8 October 2021

ALLIANCE RESOURCES LTD

ASX: AGS

ABN: 38 063 293 336

Market Cap: $30.2M @ $0.145

Shares on issue: 208,017,134

Principal Office:
Suite 3, 51-55 City Road
Southbank Victoria 3006
AUSTRALIA
Tel: +61 3 9697 9090
Fax: +61 3 9697 9091

Email:
info@allianceresources.com.au

Web:
www.allianceresources.com.au

Projects:

Wilcherry, SA (100%): gold, iron, base metals, graphite

Nepean, WA (100%): gold-nickel

Kalgoorlie Sth, WA (100%): gold-nickel

Share Registry:
Computershare Investor Services
GPO Box 2975
Melbourne Victoria 3001
AUSTRALIA
Tel: 1300 850 505
Fax: +61 3 9473 2500

WILCHERRY PROJECT
EXPLORATION UPDATE

Analysis of historic drill sample pulps in the Ultima Dam area identifies widespread gold anomalism associated with calc-silicate lithologies

Diamond drilling commenced at Weednanna Au-Fe Deposit to complete:

- **Three shallow geotechnical holes in the planned gold processing plant area**
- **Five holes twinning high-grade RC drill intersections for research purposes**
- **One deep hole to test the underlying architecture of the deposit**

Infill and extensional RC drilling planned at Weednanna to upgrade Inferred resources to the Indicated category and test for new gold shoots

Induced polarisation (IP) survey planned at the Weednanna North and Mawson prospects to test for anomalies associated with gold mineralisation

Collaborative research project with the CSIRO ongoing to understand the paragenesis of Weednanna and develop mineralogical or geochemical vectors towards gold for use across the Wilcherry Project area

Alliance Resources Ltd (Alliance) is pleased to provide an update on the Company's recent and planned exploration activities at the Wilcherry Project, located in the southern Gawler Craton in South Australia.

During the first half of 2021 Alliance's exploration activities at the Wilcherry Project have been reduced in part due to COVID-19 travel restrictions and the Company focus on the feasibility studies to develop the Weednanna Au-Fe Deposit.

The Weednanna Deposit is the most advanced prospect in the Wilcherry Project area and contains 1.106 Mt grading 4.3 g/t Au for 152,000 oz gold (classified as 85% Measured & Indicated and 15% Inferred) and 1.15 Mt grading 59.4% Fe (classified as 65% Measured & Indicated and 35% Inferred). Refer to Alliance ASX announcements dated 9 November and 19 November 2020 for details concerning the Gold Mineral Resource and the Iron Mineral Resource respectively. Alliance is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcements.

All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the above-mentioned Mineral Resource estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed

The Wilcherry Project covers a 1,484 square kilometre area of Archaean and Paleoproterozoic rocks that are prospective for a variety of mineralisation styles including skarn associated Fe-Au, carbonate replacement Pb-Zn, and epithermal Ag. Since acquiring the project in late 2016 the bulk of Alliance's exploration activities have focussed on the discovery and definition of gold resources at the Weednanna Deposit.

During 2021, Alliance's exploration team has been reviewing the regional gold exploration potential of the Wilcherry Project area and developing an exploration strategy to identify and advance priority targets in a cost-efficient and effective manner to produce a quality portfolio of gold exploration prospects with the highest potential to deliver new resources to build on the Weednanna project resource.

This work has included refining the Weednanna mineral model, capturing historic regional drilling data, validating regional databases, re-logging historic drill holes, and assessment of regional geophysical, surface geochemical and drilling datasets.

Work programs completed in support of these activities include analysis of historic iron and base metal drill sample pulps from the Ultima Dam area for gold and continued collaborative research with the CSIRO on the Weednanna Deposit. Future work programs designed to support these activities include induced polarisation (IP) surveys at the Weednanna North and Mawson prospects, continued RC drill definition of the Weednanna Deposit, and drilling of a deep diamond hole to test the underlying architecture of this deposit.

This work is discussed in the following sections.

Gold Analysis of Historic Ultima Dam Drill Samples

The Ultima Dam area is located ~3 kilometres to the north of Weednanna and consists of the Ultima Dam, Ultima Dam East, Ultima Dam West, and Ultima Dam South prospects. The area has similar host rocks to Weednanna and was most recently assessed for its' iron potential by Ironclad Mining between 2007 and 2012. 186 RAB holes, 18 aircore holes, 271 RC holes, and 20 diamond holes, totalling 35,087 metres, have been drilled in the area with the majority of holes not analysed for gold.

To assess the gold exploration potential of the area, Alliance re-analysed 7,955 historic drilling sample pulps for gold using the fire assay technique.

All samples returning anomalous gold intersections > 0.1 g/t Au are detailed in Table A, whereas Figure 1 illustrates the regional distribution of all drill holes that contain > 0.1 g/t gold anomalism in the Weednanna to Ultima Dam area.

Significant assay results from this program of re-analysing historic drill sample pulps include:

- 7m @ 0.34 g/t Au from 66m in 07UERC001
- 12m @ 0.21 g/t Au from 48m in 08UERC005
- 6m @ 0.34 g/t Au from 52m in 10UERC003
- 14m @ 0.47 g/t Au from 44m in 10UERC007
- 6m @ 0.36 g/t Au from 46m in 10UERC009

- 4m @ 0.80 g/t Au from 84m in 10UERC013
- 4m @ 0.56 g/t Au from 74m in 10UWRC008
- 2.53m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 36.77m in 11UEDH003
- 4m @ 0.57 g/t Au from 52m in 12UEGC007
- 27m @ 0.28 g/t Au from 36m in 12UEGC023
- 16m @ 0.40 g/t Au from 32m in 12UEGC027
- 12m @ 0.25 g/t Au from 36m in 12UEGC030
- 1m @ 4.93 g/t Au from 54m in 12UWGC002

In total, 79.2% of all drill samples collected from the Ultima Dam area have now been analysed for gold and 370 of the 495 holes drilled in the Ultima Dam area have had some samples analysed for gold. Of these drill holes, 87 holes (24%) have returned an anomalous gold result (> 0.1 g/t Au), 30 holes (8%) have returned > 1.0 g-m Au (0.1 g/t Au lower cut), and 7 holes (2%) have returned > 1.0 g/t Au (peak result: 4.93 g/t Au).

Exploration drilling in the Ultima Dam area has identified areas of broad low-level gold anomalism in the regolith and fresh rock associated with magnetite skarn alteration in the calc-silicate host rocks. This style of mineralisation is similar to Weednanna.

The Ultima Dam area is composed of broad zones of structurally complex calc-silicate lithologies with associated magnetic and gravity highs indicating magnetite skarn and possibly garnet skarn. These lithologies are bounded by granite, gneiss, schist and quartzite.

