

Penny South AC Results; Further RC at Southern and T7 Targets

Highlights

- **Broad zone of gold anomalism in hole APSAC144 extending target area T7**
- **Review of all data suggests the granodiorite footwall in Southern Target not adequately tested**
- **Southern Target warrants follow up with diamond drill tail, and further step-out and infill RC holes**

Aldoro Resources Limited (“Aldoro” or “Company”) is pleased to update shareholders on recent results and plans at the Company’s Penny South Gold Project.

Aldoro has recently received assay results for the August aircore (AC) drilling program. The results show a broad zone of anomalous gold, of 16m at 0.1g/t Au from 46m, in hole APSRC144, within target T7 in the northeastern part of the tenement. This result correlates with historic results over 350m strike in this area. Remaining results showed subtle geochemical anomalies across Target T7 and the Southern Target extension.

A review of all results to date has been completed, with the aid of Aldoro’s consultant structural geologist, with the conclusion that the granodiorite footwall contact in the Southern Target area may not have been adequately tested by the April reverse circulation (RC) drilling program. The April RC results highlighted a mineralised structure hosted in a mafic schist unit over 400m strike (ASX, *Encouraging Results from Penny South 1m Assays*, 26 June 2020). These are the best set of holes drilled in the tenement area but revisiting the Penny West model (ASX:SPX, 29 August 2019) (Figure 2) suggests that these may represent the low-grade hanging wall lode in the Penny West analogy and that the footwall granodiorite unit warrants further testing.

Aldoro is in the process of securing drill rigs to further test the Southern Target, with a combination of diamond drill tail to hole APSRC005 in the centre of the target and further step-out and infill RC drilling.

Commenting on the Penny South Project Aldoro’s Managing Director Caedmon Marriott said:

“The Southern Target area tantalises us and warrants further testing, we don’t want to leave anything on the table. The Company is well funded after our July capital raise and actively exploring across a number of projects with plenty of news flow expected over the next few months.”

ASX Announcement
7 October 2020
ASX Code: ARN

Board

Rhod Grivas

Non-Executive Chairman

Dr Caedmon Marriott

Managing Director

Joshua Letcher

Non-Executive Director

Capital Structure

Shares:	66.38m
Options:	8.5m
Share Price:	\$0.096
Market Cap:	\$6.37m
Cash (30/06/20):	\$2.20m



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Southern Target

The Southern Target was the principal focus of the April RC program with the area showing coincident features of a potential mineralised zone including sulphidic quartz veining at mafic-granodiorite contact, a deeper weathering profile, historic intersections of gold mineralisation and geochemical anomalies for Pb and Zn seen in the January AC drilling (ASX, *Deeper Drilling at Penny South Project*, 25 February 2020).

The area was tested with 12 RC holes, relatively widely spaced with collars at 70m along fences 100m apart. Assays results from the RC program have identified a mineralised structure hosted in mafic schist, over approximately 400m strike (Figure 1) (Table1) (ASX, *Encouraging Results from Penny South 1m Assays*, 26 June 2020).

A recent review of all available data on the Southern Target area has concluded that the footwall granodiorite unit and granodiorite-mafic contact was not adequately tested by the deeper holes in the April RC program, with an apparent steeper sub-vertical contact than predicted from the January AC drilling. Revisiting the Penny West model, the mafic schist hosted mineralised structure could be the lower grade hanging wall lode in the Penny West analogy, with the majority of Penny West ore being hosted in the footwall granodiorite (Figure 2) (ASX:SPX, 29 August 2019). The conclusion of the review is that the Southern Target warrants further selective drilling to fully test the exploration model.

