

## HIGH GRADE GOLD AND SILVER RESULTS CONTINUE AT SOUTHWARK, BOTTLE CREEK GOLD PROJECT

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- High grade gold intercepts extend mineralised strike 150m south of Southwark deposit
- Results support previous interpretation of a coherent mineralised zone which appears to be open and broadening at depth
- Phase 3 RC drilling assays confirms continuity of mineralisation between Southwark and Emu from 1,559m drilled covering 20 drill holes
- Additional 4,000m RC drilling for 54 drill holes currently being assayed; yet to be announced
- Significant intercepts from extended Southwark mineralised zone include:
  - 8m @ 6.37 g/t Au from 68m, including 4m @ 11.42 g/t Au from 69m
  - 7m @ 4.15 g/t Au from 71m
  - 7m @ 3.90 g/t Au from 47m, including 1m @ 21.10 g/t Au from 50m
  - 3m @ 3.35 g/t Au from 67m
  - 7m @ 3.10 g/t Au from 76m
  - 5m @ 2.90 g/t Au from 50m
  - 14m @ 1.89 g/t Au from 88m
  - 6m @ 2.19 g/t Au from 69m
  - 8m @ 2.03 g/t Au from 31m
  - 9m @ 1.95 g/t Au from 45m (to EOH), including 1m @ 9.51 g/t Au from 51m
  - 11m @ 1.54 g/t Au from 58m
  - 17m @ 1.09 g/t Au from 85m
  - 11m @ 1.04 g/t Au from 97m
- High grade silver, up to 926 g/t Ag intercepted with gold
- Additional resource upgrade from Phase 3 drilling expected in 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2019

Alt Resources Ltd (ASX: ARS, Alt or 'the Company') is pleased to announce initial results from the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase RC drilling program undertaken at the Bottle Creek Gold Project. Recent RC drilling at the south end of the Southwark deposit covered 150 metres of additional strike length. With grades up to **21.1 g/t Au<sup>1</sup>** and **926.0 g/t Ag<sup>2</sup>** in individual samples, the results continue to support the continuity of gold + silver mineralisation between Southwark and Emu.

Southwark is un-mined gold deposit that lies approximately 4 km north along strike from the VB and Boags open pits (Figure 1). Alt recently drilled an additional 20 RC drill holes at Southwark (SWKRC045 to SWKRC064) as part of a third phase of resource drilling, for 1,559m. This completes the current round of resource drilling at the Southwark deposit. All significant assayed results are listed in detail in Table 1. Based on these and

<sup>1</sup> From drillhole SWKRC056, 50-51m downhole

<sup>2</sup> From drillhole SWKRC048, 91-92m downhole



previous results for Southwark<sup>3</sup>, mineralisation appears to be widening with depth, whilst maintaining medium to high grade gold values.

