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ALACER GOLD ANNOUNCES ADDITIONAL POSITIVE DRILL RESULTS FOR THE ARDICH GOLD PROSPECT, INCLUDING 50.2 METERS AT 3.01 GRAMS PER TONNE GOLD NEAR SURFACE

July 25, 2018, Toronto: Alacer Gold Corp. (**"Alacer"** or the **"Corporation"**) **[TSX: ASR** and **ASX: AQG]** is pleased to announce additional positive drill results for the Ardiç (Ardich) gold prospect. In addition to the previously reported 18 holes[1], a further 25 drill holes have been completed with a majority intersecting predominantly oxide mineralization with impressive gold grades. Key results include holes AR41 with 50.2m averaging 3.01 g/t gold from 43.4m depth (including subinterval of 7.9m @ 8.81 g/t gold) and hole AR31 with 68.6m averaging 2.21 g/t Au from 36m depth (including 17m @ 5.5 g/t Au). Mineralization remains open in all directions, with the new drill hole results improving the known mineralized zone to the west, east and south. Importantly, the latest drilling confirmed that mineralization stepped across a southeastern fault. Initial metallurgical results indicate the oxide ores are suitable for heap leaching.

The objective of the Ardich exploration program for this year is to better understand the extent of mineralization and to define an initial Mineral Resource. In parallel, work has started on the permitting process and a scoping study to examine options to materially expand our heap leach capacity.

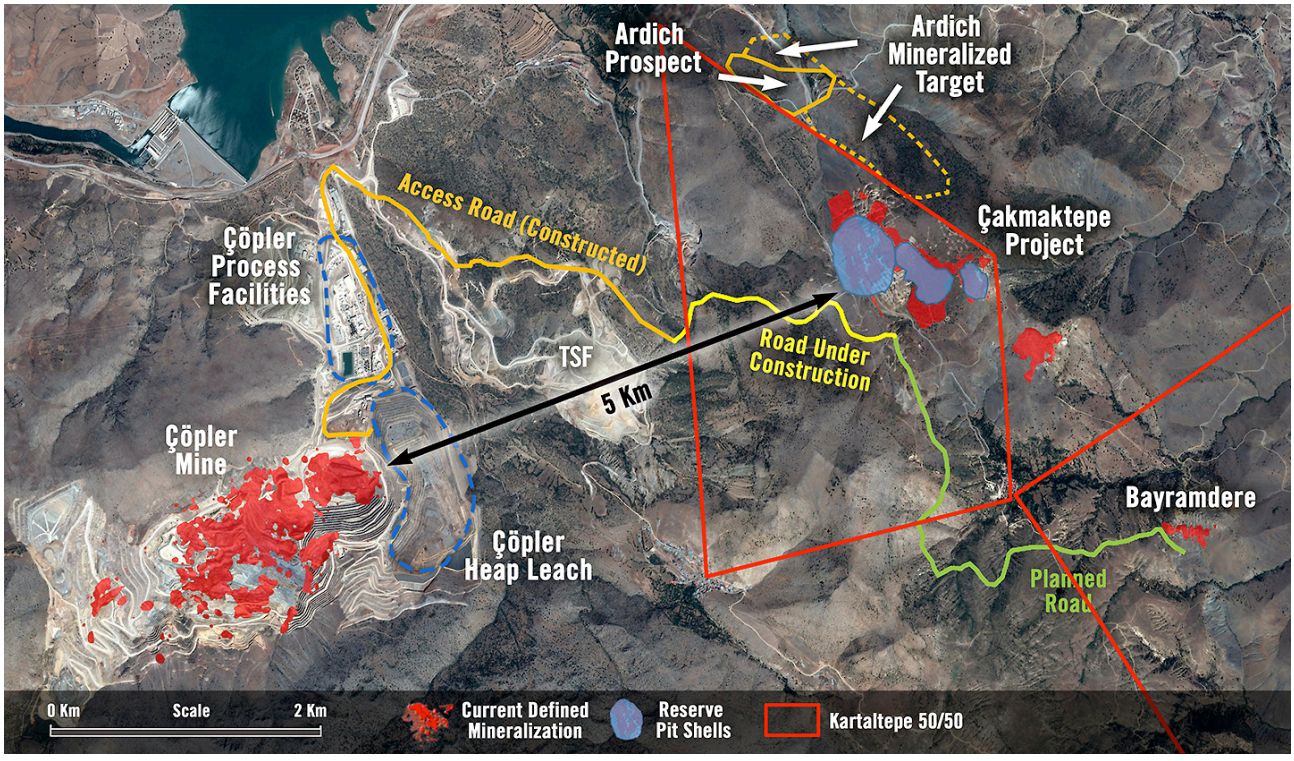

Figure 1. Location map of the Ardich gold prospect. The haul road constructed for the Çakmaktepe oxide ore is about 2km from the Ardich prospect site.

[1] Detailed information, including complete drill hole data, can be found in the press release entitled "Alacer Announced Additional Positive Drilling Results for the Çöpler District including 67.7 Meters at 4.08 Grams per Tonne Gold Near Surface" (the "Ardich Update"), filed on February 26, 2018, which is available on *www.sedar.com* and on *www.asx.com.au*.