Exploration at Weednanna has shown that gold mineralisation is depleted within the saprolite and that low-level gold anomalism can be used as a vector towards high-grade primary gold shoots. Also, high-grade gold mineralisation is lithologically and structurally controlled and occurs as discrete shoots which require close spaced drilling to discover and define. Lithological controls on gold distribution include favourable iron-rich host rocks and rheology contrasts, whereas structural controls include dilatational positions associated with the calc-silicate / granite hangingwall and footwall contacts and cross-cutting structures.

Most of the historic drilling in the Ultima Dam area did not target gold mineralisation and was not designed to test structural targets.

While the gold analysis of the historic drill pulps has not presented any immediate high-grade gold targets for definition with further drilling, the broad distribution of gold anomalism and favourable host rocks located within a structurally complex area confirm the potential for Weednanna-style gold deposits.

Further exploration for gold in the Ultima Dam area will be planned during 2022 as Alliance expands its' exploration programs beyond the immediate Weednanna Deposit area.

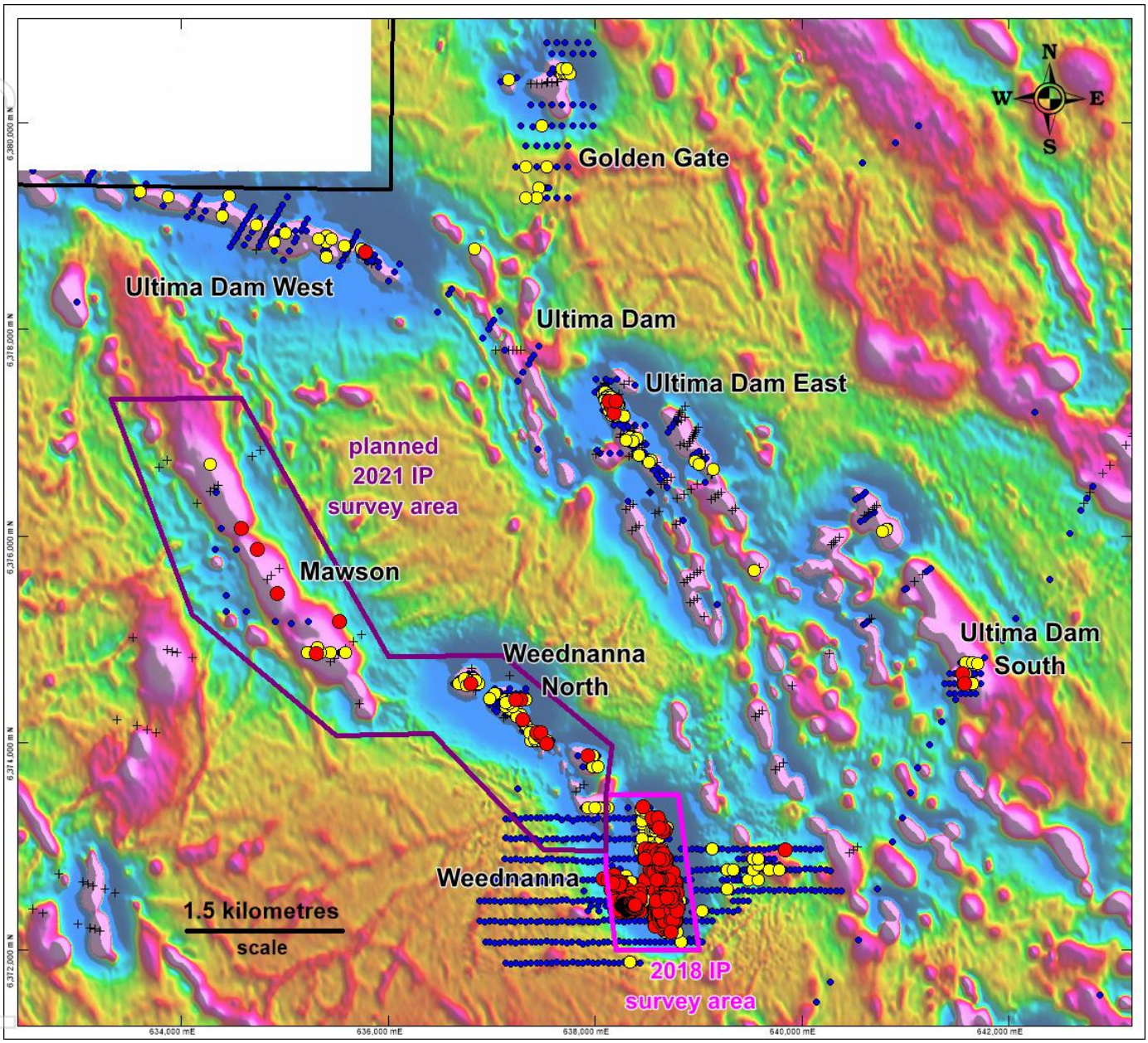

Figure 1. Greater Weednanna – Ultima Dam Area: Maximum gold in drilling on a 1VD aeromagnetic image with induced polarisation (IP) survey areas

Legend-

Maximum Gold in Hole
Black crosses: no samples analysed for gold
Blue dots: 0 – 0.1 g/t Au
Yellow dots: 0.1 – 1.0 g/t Au
Red dots: > 1.0 g/t Au

Weednanna Diamond Drilling

A 1,500 metre diamond drilling program has commenced at the Weednanna Deposit. The objectives of this program are to complete:

- Three shallow geotechnical holes in the planned gold processing plant area
- Five holes twinning high-grade RC drill intersections for research purposes
- One deep hole to test the underlying architecture of the deposit

Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the location of planned diamond and RC holes.

Preliminary design of the Weednanna gold processing plant was completed during the June quarter and is currently being reviewed. Three shallow geotechnical holes are being drilled to confirm soil conditions to finalise foundation requirements in the crushing and grinding sections of the processing plant. This will allow for more accurate costing of the concrete foundations in these high load areas to be calculated.

Five diamond holes were completed during September/October in the Weednanna mineral resource area for research purposes. These holes and the associated research are partially funded by a $300,000 grant from the South Australian Government under Phase 2 of the Accelerated Discovery Initiative (ADI) (refer to Alliance ASX Announcement dated 21 May 2021). The holes are being drilled to obtain high-grade gold intersections at Shoots 1, 3, 4, and 5E. The targeted RC drill intersections include:

- 57m @ 5.5 g/t Au from 45m in 17WDRC003 (Shoot 1)
- 36m @ 6.3 g/t Au from 54m in 06WDRC007 (Shoot 1)
- 6m @ 18.9 g/t Au from 129m and 18m @ 58.2 % Fe from 159m 98WDRC049 (Shoot 3)
- 15m @ 18.2 g/t Au from 107m in 17WDRC067 (Shoot 4)
- 6m @ 16.6 g/t Au from 107m in 19WDRC067 (Shoot 5E)

A ~500m deep diamond hole will be drilled near the centre of the deposit and is designed to test the depth extent of the calc-silicate altered metasedimentary unit in an area where the favourable host rocks may intersect a major structure interpreted as the conduit of alteration and mineralising fluids, and underlying Hiltaba-aged granite that is the interpreted source of skarn alteration and possible gold mineralising fluids (Figure 4). This will be the deepest hole drilled at the deposit with a westerly dip, near perpendicular to stratigraphy and structure of the deposit. In 2000, a 577m deep diamond hole was drilled towards the east (parallel to stratigraphy) and only intersected footwall granite and the underlying Hiltaba-aged granite. As the Weednanna mineral resource is only defined to 220 metre vertical depth, this hole will provide an indication of the depth extent of the deposit and underlying architecture. The hole is partially funded by the ADI grant and will provide distal structural, lithological, mineralogical and geochemical data.