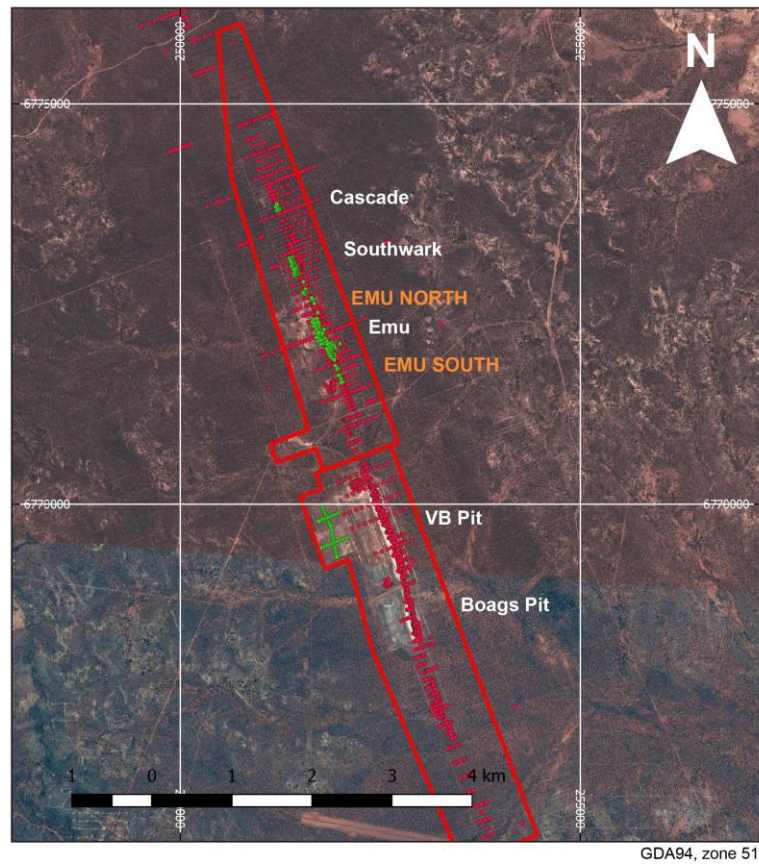


Figure 1. Location of gold deposits at the Bottle Creek Gold Project. Red dots represent historical drilling by Electrolytic Zinc and Norgold Ltd, whilst green dots represent Phase 1 and 2 RC drilling by Alt Resources.



Figure 2. RC drilling at the Southwark deposit, Bottle Creek.

<sup>3</sup> See ARS announcement, 14<sup>th</sup> May 2018: <https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Bottle-Creek-Project-Delivers-Bonanza-Gold-Grades-from-the-Southwark-Deposit.pdf>

