

ASX and Media Release
1 July 2025

ASSAYS CONFIRM FURTHER KAMEELBURG EXPANSION & RIG PURCHASE

Highlights

- Aldoro continue to build on the Kameelburg Niobium and REE deposit with another three mineralised holes adding towards the delivery of the Maiden Resource Estimate
- Assays for diamond holes DD002A, DD003 & DD006B have been received and confirm the mineralisation comprising Rare Earth (REE), Niobium (Nb) and Molybdenum (Mo) at Kameelburg extends circa 300 meters to the north of the existing discovery zone.
- Assays for DD002A, DD003 & DD006B all ended in mineralisation and provide further encouragement that the Kameelburg discovery has the potential to expand further with deeper drilling.
- Significant new intercepts for DD002A, DD003 & DD006B include:

DD002A – 446m

Upper Layer REE dominant

- *Combined 193m at 1.74% TREO, 0.23% Nb₂O₅ and 229ppm Mo*

Lower Layer Nb dominant

- *Combined 46m at 0.76% TREO & 0.45% Nb₂O₅*

DD003 – 350m

Upper Layer REE dominant

- *Combined 35m at 1.60% TREO, 0.28% Nb₂O₅ and 225ppm Mo*

Lower Layer Nb dominant

- *Combined 30m 0.81% TREO & 0.46% Nb₂O₅ in addition to*
- *Combined 58m 0.92% TREO & 0.28% Nb₂O₅*

DD006B – 429m

Upper Layer REE dominant

- *Combined 10m at 2.78% TREO, 0.24% Nb₂O₅ and 88ppm Mo*

Lower Layer Nb dominant

- *Combined 330m 0.95% TREO & 0.27% Nb₂O₅ and 130ppm Mo*

- The Phase I drilling program has been expanded to incorporate up to an additional 3 diamond holes (DD008, DD008A & DD008B) for circa 1,200 meters with the aim to test the southern extent of mineralisation across the Kameelburg carbonatite.
- Additional assays have arrived in country and are expected to be processed by mid-July.

- Agreement to acquire two additional brand-new diamond drilling rigs that will arrive at Kameelburg in September and will importantly allow Aldoro to increase the drilling depth from the current maximum of 510 meters to circa ~740 meters with the new rig representing a ~40% increase. The rigs purchased are:
 - Nock 600 – Capable of diamond drilling down to 510 meters
 - Nock 800 – Capable of diamond drilling down to 740 meters
 - Drill rods for 15,000 meters of additional drilling
- Non-Executive Director Edwin Bulseco retires from the Aldoro board.

Aldoro Resources Ltd (“**Aldoro**”, “**The Company**”) (ASX: ARN) is pleased to advise that the assay results for diamond drill holes DD002A, DD003 and DD006B (collectively “**Assayed Diamond Holes**”) have been received and confirm a ~300 meter northerly extension to mineralisation at the strategic polymetallic discovery at Kameelburg comprising Rare Earth (REE), Niobium and Molybdenum (Mo) within the Kameelburg Carbonatite (see ARN ASX announcement 30th April 2025).

