ASX and Media Release
9 August 2022

Best Pegmatite Zones Intersected To Date At Wyemandoo Critical Metal Project

Highlights

- **Thickest pegmatite zones encountered to date from holes drilled at Dome 2 on the Wyemandoo Lithium-Rubidium Project.**
- **Multiple pegmatites in zones up to 30m thick intersected at Wyemandoo.**
- **Dome 2 holes displaying rich purple lepidolite mineralization defining areas potential for Rb and Li mineralisation.**
- **Drilling intercepts have assisted in understanding pegmatite orientation and planning for the follow-up drilling program at Wyemandoo.**

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.

At Wyemandoo a total of 29 RC holes were completed for 3,918m and ranging from 84 to 201m in depth. The majority of the holes have intersected pegmatites of various intervals. The programme has been dictated by the pegmatite intersections where many have been interpretated as moderately dipping dykes orientated to the northwest or flat lying sills.

Drilling at Wyemandoo Dome 2 (approximately 5km southwest of the loop structure) has intersected some of the best intersections to date highlighted by:

Hole WYC0028 (Intercepts totalling 30m of pegmatite)

- 2m pegmatite from 6m
- **5m pegmatite from 75m**
- **11m pegmatite from 108m**
- 3m pegmatite from 122m
- 3m pegmatite from 132m
- 3m pegmatite from 146m
- 3m pegmatite from 154m

Hole WYC0022 (Intercepts totalling 28m)

- 2m pegmatite from 4m
- 2m pegmatite from 32m
- 1m pegmatite from 69m
- **6m pegmatite from 106m**
- 1m pegmatite from 117m
- 1m pegmatite from 119m
- 2m pegmatite from 123m
- 2m pegmatite from 147m
- 3m pegmatite from 166m
- 3m pegmatite from 177m
- 1m pegmatite from 183m

Hole WYC0029 (Intercepts totalling 23m)

- 1m pegmatite from surface
- 1m pegmatite from 34m
- 4m pegmatite from 49m
- 1m pegmatite from 62m
- **8m pegmatite from 91m**
- **7m pegmatite from 106m**
- 1m pegmatite from 121m

