

ALACER GOLD REPORTS INITIAL DRILL RESULTS FROM THE COPPER HILL COPPER EXPLORATION PROSPECT

April 22, 2020, Toronto: Alacer Gold Corp. (“Alacer” or the “Corporation”) [TSX: ASR and ASX: AQQ] is pleased to announce initial drill results for the Copper Hill (Bakır Tepe in Turkish) copper (“Cu”) prospect. Copper Hill is located approximately 60km northwest of Gumushane Province and 30km southwest of Kurtun town, in the Black Sea region of northeast Turkey (Figure 1). The initial testing of the target consisted of eight diamond drill holes totaling 3,180.8m. Seven of the eight holes intersected sulfide (chalcopyrite) copper mineralization, many with impressive grades including holes:

- **EKD-02: 40.8m @ 0.87% Cu from 77.7m and 40.8m @ 2.66% Cu from 144.7m**, including 16.7m @ 4.7% Cu from 152.9m and 8.2m @ 2.95% Cu from 174m, and 16.6m @ 0.44% Cu from 202m and 10.9m @ 0.5% Cu from 290.4m
- **EKD-03: 6m @ 0.39% Cu from 33m and 10.5m @ 0.2% Cu from 45m and 70.3m @ 1.66% Cu from 83.7m**, including 4.4m @ 8.25% Cu from 115.3m
- **EKD-04: 51m @ 0.98% Cu from 13m and 6.7m @ 0.6% Cu from 120.4m and 10.3m @ 0.77% Cu from 133.4m and 45.7m @ 2.03% Cu from 158.7m**, including 17.7m @ 3.99% Cu from 162.8m

The intercepts are high grade, close to surface and appear to be very low in contaminants. The drilling pattern was constrained to areas previously permitted for drilling. Alacer plans to conduct additional diamond drilling in 2020 to test the extension of the mineralization, pending approval of new drill permits and weather.

Alacer owns 50% of Copper Hill in a joint venture with our long-term partner Lidya Mining (as defined below).

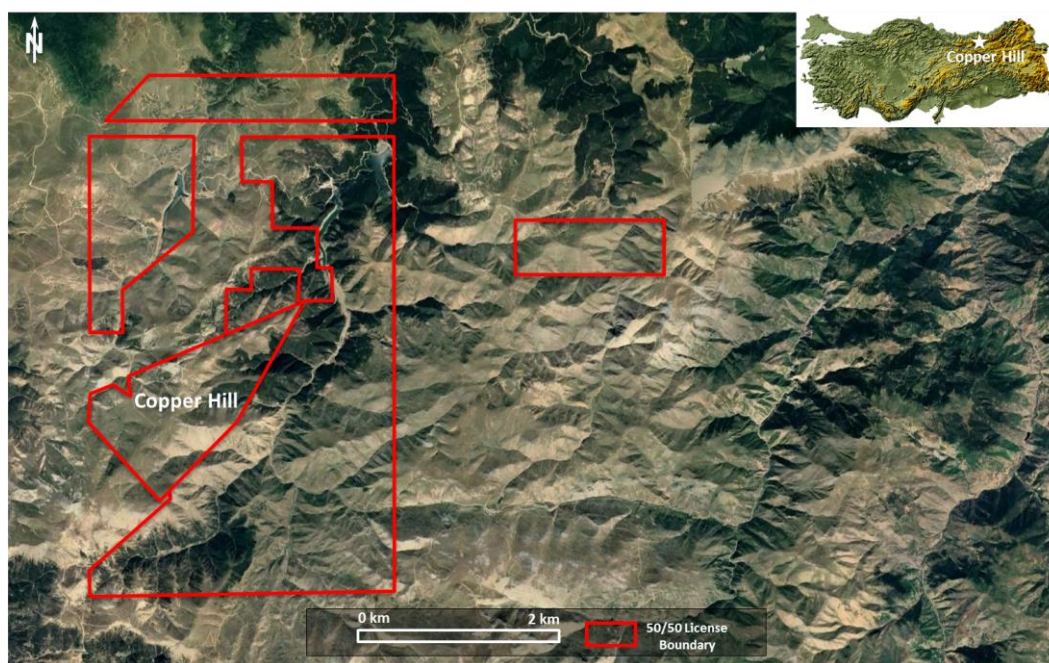


Figure 1. Location map of the Copper Hill copper prospect.

