

ADVANCING THE WYEMANDOO LITHIUM PROJECT

Highlights

- Identification of additional lithium bearing dykes at Wyemandoo via further rock chip sampling and pegmatite investigations
- Commencement of passive seismic survey targeting morphology of subsurface pegmatite clusters in two priority areas

Aldoro Resources Ltd (“Aldoro”, “The Company”) (ASX: ARN) is pleased to provide an update on work programmes as part of advancing the Company’s 100% owned Wyemandoo lithium project.

Rock chip sampling at Wyemandoo

Previous assays from Wyemandoo’s pegmatite dyke swarm recorded Li₂O values of up to 2.6% from rock chip samples (ARN:ASX Announcements lodged 27 October 2021, 10 November 2021, 13 May 2022). Recent investigation into the pegmatite swarm at Wyemandoo resulted in 135 samples collected with an initial batch of 13 samples analysis received to date. Two samples reported anomalous assays for Li₂O at 1.1% and 0.74%, see Table 1 and Figure 1.

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Be	Ca	Cs	Fe	K	Li	Li ₂ O	Na	P	Rb	Rb	Sn	Ta
Unit				ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
Analysis Method				FP6/MS	FP6/OE	FP6/MS	FP6/OE	FP6/OE	4A/MS	4A/MS	4A/MS	FP6/OE	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	4A/MS	FP6/MS
WYRK00733	655711	6847986	505	412	0.7	51.3	0.43	1.21	44.9	0.01	47928	0.22	1942.3	0.19	40.2	434.2
WYRK00737	651577	6843685	486	46	0.9	5.5	0.58	0.12	134.2	0.03	50208	0.05	138.7	0.01	4.5	243.1
WYRK00746	652823	6844439	487	236	X	59	0.27	1.26	1416.7	0.31	47661	0.02	3051.8	0.31	38.4	101.9
WYRK00748	652952	6844304	490	134	X	296.2	0.34	3.01	5174.8	1.11	28002	0.02	7284.1	0.73	55.3	140.5
WYRK00780	657381	6851195	488	1	15.8	1.6	5.93	X	18.5	0.00	665	0.01	36.5	0.00	0.5	1.7
WYRK00805	656828	6850296	487	176	X	81.2	0.42	2.08	3427.6	0.74	34451	0.03	3577.7	0.36	20.4	81
WYRK00817	654923	6850888	482	33	0.9	2.5	0.48	0.1	20.1	0.00	61305	0.02	67.6	0.01	3.1	818.1
WYRK00818	655023	6850896	483	17	X	11.8	0.35	0.61	13.6	0.00	55449	0.02	1111	0.11	17.4	81.1
WYRK00819	654985	6850935	484	94	0.1	24.3	0.31	0.82	10.8	0.00	41679	0.04	1229.1	0.12	21.6	240.8
WYRK00827	655487	6848852	487	83	0.2	46.5	0.48	0.88	17.4	0.00	43879	0.03	1292.3	0.13	30.4	229.3
WYRK00833	655250	6848735	490	125	0.3	35.8	0.25	0.85	12.3	0.00	54595	0.06	1792.7	0.18	29.7	146.2
WYRK00843	654898	6848196	492	93	0.2	305.5	0.36	2.15	1991.4	0.43	32641	0.06	6253.7	0.63	37.6	68.5
WYRK00845	654926	6848033	491	34	X	95.1	0.41	0.99	1579.1	0.34	56758	0.03	2518.3	0.25	24	51.5