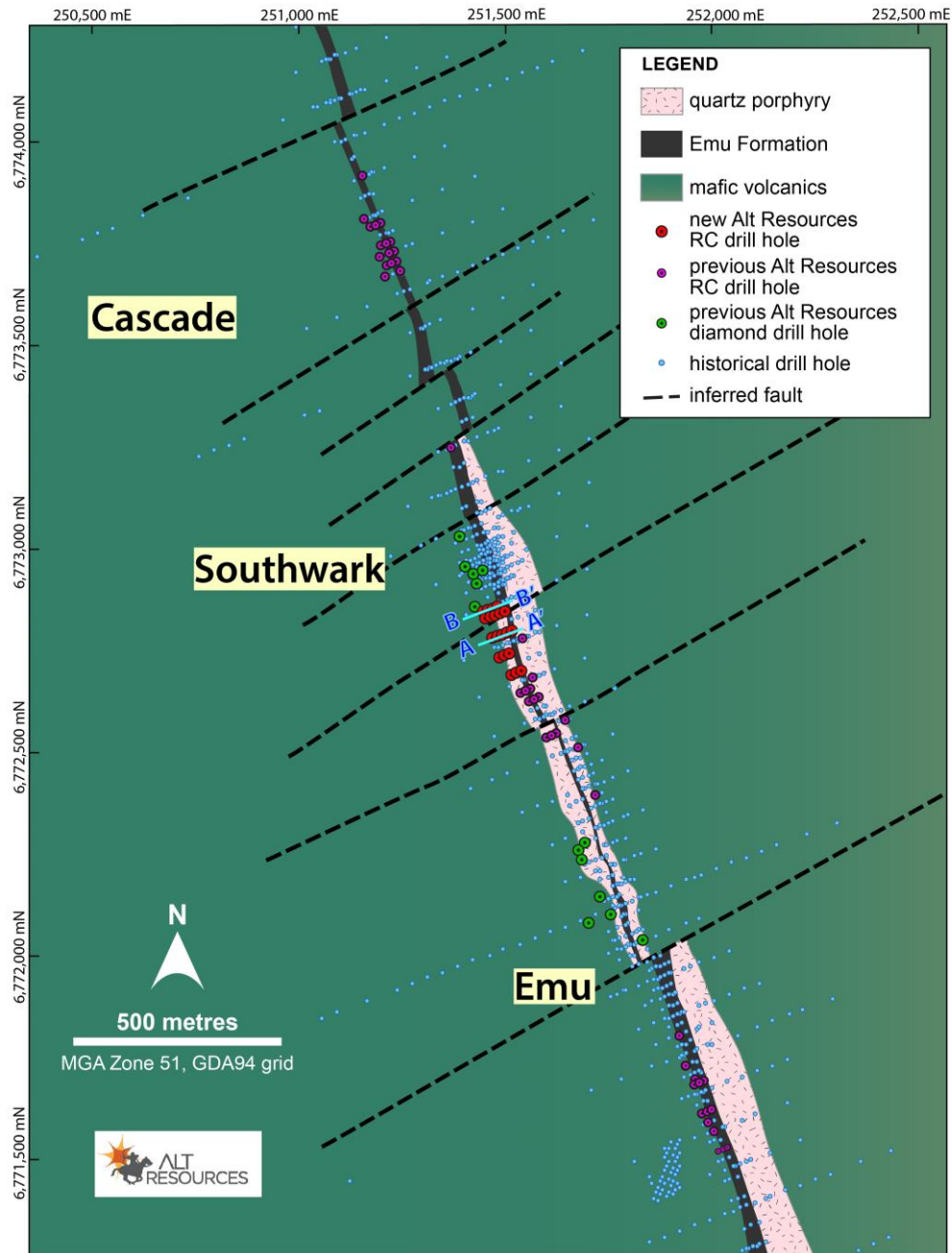


Figure 3. Location of new Phase 3 RC drilling (red dots) at the Southwark deposit, north of Emu. The location of cross-sections in Figure 4 is shown by the blue lines.

Figure 4 shows cross-sections with new drilling and significant intercepts through the southern part of the Southwark deposit. The location of new drillholes discussed in this release is given in plan view in Figure 3. The cross-sections clearly show the geological and structural relationship between the felsic quartz porphyry intrusion and the chemically reducing carbonaceous black shale (Emu Formation) which occur within the crustal-scale Mt Ida Shear Zone. The host rocks are variable mafic volcanics.