Prospect Overview

Copper Hill sits within the package of exploration leases known as Kazikbeli. The Copper Hill prospect has skarn mineralization with some occurrences at surface that were mined in ancient times. These activities are evident with remnants of small excavation depressions and slag piles. The Turkish government exploration department (MTA) mapped and outlined these occurrences in 1976-78, covering approximately an area of 200m X 800m.

The Copper Hill prospect is covered by subvolcanic porphyritic intermediate magmatic rocks and volcano-sedimentary unit that contains interbedded limestone. Skarn-type copper-iron occurrences (chalcopyrite-magnetite) developed along the contacts between limestone and porphyries. In the limited area where the skarn is at surface, the mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, specular-hematite and magnetite with exotic copper such as malachite. All mineralization in the drill holes reported here was primary Cu – Sulfide mineralization (chalcopyrite).

MTA conducted exploration in the 1970's which included surface mapping, sampling and geophysics (Induced Polarization-IP on 18 lines totaling 28.15km). Alacer's exploration activities initiated in 2009 consisting of rock, soil sampling and 75.2km ground magnetics. In 2018 & 2019, Alacer drilled eight diamond core holes within the production permit area totaling 3,180.8m to test possible depth extension of the exposed copper skarn mineralization.

Drilling will recommence at Copper Hill pending drill permits and weather.

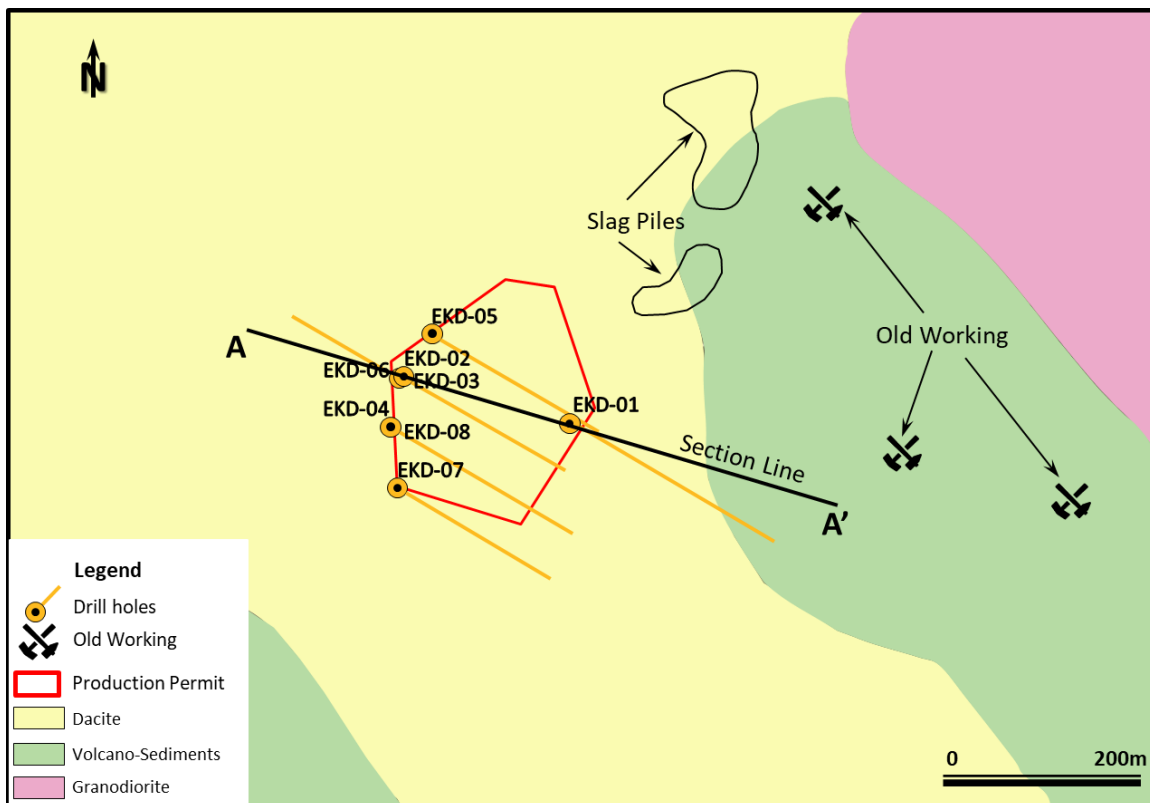


Figure 2. Copper Hill simplified geology map and drill locations.

