ASX Announcement

2 June 2021

Significant high-grade gold results continue from ongoing drilling at the Lords Corridor

Multiple stacked high-grade lodes below the Lord Henry pit remain open to the north and mineralisation at Orion and the Central Zone extended.

Highlights

Lord Henry

- New RC results from ongoing step-out drilling, beneath the Lord Henry pit, **continue to intersect high-grade gold** including:
  - **72m @ 1.2 g/t gold** from 60m, incl. **12m @ 5.1 g/t gold** from 108m, incl.
  - **4m @ 10.1 g/t gold** from 112m (SRC259)
- This high-grade intercept is located ~230 metres north of the recent intercept (*ASX 13 April 2021)* of
  - **12m @ 6.1 g/t gold** from 40m, incl. **4m @ 16.8 g/t gold** from 40m (SRC252)
- This latest result continues to demonstrate the potential for further high-grade mineralisation outside the current mineral resource and that the mineralisation at Lord Henry **remains open to the North**.
- Drilling at Lord Henry is ongoing, targeting extensions of the **multiple stacked lodes** within the primary mineralisation.
- Assays remain pending for a further nine RC holes drilled at Lord Henry with RC continuing and two diamond holes planned.

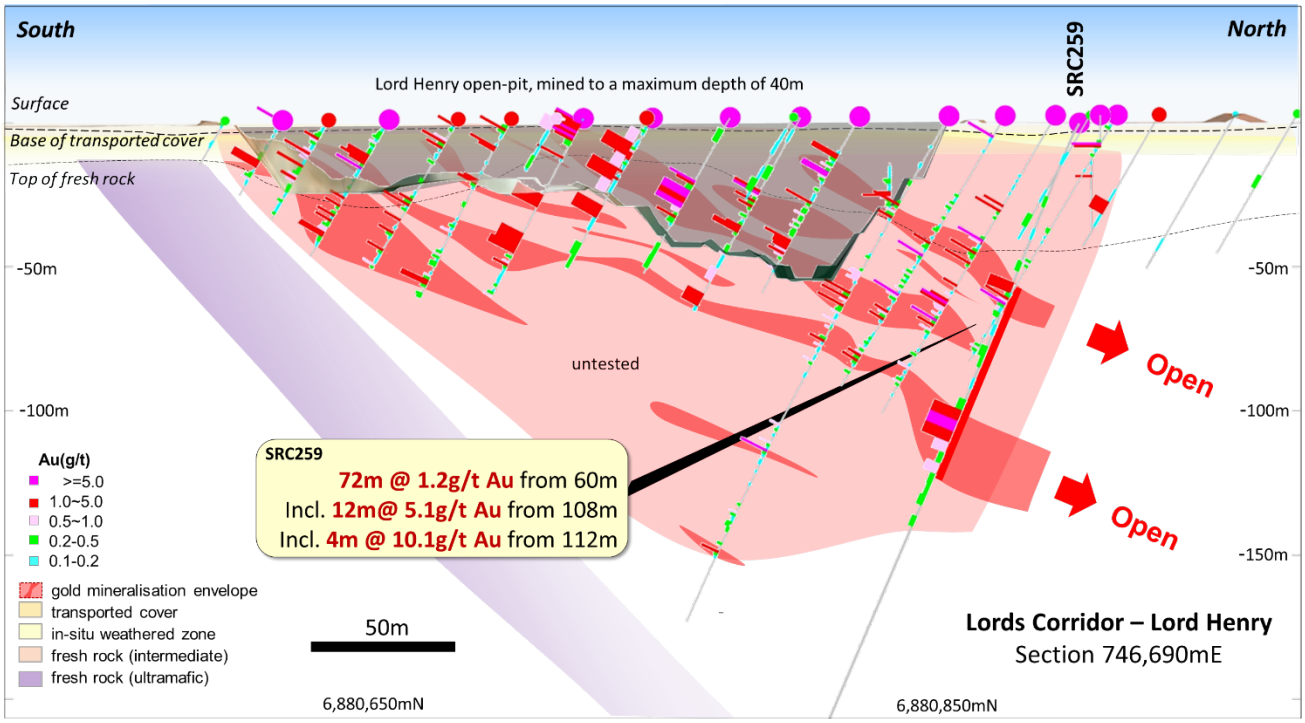

Figure 1: Lord Henry cross-section 746,690mE

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Issued Shares: 450m
Share Price: $0.097
Market Capitalisation: $44m

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ASX: AME

Central Zone

- Ongoing, wide-spaced (80m x80m) drilling at the new Central Zone within the Lords Corridor, targeting an IP anomaly, continue to intercept broad zones of gold mineralisation, with new results including:
    - **24m @ 1.1 g/t gold** from 88m, incl. **8m @ 2.6 g/t gold** from 100m (SRC321) – Central IP Target
- This intercept is located ~240 metres south of the recently announced intercept *(ASX 8 March 2021)* of
    - **16m @ 1.6 g/t gold** from 116m, incl. **4m @ 5.3 g/t gold** from 124m (SRC240)
- Mineralisation within the new Central Zone has now been **defined over a 1 kilometre strike and remains open.**

Orion Lode

- Step-out drilling south of the Orion Lode, intersected gold mineralisation consistent with the geological targeting model, with new results including:
    - **16m @ 0.7 g/t gold** from 188m EOH (SRC289) – ended in mineralisation due to ground conditions.
    - **8m @ 1.4 g/t gold** from 76m, incl. **4m @ 2.5 g/t gold** from 80m (SRC305).
- A diamond tail is planned for SRC289, drilled 40m west of previously reported SRC214 which returned **2m @ 7.8 g/t gold** from 194m *(ASX 29 September 2020)*, as the hole did not reach the target contact zone between the granodiorite and ultramafic.
- **Four metre composite assays remain pending for a further RC 59 holes from ~12,000m of drilling**, targeting extensions of known mineralisation at Lords Corridor and Vanguard and maiden first pass RC drilling at Chance.
- **RC and diamond drilling is ongoing** at the Lords Corridor, focused on completing the additional 10,000m of RC drilling and 3,000 of planned diamond drilling.

Alto's Managing Director, Matthew Bowles said:

These latest results, from beneath the historic Lord Henry pit, confirm the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation that remains open to the North.