Aldoro is in the process of securing drill rigs for the follow up drilling with the aim of completing the work in November. The planned program consists of a diamond drill tail to extend hole APSRC005 in the granodiorite footwall, that could enable down-hole EM (DHEM) beneath the whole Southern Target; along with 4 to 6 step-out and infill RC holes to further test the target area that remains open to the north and south.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
APSRC001	71	73	2	0.87
	74	75	1	0.87
APSRC002	171	172	1	0.48
	228	229	1	0.26
APSRC005	221	224	3	2.75
	inc. 222	223	1	5.20
APSRC006	161	162	1	3.36
APSRC026	193	196	3	2.47
	inc.	195	1	6.67

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

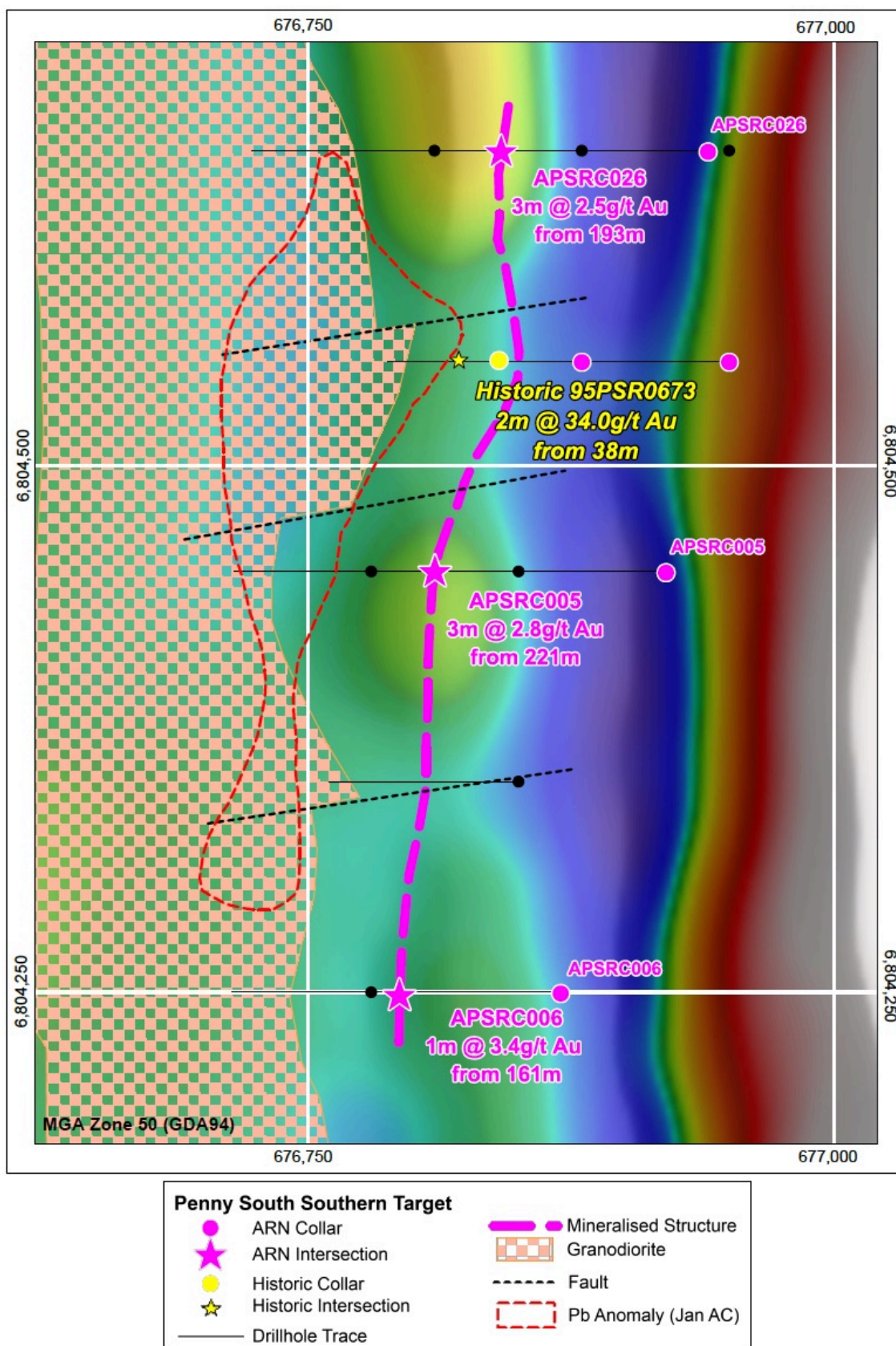


Figure 1: Penny South Southern Target showing surface projection of mineralised structure and footwall granodiorite contact



