**ASX and Media Release**
**17 January 2023**

# DRILLING & IP EXPLORATION PROGRESSING WELL AT NARNDEE

## Highlights

- **All four diamond holes drilled within IP anomalies have successfully intersected disseminated sulphides at depth, providing valuable information to the IP modelling**
- **Initial assay results are encouraging, with IP downhole sounding bolstering confidence and refining target areas for further drilling.**
- **Surface high powered IP sounding has been conducted over a broad area encompassing Targets 1 and 2 with down hole sounding providing depth control resolution and interpretation of a number of anomalous structures.**

Aldoro Resources Ltd ("**Aldoro**", "**The Company"**) (**ASX: ARN**) is pleased to announce that four diamond holes (NDD0023-0026) have been completed for a total of 1,851 meters into Target area 2 intersecting variable quantities disseminated sulphides in all holes. A total of 61m of drill core bearing disseminated sulphides from NDD0025 has been cut with 1m half cores dispatched to Intertek, for analytical assaying. The core from a disseminated sulphide zone 228 to 289m depth (inclined at -75°) produced two anomalous zones of PGE, Au and Ni. Completed activities so far are shown on Figure 1.

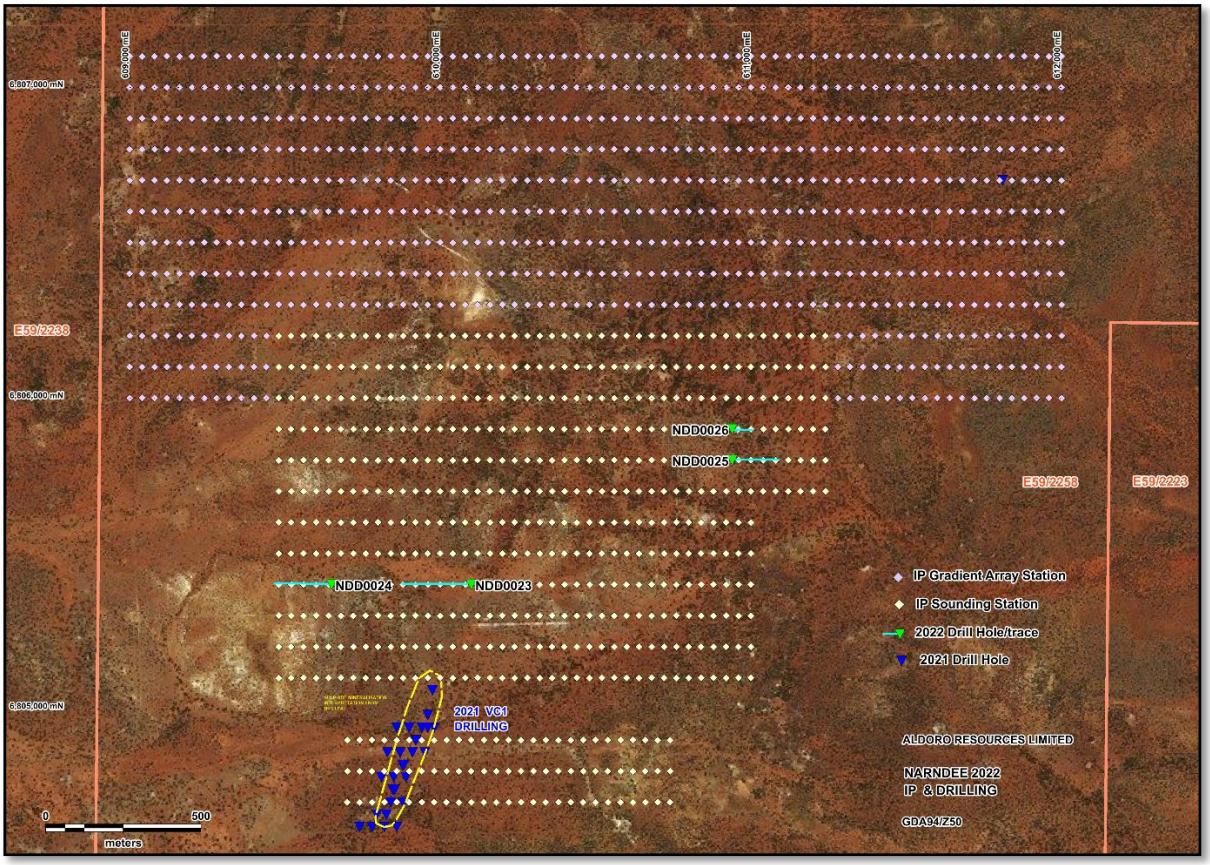


***Figure 1**: Drill locations and IP stations surveyed at Narndee*

Two holes were drilled into Target 2 along line 5400 identified from Induced Polarisation (IP) surveying where first hole (NDD0023) drilled into a faulted contact dominated by magnetite with disseminated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite form 480 to 543m. The second hole (NDD0024) intersected a pervasively altered ultramafic with minor blebs of pyrite and chalcopyrite to 546m depth.

The IP sounding produced a north-south chargeability anomaly along a faulted margin in the east of Target 2 which was tested with a third hole (NDD0025) that intersected disseminated sulphides, from 218 to 287m in a pervasively altered ultramafic, see Figures 2 & 3.

