ASX and Media Release
04 January 2022

Assay Results Received for VC1 and VC3 Drilling

- **Assay results received for four drillholes at VC1 and one drillhole at VC3**
- **Assays return peak values of 1.74% Ni in NDD0016, and 0.89% Cu in NDD0006**
- **Six new diamond holes and eight RC holes completed at VC1 to the end of 2021**
- **NDD0005 ended in 31.3% MgO and 0.22% Ni at 654.9m at the VC3 target**
- **VTEM and HPEM surveys in progress**

Aldoro Resources Limited (**Aldoro**, **The Company**) (**ASX: ARN**) is pleased to provide an exploration update for the VC1 and VC3 targets at the Narndee Igneous Complex **(NIC, The Project)**. Six new diamond holes and eight RC RC holes were completed at VC1 to the end of 2021. Assay results have been returned for NDD0003, NDD0004, NDD0008, NDD0015, and NDD0016 at VC1, and NDD0005 at VC3.

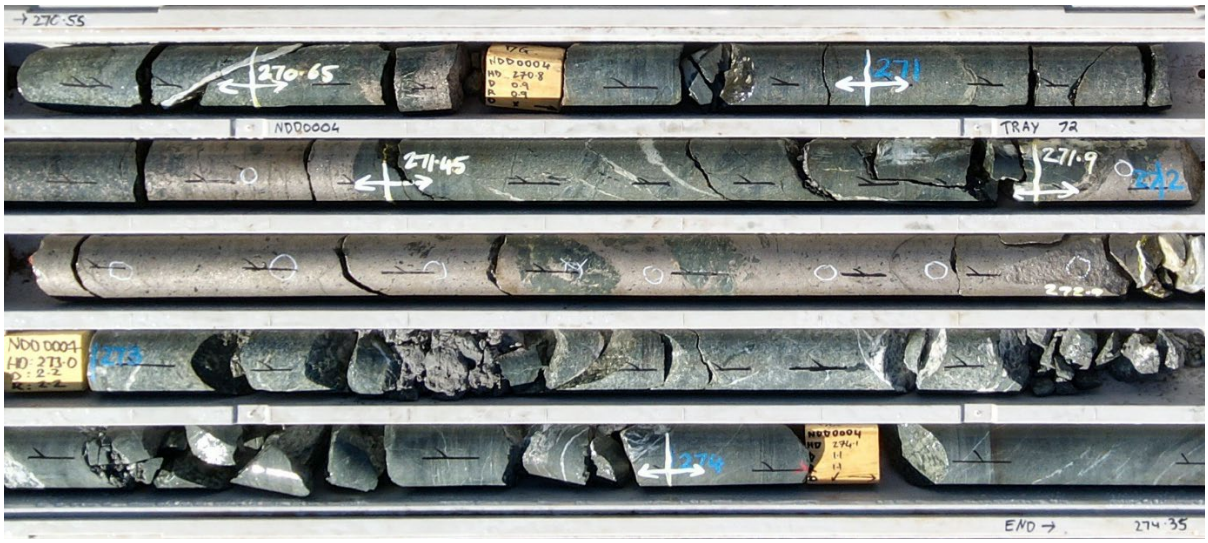

Figure 1. Massive sulphide intersected by NDD0004, which returned an average grade of 1.35% Ni.

About VC1 Results

Since the previous update, assay results have been received for five drillholes at VC1. Significant wet chemistry intercepts were returned from all drillholes as follows;

NDD0003

- 2.05m at 1.00% Ni, 0.21% Cu and 0.06% Co from 212.75m

NDD0004

- 80.9m at 0.26% Ni, 0.07% Cu and 0.02% Co from 192m
  Including 1.00m at 1.35% Ni, 0.36% Cu and 0.09% Co from 271.9m

NDD0006

- 55.6m at 0.19% Ni, 0.06% Cu and 0.01% Co from 246m
  Including 0.38m at 1.11% Ni, 0.04% Cu and 0.07% Co from 301.22m

NDD0008

- 2.9m at 0.92% Ni, 0.4% Cu and 0.06% Co from 106.3m

NDD0015

- 0.5m at 0.84% Ni, 0.16% Cu and 0.08% Co from 214.5m
- 1.65m at 0.53% Ni, 0.24% Cu and 0.03% Co from 211.2m

NDD0016

- 1.6m at 0.53% Ni, 0.19% Cu and 0.04% Co from 217.25m

Six diamond drillholes and eight RC drillholes have been completed at VC1 since the previous update. NDD0015 and NDD0016 were part of that program. The visual results and context of the remainder of the holes will be reported when the relevant datasets have been interrogated, QAQC checked, and 3D modelling completed to provide a clear interpretation of the results.

