



ASX Release

27 April 2017

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ASX Code

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March 2017

Quarterly Activities Report

Highlights

Ophara Cobalt-Gold Project (100%)

- RC drilling confirms extensive cobalt-gold mineralisation at the Great Goulburn prospect associated with wide sulphide alteration zones. Results included;
 - AORC002 - 8 metres @ 0.14% Cobalt and 0.43 g/t Gold, from within 15m @ 0.12% Co and 0.30 g/t Au.
 - AORC004 – 12m @ 0.15 % Cobalt and 0.29 g/t Gold from 57 – 69m
 - AORC012 – 19m @ 0.1 % Cobalt and 0.27 g/t Gold from 92 – 111m
- Regional exploration review highlights numerous anomalies from historical aerial EM survey that are likely to represent sulphide conductors.
- Field inspection of EM anomalies discovers areas of historical workings with encouraging copper-cobalt-gold mineralisation in sulphide alteration zones.
- Planned exploration to see a new more definitive aerial EM survey to be completed which is expected to locate priority sulphide alteration zones under limited outcrop and transported cover within a 50 square kilometre area around the Great Goulburn Prospect.

Horse Well Gold Project (40% contributing)

- The Joint Venture (with manager Doray Minerals) is preparing for future infill exploration drilling programmes in the northern area where large new air-core drill anomalies have been defined over a 7-kilometre trend.

Ophara Cobalt-Gold Project

The Ophara project lies adjacent to the South Australian border west of Broken Hill in New South Wales in an area which is known to have significant Cobalt mineralisation, with large resources defined at the adjacent Mutooroo and Thackaringa deposits (Figure 1).

The Company has an advanced cobalt-gold prospect at the Great Goulburn Prospect. The mineralisation style has similarities to both Mutooroo and Thackaringa Cobalt deposits however it is unique in having low-copper and high-gold mineralisation associated with the Cobalt.

Interpretation of the available geological and geophysical information suggests that there are numerous poorly tested indications of mineralisation throughout the Exploration Licence that warrants renewed exploration focus on the project area by Alloy.

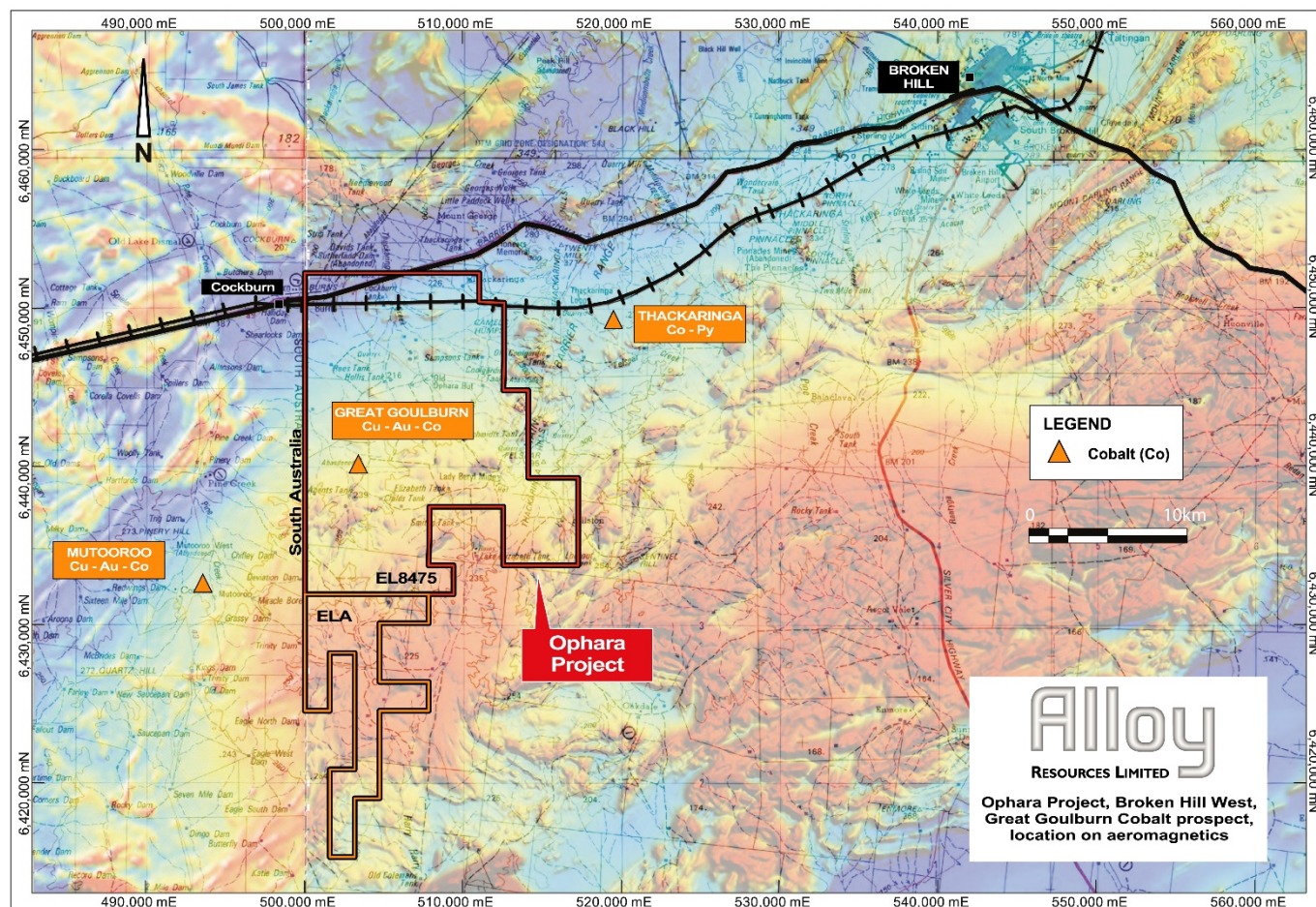


Figure 1 Ophara EL 8475 Location on aeromagnetics showing Cobalt deposits

Completed Exploration

Great Goulburn RC Drilling

Drilling in late February 2017 was planned to test the inferred quartz-magnetite geological host units to mineralisation. This interpretation was based on compilation of the historical geological mapping, rock chip sampling, geophysical surveys and six previous drill holes. Figure 2 shows the location of intersections from old holes and the twelve completed new holes. The base image is from Alloy's recent Ground magnetic survey where the brighter red-purple-white areas are highly magnetic and define the subsurface location of the prospective quartz-magnetite geological unit.

