ALDERAN PREPARES FOR OCTOBER DRILLING TO TEST GOLD POTENTIAL AT DETROIT PROJECT, UTAH

HIGHLIGHTS

DETROIT MINING PROJECT

Mizpah Prospect

- Alderan expects to commence drill program at the Mizpah prospect in mid-October (once approvals are received) after completing a review of data from previous exploration on the prospect.
- Alderan completed first-pass mapping and rock chip sampling, focussing on the jasperoid occurrences, which mark the upper parts of the interpreted faults in the prospect, reactive rocks, and structure.
- Rock chip assays returned values up to 6.89 g/t gold. Mizpah's gold associated geochemistry is very typical of Carlin-like (distal disseminated) mineral systems with significant values for silver, arsenic, antimony, mercury, and thallium. Associated significant copper, lead, zinc, bismuth, and tellurium values demonstrate a direct magmatic association with the gold mineralisation.
- Shallow historical drilling has been located, compromising 124 vertical holes for a total of 2,889m (average hole depth 23 meters). Results cannot be released in compliance with the JORC Code 2012, due to poor historical records over the last 35 years.

Detroit semi-regional exploration

- Alderan has completed semi-regional BLEG/Stream geochemistry, prepared and sent for assaying. Results expected end of October.
- Alderan completed semi-regional geological mapping to better understand the mineralisation styles and controls on mineralisation in the Detroit mining region.

Alderan Resources Limited (ASX: AL8) (**Alderan** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce it will commence drilling in mid-October at the Mizpah prospect at the Detroit Mining Project, Utah, USA – one of two projects Alderan is earning up to a 70% interest through an agreement with Tamra Mining LLC.

Introduction

The Detroit Mining Project is in the Drum Mountains, located about 56km northwest of Delta, Utah, which are host to a range of mineralisation styles, including skarn, porphyry, and Carlin like gold mineralisation. Location of the range and adjacent areas are shown below (Figure 1). The area has had limited previous exploration, due to complex small-scale ground holdings.

Geological background

Alderan has reviewed previous exploration, conducted ground magnetics and rock chip sampling, and completed detailed geological mapping. Shallow historical drilling has been located, compromising 124 vertical holes for a total of 2,889m (average hole depth 23 meters). The drilling (1983-6) and assaying is poorly recorded and therefore unable to be released in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. The focus of Alderan's exploration efforts at Detroit is to discover a Carlin-like gold deposit (Figures 2,3).