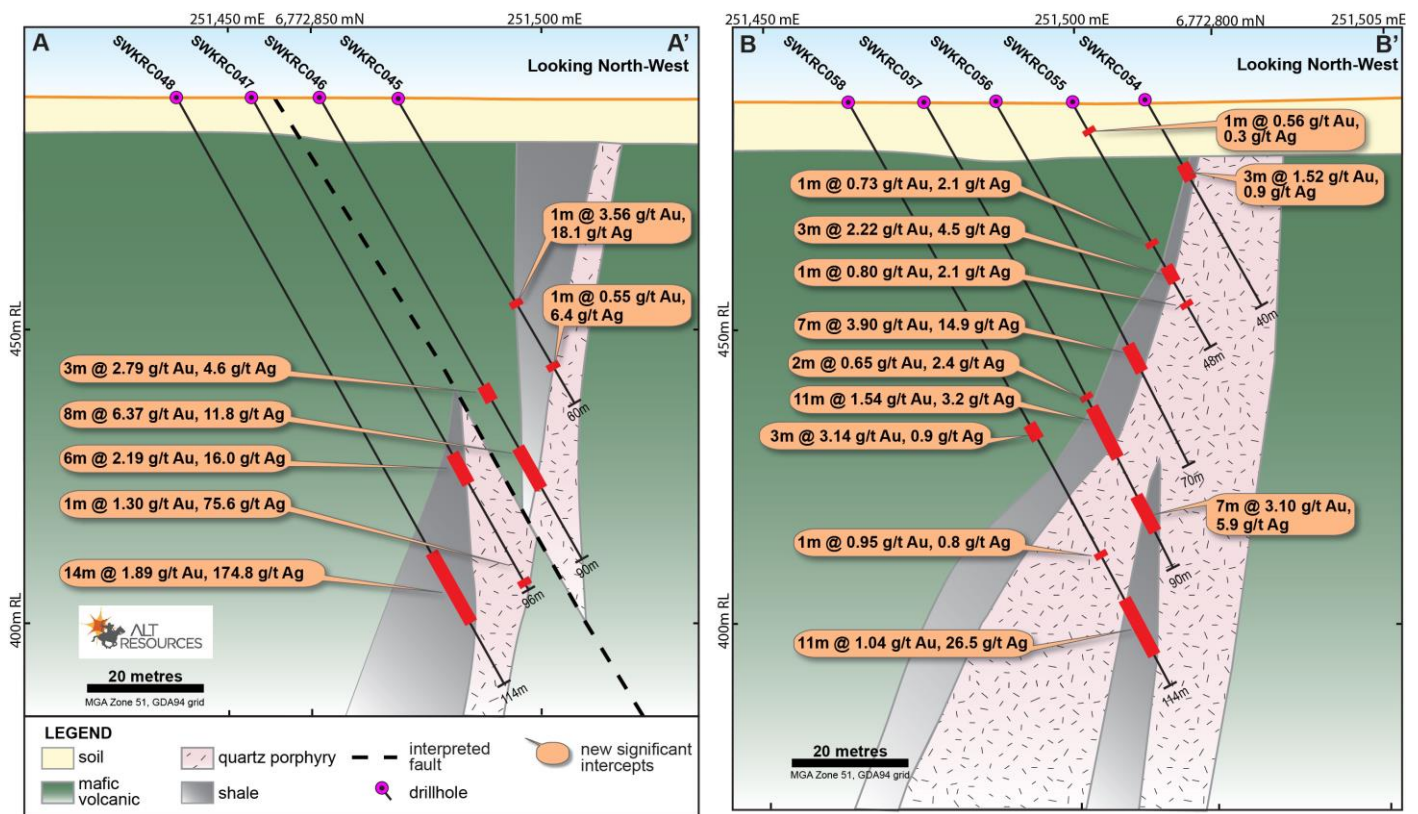


Figure 4. Cross-sections AA' and BB' showing representative new RC drilling at Southwark, Bottle Creek. The location of the sections is shown in the plan map in Figure 3. The broadening of the mineralised zone is evidenced by the increasing width of gold (+silver) intercepts in deeper holes, particularly in section AA' (left).

Significant intercepts are listed in Table 1, and described below:

- SWKRC045: 1m @ 3.56 g/t Au, 18.1 g/t Ag from 40m
- SWKRC046: 3m @ 2.79 g/t Au, 4.6 g/t Ag from 56m
  - and 6m @ 6.37 g/t Au, 11.8 g/t Ag from 68m
  - including 4m @ 11.42 g/t Au, 13.2 g/t Ag from 69m
- SWKRC047: 6m @ 2.19 g/t Au, 16.0 g/t Ag from 69m
- SWKRC048: 14m @ 1.89 g/t Au, 174.8 g/t Ag from 88m
  - including 1m @ 2.6 g/t Au, 926.0 g/t Ag from 91m
- SWKRC049: 9m @ 1.95 g/t Au, 1.0 g/t Ag from 45m to EOH
- SWKRC051: 5m @ 2.90 g/t Au, 5.8 g/t Ag from 50m
- SWKRC052: 3m @ 3.35 g/t Au, 10.6 g/t Ag from 67m
- SWKRC053: 17m @ 1.09 g/t Au, 46.7 g/t Ag from 85m
- SWKRC056: 7m @ 3.90 g/t Au, 14.9 g/t Ag from 47m
  - including 1m @ 21.10 g/t Au, 55.4 g/t Ag from 50m
- SWKRC057: 11m @ 1.54 g/t Au, 3.2 g/t Ag from 58m
  - and 7m @ 3.10 g/t Au, 5.9 g/t Ag from 76m
- SWKRC058: 11m @ 1.04 g/t Au, 26.5 g/t Ag from 97m
- SWKRC059: 8m @ 1.32 g/t Au, 6.6 g/t Ag from 40m
- SWKRC060: 7m @ 4.15 g/t Au, 8.9 g/t Ag from 71m
- SWKRC062: 6m @ 1.71 g/t Au, 2.2 g/t Ag from 16m
- SWKRC063: 8m @ 2.03 g/t Au, 3.4 g/t Ag from 31m



## Regional Setting and Exploration History

The Bottle Creek gold mine lies 100 km north west of Menzies in the Mt Ida gold belt (Figure 5). The gold mine is located on the northern extremity of the Mt Ida-Ularring greenstone belt extending from Davyhurst to Mt Alexander (Figure 5). The Ularring greenstone belt forms the western part of the Norseman-Wiluna Province of the Yilgarn Craton. The location of mineralisation and local geology, is shown in Figure 6.

During historical operation from 1988-1989, 93,000 oz Au was produced from two open pits (Boags and VB; Figure 7). Significant historical drilling along a 9.8 km strike outlined the Emu, Southwark and Cascade deposits. However these were never mined. The historical RC drill fences were spaced at 100m, with infill drill line spacing at 50m and 25m at various locations. The majority of drilling targeted oxide mineralisation and reached no deeper than 80m vertically below surface.

Alt's new drilling results continue to provide confirmation of historical intercepts, improve confidence in historical data, proves the continuity and grade of mineralisation in key parts of the Emu deposit. Further, gold mineralisation appears to continue at depth, with several drillholes ending in mineralisation. Diamond drilling has been undertaken at Emu and Southwark to test the continuity of gold mineralisation at depth and gain a greater understanding of the geological controls on mineralisation.

