ASX and Media Release
17 August 2023

THICK HIGH GRADE NICKEL MINERALISATION AT NARNDEE

Highlights

- **Successful completion of the third diamond hole (NDD0032) on a targeted IP anomaly reported a 40 metre thick anomalous Ni zone[1] from 1 metre using pXRF readings.**
- **Follow-up step out RC holes have been completed with the following results (pXRF) in drilling order from within 1m depth (surface):**
  - **NDC0019 – 1.3% Ni to 14m**
  - **NDC0020 – 1.0% Ni to 80m**
  - **NDC0021 – 1.2% Ni to 80m**
  - **NDC0022 – 0.92% Ni to 35m**
  - **Drilling of a further 8 holes is currently ongoing at Area 32**

- **It appears from the 5 holes drilled to date that the zone is open to the north, south and west. The discovery has been named the "Area 32 Nickel Discovery".**
- **Samples will be dispatched for final Ni-PGE-Co assay. High Ni[1]bearing samples have been retrieved for XRD and metallurgical analysis.**
- **Following completion of the step out holes at the Area 32 Nickel Discovery the RC rig will move approximately 3.4km to the southwest to investigate a similar looking nickel anomaly.**
- **The discovery is located ~4km from the Narndee West Road, which then connects to the Great Northern Highway some 35km away.**

Aldoro Resources Ltd ("**Aldoro**", "**The Company"**) (**ASX: ARN**) is pleased to report additional preliminary results from its third planned diamond hole, NDD0032, targeting an Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical anomaly. The drillhole reached a total depth of 576.3m with the upper 40m producing an anomalous Ni zone based on pXRF data[1]. To further understand the shallow nature of the anomalous Ni zone an RC rig was contracted to drill an additional 16 holes around NDD0032 to help define the extent of the shallow Ni mineralisation. The observations from the first 4 shallow RC holes and diamond hole 32 is summarised as follows:

NDD0032 targeted deep discrete chargeability anomaly to the west of the Central and Eastern Targets and intersected minor visible disseminated sulphides (mainly pyrite and pyrrhotite). However, pXRF readings for the initial 40 metres from surface detected anomalous Ni values up to 1.07% with an average of 0.7%Ni.

[1]The top 40 metres of core is in the weathered ultramafic zone (pyroxenite and peridotite), characterized by numerous carbonate and magnesite veins where Ni values averaged over 0.7% as indicated by pXRF readings. The Ni readings reported in this announcement are based on the Company's Bruker S1 Titan.

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL(m)	Depth	Azm	Dip	Type	Status
NDD0032	609740	6806100	462	576.3	90	-75	Diamond	complete
NDC0019	609740	6806050	462	88	90	-75	RC	complete
NDC0020	609690	6806050	462	82	90	-75	RC	complete
NDC0021	609690	6806100	462	118	90	-75	RC	complete
NDC0022	609790	6806050	462	124	90	-75	RC	complete
NDC0023	609790	6806100	462	118	90	-75	RC	under review
NDC0024	609690	6806150	462	118	90	-75	RC	under review
NDC0025	609740	6806150	462	118	90	-75	RC	under review
NDC0026	609790	6806150	462	118	90	-75	RC	under review

Table 1: Area 32 drill holes with pXRF status. NB checking review underway for the last four holes.

