ASX and Media Release

24 November 2021

Niobe Sampling Assays Confirm Rubidium & Lithium Extension Beyond Main Pit

- **Assay results report up to 0.93% Rubidium and 0.86% Lithium oxide (Li2O) from the 46 rock chip samples collected at Niobe East, Southeast and Breakaway.**
- **Assays confirm Rubidium and Lithium prospectivity beyond Niobe Main Pit.**
- **Niobe East has anomalous Rubidium and Lithium values with a strike length of over 400m.**
- **The POW for the planned drilling Programme has been approved and negotiations are continuing for the Heritage Survey**

Aldoro Resources Limited (**Aldoro**, **The Company**) (**ASX: ARN**) is pleased to provide assay results from the 46 rock chip samples collected at the Niobe East, Niobe Southeast and Breakaway pegmatites, see Figure 1 for locations. The average Rubidium (Rb) value was 1,892ppm with a range of 34.7 to 9,307ppm, while the average lithium (Li) value was 0.0725% with a range of 0.005 to 0.40%. Caesium (Cs) averaged at 200ppm with a range of 3.1 to 1,934ppm. At Niobe East, anomalous Rb and Li values extend over 400m in strike length, providing justification to the proposed drilling programme into this multilayered pegmatite section. At the Breakaway pegmatites, to the west, anomalous Rb and Li extends up to a strike length of 100m while at Niobe Southeast the few samples collected have some Rb values up to 0.2%.

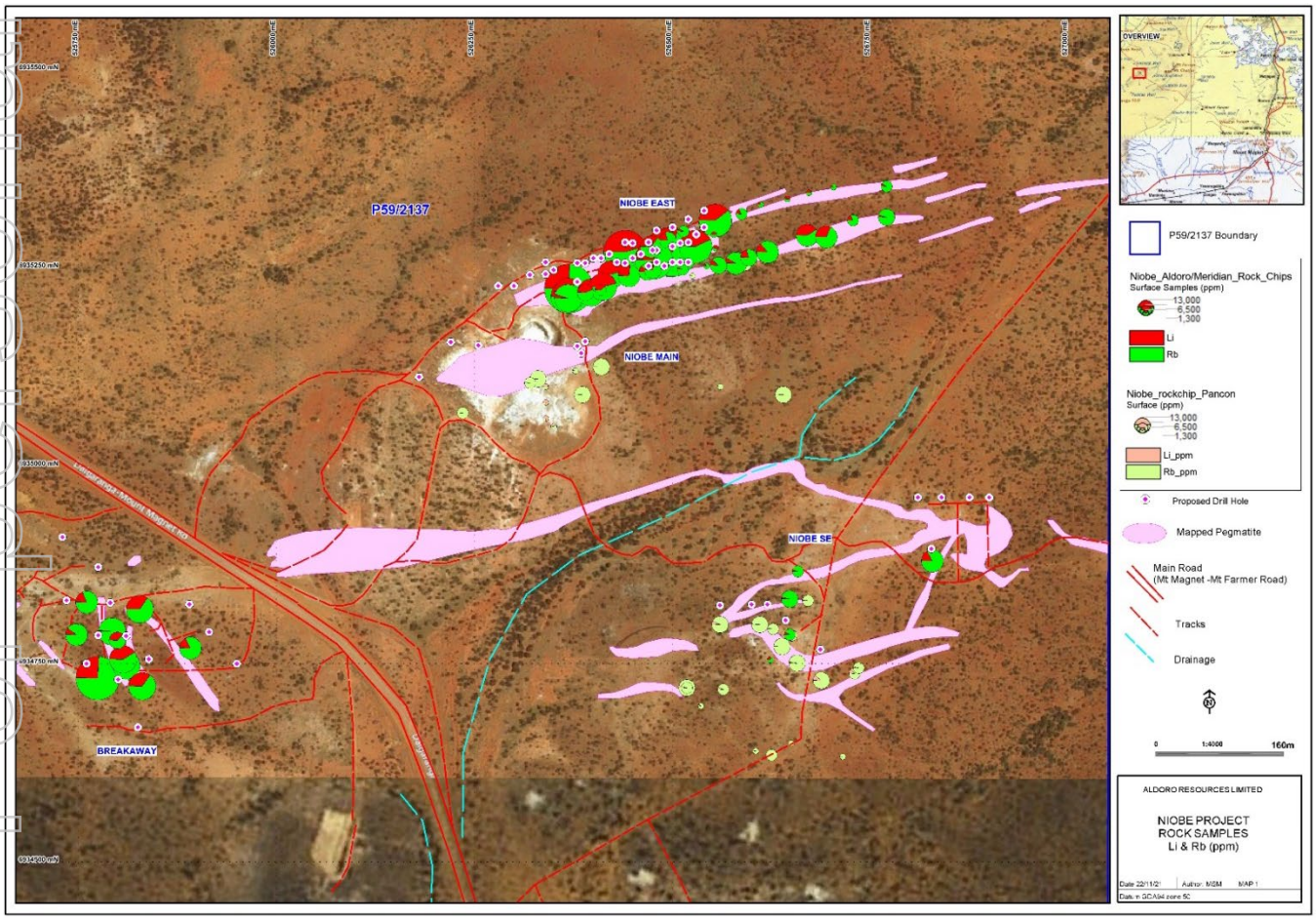

Figure 1: Thematic map showing the Lithium and Rubidium results in ppm for the outcrop rock samples collected by Aldoro (46) and Meridian 120(6) (previous licence holder) over the historical rock chip sampling by Pancontinental (1984-1986).