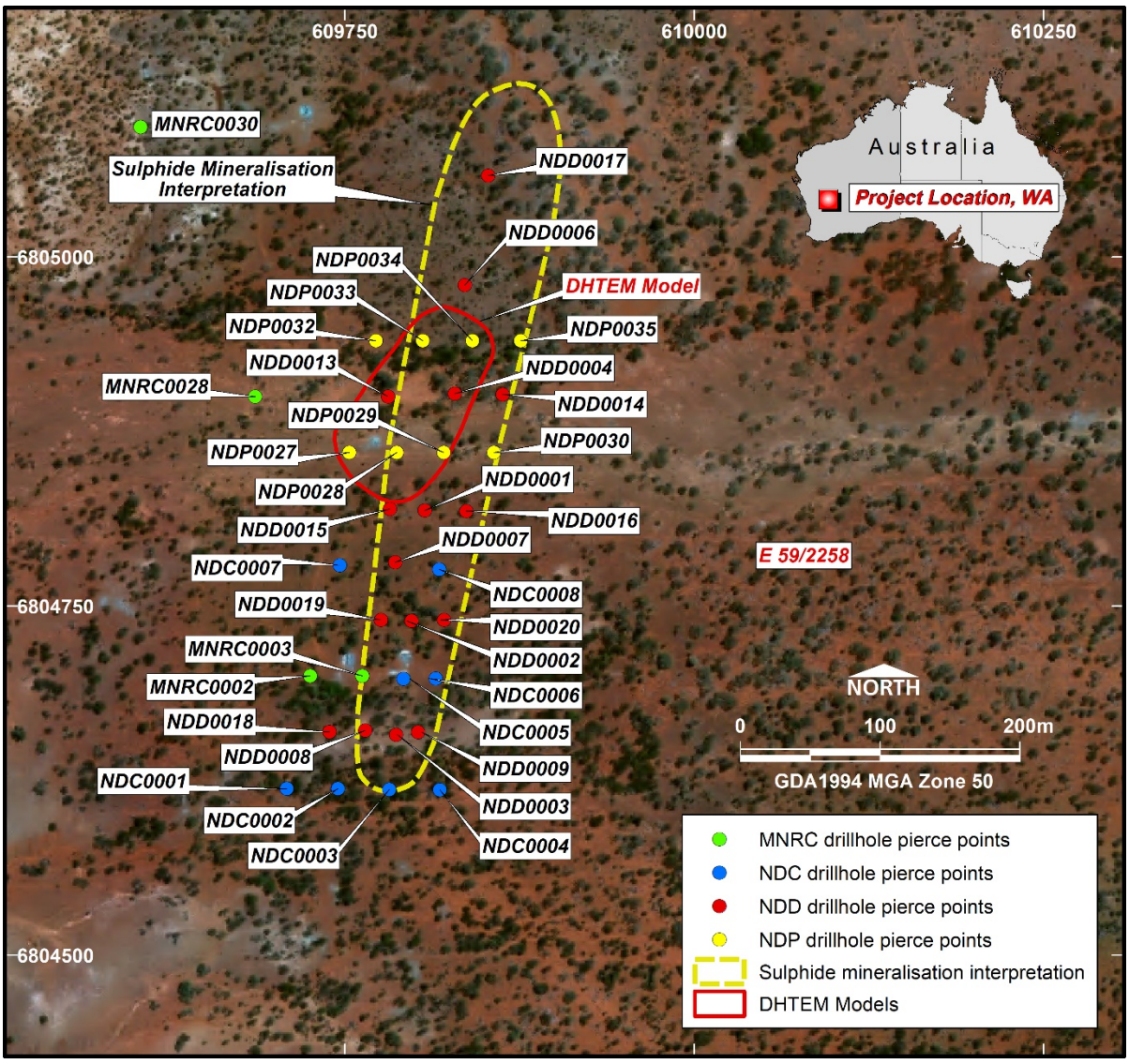

Figure 2. Plan projection showing completed and planned drillhole pierce points of the VC1 target and an evolving interpretation of the magmatic sulphide footprint. Note, NDP means a planned pierce point.

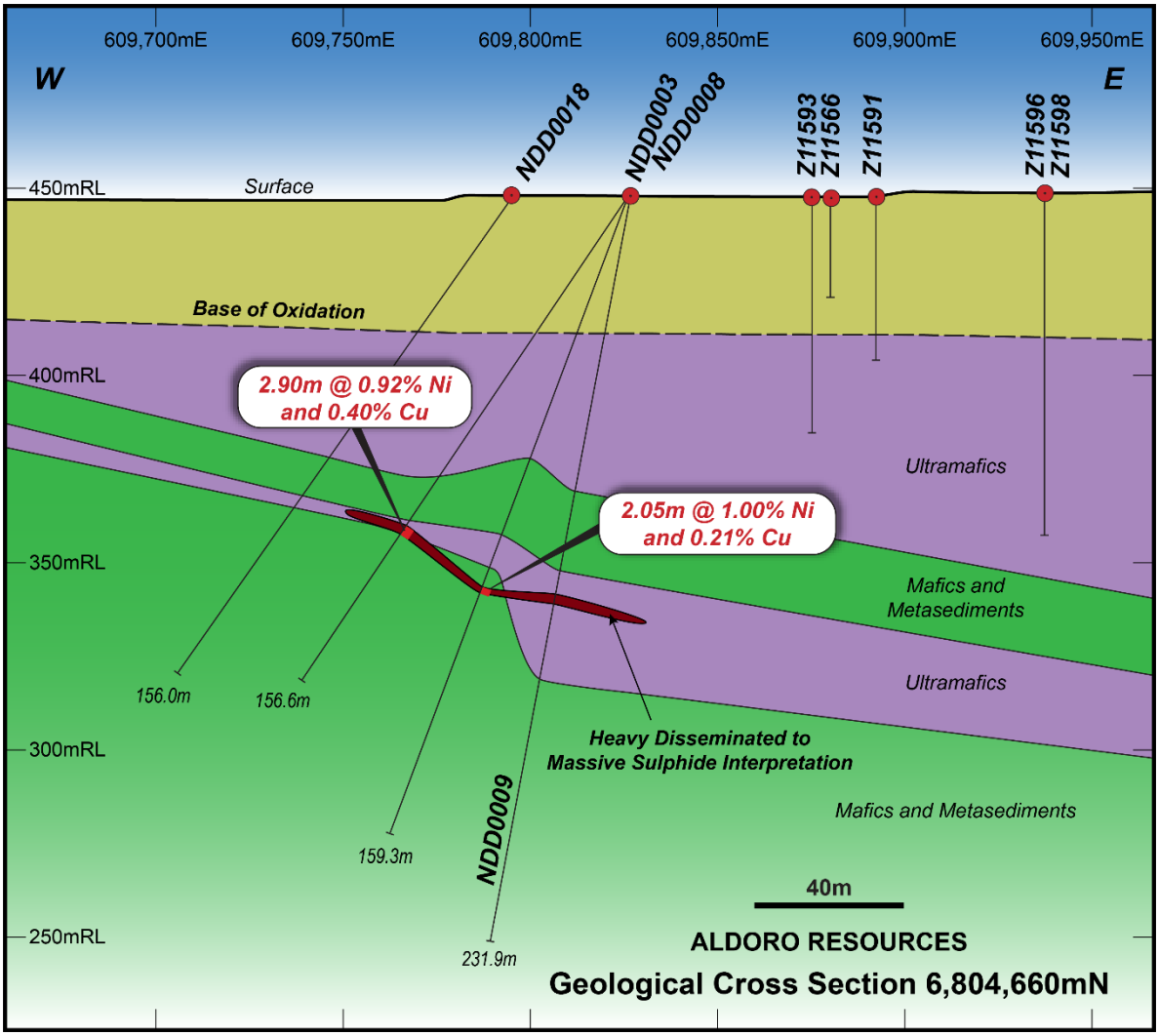

Figure 3. Cross-section of NDD0003 and NDD0008 at 6804660m north (MGA50).