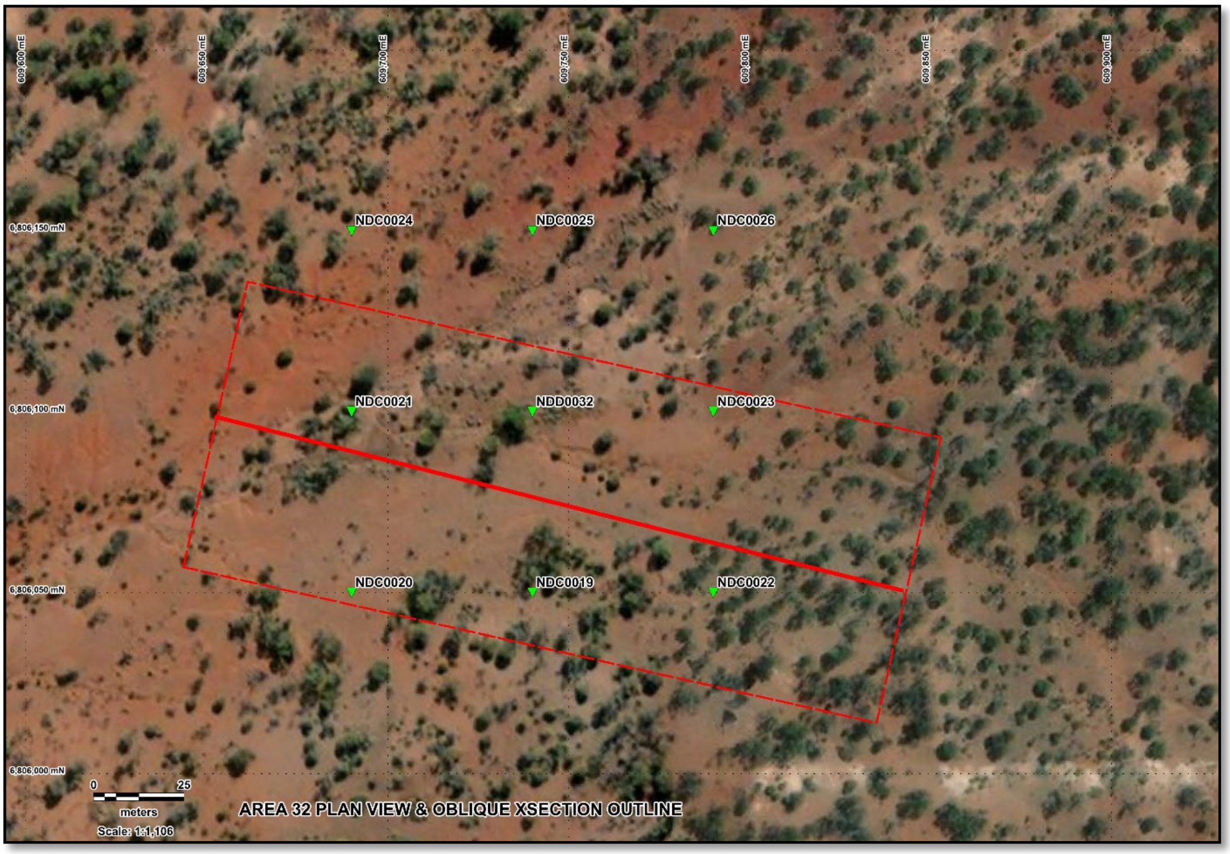

***Figure 1**: Plan view of the drilling at Area 32 and outline of the oblique view.*

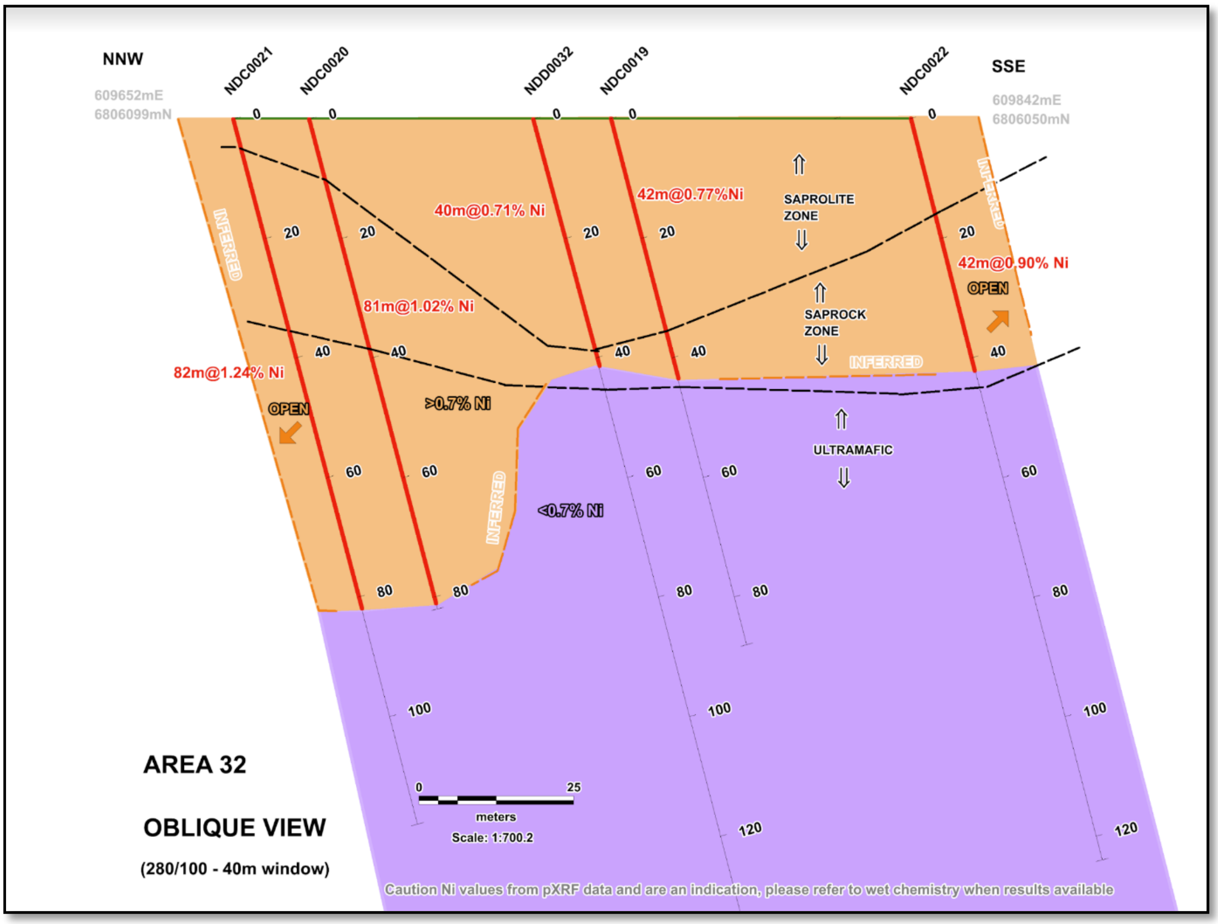

***Figure 2**: Drill hole observations demonstrating open minersalisation to the NNW and SSE.*

Comparative Study of pXRF vs Laboratory Assay

A comparative study by Aldoro was conducted between downhole pXRF readings and laboratory analysis (Intertek Genalysis) on past diamond drilling at Narndee, which found a good correlation using a nickel cut-off of 0.2% Ni with 0.92 correlation for nickel grades that exceed 0.2% Ni, see table 2 below.

Ni % Cut off	Sample pool	Correlation Co-efficient
Ni ≥ 0.00	506	0.53
Ni ≥ 0.10	444	0.77
Ni ≥ 0.20	310	0.92
Ni ≥ 0.25	111	0.94
Ni ≥ 0.30	18	0.95

Table 2: outcome of a correlation study between field pXRF data and laboratory derived data.

The correlation shows that for low Ni numbers there is a higher variability while the higher cut-off grades correlate with increasing confidence in the pXRF reading.

The same Bruker S1 Titan hand-held (portable pXRF) unit was used on each drilling programme and while Aldoro takes every reasonable measure to ensure the reliability and accuracy of the XRF device by regular calibration checks against certified standards and unit servicing by Portable Analytical Solutions, the readings are spot measurements on core or core chips and therefore may not reflect the assayed grade of the broader sampled interval. The intervals highlighted by the pXRF as anomalous in Ni are lodged with Intertek Genalysis for wet chemistry analysis. For the RC drilling, pXRF readings have been taken from the representative spilt from the cone splitter mounted under the cyclone, the same sample that will be submitted for wet geochemistry.

Figure 3*: NDD0032 core from 22-28m dept in weathered peridotite which produced an average of 1.1% on the pXRF*

Figure 4*: RC Rig drilling NDC020*

Figure 5*: Collecting the cone splitter sample from the RC cyclone*

The tenor of the anomalous zones will be tested through laboratory analysis with these zones to be analysed for Ni, Cu, Co, Pd, Pt and Au. The Company has named the anomalous Ni zone the Area 32 Nickel discovery.

Diamond Drilling Program Update
The diamond rig progressed to drill **NDD0033**, is located 50 metres east of NDD0031 in an attempt to test any continuity of the Ni sulphides visible at depth (interpreted down dip of NDD0031) which was supported by pXRF data. This drillhole was subsequently abandoned at 127m after loss of circulation in a cavity. A further drillhole 5m east, redrill hole **NDD0034**, was tested but also abandoned at 141m due to a loss of circulation in a cavity. The target depth for both holes was >250m but the faulted cavity ridden nature of the ground resulted in the termination of the drill programme to allow resources to better focus on the shallow Ni mineralisation that had been identified in **NDD0032**.

Forward Plan

A RC drilling programme will attempt to define the shallow anomalous Ni grades around NDD0032 with a continuation of shallow RC holes from 8 to 16 holes, Figure 6. In addition, XRD and metallurgical analysis of ore samples retrieved from NDD0032 has commenced to better understand the host mineral(s) for the Ni, which is expected to assist in identifying the most appropriate metallurgical process for this mineralization.

***Figure 6**: Proposed additional RC holes (pink circles) around NDD0032*

Upon completion of the RC programme around NDD0032 the rig will mobilise some 3.4km southeast of NDD0032 and target a similar shallow Ni anomaly near Four Corner Bore.

