TORONTO, Dec. 9, 2015 /CNW/ - Alacer Gold Corp. ("Alacer" or the "Company") [TSX: ASR and ASX: AQG] is pleased to announc

Rod Antal, Alacer's President & Chief Executive Officer, stated, "One of our key objectives is to increase the oxide gold production a key deliverable for 2016.

The drilling results also indicate that there is potential for these prospects to be connected through a greater mineralized system, po

EXPLORATION HIGHLIGHTS

Exploration drilling to date has successfully identified oxide mineralization with the potential to contribute to the Çöpler production pr

The Yakuplu Southeast prospect is on the 80% Alacer-owned (Anagold) area and is characterized by gold-copper-silver mineralizati characteristics to Çöpler oxide ore and that this material is suitable for processing at Çöpler Mine.

The Yakuplu East prospect is on the 50% Alacer-owned (Kartaltepe) area and is a gold-copper prospect with mineralization occurin

The Yakuplu North prospect is a relatively new discovery and is located on the 50% Alacer-owned (Kartaltepe) area. The current un progression of the prospect from exploration to resource development stage.

The Bayramdere prospect is on the 50% Alacer-owned (Kartaltepe) area and is an oxide gold and copper prospect. Mineralization a Although a small prospect, Bayramdere is higher grade and can support a high strip ratio to access mineralization.

Bayramdere and the Yakuplu prospects are geologically connected, being adjacent to and on the southwestern side of a major north

The main focus of the 2016 exploration program is to complete the work necessary to report National Instrument 43-101 – St

DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS

Drilling from four areas in the Çöpler District (Yakuplu Southeast, Yakuplu East, Yakuplu North, and Bayramdere) in eastern Turkey

- Drill results from the Yakuplu Southeast prospect:
    - FYRC051: 6.0m @ 1.14g/t Au from 74.0m (sulfide)
    - FYRC055: 6.0m @ 8.53g/t Au from 8.0m (oxide)
    - FYRC057: 7.0m @ 4.43g/t Au from 5.0m (oxide)
    - FYRC061: 16.0m @ 2.09g/t Au from 8.0m (oxide)
    - FYRC073: 5.0m @ 1.10g/t Au from 46.0m (oxide)
    - FYRC079: 8.0m @ 2.84g/t Au from 22.0m (sulfide)
    - FYRC082: 8.0m @ 1.41g/t Au from 14.0m (oxide)
    - FYMT007: 6.0m @ 3.70g/t Au from 6.0m (oxide)
    - FYRC083: 8.0m @ 3.25g/t Au from 15.0m (oxide)
    - FYRC087: 5.0m @ 1.41g/t Au from 53.0m (oxide)
    - FYRC090: 7.0m @ 1.35g/t Au from 19.0m (oxide)
    - FYRC094: 7.0m @ 1.01g/t Au from 1.0m (oxide)
    - FYRC096: 5.0m @ 1.87g/t Au from 10.0m (oxide)
    - FYRC110: 10.0m @ 1.53g/t Au from 67.0m (oxide)
    - FYRC121: 5.0m @ 1.10g/t Au from 19.0m (sulfide)
    - FYRC123: 7.0m @ 1.07g/t Au from 63.0m (oxide)
    - FYRC137: 11.0m @ 1.04g/t Au from 53.0m (oxide)
    - FYRC157: 8.0m @ 3.26g/t Au from 2.0m (oxide)