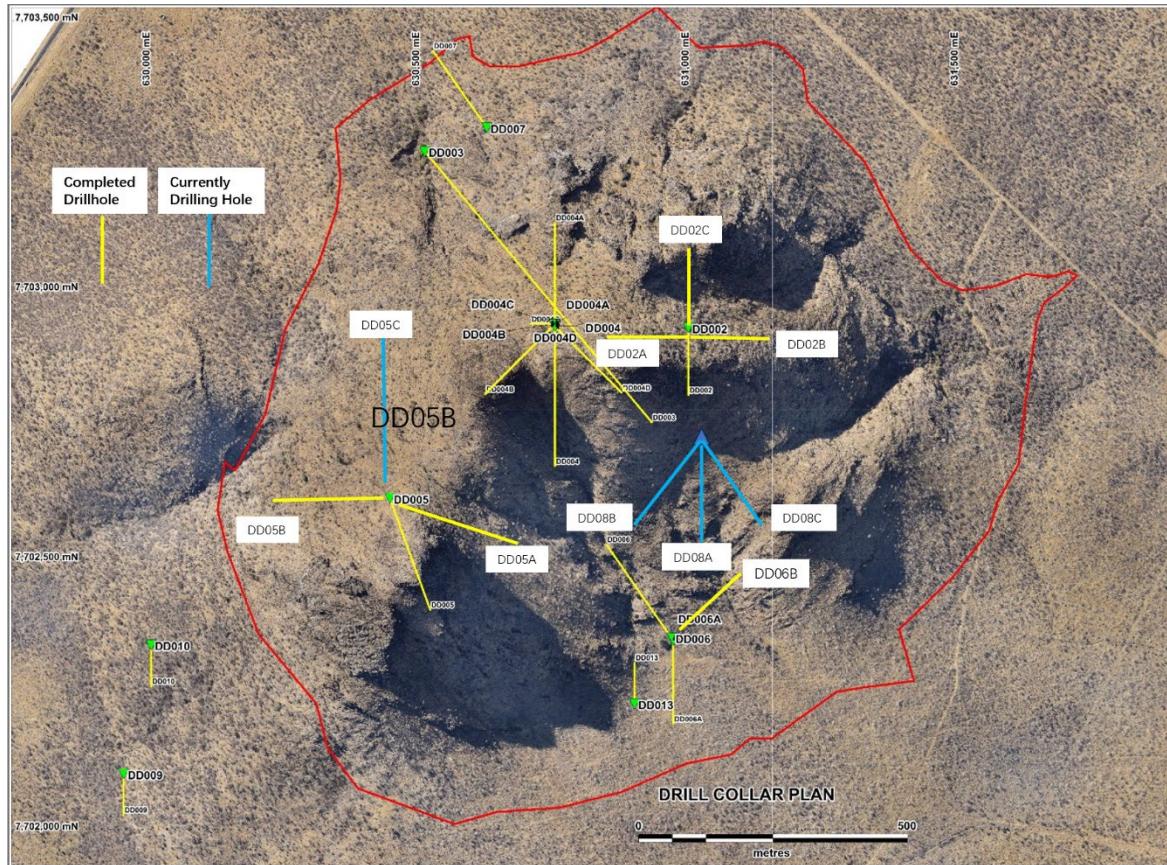


Figure 1: Diamond drill hole plan view

Diamond Hole Assays – DD002A, DD003 & DD006B

Assays have confirmed that diamond drill hole DD002A (446 m), DD003 (350m) and DD006B (429m) encountered significant and continuous mineralisation throughout the entire drill core.

All Assayed Diamond Holes ended in mineralisation, which remains open at depth.

Assay grades across the three diamond holes have utilised a 1% TREEO cut-off grade and are illustrated as follows. *Please refer appendix 1 for full assay details.*

The mineralisation appears to be controlled by semi massive to massive magnetite zones, crustal contaminations where mafic fragment/xenoliths are significant and incorporated in the Beforsite carbonatite.

Major rare earth minerals are Bastnaesite and Ancylite.