Drill hole sample results

A total of 809 samples have been analysed for Gold, Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Silver, Arsenic, Iron and Sulphur at a laboratory in Orange, New South Wales.



Significant results are shown on Figure 2 and full results can be found in ASX releases on 22 February 2017 and 3 March 2017.

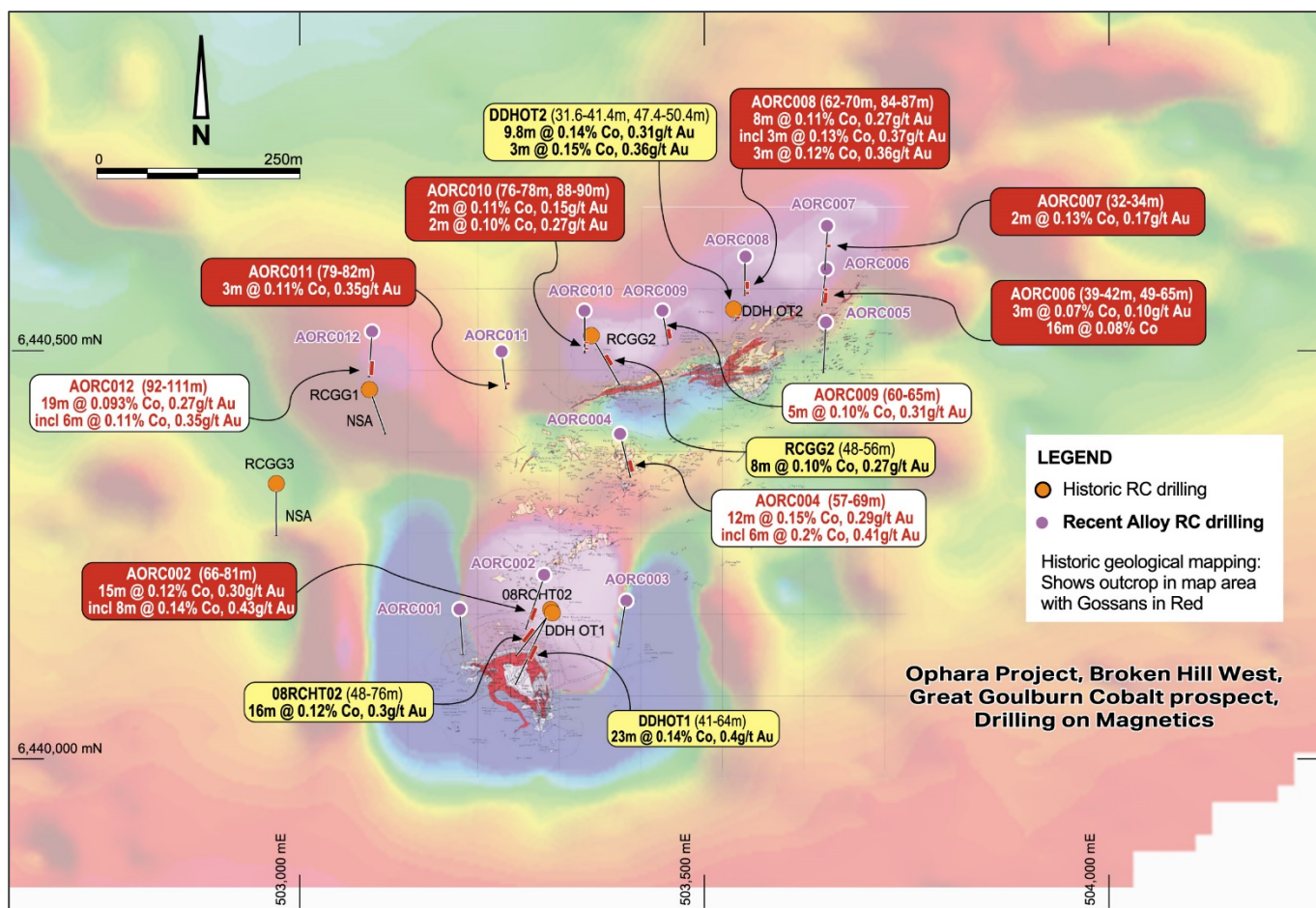


Figure 2 RC drill hole locations with assay intersections on an image of November 2016 ground magnetic survey and outcrop mapping.

Geological Interpretation

Understanding of the mineralisation has been greatly enhanced following this drill program. The results indicate that there is a combination of strata-bound mineralised quartz-magnetite units, but also there are areas where mineralisation is more related to faults and quartz veins with sulphide. This combination is important as it is similar to controls seen at the Mutooroo deposit located 10 kilometres to the south west.

At Great Goulburn mineralisation has been shown to vary in strength both along strike and down dip, with pods of higher grade mineralisation focussed in certain areas such as fold hinges or adjacent to cross-cutting structures. Whilst there appears to be a close correlation between mineralisation and Magnetite, this is not as ubiquitous as the association with pyrite (Figure 3). Ground electromagnetic surveying in 2001 illustrated this strong relationship to pyrite, defining a strong conductor as shown in Figure 4.



