# Alderan intersects 6.6m @ 2.5g/t Au within 17.8m @ 1.7g/t Au at Drum

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- **Alderan's drill hole 9DD22-003 in the Drum gold deposit East Pit at its Detroit project in Utah, USA has intersected a broad gold mineralised interval of 17.8m @ 1.70g/t from 88.0m downhole which includes:**
  - **6.6m @ 2.5g/t Au from 99.2m downhole and,**
  - **3.2m @ 3.5g/t Au from 101.0m downhole.**
- **Result confirms the presence of high-grade oxide gold mineralisation which is open below the southern end of the East Pit.**
- **Intersection highlights the potential for thick, high grade gold mineralisation in the historically mined Tatow unit and in the Lower Pioche quartzite below the Tatow.**
- **The Tatow and Lower Pioche units are untested below the West Pit and down-dip to the southwest.**
- **Alderan has now intersected high-grade oxide gold mineralisation at both the southern and northern ends of the 400m long East Pit – northern hole 9DD22-001 intersected 6.3m @ 2.9g/t Au within 16.2m @ 1.0g/t Au which is also open down dip.**
- **Drilling at Drum is ongoing with holes 9DD22-004, 005 & 006 completed and further assays expected in April.**

***Figure 1**: Contract drillers at Drum West Pit drillhole 9DD22-005.*

Alderan Resources Limited (ASX: AL8) (**Alderan** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide initial assay results for drillhole 9DD22-003 completed at the southern end of the East Pit in the historical Drum gold mine (**Drum**). The hole is within Alderan's Detroit Project, located in the Drum Mountains region of western Utah, USA. The hole is part of Alderan's planned 10-hole drilling programme aimed at verifying and extending remnant oxide mineralisation at Drum.[1]

Drum gold mine historically produced 125,000oz gold but until now, it has seen no modern exploration since mining ceased in 1989.

Alderan designed hole 9DD22-003, drilled to 145.24m, to test for remnant gold mineralisation at the southern end of the East Pit, where Alderan modelling indicated a 10-20m zone of oxide mineralisation grading +1.0g/t Au remains below the pit bottom.

Alderan received 9DD22-003 gold-only assays for 30 samples ranging in length from 0.47 - 2.42m between 85.95 - 123.0m down the hole (61-87m below surface given the hole's -45º drilling dip angle). The highest-grade assays are **4.13g/t Au** (1.48m), **3.91g/t Au** (0.48m) and **3.33g/t Au** (0.51m) and the mineralised intersections include:

- **6.57m grading 2.48g/t Au** from 99.2m downhole and,
- **3.19m grading 3.54g/t Au** from 101.01m downhole, within
- **17.77m grading 1.70g/t Au** from 88.0m downhole (includes a 0.76m cavity interval grading 0.0g/t Au) which lies approximately 20m below the pit wall.

The Tatow unit which hosts the majority of historically mined ore in the East Pit was not intersected down the hole with the mineralisation occurring in quartzites of the Lower Pioche unit immediately below the Tatow. This indicates that the Lower Pioche quartzites also have potential to host thick zones of high-grade gold mineralisation below the contact with the Tatow. The mineralisation intersected is primarily oxide with some visible sulphides.

**Alderan Managing Director, Scott Caithness said:** *"The intersection in hole 9DD22-003 is an excellent result as it confirms both a thick zone of high-grade gold only 62m below surface at the southern end of the East Pit plus the thick and high-grade gold zone occurs in quartzites below the Tatow unit which was the prime source of East Pit ore during historical mining. This opens the possibility of thicker zones of gold mineralisation where the Tatow has not been mined down dip to the southwest beyond the boundary of the East Pit including below the West Pit.*

*"Alderan's drilling has now returned thick intersections of high-grade oxide mineralisation at the northern and southern ends of the 400m-long East pit.*

*"Drilling is ongoing at Drum with holes 9DD22-004, 005 and 006 already completed in the West Pit and hole 9DD22-007 underway 150m outside the West Pit to the southwest. We are expecting an ongoing flow of assay results as drilling continues into April."*

Alderan drilled 9DD22-003 at a -45º dip and 060º azimuth from the top of the western wall of Drum's East Pit. It was designed to test a zone of mineralisation below the pit bottom modelled from historical holes YC-24, DM-23 and DM-24 which intersected 12.2m @ 1.1g/t Au from 30.5m downhole, 16.8m @ 1.2g/t Au from 79.2m downhole and 22.9m @ 1.2g/t Au from 47.2m downhole with its final assay 1.9g/t Au respectively. DM-12 which intersected 67m @ 0.9g/t Au from surface with last assay 2.8g/t Au lies approximately 15m off-section to the south (see Figures 2, 3 & 8).[2]

The hole was collared in Chisholm shale and traversed the upper Howell Limestone before moving straight into the gold mineralised Lower Pioche quartzites. The core is oxidised to a depth of 111m downhole. The Tatow unit which hosts the majority of historical ore in the East Pit is not logged in the drill hole and is interpreted to be pinched out due to complex folding and fracturing. The thick and high-grade gold mineralisation occurring in the

[1] *Refer Alderan ASX announcements dated 20 January 2022, 22 February 2022.*
[2] *Refer Alderan ASX announcements dated 25 February 2022 and 22 March 2022.*

Lower Pioche quartzites highlights the potential for mineralised zones to extend below the Tatow into the Lower Picohe quartzites where structural complexity occurs. The Tatow and its contact zone with the Pioche quartzites remains untested down dip of the East Pit including below the West pit.