Drilling Cross Section Showing the Mineralisation Zoning

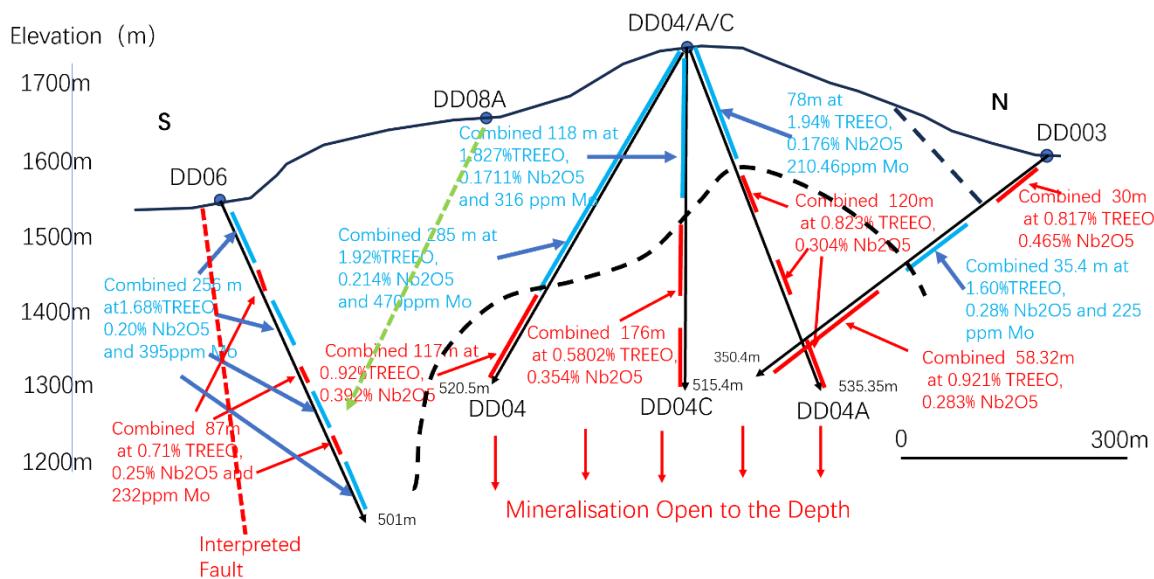


Figure 2: Drilling Cross Section illustrating Upper-Lower level zoning across DD006 through DD003.

Drilling Cross Section Showing the Mineralisation Zoning

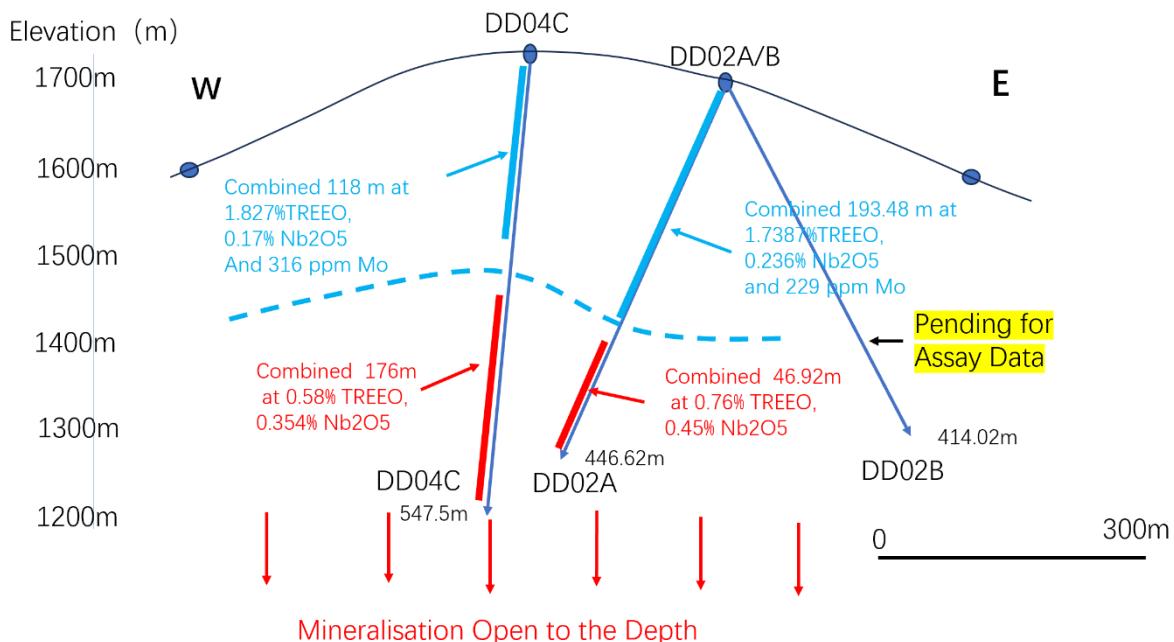


Figure 3: W-E Drilling Cross Section through DD002A demonstrates a ~ 200-meter eastern extension of mineralisation. .

Assays from DD003 confirms that mineralisation extends at least 300 meters in length to the north and 500 meters in depth whilst continuing to remain open in both directions.

Assays from DD002A demonstrate mineralisation extension of circa 200 meters to the furthest known eastern mineralisation.

To date assays have confirmed Kameelburg footprint extends 1.0km long by 550m wide and 510m deep noting mineralisation remains open at depth and assays for south-east step out holes remain pending.