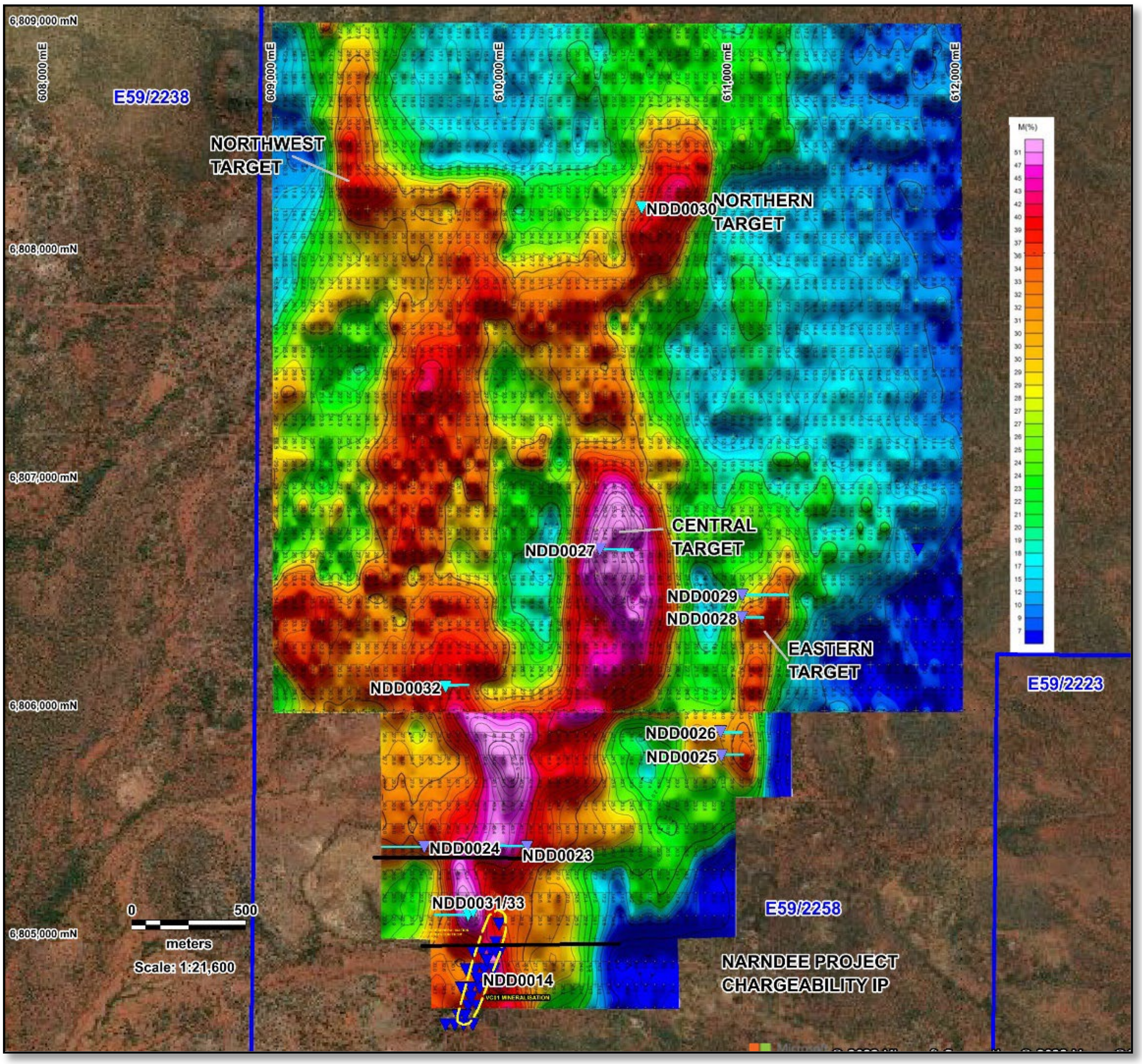

Figure 7: *Location map of the three holes drilled NDD0030-32 and the two abandoned holes NDD0033/4 at 5m apart.*

Table3: Diamond Drill Collars

Hole_ID	Target	Easting	Northing	Elevation(m)	Datum	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	Status
NDD0030	Northern Target	610600	6808200	497.5	MGA_50	90	70	498.3	Completed
NDD0031	Trough	609840	6805100	426.9	MGA_50	270	75	426.9	Completed
NDD0032	West Target	609740	6806100	462	MGA_50	90	75	576.3	Completed
NDD0033	Trough	609890	6805100	426.9	MGA_50	270	75	127	Abandoned
NDD0034	Trough	609895	6805100	426.9	MGA_50	270	75	141	Abandoned
								1769.5	Total

Note: Holes NN0033 & NDD0034 were abandoned due to poor ground conditions, cavities and fault breccias, leading to loss of water and rotation and ending with the rods becoming stuck.

A total of 207 samples across a total of 177.3m were selected for laboratory analysis based on pXRF data and visible sulphides, table 3.

Selected intervals for laboratory analysis. Note that intervals vary from 0.23 to 1m but are generally at 1m intervals. The core trays were lodged on the 18th of July for cutting and analysis and results are expected to have a 6-week turnaround based on current wait times.

Table 4: Core intervals for laboratory analysis.

Lab Consignment	Hole	Interval (m)	No. of Samples
ARN66	NDD0030	181-195	16
	NDD0030	223-236	13
	NDD0031	221-271	62
	NDD0031	279-305	29
	NDD0031	322-340	26
ARN67	NDD0032	3.3-60	61
		Total	207

The core will be analysed by Intertek Genalysis by two methods, 1) fire assay and mass spectrometer finish for Au and PGE;'s and 2) total acid digest and mass spectrometer finish for 48 elements including Ni and Cu.

The following tables are summary logs with the TYPE of sulphide (used as a generic term covering a range of metal sulphides) are identified under the column heading. These sulphides are listed as visual estimates and should not be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis which are required to determine the widths and grades of the mineralisation.

Diamond Summary Logs

ALDORO RESOURCES

NDD0032 Summary Log.