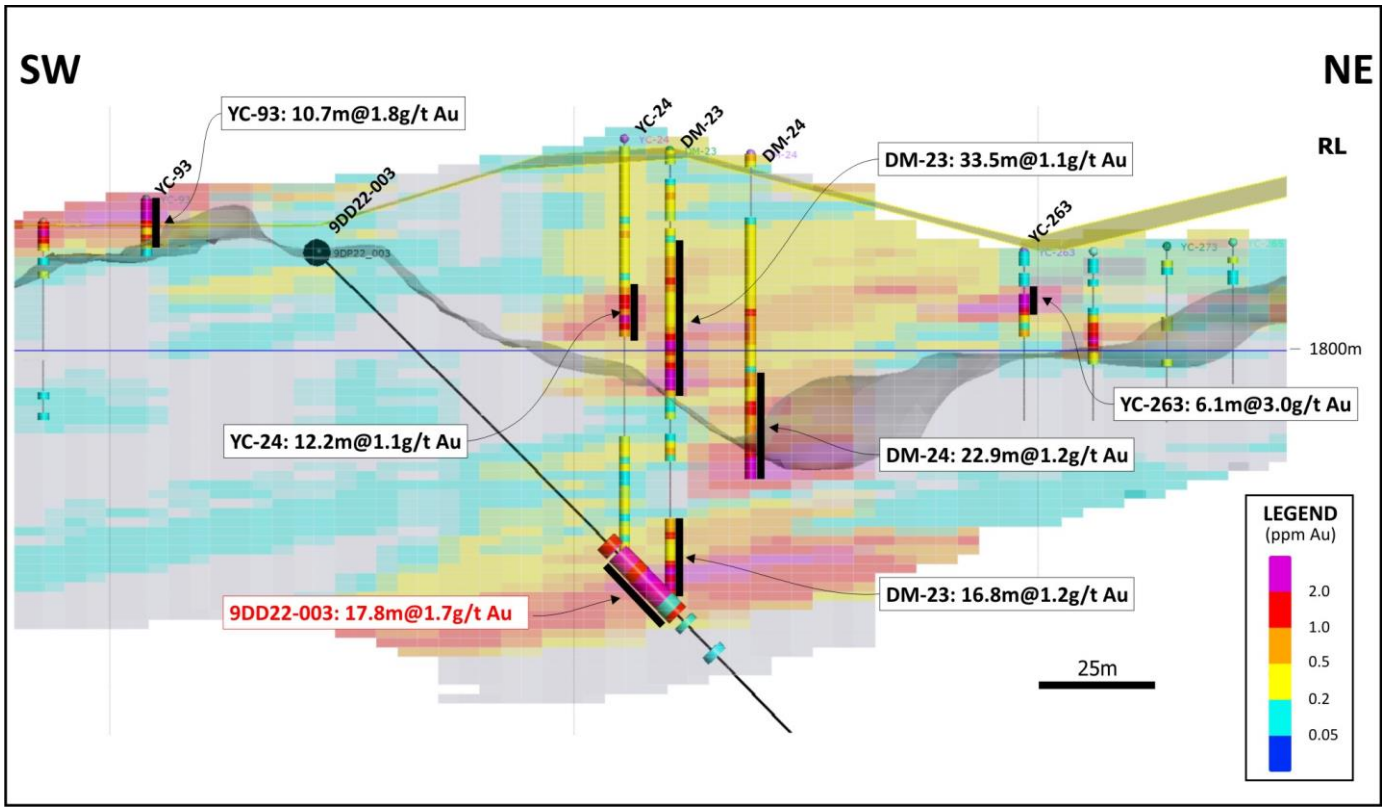


***Figure 2**: Drum NE-SW section through East Pit showing Alderan's 9DD22-003 intersection which verifies and is higher grade than intersections in surrounding historical holes. The background shows mineralised blocks from Alderan modelling of historical drill hole data.*

The result provides further confidence in Alderan's modelling estimate of approximately 1.2 - 1.5 million tonnes at approximately 1.1 - 1.4g/t gold grade range (~42,000 - 67,000 ounces of gold)[3] exploration potential for remnant oxide mineralisation at Drum, based on historical drilling. This estimate of exploration potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate Mineral Resources and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

In addition to the exploration potential, Alderan and historical drilling suggests there is opportunity for extensions along strike to the north and south and down dip to the southwest to both the East Pit Tatow-Pioche and the West Pit Chisholm gold mineralised horizons at Drum. Results from Alderan's holes 9DD22-001 and 003 indicate that the East Pit mineralised horizon is open beyond historical drilling and it has never been drill tested below the West Pit.[4] Also historical hole YC-174 which intersected 15.2m grading 4.5g/t gold (including 6.1m at 10.3g/t Au) suggests that the West Pit mineralised horizon is open at least 150m down dip to the southwest of the historical pit boundary.

Alderan has completed holes 9DD22-004, 9DD22-005 and 9DD22-006 in the West Pit and is currently drilling hole 9DD22-007 down dip to the southwest of the West Pit (see Figure 3). Hole 9DD22-004 is a -45$^{o}$ hole drilled to the north designed to test the interpreted steeply dipping northeast trending structure which defines the northern boundary of the corridor which hosts the Drum deposit in close proximity to historical holes YC-114 and YC-115 which intersected 9.1m @ 2.0g/t Au from 48.8m downhole and 7.6m @ 2.8g/t Au from 42.7m downhole respectively. 9DD22-005 is a deeper vertical hole from the same collar location which will provide a deeper test

[3] *Refer Alderan ASX announcements dated 18 and 19 November 2021, 22 February 2022.*
[4] *Refer Alderan ASX announcement dated 25 February 2022.*

of the structure. Hole 9DD22-006 is designed to test the northeast trending King Tut fault which defines the southern boundary of the Drum deposit corridor. In progress hole 9DD22-007 is a verification of historical hole YC-174 which intersected 15.2m @ 4.5g/t Au from 73.2m downhole including 6.1m @ 10.3g/t Au. Assays are expected for these holes in April and May.

Figure 4 shows a series of photographs of the mineralised drill core with interval assays for hole 9DD22-003.

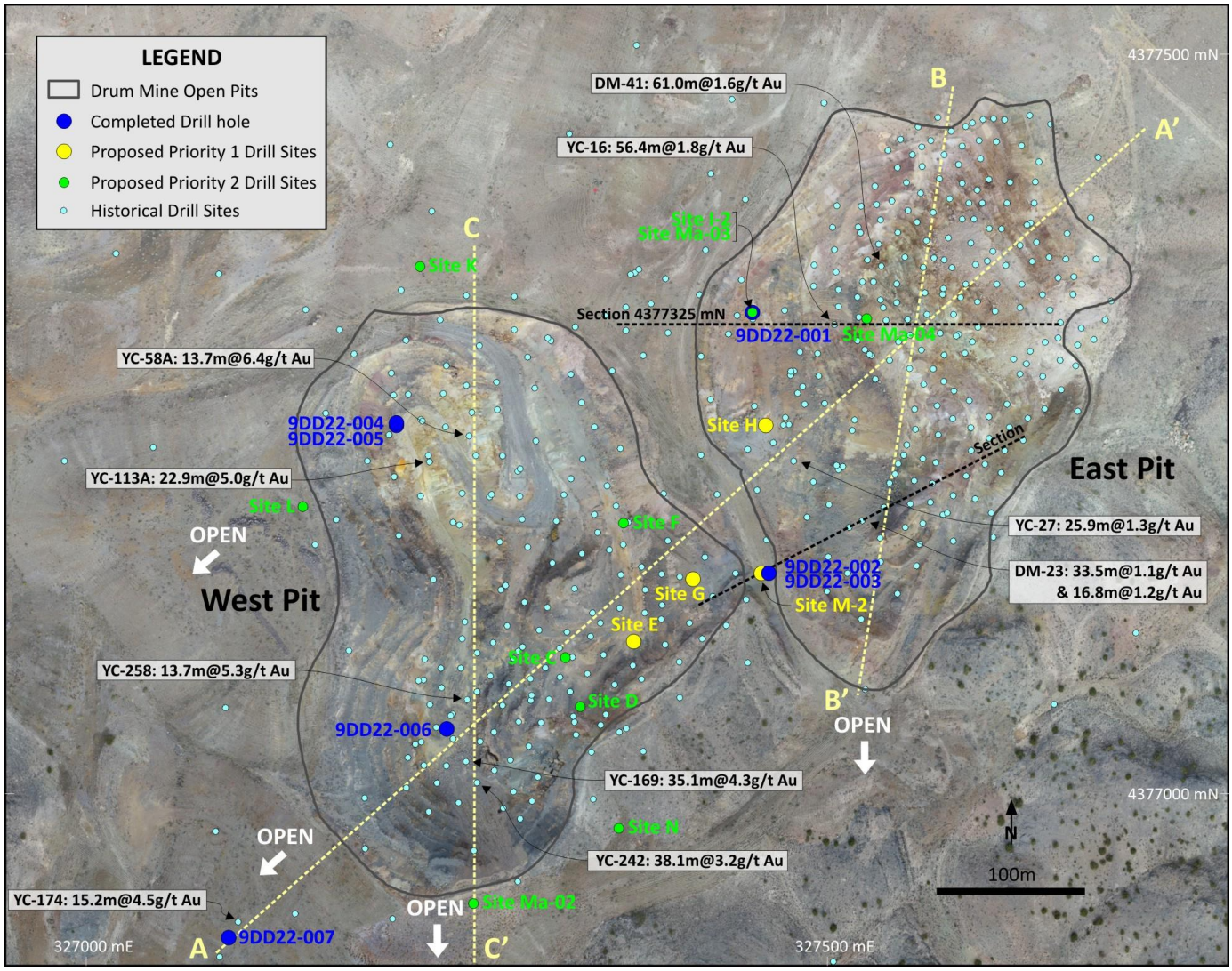


***Figure 3**: Aerial view of Drum showing location of underway and completed Alderan drillholes and proposed drill sites in current programme (blue) on pit outlines plus significant historical drill intersections*. Section lines through holes 9DD22-001 and 9DD22-003 are also shown.

