



*Alacer Corporate*  
P: 303-292-1299  
F: 202-27-0538  
9635 Maroon Circle, Suite 300  
Englewood, Colorado 80112  
www.AlacerGold.com

## ALACER ANNOUNCES RESULTS OF EXPLORATION IN TURKEY

**February 24, 2014, Toronto: Alacer Gold Corp. (“Alacer” or the “Company”)** [TSX: ASR and ASX: AQG] announces results from the Company’s 2013 exploration program in Turkey. Below are highlights from the 2013 drilling exploration program. Results are from two areas in the Çöpler District (Bayramdere and Yakuplu) and first results from a new project in western Turkey (Dursunbey). To view the complete drill assay results and further technical information relating to this news release, please visit the following link: <http://www.alacergold.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/2014-02-24-Exploration-Update-Appendices-1-and-2-FINAL.pdf> or visit the Company’s website at [www.alacergold.com](http://www.alacergold.com).

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Drill results from Bayramdere in the Çöpler District:
  - BDRD-001: 13m at 3.7g/t Au from 33m
  - BDRC-006: 8m at 4.5g/t Au from 29m
  - BDRC-014: 6m at 4.1g/t Au from 35m
  - BDRC-015: 5m at 4.6g/t Au from 27m
  
- Drill results from Yakuplu in the Çöpler District:
  - YRC-025: 20m at 1.3g/t Au and 0.22% Cu from 1m
  - YRC-026: 36m at 1.3g/t Au and 0.47% Cu from 5m
  - YRC-027: 37m at 0.8g/t Au and 0.20% Cu from 5m
  - YRC-028: 35m at 0.9g/t Au and 0.63% Cu from surface
  
- Drill results from Dursunbey in western Turkey:
  - DRD-002: 26.5m at 7.9g/t Au and 77g/t Ag from surface
  - DRD-006: 12.0m at 11.7g/t Au and 190g/t Ag from 21m
  - DRD-015: 20.6m at 10.8g/t Au and 131g/t Ag from 19m
  - DRD-017: 8.4m at 10.8g/t Au and 241g/t Ag from 28m
  - DRD-023: 16.3m at 10.3g/t Au and 274g/t Ag from 10m

**Rod Antal, CEO of Alacer,** stated “The strong results from our 2013 exploration program build on the considerable target definition activities from previous years and demonstrate our ability now to leverage the significant geological understanding of Turkey that we have built over the years. Our 2014 exploration strategy is focused on converting this geological knowledge into assets that will yield additional production ounces for the Çöpler Gold Mine and new producing mines. The highest priority targets will be in the Çöpler District, with drilling aimed at delineating supplementary ore for the Çöpler Gold Mine. At the same time, the early exploration results from Dursunbey are highly encouraging and hold the potential to add future value, in keeping with our strategy to become a significant, multi-mine producer in Turkey.”

## 2014 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2014 exploration program objectives are:

1. To discover additional oxide ore in the Çöpler District to supplement ore feed coming from the Çöpler Gold Mine. Our focused exploration projects include: Bahçe, Yakuplu, Bayramdere, Aslantepesi, Fındıklıdere and Demirmağara.
2. To continue early-stage drilling at Dursunbey and drill test at least two more regional projects including İvrindi and Sarıçayırçayla, where soil geochemistry and rock chip sampling undertaken during 2013 have delineated high levels of gold anomalism.
3. To identify further drill targets based on geochemical and geophysical anomalies identified in the 2013 work program, both in the Çöpler District and at other properties located elsewhere in Turkey.

As we refocus our exploration efforts, the Çöpler District remains of key importance to Alacer. The priority for the Çöpler District exploration is to discover shallow oxide gold ore to supplement the existing heap leach feed to the Çöpler Gold Mine, leveraging off existing infrastructure and support. Potential also exists for standalone projects in the extensive mineralized system that covers an area approximately 15 km by 25 km. The Çöpler District has been historically underexplored and Alacer believes that the Çöpler Gold Mine has the potential to be the first of several gold deposits in the district.

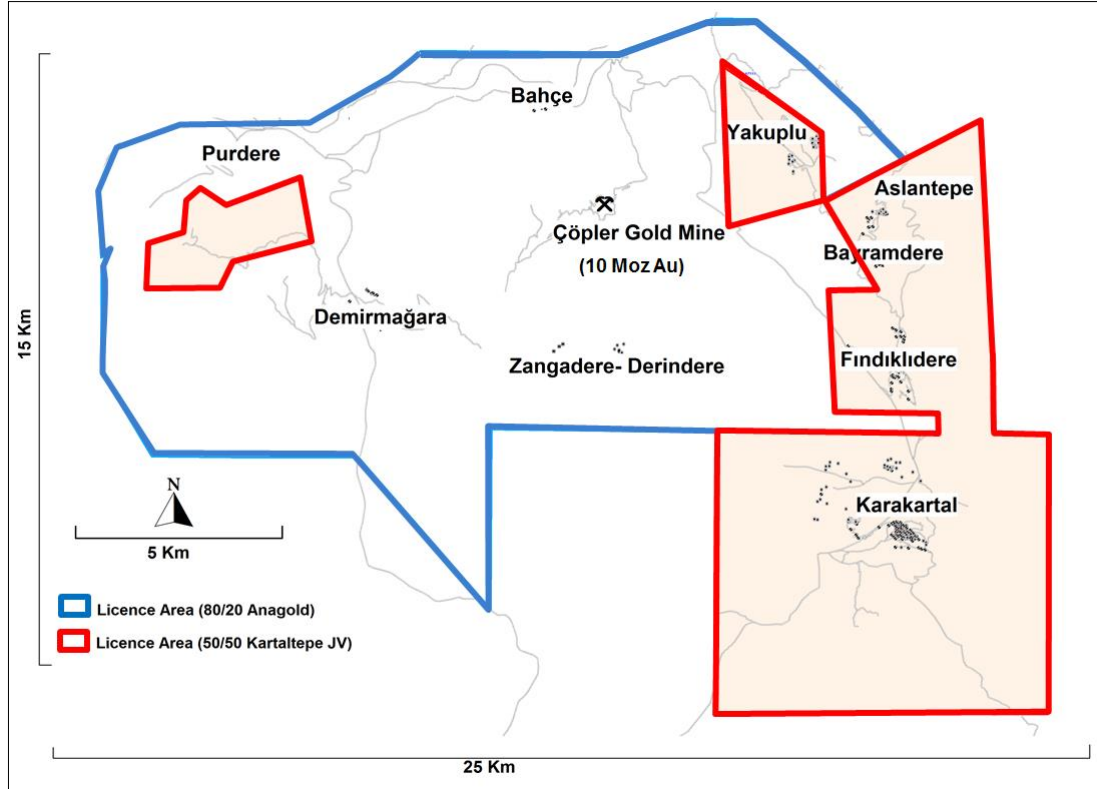
Beyond the Çöpler District, Alacer will continue regional exploration activities in Turkey given the excellent prospectivity of the country. The focus on Turkey allows Alacer to leverage off its knowledge and strategic advantage in the country to not only improve the chances of making a discovery, but also to bring future discoveries to account for the benefit of its shareholders.

Expenditure on Alacer's exploration portfolio in Turkey is planned to total \$21 million during 2014, of which \$9 million is attributable to Alacer. Alacer's exploration portfolio in Turkey is held in various joint ventures with our Turkish partner, Lidya Madencilik San. Ve Tic, A.Ş. ("Lidya Mining").

	<b>Alacer Contribution (%)</b>	<b>Exploration 100% (\$ millions)</b>	<b>Exploration Attributable (\$ millions)</b>
Çöpler District (80/20)	80%	4.5	3.6
Çöpler District (50/50)	50%	6.6	3.3
Turkey Regional – Polimetal	20%	8.6	1.7
Turkey Regional – Cevizlidere	50%	0.5	0.3
Other	100%	0.5	0.5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>20.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>

## ÇÖPLER DISTRICT PROPERTIES

Alacer's exploration licenses surrounding the Çöpler Gold Mine cover most of a 15 km by 25 km area. The exploration licenses are managed under two separate joint ventures ("JV"). Alacer owns 80% of the licenses adjacent to Çöpler under the Anagold JV and 50% of the remaining licenses in the Çöpler District under the Kartaltepe JV, both in partnership with Lidya Mining.



