

Wyemandoo Pegmatite Fairway Update

- A review of the Rubidium potential of the Wyemandoo Pegmatites found highly anomalous assays.
- A total of 52 pegmatite rock chip samples had an average of 5,493ppm (0.54%) Rb with one sample reporting 17,123ppm Rb (1.7% Rb)
- Over half the 20 samples analysed around the loop structure have >1% Li₂O (up to 2.12% Li₂O) and an average grade of 1.06% Li₂O
- Rb assays are comparable with the highest JORC compliant Rb deposit, Lepidico's Karibib deposit¹ published at 6.7Mt of ore grading 0.23%Rb, 0.46% Li₂O and 320ppm Caesium
- The 4 contiguous permits encompassing the pegmatite fairway now form the "Wyemandoo Project"

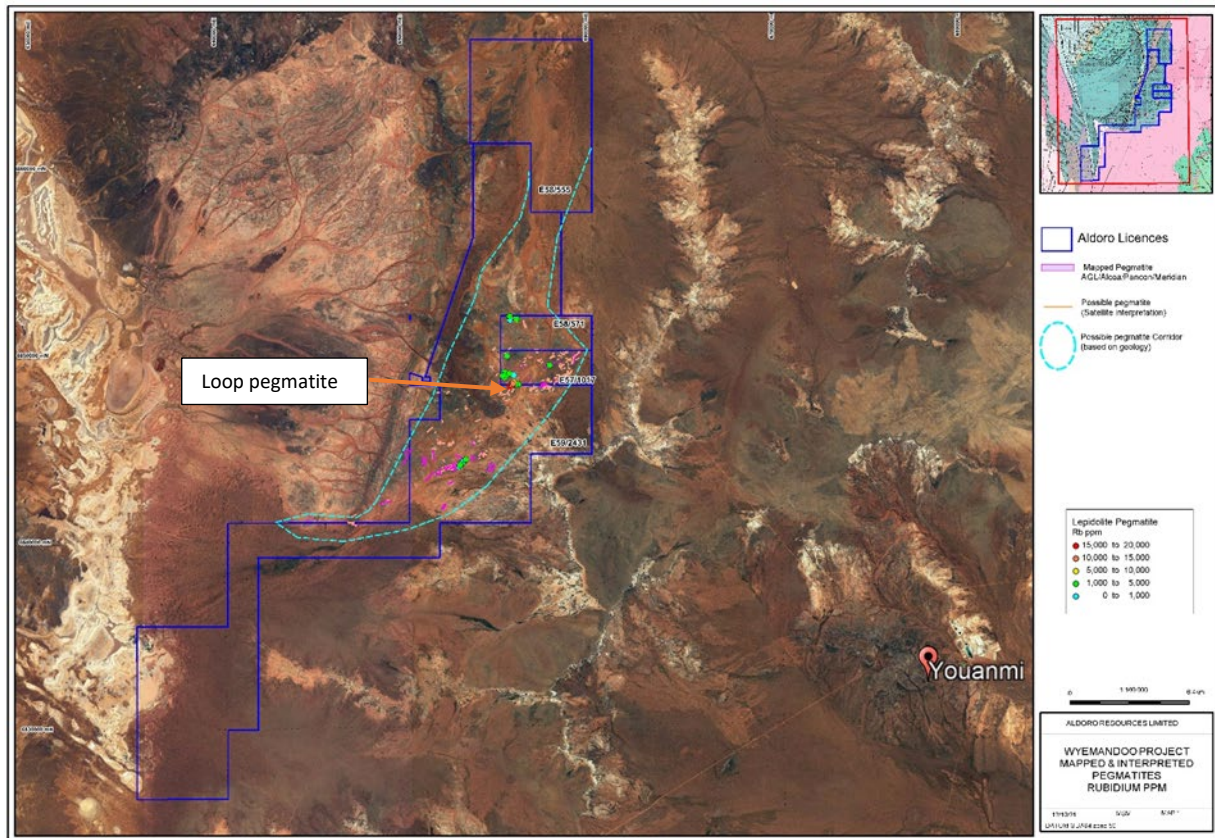


Figure 1. Aldoro's recently acquired licenses detailing the extent of the pegmatite field.

Recent update of the Wyemandoo rock chip assay results from lepidolite (lithium mica) bearing pegmatites (ARN 28th September 2021) found exceptionally high assays over nearly 9 km. The historical and recent 53 rock chip samples displayed a range of Rb values from 12 to 17,123ppm with an average of 5,493ppm Rb. The rocks also produced anomalous Li₂O, average 0.63% Li₂O (5ppm to 2.597%) and Caesium, averaging 146ppm (0.3 to 542ppm). The samples have been collected in 3 licences E59/2431, E57/1017 and recently acquired rights to ELA8/5871.