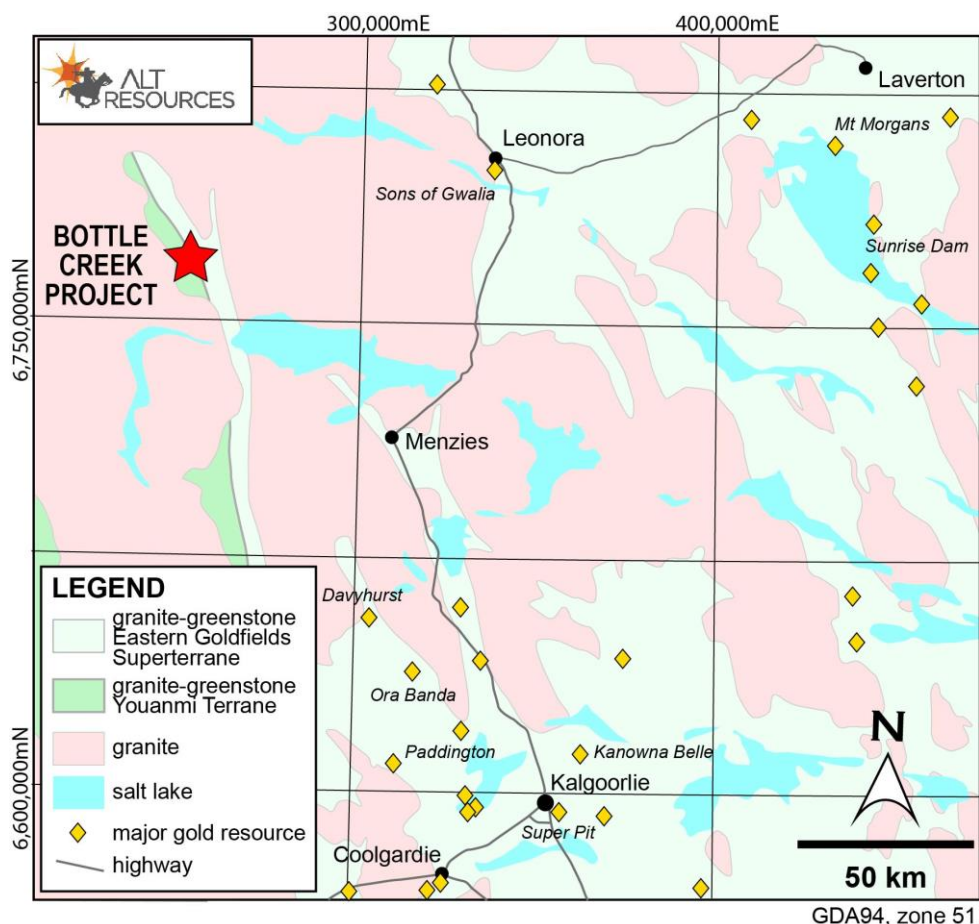


Figure 5. Location of the Bottle Creek Gold Mine, 100 km NE of Menzies. Bottle Creek lies on the boundary between the Youanmi Terrane and the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, within the Mt Ida-Ularring greenstone belt.

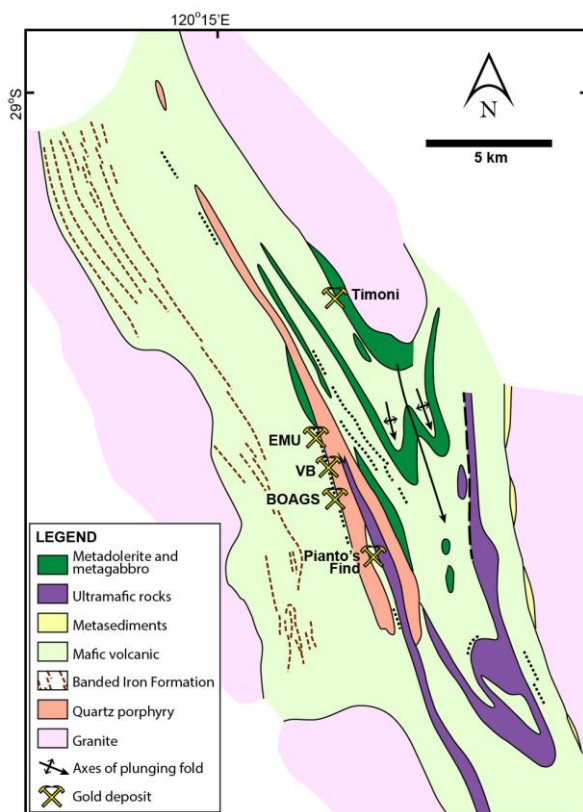


Figure 6. Geological setting of the Bottle Creek project. Modified from Legge et al. (1990).

