 1m intervals where anomalous gold values were returned. Samples were pulverised to produce a 40g charge for fire assay with AAS finish.
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).*	• Aircore drilling was used for the results quoted at the Matisse prospect and Reverse Circulation drilling used for all other areas. Aircore drilling was carried out by Goldfire Drilling, and RC drilling carried out mainly by Ausdrill, with 3 of the holes quoted (WARC035, 037 and 039 drilled between the Forrest Belle and Boudie Rat pits) being drilled by K and J Drilling. No other details have been found regarding the drill bit sizes etc.
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.*	• Sample recovery and quality (dry, moist, wet) was recorded within the geological logging. • No information given. • Unable to comment due to lack of information gathered.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	• All holes were logged geologically by WildAcre geologists using the WildAcre geological logging codes.

	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.*	• Logging of the RC and AC chips included lithology, weathering, colour, quartz veining, shearing and other pertinent features of the samples. It also included sample recovery and quality as mentioned above. • All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *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.*	• No core was collected. • Information has not been recorded other than whether the samples were scooped with an aluminium scoop (all AC and some RC samples) or whether they were riffle split (most of the RC samples). Sample quality recorded in the geological logging. • Standard samples, blank samples and field duplicate samples were used by WildAcre during their drilling programs, but no QA/QC procedures have been found. • Database information on field duplicates indicates that the results correlated well. • No information available
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.* • *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.*	• Samples were analysed by KalAssay Laboratories in Kalgoorlie except for the samples from WAAC002 (KalAssay Perth) and WARC030 (KalAssay Leonora). The analytical method used was a 40g Fire Assay with AAS finish for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for both the material and the mineralisation. • Not applicable • Standard samples, blank samples and field duplicate samples were used by WildAcre during their drilling programs, but no QA/QC reports have been found that summarise the comparative results.
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.*	• No information recorded.
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.*	• Grid Projection is GDA94, Zone 51 • Hole locations were picked up by WildAcre using a DGPS. • No information has been found on any other topographic control.

	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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.*	• Drill lines are variably spaced, depending on the prospect area and how far advanced the prospect is. • This is not considered relevant for this release.
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.*	• The orientation of the drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology. Drilling is a mixture of vertical holes and angled holes drilled either grid west (270) or grid east (90), depending on the individual prospect area. • The orientation of the drilling appears to be perpendicular to the strike of the mineralisation in the various prospects drilled.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• no information recorded.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• no information recorded.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – QUINNS MINING AREA PROJECT

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

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.
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. Average sample sizes are smaller in the mineralised zones, for samples above the 0.5g/t cut off average weight is 1.5kg, compared to 1.8kg average for all samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • At the Metallurgical Laboratory samples were registered and then combined and control crushed to 100% passing 3.35mm, before thorough blending prior to riffle splitting of 1kg sub-samples for testing. • The crushing to -3.35mm prior to sub-sampling is appropriate to expect representative sub-samples.
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,*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	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. • Twinning of 1 historical hole shows reasonable reproducibility of results, enabling a low level of confidence in historical data • 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 clinometer 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 • 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 Quinns Mining Area area is as close as 20m x 10m and extends to 40m x 20m. At Quinns Mining Area historic spacing is 50m x 400m and Alt have completed a single section of three holes. • Data spacing within mineralised zones at Quinns Mining Area is judged as adequate to establish and support a Mineral Resource in the future. Recent RC drilling at Quinns Mining Area prospects is not. • No sampling compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• At Quinns Mining Area 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	• *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.*	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 Quinns Mining Area 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.