ALACER GOLD REPORTS EXPLORATION RESULTS FROM THE ÇÖPLER SADDLE SHEAR ZONE AT THE ÇÖPLER GOLD MINE

September 26, 2019, Toronto: Alacer Gold Corp. (**"Alacer"** or the **"Corporation"**) **[TSX: ASR** and **ASX: AQG]** is pleased to announce positive drill results for the Çöpler Saddle ("The Saddle"). The Saddle borders the western flank of the Çöpler Mine (Figure 1) with the shear zone passing through the existing Çöpler West Pit, which is in production. The initial testing of The Saddle consisted of 50 diamond drill holes with a strike length over ~2km. All holes reported are outside of the Çöpler Resource shells and planned mining areas. Diamond drill holes intersected both oxide and sulfide gold mineralization, some with impressive grades and thicknesses, including holes:

- **CDD657:** 22.6m @ 9.65 g/t Au (oxide) from 24.5m, including 6m @ 30.78 g/t Au (oxide) from 26.2m and 1m @ 104 g/t Au (oxide) from 28.2m and 1.4m @8.6 g/t Au (oxide) from 36.2m
- **CDD719:** 40.8m @ 4.74 g/t Au (oxide & sulfide) from 120.7m, including 3.3m @ 6.94 g/t Au (oxide) from 129.8m and 4.4m @ 25.78 g/t Au (oxide) from 137.1m
- **CDD735:** 5.7m @ 39.45 g/t Au (oxide & sulfide) from 34.4m, including 1.4m @ 155.5 g/t Au (sulfide) from 37.7m and 2.2m @ 7.74 g/t Au (oxide & sulfide) from 47m
- **CDD786:** 7.8m @ 7.2 g/t Au (oxide) from 65.6m **and** 11.3m @ 4.33 g/t Au (oxide) from 78m

Rod Antal, Alacer's President and Chief Executive Officer, stated, "The Çöpler Saddle is shaping up to be another outstanding near-mine exploration project and an important component of our short-term strategy to identify additional oxide ore that we can convert quickly into production by leveraging our existing infrastructure. With Ardich already shaping up to be a major discovery, and now with The Saddle showing potential, albeit at an earlier exploration stage, our short-term strategy is rapidly becoming a reality."