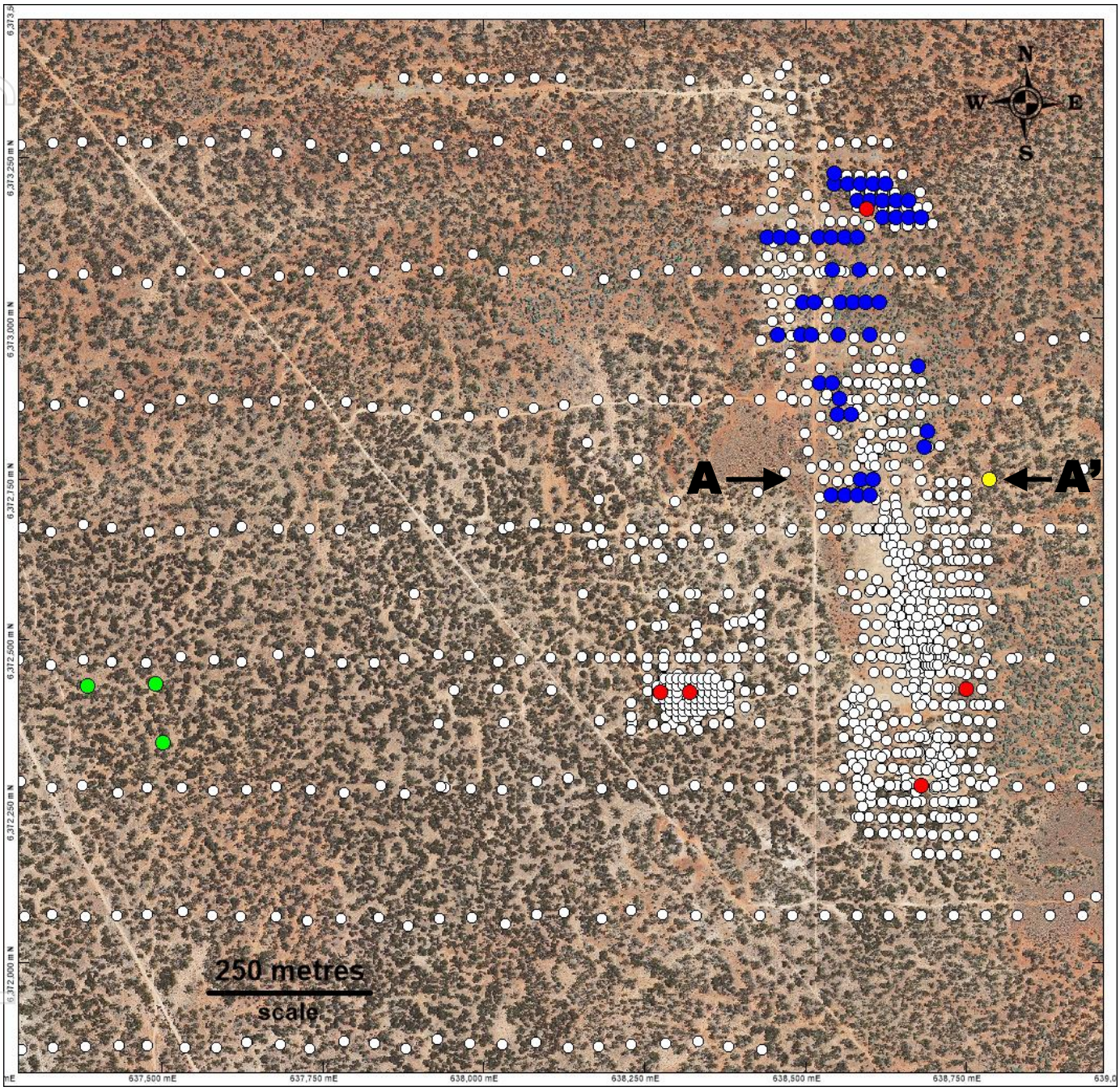

Figure 2. Weednanna: Location of planned RC and diamond drilling

Legend-

White dots: all holes previously drilled at the deposit
Green dots: shallow geotechnical diamond holes
Red dots: diamond holes twinning high grade RC drill intersections for research
Yellow dot: deep diamond hole to test beneath Weednanna Deposit
Blue dots: planned RC holes

A – A' denotes location of 6372775mN cross-section (see Figure 4)