Prospect Overview

The Ardich gold prospect is situated primarily on the 80% Alacer-owned (Anagold) tenement. Alacer's geological-structural mapping and surface rock sampling defined gold mineralized listwanite bodies in an 800m x 600m target area within a northwest-southeast structural zone. Subsequent mapping has identified the potential for the system to extend approximately 2km to the southeast.

Distribution of gold mineralization broadly corresponds with stockwork and sheeted crystalline and chalcedonic quartz veins within the brecciated listwanite and dolomite bodies. The mineralization developed along the thrust zones between listwanites, dolomites and ophiolites.

Drill results suggest that the mineralization is tabular and almost flat lying with a gentle slope to the south and southeast part of the prospect. The mineralization is predominantly in the form of oxide with sulfide mineralization confined to limited jasperoid sections.

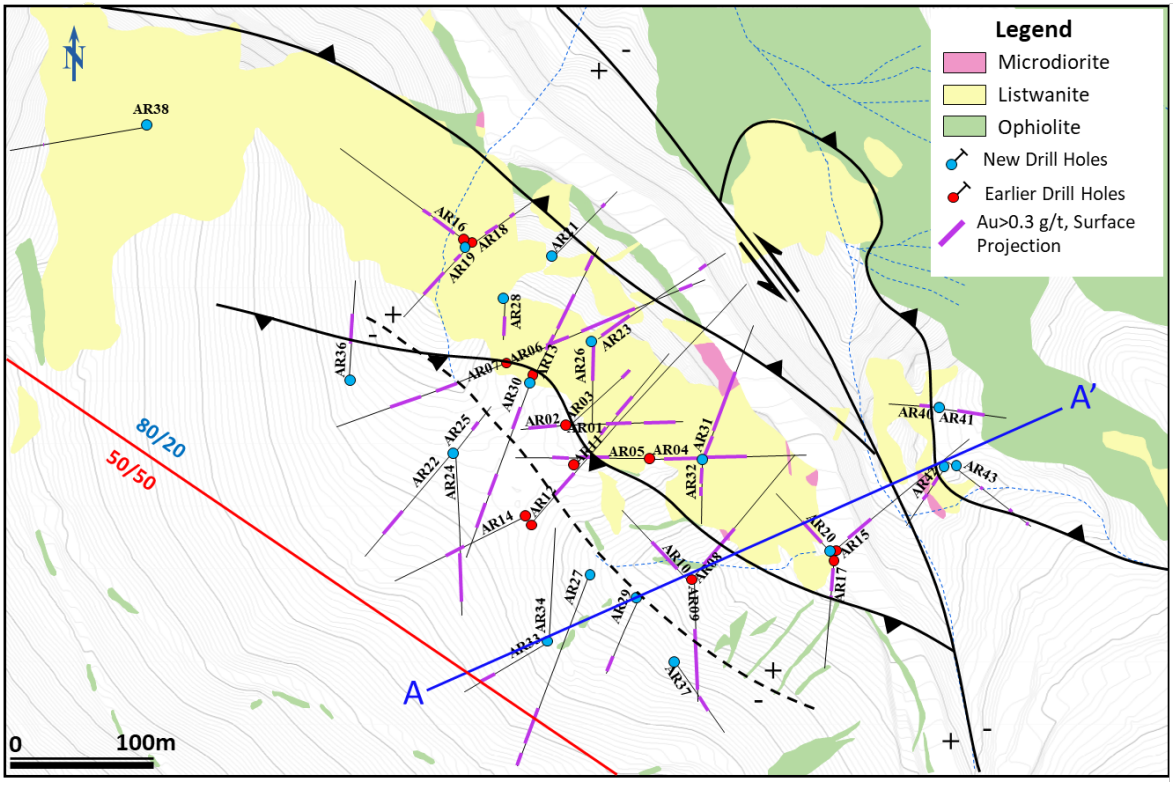

Figure 2. Drill hole locations and surface reflection of mineralized zones. Mineralization is open in all directions. Note Hole AR39 is not shown on this map. It is located approximately 800m to the northeast.