Together with the ongoing results from Orion, the Central Zone and Vanguard, we see significant potential to make new discoveries at the Lords Corridor. With diamond drilling underway and ongoing RC drilling targeting extensions of known mineralisation, we intend to continue systematically exploring these priority targets.

Drilling intercepts further high-grade gold at Lord Henry and extensions to Orion and the Central Zone.

Alto Metals Limited (ASX: AME) (Alto or the Company) is pleased to announce further assay results from an ongoing major RC drilling program that recommenced in February at its 100% owned, ~900km^2 Sandstone Gold Project, which covers the majority of the Sandstone Greenstone Belt, in Western Australia.

The new assays in this release, relate to four-metre composite results for 24 holes for 5,441m of step-out drilling at the Lords Corridor, targeting extensions of Lord Henry and the Orion Lode, and wide-spaced exploration drilling at the new Central Zone target.

Exploration results are discussed below and refer to Figures 1-5 and Table 1 for all significant assay results.

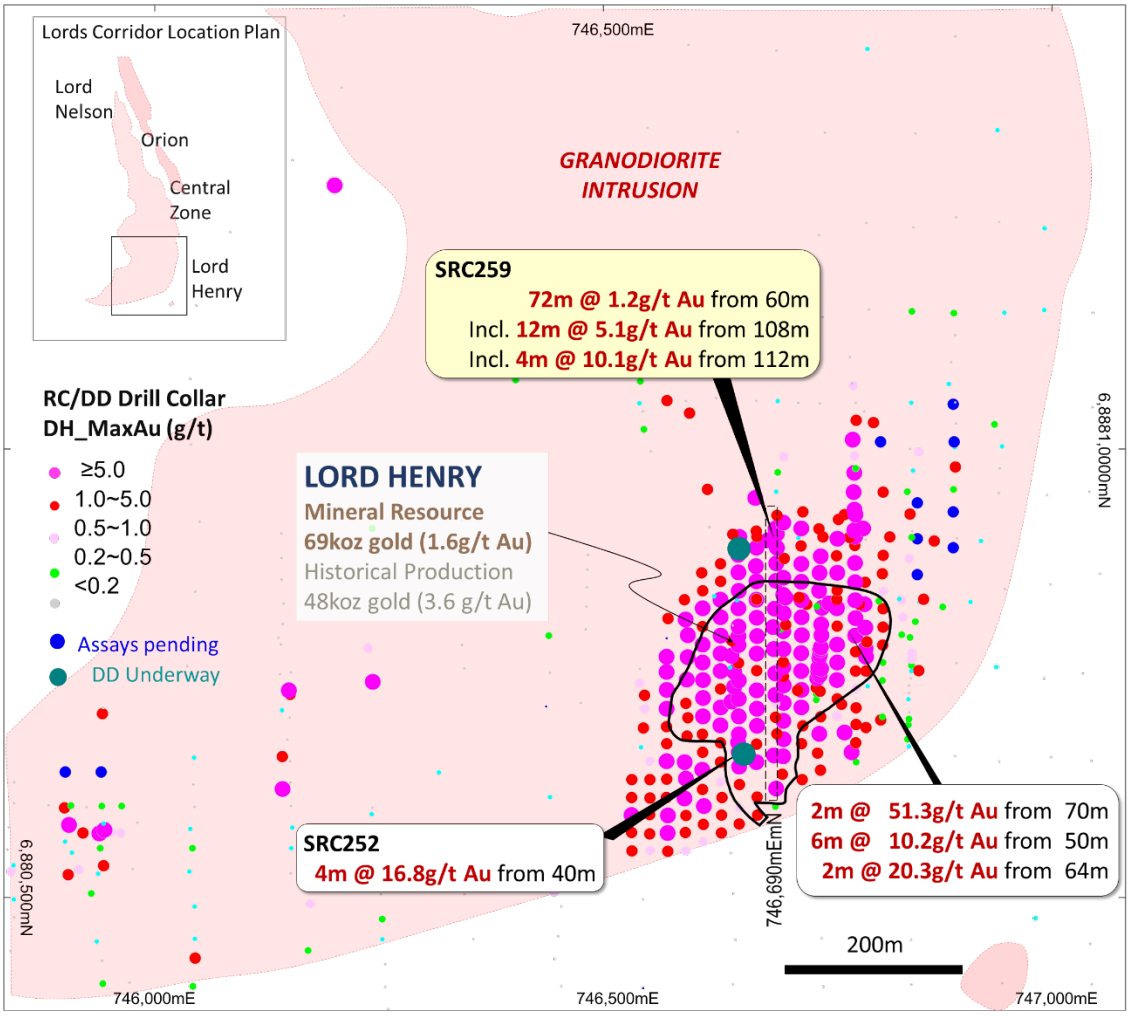

Figure 2. Southern section of the +3km Lords Corridor showing the Lord Henry open-pit – simplified geological interpretation.

Lord Henry

Latest results from ongoing step-out drilling beneath the Lord Henry open-pit **continue to intersect multiple stacked lodes with high-grade gold** within the primary mineralisation, outside the current resource, including:

- **72m @ 1.2 g/t gold** from 60m, incl. **12m @ 5.1 g/t gold** from 108m, incl.
- **4m @ 10.1 g/t gold** from 112m (SRC259)

This latest high-grade intercept is located ~230 metres north of the recently announced intercept *(ASX 13 April 2021)* of **12m @ 6.1 g/t gold** from 40m, incl. **4m @ 16.8 g/t gold** from 40m (SRC252) and demonstrates the potential for further high-grade mineralisation outside the current resource and that mineralisation at Lord Henry **remains open to the North**.

Drilling at Lord Henry, is designed to target extensions on a 40m x 40m spacing around previous high-grade intersections and 40m x 80m spaced section stepping out to the NNE of the open pit. Assay results for nine RC holes drilled to an average depth of ~150m are currently pending, (see Figure 2) with further RC drilling continuing.

Mineralisation at Lord Henry is hosted within the granodiorite intrusion, close to the ultramafic footwall. The high content of quartz-pyrite observed within the high-grade intersections in the primary zone is a similar style of mineralisation observed at Lord Nelson, Orion Lode and the new Central Zone.