Table 1: Wyemandoo Rock chip samples

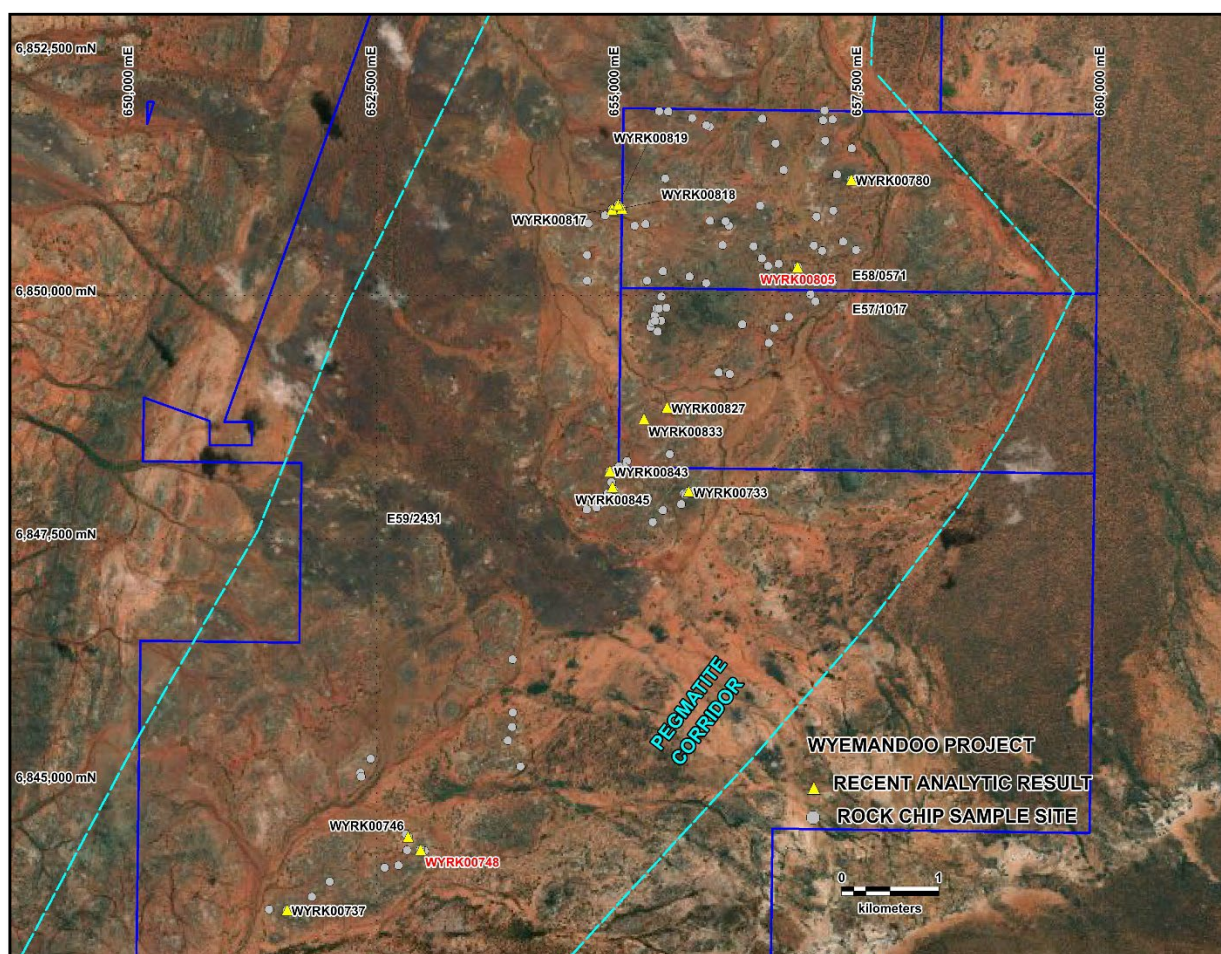


Figure 1: Location of the latest batch of assay results with the high Li_2O labelled in red.

Commencement of Exosphere Passive Seismic Survey

Fleet Space Technologies, provider of high-tech satellite supported advanced technologies, has commenced their Exosphere passive seismic system over two key areas in the Wyemandoo pegmatite dyke swarm. Figure 2 provides insight on priority target areas within the south-west and north-eastern blocks where anomalous Li_2O ($>1\%$) and Rb ($>0.5\%$) values were located.

The survey utilises 64 geodes, initially at 250m spacings for 500m depth penetration before moving in to 125m spacings to improve the resolution of the finer structures. The aim of the survey is to improve better understanding of the relationship between the numerous dykes (feeders) and sills, in order to target the thicker bodies for drill testing.