- Drill results from the Yakuplu East prospect:
    - YEMT001: 21.3m @ 1.84g/t Au from 19.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD003: 12.9m @ 2.09g/t Au from 22.9m (oxide)
    - YEDD003: 5.1m @ 1.57g/t Au from 132.9m (oxide)
    - YEDD006: 5.3m @ 1.47g/t Au from 10.8m (oxide)
    - YEDD006 6.7m @ 1.38g/t Au from 28.5m (oxide)
    - YEDD008: 9.1m @ 1.12g/t Au from 8.4m (oxide)
    - YEDD008: 14.2m @ 1.48g/t Au from 23.8m (oxide)
    - YEDD011: 7.0m @ 1.06g/t Au from 36.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD014: 42.1m @ 1.14g/t Au from 7.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD015: 5.8m @ 1.04g/t Au from 4.4m (oxide)
    - YEDD016: 7.9m @ 1.66g/t Au from 1.3m (oxide)
    - YEDD017: 5.7m @ 1.43g/t Au from 94.3m (oxide)
    - YEDD019: 7.6m @ 1.33g/t Au from 31.2m (oxide)
    - YEDD020: 10.0m @ 1.19g/t Au from 13.5m (oxide)
    - YEDD021: 5.3m @ 1.32g/t Au from 10.2m (oxide)
    - YEDD022: 10.8m @ 1.84g/t Au from 2.5m (oxide)
    - YEDD024: 6.0m @ 1.06g/t Au from 8.5m (oxide)
    - YEDD025: 6.3m @ 1.08g/t Au from 23.5m (oxide)
    - YEDD026: 19.8m @ 1.30g/t Au from 13.2m (oxide)
    - YEDD028: 16.0m @ 1.01g/t Au from 5.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD029: 8.1m @ 1.67g/t Au from 12.4m (oxide)
    - YEDD033: 22.0m @ 1.61g/t Au from 5.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD034: 11.0m @ 3.35g/t Au from 15.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD035: 9.0m @ 1.63g/t Au from 9.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD036: 15.0m @ 1.69g/t Au from 12.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD039: 6.0m @ 1.14g/t Au from 19.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD041: 20.0m @ 2.35g/t Au from 5.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD045: 18.0m @ 3.28g/t Au from 13.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD048A: 7.0m @ 1.18g/t Au from 49.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD051: 11.0m @ 1.65g/t Au from 0.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD053: 9.0m @ 1.02g/t Au from 0.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD054: 22.0m @ 1.77g/t Au from 0.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD055: 11.0m @ 1.42g/t Au from 6.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD061: 31.0m @ 1.14g/t Au from 7.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD071: 6.0m @ 1.12g/t Au from 0.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD074: 18.0m @ 2.12g/t Au from 8.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD080: 16.0m @ 1.11g/t Au from 5.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD091: 6.0m @ 1.12g/t Au from 8.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD094: 13.0m @ 1.36g/t Au from 0.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD113: 8.0m @ 4.38g/t Au from 0.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD136: 5.0m @ 1.07g/t Au from 67.0m (oxide)
    - YEDD144: 6.0m @ 1.58g/t Au from 0.0m (oxide)
- Drill results from the Yakuplu North prospect:
    - YNRC010: 7.0m @ 2.59g/t Au from 118.0m (oxide)
    - YNRC016: 5.0m @ 1.35g/t Au from 104.0m (oxide)
    - YNRC018: 5.0m @ 3.64g/t Au from 109.0m (oxide + sulfide)
    - YNRC020: 14.0m @ 1.28g/t Au from 125.0m (oxide)
    - YNRC020: 19.0m @ 2.16g/t Au from 152.0m (oxide)
    - YNRC021: 35.0m @ 3.54g/t Au from 125.0m (oxide)
    - YNRC022: 5.0m @ 1.02g/t Au from 0.0m (oxide)
    - YNRC022: 25.0m @ 6.00g/t Au from 139.0m (oxide)
    - YNRC023: 38.0m @ 1.35g/t Au from 100.0m (oxide)
    - YNRC030: 5.0m @ 1.11g/t Au from 59.0m (oxide)
    - YNRC031: 6.0m @ 2.03g/t Au from 41.0m (oxide)
    - YNRC032: 7.0m @ 8.24g/t Au from 8.0m (oxide)
    - YNRC033: 5.0m @ 1.05g/t Au from 58.0m (oxide)
    - YNRC034: 6.0m @ 1.00g/t Au from 79.0m (oxide)
    - YNRC043: 13.0m @ 6.20g/t Au from 2.0m (oxide)
    - YNDD001: 26.0m @ 2.24g/t Au from 117.1m (oxide)
    - YNDD001: 26.0m @ 1.03g/t Au from 154.0m (oxide + sulfide)
    - YNDD001: 8.0m @ 1.01g/t Au from 208.0m (oxide + sulfide)
    - YNDD001: 7.0m @ 1.05g/t Au from 228.0m (oxide)