Figure 2: South end of Penny West Pit noting high-grade and low-grade lodes
 (from ASX:SPX, 29 August 2019)

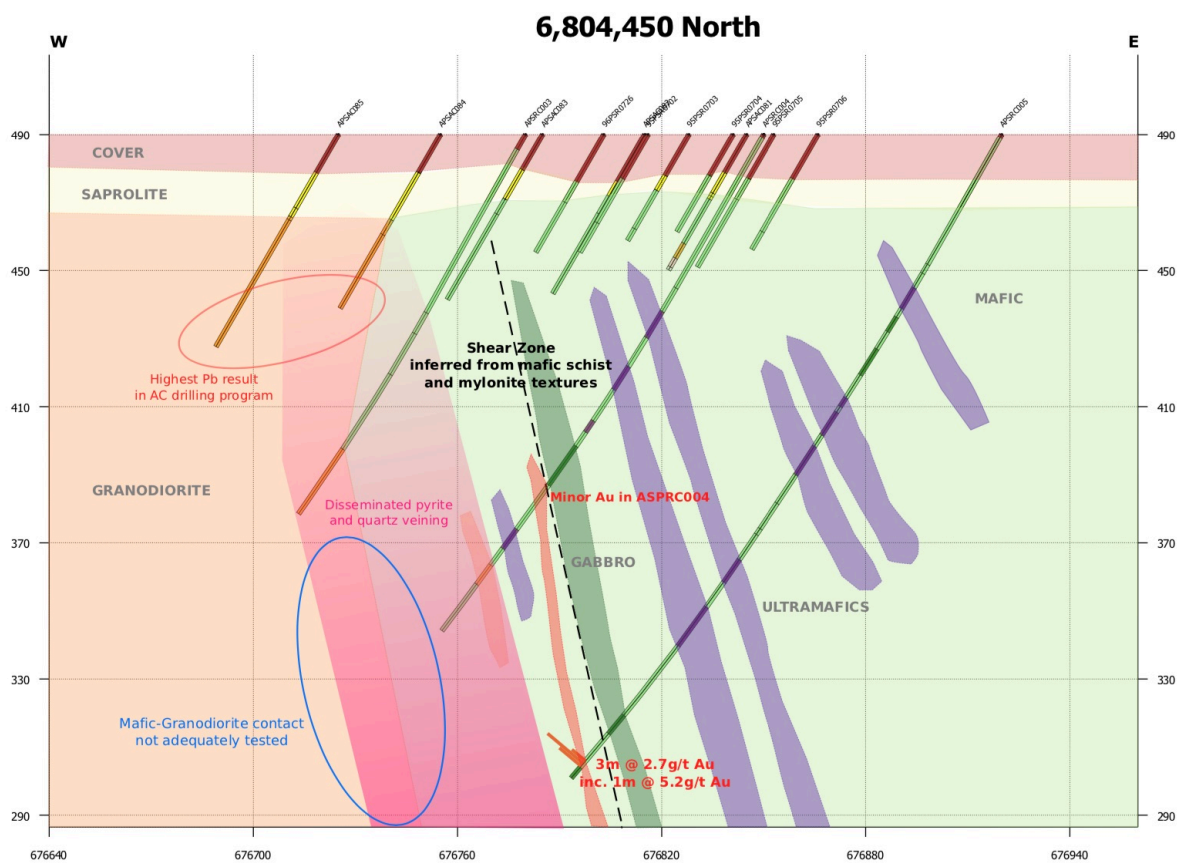


Figure 3: Section through hole APSRC005 6,804,450 North

Target T7

Aldoro has now tested four of the seven targets identified by Southern Geoscience's initial litho-structural interpretation work of the Penny South Project (ASX, *Penny South Targets Identified, 27 November 2019*). Target T7 lies in the northeastern part of the tenement area and is interpreted as a possible demagnetised zone along a north-northwest trending fault splay from the Youanmi Shear, similar to the Youanmi Gold Mine area; though the interpretation is slightly hampered by magnetic lag cover in the area.

