



SIGNIFICANT GOLD TARGETS DEFINED AT DEPTH AS THE LORDS CORRIDOR CONTINUES TO GROW SANDSTONE GOLD PROJECT

3D IP SURVEY DEFINES SIGNIFICANT TARGETS AT DEPTH AND DRILLING CONFIRMS A NEW 32 METRE THICK ZONE OF GOLD MINERALISATION, 800M SOUTH OF ORION.

Sandstone Gold Project

Located in a world class gold province in WA

Current resource is 6.2Mt @ 1.7g/t gold for 331,000oz

Multiple targets

Multi million oz potential

Significant landholding of over 800km² within a major gold district

Capital Structure

Issued Shares: 420m

Share Price: \$0.094

Market Cap: \$39m

Directors

Non- Executive Chairman
Richard Monti

Managing Director
Matthew Bowles

Non-Executive Director
Terry Wheeler

Non-Executive Director
Dr Jingbin Wang

Company Secretary & CFO

Graeme Smith

Contact details

Suite 9, 12-14 Thelma St
West Perth WA 6005

T: 61 8 9381 2808

E: admin@altometals.com.au
www.altometals.com.au

ASX: AME



#altometals

Highlights

3D IP Survey

- 3D IP survey has defined a **number of significant anomalies** up to 400m depth within the Lords Corridor.
- Two of the strongest anomalies are beneath the Lord Henry pit and 800m south of the Orion Lode.
- There is a **strong correlation between high IP chargeability and high gold concentrations** at Lord Henry and Lord Nelson.
- **These IP anomalies closely correlate with Alto's underlying geological model** and depth extensions of the known primary gold mineralisation to the shallow-mined Lord Nelson and Lord Henry open pits.

Lords Corridor – New zone of mineralisation 800m south of Orion Lode

- First assay results received from wide spaced step out drilling, over 800m south of the Orion Lode, have returned a **32 metre thick zone of gold mineralisation** at 220m down hole depth.
- **Importantly, this new zone is interpreted as a mineralisation 'halo' on the eastern edge of one of the strongest IP anomalies.** Significant results include:
 - **4m @ 3.1g/t gold** from 68m and
 - **32m @ 0.5 g/t gold** from 220m (SRC218)
 - **52m @ 0.3g/t gold** from 48m (SRC227)
- Assays for a further 21 holes for 3,297m from the Lords Corridor, plus four holes for 602m from Vanguard **remain pending.**

Recommencement of drilling

- **Drilling to recommence in early February** targeting the IP anomalies, which appear to be extensions of known high-grade mineralisation at Lord Henry, Lord Nelson and south of Orion, as priority drill targets.
- **Second RC rig expected to arrive mid-February** to accelerate completion of the planned 30,000m drilling at the Lords Corridor, Vanguard and Chance.

Alto's Managing Director, Matthew Bowles commented:

Alto's IP survey has now identified a number of strong chargeability anomalies along the +3 kilometre Lords Corridor. This area has not been previously drilled at depth and potentially indicates the larger source of mineralisation that we are targeting.

What is notable is that high anomalous values of chargeability correlate to our geological model and the margins of the known high-grade shoots at Lord Nelson and Lord Henry. This makes the anomalies particularly compelling targets for the upcoming drill program.

Importantly, the first assay results from drilling 800m south of the Orion Lode have confirmed a 32m thick halo of gold mineralisation at the eastern edge of one of the IP anomalies.

We are awaiting the final batch of assays from the drilling completed in December and we expect to recommence our major RC drill program in early February, with a second RC rig arriving a few weeks later to accelerate drilling our priority targets.

As well as drill testing these new targets identified from the IP as a priority, we will also be testing the extensions to known high-grade shoots at Lord Henry, Lord Nelson and the Orion Lode.

With a strong cash balance and a major drill program about to recommence, it is a very exciting start to the year for Alto shareholders.

3D IP identifies significant gold target close to 32m halo of gold mineralisation within the Lords Corridor

Alto Metals Limited (ASX: AME) (Alto or Company) is pleased to announce that a number of significant IP anomalies have been defined in the Lords Corridor, up to 400m below surface and first assay results from RC drilling have confirmed an alteration halo of gold mineralisation up to 32m thick from 200m vertical depth.

These new IP targets, defined from the results of a recently completed three-dimensional induced polarisation (3D IP) survey, are based on high chargeability zones, correlate with Alto's geological targeting model and are in close proximity to, or along strike from, known high-grade gold shoots. (Refer to Figures 2 and 3).