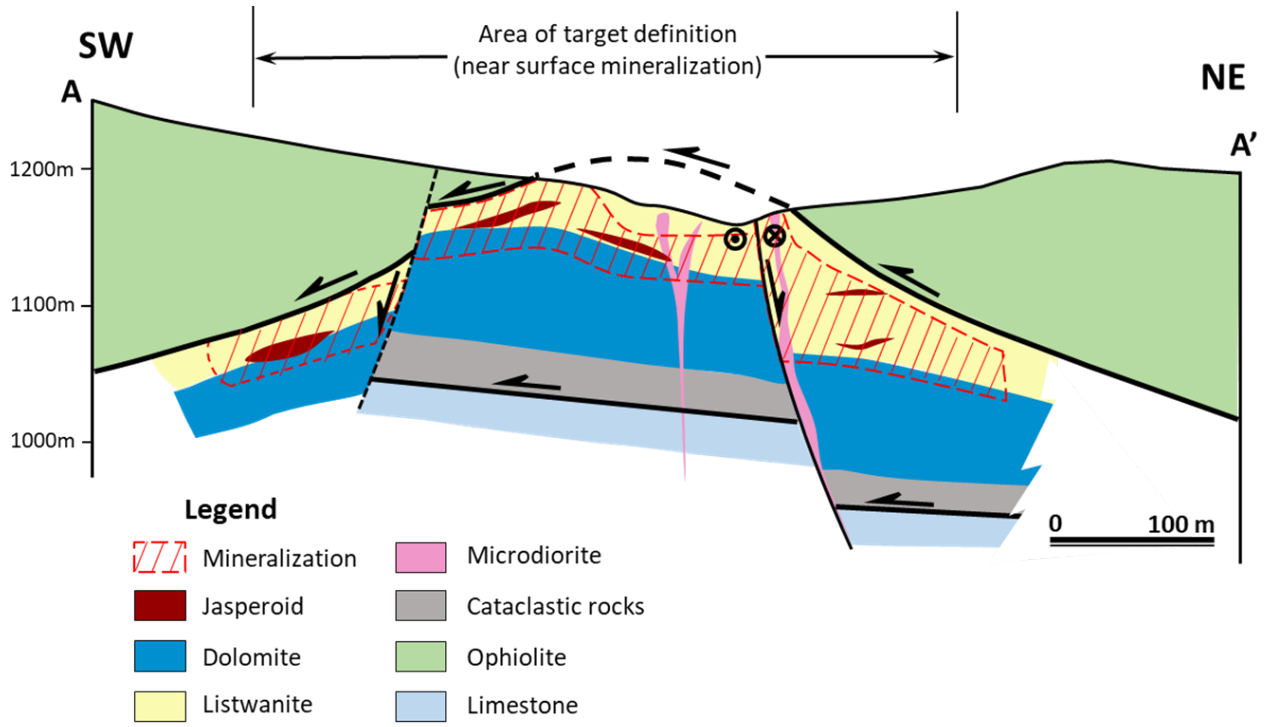

Figure 3. Conceptual cross-section of the Ardich prospect showing gently dipping shallow gold mineralized zones.

Drilling

The previously announced 18 holes defined the initial area of mineralization. The additional 25 diamond core drill holes totaling 4,010m have further improved the mineralized zone proving the continuity of mineralization to the west, east and south. Importantly the latest drilling confirmed that mineralization stepped across a fault in the south-east. Assay results demonstrate reasonable continuity of oxide gold mineralization, with the system open laterally in every direction.

The drilling was all diamond core drilling with 80% PQ size (85mm in diameter) and 20% HQ size (63.5mm in diameter) which provided the samples for the second phase metallurgical testing.

Drill Highlights

Significant results are down hole length[2] and include:

- **AR20:** 39.8m @ 1.84 g/t Au from 25.2m, including: 8.7m @ 4.25 g/t Au from 34.7m and 2.3m @ 6.89 g/t Au from 50.7m
- **AR24:** 57m @ 2.01 g/t Au from 114.6m, including: 13.9m @ 4.8 g/t Au from 128.8m and 3.9m @ 4.45 g/t Au from 148.7m
- **AR27:** 43.1m @ 1.82 g/t Au from 158m, including: 9m @ 3.88 g/t Au from 161m
- **AR29:** 22.5m @ 2.64 g/t Au from 94.6m, including: 6.6m @ 4.84 g/t Au from 99.6m

[2] All thicknesses are down hole length and true widths are not known at this stage.

- **AR30:** 24.3m @ 1.59 g/t Au from 26.5m
- **AR30:** 25.6m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 106.7m, including: 5.3m @ 4.51 g/t Au from 108.7m
- **AR30:** 31.5m @ 1.64 g/t Au from 143.8m, including: 2.6m @ 7.81 g/t Au from 154.1m
- **AR31:** 68.6m @ 2.21 g/t Au from 36m, including: 17m @ 5.5 g/t Au from 79m
- **AR37:** 34.6m @ 4.31 g/t Au from 88.4m, including: 16.4m @ 7.06 g/t Au from 92.4m and 2.2m @ 6.38 g/t Au from 118.8m
- **AR41:** 50.20m @ 3.01 g/t Au from 43.4m, including: 2m @ 4.41 g/t Au from 50.4m, 7.9m @ 8.81 g/t Au from 59.4m and 4.4m @ 8.97 g/t Au from 74m
- **AR41:** 10.0m @ 5.42 g/t Au from 98.0m, including: 6m @ 8.44 g/t Au from 102m