Historic shallow drilling has identified a broad gold-in-saprolite anomaly of 0.1 to 0.5g/t Au, over an area of 350m x 150m, with depths from surface to approximately 40m. The area has been drilled with 6 RC holes to maximum depth of 90m down hole, but is otherwise untested at depth below this large anomalous surface footprint.

Nine holes of the recent AC drilling tested this area, looking for an extension from the historic results further to the south. Hole APSAC144 encountered a broad zone of anomalous gold of 16m at 0.1g/t Au from 46m, whilst 5 of the remaining holes showed minor gold anomalies of less than 0.1g/t Au.

Aldoro is continuing to review this target area with the aim of drilling 2 to 3 deeper RC holes in conjunction with the planned Southern Target follow up program.

The Company looks forward to updating shareholders on the progress of our ongoing exploration activities in due course.

This Announcement has been approved for release by:

Caedmon Marriott
Managing Director

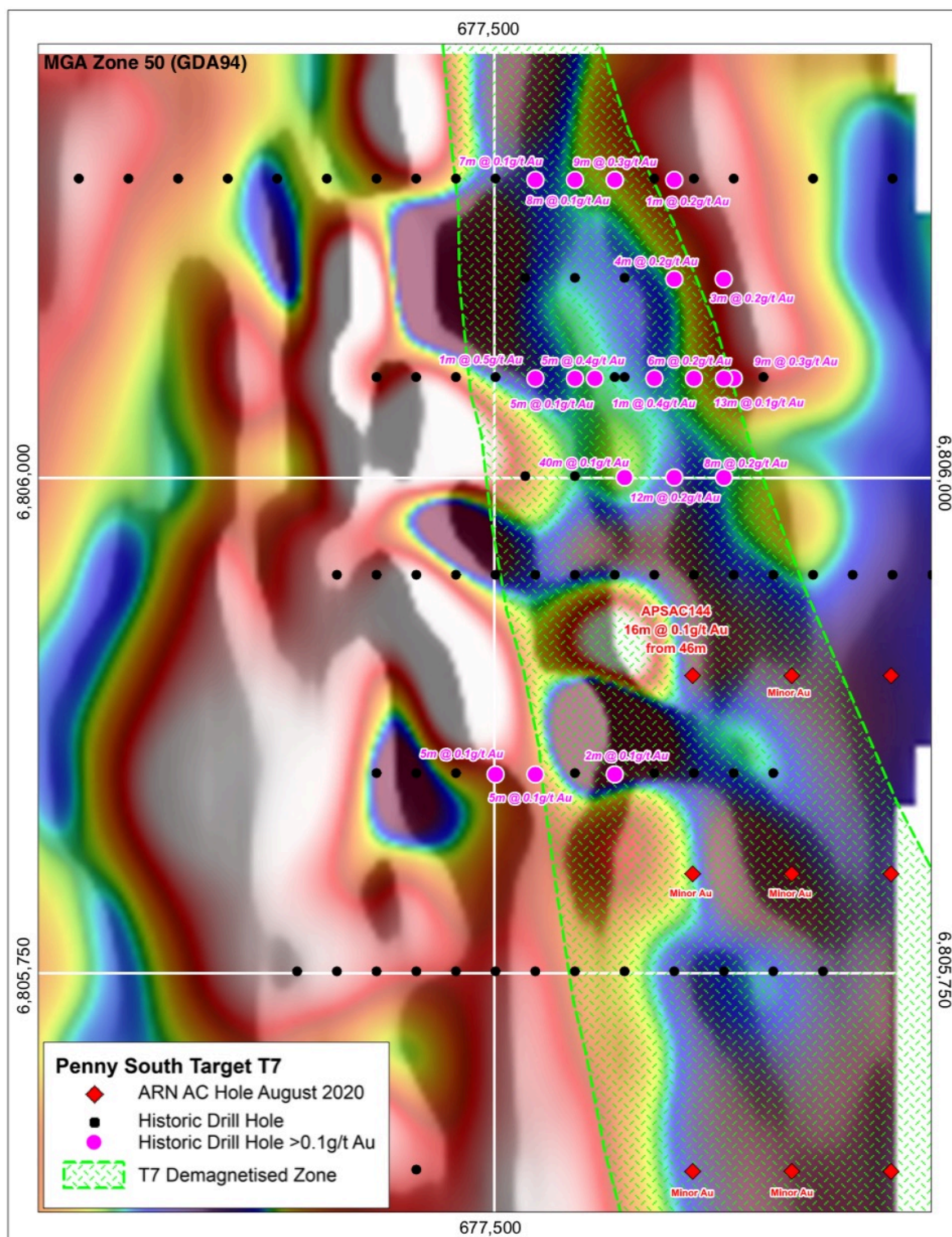


Figure 4: Penny South T7 demagnetised target with broad gold-in-saprolite anomaly