Figure 1: *Wyemandoo Dome 2 drill locations*

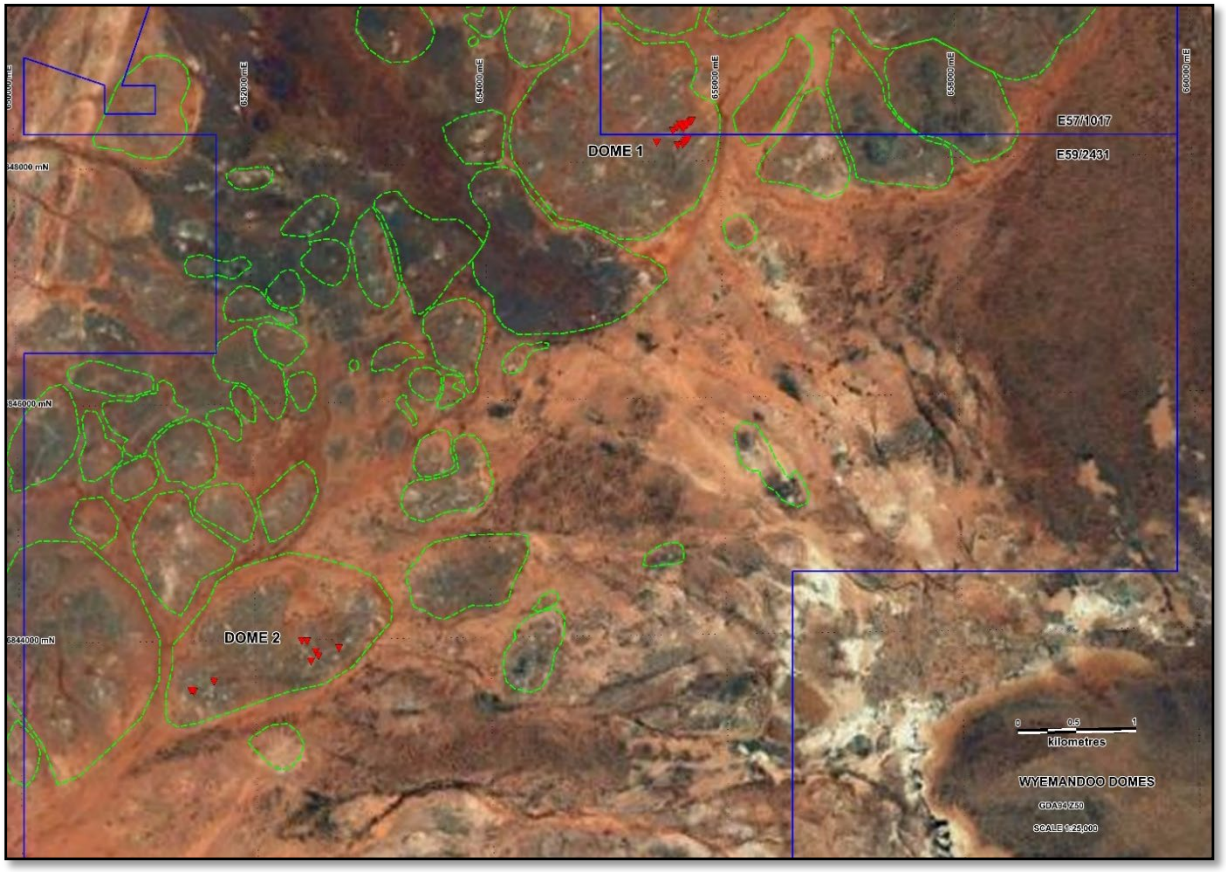

Figure 2: *Spatial relationship between Domes and drill sites*

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azm	EOH(m)	Anomaly
WYC0001	655676	6848289	495	-90	0	201	Dome 1 Northern Loop
WYC0002	655706	6848316	493	-90	0	200	Dome 1 Northern Loop
WYC0003	652709	6843925	490	-60	145	84	Dome 2 Central
WYC0004	655602	6848255	496	-60	145	150	Dome 1 Northern Loop
WYC0005	652470	6843814	496	-60	145	84	Dome 2 Central
WYC0006	655636	6848282	495	-60	145	150	Dome 1 Northern Loop
WYC0007	652510	6843895	493	-60	360	84	Dome 2 Central
WYC0008	655664	6848306	495	-60	325	150	Dome 1 Northern Loop
WYC0009	652395	6843989	487	-60	145	84	Dome 2 Central
WYC0010	652440	6843985	487	-60	145	84	Dome 2 Central
WYC0011	651645	6843655	491	-60	145	84	Dome 2 Southwest
WYC0012	655688	6848272	495	-60	145	150	Dome 1 Northern Loop
WYC0013	655718	6848298	494	-60	145	150	Dome 1 Northern Loop
WYC0014	655748	6848325	492	-60	145	152	Dome 1 Northern Loop
WYC0015	655763	6848339	491	-60	145	150	Dome 1 Northern Loop
WYC0016	651448	6843583	476	-60	145	96	Dome 2 Southwest
WYC0017	651472	6843570	481	-55	145	120	Dome 2 Southwest
WYC0018	655683	6848139	499	-60	145	150	Dome 1 Southern Loop
WYC0019	655698	6848153	497	-60	145	150	Dome 1 Southern Loop
WYC0020	655712	6848168	496	-60	145	150	Dome 1 Southern Loop
WYC0021	655726	6848183	495	-60	145	150	Dome 1 Southern Loop
WYC0022	651463	6843584	480	-60	145	186	Dome 2 Southwest
WYC0023	652534	6843861	420	-60	325	150	Dome 2 Southwest
WYC0024	651455	6843544	476	-55	300	144	Dome 2 Southwest
WYC0025	651507	6843543	479	-55	200	90	Dome 2 Southwest
WYC0026	655640	6848132	500	-60	145	150	Dome 1 Southern Loop
WYC0027	655462	6848160	496	-60	145	101	Dome 1 West of Southern Loop
WYC0028	651478	6843595	479	-60	145	180	Dome 2 Southwest
WYC0029	651442	6843513	475	-55	300	144	Dome 2 Southwest

Table 1: Complete list of holes drilled at Wyemandoo. Coordinates are in UTM GDA94 zone 50. Note some changes made at database was validated.