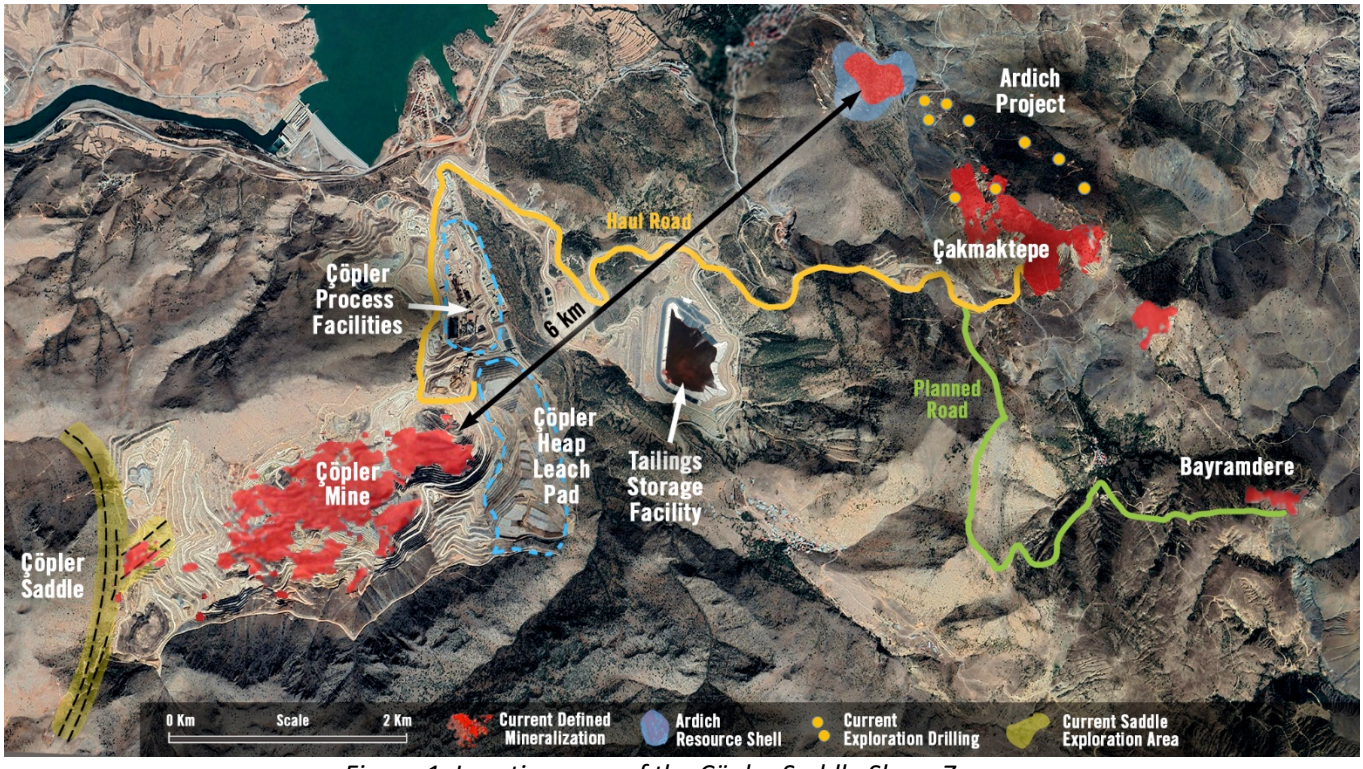

Figure 1. Location map of the Çöpler Saddle Shear Zone.

Project Overview

The Çöpler Saddle is located on the western periphery of the Çöpler Mine open pit. The Çöpler Saddle Shear Zone is defined as an arc like structure running north-south for approximately 2 kilometers (Figure 2). The north-south extending shear zone appears to be dipping 60^0-70^0 to the west. The shear zone passes through the West Pit, which is in production. Soil sampling was conducted in several campaigns in a 2km x 2.8km area with 50m x 50m sampling grid. The geochemical results of this soil sampling program returned with high grade gold values, with some areas exceeding 0.5 g/t (Figure 3).