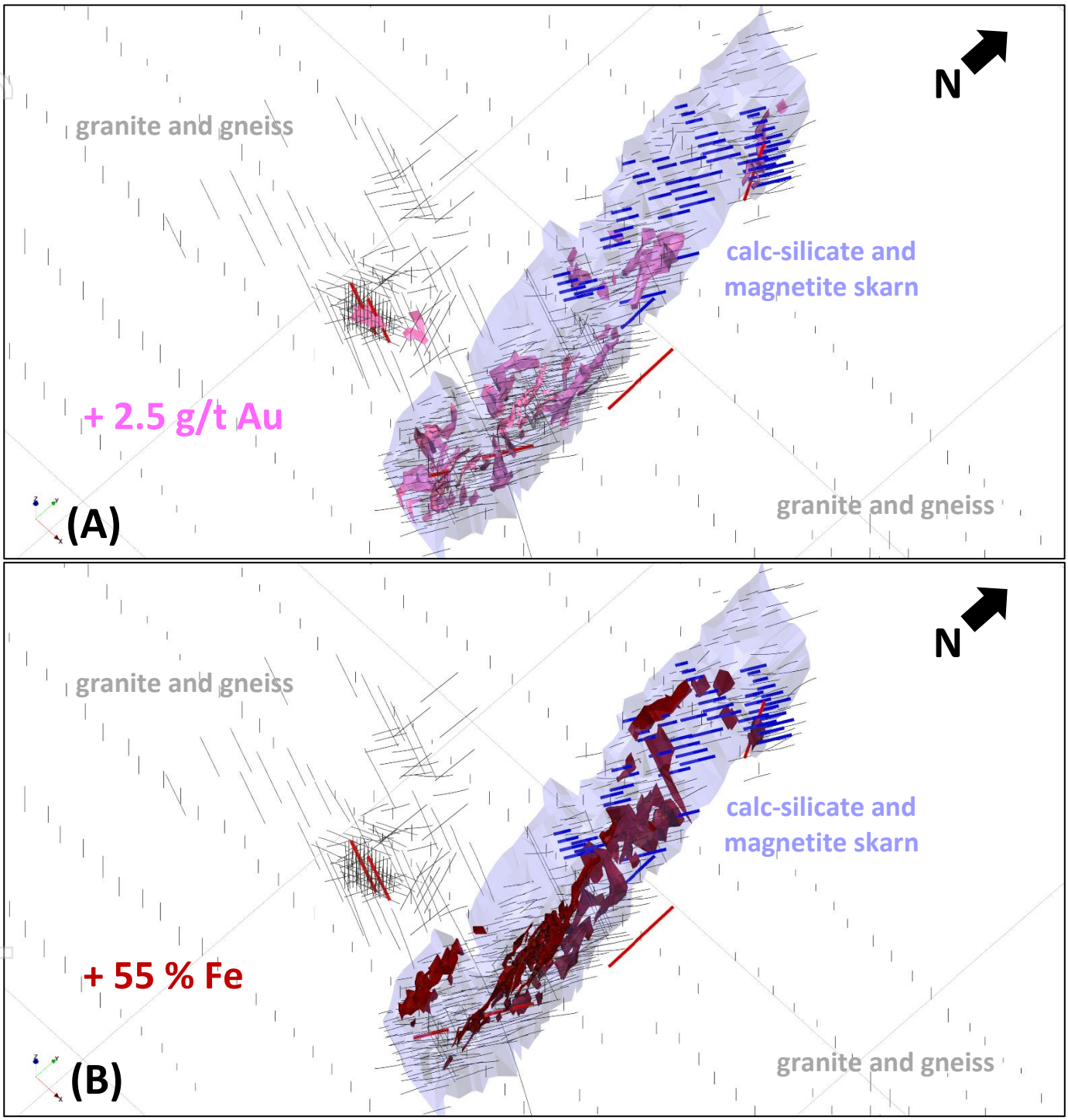

Figure 3. Weednanna: 3D views down to the north-northwest of (A) + 2.5 g/t gold and (B) + 55 % iron mineralisation with planned RC and diamond drilling

Legend-

Red lines: planned diamond drill hole trace
Blue lines: planned RC drill hole trace

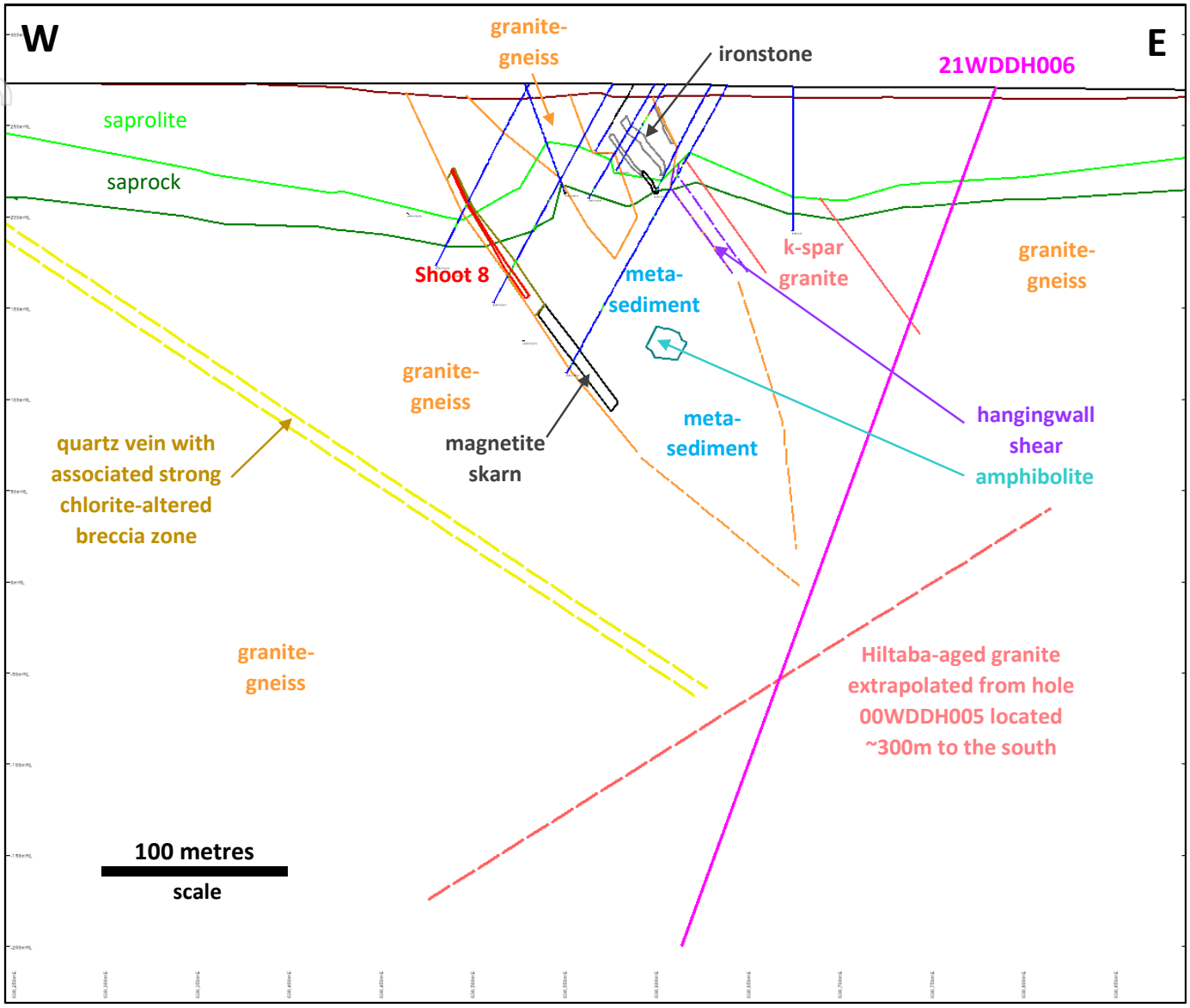

Figure 4. Weednanna 6372775mN Section testing deep controlling structures and host rocks below the deposit. (Refer to Figure 2 for cross-section location)

Legend-

Weathering
Brown: base of transported cover
Light green: base of saprolite
Dark green: base of saprock
Geology
Orange: meta-sediment / granite-gneiss contact
Dark orange: granite-gneiss internal to meta-sediment
Pink: k-spar rich granite-gneiss
Grey: ironstone and magnetite skarn containing > 55% Fe
Turquoise: amphibolite
Yellow: quartz vein with adjacent strong chlorite-altered breccia zone
Purple dashed line: biotite-rich hangingwall shear

Drill Hole Traces
Magenta lines: ADI diamond holes
Black segments: not assayed for gold
Blue segments: <0.1 g/t Au
Green segments: 0.1 – 0.5 g/t Au
Yellow segments: 0.5 – 1.0 g/t Au
Red segments: 1.0 – 5.0 g/t Au
Magenta segments: >5.0 g/t Au
Gold Contours
Gold contour: >0.2 g/t Au
Red contour: > 2.5 g/t Au

Weednanna Research Project

Alliance has entered into two research agreements with the CSIRO. The first phase of research commenced in late 2020 and is a collaboration between Alliance, the CSIRO, and Australian university researchers to investigate the timing of igneous activity adjacent to the Weednanna Deposit, the deposit-scale mineralogy and how it can be combined with automated logging techniques using multi-element geochemical data from RC drill chips to develop exploration vectors towards gold mineralisation. This phase of research is partially funded by a $50,000 grant from the Federal Government Aus-Industry Innovation Connections program.

