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ALACER ANNOUNCES EXPLORATION RESULTS IN TURKEY

September 15, 2014, Toronto: Alacer Gold Corp. (**"Alacer"** or the **"Company"**) **[TSX: ASR** and **ASX: AQG]** announces drilling results to date from the Company's 2014 exploration program in Turkey. Drilling results are from several areas in the Çöpler District and from the Dursunbey prospect in western Turkey.

DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS

Drilling at **Dursunbey** in western Turkey has delineated five separate mineralized zones within a 1,500m by 300m area. These near-surface zones dip shallowly to the NW and all remain open at depth to the NW. Key Dursunbey drill results during 2014 include:

- DRRC-028: 19.0m at 1.4g/t Au, 86g/t Ag, 0.2% Cu from 3m (oxide + sulfide)
- DRD-047: 10.2m at 2.0g/t Au, 73g/t Ag, 1.4% Cu, 1.2% Pb, 4.6% Zn from 4.8m (oxide + sulfide)
- DRD-048: 11.6m at 3.9g/t Au, 55g/t Ag, 0.6% Cu from 13.7m (oxide)
- DRD-058: 14.0m at 5.4g/t Au, 101g/t Ag, 0.6% Cu, 0.8% Pb, 1.3% Zn from 20m (sulfide)
- DRD-062: 10.5m at 2.2g/t Au, 179g/t Ag, 0.6% Cu, 0.8% Zn (oxide + sulfide)
- DRD-067: 10.8m at 4.2g/t Au, 48g/t Ag, 2.0% Zn from 13m (oxide)
- DRD-080: 20.1m at 1.4g/t Au, 49g/t Ag, 0.7% Cu, 0.7% Pb, 3.5% Zn from 36.4m (sulfide)
- DRD-081: 18.0m at 2.5g/t Au, 75g/t Ag, 0.8% Cu, 1.3% Pb, 4.8% Zn from 74m (sulfide)
- DRD-083: 48.0m at 1.4g/t Au, 99g/t Ag, 1.2% Cu, 0.3% Pb, 1.0% Zn from 25.6m (sulfide)
- DRD-086: 63.9m at 1.0g/t Au, 27g/t Ag, 1.4% Cu, 1.5% Zn from 26m (sulfide)
- DRD-115: 15.9m at 2.2g/t Au, 59g/t Ag, 1.3% Cu, 0.7% Pb, 2.9% Zn from 82.5m (sulfide)
- DRD-118: 18.4m at 0.9g/t Au, 37g/t Ag, 1.0% Cu , 0.5% Pb, 4.8% Zn from 11.6m (sulfide)
- DRD-126: 19.8m at 1.1g/t Au, 31g/t Ag, 1.6% Cu , 1.7% Zn from 6.0m (oxide + sulfide)
- DRD-142: 14.8m at 1.5g/t Au, 52g/t Ag, 0.9% Cu, 4.6% Zn from 48.2m (sulfide)

Drilling from three areas in the **Çöpler District** (Bayramdere (50%/50%), Anagold Yakuplu (80%/20%) and Yakuplu (50%/50%)) in eastern Turkey has continued to define near-surface oxide mineralization. Key Çöpler District drill results during 2014 include:

- Drill results from **Anagold Yakuplu** prospect in the Çöpler District:
  - FYRC-004: 17.0m at 1.66g/t Au from 55m (oxide)
  - FYRC-015: 10.0m at 1.14g/t Au from 63m (oxide)
  - FYRC-017: 10.0m at 1.01g/t Au from 52m (oxide)
  - FYRC-019: 6.0m at 1.43g/t Au from 44m (oxide)
  - FYRC-020: 6.0m at 4.65g/t Au from 55m (oxide)
  - FYRC-025: 8.0m at 1.45g/t Au from 35m (oxide)
  - FYRC-038: 9.0m at 1.90g/t Au from 12m (oxide)
  - FYRC-039: 9.0m at 1.32g/t Au from 57m (oxide)
  - FYRC-041: 14.0m at 1.61g/t Au from 1m (oxide)
  - FYRC-043: 11.0m at 1.10g/t Au from 2m (oxide)
  - FYRC-046: 8.0m at 1.50g/t Au from 18m and 36.0m at 1.41g/t Au from 71m (oxide + sulfide)
  - FYRC-049: 17.0m at 2.70g/t Au from 73m (sulfide)

- Drill results from **Yakuplu** prospect in the Çöpler District:
  - YRC-029: 7.0m at 4.64g/t Au from surface (oxide)
  - YRC-037: 5.0m at 1.58g/t Au from 9m (oxide)
  - YRC-043: 10.0m at 1.00g/t Au from 6m (oxide)
  - YRC-054: 10.0m at 0.95g/t Au from 27m (oxide)
  - YRC-063: 14.0m at 1.05g/t Au from 42m (oxide)
  - YRC-066: 12.0m at 1.23g/t Au from 48m (oxide)

- Drill results from **Bayramdere** prospect in the Çöpler District:
  - BDRC037: 21.0m at 1.54g/t Au from 27m (oxide)
  - BDRC030: 5.0m at 1.72g/t Au from 37m (oxide)
  - BDRC031: 5.0m at 1.71g/t Au from 28m (oxide)

Rod Antal, CEO of Alacer, stated "With further promising exploration results at Dursunbey, our exploration efforts and budget have been directed to this project. Due to the continued exploration success, further drilling is planned at Dursunbey and we have started the initial metallurgical test work to determine the processing options for this polimetalic mineralization. As a result, we expect well over 50% of our exploration budget will be spent on the Dursunbey project.

At Çöpler we are progressing a study to expand the current design capacity of the existing heap leach pad. The study is well progressed and initial indications show the potential for additional ore capacity, subject to final geotechnical and stability studies expected in Q4 this year. With the potential to add capacity to the existing heap leach pad that will utilize existing infrastructure, the incremental cost to expand should be lower than constructing a new pad in another location. Therefore, the exploration program for the Çöpler District under this scenario is being redefined to accelerate the drilling for satellite oxide gold deposits, subject to receiving the necessary permits.

We remain very excited about the opportunities that exist within our portfolio."

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/download/news_releases/news_releases_2014/Appendix%20to%20Exploration%20Announcement.pdf or visit the Company's website at www.alacergold.com.

DURSUNBEY EXPLORATION RESULTS

Dursunbey Location Map

The Dursunbey prospect is located in Balıkesir Province, about 370 km west of Ankara and 190 km to the south of Istanbul. The Dursunbey deposit was discovered in April 2013 when its second drill hole (DRD-002) intersected 26.5m at 7.9g/t gold and 77g/t silver from surface. Alacer has exercised it clawback right to increase its ownership of Dursunbey to 50%.