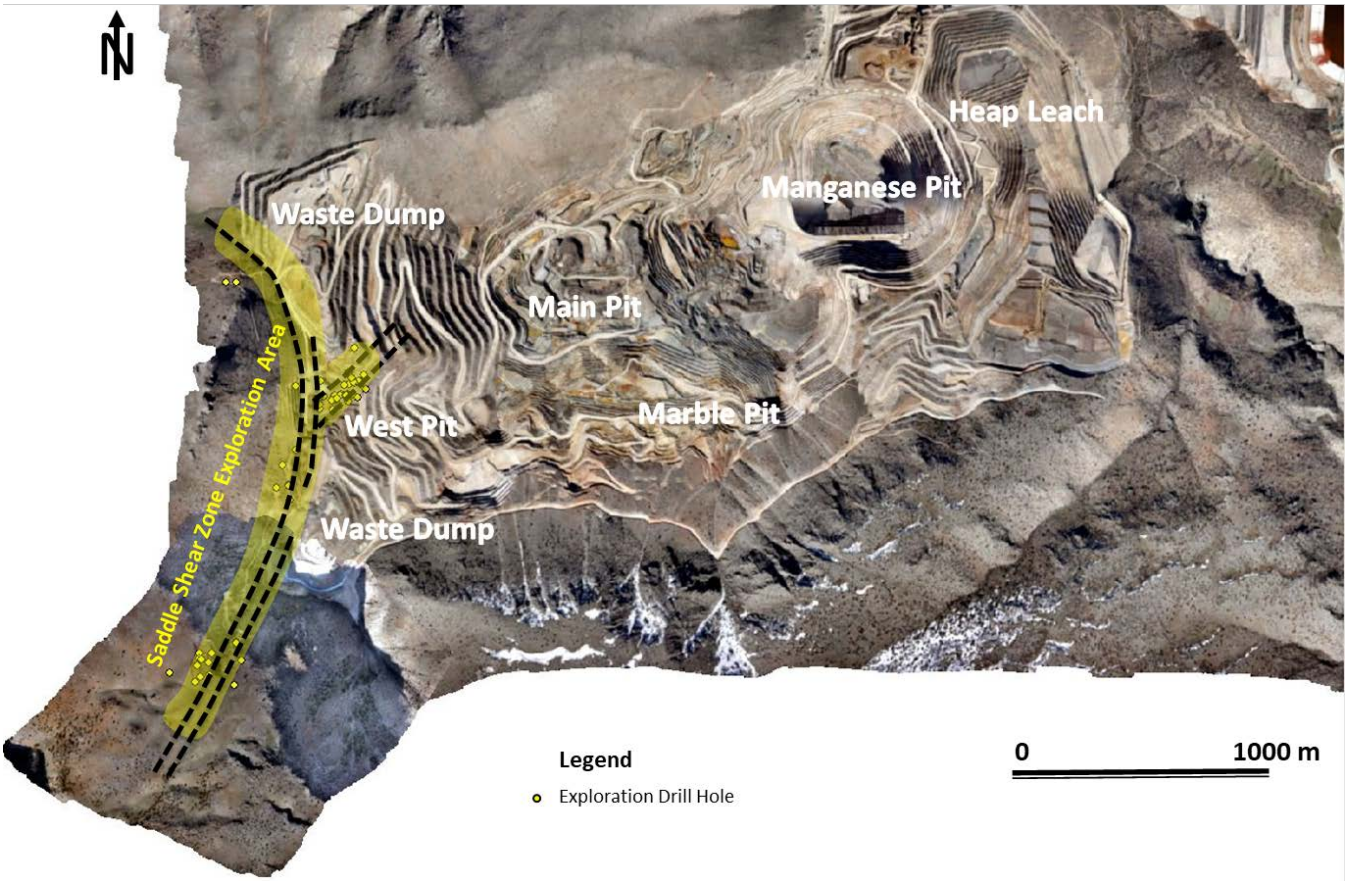

Figure 2. The Saddle relative to the Çöpler Gold Mine

Along the shear zone, the geology is dominated by limestone, marble and hornfels units that are in turn intruded by micro-dioritic to granodioritic small scale stocks defined in some of the drill holes. The rocks were subjected to silica-clay alteration with iron oxide developments along the local structures as well as subjected to clay-pyrite alteration. The entire mineralized system is protected by an over thrusted hornfels unit. At the south of the zone, silica is mainly observed as 2-meter long and 1-meter wide jasperoid lenses along the hornfels and marble contacts, whereas at the central portion of the zone, less silica is observed with larger gossan-like mineralized iron oxide bodies have been formed. In the central area (around the West pit) mineralization is controlled by an oblique fault system. Gold, particularly in this West Pit area, is enriched in karstic fill clays around the brecciated and fault rocks.

Elevated soil gold geochemistry points to at least three potentially attractive exploration areas closely related with the Saddle Shear Zone. Detail mapping of these areas with elevated gold geochemistry are being conducted to plan a follow up drilling program.

