

Penny South RC Results

Highlights

- **Assay results received for RC drilling program including:**
 - APSRC015** 4m at 2.1g/t Au from 92m
 - APSRC001** 8m at 1.0g/t Au from 68m
- **Hole APSRC001 extends down dip mineralisation beneath historic hole 95PSR0673** (2m at 33.98g/t Au)
- **Assay results are 4m composite samples, individual 1m samples to be assayed to help define follow up RC program**
- **Planning in progress for combined AC drilling program across Unaly Hill South and other areas at Penny South**

ASX Announcement
28 May 2020
ASX Code: ARN

Board

Rhod Grivas
Non-Executive Chairman
Dr Caedmon Marriott
Managing Director
Joshua Letcher
Non-Executive Director

Capital Structure

Shares:	52.86m
Options (@22.5c):	2.0m
Share Price:	\$0.175
Market Cap:	\$9.25m
Cash (31/03/20):	\$2.50m

Aldoro Resources Limited ("Aldoro" or "Company") is pleased to update shareholders on the results of the maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Company's Penny South Project.

The program consisted of 23 holes for a total of 4,142m and drilled down to a maximum depth of 258m (see Appendix 1 Drill Hole Table for details), previous deepest historic drilling was 90m. The program aimed to test two areas of interest identified by the Company's January aircore (AC) drilling (ASX, *Deeper Drilling at Penny South Project, 25 February 2020*) that showed coincident features of potential mineralised zones including sulphidic quartz veining at the mafic-granodiorite contact, deeper weathering profile, historic intersections of gold mineralisation and geochemical anomalies for Pb and Zn.

The program was relatively widely spaced, with drill holes at 70m centres along lines 100m to 200m apart; with 12 holes drilled at the southern target area and 11 holes in the northern target area. Six of the holes (4 north and 2 south) were cased in order to complete a Downhole EM (DHEM) survey but due to various issues encountered (described below) the targets were not adequately tested by this method.

Geochemical Results

Geochemical assays results for RC program have now been received. Assay samples were collected as 4m composites of 1m intervals, and analysed for gold by fire assay (see Appendix 3 JORC Table for details). Significant intersections are summarised in Table 1 below, with results quoted at a cut-off grade of 0.25g/t Au (see Appendix 2 Mineralised Intersection Summary).

An intersection of 4m at 2.1g/t Au was observed in hole APSRC015 within the northern target area, whilst the other significant intersections were recorded in the southern target area. Hole APSRC001 was drilled approximately down dip of historic hole 95PSR0673 (2m at 33.98g/t Au) and intersected 8m at 1.0g/t Au from 68m, indicating the potential continuation of a mineralised trend.

As noted the samples were collected as 4m composites. Individual 1m samples for anomalous intersections are in the process of being collected from the project area and assayed to give a better understanding of the nature of the gold mineralisation. Samples will also be analysed for multi-element pathfinders such as Pb and Zn. These further results will be used to define a follow up drilling program around these areas of identified gold mineralisation.