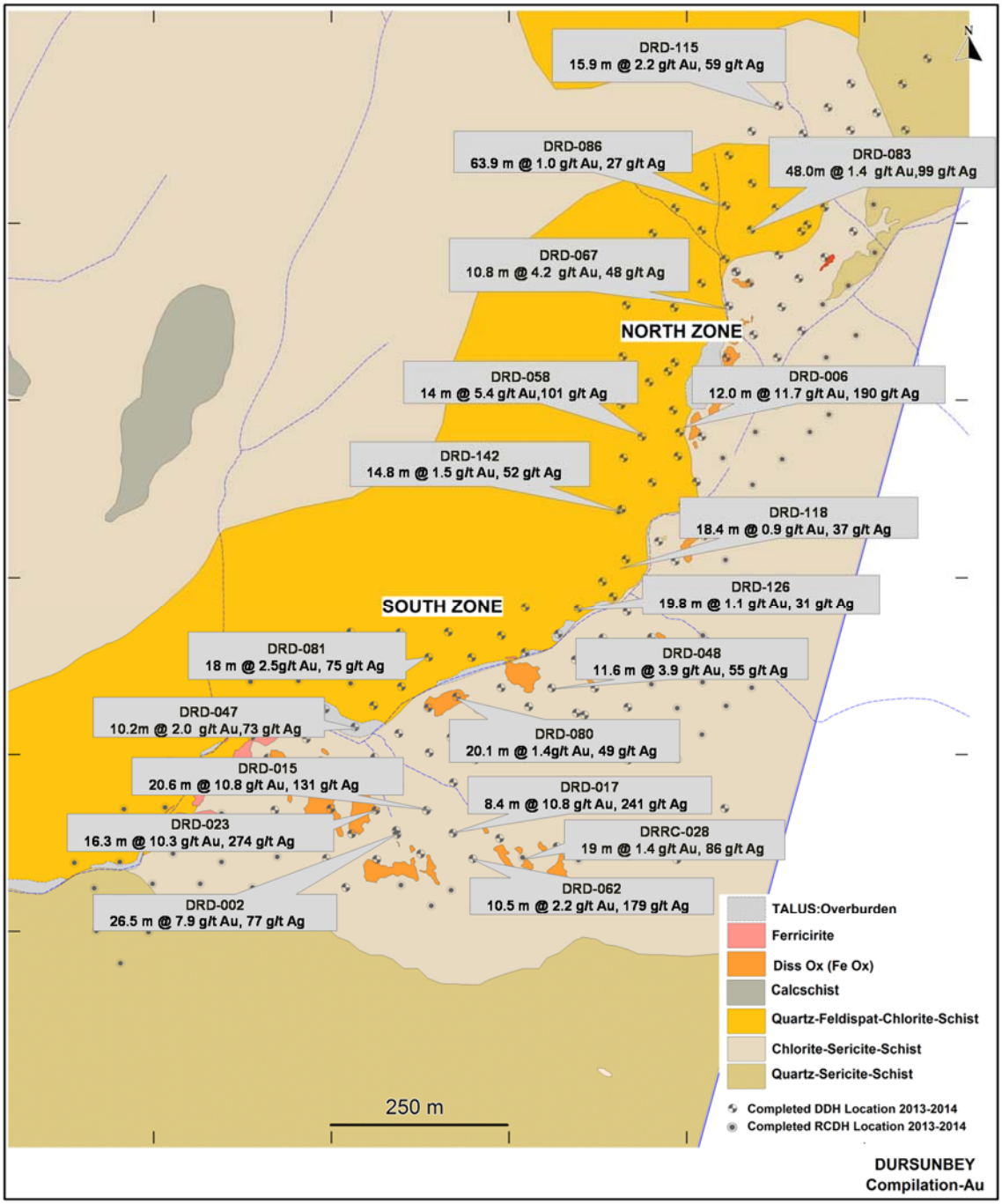
Oxide mineralization is enriched in gold and silver, whereas sulfide mineralization includes gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. The deposit is open at depth to the northwest and to the north.

Gossans have developed within the first 50m of surface with the sulfide zone starting below 50m. Dursunbey mineralization is parallel to schistosity, is lithologically controlled, and occurs as stacked lodes of variable size. Mineralization occurs from surface and dips 10 to 20 degrees to the northwest.

During 2014, a total of 19,545m of drilling in 181 drill holes at 50m centers were completed. This program comprised 105 diamond and 76 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes.

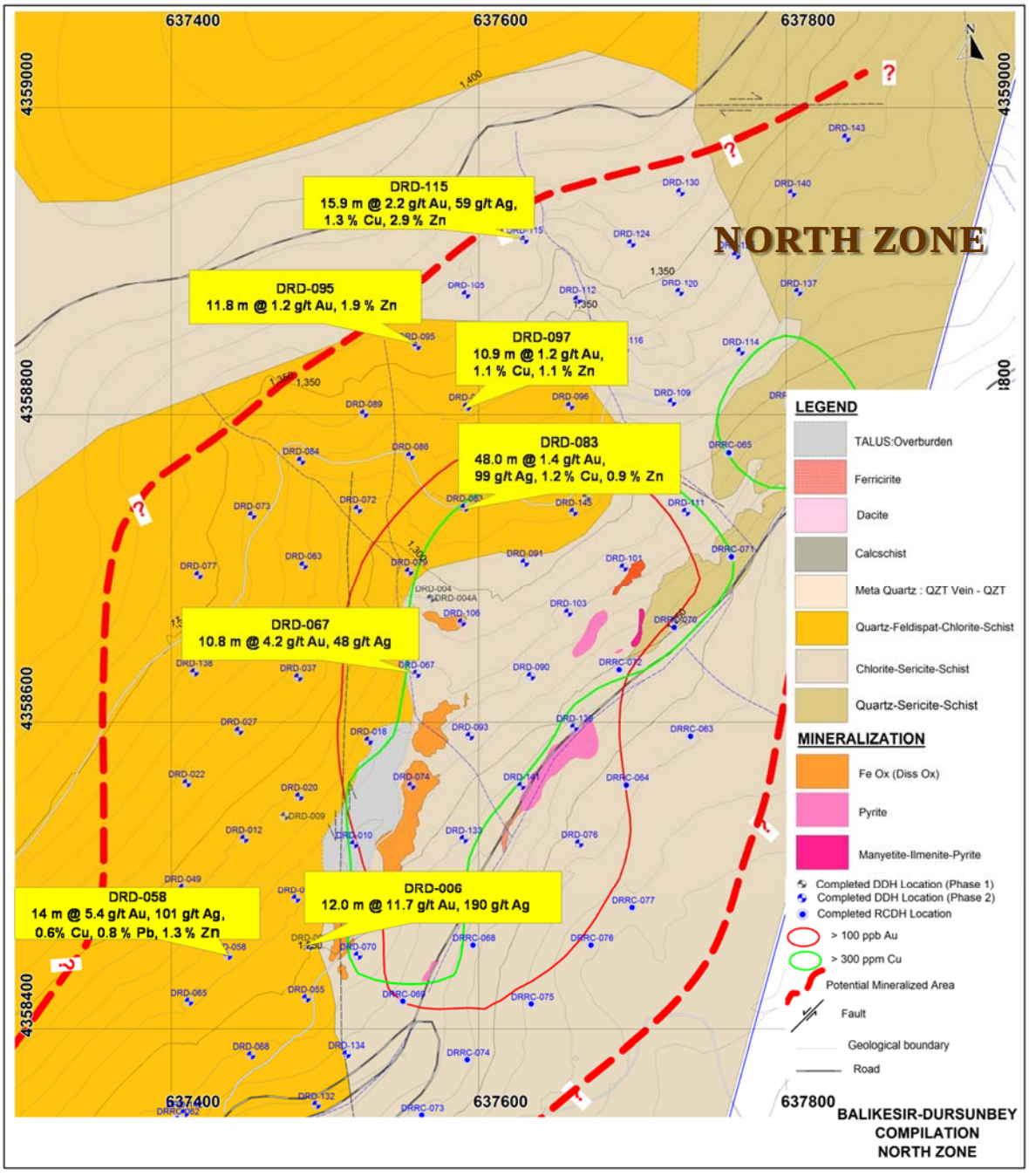
Drilling during 2014 has delineated five separate mineralized zones within a 1,500m by 300m area. These near-surface zones dip shallowly to the NW and all remain open at depth to the NW.