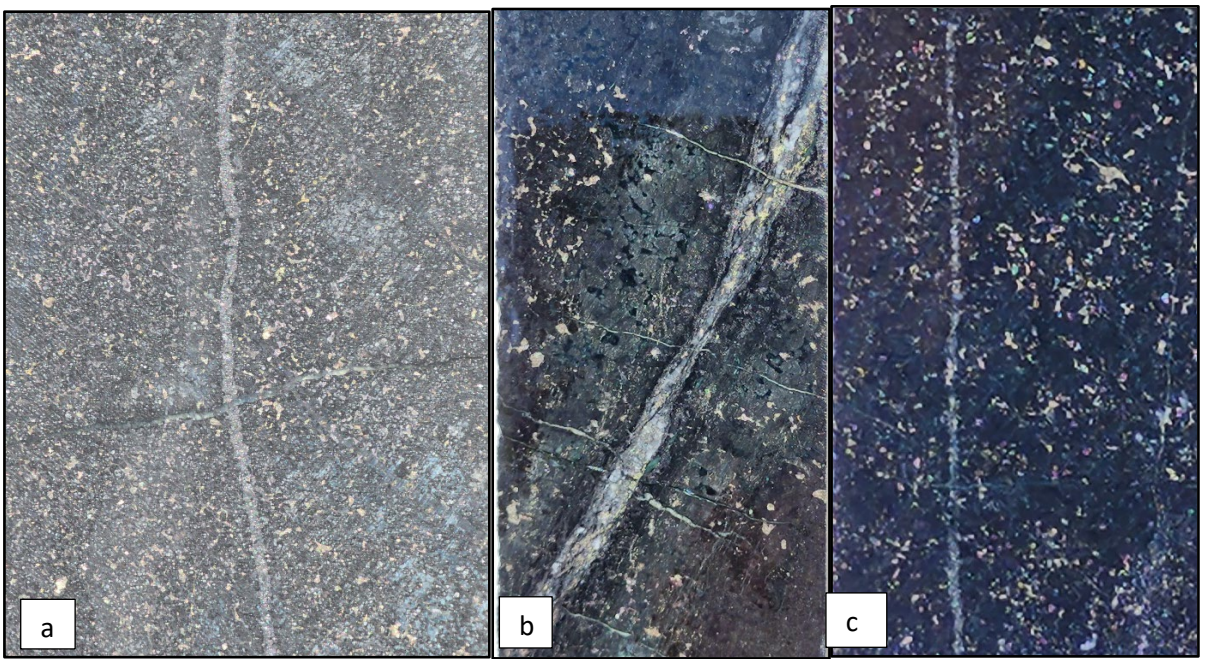


***Figure 2**: Disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite in cut core from hole NDD0025 a) 249-249.3m sulphides including chalcopyrite, b) violarite and chalcopyrite 249m and c) violarite and chalcopyrite at 246m into Target 2 east (Pd-Ni-Cu Target).*

IP sounding was conducted over Target Areas 1 and 2 at 100m spacing and covered the VC1 area which has previously reported disseminated to massive sulphides*. After NDD0024 was drilled, the hole was accessed to test upward chargeability and resistivity over the surrounding area to provide depth control in the IP signal. The chargeability at 300m depth is shown in Figure 3 with the four drill holes completed to date. Interpretation reveals two east-west faults with displacement to the west. 2021 drilling across the boundary at VC1 assumes that the target area is down faulted with possible continuation and displacement of massive sulphides to the west at deeper intervals as shown by the high chargeability anomaly in Figure 3.

At hole NDD0023 magnetite was intersected which may be associated with oxidation on the northern continuation of the high chargeability anomaly.

**Refer to ASX:ARN announcements 5/8/2021, 9/8/2022, 18/8/2021 & 22/9/2021*

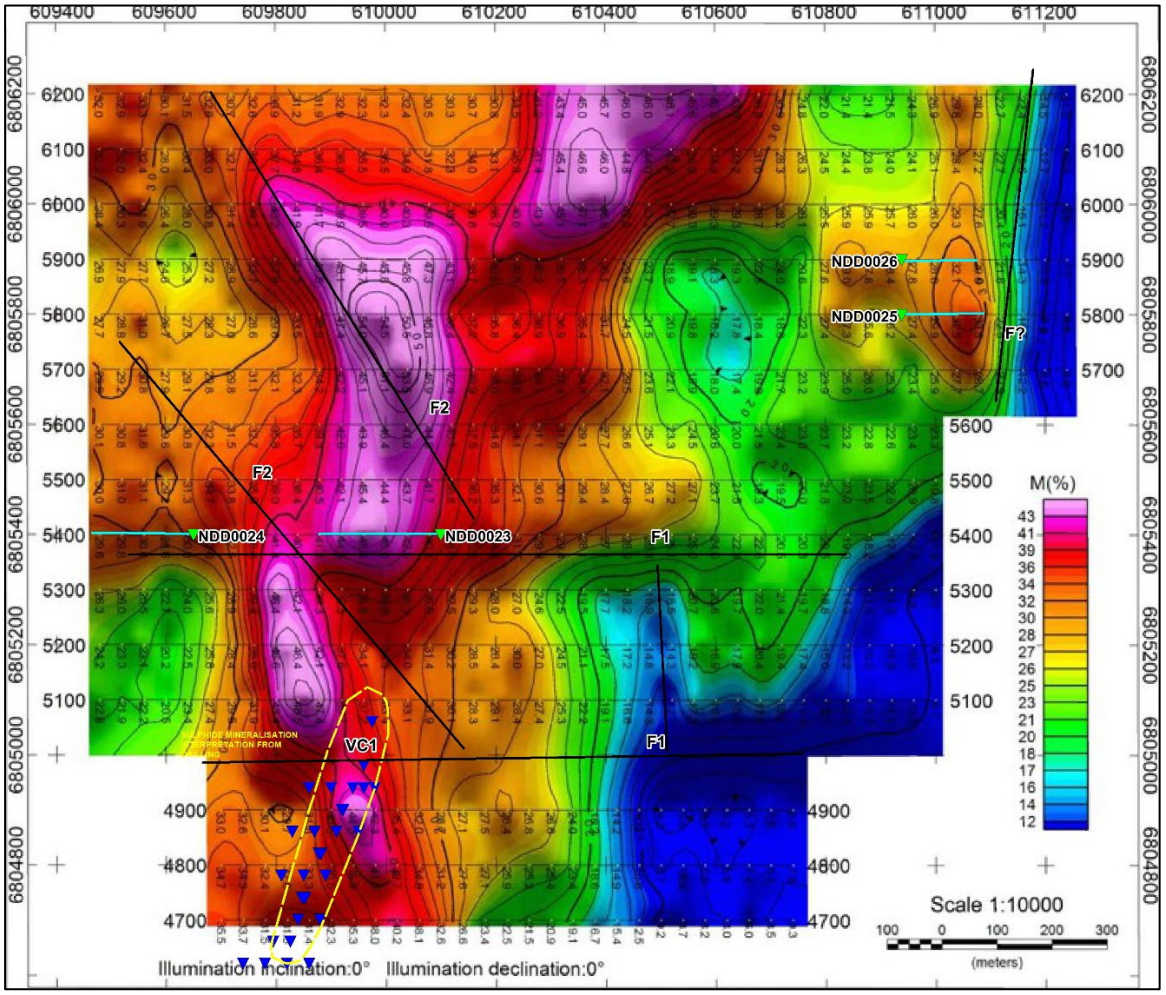


***Figure 3**: Location of the current drill holes (NDD0023-26) on up hole IP sounding sliced at 300m depth showing Target 2 East anomaly, a North south structure which is some 800-900m in strike extent. The VC1 mineralisation is shown in the southwest corner of the survey.*

The eastern anomaly line was drilled at 5800mN via hole NDD0025 and the cross section along this line shows the chargeability profile with the disseminated sulphides coinciding with the chargeability feature with depth extent and appears adjacent to a steeply dipping fault controlled lithological contact (Figure 4).