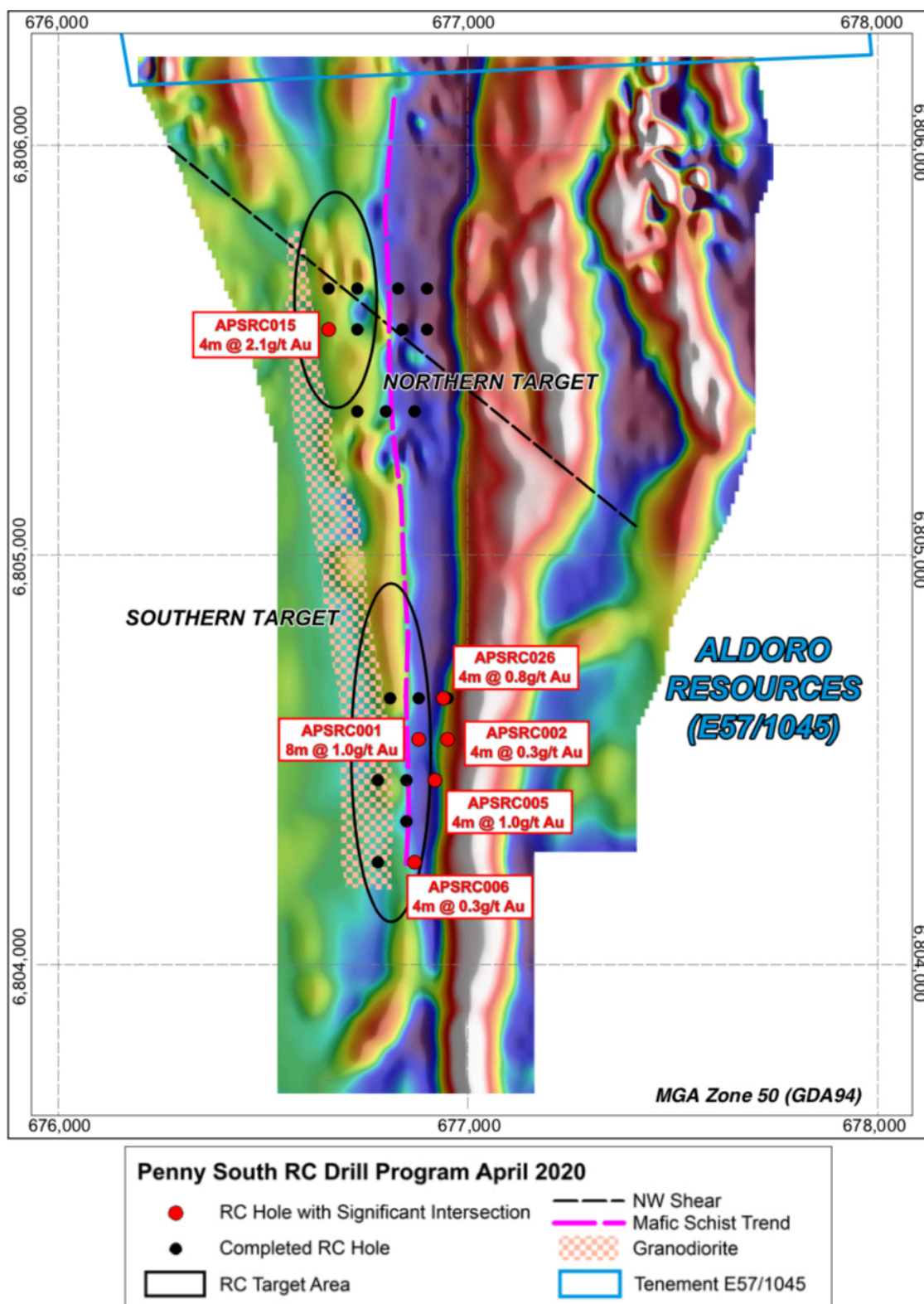


Figure 1: Penny South RC Drill Program April 2020

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
APSRC001	68	76	8	1.0
APSRC002	168	172	4	0.3
APSRC005	220	224	4	1.0
APSRC006	160	164	4	0.3
APSRC015	92	96	4	2.1
APSRC026	192	196	4	0.8

Table 1: Significant Gold Intersections from Penny South RC Drilling Program
 (all intersections above 0.25g/t Au cut-off)

DHEM Survey Results

Six of the RC holes were cased during the drilling program in order to conduct a DHEM survey. These were generally the deeper holes at the eastern ends of the drill lines to give the greatest vertical penetration and chance of seeing deeper targets. A number of issues were encountered during the drilling and casing process due to the presence of an overburden of approximately 60m of water logged clay. These issues led to a number of proposed DHEM holes in the southern target unable to be cased and surveyed (APSRC002 and APSRC006); and even the complete collapse of hole APSRC010, which was re-drilled as hole APSRC026.

Four holes in the northern target area (APSRC012, APSRC014, APSRC018 and APSRC021) were surveyed by DHEM to a maximum depth of 175m; the bottom of the holes were not able to be reached due to blockages. Higher conductivity was seen in the clay overburden but no bedrock conductor anomalies were observed. It is noted that hole APSRC015, containing an intersection of 4m at 2.1g/t Au, was the furthest hole from any of the DHEM holes surveyed in the area (at approximately 120m from hole APSRC012) and may have been too far away to pick up any off-hole anomalies.

Only two of four proposed holes were successfully cased for DHEM in the southern target area and of these hole APSRC026 was found to be blocked and unable to be surveyed. Therefore only hole APSRC005 was successfully surveyed and only to a depth of 155m of the 228m deep hole, again due to blockage. Similar to the northern area, higher conductivity was seen in the clay overburden but no bedrock conductor anomalies were observed in hole APSRC005. It can be concluded that the southern target area was not adequately tested by the DHEM survey.