Further drilling is currently being undertaken with one RC and four diamond drill rigs. The drilling is planned to test potential extensions of these mineralized zones to the NW and to continue the infill drilling at 25m centers to confirm mineral continuity prior to a maiden resource estimate.

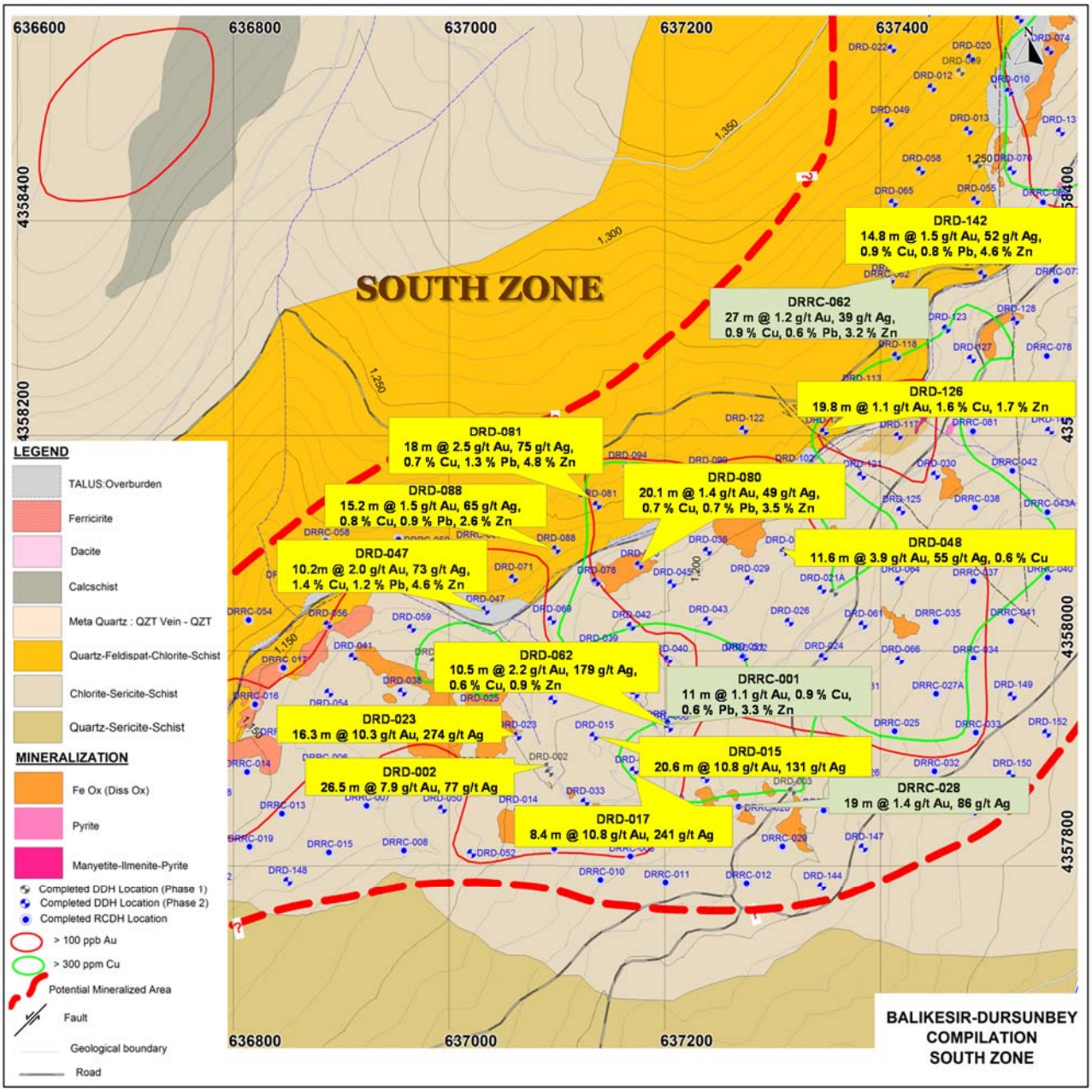


Plan Showing Dursunbey Drill Hole Location and Geology Compilation 2014

Key drill results from the North and South Zones at Dursunbey are shown on the following plans:

