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12 August 2022

PEGMATITE MINERALOGICAL STUDIES CONFIRM POTENTIAL FOR BOTH NIOBE & WYEMANDOO LI-RB PROJECTS

Highlights

- **Mineralogical studies of Niobe & Wyemandoo samples reveal highly fractionated pegmatites and confirm the presence of Lithium and Rubidium mineralisation.**
- **At Niobe, the Li-Rb mineralisation resides in the micas, in particular zinnwaldite, with some Rubidium grades exceeding 1%.**
- **At Wyemandoo, four unique muscovite chemical compositions demonstrate Rb and Li enrichment with economically important Li-Rb-Ta rich assemblages found in muscovite± lepidolite ± petalite ± tantalite.**
- **Discrimination of pegmatites based on mineral assemblages, especially with the presence of albite and Lithian-muscovite at Wyemandoo allows spatial targeting across the Wyemandoo Pegmatite Fairway.**
- **Mineralogical results will aid metallurgical processing of Niobe & Wyemandoo samples at China's Central South University School of Minerals Processing & Bioengineering by renowned specialist Professor Zhiguo He**

Aldoro Resources Ltd ("**Aldoro**", "**The Company"**) (**ASX: ARN**) is pleased to provide highlights from recent comprehensive test studies performed on Niobe & Wyemandoo samples by the University of Western Australia ("**UWA**").

The Company engaged the UWA Centre of Exploration Targeting to conduct a Li-Rb ore characterisation study that aimed to characterise the pegmatites and chemical properties of their associated mineralised domains in the broader geological framework in which they are hosted. The principle analytical methods used for this was X-ray powder diffraction (XRD) and Tescan Integrated Mineral Analyser (TIMA).

The test study provided insight on the type of mineralisation that occurs at Niobe and Wyemandoo, the mode and relationships within the host rocks, and the various alteration styles. It allows the definition of the fractionation trends and spatial relationships to better define zones of mineralisation, especially for field relationships in the Niobe stacked pegmatites, and the Wyemandoo "Fairway Corridor "of pegmatites. The results of the study will be subsequently used to assess the areas of mineralisation potential and assist in developing the exploitable metallurgical properties in the recovery of metals from the ore.

At **Niobe** a total of fourteen pegmatitic samples were analysed from the main pegmatite to the northeast pegmatite, within a total area of 2.5 hectares.

Key findings were:

- The primary mineralogy of the samples included quartz, albite feldspar, and Fe-rich muscovite. Li-rich phases include zinnwaldite and small amounts of petalite. Secondary mineral phases include orthoclase, oligoclase, monazite, topaz, zircon, nepheline, kaolinite, corundum, almandine, and grossular garnets.

- Overall mineralogy is relatively simple with the presence of medium to coarse crystal grains, with some replacement and small amounts of replacement and intergrowth. Spatial distribution of the studied samples does not show significant variation of the dominant mineral assemblage (albite-quartz-muscovite/zinnwaldite), perhaps due to the small areas sampled.

- While no systematic changes in the abundance of such minerals were identified, the mica content dominates the abundance of Li-Rb.

- A review of the EDS spectra identified muscovite had a slight enrichment in Fe where Fe content is a crucial difference between muscovite and zinnwaldite while the TIMA analyser found the Fe peak is relatively small, which is more characteristic of muscovite than zinnwaldite and the Al content support this finding.

- Rb levels were found to increase with the presence of micas and elemental mapping revealed only background levels of Rb within the albite, and the elevated Rb concentrations, up to 10,500 ppm were found in the micas, mainly the zinnwaldite.

At **Wyemandoo**, a total of forty-one pegmatitic samples were analysed from an area of 259km^2 within the "Fairway Corridor" of the pegmatite swarm.

Key findings were:

- Interpretation of the TIMA spectra found the dominant mineral phases for the Wyemandoo samples include albite, oligoclase, plagioclase, orthoclase, quartz, and muscovite. The accessory mineral phases include but are not limited to garnet (almandine, spessartine, grossular), monazite, zircon, and corundum. Lithium-rich minerals present include Li-rich muscovite and petalite. Ta-rich minerals include microlite and tantalite.

- Albite, quartz, muscovite and orthoclase are the dominant hosts for the Li-Rb Wyemandoo prospect. Other feldspars associated with the prospect include oligoclase, plagioclase and anorthosite. Li-Rb-Ta minerals include lepidolite, petalite, muscovite, tantalite and microlite. Variable amounts of polymorphs, apatite, and garnets are present, and a small number of samples contain hematite and magnetite.