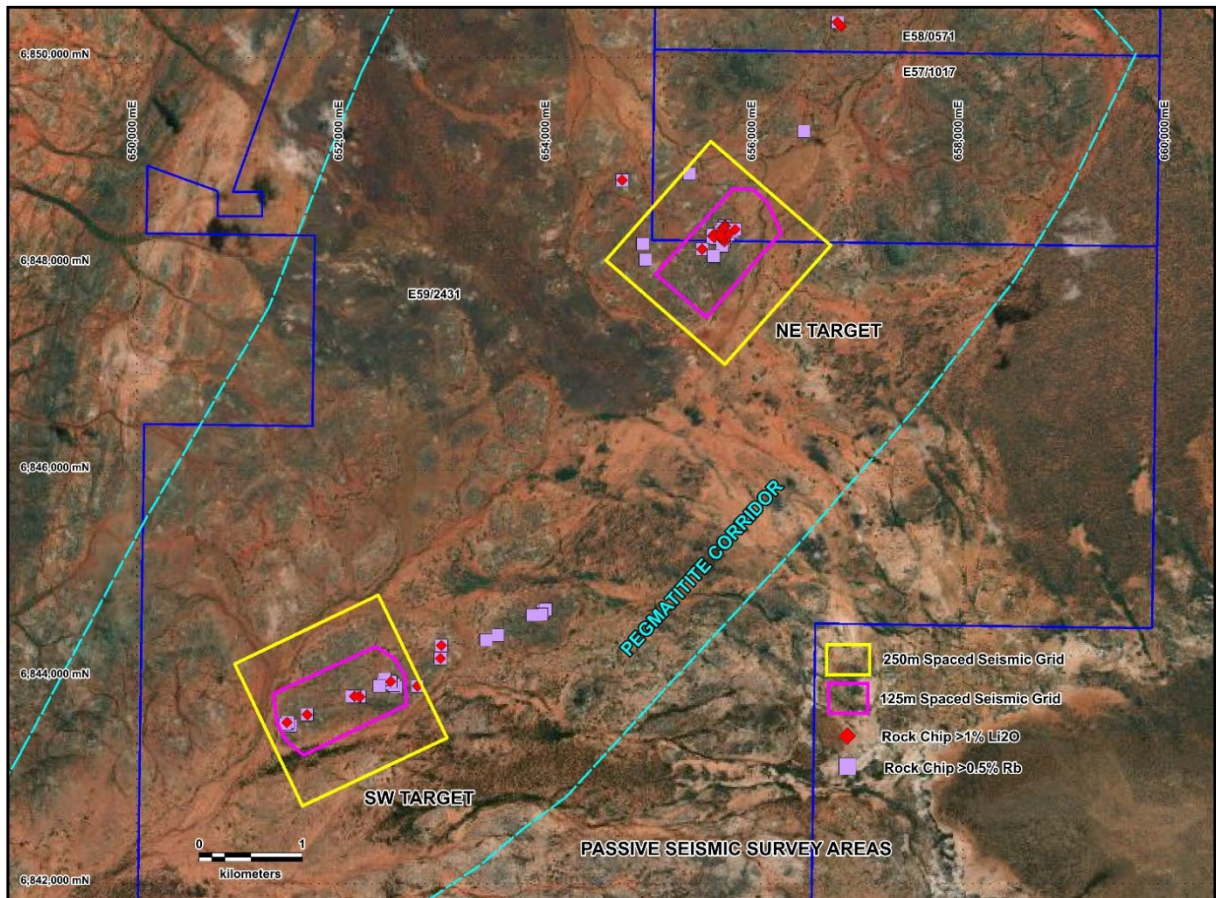


Figure 2: Location of the passive seismic survey grids relative to the high interest lithium and rubidium rock chip samples.

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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 advanced project the Narndee Igneous Complex in Western Australia, which is prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation. The Company's other projects are the Kameelburg REE Project in Namibia, the Wyemandoo lithium-rubidium-tungsten project and the Niobe lithium-rubidium-tantalum Project both in Western Australia.

Disclaimer

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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.

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 downhole 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"> Rock samples were collected from outcrop/subcrop of the dominate lithology at the predetermined grid sites. At each site approximately 1-5kg, two fist size representative samples of the dominate lithology were collected. Each sample was bagged, in medium sized calico, tagged internally and labelled externally. Sample Duplicates. As two samples were collected at each site, the second sample is the back-up sample to check the original sample if required. Data recording. At each site pertinent geological and location information was recorded on datasheets, which were later entered into digital spread sheets. Each site was photographed covering each sample site and a general view of the terrain.
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"> No drilling reported.
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"> No drilling reported.
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
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"> No drilling reported. For the rock chip sampling, the techniques applied are appropriate for initial investigations. They are not intended to be used in any resource calculations. The quality control procedures for the rock sampling are considered good in respect to the use of duplicates and standards which were used to measure the repeatability and consistency of the analytical results. While the measure of representativity is somewhat biased with small samples based on dominate lithology present for the purposes of exploration potential (not resource calculations) the sampling is considered adequate. The 1-5kg rock samples are appropriate given the pegmatite mineral grain size.
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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rock samples were consigned to Intertek's Genalysis laboratory in Perth where they were crushed, pulverised and split for sodium peroxide fusion and an ICP-MS finish. Rock sample duplicates at every 20 samples and CRM's at every 20 samples were conducted and were within acceptable tolerances.
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"> No drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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"> • The datum used the GDA94_zone 50 for the rock samples on held held Garmin GPS units, Elevation was taken from airborne DEM data collected from airborne geophysical surveys. The quality and accuracy of the x, y and z components is considered adequate for reconnaissance sampling. • This data set is not being used in Resource calculations.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<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"> • The rock chip sampling is purely at reconnaissance level whereby each pegmatite is sampled and if the strike extent permits then multiple samples are collected along strike at 100-200m intervals. • The sampling is a reconnaissance stage and is not being used in any resource calculations. • No compositing is used.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sampling is purely reconnaissance style at this stage whereby mineralised areas are sought. Mineralised areas identified will be systematically sampled in detail in the next stage of exploration. • No drilling reported.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples collected were stored at camp before being directly consigned to the Laboratory and transported by Aldoro staff, no third parties are involved.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No sampling audit reviews were conducted