Table 1. Significant gold intercepts at the Ardich Prospect.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Remarks	Total Drill Depth (m)	Comments
AR19	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.31	Oxide	133.00	
	24.00	27.00	3.00	1.27	Oxide		
	35.00	90.50	55.50	0.99	Oxide		
Including	***63.00***	***65.00***	***2.00***	***3.47***	***Oxide***		
AR20	25.20	65.00	39.80	1.84	Mixed	122.80	25.20-28.20, 33.60-41.00, 42.00-53.00m Sulfide
Including	***34.70***	***43.40***	***8.70***	***4.25***	***Sulfide***		
Including	***50.70***	***53.00***	***2.30***	***6.89***	***Sulfide***		
AR21	99.80	103.90	4.10	3.58	Oxide	128.80	
AR22	82.50	106.70	24.20	2.15	Oxide	146.20	94.50-98.10 Sulfide
Including	***85.50***	***88.50***	***3.00***	***4.24***	***Oxide***		
AR23	5.00	44.00	39.00	0.78	Oxide	172.70	
	138.00	145.00	7.00	4.07	Oxide		
Including	***140.00***	***143.00***	***3.00***	***6.57***	***Oxide***		
AR24	114.60	171.60	57.00	2.01	Mixed	186.60	126.00-155.60 Sulfide
Including	128.80	142.70	13.90	4.80	Sulfide		
Including	148.70	152.60	3.90	4.45	Sulfide		
AR25	69.00	77.00	8.00	2.91	Oxide	134.20	
Including	***73.80***	***75.70***	***1.90***	***6.91***	***Oxide***		
AR26	6.00	61.00	55.00	0.80	Oxide	172.70	17.00-18.00 Sulfide
AR27	158.00	201.10	43.10	1.82	Mixed	228.60	Including 23.90m Sulfide
Including	***161.00***	***170.00***	***9.00***	***3.88***	***Sulfide***		161.00-162.00 Oxide
	213.00	228.60	15.60	0.60	Mixed		216.00-228.60 Sulfide

AR28	45.00	70.00	25.00	0.59	Oxide	85.40	
AR29	94.60	117.10	22.50	2.64	Oxide	120.10	Includes isolated interval of 0.5m core loss
Including	***99.60***	***106.20***	***6.60***	***4.84***	***Sulfide***		Includes isolated interval of 0.5m core loss
AR30	26.50	50.80	24.30	1.59	Oxide	200.60	40.80-41.80 Sulfide
Including	***31.10***	***34.80***	***3.70***	***3.86***	***Oxide***		
	73.00	76.10	3.10	1.84	Oxide		
	106.70	132.30	25.60	2.40	Oxide		
Including	***108.70***	***114.00***	***5.30***	***4.51***	***Oxide***		
	143.80	175.30	31.50	1.64	Oxide		143.80-150.20 Sulfide
Including	***143.80***	***145.80***	***2.00***	***3.04***	***Sulfide***		
Including	***154.10***	***156.70***	***2.60***	***7.81***	***Oxide***		
AR31	5.00	30.00	25.00	0.64	Oxide	160.70	Includes isolated intervals of core loss totaling 0.6m, 20.00-21.00 Sulfide
	36.00	104.60	68.60	2.21	Oxide		75.00-84.00m Sulfide
Including	***79.00***	***96.00***	***17.00***	***5.50***	***Mixed***		80.00-84.00m Sulfide
AR32	11.00	46.40	35.40	1.03	Oxide	130.20	Includes isolated intervals of core loss totaling 1.5 m
	54.10	73.10	19.00	0.81	Oxide		
AR33	125.70	159.70	34.00	1.47	Sulfide	197.70	Includes isolated intervals of core loss totaling 1.1 m
Including	***136.90***	***138.90***	***2.00***	***4.34***	***Mixed***		137.90-138.90 Sulfide
AR35	17.00	33.60	16.60	0.89	Oxide	101.60	24.00-25.00 Sulfide
	38.60	70.00	31.40	0.84	Oxide		Includes isolated interval of 0.8m core loss
Including	***58.00***	***60.00***	***2.00***	***3.77***	***Oxide***		
AR36	50.20	93.60	43.40	1.20	Oxide		Includes isolated intervals of core loss totaling 1.3m, 59.00-60.00 Sulfide
Including	***63.30***	***68.30***	***5.00***	***2.98***	***Oxide***		
AR37	88.40	123.00	34.60	4.31	Oxide	180.30	120.00-122.00 Sulfide
Including	***92.40***	***108.80***	***16.40***	***7.06***	***Oxide***		
Including	***118.80***	***121.00***	***2.20***	***6.38***	***Oxide***		120.00-121.00 Sulfide
AR40	48.00	81.00	33.00	0.72	Oxide	208.0	Includes isolated intervals of core loss totaling 0.4 m
AR41	43.40	93.60	50.20	3.01	Oxide	150.90	105.00-107.00 Sulfide
Including	***50.40***	***52.40***	***2.00***	***4.41***	***Oxide***		
Including	***59.40***	***67.30***	***7.90***	***8.81***	***Oxide***		
Including	***74.00***	***78.40***	***4.40***	***8.97***	***Oxide***		
	98.00	108.00	10.00	5.42	Oxide		105.00-107.00 Sulfide
Including	***102.00***	***108.00***	***6.00***	***8.44***	***Oxide***		105.00-107.00 Sulfide

AR42	27.00	50.50	23.50	1.70	Oxide	147.30	49.40-50.50 Sulfide
Including	***41.00***	***43.70***	***2.70***	***4.42***	***Oxide***		
	56.50	82.80	26.30	1.53	Oxide		
Including	***78.80***	***81.80***	***3.00***	***5.59***	***Oxide***		
AR43	60.20	65.20	5.00	6.48	Oxide	152.30	
Including	***61.20***	***63.20***	***2.00***	***9.78***	***Oxide***		
	112.00	122.20	10.20	0.81	Oxide		
	143.80	151.40	7.60	0.76	Oxide		150.40-151.40 Sulfide

All thicknesses are down hole length and true widths are not known at this time.

