ASX and Media Release
23 June 2022

SIGNIFICANT ZONES OF LITHIUM MINERALISATION INTERSECTED IN MAIDEN WYEMANDOO DRILLING PROGRAM

Highlights

- **25 holes drilled so far at Domes 1 & 2 at the Wyemandoo Lithium-Rubidium Project**
- **Drilling the southern Dome 2, in an area of anomalous lithium and rubidium in rock chips, has intersected purple lepidolite and an unconfirmed aluminosilicate.**
- **Drilling at Dome 1 confirms the presence of a large and shallow pegmatite sill with intersections of up to 6m. The Company intends on contracting an AC hammer drill rig to further delineate the resource potential of this sill.**
- **Drilling program to be doubled to 6,000 meters**
- **Further domes and pegmatite outcrops now to be drill tested**

Aldoro Resources Limited (**Aldoro**, **The Company**) (**ASX: ARN**) is pleased to provide an update on its maiden drilling programme at the Wyemandoo Critical Metal Project.

A total of 26 RC holes have been drilled totalling 3,286m and ranging from 82 to 202m in depth. The majority of the holes have intersected pegmatites of various intervals from <1m to 6m with pegmatite-country rock zones up to 19m. The programme has been dictated by the pegmatite intersections where many have been interpretated as flat lying sills or moderately steeply dipping dykes orientated to the northwest.

To date drilling has concentrated in two areas, Dome 1 containing the two loop structures (Northern Loop and Southern Loop) and Dome 2 (approximately 5km southwest) where current drilling is progressing. Given the continual shallow intersections to date coupled by confidence garnered from XRF readings. The Company is proposing to bring in a AC Hammer drilling rig to delineate the resource potential of Dome 1.

Dome 2 drilling has intersected purple lepidolite rich zones as well as identified greenish aluminosilicate possibly eucryptite* (hydrothermal equivalent of spodumene) zones. Pegmatite intersection vary from thin intercepts to **zones in excess of 12m.** Figures 2 & 3 show lepidolite rich pegmatite intersections from RC chips for Holes WYC0009 & WYC0022.

The Company is highly encouraged by results to date and is currently in the process of increasing the drilling program to 6,000 meters, further market updates on drilling progress, analytical & mineralogical results will be provided in due course

*- yet to be analysed and classified

Figure 1: Aerial shot of the drilling at the Northern Ring structure

Figure 2: Hole WYC0009 chip tray with a purple lepidolite rich pegmatite intersection

Figure 3: Hole WYC0022 (101 to 132m) note the pegmatite zone with metagabbro layers, between 107 and 125m depth characterised by lepidolite and possible eucryptite (hydrothermal alteration product of spodumene) mineralisation.