Exploration work completed in the Çöpler District during 2013 included:

- Geochemistry and ground geophysical surveys; and
- Initial drilling of targets at Yakuplu, Bayramdere, Demirmağara, Karakartal and Fındıklidere.

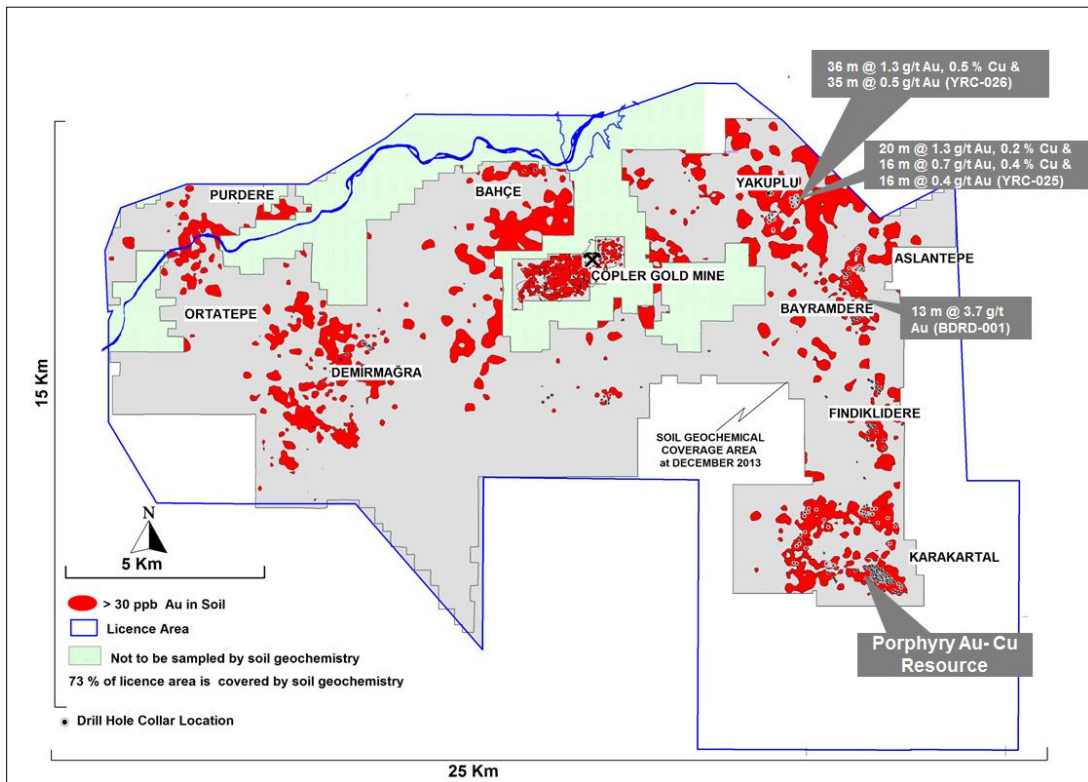
### Çöpler District Geochemical Coverage

A total of 4,690 soil samples and 1,611 rock samples were collected during 2013, with 73% of the Çöpler District covered by soil geochemistry by the end of the year.

The geochemical work completed during 2013 has identified multiple targets within the Çöpler District. Prospects identified as being highly prospective for oxide gold discoveries in close proximity to the Çöpler Gold Mine are:

- Bahçe located 2.0 km north of the mine;
- Demirmağara located about 6.0 km to the southwest of the mine; and
- Yakuplu, Bayramdere, Aslantepe and Fındıklidere prospects located about 6 to 8 km to the east of the mine.

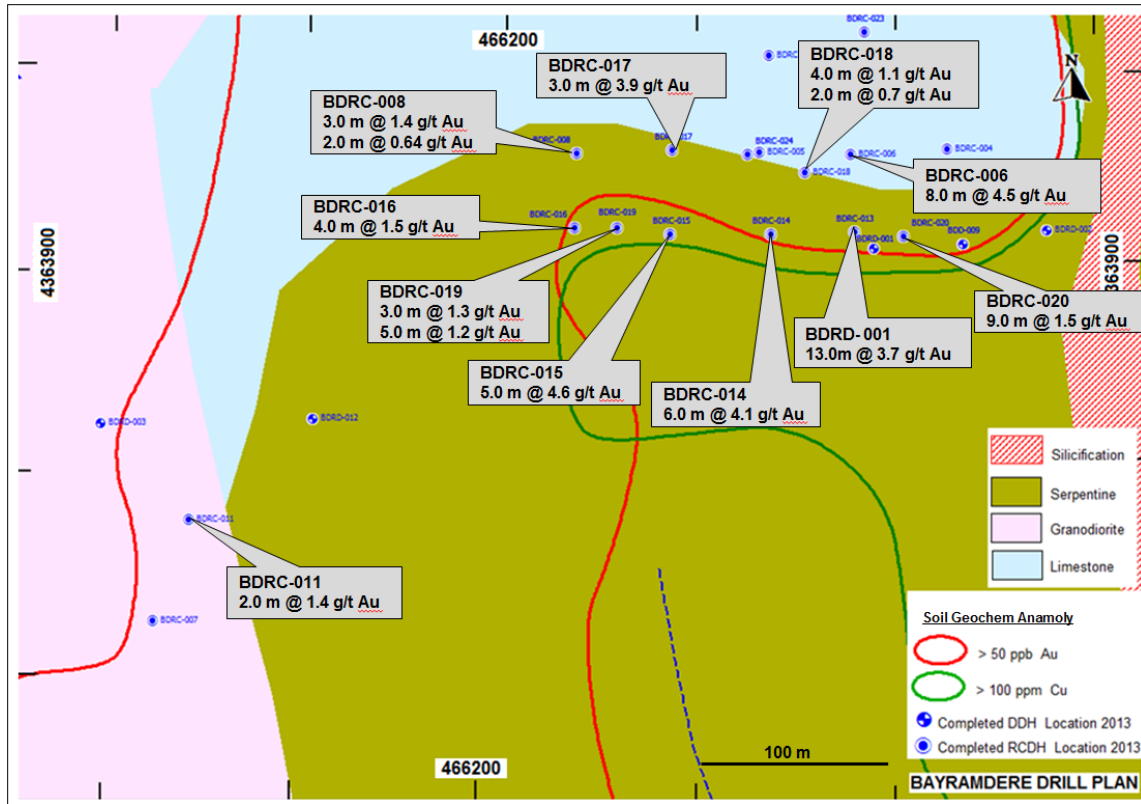
The 13 km long north-south trending mineralized belt on the eastern margin of the Çöpler District hosts various styles of mineralization, mainly epithermal, skarn and porphyry style gold and gold-copper mineralization.



## Bayramdere

During 2013 a total of 4,024 m of drilling was completed in 28 drill holes at Bayramdere Main Zone. The geology and mineralization at Bayramdere are similar to the Yakuplu area but the oxide gold mineralization is generally higher grade.