Assay results from the first 11 holes (2,191m) of the total 36 hole (6,190m) RC drilling program have been received. The drilling was completed on a wide-spaced minimum 80m by 80m grid, to an average of 200m vertical depth (Figures 1 and 2) in December 2020, as the first phase of the Company's planned 30,000m drill program for its 100% owned, +800km² Sandstone Gold Project.

These initial results highlighting a large mineralised halo up to 32m thick, in conjunction with the IP anomalies, are considered a strong indication of the presence of a large mineralised system.

Key points related to the 3D IP survey and latest drill results

- **3D IP survey has defined a number of significant targets, up to 400m depth, within the Lords Corridor**
- **The priority chargeability targets appear to correlate with the margins of the known high-grade gold shoots at Lord Nelson and Lord Henry;**
- **The stronger IP response at Lord Henry is likely due to the greater level of sulphide mineralisation (and associated higher grade primary gold mineralisation) than is observed at Lord Nelson; and**
- **These latest results are an encouraging indication of the depth potential of the Lords Corridor.**

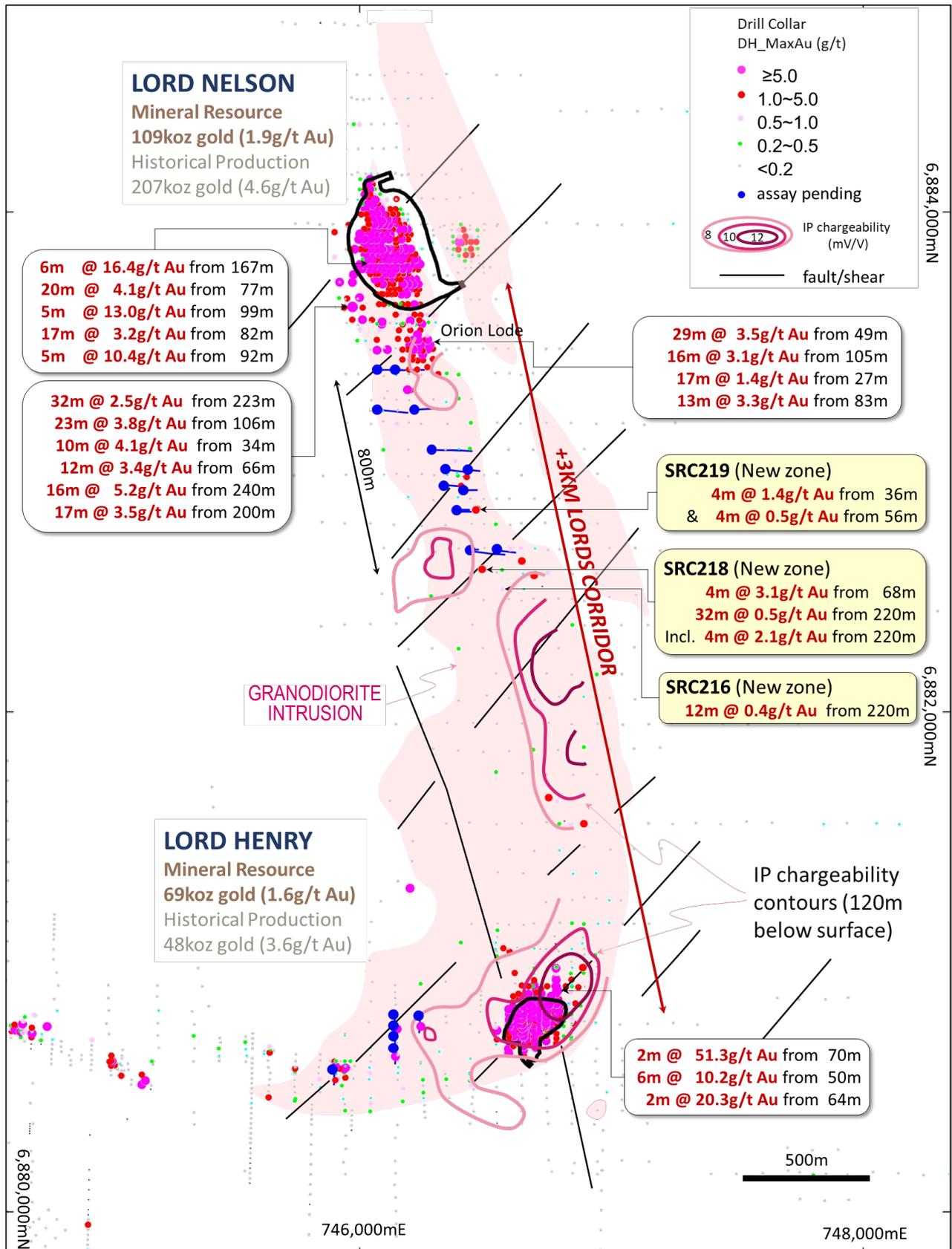


Figure 1. Lords Deposits and +3km Lords Corridor – Simplified geological interpretation overlaid with IP anomalies (from 120m below surface). Labelled drill results are from unmined zones.