The current mineral resource at Lord Henry is 69,000oz of gold (65,000oz Indicated, 4,000oz Inferred, Refer to Table 2). These latest results highlight the significant likelihood for further resource growth, with several previously announced high-grade results outside the current resource, including:

- **2m @ 51.3 g/t gold** from 70m;
- **6m @ 10.2 g/t gold** from 50m; and
- **2m @ 20.3 g/t gold** from 64m.

Central Zone – C3 Mid Target

Results from ongoing, wide-spaced (80m x80m) exploration drilling at the Central Zone of the Lords Corridor, targeting an IP anomaly and conceptual targets based on the current geological model, continue to intercept broad zones of gold mineralisation, including:

- **24m @ 1.1 g/t gold** from 88m, incl. **8m @ 2.6 g/t gold** from 100m (SRC321) – Central IP Target

This intercept is located 240 metres south of the recently announced intercept *(ASX 8 March 2021)* of **16m @ 1.6 g/t gold** from 116m, incl. **4m @ 5.3 g/t gold** from 124m (SRC240) and is open in all directions.

Anomalous gold results have been returned in a number of RC holes from the Central Zone, including 20m @ 0.3 g/t gold from 140m (SRC334). Mineralisation within the new Central Zone has now been **defined over a 1 kilometre strike and remains open.**

Assays for a further eight RC holes from the Central Zone, drilled to an average depth of ~175m, are currently pending, including two RC holes drilled 40m east and 40m west of SRC240 to test the up-dip and down-dip extension (see Figure 3).

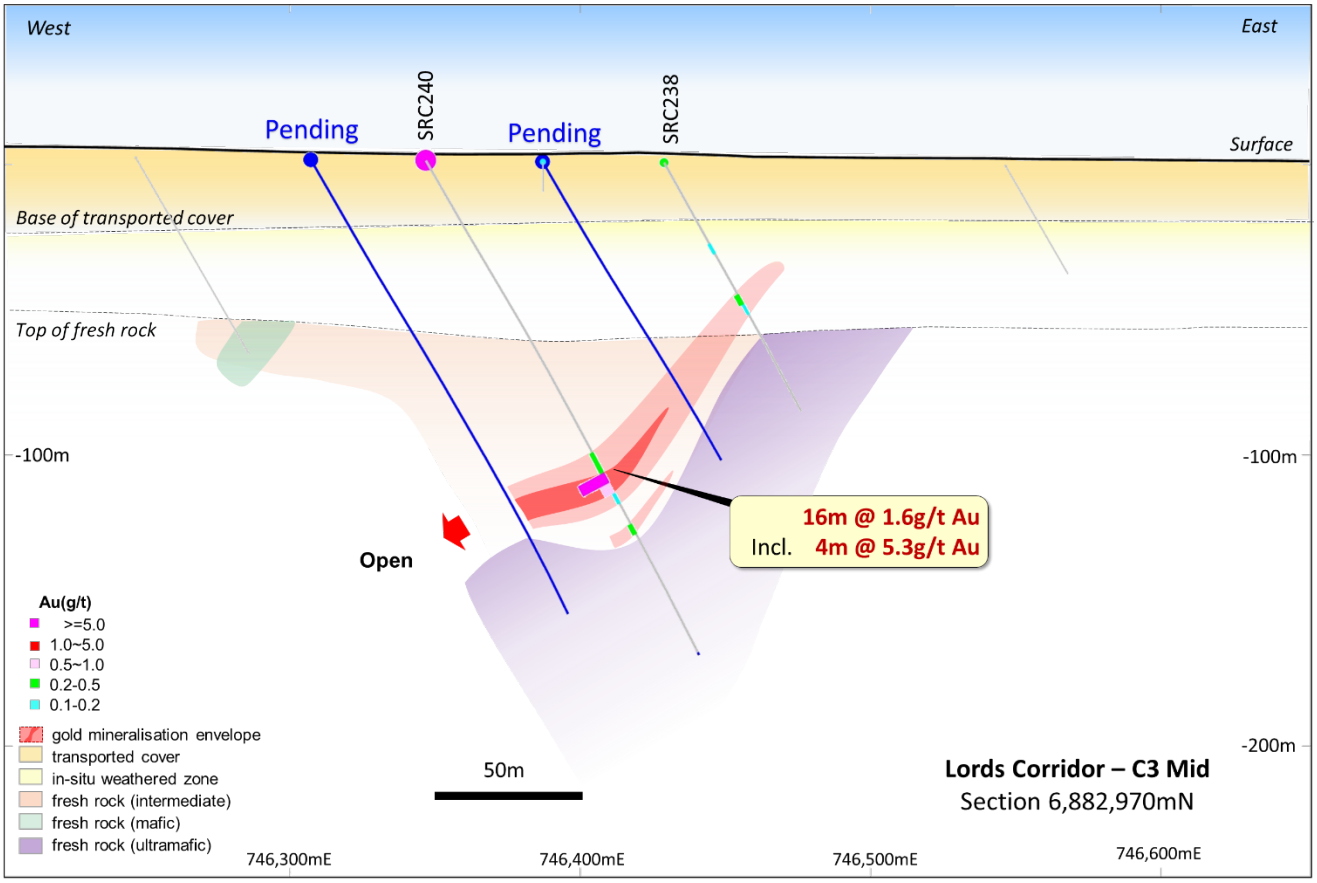

Figure 3: C3 Mid target in the Central Zone of the Lords Corridor with pending results – cross section 6,882,970.

Orion Lode

Step-out drilling south of the Orion Lode, continues to intersect gold mineralisation consistent with the geological model, with new results including:

- **16m @ 0.7 g/t gold** from 188m EOH (SRC289) – ended in mineralisation
- **8m @ 1.4 g/t gold** from 76m, incl. **4m @ 2.5 g/t gold** from 80m (SRC305)

Mineralisation at Orion is similar to that observed at Lord Nelson, where the higher-grade gold is associated with quartz pyrite and typically observed on or near the contact zone between the granodiorite and the ultramafic, within a broader mineralisation 'halo' within the granodiorite intrusion.

RC hole SRC289 was drilled 40m west of previously reported SRC214 which returned **2m @ 7.8 g/t gold** from 194m *(ASX 29 Sept 2020)* and ended in mineralisation in the granodiorite, interpreted as the mineralisation halo, and did not reach the target contact zone between the granodiorite and ultramafic due to swelling clays. With the arrival of the diamond rig a diamond tail is now planned for SRC289, (refer to Figure 4).