Figure 2: Rock sample NR0004, greisen-like morphology consisting of micaceous laths and microcline. Laboratory analysis reported 9,307ppm Rb and 0.32%Li and 1,934ppm Cs. Arrows indicate the sample outcrop and rock texture on a fresh face.

The outcrop dispersion of Rb and Li results are generally consistent with those obtained by Pancontinental in the mid 1980's giving confidence to the historical drilling assays from the same period which were used to define an Exploration Target over the Niobe Main pegmatite (ASX: 27/8/2021). An Exploration Target of approximately 33,000-150 ,000 tonnes at grades ranging 696-1457ppm Rubidium Oxide (Rb_2O) over an area bound by 80m by 65m of detailed drilling has been previously defined.

Aldoro chairman, Mr Joshua Letcher, commented that "*the rock chip results show the potential for the area and give confidence for increasing the Exploration Target tonnage".*

Forward Plan

The forward programme involves expanding the Exploration Target area encompassing the mapped pegmatite on the western side of Niobe (Pegmatite No.1), the high interest Rb bearing sections of Niobe East (Pegmatite No,2), the Breakaway pegmatites and Niobe Southeast Pegmatites (Figure 3). The approval of a Programme of Works (POW) was received on the 17th of November and negotiations are underway with Wajarri PBC for a Heritage Survey over the area. An RC drill rig is booked and awaiting mobilisation once the Heritage Survey is complete.

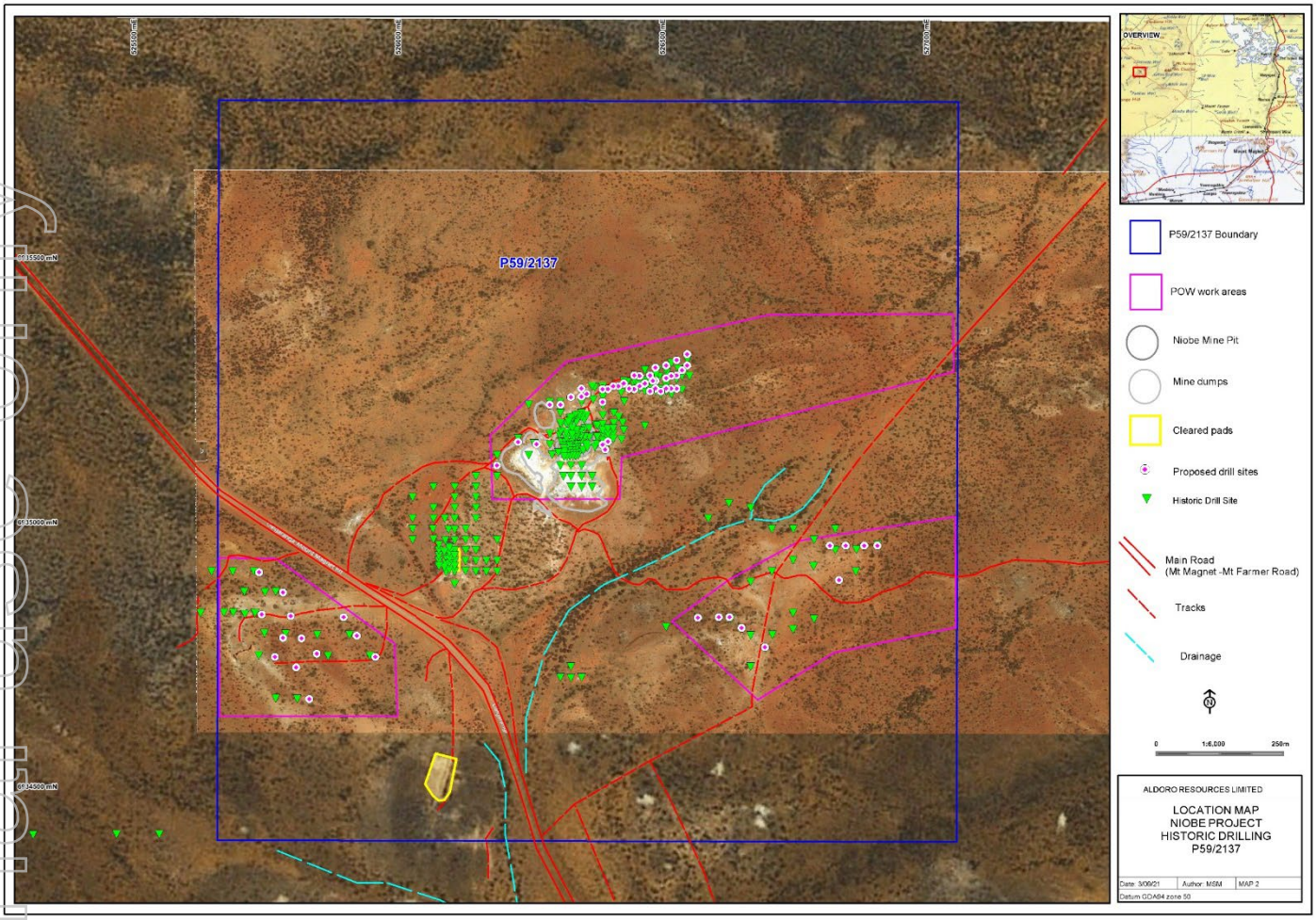

Figure 3: The location of the proposed drill collars against the historical holes and mine workings. Note that the majority of the samples from the historical holes were not analysed for the Li suite of elements (in particular Li, Rb & Cs). WAMEX open file reports list 303 holes for 8580m over the area but only 40 (1141m) of these holes were samples and analysed for Li, Rb and Cs.