HoleID	mFrom	mTo	Lithology	Alteration	Sulphides	%	Form	Comments
NDD0032	0	0.1	Ferruginous laterite or duricrust					thin ferrugenous cap
NDD0032	0.1	0.2	Lower saprolite/pyroxenite					
NDD0032	0.2	2.1	Cavity					
NDD0032	2.1	3.1	Lower saprolite/pyroxenite					
NDD0032	3.1	3.3	Cavity					
NDD0032	3.3	20.6	Lower saprolite/pyroxenite					magnesite?
NDD0032	20.6	20.8	Cavity					
NDD0032	20.8	26.7	Lower saprolite/pyroxenite					
NDD0032	26.7	26.8	Cavity					
NDD0032	26.8	29.8	Lower saprolite/pyroxenite					
NDD0032	29.8	29.9	Cavity					
NDD0032	29.9	31.3	Lower saprolite/pyroxenite					
NDD0032	31.3	31.5	Cavity					
NDD0032	31.5	36.2	Lower saprolite/pyroxenite					
NDD032	36.1	36.3	Cavity					
NDD0032	36.3	38.4	Lower saprolite/pyroxenite					
NDD0032	38.4	45.6	Saprock-pyroxenite					
NDD0032	45.6	2.37	Pyroxenite					serpentine
NDD0032	82.37	87.3	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					cumulate textures
NDD0032	87.3	94.05	Peridotite					crystalline ultramafic
NDD0032	94.05	95.83	Peridotite					
NDD0032	95.83	108.93	Peridotite					
NDD0032	111.6	115	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					cumulate textures
NDD0032	115	115.1	Cavity					
NDD0032	115.1	115.4	Basalt					faulted contacts
NDD0032	115.4	115.5	Cavity					
NDD0032	115.1	116.1	Basalt					faulted contacts
NDD0032	116.1	128.43	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					cumulate
NDD0032	128.43	131.87	Peridotite					
NDD0032	131.87	132.13	Quartz vein					qtz vein
NDD0032	132.13	139.55	Peridotite					
NDD0032	139.55	140.8	Peridotite					
NDD0032	140.8	147.65	Peridotite					
NDD0032	147.65	150.25	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					chilled margin close to silica altered zone
NDD0032	150.25	152.53	Talc Chlorite	silicic				mosaic texture
NDD0032	152.53	155.2	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					
NDD0032	155.2	155.42	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"	carbonate				weak veining
NDD0032	155.42	159.14	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"	silicic				weak carbonate veinlets
NDD0032	159.14	161.25	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"	silicic				
NDD0032	161.25	161.8	Talc dom rock					strongly faulted
NDD0032	163		Cavity					
NDD0032	163	163.33	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					strongly faulted
NDD0032	163.33	165.75	Talc Carb					
NDD0032	165.75	168.7	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					
NDD0032	168.7	188.42	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					cumulate
NDD0032	188.42	191.04	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					series of small faults
NDD0032	191.04	196.1	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					cumulate
NDD0032	196.1	197	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					strongly sheared
NDD0032	197	197.1	Cavity					
NDD0032	197.1	197.3	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					faulting
NDD0032	197.3	200.17	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					massive UM cumulate
NDD0032	200.17	200.7	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					faulted Um
NDD0032	200.7	200.9	Cavity					
NDD0032	200.9	201.51	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					faulted
NDD0032	201.51	251.6	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					cumulate textures lower end of cumulate facies
NDD0032	251.6	264.57	Peridotite					base /top of flow?
NDD0032	264.57	265.49	Peridotite					moderate foliation
NDD0032	265.49	266.8	Troctolite					contact margin
NDD0032	286.88	272	Peridotite		pyrite	0.1	disseminated	
NDD0032	272	277.6	Troctolite					contact zone poss trocolite?.
NDD0032	277.6	283.35	Peridotite					
NDD0032	283.35	289.84	Pyroxenite					
NDD0032	289.64	294.8	Peridotite					
NDD0032	294.8	302.85	Pyroxenite					
NDD0032	302.85	307.6	Pyroxenite					
NDD0032	307.6	308.5	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					strongly foliated
NDD0032	308.5	315.51	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					
NDD0032	315.51	333.4	Gabbro					relatively coarse grained
NDD0032	333.4	337.23	Pyroxenite					transition in contact zone
NDD0032	337.23	338.4	Pyroxenite		pyrite	0.1	banded	chilled margin
NDD0032	338.4	340.53	Pyroxenite					mosaic texture
NDD0032	340.53	343.78	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"		pyrite	0.1	disseminated	trace py
NDD0032	343.78	377.07	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					patchy weak cumulate textures
NDD0032	377.07	378.05	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					minor brecciation
NDD0032	378.05	398.59	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					
NDD0032	398.59	400.05	Talc dom rock		pyrrhotite	0.1	blebby	Po with weak Spinifex texture
NDD0032	400.05	402.7	Komatiite					more siliceous
NDD0032	402.6	404.2	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					cumulate
NDD0032	404.2	402.45	Talc dom rock		pyrite	0.1	stringers	minor py stringers
NDD0032	404.45	407.61	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					weak cumulate
NDD0032	407.61	412.9	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					
NDD0032	412.9	413.4	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					minor veining qtz chalcedony?
NDD0032	413.4	417.86	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					
NDD0032	417.86	418.86	Talc Chlorite		pyrrhotite & pyrite	0.6	blebby	coarse blebby Po and minor Py
NDD0032	418.86	420.75	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					cumulate textures
NDD0032	420.75	421.07	Talc Chlorite					
NDD0032	421.07	424.68	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					
NDD0032	424.68	425.07	Talc Chlorite					
NDD0032	427.05	428.73	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					
NDD0032	428.73	429.01	Talc Chlorite					
NDD0032	429.01	429.75	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					
NDD0032	429.75	430.33	Talc Chlorite					
NDD0032	430.33	449.24	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					weak patchy cumulate
NDD0032	449.24	449.39	Quartz breccia					coarse qtz ass with foliated UM
NDD0032	449.39	469.58	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"					weak patchy cumulate
NDD0032	469.58	507.06	Pyroxenite					chilled margin ?
NDD0032	507.06	507.5	Pyroxenite					faulted
NDD0032	507.5	512.18	Pyroxenite					faulted
NDD0032	512.18	533.7	Talc dom rock					highly talcose
NDD0032	533.7	534.75		chloritic				Chlorite rich
NDD0032	534.75	535.23	Talc dom rock					moderate foliation
NDD0032	535.23	535.67	Fault - fault gouge					chloritic sheared
NDD0032	535.67	536.83	Talc dom rock					sheared faulted zone
NDD0032	536.83	549.39	Talc dom rock					
NDD0032	549.39	539.88	Talc dom rock	chloritic				altered contact with lower unit.
NDD0032	549.88	551.76	High-Mg basalt	silicic				strongly silicified Mafic or chilled margin
NDD0032	551.76	554.52	Talc dom rock					
NDD0032	554.52	555.7	Talc Chlorite					
NDD0032	555.7	556.45	Talc Chlorite					
NDD0032	556.45	576.3	Pyroxenite					

NDD0032 pXRF data for top 40m

Hole_ID	Depth_From	Depth_To	Ni_ppm	Ni Err_ppm
NDD0032	0	1	4,047	191
NDD0032	1	2	10,755	315
NDD0032	2	3	892	117
NDD0032	3	4	6,893	279
NDD0032	4	5	8,712	278
NDD0032	5	6	8,102	272
NDD0032	6	7	6,506	230
NDD0032	7	8	8,307	280
NDD0032	8	9	7,464	250
NDD0032	9	10	6,649	248
NDD0032	10	11	6,704	198
NDD0032	11	12	7,167	262
NDD0032	12	13	9,163	284
NDD0032	13	14	8,778	270
NDD0032	14	15	7,086	256
NDD0032	15	16	7,073	287
NDD0032	16	17	12,792	326
NDD0032	17	18	5,079	225
NDD0032	18	19	7,713	272
NDD0032	19	20	7,044	228
NDD0032	20	21	3,372	206
NDD0032	21	22	6,681	218
NDD0032	22	23	9,012	259
NDD0032	23	24	10,219	327
NDD0032	24	25	9,594	292
NDD0032	25	26	8,549	274
NDD0032	26	27	7,209	243
NDD0032	27	28	7,765	298
NDD0032	28	29	8,574	299
NDD0032	29	30	5,248	246
NDD0032	30	31	2,058	164
NDD0032	31	32	6,111	270
NDD0032	32	33	6,800	222
NDD0032	33	34	7,519	295
NDD0032	34	35	6,269	266
NDD0032	35	36	3,936	221
NDD0032	36	37	9,116	274
NDD0032	37	38	6,641	225
NDD0032	38	39	7,742	264
NDD0032	39	40	6,631	198