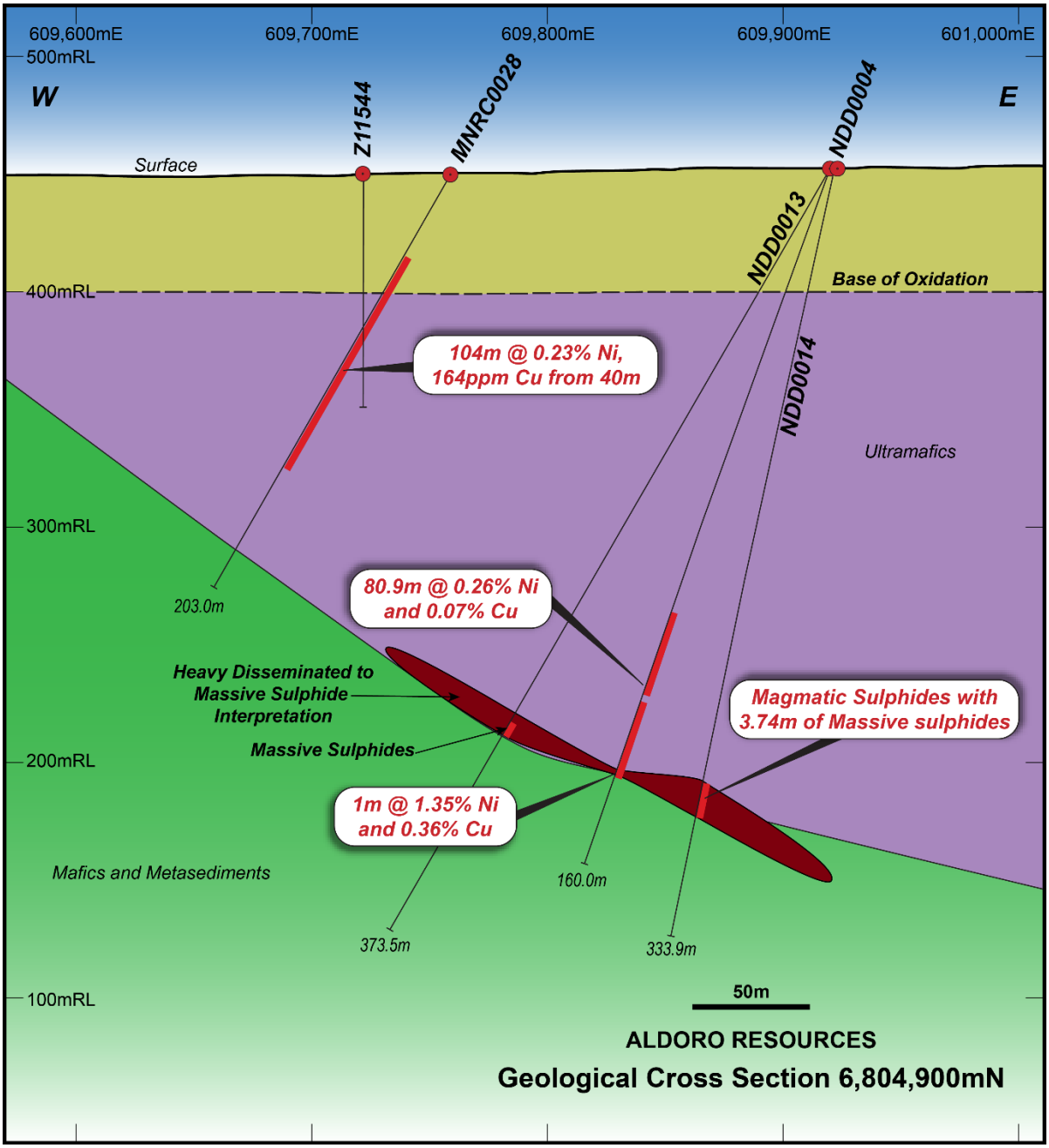

Figure 4. Cross-section of NDD0004 at 68049900m North (MGA50)

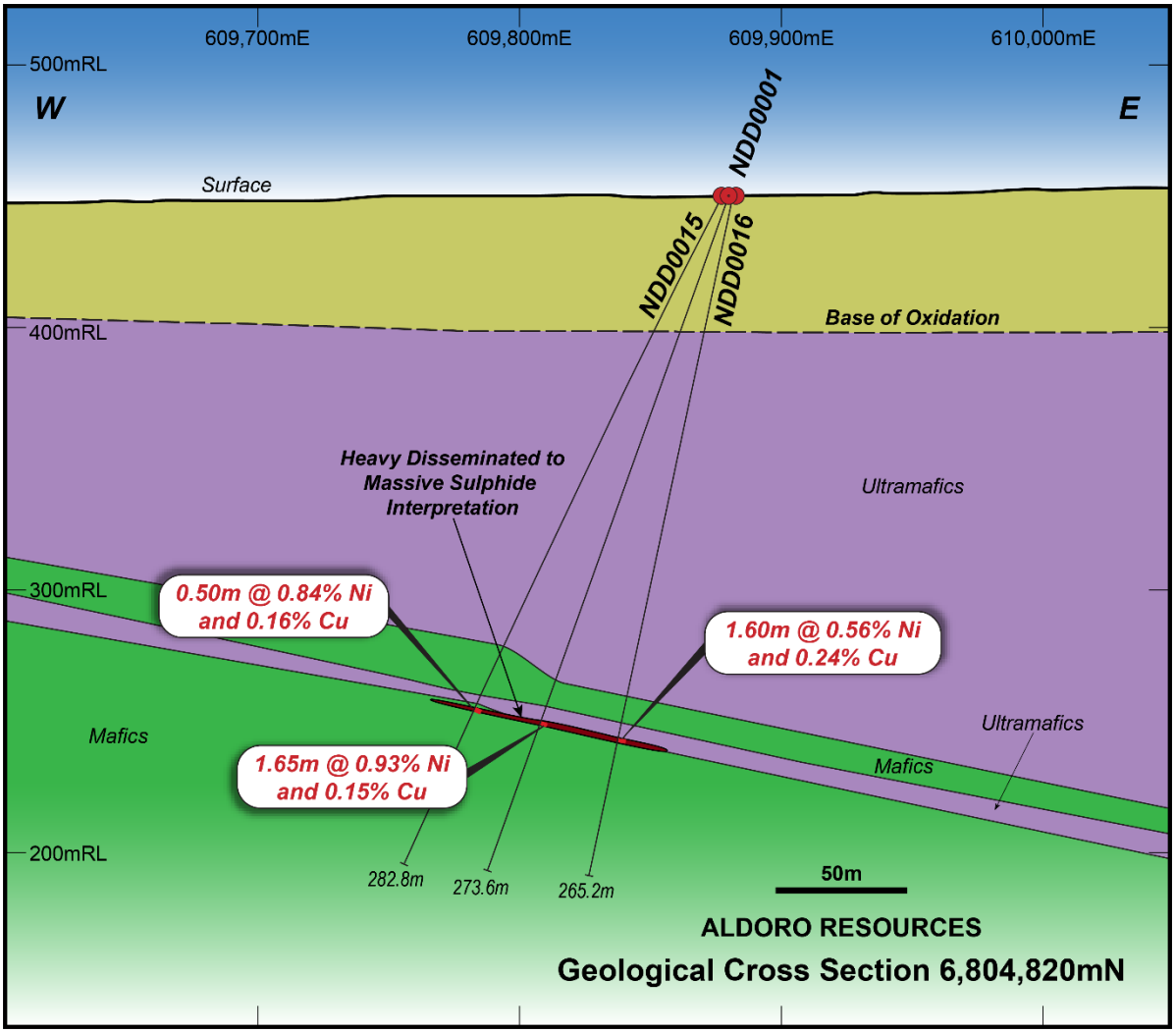

Figure 5. Cross-section of NDD0015 and NDD0016 at 6804820m north (MGA50)