- Drill results from the Bayramdere prospect:
    - BDMT002: 7.5m @ 1.05g/t Au from 26.5m (oxide)
    - BDD029: 11.0m @ 5.49g/t Au from 39.0m (oxide)
    - BDMT004: 7.8m @ 1.60g/t Au from 36.4m (oxide)
    - BDD043: 7.5m @ 7.25g/t Au from 30.2m (oxide)
    - BDD046: 5.0m @ 1.79g/t Au from 34.5m (oxide)
    - BDD051: 14.0m @ 3.40g/t Au from 12.0m (oxide)

To view the complete drill assay results and further technical information relating to this news release, please click on the following l

ÇÖPLER DISTRICT EXPLORATION

Alacer's exploration licenses surrounding the Çöpler Gold Mine cover most of a 17km by 25km area. The exploration licenses are m

Çöpler District Prospects & Tenements

Yakuplu Southeast

The Yakuplu Southeast prospect is on the 80% Alacer-owned (Anagold) area and is characterized by gold-copper-silver mineralizati

The prospect was initially defined by encouraging rock chip samples and was followed up in early 2014 by a successful 5,160m RC

As a result of current drilling, mineralization was found to extend over an area of 350m by 300m within a single near surface flat lyin

Yakuplu Southeast Prospect Plan - showing location of key drilling results from September 1, 2014 to November 18, 2015. Yellow o

Yakuplu Southeast Prospect Section - showing examples of key drilling results from September 1, 2014 to November 18, 2015. Pea

No further RC drilling is planned, as the majority of Yakuplu Southeast mineralization is considered to have been defined within 100

Yakuplu East

The Yakuplu East prospect is on the 50% Alacer-owned (Kartaltepe) area and is a gold-copper prospect with mineralization occurin

Positive results from 3,351m of RC drilling in early 2014 continued with a further 9,068m of diamond core drilling from 151 holes con

Unlike Yakuplu Southeast, the main body of mineralization at Yakuplu East is concentrated in a thick body of oxide where a number
spur and continues into the hillside.

The mineralized gossans have very good spatial and grade continuity. A drop-off in grade occurs from southeast to northwest as th

Metallurgical test work on diamond core reports Yakuplu East oxide mineralization as having slightly lower cyanide leach recoveries

Further RC and diamond drilling in 2016 is planned to test for potential extension of Yakuplu East mineralization along strike and un

Yakuplu East Prospect Plan - showing location of key drilling results from September 1, 2014 to November 18, 2015. Yellow outline

Yakuplu East Prospect Section - showing drilling results from September 1, 2014 to November 18, 2015. Note historic iron ore pit at

Yakuplu North

The Yakuplu North prospect is on the 50% Alacer-owned (Kartaltepe) area and is a new 2015 drilling confirmed discovery that was i

Currently, it is known that there are multiple controls on mineralization with strong epithermal textures and associated structural ove

To date, high grade gold and negligible copper has been defined over a strike length of 250m. The mineralization is contained withi

Drilling will continue for the remainder of 2015 to complete planned 50m x 40m broad spaced definition of the prospect to a depth of

The initial Yakuplu North prospect plan and an example section with significant assays follows.