As additional assays are being received the understanding of mineralisation composition of the carbonatite is improving.

Aldoro has elected **to increase the Phase I drilling program by an additional 3 holes** which will allow it to improve resource certainty to the south-east.

Drilling Update

The Phase 1 drilling is progressing well with 20 diamond holes completed for a total of 7,990 meters with up to a further 3 holes remaining to be completed. A summary of drilling to date is as follows:

Collar_ID	WGS84 UTM Zone	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip (degrees)	Planned depth (m)	Actual drilled depth (m)	Assay Status
DD002	33K	630998	7702930	1687	180	-65	200	295.00	Received
DD005	33K	630444	7702614	1706	160	-60	400	440.00	Received
DD004	33K	630751	7702934	1735	180	-60	520	520.50	Received
DD004A	33K	630751	7702938	1735	360	-70	500	547.50	Received
DD004B	33K	630750	7702937	1735	225	-70	500	535.35	Received
DD004C	33K	630750	7702937	1735	270	-85	500	515.40	Received
DD004D	33K	630751	7702933	1735	135	-70	500	510.00	Received
DD009	33K	629950	7702103	1504	180	-65	180	180.00	Awaited
DD010	33K	630001	7702342	1535	180	-65	180	180.40	Awaited
DD013	33K	630898	7702233	1539	360	-65	180	180.40	Received
DD006	33K	630967	7702355	1540	325	-65	500	501.00	Received
DD006A	33K	630970	7702351	1538	180	-70	500	453.07	Received
DD007	33K	630624	7703301	1572	325	-65	500	412.50	Awaited
DD003	33K	630509	7703257	1525	140	-35	350	350.42	Received
DD06B	33K	630973	7702358	TBC	50	-65	500	429.00	Received
DD02A	33K	630998	7702930	TBC	270	60	500	446.62	Received
DD02B	33K	630998	7702930	TBC	90	60	500	414.02	Awaited
DD05A	33K	630444	7702614	TBC	115	40	800	377.05	Awaited
DD02C	33K	630998	7702929	TBC	90	60	500	303.20	Awaited
DD005B	33K	630453	7702622	TBC	1705	230	500	399.02	Awaited
DD008	33K	TBC							
DD08A	33K	TBC							
DD008B	33K	TBC							

Total 7990.45

Table 1: Phase 1 drilling summary.

Diamond Drilling Rig Acquisition

The Company has agreed to purchase two Nock diamond drill rigs and sufficient drill rods to drill 15,000 meters and allow it to expedite resource definition at the Kameelburg project.

There is currently significant demand for drill rigs in Namibia due to the amount of exploration currently occurring for gold and uranium making it difficult for the Company to secure drilling services in a timely manner nor at the cost at which it can operate its own drill rigs.

The acquisition of these two rigs will see the Company in a strong position to expand on the depth that it is currently able to drill which is circa 500 meters in depth. The new rigs will allow the Company to drill to a depth of 700+ meters whilst also having an additional rig to focus on the adjacent carbonatite that has been discovered.

The models purchased are as follows and are expected to arrive at Kameelburg along with drilling consumables and spares in September:

- 1 x Nock 800 Diamond Drilling Rig
- 1 x Nock 600 Diamond Drilling Rig

The cost of both diamond rigs along with consumables, drill rods sufficient to drill 15,000 meters and generators is A\$800,000. Aldoro will pay for the rigs in two tranches.

The first tranche will be \$400,000 in ARN shares priced at 31.3 cents which is the 20-day VWAP and represents 1,277,955 shares. This tranche of shares will be issued from the placement capacity under listing rule 7.1A.

The second tranche payment of \$400,000 can be made in the next 12 months either by cash or by shares at the suppliers election noting that if shares are elected as the form of consideration then the issue price will be 31.3 cents per share representing 1,277,955 shares.

Aldoro will bear the international shipping costs, Namibian import duties, and local transport fees in relation to landing the rigs into Kameelburg.

Director Retirement

Non-Executive Director, Mr Edwin Bulseco wishes to announce his retirement from the board to focus on other business commitments effective from 1 July 2025. Mr Bulseco was appointed to the Aldoro Board on 26 August 2024.