The second phase of research will use diamond core from the holes currently being drilled at Weednanna to apply novel multi-scale analytical techniques developed by the CSIRO to study the chemistry, structures and mineralogy associated with the gold leading to a new genetic deposit model. This phase of research is partially funded by the South Australian Government ADI grant.

Microscale chemical imaging using the Maia Mapper micro-X-ray fluorescence imaging instrument will highlight the gold deportment in diamond core and how it relates to different host rocks, hydrothermal and/or supergene alteration minerals. These element maps will also highlight minerals that can be dated to place the gold mineralisation within the complex geological history of the southern Gawler Craton.

By understanding the controls on gold deposition at Weednanna, and their chemical and mineralogical signatures, CSIRO will provide a framework to predict the key aspects of similar gold mineral systems in the Gawler Craton enabling targeted exploration.

Weednanna RC Drilling

A 7,000 metre RC drilling program is scheduled to commence at the Weednanna Deposit in October, following completion of the diamond drilling program. This drilling program will be completed in the northern area of the deposit and is designed to define the boundaries of Shoot 7 and 8, upgrade Shoot 3 from the Inferred to Indicated resource category, and test for new shoots in between Shoots 7 and 8 and Shoot 3.

Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the location of planned drill holes.

Weednanna North and Mawson Induced Polarisation Surveys

The Weednanna North and Mawson prospects are located along strike to the northwest of the Weednanna Deposit and cover over 5 kilometres of strike length of calc-silicate and magnetite skarn stratigraphy, which is the favorable host for gold mineralisation at Weednanna.

Historic drilling at Weednanna North focused on defining iron resources, whereas limited drilling at Mawson tested for skarn-associated gold and IOCG models. This drilling has intersected widespread gold anomalism that support the potential for economic concentrations of gold, similar to Weednanna.

In 2018 Alliance completed an Induced Polarisation (IP) survey at Weednanna that effectively identified chargeable anomalies associated with gold mineralisation at the deposit (refer to Alliance ASX Announcement dated 7 March 2019). A 35 line-kilometre IP survey will be completed at the Weednanna and Mawson prospects when a geophysical crew becomes available in the next few month (subject to COVID-19 interstate travel restrictions). The survey will be completed using 200 metre spaced lines and infilled as necessary to define chargeable anomalies for drill testing in 2022.

Figure 1 illustrates the location of the planned IP survey area relative to the Weednanna Deposit and area IP surveyed in 2018.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

Kevin Malaxos
Managing Director

About Alliance

Alliance Resources Ltd is an Australian gold and base metals exploration company with 100% owned projects in South Australia and Western Australia.

The Company's flagship project is the Wilcherry Project, located within the southern part of the Gawler Craton, approximately 45 km north of the township of Kimba, South Australia.

The Mineral Resource estimate for the Weednanna Gold Deposit, part of the Wilcherry Project, is 1.106 Mt grading 4.3 g/t gold for 152,000 oz gold (classified 85% Measured & Indicated and 15% Inferred). Refer to ASX announcement dated 9 November 2020 for details concerning the Mineral Resource and the Competent Persons consent. The maiden iron resource for the Weednanna project was announced on 19 November 2020 and totals 1.15 Mt grading 59.4% Fe (classified as 65% Measured & Indicated and 35% Inferred). Refer to ASX announcement dated 19 November 2020 for details concerning the Mineral Resource and the Competent Persons consent. There is potential to increase the size of these Mineral Resources with further drilling.

Alliance is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcements. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the above-mentioned Mineral Resource estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

An independent scoping study reported a positive outcome and supports a new, 250,000 tpa gold processing plant at Weednanna. Total indicative capital cost is approximately $44 million. Refer to ASX announcement dated 18 April 2019 for details concerning the scoping study including the above-mentioned financial information. All material assumptions underpinning the above-mentioned financial information continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Detailed Engineering design and Mine design studies have commenced to produce Detailed Feasibility Study (DFS) level designs and cost estimates for the gold processing plant and proposed open pit and underground mining operations.

Alliance also owns an 80 person camp located on leased land in the township of Kimba which will be utilised during construction and production.

Competent Person

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Anthony Gray. Mr Gray is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is an employee of Alliance Resources Ltd. Mr Gray has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Gray consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table A: Ultima Dam Historic Drill Pulp Re-Assay Gold Intercepts >0.1 g/t Au