Yakuplu North Prospect Plan - showing location of key drilling results from September 1, 2014 to November 18, 2015. Yellow outline

Yakuplu North Prospect Section - showing drilling results from September 1, 2014 to November 18, 2015 on Section NW700. Early

Bayramdere

The Bayramdere prospect is on 50% Alacer-owned (Kartaltepe) area and is an oxide gold and copper prospect drilled in 2013 and e

Bayramdere is lower in altitude than the Yakuplu prospects and separated from Yakuplu Southeast by a 1km wide, deeply incised va

Mineralization at Bayramdere occurs within three overlapping, iron rich gossan horizons formed along the contacts of limestone and

Bayramdere Prospect Plan - showing location of key drilling results from September 1, 2014 to November 18, 2015. Yellow outline o

Bayramdere Prospect Section - showing drilling results from September 1, 2014 to November 18, 2015. High grades are localized a

Metallurgical test work completed on core reported better than Çöpler oxide ore cyanide leach recovery characteristics. Although a s

No further drilling is planned as the majority of Bayramdere mineralization is considered to have been defined within 100m of surfac

About Alacer

Alacer is a leading intermediate gold mining company, with an 80% interest in the world-class Çöpler Gold Mine in Turkey operated

Alacer is actively pursuing initiatives to enhance value beyond the current mine plan:

- Çöpler Oxide Production Optimization – expansion of the existing heap leach pad to 58 million tonnes remains on track
- Çöpler Sulfide Project – the Company continues detailed engineering and procurement of long-lead time items. The Su per ounce[3].
- The Company continues to pursue opportunities to further expand its current operating base to become a sustainable multi-mi

Detailed information regarding the Çöpler Sulfide Project can be found in the Technical Report dated March 27, 2015 available on S

Alacer is a Canadian corporation incorporated in the Yukon Territory with its primary listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The Co

Technical Procedural Information

Exploration drilling and sampling in Turkey utilized dominantly surface HQ3 triple-tube diamond core and 5 ¼ inch diameter RC drilli silver, copper, lead and zinc assay results above the ICP-AES upper detection limits, samples were re-analyzed using a four acid di interval. No top cut was applied.

Qualified Persons

The information in this release which relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by James Francis, BSc (Hons) context in which it appears.

Cautionary Statements

Except for statements of historical fact relating to Alacer, certain statements contained in this press release constitute forward-lookin similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts.

Forward-looking information includes statements concerning, among other things, preliminary cost reporting in this press release, pr resource estimates; the development approach, the timing and amount of future production, timing of studies, announcements and a

Such forward-looking information and statements are based on a number of material factors and assumptions, including, but not lim develop and operate the mines and implement development plans; access to adequate services and supplies; foreign currency exch mineral products on economically favorable terms and any and all other timing, exploration, development, operational, financial, bud

You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information and statements. Forward-looking information and statements ar

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 explora

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation
Sampling Techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific sp appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sc examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the or systems used.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public F
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relativel to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g char may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampli mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detail
Drilling Techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, au diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or what method, etc).

Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and resu
	Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative natu
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and wheth preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically lo Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, cha
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.

Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampl
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample p
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise r
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ ma field duplicate/second-half sampling.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being s
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory proce considered partial or total.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the pa instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and th
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicate acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been estab

Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative
	The use of twinned holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.
Location of Data Points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-ho locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.
	Specification of the grid system used.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifica
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible s considering the deposit type.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key m introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the ● easting and northing of the drill hole collar ● elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above s ● 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
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high gra
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent value
Relationship between Mineralization Widths and Intercept Lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of E
	If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, the
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of in
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not p
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be rep
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, in

[1] See Alacer announcement "Alacer Announces Exploration Results in Turkey", dated September 15, 2014 on the Company's

website at www.alacergold.com, on the ASX at www.asx.com.au, or on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.
[2] See Alacer announcement "Alacer Announces Exploration Results in Turkey", dated September 15, 2014 on the Company's website at www.alacergold.com, on the ASX at www.asx.com.au, or on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.
[3] All-in Sustaining Costs are a non-IFRS financial performance measure with no standardized definition under IFRS. For further information and a detailed reconciliation, please see the "Non-IFRS Measures" section of the MD&A for September 30, 2015.

SOURCE Alacer Gold Corp.

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