The Wyemandoo pegmatites generally trend NE and can strike over 1000m in length, vary from 1m to 20m in outcrop width with shallow to moderate dips, typically 30 to 60 degrees. While generally linear

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and sub parallel to the strike of host gabbro's, the dykes show a range of morphologies including undulating, segmented en echelon style, pinch and swell as well as bifurcating. The Wyemandoo pegmatite swarm appears to cover a large area, a northeast corridor over 10km long and up to 4km wide where the full extent is masked by young alluvium and colluvium cover.

The Wyemandoo pegmatites represent a new Rb bearing lepidolite pegmatite field, located over 25km north-northwest from the Youanmi Pegmatite Field. The Wyemandoo Pegmatite Field will be a focus over investigation in the coming months.

The range of Li values in the Wyemandoo Pegmatites reflects the variation in lepidolite content across the few pegmatites sampled in the very large apparent pegmatite field (**Fairway Pegmatite Corridor**). Pegmatites like the "**Loop Pegmatite**" structure are located more distal from the parental granitic magma's, located in the east, and appear to be more fractionated giving rise to the enriched Li, Rb and Cs metals. Over half the 20 samples analysed around the loop structure have >1% Li₂O (up to 2.12% Li₂O) and an average grade of 1.06% Li₂O, which is within the range of typical lithium economic grades. The loop structure resides in the middle of the defined "**Fairway Pegmatite Corridor**".

Many of the apparent pegmatites appear to be like the "**Loop Pegmatite**" in that they are in the distal zone from the granitic parent and therefore have the potential to be highly fractionated and enriched with the lithium suite of metals. Aldoro will be targeting this zone in the next phase of rock chip sampling across the "**Fairway Pegmatite Corridor**".

The Wyemandoo Rb, Li and Cs mineralisation reported to date is comparable to the grades recorded at Lepidico's Namibian Karibib deposit¹ where (to ARN's knowledge) the only Rb JORC compliant deposit in the world has a published 6.7Mt of ore grading at 0.23%Rb, 0.46%Li₂O and 320ppm Cs. The Wyemandoo pegmatites represent a new Rb bearing lepidolite pegmatite field, located over 25km north-northwest from the Youanmi Pegmatite Field. Anomalous Rb bearing lepidolite rock chip samples have been taken over some 9km with planning underway to infill and extend sampling across the interpreted pegmatite corridor. The Wyemandoo Pegmatite Field will be a focus of investigation in the coming months.

1: reference Lepidico ASX (LPD) release 12 March 2021

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration data and results derived from open file reports and information supplied by the current licence holder has been prepared in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC). The data was reviewed and compiled by Mr Mark Mitchell, a geological consultant to Aldoro Resources Ltd. Mr Mitchell is a Registered Professional Geoscientist (No.10049) with the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Mitchell consents to the inclusion in the release of the statements based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

END

About the Wyemandoo Pegmatite Field

The Wyemandoo Project, 80km southeast of Mount Magnet, covers 9km² on granted licence E57/1017 and is **contiguous with Aldoro's recently granted tenement E59/2431** on the Narndee-Windimurra Igneous Complex. Aldoro have also agreements over licence applications ELA58/571 and E58/555 which both lie within the pegmatite corridor. The project is a rare metal exploration project in an Archean layered mafic intrusion cut by numerous pegmatite dykes. There is also an extensive zone of high-grade hydrothermal tungsten (scheelite) veins. Several pegmatites have been mapped and sampled in the SW corner of the licence including the loop pegmatite, (260 long and 110m wide) with gabbroic core, characterised by numerous exposures of lepidolite (Li-micas) in quartz-feldspar-lepidolite pegmatite in outcrop widths to 20m.

Over twenty pegmatite dykes have been mapped to date, of which 10 have been sampled, dozens more are yet to be mapped and sampled. The mapped dykes are dominated by quartz and feldspar (possibly cleavelandite) with muscovite and lepidolite is common, especially in the western dykes where textures ranging from fine grained aplitic to coarse but lepidolite pegmatites are also reported up to 8km to the south-southwest.

This Announcement is a re-release of the 25th of October 2021 and has been approved by the Board of Aldoro Resources Ltd

About Aldoro Resources

Aldoro Resources Ltd is an ASX-listed (ASX:ARN) mineral exploration and development company. Aldoro has a collection of gold, nickel and lithium focused advanced exploration projects all located in Western Australia. The Company's flagship project is the Narndee Igneous Complex, highly prospective for Ni- Cu-PGE mineralisation. Aldoro is also currently exploring the Penny South Gold Project, which is contiguous to Ramelius Resources (ASX:RMS) Penny West Project in the Youanmi Gold Mining District, as well as Unaly Hill South (Au) and Kiabye Well (Au). The Company's other projects include the Cathedrals Belt Nickel Project, with a significant tenement holding surround St George Mining's (ASX:SGQ) Mt Alexander Project, the Leinster Nickel Project (Ni), Windimurra Igneous Complex (Ni-Cu- PGE, Li) and Ryans Find (Au, Ni-Cu-PGE).