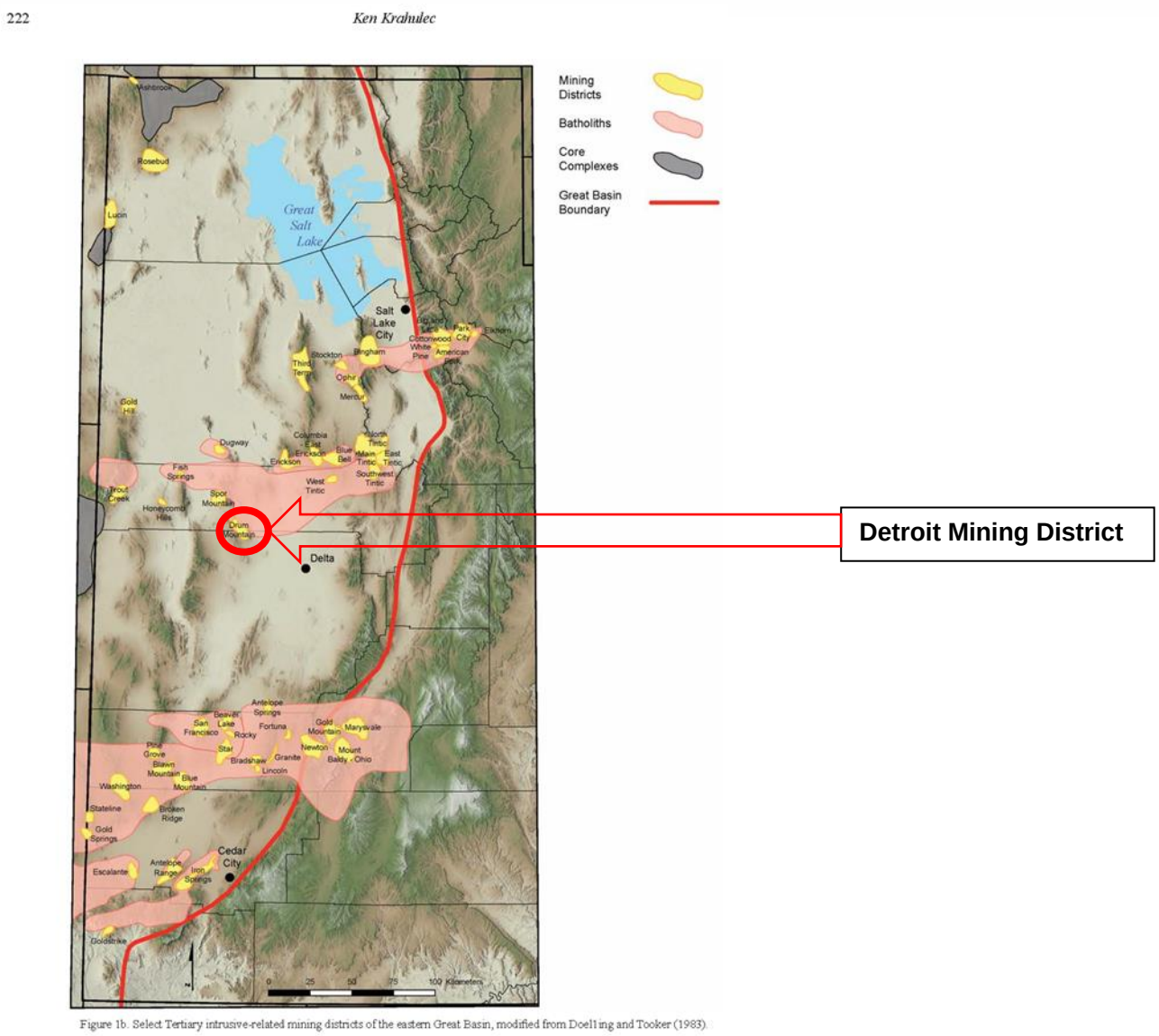


Figure 1: *Detroit Project Locality Map*

Key features[1] of Carlin-like deposits include:

a) Favourable permeable reactive rocks (silty limestones and limey siltstones);
b) Favourable structures often coincident with mineral-related intrusives;
c) Gold-bearing hydrogeochemical / hydrothermal solutions;
d) Micron-sized gold in fine-grained disseminated pyrite;
e) Common geochemical indicators As, Sb, Ba, Te, Se, Hg; and
f) Common argillization and jasperoids; fairly common decalcification.

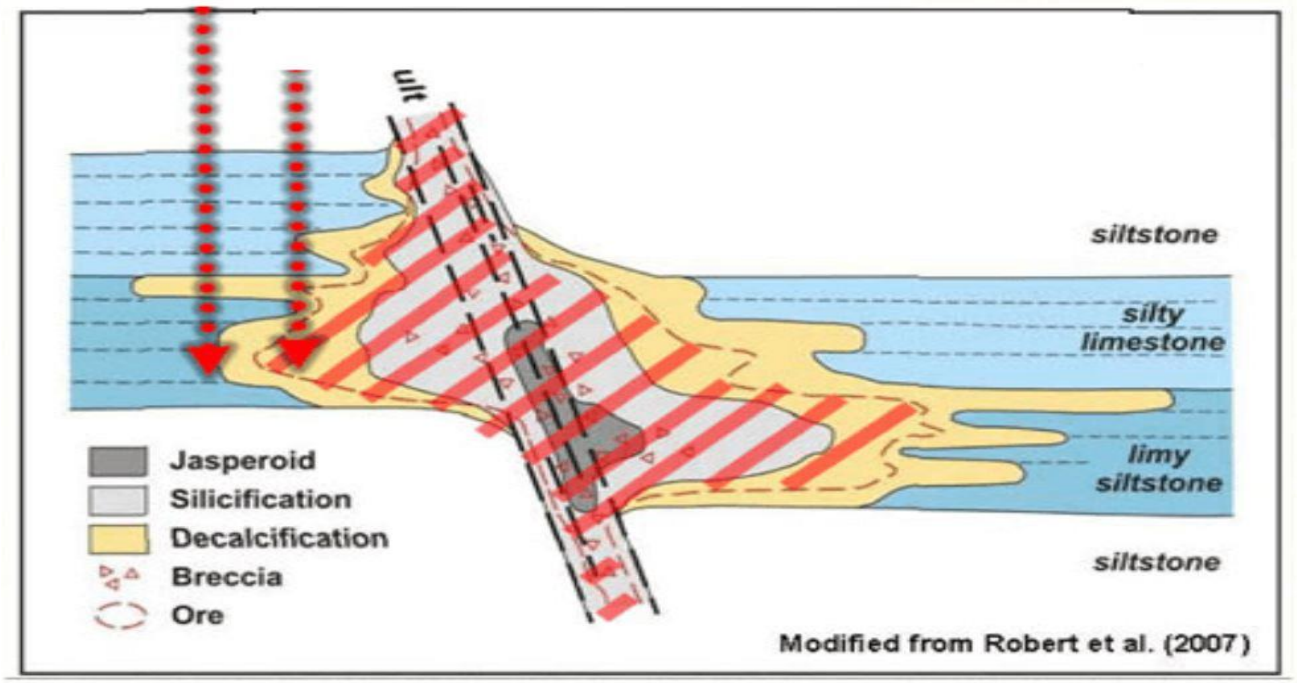


***Figure 2**: Conceptual cross section of Carlin like mineralisation*

a) Favourable permeable reactive rocks (silty limestones and limey siltstones)

Previous mapping[2] at the Drum Mountain area noted a 640m thick favourable (for gold mineralisation) reactive sediment (carbonate, siltstone) stratigraphy (Figure 3) for Carlin-like mineralisation. Detailed mapping by Alderan indicates potential for about 300m of this stratigraphy in the Mizpah and Drum Prospects.

b) Favourable structures

Alderan's detailed mapping and rock chip sampling has shown mineralised structures exist in the Mizpah and Drum Prospects (Figures 4 and 5). The significance of the interpreted structure and the reactive stratigraphic pile confirmed Alderan's interpretation of potential for a Carlin-like "Christmas tree stacking" system.

c) Gold bearing hydrothermal / hydrogeochemical solutions.