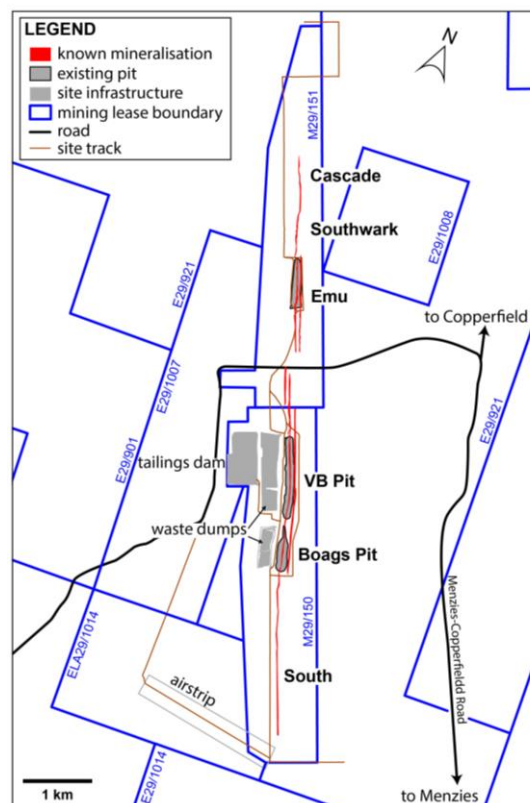


Figure 7. Site layout at Bottle Creek, showing historical VB and Boags open pits as well as the location of un-mined mineralisation at Emu, Southwark and Cascade.

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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 newly acquired Bottle Creek gold mine located in the Mt Ida gold belt, the Paupong IRG Au-Cu-Ag mineral system in the Lachlan Orogen NSW, Myalla polymetallic Au-Cu-Zn project east of Dalgety in NSW and the Mt Roberts gold project located near the town of Leinster in WA.

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



## References

Legge P.J., Mill J. H. A., Ringrose C. R & McDonald I. R. (1990). Bottle Creek gold deposit. In: Geology of the Mineral Deposits of Australia and Papua New Guinea. F.E Hughes (ed). The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Melbourne pp 357-361.

## 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 Dr Helen Degeling, a Competent Person and member of the AusIMM. Dr Degeling is an employee of Alt Resources and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that she 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 Degeling consents to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Table 1. Drillhole collar table with significant gold (Au) and silver (Ag) intercepts for new drilling by Alt Resources at the Bottle Creek project, described in this announcement.