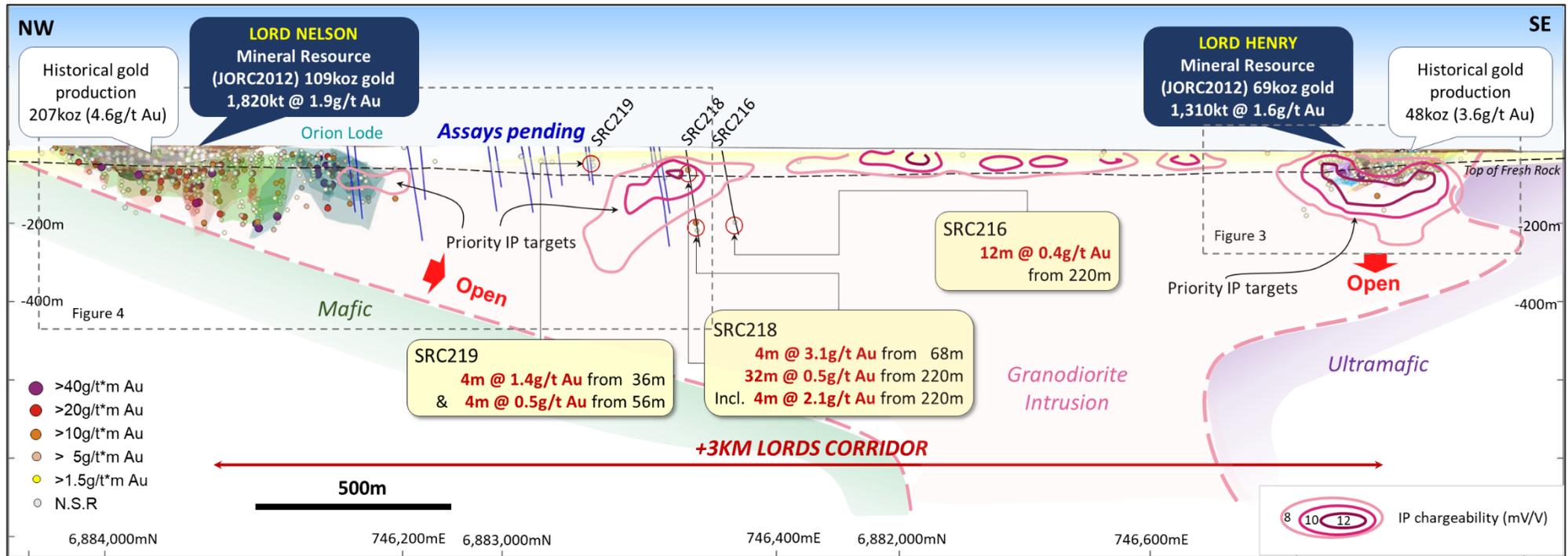


Figure 2. Long section (+/- 350m window) of the +3km Lords Corridor - Simplified geological interpretation overlaid with IP anomalies (from 120m from surface). Pending assays shown in blue.