## Next Steps

Drilling is continuing at Drum with the rig currently completing hole 9DD22-007 150m down-dip to southwest of the West Pit. This hole aims to verify and extend mineralisation in historical hole YC-174 which intersected 15.2m @ 4.5g/t Au from 73.2m downhole including 6.1m @ 10.3g/t Au.

Alderan awaits remaining outstanding assays for samples from drill holes 9DD22-001 and 9DD22-003 and complete assays for holes 9DD22-004, 9DD22-005 and 9DD22-006 which are expected in April. Assays for in progress hole 9DD22-007 are expected in May. Partial assays for holes 9DD22-001 were released in an ASX announcement on 25 February 2022. While assay turnaround times have improved, COVID-19 continues to impact the time taken for sample analysis and impacts drilling progress due to the crews operating on a '20 days on - 10 days off' roster.

***Table 1:*** *Drum Planned and Completed Holes*

| Drill Site | Easting | Northing | Target Depth (m) | Site Rationale, Target and Results Summary |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Drum** | | | | |
| 9DD22-001 (Completed) | 327 449 | 4 377 326 | 120 | East Pit: Verify remnant mineralisation at bottom of YC-16 which intersected 56.4m @ 1.8g/t Au. *Initial assays received. Intersections of 6.3m @ 2.9g/t Au from 65.9m downhole and 1.5m @ 5.6g/t Au from 70.5m downhole within 16.15m @ 1.04g/t Au from 60.04m downhole. Further assays awaited.* |
| 9DD22-002 (Abandoned) | 327 460 | 4 377 150 | 120 | Hole abandoned due to technical difficulties. |
| 9DD22-003 (Completed) | 327 460 | 4 377 150 | 120 | East Pit: Verify remnant mineralisation at bottom of DM-23 which intersected 16.8m @ 1.2g/t Au. *Initial assays received. Intersections of 6.6m @ 2.5g/t Au from 99.2m downhole and 3.2m @ 3.5g/t Au from 101.1m downhole within 17.8m @ 1.7g/t Au from 88.0m downhole. Further assays awaited.* |
| 9DD22-004 (Completed) | 327 209 | 4 377 250 | 50 | West Pit: Verify remnant mineralisation at bottom of YC-114 which intersected 9m @ 2.0g/t Au. *Assays awaited.* |
| 9DD22-005 (Completed) | 327 209 | 4 377 250 | 110 | West Pit: Verify remnant mineralisation at bottom of YC-72 which intersected 9m @ 1.4g/t Au & Tatow test. *Assays awaited.* |
| 9DD22-006 (Completed) | 327 243 | 4 377 045 | 150 | West Pit: Verify remnant mineralisation at bottom of YC-169 which intersected 35m @ 4.3g/t Au & Tatow test. |
| 9DD22-007 (In progress) | 327 096 | 4 376 904 | 120 | West Pit Extension: Verify YC-174 which intersected 15.2m @ 4.5g/t Au; permit amendment required. |
| Site M-2 | 327 455 | 4 377 150 | 120 | East Pit: Tatow test below dropcut. |
| Site G | 327 409 | 4 377 146 | 140 | West Pit: Tatow test in hanging wall of King Tut fault. |
| Site H | 327 458 | 4 377 250 | 135 | East Pit: Test down dip extension of YC-16 which intersected 56.4m @ 1.8g/t Au. |
| Site E | 327 369 | 4 377 104 | 100 | West Pit: Tatow test in hanging wall of King Tut fault. |

***Figure 4**: Photograph series of mineralised drill core from the hole 9DD22-003 with gold assays from 88.0 - 105.77m down hole. The overall mineralised intercept is 17.77m @ 1.70g/t Au which includes a 0.76m cavity grading 0.0g/t Au.*


1.16g/t Au
2.14g/t Au
2.89g/t Au
9DP22_03
Box 58
91.58-95.53m
0.78g/t Au
0.67g/t Au
1.29g/t Au
2.94g/t Au
9DP22_03
Box 59
95.53-99.67m


## Drum Background

Alderan secured an option over the Drum Gold Mine, one of the most productive and economically important sediment-hosted gold deposits in Utah, in late September 2021 as part of its strategy to consolidate the Detroit mining district[5] (see Figure 5).

Drum was discovered in 1982 with a drill intercept of 15m grading 8.5g/t gold and was mined from the adjacent East and West pits between 1984-89[6]. Over its six-year mine life, it reportedly produced 125,000oz of gold from 3.17 million tonnes of oxide ore grading 1.22g/t gold. Towards the end of its life, a small underground operation was developed in the West Pit which produced mined grades of +4g/t gold.

Alderan's modelling of historical data suggests the 1980s drill defined gold deposit at Drum has exploration potential for remnant gold mineralisation totalling approximately 1.2 - 1.5 million tonnes at a grade of

[5] *Refer Alderan ASX announcement dated 30 September 2021.*
[6] *Krahulec, K.; Sedimentary rock-hosted gold and silver deposits in the Northeast Basin and Range, Utah; Utah Geol Survey; Jan 2011.*

approximately 1.1 - 1.4g/t gold (approximately 42,000-67,000 ounces)[7]. This estimate of exploration potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate Mineral Resources and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The mineralisation however remains open along strike to the north, south and down dip to the southwest where drill holes include YC-174 which intersected 15.2m grading 4.5g/t gold (including 6.1m at 10.3g/t Au) 150m from historical ore in the West Pit (see Figures 6-9). The ore horizon mined in the East Pit remains open down dip to the southwest and has not been drill tested below the West pit. Drum has both long and high-grade historical drill intercepts. Hole DM-9 intersected 70.1m grading 1.0g/t gold and the highest-grade individual assay over a 5ft (~1.5m) sample interval is 38.8g/t gold.

Examples of high-grade historical intersections from drilling undertaken by Western States Minerals and Nevada Resources Inc in 1982-89 include:

- YC-58A: **13.7m @ 6.4g/t Au** from 13.7m downhole including **4.6m @ 18.1g/t Au**
- YC-60: **24.4m @ 2.7g/t Au** from 9.1m downhole including **7.6m @ 7.6g/t Au**
- YC-113A: **22.9m @ 5.0g/t Au** from 19.8m downhole including **9.1m @ 10.8g/t Au**
- YC-169: **35.1m @ 4.3g/t Au** from 25.9m downhole including **18.3m @ 7.7g/t Au**
- YC- 174: **15.2m @ 4.5g/t Au** from 73.2m downhole including **6.1m @ 10.3g/t Au**
- YC-242: **38.1m @ 3.2g/t Au** from 30.5m downhole including **15.2m @ 6.4g/t Au**

Alderan composite grab rock-chip sampling along the outcropping walls of the East and West pits focussed on altered target host rocks of the Tatow and Chisholm formations, the prime ore horizons during historical mining, and in visible structural zones interpreted to be potential hosts of high-grade mineralisation (see Figure 10).