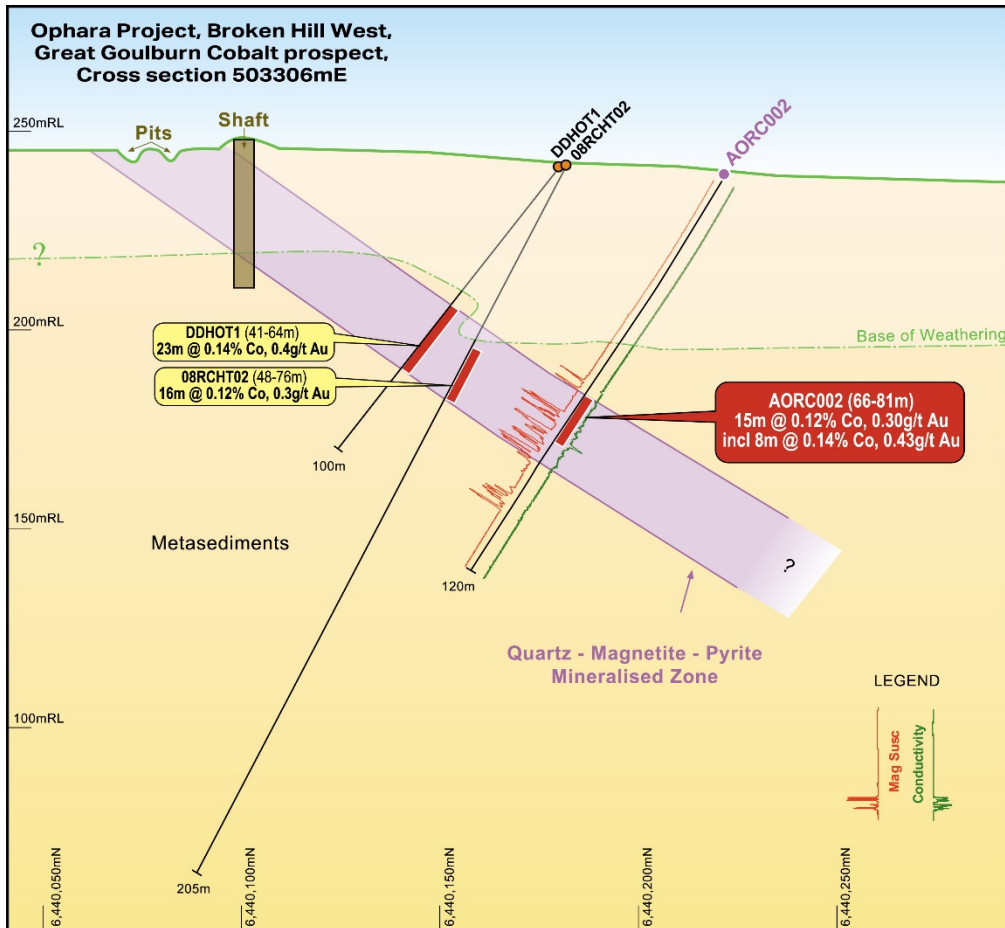


Figure 3 AORC002 drill hole cross-section at Great Goulburn.

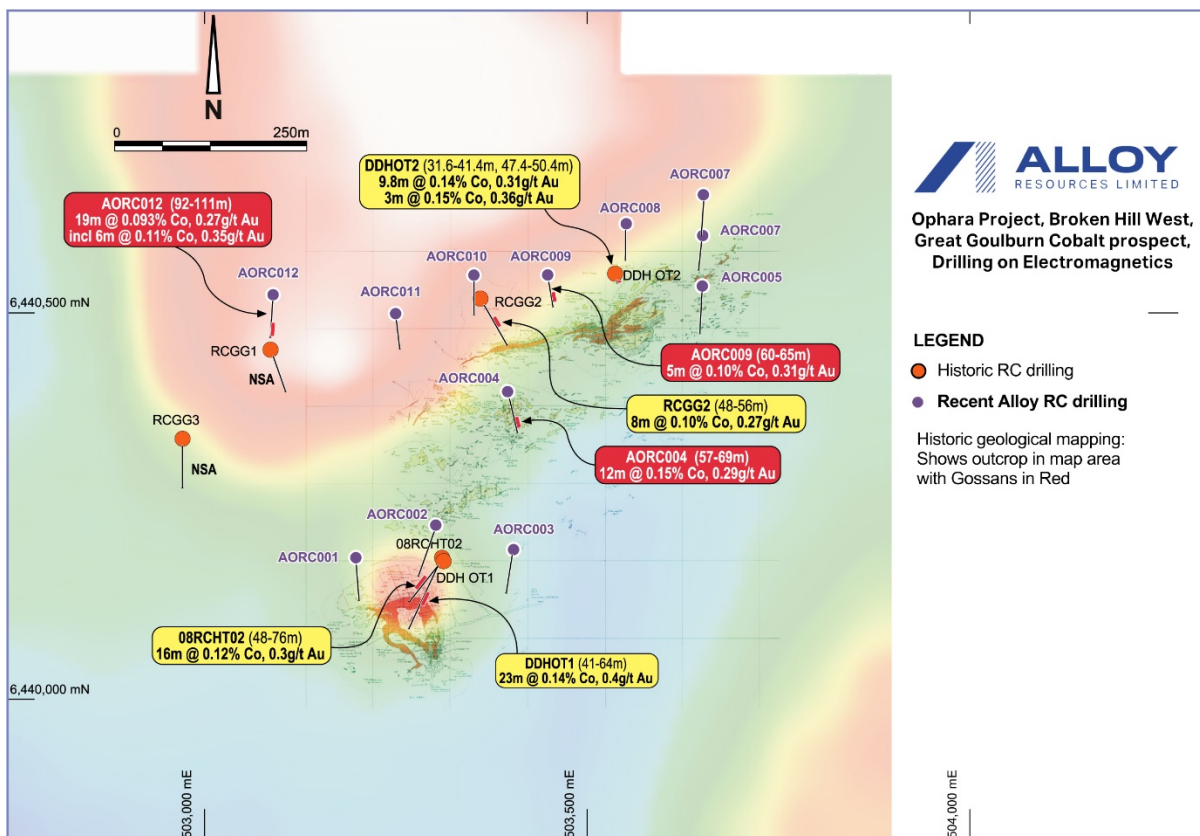


Figure 4 RC drill holes on an image of 2001 ground electro-magnetic survey and outcrop mapping



Regional exploration

The Company has completed some limited soil sampling and rock chip sampling within the project. Historical datasets including rock chip sampling, RAB drilling, aero-magnetics and aerial electro-magnetics are being used to help define prospective areas away from Great Goulburn and define the best tools to use to locate the strongest new targets. Following extensive review some conclusions are that;

- The lack of outcrop and highly variable regolith with extensive eluvial and alluvial transported cover makes the soil sampling technique problematical as a tool to locate new areas of mineralisation.
- The extremely limited amount of outcrop makes rock chip sampling results only representative of small areas. Copper appears to be the best pathfinder element as both gold and cobalt is leached at surface giving inconsistent results.
- Limited RAB drilling to test magnetic or electromagnetic anomalies in the 1980's and 1990's was ineffective with single lines and sampling of only the base of hole in most cases.
- Available aeromagnetic data is accurate enough to define prospective quartz-magnetite units and also structures such as pegmatites and retrograde shear zones.
- A GEOTEM regional electromagnetic survey by BHP in 1990 did define the Great Goulburn prospect (and many other anomalies) and correlates well with a ground EM survey. This technique is likely to be the most cost-effective to locate high priority new targets.