Encouraging near-surface drill results from Bayramdere during 2013 are summarized in the diagram below:



**Plan showing location of key drilling results at Bayramdere during 2013**

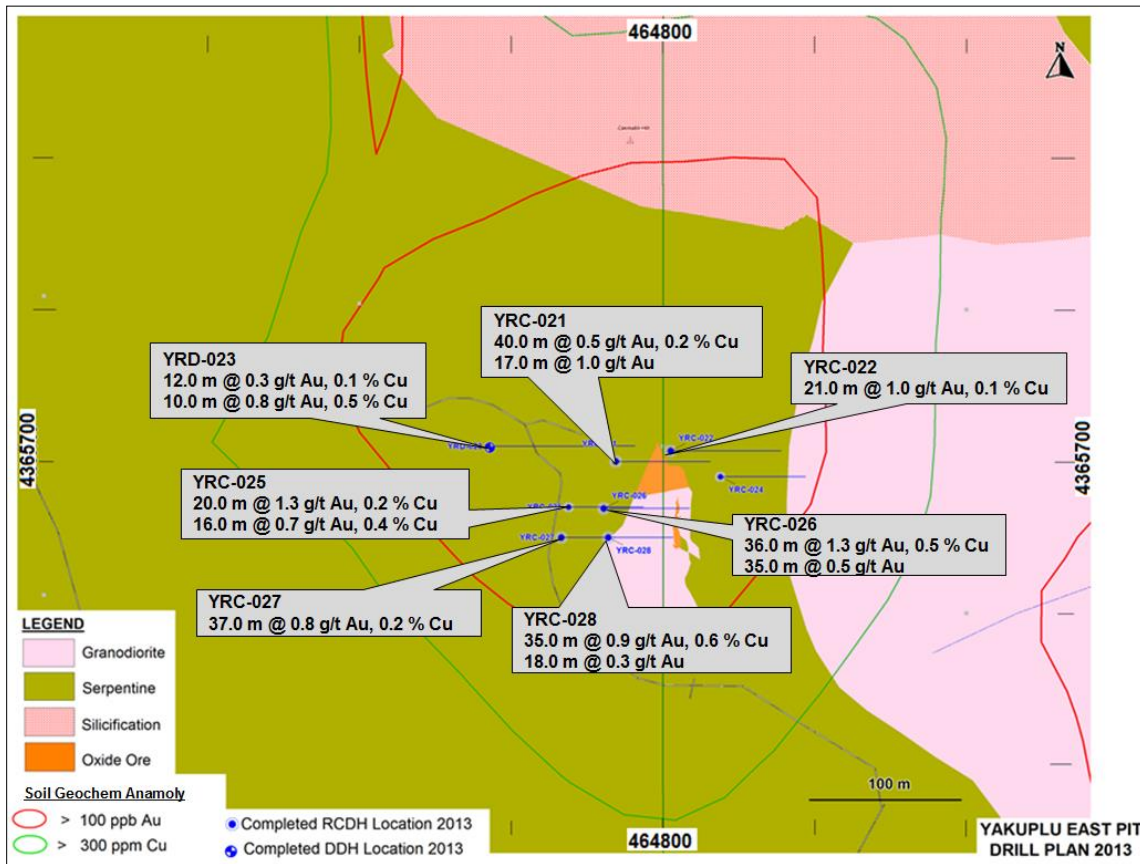
Bayramdere’s high-grade zone is a horizontal near-surface tabular oxide body along a low-angle thrust fault between serpentines and limestones. Further drilling will be carried out in 2014 with the objective of delineating the extent of Main Zone oxide gold mineralization and other nearby zones in the license area in 2014.

Porphyry gold-copper mineralization was discovered at Aslantepe in late 2013. The mineralization is located about 2 km east of the Bayramdere Main Zone under alluvial cover. This is a new porphyry system with high-grade gold values over 1.3g/t gold and 0.6% copper from rock-chip samples. Detailed surface exploration work is in progress with the objective of delineating drill targets.

### **Yakuplu**

During 2013 a total of 1,047m of drilling was completed in 8 drill holes in the East Pit at Yakuplu. The geology is comprised of serpentines, recrystallized limestone and dioritic intrusives. The Yakuplu area has several small open pits from historical small-scale mining of iron ore.

Encouraging near-surface drill results from Yakuplu during 2013 are summarized in the diagram below:



**Plan showing location of key drilling results at Yakuplu East Pit during 2013**

Oxide gold mineralization is generally found near the contact zones between geological units. Porphyry copper-gold mineralization is also present in the target area.

The East Pit mineralization is open at depth, to the north and southwest. This mineralization is interpreted to join with the Main Pit to the southwest where the bulk of the 2014 drilling will be undertaken. Yakuplu has thick oxide gold mineralization and the potential is increasing as drilling continues and higher grade gold mineralization is intersected towards the south and southwest.

### Demirmağara

During 2013, a total of 1,465m of drilling was completed in 8 diamond drill holes. Demirmağara geology is comprised of limestones, recrystallized limestones, dioritic intrusives and serpentines. Epithermal, skarn and porphyry mineralization is common in the property.

As a result of geochemical and geological work in 2013, several new drill targets were delineated in the south and southwest parts of Demirmağara area. The new targets will be drilled in 2014.

## TURKEY REGIONAL EXPLORATION

The projects in Alacer’s exploration portfolio in Turkey are generally at an early stage as exploration has until recently focused on the Çöpler Gold Mine and Çöpler District. All of Alacer’s regional exploration projects in Turkey are managed in a 20% / 80% joint venture with our Turkish partner Lidya Mining, with the exception of Dursunbey, which is a 50% / 50% Alacer JV with Lidya Mining. Alacer has the right to “claw back” to a 50% / 50% interest in individual projects within the 20% / 80% JV upon a payment to Lidya in respect of exploration expenditure on that project.

### Dursunbey

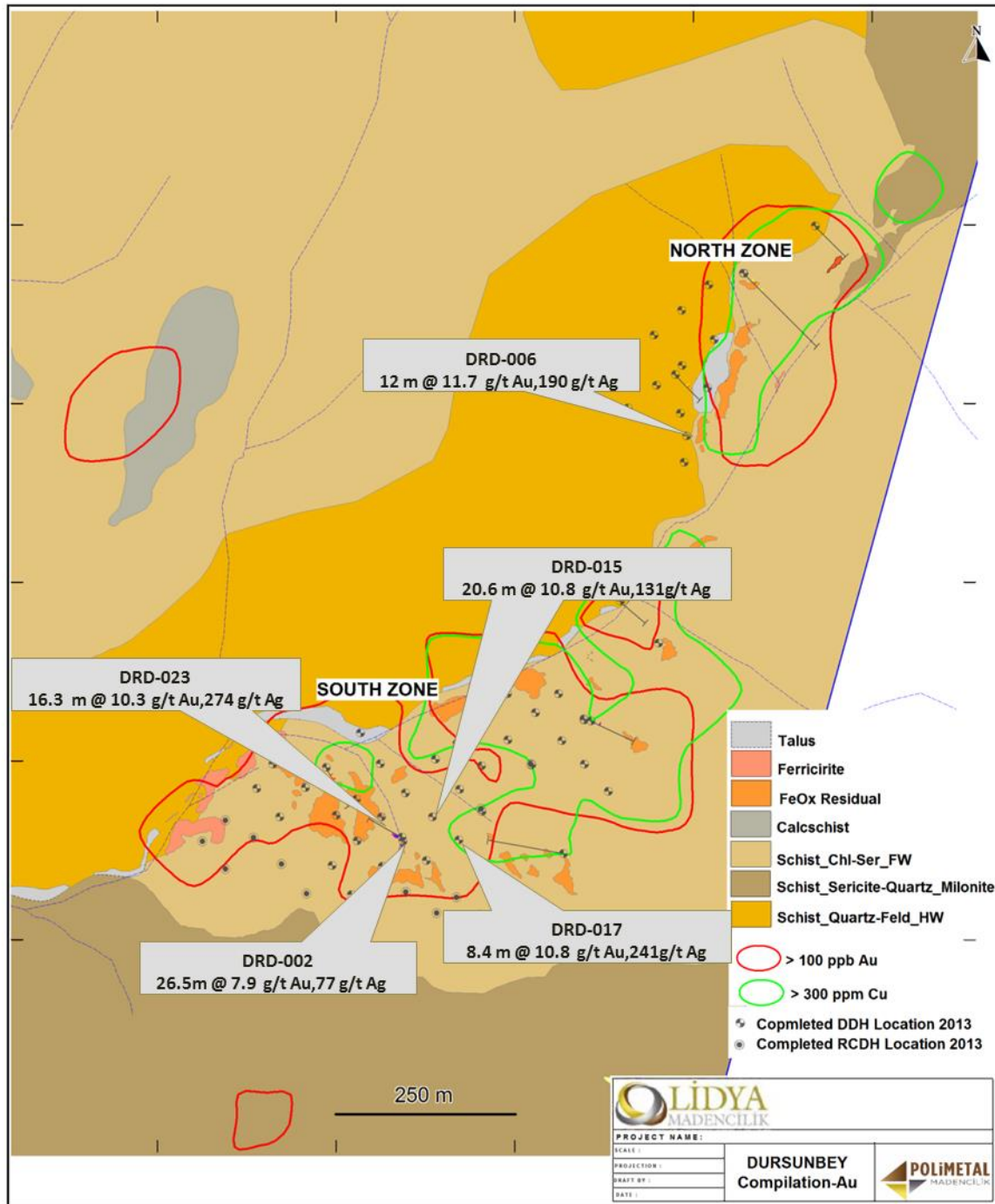
Dursunbey is located approximately 190 km south of Istanbul in Balıkesir Province of western Turkey. The discovery hole (DRD-002) intersected 26.5m at 8.0g/t gold and 77g/t silver from surface.