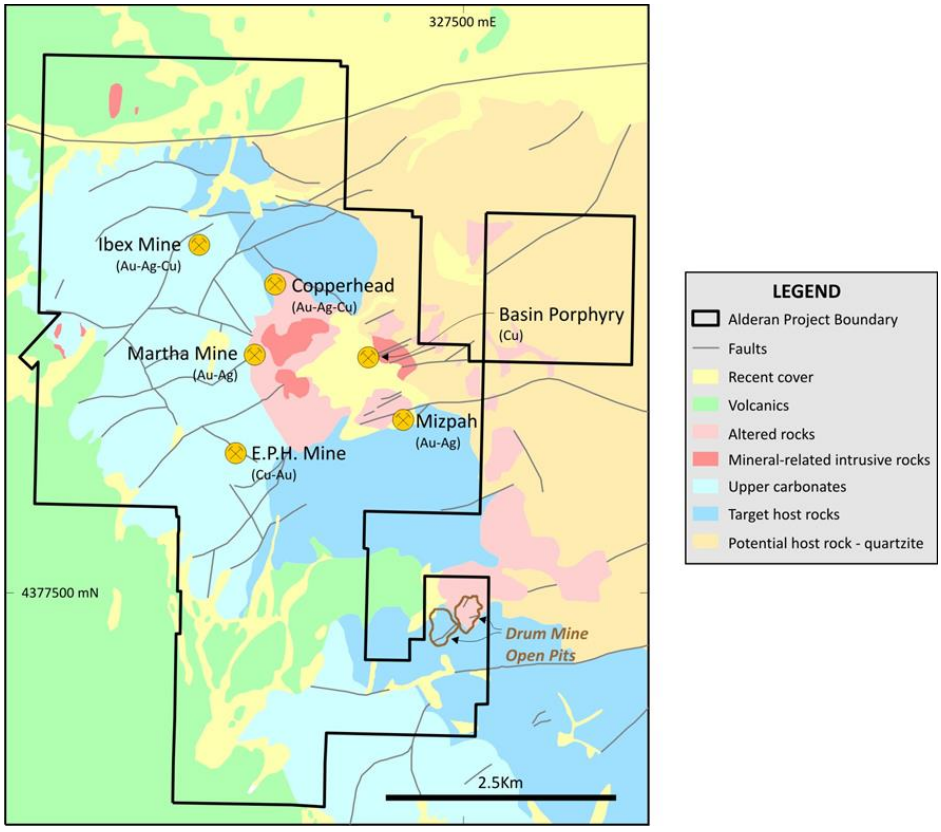


***Figure 5**: Alderan's Detroit tenement showing location of Drum Mine.*

This sampling verified that remnant high grade gold occurs in the pit walls with the highest gold assay being 10.65g/t over a 2.8m sampling interval[8]. Additional high-grade sample intervals include 1.7m grading 7.01g/t gold and 2.8m grading 5.86g/t gold. A total of 36 samples of the 76 collected grade +0.5g/t gold with 22 of these grading +1.0g/t gold. An additional 17 samples grade +0.15g/t gold which is above the cutoff for oxide gold leach operations in neighbouring Nevada.

[7] *Refer Alderan ASX announcements dated 18 and 19 November 2021.*
[8] *Refer Alderan ASX announcement dated 16 December 2021.*

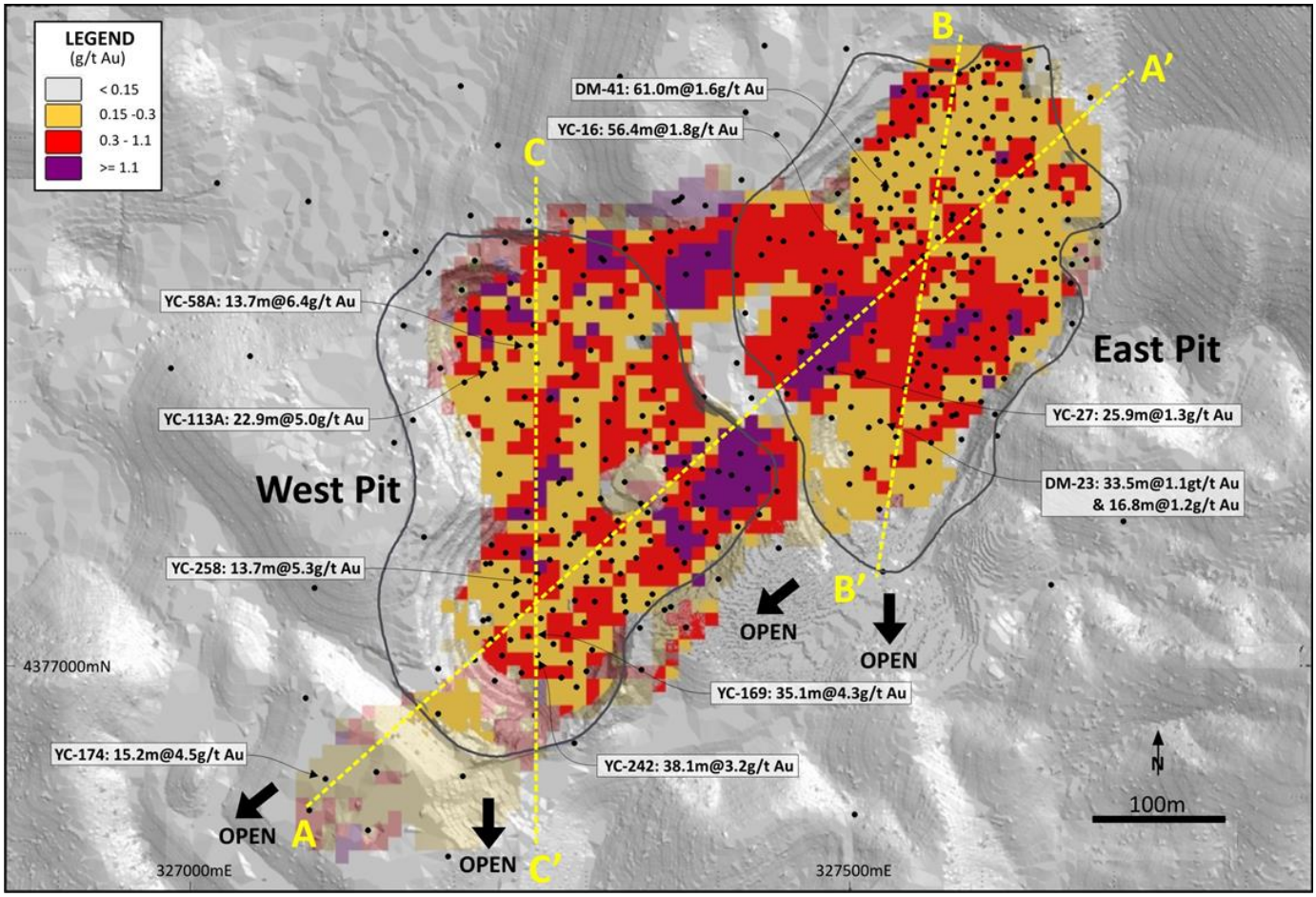


***Figure 6:*** *Plan showing modelled Drum gold deposit above 0.15g/t Au cut-off grade based on historical drill holes plus significant historical drill hole intersections. Potential remnant mineralisation lies outside pit boundaries to the south, north and southwest and is open.*