Field Inspection of GEOTEM anomalies

As released to the ASX on 5 April 2017, the Company completed ground inspection of interpreted GEOTEM anomalies within a 70 square kilometre area around the Great Goulburn prospect.

In excess of 80% of the area was found to be covered by transported material making location of outcrop in the anomaly areas difficult.

The field work was successful however in defining new areas of apparent gossanous iron-rich outcrop and float that may be the remnants of cobalt-gold mineralisation associated with pyrite. Two areas (Areas A and B – figures below) contained historical prospecting pits on material that appeared to have strong similarities to the Great Goulburn mineralisation.

Rock Chip Sampling

A total of forty rock chip samples and eight Lag soil samples were collected. Figures 5, 6, and 7 show results and Table 1 has results for key pathfinder elements.

A review of historical and new rock chip sampling at the Great Goulburn prospect has highlighted a number of geochemical responses with the mineralisation;

- Both Cobalt and Gold are generally depleted and are inconsistent even with detailed sampling.
- Copper appears to be more consistent in being anomalous along the mineralised outcrop
- Other elements that occur with cobalt mineralisation are Molybdenum and Iron

Based on these observations the Company believes that the highly anomalous Copper results from the March rock chip sampling are significant as they were limited in number and appear to correlate with the postulated position of subsurface electro-magnetic conductors from the GEOTEM data.

It is notable that Areas A and B have historic workings on what is the exact location of strong conductors and suggests that there should be more sulphide rich zones under transported cover where other anomalies occur. The main issue with the available GEOTEM data as advised by Independent consultants, is that historic survey methods had a tendency to be inaccurate with regard to conductor location, being dependent on flight direction and orientation of the conductor.



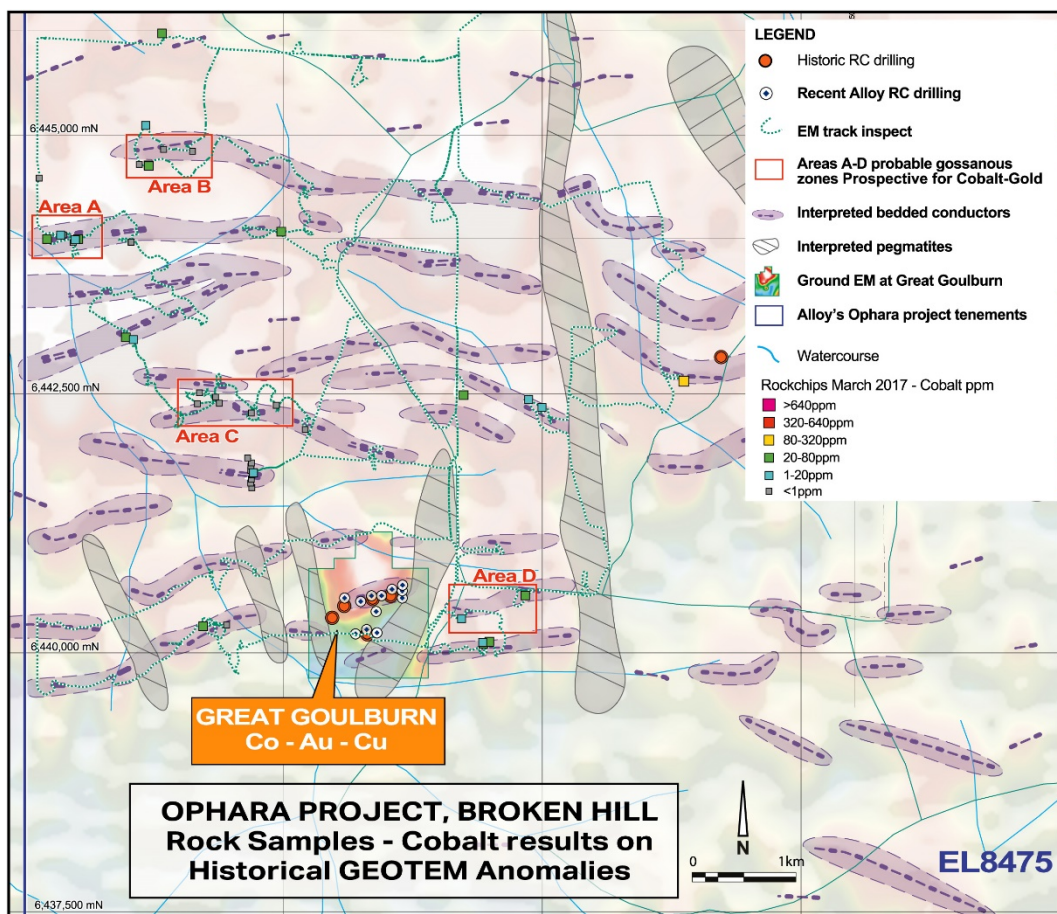
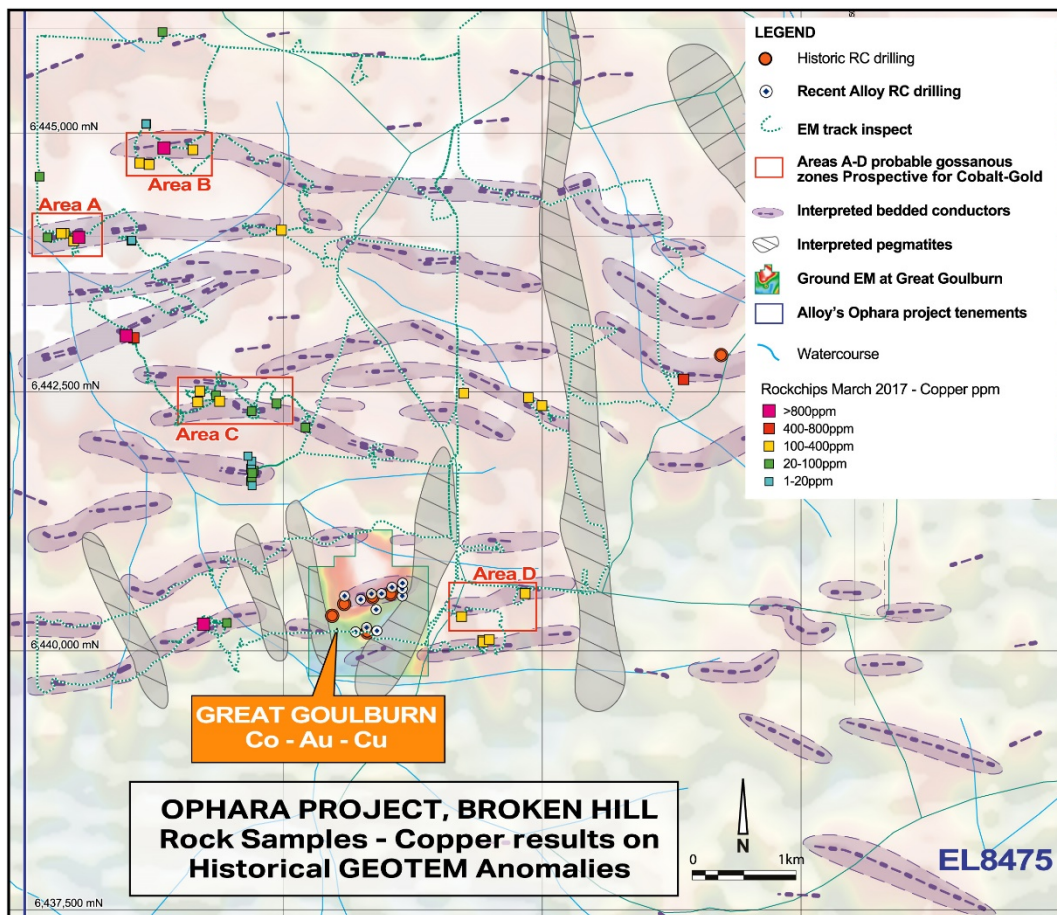