Drilling

Eight drill holes were completed totaling 3,180.8m. Seven of the eight holes intersected significant copper mineralization. EKD-02 and EKD-03 were collared at the same location, EKD-02 was drilled with -60° angle and EKD-03 is drilled vertically. Similarly, EKD-04 and EKD-08 were collared at the same location with EKD-06 drilled at -65° angle and EKD-08 is a vertical hole (Figure 2). The beginnings of the holes were drilled in PQ size (85cm in diameter) and predominantly continued with HQ size (63.5cm in diameter). The extent of the drilling pattern was constrained to areas previously permitted for drilling.

Alacer plans additional diamond drilling to test the extension of the mineralization, pending approval of new drill permits and weather. Alacer is currently exploring and drill testing other targets at Kazikbeli.

Drill Results

Significant results are down hole length and include:

- **EKD-02:** 40.8m @ 0.87% Cu from 77.7m and 40.8m @ 2.66% Cu from 144.7m, including 16.7m @ 4.7% Cu from 152.9m and 8.2m @ 2.95% Cu from 174m, and 16.6m @ 0.44% Cu from 202m and 10.9m @ 0.5% Cu from 290.4m
- **EKD-03:** 6m @ 0.39% Cu from 33m and 10.5m @ 0.2% Cu from 45m and 70.3m @ 1.66% Cu from 83.7m, including 4.4m @ 8.25% Cu from 115.3m
- **EKD-04:** 51m @ 0.98% Cu from 13m and 6.7m @ 0.6% Cu from 120.4m and 10.3m @ 0.77% Cu from 133.4m and 45.7m @ 2.03% Cu from 158.7m, including 17.7m @ 3.99% Cu from 162.8m
- **EKD-05:** 29.8m @ 0.49% Cu from 11.3m and 5.5m @ 0.99% Cu from 109.5m and 20.7m @ 1.33% Cu from 189.5m, including 2.7m @ 5.55% Cu from 191.3m
- **EKD-06:** 10m @ 0.34% Cu from 25m and 1.5m @ 3.3% Cu from 42m and 14m @ 0.37% Cu from 88.5m and 16.8m @ 0.9% Cu from 133.5m and 19m @ 1.43% Cu from 157.6m, including 2.8m @ 5.47% Cu from 173m
- **EKD-08:** 8.8m @ 0.38% Cu from 108m and 20.9m @ 1.63% Cu from 170.1m, including 2m @ 7.15% Cu from 181m and 1.7m @ 3.52% Cu from 188.1m

The copper mineralization in the Copper Hill intercepts are very “clean”, having low levels of other metals or arsenic (<0.01% zinc and lead, with average <60 ppm arsenic levels), which is unusual for skarn-type deposits.