Jasperoid development is seen as a result of hydrothermal solutions moving through faults. Sampling of jasperoids by Alderan on its mining claims has returned up to 6.89 g/t Au results (Figure 4). This concurs well with the previous sampling by USGS [3,4].

d) Micron-sized gold in fine-grained disseminated pyrite

A USGS survey of 4,000 samples from the Drum Mountains reported the small size of the gold particles in the samples are similar to that found in the gold deposit at Carlin, Nevada. It was also noted that no pannable gold was found in samples from the Drum Mountains which contained as much as 4 ounces (100+ g/t Au) of gold per ton[3,4].

e) Common geochemical indicators As, Sb, Ba, Te, Se, Hg

Rock chips indicate anomalous levels of the main geochemical indicator minerals for Carlin-like mineralisation, being As [arsenic] (range 4-4,100 ppm), Sb [antimony] (range 0.65-49 ppm), Ba [barium] (range 40-2490 ppm), Te [tellurium] (range 0.03-12.8 ppm), Se [selenium] (range 1-11 ppm), Hg [mercury] (range 0.1- 0.3 ppm).

f) Common alteration styles in the area.

Hydrothermal alteration of the intrusive rocks has been mapped by Alderan geologists. It is commonly presented as a broad zones of argillic alteration that locally are accompanied with zones of decalcification of the host volcano-sedimentary sequence. Pervasive silica alterations and developments of the jasperoids are also commonly observed.

Rock-chip sampling results

Alderan completed first-pass mapping and rock chip sampling, focussing on the jasperoid occurrences, which mark the upper parts of the interpreted faults in the prospect, reactive rocks and structure.

Rock chip assays returned values up to 6.89 g/t gold (Table 1). Mizpah's gold associated geochemistry is very typical of Carlin-like (distal disseminated) mineral systems with significant values for silver, arsenic, antimony, mercury and thallium (Table 1). Associated significant copper, lead, zinc, bismuth and tellurium values demonstrate a direct magmatic association with the gold mineralisation

Next Steps

Alderan's review of results from a ground magnetic program integrated with the surface geological and geochemical mapping at the Mizpah prospect has identified two intense magnetic anomalies.

Alderan has designed a drill program (Figure 6) which is expected to commence early-October after permitting is received.

The drilling program consists of a minimum of six holes for 1,200m, and aims to test the full thickness of the reactive stratigraphy beneath and down-dip of the Mizpah oxidised gold mineralisation, as well as known gold mineralised intrusives and skarns that are reflected in the ground magnetics.

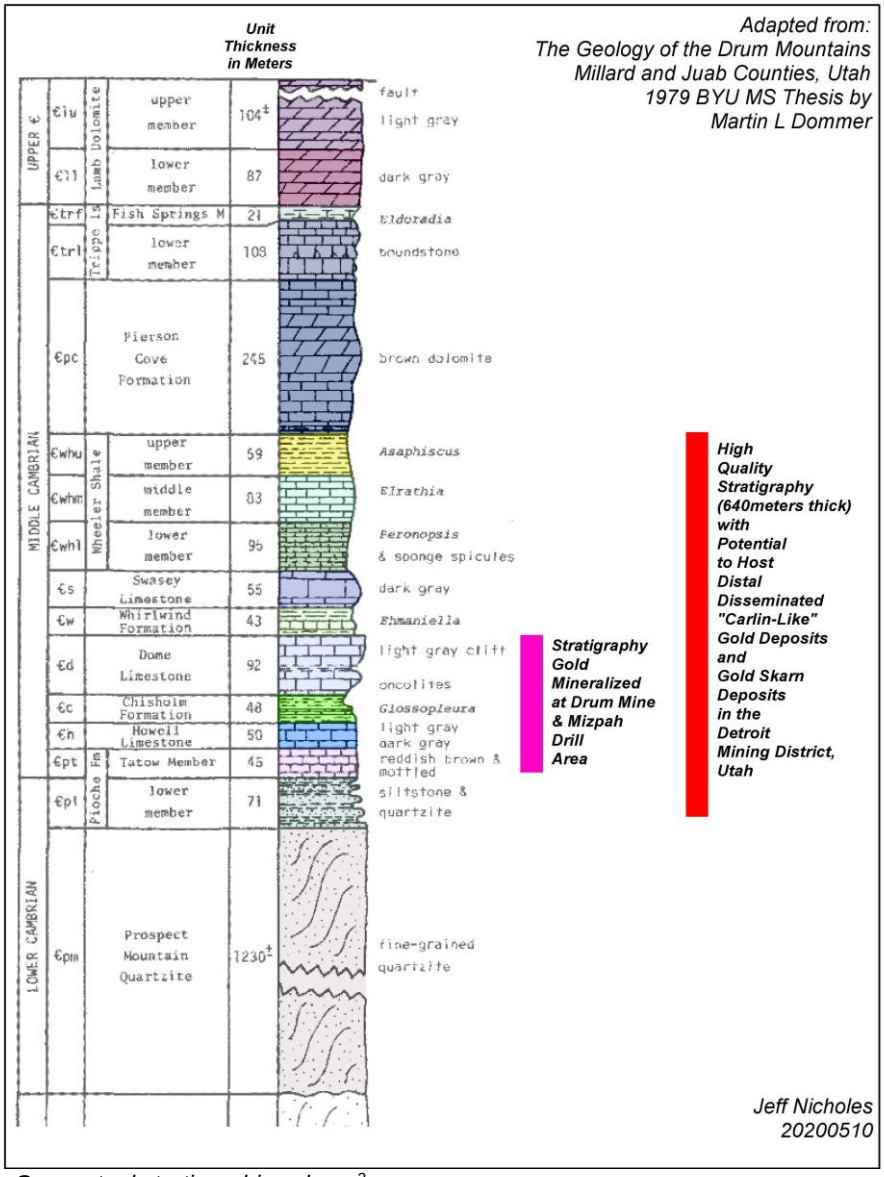


Figure 3: *Conceptual stratigraphic column*[2]