Figure 5 March 2017 Copper rock chip samples on GEOTEM survey and anomalies



Figure 6 March 2017 Cobalt rock chip samples on GEOTEM survey and anomalies

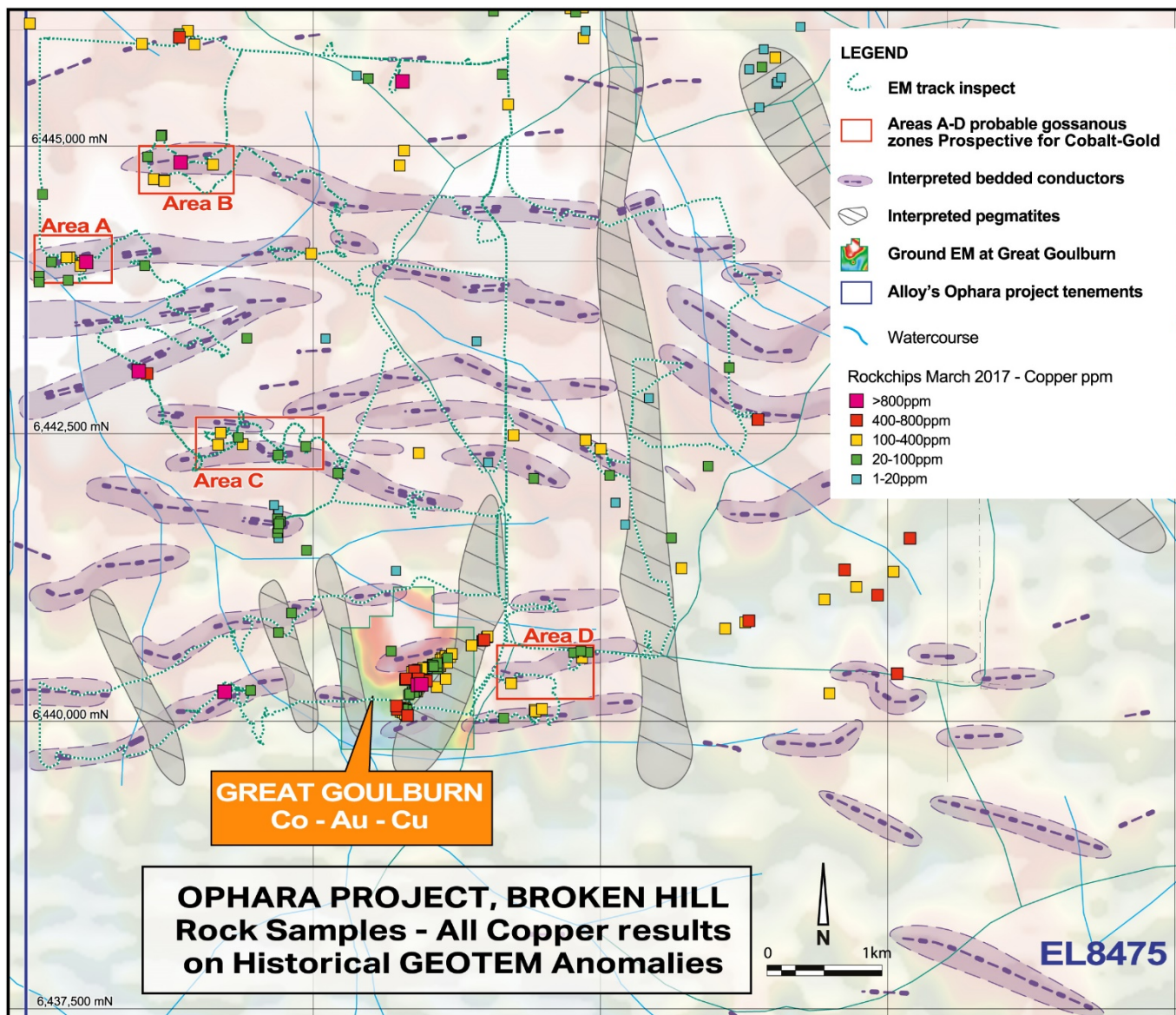


Figure 7 All Rock Chip samples with Copper assays on GEOTEM survey and anomalies

Planned Exploration

Following an assessment of past and current exploration results the Company believes that there is an excellent chance for the Ophara Project to host valuable Cobalt, Gold and Copper mineralisation.