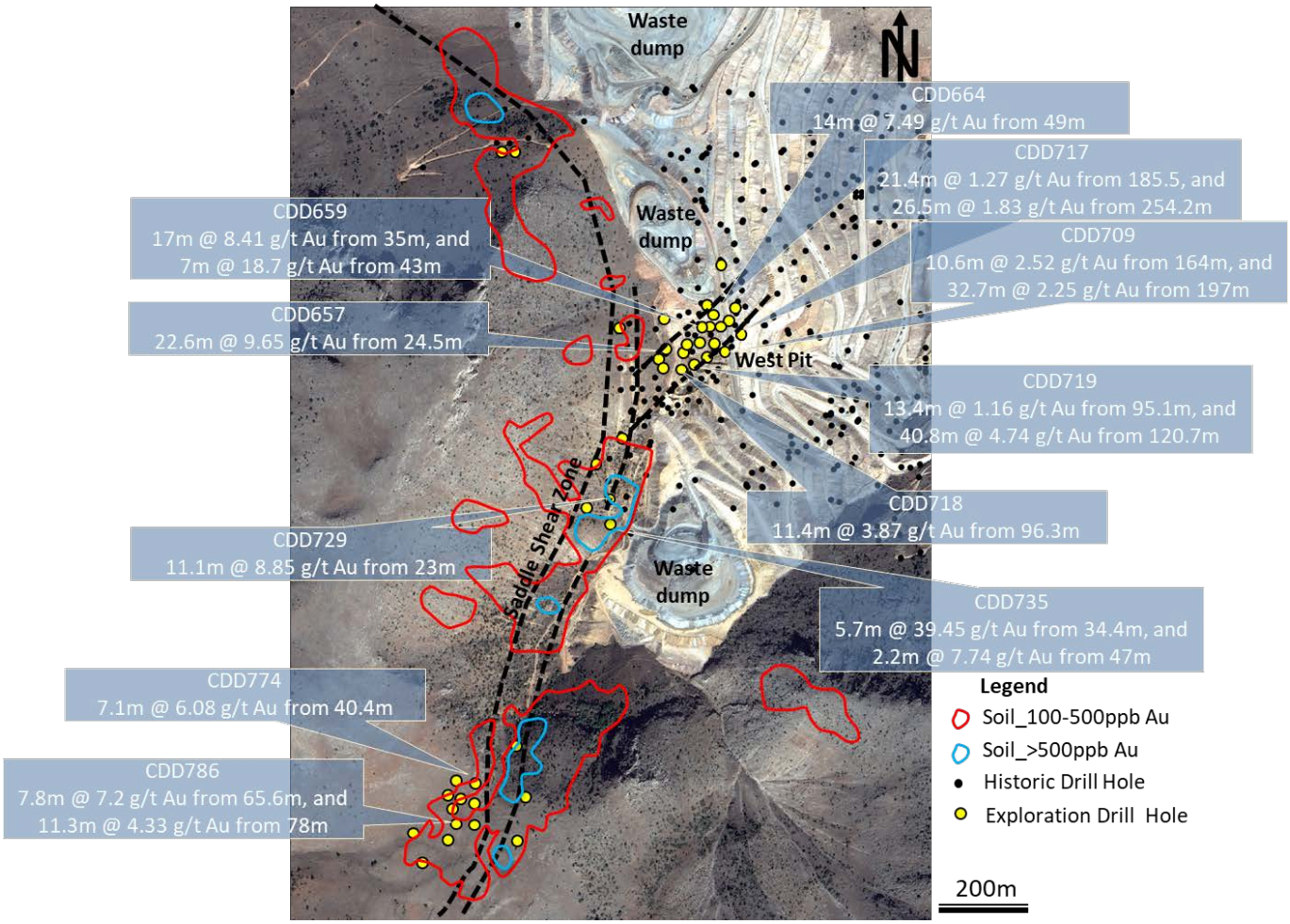

Figure 3. Saddle Shear Zone with soil gold geochemistry.

Drilling

Alacer drilled 50 diamond core holes totaling 6,150m. The drill holes were drilled within Alacer's 80% owned and managed licenses. All drilling was diamond core drilling using either HQ (63.5mm in diameter) or PQ (85mm in diameter) core sizes. All holes reported here are outside of the existing Çöpler Resource shells or planned mining areas.

Drill Highlights

Significant results are down hole length and include:

- **CDD657: 22.6m @ 9.65 g/t Au (oxide) from 24.5m**, including 6m @ 30.78 g/t Au (oxide) from 26.2m, 1m @ 104 g/t Au (oxide) from 28.2m, and 1.4m @8.6 g/t Au (oxide) from 36.2m
- **CDD659: 17m @ 8.41 g/t Au (oxide & sulfide) from 35m**, including 1m @ 5.32 g/t Au (oxide) from 36m and 7m @ 18.7 g/t Au (oxide) from 43m
- **CDD664: 14m @ 7.49 g/t Au (oxide) from 49m**, including 8m @ 12.25 g/t Au (oxide) from 54m
- **CDD709: 10.6m @ 2.52 g/t Au (oxide & sulfide) from 164m**, including 0.9m @ 20.3 g/t Au (oxide) from 173.7m, and
  32.7m @ 2.25 g/t Au (oxide) from 197m, including 1m @ 5.43 g/t Au (oxide) from 209.5m
- **CDD717: 21.4m @ 1.27 g/t Au (oxide & sulfide) from 185.5m**, and

26.5m @ 1.83 g/t Au (oxide & sulfide) from 254.2m, including 1m @ 25.7m Au (oxide) from 267.7m