The geology of the Dursunbey area is comprised of a variety of metamorphic and intrusive rocks. Gold, silver and base metal mineralization is hosted in a variety of metamorphic rocks, primarily schists. The mineralization mainly includes gossans (oxides), massive sulfides and their disseminated forms as tabular bodies which are shallowly dipping to the west and northwest.

The first phase of the Dursunbey diamond drilling program was completed during 2013. A total of 7,202m of drilling including 6,295m of diamond drilling in 56 drill holes, and 908m of Reverse Circulation (“RC”) drilling in 14 drill holes were completed by the end of 2013. By the end of 2013, assays had been received for the first 41 diamond drill holes.

Initial results from this first phase of drilling at Dursunbey include:

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)
<b>DRD-002</b>	Surface	26.5	26.5	7.9	77	0.46	0.29	0.19
<b>DRD-006</b>	21	33.0	12.0	11.7	190	0.39	0.59	0.91
<b>DRD-015</b>	19	39.6	20.6	10.8	131	-	0.67	-
<b>DRD-017</b>	28	36.4	8.4	10.8	241	-	0.84	0.21
<b>DRD-023</b>	10	26.3	16.3	10.3	274	0.10	1.00	0.15



***Dursunbey geology and drill hole location plan.***

The second phase of the Dursunbey drilling program is currently being undertaken with one RC and four diamond drill rigs. The 2014 program includes infill and extensional drilling with the aim of determining the continuity and extent of mineralization at Dursunbey.



### Other Turkey Regional Exploration Projects

The Ivrindi prospect is located about 130 km to the west of Dursunbey in Balıkesir Province. The geology is comprised of metamorphic schist, marbles, meta volcanics and intrusive rocks. The mineralization has similarities to Dursunbey in nature but is interpreted to be a larger scale system based on surface geological mapping. Detailed exploration work and initial drilling are planned to be carried out in 2014.

The Sarıçayırıyayla prospect is located about 130 km to the southeast of Istanbul in the Bursa Province. Geology of the license area is comprised of marbles, schists, a variety of volcanic rocks and intrusives. Skarn and porphyry copper-gold mineralization is common in the prospect area. Detailed exploration work and initial drilling are planned to be carried out at Sarıçayırıyayla in 2014.

The Cevizlidere prospect is located about 600 km east-southeast of Ankara in Tunceli Province. Cevizlidere contains a copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry deposit that has not been drilled since 2005 and remains open to the southeast and at depth. Alacer plans to continue preparatory work during 2014 prior to undertaking further drilling.

### About Alacer

Alacer Gold Corp. is a leading intermediate gold mining company and its world -class operation is the 80% owned Çöpler Gold Mine in Turkey. Alacer also has 11 active exploration projects in Turkey which are joint ventures with our Turkish partner Lidya Mining.

During 2013, Çöpler produced 216,850 attributable ounces at an estimated All-In Cost<sup>1</sup> of approximately \$865<sup>2</sup> per ounce.

Çöpler is currently an open-pit, heap-leach operation that is producing gold from oxide ore. The treatment of sulfide ore via pressure oxidation is being evaluated and a Definitive Feasibility Study is planned to be completed by June 2014.

### Technical Procedural Information

Exploration drilling and sampling in Turkey utilized surface NQ2 diamond core and RC drilling methods. Reverse circulation cuttings were sampled on 1.0m intervals and core was sampled at geologically selected intervals ranging from 0.7m to 2.0m, but generally in 1.0m lengths as sawn half core in competent ground or hand split if clay. All drill sample assays were performed by ALS-Chemex laboratories in Izmir, Turkey and Vancouver, BC, Canada, except for the first round of drilling at Dursunbey that was assayed at SGS laboratory in Ankara, Turkey. Samples were analyzed for gold by Fire Assay off a 30 gram charge with an AA finish, and analyzed for silver, copper, lead and zinc using a four acid digest ICP-AES method. For silver, copper, lead and zinc assay results above the ICP-AES upper detection limits, samples were re-analyzed

---

<sup>1</sup> All-in Costs is a non-IFRS financial performance measure with no standardized definition under IFRS. For further information, see the "Non-IFRS Measures" section of the MD&A for the three-month period ended September 30, 2013.

<sup>2</sup> 2013 costs are preliminary. Unaudited and final costs will be released with Alacer's full-year financial results on or about March 12, 2014.

using a four acid digest with HCl leach, and ICP-AES or AAS finish. Quality Assurance/Quality Control included the insertion and continual monitoring of numerous standards and blanks into the sample stream, and the collection of duplicate samples at regular intervals within each batch. Exploration and drilling results are reported as downhole drilled thicknesses. Drill hole assay intervals were calculated using a lower cut-off grade of approximately 0.3g/t gold for oxide mineralization and 0.6g/t gold for sulfide mineralization. Grades were calculated using length weighted average sample grades for the interval. No top cut was applied.

### Qualified Persons

The information in this release which relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by James Francis, BSc (Hons) Geology and MSc Mining Geology, MAusIMM, MAIG, who is a full-time employee of Alacer Gold. Mr. Francis has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves” and a qualified person pursuant to National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators. Mr. Francis consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

### Cautionary Statements

Except for statements of historical fact relating to Alacer, certain statements contained in this press release constitute forward-looking information, future oriented financial information, or financial outlooks (collectively “forward-looking information”) within the meaning of Canadian securities laws. Forward-looking information may be contained in this document and other public filings of Alacer. Forward-looking information often relates to statements concerning Alacer’s future outlook and anticipated events or results and, in some cases, can be identified by terminology such as “may”, “will”, “could”, “should”, “expect”, “plan”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “intend”, “estimate”, “projects”, “predict”, “potential”, “continue” or other similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts.

Forward-looking information includes statements concerning, among other things, preliminary cost reporting in this news release, production, cost and capital expenditure guidance; development plans for processing sulfide ore at Çöpler; ability to discover additional oxide gold ore, the generation of free cash flow and payment of dividends; matters relating to proposed exploration, communications with local stakeholders and community relations; negotiations of joint ventures, negotiation and completion of transactions; commodity prices; mineral resources, mineral reserves, realization of mineral reserves, existence or realization of mineral resource estimates; the development approach, the timing and amount of future production, timing of studies, announcements and analysis, the timing of construction and development of proposed mines and process facilities; capital and operating expenditures; economic conditions; availability of sufficient financing; exploration plans and any and all other timing, exploration, development, operational, financial, budgetary, economic, legal, social, regulatory and political matters that may influence or be influenced by future events or conditions.



Such forward-looking information and statements are based on a number of material factors and assumptions, including, but not limited in any manner to, those disclosed in any other of Alacer's filings, and include the inherent speculative nature of exploration results; the ability to explore; communications with local stakeholders and community and governmental relations; status of negotiations of joint ventures; weather conditions at Alacer's operations, commodity prices; the ultimate determination of and realization of mineral reserves; existence or realization of mineral resources; the development approach; availability and final receipt of required approvals, titles, licenses and permits; sufficient working capital to develop and operate the mines and implement development plans; access to adequate services and supplies; foreign currency exchange rates; interest rates; access to capital markets and associated cost of funds; availability of a qualified work force; ability to negotiate, finalize and execute relevant agreements; lack of social opposition to the mines or facilities; lack of legal challenges with respect to the property of Alacer; the timing and amount of future production and ability to meet production, cost and capital expenditure targets; timing and ability to produce studies and analysis; capital and operating expenditures; economic conditions; availability of sufficient financing; the ultimate ability to mine, process and sell mineral products on economically favorable terms and any and all other timing, exploration, development, operational, financial, budgetary, economic, legal, social, regulatory and political factors that may influence future events or conditions. While we consider these factors and assumptions to be reasonable based on information currently available to us, they may prove to be incorrect.

