

High-Grade Rubidium Results at Wyemandoo

- Assay results of the first eighty-eight rock chip samples at Wyemandoo have been received
- Grades average 0.38% Rb, with a peak value of 1.82% Rb
- Rock chip sampling programs are ongoing
- POW approval for RC drilling is expected shortly

Aldoro Resources Limited (**Aldoro, The Company**) (ASX: ARN) is pleased to provide an exploration update for the Fairway Corridor target at the Wyemandoo Project. Wet chemistry results for eighty-eight rock chip samples have been received. The results have exceeded expectations, showing very high rubidium grades and anomalous lithium grades.



Figure 1. Example of a lepidolite pegmatite outcrop in the Fairway Corridor.

Rock Chip Sampling Results

Assay results for the first eighty-eight rock chip samples were very encouraging. The standout samples were WYRK0025 at 1.49% Rb and WYRK0056 at 1.82% Rb, with a mean average grade for all samples of 0.38% Rb. Lithium grades averaged 1187ppm, with a peak value of 6600ppm in sample WYRK00044.

The relatively fast turn-around of wet chemistry assay results augments the preliminary pXRF readings. There appears to be an excellent correlation between wet chemistry and pXRF results. WYRK0025 read 1.31% Rb by pXRF, and WYRK0056 read 1.71% Rb by pXRF. This provides a high confidence level for targeting the upcoming RC drill program.

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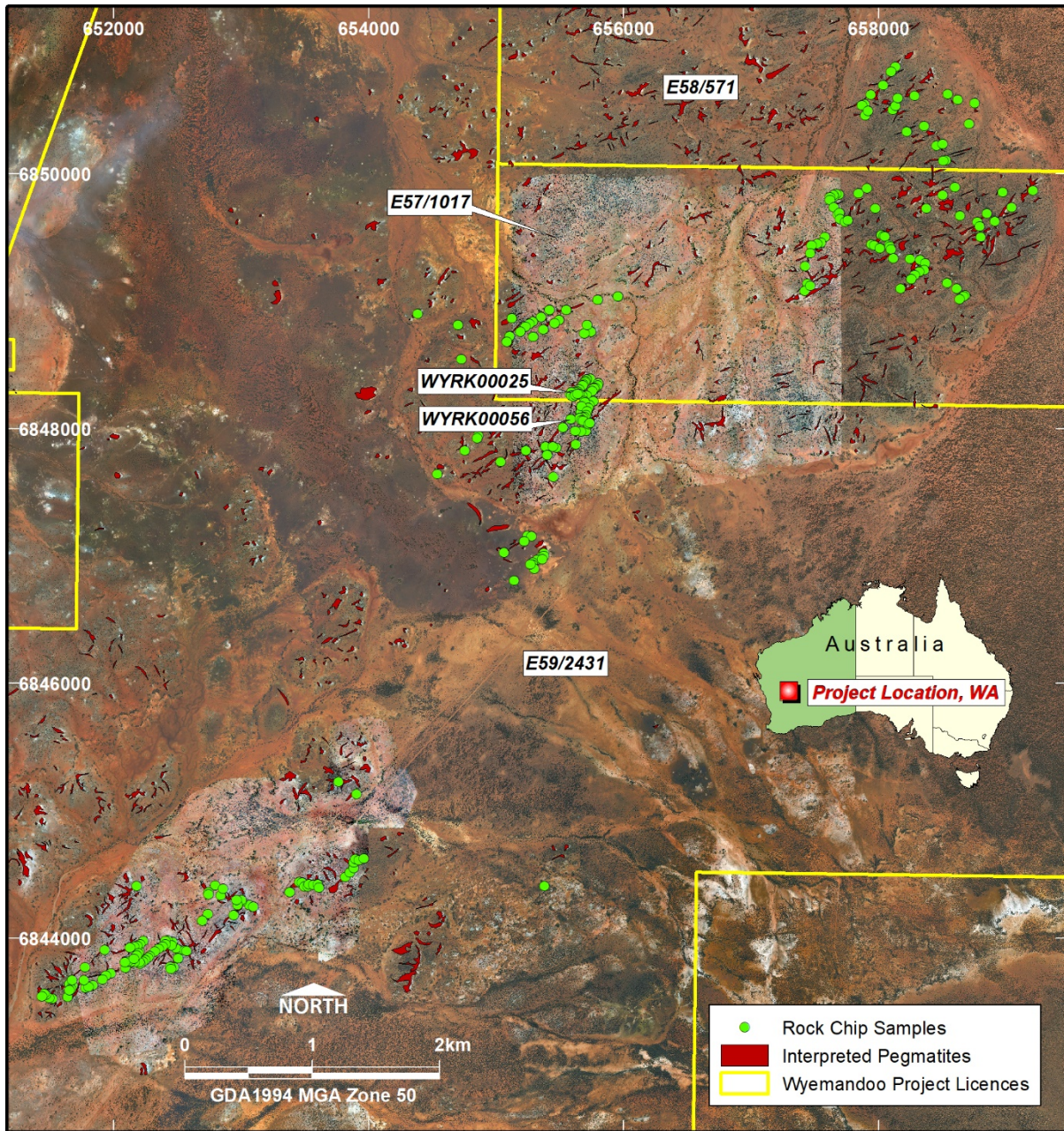