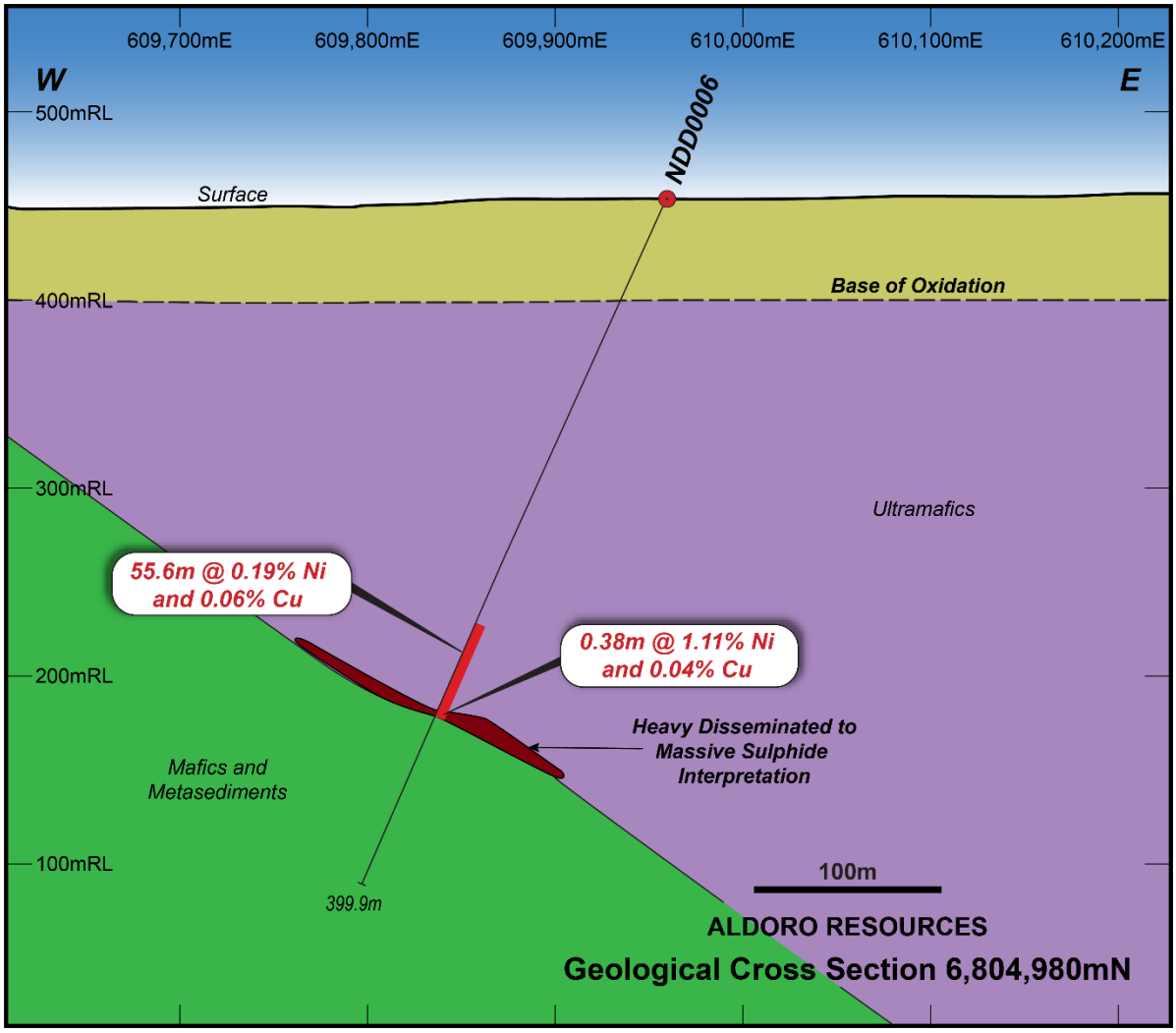

Figure 6. Cross-section of NDD0006 at 6804980m north (MGA50)

About VC3 Results

NDD0005 was drilled to a depth of 654.9m. The hole was extended as it re-entered a high MgO ultramafic package with occasional disseminations of magmatic sulphides after passing through the VC3 target. Laboratory assay results confirm the hole ended in 31.3% MgO and 0.22% Ni, demonstrating the high prospectivity of this area, particularly at depth.

The VC3 EM target was intersected at approximately 380m downhole. The anomaly appears to be associated with an internal raft of basalt and metasediments hosted by high MgO ultramafics and mafics.

The rocks immediately below the metasediment contain blebby and disseminated magmatic sulphide. This zone returned 7.0m at 0.22% Ni and 0.06% Cu from 389m downhole.

A large loop high power electromagnetic survey is ongoing over this area. This survey aims to detect deeper or very high conductance targets, which may have been difficult to see with the VTEM system.