- **CDD718: 11.4m @ 3.87 g/t Au (oxide & sulfide) from 96.3m**, including 2m @ 18.13 g/t Au (oxide) from 102.9
- **CDD719: 40.8m @ 4.74 g/t Au (oxide & sulfide) from 120.7m**, including 3.3m @ 6.94 g/t Au (oxide) from 129.8m and 4.4m @ 25.78 g/t Au (oxide) from 137.1m, and
  13.4m @ 1.16 g/t Au (sulfide) from 95.1m
- **CDD729: 11.1m @ 8.85 g/t Au (oxide and sulfide) from 23m**, including 1m @ 11.55 g/t Au (oxide) from 24.2m, 3.9m @ 15.88 g/t Au (oxide) from 26.2m, and 1m @ 8.36 g/t Au (oxide) from 31.1m
- **CDD735: 5.7m @ 39.45 g/t Au (oxide & sulfide) from 34.4m**, including 1.4m @ 155.5 g/t Au (sulfide) from 37.7m, and
  2.2m @ 7.74 g/t Au (oxide & sulfide) from 47m
- **CDD774: 7.1m @ 6.08 g/t Au (oxide) from 40.4m**, including 1.6m @ 17.25 g/t Au (oxide) from 44.9m
- **CDD786: 7.8m @ 7.2 g/t Au (oxide) from 65.6m**, including 1.7m @ 27.66 g/t Au (oxide) from 69.8m and **11.3m @ 4.33 g/t Au (oxide) from 78m**, including 1m @ 8.54 g/t Au (oxide) from 78m, 1m @ 5.37 g/t Au (oxide) from 84m, and 1.9m @ 13.89 g/t Au (oxide) from 87.4m

Table 1. Significant Gold intercepts at the Çöpler Saddle Shear Zone.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Remarks	Depth (m)	Comments
CDD652	13	16	3	0.59	Sulfide	57.6	
CDD653	-	-	-	-	-	80.4	No Significant Interval
CDD654	0	12	12	0.55	Mixed	113.2	50/50 Oxide Sulfide
	73	95	22	1.41	Oxide		
including	***80***	***82***	***2***	***7.06***	***Oxide***		
	100	104	4	0.39	Oxide		
CDD655	4	11	7	0.34	Sulfide	60	
	18.3	21.3	3	0.32	Sulfide		
	28.1	33.6	5.5	3.88	Mixed		67/33 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
including	***29.1***	***29.8***	***0.7***	***9.35***	***Oxide***		
including	***31.6***	***32.6***	***1***	***5.76***	***Oxide***		
	51.6	57.6	6	0.49	Oxide		
CDD656	0	31.1	31.1	1.26	Mixed	74.2	68/32 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
including	**23**	**24**	**1**	**14.8**	**Oxide**		
CDD657	0	9	9	2.84	Mixed	57	22/78 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
	24.5	47.1	22.6	9.65	Oxide		Includes isolated intervals of core loss totaling 0.5m.
including	***26.2***	***32.2***	***6***	***30.78***	***Oxide***		
including	***28.2***	***29.2***	***1***	***104***	***Oxide***		
including	***36.2***	***37.6***	***1.4***	***8.6***	***Oxide***		
CDD658	65.5	68.5	3	0.74	Oxide	258.3	
	83.1	86.1	3	0.31	Oxide		
	159.7	162.8	3	0.85	Oxide		
	234.5	239.5	5	0.68	Oxide		
	242.5	245.5	3	1.15	Mixed		67/33 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
CDD659	0	5	5	0.55	Sulfide	125.5	
	35	52	17	8.41	Mixed		82/18 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
including	***36***	***37***	***1***	***5.32***	***Oxide***		

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Remarks	Depth (m)	Comments
including	***43***	***50***	***7***	***18.7***	***Oxide***		
	80	84	4	0.48	Oxide		
	111.5	113.5	2	1.4	Oxide		
CDD660	0	15	15	1.09	Sulfide	107.2	
including	***0***	***1***	***1***	***7.26***	***Sulfide***		
	76	81	5	0.42	Sulfide		
CDD661	157	160	3	0.6	Oxide	213.8	
	166	167.1	1.1	1.41	Oxide		
	170.7	184	13.3	2.13	Mixed		Includes isolated intervals of core loss totaling 0.9m. 84/16 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
	188	192	4	0.39	Sulfide		
CDD662	96	98	2	4.19	Oxide	108	
including	***96***	***97***	***1***	***5.35***	***Oxide***		
CDD663	7	25	18	2.14	Mixed	100	6/94 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
including	***8***	***11***	***3***	***10.13***	***Sulfide***		
	35.2	49.7	14.5	0.83	Mixed		94/6 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
	61.7	76.8	15.1	0.86	Oxide		Includes isolated intervals of core loss totaling 1.5m
CDD664	9.5	20.5	11	0.47	Sulfide	101.4	
	49	63	14	7.49	Oxide		
including	***54***	***62***	***8***	***12.25***	***Oxide***		
	74	78	4	0.44	Oxide		
	82	88	6	0.81	Oxide		
CDD665	66.6	67.8	1.2	3.36	Oxide	102	
CDD709	17.5	21.5	4	0.59	Sulfide	240.5	
	149.2	157.5	8.3	0.33	Sulfide		Includes isolated intervals of core loss totaling 3.3m
	164	174.6	10.6	2.52	Mixed		Includes isolated intervals of core loss totaling 0.9m. 21/79 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
including	***173.7***	***174.6***	***0.9***	***20.3***	***Oxide***		
	190.3	194	3.7	0.88	Oxide		
	197	229.7	32.7	2.25	Oxide		
including	***209.5***	***210.5***	***1***	***5.43***	***Oxide***		
CDD717	32.5	39.5	7	0.88	Mixed	308	14/86 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
	125	130	5	0.41	Sulfide		
	174.5	182.5	8	0.53	Sulfide		
	185.5	206.9	21.4	1.27	Mixed		29/71 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
	231.2	249.2	18	0.79	Oxide		
	254.2	279.7	26.5	1.83	Mixed		85/15 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
including	***267.7***	***268.7***	***1***	***25.7***	***Oxide***		
	285	296.5	11.5	1.32	Oxide		
	299.5	308	8.5	2.93	Oxide		