Figure 2. Map showing high resolution imagery interpretation and rock chip sample locations

Forward Plan

The rock chip sampling program is ongoing, and preparations are underway for an RC drill program targeting the highest-grade areas from the wet chemistry results and pXRF readings. The RC drilling will also target specific areas of interest, where higher concentrations of lepidolite and rubidian muscovite were observed in outcrop.

The RC rig slated to undertake the drilling program at Niobe has been held up in servicing and will now commence following the Christmas/New Year period with a January 5th start date.

Table 1. Details of rock chip samples with wet chemistry results at the Fairway Corridor. BD means Below Detection; note that Li was reported from the laboratory in percent rather than ppm. SNR means Sample Not Received

Sample ID	Location MGA50		Li Grade ppm	Rb Grade ppm	Cs Grade ppm
	East	North			
NRK00007	652722	6843917	81	1594	19
NRK00008	652717	6843915	8104	7995	219
NRK00009	652689	6843894	130	595	8
NRK00010	652946	6844180	380	3641	54
NRK00011	652886	6844149	56	731	9
NRK00012	652855	6844080	388	1706	24
NRK00013	652819	6844051	467	4200	71
NRK00014	652784	6844008	689	4886	69
NRK00015	652754	6843975	30	989	13
NRK00016	652727	6843953	61	1651	23
NRK00017	652984	6844218	22	20	2
NRK00018	653038	6844247	106	140	2
NRK00019	653068	6844271	37	1202	21
NRK00020	617776	6790328	1	4	0
WYRK00001	653454	6844439	600	4148	76
WYRK00002	653478	6844436	600	2596	41
WYRK00003	655375	6844408	700	3927	79
WYRK00004	653495	6844405	2600	6929	146
WYRK00005	653518	6844403	BD	1450	21
WYRK00006	653529	6844420	1900	4320	97
WYRK00007	653565	6844416	BD	3493	72
WYRK00008	653600	6844422	BD	2944	70
WYRK00009	653607	6844396	BD	1414	26
WYRK00010	653816	6844477	BD	1567	28
WYRK00011	653851	6844514	300	2219	42
WYRK00012	653879	6844549	400	4960	45
WYRK00013	653883	6844593	BD	1098	25
WYRK00014	653893	6844619	BD	1115	29
WYRK00015	653920	6844611	400	4400	57
WYRK00016	653961	6844625	BD	2068	76
WYRK00017	653380	6844358	1400	5242	94
WYRK00018	655700	6848374	BD	2230	26
WYRK00019	655693	6848363	6200	9019	176
WYRK00020	655680	6848346	5400	6361	361
WYRK00021	655675	6848338	800	4902	107
WYRK00022	655651	6848309	4900	8102	166
WYRK00023	655636	6848290	800	4907	92
WYRK00024	655618	6848284	2800	5885	151
WYRK00025	655599	6848269	3500	14910	545
WYRK00026	655578	6848272	5400	6664	304
WYRK00027	655588	6848287	5800	8417	350