This Announcement has been approved for release 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 nickel and lithium/Rubidium 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 Windimurra Igneous Complex where it has located numerous pegmatites, several of which have been identified as containing anomalous Rb and Li minerals. The Company's other projects include the Cathedrals Belt Nickel Project, with a significant tenement holding surround St George Mining's (ASX:SGQ), and the Leinster Nickel Project(Ni).

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration data and results derived from samples collected at Niobe and the 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.

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Sample	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	Alt (m)	Location	Description	Al %	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Ca %	Cs ppm	Fe %	K %	Li %	Mg %	Mn %	Nb ppm	P %	Rb ppm	S %	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	W ppm
NR0001	526368	6935212	430	Niobe East	Quartz-Microcline rich with sparse mica books	8.82	X	46	4	X	155.3	0.75	8.37	0.02	0.04	X	21	X	4338	X	35	X	14.8	5
NR0002	526367	6935214	430	Niobe East	Quartz rich(VQ) with mica rich selvages	7.24	X	34	68	X	1402.5	2.84	3.96	0.12	0.33	X	61	X	4265.5	X	150	X	134.9	17
NR0003	526368	6935220	430	Niobe East	Qtz-microcline with large Zinnwaldite books	6.42	63	10	94	0.2	473.1	1.74	2.29	0.14	0.14	X	111	X	2331.9	X	97	X	64.4	15
NR0004	526369	6935224	430	Niobe East	Greisen-like micaceous -feldspar laths	16.12	64	81	9	X	1934.2	5.1	8.61	0.32	0.75	0.2	97	X	9307.6	X	269	X	363	25
NR0005	526390	6935219	428	Niobe East	Coarse textured, large microcline F-M micas	8.09	176	27	10	0.3	143.2	1.04	1.23	0.09	0.07	0.2	81	0.01	1128.7	X	81	X	44.6	13
NR0006	526397	6935219	429	Niobe East	Qtz-rich with botryoidal Zinnwaldite books	7.6	X	17	11	X	207.2	1.08	4.79	0.12	0.08	X	99	X	3335.2	X	132	X	55.9	18
NR0007	526409	6935222	429	Niobe East	equigranular Qtz-Microcline, minor fine micas	7.33	X	38	50	0.4	57.4	1.02	0.72	0.04	0.04	0.5	58	0.01	586.5	X	47	X	35	9
NR0008	526412	6935226	432	Niobe East	Medium coarse porphyritic tx, large Zin mica sheets	7.56	123	39	13	0.3	530.6	1.49	1.53	0.19	0.11	0.2	110	X	2206	X	96	X	54.8	16
NR0009	526423	6935242	431	Niobe East	porphyritic qtz-feldspar with Qtz rich zone+ Zin micas	5.29	106	13	13	0.1	166.4	1.48	1.94	0.17	0.16	X	82	X	2011.3	X	149	X	36.8	21
NR0010	526445	6935240	430	Niobe East	finer tx saccharoidal qtz-microcline minor mica flecks	8.16	X	33	101	0.2	131.1	0.89	2.63	0.07	0.07	X	84	X	1846.5	X	82	X	47.3	13
NR0011	526468	6935245	431	Niobe East	Quartz-rich +Zinnwaldite books	6.75	X	32	7	0.2	128	0.89	1.26	0.02	0.02	X	57	X	1324.3	X	128	X	278.3	9
NR0012	526475	6935247	434	Niobe East	Microcline-rich + disseminated black micas + medium qtz	7.45	X	9	43	0.4	113.1	1.03	1.01	0.04	0.07	X	52	X	1024	X	46	X	33.9	8
NR0013	526473	6935277	437	Niobe East	coarse textured enclave in medium tx peg. Boty.Zinnwaldite	7.84	X	14	111	0.2	146.1	1	1.38	0.1	0.05	X	70	X	1805	X	94	X	49.2	15