Figure 4 Dome 1 drill locations at the Northern and Southern Loops

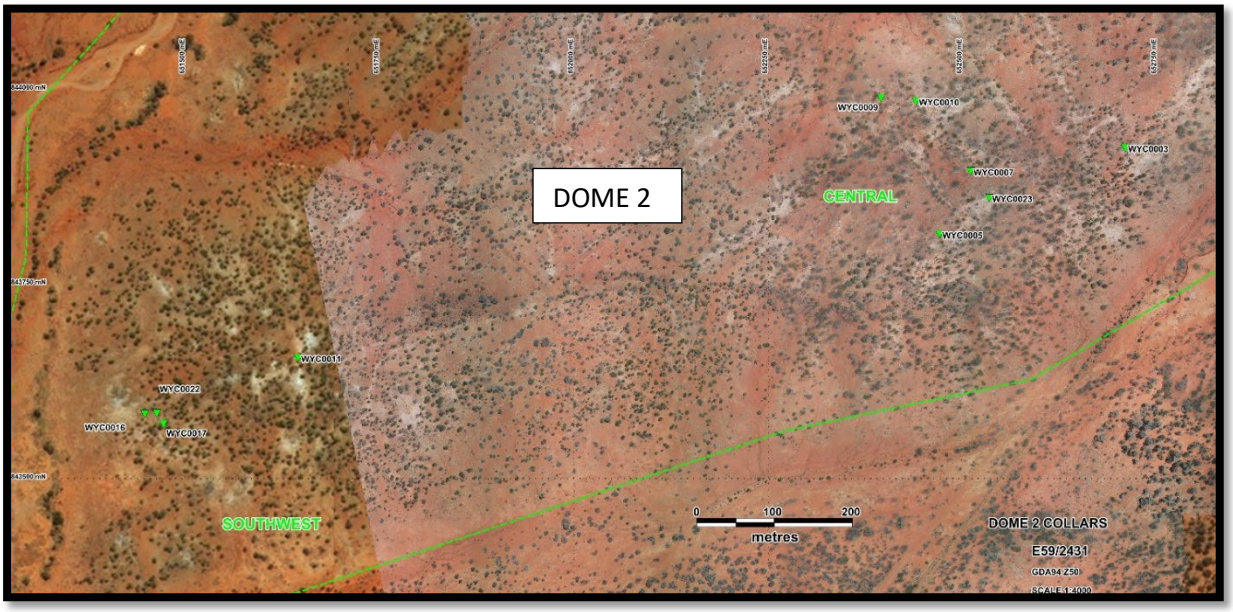

Figure 5 Dome 2 drill locations at the Central and Southwest targets

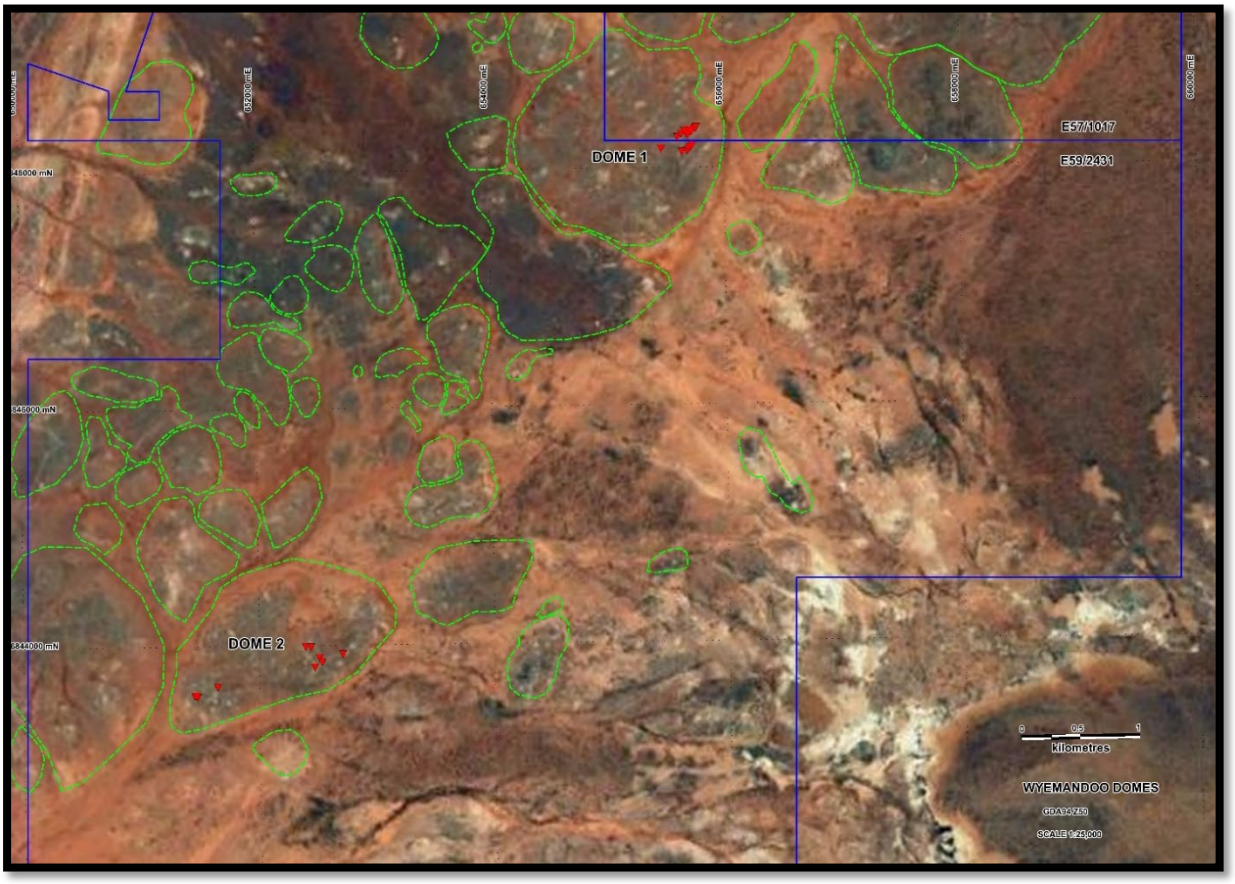

Figure 6 Spatial relationship between Domes and drill sites

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	EOH (m)	Dip	Azm	Anomaly
WYC0001	655676	6848289	495	201	-90	0	Dome 1 Northern Loop
WYC0002	655706	6848316	493	200	-90	0	Dome 1 Northern Loop
WYC0003	652709	6843925	tbc	84	-60	145	Dome 2 Central
WYC0004	655602	6848255	496	150	-60	145	Dome 1 Northern Loop
WYC0005	652470	6843814	tbc	84	-60	145	Dome 2 Central
WYC0006	655636	6848282	495	202	-60	145	Dome 1 Northern Loop
WYC0007	652510	6843895	tbc	84	-60	360	Dome 2 Central
WYC0008	655664	6848306	495	156	-60	325	Dome 1 Northern Loop
WYC0009	652395	6843989	tbc	84	-60	145	Dome 2 Central
WYC0010	652440	6843985	tbc	84	-60	145	Dome 2 Central
WYC0011	651645	6843655	tbc	151	-60	145	Dome 2 Southwest
WYC0012	655688	6848272	495	150	-60	145	Dome 1 Northern Loop