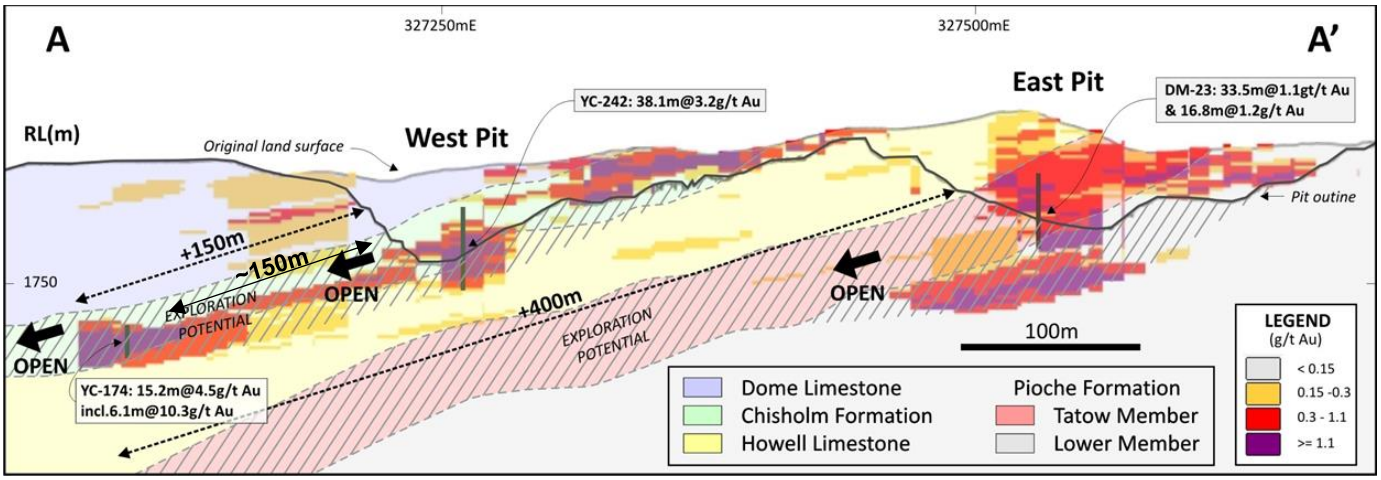


***Figure 7:*** *Drum long section showing gold mineralisation based on historical drill holes and interpreted geology plus significant down dip exploration potential.*

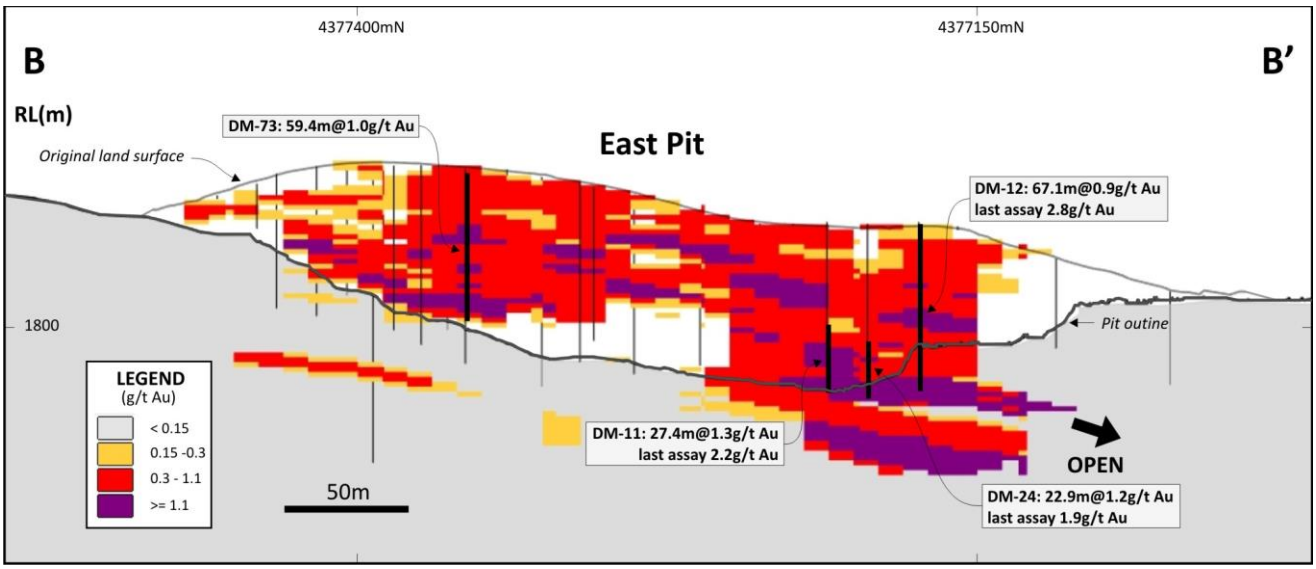


***Figure 8:*** *Drum East Pit north-south section showing the mineralised blocks above 0.15g/t Au cut-off based on historical drill holes – open to south.*

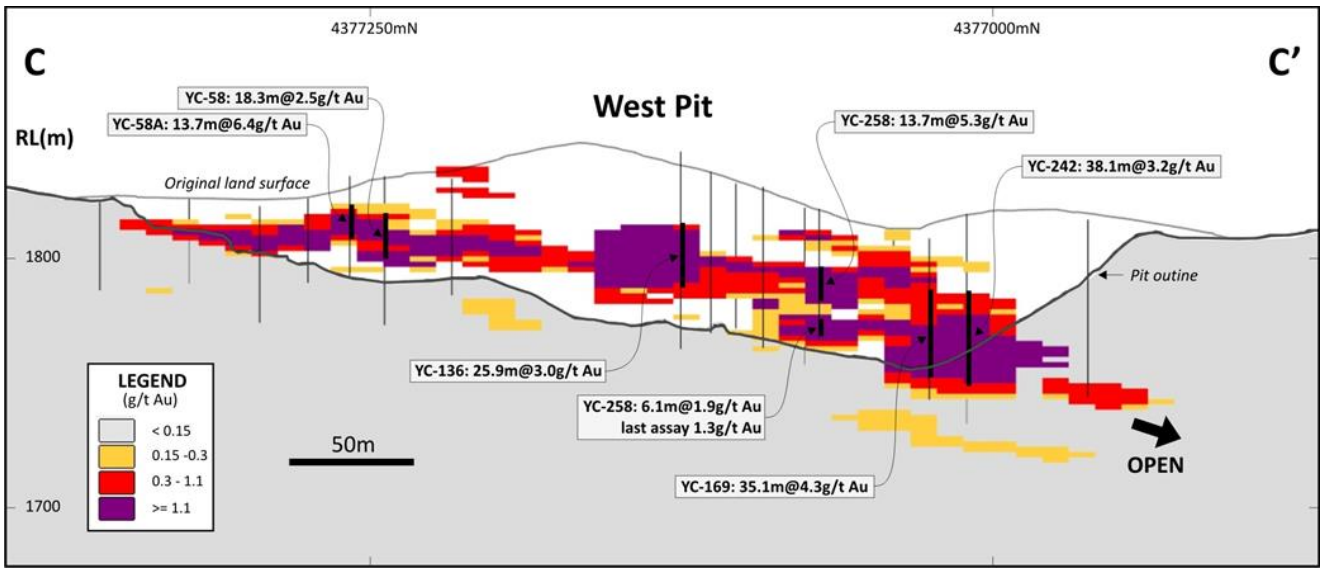


***Figure 9:*** *Drum West Pit north-south section showing the mineralised blocks above 0.15g/t Au cut-off based on historical drill holes – open to south.*