NDD0033 Summary Log

HoleID	mFrom	mTo	Lithology1	Sulphides	%	Form	Comments
NDD0033	0	0.4	Cavity				
NDD0033	0.4	6.45	Saprock				highly fractured mafic basalt
NDD0033	6.45	8.8	Saprock				highly fractured mafic basalt
NDD0033	8.8	11.3	Saprock				
NDD0033	11.3	14.22	Saprock				
NDD0033	14.22	18.83	Saprock				
NDD0033	18.83	20.1	Saprock				
NDD0033	20.1	34.26	Basalt				
NDD0033	34.26	38.8	Dolerite				weak pervasive foliation
NDD0033	38.8	47.3	Dolerite				
NDD0033	47.3	58.05	Peridotite				bands of high MgO -olivine cumulate banded texture
NDD0033	58.05	61.36	Pyroxenite				
NDD0033	61.3	71.75	Talc dom rock				soft talcy Um
NDD0033	71.75	71.78	Massive sulphide	pyrite	75	banded	small 3cm pyrite / qtz band
NDD0033	71.78	73.56	Talc dom rock				
NDD0033	73.56	96.21	Pyroxenite				
NDD0033	96.21	97.03	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"				finer grained, cumulate textures weak deformation
NDD0033	97.05	98.1	Pyroxenite	pyrite	0.1	disseminated	trace Py
NDD0033	98.1	111.97	Pyroxenite				
NDD0033	111.97	112.65	Talc dom rock				
NDD0033	112.65	126.9	Pyroxenite				
NDD0033	126.9	127	Cavity				

NDD0034 Summary Log

HoleID	mFrom	mTo	Lithology1	Sulphide	%	Comments
NDD0034	0	9.6	Saprock			moderate weathering on joints patchy oxidation throughout.
NDD0034	9.3	9.6	Cavity			
NDD0034	9.6	10.7	Saprock			
NDD0034	10.7	23	Saprock			
NDD0034	23	43.35	Basalt			fresh basalt
NDD0034	42.35	44.5	High-Mg basalt			weak bands of Ultramafic
NDD0034	44.5	48.08	High-Mg basalt			texture change minor olivine crystals
NDD0034	48.08	51.27	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"			ultramafic textures with chilled margin at lower contact
NDD0034	51.27	57.45	Pyroxenite			transition of cumulate textures with blobs of crystalline pyroxenite
NDD0034	57.45	61.89	Pyroxenite			crystalline pyroxenite
NDD0034	61.89	76.02	Talc dom rock			
NDD0034	72.02	78.75	Pyroxenite			
NDD0034	78.75	79.93	Talc dom rock			
NDD0034	79.93	80.96	Pyroxenite			
NDD0034	80.96	81.82	Talc dom rock			
NDD0034	81.82	90.35	Pyroxenite			
NDD0034	90.35	91.02	Talc dom rock			
NDD0034	91.02	93.95	Pyroxenite			
NDD0034	93.95	94.35	Talc dom rock			
NDD0034	94.35	97.6	Pyroxenite			
NDD0034	97.6	98.26	Talc dom rock			
NDD0034	98.26	99.95	Pyroxenite			
NDD0034	99.95	100.3	Talc dom rock			
NDD0034	100.3	119.85	Pyroxenite			
NDD0034	119.85	120.94	Talc dom rock			
NDD0034	120.94	131.06	Pyroxenite			
NDD0034	131.06	132.2	Talc dom rock			
NDD0034	132.2	134.6	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"			
NDD0034	134.6	135.32	"Ultramafic, undifferentiated"			
NDD0034	135.32	141.6	Pyroxenite			

RC Drill Summary Logs

HoleID	mFrom	mTo	Lithology1	Comments
NDC0019	0	1	Alluvium	part oxidised surface part insitue UM probably pyroxenite
NDC0019	1	5	Saprock	Saprock regolith with oxidised pyroxenite
NDC0019	5	13	Saprock	Sapprock regolith with ultramafic pyroxenite
NDC0019	13	24	Pyroxenite	fresh pyroxenite interval
NDC0019	24	36	Saprock	Back into a weathered/oxidised pod with magnesite and ferruginous overprint
NDC0019	36	45	Saprolite undifferentiated	weathered saprock with pyroxenite. ferruginous overprint.
NDC0019	45	88	Pyroxenite	grey black pyroxenite, fine crystalline texture

HoleID	mFrom	mTo	Lithology1	Comments
NDC0020	0	1	Colluvium	Transported colluvial clays at surface. some contamination from end of previous hole.
NDC0020	1	4	Lower saprolite	oxidised magnesitic saprock regolith with some ultramafic likely pyroxenite. clayey.
NDC0020	4	10	Pyroxenite	pyroxenite with minor oxidation and presence of saprock and trace magnesite
NDC0020	10	12	Saprock	oxidised saprock with ultramafic (pyroxenite). trace of magnesite and also quartz veining.
NDC0020	12	26	Saprock	weathered magnesite rich saprock with UM likely pyroxenite
NDC0020	26	39	Saprock	lightly weathered saprock and pyroxenite. trace iron overprinting.
NDC0020	39	49	Pyroxenite	undifferentiated pyroxenite
NDC0020	49	50	Pyroxenite	pyroxenite with quartz veining
NDC0020	50	52	Pyroxenite	pyroxenite with slight silicification possibly related to veining
NDC0020	52	82	Pyroxenite	ultramafic possibly pyroxenite

HoleID	mFrom	mTo	Lithology1	Comments
NDC0021	0	1	Alluvium	alluvial surface clays with some ultramafic material
NDC0021	1	5	Saprolite undifferentiated	some transported material with heavily weathered magnesite rich saprolite
NDC0021	5	30	Saprock	oxidised saprock with UM, likely pyroxenite. ample magnesite present as well as ferruginous overprinting
NDC0021	30	33	Pyroxenite	ultramafic with some weathering and a small fraction of magnesitic saprock
NDC0021	33	35	Saprock	heavily weathered magnesite rich saprock with some pyroxenite
NDC0021	35	84	Pyroxenite	ultramafic pyroxenite, no visible sulphides
NDC0021	84	87	Talc dom rock	talc ultramafic, slightly lighter grey
NDC0021	87	118	Pyroxenite	pyroxenite, no sulphides visible.