WYC0013	655718	6848298	494	150	-60	145	Dome 1 Northern Loop
WYC0014	655748	6848325	492	152	-60	145	Dome 1 Northern Loop
WYC0015	655763	6848339	491	150	-60	145	Dome 1 Northern Loop
WYC0016	651448	6843583	tbc	96	-60	145	Dome 2 Southwest
WYC0017	651472	6843570	481	120	-60	145	Dome 2 Southwest
WYC0018	655683	6848139	499	150	-60	145	Dome 1 Southern Loop
WYC0019	655698	6848153	497	150	-60	145	Dome 1 Southern Loop
WYC0020	655712	6848168	496	84	-60	145	Dome 1 Southern Loop
WYC0021	655726	6848183	495	84	-60	145	Dome 1 Southern Loop
WYC0022	651463	6843584	480	186	-60	145	Dome 2 Southwest
WYC0023	652534	6843861	420	150	-60	325	Dome 2 Southwest
WYC0026	655640	6848132	500	82	-60	145	Dome 1 Southern Loop
WYC0027	655462	6848160	tbc	102	-60	145	Dome 1 West of Southern Loop

Table 1: List of holes drilled to date, note some elevations are still to be checked. Coordinates are in UTM GDA94 zone 50

The following tables compile the available summary logs. **Note logs for holes WYC0022 & WYC0023 are still to be verified.**