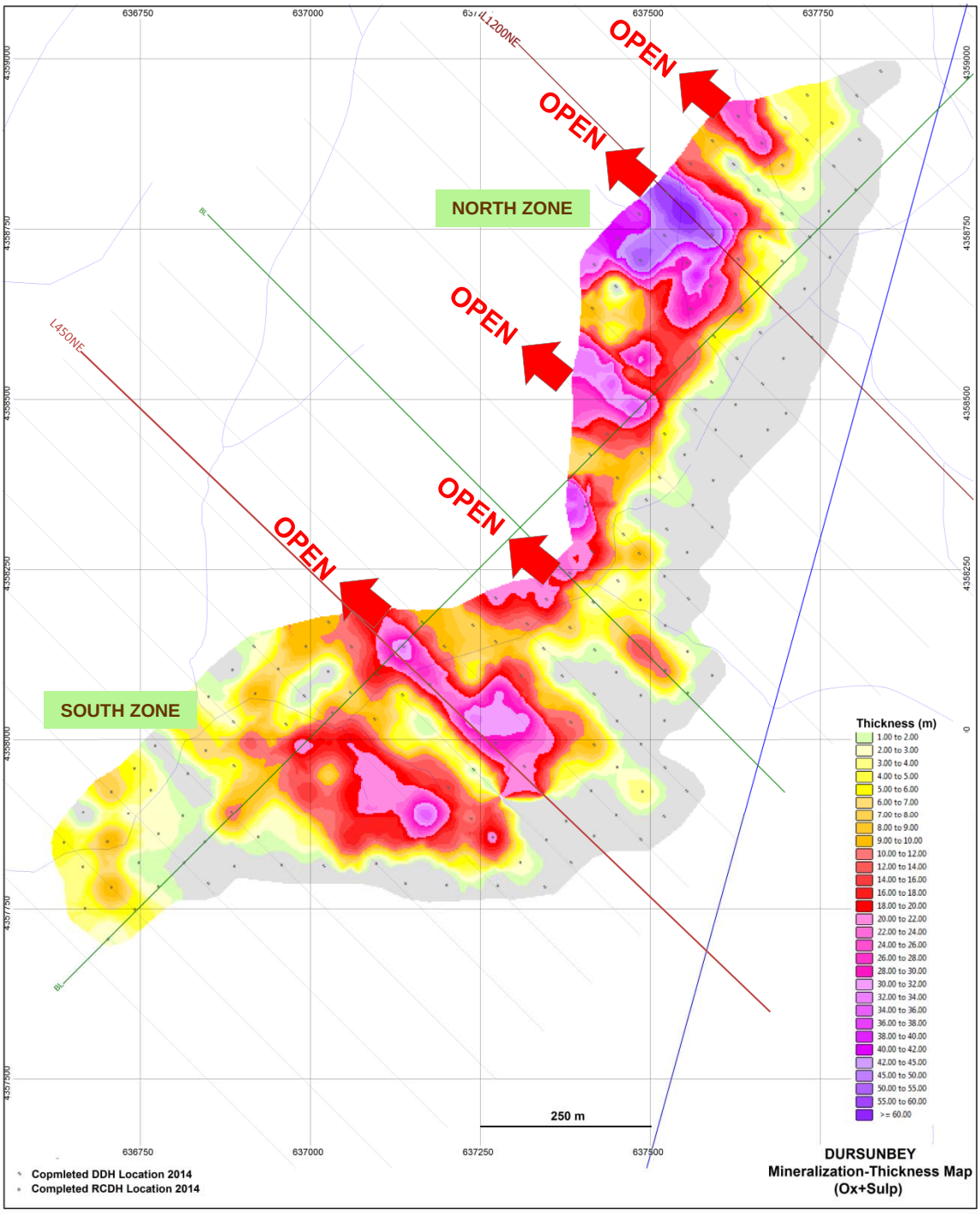


*Plan Showing Dursunbey **North Zone** Significant Drill Assay Results in 2014*



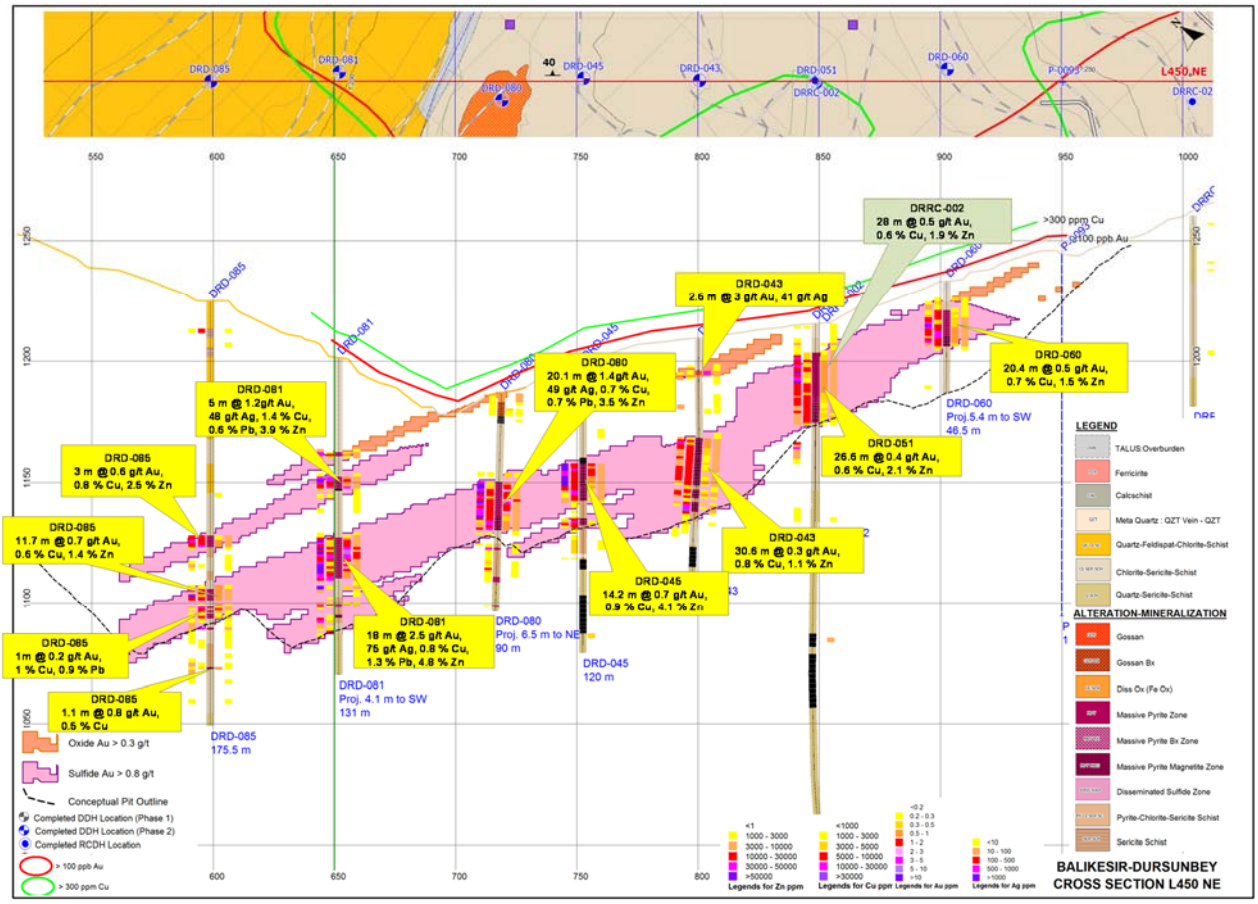
*Plan Showing Dursunbey **South Zone** Significant Drill Assay Results in 2014*

The plan below shows the location and thickness of the five separate mineralized zones identified at Dursunbey.