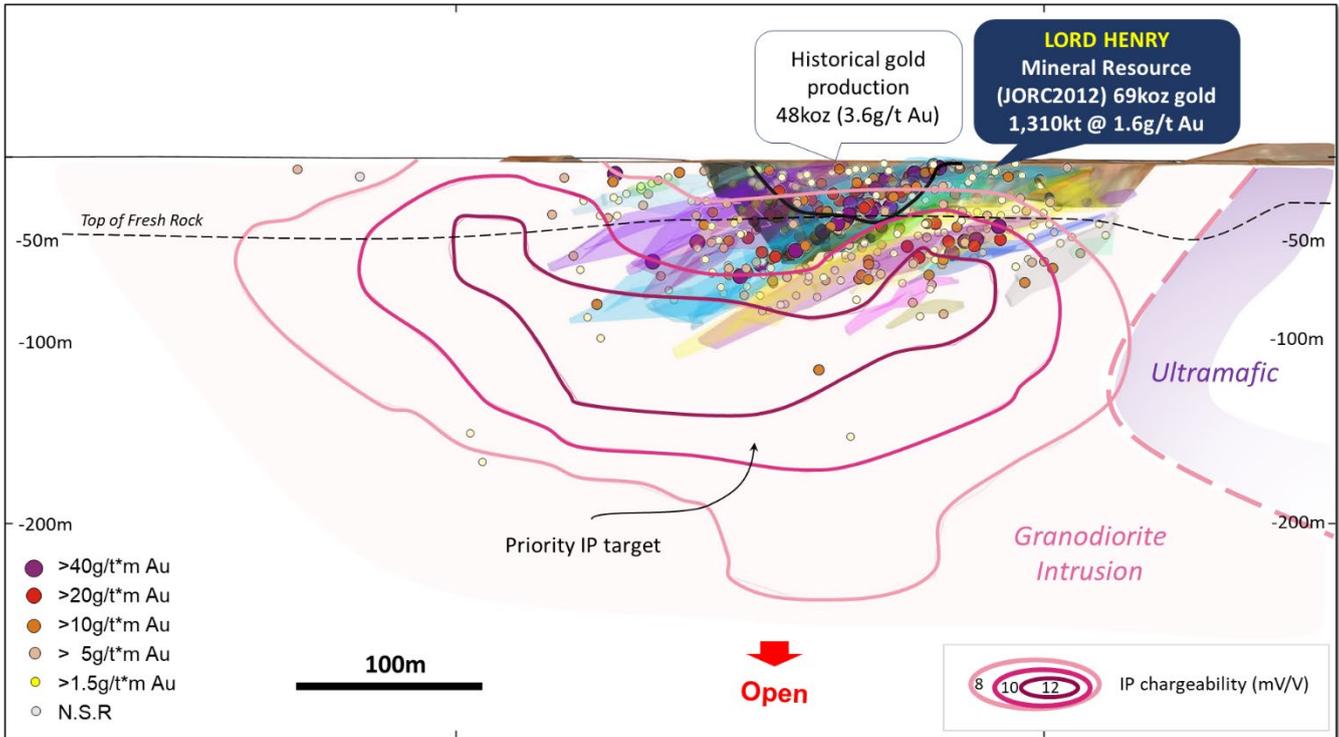


Figure 3. Long section of Lord Henry (+/- 150m window)

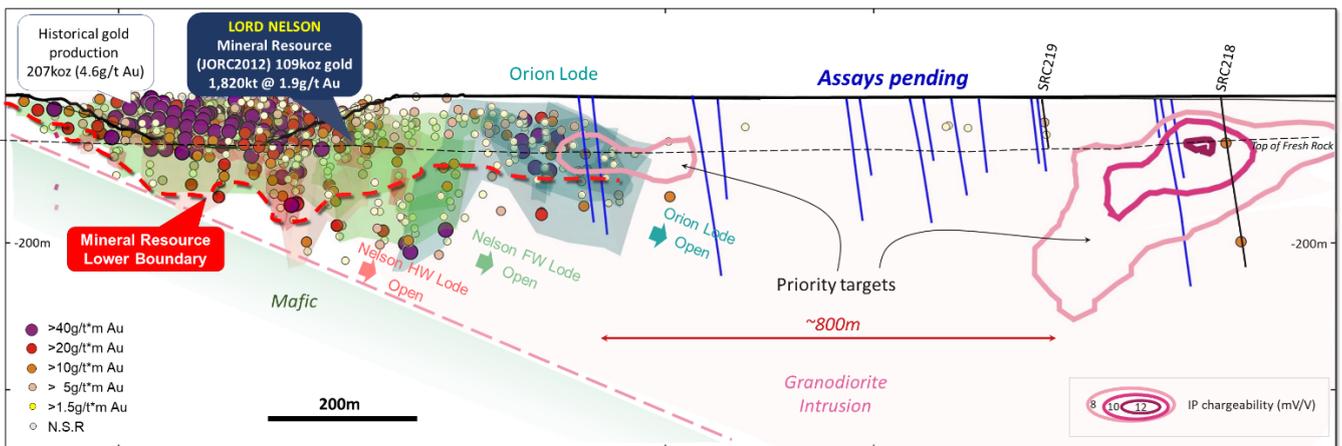


Figure 4. Long section of Lord Nelson (+/- 250m window). Pending assays shown in blue.

3D IP survey identifies significant anomalies within the Lords corridor

- **Gold mineralisation is closely associated with chargeability bodies that exhibit moderate to high chargeability (>8mV/V, max 16mV/V).**
- **Strong correlation between high chargeability and high gold concentrations at Lord Henry and Lord Nelson.**
- **The largest chargeable bodies extend down to deeper than 400m below surface.**

Technical discussion

Induced Polarisation (IP) is a geophysical technique used to identify chargeable zones potentially relating to sulphides. Because gold at both the Lord Henry and Lord Nelson deposits is associated with sulphide mineralisation, IP is an appropriate exploration tool to test for chargeable anomalies potentially associated with gold.