Hole ID	m from	m to	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Hole Type	Prospect	Easting*	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	Total Depth
SWKRC045	40	41	1	3.56	18.1	RC	Southwark	251,477	6,772,855	489	-60	69	60
<i>and</i>	52	53	1	0.55	6.4								
SWKRC046	56	59	3	2.79	4.6	RC	Southwark	251,465	6,772,850	489	-60	69	90
<i>and</i>	68	76	8	6.37	11.8								
<i>including</i>	69	73	4	11.42	13.2								
SWKRC047	69	75	6	2.19	16.0	RC	Southwark	251,454	6,772,846	489	-60	69	96
<i>and</i>	94	95	1	1.30	75.6								
SWKRC048	88	102	14	1.89	174.8	RC	Southwark	251442	6772842	489	-61	72	114
<i>including</i>	91	92	1	2.6	926.0								
SWKRC049	40	41	1	1.36	1.8	RC	Southwark	251495	6772843	489	-59	70	54
<i>and</i>	45	54	9	1.95	1.0								
		(EOH)											
<i>including</i>	51	52	1	9.51	1.5								
SWKRC050	46	47	1	0.71	1.3	RC	Southwark	251,483	6,772,839	489	-61	68	60
<i>and</i>	51	52	1	0.74	3.3								
SWKRC051	50	55	5	2.90	5.8	RC	Southwark	251,471	6,772,834	489	-61	68	78
<i>and</i>	63	65	2	0.79	3.8								
SWKRC052	8	9	1	0.79	b.d	RC	Southwark	251,459	6,772,830	489	-61	70	84
<i>and</i>	54	55	1	0.72	1.9								
<i>and</i>	67	70	3	3.35	10.6								
SWKRC053	81	82	1	0.75	5.3	RC	Southwark	251,447	6,772,826	489	-60	68	132
<i>and</i>	85	102	17	1.09	48.7								
<i>including</i>	91	94	3	0.93	126.7								
SWKRC054	12	15	3	1.52	0.9	RC	Southwark	251512	6772796	489	-60	71	40
SWKRC055	5	6	1	0.56	0.3	RC	Southwark	251,500	6,772,792	489	-61	73	48
<i>and</i>	27	28	1	0.73	2.1								
<i>and</i>	32	35	3	2.22	4.5								
<i>and</i>	39	40	1	0.80	2.1								
SWKRC056	47	54	7	3.90	14.9	RC	Southwark	251,488	6,772,787	489	-61	73	70
<i>including</i>	50	51	1	21.10	55.4								
SWKRC057	53	55	2	0.65	2.4	RC	Southwark	251477	6772783	489	-61	73	90
<i>and</i>	58	69	11	1.54	3.2								
<i>and</i>	76	83	7	3.10	5.9								
SWKRC058	63	66	3	3.14	0.9	RC	Southwark	251,464	6,772,778	489	69	70	114
<i>and</i>	88	89	1	0.95	0.8								
<i>and</i>	97	108	11	1.04	26.5								
SWKRC059	1	3	2	0.63	1.7	RC	Southwark	251,505	6,772,740	489	-61	70	78
<i>and</i>	40	48	8	1.32	6.6								
SWKRC060	71	78	7	4.15	8.9	RC	Southwark	251494	6772736	489	68	69	84
SWKRC061	49	50	1	2.11	3.0	RC	Southwark	251,482	6,772,732	489	-62	70	120
<i>and</i>	68	69	1	1.17	1.3								
<i>and</i>	75	76	1	1.01	3.6								
SWKRC062	16	22	6	1.71	2.2	RC	Southwark	251534	6772698	489	-61	68	27
SWKRC063	31	39	8	2.03	3.4	RC	Southwark	251523	6772693	489	-63	70	48
SWKRC064	59	60	1	0.69	2.3	RC	Southwark	251,511	6,772,689	489	-63	70	72

\*All coordinates in GDA94, zone 51

# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 0.2 -4.8kg, with the average sample weight being 1.8kg. 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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Mineralisation is 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.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC drilling techniques have been completed using a standard aircore bit, and a face sampling hammer. The drill rig used is a Schramm T450 utilising 89mm rods and 121mm bit (RC) using an onboard compressor rated at 450psi and 1240 cfm.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A qualitative assessment of sample quality, and moisture content is made whilst drilling. The collected sample is then weighed at the laboratory.</li> <li>Certain zones in the drilling section are prone to poor recoveries, however</li> </ul>



	<p><i>representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Veins and mineralisation are logged quantitatively as percentage, all other variables are logged qualitatively. All holes have had the chip trays photographed, and these photos stored in a database.</li> <li>• All holes have been logged over their entire length (100%) including any mineralised intersections.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC chips were split in a cone splitter on the rig. Where possible most samples are sampled dry. Less than 1% of samples were collected wet or moist. In these rare cases, recoveries were poor.</li> <li>• The sample preparation technique is judged appropriate for the sample type and mineralisation style being tested.</li> <li>• The cyclone and cone splitter is regularly cleaned to prevent contamination.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc,</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>