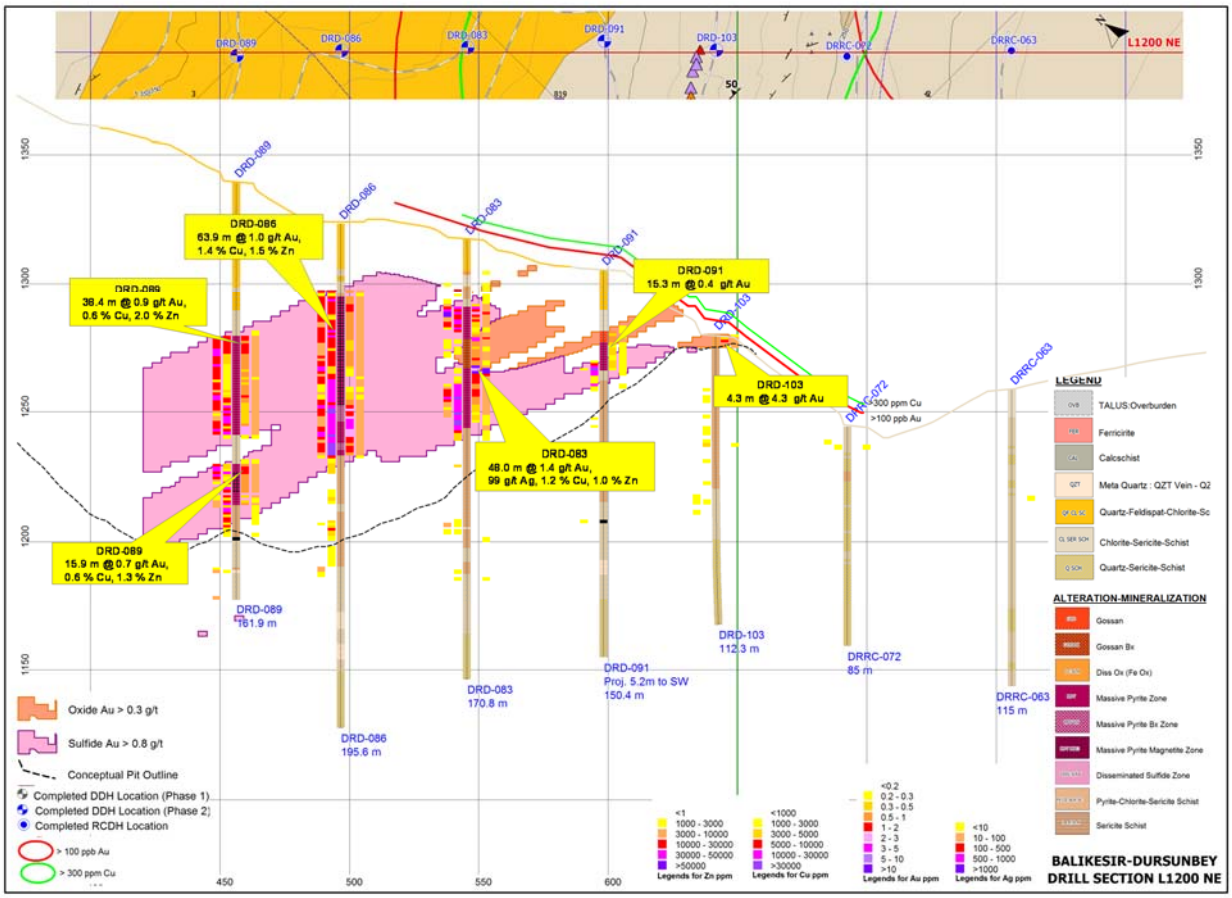


Plan Showing Dursunbey Mineralization Thickness Map (Oxide + Sulfide) as at August 2014

The cross sections below show the good continuity of these mineralized zones and illustrate how close to the surface they are.



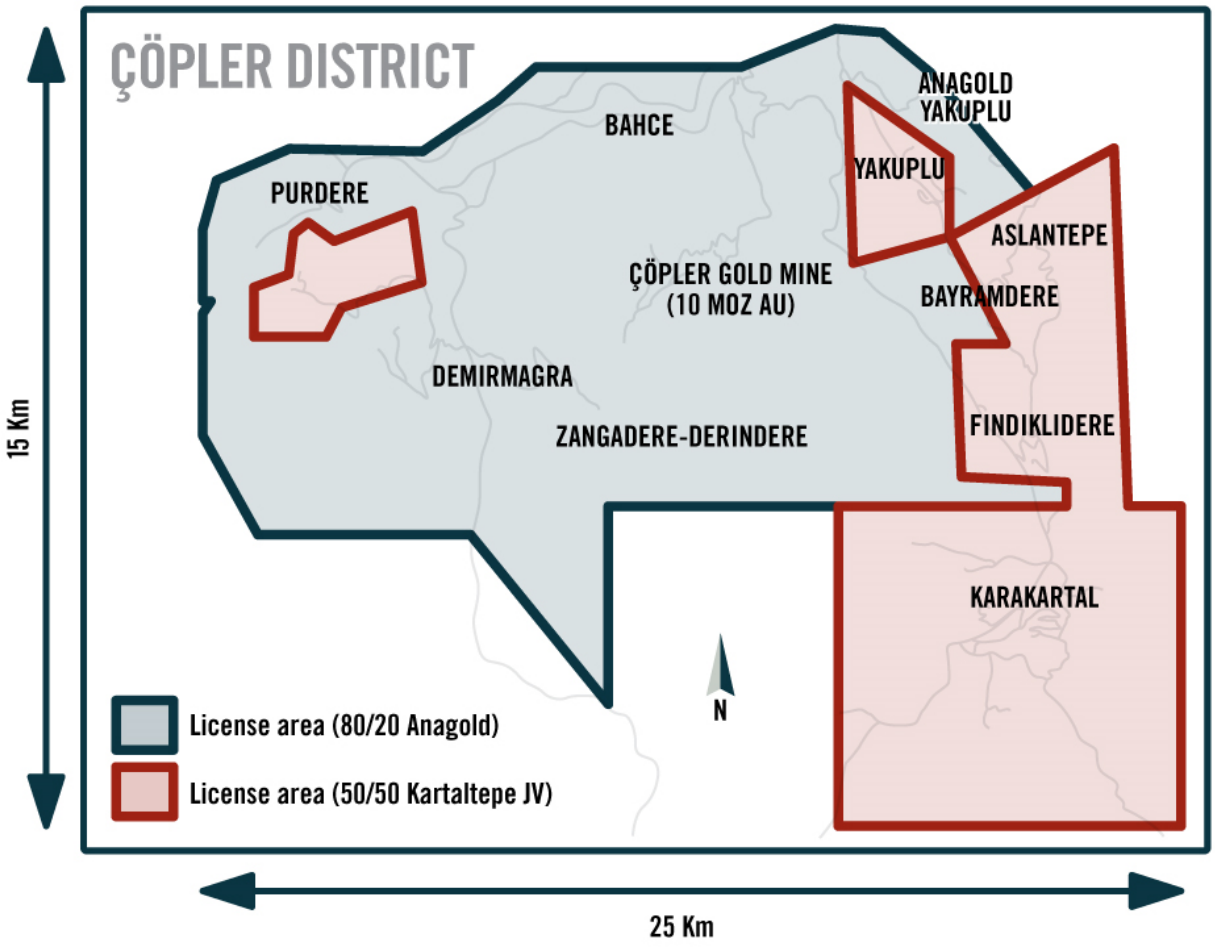
Dursunbey Cross Section L450 NE – Looking NE.



Dursunbey Cross Section L1200 NE – Looking NE.

ÇÖPLER DISTRICT EXPLORATION

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.