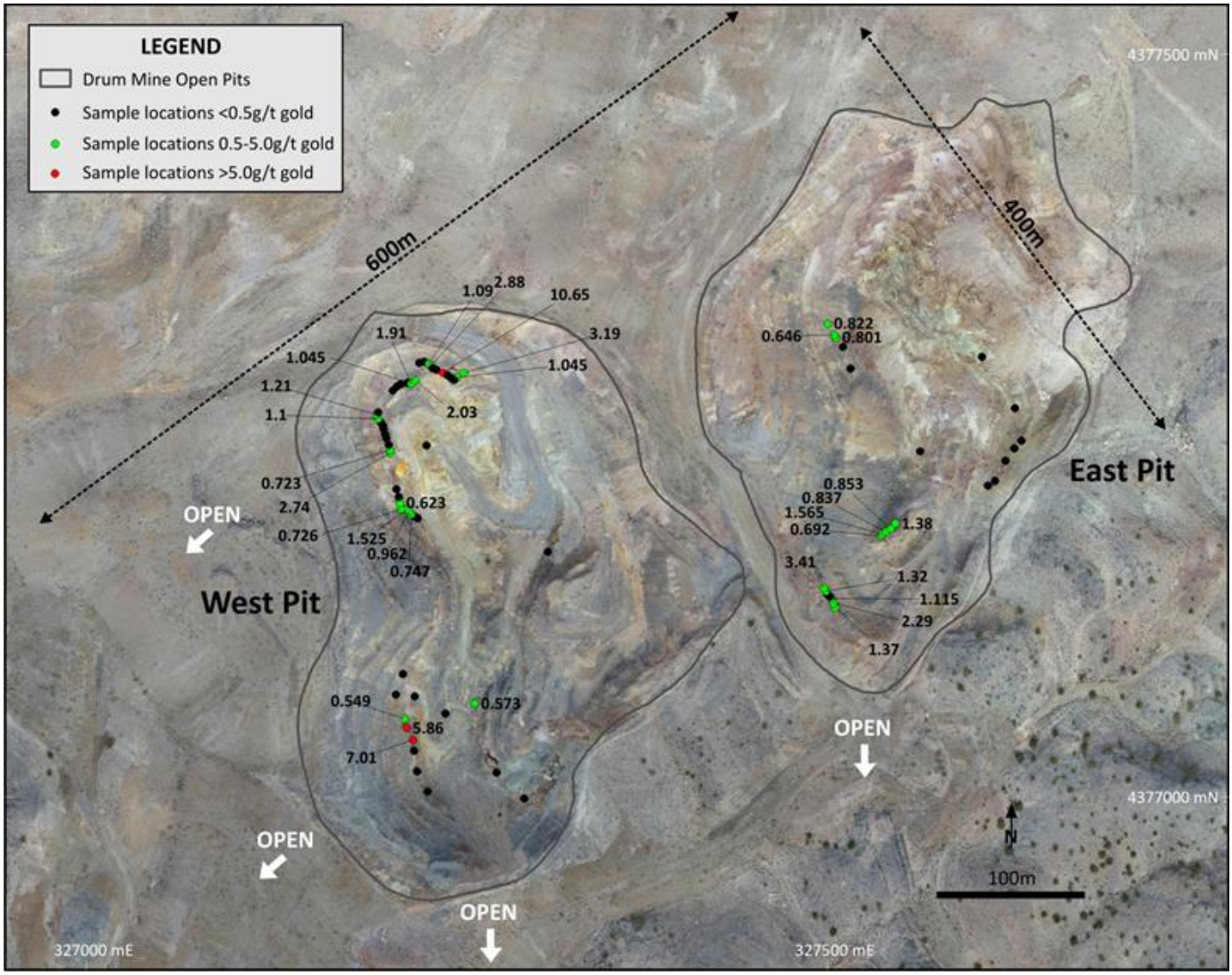


***Figure 10**: Aerial view of Drum Gold Mine pits with Alderan rock sample locations and gold assay results.*

## Detroit Project

The Detroit Project is one of four Alderan projects (Figure 11) in Utah, USA. It lies within the Detroit Mining District, approximately 175km southwest of Salt Lake City, and contains numerous historical copper, gold and manganese mines. The district has been explored for copper and gold in the past by major mining companies such as Anaconda Copper, Kennecott, Newmont, BHP and Freeport-McMoRan but no one company was able to build a significant contiguous land position to enable district-wide modern exploration. The United States Geological Survey (**USGS**) has also explored the area, sampling extensive mineralised jasperoids.

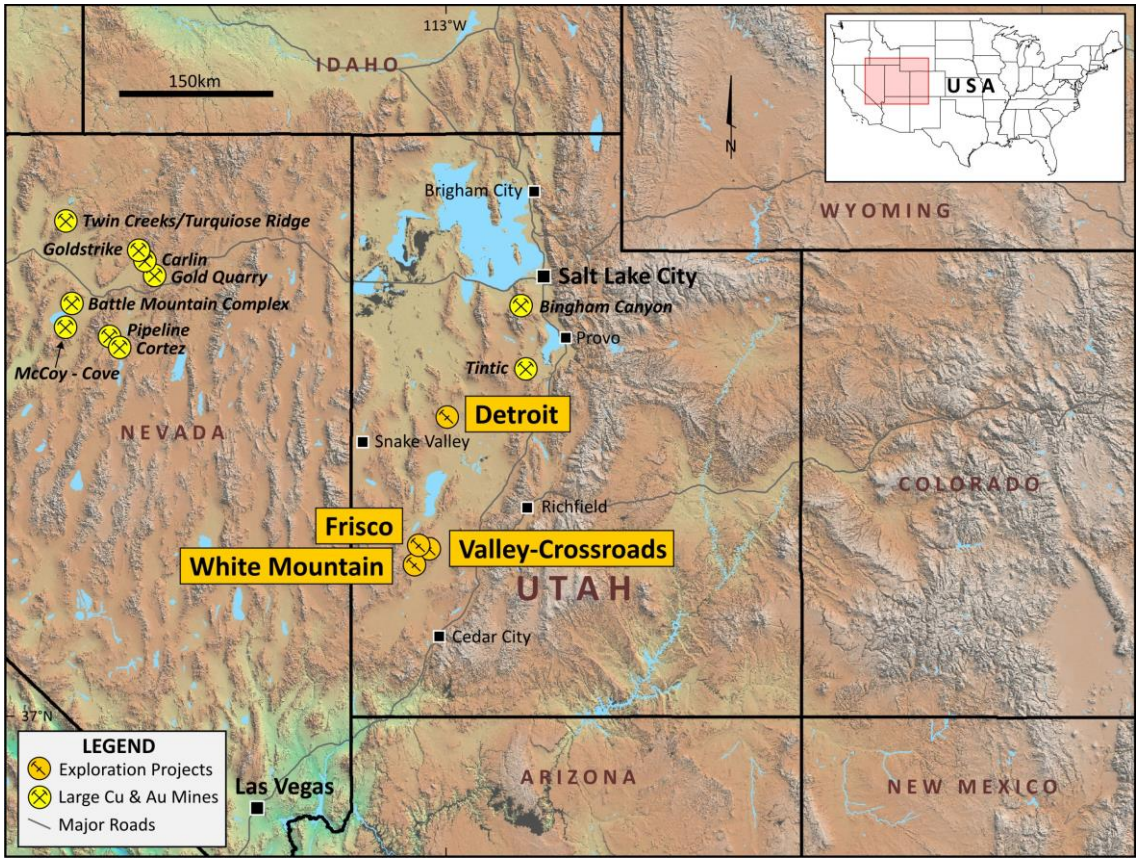


***Figure 11**: Alderan Resources project locations in western Utah.*

**ENDS**

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Alderan Resources Limited.