The 3D IP survey has produced a chargeability model that closely correlates with Alto's underlying geological model and known gold mineralisation.

The 3D inversion model has defined a number of new targets where the high chargeability zones are in close proximity to the margins of the known high-grade plunging gold shoots at Lord Nelson and Lord Henry. The model also suggests there is clear potential for further discoveries at deeper levels than have been currently tested.

Figures 1-4 highlight the targets for drill testing identified using the 3DIP inversion results.

Figure 5 on the right shows a rock recovered from the Lord Henry waste dump, showing high-grade mineralisation containing significant sulphide material, explaining the strong IP response over the Lord Henry deposit.



Figure 5. Rock recovered from the Lord Henry waste dump, showing high-grade mineralisation containing significant sulphide material

The three-dimensional induced polarisation/ resistivity (3D IP) survey was completed during December covering 4km² of the Lords corridor, targeting potential anomalies at depth. The 3D IP comprised two survey receiver (Rx) spreads on 200m line spacing with an a-spacing of 100m . The survey was acquired by Moombaring Geoscience Pty Ltd and has been processed by Terra Resources.

The survey methodology and parameters are summarised in Appendix 1.

Initial step out results - New 32m halo of gold mineralisation within the Lords Corridor

Lords Corridor

Four-metre composite sample assays received for the first 11 RC drill holes, targeting repeat gold lodes and deeper primary mineralisation, have been received. Broad spaced gold mineralisation has been intersected in a number of holes including SRC218, **which intersected a 32m halo of gold mineralisation.**

This alteration **halo is close to a strong chargeable anomaly identified from the recent IP survey, indicating the potential for further significant gold mineralisation at depth.** It should be noted some of the drilling around Orion Lode, including SRC224, did not reach target depth due to ground conditions and will require to be redrilled.

Assay results received to date, include:

- **4m @ 3.1g/t gold** from 68m (SRC218) and
- **32m @ 0.5 g/t gold** from 220m – New zone +800m south of the Orion Lode
- **16m @ 0.4g/t gold** from 144m (SRC224)
- **52m @ 0.3g/t gold** from 48m (SRC227)

Refer to Table 2 for all significant assay results.

Assays remain pending for a further 21 holes for 3,297m along the Lords Corridor and four holes for 602m from Vanguard Camp.

The Lord Nelson and Lord Henry deposits, which produced 207,000oz gold and 48,000oz gold respectively, were only mined to shallow depths of 90m and 50m. This was primarily due to the inability of the former Sandstone process plant to treat large volumes of the harder, fresh material found at depth.

Little to no systematic work has been undertaken to test for depth extensions to the shallow Lords mineralisation which, given that **many similar orogenic Yilgarn gold deposits are known to extend to great depth**, provides an exciting opportunity for Alto.

Support for depth extensions at Lord Nelson, where there is a current 109,000oz Au Mineral Resource (Table 1), includes previously reported intercepts of:

- **6m @ 16.4 g/t gold** from 167m
- **5m @ 10.4 g/t gold** from 92m.
- **29m @ 3.5g/t gold** from 49m
- **23m @ 3.8g/t gold** from 106m
- **12m @ 5.0g/t gold** from 244m

Recent drill intercepts by Alto of **16m @ 5.2 g/t gold** (incl. **3m @ 13.5 g/t gold**) from 240m and **17m @ 3.5 g/t gold** from 200m (incl. **4m @ 11.6g/t gold** from 211m) highlight the potential for strike extension or repetitions.

At Lord Henry, where there is a 69,000oz Au Mineral Resource (Table 1), previously reported intercepts include:

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

The chargeability anomalies within the Lords Corridor below 100m depth **may indicate primary sulphide mineralisation within a large intrusive body which is the host rock of mineralisation at surface.**

Upcoming drilling and exploration

Drilling is planned to re-commence in early February 2021 to complete the balance of the currently planned 30,000m program and will include:

- Priority targets delineated by the 3D IP survey;
- Depth extensions of primary high-grade gold mineralisation beneath the Lord Nelson pit, the Orion Lode and the Lord Henry pit;
- Exploration and follow up drilling to test the additional near-term targets along the +3km Lords corridor; and
- Exploration drilling at regional targets including Vanguard and Chance.

A second RC rig is expected to arrive in mid February 2021 to accelerate the drilling of targets along the Lords Corridor, before being moved to test priority regional targets, including Vanguard and Chance. The first RC rig will remain focused on testing the priority targets within the Lords Corridor.