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Sample	Easting	Northing	Datum	Rb_ppm	Li_ppm	Cs_ppm	Ta_ppm	Nb_ppm	Sn_ppm	W ppm
WYR021	655365	6848775	GDA94	4708	964	72.6	85.5	44	65	237
WYR022	655365	6848775	GDA94	1598	47	20.8	22.1	14	29	284
WYR023	655197	6848638	GDA94	3193	13	22.3	89.3	49	27	130
WYR024	655218	6848790	GDA94	4926	702	140.6	133.5	52	44	3296
WYR025	655200	6848900	GDA94	2712	31	33.3	139.1	44	70	60
WYR026	655700	6848750	GDA94	12	2.5	0.3	188.5	66	22	111
WYR031	655940	6848255	GDA94	4333	1543	195.4	48.4	39	17	2
WYR032	655763	6848218	GDA94	2244	26	26.0	83.1	36	106	2
WYR033	655690	6848220	GDA94	14433	9578	538.2	159.9	83	100	6
WYR034	655705	6848262	GDA94	12901	6967	379.2	96.5	62	157	6
WYR035	655750	6848300	GDA94	7863	1604	234.4	108.5	72	135	4
WYR036	655580	6848270	GDA94	11231	5387	304.9	77.8	59	120	5
WYR037	655610	6848250	GDA94	7751	470	150.4	38.2	18	82	2
WYR038	655475	6848145	GDA94	17123	12063	542.2	218.2	89	90	7
WYR045	655218	6848790	GDA94	4822	669	131.7	112.7	52	44	3092
WYR046	655925	6851736	GDA94	1996	10	23.5	159.8	64	71	0.5
WYR047	655873	6851750	GDA94	1736	29	25.2	173.1	47	122	0.5
WYR048	655536	6851708	GDA94	28	2.5	0.8	129.2	51	2	0.5
WYR049	655500	6851890	GDA94	1721	17	17.3	169.0	63	32	1
WYR050	655520	6851890	GDA94	10523	5000	401.2	275.9	92	89	3
WYR051	655540	6851895	GDA94	2663	351	38.8	170.4	61	55	1
WYR052	655100	6848723	GDA94	2893	55	35.4	149.0	59	59	0.5
WYR053	655350	6849775	GDA94	1704	12	18.2	140.7	44	31	2
WYR054	655461	6848830	GDA94	2625	44	39.0	133.9	54	32	0.5
WYR055	655690	6848360	GDA94	10404	6871	208.5	70.6	77	151	4
WYR056	655674	6848345	GDA94	11426	3494	233.8	98.7	54	136	5
WYR057	655650	6848266	GDA94	12721	8959	375.9	172.2	71	109	4
WYR058	655730	6848285	GDA94	6985	2843	121.0	129.4	59	85	3
WYR059	655765	6848313	GDA94	5046	1635	210.5	91.3	54	78	2
WYR060	655765	6848290	GDA94	3285	957	102.3	222.7	56	93	2
WYR061	655666	6848235	GDA94	12780	9840	321.2	258.2	72	77	3
WYR062	655634	6848268	GDA94	4422	1695	64.2	97.1	49	78	0.5
WYR063	655590	6848255	GDA94	8990	3569	380.0	130.8	64	114	3
WYR064	655630	6848290	GDA94	9145	4876	235.5	100.1	55	109	3
WYR065	655693	6848370	GDA94	9306	6020	169.3	52.2	53	116	4
WYR066	655655	6848255	GDA94	12749	9246	416.5	172.8	63	103	5
WYR067	655650	6848305	GDA94	10270	6555	250.0	86	55	123	3
WYR068	655645	6848265	GDA94	11090	7907	319.8	57.6	48	133	5
WYR073	657631	6849253	GDA94	1932	22	81.1	141.7	52	12	169
NRK00007	652722	6843917	GDA94	1594	80.9	18.7	54.2	30	15	0.8
NRK00008	652717	6843915	GDA94	7995	8104	218.7	87.3	37	38	1.8
NRK00009	652689	6843894	GDA94	595	129.7	8.4	75.0	35	10	0.7
NRK00010	652946	6844180	GDA94	3641	379.7	53.7	104.6	44	25	0.4
NRK00011	652886	6844149	GDA94	731	55.7	9.1	86.9	34	16	0.5
NRK00012	652885	6844080	GDA94	1706	388.1	24.5	67.9	33	20	0.6
NRK00013	652819	6844051	GDA94	4200	467	71.1	72.0	29	18	0.7
NRK00014	652784	6844008	GDA94	4886	688	69.2	77.4	45	19	0.6
NRK00015	652754	6843975	GDA94	989	29.6	13.3	167.9	46	20	0.5
NRK00016	652727	6843953	GDA94	1651	60.8	22.5	111.1	47	33	0.8
NRK00017	652984	6844218	GDA94	20	22.3	2.1	81.3	21	1	0.3
NRK00018	653038	6844247	GDA94	140	105.7	2.1	219.9	97	2	0.9
NRK00019	653068	6844271	GDA94	1202	36.7	20.5	232.5	73	22	0.6