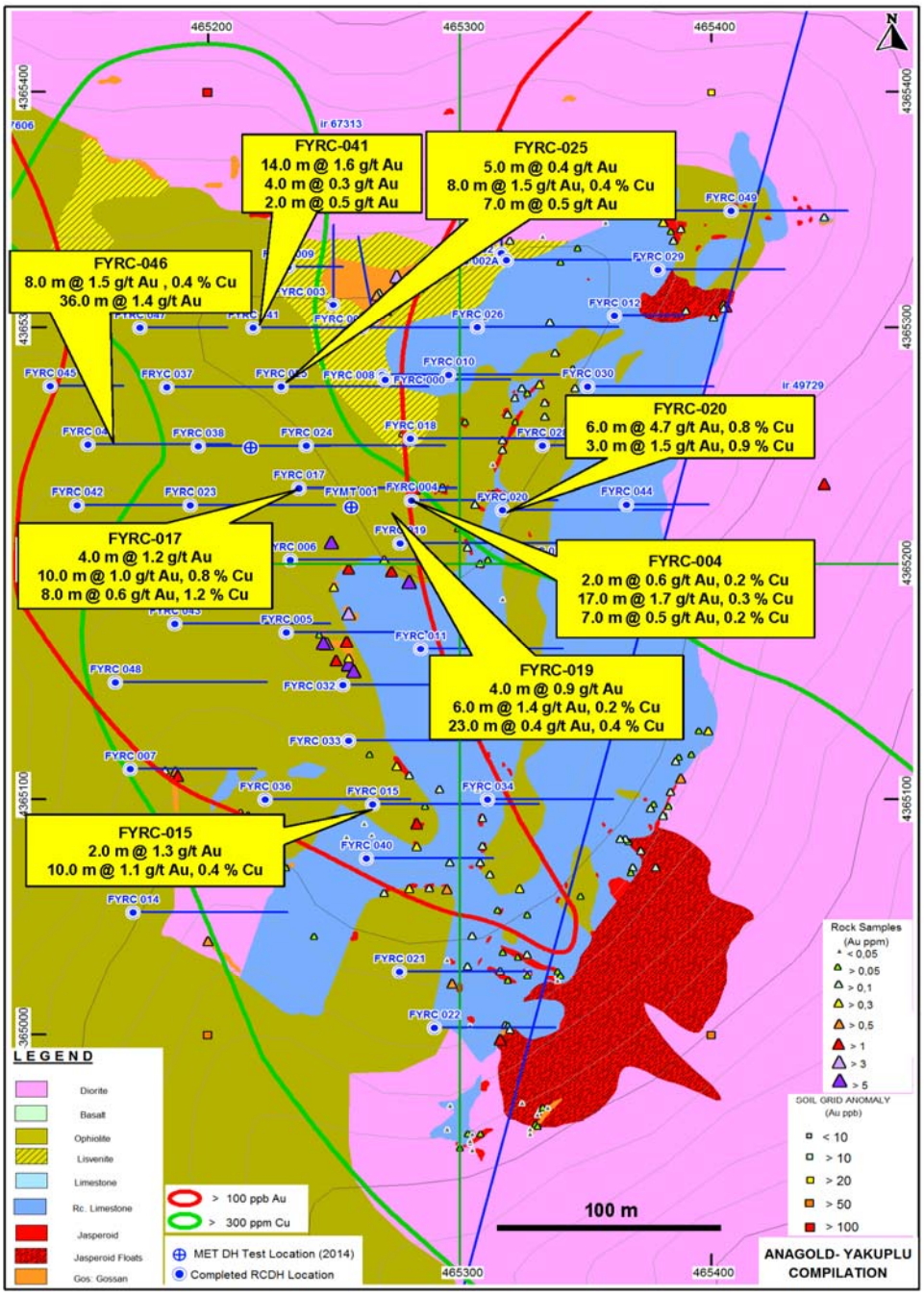
ÇÖPLER DISTRICT RESULTS FROM 80/20% (ANAGOLD) AREA

Anagold Yakuplu

The Anagold Yakuplu prospect is characterized by skarn type gold-copper mineralization.

An initial 5,160m RC drilling program has been completed during 2014 that followed up encouraging assays from rock chip samples. Drill results are shown in the plan below. Diamond drilling for metallurgical characterization testwork and structural determination of mineralization orientation and style is planned for the remainder of 2014.

Further RC drilling is planned in 2014 to infill drill the most prospective areas of oxide mineralization to a spacing of 25m x 25m. The aim of this drilling will be to determine mineralization and grade continuity. Follow-up drilling is planned with the objective of identifying additional near-mine, economic oxide feed to the current Çöpler Mine.



Plan showing location of key drilling results at Anagold Yakuplu in 2014

Demirmağara South

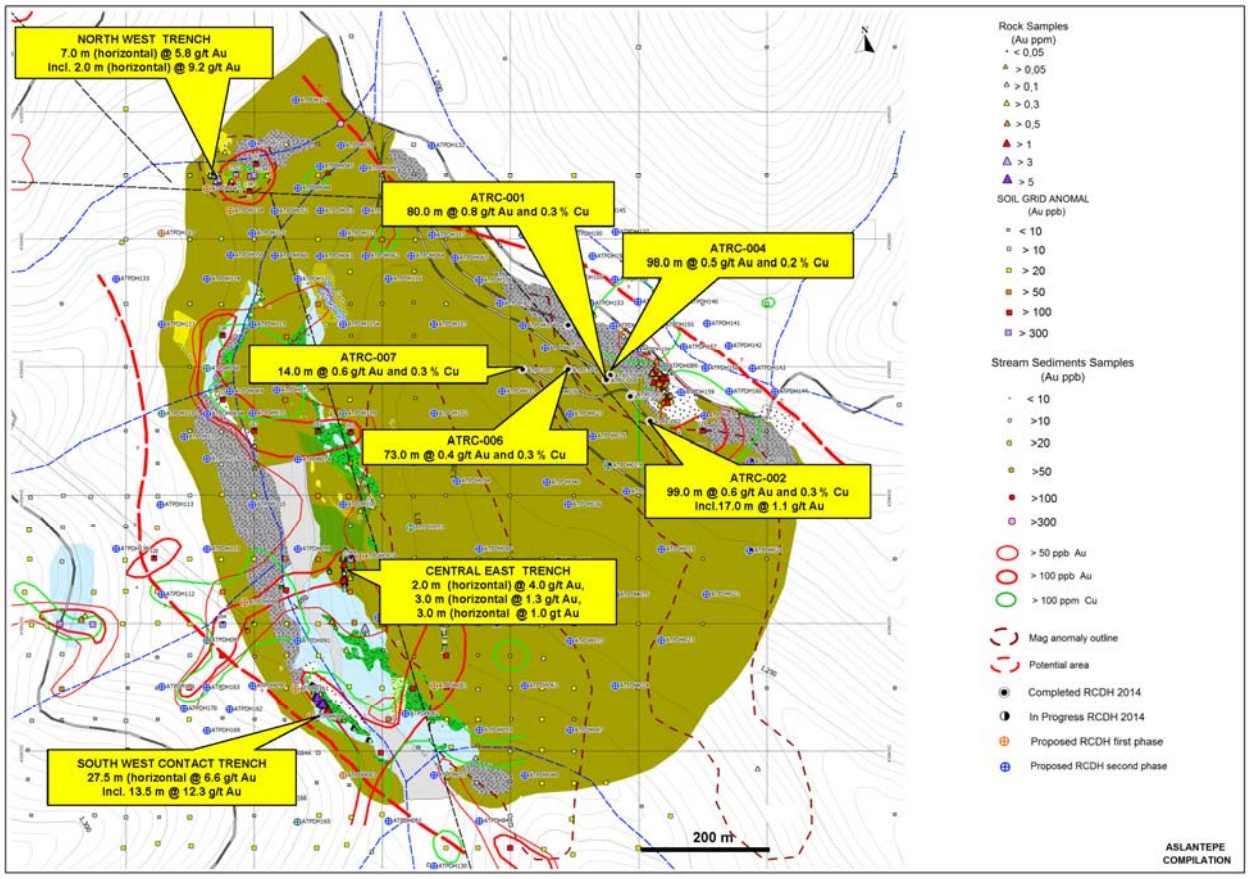
Infill soil sampling across the Demirmağara South prospect was completed early in 2014 with 439 soil samples collected and assay results received. Results from this soil sampling program clearly defined and verified a gold-copper mineralized trend. Prospect target reviews in 2014 identified Demirmağara South as a high-priority prospect for drilling. Drilling will begin pending receipt of the required permit.

ÇÖPLER DISTRICT 50/50% (KARTALTEPE) EXPLORATION RESULTS

Aslantepe

Aslantepe is a porphyry gold and copper mineralized prospect discovered in late December 2013. Detailed geological mapping at 1:1000 scale, soil and trench sampling, IP and resistivity surveying and an RC drilling program have been completed across the target area.

A total of 1,725m from 10 RC holes have been drilled during 2014. The majority of drilling focused on a mineralized porphyry intrusive outcropping on the eastern side of the Aslantepe ridge. Key results are summarized on the plan below.