You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information and statements. Forward-looking information and statements are only predictions based on our current expectations and our projections about future events. Actual results may vary from such forward-looking information for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to risks and uncertainties disclosed in Alacer's filings at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and other unforeseen events or circumstances. Other than as required by law, Alacer does not intend, and undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking information to reflect, among other things, new information or future events.

**For further information on Alacer Gold Corp., please contact:**

Lisa Maestas - Director of Investor Relations - North America at +1-303-292-1299  
Roger Howe - Director of Investor Relations - Australia at +61-2-9953-2470



## Supporting Information to Alacer Gold Exploration Announcement

Alacer Gold Corp. released an announcement on February 24, 2014 titled “Alacer Announces Results of Exploration in Turkey”. This document provides the supporting data and further assay results for the entire drilling programs summarized in that announcement.

### Bayramdere – Hole Collar Summary

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Final Depth (m)
BDD-008	466287.00	4362667.00	1285.00	180	-60	301.00
BDD-009	466436.00	4363908.00	1403.00	0	-60	249.00
BDRD-010	466039.65	4363581.25	1398.00	90	-60	192.50
BDRC-007	466026.11	4363718.14	1426.00	90	-60	156.00
BDRC-011	466044.15	4363769.25	1410.00	90	-60	173.00
BDRD-003	466000.00	4363818.00	1414.00	90	-60	240.00
BDRD-012	466107.00	4363820.00	1380.00	90	-60	207.50
BDRC-009	466125.75	4363957.79	1352.00	0	-60	96.00
BDRC-005	466333.00	4363954.00	1383.00	0	-60	81.00
BDRD-001	466391.00	4363906.00	1398.00	0	-60	234.50
BDRD-002	466478.00	4363915.00	1403.00	0	-60	155.50
BDRC-008	466240.81	4363953.42	1357.00	0	-60	72.00
BDRC-004	466428.00	4363956.00	1391.00	0	-75	167.00
BDRC-006	466379.00	4363953.00	1393.00	0	-60	107.00
BDRC-013	466381.00	4363914.00	1398.00	0	-90	81.00
BDRC-014	466339.00	4363913.00	1380.00	0	-60	90.00
BDRC-015	466288.00	4363913.00	1366.00	0	-60	106.00
BDRC-016	466239.83	4363916.00	1353.00	0	-60	116.00
BDRC-018	466356.00	4363944.00	1391.00	0	-90	74.00
BDRC-017	466289.00	4363955.00	1367.00	0	-60	100.00
BDRC-019	466261.00	4363916.00	1360.00	0	-60	120.00
BDRC-020	466406.00	4363912.00	1403.00	0	-60	80.00

BDRC-021	466450.00	4363946.00	1395.00	0	-60	100.00
BDRC-022	466338.00	4364003.00	1358.00	0	-60	100.00
BDRC-023	466386.00	4364015.00	1356.00	0	-60	84.00
BDRC-024	466327.00	4363953.00	1376.00	0	-90	80.00
BDRD-025	466140.00	4363600.00	1395.00	180	-60	242.50
BDRD-026	466140.00	4363600.00	1392.00	135	-60	218.50

BDD – Diamond Drill Hole

BDRC – Reverse Circulation Drill Hole

BDRD – Reverse Circulation Drill Hole with a Diamond Drill Tail

### Bayramdere – Summary of Diamond and RC Drilling Results

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
BDD-008				No significant values	
BDD-009	172.00	174.00	2.00	0.48	-
BDRD-001	33.00	46.00	13.00	3.65	-
BDRD-002				No significant values	
BDRD-003	91.00	95.00	4.00	0.42	-
BDRC-004	21.00	25.00	4.00	2.80	-
BDRC-005	33.00	35.00	2.00	1.32	-
BDRC-006	29.00	37.00	8.00	4.47	0.12
BDRC-007	68.00	69.00	1.00	0.59	1.21

	73.00	75.00	2.00	0.61	0.02
BDRD-008	21.00	24.00	3.00	1.40	0.22
	34.00	36.00	2.00	0.64	0.42
BDRD-009	30.00	31.00	1.00	1.31	0.29
	35.00	36.00	1.00	0.38	0.04
	40.00	49.00	9.00	0.30	0.28
BDRD-010	112.00	114.00	2.00	0.33	0.48
BDRD-011	122.00	124.00	2.00	0.36	0.02
BDRD-012	111.00	114.00	3.00	2.21	0.28
	163.20	165.90	2.70	0.86	0.34
BDRD-013	0.00			No significant values	
BDRD-014	35.00	41.00	6.00	4.10	0.09
BDRD-015	27.00	32.00	5.00	4.60	0.09
BDRD-016	34.00	38.00	4.00	1.50	0.27
BDRD-017	20.00	23.00	3.00	3.87	0.05
BDRD-018	41.00	45.00	4.00	1.14	0.13
	46.00	48.00	2.00	0.73	0.34
	52.00	53.00	1.00	1.07	0.01

BDRD-019	35.00	38.00	3.00	1.30	0.13
	42.00	47.00	5.00	1.20	0.42
BDRD-020	41.00	50.00	9.00	1.54	0.19
including	45.00	47.00	2.00	4.23	0.13
BDRD-021	0.00			No significant values	
BDRD-022	23.00	24.00	1.00	0.52	0.02
BDRD-023	0.00			No significant values	
BDRD-024	27.00	32.00	5.00	0.52	0.26
	60.00	61.00	1.00	0.52	0.08
BDRD-025	87.00	89.00	2.00	0.50	0.19
	107.00	111.00	4.00	0.40	0.12
BDRD-026	16.00	19.00	3.00	0.40	0.06
	40.00	41.00	1.00	0.70	0.17
	211.50	215.50	4.00	0.30	0.18

### Yakuplu – Hole Collar Summary

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Final Depth (m)
YRC-021	464762.20	4365707.92	1583.72	90.00	-60.00	124.00
YRC-022	464793.91	4365714.89	1587.71	90.00	-60.00	145.00
YRD-023	464677.29	4365715.62	1574.16	90.00	-60.00	297.00
YRC-024	464838.00	4365690.00	1587.00	90.00	-60.00	112.00
YRC-025	464738.00	4365670.00	1578.00	90.00	-60.00	98.00

YRC-026	464761.00	4365669.00	1581.00	90.00	-60.00	113.00
YRC-027	464733.00	4365650.00	1576.00	90.00	-60.00	73.00
YRC-028	464764.00	4365650.00	1570.00	90.00	-60.00	85.00

YRC – Reverse Circulation Drill Hole

YRD – Reverse Circulation Drill Hole with a Diamond Drill Tail

### Yakuplu – Summary of Diamond and RC Drilling Results

Hole Number	Section Line	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)
YRC-021	L 65700 N	4	44	40	0.54	14	0.18	0.11
Including		19	28	9	1.1	30	0.3	-
		107	124	17	0.99	2	-	-
		107	108	1	8.1	3	-	-
YRC-022	L 65725 N	78	99	21	1	7	0.1	-
YRD-023	L 65725 N	12	24	12	0.31	6	0.13	-
		86	96	10	0.75	3	0.52	-
YRC-024		0.00	112.00	112.00	NO SIGNIFICANT RESULTS			
YRC-025	L 65675 N	1.00	21.00	20.00	1.30	1	0.22	-
		25.00	41.00	16.00	0.70	120	0.36	0.75
		73.00	89.00	16.00	0.43	6	-	-
YRC-026	L 65675 N	5.00	41.00	36.00	1.31	-	0.47	-
		74.00	109.00	35.00	0.46	-	-	-