NR0014	526494	6935285	435	Niobe East	Qtz-rich with Zinnwaldite micas on grain boundaries, feldspar	2.66	X	14	6	X	110.1	0.83	0.79	0.03	0.01	X	18	X	1172	X	44	X	33	7
NR0015	526495	6935270	435	Niobe East	Thick books of botryoidal Zinnwaldite in microcline	12.93	66	5	10	0.2	711.5	2.07	4.77	0.4	0.03	0.7	84	X	8293.8	X	291	X	102.5	41
NR0016	526513	6935248	434	Niobe East	medium tx with fine Zin. Books in qtz<microcline	8.21	X	33	66	0.2	83.2	0.68	0.83	0.005	0.03	X	72	X	792.3	X	43	X	57.4	8
NR0017	526514	6935296	435	Niobe East	Microcline-rich odd fine mica, minor qtz	8.94	X	18	26	0.3	98.2	0.46	0.7	0.01	0.02	X	303	0.02	1030.6	X	43	35	365.8	12
NR0018	526529	6935277	435	Niobe East	fine saccharoidal qtz-microcline minor mica	8.7	X	48	25	0.4	439.1	2.48	1.98	0.24	0.27	0.3	110	X	3136.7	X	141	29	73	19
NR0019	526543	6935252	431	Niobe East	saccharoidal qtz-feldspar with minor micas	9.02	X	32	16	0.6	46.1	0.92	0.43	0.005	0.02	0.6	32	0.02	231.1	X	8	X	23.2	3
NR0020	526558	6935253	430	Niobe East	saccharoidal qtz-feldspar with minor fine mica flecks	8.42	67	25	25	0.4	86.8	0.6	2.76	0.02	0.03	0.2	33	0.02	1535.1	X	38	X	16.7	6
NR0021	526554	6935310	436	Niobe East	Coarse elongate mica (rectangular) in microcline/qtz	8.4	X	41	27	0.4	667.8	3.38	2.36	0.22	0.34	0.5	197	0.01	3285.1	X	78	X	108.3	13
NR0022	526552	6935292	437	Niobe East	saccharoidal qtz-feldspar + fine micas	9.03	58	20	25	1.1	9.1	1.86	0.31	0.005	0.03	1.4	21	0.02	49	X	6	46	20	3
NR0023	526554	6935275	436	Niobe East	saccharoidal qtz-feldspar + fine micas	8.4	X	29	21	0.9	6.4	1	0.35	0.005	0.02	0.7	24	X	34.7	X	4	22	17.1	2
NR0024	526580	6935256	431	Niobe East	medium tx qtz-microcline + fine micas	8.17	X	42	23	0.3	71.9	0.68	4.25	0.02	0.05	X	57	0.01	2225	X	52	X	26.3	8
NR0025	526587	6935318	439	Niobe East	coarse qtz-feldspar with moderate micas	7.33	X	22	176	0.4	73.7	0.58	1.78	0.02	0.04	X	51	0.01	1002.5	X	18	X	64.2	5
NR0026	526596	6935263	436	Niobe East	porphyritic microcline with Qtz and matrix micas	5.91	X	27	79	0.2	80.5	1.1	2.64	0.04	0.07	X	54	0.01	1587.2	X	61	X	24.2	8
NR0027	526620	6935270	435	Niobe East	Very coarse microcline xtls in fine qtz-mica matrix	8.7	X	21	70	0.3	97.8	0.82	4.99	0.04	0.05	X	39	0.01	2481.8	X	49	X	25.4	8
NR0028	526611	6935330	441	Niobe East	Medium to fine grained with black laths, feldspar, qtz, minor micas	6.83	X	73	2	1.8	12.1	2.39	0.29	0.005	0.46	X	X	0.05	155	X	8	102	2	2
NR0029	526645	6935337	444	Niobe East	Medium to fine grained microcline, qtz, minor matrix micas	8.74	X	65	28	1	3.1	0.93	0.31	0.005	0.02	0.5	49	0.01	44.4	X	2	33	44.3	2
NR0030	526670	6935291	445	Niobe East	Qtz/Zinnwaldite selvages in coarse microcline + qtz	3.52	X	8	4	X	121.4	1.11	1.8	0.13	0.06	X	54	X	1831	X	115	X	29.2	14
NR0031	526694	6935289	441	Niobe East	Zinnwaldite rich zone in very coarse porphyritic qtz/microcline	6.32	X	10	122	0.1	127.9	1.38	2.34	0.1	0.08	X	80	X	2101.3	X	142	X	42.4	20
NR0032	526672	6935345	440	Niobe East	Saccharoidal tx qtz-felspar minor micas	7.38	X	32	17	0.6	7	0.53	0.28	0.005	0.01	X	17	X	54.6	X	3	25	18.2	2
NR0033	526703	6935352	443	Niobe East	coarse feldspar rich, qtz and minor mica?	8.67	X	58	19	0.3	20.1	0.45	0.96	0.005	0.03	X	65	X	318.1	X	10	29	104.7	1