Mr Bulseco commented, "It has been a pleasure working with the Aldoro team during a challenging period and having a front row seat to the significant turnaround in the past 10 months. I look forward to watching the company continuing to grow shareholder value and have every confidence in the current team to do so".

The Board would like to thank Edwin Bulseco for his contribution and wish him all the best with future endeavours.

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. The Company's suite of projects include the Kameelburg REE & Niobium Project in Namibia, the Wyemandoo lithium-rubidium-tungsten project, the Niobe lithium-rubidium-tantalum project and the Narndee Igneous Complex project in Western Australia.

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.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information is based on information compiled by Dr Minlu Fu (a non-executive director of the Company) and complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). It has been reviewed by Mr Jeremy Clark and Mr Mark Mitchell. Mr. Mark Mitchell is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Mitchell is an independent consultant and not an employee of Aldoro 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.

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	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>Diamond core was logged both for geological and mineralised structures as noted above with all 2025 drilling geotechnically logged. The core was then cut in half using a diamond brick cutting saw on 1m intervals. Typically, the core was sampled to geological intervals as defined by the geologist within the even two metre sample intervals utilised. The right-hand side of the core was always submitted for analysis with the left side being stored in trays on site.</p> <p>Diamond core was logged both for geological and mineralised structures. The core was then cut in half using a diamond brick cutting saw on 1m intervals. Typically, the core was sampled to geological intervals as defined by the geologist within the even two metre sample intervals utilised. The right-hand side of the core was always submitted for analysis with the left side being stored in trays on site.</p> <p>All data is sourced from 2025 drilling which implemented industry and best practice QAQC program, to provide verification of the sample procedure, the sample preparation and the analytical precision and accuracy of the primary laboratory.</p> <p>Sampling and QAQC procedures were carried out to industry standards.</p> <p>Sample preparation was completed by independent international accredited laboratories. Following cutting or splitting, the samples were bagged by the independent lab in Namibia and then sent to the Jin Ning</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Lab in Western Australia (a NATA accredited Australian lab) for preparation and assaying.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	All drilling was completed by industry standard triple tube diamond drilling.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i>	All 2025 holes have recoveries above 95% in the majority of the mineralised areas. No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drillholes are logged and stored at a. All core (100%) is logged in detail. Geology logging is qualitative. The digitised logs of the drill programme is appropriate to inform geological interpretation of the results. Photography and recovery measurements were carried out by assistants under a geologist's supervision. All drill holes were logged in full. Logging was qualitative and quantitative in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>NTW core was cut in half using a core saw. Typically, the core was sampled to major geological intervals as defined by the geologist initially within the even 1m. All samples were collected from the same side of the core.</p> <p>Sampling of diamond core used industry standard techniques. After drying the sample is subject to a primary crush to 2mm. Sample is split through a riffle splitter until 250gm is left (this involves 4-5 splits through the riffle splitter).</p> <p>The 250-gm sample is milled through an LM5 using a single puck to 90% <75 micron.</p> <p>Milled sample is homogenised through a matt roll with a 150gm routine sample collected using a spoon around the quadrants and sent to MSA and Intertek for analysis.</p> <p>Field QC procedures involved the use of two types of certified reference materials (1 in 20) which is certified by Geostats Ltd,</p> <p>Primary DD duplicate: Generated by cutting the remaining half core into a ¼ and sampled.</p> <p>Coarse blank samples: Inserted 1 in every 20 samples</p> <p>Sample sizes are considered appropriate to cover the variation in textures from aphanitic to porphyritic to minimise any grainsize bias with larger NTW core used and the prep sample being sufficiently large to overcome textural bias.</p>
Quality of assay data and	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	The NB Nambian Lab completed the sample preparation including crushing and pulverisation after drying at 80deg