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Sample ID	Location MGA50		Li Grade ppm	Rb Grade ppm	Cs Grade ppm
	East	North			
WYRK00028	655589	6848257	4800	8664	202
WYRK00029	655606	6848250	4000	7090	159
WYRK00030	655621	6848264	600	3472	59
WYRK00031	655635	6848270	3400	4682	104
WYRK00032	655761	6848216	0	1601	20
WYRK00033	655730	6848185	0	1200	9
WYRK00034	655722	6848164	0	1887	20
WYRK00035	655712	6848136	0	1751	20
WYRK00036	655701	6848105	700	4812	64
WYRK00037	655688	6848091	400	3223	50
WYRK00038	655677	6848086	2100	4472	102
WYRK00039	655661	6848126	300	1788	24
WYRK00040	655737	6848389	SNR		
WYRK00041	655709	6848385	0	1972	37
WYRK00042	655790	6848365	800	3314	69
WYRK00043	655801	6848357	0	1728	24
WYRK00044	655795	6848336	6600	9969	563
WYRK00045	655773	6848319	1400	4248	192
WYRK00046	655770	6848317	2400	5404	230
WYRK00047	655766	6848316	1400	4529	196
WYRK00048	655749	6848294	1600	4680	141
WYRK00049	655709	6848258	800	4195	78
WYRK00050	655670	6848260	4700	7394	243
WYRK00051	655652	6848271	6200	9276	216
WYRK00052	655688	6848215	2800	5967	223
WYRK00053	655693	6848206	900	4562	103
WYRK00054	655669	6848174	2800	6091	141
WYRK00055	655663	6848129	1400	4786	62
WYRK00056	655584	6848074	200	18151	384
WYRK00057	655522	6848006	100	3172	28
WYRK00058	655388	6847857	900	3229	63
WYRK00059	655401	6847793	0	1575	21
WYRK00060	655230	6847828	2700	4494	164
WYRK00061	655743	6848762	0	91	2
WYRK00062	655795	6849011	0	14	1
WYRK00063	655955	6849039	0	290	9
WYRK00064	655458	6848828	0	1434	23
WYRK00065	655367	6848780	700	3133	53
WYRK00066	655287	6848720	0	783	20
WYRK00067	655123	6848865	0	776	10
WYRK00068	655470	6847849	SNR		
WYRK00069	655443	6847858	SNR		
WYRK00070	655664	6847976	SNR		
WYRK00071	655656	6848083	0	754	9
WYRK00072	655666	6848066	0	1664	31

Sample ID	Location MGA50		Li Grade ppm	Rb Grade ppm	Cs Grade ppm
	East	North			
WYRK00073	655681	6848059	700	3669	53
WYRK00074	655703	6847981	0	82	6
WYRK00075	655723	6848033	0	144	7
WYRK00076	655735	6848045	0	73	8
WYRK00077	655690	6848746	0	36	1
WYRK00078	655712	6848815	0	23	1
WYRK00079	655548	6848932	0	1229	19
WYRK00080	655492	6848854	0	1935	22
WYRK00081	655417	6848933	0	1732	13
WYRK00082	655350	6848875	3200	5400	161
WYRK00083	655286	6848840	0	2399	56
WYRK00084	655257	6848821	700	3295	83
WYRK00085	655227	6848800	1200	3687	147
WYRK00086	655188	6848762	0	1290	15
WYRK00087	655104	6848724	0	3145	40
WYRK00088	655082	6848679	800	3076	72

ENDS

About Aldoro Resources

Aldoro Resources Ltd is an ASX-listed (**ASX: ARN**) mineral exploration and development company. Aldoro has a portfolio of gold and nickel focused advanced exploration projects, all located in Western Australia. The Company's flagship project is the Narndee Igneous Complex, which is prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation. The Company's other Ni-Cu-PGE projects include the Cathedrals Belt Nickel Project, with a significant tenement holding surrounding St George Mining's (**ASX: SGQ**) Mt Alexander Project, the Leinster Nickel Project (Ni), and the Windimurra Igneous Complex (Ni-Cu-PGE, Li).