- The Wyemandoo prospect can be separated based on its economic potential and the distribution of host rocks. The different pegmatite intrusions fall in the barren or Li-Rb-Ta rich category. The mineral assemblage for the barren intrusions is highly dominated by a feldspar assemblage, controlled by albite and variable amounts of quartz without lithian-muscovite. While the economically important Li-Rb-Ta mineral assemblages are characterised by muscovite ± lepidolite ± petalite ± tantalite.

- Similar to the Niobe prospect, the Wyemandoo prospect is dominated by the Li-Cs-Ta family of pegmatites (LCT).

- The Wyemandoo hand-specimen samples that are Li-rich are described to be predominately lepidolite while the TIMA mineral analyser found most of the Li-rich minerals are dominated by muscovite, with lepidolite and petalite being detected in relatively small quantities, generally around 5% or less. The XRD random powder analyses further confirmed these results.

- Alkali feldspars in pegmatites can have significant Li enrichment from lithian-muscovite which can occur as polytypes that explains the diversity of muscovite chemical compositions identified at Wyemandoo. XRD found that the extensive occurrence of lithian-muscovite was due to the presence of lepidolite and petalite where the lepidolite compositions exhibited four different types.

- These four different muscovite chemical compositions show Rb and Li enrichment. Li and Rb strongly correlate with the highest Fe enrichment and depletion of Al. In addition, the Li-Rb rich muscovite also shows small amounts of Na elemental substitution.

- The TIMA analyser found that Rb enrichment appears is present in both the albite and the lithian-muscovite and this Rb enrichment is more noticeable in samples where lithian-muscovite coexists with the albite

- While the characteristics of an albite-zone in the Wyemandoo pegmatite is relatively scarce it has been reported that these types of pegmatites can be strongly alkaline with enrichments in F, H_2O, Cs, Rb, Ta, Nb, Mn, Ge, Bi, As, and, in some cases, also Li compared to the host pegmatite.

The above analyses will provide aid to metallurgical processing studies conducted by renowned specialist Professor Zhiguo He at China's Central South University School of Minerals Processing & Bioengineering. These studies are expected to commence shortly.

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.