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	<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"> The project consists of E57/1017, E59/2431, E58/571 and E58/555 are held by Aldoro and are all granted. No known impediments to exploring on all Wyemandoo granted licences,
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Limited historical exploration at Wyemandoo includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological mapping by Australian Geophysical Pty Ltd in 1969 (Wamex report A141). This shows one lepidolite-bearing pegmatite at Wyemandoo. Geological mapping by I D Martin for Alcoa in 1983 (Wamex report A13164). This shows dozens of pegmatite dykes at Wyemandoo. Geological mapping by Pancontinental in 1988. This shows a number of pegmatites and annotates them as Na, K or Li type (see Wamex report 24289). A small number of geochemical samples, including stream sediments, rocks and possibly soils, have been collected within the current licence area but were not analysed for any elements relevant to our current work. As far as we are aware, no exploration drilling on pegmatites has ever been carried out within the current licence area. <p>Recent exploration by Meridian120 focused on mainly tungsten but also lithium and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed (1:1000 scale) geological mapping of three areas within the tungsten zone Reconnaissance mapping (10,000 scale) west of the known tungsten zone Broad scale mapping of pegmatites by GPS tracing UV lamp prospecting Epidote vein prospecting Stream sediment sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock sampling of epidote and epidote-scheelite rocks • Soil sampling (loaming) with panning of heavy mineral concentrates and scheelite grain counting under UV light. • GPS surveying of creeks and pegmatite dykes
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The licence areas are underlain by gabbroic rocks of the Windimurra layered mafic intrusion. The mafics are separated from the main Windimurra mass by a major fault zone and a sliver of felsic and sedimentary schists. The layering trend at Wyemandoo is very different from that of the main Windimurra mass. It generally strikes east-north-easterly, and dips to the north. Metamorphic grade at Niobe is possibly higher than at Windimurra. • There are numerous pegmatite dykes at Wyemandoo. Some contain lithium mica. Composite rock samples from the pegmatites have given assays up to 2.6% lithium oxide, 276 ppm tantalum, and 3296 ppm tungsten (0.42% WO₃) • The nearby granitic pluton, immediately east of the licence area, is considered the parental source of the pegmatites this granite is assigned as part of the Wogala Suite. It is described as a highly fractionated S type metamorphosed monzogranite containing muscovite and biotite and local accessory fluorite. • However, in a geochronology report (Wingate 2015) the same granite is said to be part of the Tuckanarra Suite and a sample of it from near the north-eastern corner of the current licence area is described as biotite monzogranite with quartz, K-feldspar, plagioclase, biotite and muscovite plus accessory minerals. Its magmatic crystallisation age was determined by the zircon uranium-lead method as 2,678 million years (plus or minus 8 million years) • Topaz, fluorite, beryl, lepidolite and trace tantalite have been recorded at Mount Wyemandoo not far from the project area

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>(suggesting strong fractionation of a granite/pegmatite magma capable of depositing rare metals)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meridian have found an extensive zone of hydrothermal epidote-garnet-quartz-scheelite veins in the licence area. The veins are high-grade with rock assays up to 16.5% W03 and occur along a linear structure hundreds of metres long.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent Rock assay results are tabulated in this report. No pertinent information has been excluded in this release.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No weighting or averaging techniques or truncations are undertaken in the rock. No data aggregation methods were used. No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No relationships between mineralisation widths and intercepts have been made. No comment on the geometry of the mineralisation has been made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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"> No drill hole data is being released.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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 location and geology maps are presented in the body of the announcement
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All rock assays pertinent to this style of mineralisation have been reported
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other data apart from surface exploration data is presented in this release.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short term future work plans involve geological mapping, infill sampling, modelling of the passive seismic data. Diagrams of future work are provided in this release.