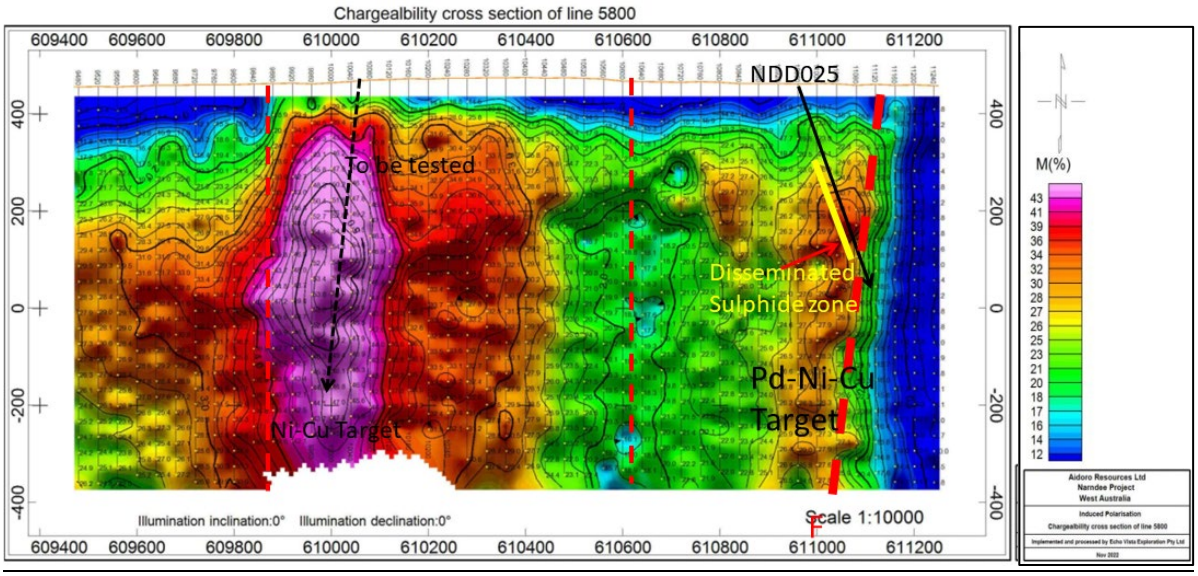


***Figure 4**: Cross section through the 5800mN East-West line showing the drill trace through chargeability feature and the stark vertical contrast.*

Hole 4 (NDD0026) lies 100m to the north of NDD0025 and tested part of the northern strike extent of the feature, which was considered to have shallower sulphides. This North-South feature appears to continue northward and is visible in the recently completed IP Gradient Array data as shown in Figure 5.

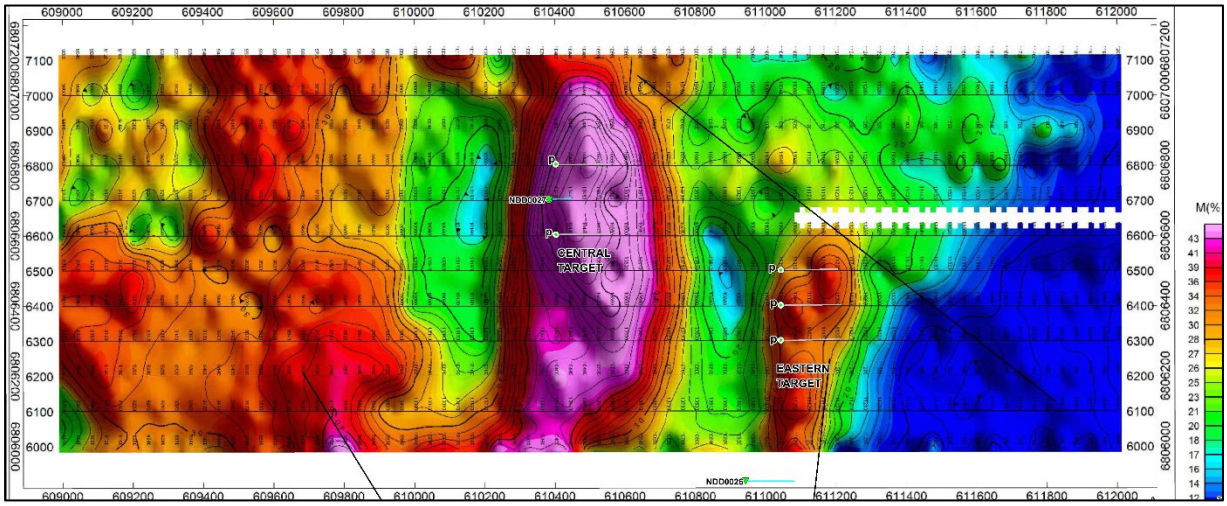


***Figure 5** Gradient Array Chargeability data showing the extension of the Eastern Anomaly which has a strike extent of up to 900m and the Central Target area (Target 3) with an intense chargeability signature. Current hole is into the Central Anomaly NDD0027 with planned holes labelled as "P".*

Hole 5 (NDD0027) lies on the 6700mN line (Figure 5) and targets the north-south elongate chargeability target with a coincident resistivity low. The hole is currently at approximately 80m depth in a fractured altered anorthosite.

The Narndee exploration programme resumed on the first week of January 2023 and planning includes the following:

- further drilling along the Eastern Target anomaly
- testing the Target 3 Central Target
- drilling the possible displaced extension of VC1 on line 5100 and drilling
- Further IP sounding to be conducted over the central and eastern targets to refine the placement of drill collars.

**Table 1: Diamond Drill Collars**

| Hole_ID | Easting | Northing | Elevation | Dip | Azm | EOH (m) | IP Line | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NDD0023 | 610100 | 6805400 | 460 | -70 | 270 | 571.2 | 5400 | |
| NDD0024 | 609650 | 6805400 | 460 | -70 | 270 | 546.9 | 5400 | |
| NDD0025 | 610940 | 6805800 | 465 | -75 | 90 | 379.0 | 5800 | Results 228-289m |
| NDD0026 | 610940 | 6805900 | 465 | -70 | 90 | 354.1 | 5900 | |
| NDD0027 | 610421 | 6806700 | | -70 | 90 | | 6700 | Current hole |
| | | | | | | **1,851.2** | | |

*Datum GDA94 zone 50*

Core from hole NDD0025 from 228-289m was halved and analysed at 1m intervals at Intertek Genalysis (Perth) for multielement analysis and the results and shown in Table 2.