HoleID	mFrom	mTo	Lithology1	Comments
NDC0022	0	1	Upper saprolite	soft clay rich UM poss pyroxenite
NDC0022	1	5	Lower saprolite	less weathered zone
NDC0022	5	15	Lower saprolite	patchy magnesite up to 50% at 6-7m
NDC0022	15	30	Saprock	reduction in oxidation, minor to moderate magnesite
NDC0022	30	38	Saprock	weakly oxidised patchy trace to minor magnesite
NDC0022	38	45	Saprock	trace iron staining
NDC0022	45	56	Pyroxenite	
NDC0022	56	76	Pyroxenite	weak hematite staining? Oxidised? Trace sphalerite?
NDC0022	76	90	Pyroxenite	uniform pyroxenite

The following tables compile the down hole pXRF data collected and reviewed.

Hole_ID	Depth_From	Depth_To	Ni_ppm	Ni Err_ppm
NDC0019	0	1	13,656	394
NDC0019	1	2	16,146	416
NDC0019	2	3	14,455	373
NDC0019	3	4	15,777	398
NDC0019	4	5	17,704	432
NDC0019	5	6	17,208	420
NDC0019	6	7	12,580	357
NDC0019	7	8	13,247	356
NDC0019	8	9	13,609	365
NDC0019	9	10	11,887	316
NDC0019	10	11	12,921	351
NDC0019	11	12	11,481	320
NDC0019	12	13	10,458	308
NDC0019	13	14	7,127	246
NDC0019	14	15	4,761	211
NDC0019	15	16	2,280	139
NDC0019	16	17	2,120	139
NDC0019	17	18	3,860	186
NDC0019	18	19	3,605	174
NDC0019	19	20	3,832	173
NDC0019	20	21	3,436	162
NDC0019	21	22	3,376	172
NDC0019	22	23	3,468	166
NDC0019	23	24	3,435	162
NDC0019	24	25	3,471	165
NDC0019	25	26	4,747	218
NDC0019	26	27	2,989	153
NDC0019	27	28	4,928	206
NDC0019	28	29	5,691	225
NDC0019	29	30	6,117	233
NDC0019	30	31	6,381	243
NDC0019	31	32	6,498	246
NDC0019	32	33	5,528	224
NDC0019	33	34	6,097	228
NDC0019	34	35	5,583	220
NDC0019	35	36	6,730	248
NDC0019	36	37	6,682	252
NDC0019	37	38	5,650	228
NDC0019	38	39	5,435	212
NDC0019	39	40	6,540	229
NDC0019	40	41	6,168	225
NDC0019	41	42	6,033	241

Hole_ID	Depth_From	Depth_To	Ni_ppm	Ni Err_ppm
NDC0020	0	1	13,630	367
NDC0020	1	2	12,676	363
NDC0020	2	3	7,127	257
NDC0020	3	4	10,151	316
NDC0020	4	5	7,943	280
NDC0020	5	6	6,311	239
NDC0020	6	7	5,166	211
NDC0020	7	8	5,719	219
NDC0020	8	9	5,692	223
NDC0020	9	10	6,759	249
NDC0020	10	11	14,546	383
NDC0020	11	12	13,846	368
NDC0020	12	13	7,195	261
NDC0020	13	14	13,172	354
NDC0020	14	15	14,284	380
NDC0020	15	16	11,821	333
NDC0020	16	17	12,581	353
NDC0020	17	18	13,396	369
NDC0020	18	19	13,482	360
NDC0020	19	20	11,635	322
NDC0020	20	21	12,706	346
NDC0020	21	22	14,279	377
NDC0020	22	23	15,033	390
NDC0020	23	24	14,178	358
NDC0020	24	25	14,977	374
NDC0020	25	26	14,641	370
NDC0020	26	27	12,997	346
NDC0020	27	28	13,320	357
NDC0020	28	29	15,134	385
NDC0020	29	30	14,544	383
NDC0020	30	31	14,778	382
NDC0020	31	32	10,566	318
NDC0020	32	33	10,991	319
NDC0020	33	34	9,702	301
NDC0020	34	35	8,812	279
NDC0020	35	36	10,949	310
NDC0020	36	37	12,203	318
NDC0020	37	38	12,632	338
NDC0020	38	39	10,946	331
NDC0020	39	40	11,320	295
NDC0020	40	41	11,189	328
NDC0020	41	42	12,440	334
NDC0020	42	43	13,201	350
NDC0020	43	44	11,783	315
NDC0020	44	45	10,645	286
NDC0020	45	46	9,685	273
NDC0020	46	47	11,812	330
NDC0020	47	48	11,553	313
NDC0020	48	49	12,045	324
NDC0020	49	50	8,911	259
NDC0020	50	51	7,502	230
NDC0020	51	52	2,109	128
NDC0020	52	53	11,850	326
NDC0020	53	54	11,519	311
NDC0020	54	55	12,266	324
NDC0020	55	56	12,266	323
NDC0020	56	57	10,916	293
NDC0020	57	58	8,845	274
NDC0020	58	59	6,030	243
NDC0020	59	60	5,333	205
NDC0020	60	61	5,724	207
NDC0020	61	62	6,091	227
NDC0020	62	63	5,968	224
NDC0020	63	64	7,545	257
NDC0020	64	65	9,122	295
NDC0020	65	66	10,262	283
NDC0020	66	67	9,255	272
NDC0020	67	68	8,478	252
NDC0020	68	69	8,038	239
NDC0020	69	70	7,126	224
NDC0020	70	71	7,978	261
NDC0020	71	72	8,303	249
NDC0020	72	73	9,429	289
NDC0020	73	74	8,787	278
NDC0020	74	75	9,343	277
NDC0020	75	76	7,985	285
NDC0020	76	77	4,239	218
NDC0020	77	78	6,613	245
NDC0020	78	79	7,629	259
NDC0020	79	80	8,703	286
NDC0020	80	81	7,524	274