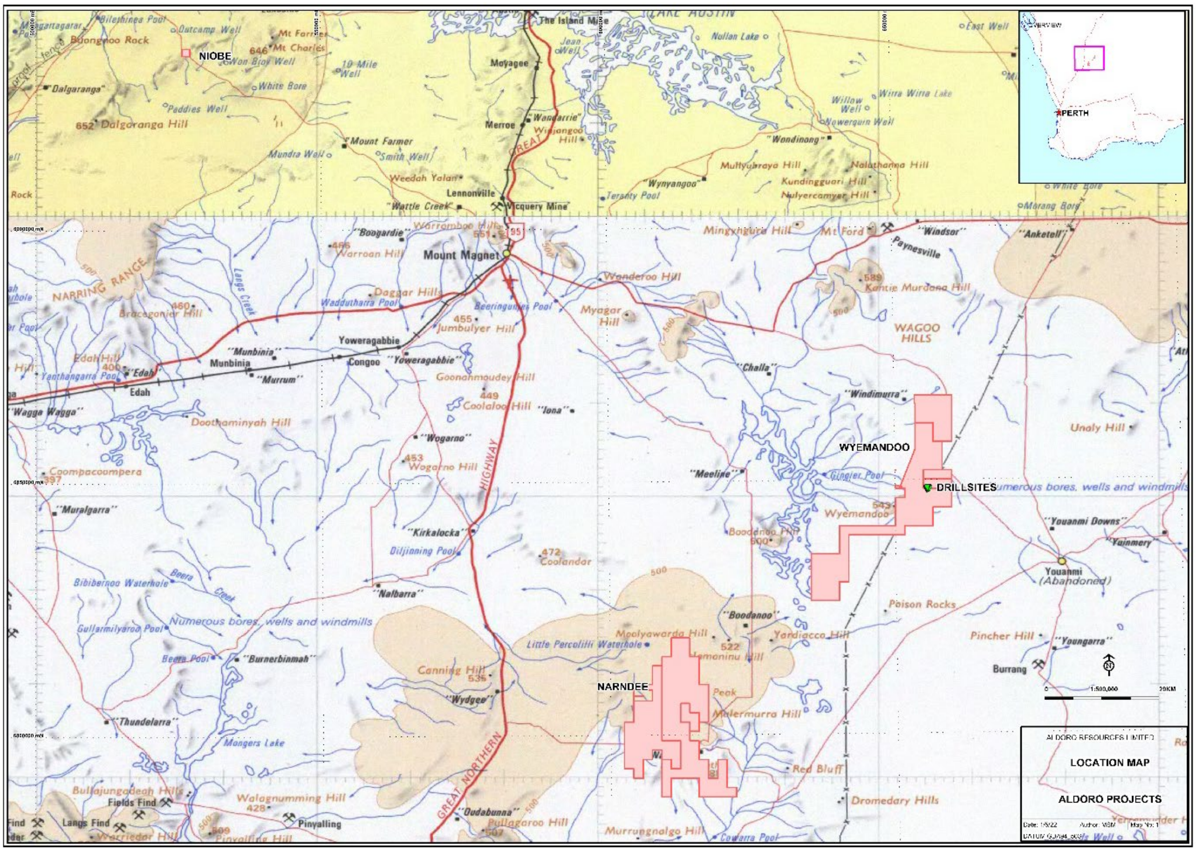

Figure 1. Location of the ARN landholding over the Murchison Terrane

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.

Disclaimer

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

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

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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.*	• Rock chip samples collected from channel sampling surface outcrop • Samples for research were based on selected samples from a pool of over 300 samples where discrimination was based on wet chemistry whereby samples were grouped and representative samples for each group were collected with spatial distribution under consideration • While the study was based on mineralisation, barren pegmatites were also selected to aid in fractionation trends within the pegmatite systems • Industry standards were nt applied as the focus was research based and Dr Luis Parra Avila from UWA's CET made the selection of rocks based on the scope of the research project using field descriptions of the rocks and wet chemistry, Li suite of elements using a sodium peroxide fusion.
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).*	• This report does not reference any drilling or drill chip analysis.
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*	• This report does not reference any drilling or drill chip analysis

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.*	• This report does not reference any drilling or drill chip analysis
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.*	• This report does not reference any drilling or drill chip analysis • No sub-sampling techniques were used • Each sample weighed between 1.5 and 3.0 kilograms. Samples were sourced from surface exposures or near-surface locations from the each prospect. Each sample is composed of rock fragments that range from granules to cobble size. Generally, the surface of each rock fragment was covered with signs of alteration (e.g. sericite) and oxidation, giving them a characteristic orange/red colouration. Each sample was carefully evaluated to select portions of rock that show minimal signs of alteration/oxidation and, when possible, no veins or fractures. To achieve such “clean” pieces, the larger fragments were carefully cut with a circular rock saw • In most cases, the oxidation front extended by a few mm (<10). Another aspect to consider when processing the samples was their pegmatitic nature. The blocks cut and selected for XRD powders and thin section preparation need to reflect the different minerals present and not only the larger mineral grains of the pegmatites. Blocks of approximately 150 to 100 gr were cut for XRD powders, and a second bloc was cut for thin section
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.*	• X-ray Powder Diffraction (XRD) Each block was washed and dry. Subsequently the blocks were crushed using a Jaw Crusher and powders were generated using a ring mill and a microniser in order to achieve the right grain size for the XRD work. The XRD analytical work was conducted at the X-ray Powder Diffraction Laboratory of the University of Western Australia facilities, using a Malvern Panalytical AERIS small footprint benchtop XRD system. Treatment of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	analytical data was perform using the Highscore software. The analytical measurement conditions are as follow: measurement range (2-theta) 3 to 80 degrees using a Co anode. Each analysis run for 45 minutes. The Highscore software method was rietyeld refinement • Tescan Integrated Mineral Analyser (TIMA) thin sections were prepared for TIMA work. Each thin section was carbon coated. Each thin section was image using the Dot Mapping function (TDM) at 3 by 27 µm resolution. The running time for each image and EDS data was approximately 1 hour and 40 min. The TESCA TIMA mineral library was used for the mineral identification process. The primary mineral library was expanded to include Li reach minerals such as zinnwaldite, lepidolite, petalite, polylithionite and trilithionite. The added minerals are a significant source of Li and are present in pegmatitic intrusions
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The report does not reference drilling • The data was collected to university publishable standards as all data was done on UWA equipment but appropriately qualified staff
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.*	• Aldoro used handheld Garmin GPS to record weigh points in GDA94/zone 50. Samples not considered representative for Mineral Resource estimation • Australian GDA94 datum used, no local grids • No topographic control was applied or recorded
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• No regular sample spacing applied, locations governed by available outcrop and at least one sample per interpreted individual pegmatite. • Sample collection method is not considered appropriate for mineral resource estimation • No sample compositing was applied
Orientation of data in relation to	• *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*	• No orientation of rock chip samples other than collection of samples containing micas • No drilling conducted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Individual calico sample bags were placed in polyweave bags and freighted to Perth in the back of the company ute and delivered to UWA handling was done only 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 known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	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. • No known impediments to exploring on either of the Wyemandoo granted licences, however the licence applications have no secure title. Niobe • The Niobe Project consists of a single prospecting licence P59/2137 100% held by Aldoro Resources Ltd located 70km of Mout Magnet and is currently valid until 25/3/2026. Several POW's are current 100303, 110752, and an excess tonnage approval. • There are no impediments to accessing the licence to conduct exploration with a Wajarri Yamatji site inspection conducted and clearing the work drill programmes No known impediments to exploring on either of the Niobe granted licence. A file notation boundary encroaches the SE corner of the licence and a this sliver of the northern boundary. It has not impeded and POW's which include drilling in the SE.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Wyemandoo Limited historical exploration at Wyemandoo includes:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 Niobe • Historical exploration was initially for beryl by prospectors then primarily for tantalum with the development of the Niobe resource. There has been no systematic exploration for Rubidium, lithium or Caesium despite the presence of LCT type pegmatites. e • Late 1950's to 1984. Exploration was conducted by prospectors who located the main mineralised zones of the pegmatites and quarried