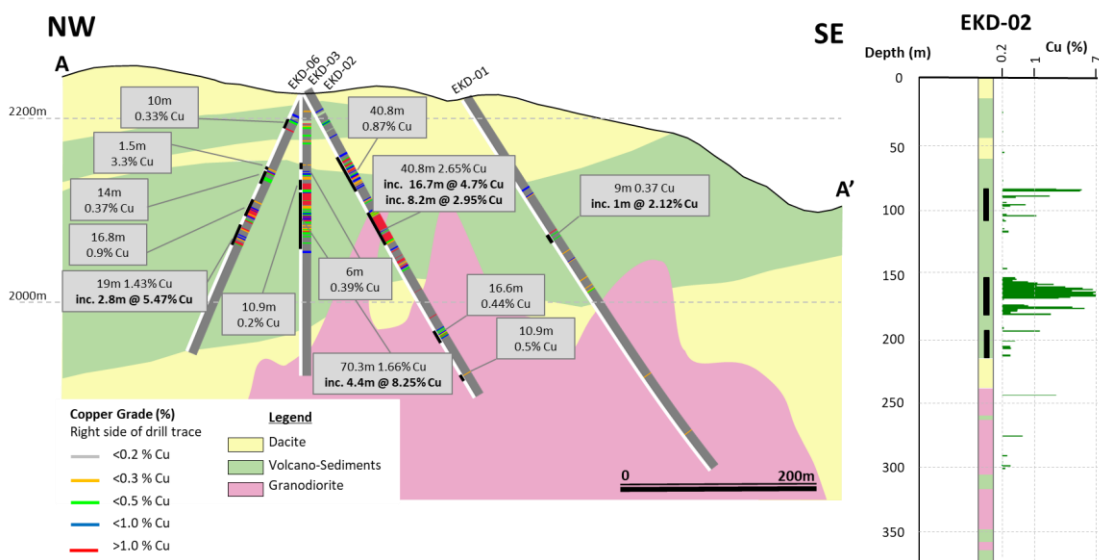


Figure 3. NW-SE cross section along Copper Hill copper property.

Table 1. Significant copper intercepts at the Copper Hill Prospect.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Depth (m)	Comments	
EKD-01	168.8	177.8	9	0.37	474.2		
Including	168.8	169.8	1	2.12			
EKD-02	77.70	118.50	40.80	0.87	373		
	144.70	185.50	40.80	2.66			
Including	152.90	169.60	16.70	4.70			
	174.00	182.20	8.20	2.95			
EKD-02	202.00	218.60	16.60	0.44			
	290.40	301.30	10.90	0.50			
EKD-03	33.00	39.00	6.00	0.39	301.3		
	45.00	55.50	10.50	0.20			
	83.70	154.00	70.30	1.66			
Including	115.30	119.70	4.40	8.25			
EKD-04	13.00	64.00	51.00	0.98	425		
	120.40	127.10	6.70	0.60			
	133.40	143.70	10.30	0.77			
	158.70	204.40	45.70	2.03			
Including	162.80	180.50	17.70	3.99			
EKD-04	255.00	262.80	7.80	0.85			
	327.10	341.70	14.60	0.47			
	351.50	372.80	21.30	1.98			
Including	362.80	368.60	5.80	6.17			
EKD-05	11.30	41.10	29.80	0.49	393.5		
	109.50	115.00	5.50	0.99			
	189.50	210.20	20.70	1.33			
Including	191.30	194.00	2.70	5.55			
EKD-06	25.00	35.00	10.00	0.34	302		
	42.00	43.50	1.50	3.30			
	88.50	102.50	14.00	0.37			
	133.50	150.30	16.80	0.90			
	157.60	176.60	19.00	1.43			
Including	173.00	175.80	2.80	5.47			
EKD-07					408.2	No Significant Interval	
EKD-08	108.00	116.80	8.80	0.38	503.6		
	170.10	191.00	20.90	1.63			
Including	181.00	183.00	2.00	7.15			
Including	188.10	189.80	1.70	3.52			

Significant intervals reported at a nominal 0.2% copper cut-off and with a maximum 5m contiguous dilution are given in Table 1. All thicknesses are down hole length and true widths are not known at this stage.

To view further technical information relating to this news release, please visit the Company's website at www.alacergold.com.

About Alacer

Alacer is a leading low-cost intermediate gold producer whose primary focus is to leverage its cornerstone Çöpler Gold Mine and strong balance sheet as foundations to continue its organic multi-mine growth strategy, maximize free cash flow¹, 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 (“km”) southeast from Istanbul and 550km east from Ankara, Turkey’s capital city.

Sustainability is of growing importance to all stakeholders, whether they are local communities, local and national governments, our shareholders, or our employees. We are committed to honest and open disclosure and continuous improvement.

Alacer continues to pursue opportunities to further expand its current operating base to become a sustainable multi-mine producer with a focus on Turkey. The Çöpler Gold Mine is currently processing ore through two producing plants.

The systematic and focused exploration efforts in the Çöpler District have been successful as evidenced by the discovery of Çakmaktepe, the Ardich deposit², and the Çöpler Saddle³ (“The Saddle”) prospect. The Çöpler District remains the focus, with the goal of continuing to grow oxide resources that will deliver production into the future and additional sulfide resources to extend production from the sulfide plant. In the other regions of Turkey, targeted exploration work continues at a number of highly prospective exploration targets. The successful commissioning of the sulfide plant and the exploration successes have provided the business with a number of exceptional growth and development opportunities. An updated Çöpler District Technical Report is planned to be issued in 2020, updating the performance expectations of the installed assets and defining the growth and development pathways.