Further Work

As noted above, the individual 1m samples for anomalous intersections are in the process of being collected from the project area and assayed to give a better understanding of the nature of the gold mineralisation. Samples will also be analysed for multi-element pathfinders such as Pb and Zn. These further results will be used to define a follow up RC drilling program around these areas of identified gold mineralisation

Aldoro is in the process of planning further AC drilling around the Penny South tenement, both along the southern continuation of the target trend and other areas of interest. The Company has also recently completed a ground magnetic survey, geological interpretation and planning for a first pass AC program at the nearby Unaly Hill South project, with the intention of mobilising an AC drill rig for a combined program across both projects.

The Company looks forward to updating shareholders on these future plans in due course.

This Announcement has been approved for release by:

Caedmon Marriott
Managing Director

About Aldoro Resources

Aldoro Resources Ltd is an ASX-listed (ASX:ARN) mineral exploration and development company. Aldoro has a collection of gold and nickel focussed advanced exploration projects all located in Western Australia. The company's flagship gold project is the Penny South Gold Project, which is contiguous to Spectrum Metals (ASX:SPX) Penny West Project in the Youanmi Gold Mining District, in the Murchison Region of WA. Aldoro is also currently exploring the Cathedrals Belt Nickel Project and has a significant tenement holding surround St George Mining's (ASX:SGQ) Mt Alexander Project. The company's other projects include the Narndee Igneous Complex (Ni-Cu-PGM), Unaly Hill South (Au), Kiabye Well (Au), Leinster Nickel Project (Ni), Windimurra Igneous Complex (Ni-Cu-PGM, Li) and Ryans Find (Ni-Cu-PGM).

Competent Persons 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) and has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Dr Caedmon Marriott, Managing Director of Aldoro Resources Ltd. Caedmon is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He 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. Caedmon consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Penny South RC Program April 2020

Appendix 1: Drill Hole Table

Hole	Easting (MGA Z50)	Northing (MGA Z50)	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
APSRC001	676,880	6,804,550	184	-60	270
APSRC002	676,950	6,804,550	230	-60	270
APSRC003	676,780	6,804,450	130	-60	270
APSRC004	676,850	6,804,450	174	-60	270
APSRC005	676,920	6,804,450	228	-60	270
APSRC006	676,870	6,804,250	180	-60	270
APSRC007	676,780	6,804,250	132	-60	270
APSRC008	676,810	6,804,650	174	-60	270
APSRC009	676,880	6,804,650	180	-60	270
APSRC010	676,950	6,804,650	168	-60	270
APSRC011	676,660	6,805,650	156	-60	270
APSRC012	676,730	6,805,650	180	-60	270
APSRC013	676,830	6,805,650	132	-60	270
APSRC014	676,900	6,805,650	216	-60	270
APSRC015	676,660	6,805,550	180	-60	270
APSRC016	676,730	6,805,550	180	-60	270
APSRC017	676,840	6,805,550	178	-60	270
APSRC018	676,900	6,805,550	210	-60	270
APSRC019	676,730	6,805,350	180	-60	270
APSRC020	676,800	6,805,350	156	-60	270
APSRC021	676,870	6,805,350	156	-60	270
APSRC025	676,850	6,804,350	180	-60	270
APSRC026	676,940	6,804,650	258	-60	270

Historic holes mentioned:

Hole	Easting (MGA Z50)	Northing (MGA Z50)	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
95PSR0673	676,841	6,804,551	40	-60	270

Penny South RC Program April 2020

Appendix 2: Mineralised Intersection Summary

(all intersections above 0.25g/t Au cut off)

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
APSRC001	68	72	4	0.54
	72	76	4	1.44
APSRC002	168	172	4	0.26
APSRC005	220	224	4	1.00
APSRC006	160	164	4	0.34
APSRC015	92	96	4	2.10
APSRC026	192	196	4	0.82

Penny South RC Drilling Program

Appendix 3: JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse circulation drilling used to collect individual 1 metre samples downhole • Each 1 metre sample either selected or systematically grab sampled and composited over a 4 metre interval to obtain approximately 2-3kg sample for analysis • Composite samples will be pulverised to obtain a homogenised sample from which a 50g sample will be used for fire assay • A quality control/quality assurance system comprising standards and blanks will be used to evaluate the assay process
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse circulation drilling, 3.5 inch face sampling drill bit • Holes drilled to target depths
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample recoveries assessed quantitatively with each 1 metre sample weighed to assess recovery • Standard drilling techniques used to maximise sample recovery • Information not available to assess relationship between sample recovery and grade
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes geologically logged on a metre basis • Logging is to a level of detail sufficient to support Mineral Resources estimation or other technical studies but further detailed information would be required • Logging is qualitative in nature • 100% of all relevant intersections logged