NR0034	526728	6935310	442	Niobe East	medium tx Feldspar-qtz and minor micas	7.56	X	31	90	0.4	46.7	0.9	1.59	0.02	0.08	X	49	X	905.3	X	58	X	24.9	7
NR0035	526770	6935314	440	Niobe East	medium to coarse Feld-qtz odd fine mica	10.54	X	148	14	X	76.9	0.59	5.21	0.005	0.07	X	37	X	1408.5	X	11	32	31.5	X
NR0036	526770	6935353	439	Niobe East	Saccharoidal tx qtz-feldspar minor micas	9.59	X	64	60	0.4	18.5	0.46	1.69	0.005	0.02	X	39	0.01	554.3	X	6	37	115.9	2
NR0037	525792	6934791	438	Breakaway	Microcline + qtz with zinnwaldite micas	10.63	X	435	5	0.1	71.4	0.93	8.72	0.005	0.06	0.8	16	X	3876.1	X	5	36	6.4	2
NR0038	525799	6934780	438	Breakaway	medium-coarse feldspar-qtz and minor micas	8.1	218	19	16	0.2	130.3	1.2	1.49	0.07	0.06	X	82	X	1163.2	X	64	X	43.9	11
NR0039	525810	6934748	436	Breakaway	qtz + large zinnwaldite books in microcline-rich pegmatite	5.11	X	17	6	X	61.5	1.52	2.55	0.15	0.02	0.2	49	X	2323.7	X	93	X	6.2	15
NR0040	525830	6934722	433	Breakaway	feldspar-qtz porphyritic tx matrix micas & green chlorite staining?	7.98	288	28	10	0.1	79.9	1.65	3.42	0.13	0.07	X	95	X	2369.8	X	100	X	41.6	15
NR0041	525891	6934770	441	Breakaway	medium-fine qtz-feldspar pegmatite and fine micas	8.17	X	66	7	0.1	89	1.15	4.31	0.05	0.05	X	62	0.01	2349.9	X	83	X	40	16
NR0042	525827	6934819	439	Breakaway	coarse to very coarse microcline in qtz + micas	6.66	50	72	18	0.1	123.8	1.07	2.46	0.13	0.09	X	72	X	2394.3	X	151	X	31.4	16
NR0043	526658	6934867	442	Niobe SE	Large Zinnwaldite books in coarse microcline-qtz pegmatite	6.13	X	7	10	0.2	20.5	0.66	1.9	0.005	0.02	X	49	X	839.7	X	61	X	20.3	7
NR0044	526648	6934832	449	Niobe SE	fine grained pegmatite with qtz-microcline	8.36	X	323	12	0.5	29.8	0.46	3.8	0.005	0.04	X	67	0.01	1348.8	X	15	39	80.3	2
NR0045	526648	6934787	451	Niobe SE	qtz-rich with zinnwaldite books minor feldspar	6.12	X	11	7	0.3	14.6	0.66	0.94	0.005	0.04	X	35	X	543.3	X	58	X	10.1	6
NR0046	526623	6934755	453	Niobe SE	saccharoidal qtz-feldspar pegmatite	7.7	X	37	10	0.5	5.7	1.27	0.45	0.005	0.03	X	31	X	97.2	X	11	20	22.2	X
NB017	526828	6934880	na	Niobe SE	Mica rich. Mica grey and plumose	na	na	na	na	na	42.3	na	na	0.0393	na	na	125	na	1954.7	na	278	na	35.3	27
NB018	526500	6935270	na	Niobe East	Mica metallic spheroidal in Qz-cleavelandite-microcline	na	na	na	na	na	654.8	na	na	0.3263	na	na	455	na	8141.7	na	354	na	275	62
NB019	526440	6935270	na	Niobe East	Mica rich chip composite. Mica as above	na	na	na	na	na	439.4	na	na	0.4085	na	na	181	na	4888.6	na	255	na	81.4	33
NB020	526476	6935260	na	Niobe East	Mica rich. Qz-cleavelandite-mica-green beryl.	na	na	na	na	na	290.3	na	na	0.2314	na	na	2750	na	5176.5	na	331	na	1560.1	139
NB021	525774	6934732	na	Breakaway	Dark purple-grey fg mica rock. About 100% mica.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	na	na	[illegible]	na	na	[illegible]	na	na	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	na	501	na	166.8	61
NB022	525806	6934756	na	Breakaway	Coarse grained mica pegmatite outcrop and rubble.	na	na	na	na	na	69.5	na	na	0.1866	na	na	56	na	2619.8	na	108	na	7.4	16