YRC-027	L 65650 N	5.00	42.00	37.00	0.75	34	0.20	0.15
YRC-028	L 65650 N	0.00	35.00	35.00	0.89	24	0.63	0.39
		56.00	74.00	18.00	0.34	2.00	-	-

### Dursunbey – Hole Collar Summary

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Final Depth (m)
DRD-001	7670	8748	1312	135	60	121.5
DRD-002	7091	7893	1198	300	60	105.0
DRD-002A	7092	7888	1198	200	60	94.0
DRD-003	7317	7870	1237	280	60	214.0
DRD-004	7570	8682	1294	135	60	290.0
DRD-004A	7568	8681	1294	0	90	137.5
DRD-005	7356	8055	1230	115	60	133.0
DRD-006	7489	8455	1250	0	90	113.0
DRD-007	7396	8223	1206	130	60	94.5
DRD-008	6985	7991	1180	150	60	126.0
DRD-009	7473	8540	1286	135	60	100.0
DRD-010	7518	8522	1257	0	90	79.5
DRD-011	7028	7888	1200	0	90	65.8
DRD-012	7447	8525	1288	0	90	131.0
DRD-013	7481	8486	1262	0	90	97.5
DRD-014	7063	7852	1203	0	90	63.4
DRD-015	7134	7921	1207	0	90	135.5
DRD-016	7521	8665	1301	0	90	147.3
DRD-017	7171	7889	1213	0	90	96.2
DRD-018	7528	8589	1275	0	90	147.5
DRD-019	7199	7853	1215	0	90	80.0
DRD-020	7483	8553	1286	0	90	160.0

DRD-021	7346	8059	1227	0	90	44.0
DRD-021A	7346	8057	1226	0	90	120.0
DRD-022	7410	8561	1314	0	90	221.5
DRD-023	7062	7921	1197	0	90	61.4
DRD-024	7346	7995	1238	0	90	118.5
DRD-025	7027	7946	1198	0	90	80.0
DRD-026	7315	8028	1225	0	90	80.0
DRD-027	7444	8595	1316	0	90	216.0
DRD-028	7096	7955	1192	0	90	76.7
DRD-029	7278	8067	1210	0	90	77.6
DRD-030	7450	8165	1241	0	90	94.0
DRD-031	7380	7957	1260	0	90	120.0
DRD-032	7060	7996	1172	0	90	70.0
DRD-033	7125	7860	1205	0	90	62.0
DRD-034	6999	7924	1199	0	90	72.0
DRD-035	7172	7960	1198	0	90	72.7
DRD-036	7239	8094	1195	0	90	75.0
DRD-037	7482	8630	1315	0	90	235.0
DRD-038	6956	7962	1188	0	90	70.2
DRD-039	7138	8002	1196	0	90	72.0
DRD-040	7202	7993	1211	0	90	92.7
DRD-041	6910	7995	1174	0	90	87.5
DRD-042	7168	8024	1201	0	90	86.5

DRD – Diamond Drill Hole

### Dursunbey – Summary of Diamond Drilling Results

Hole Number	Section Line	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Remarks	
DRD-001	L1250NE	31.90	42.40	10.50	0.99	19.6	0.24	0.23	0.10	OXIDE+SULFIDE (39.60-42.00 m SULF)	
including		32.50	37.50	5.00	1.81	24.2	0.16	0.15	–	OXIDE	
		89.50	90.50	1.00	1.18	–	–	–	–	SULFIDE	
DRD-002	L250NE	0.00	26.50	26.50	7.94	76.8	0.46	0.29	0.19	OXIDE	
including		7.00	24.50	17.50	11.68	104.8	0.32	0.40	0.14	OXIDE	
DRD-003	L400NE			No Significant Results							
DRD-004	L1150NE	1.00	7.00	6.00	1.62	38.2	–	0.33	–	OXIDE	
		42.00	43.00	1.00	1.79	13.0	–	–	–	OXIDE	
		44.00	64.00	20.00	–	–	0.37	–	–	OXIDE+SULFIDE (50.60-64.00 m SULF)	
		79.50	93.00	13.50	–	–	0.38	–	–	SULFIDE	
DRD-005	L550NE	23.00	30.00	7.00	2.87	54.6	0.28	0.20	0.16	OXIDE	
including		26.00	29.00	3.00	5.27	78.0	0.16	0.32	0.28	OXIDE	
DRD-006	L950NE	21.00	33.00	12.00	11.74	189.8	0.39	0.59	0.91	OXIDE+SULFIDE (30.20-33.00 m SULF)	
including		25.00	33.00	8.00	16.66	266.5	0.54	0.53	1.29	OXIDE+SULFIDE (30.20-33.00 m SULF)	
including		29.00	30.20	1.20	43.00	767.0	0.15	0.28	0.14	OXIDE	

DRD-002A	L250NE	1.50	20.00	18.50	2.73	358.0	0.20	0.45	0.15	OXIDE+SULFIDE (17.00-20.00 m SULF )
including		9.50	16.50	7.00	5.52	155.0	-	0.81	-	OXIDE
including		16.50	18.00	1.50	2.60	3378.0	1.49	-	0.23	SULFIDE
DRD-007	L700NE	2.50	9.50	7.00	0.05	3.1	0.36	-	-	SULFIDE
		17.00	38.50	21.50	-	-	0.28	-	-	SULFIDE
DRD-008	L250NE	0.00	28.50	27.00	0.31	18.6	0.43	0.66	0.47	OXIDE+SULFIDE (23.50-28.50 m SULF)
including		23.50	28.50	5.00	1.39	62.6	9.61	0.10	2.13	SULFIDE
		32.50	41.80	9.30	0.78	24.0	0.78	0.18	1.35	SULFIDE
DRD-004A	L1150NE	0.00	6.50	6.50	1.48	23.4	-	0.40	-	OXIDE
		18.50	28.00	9.50	0.27	-	-	-	-	OXIDE
		34.50	40.00	5.50	0.82	8.4	-	-	-	OXIDE
		59.50	71.00	11.50	1.55	133.3	1.17	4.11	7.78	SULFIDE
including		66.00	67.50	1.50	5.00	158.0	2.77	3.95	8.97	SULFIDE
		78.50	80.50	2.00	-	-	1.60	-	-	SULFIDE
DRD-009	L950NE	45.00	52.00	7.00	1.00	225.5	0.19	0.34	-	OXIDE
		59.00	69.00	10.00	3.17	31.5	0.15	0.67	-	OXIDE
DRD-010	L1000 NE	5.00	18.70	13.70	2.85	69.0	0.30	0.23	0.28	OXIDE+SULFIDE (12.80-18.70 m SULF )
including		6.00	12.80	6.80	4.95	96.0	0.11	0.31	0.10	OXIDE
DRD-011	L 200 NE	21.65	30.50	8.85	3.22	398.0	0.50	0.46	0.46	OXIDE+SULFIDE (24.00-24.50 m SULF) & (27.00- 28.50 m SULF)