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/docs/default-source/press-releases/2018-07-25-ardich-results-supporting-drill-final.pdfor visit the Corporation's website at www.alacergold.com.

About Alacer

Alacer is a leading low-cost gold producer, with an 80% interest in the world-class Çöpler Gold Mine ("Çöpler") in Turkey operated by Anagold Madencilik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. ("Anagold"), and the remaining 20% owned by Lidya Madencilik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. ("Lidya Mining"). The Corporation's primary focus is to leverage its cornerstone Çöpler Gold Mine and strong balance sheet to maximize portfolio value and free cash flow, minimize project risk, and therefore, create maximum value for shareholders. The Çöpler Gold Mine is located in east-central Turkey in the Erzincan Province, approximately 1,100 kilometers southeast from Istanbul and 550 kilometers east from Ankara, Turkey's capital city.

The Corporation continues to pursue opportunities to further expand its current operating base to become a sustainable multi-mine producer with a focus on Turkey:

Çöpler Sulfide Expansion Project (the "Sulfide Project")
The Sulfide Project is near completion and remains on track to be delivered under budget and on schedule for start-up in Q3 2018. The Sulfide Project is expected to deliver long-term growth with robust financial returns and adds 20 years of production at Çöpler. The Sulfide Project will bring Çöpler's remaining life-of-mine ("LoM") gold production to approximately 4 million ounces at All-in Sustaining Costs averaging $645 per ounce[3, 4].

Çöpler Oxide Plant Production
Over the course of 2018, Alacer will process oxide ore from three primary sources: Çöpler in-pit, Çakmaktepe and blended material comprising limestone rich in-pit oxide material and stockpiled low sulfide, high carbonate ore. To maximize the processing capacity of the oxide plant, the expansion of the existing heap leach pad is being accelerated and is expected to be complete in 2018. In addition, the Corporation continues to evaluate opportunities to further extend oxide production beyond the current reserves with ongoing in-pit exploration, Çöpler District exploration, and evaluation of options to increase heap leach capacity, including the potential for a new heap leach pad to the west of the Çöpler Gold Mine.

[3] All-in Sustaining Costs per ounce is a consolidated non-IFRS performance measure with no standardized definition under IFRS. For further information and a detailed reconciliation to IFRS, please see the "*Non-IFRS Measures*" section of this MD&A.
[4] Detailed information regarding the Sulfide Project, including the material assumptions on which the forward-looking financial information is based, can be found in the technical report dated June 9, 2016 entitled "Çöpler Mine Technical Report" (the "Çöpler Mine Technical Report") available on *www.sedar.com* and on *www.asx.com.au*. Alacer confirms that all material assumptions continue to apply and have not materially changed.

District & In-Country Exploration Activities

The systematic and focused exploration efforts in the Çöpler District, as well as in other regions of Turkey, are progressing. The Çöpler District remains the focus, with the goal of continuing to grow oxide resources that will deliver production utilizing the existing Çöpler infrastructure. In the other regions of Turkey, targeted exploration work continues, including work on the Definitive Feasibility Study ("DFS") for the Gediktepe Project[5].

Alacer is a Canadian corporation incorporated in the Yukon Territory with its primary listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The Corporation also has a secondary listing on the Australian Securities Exchange where CHESS Depositary Interests ("CDIs") trade.

Technical Procedural Information

Sampling, Assaying and QA/QC

The Ardich drilling program started in 2017. Diamond drill core is sampled as half core at 1m intervals. The samples were submitted to ALS Global laboratories in Izmir, Turkey for sample preparation and analysis which is ISO/IEC 7025:2005 certified and accredited laboratory. Bureau Veritas (Acme) laboratory, Ankara is used for umpire check sample analysis. Gold was analyzed by fire assay with an AAS finish, and the multi-element analyses were determined by four acid digestion and ICP-AES and MS finish. For gold assays greater than or equal to 10g/t, fire assay process is repeated with a gravimetric finish for coarse gold. Alacer's drill and geochemical samples were collected in accordance with accepted industry standards. Alacer conducts routine QA/QC analysis on all assay results, including the systematic utilization of certified reference materials, blanks, field duplicates, and umpire laboratory check assays. External review of data and processes relating to the prospect have been completed by independent Consultant Dr. Erdem Yetkin, P.Geo. in July 2018. There were no adverse material results detected and the QA/QC indicates the information collected is acceptable, and the database can be used for further studies.