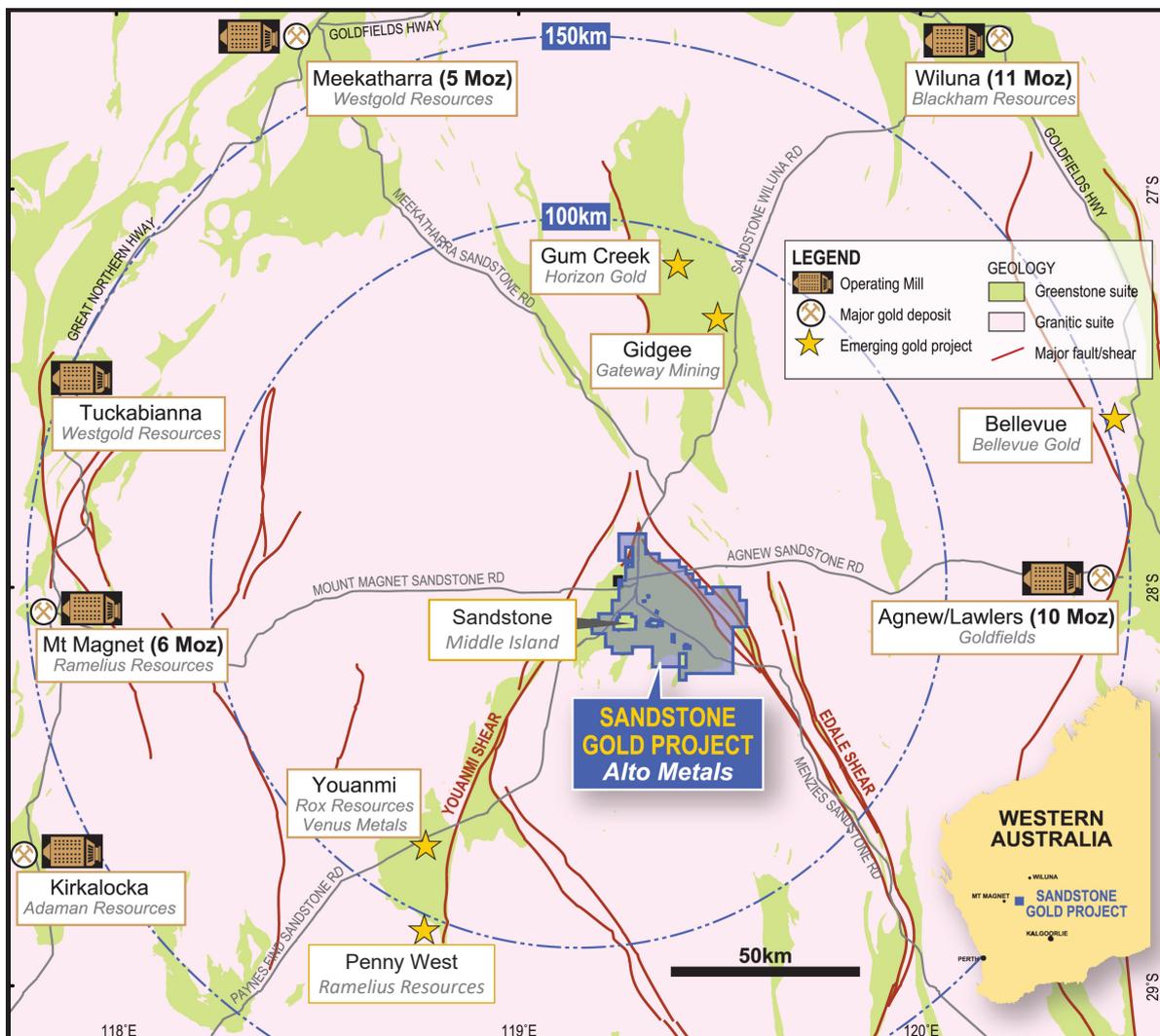


Figure 6. Location of Sandstone Gold Project within the East Murchison Gold Field, WA



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.

Mr Matthew Bowles
Managing Director
T: +61 8 9381 2808
E: admin@altometals.com.au

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. 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.

The information in this report that relates to Geophysical Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Barry Bourne, who is employed as a Consultant to the Company through geophysical consultancy Terra Resources Pty Ltd. Mr Bourne is a fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a member of the Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and 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. Mr Bourne consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on information in the form and 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:

Excellent gold recoveries, 2 October 2020

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: 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.

Appendix 1: 3D IP Methodology and Survey Parameters

The three-dimensional double-offset pole-dipole induced polarisation/resistivity (3D IP) survey was acquired during December by Moombaring Geoscience Pty Ltd and processed by Terra Resources Pty Ltd.