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## Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in this announcement that relates to both the new exploration results (assays from drill hole 9DD22-003) and the exploration potential for the Drum gold mine peripheral to the historical pits is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Dr Marat Abzalov, who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Abzalov is a consultant to Alderan 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'. Dr Abzalov consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Abzalov holds securities in the Company.

The information in this announcement that relates to historical exploration results were reported by the Company in accordance with listing rule 5.7 on 30 September 2021, 18 November 2021, 19 November 2021, 16 December 2021, 30 December 2021, 20 January 2022, 22 February 2022, 25 February 2022 and 22 March 2022. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements.

## *Appendix 1: Drill hole location details*

| Drill hole ID | Easting* | Northing* | RL (m) | Dip | Azimuth | Depth (m) | Drill Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9DD22-003 | 327 456 | 4 377 149 | 1821 | -45° | 62° | 145.2 | Diamond |

*NAD83-z12

## *Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report*

### *Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data*

*(Criterial in this section apply to all succeeding sections)*

| ***Criteria of JORC Code 2012*** | ***JORC Code (2012) explanation*** | ***Details of the Reported Project*** |
|---|---|---|
| *Sampling techniques* | *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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.* | *Diamond drilling was used to obtain rock materials subject to pending gold and multi-element geochemical analysis.*<br><br>*Sample length vary from 0.4 to 2.42 meters based on geological logging of the core.*<br><br>*The core was sawn by diamond saw ensuring that geologic characteristics were represented equally in both the analytical sample and the half core remained in the core trays. Sample weights delivered to the analytical lab vary from 1.49 to 5.92 kilograms in weight.* |
| | *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativeness and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* | *HQ diameter drill core was used for sampling. Sample length was 0.4 to 2.42 metres, that provides good representative material.* |
| | *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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | *The drill core samples are analysed for gold. Individual samples were selected based on their geological characteristics including lithology, alteration, and mineralization styles. Materials are being analysed at ALS North American facilities.*<br><br>*The gold method being used is the ALS procedure that uses a 30-gram charge for fire assay (Au-AA23).* |
| *Drilling techniques* | *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-* | *Diamond drilling was used to obtain rock materials.*<br><br>*All core was of "HQ" diameter.* |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | *sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).* | |
| *Drill sample recovery* | *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* | *Core recoveries were measured by the geologist in charge of all logging. Core recovering for the entire program was excellent (> 98%).* |
| | *Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* | *Industry standard practices, e.g. optimized drilling speed and regular changes of the drill bits, were used throughout to ensure no recovery or sample representation issues were encountered.* |
| | *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 relationships observed between the core recovery and sample grades.* |
| *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.* | *Geological, geotechnical, and geophysical (magnetic susceptibility) logging was completed on all of the core materials and is to an industry standard appropriate to the initial exploration nature of the program.* |
| | *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* | *Geologic logging is qualitative to semi-quantitative making use of an experienced geologist and high-quality binocular microscope. Geotechnical and geophysical logging results are quantitative.* |
| | *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | *100% of the drill core was logged applying the same logging and documentation principles.* |
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken* | *Drill core was sawn by a diamond saw and half core was sampled with remaining half core retained in the core trays.* |
| | *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* | *Not applicable, diamond drill core drilling was used.* |
| | *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* | *The samples are prepared in the ALS laboratory in USA. Sample preparation follows the standard procedure of the ALS lab, representing the industry common practice.*<br><br>*Each sample was weighed, fine crushed to <2mm (70% pass) and split by a riffle splitter. The sample was then pulverized up to 250g at 85% < 75um.* |

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>

**SAMPLE PREPARATION**

| ALS CODE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|
| WEI-21 | Received Sample Weight |
| LOG-22 | Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode |
| CRU-QC | Crushing QC Test |
| CRU-31 | Fine crushing - 70% <2mm |
| PUL-QC | Pulverizing QC Test |
| SPL-21 | Split sample - riffle splitter |
| PUL-31 | Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um |
| CRU-21 | Crush entire sample |
| LOG-24 | Pulp Login - Rcd w/o Barcode |
| SND-ALS | Send samples to internal laboratory |

</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativeness of samples.</td><td>The logging geologist supervised sample sawing and splitting to ensure all samples were geological representative.<br><br>Quality of comminutions is verified by a control sieving, which is a standard procedure of the ALS laboratories.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>The diamond drill holes were oriented and drilled in such a way to attempt to cut inferred geologic controls (bedding, faults etc.) perpendicular to their strike in order to measure true thicknesses. The logging geologist supervised sample sawing and splitting to ensure all samples were geological representative.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</td><td>Sample weight is in the range from 1.49 to 5.92 kgs which is appropriate for mineralisation present in this project.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</td><td>Diamond drillcore samples were assayed at the ALS laboratory. The gold method being used is the ALS procedure that uses a 30-gram charge for fire assay, AKLS code is Au-AA23.<br><br>Multi-element geochemical analysis is planned to be used on geologic composite that vary in length from 4 to 6 meters that development from remaining gold sample pulps. That ALS procedure for this is ME-MS61m.

**ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES**

| ALS CODE | DESCRIPTION | |
|---|---|---|
| ME-MS61 | 48 element four acid ICP-MS | |
| Hg-MS42 | Trace Hg by ICPMS | ICP-MS |
| Au-AA23 | Au 30g FA-AA finish | AAS |

The results of this assay were based solely upon the content of the sample submitted. Any decision to invest should be made only after the potential investment value of the claim 'or deposit has been determined based on the results of assays of multiple samples of geological materials collected by the prospective investor or by a qualified person selected by him/her and based on an evaluation of all engineering data which is available concerning any proposed project. Statement required by Nevada State Law NRS 519

These are standard techniques commonly used for analysis of the gold mineralisation. 4acid digest assures a most complete nature of the assayed results.</td></tr>
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| | *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.* | *Not applicable. This ASX announcement reports only drilling data, portable XRF and geophysical instruments were not used.* |
| | *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | *Certified standard reference materials have been inserted in the sample sequence at a rate of two percent. These materials include certified gold pulps, blank pulps, and coarse blank materials. The logging geologist was responsible for the placement of these materials. Duplicate samples will be selected and submitted for analysis once initial gold results are received.* |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* | *Not applicable. The current announcement is reporting essentially the initial drill holes, with some assays still pending.* |
| | *The use of twinned holes.* | *Not applicable – no twinned holes are planned at the current exploration program. Twin holes will be used after economic mineralisation has been intersected.* |
| | *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* | *Drill core was rigorously documented by Alderan geologists. All field data are collected, entered into excel spreadsheets and validated. Assay results have been obtained electronically from the ALS laboratory.*<br><br>*All data are safely stored in the company office in Perth.* |
| | *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | *Not applicable – no adjustments made.* |
| *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.* | *A handheld sub-meter GPS was used for collars and geochemical samples locating. Accuracy of the GPS based techniques was deemed sufficient given the initial exploration nature of the drill program.* |
| | *Specification of the grid system used.* | *All data are recorded in a UTM zone 12 (North) NAD83 grid.* |
| | *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | *RL values obtained by GPS were routinely compared with the nominal elevation values that were deduced from the high resolution DTM system of the project area.* |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* | *Location and spatial distribution of the drillholes are applicable for assessment of a prospectivity of the project area but the data not suitable and was not intended to be used for quantitative assessments of the project, i.e. not intended for estimation of the Mineral Resources.* |
| | *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.* | *Location and spatial distribution of the drillholes are applicable for assessment of a prospectivity of the project area but the data not suitable and was not intended to be used for quantitative assessments of the project, i.e. not intended for estimation of the Mineral Resources.* |