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Remarks	Depth (m)	Comments
including	***300.6***	***301.6***	***1***	***7.91***	***Oxide***		
CDD718	42.2	48.2	6	0.71	Sulfide	179	
	96.3	107.7	11.4	3.87	Mixed		77/23 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
including	***102.9***	***104.9***	***2***	***18.13***	***Oxide***		
	110.6	118.6	8	0.3	Oxide		
	147.5	155.1	7.6	0.44	Oxide		
CDD719	95.1	108.5	13.4	1.16	Sulfide	232.9	
	120.7	161.5	40.8	4.74	Mixed		80/20 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
including	***129.8***	***133.1***	***3.3***	***6.94***	***Oxide***		
including	***137.1***	***141.5***	***4.4***	***25.78***	***Oxide***		
CDD720	-	-	-	-	-	164.1	No Significant Interval
CDD721	74	75.5	1.5	1.35	Oxide	83.5	
	79.6	83.5	3.9	1.13	Oxide		
CDD721A	83.1	93	9.9	1.08	Oxide	260.6	Includes isolated intervals of core loss totaling 1m
including	***85.1***	***86.1***	***1***	***5.01***	***Oxide***		
	134	139	5	0.46	Oxide		
	154.9	187.8	32.9	1.03	Oxide		Includes isolated intervals of core loss totaling 1.2m
CDD725	31.3	36.5	5.2	0.73	Oxide	53.2	
CDD726	10.8	14	3.2	0.49	Oxide	50.4	
CDD728	55.5	57.2	1.7	4.69	Oxide	75.5	
including	***55.5***	***56.3***	***0.8***	***9.35***	***Oxide***		
CDD729	23	34.1	11.1	8.85	Mixed	73.8	89/11 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
including	***24.2***	***25.2***	***1***	***11.55***	***Oxide***		
including	***26.2***	***30.1***	***3.9***	***15.88***	***Oxide***		
including	***31.1***	***32.1***	***1***	***8.36***	***Oxide***		
CDD731	-	-	-	-	-	32	No Significant Interval. Abandoned at 32m and re-drilled as CDD731A
CDD731A	24	28.8	4.8	1.57	Oxide	45.5	
CDD733	-	-	-	-	-	93.5	No Significant Interval
CDD735	34.4	40.1	5.7	39.45	Mixed	67.5	75/25 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
including	***37.7***	***39.1***	***1.4***	***155.5***	***Sulfide***		
	47	49.2	2.2	7.74	Mixed		50/50 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
including	***48.1***	***49.2***	***1.1***	***14.6***	***Sulfide***		
CDD737	20	22.6	2.6	2.96	Oxide	63.5	
including	***21.8***	***22.6***	***0.8***	***8.05***	***Oxide***		
CDD745	***117.6***	***120.6***	***3***	***0.42***	***Oxide***	237.6	
CDD746	60	61	1	1.96	Oxide	106.7	
	64	85.5	21.5	0.88	Mixed		40/60 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
including	***65.2***	***66.2***	***1***	***7.38***	***Oxide***		
CDD749	67.4	71.5	4.1	1.23	Mixed	90.6	22/78 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
	76.2	88.2	12	0.42	Mixed		8/92 Oxide Sulfide Ratio