Table 1: Compilation of the 46 rock samples collected by Aldoro (NR0001-46) including the 6 rock samples collected by Meridian 120 (NB17-22). “X” denotes below detection limit and “na” is not available.

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Sample	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	Location	Description	Cs ppm	K %	Li ppm	Na %	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm
4832	525630	6934570	Breakaway	Quartz-microcline-albite pegmatite	10	4.8	1	4.12	5	1100	5	10
4833	525600	6934590	Breakaway	Quartz-microcline-albite pegmatite	30	3.77	1	4.34	25	1100	5	18
4834	526410	6935125	Pegmatite 2	quartz-microcline-sch-albite pegmatite	10	3.35	1	5.48	50	1700	5	85
4835	526377	6935120	Pegmatite 2	quartz-microcline-muscovite-albite-garnet pegmatite	10	0.39	1	6.41	60	100	10	120
4836	526330	6935110	Pegmatite 2	quartz-microcline-muscovite-albite-garnet pegmatite	10	3.5	1	4.69	55	1800	5	55
4837	526320	6935105	Pegmatite 2	quartz-microcline-muscovite-albite-garnet pegmatite	10	2.16	14	4.95	35	960	5	75
4838	526235	6935067	Pegmatite 2	quartz-microcline-muscovite-albite-garnet pegmatite	10	1.98	10	4.86	30	940	5	40
4839	526386	6935090	Pegmatite 2	quartz-microcline-muscovite-albite-garnet pegmatite	10	2.81	1	5.58	25	1300	5	75
4849	526350	6935050	Pegmatite 1	Altered gabbro	25	0.57	127	0.69	0	170	0	0
4850	526340	6935060	Pegmatite 1	Altered gabbro	30	0.38	120	1.35	0	45	0	0
4851	526560	6934800	SE Pegmatite	quartz-muscovite-microcline-albite pegmatite	65	5.8	152	2.78	40	2100	20	30
4852	526610	6934800	SE Pegmatite	quartz-muscovite-microcline-albite pegmatite	40	5.35	18	2.87	20	1700	5	25
4853	526340	6935080	Pegmatite 1	Altered gabbro	10	0.39	80	1.45	0	25	0	0
4854	526340	6935100	Pegmatite 1	Altered gabbro	18	0.34	70	1.52	0	70	0	0
4865	606590	6934580	SE Pegmatite	K-feldspar	85	10.3	0	1.73	0	3800	0	0
8303	526627	6934794	SE Pegmatite	Quartz-microcline-zinnwaldite pegmatite	5	2.37	13	2.34	10	930	0	20
8304	526650	6934786	SE Pegmatite	Quartz-microcline-zinnwaldite pegmatite	5	1.27	18	3.17	35	540	0	18
8305	526638	6934772	SE Pegmatite	Quartz-microcline pegmatite	30	4.21	0.5	1.89	5	1500	0	15
8306	526671	6934830	SE Pegmatite	Quartz-microcline-zinnwaldite pegmatite	25	2.65	24	2.84	60	1000	0	55
8307	526605	6934640	SE Pegmatite	Aplite	5	0.82	0.5	7.39	40	180	0	35
8308	526625	6934635	SE Pegmatite	Quartz-microcline pegmatite	12	4.15	0.5	3.55	30	1200	0	25
8309	526650	6934650	SE Pegmatite	Aplite (sugary albite-rich rock)	11	1	0.5	8.57	65	260	0	110
8311	526715	6934633	SE Pegmatite	Aplite (sugary albite-rich rock)	5	0.52	0.5	9.36	5	100	0	50
8312	526518	6934720	SE Pegmatite	Quartz-microcline-zinnwaldite pegmatite	25	3.03	41	3.04	60	1100	0	25
8313	526518	6934720	SE Pegmatite	Quartz-microcline-zinnwaldite pegmatite	30	3.87	61	2.72	55	1200	0	25
8314	526536	6934697	SE Pegmatite		10	1.33	39	6.86	14	320	0	45
8316	526564	6934718	SE Pegmatite	Quartz-microcline-zinnwaldite pegmatite	18	1.71	48	3.93	90	750	0	45
8317	526657	6934751	SE Pegmatite	Quartz-microcline-zinnwaldite pegmatite	25	4.05	29	3.16	60	1300	0	25
8318	526688	6934729	SE Pegmatite	Quartz-microcline-zinnwaldite pegmatite	40	4.22	225	1.7	100	1900	0	45
8319	526730	6934738	SE Pegmatite	Quartz-microcline pegmatite	19	3.55	152	3.76	60	980	0	40
8320	526735	6934745	SE Pegmatite	Greisen	17	2.77	34	3.93	85	790	0	60
8334	526550	6935277	Pegmatite 2	Aplite garnetiferous	5	0.15	38	5.88	15	20	0	13
8335	526524	6935272	Pegmatite 2	m-g albite-rich pegmatite, minor zinnwaldite	60	0.31	86	8.4	20	290	0	40
8336	526493	6935265	Pegmatite 2	Zinnwaldite-rich quartz microcline pegmatite	370	2.29	1600	4.7	65	3400	0	75
8337	526431	6935258	Pegmatite 2	m-g albite-rich pegmatite,	5	0.21	0.5	6.92	40	110	0	45
8338	526376	6935218	Pegmatite 2	m-g quartz-albite-zinnwaldite pegmatite	740	1.98	0.5	6.07	170	2200	0	6600
8339	526525	6935240	Pegmatite 2	Quartz-microcline-zinnwaldite pegmatite	35	0.58	22	6.24	65	390	0	80
8340	526590	6935257	Pegmatite 2	Aplite garnetiferous	130	2.21	495	4.48	40	1300	0	50
8341	526560	6935100	Pegmatite 2	m-g granite	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8342	526640	6935090	Pegmatite 2	Aplite	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8343	526680	69355150	Pegmatite 2	Albite-rich fine-medium grained aplite	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	20

Table 2: Historical Pancontinental Rock Chip Sampling results (note eastings and northings converted to GDA94)

ALDORO RESOURCES

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *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.*	• Aldoro/Meridian Rock chip samples were randomly selected based on the dominate local rock character and therefore are not considered representative. No details provided from Pancontinental' s reports on sample selection criteria. • These samples both recent and historical are not considered representative as they are grab samples only. • The mineralisation of the Pegmatites at Niobe are based on the analytical results by successive explorers including Tantalum Australia who conducted extensive drilling to define a tantalum resource Petrology did identify zinnwaldite micas as the main source of Li and presumably Rb and Cs. • No industry standard was applied during the sampling process.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• Not applicable to this release on grab rock chip sampling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• Not applicable to this release on grab rock chip sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Not applicable to this release on grab rock chip sampling
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• No reported drilling in the licence • No sub-sampling techniques used • Not considered representative samples
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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.*	• Aldoro (NR) & Meridian's (NB) rock chip samples were tested at Intertek-Genalysis Laboratories in Maddington WA • Samples were crushed and ground to 75µm, 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, • Pancontinental • The certified Laboratory used it own blanks and standards for quality control. • The samples were analysed at SGS with the same preparation (dry pulverised to -80mesh, split pulverised to -200mesh in Cr steel mill) but 3 different analytical methods • XRF-1 (Nb, Rb) pressed powder XRF method