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	<p><i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<p>C. Subsequently these samples are sent to the Australian Lab (Jining Testing and Inspection) in China for analysis.</p> <p>Due to the refraction nature of REE's a Fusion technique was used for all analyses.</p> <p>The samples were fused in a furnace (~650°C.) with Sodium Peroxide in a nickel crucible. The melt is dissolved in dilute Hydrochloric acid and the solution analysed. This technique provides almost complete dissolution of most minerals including silicates with the elements finished by ICP_OES for majors and ICP-MS for trace elements.</p> <p>A definitive QAQC program was implemented to provide verification of the sample procedure, the sample preparation and the analytical precision and accuracy of the primary laboratory, which includes the following:</p> <p>Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples: 2 (two) types of standards sourced from OREAS Ltd. were inserted 1 in every 20 samples</p> <p>Coarse blank samples: Inserted 1 in every 20 samples to monitor cross contamination</p> <p>A blank sample and crusher and pulp duplicate sample were inserted for every hole. The laboratory also inserted QAQC samples, including laboratory standards and CRMs.</p> <p>Overall, 12.5% of the samples submitted to the primary assay lab were QAQC samples. The QAQC</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>procedures undertaken show that returned results are within acceptable limits.</p> <p>Results are considered as acceptable by the Competent Person and the drill samples are considered to be suitable for reporting of exploration results.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>Geological logs are digitally entered into data entry templates in MS Excel.</p> <p>Assay certificates were received from the NATA approved analytical laboratories and imported into the drill database.</p> <p>No adjustments have been made to the data other than conversion to oxides using standard stoichiometry conversion factors.</p>
Location of data points	<p><i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>Diamond drilling collar data have been located with high precision total survey. The resultant locations are appropriate for an exploration project.</p> <p>Down-hole surveying of dip and azimuth (true) for diamond holes was conducted using an 'Axis' a reflex camera.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>With only limited holes completed this is not relevant</p> <p>Sample compositing was not carried out.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	At this stage of early-stage exploration this is not understood in detail, however information does not suggest there is not relationship.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>Half core was secured, covered and transported to the NB Namibia lab for core cutting facility securely bagged, A pulp fraction was sent to the Australian Lab for assay.</p> <p>All transport was overseen by either company staff, to the initial sample prep lab, and subsequently by independent personnel.</p>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been carried out.

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	<i>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.</i>	The Competent Person is aware the Namibian Ministry of Mines and Energy approved the transfer of the Kameelburg Project's Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (EPL 7372, 7373 and 7895) from Logan Exploration & Investments CC to the Aldoro JV operating company Kameelburg Exploration Mining (Pty) Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	The Competent Person is unaware of any impediments for ongoing exploration
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Limited exploration work has been completed by previous owners, with all rock chips previously reporting publicly.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The mineralisation style being sought at carbonate hosted REE and Nb, associated with magnetite. The style of mineralisation is interpreted to be similar to the Niobec Sant Honore deposit in Canada.</p> <p>The Kameelburg Project is located in the northern Central Damara Orogenic Belt in Namibia and covers the Cretaceous Kameelburg Carbonatite plug and associated radial dykes intruding precursor syenites in the older host Neoproterozoic marbles and schists. The plug is approximately 1.4km in diameter and rises up to 275m above the surrounding peneplain. The intrusion consists of an initial pre-cursor phase of nepheline syenite/syenite followed by two sorthite and three beforesite phases with remanent rafts of volcanic breccia and syenite, the vestiges of earlier intrusive phases. The country rock consists of marbles, quartzite's, mica schists of the Damara Supergroup. Rare earth metals are known to occur in all five phases with higher concentrations in the more magnesium and iron rich beforesites.</p>
Drillhole information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: easting and northing of the drillhole collar</i>	Provided in the main body of the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>downhole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <p><i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>The exploration results are reported above using a 1% TREO cutoff grade and a 0.2% Nb₂O₅ cutoff as noted in the main body of the release.</p> <p>No weighting was applied, nor high grade cuts.</p> <p>No metal equivalents were utilised in the reporting of the exploration results.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').</i></p>	<p>No relationship has been established at present due to the early stage of exploration.</p> <p>With additional exploration this will be reviewed.</p> <p>All widths are downhole with the true widths not reported.</p>
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any</i>	Maps and sections in body of text

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Only pertinent results are included given the scope this announcement
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	No material information has been withheld for the project.
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<p>The continuation of drilling programme is planned as per the drill collar table presented in this report. The drilling programme is designed to contribute towards the maiden mineral resources report.</p> <p>Diagrams are provided in the main body of the release.</p>