Historical and recent pegmatite sample assays table, note that some of these results have been previously released on the 28th of September and 7 July 2021. Anomalous assays are highlighted.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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> 	<p>Wyemandoo sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meridan120 (Historical) & Aldoro rock chip sampling was undertaken while investigating and mapping local pegmatite relationships. It consisted of hammer prospecting over selected sites targeting local mineralisation and mineralisation styles. The reported samples were grab based on the presence of lepidolite micas and are not considered representative of the pegmatites due to low number of samples and non-systematic method of sample selection Sampling was biased towards collecting lepidolite samples No industry standard was applied during the sampling 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> 	<p>Wyemandoo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reported drilling in the licence.
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> 	No reported drilling in the licence
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> 	No reported drilling in the licence

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 reported drilling in the licence No sub-sampling techniques used Not considered representative samples
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. 	<p>Aldoro (NKR) & Meridian's (WY) rock chip samples were tested at Intertek-Genalysis Laboratories in Maddington WA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were crushed and screened to 75µm WY series samples Nb, Sn, Ta & W and all NKR samples were analysed by 4A/MS a multi-element digest in 4 acids with an ICP-MS finish WY series Cs, Li, Nb, Rb, Sn, Ta, W were analysed by FP6/MS which is a sodium peroxide fusion in Nickel crucibles and HCL to dissolve the melt with an ICP-MS finish. QAQC samples were not inserted in the sample consignment, The certified Laboratory used it own blanks and standards for quality control.
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"> Data collected in Li-ppm were converted by a factor of 2.153/10000 to calculate a % Li₂O figure
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"> Meridian and Aldoro used handheld Garmin GPS to record weigh points in GDA94/zone 50. Samples not considered representative for Mineral Resource estimation Australian GDA94 datum used, no local grids No topographic control was applied or recorded

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> • No regular sample spacing applied, locations governed by available outcrop and at least one sample per interpreted individual pegmatite. • Sample collection method is not considered appropriate for mineral resource estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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"> • No orientation of rock chip samples other than collection of samples containing lepidolite micas • No drilling conducted
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No security applied for the grab samples as they will not be used in resource modelling

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"> • <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> • <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> 	<p>Wyemandoo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project consists of E57/1017 and E59/2431 held by Aldoro and E58/571 and E58/555 are under agreement with Aldoro but are still in application phase and held by Mining Equities Pty Ltd and Trafalgar Resources Pty Ltd. Sampling in E58/578 was done by Meridian 120 before a 50% reduction in E57/1017. • No known impediments to exploring on either of the Wyemandoo granted licences, however the licence applications have no secure title.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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> 	<p>Wyemandoo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The licence area is underlain by gabbroic rocks of the Wyemandoo layered mafic intrusion. The Wyemandoo 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 Wyemandoo 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 granite pluton, immediately east of the licence area, is probably the parent source of the pegmatites this granite is named as part of the Wogala Suite. It is described as a metamorphosed monzogranite containing muscovite and biotite and local accessory fluorite 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topaz, fluorite, beryl, lepidolite and trace tantalite have been recorded at Mount Wyemandoos not far from the project area (suggesting strong fractionation of a granite/pegmatite magma capable of depositing rare metals) • 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% WO₃ 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. 	No historical or current drilling on the licences for pegmatites
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"> • Not applicable
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. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Drilling Reported in the reported areas sampled

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	<i>should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	
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"> • No drilling results reported
Balanced reporting	<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"> • Full analytical results are provided for the lepidolite samples, while other roc chip results are available these are focused on scheelite mineralisation, not the commodity reported in the release
Other substantive exploration data	<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"> • Only the reported preliminary grab sample rock chips are material to the Rb/Li/Cs investigation
Further work	<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"> • Future work will consist of detailed geological mapping supplemented by spectral surveying, surface geochemical sampling and pattern drill testing to assess the 3D potential of the host rocks to contain significant volumes of mineralisation • Map of known pegmatite outcrop is provided