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		these for beryl and included limited exploitation of eluvial tantalite and cassiterite. • 1984 to 1999. Systematic exploration by Pancontinental Mining Ltd included geological mapping, rock chip sampling, drilling (RC, RAB, Diamond), costeaning, petrography, metallurgy, resource definition, trial mining and rehabilitation. Their focus was tantalum but included some lithium analysis. Geochemical analysis from 40 holes predominantly into the main Niobe pegmatite dilation but also into the northeast Niobe lobe were analysed for Li and included Cs, Ta, Rb, Nb, Sn, Na, and K. A total of 13 surface rock samples and 38 semicontinuous costean samples were also analysed with the same suite of elements. A total of 15 RC chip samples were petrographically described, 4 of which contained zinnwaldite. • 1999-2003 Australian Gold Mines NL and Kemet Corporation formed Tantalum Australia and undertook assessment of the Dalgaranga and Warda Warra pegmatite fields with the view to exploit the tantalum mineralisation. Work included new geological mapping, conducted further drilling and resource investigation. They processed stockpile and tailings through the Dalgaranga tantalum plant. • 2007-2017 Diversity Resources Pty Ltd acquired the ground and operator Meridian 120 Mining Pty Ltd conducted a detailed review, undertaking new geological mapping, orientation soil sampling and compilation of a digital database. • 2018-2021 Meridian acquired the project and undertook further geological mapping, rock chip sampling and consolidation of the projects database. A total of 6 rock chip samples and 2 drill chip resamples were collected and analysed for Li, Cs, Nb, Rb, Sn and Ta
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Niobe • The licence area is underlain by gabbroic rocks of the Niobe layered mafic intrusion. The Niobe 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 Niobe 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 Niobe. 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 granite pluton, immediately east of the licence area, is probably the parent source of the pegmatites this granite is named as part of the

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		Wogala Suite. It is described as a metamorphosed monzogranite containing muscovite and biotite and local accessory fluorite • In a geochronology report (Wingate 2015) the same granite is said to be part of the Tuckanarra Suite and a sample of it from near the north-eastern corner of the current licence area is described as biotite monzogranite with quartz, K-feldspar, plagioclase, biotite and muscovite plus accessory minerals. Its magmatic crystallisation age was determined by the zircon uranium-lead method as 2,678 million years (plus or minus 8 million years) • Topaz, fluorite, beryl, lepidolite and trace tantalite have been recorded at Mount Niobe not far from the project area (suggesting strong fractionation of a granite/pegmatite magma capable of depositing rare metals •
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* ○ *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.*	This report makes no references to drilling or drill samples
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*	• No data aggregation methods have been used

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	be clearly stated.	
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').*	• This report makes no references to drilling or drill samples
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.*	• No diagrams have been provided as this report referrers to studies on the rocks as a collective group and not individual interpretations.
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. And are taken from UWA-CET report.
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.*	• Not applicable to this announcement
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Niobe • Future work will consist of further down dip drilling, extension and infill drilling with positions determined by 3D modelling of the results to date in an attempt to build a resource. • Drone aerial photography has been conducted and a DEM is yet to be created.