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Remarks	Depth (m)	Comments
CD750	9.4	12.4	3	1.01	Oxide	87.5	
	40.4	43.7	3.3	0.37	Oxide		
CDD773	59.6	64.6	5	1.83	Oxide	112.9	
	69.6	77.8	8.2	4.35	Oxide		
including	***73***	***73.8***	***0.8***	***38***	***Oxide***		
CDD774	40.4	47.5	7.1	6.08	Oxide	121	
including	***44.9***	***46.5***	***1.6***	***17.25***	***Oxide***		
	104.3	112.3	8	0.3	Mixed		63/37 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
CDD775	-	-	-	-	-	89.6	No Significant Interval
CDD776	85.5	86.5	1	1.08	Oxide	148	
	134.7	135.6	0.9	5.85	Oxide		
CDD777	39.8	40.8	1	2.03	Sulfide	175	
CDD786	55.8	58.8	3	0.63	Sulfide	115	
	65.6	73.5	7.8	7.2	Oxide		
including	***69.8***	***71.5***	***1.7***	***27.66***	***Oxide***		
	78	89.3	11.3	4.33	Oxide		
including	***78***	***79***	***1***	***8.54***	***Oxide***		
including	***84***	***85***	***1***	***5.37***	***Oxide***		
including	***87.4***	***89.3***	***1.9***	***13.89***	***Oxide***		
	106	111	5	0.45	Mixed		60/40 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
CDD787	46	49	3	0.48	Oxide	86	
	57	58	1	1.38	Oxide		
	64.3	72.3	8	0.44	Sulfide		
	75.3	78.3	3	0.53	Mixed		33/67 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
	82.3	86	3.7	1.04	Sulfide		22/78 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
CDD788	89.2	90.2	1	2.32	Sulfide	104.5	
	96.7	103.4	6.7	1.33	Sulfide		15/85 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
CDD789	10	11	1	2	Oxide	136.5	
	45.1	58.8	13.7	0.41	Oxide		
	64	76	12	0.46	Oxide		
	93	100	7	2.93	Oxide		
including	***96***	***97***	***1***	***16.1***	***Oxide***		
CDD790	0	4	4	2.23	Oxide	115	
	75.4	79.8	4.4	1	Mixed		75/25 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
CDD791	-	-	-	-	-	202	No Significant Interval
CDD795	48	50	2	2.13	Oxide	98.3	
	85	95	10	0.63	Sulfide		20/80 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
CDD796	85	88	3	1.29	Mixed	154.7	67/33 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
	93	99.2	6.2	0.67	Oxide		
	109	113.5	4.5	0.32	Oxide		
	128.9	131.7	2.8	0.84	Oxide		
CDD798	46.6	50.9	4.3	1.17	Mixed	125.5	70/30 Oxide Sulfide Ratio
	82	85	3	0.63	Oxide		

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Remarks	Depth (m)	Comments
	91	96.8	5.8	1.15	Oxide		
	115.6	117.6	2	1.31	Sulfide		
CDD809	92.7	94.7	2	1.27	Oxide	138	
CDD810	106.9	111.6	4.7	0.41	Oxide	115	

Significant gold intervals reported at a nominal 0.3 g/t gold cut-off and with a maximum 2.5m contiguous dilution are given in Table 1. All thicknesses are downhole length and true widths are not known at this stage.

To view the complete drill assay results and 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 flow 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. Alacer owns 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").

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 Mine is processing ore through two producing plants. With the recent completion of the sulfide plant, the Çöpler Mine will produce over 3.5 million ounces at first quartile All-in Sustaining Costs, generating robust free cash flow for approximately the next 20 years.

The systematic and focused exploration efforts in the Çöpler District have been successful as evidenced by the newly discovered Ardich deposit. 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 at a number of highly prospective exploration targets.

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 CHESS Depositary Interests trade.

Technical Procedural Information

Sampling, Assaying and QA/QC

The Çöpler Saddle Shear Zone 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 an ISO/IEC 7025:2005 certified and accredited laboratory. Bureau Veritas (Acme) laboratory, Ankara is being used as 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 September 2019. 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., who is a Qualified Person as defined under National Instrument 43-101 and qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012, has reviewed and approved the scientific and 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, 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 was completed in September 2019 by independent Consultant Dr. Erdem Yetkin, P.Geo. a Qualified Person as defined by 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.