The following tables compile the Wyemandoo summary logs and follow on from those presented in ASX announcement 23 June 2022.

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WYC0016	0	4	Pegmatite		weak lepidolite
WYC0016	4	45	Gabbro		
WYC0016	45	52	Gabbro?	Strong alteration - protolith not recognisable	
WYC0016	52	72	Gabbro		
WYC0016	72	75	Pegmatite		weak rubidian muscovite
WYC0016	75	76	Pegmatite		weak lepidolite
WYC0016	76	96	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WYC0018	0	2	Gabbro		
WYC0018	2	4	Pegmatite		
WYC0018	4	5	Gabbro	Pegmatite	
WYC0018	5	60	Gabbro		
WYC0018	60	61	Anorthosite	Gabbro	Sulphides
WYC0018	61	67	Gabbro		Sulphides
WYC0018	67	68	Gabbro	Pegmatite	
WYC0018	68	69	Pegmatite		
WYC0018	69	70	Gabbro		
WYC0018	70	72	Pegmatite	Gabbro	
WYC0018	72	74	Gabbro		
WYC0018	74	76	Pegmatite	Gabbro	
WYC0018	76	123	Gabbro		
WYC0018	123	133	Anorthosite		
WYC0018	133	150	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WYC0019	0	1	Saprolite		
WYC0019	1	7	Pegmatite		Micaceous
WYC0019	7	52	Gabbro		
WYC0019	52	53	Gabbro	Pegmatite	
WYC0019	53	67	Gabbro		
WYC0019	67	69	Vein Quartz		
WYC0019	69	150	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WYC0020	0	3	Saprolite		Micas
WYC0020	3	61	Gabbro		
WYC0020	61	62	Felsic unknown?		
WYC0020	62	68	Gabbro		
WYC0020	68	70	Vein Quartz		
WYC0020	70	84	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WYC0022	0	4	Transported clay		
WYC0022	4	6	Pegmatite		Moderate lepidolite
WYC0022	6	32	Gabbro		
WYC0022	32	34	Pegmatite	Gabbro	
WYC0022	34	42	Gabbro		
WYC0022	42	45	Gabbro	Pegmatite	green mineral
WYC0022	45	69	Gabbro		
WYC0022	69	70	Pegmatite		
WYC0022	70	72	Gabbro		
WYC0022	72	75	Pegmatite		Moderate rubidian muscovite
WYC0022	75	76	Pegmatite		strong lepidolite
WYC0022	76	106	Gabbro		
WYC0022	106	112	Pegmatite		intense lepidolite
WYC0022	112	114	Gabbro		
WYC0022	114	117	Gabbro	Pegmatite	
WYC0022	117	118	Pegmatite		weak rubidian muscovite
WYC0022	118	119	Gabbro		
WYC0022	119	120	Pegmatite		weak pink micas and green mineral
WYC0022	120	123	Gabbro		
WYC0022	123	125	Pegmatite		
WYC0022	125	147	Gabbro		
WYC0022	147	149	Pegmatite		strong rubidian muscovite
WYC0022	149	166	Gabbro		
WYC0022	166	169	Pegmatite		weak rubidian muscovite
WYC0022	169	177	Gabbro		
WYC0022	177	180	Pegmatite		weak rubidian muscovite
WYC0022	180	183	Gabbro		
WYC0022	183	184	Pegmatite		
WYC0022	184	186	Gabbro		extensive alteration