Metallurgical Test Work

A three-phase metallurgical testing program is being conducted by McClelland Laboratories, Inc. (Sparks, NV, USA), under the guidance of Metallurgium. The first phase comprising bottle roll cyanide leaching tests has been completed. The second phase of work comprising column leach testing is ongoing and is planned to be finalized in August 2018. Sample selection for the third phase (additional column leach testing) commenced in June 2018 to understand the response of drilling conducted in new and extended areas of the deposit. This work is planned in Phase III Metallurgical Testing program to be conducted at McClelland Laboratories during 2H 2018.

[5] Additional information on the Gediktepe Project can be found in the press release entitled "Alacer Gold Announces a New Reserve for its Gediktepe Project Providing Future Growth," (the "Gediktepe PFS") dated September 13, 2016, available on *www.sedar.com* and on *www.asx.com.au*.

Qualified Person

Dr. Mesut Soylu, P.Geo., a Qualified Person as defined under National Instrument 43-101, has reviewed and verified the technical information contained in this news release.

The information in this release which relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mesut Soylu, PhD Geology, PGeo, Eurgeol, who is a full-time employee of Alacer and works regularly at the project site. Dr. Soylu 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. Dr. Soylu is a member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists. Dr. Soylu consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

External review of data and processes relating to the prospect have been completed in June 2018 by independent Consultant Dr. Erdem Yetkin, P.Geo. a qualified person pursuant to National Instrument 43-101 and a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012. There were no adverse material results detected and Dr. Yetkin is of the opinion that the QA/QC indicates the information collected is acceptable, and the database can be used for announcing the exploration results.

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 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 document; production, cost, and capital expenditure guidance; the ability to expand the current heap leach pad; development plans for processing sulfide ore at Çöpler; the results of any gold reconciliations; the 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; maintaining community and government relations; negotiations of joint ventures; negotiation and completion of transactions; commodity prices; mineral resources, mineral reserves, realization of mineral reserves, and the existence or realization of mineral resource estimates; the development approach; the timing and amount of future production; the 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; receipt of regulatory approvals; and any and all other timing, exploration, development, operational, financial, budgetary, economic, legal, social, environmental, 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; maintaining 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 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; the ability to meet production, cost, and capital expenditure targets; timing and ability to produce studies and analyses; 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, geopolitical, 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 on the Corporation's website at *www.alacergold.com*, on SEDAR at *www.sedar.com* and on the ASX at *www.asx.com.au*, 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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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 (e.g. 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. Sampling interval changes between 0.5 m and 2.3 m with an average of 1.02 m in length.
	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 is marked considering mineralization intensity and veining orientations, then sawn and half core sampled. • PVC pipe is inserted into areas of drill core loss and marked with missing interval depth. PVC pipe is cut to equivalent length of core loss and placed into core trays. Majority of holes are downhole surveyed using Reflex Sprocess V2.5.0650 and Devico PeeWee to ensure accurate location of all samples collected from the bore hole. • Starting in 2017, rock mass classification (MRMR-Mining Rock Mass Rating) was used to assess overall slope angles and bench heights for the proposed pits. Additionally, Intact Rock Strength, core recovery and Rock Quality Designation (RQD) has been collected for each interval (0.5m to 3.10m in length) to assess stability of possible pit slope geometries.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.	• Through 2017, Diamond Core samples were submitted as 1m half core to ALS Global Izmir laboratory for standard industry analysis. • Diamond Core samples are submitted as 1m half core to ALS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	laboratory. Firstly, the sample is logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70 % passing a 2mm screen. A split of up to 1,000 g is taken and pulverized to better than 85 % passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh) screen and fire assayed using a 30g charge. If gold values are greater than 10 ppm, gravimetric method is used. Whole rock analysis for 33 elements using a 4 acid digest and ICP-AES finish is completed for all exploration and resource development samples. Total carbon, total sulfur and gold cyanide leach analysis is regularly selected and sent as results are completed. All of these analyses are required for Au values>0.5g/t.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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 mainly carried out with HQ and HQ3 triple tube. Pre-collars, metallurgical, and difficult holes were completed with PQ and PQ3 triple tube. NQ was used in situations where, due to difficult ground conditions, the best option was a reduction in core size to NQ. A majority of holes were downhole surveyed by Reflex Sprocess V2.5.0650 and Devico PeeWee.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Diamond Core - o All diamond core is measured and reconciled against core blocks, end of hole depth, and drillers run-sheets. o Intervals of visual and calculated missing core are recorded in the sampling spreadsheet and geological database. PVC of equivalent length to missing core interval is inserted as a visual marker of core loss. o Core recovery is calculated on a per metre basis of recovered core and entered into the database as a percentage. In general, core recoveries are greater than 90%, reflecting strongly sheared, brecciated, altered.
	Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Diamond Core - o Use of HQ3 and PQ3 triple tube with splits to collect maximum intact core. o Inner tubes pumped out with water to prevent core loss and breakage. o Use of bentonite commenced with Ardich drilling to improve core recovery through 'caking' of more porous and poorly consolidated lithologies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		o Drilling of short core runs (1.5m) in fractured ground.
	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.*	• Diamond Drill core was logged in detail for lithology, alteration, mineralization, structure and veining. Data collection is considered to a standard appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation. • Diamond Core – o Core samples were tested by immersion method at a frequency of 1 determination about every 3m for in-situ density for all material types for every hole drilled. o Point load testing was completed at a frequency of 1 determination in about every 10m for all intact core. o Detailed geotechnical logging completed on Ardich cored holes capturing data for Fracture Index, RQD and GSI calculation. o Samples collected for external metallurgical test work for Ardich prospect. o Samples collected for external transmitted, reflected and SEM petrological determinations of mineralization and waste lithology, textures and alteration. o All core photographed wet and dry for reference.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc.) photography.	• Logging is qualitative in nature. • Diamond core was photographed both wet and dry.
	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 – o Diamond core is half core sampled using a manual drop saw to cut to one side of the bottom of core line (where present in competent ground). o Half-core is retained in the tray. o PQ core is used for metallurgical sampling. ¼ core is used for initial assay. ½ core is dispatched in 1m intervals for metallurgical compositing and testing, ¼ core is retained in tray. o As with geotechnical core, select sampling for petrology is