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• XRF-1 (Ta, Sn, Cs, K) low dilution fusion • D3(a) (Li, Na) mixed acid total digest with AAS finish
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• Rock Chip samples were grab by nature • Samples were recorded by paper documentation then converted to spreadsheets with sample checklists for each sample movement. • Data collected in Li-ppm were converted by a factor of 2.153/10000 to calculate a % Li2O figure.
Location of data points	• *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.*	• Meridian and Aldoro used handheld Garmin GPS to record weigh points in GDA94/zone 50. Samples not considered representative for Mineral Resource estimation. Pancontinental samples were recorded using local grids and mapped in AGD66 and were subsequently converted to GDA94. Note that these samples were recorded pre-GPS and therefore will have inherited error. • Australian GDA94 datum used for the modern sampling and local grids in the historical sampling which were converted. • No topographic control was applied or recorded
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• 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. • Compositing was limited to grab samples within a 5m radius
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• No orientation of rock chip samples other than collection of samples containing lepidolite micas • No drilling conducted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No security applied for the grab samples as they will not be used in resource modelling
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews were reported on the sampling technique or data generated.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

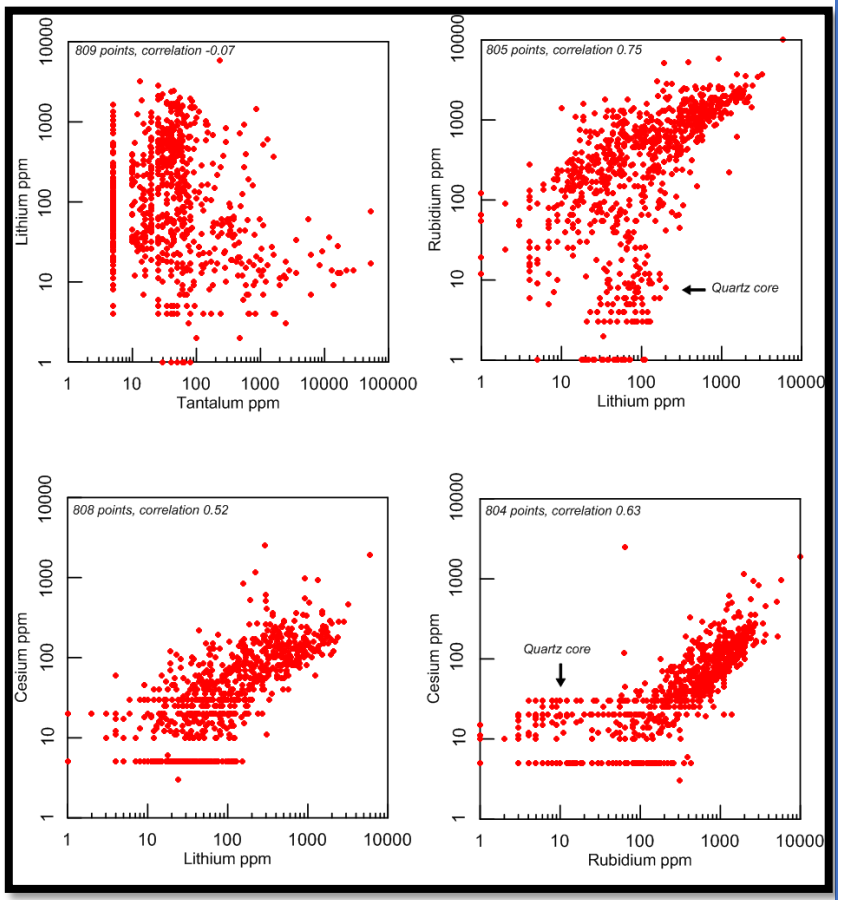
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness 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.*	• The Niobe Project consists of a single prospecting licence P59/2137 held by Meridian 120 Mining Ltd located 70km of Mout Magnet that Aldoro Resources entered a binding agreement sale agreement. • The prospecting licence is granted and expires on the 25/3/2022 unless an extension is applied. There are no impediments to accessing the licence to conduct exploration other than Heritage surveying. Approval for ground disturbing techniques of Programme of Works (POWs) has been received.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration was initially for beryl by prospectors then primarily for tantalum with the development of the Niobe resource. There has been no systematic exploration for Rubidium, lithium or Caesium despite the presence of LCT type pegmatites. e ○ **Late 1950's to 1984**. Exploration was conducted by prospectors who located the main mineralised zones of the pegmatites and quarried these for beryl and included limited exploitation of eluvial tantalite and cassiterite. ○ **1984 to 1999**. Systematic exploration by Pancontinental Mining Ltd included geological mapping, rock chip sampling, drilling (RC, RAB, Diamond), costeaning, petrography, metallurgy, resource definition, trial mining and rehabilitation. Their focus was tantalum but included some lithium analysis. Geochemical analysis from 40