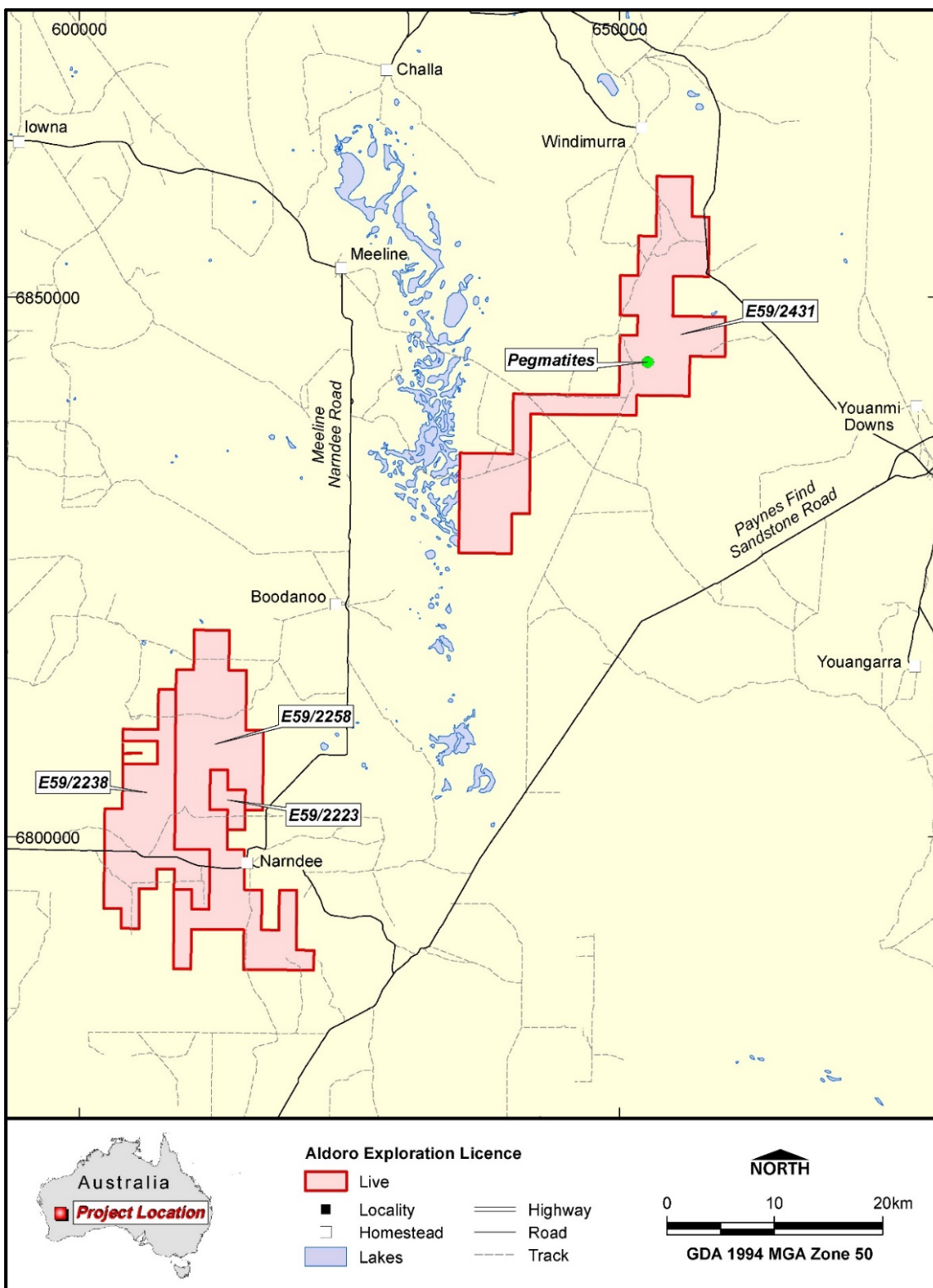


Figure 3. Location of the ARN landholding over the NIC.

Disclaimer

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be in the nature of forward-looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which Aldoro operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement. No forward-looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by a number of factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside Aldoro's control.

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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 Luke Marshall, a geological consultant to Aldoro Resources Ltd. Mr Marshall 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 Marshall consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement has been authorized for release to ASX by the Board of 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Wyemandoo sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meridan120 & 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. A handheld diamond blade demolition saw is used to cut a channel sample when the sampled medium is too hard to representatively sample with a hammer. 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 and green mica samples No industry standard was applied during the sampling process
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p>Wyemandoo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reported drilling in the licence.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reported drilling in the licence

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reported drilling in the licence
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 ground 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. 	<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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<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	<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, 	<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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	<p>wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Resources Pty Ltd. Sampling in E58/578 was done by Meridian 120 before a 50% reduction in E57/1017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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 (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"> <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> 	<p>No historical or current drilling on the licences for pegmatites</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	
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 intercept lengths	<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 should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No Drilling reported in the reported areas sampled
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No drilling results reported
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Full analytical results are provided for the lepidolite samples, while other rock chip results are available these are focused on scheelite mineralisation, not the commodity reported in the release or targeted for investigation at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only the reported preliminary grab sample rock chips are material to the Rb/Li/Cs investigation
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 High resolution satellite and drone imagery has been used to discriminate dyke-like features which may or may not be related to pegmatites. The proposed sampling programme will confirm if these features are pegmatitic through geological inspection and analysis using a pXRF analyser.