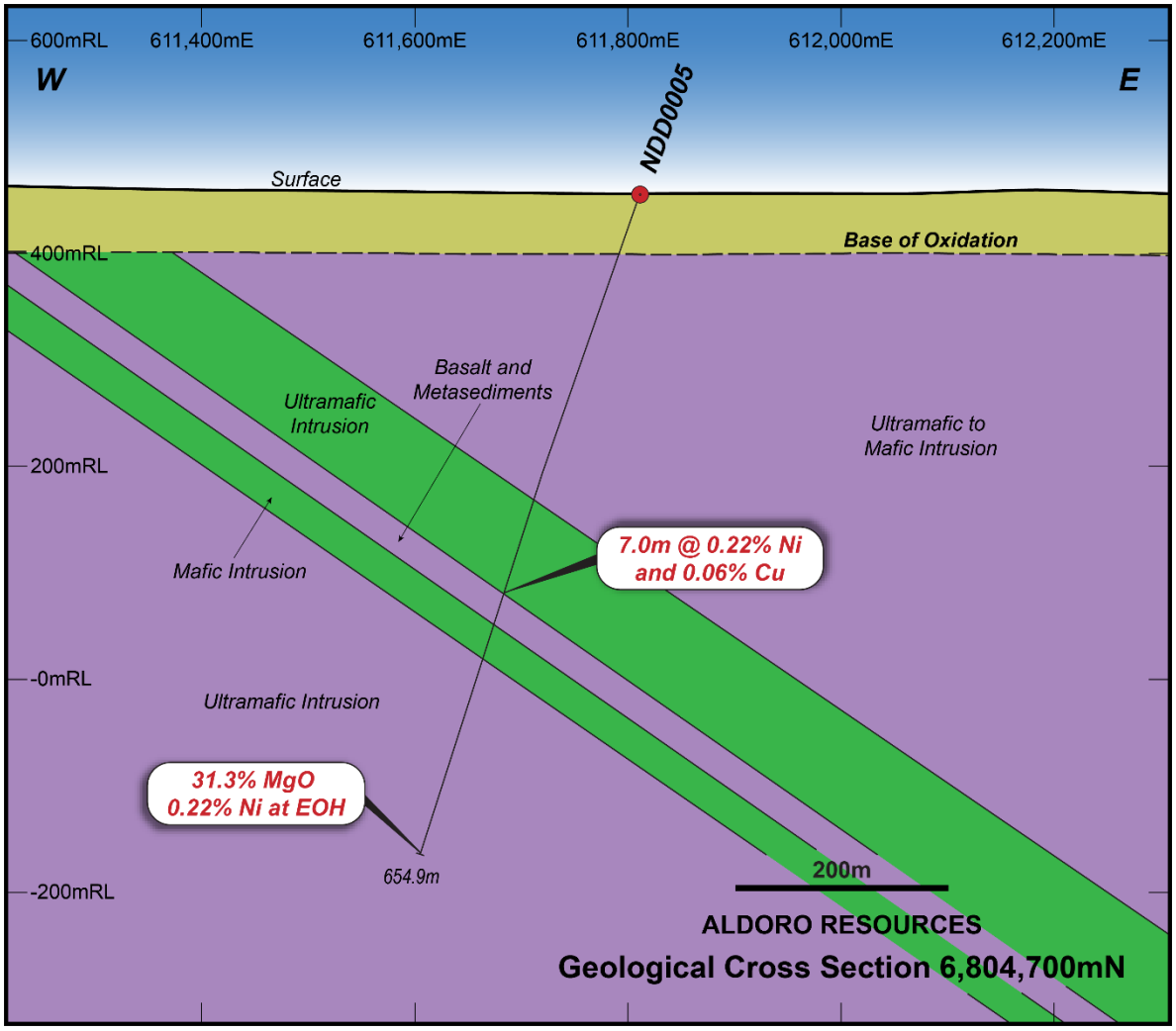

Figure 7. Cross-section of NDD0005 at 6806700m north (MGA50), the first hole into the VC3 target.

VTEM and HPFLTEM

The Priority 1 VTEM survey is on schedule for completion in early January. The survey will screen the Kiabye Greenstone Belt (KGB) along the western margin of the NIC. The KGB is interpreted to be a possible feeder or basal unit of the NIC. This represents a high priority exploration target for nickel-copper sulphide deposits.

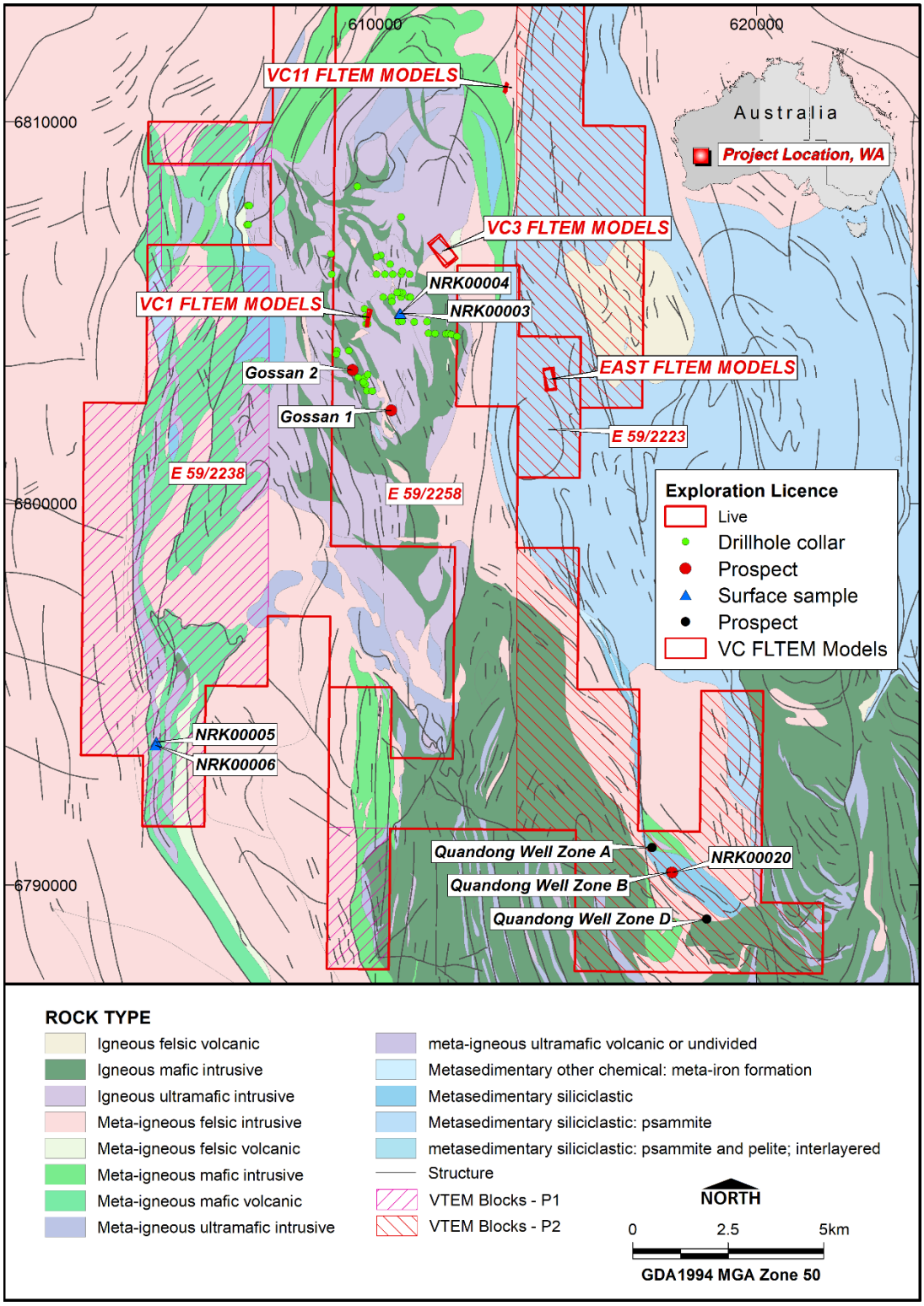

Figure 8. Geological map of the NIC, showing the location of all relevant targets and the VTEM extension surveys.