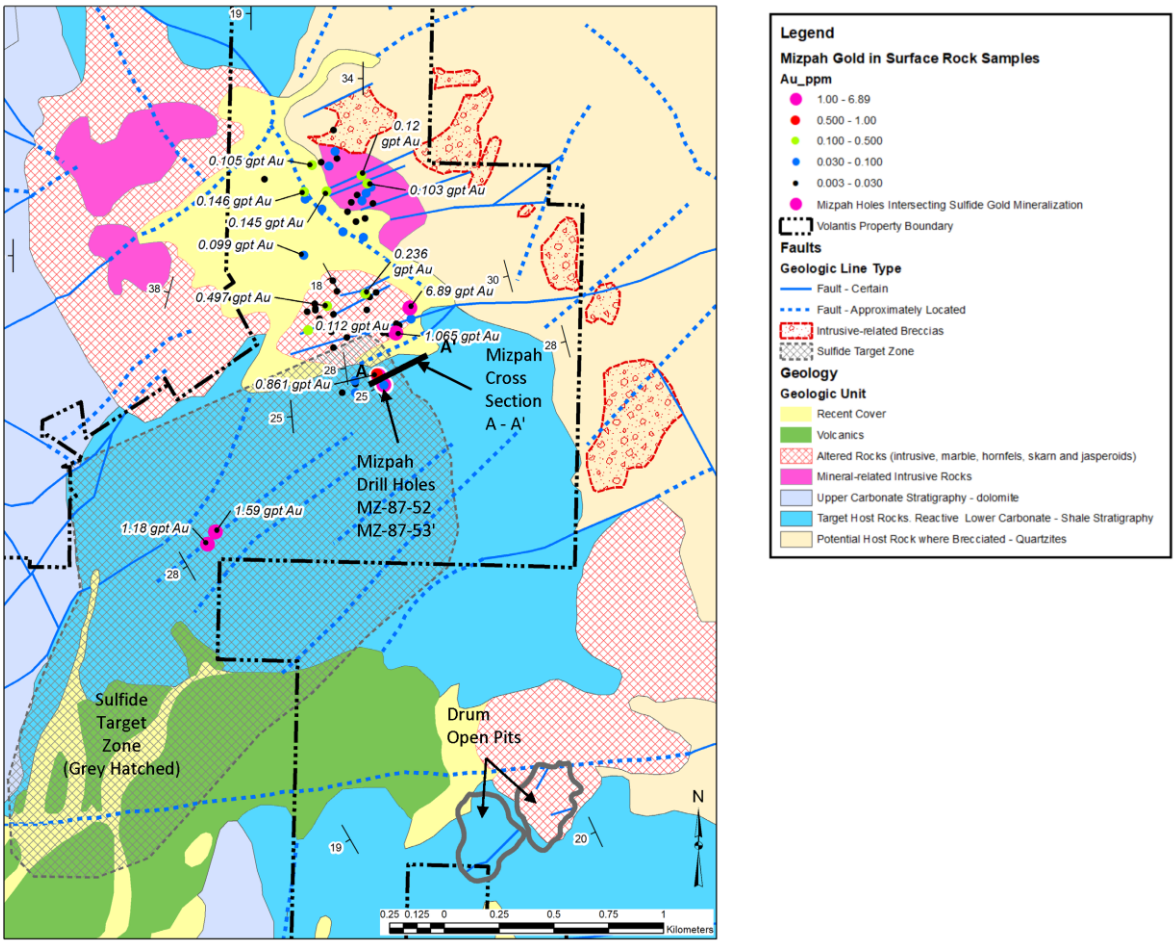


Figure 4: *Alderan rock chip sampling of structures (g/t Au assays)*

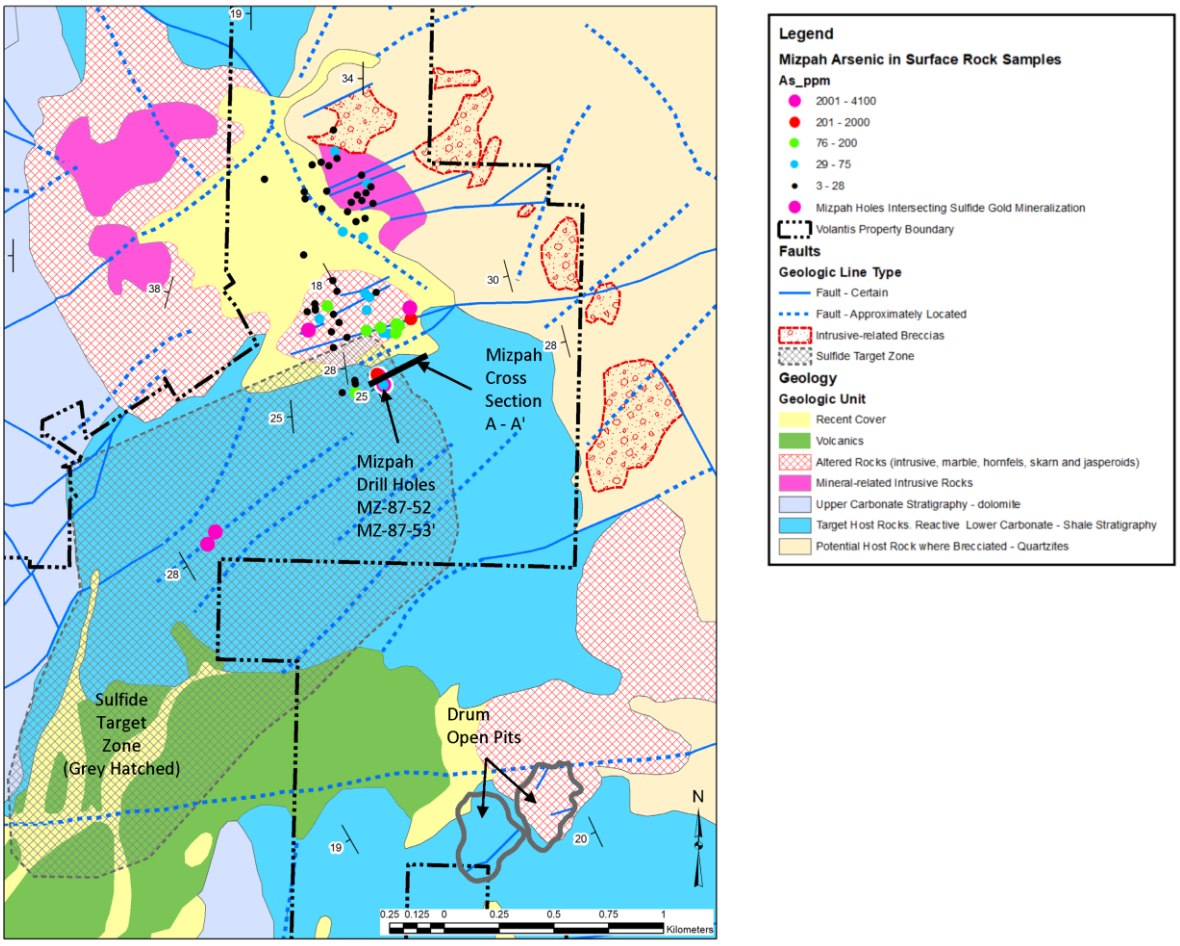


Figure 5: *Alderan rock chip sampling of