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WYC0001	0	3	Gabbro		
WYC0001	3	7	Pegmatite		Abundant lepidolite
WYC0001	7	201	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WYC0002	0	6	Gabbro		
WYC0002	6	7	Quartz vein		
WYC0002	7	125	Gabbro		
WYC0002	125	138	Anorthosite	Gabbro	Leucogabbro, but no code for it.
WYC0002	138	187	Gabbro		
WYC0002	187	198	Gabbro	Strong alteration - ser-carb-sil-py	bleached and altered
WYC0002	198	200	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WCY0003	0	2	Lower saprolite		
WCY0003	2	20	Gabbro		
WCY0003	20	23	Pegmatite		
WCY0003	23	61	Gabbro		
WCY0003	61	66	Granodiorite		Chloritic? alteration.
WCY0003	66	84	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WYC0004	0	1	Gabbro	Pegmatite	
WYC0004	1	4	Pegmatite		lepidolite.
WYC0004	4	58	Gabbro		
WYC0004	58	59	Pegmatite		
WYC0004	59	70	Undifferentiated		scattered sulphides.
WYC0004	70	150	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WCY0005	0	16	Gabbro		
WCY0005	16	18	Pegmatite		altered lepidolite?
WCY0005	18	28	Gabbro		
WCY0005	28	29	Pegmatite		
WCY0005	29	84	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WYC0006	0	2	Upper saprolite		
WYC0006	2	6	Pegmatite	Gabbro	
WYC0006	6	10	Gabbro		
WYC0006	10	11	Pegmatite	Gabbro	lepidolite
WYC0006	11	22	Gabbro		
WYC0006	22	23	Gabbro	Pegmatite	
WYC0006	23	33	Gabbro		
WYC0006	33	37	Undifferentiated		
WYC0006	37	64	Gabbro		
WYC0006	64	68	Gabbro	Pegmatite	
WYC0006	68	87	Gabbro		
WYC0006	87	88	Anorthosite		
WYC0006	88	136	Gabbro		
WYC0006	136	140	Undifferentiated		
WYC0006	140	152	Gabbro		
WYC0006	152	160	Anorthosite		
WYC0006	160	172	Gabbro		
WYC0006	172	175	Anorthosite		
WYC0006	175	180	Gabbro		
WYC0006	180	191	Gabbro	Anorthosite	sulphides
WYC0006	191	202	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WCY0007	0	1	Pegmatite		
WCY0007	1	7	Gabbro		
WCY0007	7	9	Gabbro	Pegmatite	
WCY0007	9	13	Gabbro		
WCY0007	13	19	Pegmatite		lepidolite
WCY0007	19	76	Gabbro		
WCY0007	76	77	Gabbro	Quartz vein	
WCY0007	77	84	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WYC0008	0	1	Pegmatite		
WYC0008	1	3	Pegmatite	Gabbro	Abundant lepidolite
WYC0008	3	6	Pegmatite		
WYC0008	6	27	Gabbro		
WYC0008	27	31	Gabbro	pegmatite(20%)	
WYC0008	31	33	Gabbro		
WYC0008	33	72	Gabbro	quartz vein	
WYC0008	72	73	Gabbro		
WYC0008	73	74	felsic unknown		
WYC0008	74	78	Gabbro	pegmatite (40%)	
WYC0008	78	79	Gabbro		
WYC0008	79	80	Pegmatite	quartz vein	
WYC0008	80	95	Gabbro	Gabbro	
WYC0008	95	96	Anorthosite		
WYC0008	96	110	Gabbro	Gabbro	
WYC0008	110	118	Gabbro	Pegmatite (20%)	
WYC0008	119	120	Gabbro	quartz vein	
WYC0008	120	56	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WCY0009	0	5	Gabbro	Pegmatite	barren pegmatite stringers
WCY0009	5	8	Pegmatite		Strong lepidolite
WCY0009	8	33	Gabbro		
WCY0009	33	35	Pegmatite		moderate lepidolite
WCY0009	35	84	Gabbro		possible minor pegmatite 67 - 69

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WCY0010	0	6	Pegmatite		lepidolite
WCY0010	6	36	Gabbro		
WCY0010	36	38	Pegmatite		Strong lepidolite
WCY0010	38	61	Gabbro		
WCY0010	61	62	Pegmatite		lepidolite
WCY0010	62	84	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WYC0011	0	6	Transported clay		
WYC0011	6	26	Gabbro	Pegmatite	bit of purple colour.
WYC0011	26	29	Pegmatite		weak lepidolite
WYC0011	29	35	Gabbro	Pegmatite	mixed
WYC0011	35	84	Gabbro		purple zones pegmatite related?