	<p><i>the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Ba, Mo</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additionally Ag analysis has been carried out on all Au mineralised samples using method MEICP-41 four acid digest, with a detection limit of 0.2 ppm.</li> <li>• Samples are collected whilst drilling with 200 samples collected per submission and then transported by Alt personnel directly to the laboratory.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant intersections have been verified by 2 Alt Resources geologists. Further verification can be inferred from historical results in adjacent holes.</li> <li>• No holes have been twinned to date.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• No adjustment of assay data is required</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hole locations are surveyed prior to drilling using a Leica RTK GPS and GOLA standard survey marks,</li> <li>• Prior to incorporation into a Mineral Resource, each collar is resurveyed using the same techniques to mark the actual collar location. The expected accuracy is 0.15m in three dimensions.</li> <li>• Note that with ongoing drilling, the drillholes included in this announcement have not been re-surveyed post drilling. Therefore collar locations stated in Table 1 are collar locations pre-drilling and do not account for slight operational adjustments.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The topographic control is judged as adequate and of high quality.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alt Resources drilling is spaced at approximately 25m, along 50m lines, which infill the historical drilling to an approximately 25 x 25m pattern.</li> <li>Data spacing within mineralised zones is judge as adequate to establish and support a Mineral Resource in the future.</li> <li>No sampling compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The interpreted mineralised zone trends approximately towards 340 degrees, and dips steeply (&gt;70°) to the west. Drilling inclined holes at -60 degrees will introduce a slight bias to true widths but not to sample assay results.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>



## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																								
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>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.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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 8<sup>th</sup> November, 2017 (<a href="https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/ARS-ASX-Announcement-Bottle-Creek-acquisition-8Nov17.pdf">https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/ARS-ASX-Announcement-Bottle-Creek-acquisition-8Nov17.pdf</a>)</li><li>There are no existing impediments to M29/150 or M29/151.</li></ul>																								
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Bottle Creek Gold Project has seen little or no exploration prior to 1983. Modern gold exploration over the project has been conducted by Electrolytic Zinc (EZ) and Norgold, as described below.</li></ul> <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>	Activity	Year conducted	Company	Result	Stream Sediment sampling	1983-1987	Electrolytic Zinc	Defined 15km long Au-As-Sb anomaly associated with Bottle Creek mineralisation	Ironstone sampling			Definition of linear Au, As, Sb, B and Pb anomalies	Laterite sampling			Definition of 20km long As-Pb anomaly	Aerial photography				Aerial magnetic survey			Positive magnetic anomaly associated with mineralised zone, from magnetite alteration.
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				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)
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> <li>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 volcanoclastic sediments are interbedded with the greenstones. The entire central and eastern zone has been intruded by felsic quartz porphyries.</li> <li>Near Bottle Creek, the greenstone belt is folded into a tight, south-plunging anticline with a granite core</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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, &lt;45µm grains.</li> <li>A strong regolith profile is developed in the mineralised zone, to a depth of approximately 85m in some areas.</li> <li>5 mineralised zones have been defined by historical exploration, including from south to north, Boags, VB, Emu, Southwark and Cascade (formerly named XXXX).</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>



width not 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.*

- Reported intercepts are downhole lengths; the true width is estimated to be approximately 65-75% of the downhole width, based on interpretations drilling.

- The location of new drillholes at Southwark with significant intercepts described in the text is shown in Figure 3, with cross-sections and interpreted geology in Figure 4. Coordinates in GDA94, zone 51.
- The layout of the Bottle Creek site is shown in Figure 7.
- Table 1 gives the details of significant intercepts discussed in this release, including drillhole collar information.

#### **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 drillhole locations are reported and a table of significant intervals is provided in the text of this release (Table 1) and are judged to be a balanced report of exploration results.

#### **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.*

#### **Metallurgical Testing**

- 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.

#### **Specific Gravity**

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

#### **Mineralised Zone:**

Surface ironstone	2.7-3.2
Ironstone	>2.1
Massive quartz	1.75-1.85
Sugary quartz	1.60-1.65



Wall rocks:	
Laterite (clay)	1.9-2.0
Porphyry	2.2-2.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Open File report by Electrolytic Zinc (a18217) notes that there is a vertical density stratification within the ore zone.</li></ul>	
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li><li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Alt's aim is to bring the Bottle Creek Gold Project to production. With this goal, RC resource drilling is ongoing to expand the existing JORC Mineral Resource. The current round of drilling at Southwark (published here) as well as new drilling along strike from the VB pit (assays pending) will ultimately be incorporated in and updated Mineral Resource in 2019.</li><li>Alt has also commissioned Pit Optimisation and Mine Planning studies, as well as Metallurgical testwork with the aim of bringing the Project to a Pre-Feasibility stage.</li></ul>