structures (g/t arsenic assays)*

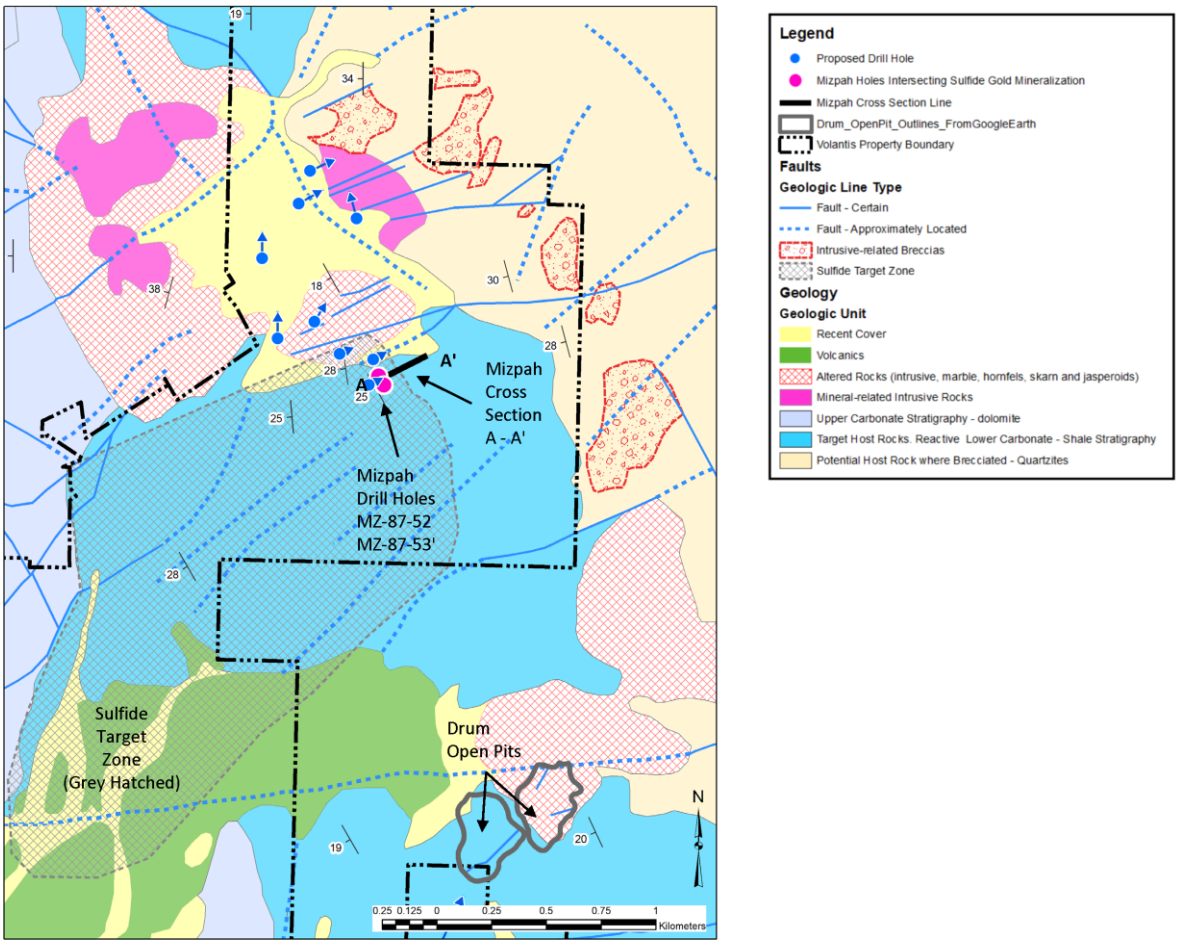


Figure 6: *Proposed Drill Locations*

ENDS

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Alderan Resources Limited.