The 3D IP survey covered 4km² of the Lords corridor and comprised two survey receiver (Rx) spreads on 200m line spacing with an a-spacing of 100m . Data was acquired on two transmitter (Tx) lines with a 50m offset in the Tx and Rx locations. The survey location is shown in Figure 7 below:

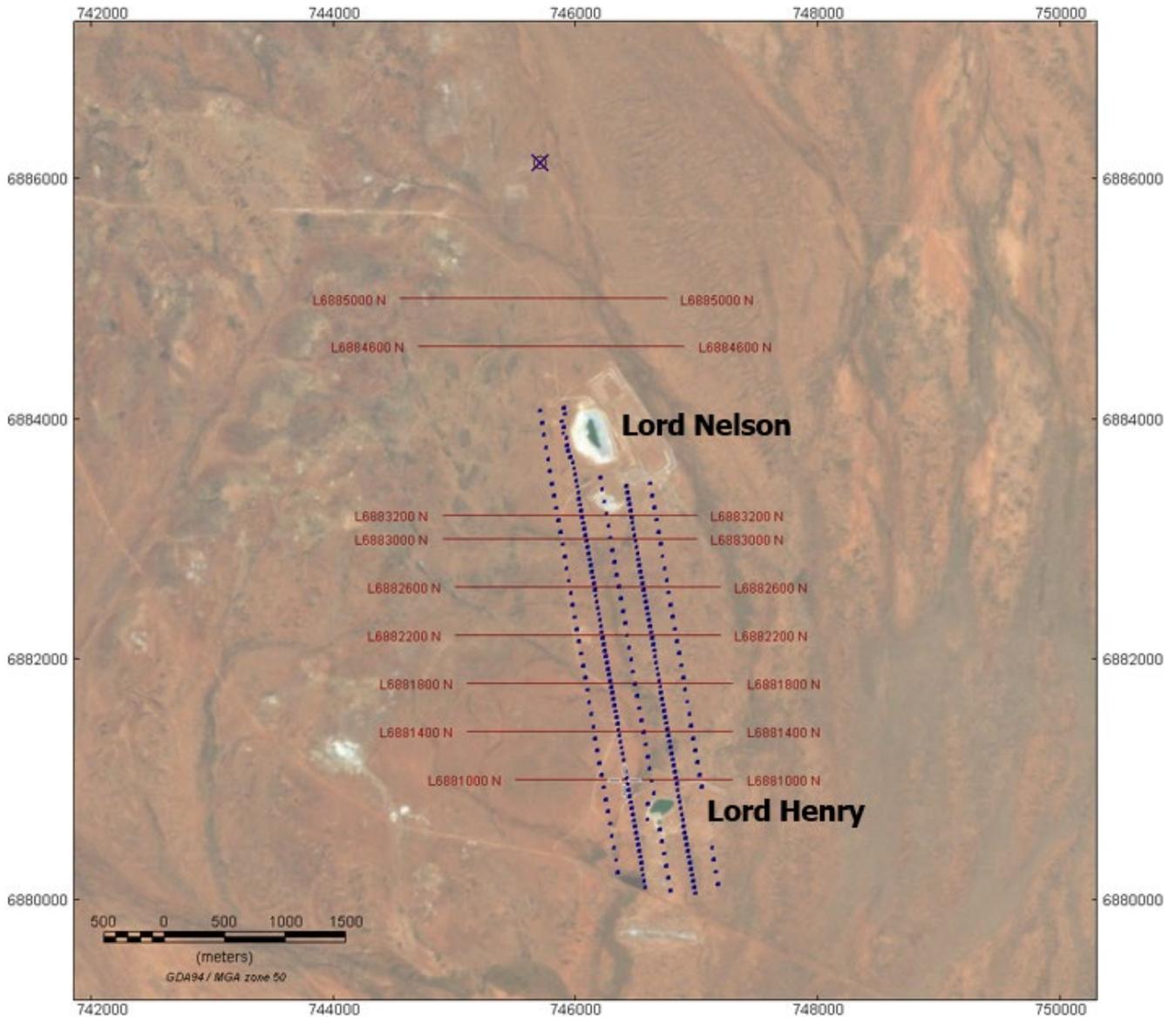


Figure 7. 3D IP survey location over the Lords Corridor (blue) and historical 2D dipole-dipole IP data (red). All data were used in the final 3D IP inversion model. The final modelling results were clipped to the extents of the 3DIP survey.

Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1 – Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Item	Comments
Sampling techniques	<p><u>Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Pty Ltd (“MinAnalytical”) for analysis. • RC 1m splits were submitted to MinAnalytical if the composite sample assay values are equal to or greater than 0.1 g/t Au. <p><u>Geophysical</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geophysical survey type is a time domain double offset Pole-Dipole Induced Polarisation (IP). • The IP survey consisted of 3 receiver pole-dipole lines. For the pole-dipole survey, a receiving dipole length (‘a’ spacing) of 100 m was used. Moombarriga employed the Search 50kVA high powered IP transmitter to generate a square wave signal at 0.125Hz (8s) with a 50% duty cycle throughout the survey. • The survey consisted of 2 spreads. Each spread comprised 3 receiver lines and 1 transmitter line. Line spacing was 200m. The lines were oriented approximately north-south. Each receiver line is approximately 4km in length and each receiver dipole spacing (‘a’) was 100m. Field crews worked with a maximum lateral tolerance of +/- 10m (10% of the dipole spacing), however almost all electrode receiver locations were within 5m of the actual proposed locations. If movement of the electrodes were required, then it was likely away off rocky sub/outcrop.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 sampling hammer had a nominal 140mm hole.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alto’s RC drill chips were sieved from each 1 m bulk sample and geologically logged. • Washed drill chips from each 1 m sample were stored in chip trays and photographed. • Geological logging of drillhole intervals was carried out with sufficient detail to meet the requirements of resource estimation.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alto’s 4m and 1m RC samples were transported to MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Australia Pty Ltd located in Canning Vale, Western Australia, who were responsible for sample preparation and assaying for all RC drill hole samples and associated check assays. • MinAnalytical is certified to NATA in accordance with ISO 17025:2005 ISO requirements for all related inspection, verification, testing and certification activities. • 3kg 4m composite RC samples were dried and then ground in an LM5 ring mill for 85% passing 75 microns. • 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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.

Item	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsequently, intervals of 4m composite samples reporting greater than 0.2 g/t Au were selected for re-assay, and 1m re-split samples were submitted for 50 g fire assay. Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><u>Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alto's 4m RC composite samples were submitted to the laboratory 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 laboratory. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the 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. <p><u>Geophysical</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Induced Polarisation (IP) survey method is commonly used to determine the location of disseminated sulphides. An external current is applied and charge separation can occur on sulphide grain boundaries. When the transmitter is turned off the charges decay away. The degree to which this current forms, and the nature of its decay once the primary current is switched off, can be measured. Rock masses containing disseminated sulphide minerals become more readily charged than barren ground. The geophysical method used by Alto is entirely appropriate to the style of mineralisation being sought.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant intersections are reviewed by alternative company personnel. No twinned holes were drilled. Field data is recorded on logging sheets and entered into excel prior to uploading to and verification in Datashed and Micromine. Laboratory data is received electronically and uploaded to and verified in Datashed and Micromine. Values below the analytical detection limit were replaced with half the detection limit value.
Location of data points	<p><u>Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><u>Geophysical</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey station points were located using hand held GPS units, accurate to +/-5m (northing and easting), which is considered appropriate considering the station spacing. The RL was determined using the SRTM data.
Data spacing and distribution	<p><u>Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The drilling was composited downhole for estimation using a 1 m interval. <p><u>Geophysical</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The survey consisted of 2 spreads. Each spread comprised 3 receiver lines and 1 transmitter line. The line spacing was 200m. The lines were oriented approximately north-south. Each receiver line was approximately 4km in length and each receiver dipole spacing (a' spacing) was 100m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><u>Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill orientation at Lord Nelson is typically -60° to 090° 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.

Item	Comments
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 bulk 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 receipt
Audits and reviews	<p><u>Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alto's Exploration Manager and Chief Geologist attended the 2020 Lord Nelson 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. <p><u>Geophysical</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IP survey was supervised by external consulting firm Terra Resources. The IP survey data was collected by Moombarriga Geoscience. Processing and modelling and the final product was supplied by Terra Resources.

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

Item	Comments
Mineral tenement and land tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alto's Sandstone Project is located in the East Murchison region of Western Australia and covers approximately 800 km² 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 a 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	<p><u>Lord Nelson</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Geology	<p><u>Lord Nelson</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 high-magnesium 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.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collars and relevant information is included in a table in the main report.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drill holes were angled at -60° 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.

Item	Comments
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to plans and figures in this Report. All RC holes illustrated in Sections and plan.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes have been reported as per the table in the main report.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All material information has been included in the report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alto is planning to undertake further drilling including RC drilling at Lord Nelson to expand the existing mineralization, identify new mineralization, and test any identified IP anomalies if warranted.