including		21.65	24.50	2.85	7.05	1,082.0	0.57	0.95	0.30	OXIDE
DRD-012	L 950 NE	60.00	96.50	36.50	1.63	142.0	1.25	0.53	2.65	OXIDE+SULFIDE ( 64.50-96.50 m SULF)
including		60.00	62.00	2.00	5.37	25.0	–	0.67	–	OXIDE
including		71.00	74.50	3.50	0.57	956.0	1.08	0.34	0.82	
DRD-013	L950 NE	11.40	19.10	7.70	1.48	46.6	–	0.65	0.12	OXIDE
		32.50	56.60	24.10	3.75	90.4	1.69	0.71	3.40	OXIDE+SULFIDE (38.00-56.60 m SULF)
including		32.50	38.00	5.50	12.37	56.4	0.11	0.53	–	OXIDE
including		38.00	49.00	11.00	1.32	42.0	2.92	0.14	1.76	
including		49.00	54.00	5.00	1.15	84.0	0.87	2.46	11.92	
DRD-014	L200 NE	0.00	12.40	12.40	0.69	35.7	0.10	0.18	0.22	OXIDE
		15.90	21.60	5.70	2.25	195.0	1.14	2.40	0.61	OXIDE+SULFIDE (38.00-56.60 m SULF)
including		15.90	18.30	2.40	4.60	401.7	0.31	5.45	0.18	OXIDE
DRD-015	L300 NE	18.90	39.50	20.60	10.75	131.0	–	0.67	–	OXIDE+SULFIDE (38.90-39.50 m SULF)
including		19.90	24.70	4.80	15.73	221.0	–	1.01	–	OXIDE
including		25.80	30.00	4.20	16.20	140.0	–	0.42	–	OXIDE
DRD-016	L1100 NE	45.20	66.80	21.60	0.61	52.8	2.47	–	2.62	SULFIDE
including		51.00	57.80	6.80	1.27	72.0	5.66	–	6.49	SULFIDE
DRD-017	L300 NE	2.50	24.50	22.00	0.55	18.6	0.58	0.12	2.37	OXIDE+SULFIDE (4.00-24.50 m SULF)
		28.00	36.40	8.40	10.82	241.0	–	0.84	0.21	OXIDE

including		32.00	35.30	3.30	22.64	116.0	_	1.52	0.14	OXIDE
including		34.00	35.30	1.30	38.40	100.0	_	1.00	0.14	OXIDE
DRD-018	L1050 NE	12.00	19.50	7.50	1.43	40.0	2.74	_	1.17	SULFIDE
		84.00	88.20	4.20	0.32	2.1	0.42	_	_	SULFIDE
DRD-019	L300 NE	3.10	5.10	2.00	4.44	51.2	0.11	1.41	_	OXIDE
		6.10	10.60	4.50	0.52	41.1	0.21	0.49	_	OXIDE
		26.50	29.90	3.40	3.94	144.0	1.72	0.95	0.17	OXIDE+SULFIDE (27.70-29.90 SULF)
DRD-020	L1000 NE	30.50	31.50	1.00	1.29	11.0	_	0.21	_	SULFIDE
		36.80	43.60	6.80	2.34	59.0	_	0.77	_	OXIDE
		49.80	57.20	7.40	2.23	75.0	2.53	1.06	3.28	OXIDE+SULFIDE (54.800-57.20 m SULF)
DRD-021A	L550 NE	30.25	35.20	4.95	2.92	88.0	_	0.13	0.14	OXIDE
DRD-022	L950 NE	128.80	158.20	29.40	0.74	46.8	0.79	0.72	3.82	SULFIDE
including		143.80	158.20	14.40	1.04	78.7	0.74	1.47	6.89	SULFIDE
DRD-023	L250 NE	10.00	26.30	16.30	10.30	274.0	0.10	1.00	0.15	OXIDE
including		23.00	26.30	3.30	14.76	962.0	0.34	0.64	0.30	OXIDE
DRD-024	L500 NE	32.00	38.50	6.50	1.49	13.0	_	0.39	_	OXIDE
		47.50	60.00	12.50	1.34	34.0	2.21	0.16	2.13	OXIDE+SULFIDE (53.60-60.00 SULF)
including		54.60	60.00	5.40	0.71	54.0	4.46	0.10	4.85	SULFIDE
DRD-025	L250 NE	0.00	10.10	10.10	_	11.0	_	0.93	_	OXIDE
		33.80	34.80	1.00	4.67	95.0	_	0.88	_	OXIDE

DRD-026	L500 NE	0.00	6.00	6.00	1.13	63.0	0.26	0.11	-	OXIDE
		24.20	26.20	2.00	7.56	30.0	-	0.22	-	SULFIDE
		32.20	48.20	16.00	3.00	49.0	0.40	0.18	0.71	SULFIDE
including		32.20	38.00	5.80	7.18	74.0	-	0.12	-	SULFIDE
DRD-027	L1000 NE	115.00	117.00	2.00	0.46	29.0	0.51	0.24	1.73	SULFIDE
		146.50	160.00	13.50	-	-	0.37	-	-	SULFIDE
DRD-028	L300 NE	13.00	26.80	13.80	2.40	144.0	0.32	0.23	0.30	OXIDE+SULFIDE (22.30- 26.80 m SULF)
including		13.00	19.00	6.00	4.44	238.0	0.15	0.45	0.18	OXIDE
		30.80	33.00	2.20	0.43	13.0	0.99	-	1.75	SULFIDE
DRD-029	L500 NE	0.00	3.00	3.00	1.13	7.0	-	0.25	-	OXIDE
		33.60	53.30	19.70	0.47	23.0	0.51	0.20	1.86	SULFIDE
DRD-030	L700 NE	30.00	36.60	6.60	-	-	0.23	-	3.42	SULFIDE
DRD-031	L500 NE	34.40	40.30	5.90	-	-	0.15	-	0.74	OXIDE+SULFIDE (37.00- 40.30m SULF)
DRD-032	L300 NE	0.00	2.00	2.00	1.36	16.0	-	0.22	-	OXIDE
		6.00	20.90	14.90	1.75	117.0	2.79	0.46	2.41	OXIDE+SULFIDE (10.00- 20.90 m SULF)
including		6.00	10.00	4.00	2.58	255.0	-	0.19	-	OXIDE
DRD-033	L250NE	0.00	18.50	18.50	1.80	98.0	0.16	0.78	-	OXIDE+SULFIDE (15.70- 18.50 m SULF)
including		0.00	2.00	2.00	4.99	299.0	-	1.38	-	OXIDE

including		12.20	16.70	4.50	3.38	225.0	0.46	1.20	0.17	OXIDE+SULFIDE (15.70- 16.70 m SULF)
DRD-034	L200 NE	28.50	39.30	10.80	2.37	80.0	2.01	0.47	2.58	SULFIDE
including		28.50	31.60	3.10	3.49	87.0	2.33	1.34	4.17	SULFIDE
including		37.70	39.30	1.60	4.16	54.0	1.47	-	1.06	SULFIDE
DRD-035	L 350NE	13.00	26.50	13.50	0.64	19	0.94	0.21	1.08	SULFIDE
including		22.00	24.20	2.20	2.17	43	1.18	0.38	2.44	SULFIDE
DRD-036	L 500 NE	8.50	12.00	3.50	0.28	9	0.10	0.51	1.12	OXIDE
		42.90	44.40	1.50	0.54	22	0.39	0.13	1.03	SULFIDE
DRD-037	L 1050 NE	66.00	67.00	1.00	0.42	45	2.67	0.12	0.25	SULFIDE
		100.00	101.50	1.50	0.72	27.0	1.08	0.49	2.69	SULFIDE
		135.50	140.50	5.00	-	-	0.25	-	3.61	
DRD-038	L 200 NE	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.33	4.0	-	0.26	-	OXIDE
		33.80	41.80	8.00	0.65	22.0	2.56	-	2.12	SULFIDE
including		36.80	41.80	5.00	0.83	29.0	3.73	-	3.19	SULFIDE
DRD-039	L 350NE	24.40	27.80	3.40	0.47	30.0	0.57	0.56	5.15	SULFIDE
DRD-040	L 400 NE	No Significant Results								
DRD-041	L 200 NE	23.60	24.55	0.95	0.77	17.0	3.28	-	0.26	SULFIDE
		27.90	29.55	1.65	0.68	14.0	4.58	-	0.21	SULFIDE
		33.30	42.40	9.10	0.54	29.0	0.70	0.56	3.04	SULFIDE



### Qualified Person

The information in this announcement which relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by James Francis, BSc (Hons) Geology and MSc Mining Geology, MAusIMM, MAIG, who is a full-time employee of Alacer Gold. Mr. Francis has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves” and a qualified person pursuant to National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators. Mr. Francis consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

### Technical Procedural Information

Exploration drilling and sampling in Turkey utilized surface NQ2 diamond core and Reverse Circulation (“RC”) drilling methods. Reverse circulation cuttings were sampled on 1.0m intervals and core was sampled at geologically selected intervals ranging from 0.7m to 2.0m, but generally in 1.0m lengths as sawn half core in competent ground or hand split if clay. All drill sample assays were performed by ALS-Chemex laboratories in Izmir, Turkey and Vancouver, BC, Canada, except for the first round of drilling at Dursunbey that was assayed at SGS laboratory in Ankara, Turkey. Samples were analysed for gold by Fire Assay off a 30 gram charge with an AA finish, and analysed for silver, copper, lead and zinc using a four acid digest ICP-AES method. For silver, copper, lead and zinc assay results above the ICP-AES upper detection limits, samples were re-analysed using a four acid digest with HCl leach, and ICP-AES or AAS finish. Quality Assurance/Quality Control included the insertion and continual monitoring of numerous standards and blanks into the sample stream, and the collection of duplicate samples at regular intervals within each batch. Exploration and drilling results are reported as downhole drilled thicknesses. Drill hole assay intervals were calculated using a lower cut-off grade of approximately 0.3g/t gold for oxide mineralization and 0.6g/t gold for sulfide mineralization. Grades were calculated using length weighted average sample grades for the interval. No top cut was applied.