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WYC0023	0	3	Lower Saprolite		
WYC0023	3	11	Gabbro		
WYC0023	11	12	Gabbro	Pegmatite	
WYC0023	12	13	Pegmatite		
WYC0023	13	32	Gabbro		
WYC0023	32	33	Pegmatite	Gabbro	lepidolite
WYC0023	33	35	Pegmatite		lepidolite
WYC0023	35	36	Pegmatite	Gabbro	
WYC0023	36	44	Gabbro		
WYC0023	44	45	Pegmatite		
WYC0023	45	63	Gabbro		
WYC0023	63	65	Gabbro	Anorthosite	
WYC0023	65	67	Anorthosite		
WYC0023	67	79	Gabbro		
WYC0023	79	80	Gabbro	Pegmatite	
WYC0023	80	81	Anorthosite		
WYC0023	81	114	Gabbro		
WYC0023	114	115	Pegmatite		
WYC0023	115	145	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WYC0024	3	4	Gabbro	Pegmatite	
WYC0024	4	12	Gabbro		
WYC0024	10	12	Gabbro		sulphides
WYC0024	12	21	Gabbro		
WYC0024	21	22	Pegmatite	Gabbro	
WYC0024	22	23	Gabbro	Pegmatite	
WYC0024	23	31	Gabbro		
WYC0024	31	35	Gabbro	Anorthosite	
WYC0024	35	40	Anorthosite	Gabbro	
WYC0024	40	49	Gabbro		
WYC0024	49	51	Pegmatite	Gabbro	
WYC0024	51	54	Gabbro		
WYC0024	54	56	Pegmatite		green mineral
WYC0024	56	57	Pegmatite	Gabbro	
WYC0024	57	65	Gabbro		
WYC0024	65	67	Pegmatite	Gabbro	
WYC0024	67	84	Gabbro	Anorthosite	sulphides
WYC0024	84	87	Gabbro		
WYC0024	87	88	Gabbro	Pegmatite	lepidolite
WYC0024	88	93	Pegmatite		lepidolite
WYC0024	93	97	Gabbro		
WYC0024	97	98	Pegmatite	Gabbro	lepidolite
WYC0024	98	103	Pegmatite		lepidolite, green mineral
WYC0024	103	104	Pegmatite	Gabbro	green mineral
WYC0024	104	114	Gabbro		
WYC0024	114	115	Pegmatite		green mineral
WYC0024	115	118	Anorthosite	Gabbro	
WYC0024	118	129	Gabbro		
WYC0024	129	137	Gabbro	Anorthosite	
WYC0024	137	144	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WYC0025	4	5	Saprolite		lepidolite
WYC0025	5	20	Gabbro		sulphides
WYC0025	20	24	Pegmatite	Gabbro	
WYC0025	24	40	Gabbro		
WYC0025	40	72	Gabbro		sulphides
WYC0025	72	77	Pegmatite		
WYC0025	77	87	Gabbro		
WYC0025	87	90	Gabbro	Quartz vein	

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WYC0028	0	4	Gabbro		
WYC0028	4	6	laterite/duricrust		
WYC0028	6	8	Pegmatite		
WYC0028	8	9	Gabbro	Pegmatite	
WYC0028	9	25	Gabbro		
WYC0028	25	26	Gabbro	Quartz vein	
WYC0028	26	31	Gabbro		
WYC0028	31	39	Gabbro		blue colour minerals on slickenslide.
WYC0028	39	40	Anorthosite		
WYC0028	40	53	Gabbro		
WYC0028	53	60	Gabbro		quartz veins about 20 %.
WYC0028	60	75	Gabbro		
WYC0028	75	80	Pegmatite		lepidolite, green mineral
WYC0028	80	90	Gabbro		
WYC0028	90	93	Anorthosite		contains sulphides.
WYC0028	93	107	Gabbro		
WYC0028	107	108	Gabbro	Pegmatite	lepidolite
WYC0028	108	119	Pegmatite		lepidolite
WYC0028	119	122	Gabbro		
WYC0028	122	125	Pegmatite	Gabbro	lepidolite
WYC0028	125	132	Gabbro		
WYC0028	132	135	Pegmatite	Gabbro	
WYC0028	135	146	Gabbro		
WYC0028	146	149	Pegmatite	Gabbro	lepidolite
WYC0028	149	151	Gabbro		
WYC0028	151	154	Pegmatite		lepidolite
WYC0028	154	180	Gabbro		

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Lith1_Code	Lith2_Code	Comments
WYC0029	0	1	Pegmatite	Gabbro	
WYC0029	1	5	Gabbro		
WYC0029	5	14	Gabbro	Quartz vein	
WYC0029	14	31	Gabbro		
WYC0029	31	34	Gabbro	Quartz vein	
WYC0029	34	35	Pegmatite		
WYC0029	35	45	Gabbro		
WYC0029	45	49	Pegmatite		green mineral
WYC0029	49	62	Gabbro		
WYC0029	62	63	Pegmatite		
WYC0029	63	75	Gabbro		
WYC0029	75	84	Anorthosite		
WYC0029	84	88	Gabbro		
WYC0029	88	91	Anorthosite		
WYC0029	91	99	Pegmatite		
WYC0029	99	106	Gabbro		
WYC0029	106	113	Pegmatite		lepidolite
WYC0029	113	121	Anorthosite		
WYC0029	121	122	Pegmatite		lepidolite
WYC0029	122	144	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.