The known mineralisation at Great Goulburn has been shown to have potentially economic Cobalt-gold mineralisation that remains open at depth and along strike.

The geological controls on Great Goulburn mineralisation is not entirely clear however there are strong indications that it is epigenetic in nature and associated with introduction of sulphide-rich (pyrite) fluids into host rocks that are of a similar age to the adjacent Thackaringa and Mutooroo deposits. At Great Goulburn the better mineralisation appears to be occurring when hosted by a quartz-magnetite unit, although reasonable mineralisation may be found in other hosts and not all quartz-magnetite is mineralised.

The Company believes that it is highly unlikely that Great Goulburn is the only area of strong Cobalt-Gold mineralisation in the area, particularly as there is very limited outcrop present. In order to see through the cover rocks a combination of geochemical and geophysical techniques must be used.

Surface geochemistry has had questionable success and requires cautious application following further refinement of the best methodology. This is currently under continued investigation.



Geophysical techniques appear to be the best technique to locate mineralisation as Great Goulburn is a moderate to strong magnetic and electro-magnetic response in regional and ground surveys completed. The best technique where modern methods can more accurately define targets is detailed aerial electro-magnetic (EM) surveying, and the Company has decided that a new EM survey is the most effective method to quickly vector in to the strongest targets for extensive mineralisation. A survey is currently being planned and will be completed as soon as practical.

Table 1 GEOTEM target Rock Chip samples, March 2017

Sample_id	GDA_E	GDA_N	Sample_Type	Au ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mo ppm
AV170321-01	504409	6440106	float	<0.005	10	110	21.5	10
AV170321-02	504414	6440093	float	<0.005	40	160	19.85	10
AV170321-03	504472	6440114	subcrop	<0.005	30	190	39.4	<10
AV170321-04	504204	6440336	float	<0.005	10	120	24.3	10
AV170321-05	501941	6440275	outcrop	<0.005	<10	50	10.7	10
AV170321-06	501715	6440264	subcrop	<0.005	20	1340	29	10
AV170321-07	502200	6441740	float	<0.005	10	40	31.6	10
AV170322-01	502699	6442158	float	<0.005	<10	40	32.4	<10
AV170322-02	502420	6442390	subcrop	<0.005	<10	60	18.6	<10
AV170322-03	502180	6442315	subcrop	<0.005	<10	30	11	<10
AV170322-04	501871	6442410	subcrop	0.027	<10	270	12.8	10
AV170322-05	501835	6442469	subcrop	<0.005	<10	40	11.1	<10
AV170322-06	501680	6442510	subcrop	<0.005	<10	280	18.55	10
AV170322-07	501659	6442405	subcrop	<0.005	<10	130	22.3	<10
AV170322-08	500970	6443044	float	<0.005	30	910	48.7	<10
AV170322-09	501042	6443023	float	<0.005	10	430	37.9	<10
AV170322-10	501021	6443959	subcrop	<0.005	<10	90	43.6	10
AV170322-11	501023	6443961	float	<0.005	<10	10	13.8	<10
AV170322-12	500512	6443991	dump	<0.005	20	840	48.5	20
AV170322-13	500486	6443983	dump	<0.005	10	210	47.1	<10
AV170322-14	500484	6443983	dump	<0.005	10	210	45.7	10
AV170322-15	500369	6444031	dump	<0.005	<10	140	47.3	10
AV170322-16	500342	6444029	dump	<0.005	10	110	48.5	<10
AV170322-17	500212	6443990	outcrop	<0.005	20	70	43.9	<10
AV170322-18	500463	6443956	dump	<0.005	<10	300	47.8	<10
AV170322-19	500135	6444577	subcrop	<0.005	<10	20	31	<10
AV170322-20	501320	6445970	subcrop	<0.005	20	70	41.8	<10
AV170323-01	501613	6444836	dump	<0.005	<10	120	14.6	<10
AV170323-02	501334	6444854	dump	0.333	<10	1850	49.7	<10
AV170323-03	501163	6445085	dump	<0.005	10	40	43.8	<10
AV170323-04	501160	6445085	dump	<0.005	<10	10	6.04	<10
AV170323-05	501100	6444708	dump	<0.005	<10	160	41.7	10
AV170323-06	501190	6444700	dump	<0.005	20	340	45.1	<10
AV170323-07	501191	6444694	dump	<0.005	20	250	47.7	<10
AV170323-08	502467	6444062	float	<0.005	20	120	45.2	<10
AV170323-09	506347	6442622	float	<0.005	230	440	36.6	10
AV170323-10	504981	6442370	subcrop	<0.005	10	200	17.4	10
AV170323-11	504850	6442446	subcrop	<0.005	10	180	24.1	<10
AV170323-12	504819	6440558	subcrop	<0.005	20	160	16	10
AV170323-13	504224	6442487	subcrop	<0.005	20	130	25.8	<10

Notes;

Surveys in MGA_GDA94 Zone 54

Points located by hand held Garmin GPS to an accuracy of about 5 metres.



Horse Well Gold Project Joint Venture (Alloy 40% contributing)

The Horse Well Joint Venture with Doray Minerals Limited ('Doray') continues to explore the 1,000 square kilometre Horse Well Project during the quarter (Figure 8).

The Joint Venture has now completed a minimum of \$2 million in exploration expenditure as part of the final Stage 3 minimum Joint Venture commitment. Future exploration will now be based on programmes and budgets agreed by the Joint Venture Management Committee.