A large loop HPFLTEM survey is ongoing over the VC1, VC3, and VC11 target areas. This survey aims to detect large, highly conductive, and possibly deeper metallic bodies that would have been difficult for the VTEM system to detect. The results of this program will be reported in detail as they come to hand.

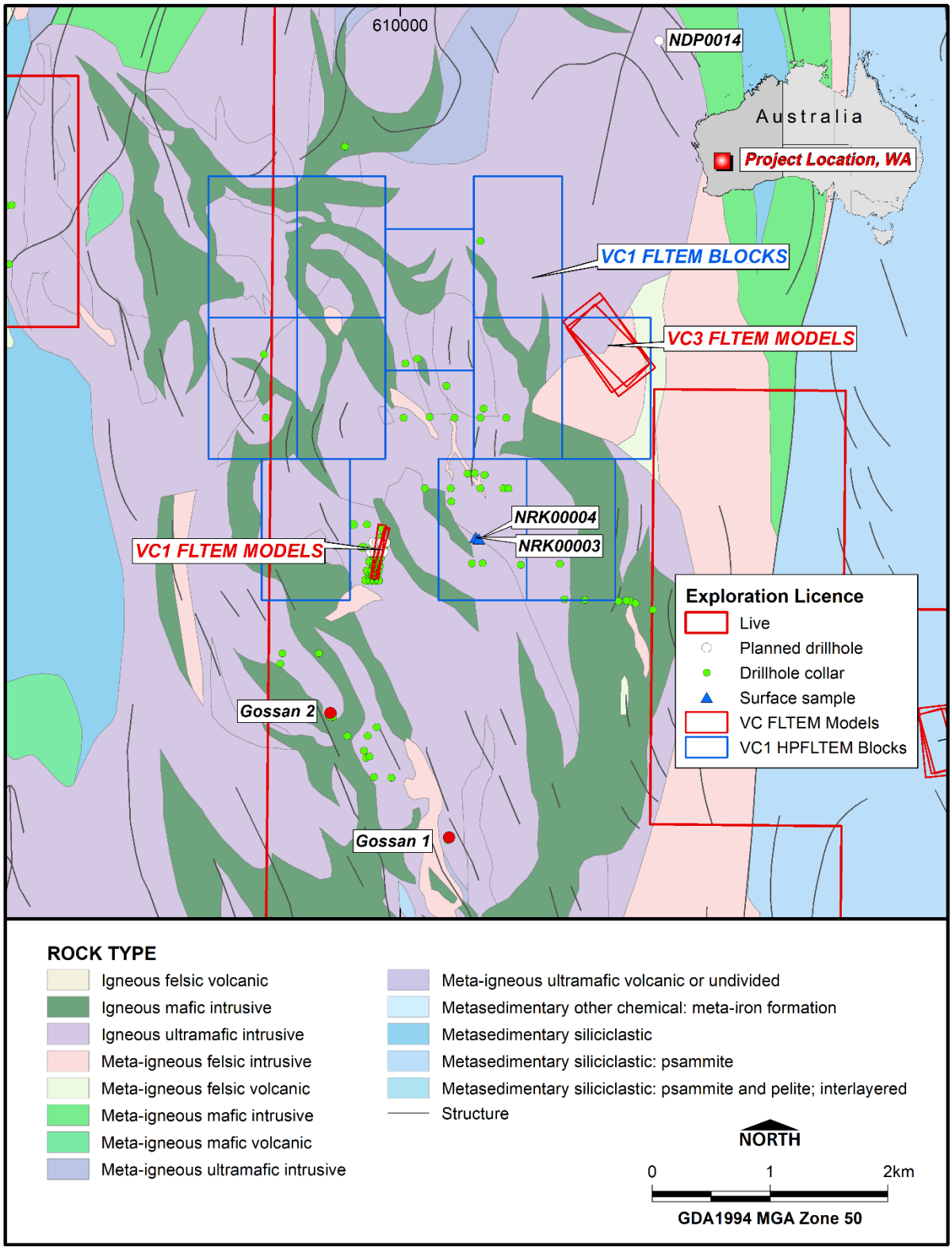

Figure 9. Plan showing HPFLTEM loop layouts in the VC1 and VC3 areas.

Forward Plan

Following the Priority 1 VTEM survey in early January, any conductors generated will be ground-truthed, mapped, and sampled by surface geochemistry. This will be followed up by target ranking, surface EM work, and drilling.

A similar approach will be applied to conductors generated by the current HPFLTEM survey, which is ongoing.

Table 1. Details of drilling reported in this announcement, including holes completed by Maximus Resources in 2012.