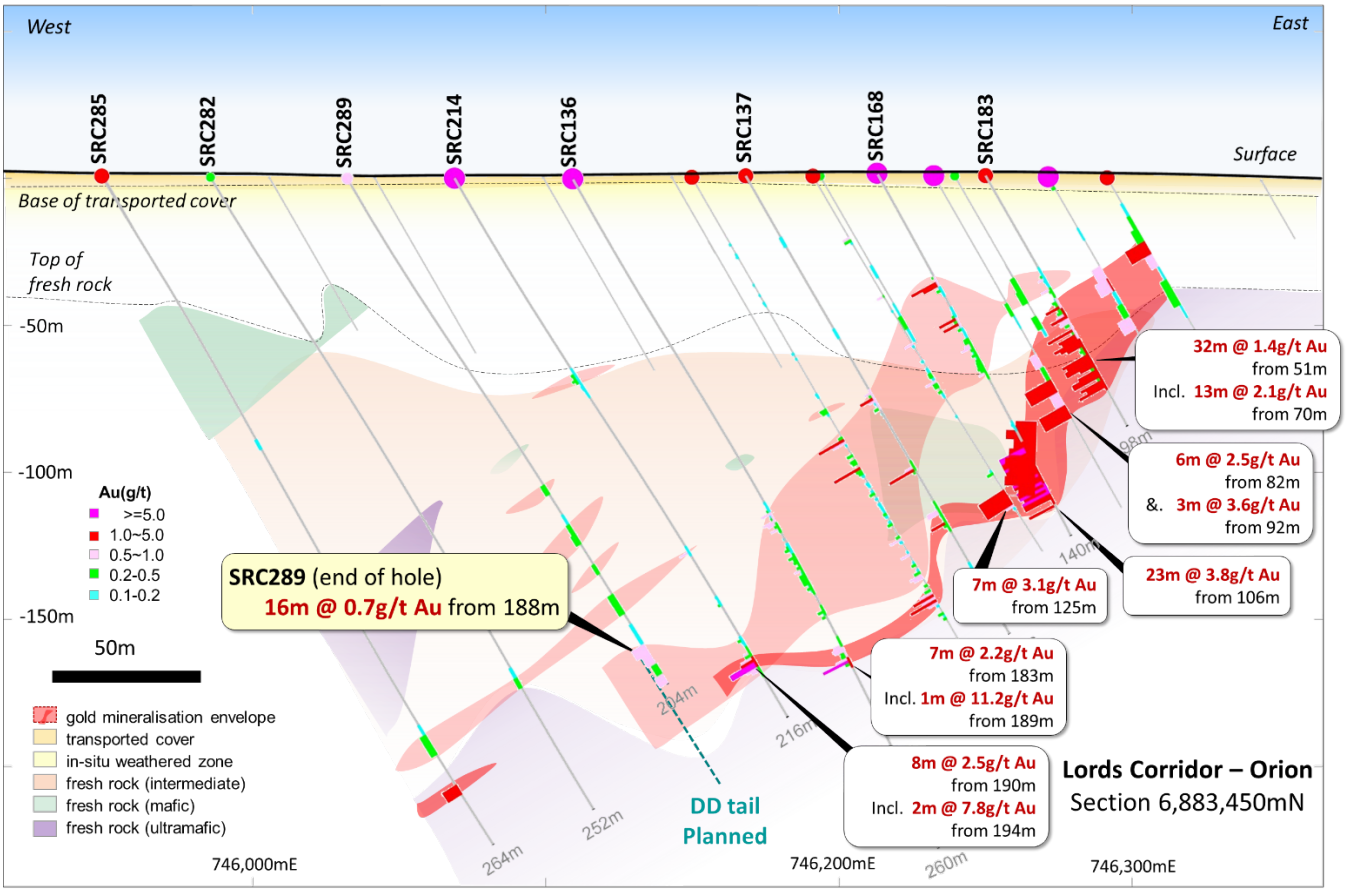

Figure 4: Orion Lode cross section 6,883,450mN

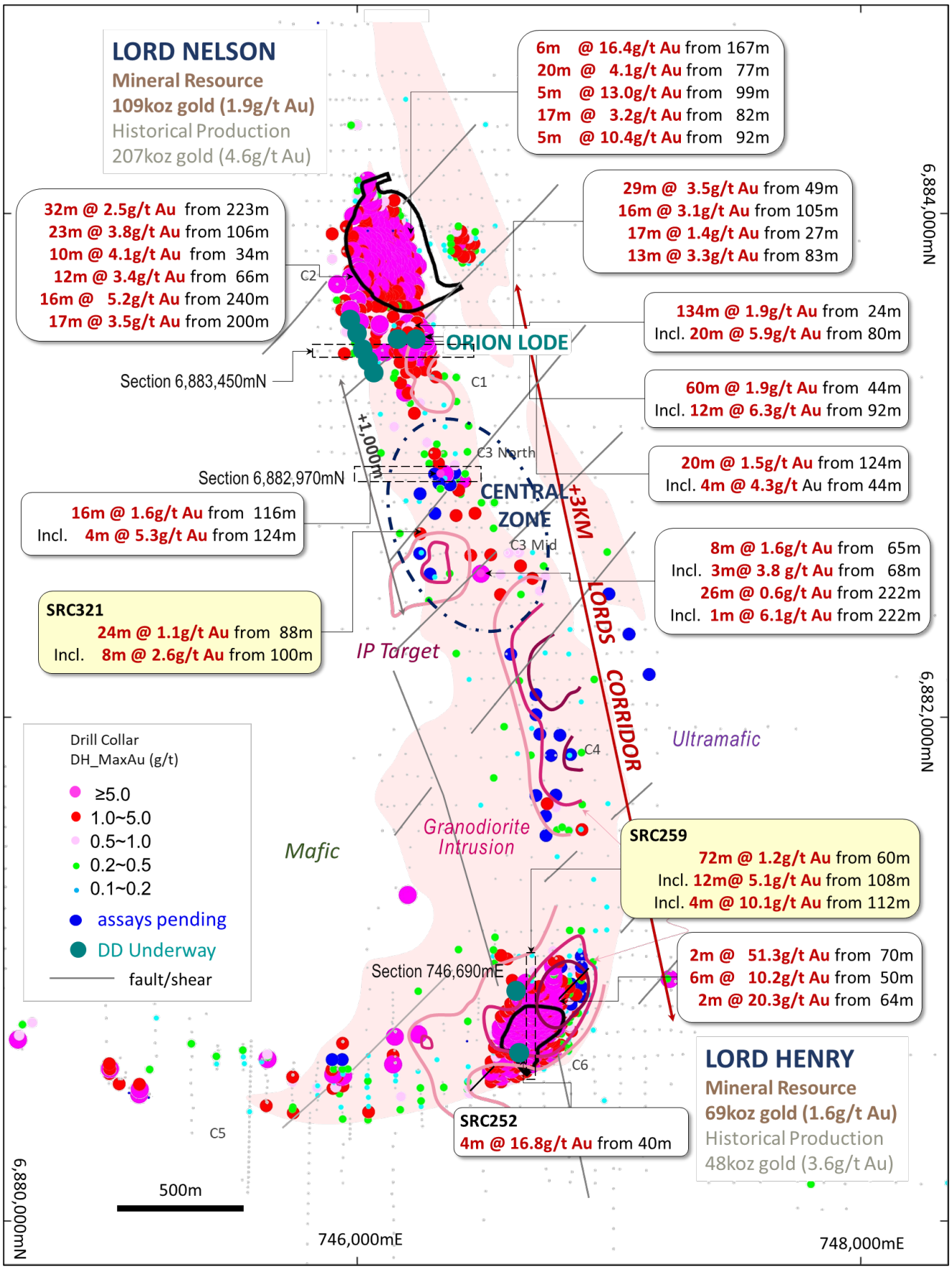

Figure 5. +3km Lords Corridor showing pending RC assays and planned DD holes – Simplified geological interpretation.

Current activities – ongoing drilling program

RC and diamond drilling is ongoing at the Lords Corridor, focused on completing the additional 10,000m of RC drilling and 3,000m of planned diamond drilling. The first two diamond holes targeting the down plunge extensions at Lord Nelson have been completed and the third DD hole has now commenced at Orion.

Assays remain pending for 59 holes from ~12,000m of RC drilling, targeting extensions of known mineralisation at the Lords Corridor and Vanguard and maiden first pass RC drilling at Chance.

For further information regarding Alto and its Sandstone Gold Project please visit the ASX platform (ASX: AME) or the Company's website at www.altometals.com.au.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Alto Metals Limited.

Matthew Bowles
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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this Report that relates to current and historical Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Changshun Jia, who is an employee and shareholder of Alto Metals Ltd, and he is also entitled to participate in Alto's Employee Incentive Scheme. Dr Jia is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Jia consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This release may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements may generally be identified by the use of forward-looking verbs such as expects, anticipates, believes, plans, projects, intends, estimates, envisages, potential, possible, strategy, goals, objectives, or variations thereof or stating that certain actions, events or results may, could, would, might or will be taken, occur or be achieved, or the negative of any of these terms and similar expressions. which are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside the control of Alto Metals Limited. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this release. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this release speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, Alto Metals Limited does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this release or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward-looking statement is based.

Exploration Results

The references in this announcement to Exploration Results for the Sandstone Gold Project were reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 in the announcements titled:

Exceptional high-grade visible gold from Vanguard, 13 May 2021

Excellent high-grade results from the Lords, 13 April 2021

New Zone of gold mineralisation discovered at the Lords, 8 March 2021

Drilling highlights continuity of mineralisation at Vanguard, 5 February 2021

Significant gold targets defined at the Lords Corridor, 2 February 2021

Orion Gold Lode Continues High-Grade Gold Drilling Results, 29 September 2020

Further shallow results from New Orion Gold Lode and Exploration Update, 31 August 2020

Outstanding results from gold lode south of Lord Nelson pit, 18 August 2020

Alto hits more high-grade gold at Lord Nelson, 29 July 2020

Thick zone of shallow gold mineralisation at Lord Nelson, 27 July 2020

High grade results continue from drilling at Lord Nelson open pit, 22 April 2020

Further high grade gold results from Lord Nelson and exploration update, 2 April 2020

Wide zone of high grade, primary gold mineralisation confirmed beneath Lord Nelson pit, 16 March 2020

Down plunge extensions confirmed at Lord Nelson, 22 July 2019

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcements noted above.

Table 1: Significant 4m composite assay results and drill collar information (MGA 94 zone 50).