Highlights are:

- 4m@ 0.57g/t Pd, 0.09g/t Pt and 0.04g/t Au (**0.69g/t 3E**) and 0.54% Ni, 0.15%Cu from 247m
- 1m@ 0.92g/t Pd, 0.16g/t Pt and 0.06g/t Au (**1.15g/t 3E**) and 0.26% Ni from 269m

*(**3E** = Pd+Pt+Au in g/t)*

Results for the 61m interval analysed are given in Table 2

| NDD0025 | Depth (m) | | Pd | Pt | Au | Pd+Pt+Au | Ni | Cu | Co |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sample | From | To | g/t | g/t | g/t | g/t | % | % | % |
| ND02111 | 228 | 229 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.22 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| ND02112 | 229 | 230 | 0.01 | 0.00 | <LOD | 0.01 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| ND02113 | 230 | 231 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.23 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| ND02114 | 231 | 232 | 0.01 | 0.00 | <LOD | 0.01 | 0.24 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| ND02115 | 232 | 233 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.23 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| ND02116 | 233 | 234 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.23 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| ND02117 | 234 | 235 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.24 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| ND02118 | 235 | 236 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.23 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| ND02119 | 236 | 237 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.23 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| ND02120 | 237 | 238 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.24 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| ND02121 | 238 | 239 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.24 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| ND02122 | 239 | 240 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.23 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| ND02123 | 240 | 241 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.22 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| ND02124 | 241 | 242 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.09 | 0.25 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| ND02125 | 242 | 243 | 0.09 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.11 | 0.30 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| ND02127 | 243 | 244 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.24 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| ND02128 | 244 | 245 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.23 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| ND02129 | 245 | 246 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.19 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| ND02130 | 246 | 247 | 0.22 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.30 | 0.27 | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| **ND02131** | **247** | **248** | **0.54** | **0.10** | **0.04** | 0.67 | **0.39** | **0.10** | **0.02** |
| **ND02132** | **248** | **249** | **0.80** | **0.12** | **0.04** | 0.96 | **0.49** | **0.17** | **0.02** |
| **ND02133** | **249** | **250** | **0.04** | **0.01** | **0.01** | 0.06 | **0.66** | **0.20** | **0.02** |
| **ND02134** | **250** | **251** | **0.90** | **0.12** | **0.07** | 1.09 | **0.62** | **0.14** | **0.02** |
| ND02135 | 251 | 252 | 0.18 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.23 | 0.31 | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| ND02136 | 252 | 253 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.25 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| ND02137 | 253 | 254 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.09 | 0.27 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| ND02138 | 254 | 255 | 0.10 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.12 | 0.24 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| ND02139 | 255 | 256 | 0.09 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.12 | 0.27 | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| ND02140 | 256 | 257 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.24 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| ND02141 | 257 | 258 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.24 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| ND02143 | 258 | 259 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.25 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| ND02144 | 259 | 260 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.09 | 0.26 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| ND02145 | 260 | 261 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.24 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| ND02146 | 261 | 262 | 0.11 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.15 | 0.32 | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| ND02147 | 262 | 263 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.29 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| ND02148 | 263 | 264 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.24 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| ND02149 | 264 | 265 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.24 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| ND02150 | 265 | 266 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.09 | 0.28 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| ND02151 | 266 | 267 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.26 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| ND02152 | 267 | 268 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.27 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| ND02153 | 268 | 269 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.24 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| **ND02154** | **269** | **270** | **0.92** | **0.16** | **0.06** | 1.15 | **0.26** | **0.01** | **0.01** |
| ND02155 | 270 | 271 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.30 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| ND02156 | 271 | 272 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.24 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| ND02157 | 272 | 273 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.24 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| ND02159 | 273 | 274 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.23 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| ND02160 | 274 | 275 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.24 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| ND02161 | 275 | 276 | 0.13 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.17 | 0.33 | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| ND02162 | 276 | 277 | 0.08 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.12 | 0.31 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| ND02163 | 277 | 278 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.09 | 0.29 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| ND02164 | 278 | 279 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.28 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| ND02165 | 279 | 280 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.26 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| ND02166 | 280 | 281 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.26 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| ND02167 | 281 | 282 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.24 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| ND02168 | 282 | 283 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.28 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| ND02169 | 283 | 284 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.25 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| ND02170 | 284 | 285 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.28 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| ND02171 | 285 | 286 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.25 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| ND02172 | 286 | 287 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.26 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| ND02174 | 287 | 288 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.25 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| ND02175 | 288 | 289 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.26 | 0.01 | 0.01 |

**Table 2: Summary of NDD0025 analytical results from 228-289m**

## Summary Drill Logs

### NDD0023 Summary Log

| Hole_ID | From (m) | To (m) | Lithology | Alteration | Sulphides | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NDD0023 | 0.00 | 1.50 | Residual soil | | | Brown reddish soil |
| | 1.50 | 41.50 | Saprock | Localised quartz-carbonate veining | | Harzburgite saprock |
| | 41.50 | 154.00 | Pyroxenite | Minor pervasive silicification & serpentinitisation | | |
| | 154.00 | 202.80 | Norite | | | Fine to medium grained |
| | 202.80 | 206.30 | Olivine Websterite | Minor serpentinitisation | | |
| | 206.30 | 215.30 | Pyroxenite | Minor serpentinitisation | | |
| | 215.30 | 226.00 | Olivine Gabbronorite | | | |
| | 226.00 | 226.80 | Peridotite | Minor serpentinitisation | Pyrrhotite (1%) | |
| | 226.80 | 233.50 | Pyroxenite | Minor serpentinitisation | | Sheared |
| | 233.50 | 241.70 | Norite | Serpentinised | | |
| | 241.70 | 282.40 | Pyroxenite | Serpentinised | | Spotty pyroxenite |
| | 282.40 | 324.00 | Harzburgite | Serpentinised | | Cumulate texture |
| | 324.00 | 343.80 | Pyroxenite | Serpentinised | | |
| | 343.80 | 344.50 | Dolerite | | | |
| | 344.50 | 357.00 | Pyroxenite | Serpentinised | | |
| | 357.00 | 358.30 | Pegmatite | | | |
| | 358.30 | 363.60 | Pyroxenite | | | |
| | 363.60 | 367.20 | Harzburgite | Serpentinised | | |
| | 367.20 | 391.10 | Pyroxenite | | | Spotty pyroxenite |
| | 391.10 | 391.40 | Pegmatite | | | |
| | 391.40 | 409.50 | Pyroxenite | | | |
| | 409.50 | 411.00 | Pegmatite | | | |
| | 411.00 | 427.00 | Pyroxenite | Serpentinised | | |
| | 427.00 | 435.30 | Harzburgite | Serpentinised | | Magnetic |
| | 435.30 | 436.30 | Harzburgite | Serpentinised | | |
| | 436.30 | 449.50 | Harzburgite | Serpentinised | | |
| | 449.50 | 453.00 | Pyroxenite | Serpentinised | | |
| | 453.00 | 454.50 | Harzburgite | Serpentinised | | |
| | 454.50 | 475.3 | Norite | Serpentinised | | |
| | 475.30 | 480.50 | Norite | Serpentinised | Chalcopyrite (1%) | |
| | 480.50 | 483.24 | Norite | Serpentinised | | |
| | 483.24 | 484.04 | Harzburgite | | | |
| | 484.04 | 494.49 | Basalt | Chloritic; silicic | Minor pyrite | |
| | 494.49 | 496.37 | Harzburgite | | | |
| | 496.37 | 496.86 | Pyroxenite | Chloritic | | |
| | 496.86 | 500.06 | Basalt | Weak chloritic | Minor pyrrhotite (499.47-499.76m) | |
| | 500.06 | 506.19 | Harzburgite | | | |
| | 506.19 | 508.50 | Basalt | | | |
| | 508.50 | 516.66 | Basalt | Chloritic; silicic | Pyrrhotite (2-6%); pyrite (3%) | Fine grained sulphides |
| | 516.66 | 541.63 | Basalt | Chloritic; silicic | | |
| | 541.63 | 541.82 | Basalt | Sericite; carbonate; silicic | Chalcopyrite (5%) | Blebby fine-grained sulphides |
| | 541.82 | 543.29 | Undifferentiated Ultramafic | Chloritic | Pyrrhotite (3%) | |
| | 543.29 | 545.87 | Undifferentiated Mafic | Carbonate | Pyrite (1%) | |
| | 545.87 | 547.20 | Undifferentiated Ultramafic | | | |
| | 547.20 | 547.80 | Fault gouge | | | |
| | 547.80 | 549.12 | Harzburgite | Carbonate | | |
| | 549.12 | 551.82 | Ultramafic schist | Chloritic | | |
| | 551.82 | 552.45 | Fault gouge | | Petlandite (1%) | |
| | 552.45 | 555.02 | Harzburgite | Chloritic | | |
| | 555.02 | 565.25 | Ultramafic schist | Chloritic | Pyrite (1%) | |
| | 565.25 | 571.20 | Harzburgite | Chloritic | | |