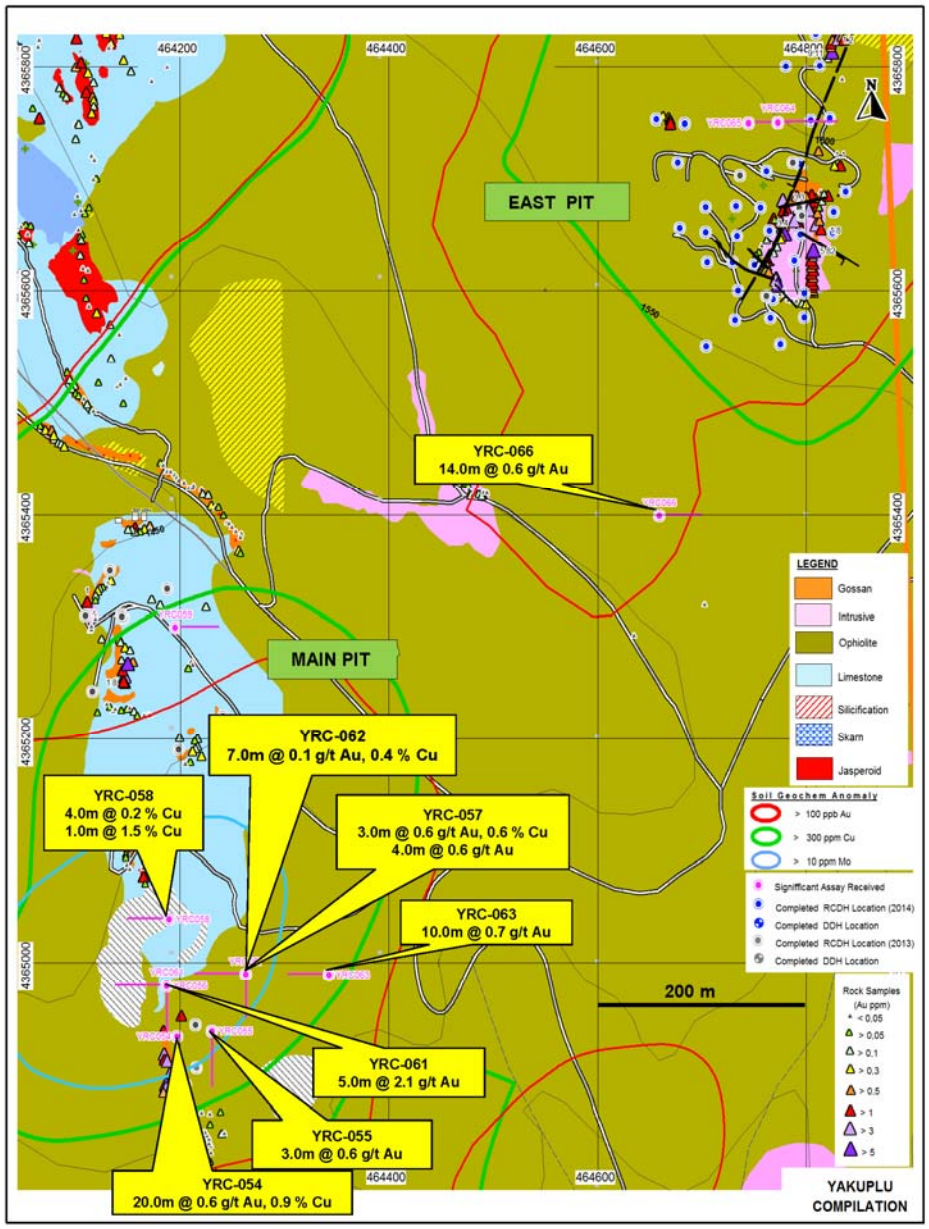


Plan showing location of key assay results from drilling and trenching at Aslantepe in 2014

Further drilling programs are planned to test the best rock chip sample results where they overlap with strong gold in soil and trench sampling geochemical anomalism.

Yakuplu

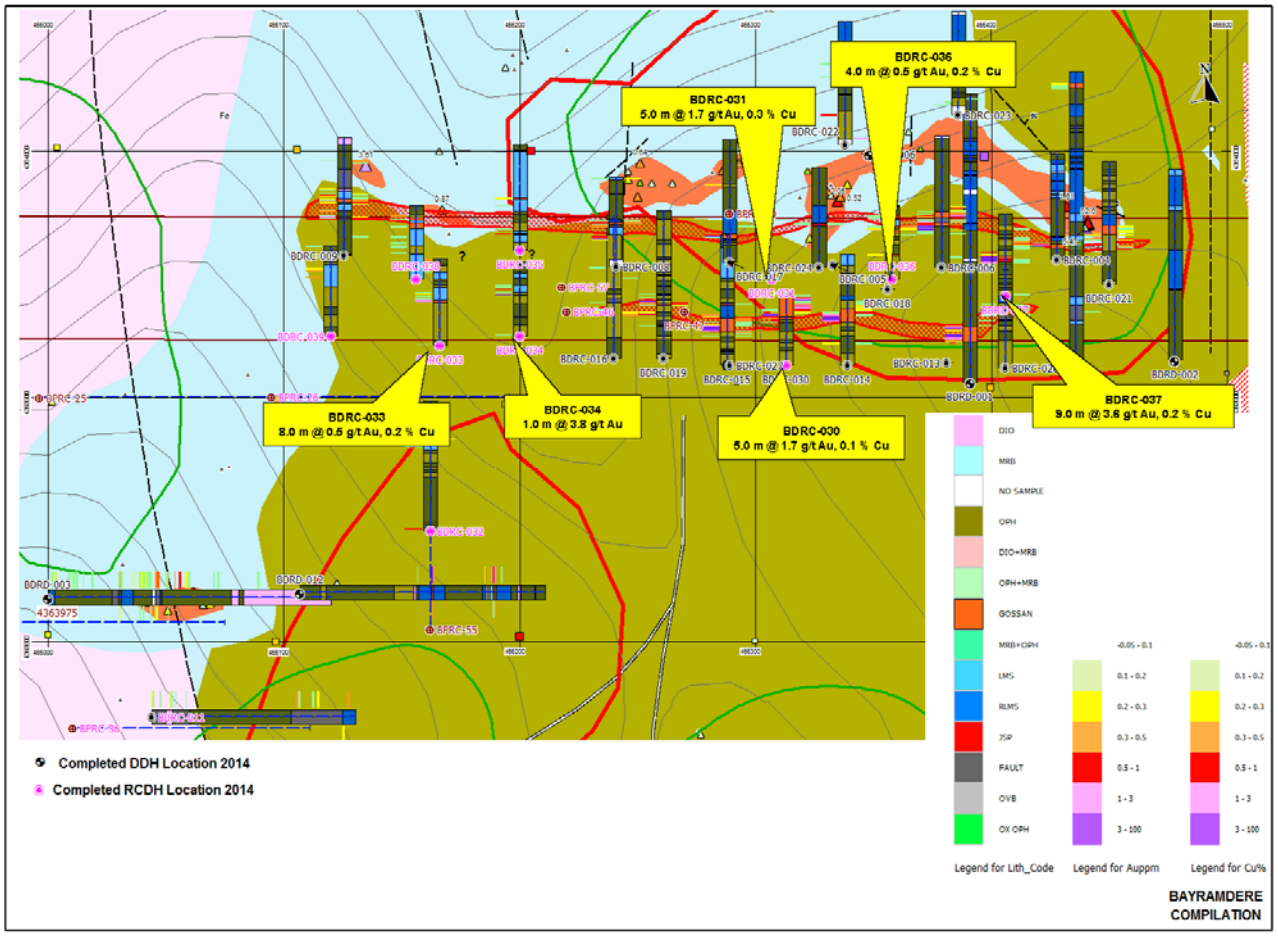
During 2014 a total of 3,351m of RC drilling was completed across the historic East Pit and Main Pit at Yakuplu. The Yakuplu area has several historic open pits from small-scale mining of iron ore that also contain gold mineralization. Mineralization is related to a thrust contact between ophiolites and limestone. Multiple lense shaped oxide mineralized zones with a strike length up to 350m occur along this thrust faultThe continuity and metallurgical characterization of mineralization will be tested by further drilling in 2014. Drilling will begin pending receipt of a drilling permit.