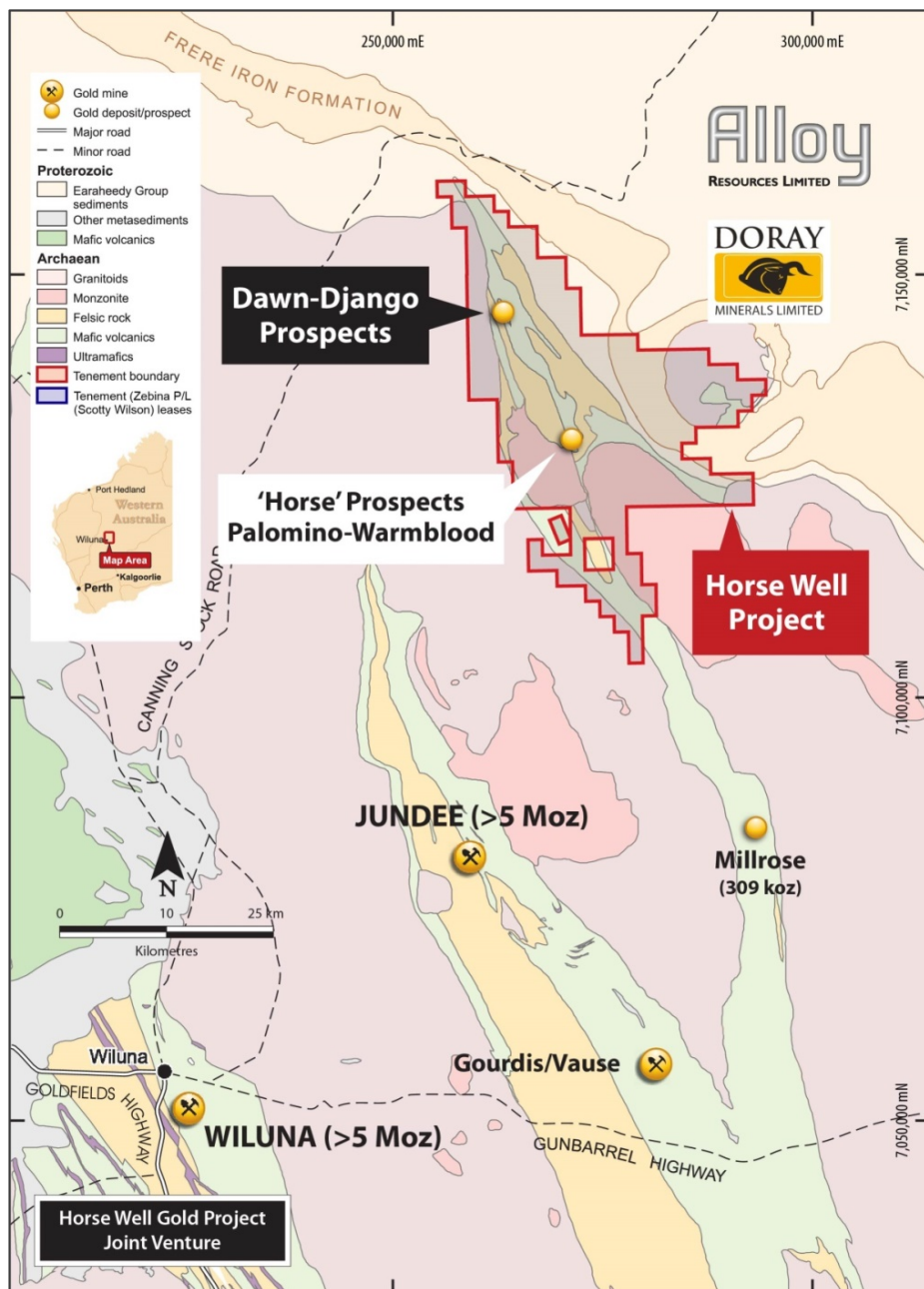


Figure 8 Horse Well location on regional geology

Completed and planned Exploration

During the quarter work was restricted to non-field activities including data collation and statutory reporting and management. Extensive rainfall events curtailed planned rehabilitation work, and this will now be completed in coming months.

The Company is awaiting final programmes and budgets for the next phase of exploration. This is likely to be directed towards infill air-core drill testing of the northern aircore drill anomalies defined during the December 2016 quarter.



Western Australian Projects

The Company has three large landholdings in highly prospective areas of Western Australia.

KURNALPI SOUTH GOLD PROJECT

The Company is compiling historical data before undertaking field checking of anomalous areas. An additional Exploration Licence 28/2665 has been applied for in this area.

TELFER WEST– Gold/copper

No work has been completed on this Tenement as it is currently in the application stage and Native Title Access agreements are being negotiated.

YAMARNA PROJECT

No work has been completed on this Tenement as Native Title Access agreements are required to be negotiated before access.

Corporate

Cash on hand at the end of quarter amounted to \$993,000.

For further information contact:

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Executive Chairman

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Exploration Results

Information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Andrew Viner, a Director of Alloy Resources Limited and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Mr Viner has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Mr Viner consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Viner is a shareholder and option holder of Alloy Resources Limited.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially changed from the original market announcement.



Tenement Information as Required by Listing Rule 5.3.3

Project	Location	Tenement	Held at the beginning of the quarter	Held at the end of the quarter
Horse Well				
Eskay Resources Pty Ltd 100%	WA	E69/1772	40%	40% ⁺
Doray Minerals Limited - Granted	WA	E53/1466	40%	40% ⁺
Doray Minerals Limited - Granted	WA	E53/1471	40%	40% ⁺
Doray Minerals Limited - Granted	WA	P53/1524	40%	40% ⁺
Doray Minerals Limited - Granted	WA	P53/1525	40%	40% ⁺
Doray Minerals Limited - Granted	WA	P53/1526	40%	40% ⁺
Doray Minerals Limited - Granted	WA	E69/2765	40%	40% ⁺
Doray Minerals Limited - Granted	WA	E69/3069	40%	40% ⁺
Doray Minerals Limited - Granted	WA	E69/2492	40% [^]	40% ^{^+}
[^] Awaiting transfer of interest				
Doray Minerals Limited - Granted	WA	E69/2820	32%	32% ⁺
⁺ subject to Doray famin Agreement – Doray have earned 60%				
[*] Phosphate Australia retain 20% free- carried to BFS				
[^] Wayne Jones NSR				
Millrose				
Alloy Resources Limited - Granted	WA	E53/1873	100%	100%
Telfer				
Alloy Resources Limited – Application	WA	E45/4807	0%	0%
Barrytown Mineral Sands Project				
Alloy Resources Limited – Granted	NZ	EL 51803	20%	20% ^{**}
^{**} Subject to farm-out and Sale Agreement to Pacific Mineral Resources				
Martins Well				
Alloy Resources Limited – Granted	SA	EL 5577	100%	100% [#]
[#] Subject to 90% earn-in Agreement				
Kurnalpi South				
Alloy Resources Limited – Granted	WA	E28/2599	0%	100%
Alloy Resources Limited - Application	WA	E28/2665	0%	0%
Mt Goddard - Kambalda				
Alloy Resources Limited – Granted	WA	E15/1506	0%	100%
Madoonia Downs - Kambalda				
Alloy Resources Limited – Application	WA	E15/1544	0%	0%
Alloy Resources Limited – Withdrawn	WA	E15/1545	0%	0%
Alloy Resources Limited – Application	WA	E15/1546	0%	0%
Lake Cowan - Kambalda				
Alloy Resources Limited – Application	WA	E15/1575		
Yamarna				
Alloy Resources Limited - Granted	WA	E38/3096	0%	100%
Ophara – Broken Hill West				
Alloy Minerals Limited - Application	NSW	ELA5438		0%
Alloy Minerals Limited - Granted	NSW	E5314	100%	100%