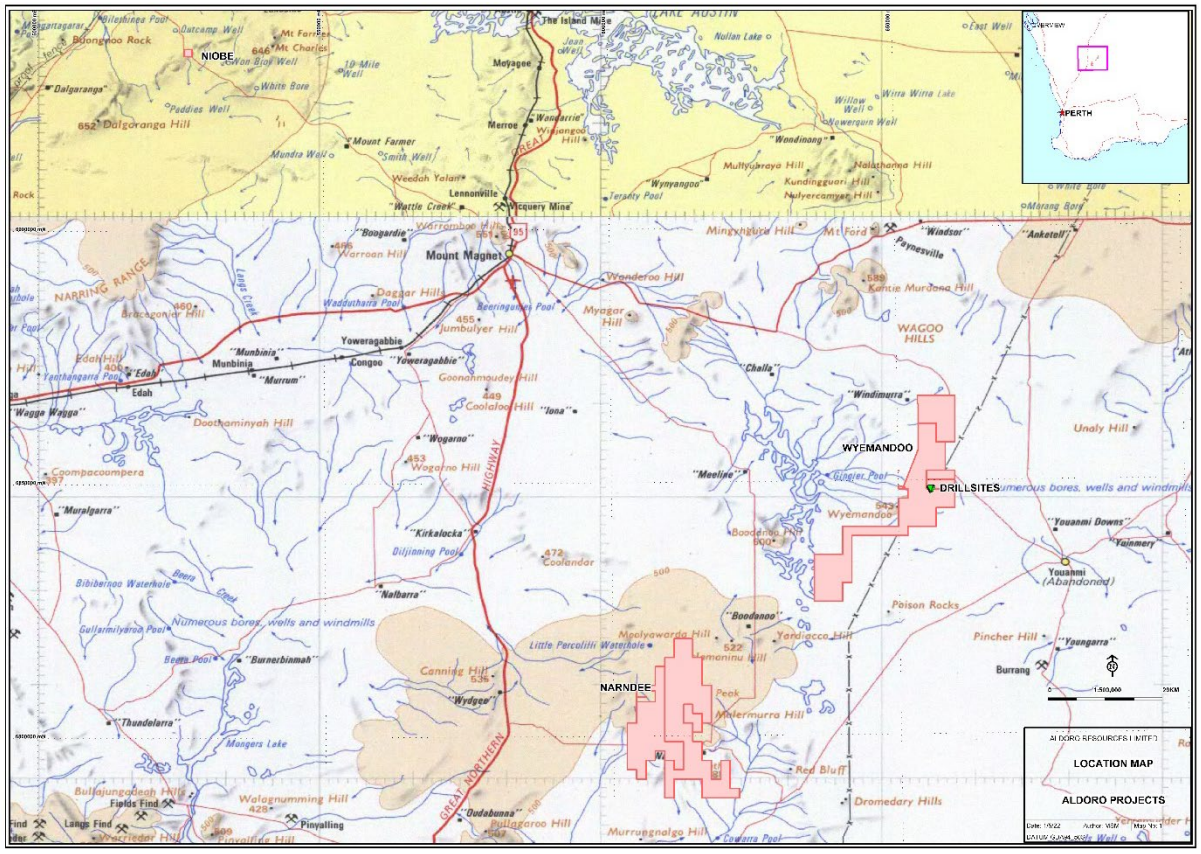

Figure 7. Location of the ARN landholding over the Murchison Terrane

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*	• No work has been undertaken to determine drill sample recovery

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• Aldoro's visual intersections are logged, interpreted, and reported by the JORC Competent Person

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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 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	• *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,*	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	*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.*	application phase and held by Mining Equities Pty Ltd and Trafalgar Resources Pty Ltd. • 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.*	Wyemandoo 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Wyemandoo • 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.*	Wyemandoo • 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.