ALDERAN RESOURCES LIMITED
ABN: 55 165 079 201
Suite 23, 513 Hay Street, Subiaco, 6008, WA
www.alderanresources.com.au

For further information:
e: info@alderanresources.com.au

p: +61 8 6143 6711
Peter Williams
Managing Director
info@alderanresources.com.au

Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Dr Marat Abzalov, who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Abzalov is a consultant to Alderan and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which 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'. Dr Abzalov consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

References

1 *https://www.researchgate.net/publication/284574136_Models_and_exploration_methods_for_major_gold_deposit_types*

2 *http://geology.byu.edu/Home/sites/default/files/dommer.pdf*

3 *Lovering, T. G., Lakin, H. W., and Hubert, A. E., 1968, Concentration and minor element association of gold in ore-related jasperoid samples, in Geological Survey research 1968: USGS*

4 *McCarthy, J. H., Learned Jr., R. E., Botbol J. M., Lovering T. G., J. R. Watterson, and R. L. Turner 1969, Gold-Bearing Jasperoid in the Drum Mountains Juab and Millard Counties Utah, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CIRCULAR 623, USGS Publication.*

5 *Hardie, Byron S., 1966, Carlin gold mine, Lynn district, Nevada, in Nevada Bureau of Mines Report 13, Mackay School of Mines, University of Nevada, Reno, Nev.: p. 73-83.*

Table 1: Rock chip assays results

Sample ID	Exposure	Sample Description	Easting	Northing	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Te_ppm	S_pct	As_ppm	Sb_ppm	Hg_ppm
X721156	Prospect Pit Dump	FeOx-Clay altered Limestone.	326922.85	4379545.52	6.890	2.89	12.55	9.10	4100	31.20	0.099
X721153	Bulldozer Trench	Jarosite - Goethite stained quartzite pebble dyke	326859.10	4379431.01	1.065	0.14	0.95	0.43	137	5.94	0.015
X724596	Drill Cuttings	Goethite stained phyllite with traces of sulphide.	326773.29	4379244.05	0.861	0.26	1.04	3.08	1460	10.25	0.034
X721160	Outcrop	Sulfidic quartz-pyrite breccia.	326719.72	4379611.28	0.236	0.27	1.85	0.75	48	48.70	0.280
X724597	Drill Cuttings	Black, carbonaceous marble.	326804.35	4379194.18	0.094	0.12	0.33	0.34	51	1.97	0.005
X721162	Roadcut	Goethite-clay-sericite altered intrusive rock	326725.46	4379443.24	0.091	0.58	0.26	0.25	82	2.09	0.121
X724599	Outcrop	Bleached sericitized sandy Quartzite	326928.73	4379496.37	0.052	0.10	0.18	0.05	217	3.10	0.020
X724595	Drill Cuttings	Dark grey to black fine-grained limestone weakly silicified.	326672.12	4379214.52	0.043	0.06	0.24	0.45	22	2.02	0.005
X724598	Outcrop	Brecciated phyllitic siltstone with FeOx altration.	326675.57	4379159.81	0.037	0.07	5.89	0.10	138	8.54	0.007
X721163	Outcrop	Goethite Sericite-clay altered quartzite pebble dyke.	326790.38	4379456.13	0.028	0.45	1.77	0.08	115	15.45	0.024
X721154	Bulldozer Trench	FeOx pervasive alteratio of the siltstone.	326825.17	4379427.99	0.027	0.04	0.60	0.01	66	2.63	0.037
X721166	Outcrop	Strongly silicified quartzite pebble dyke.	326575.60	4379516.10	0.021	0.11	0.14	0.16	13	5.66	0.059
X721161	Outcrop	Goethite - Jarosite altered siltstone.	326727.51	4379536.62	0.016	0.01	1.43	0.01	55	2.07	0.012
X721155	Bulldozer Trench	Aletered siltstone - fine-grained quartzite.	326801.46	4379432.65	0.015	0.05	0.24	0.05	60	1.62	0.013
X721157	Outcrop	Brecciated phyllitic siltstone.	326861.72	4379473.22	0.012	0.04	0.45	0.03	185	1.49	0.005
X721159	Prospect Pit Dump	Mineralized intrusive-siltstone contact.	326769.25	4379616.87	0.011	0.05	0.73	1.75	11	2.03	0.238
X721152	Bulldozer Trench	Goethite stained siltstone	326874.97	4379465.34	0.005	0.01	0.42	0.01	136	2.83	0.008
X721158	Roadcut	Strongly clay-sericite altered feldspar-quartz intrusive	326740.88	4379594.85	0.003	0.68	0.69	0.12	34	2.37	0.039
X721164	Subcrop	Goethite-clay-sericite altered intrusive.	326575.24	4379364.62	0.003	0.21	0.27	0.05	4	1.69	0.009
X721165	Subcrop	Strongly clay-sericite altered feldspar-quartz intrusive.	326565.30	4379436.26	0.003	0.20	0.43	0.05	10	2.21	0.011
X721167	Bulldozer Trench	0.4 meter wide jasperoid	326599.76	4379478.28	0.003	0.04	0.32	0.01	12	0.75	0.003
X721168	Outcrop	FeOX stained medium grey vuggy jasperoid.	326635.80	4379410.45	0.003	0.01	0.03	0.03	11	8.15	0.011
X724592	Subcrop	Coarse bioclastic limestone with weak pervasive silicification.	326615.16	4379159.15	0.003	0.06	0.08	0.01	18	0.65	0.071
X724594	Prospect Pit Dump	Pervasive silicification and MnOx-FeOx alteration of limestone.	326675.70	4379198.28	0.003	0.07	0.03	0.01	18	2.00	0.003