Alacer is a Canadian company incorporated in the Yukon Territory with its primary listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The Company also has a secondary listing on the Australian Securities Exchange where CHES Depositary Interests (“CDIs”) trade. Alacer owns an 80% interest in the world-class Çöpler Gold Mine 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”).

Technical Procedural Information

Sampling, Assaying and QA/QC

The Copper Hill drilling program started in 2018. 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 an ISO/IEC 7025:2005 certified and accredited laboratory. SGS laboratory, Ankara and ArgeTest laboratory, Ankara are being used to umpire check sample analysis. Copper was analyzed by four acid digestion and ICP-AES finish. For copper assays greater than or equal to 10%, aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES finish is used. 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 January 2020. 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.

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 information compiled by Mesut Soylu, PhD Geology, P.Geo., Eurgeol, who is a full-time employee of Alacer. 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 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 were completed in January 2020 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; the outbreak of pandemics, epidemics or other health crises (including, without limitation, the COVID-19 pandemic); 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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This press release has been approved for release by the Alacer Gold Disclosure Committee.

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- ¹ Free Cash Flow is a Non-GAAP Measure. For further information, please see the "Non-GAAP Measures" section of the most recent MD&A.
 - ² Detailed information regarding the Ardich Deposit can be found in the press release entitled "Alacer Gold Step-Out Drilling Program Confirms Significant Extension of Ardich Mineralization" dated November 22, 2019, available on the Company's website at www.alacergold.com, on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, and on the ASX at www.asx.com.au.
 - ³ Detailed information regarding the Çöpler Saddle can be found in the press release entitled "Alacer Gold Reports Exploration Results from the Çöpler Saddle Shear Zone at the Çöpler Gold Mine," dated September 26, 2019, available on the Company's website at www.alacergold.com, on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, and on the ASX at www.asx.com.au.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 specialized 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 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 pulverized 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drill core was sampled as half core at 1m intervals or to geological contacts. Sampling interval changes between 0.4m and 3.0m with an average of 1.25m in length. To ensure representative sampling, diamond core is marked considering mineralization intensity and veining orientations, then sawn and half core sampled. Intact Rock Strength, core recovery and Rock Quality Designation (RQD) has been collected for each sample interval Diamond Core samples were submitted as half core of the sample interval (mostly 1m) to ALS Global Izmir laboratory for standard industry analysis. The sample is first logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crush to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 1kg, pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns and fire assayed using a 30g charge. Whole rock analysis for 33 elements using a four-acid digestion ICP-AES finish method is completed for all exploration and resource development samples.
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"> Diamond drilling was carried out with PQ and HQ tubes. All holes started with PQ, then reduced to HQ core size All holes were downhole surveyed by Devico PeeWee.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 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"> Diamond Core - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Intervals of visual and calculated missing core are recorded in the sampling spreadsheet and geological database. o Core recovery is calculated on a per meter basis of recovered core and entered into the database as a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>percentage. In general, core recoveries are greater than 85%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond Core - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Use of bentonite commenced with Copper Hill drilling to improve core recovery through ‘caking’ of more porous and poorly consolidated lithologies. o Drilling of short core runs (0.5m) in fractured ground. • No relationship has been identified between sample recovery and grade. Core recovery is above 85%.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Detailed geotechnical logging completed on Copper Hill core holes capturing data for Fracture Index and RQD calculation. o Samples collected for external transmitted, reflected and SEM petrological determinations of mineralization, textures and alteration. • Logging is qualitative in nature. • Diamond core was photographed wet. • All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond Core – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Diamond core is half core sampled using a manual push saw to cut the full core o Half-core is retained in the tray. o Soft (clay), poorly consolidated (regolith, oxide) and fragmental samples (fault, shear, breccia materials) are hand split into half. • All drilling to date has been core. • Industry standard diamond drilling techniques are used (as described above) and are considered appropriate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For diamond drilling no extra quality control procedures applied. 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 and contamination). Laboratory QAQC and field duplicates combined represent 10% of material assayed and analyzed. Results to date are within expected industry tolerances for duplicate and laboratory performance. Other than minor acceptable laboratory bias, no material bias is observed. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the copper mineralization based on: the style of mineralization, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for copper.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold analyses were undertaken by ALS laboratory in Izmir using 30g Fire Assay analysis method. Multi-element analyses of silver, copper, lead and zinc were undertaken by four acid digestion via ICP-AES. These tools were not used. Industry standard certified reference materials and blanks were utilized in order to check laboratory assay quality control. Standards and blanks represent 5% of sample submissions (1 in 20 samples, each for blank and standard). ALS (Main Lab), SGS (Umpire) and ArgeTest (Umpire) laboratories report all internal laboratory QAQC outcomes for each batch. Laboratory submits monthly QAQC report to the client.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original assay certificates are issued as e-signed PDF for all results and compared against digital CSV files as part of data loading procedure into the database. Exploration Manager reviews all tabulated assay data. No twin holes were drilled All data is stored and validated within an electronic database. All primary data is sent electronically as both PDF and CSV files to a dedicated assay email cabinet with restricted access. Email assay Dropbox is used to receive assay data. Data within Dropbox is registered and uploaded to DataShed Data Management Software and Geological Database for validation. Data is validated through a series of queries and database 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. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collars surveyed by Garmin handheld GPS Diamond drill holes are downhole surveyed by Devico PeeWee. UTM ED50 Z37 grid system used to collect drillhole collar data Topographic contour spacing is 10 meters