Hole ID	Type	Prospect	East_MGA	North_MGA	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
RUD007	RAB	Ultima Dam West	633602.8	6379328.5	270.4	0.0	-90.0	42	6	8	2	0.21
RUD011	RAB	Ultima Dam West	633870.7	6379282.6	271.2	0.0	-90.0	59	26	28	2	0.12
RUD018	RAB	Ultima Dam West	634462.1	6379290.4	278.0	0.0	-90.0	43	32	34	2	0.21
RUD070	RAB	Ultima Dam	636832.4	6378775.7	311.0	0.0	-90.0	68	66	68	2	0.32
RUD091	RAB	Ultima Dam East	639137.5	6376647.6	264.7	0.0	-90.0	38	20	22	2	0.42
07UDRC006	RC	Ultima Dam West	634721.6	6379012.8	279.8	210.0	-60.0	30	16	20	4	0.14
07UEDH001	DD	Ultima Dam East	638161.4	6377266.9	275.6	48.9	-69.5	106	41	44	3	0.13
									56	57	1	0.24
									71	72	1	0.11
07UEDH002	DD	Ultima Dam East	638180.2	6377158.8	271.7	55.0	-60.0	112	48	49	1	0.12
									69.6	70.6	1	0.28
07UERC001	RC	Ultima Dam East	638151.6	6377259.8	275.3	60.7	-62.5	115	66	73	7	0.34
07UERC003	RC	Ultima Dam East	638114.7	6377358.2	280.7	66.0	-60.0	106	47	55	8	0.17
08UERC016	RC	Ultima Dam East	639533.1	6375664.5	258.2	61.0	-61.4	88	71	72	1	0.12
08UERC026	RC	Ultima Dam East	638091.7	6377339.8	278.7	54.3	-60.5	100	64	68	4	0.18
08UERC029	RC	Ultima Dam East	638135.3	6377247.4	274.6	55.0	-60.0	72	41	44	3	0.18
									48	49	1	0.10
08UERC031	RC	Ultima Dam East	638229.1	6377254.6	274.5	52.0	-60.6	58	33	35	2	0.12
08UERC032	RC	Ultima Dam East	638193.4	6377227.7	273.7	55.3	-60.6	76	48	50	2	0.30
08UERC033	RC	Ultima Dam East	638160.8	6377203.1	273.0	55.0	-60.0	79	37	38	1	0.18
08UERC035	RC	Ultima Dam East	638964.9	6376726.7	265.9	52.0	-61.1	160	69	72	3	0.56
08UERC036	RC	Ultima Dam East	639004.4	6376695.0	265.2	54.9	-60.7	150	66	70	4	0.18
08UERC050	RC	Ultima Dam East	640812.0	6376068.3	251.3	237.0	-89.3	106	24	27	3	0.21
08UERC051	RC	Ultima Dam East	640780.1	6376044.8	251.5	227.3	-89.6	112	48	60	12	0.21
08UWRC001	RC	Ultima Dam West	635402.9	6378901.2	288.8	0.0	-55.0	145	45	48	3	0.10
08UWRC003	RC	Ultima Dam West	635402.6	6378703.4	286.6	359.8	-56.1	334	186	189	3	0.13
08UWRC004	RC	Ultima Dam West	635402.5	6378849.6	287.7	357.3	-55.3	178	78	82	4	0.11
08UWRC007	RC	Ultima Dam West	634900.1	6378850.3	283.3	0.0	-55.0	272	113	114	1	0.18
									155	159	4	0.29
08UWRC009	RC	Ultima Dam West	634396.9	6379100.2	277.0	356.5	-56.5	178	65	68	3	0.17
10UEDH001	DD	Ultima Dam East	638194.1	6377290.1	276.8	235.7	-60.1	92	43	44	1	0.26
									47.4	49	1.6	0.36
									54	55	1	0.11
10UERC001	RC	Ultima Dam East	638077.6	6377372.0	279.5	52.8	-60.1	84	74	78	4	0.12
10UERC003	RC	Ultima Dam East	638117.9	6377376.5	281.7	54.4	-60.0	58	52	58	6	0.34
10UERC006	RC	Ultima Dam East	638092.1	6377361.1	279.7	56.0	-60.0	84	52	54	2	0.11
									60	64	4	0.12
10UERC007	RC	Ultima Dam East	638135.8	6377308.9	278.3	51.6	-60.2	73	44	58	14	0.47
10UERC008	RC	Ultima Dam East	638153.8	6377289.4	277.2	55.4	-59.7	68	50	54	4	0.15
10UERC009	RC	Ultima Dam East	638184.2	6377280.5	276.4	45.7	-59.6	61	38	40	2	0.13
									46	52	6	0.36
10UERC012	RC	Ultima Dam East	638222.1	6377218.3	273.3	62.5	-60.0	74	42	44	2	0.15
									60	62	2	0.26
10UERC013	RC	Ultima Dam East	638179.3	6377188.9	272.6	52.0	-60.3	97	84	88	4	0.80
10UERC014	RC	Ultima Dam East	638160.4	6377174.0	272.2	50.9	-60.1	111	98	100	2	0.13
10UERC018	RC	Ultima Dam East	638278.2	6377163.6	272.2	57.5	-60.7	49	26	28	2	0.17
10UERC024	RC	Ultima Dam East	638333.1	6376957.3	268.8	58.1	-60.3	82	76	78	2	0.26
10UERC025	RC	Ultima Dam East	638399.3	6376943.2	268.8	57.9	-59.8	110	0	2	2	0.10
10UERC026	RC	Ultima Dam East	638420.6	6376784.4	266.2	56.5	-60.2	114	84	86	2	0.22
10UERC030	RC	Ultima Dam East	638542.3	6376734.7	265.4	57.4	-59.6	114	92	94	2	0.10
10UERC031	RC	Ultima Dam East	638518.2	6376717.7	265.2	54.2	-60.4	132	36	38	2	0.13
									42	44	2	0.13
10UERC038	RC	Ultima Dam East	638362.8	6376917.8	268.1	53.6	-60.6	120	28	30	2	0.14
10UERC039	RC	Ultima Dam East	638299.2	6376929.4	268.5	54.0	-59.9	96	68	70	2	0.19
10UWRC001	RC	Ultima Dam West	635001.7	6378928.2	282.0	351.4	-55.5	102	94	96	2	0.13
10UWRC004	RC	Ultima Dam West	635326.7	6378875.9	286.6	358.7	-56.3	108	16	20	4	0.36
									86	90	4	0.20
10UWRC005	RC	Ultima Dam West	635449.5	6378875.3	289.0	353.2	-55.7	96	68	70	2	0.12
10UWRC008	RC	Ultima Dam West	635576.2	6378810.3	290.1	359.3	-55.0	108	74	78	4	0.56
10UWRC010	RC	Ultima Dam West	635742.5	6378773.3	292.8	49.3	-55.3	48	32	34	2	0.20

Table A continued: Ultima Dam Historic Drill Pulp Re-Assay Gold Intercepts >0.1 g/t Au

Hole ID	Type	Prospect	East_MGA	North_MGA	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
11UEDH002	DD	Ultima Dam East	638166.2	6377334.1	280.9	225.0	-59.1	69.8	49.7	50.25	0.55	0.60
11UEDH003	DD	Ultima Dam East	638204.0	6377301.1	277.3	42.9	-75.0	39.7	29.69	30.61	0.92	0.21
									33	33.8	0.8	0.53
									36.77	39.3	2.53	1.01
12UEGC007	RC	Ultima Dam East	638094.4	6377388.9	281.0	55.0	-60.0	72	52	56	4	0.57
12UEGC010	RC	Ultima Dam East	638131.8	6377367.5	281.7	55.0	-60.0	60	48	52	4	0.20
12UEGC011	RC	Ultima Dam East	638105.4	6377347.8	279.7	55.0	-63.0	76	52	56	4	0.10
12UEGC014	RC	Ultima Dam East	638111.0	6377339.2	279.5	55.0	-60.0	78	50	53	3	0.10
									61	64	3	0.10
12UEGC016	RC	Ultima Dam East	638119.8	6377328.0	279.3	55.0	-60.0	78	52	55	3	0.16
									62	65	3	0.10
12UEGC017	RC	Ultima Dam East	638095.6	6377314.3	277.6	55.0	-60.0	90	69	72	3	0.34
12UEGC020	RC	Ultima Dam East	638124.0	6377315.7	278.6	55.0	-60.0	78	40	44	4	0.39
									54	60	6	0.11
12UEGC021	RC	Ultima Dam East	638146.1	6377299.7	278.2	55.0	-60.0	66	52	56	4	0.23
12UEGC022	RC	Ultima Dam East	638201.5	6377324.1	279.0	55.0	-60.0	24	20	24	4	0.11
12UEGC023	RC	Ultima Dam East	638168.8	6377301.1	278.3	55.0	-60.0	66	36	63	27	0.28
12UEGC024	RC	Ultima Dam East	638137.1	6377278.9	276.4	55.0	-60.0	78	16	20	4	0.14
									68	72	4	0.10
12UEGC025	RC	Ultima Dam East	638159.4	6377282.5	276.8	55.0	-60.0	66	40	48	8	0.22
12UEGC026	RC	Ultima Dam East	638128.2	6377257.3	275.3	55.0	-60.0	102	44	48	4	0.13
12UEGC027	RC	Ultima Dam East	638180.2	6377318.3	279.5	0.0	-90.0	56	32	48	16	0.40
12UEGC028	RC	Ultima Dam East	638165.0	6377255.5	275.4	55.0	-60.0	78	48	52	4	0.12
12UEGC030	RC	Ultima Dam East	638199.8	6377276.7	276.1	55.0	-60.0	48	36	48	12	0.25
12UEGC032	RC	Ultima Dam East	638162.7	6377236.1	274.4	55.0	-60.0	90	60	64	4	0.11
12UEGC033	RC	Ultima Dam East	638132.5	6377214.4	273.7	55.0	-60.0	126	112	116	4	0.30
12UEGC037	RC	Ultima Dam East	638218.9	6377275.5	275.7	55.0	-60.0	37	28	34	6	0.13
12UEGC038	RC	Ultima Dam East	638111.2	6377275.1	275.8	55.0	-60.0	127	96	100	4	0.31
									120	124	4	0.14
12UWGC002	RC	Ultima Dam West	635775.8	6378751.6	293.8	45.0	-60.0	60	54	55	1	4.93