## Appendix 2 - JORC Code Table 1

The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with The JORC Code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of exploration results.

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond drill core was sampled as half core at 1m intervals or to geological contacts.</li> <li>RC chip samples are routinely collected in calico bags and chip box trays at 1m intervals.</li> </ul>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure representative sampling, diamond core were marked considering mineralization intensity and veining orientations then sawn and half core was sampled.</li> <li>RC chip samples were collected at 1m intervals using riffle splitters.</li> </ul>
	<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All samples were submitted for crushing and pulverizing to ALS-Chemex laboratory at Izmir except the Dursunbey first phase diamond drilling (approx. 1,500m) that was submitted to SGS laboratory at Ankara. The following assay methods were used for all samples sent to ALS laboratories.</li> <li>Au-AA25 Au (Fire Assay Gold)</li> </ul> <p>A prepared sample with a 30g charge is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 10 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ME-ICP61 Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn (4 Acid Digest; AES Finish)</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>A prepared sample (0.25 g) is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids. The residue is topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and the resulting solution is analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral interelement interferences.</p> <p>At Dursunbey, the first phase diamond drilling (approx. 1,500m) was assayed for the same elements by the equivalent SGS laboratories analytical technique.</p>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diamond drilling was carried out with NQ2 sized equipment with standard tube.</li> <li>• For RC drilling, a face sampling bit (121mm) was used.</li> <li>• No core orientation has been applied for diamond cores.</li> </ul>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recoveries from core drilling were measured and recorded in the database and recovery was generally 100% in fresh rock with minor core loss in oxide.</li> <li>• For each RC sample, rejects were weighed to ensure maximum sample recovery has been achieved.</li> </ul>
	<i>Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diamond drilling used drill muds and short runs in broken ground to maximize recovery.</li> </ul>
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No relationship has been identified between sample recovery and grade.</li> </ul>
<i>Logging</i>	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill core were logged in detail for lithology, alteration, mineralization, structure and veining. RC cuttings were logged for various geological attributes including rock type by the mineral composition, mineralization by veining and visible minerals, and alteration.</li> </ul>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diamond core was photographed both wet and dry.</li> </ul>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All drill holes were logged in full.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond core was cut in half using an automatic core saw in competent ground or hand split in clay at either 1m intervals or to geological contacts.</li> </ul>
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC samples were collected at the rig using riffle splitters. Samples were generally wet.</li> </ul>
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industry standard diamond and RC drilling techniques were used and are considered appropriate.</li> </ul>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis.</li> </ul>
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field duplicates were taken at 1 in 20 for RC drilling.</li> </ul>
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralization based on: the style of mineralization, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.</li> </ul>
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The fire assay gold analyses undertaken are considered a total assay method. Multi-element analyses of silver, copper, lead and zinc undertaken by four acid digestion via ICP-AES are considered total assay methods except where they exceed the upper detection limit. In this case samples were re-assayed using a four acid digest with HCl leach, and ICP-AES or AAS finish. These assay methods are considered to be total.</li> </ul>
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These tools were not used.</li> </ul>
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industry standard certified reference materials and blanks were utilized in order to check laboratory assay quality control.</li> <li>A laboratory visit and audit was undertaken in June 2012 to ALS-</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Chemex laboratory at Izmir, and in June 2013 to SGS laboratory at Ankara.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intersections were reviewed by the senior geologist on-site following receipt of the assay results.</li> </ul>
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No twin holes were drilled.</li> </ul>
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All data is stored and validated within an electronic database.</li> </ul>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No assay adjustments were made.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drillhole collar locations were surveyed by contract surveyors.</li> <li>• Diamond drillholes are routinely downhole surveyed using Eastman single-shot and Reflex multi-shot cameras.</li> </ul>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All drill hole collars were surveyed in ED 50 grid using differential GPS.</li> </ul>
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topographic surface prepared from detailed ground surveys.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At Bayramdere, drill hole spacing varies from 25m to 50m centers.</li> <li>• At Yakuplu, drill hole spacing is at 30m centers.</li> <li>• At Dursunbey, drill hole spacing is at 50m centers.</li> </ul>
	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The reported drilling has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource estimates.</li> </ul>
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample compositing has not been applied.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At Bayramdere, the majority of the drill holes are angled to 360° which is perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralized trend.</li> <li>• At Yakuplu, the drill holes are angled to the East which is approximately perpendicular to the main structural setting that controls the mineralization.</li> <li>• At Dursunbey over 90% of the diamond holes and all RC holes are</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	vertical. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chain of custody is managed by Alacer Gold.</li> <li>Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to ALS-Chemex laboratory in Izmir, or to SGS laboratory in Ankara, Turkey.</li> <li>Alacer Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport to the laboratory.</li> <li>Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of samples.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No external audits have been completed for this drilling.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bayramdere and Yakuplu mineralization is located within mining leases which are owned by Kartaltepe Madencilik (a subsidiary of Alacer Gold) and Lidya Madencilik Joint Venture. Both companies have a 50% interest on the license areas.</li> <li>The Polimetal Joint Venture owns the license for the Dursunbey prospect, in which Alacer Gold and Lidya Madencilik both have a 50% interest.</li> </ul>
	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The licenses are in good standing with no known impediment to future grant of a mining permit.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At Bayramdere and Yakuplu, small scale open pit mining has occurred in the past for iron ore which is also an indicator for gold mineralization.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Çöpler District hosts various styles of mineralization, mainly epithermal, skarn and porphyry style gold and gold-copper mineralization.</li> <li>• Dursunbey is interpreted to be a massive sulfide, skarn deposit.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The locations and mineralized intersections for all holes completed are reported in Appendix 1 of this release.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploration results are reported as length weighted averages of the individual sample intervals.</li> <li>• No high-grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results.</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zones of particularly high-grade gold mineralization have been separately reported in Appendix 1.</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No metal equivalent values have been used.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At Bayramdere, the majority of the drill holes are angled to 360° which is almost perpendicular to the orientation of a well defined mineralized trend and true width is approximately 60-90% of down hole intersections.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>lengths</i>	<i>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').</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At Yakuplu, the drill holes are angled to the East which is thought to be perpendicular to the subvertical structural setting that controls the mineralization. It is believed that true width is approximately 60-80% of down hole intersections.</li> <li>At Dursunbey, the majority of drill holes are vertical which is thought to be perpendicular to the shallow dipping mineralized trend. It is believed that true width is approximately 80-100% of down hole intersections.</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of text.</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All exploration results from these drilling programs have been reported.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At Bayramdere, further drilling is planned to be carried out in 2014 with the objective of delineating of the Main Zone oxide gold mineralization and other nearby zones.</li> <li>At Yakuplu, the East Pit mineralization is open at depth, to the north and southwest. This mineralization is interpreted to join with the Main Pit to the southwest where the bulk of the 2014 drilling will be undertaken.</li> <li>At Dursunbey, drilling is currently being undertaken with one RC and four diamond drill rigs. The 2014 program includes including infill and extensional drilling.</li> </ul>