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		holes predominantly into the main Niobe pegmatite dilation but also into the northeast Niobe lobe were analysed for Li and included Cs, Ta, Rb, Nb, Sn, Na, and K. A total of 13 surface rock samples and 38 semicontinuous costean samples were also analysed with the same suite of elements. A total of 15 RC chip samples were petrographically described, 4 of which contained zinnwaldite. ○ **1999-2003** Australian Gold Mines NL and Kemet Corporation formed Tantalum Australia and undertook assessment of the Dalgaranga and Warda Warra pegmatite fields with the view to exploit the tantalum mineralisation. Work included new geological mapping, conducted further drilling and resource investigation. They processed stockpile and tailings through the Dalgaranga tantalum plant. ○ **2007-2017** Diversity Resources Pty Ltd acquired the ground and operator Meridian 120 Mining Pty Ltd conducted a detailed review, undertaking new geological mapping, orientation soil sampling and compilation of a digital database. ○ **2018-Present**. Meridian acquired the project and undertook further geological mapping, rock chip sampling and consolidation of the projects database. A total of 6 rock chip samples and 2 drill chip resamples were collected and analysed for Li, Cs, Nb, Rb, Sn and Ta.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Niobe project lies in the east-north-easterly trending Archaean Dalgaranga Greenstone Belt, a synclinal belt some 50km long and 20km wide consisting dominantly of metasediments, felsic volcanics and lesser basalts within the Murchison Terrane. Seven known intrusive thick gabbroic sills display differentiation with defined layering from ultramafic bases grading into mafic rocks. The NE-NNE trending synclinal axis has

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		been interpreted to lie to the NW of the project area. Pegmatite swarms are found in the northerly part of the belt as late-stage fluidisation events from the local granitoids, which lie to the north, and are hosted in metagabbro and pelitic schists. The swarm generally trends in a north-easterly orientated parallel to the Big Bell Shear Zone. Tantalum, beryllium, tin, tungsten, lithium and molybdenum mineralisation are found associated with the pegmatites. Niobe Project pegmatites fit the style of mineralisation associated with Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatites as they are hosted in a greenstone belt, fractionated with enrichments in enriched Li, Cs, Ta, Rb, Be and Nb and exhibit zoning as wall rock, intermediate and core zones are defined. The lithium minerals reported are zinnwaldite, lepidolite, elbaite and possibly spodumene supporting a level of zonation and fractionation while other minerals reported are cassiterite (Sn), tantalite-columbite (Ta), microlite (pyrochlore Nb), beryl (Be)
Drill hole Information	• *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:* ○ *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.*	• See ASX 27/8/21 for Historical drilling details, no drilling applies to this release. • No relevant information has been excluded all known rock chip samples and their corresponding analytical data has been presented in Tables 1 & 2.
Data aggregation methods	• *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*	• No data aggregation methods have been applied to the grab samples • No metal equivalents were used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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 should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No drilling results are reported in this release
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Sample diagrams with thematic results have been supplied.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• Full analytical results are provided for the rock samples,. .
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• While other historical exploration data sets are available, these pertain to Tantalum and therefore are not relevant to this announcement. Historical Li-Rb-Cs drill results have previously release ASX 27/8/2021 • Plots of the historical down hole analytical data reveal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary



- **Li-Ta Plot**. There appears to be no direct association between these elements other that it appears that the low to high Li values tend to have a higher frequency with the low (<100ppm) Ta values.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• **Rb-Li Plot**. Shows a direct normal relationship with good correlation, especially if the quartz core samples are removed. Note quite a few samples have >1000ppm Rb possibly coming from lepidolite or zinnwaldite. • **Cs-Li Plot** Also shows a reasonable normal correlation • **Cs-Rb Plot**. Displays a good normal correlation, especially if the quartz core samples were removed.
Further work	• *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.*	• An RC drilling programme is currently being planned to test expand the Exploration Target with holes planned along Pegmatite 1 & 2, Breakaway (to the west) and Niobe South (to the south). A rig has been booked for end of September 2021, subject to POW approval. • See Figure 3 of planned drill areas
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Not relevant to this release.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• No mining factors or assumptions have been t as these are considered outside the scope of this stage of exploration.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of*	• No metallurgical factors or assumptions have been considered for this as these are considered outside the scope of this stage of exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No environmental factors or assumptions have been considered as these are considered outside the scope of this stage of exploration. It must be noted that the area has be subject to trial mining in several locations in the past, with pits, ROM dumps and tailings and the area is therefore degraded. A proposed National Park is considered to the north and east of this licence with the boundary infringing on about 6.7% of the prospecting licence in the southeast, covering part of Niobe Southeast.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• No bulk density tests have been made by Aldoro at this stage
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• No Mineral resource is considered, the project is purely an exploration play.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No Mineral Resource defined
Discussion of relative	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach*	• No Mineral Resource defined

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
accuracy/ confidence	*or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• No Mineral Resource defined
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• No Mineral Resource defined
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.*	• No Mineral Resource defined

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• No Mineral Resource defined
Environmen-tal	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• No Mineral Resource defined
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• No Mineral Resource defined
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.*	• No Mineral Resource defined

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• No Mineral Resource defined
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• No Mineral Resource defined
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• No Mineral Resource defined
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• No Mineral Resource defined
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable*	• No Mineral Resource defined

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.	
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• No Mineral Resource defined
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No Mineral Resource defined
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• No Mineral Resource defined

ALDORO RESOURCES LIMITED | ABN 31 622 990 809 | +61 2 7229 4628
SUITE 2, 1 ALTONA STREET WEST PERTH, WA 6005
http://www.aldororesources.com