## NDD0024 Summary Log

| Hole_ID | From (m) | To (m) | Lithology | Alteration | Sulphides | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NDD0024 | 0.00 | 18.40 | Upper saprolite | | | magnesite pseudoveins |
| | 18.40 | 25.20 | Mottled zone | | | |
| | 25.20 | 35.80 | Basalt | limonite | | |
| | 35.80 | 45.30 | Harzburgite | | | |
| | 45.30 | 47.19 | Basalt | epidote | | silica-clayey fault gouge sub-parallel to core axis |
| | 47.19 | 54.31 | Harzburgite | chloritic | | |
| | 54.31 | 70.98 | Harzburgite | chloritic | petlandite (1%); pyrite (2%) | minor sulphide dissemination |
| | 70.98 | 84.42 | Harzburgite | siderite | | magnesite pseudo veins friable, powdery |
| | 77.95 | 95.57 | Peridotite | | pyrite (1%) | minor sulphide dissemination, rare garnets |
| | 95.57 | 95.84 | Undifferentiated ultramafic | propylitic | | propilitised peritonitis with zeolite /kaolinite(?) |
| | 95.84 | 96.84 | Basalt | sericitic | | |
| | 96.84 | 98.20 | Harzburgite | | | |
| | 98.20 | 101.42 | Basalt | sericitic | | |
| | 100.52 | 108.26 | Harzburgite | | | |
| | 108.26 | 114.74 | Peridotite | chloritic | | |
| | 114.74 | 117.20 | Peridotite | sericitic | | |
| | 120.00 | 128.33 | Basalt | | pyrite (1%) | minor pyrite in fracture planes |
| | 128.33 | 142.61 | Peridotite | chloritic | | |
| | 142.61 | 152.63 | High-Mg basalt | propylitic | | |
| | 152.60 | 154.38 | Peridotite | chloritic | | |
| | 154.38 | 162.51 | Harzburgite | carbonic | | high carbon content |
| | 162.51 | 190.42 | Undifferentiated ultramafic | serpentinised | | |
| | 190.42 | 195.88 | Gabbro | propylitic | | |
| | 195.88 | 199.05 | Undifferentiated ultramafic | | | |
| | 199.05 | 202.77 | Harzburgite | chloritic | | |
| | 202.77 | 270.00 | Harzburgite | serpentinised | | |
| | 270.00 | 292.00 | Dunite | serpentinised | | |
| | 292.00 | 309.20 | Pyroxenite | serpentinised | | |
| | 309.20 | 316.00 | Porphyry | | | |
| | 316.00 | 319.90 | Porphyry | | pyrite (1%); chalcopyrite (1%) | |
| | 319.90 | 327.10 | Undifferentiated | | | |
| | 327.10 | 327.50 | Dolerite | quartz | | |
| | 327.50 | 354.90 | Anorthosite | quartz | | |
| | 354.90 | 355.20 | Peridotite | | pyrrhotite (1%) | |
| | 355.20 | 368.30 | Andesite | quartz | | |
| | 368.30 | 368.60 | Granite | | | |
| | 368.60 | 379.40 | Dolerite | | | |
| | 379.40 | 393.45 | Dolerite | quartz | | |
| | 393.45 | 394.00 | Quartz breccia | | pyrrhotite (1%); chalcopyrite (1%) | |
| | 394.00 | 400.80 | Dolerite | quartz | | |
| | 400.80 | 405.80 | Undifferentiated ultramafic | quartz | | |
| | 405.80 | 408.40 | Pegmatite | | | |
| | 408.40 | 411.90 | Undifferentiated ultramafic | serpentinised | | |
| | 411.90 | 459.50 | Dolerite | quartz | | Feldspar phenocrysts |
| | 459.50 | 462.40 | Undifferentiated ultramafic | | | |
| | 462.40 | 462.60 | Anorthosite | | | Minor magnetism |
| | 462.60 | 463.20 | Dunite | serpentinised | | |
| | 463.20 | 469.70 | Dunite | | pyrrhotite (1%) | |
| | 469.70 | 471.30 | Dolerite | quartz | | |
| | 471.30 | 476.20 | Dunite | serpentinised | | |
| | 476.20 | 476.50 | Dolerite | | | |
| | 476.50 | 481.45 | Dunite | serpentinised | | |
| | 481.45 | 481.80 | Dolerite | | | |
| | 481.80 | 489.30 | Dunite | serpentinised | | |
| | 489.30 | 493.50 | Dolerite | quartz | | |
| | 493.50 | 498.00 | Undifferentiated ultramafic | graphitic | | |
| | 498.00 | 504.00 | Dolerite | quartz | | |
| | 504.00 | 504.30 | Undifferentiated ultramafic | graphitic | | |
| | 504.30 | 505.90 | Anorthosite | | chalcopyrite (1%); pyrrhotite (1%) | |
| | 505.90 | 507.90 | Undifferentiated ultramafic | serpentinised | | |
| | 507.90 | 509.10 | Anorthosite | | | |
| | 509.10 | 515.70 | Undifferentiated ultramafic | serpentinised | | Magnetic; some brittle fractures |
| | 515.70 | 517.70 | Anorthosite | | | |
| | 517.70 | 521.00 | Dunite | serpentinised | | Magnetic |
| | 521.00 | 524.90 | Dolerite | quartz | | |
| | 524.90 | 526.50 | Dunite | serpentinised | | |
| | 526.50 | 527.20 | Pegmatite | | | |
| | 527.20 | 528.20 | Dunite | serpentinised | | |
| | 528.20 | 528.50 | Pegmatite | | | |
| | 528.50 | 530.10 | Dunite | serpentinised | | Quartz flooded |
| | 530.10 | 541.50 | Undifferentiated ultramafic | serpentinised | | |
| | 541.50 | 546.90 | Dunite | serpentinised | | |