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 Ramelius Resources (ASX:RMS) 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 (Au, 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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Appendix 1: Drill Hole Table

Hole	Easting (MGA Z50)	Northing (MGA Z50)	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
APSAC104	676,725	6,804,200	18	-60	270
APSAC105	676,750	6,804,200	70	-60	270
APSAC106	676,775	6,804,200	53	-60	270
APSAC107	676,800	6,804,200	57	-60	270
APSAC108	676,825	6,804,200	54	-60	270
APSAC109	676,725	6,804,100	34	-60	270
APSAC110	676,750	6,804,100	24	-60	270
APSAC111	676,775	6,804,100	43	-60	270
APSAC112	676,800	6,804,100	42	-60	270
APSAC113	676,825	6,804,100	46	-60	270
APSAC114	676,725	6,804,000	38	-60	270
APSAC115	676,750	6,804,000	39	-60	270
APSAC116	676,775	6,804,000	38	-60	270
APSAC117	676,800	6,804,000	31	-60	270
APSAC118	676,825	6,804,000	31	-60	270
APSAC119	676,725	6,803,900	40	-60	270
APSAC120	676,750	6,803,900	28	-60	270
APSAC121	676,775	6,803,900	37	-60	270
APSAC122	676,800	6,803,900	38	-60	270
APSAC123	676,825	6,803,900	38	-60	270
APSAC124	676,700	6,803,800	33	-60	270
APSAC125	676,725	6,803,800	39	-60	270
APSAC126	676,750	6,803,800	45	-60	270
APSAC127	676,775	6,803,800	38	-60	270
APSAC128	676,800	6,803,800	39	-60	270
APSAC129	676,350	6,806,000	46	-60	270
APSAC130	676,375	6,806,000	39	-60	270
APSAC131	676,400	6,806,000	47	-60	270
APSAC132	676,425	6,806,000	4	-60	270
APSAC133	676,450	6,806,000	40	-60	270
APSAC134	676,400	6,805,900	30	-60	270
APSAC135	676,425	6,805,900	24	-60	270
APSAC136	676,450	6,805,900	21	-60	270
APSAC137	676,475	6,805,900	12	-60	270
APSAC138	676,500	6,805,900	38	-60	270
APSAC139	676,450	6,805,800	3	-60	270
APSAC140	676,475	6,805,800	4	-60	270
APSAC141	676,500	6,805,800	3	-60	270

Hole	Easting (MGA Z50)	Northing (MGA Z50)	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
APSAC142	676,525	6,805,800	33	-60	270
APSAC143	676,550	6,805,800	37	-60	270
APSAC144	677,600	6,805,900	63	-60	270
APSAC145	677,650	6,805,900	61	-60	270
APSAC146	677,700	6,805,900	45	-60	270
APSAC147	677,600	6,805,800	69	-60	270
APSAC148	677,650	6,805,800	59	-60	270
APSAC149	677,700	6,805,800	47	-60	270
APSAC150	677,600	6,805,650	60	-60	270
APSAC151	677,650	6,805,650	63	-60	270
APSAC152	677,700	6,805,650	54	-60	270

Appendix 2: Significant Intersections

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
APSAC144	46	62	16	0.10

(intersections above 0.1g/t Au cut-off)