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of samples were dry however ground water and wet clay intersected in some locations and samples taken were wet • Systematic grab sampling of approximately 500 grams from each 1 metre drill sample to obtain a 4 metre composite sample of approximately 2kg • Industry standard sample preparation techniques will be undertaken and considered appropriate for the sample type and material being sampled • The sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and quality of the assay and laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for the drill samples • Samples submitted to ALS in Perth for gold fire assay using method code Au-AA24, considered to be a total technique • Standards and blanks introduced throughout the sample collection on a 1:20 ratio to ensure quality control; accuracy and precision have been identified • ALS also completed duplicate sampling and ran internal standards as part of the assay regime; no issues with accuracy and precision have been identified
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersections have not been verified internally but not by independent personnel • Data is received from the laboratory in both hardcopy and digital format, it is entered into digital spreadsheets and the Company's digital database • No adjustments have been made to assay data
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole collars located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of +/-3, downhole surveys undertaken for all holes using an accurate gyroscopic tool • Coordinates are in GDA94 Zone 50 • Topographic control is adequate and based on handheld GPS
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes were completed on 100m spaced lines, approximately 70m apart along line • Spacing and distribution of drill holes is not sufficient to establish a Mineral Resource • Sample compositing has been applied with 4 individual metre samples composited to obtain an assay sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation of the sampling is downhole There is no quantitative information regarding the orientation of mineralised structures and the relationship between drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not known No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced but there is currently insufficient information to confirm this
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were bagged and secured by contractor field staff Samples will be transported directly to the analytical laboratory by Company staff
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sampling techniques or data have been independently audited

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenement E57/1045 (4 graticular blocks) Held by Altium Metals Limited GSR to original tenement holder
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Gold Mines of Australia (GMA) undertook extensive exploration in the period 1989 -1996 with extensive soil sampling returning disappointing results and angled RAB drilling generating some encouraging results in the regolith. Two anomalous intercepts of 2m @ 33.98 g/t Au (95PSR0673;38-40m) and 1m @ 1.04 g/t Au (PSR0100;28-29m) were tested by very limited RC drilling however the majority regolith anomalies were untested.</p> <p>Lach Drummond Resources (2002-2004); Follow-up aircore drilling of the GMA generated regolith anomalies with better results including 6m @ 1.27 g/t Au (PWAC062; 29-35m) and 1m @ 1.04 g/t Au (PWAC092; 33-34m)</p> <p>Beacon Minerals (2014-15); 34 angled aircore holes totalling 1820m were undertaken to test the historical regolith anomalies. Results were moderate with follow up RC drilling proposed for significant aircore results.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Penny South Project is located at the southern end of the Youanmi greenstone belt, dominated by metamorphosed mafic extrusives and intrusives, minor BIF, intrusive felsic porphyries and some felsic volcanic rocks. The Youanmi intrusive complex is made up of layered mafic and ultramafic rocks and occurs to the immediate west of the main greenstone sequence. • Anomalous gold occurs in a favourable structural setting close to the Youanmi Fault, a major structure known to host or control gold mineralisation in the district.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth hole length.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A listing of drill hole information material to the understanding of the exploration results is provided in the body and appendices of this announcement
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <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> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length weighted averaging techniques have been applied to mineralised intersections where appropriate • Significant intersections are quoted above a cut-off grade of 0.25g/t Au, with no sub-grade material included • Maximum or minimum grade truncations have not been applied • No metal equivalent values have been quoted
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holes are angled and a downhole intercept length is quoted, true width is not known • The geometry of mineralised structures are interpreted to be oblique to the drill holes
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and tabulations are presented in the body of the announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composite samples were assayed and comprehensive reporting of all results is not practicable Significant intersections are reported in the body of the announcement and appendices Holes not reported do not contained any significant intersections
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, no other material exploration data
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of individual 1m drill samples for significant intersections Follow up RC drilling may be undertaken AC drilling may be undertaken around the tenement area