## NDD0025 Summary Log

| Hole_ID | From (m) | To (m) | Lithology | Alteration | Sulphides | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NDD0025 | 0.00 | 23.50 | Unknown origin | | | |
| | 23.50 | 34.70 | Peridotite | | | cherty quartz veins |
| | 34.70 | 41.50 | Pyroxenite | | | spotty pyroxenite |
| | 41.50 | 43.70 | Dolerite | | | |
| | 43.70 | 102.00 | Pyroxenite | | | poikolitic spotty pyroxenite |
| | 102.00 | 108.10 | Dunite | graphitic | | |
| | 100.10 | 121.70 | Pyroxenite | | | |
| | 121.70 | 142.00 | Pyroxenite | silicic | | |
| | 142.00 | 163.74 | Pyroxenite | silicic | | magnetite (1%) |
| | 163.74 | 182.14 | Pyroxenite | chloritic | | ferruginous; minor Fe-phlogopite |
| | 182.14 | 184.10 | Serpentinite | serpentinised | pyrite (1%) | possibly heavily serpentinised lherzolite |
| | 184.20 | 186.05 | Strong alteration - protolith not recognisable | serpentinised | pyrite (1%) | |
| | 186.05 | 189.63 | High-Mg basalt | chloritic | pyrite (1%) | |
| | 189.63 | 192.80 | Peridotite | silicic | pyrite (1%) | |
| | 189.63 | 195.40 | Gabbro | propylitic | | |
| | 195.40 | 208.90 | Peridotite | propylitic | | minor Fe phlogopite in fractures |
| | 208.90 | 218.00 | Pyroxenite | propylitic | | pyroxene oikocrysts up to 15 mm |
| | 218.00 | 218.40 | Fault gouge | propylitic | pyrite (3%) | |
| | 218.40 | 231.50 | Pyroxenite | propylitic | | large up to 15 mm pyroxene oikocrysts |
| | 231.50 | 249.70 | Peridotite | propylitic | pyrite (1%) | moderate talc alteration, selective replacement and fracture fill |
| | 249.70 | 250.60 | Strong alteration - ser-carb-sil-py | sericitic | pyrite (3%); pyrrhotite (2%) | disseminated py/po in a zone strong se-si-chl alteration |
| | 250.60 | 255.80 | Gabbro | silicic | pyrite (2%); pyrrhotite (1%) | troctolite |
| | 255.80 | 259.40 | Pyroxenite | silicic | pyrite (2%); pyrrhotite (1%) | |
| | 259.40 | 266.80 | Strong silicification | propylitic | pyrite (1%) | secondary Ni minerals form coatings in fracture planes<br>strong si-se-chl -ep alteration |
| | 266.80 | 282.50 | Pyroxenite | propylitic | pyrite (1%) | secondary Ni minerals form coatings in fracture planes<br>in fractures py crystals form blebs and polycrystalline masses up to 5 mm |
| | 282.50 | 287.30 | Peridotite | silicic | sulphides (1%) | common coatings of secondary Ni minerals in fracture planes |
| | 287.30 | 310.10 | Peridotite | propylitic | | rare coatings of secondary Ni minerals in fracture planes<br>trace subhedral pyrite crystals up to 20x15x1 mm in selvedge |
| | 310.10 | 310.60 | Silicified fault zone | silicic | | |
| | 310.60 | 311.40 | Pyroxenite | serpentinised | | trace coatings of secondary Ni minerals in fracture planes |
| | 311.40 | 333.20 | Gabbro | propylitic | | Troctolite |
| | 333.20 | 354.80 | Pyroxenite | propylitic | | pyroxene oikocrysts up to 20 mm |
| | 354.80 | 368.40 | Peridotite | propylitic | | Harzburgite with high Fe-phlogopite content in rock matrix; mica appears as a rock-forming mineral |
| | 368.40 | 369.30 | Strong alteration - protolith not recognisable | graphitic | chalcopyrite (1%); pyrite (1%) | |
| | 369.30 | 379.00 | Pyroxenite | propylitic | | trace calcite in fractures<br>EOH 379.0m |

## NDD0026 Summary Log

| HoleID | mFrom | mTo | Lithology1 | Alteration1 | Mineralisation1 | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NDD0026 | 30.0 | 34.9 | Saprock | silicic | | |
| | 34.9 | 36.0 | Pyroxenite | argillic | | |
| | 36.0 | 37.7 | Pyroxenite | argillic | | large up to 30mm pyroxene oikocrysts |
| | 37.7 | 56.5 | Pyroxenite | argillic | | secondary Ni minerals in fracture planes |
| | 56.5 | 56.7 | Fault - fault gouge | bleached | | |
| | 56.7 | 78.3 | Pyroxenite | silicic | | common 15-20mm pyroxene oikocrysts |
| | 78.3 | 80.7 | Pyroxenite | sericitic | pyrrhotite (1%), pentlandite (0.5%) | sulphides disseminated in quartz-sericite-carbonate-chlorite veinlets |
| | 80.7 | 82.0 | Pyroxenite | serpentinised | | |
| | 82.0 | 90.8 | Pyroxenite | | | spotty pyroxenite poikolitic |
| | 90.8 | 91.5 | Pyroxenite | serpentinised | | silicified pyroxenite |
| | 91.5 | 92.7 | Pyroxenite | silicic | | brecciated and faulted with intense silicification |
| | 92.7 | 101.9 | Pyroxenite | serpentinised | | |
| | 101.9 | 102.7 | Peridotite | serpentinised | | sheared altered peridotite |
| | 102.7 | 104.5 | Pyroxenite | serpentinised | | sheared altered peridotite |
| | 104.5 | 115.8 | Pyroxenite | serpentinised | | |
| | 115.8 | 116.7 | Pyroxenite | serpentinised | | sheared altered peridotite |
| | 116.7 | 119.3 | Pyroxenite | serpentinised | | |
| | 119.3 | 122.2 | Pyroxenite | serpentinised | | sheared altered peridotite |
| | 122.2 | 140.4 | Pyroxenite | serpentinised | | poikolitic pyroxenite, silica opalines, numerous faults |
| | 144.4 | 175.5 | Pyroxenite | serpentinised | | component poikolitic spotty pyroxenite |
| | 175.5 | 190.2 | Pyroxenite | serpentinised | | |
| | 190.2 | 190.4 | Dunite | | | |
| | 190.4 | 193.4 | Pyroxenite | serpentinised | | |
| | 193.4 | 214.0 | Pyroxenite | serpentinised | | |
| | 214.0 | 227.0 | Pyroxenite | serpentinised | | |
| | 227.0 | 249.8 | Dunite | serpentinised | | faulted dunite cumulate |
| | 249.8 | 262.5 | Dunite | serpentinised | pyrite (0.1%) | sheared serpentinised dunite |
| | 262.5 | 267.0 | Dunite | | pyrite (0.1%) | sharp contact, trace pyrite interstitial to cumulate texture |
| | 267.0 | 282.0 | Pyroxenite | serpentinised | | |
| | 282.0 | 289.0 | Pyroxenite | serpentinised | | |
| | 289.0 | 311.5 | Pyroxenite | serpentinised | | |
| | 311.5 | 313.0 | Pyroxenite | serpentinised | | Sheared |
| | 313.0 | 354.1 | Pyroxenite | serpentinised | | |