Appendix 3: Historic Intersections in Figure 4

Hole	Easting (MGA Z50)	Northing (MGA Z50)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
PSR0012	677,541	6,806,151	40	-60	270	32	40	8	0.11
PSR0085	677,521	6,806,151	47	-60	270	40	47	7	0.10
PSR0086	677,561	6,806,151	42	-60	270	25	34	9	0.32
PSR0097	677,521	6,806,051	50	-60	270	32	33	1	0.53
PSR0098	677,541	6,806,051	40	-60	270	35	40	5	0.12
PSR0100	677,581	6,806,051	46	-60	270	40	46	6	0.18
PSR0101	677,601	6,806,051	43	-60	270	30	31	1	0.44
PSR0108	677,501	6,805,851	43	-60	270	0	5	5	0.12
PSR0109	677,521	6,805,851	41	-60	270	0	5	5	0.10
PSR0111	677,561	6,805,851	47	-60	270	23	25	2	0.14
PSR0148	677,621	6,806,051	44	-60	270	26	39	13	0.12
PSRC0001	677,561	6,806,151	90	-60	270	30	35	5	0.24
PSRC0002	677,591	6,806,151	90	-60	270	24	25	1	0.21
PSRC0003	677,551	6,806,051	90	-60	270	20	25	5	0.38
PSRC0004	677,616	6,806,051	90	-60	270	22	31	9	0.26
PWAC092	677,566	6,806,001	61	-60	270	20	60	40	0.07
PWAC093	677,591	6,806,001	46	-60	270	24	36	12	0.16
PWAC094	677,616	6,806,001	56	-60	270	40	48	8	0.22
PWAC098	677,591	6,806,101	49	-60	270	32	36	4	0.18
PWAC099	677,616	6,806,101	50	-60	270	32	35	3	0.18

Penny South

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"> Aircore drilling was used to collect individual 1 metre samples downhole Each 1 metre sample was systematically grab sampled and composited over a 4 metre interval to obtain approximately 1-2kg sample for analysis Composite samples were pulverised to obtain a homogenised sample from which a 50g sample was used for gold assay
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"> Aircore drilling, 3.5 inch Blade bit and aircore hammer drilled to refusal
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 qualitatively, no routine weighing or other assessment Standard drilling techniques used to maximise sample recovery Information not available to assess the 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"> Aircore drill holes were geologically logged on a metre basis Aircore drilling is a first-pass test of surface geochemical anomalies and logging is not to a level of detail sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation or other technical studies Logging is qualitative in nature

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of samples were dry however ground water and wet clay was intersected in some locations and samples taken were wet • Systematic grab sampling using a scoop taking approximately 250-500g from each individual 1 metre pile to obtain a 4m composite sample of approximately 1-2kg weight • Sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being tested
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <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> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and quality of the assay and laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for the drilling samples • Samples were submitted to ALS in Perth for gold fire assay using method code Au-ICP22, considered to be a total technique • Standards were added on approximately 1:20 ratio; no issues with accuracy or precision have been identified • ALS also completed duplicate sampling and ran internal standards as part of the assay regime; no issues with accuracy or precision were identified
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of sampling data was undertaken in hardcopy for prior to being keypunched into a digital spreadsheet and subsequently entered into the Company's digital database • No twin holes were drilled • No adjustments have been made to assay data
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aircore drill hole collars were all located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of +/-3m, there was no downhole survey as the holes were all shallow • Coordinates are in GDA94 Zone 50 • Topographic control is based on handheld GPS
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aircore drilling was completed on a nominal 100m by 25m grid • Spacing and distribution of drill holes is insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation • Sample compositing has been applied; 4 individual metre samples were composited together 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"> The orientation of the sampling is downhole There is no quantitative information regarding the orientation of mineralised structures and the relationship between the 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 were transported 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 Tenement is in good standing
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 the drill hole information material to the understanding of the exploration results provided in the body and appendices of this announcement • Historic drilling by previous explorers used best practice for that time. • The use of any data is recommended for indicative purposes only in terms of potential gold mineralisation and for developing exploration targets. • Hole 95PSR0673 collar information previously included in ASX, 12 February 2020
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"> • No data aggregation was 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"> • Down hole lengths quoted, true width is not known
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"> All composite samples were assayed and comprehensive reporting of all results is not practicable Significant intersections above 0.1g/t Au are reported in body of announcement
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
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"> Planned exploration will include further aircore and RC drilling Exploration is at an early stage and future drilling areas will depend on interpretation of results