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WYC0012	0	9	Gabbro		
WYC0012	9	11	Anorthosite	Gabbro (40 %)	
WYC0012	11	41	Gabbro		
WYC0012	41	42	Pegmatite		
WYC0012	42	66	Gabbro		
WYC0012	66	67	Gabbro	Pegmatite (30 %) sulphides	
WYC0012	67	78	Gabbro	Felsic Unknown, sulphides	
WYC0012	78	79	Anorthosite		
WYC0012	79	94	Gabbro		
WYC0012	94	98	Gabbro	Felsic unknown, sulphides	
WYC0012	98	150	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WYC0013	0	3	Gabbro		gabbro.
WYC0013	3	6	Pegmatite	Gabbro	mixture of gabbro and pegmatite.
WYC0013	6	40	Gabbro		
WYC0013	40	45	Gabbro	Pegmatite	
WYC0013	45	90	Gabbro		
WYC0013	90	116	Gabbro		
WYC0013	116	127	Gabbro	Pegmatite	
WYC0013	127	150	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WYC0014	0	3	Gabbro		
WYC0014	1	3	Gabbro		
WYC0014	3	5	Pegmatite		with lepidolite
WYC0014	5	10	Undifferentiated		
WYC0014	10	48	Gabbro		
WYC0014	48	80	Anorthosite		
WYC0014	80	140	Gabbro		
WYC0014	140	147	Anorthosite		
WYC0014	147	152	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WYC0015	0	1	colluvium		
WYC0015	1	7	Gabbro		
WYC0015	7	8	Pegmatite		
WYC0015	8	57	Gabbro		
WYC0015	57	60	Pegmatite		
WYC0015	60	84	Gabbro		
WYC0015	84	104	Pyroxenite		
WYC0015	104	108	Gabbro		
WYC0015	108	120	Pyroxenite		
WYC0015	120	150	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WYC0017	0	4	Pegmatite		lepidolite weathered
WYC0017	4	20	Gabbro		
WYC0017	20	22	Pegmatite		
WYC0017	22	59	Gabbro		
WYC0017	59	77	Gabbro	Pegmatite	higher felsic content,lepidolite
WYC0017	77	78	Pegmatite	Gabbro	mixed zone.
WYC0017	78	81	Gabbro		
WYC0017	81	87	Pegmatite		lepidolite & eucryptite?
WYC0017	87	120	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WCY0021	0	4	Pegmatite		
WCY0021	4	42	Gabbro		
WCY0021	42	43	Gabbro	Quartz vein	
WCY0021	43	70	Gabbro		
WCY0021	70	72	Pegmatite		lepidolite
WCY0021	72	73	Pegmatite		strong lepidolite
WCY0021	73	84	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WCY0026	0	4	Gabbro		
WCY0026	4	8	Gabbro		Bleached
WCY0026	8	39	Gabbro		
WCY0026	39	40	Gabbro	Quartz vein	
WCY0026	40	57	Gabbro		
WCY0026	57	58	Gabbro	Quartz vein	
WCY0026	58	72	Gabbro		
WCY0026	72	73	Gabbro	Quartz vein	
WCY0026	73	82	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WCY0027	0	50	Gabbro		
WCY0027	50	75	Strong alteration		protolith not recognisable
WCY0027	75	102	Gabbro		

ENDS

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). It has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Mark Mitchell, technical director for Aldoro Resources Ltd. Mr Mitchell is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Mitchell consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