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		collected from ½ core and a core block with details of sample is inserted into core tray. o Soft (clay), poorly consolidated (regolith, oxide) and fragmental samples (fault, shear, breccia materials) are hand split into 1m ½ core samples.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	• All drilling to date has been core
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Industry standard diamond drilling techniques are used (as described above) and are considered appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• For diamond drilling, no extra quality control procedures applied.
	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.	• Diamond sampling have 5% of total submitted samples as Lab duplicates from coarse rejects. With diamond core, quarter core repeats are selected and submitted post- primary sample submission. A further 5% of samples submitted are "blanks" and "standards" designed to check on laboratory performance during assay (accuracy & precision). Laboratory QAQC and field duplicates combined represent 10% of material assayed and analysed. • Results to date are within expected industry tolerances for duplicate and laboratory performance. Other than minor acceptable laboratory bias, no material bias is observed.
	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. Fire assay gold analysis is an appropriate assay method for this type of deposit. • Multi-element analyses of silver, copper, lead and zinc undertaken by four acid digestion via ICP-OES are considered total assay methods except where they exceed the upper detection limit. • In cases where samples are over the lab analysis limit, they are re-assayed using a four-acid digest with HCl leach, and AAS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		finish. These assay methods are considered to be total. • For gold assays greater than or equal to 10g/t, the fire assay process is repeated with a gravimetric finish for coarse gold. This is a total assay method
	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.	• A TerraSpec 4 desktop ASD PIMA (Portable Infrared Mineral Analyser) spectrometer for detection of alteration (clay mineralogies) was used. The machine is serviced and calibrated annually and used in conjunction with TSG software for conversion of spectral data to mineral data. PIMA is used on all diamond core samples to create clay and mineralogy models for correlation against alteration logging and geochemically determined lithologies.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Industry standard certified reference materials and blanks were utilized to check laboratory assay quality control. Standards and blanks represent 5% of sample submissions (1 in 20 samples, alternating blank and standard). • Routinely done as a part of Quality Control procedures. Last laboratory visit to ALS Izmir was conducted in 2018 first quarter. • Field duplicates and laboratory coarse crush duplicates (prior to pulverizing) are part of standard process. • Sizing checks (dry sieve) on crushed and pulverized samples are reported for all holes at 1 check in every 20 samples. • ALS and ACME laboratories report all internal laboratory QAQC outcomes for each hole. • ALS laboratory QAQC procedures are; o For ICP analysis, every 40 samples uses 2 lab standards, 2 lab duplicates and 1 blank sample. o For fire assay, every 42 samples uses 1 standard, 2 duplicates and 1 blank sample. • Laboratory submits monthly QAQC Report to the client. • ALS had issues with low biases and isolated cases of 2SDss.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Intersections are reviewed by the Exploration Manager following receipt of the assay results. • Assay results are processed and validated by the Senior Data Administrator prior to loading into the database. This includes plotting standard and blank performances, review of duplicate results by using QA/QC graphs by hole and monthly basis. • Original assay certificates are issued as PDF for all results and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		compared against digital CSV files as part of data loading procedure into the database. • Exploration Manager reviews all tabulated assay data.
	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 primary data is sent electronically as both PDF and CSV files to a dedicated assay email cabinet with restricted access. • Email assay Dropbox only receives data. • Data within the Dropbox is registered and uploaded to DataShed Data Management Software and Geological Database for validation. • Data is validated through a series of queries and protocols. • All geological data related to drilling, logging and test work is saved within the Geological database (downhole surveys, collar surveys, collar metadata, logging data, geotechnical data, all assay data). • Database is audited prior to resource estimates and exploration updates. • Database is backed up daily and monthly on network and on remote hard drives.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Assay adjustments are only made when associated drill hole data cannot be validated e.g. unverified collar locations, identified data entry errors. In this instance drill data is removed from the database. All deletions and changes are logged within the database and reported.
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.*	• Drill hole collar locations were surveyed by in-house mine surveyors. • Diamond drill holes are downhole surveyed by Reflex Sprocess V2.5.0650 and Devico PeeWee.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• All drill hole collars surveyed in UTM Zone 37N, ED50 grid using differential GPS in units of meters.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Topographic surfaces are prepared from ground surveys and ortho-corrected satellite imagery. Satellite imagery is accurate to <1m contouring. The most recent satellite imagery was from 27th September 2016.
	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• The Ardich prospect has been drilled on various drill spacing between 20m to 120m in a 400 x 500m area