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Copper Hill prospect has been drilled on various drill spacing, mostly drill holes aligned on 120-degree trending azimuth. A single drill pad is also used to drill holes with different azimuths. • The Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) showed that the trends of the copper mineralization follow skarn altered volcano sedimentary unit. • Exploration definition continues across the deposit with the objective of targeting geological continuity. A program with new drill holes in an expanded area to understand grade continuity will be implemented in 2020 • Samples submitted for analysis are not composited.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Copper Hill prospect, mineralization is observed as NW/SE trending zone.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chain of custody is managed by Lidya. • Samples were stored on site until collected for transport to ALS laboratory in Izmir, Turkey by an independent cartage contractor. • Lidya 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 SGS Labs Ankara and ArgeTest 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 3 samples a bag.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External review of data and processes relating to the prospect have been completed by independent Consultant Dr. Erdem Yetkin, P.Geol. in January 2020. There were no adverse material results detected and the QA/QC indicates that the information collected is acceptable, and the data set can be used for reporting of exploration results.

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 license to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The license covering the mineralization is owned by Lidya Madencilik which is a subsidiary of Lidya Madencilik with 50% share ownership 50% of Alacer Gold The licenses are in good standing with no known impediment to future grant of a mining permit.
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"> At Copper Hill, Lidya collected rock chip and channel samples from various altered and mineralized outcrops in earlier years.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Copper Hill hosts skarn style copper and iron mineralization. Geological and structural mapping at surface delineated a 700 x 500m target area of copper mineralization within a northwest-southeast structural zone. The copper mineralization occurs within skarn altered volcano-sedimentary package Distribution of copper mineralization broadly corresponds with massive & semi massive sulfide and retrograde skarn altered volcano sedimentary package.
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 meters) 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"> The Copper Hill prospect is a recent discovery. Lidya first started to drill in July 2018 and completed 3 diamond core holes. Later in 2019, 5 additional diamond core holes were completed. A drill hole location map for Copper Hill is included in Figure 1. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration results are reported as length weighted averages of the individual sample intervals.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Copper Hill the mineralization strikes NW-SE with a dip of approximately 70 degrees to the NE. Drilling is predominantly angled between -60 to -90° to the SE. The true widths are not known at this stage.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant intersections and mineralized zones are tabulated; EKD-02: 40.8m @ 2.66% Cu from 144.70; EKD-03: 70.3m @ 1.66% Cu from 83.7m; EKD-04: 45.70m @ 2.03%Cu from 158.7m; EKD-05: 20.7m @ 1.33% Cu from 189.5m; EKD-06: 19m @ 1.43% Cu from 157.6m and EKD-08: 20.9m @ 1.63% Cu from 170.1m. Drill collar locations are shown in Figure 1 for holes EKD-01 to EKD-08. A typical geological cross section is shown in Figure 2.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration results have been reported for drill holes having significant results starting from July 2018 through August 2019.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other data was collected.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Copper Hill prospect drilling will continue until mineralization boundaries are defined. No metallurgical tests have been conducted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No baseline study has been conducted