Hole_ID	Depth_From	Depth_To	Ni_ppm	Ni Err_ppm
NDC0021	0	1	5,415	173
NDC0021	1	2	14,020	395
NDC0021	2	3	19,479	471
NDC0021	3	4	16,885	437
NDC0021	4	5	11,684	340
NDC0021	5	6	13,795	362
NDC0021	6	7	14,172	377
NDC0021	7	8	16,516	415
NDC0021	8	9	15,782	404
NDC0021	9	10	15,755	391
NDC0021	10	11	14,834	383
NDC0021	11	12	14,945	388
NDC0021	12	13	15,124	394
NDC0021	13	14	14,760	391
NDC0021	14	15	14,556	384
NDC0021	15	16	13,065	352
NDC0021	16	17	13,038	353
NDC0021	17	18	11,649	315
NDC0021	18	19	12,421	334
NDC0021	19	20	14,026	360
NDC0021	20	21	13,198	353
NDC0021	21	22	12,738	338
NDC0021	22	23	14,759	379
NDC0021	23	24	14,878	376
NDC0021	24	25	15,236	389
NDC0021	25	26	14,615	381
NDC0021	26	27	15,099	382
NDC0021	27	28	15,340	385
NDC0021	28	29	16,058	414
NDC0021	29	30	15,494	403
NDC0021	30	31	13,651	356
NDC0021	31	32	14,011	360
NDC0021	32	33	13,081	334
NDC0021	33	34	14,143	353
NDC0021	34	35	9,077	288
NDC0021	35	36	12,441	330
NDC0021	36	37	11,612	308
NDC0021	37	38	10,562	283
NDC0021	38	39	10,709	278
NDC0021	39	40	9,713	268
NDC0021	40	41	12,431	329
NDC0021	41	42	12,039	324
NDC0021	42	43	11,796	322
NDC0021	43	44	11,538	306
NDC0021	44	45	10,754	290
NDC0021	45	46	10,472	286
NDC0021	46	47	12,395	334
NDC0021	47	48	11,354	353
NDC0021	48	49	12,902	350
NDC0021	49	50	11,670	351
NDC0021	50	51	11,496	314
NDC0021	51	52	12,248	327
NDC0021	52	53	11,108	318
NDC0021	53	54	11,308	309
NDC0021	54	55	12,735	336
NDC0021	55	56	11,834	312
NDC0021	56	57	11,706	307
NDC0021	57	58	10,614	274
NDC0021	58	59	13,633	359
NDC0021	59	60	12,821	368
NDC0021	60	61	12,378	340
NDC0021	61	62	11,897	304
NDC0021	62	63	11,080	309
NDC0021	63	64	12,226	330
NDC0021	64	65	12,153	349
NDC0021	65	66	10,825	280
NDC0021	66	67	10,636	287
NDC0021	67	68	8,963	255
NDC0021	68	69	8,916	253
NDC0021	69	70	11,320	316
NDC0021	70	71	11,803	330
NDC0021	71	72	10,671	314
NDC0021	72	73	8,158	246
NDC0021	73	74	11,702	337
NDC0021	74	75	11,227	313
NDC0021	75	76	10,237	306
NDC0021	76	77	10,182	308
NDC0021	77	78	5,394	231
NDC0021	78	79	8,722	257
NDC0021	79	80	8,883	277
NDC0021	80	81	11,197	348
NDC0021	81	82	12,099	358

Hole_ID	Depth_From	Depth_To	Ni_ppm	Ni Err_ppm
NDC0022	0	1	11,303	347
NDC0022	1	2	11,305	334
NDC0022	2	3	10,378	316
NDC0022	3	4	12,882	341
NDC0022	4	5	11,617	338
NDC0022	5	6	10,176	327
NDC0022	6	7	10,393	329
NDC0022	7	8	10,457	323
NDC0022	8	9	10,551	329
NDC0022	9	10	6,887	228
NDC0022	10	11	10,727	333
NDC0022	11	12	8,295	271
NDC0022	12	13	7,973	262
NDC0022	13	14	9,698	301
NDC0022	14	15	7,491	264
NDC0022	15	16	4,773	200
NDC0022	16	17	4,866	210
NDC0022	17	18	5,681	231
NDC0022	18	19	5,293	225
NDC0022	19	20	5,441	234
NDC0022	20	21	4,865	211
NDC0022	21	22	6,281	250
NDC0022	22	23	8,793	273
NDC0022	23	24	11,435	321
NDC0022	24	25	11,500	327
NDC0022	25	26	12,756	338
NDC0022	26	27	9,978	290
NDC0022	27	28	11,690	328
NDC0022	28	29	12,508	357
NDC0022	29	30	12,502	358
NDC0022	30	31	10,146	296
NDC0022	31	32	7,672	254
NDC0022	32	33	5,532	210
NDC0022	33	34	10,223	300
NDC0022	34	35	11,508	340
NDC0022	35	36	9,822	298
NDC0022	36	37	5,991	220
NDC0022	37	38	5,609	220
NDC0022	38	39	8,400	259
NDC0022	39	40	7,294	231
NDC0022	40	41	8,479	287
NDC0022	41	42	8,935	294

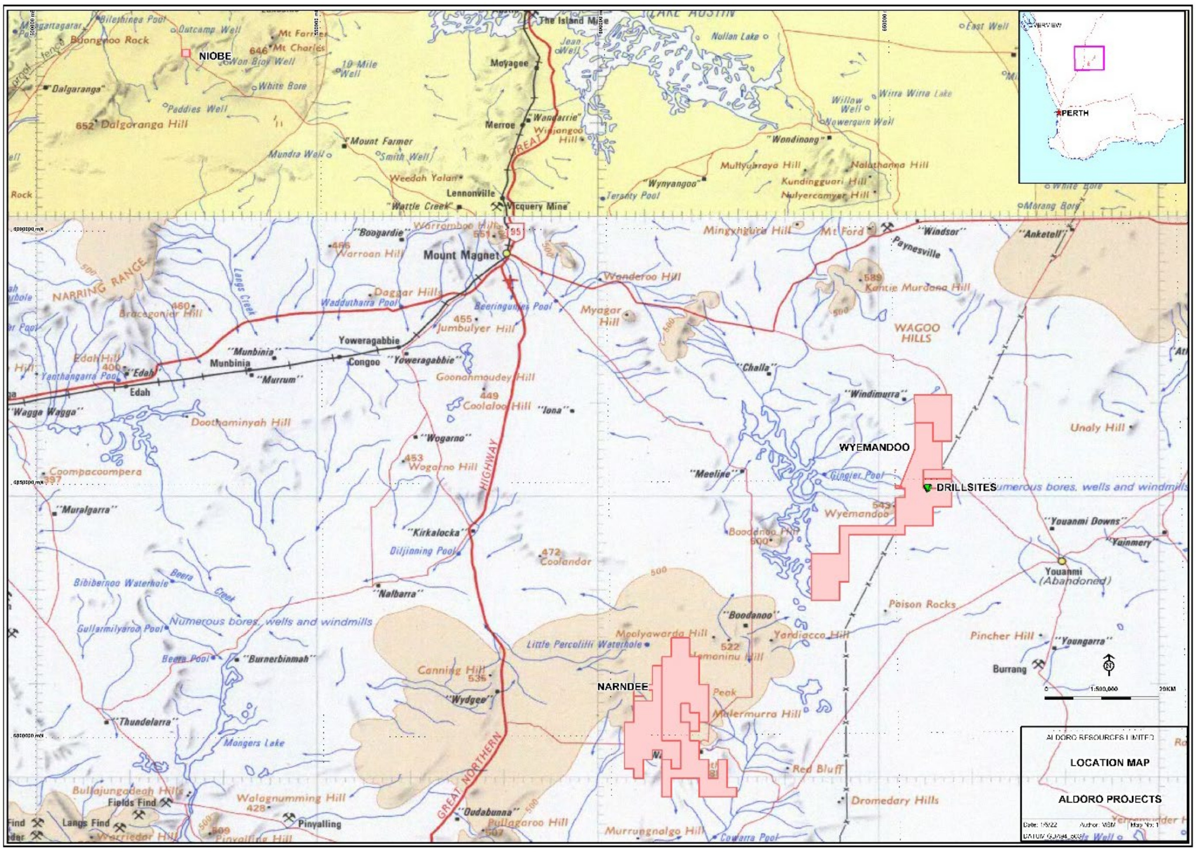

Figure 8. Location of the ARN landholding over the Murchison Terrane

Authorised for and on behalf of the Board,
Sarah Smith

Company Secretary

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

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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.