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| | *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | *Sampled material was not bulked and/or composited in any of the physical manners.* |
| *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.* | *The diamond drill holes were oriented and drilled in such a way to attempt to cut inferred geologic controls (bedding, faults etc.) perpendicular to their strike in order to measure true thicknesses. The logging geologist supervised sample sawing and splitting to ensure all samples were geological representative.* |
| | *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 diamond drill holes were oriented and drilled in such a way to attempt to cut inferred geologic controls (bedding, faults etc.) perpendicular to their strike in order to measure true thicknesses. The logging geologist supervised sample sawing and splitting to ensure all samples were geological representative.* |
| *Sample security* | *The measures taken to ensure sample security* | *Chain of custody was maintained at all steps of the drill and sampling procedure. Only authorised personnel handled or viewed the drill materials.* |
| *Audits or reviews* | *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | *Drilling and sampling procedures were systematically reviewed by the company personnel and Marat Abzalov, external consultant acting as the project's Competent Person.* |

***Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results***

*(Criterial in this section apply to all succeeding sections)*

| Criteria of JORC Code 2012 | JORC Code (2012) explanation | Details of the Reported Project |
|---|---|---|
| *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.* | *All drill sites are located on unpatented lode claims owned by North Exploration LLC. The claims are subject to a Mining Lease with Option to Purchase Agreement dated 27 September 2021 between North Exploration and Valyrian Resources Corp. See ASX release dated 30 September 2021. Some of North Exploration's mining claims have been over-pegged by later applications. Legal due diligence however has confirmed that the North claims pre-date these later applications. It is Alderan's view that North Exploration's claims are senior and valid. Any expenditure required to prove the validity of the mining claims will be credited to required work commitment expenditures.* |
| | *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.* | *Title is maintained in accordance with the General Mining Act of 1872 and its associated regulations. The claims are valid and in good standing. The claims have been properly located and monumented. The claims may be freely transferable under the terms of the Option Agreement, subject only to the paramount title of the United States of America.* |
| *Exploration done by other parties (2.2)* | *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | *The Drum Mountains of west central Utah have long been a subject of mining and exploration for gold, copper, and manganese, starting from 1800's and continued until early 1900's. This was followed by renewed interest in beryllium, gold, manganese, and uranium in the past 20 years.*<br><br>*Gold and copper were discovered in the Drum Mountains in 1872, and from 1904 to 1917, gold, silver, and copper was produced from siliceous replacement fissure deposits in jasperoids, limestone and dolomite, for a total value of about $46,000.*<br><br>*Exploration for gold and base metals intermittently continued through the entire 20th century. In particular, since early 1960's, when jasperoids similar to that commonly found in highly productive gold mining districts have been identified in the Drum Mountains of Utah, the specialised studies of the jasperoids have been undertaken by USGS and the different mining companies. Sampling of these rocks commonly reveals anomalous concentrations of gold.* |
| *Geology* | *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.* | *The mineralisation presented at the Drum area includes different types and mineralisation styles, main of which are Carlin-like gold, gold-bearing skarns, Cu-Mo-Au porphyries, and Marigold-type.*<br><br>*The focus of the Alderan's exploration efforts at Detroit/Drum is to discover a Carlin-like gold deposit. Key feature of Carlin-like deposits includes:*<br>*a) Favorable permeable reactive rocks (silty limestones and limey siltstones)*<br>*b) Favorable structures often coincident with mineral-related intrusive*<br>*c) Gold-bearing hydrothermal solutions*<br>*d) Micron-sized gold in fine-grained disseminated pyrite*<br>*e) Common geochemical indicators are: As, Sb, Ba, Te, Se, Hg*<br>*f) Common argillization, development of the jasperoids and decalcification of the host rocks.*<br><br>*This mineralisation was explored, and mineralised bodies delineated in the Detroit/Drum area by the drillhole, that is presented in this announcement.* |

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| | | *Other types of mineralisation, representing exploration targets of Alderan in the Drum mountains area includes:*<br>1. *Intrusion hosted/related gold mineralisation.*<br>2. *Marigold style brecciated quartzites, which can spatially associate with the Carlin-like mineralisation.*<br>3. *Magnetite copper-gold skarns that were identified through the ground magnetics.* |
| *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:* | *Current announcement is focused on the new drilling results, the drillhole 9DD22-003. Location of the drillhole collar is as follows:*<br>- *327 456 East and 4 377 149 North*<br>- *1821 m RL*<br>- *Drilled toward 62$^{o}$ Azimuth at the Dip -45$^{o}$*<br>- *Drillhole is 145.2m deep.*<br><br>*Appendix 1 details further information regarding drill hole 9DD22-003.* |
| | *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* and *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.* | *Not applicable. Drillhole details are presented without exclusion.* |
| *Data aggregation methods* | *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* | *Length weighted average was used for estimation the grade of the intersection. The samples grade of the mineralised interval varied from <0.01 to 4.1 g/t Au.* |
| | *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 intersections presented in this ASX announcement have been estimated using the length weighing method, which is a standard technique broadly used at the mining industry.* |
| | *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | *Not applicable, this ASX announcement reports the gold grade.* |

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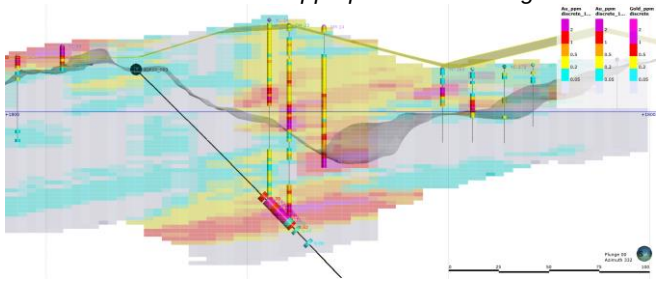
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* | *The drill holes were drilled vertically down that is approximately perpendicular to the gently dipping gold mineralisation and provides intersections which lengths reasonably approximate the true thicknesses of the gold lodes.* |
| | *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* | *Mineralisation is gently dipping at approximately 15º degrees toward the west at the 220º Azimuth. Orientation of the 9DD22-003 drillhole is appropriate for defining the mineralised intersections as it is shown on the cross-section.*<br>  <br>***Figure A2.1**: Cross-section through the 9DD22-003 drillhole.* |
| | *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').* | *Grade and length of mineralised intersections estimated using 0.15g/t Au as lower cut-off. Because the drilling was oriented approximately perpendicular to the strike of the gold lodes it is assumed that reported intersections (Figure A2.1) are closely approximate their true thickness.* |
| *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.* | *Maps and tables are presented in the text of this ASX release and in the JORC Table 1.* |
| *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.* | *The release is focused on presenting the new drilling results verifying presence of the gold mineralisation remaining outside of the pit shell.* |

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| *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.* | *Alderan geologists has sampled the gold mineralisation exposed on the pit walls that also has confirmed presence of the remnant gold mineralisation (Refer ASX announcement dated 16 December 2021).* |
| *Further work* | *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.* | *The extension of the Yellow Cat gold lodes and new targets will be explored by drilling during the next phase of exploration which is currently planned and will be announced separately. This will include detailed IP survey that proved to be successful for generating the exploration targets in the central parts of the Drum-Detroit project of Alderan.* |