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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 0.40 m and 2.7 m with an average of 1.01 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 holes up to CDD749. Additionally, Intact Rock Strength, core recovery and Rock Quality Designation (RQD) has been collected for each interval (0.2m to 3.10 m in length) to assess stability of possible pit slope geometries for the holes up to CDD790.
	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 (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*	• Diamond Core samples were submitted as 1m half core to ALS Global Izmir laboratory for standard industry analysis. • The sample is first 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 50g charge.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	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 and total sulfur are analysed for all samples. Sulfide suflur analysis is done when the gold fire assay value is >1.2 g/t. • Cyanide soluble gold analysis is completed when fire assay gold values are >0.2 g/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 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, and altered rock.
	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 The Saddle Shear Zone(The Saddle) drilling to improve core recovery through 'caking' of more porous and poorly consolidated lithologies. o Drilling of short core runs (1.5m) in fractured ground.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. Core recovery is above 90%.
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 Detailed geotechnical logging completed on The Saddle core holes up to CDD749 capturing data for Fracture Index, RQD and GSI calculation. o Point load testing was completed up to CDD790 at a frequency of 1 determination in about every 10m for all intact core.
	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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 and contamination). 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 finish. These assay methods are considered to be total. • For gold assays greater than or equal to 10 g/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 device is serviced and calibrated annually and used in conjunction with TSG software for conversion of spectral data to mineral data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 in order to check laboratory assay quality control. Standards and blanks represent 5% of sample submissions (1 in 20 samples, alternating blank and standard).
		• Lab audits are routinely done as a part of Quality Control procedures. Laboratory visit to ALS Izmir was conducted in 2018 first quarter and to ACME Ankara in 2019 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 samples.
		  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 results outside of 2SD.

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 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.	• Within the exploration program, two DD holes(CDD746-CDD749) were drilled to validate assay grades from the RC holes historically completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 is used to receive assay 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 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.
	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 satellite imagery was collected 14th of November 2018 and 21st of March 2019.
Data Spacing and Distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The Saddle has been drilled on various drill spacing between 25m to 100m.A single drill pad is often used to drill several holes with different azimuths in a fan pattern.
	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 Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) showed that the trends of the gold mineralization follow lithologic contacts and structures which vary in depth by fault block. • Confidence limits were calculated on a single block that represents the average of one month's heap leach production. The confidence

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		limits, a review of continuity in three dimensions, and an assessment of data quality were used to determine minimum drill hole spacing for block classification. • Exploration definition continues across the deposit with the objective of targeting geological continuity. A program to understand grade continuity will be implemented in 2019.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Samples submitted for analysis are not composited and are a nominal 1m interval length. Compositing was used during the resource estimation process.
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.*	• The Saddle is defined as arc like structure running north-south direction approximately 2 kilometres, located western margin of the Çöpler gold mine open pit
	• 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 assess*ed. and reported if material.*	• No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified. The drill and sample orientation of mineralized structures varies due to fan drilling.
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 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. •
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 September 2019. There were no adverse material results detected and the QA/QC indicates the information collected is acceptable, and the data set can be used for resource estimation.

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 The Saddle, 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. • The Saddle Zone is defined as arc like structure running north-south direction approximately 2 kilometres, located western margin of the Çöpler gold mine open pit • Along the zone, the geology is dominated by limestone, marble and hornfels units that are in turn intruded by micro-dioritic to granodioritic small scale stocks defined in some of the drill holes The rocks were subjected to silica-clay alteration with iron oxide developments along the local structures as well as subjected to clay-pyrite alteration.
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.*	• A drill hole location map for The Saddle 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
	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.	
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 0.3 g/t for at least 3 continuous meters. • 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.	• For significant intercepts, samples are reported with: o All internals averaging greater than 1-gram gold. o All intervals greater than 5 grams are reported with raw sample length.
	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').*	• Mineralization is confined to an oblique fault system and its synthetic component at the west of. Gold is enriched in karstic fill clays around the brecciated and fault rocks. Whole mineralized system is protected underneath a thrust zone of hornfels. Most of the drilling was designed with dip angles between 45^0 and 60^0 degrees to cross cut the shear zone perpendicularly.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Drill collar locations are shown in Figure 1.
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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drilling program is ongoing to define vertical and lateral extensions of the gold mineralization. Drilling will continue until mineralization boundaries are defined.

Figure 1 - Plan Map of The Saddle

Map of collar locations and drill direction