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	m_East	m_North	m_RL	Dip	Azimith	m_MaxDepth	Prospect	From(m)	To(m)	Interval(m)	Au_g/t	g/t*m_Au	Comments
SRC259	RC	746685	6880899	469	-60	0	283	Lord Henry	28	32	4	0.2	0.8	Lord Henry
								and	52	56	4	0.3	1.2	
								and	**60**	**132**	**72**	**1.2**	**83.9**	
								incl.	**108**	**120**	**12**	**5.1**	**60.6**	
								incl.	**112**	**116**	**4**	**10.1**	**40.5**	
SRC271	RC	746856	6881000	461	-60	180	198	Lord Henry	60	64	**4**	**0.6**	2.3	Lord Henry
SRC273	RC	746002	6883528	474	-60	90	176	Lord Nelson	140	144	**4**	**0.3**	1.3	Lord Nelson, , not reached target depth with RC. **DD tail Planned**
SRC277	RC	745958	6883530	475	-60	90	258	Lord Nelson	192	200	**8**	**0.2**	1.8	Lord Nelson
								and	252	256	**4**	**0.7**	2.6	
SRC279	RC	746033	6883485	470	-60	90	194	Lord Nelson	112	120	**8**	**0.3**	2.7	Orion
								and	152	160	**8**	**0.4**	3.5	
								and	176	184	**8**	**0.3**	2.6	
								and	192	194	**2**	**0.3**	0.6	End of Hole,, not reached target depth with RC. **DD tail planned** for SRC226, a twin hole of SRC279
SRC282	RC	745987	6883445	467	-60	90	252	Lord Nelson	200	204	**4**	**0.2**	1.0	Lord Nelson
SRC285	RC	745952	6883444	486	-60	90	264	Lord Nelson	220	228	8	0.4	3.4	Lord Nelson
								and	240	244	4	1.1	4.3	
SRC289	RC	746033	6883447	464	-60	90	204	Lord Nelson	124	128	4	0.3	1.1	
								and	140	148	8	0.3	2.4	
								and	156	160	4	0.2	0.8	
								and	168	176	8	0.4	3.2	
								and	**188**	**204**	**16**	**0.7**	10.6	End of Hole, not reached target depth with RC. **DD tail Planned**
SRC295	RC	746050	6883402	475	-60	90	252	Lord Nelson				NSR		Orion
SRC300	RC	746050	6883402	475	-60	90	240	Lord Nelson	8	12	4	0.2	0.9	Orion
								and	80	84	4	0.2	0.9	
								and	92	96	4	0.5	2.0	
SRC305	RC	746172	6883329	476	-60	90	144	**Lord Nelson**	**76**	**84**	**8**	**1.4**	**11.0**	Orion Sth
								incl.	**80**	**84**	**4**	**2.5**	**10.1**	
								and	92	96	4	1.2	4.9	
								and	104	108	4	0.6	2.3	
SRC308	RC	746210	6883248	471	-60	90	198	Lord Nelson	88	92	4	0.4	1.5	Orion Sth
SRC311	RC	746251	6883246	473	-60	90	160	Lord Nelson	48	52	4	0.3	1.1	Orion Sth
								and	68	76	8	0.4	3.3	
SRC314	RC	746271	6883210	477	-60	90	150	Lord Nelson				NSR		Orion Sth
SRC315	RC	746276	6883090	472	-60	90	180	Lord Nelson	148	152	4	0.9	3.7	C3 Nth
SRC320	RC	746318	6883084	477	-60	90	160	Lord Nelson	128	132	4	0.4	1.5	C3 Nth
SRC321	RC	746253	6882729	469	-60	90	273	Lord Nelson	32	36	4	0.3	1.1	Central IP target
								and	**88**	**112**	**24**	**1.1**	25.5	
								incl.	**100**	**108**	**8**	**2.6**	20.8	
SRC327	RC	746171	6882732	469	-60	90	438	Lord Nelson	60	64	**4**	**0.2**	0.8	
									140	144	**4**	**0.2**	0.9	
SRC330	RC	746328	6882650	471	-60	90	318	Lord Nelson				**NSR**		Central IP target
SRC332	RC	746368	6882575	472	-60	90	414	Lord Nelson	276	280	**4**	**0.4**	1.6	
SRC334	RC	746269	6883046	458	-60	90	180	Lord Nelson	140	160	**20**	**0.3**	5.7	
								and	176	180	**4**	**0.4**	1.4	
SRC336	RC	746345	6883051	469	-60	90	150	Lord Nelson	28	32	**4**	**0.2**	0.8	
								and	128	132	**4**	**0.3**	1.4	
SRC338	RC	746330	6883010	470	-60	90	175	Lord Nelson	80	84	**4**	**0.4**	1.5	
								and	**156**	**160**	**4**	**1.4**	**5.7**	
SRC340	RC	746290	6883010	470	-60	90	180	Lord Nelson	28	32	**4**	**0.3**	1.0	
								and	148	160	**12**	**0.2**	2.6	

Note: 0.2g/t Au cut off, may including 4m or 8m <0.2g/t Au as internal dilution

Table 2: Mineral Resource Estimate for Sandstone Gold Project

Deposit	Category	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Tonnage (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained gold (oz)
Lord Henry[(b)]	Indicated	0.8	1,200	1.6	65,000
TOTAL INDICATED			**1,200**	**1.6**	**65,000**
Lord Henry[(b)]	Inferred	0.8	110	1.3	4,000
Lord Nelson[(a)]	Inferred	0.8	1,820	1.9	109,000
Indomitable & Vanguard Camp[(c)]	Inferred	0.3-0.5	2,580	1.5	124,000
Havilah & Ladybird[(d)]	Inferred	0.5	510	1.8	29,000
TOTAL INFERRED			**5,020**	**1.7**	**266,000**
TOTAL INDICATED AND INFERRED			**6,220**	**1.7**	**331,000**

Small discrepancies may occur due to rounding

The references in this announcement to Mineral Resource estimates for the Sandstone Gold Project were reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.8 in the following announcements:

(a): Lord Nelson: announcement titled "*Alto increases Lord Nelson Resource by 60% to 109,000 ounces at 1.9g/t Gold*" dated 27 May 2020,

(b): Lord Henry: announcement titled: "*Maiden Lord Henry JORC 2012 Mineral Resource of 69,000oz.*" dated 16 May 2017,

(c): Indomitable & Vanguard Camp: announcement titled: "*Maiden Gold Resource at Indomitable & Vanguard Camps, Sandstone WA*" dated 25 September 2018; and

(d): Havilah & Ladybird: announcement titled: "*Alto increases Total Mineral Resource Estimate to 290,000oz, Sandstone Gold Project*" dated 11 June 2019.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcement noted above and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates in the previous market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