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data		
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.*	• Rotary air blast (RAB), aircore, reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling programs have been completed in the Ultima Dam area since 1980. • RUD and LG02 prefix holes are RAB holes. 02MAG prefix holes are RC holes. 04AC prefix holes are aircore holes. Ultima Dam drill hole naming convention since 1999 is: ddppttnnn where dd = last two digits of the year, pp = Prospect, tt = Drilling Method, and nnn = hole number. • Prospect codes are: UD = Ultima Dam Prospect, UW = Ultima Dam West Prospect, UE = Ultima Dam East Prospect, UDS = Ultima Dam South Prospect. • Drilling Method codes are: DH = diamond hole, RC = RC hole, GC = iron ore grade control RC hole, R = RAB hole. • Sample type for RAB, aircore and RC holes is drill cuttings. • Sample type for diamond holes is NQ to PQ sized drill core.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Industry standard practice has been applied on site to ensure sample representivity. The laboratories have applied appropriate QA-QC to sample preparation and appropriate calibration/QA-QC to analytical instruments.
	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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'	• RAB, aircore and RC drilling was used to obtain 1m to 4m samples from which approximately 3kg was pulverised to produce a 40g or 50g charge (depending on laboratory) for fire assay. • Diamond core was cut using fillet, 1/16, 1/8, 1/4, 1/2, or hole core as appropriate to obtain 0.1 to 4.0m samples (average ~1m) from which ~3kg was pulverised to produce a 40g or 50g charge (depending on laboratory) for fire assay.
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.).*	• RAB and aircore drilling was completed using 3" to 4½" bits. • Reverse circulation drilling was completed using 4", 4½" and 5¾" sized hammers with face sampling bit. • Diamond drilling was completed using NQ to PQ sized core.
Drill sample recovery	*Method recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Sample recovery and quality was not routinely logged for all historic RAB, aircore, and RC holes. • Lost core in diamond holes is recorded during geological logging.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Ground conditions in the Ultima Dam area for drilling are generally good. • RC drilling is undertaken using auxiliary compressors and boosters to keep the hole dry and maximise sample lift to maintain their representivity. • Diamond holes may be drilled using rotary mud or RC pre-collars or triple tube to ensure good sample recovery of poorly or semi-consolidated rock.
	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.	• There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. Gold metallurgical test work at the nearby Weednanna Deposit indicates that there is unlikely to be a sample bias based on preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material as the gold is fine-grained and well distributed across all size fractions.
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.*	• All drill holes except LG02 prefix RAB holes have been logged by a geologist for lithology, weathering, colour, alteration, texture, mineralogy, and mineralisation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	• Sample logging is qualitative (e.g. colour) and quantitative (e.g. % minerals) in nature depending on the feature being logged.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All holes were logged from start to finish.

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Diamond core was cut using fillet, 1/16, 1/8, 1/4, 1/2 and hole core samples as appropriate for the core size and length sampled to obtain ~3kg for analysis. ½ core sampling is the preferred technique over ~1m intervals for NQ sized core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	• RAB, aircore, and some RC samples are collected as 2m to 4m composite scoop samples • One metre RC samples were split on the drilling rig to produce ~3kg sub-samples for submission to an analytical laboratory. Most samples are dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• The sample preparation techniques described above are appropriate to provide representative samples to a laboratory for drying, crushing, pulverising, and subsampling for gold analysis using the fire assay technique.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.	• Quality control procedures are unknown for holes drilled prior to 2007. • Company submitted standards, blanks, and duplicates were inserted for the 2007 –2012 drilling programs.
	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.	• The sampling measures described above ensured the sampling was representative of the in-situ material.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• The samples sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
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.*	• Historic sample preparation was completed by AMDEL, SGS, or UltraTrace. Sample preparation generally consisted of drying, crushing and pulverising <3kg samples to 85-90% passing -75µm. • The analytical laboratories used for gold analysis of historic pulps were ALS in Pooraka, SA, and Bureau Veritas in Wingfield, SA. • Compressed historic drill samples pulps were homogenised before gold analysis was completed using the fire assay technique with AAS finish. Most analyses used a 40g charge (Bureau Veritas) or 50g charge (ALS), however some historic sample pulps were analysed using a smaller charge due to sample size. • While the use of a larger charge is preferred metallurgical test work at Weednanna suggests that this is unlikely to have a significant effect on assay results as the gold is fine grained and relatively homogeneous. • Fire assay is considered to be a total digestion technique for gold.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their deviation, etc.	• Not applicable.
	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.	• At ALS each fire (usually 84 pots) contains one blank and a minimum of two standards and three replicates to monitor accuracy and precision of results from the individual fire. • Bureau Veritas work to documented procedures in accordance ISO 9001 Quality Management Systems. A nominal one in twenty (5%) of all samples are analysed in duplicate. Blanks and reference materials are randomly inserted into every rack of samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Alternative Company geologists have verified the significant results that are tabled in this report.
	The use of twinned holes.	• Twinned holes have not been used to verify sampling and assaying.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Each sample bag is labelled with a unique sample number assigned at the point of sampling in the field. Sample numbers are used to match analyses from the laboratory to the in-house database containing down hole drill hole data.