Hole ID	Length	Collar Location MGA50			Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Ni Grade	Cu Grade	Width	Intersection Description
		East	North	RL			m	m	%	%	m	
MNRC0002	203	609760	6804700	448	-70	270	64	104	0.19	0.08	40	40m at 0.19% Ni and 803ppm Cu from 64m
MNRC0003	191	609800	6804700	448	-70	270	88	111	0.18	0.06	23	23m at 0.18% Ni and 579ppm Cu from 88m
MNRC0028	203	609760	6804900	455	-60	270	40	144	0.23	0.02	104	104m at 0.23% Ni and 164ppm Cu from 40m
MNRC0030	250	609718	6805093	455	-60	270	4	224	0.22	0.00	220	220m at 0.22% Ni and 70ppm Cu from 4m
NDD0001	265	609880	6804820	450	-70	270	212.75	214.40	0.93	0.15	1.65	1.65m at 0.93% Ni, 0.15% Cu, 0.07% Co from 212.75m
NDD0002	231.3	609850	6804740	449	-70	270	146.40	150.20	0.78	0.46	3.8	3.8m at 0.78% Ni, 0.46% Cu, 0.06% Co from 146.4m
NDD0003	**159.3**	**609826**	**6804660**	**448**	**-70**	**270**	**111.55**	**113.60**	**1.00**	**0.21**	**2.05**	**2.05m at 1.00% Ni, 0.21% Cu, 0.06% Co from 111.55m**
NDD0004	**312.9**	**609920**	**6804900**	**452**	**-70**	**270**	**192.00**	**272.90**	**0.26**	**0.07**	**80.9**	**80.9m at 0.26% Ni, 0.07% Cu, 0.02% Co from 192m**
Including							**271.90**	**272.90**	**1.35**	**0.36**	**1**	**1m at 1.35% Ni, 0.36% Cu, 0.09% Co from 271.9m**
NDD0005	**654.9**	**611810**	**6806700**	**456**	**-70**	**270**	**389**	**396**	**0.22**	**0.06**	**7**	**7m at 0.22% Ni, 0.06% Cu, 0.01% Co from 389m**
NDD0006	**399.9**	**609960**	**6804980**	**453**	**-65**	**270**	**246**	**301.6**	**0.19**	**0.06**	**55.6**	**55.6m at 0.19% Ni, 0.06% Cu, 0.01% Co from 246m**
Including							**301.2**	**301.6**	**1.11**	**0.04**	**0.38**	**0.38m at 1.11% Ni, 0.04% Cu, 0.07% Co from 301.22m**
NDD0007	252.8	609850	6804780	450	-70	270						Assays Awaited
NDD0008	**156.6**	**609826**	**6804660**	**448**	**-55**	**270**	**106.3**	**109.2**	**0.92**	**0.40**	**2.9**	**2.9m at 0.92% Ni, 0.40% Cu, 0.06% Co from 106.3m**
NDD0009	231.9	609826	6804660	448	-80	270						Assays Awaited
NDD0010	225.8	613381	6810960	456	-60	90	149	149.8	0.21	0.07	0.8	0.8m at 0.21% Ni and 0.07% Cu from 149m
NDD0011	291.7	613305	6810880	456	-60	90	215	216	0.21	0.02	1	1m at 0.21% Ni and 0.02% Cu from 215m
NDD0012	354.8	614465	6803260	435	-70	90						Assays Awaited
NDD0013	373.5	609920	6804900	452	-63	270						Assays Awaited
NDD0014	333.9	609922	6804900	452	-78	270						Assays Awaited
NDD0015	**152**	**609940**	**6804940**	**453**	**-70**	**270**	**214.5**	**215**	**0.84**	**0.16**	**0.5**	**0.5m at 0.84% Ni, 0.16% Cu, 0.08% Co from 214.5m**
							217.3	**218.9**	**0.53**	**0.19**	**1.65**	**1.65m at 0.53% Ni, 0.19% Cu, 0.04% Co from 217.25m**
NDD0016	**133**	**609980**	**6804940**	**453**	**-70**	**270**	**211.2**	**212.8**	**0.56**	**0.24**	**1.6**	**1.6m at 0.56% Ni, 0.24% Cu, 0.03% Co from 211.2m**

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).

This announcement has been approved for release to ASX by the Board of Aldoro Resources

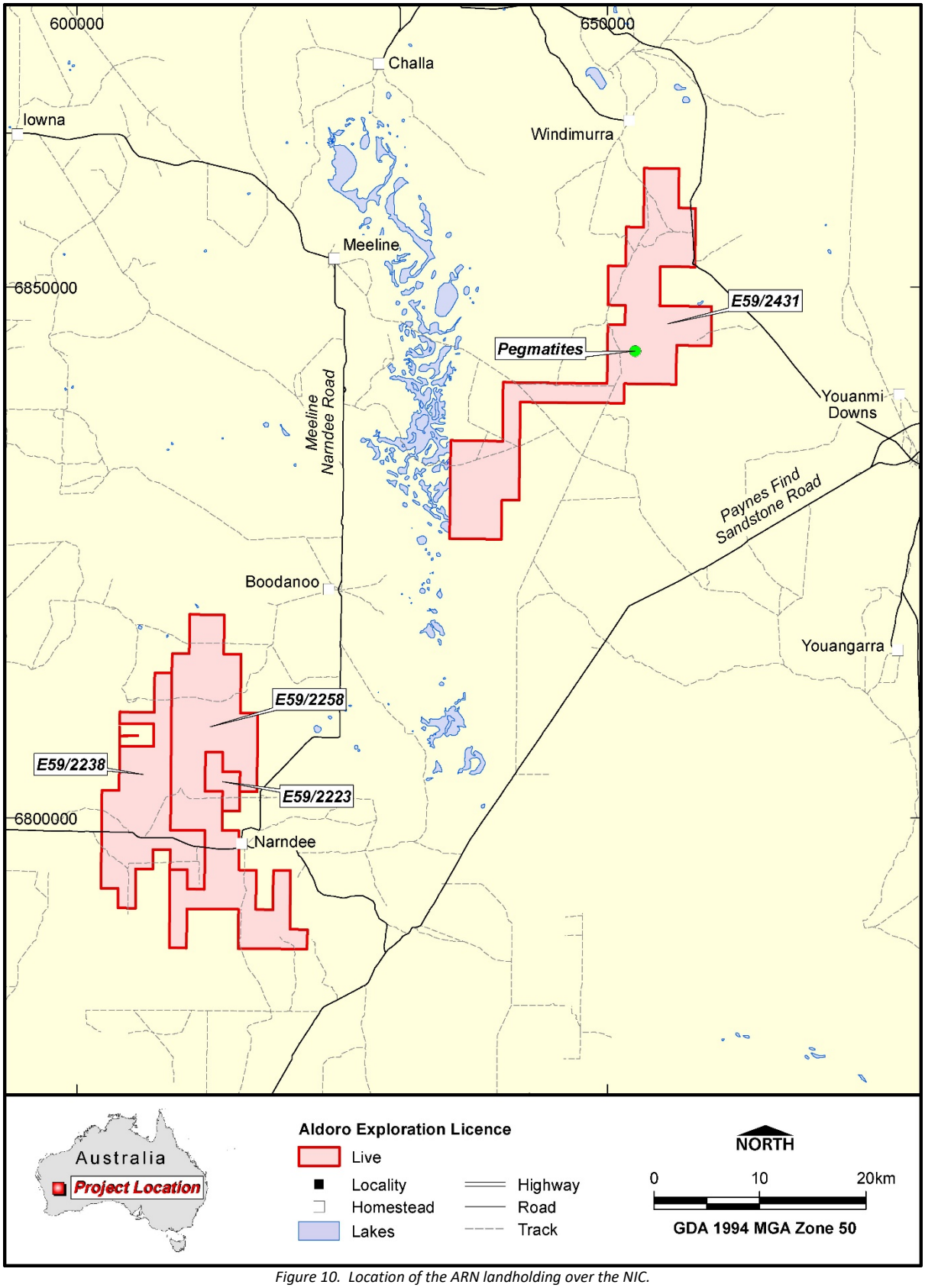

Figure 10. Location of the ARN landholding over the NIC.