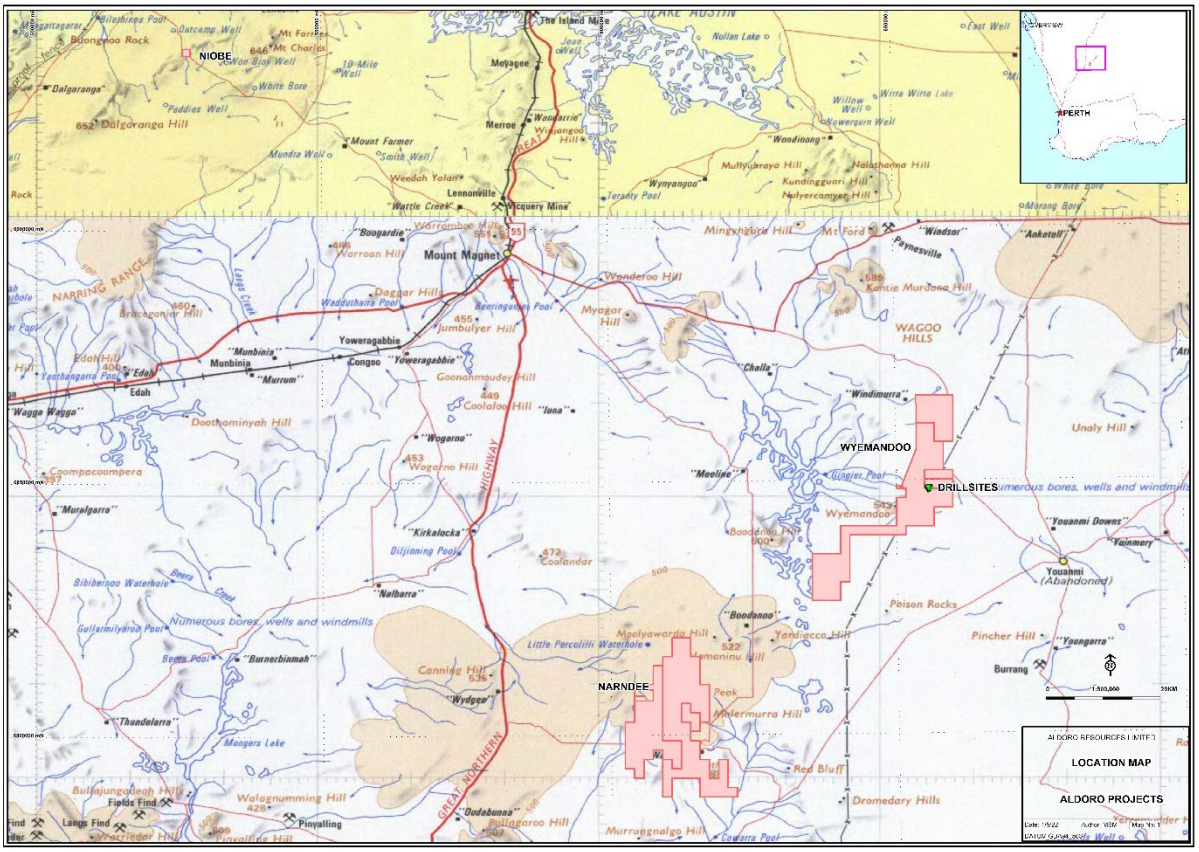

Figure 7. Location of the ARN landholding over the Murchison Terrane

About Aldoro Resources

Aldoro Resources Ltd is an ASX-listed (***ASX: ARN***) mineral exploration and development company. Aldoro has a portfolio of lithium, rubidium and base metal projects, all located in Western Australia. The Company's flagship projects are the Wyemandoo lithium-rubidium-tungsten project and the Niobe lithium-rubidium-tantalum Project. The Company's other projects include the Narndee Igneous Complex, which is prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation.

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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.*	• RC drilling produced 1m samples which will submitted to Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Services Perth for geochemical analysis • Sample intervals were between 1m and 4m 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 will be analysed by sodium peroxide fusion technique with a ICP-MS finish for the Li suite of elements (FP6/MS Genalysis) • 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).*	• All drilling reported is reverse circulation drilling.
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.*	• No work has been undertaken to determine drill sample recovery

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.*	• Aldoro drilling 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.*	• The size of the sample from the 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
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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment 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 seventeen 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

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*	Wyemandoo • The project consists of E57/1017 and E59/2431 held by Aldoro and E58/571 and E58/555 are under agreement with Aldoro but are still in application phase and held by Mining Equities Pty Ltd and Trafalgar Resources Pty Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Limited historical exploration at Wyemandoo includes: • 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 Recent exploration by Meridian120 focused on mainly tungsten but also lithium and includes • Detailed (1:1000 scale) geological mapping of three areas within the tungsten zone • Reconnaissance mapping (10,000 scale) west of the known tungsten zone • Broad scale mapping of pegmatites by GPS tracing • UV lamp prospecting • Epidote vein prospecting • Stream sediment sampling • Rock sampling of epidote and epidote-scheelite rocks • Soil sampling (loaming) with panning of heavy mineral concentrates and scheelite grain counting under UV light • GPS surveying of creeks and pegmatite dykes
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Wyemandoo

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		• The licence areas are underlain by gabbroic rocks of the Windimurra layered mafic intrusion. The mafics are separated from the main Windimurra mass by a major fault zone and a sliver of felsic and sedimentary schists. The layering trend at Wyemandoo is very different from that of the main Windimurra mass. It generally strikes east-north-easterly, and dips to the north. Metamorphic grade at Niobe is possibly higher than at Windimurra • There are numerous pegmatite dykes at Wyemandoo. Some contain lithium mica. Composite rock samples from the pegmatites have given assays up to 2.6% lithium oxide, 276 ppm tantalum, and 3296 ppm tungsten (0.42% WO_3) • The nearby granitic pluton, immediately east of the licence area, is considered the parental source of the pegmatites this granite is assigned as part of the Wogala Suite. It is described as a highly fractionated S type metamorphosed monzogranite containing muscovite and biotite and local accessory fluorite • However in a geochronology report (Wingate 2015) the same granite is said to be part of the Tuckanarra Suite and a sample of it from near the north-eastern corner of the current licence area is described as biotite monzogranite with quartz, K-feldspar, plagioclase, biotite and muscovite plus accessory minerals. Its magmatic crystallisation age was determined by the zircon uranium-lead method as 2,678 million years (plus or minus 8 million years) • Topaz, fluorite, beryl, lepidolite and trace tantalite have been recorded at Mount Wyemandoo not far from the project area (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% $W0_3$ and occur along a linear structure hundreds of metres long.
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*	This drill hole information is summarised in the text above

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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	• *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.*	• No data aggregation methods have been used
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 at this stage
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.*	• All results are summarised in the body of the announcement. Where available summary logs have been provided.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey*	• Not applicable to this announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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.*	
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.*	• 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 program will confirm if these features are pegmatitic through geological inspection and analysis using a pXRF analyser.