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data Spacing and Distribution	*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 in 2018. • The current program is an exploration stage definition of the mineralization and at this stage targeting for geological continuity or grade continuity has not begun. Step-out drilling and scissor holes are aiming to define depth and lateral extend of mineralization. Required drill spacing will be considered at resource definition stage.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Sample compositing has not been applied. Samples submitted for analysis are on a nominal 1m interval basis
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 the Ardich prospect, mineralization is observed as NW/SE trending zone and appears to be nearly flat and drill holes are at near right angle to the main mineralized trends.
	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 • Samples were stored on site until collected for transport to ALS laboratory in Izmir, Turkey in 2017 and 2018 by an independent cartage contractor. • Alacer Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport to the laboratory. • Samples for Umpire test work are transferred directly from ALS Izmir to ACME Labs Ankara using an independent freight carrier. • Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of samples. • All samples are placed into calico bags with sample tickets and clear sample ID numbering on the outside. Samples are placed inside of labelled polyweave bags holding a maximum 4 samples a bag. • Metallurgical samples sent to McClelland Lab Reno, USA) were packed in plastic bags by rock type, then placed in woven plastic bags by composite with shipment in 4 sealed plastic shipping crates. A photo-history and chain of custody are maintained by McClelland Lab (Reno, USA).

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Audits or Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• External review of data and processes relating to the prospect have been completed by independent Consultant Dr. Erdem Yetkin, P.Geo. in July 2018. There were no adverse material results detected and the QA/QC indicates the information collected is acceptable, and the database can be used for further purposes.

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 mineralization license is owned by Anagold Madencilik which is a subsidiary of Alacer Gold with 80% share ownership. 20% of Anagold is owned by Lidya Madencilik.
	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 Ardich, Alacer collected rock chip and channel samples from various altered and mineralized outcrops in earlier years.
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. • Geological and structural mapping at surface delineated an 800 x 600m target area of gold mineralization within a northwest-southeast structural zone • The gold mineralization occurs within carbonate-silica altered ophiolite and dolomitic carbonate contacts controlled by a low angle thrust fault • Distribution of gold mineralization broadly corresponds with stockwork and sheeted crystalline and chalcedonic quartz veins, as well as north-west/south-east trending brecciated listwanite body.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Ardich prospect is a recent discovery. Alacer first started to drill in August 2017 and released the first 5 holes, AR01 to AR05, in a press release on December 18, 2017. Alacer released next 13 holes, AR06 to AR18 on February 26, 2018. A drill hole location map for Ardich is included in Figure 2 of this press release. • Drill hole collar locations, azimuths, inclinations, down-hole sample lengths and hole depth are recorded for all holes and stored in the exploration drill database. • Surface mapping was available for the construction of the geological and Mineral Resource model.
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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 when gold grades exceed 2 meters with at least 1 gram material. • No high-grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results.
	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.	• The procedure follows the above method which requires at least 2 meters of 1 gram material to be in successive intervals.
	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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• At Ardich the mineralization strikes ~NW-SE with a gentle dip of ~10 degrees to the SW. Drilling is predominantly angled at between -50 to -90° to the SW. The true widths are not known at this stage but estimated around 60-95% depending on drill hole and ore body orientation.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being*	• Relevant diagrams have been included in the news release. Drill collar locations are shown in figure 3.

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	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• Exploration results are reported for drill holes having significant results drilled between February and July 2018.
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.*	• Metallurgical testing has initiated for Ardich. Test work included intermittent bottle roll, column leach and sizing test work to determine gold leach recovery characteristics of gold mineralization. • Geotechnical drill holes, logging, and test work (UCS, Direct Shear, Point Load) were completed as part of rock mass quality and geotechnical stability studies. • Density determination test work was completed on every 3rd intact piece of core by immersion method to characterize the in-situ density of all lithologies, alteration styles and mineralization.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• The Ardich prospect is a recent Alacer discovery. 43 diamond holes have been completed and drilling program is ongoing to define vertical and lateral extensions of the gold mineralization. With current drilling data mineralization appears to be open in all directions. Drilling will continue until mineralization boundaries are defined. • A three-phase metallurgical test program is being conducted. A 30-composite samples first phase program for bottle-roll testing completed in February 2018. Column leach testing for the phase 2 is ongoing. Hydrogeological and environmental surface base line studies have been started and carried out during 2018. An open pit geotechnical evaluation program has been scheduled for 2018.