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.

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 downhole 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.*	• Diamond drilling produced half NQ core samples which were submitted to Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Services Perth for geochemical analysis • Sample intervals were between 0.2m and 1.2m in length as determined by geological changes • QAQC samples were included at a minimum of 1 in 20 samples, with extras added around zones of economic interest • Samples were analysed by by methods 4A/MS48R and 4AH/OE (four acid digest with ICP-MS finish) • Au, Pt, Pd were determined by method FA50/MS (fire assay with an ICP-MS finish) • Sampling techniques are unknown for any reported historical drilling but assumed to be industry standard at the time of collection
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).*	• Aldoro drilling is diamond core drilling • Holes are drilled by HQ3 to fresh rock, cased off and drilled NQ2 to end of the hole • The NQ2 part of the hole is oriented by a Reflex Act-IQ orientation tool • Bottom of the hole is marked on the core surface using an orientation cradle • Reported historical drilling are reverse circulation drillholes
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.*	• Core recoveries are measured using industry-standard logging techniques • Core recoveries average close to 100% in fresh rock, and 90% in weathered material • Sample bias is very unlikely given the very good sample recoveries

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• This information is not known for reported historical drilling
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.*	• Aldoro core is logged using industry-standard semi-quantitative logging templates
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.*	• Selected NQ core samples on half cut core based on geology and sulphide occurrence were submitted for geochemical analysis. Lithogeochemical samples were collected the same way on 1m samples on 10m spacings over the entire hole length • The size of the sample from the diamond drilling method is the industry standard for the mineralisation style analytical technique • Sample preparation includes; drying,crushing, splitting and pulverising before analysis • QAQC standard samples of CRM pulps and coarse blank material were included routinely • This information is not known for reported historical drilling
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.*	• Assay and laboratory procedures are industry standard. The technique is considered near total for the elements of interest. • A Bruker S1 Titan with factory calibration was used for pXRF readings • Standard reference materials were analysed routinely by pXRF and found to be reporting withing acceptable limits • For reported historical drilling, QAQC procedures, accuracy, and precision have not been established

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Aldoro's visual intersections are logged, interpreted, and reported by the JORC Competent Person • QAQC procedures and documentation of primary data is not available for historic drilling • Twinned holes are not being used or reported • No adjustments are made to assay data
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.*	• Drillhole collars are measured by handheld GPS and checked several times before drilling. Coordinates presented are in GDA94, UTM Zone 50S • Collar survey accuracy of reported historic drilling is unknown • Aldoro holes are surveyed by a Reflex GYRO SPRINT-IQ • No downhole survey information is available for reported historical drilling
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.*	• Not relevant as only eight holes have been completed at irregular spacing • A Mineral Resource is not being reported • No sample compositing has been applied, but assay results are reported on a length weighted average
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.*	• The orientation of drilling and sampling is as close to perpendicular to the interpreted key mineralised as possible • The orientation of drilling to key mineralised structures is an evolving interpretation
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Individual calico sample bags from the drilling were placed in polyweave bags and hand delivered to the assay laboratory in Maddington by company personnel
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed given the early stage of the project

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.*	• Tenements E59/2223, E59/2238 and E59/2258 • Held by Gunex Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Altilium Metals Pty Ltd, which in turn is a 100% owned subsidiary of Aldoro Resources Limited • GSR to original tenement holder • The tenements are in good standing, with no native title interests and no known historical or environmentally sensitive areas with the tenement areas
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous relevant exploration was undertaken by: Westralian Nickel-INCO (1960s-70s) • BHP-Hunter Resources (1985-90) • Wedgetail Resources (2001) • Apex Minerals-Mark Creasy (2001-06) Falconbridge-Apex-Mark Creasy (2002-03) • Maximus Resources (2005-14)
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Narndee Project is located within the Youanmi Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton, close to a major structural boundary between the Murchison and Southern Cross Domains. The regional geology is dominated by Archaean granite-greenstone terranes (greenstone 2.8-3.0 billion years, granites 2.6-2.95 billion years) and the Windimurra Group of layered mafic intrusions (2.847 billion +/- 71 million years). These bodies represent the largest layered mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex in Australia. The Narndee Igneous Complex forms the primary component of the Boodanoo Suite and is divided into three broad units of stratigraphy: Ultramafic Zone, Lower Zone and Main Zone. Historical exploration has generally focused on stratiform PGE-reef mineralisation, whereas Aldoro's focus will be on massive magmatic nickel sulphide deposits
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*	• A listing of the historic Maximus Resources drill hole information material to the understanding of the historical exploration results, along with other historical drilling, is provided in the body and appendices of the ASX announcement on October 29 2020.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	• Historical drilling by previous explorers used best practices for that time • The relevant details for Aldoro's drilling are contained in the body of this announcement • The use of any data is recommended for indicative purposes only in terms of potential Ni- Cu-PGE mineralisation and for developing exploration targets
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 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.*	• Aldoro results are presented on a length weighted average • No metal equivalent values have or will ever be quoted by Aldoro
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').*	• All results referenced are based on down-hole lengths and may not reflect the true width of mineralisation or thickness of host lithologies, which is unknown
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.*	• Appropriate maps and tabulations are presented in the body of the announcement
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.*	• Peak values have been reported, but average values have also been reported • Only selected drill intersections have been mentioned, and due to the nature of the drilling and lack of adequate records and survey control,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		they are considered indicative only and not material for historical drilling
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.*	• Falconbridge completed an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey over the NIC using a fixed-wing aircraft and Scintrex Cesium Vapour CS-2 Magnetometer and Exploranium GR 820 Spectrometer. Lines were flown E-W at 100m spacing and 35m sensor height. This survey was reprocessed by Southern Geoscience. • Aldoro conducted its own VTEMTM Max airborne survey (refer to details in Table 1 ASX Announcement January 20 2021). • Aeromagnetic and gravity datasets, geochemistry datasets ground, EM surveys, and DHTEM surveys have been used to target drilling • GEM Geophysics completed downhole EM surveying □Loop Size: 300mx300m, double turn □ Station Spacing: 2-10m intervals □ Sensor: B-field DigiAtlantis □ Base/frequency: 0.125Hz □ Stacking: ~32-64 stacks, 2-3 repeatable readings
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.*	• Short term future work plans are detailed in the body of this announcement • Gossan occurrences will be systematically rock chip sampled and mapped • Pegmatite occurrences will be systematically rock chip sampled, soil sampled and mapped • Exploration is at an early stage, and longer-term future work will depend on results