Plan showing location of key assay results from drilling at Yakuplu pits in 2014

Bayramdere

Bayramdere is a mineralized epithermal gold and copper prospect drilled in 2013 and 2014 that defined near surface oxide mineralization with good continuity over a strike length of 700m. This mineralization occurs as two stacked narrow lenses at the contact of limestone and ophiolites. Metallurgical test work is currently being planned in order to characterize this oxide mineralization and determine its suitability for potential heap leaching.



Plan showing location of key assay results from drilling at Bayramdere in 2014

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. During 2014, Çöpler is forecast to produce 160,000 to 180,000 attributable[1] ounces at All-in Costs[2] of $730 to $780 per ounce. Çöpler's oxide ore is currently being processed in a conventional crush, agglomeration, heap-leach and gold recovery circuit.

The June 2014 Sulfide Definitive Feasibility Study demonstrated robust financial returns from processing sulfide ore and extended Copler's mine life to 20 years. Subject to Board approval to construct the sulfide project, from July 2014, Çöpler is forecast to produce a further 3.2 million ounces of gold at low All-in Costs[2] averaging $810 per ounce over the life of the mine.

Alacer has numerous high-potential exploration projects in Turkey in various joint ventures with our Turkish partner Lidya Mining.

Alacer's primary focus is to maximize portfolio value, maximize free cash flow, minimize project risk, and create value for shareholders.

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 in clay or broken fault zones. 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 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 undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" 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 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:

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Roger Howe - Director of Investor Relations - Australia at +61-2-9953-2470

[1] Attributable gold production is reduced by the 20% non-controlling interest at the Çöpler Gold Mine.
[2] All-in Costs/ounce is a non-IFRS financial performance measure with no standardized definition under IFRS. For further information and detailed reconciliation, see the "Non-IFRS Measures" section of the MD&A for June 30, 2014.

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	*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.*	• Diamond drill core was sampled as half core at 1m intervals or to geological contacts. • RC chip samples are routinely collected in calico bags and chip box trays at 1m intervals.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• To ensure representative sampling, diamond core were marked considering mineralization intensity and veining orientations then sawn and half core was sampled. • RC chip samples were collected at 1m intervals using cone or riffle splitters.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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.*	• 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. • Au-AA25 Au (Fire Assay Gold) 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 isthen 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• ME-ICP61 Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn (4 Acid Digest; AES Finish) 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. At Dursunbey, the first phase diamond drilling (approx. 1,500m) was assayed for the same elements by the equivalent SGS laboratories analytical technique.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drilling was carried out with NQ2 sized equipment with standard tube. • For RC drilling, a face sampling bit was used. • No core orientation has been applied for diamond cores.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• 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. • For each RC sample, rejects were weighed to ensure maximum sample recovery has been achieved.
	Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Diamond drilling used drill muds and short runs in broken ground to maximize recovery.
	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.	• No relationship has been identified between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• 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.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Diamond core was photographed both wet and dry. • RC chips were photographed for future reference.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• 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.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• RC samples were collected at the rig using cone or riffle splitters. Samples were generally wet.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Industry standard diamond and RC drilling techniques were used and are considered appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis.
	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.	• Field duplicates were taken at 1 in 20 for RC drilling.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• 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.
	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.	• These tools were not used. • Magnetic susceptibility meter was used to measure magnetic susceptibility on the RC chips in order to identify magnetite related mineralization. • XRF measurements were taken when needed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Industry standard certified reference materials and blanks were utilized in order to check laboratory assay quality control. • A laboratory visit and audit was undertaken in June 2012 to ALS-Chemex laboratory at Izmir, and in June 2013 to SGS laboratory at Ankara.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Intersections were reviewed by the senior geologist on-site following receipt of the assay results.
	The use of twinned holes.	• No twin holes were drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• All data is stored and validated within an electronic database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No assay adjustments were made.
Location of data points	*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.*	• Drillhole collar locations were surveyed by either an in-house mine surveyor or contract surveyors. • Diamond drillholes are routinely downhole surveyed using Eastman single-shot and Reflex multi-shot cameras.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• All drill hole collars were surveyed in ED 50 grid using differential GPS.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Topographic surface prepared from detailed ground surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• At Aslantepe, the spacing is at 50m or 100m centers where more than one hole has been drilled into a target. • At Bayramdere, drill hole spacing varies from 25m to 50m centers. • At Yakuplu, drill hole spacing is at 30m centers. • At Dursunbey, drill hole spacing is at 50m centers.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• The reported drilling has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource estimates.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Sample compositing has not been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• At Aslantepe, the RC drill holes are angled to 045° perpendicular to the trend of porphyry mineralisation. One hole was drilled vertically. • At Bayramdere the majority of the drill holes are angled to 360° which is perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralized trend. • At Yakuplu the drill holes are angled to the East which is approximately perpendicular to the main structural setting that controls the mineralization. • At Dursunbey over 90% of the diamond holes and all RC holes are vertical.
	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.	• No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Alacer Gold (Bayramdere and Yakuplu) or Lidya Madencilik (Dursunbey). • Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to ALS-Chemex laboratory in Izmir, or to SGS laboratory in Ankara, Turkey. • Alacer Gold or Lidya Madencilik personnel have no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport to the laboratory. • Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits have been completed for this drilling.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The Anagold Yakuplu mineralisation is located within mining leases which are owned by Anagold Madencilik (a subsidiary of Alacer Gold) and Lidya Madencilik Joint Venture. Anagold Madencilik has a 80% interest and Lidya Madencilik has a 20% interest on the license areas. • The Aslantepe, Bayramdere and Yakuplu mineralization is located

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • The Polimetal Joint Venture owns the license for the Dursunbey prospect, in which Alacer Gold and Lidya Madencilik both have a 50% interest.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The licenses are in good standing with no known impediment to future grant of a mining permit.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The Çöpler District hosts various styles of mineralization, mainly epithermal, skarn and porphyry style gold and gold-copper mineralization. • Dursunbey is interpreted to be a massive sulfide, skarn deposit.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• The locations and mineralized intersections for all holes completed are reported in Appendix 1 of this release.
Data aggregation methods	*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.*	• Exploration results are reported as length weighted averages of the individual sample intervals. • No high-grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Zones of particularly high-grade gold mineralization have been separately reported in Appendix 1.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• At Aslantepe, the RC drill holes are angled to the North East which is thought to be perpendicular to the porphyry body of mineralisation that trends North West to South East. One hole was drilled vertically. • 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. • 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. • 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.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All exploration results from these drilling programs have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Nil.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• At Aslantepe, further drilling is planned to test the extent and continuity of the porphyry mineralisation. • At Bayramdere, metallurgical test work is currently being planned in order to characterize this oxide mineralization and determine its suitability for potential heap leaching. • At Yakuplu, the East Pit mineralization is open to the north and southwest. This mineralization is interpreted to extend towards to the southwest where future drilling is planned. • At Dursunbey, drilling is currently being undertaken with one RC and four diamond drill rigs. The 2014 program includes infill to 25m and extensional drilling and metallurgical testwork.