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data has been adjusted.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other location used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• All holes drilled since July 2007 and hole U2 have been surveyed by registered surveyors using a DGPS. Expected horizontal and vertical accuracy is +/- 25cm. • The survey method of holes drilled prior to July 2007 is unknown. • Holes U1, U3, and 07UDRC001-010 were down hole surveyed using a single shot camera. • All holes drilled between 2007 and 2011, inclusive (except holes 07UDRC001-010) and hole U2 have been accurately down hole surveyed using a gyroscope. • All holes drilled prior to 2007 (except U2) and those drilled in 2012 were not down hole surveyed. • The gold assay results from holes reported are low-grade and unlikely to contribute to a Mineral Resource Estimate. The accuracy of holes drilled between 2007 and 2012 are suitable for Mineral Resource estimation. The holes drilled during 2012 that were not down hole surveyed are relatively short and shouldn't have a significant impact on the accuracy of a Mineral Resource Estimate.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• GDA2020, MGA Zone 53.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The elevation (mRL) of all holes drilled since July 2007 and hole U2 have been accurately surveyed by a registered surveyor using a DGPS. • The elevation of historic drill hole collars whose survey method is uncertain have been allocated by either using a digital terrain model or adjacent surveyed hole collar RL's.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Data spacing is listed in the body of the report.
	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.	• The data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource Estimate.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Sample pulps consist of cut diamond drill core, 1m split RC samples, and 2m to 4m composite RAB, aircore, and RC scoop samples. • 701 samples sent by Alliance for analysis consisted of 3m to 4m composite samples composed on 1m split historic drill pulps, representing 2,693m of drilling. All other pulps sent for analysis utilised the original drill sample pulp, without further compositing.
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.*	• The host lithology for gold and iron is calc-silicate and magnetite skarn, with stratigraphy indicated by high magnetism. • RC and diamond drilling were designed perpendicular to the magnetic anomalies to achieving minimal sampling bias. • RAB and aircore holes are designed to test for mineralisation in the regolith and were drilled vertically to intersect sub-horizontal or flat dipping mineralisation. • Gold mineralisation at the nearby Weednanna Deposit is fine-grained and indicates that gold mineralisation should not be biased by drilling orientation. • Due to the varying geometry of gold shoots in this region some shoots will be intersected by drilling at a steeper angle than others. • Most drilling was completed using -60° dipping holes on traverses oriented perpendicular to stratigraphy with the objective of achieving unbiased sampling of mineralised shoots.
	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 relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC and diamond sub-samples are stored on-site prior to being transported to the laboratory for analysis. Sample pulps are returned to the Company and stored in a secure location. • All diamond drilling core is stored either by the Company in a secure location or at the Adelaide Drill Core Reference Core Library in Tonsley.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of gold sampling techniques and data have been undertaken in addition to those already discussed above. • External review or audits conducted by Golders (31/07/2008 and 17/12/2008), SKM (14/09/2010) and Runge (31/07/2012) verify iron sampling techniques, data and QA/QC methods meet JORC standards.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results		
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 Ultima Dam area is part of the Wilcherry Project (Project), comprising EL's 5875, 5931, 6072, 6188, 6379, 6475, and EL6521, owned by Alliance (100%). The Project is located within the Gawler Craton in the northern Eyre Peninsula, South Australia. There is a royalty of 2% of the NSR payable to Aquila Resources Ltd.
	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 tenements are in good standing with no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area has been explored since the 1970's by companies including Pan Continental Mining, Asarco, Murumba Minerals, Shell Co. of Australia Ltd (later Acacia Resources Ltd), WMC Resources Ltd, Aberfoyle Resources Ltd , Anglogold Australia Ltd, Aquila Resources Ltd, Trafford Resources Ltd, Ironclad Mining Ltd (later Tyranna Resources Ltd). • Drilling has been completed in the Ultima Dam area by the following exploration companies- • 1980-1985: Shell Company • 1989: Aberfoyle Resources • 1999: Anglogold • 2002-2004: Aquila Resources • 2007: Ironclad Mining and Trafford Resources • 2008-2012: Ironclad Mining
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geology in the Ultima Dam area is characterised by a northwest to west-northwest striking unit of tightly folded and structurally complex Paleo-Proterozoic Hutchinson Group sediments, consisting of quartzite, marl and dolomite with lesser sandstone and minor basalt, which have been metamorphosed under upper amphibolite facies conditions and altered to produce interleaving calc-silicate and magnetite skarn with lesser gneiss. • This altered meta-sedimentary package is bounded to the east and west by Archaean Sleaford Complex granite and gneiss. • Granites and minor amphibolite intrude the meta-sedimentary package and are probably associated with the Kimbian Peter Pan Supersuite. • The Ultima Dam area is broadly sub-divided into the Ultima Dam West, Ultima Dam, Ultima Dam East, and Ultima Dam South prospects. • Gold mineralisation occurs within both the Archaean Sleaford Complex granite and gneiss and Paleo-Proterozoic

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
		Hutchinson Group meta-sediments and is associated with the intrusion of Hiltaba Granites and skarn alteration. • Gold was deposited in favourable structural and lithological areas during both the peak metamorphic event and as the host rocks have cooled. • Due to the high regional metamorphic temperate during gold emplacement, gold shoots are relatively discrete and high grade. • The area was assessed for economic concentrations of iron ore by Ironclad Mining (2007-2012) and also contains sub-economic concentrations of silver, bismuth, tin, uranium, lead, and zinc. • Iron mineralisation occurs within Paleo-Proterozoic Hutchinson Group meta-sediments as primary magnetite formed by skarn alteration of dolomite, and as secondary hematite, ilmenite, and goethite derived from weathered of magnetite.
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.*	• Refer to Figure 1 in the body of this report for the location of all holes drilled in the Ultima Dam area. Table A contains the collar co-ordinates and details of all holes containing > 0.1 g/t Au referred to in this report.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncation (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated.*	• The results are weighted averages by sample length. No high-grade cuts have been applied. Results are reported for all intervals of greater than 0.1 g/t Au.
	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 aggregation should be shown in detail.	• Lengths of low grade results have been incorporated where the adjacent higher grade results are of sufficient tenor such that the weighted average remains close to or above the lower cut-off grade.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The gold and iron shoots in the Ultima Dam area are likely to vary greatly in geometry due to the skarn-style of mineralisation and remobilisation by weathering. Assay results are reported as down hole lengths because the true width is not always 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 this 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.*	• The results reported represent all significant assay results averaging greater than 0.1 g/t Au.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical 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 test work at the nearby Weednanna Au-Fe Deposit has revealed that gold is fine grained and evenly distributed across all size fractions. The mineralisation contains minor deleterious elements and is not refractory across most of the deposit. At Shoot 1 a mild-refractory component of ore appears to be associated with elevated

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
		arsenopyrite. Good gold recoveries in excess of 85-90% should be achievable for most of the deposit by processing through a conventional cyanide leach circuit, however recoveries from Shoot 1 ore may be lower. • Iron processing methods considered at Weednanna by Ironclad Mining include direct shipping ore (DSO), gravity separation (GS), and dry magnetic separation (DMS). Extensive testwork was completed to determine grade recovery relationships for the DMS and GS processing methods to feasibility study level. • Alliance and previous explorers have compiled a comprehensive density database for the Wilcherry Project. This database consists of more than 15,000 measurements collected across all rock types relevant for a Mineral Resource Estimate.
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.*	• Refer to main body of announcement.