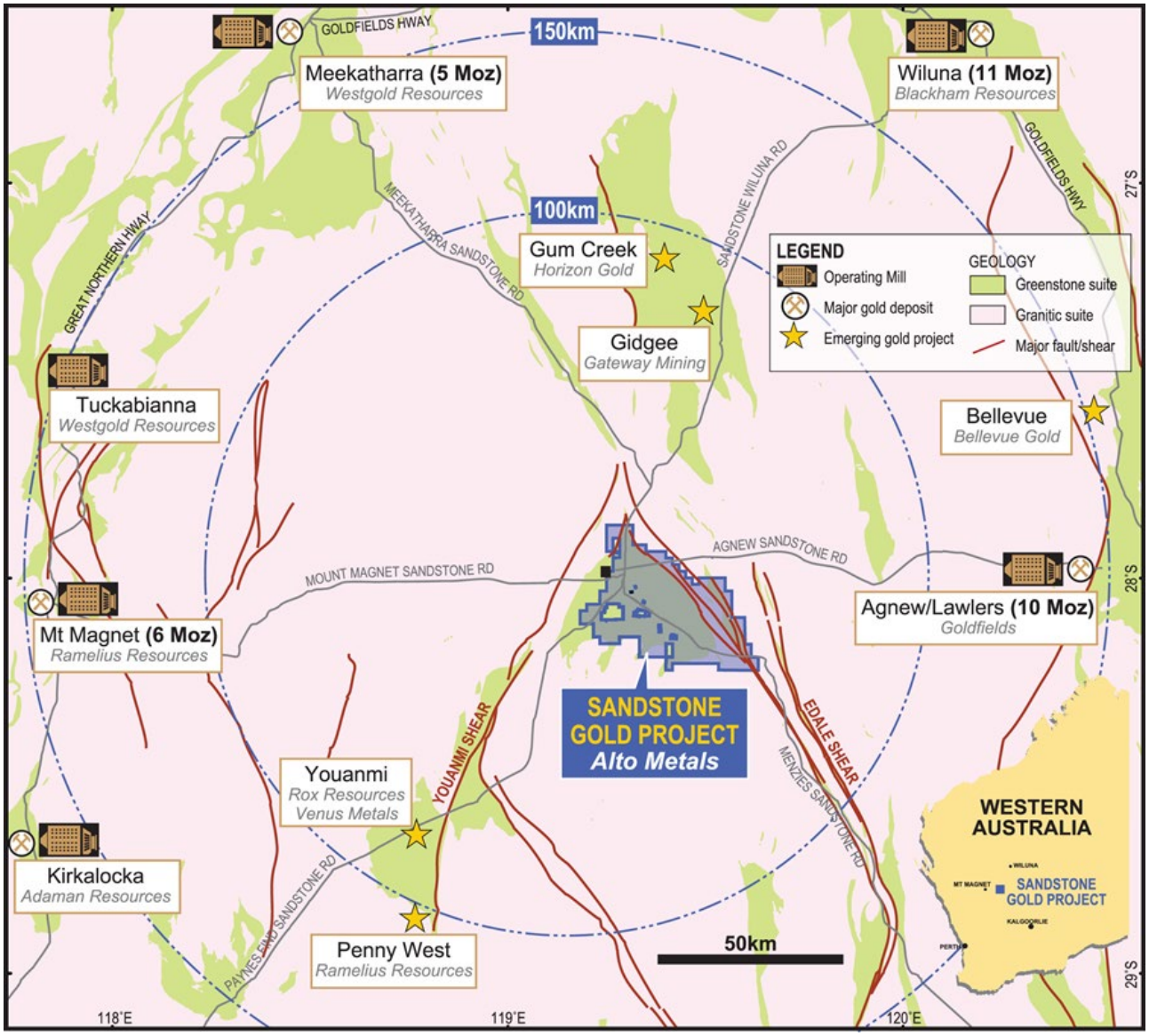

Figure 6. Location of Sandstone Gold Project within the East Murchison Gold Field, WA.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1 – Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Item	Comments
Sampling techniques	• Samples were collected by RC drilling. • RC samples were passed directly from the in-line cyclone through a rig mounted cone splitter. Samples were collected in 1m intervals into bulk plastic bags and 1m calico splits (which were retained for later use). • From the bulk 1m sample (Green bags), a 4m composite sample was collected using a split PVC scoop and then submitted to the either MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Pty Ltd ("MinAnalytical") or Intertek Genalyis ("Intertek"). • RC 1m splits were submitted if the composite sample assay values are equal to or greater than 0.2 g/t Au.
Drilling techniques	• The RC drilling program used a KWL 350 drill rig with an onboard 1100cfm/350psi compressor and a truck mounted 1000cfm auxiliary and 1000psi booster. • The RC drilling program also used a Hydco 800 drill rig with an onboard Sullair 1350cfm/500psi compressor and a truck mounted 2400cfm auxiliary and 1000psi booster. • The sampling hammer had a nominal 140mm hole.
Drill sample recovery	• Recovery was estimated as a percentage and recorded on field sheets prior to entry into the database. • RC samples generally had good recovery and there were no reported issues. • There does not appear to be a relationship with sample recovery and grade and there is no indication of sample bias.
Logging	• Alto's RC drill chips were sieved from each 1m bulk sample and geologically logged. • Washed drill chips from each 1m sample were stored in chip trays. • Geological logging of drillhole intervals was carried out with sufficient detail to meet the requirements of resource estimation.

Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	• Alto's 4m and 1m RC samples were transported to either MinAnalytical or Intertek, located in Perth, Western Australia, who were responsible for sample preparation and assaying for all RC drill hole samples and associated check assays.
	• MinAnalytical and Intertek are NATA certified for all related inspection, verification, testing and certification activities.
	<u>MinAnalytical</u>
	• Alto's 4m RC samples were submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (method code PAP3012R)
	• The 500g sample is assayed for gold by Photon Assay (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates.
	• About the MinAnalytical Photon Assay Analysis Technique:
	  ◦ Developed by CSIRO and the Chrysos Corporation, the Photon Assay technique is a fast and chemical free alternative to the traditional fire assay or Aqua Regia process and utilizes high energy x-rays. The process is non-destructive on samples and utilises a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50 g fire assay (FA50AAS) or 10 g Aqua Regia (AR10MS).
	  ◦ MinAnalytical has thoroughly tested and validated the Photon Assay process with results benchmarked against conventional fire assay.
	  ◦ The National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Australia's national accreditation body for laboratories, has issued MinAnalytical with accreditation for the technique in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2018-Testing.
	• Subsequently, intervals of 4m composite samples reporting greater than 0.2 g/t Au (with constrain intervals) were selected for re-assay, and 1m re-split samples were submitted for 50 g fire assay.
	• RC 1m samples were analysed using 50 g fire assay with AAS finish.
	<u>Intertek</u>
	• Alto's 4m and 1m RC samples were dried, pulverized and analysed using 50 g fire assay with AAS finish.
	• Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Alto's 4m RC composite samples were submitted to the laboratories with field duplicates and field blank samples inserted at a ratio of 1:20. • For 1m re-split samples, purchased standards and in-house field blanks are inserted at a ratio of 1:20. • Laboratory Certified Reference Materials and/or in-house controls, blanks, splits and replicates are analysed with each batch of samples by the laboratories. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the