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criterial in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria of JORC Code 2012	***JORC Code (2012) explanation***	***Details of the Reported Project***
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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.*	*Rock chip samples from the outcrops, road cuts and mine dumps. Samples submitted for assay typically weigh 2-3.5 kg.*
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	*Rock samples comprise multiple chips considered to be representative of the variety of rocks in outcrop.*
	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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	*Samples were taken as a part of a routine prospecting and geological due diligence of the property and was not intent for Resource Estimation purposes.* *The used sampling procedure is a standard work universally used in the industry at the early stages of exploration and prospecting. The obtained data are classified as exploration information, however, cannot be used for quantitative evaluations of the mineral properties.*

Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	*N/A – no drilling completed.*
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*N/A – no drilling completed.*
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	*N/A – no drilling completed.*
	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.	*N/A – no drilling completed.*
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.*	*Logging was based on visual field diagnostics of the rocks, textures and alteration styles.*
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	*Logging is qualitative. No photos of the outcrops were taken.*
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	*100% of samples have been documented and geologically described.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken*	*The standard sampling procedure, referred as a grab sampling, was used. The procedure includes collecting the rock-chips from the outcrops.*
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	*N/A – not non-core.*

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</td><td>The sample preparation was completed by ALS USA, at their Reno Nevada Laboratories. Sample preparation follows the standard procedure of the ALS lab, representing the industry common practice.
Each sample was weighed, fine crushed to <2mm (70% pass) and split by a riffle splitter. The sample was then pulverized up to 250g at 85% < 75um.

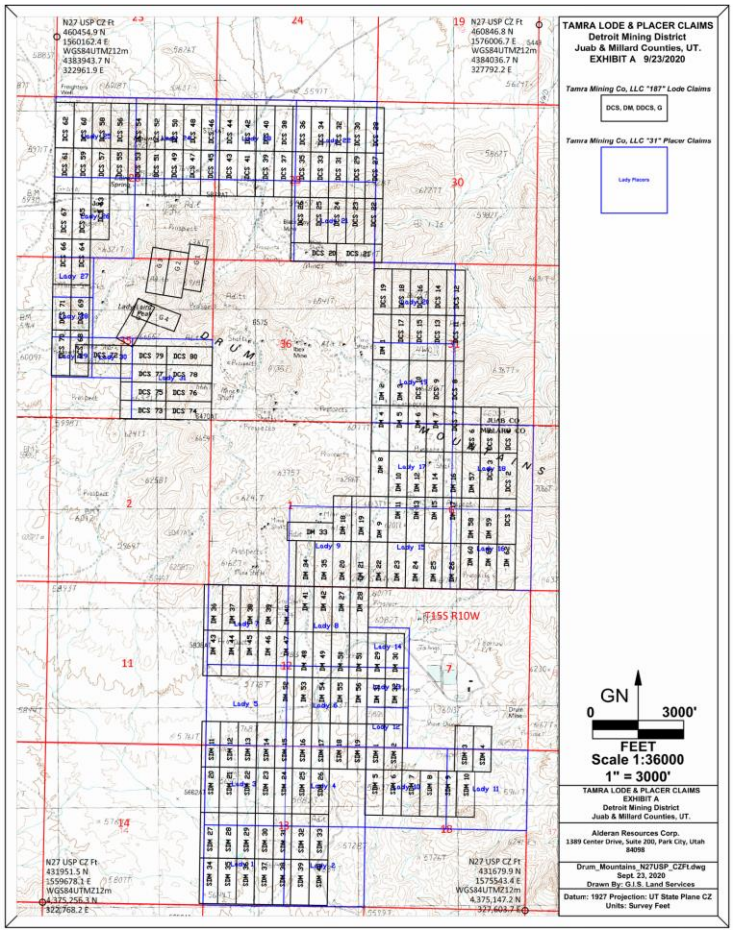
SAMPLE PREPARATION
ALS CODE — DESCRIPTION
WEI-21 — Received Sample Weight
LOG-22 — Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-QC — Crushing QC Test
CRU-31 — Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
PUL-QC — Pulverizing QC Test
SPL-21 — Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31 — Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um
CRU-21 — Crush entire sample
LOG-24 — Pulp Login - Rcd w/o Barcode
SND-ALS — Send samples to internal laboratory</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</td><td>Quality of the comminution was controlled by the sieving the crushed and pulverised samples. That check sieving was regularly applied and used with every batch of the samples.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>Representativity of the samples was assured by collecting the rock chips from different parts of the outcrops.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</td><td>Samples are 2 – 3.5kg and this size is commonly used in the industry for the rock-chip sampling outcrops at the prospecting stage.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</td><td>All samples were prepared using 4 acid digest technique and assayed by ICP-MS for 48 elements (ME-MS61 code of ALS). Hg content was analysed using ICP-MS technique (Hg-MS42). Content of gold was determined by analysing the 30 gram aliquotes using conventional Fire Assay technique with atomic absorption finish (Au-AA23 code of ALS).</td></tr>
</table>

		ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES ALS CODE — DESCRIPTION ME-MS61 — 48 element four acid ICP-MS Hg-MS42 — Trace Hg by ICPMS — ICP-MS Au-AA23 — Au 30g FA-AA finish — AAS The results of this assay were based solely upon the content of the sample submitted. Any decision to invest should be made only after the potential investment value of the claim 'or deposit has been determined based on the results of assays of multiple samples of geological materials collected by the prospective investor or by a qualified person selected by him/her and based on an evaluation of all engineering data which is available concerning any proposed project. Statement required by Nevada State Law NRS 519 *These are standard techniques commonly used for analysis of the gold mineralisation. 4acid digest assures a most complete nature of the assayed results.*
	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.	*N/A – none used.*
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	*All samples were subject to internal ALS Laboratories QC standards. Which included using blanks and the laboratory standards.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	*N/A – no drilling completed.*
	The use of twinned holes.	*N/A – no drilling completed.*
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	*All field data is manually collected, entered into excel spreadsheets, validated and loaded into an Access database.*
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	*No adjustments made to the data.*

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.*	*The samples were located using the hand-held GPS.*
	Specification of the grid system used.	*All data are recorded in a UTM zone 12 (North) NAD83 grid.*
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	*RL values obtained by GPS were routinely compared with the nominal elevation values that were deduced form the regional topographic datasets.*
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	*Sampling was sufficient for first pass reconnaissance rock chip sampling and geological mapping.*
	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.	*Samples were taken as a part of a routine prospecting and geological due diligence of the property and was not intent to be used for Resource Estimation purposes.*
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	*Sampled material was not bulked and/or composited in any of the physical manners.*
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.*	*Samples were collected from the mineralised outcrops. This is conventional approach used at the early stages of the property assessment. The results are indicative of the mineralisation styles and allow to approximately assess the grade ranges but can not be used for quantitative estimation of the endowment and can not be used for any quantitative valuations of the properties.*
	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.	*Location of the samples relative to the geological structures produces unbiased sampling results.*
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	*Unauthorised personnel did not approach the samples. All collected samples were safely kept by the field geologists until it was handed over to the company personnel responsible for dispatching samples to the lab.*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	*The sampling results have been internally reviewed by the company personnel. No external reviews were undertaken of these data.*

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criterial in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria of JORC Code 2012	JORC Code (2012) explanation	Details of the Reported Project
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.*	*Location of the property claims is shown on the Figure A1.* 

	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.	*All claims are active and in a good standing.*
Exploration done by other parties (2.2)	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*The Drum Mountains of west central Utah have long been a subject of mining and exploration for gold, copper, and manganese, starting from 1800's and continued until early 1900's. This was followed by renewed interest in beryllium, gold, manganese, and uranium in the past 20 years.* *Gold and copper were discovered in the Drum Mountains in 1872, and from 1904 to 1917, gold, silver, and copper was produced from siliceous replacement fissure deposits in jasperoids, limestone and dolomite, for a total value of about $46,000.* *Exploration for gold and base metals intermittently continued through the entire 20's century. In particular, since early 1960's, when jasperoids similar to that commonly found in highly productive gold mining districts have been identified in the Drum Mountains of Utah, the specialised studies of the jasperoids have been undertaken by USGS and the different mining companies. Sampling of these rocks commonly reveals anomalous concentrations of gold.*
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*The focus of Alderan's exploration efforts at Detroit is to discover a Carlin-like gold deposit. Key feature of Carlin-like deposits include:* *a) Favourable permeable reactive rocks (silty limestones and limey siltstones)* *b) Favourable structures often coincident with mineral-related intrusive* *c) Gold-bearing hydrothermal solutions* *d) Micron-sized gold in fine-grained disseminated pyrite* *e) Common geochemical indicators As, Sb, Ba, Te, Se, Hg* *f) Common argillization and jasperoids; fairly common decalcification.*
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:*	*N/A – no drilling completed.*
	Easting and Northing of the drill hole collar. Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar.	*Not applicable. The reported exploration information includes only rock chip samples collected mainly from the outcrops.* *The geochemical sampling covers the area from 326,560 to 326,930 Easting and 4,379,150 to 4,379,620 Northing.*
	Dip and azimuth of the hole.	*N/A – no drilling completed.*
	Down hole length and interception depth and *hole length.*	*N/A – no drilling completed.*

	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.	*Not applicable, because there are no drillholes for reporting and the reported Exploration Results is based on geochemical samples.*
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	*Not applicable. Data was not aggregated and geochemical samples are reported without averaging and/or aggregation.*
	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.	*Not applicable. Data was not aggregated and geochemical samples are reported without averaging and/or aggregation.*
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	*Not applicable.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	*Not applicable, because in the current announcement the reported Exploration Results does not contain estimates of the thicknesses and strike lengths of mineralisation. True width of mineralisation is not known.*
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	*Not applicable. Drillholes not reported in this announcement.*

	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	*Not applicable. Drillholes not reported in this announcement*
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.*	*Maps and tables are presented in the text of the release.*
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 new results are presented in the Table 1 in this release.*
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.*	*No other data collected.*
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	*Alderan has designed a drill program which is expected to commence mid-October after permitting is received.* *The drilling program consists of a minimum of six holes for 1,200m, and aims to test the full thickness of the reactive stratigraphy beneath and down-dip of the Mizpah oxidised gold mineralisation, as well as known gold mineralised intrusives and skarns that are reflected in the ground magnetics.*

	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	*Geological map, showing location of the proposed drillholes is shown on the Figure 6 of the current announcement and presented opposite.*