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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 authorised for release to ASX by the Board of Aldoro Resources Limited

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg' reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was 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.*	• pXRF readings taken at multiple sites down the core. The core has been split and undergoing analysis at Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Services in Perth. • RC samples collected from the Cyclone cone sample splitter at representative 1m splits. QAQC samples were included at a minimum of 1 in 20 samples using 3 different CRM's or sample duplicates. • Samples will be dried, crushed, sub sampled with a 25/50g charge and analysed by Fire assay for Au-PGE's or total 4 acid digest for major oxides and base metal suite for trace elements. with an ICP-OES or MS finish. • 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. • 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. • 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 • An Exploranium KT-5 was used to take susceptibility readings down the hole at 1m intervals. The unit was recently repair and recalibrated at GeoResults Pty Ltd and found to take readings within acceptable limits.
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 DDH1 (Sandvik 1200 rig) Drilling with collars positioned by handheld GPS with a +/-5m accuracy and using an average technique based on time. •

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The top of the collar was reamed using a Chlore tool using to 6m depth. • Holes are drilled by HQ3 to fresh rock, cased off and drilled NQ2 to end of the hole. • The NQ2 part of the hole is oriented by a Reflex Act-IQ orientation tool. • Bottom of the hole is marked on the core surface using an orientation cradle. • All holes are post drilling surveyed using a down hole gyro collecting continuous readings of dip and azimuth down hole • Reverse Circulation using Mount Magnet Drilling RCD500 rig and a rock face sampling hammer The holes were orientated by compass and clinometer (rig). Due to the shallow depth of the holes no downhole orientation tools were used

Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*
		• Diamond Core recoveries are measured using industry-standard logging techniques.
		• Core recoveries average close to 100% in fresh rock, and 90% in weathered material. A number of cavities were intersected and correspond with 100% core loss and are flagged in the logs.
		• Sample bias is very unlikely given the very good sample recoveries especially below the base of oxidation.
		• As the core loss is generally relatively low and consider of little to no sample bias.
		• RC drilling
		  • Sample recoveries assessed qualitatively, no routine weighing or other assessment processes.
		  • Standard drilling techniques used to maximise sample recovery with cone splitter on cyclone used to collect 2 individual splits 1/8th ratio (calico bags) and the remainder into a green plastic bag.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No relationship established as samples have not been analysed yet
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *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. • The logging is generally considered both qualitative and quantitative in nature with all core photographed, both wet and dry. • Core lengths are tape measured with any loss recorded both digitally and core markers. • The RC logging is qualitative but not quantitative. • The RC chips have been logged on a 1 metre basis
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 sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The core is yet to be cut in half for sampling purposed. All core is stored onsite and overseen by Aldoro personnel. Core was delivered to Genalysis by the site geologist. • Selected trays based on pXRF data and logging are to be forwarded to Intertek Genalysis for cutting and analytical work. • The NQ core will be split with one metre half sections forming one sample to ensure representivity. • The size of the sample from the RC drilling method is the industry standard for the mineralisation style analytical technique The cone splitter used on the cyclone is considered an appropriate technique for reducing bias in the sample collection • Sample preparation includes; drying, crushing, splitting and pulverising before analysis • QAQC standard samples of CRM pulps and duplicate were included routinely • It is not known whether grain size is a consideration in the sub-sampling technique as no size screening has been conducted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *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.* • *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.*	• No sample assays have been received yet. The samples will be treated and analysed by two methods FA25/MS for Au and PGE's and 4AThe samples will be analysed byMS48 for major and trace elements at Intertek Genalysis or other NATA approved laboratory. Company Standards will be inserted at 20m intervals. • A Bruker S1 Titan with standards used in calibration to check pXRF readings. These are generally not reported due to a lack of confidence due to the small sampling window and the bias this produces. The units use is primarily to aid logging and determining which sections to send for wet analytical geochemistry. However, a correlation exercise was conducted between past pXRF data and laboratory data (see reference in text) and a good correlation was found with a Ni cut off of 0.2% or higher. • Standard reference materials were analysed routinely by pXRF and found to be reporting withing acceptable limits. • Quality control methods to be used include external standards and to establish precision from the lab
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Aldoro's visual intersections are logged, interpreted, and reported by the JORC Competent Person • QAQC procedures and documentation of primary data are adopted for the core samples. • Twinned holes are not being used or reported. • No adjustments are made to assay data
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *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. • Aldoro diamond holes are surveyed by a Reflex GYRO SPRINT-IQ • The holes are yet to be accurately modelled vertically from DEM

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Diamond holes are not relevant as only 3 holes have been completed to test various IP anomalies. However the RC holes are on a 50m spaced grid, the spacing is considered appropriate for Exploration results and to establish continuity of mineralisation. • The IP survey parameters were designed to give depth penetration to 800m and the orientation to give control in discriminating conductivity changes. • A Mineral Resource is not being reported. • 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.* • *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. The orientation of the diamond hole was designed to have maximum intersection of the IP chargeability anomaly. For continuity the RC holes were at the same dip and azm. • The orientation of drilling to key mineralised structures is an evolving interpretation. • 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.*	• Core trays are currently at a remote site under supervision of the Project geologist. • RC 1m samples are secured in camp prior to dispatch via company transport to the laboratory.
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.* • *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 • 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 • GSR to original tenement holder • The tenements are in good standing, with no registered native title claimants 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) • BHP-Hunter Resources (1985-90) • Wedgetail Resources (2001) • Apex Minerals-Mark Creasy (2001-06) Falconbridge-Apex-Mark Creasy (2002-03) • 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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	• Summary information of the diamond holes is provided in the text. • 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* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• The use of any data is recommended for indicative purposes only in terms of potential Ni- Cu-PGE mineralisation and for developing exploration targets. • No all pXRF data was provided as it is considered not representative in nature and is only used for aiding in lithological and mineral context. However, as a correlation study between the Ni content of pXRF data and wet chemistry data has been conducted and shown a 92% correlation for Ni values over 0.2%, this data has been provided.
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.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The 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. • No short interval lengths were reported. • 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.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation 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 (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).* • *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. • Exploration is at an early stage, and longer-term future work will be results driven