**ENDS**

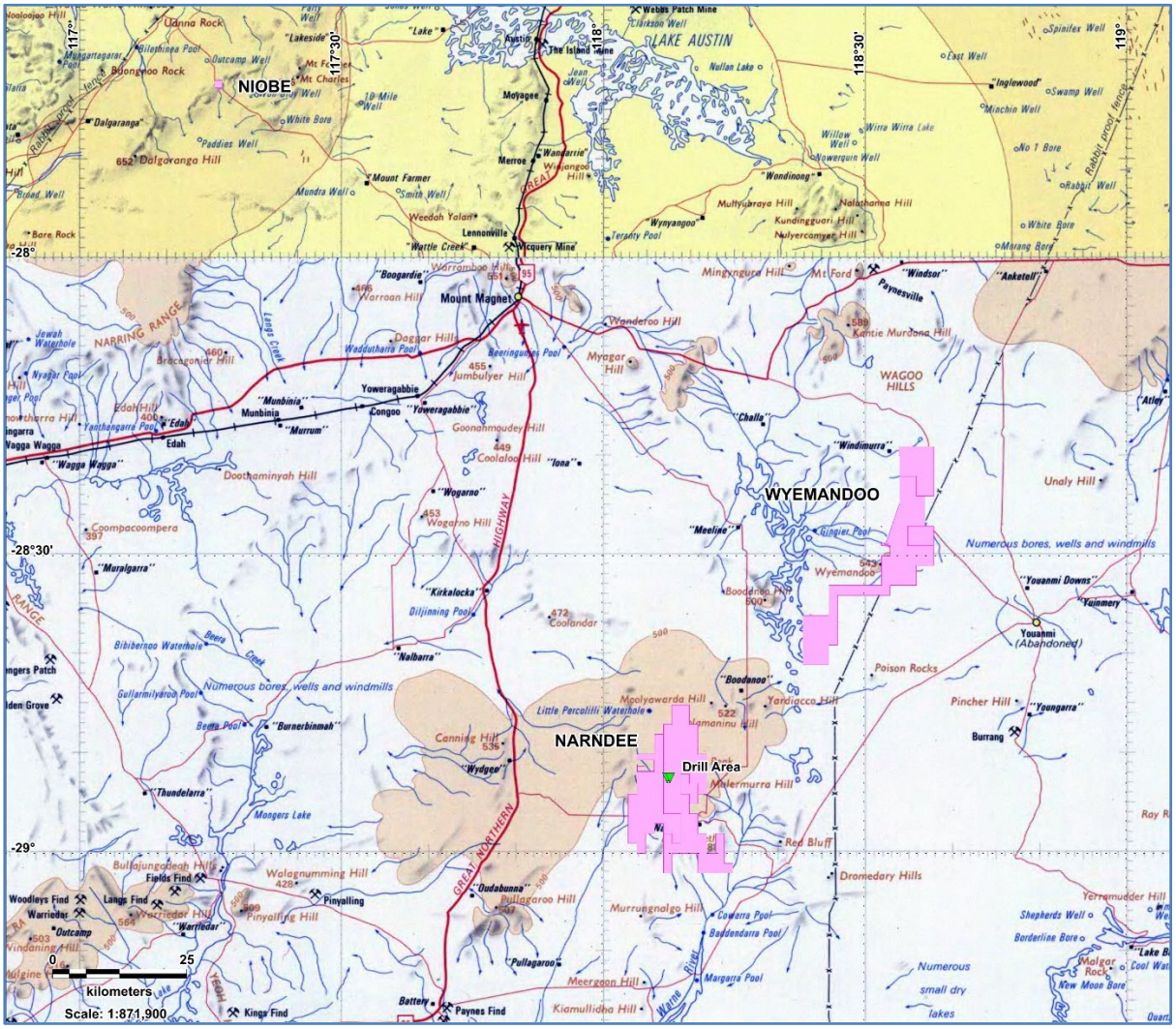


Figure 6. Location of the ARN landholding over the Murchison Terrane

**About Aldoro Resources**

Aldoro Resources Ltd is an ASX-listed (***ASX: ARN***) mineral exploration and development company. Aldoro has a portfolio of lithium, rubidium and base metal projects, all located in Western Australia. The Company's flagship projects are the Wyemandoo lithium-rubidium-tungsten project and the Niobe lithium-rubidium-tantalum Project. The Company's other projects include the Narndee Igneous Complex, which is prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation.

**Disclaimer**

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be in the nature of forward-looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which Aldoro operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement. No forward-looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by a number of factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside Aldoro's control.

Aldoro does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions or conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of Aldoro, its Directors, employees, advisors or agents, nor any other person, accepts any liability for any loss arising from the use of the information contained in this announcement. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as of the date of this announcement.

This announcement is not an offer, invitation or recommendation to subscribe for or purchase securities by Aldoro. Nor does this announcement constitute investment or financial product advice (nor tax, accounting or legal advice) and is not intended to be used for the basis of making an investment decision. Investors should obtain their own advice before making any investment decision.

**Competent Person Statement**

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). It has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Mark Mitchell, technical director for Aldoro Resources Ltd. Mr Mitchell is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Mitchell consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

*This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Aldoro Resources Limited*