Item	Comments
	final report. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results. • Laboratory and field QA/QC results were reviewed by Alto Metals Ltd (AME) personnel.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• All significant intersections are reviewed by alternative company personnel. • Twin holes may be utilised occasionally for verification of some significant intersections. • Field data is recorded on logging sheets and entered into excel prior to uploading to and verification in Micromine and Datashed. • Laboratory data is received electronically and uploaded to and verified in Micromine and Datashed. • Values below the analytical detection limit were replaced with half the detection limit value.
Location of data points	• All data has been reported based on GDA 94 zone 50. • Alto used handheld Garmin GPS to locate and record drill collar positions, accurate to +/-5 metres (northing and easting), which is sufficient for exploration drilling. • The RL was determined using the SRTM data. • Subsequently RM Surveys (licensed surveyor) carry out collar surveys with RTK GPS with accuracy of +/-0.05m to accurately record the easting, northing and RL prior to drill holes being used for resource estimation.
Data spacing and distribution	• RC drill holes were designed to test the geological and mineralisation models. • Drill collar spacing at Lord Nelson included some drilling at 40m x 40m which is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for inferred mineral resource estimation. Other drill holes were at a wider spacing and were considered step-out drilling. • Drill collar spacing at Lord Henry within the defined resource area, sections are spaced 20 m apart, with drillholes spaced at about 20 m on section, with some infill to 10 m, which is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for inferred and indicated mineral resource estimation. Other drill holes were at a wider spacing and were considered step-out drilling. • The drilling was composited downhole for mineral resource estimation using a 1 m interval. • The drilling was composited downhole for Exploration Results using 4 m or 1 m intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drill orientation at Lord Nelson is typically -60° to 090° which is designed to intersect mineralisation perpendicular to the interpreted mineralised zones. • Drill orientation at Lord Henry is typically -60° to 180° which is designed to intersect mineralisation perpendicular to the interpreted mineralised zones. • Geological and mineralised structures have been interpreted at Lord Nelson from drilling and pit mapping.
Sample security	• For Alto, RC 4m composite and 1m original RC drill samples comprised approximately 3 kg of material within a labelled and tied calico bag. • Individual sample bags were placed in a larger plastic poly-weave bag then into a bulka bag that was tied and dispatched to the laboratory via freight contractors or company personnel. • Sampling data was recorded on field sheets and entered into a database then sent to the head office. • Laboratory submission sheets are also completed and sent to the laboratory prior to sample receival.
Audits and reviews	• Alto's Exploration Manager and Chief Geologist attended the RC drilling program and ensured that sampling and logging practices adhered to Alto's prescribed standards. • Alto's Chief Geologist has reviewed the laboratory assay results against field logging sheets and drill chip trays and confirmed the reported assays occur with logged mineralised intervals and checked that assays of standards and blanks inserted by the Company were appropriately reported.

JORC (2012) Table 1 – Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Item	Comments
Mineral tenement and land tenure	• Alto's Sandstone Project is located in the East Murchison region of Western Australia and covers approximately 900 km^2 with multiple prospecting, exploration and mining licences all 100% owned by Sandstone Exploration Pty Ltd, which is a 100% subsidiary of Alto Metals. • All tenements are currently in good standing with the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety and to date there has been no issues obtaining approvals to carry out exploration. • Royalties include up to 2% of the Gross Revenue payable to a third party, and a 2.5% royalty payable to the State Government.
Exploration done by other parties	<u>Lord Nelson</u> • Troy Resources discovered the Lord Nelson deposit in 2004 and carried out open pit mining between 2005 and 2010 to produce approximately 207,000 ounces of gold. <u>Lord Henry</u> • All drilling prior to Alto at Lord Henry has been carried out by Troy. <u>Regional</u> • Some historical regional exploration and mining was carried out in previous years, with many areas containing old shafts from artisanal mining
• Geology	<u>Lord Nelson</u> • The Lord Nelson deposit occurs along the north-north west trending Trafalgar shear zone. • The Lord Nelson deposit is hosted within a zone of intermixed basalt and granodiorite intrusive rocks above a footwall ultramafic unit. The mineralisation trends north- north-west, dipping approximately 50° to the west increasing to 70° with depth. The main eastern lode is a zone of pyrite + silica + biotite +/- quartz veining that follows the ultramafic footwall contact. West-northwest striking veins and a sheeted swarm of granodiorite intrusions at Lord Nelson are oblique to the north-northwest trend of the mineralisation envelope inferred from drilling. • The interpreted mineralisation domains are based on a nominal 0.2 g/t Au to 0.3 g/t Au cut-off which appears to be a natural break in the grade distribution. <u>Lord Henry</u> • The Lord Henry deposit occurs along the southern end of the north-sourth trending Trafalgar shear zone, striking broadly east-west. • The Lord Henry deposit is contained within a granodiorite body bounded to the south and west by a sheared ultramafic contact, forming part of the Trafalgar shear. Mineralisation comprises a series of stacked, -20° to -30° north dipping lodes characterised by quartz-sericite-chloritepyrite alteration within the granodiorite body. A thin veneer of surficial cover exists and this can also be mineralised where the lodes project to surface. The overall trend of the mineralised zones is northeast with a defined length of 400 m. High-grade gold intersections are associated with sulphide rich quartz veins and stringers. • The interpreted mineralisation domains for Lord Henry are based on a nominal 0.2 g/t Au to 0.3 g/t Au cut-off which appears to be a natural break in the grade distribution.
Drill hole information	• Drill hole collars and relevant information is included in a table in the main report.
Data aggregation methods	• Reported mineralised intervals +0.5g/t Au may contain up to 2-4 metres of internal waste (or less than 0.5g/t Au low grade mineralisation interval). • No metal equivalent values have been reported. • The reported grades are uncut.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• RC drill holes were angled at -60º and were designed to intersect perpendicular to the mineralisation. • Downhole intercepts are not reported as true widths however are considered to be close to true widths based on the drill orientation and current understanding of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	• Refer to plans and figures in this Report. RC holes illustrated in Sections and Plan.
Balanced reporting	• All drill holes have been reported as per the table in the main report.
Other substantive exploration data	• All material information has been included in the report.
Further work	• Alto is planning to undertake further drilling including RC and diamond drilling at Lord Nelson and Lord Henry to expand the existing mineralisation, identify new mineralisation, and test IP anomalies.