JORC Code 2012 Edition Summary (Table 1) – EL 8475 Ophara Prospect Rock Chip Sampling March 2017

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Random grab samples were taken at surface which represented favourable geology and alteration to known mineralisation in the region. Samples are variably weathered.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representative samples at each sample site weigh between 0.5 and 2 kg. Sample sites were chosen due to historic rock and soil assay results and the geophysical surveys conducted on the Ophara Project. Historic rock sample methods are unknown but are considered immaterial.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation determined qualitatively through rock type, magnetite or iron content and quartz content and presence of alteration. Where possible a representative sample was taken, i.e across the mineralized trend in one or more locations. Where little outcrop was present then a preference for iron rich float was taken as such material was more likely to be like the Great Goulburn cobalt-gold-copper mineralisation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock samples pulverized to 85% -75 µm All samples subject to MEICP-61a processing by ALS in Orange NSW including four-acid digestion, followed by ICP for multi-element data and 50g Fire Assay and AAS determination for gold
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock samples logged to a level of detail to support future exploration targeting: lithology; alteration; mineralization; structural.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative: lithology, alteration, foliation Quantitative: vein quartz percentage; mineralization (sulphide) and magnetite percentage; assayed for gold;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No core involved
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire sample was pulverized to 75µm (85% passing). This is considered best practice and is standard throughout the industry.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sub sampling reported.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sub sampling reported.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample size was appropriate for grain size of sampled material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire assay and four-acid are total digestion techniques and are considered appropriate for gold and base metals.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not reported.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited number of samples so no QA processes required in field. Lab: Random pulp duplicates are taken on average 1 in every 10 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling was monitored by senior geological staff. Significant results were reviewed by senior geological staff.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No twinned holes were drilled during this drill program.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A combination of logging on to Excel spreadsheets and hard copy logsheets in the field.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments made to assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock Samples: surveyed with Garmin GPS with expected relative accuracy of approximately 5 metres.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes are located in MGA –GDA94 Zone 54.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated RLs were measured with the GPS during the programme.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spacing defined by occurrence of outcrop in pre-determined target areas.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only for regional surface sampling.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compositing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the current information available at Ophara or as observed in the field, the samples appear to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of the target mineralisation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported. Refer previous ASX releases
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were selected, bagged in tied numbered calico bags, loaded in to larger polyweave bags and cable tied. At the conclusion of the programme, the polyweave bags were transported to Broken Hill, placed in pallet crates and transported overnight to a secure premises in Orange before delivery to ALS laboratory. This process was all done under the supervision of a senior geologist.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits have been conducted at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Great Goulburn prospect is located within Exploration Licence 8475. Alloy has a 100% interest in the tenement. A land access agreement is current between Alloy and the holder/s of the Western Lands Lease.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration prior to Alloy in the region was limited to occasional rock chip sampling, grid-based ground magnetic surveying and calcrete sampling, shallow RAB drilling and the drilling of four RC percussion and two cored holes, around the historic Great Goulburn workings. Some limited regional RAB drilling was completed. This early work was focused on gold and base metal exploration.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Goulburn is a metamorphosed quartz-magnetite hosted Au-Co-Cu deposit with similarities to the Muturoo deposit a short distance to the west in South Australia.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported. Refer previous ASX releases
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported. Refer previous ASX releases
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported. Refer previous ASX releases
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text Geophysical surveys have been interpreted by expert Consultants in this field No metallurgical assessments have been completed at the date of this report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The company is planning to complete a detailed aerial Electro-Magnetic Survey, as mentioned in this report.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

Name of entity

ALLOY RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN

20 109 361 195

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 MARCH 2017

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers		
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(364)	(1,161)
(b) development	-	
(c) production	-	
(d) staff costs	(12)	(35)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(87)	(236)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	2	5
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Research and development refunds	-	-
1.8 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(461)	(1,427)

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) property, plant and equipment	-	(5)
(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
(c) investments	-	-
(d) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	-	(5)

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares	-	1,250
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	(74)	(90)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	(74)	1,160

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,528	1,265
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(461)	(1,427)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	-	(5)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	(74)	1,160
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	993	993

5. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1 Bank balances	38	45
5.2 Call deposits	955	1,483
5.3 Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4 Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5 Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	993	1,528

6. Payments to directors of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	72
6.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-
6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2	

- (a) Directors Fees and Remuneration \$65,522 (includes payments of Director Fees and Superannuation for the period)
- (b) Accounting and Company Secretarial Fees paid to Endeavour Corporate, an entity related to Mr Kevin Hart \$7,050 for the period

7. Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
7.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	-
7.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-
7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2	

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

8. Financing facilities available <i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
8.1 Loan facilities	-	-
8.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-
8.3 Other (please specify)	-	-
8.4 Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.		

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9. Estimated cash outflows for next quarter	\$A'000
9.1 Exploration and evaluation	(300)
9.2 Development	-
9.3 Production	-
9.4 Staff costs	(15)
9.5 Administration and corporate costs	(55)
9.6 Other (provide details if material)	-
9.7 Total estimated cash outflows	(370)

10. Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)	Tenement reference and location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
10.1 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced	nil			
10.2 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	nil			

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here: .


(Director/Company secretary)

Date: 27.04.2017

Print name: KEVIN HART.

Notes

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.
2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.