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Sampling techniques* | • *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg' reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | • Diamond drilling samples comprise of half core nominal 1m lengths cut at a laboratory and the sampling techniques are considered appropriate for exploration purposes for this style of mineralisation and deposit.<br>• Diamond drilling produced half NQ2 core samples which were submitted to Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Services Perth for geochemical analysis<br>• Sample intervals were 1m in length based solely on inclined depth<br>• QAQC samples were included at a 15m intervals with quartz wash samples after selected sulphide zones.<br>• Sample preparation included drying, crush and pulverisation to -75µm (SV03) and weighing (WT01)<br>• Samples were analysed by 2 total digest methods, 4A/MS multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and hydrochloric acids in Teflon tubes for an ICP-MS finish for 48 elements, 4A/OE using the 4 acid digest but with and ICP-OES finish for Ni<br>• Au, Pt, Pd were determined by method FA25/MS (25g lead collection fire assay in new pots with an ICP-MS finish)<br>• IP geophysical surveying has been carried out by Echo Vista Pty Ltd to target massive sulphides associated with magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE's in the Narndee Igneous Complex under Aldoro's Narndee project.<br>• The Inducted Polarisation sounding method was used with a 5kW transmitter, Model VIP5000 by IRIS instruments, with 10 true differential inputs (10 channel), operating on transmitter frequency range of 0.0625 to 4Hz (by factors of 2) and using industry standard compliant core receiver and current transmission wires<br>• The stations were at 40m intervals along east-west lines (perpendicular to the local geological strike) at various lengths, 800m to 1520m with line spacings of 100m |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Drilling techniques* | • *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).* | • Diamond core drilling was conducted by Orlando Drilling with collars positioned by handheld GPS with a +/-5m accuracy and using an average technique based on time.<br>• The top of the collar was reamed using a Chlore tool using to 6m depth.<br>• Holes are drilled by HQ3 to fresh rock, cased off and drilled NQ2 to end of the hole<br>• The NQ2 part of the hole is oriented by a Reflex Act-IQ orientation tool<br>• Bottom of the hole is marked on the core surface using an orientation cradle<br>• All holes have been post drilling surveyed using a down hole gyro collecting continuous readings of dip and azimuth down hole |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | • Core recoveries are measured using industry-standard logging techniques<br>• Core recoveries average close to 100% in fresh rock, and 90% in weathered material<br>• Sample bias is very unlikely given the very good sample recoveries especially below the base of oxidation.<br>• As the core loss is relatively low, no sample bias is considered |
| *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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • Aldoro core is logged using industry-standard semi-quantitative logging templates on handheld digital devices recording lithologies, colour weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining, gangue and well as α and β structural information.<br>• The logging is generally considered both qualitative and quantitative in nature with all core photographed, both wet and dry.<br>• Core lengths are tape measured with any loss recorded both digitally and core markers. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • Selected NQ2 core samples on half cut core based on geology and sulphide occurrence and submitted for geochemical analysis at 1m lengths<br>• The size of the sample from the diamond drilling method is the industry standard for the mineralisation style analytical technique<br>• Sample preparation includes drying, crushing, splitting and pulverising before analysis<br>• QAQC standard samples of CRM pulps and quartz were included routinely, duplicate aliquots were used at 30m intervals.<br>• Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the rock type, style of mineralisation (massive, stringer and disseminated sulphides), the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements within the Narndee Project |
| *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | • Assay and laboratory procedures are industry standard. The technique is considered near total for the elements of interest.<br>• A Bruker S1 Titan with factory calibration was used for check pXRF readings. These are not reported due to a lack of confidence due to the small sampling window and the bias this produces.<br>• Standard reference materials were analysed routinely by pXRF and found to be reporting withing acceptable limits<br>• Quality control methods to be used include external standards and blanks to establish precision from the lab |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Aldoro's visual intersections are logged, interpreted, and reported by the JORC Competent Person<br>• QAQC procedures and documentation of primary data are adopted for the core samples<br>• Twinned holes are not being used or reported<br>• No adjustments are made to assay data |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Drillhole collars are measured by handheld GPS and checked several times before drilling. Coordinates presented are in GDA94, UTM Zone 50S<br>• Aldoro holes are surveyed by a Reflex GYRO SPRINT-IQ<br>• The holes are yet to be accurately modelled vertically from DEM |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Not relevant as only 4 holes have been completed to test various IP anomalies<br>• The IP survey parameters were designed to give depth penetration to 800m and the orientation to give control in discriminating conductivity changes<br>• A Mineral Resource is not being reported<br>• No sample compositing has been applied, but assay results are reported on a length weighted average |
| *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.*<br>• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.* | • The orientation of drilling is as close to perpendicular to the interpreted key mineralised as possible<br>• The orientation of drilling to key mineralised structures is an evolving interpretation<br>• The geophysical survey has been designed to be orthogonal to the anticipated mineralisation. The interpretated anomalous chargeability/resistivity features identified are consisted with the petrophysical properties targeted, i.e., massive sulphides, however these require validation through drilling to see if they relate to Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation |
| *Sample security* | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Selected core trays were hand delivered to the assay laboratory for cutting and assaying in Maddington by company personnel |
| *Audits or reviews* | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • No audits or reviews have been completed given the early stage of the project |

## 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* | • *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.*<br>• *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.* | • Tenements E59/2223, E59/2238 and E59/2258<br>• Held by Gunex Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Altilium Metals Pty Ltd, which in turn is a 100% owned subsidiary of Aldoro Resources Limited<br>• GSR to original tenement holder<br>• The tenements are in good standing, with no native title interests and no known historical or environmentally sensitive areas with the tenement areas |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • Previous relevant exploration was undertaken by: Westralian Nickel-INCO (1960s-70s)<br>• BHP-Hunter Resources (1985-90)<br>• Wedgetail Resources (2001)<br>• Apex Minerals-Mark Creasy (2001-06) Falconbridge-Apex-Mark Creasy (2002-03)<br>• Maximus Resources (2005-14) |
| *Geology* | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The Narndee Project is located within the Youanmi Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton, close to a major structural boundary between the Murchison and Southern Cross Domains. The regional geology is dominated by Archaean granite-greenstone terranes (greenstone 2.8-3.0 billion years, granites 2.6-2.95 billion years) and the Windimurra Group of layered mafic intrusions (2.847 billion +/- 71 million years). These bodies represent the largest layered mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex in Australia. The Narndee Igneous Complex forms the primary component of the Boodanoo Suite and is divided into three broad units of stratigraphy: Ultramafic Zone, Lower Zone and Main Zone. Historical exploration has generally focused on stratiform PGE-reef mineralisation, whereas Aldoro's focus will be on massive magmatic nickel sulphide deposits |
| *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:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* | • Summary information of the diamond holes is provided in the text.<br>• The relevant details for Aldoro's drilling are contained in the body of this announcement |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>○ *hole length.*<br>• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.* | • The use of any data is recommended for indicative purposes only in terms of potential Ni- Cu-PGE mineralisation and for developing exploration targets<br>• Full analytical data was not provided in this report only the data pertaining to the style of mineralised being tested PGE-Au-Ni-Cu-Co. XRF data was also not provided as it is considered not representative in nature and is only used for aiding in lithological and mineral context. |
| *Data aggregation methods* | • *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • Aldoro results will be presented on a length weighted average, in this case 1m intervals<br>• No short interval lengths were reported.<br>• No metal equivalent values have been reported. |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | • All results referenced are based on down-hole lengths and may not reflect the true width of mineralisation or thickness of host lithologies, which is unknown |
| *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.* | • Appropriate maps and tabulations are presented in the body of the announcement |
| *Balanced reporting* | • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.* | • All significant and relevant intercepts have been highlighted and key elements have been reported in all tested intervals. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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.* | IP sounding and Gradient array techniques have been utilised |
| *Further work* | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Short term future work plans are detailed in the body of this announcement<br>• Exploration is at an early stage, and longer-term future work will be results driven |