ASX and Media Release
12th December 2024

FURTHER 190 METERS OF NIOBIUM & REE MINERALISATION CONFIRMED WITH LINE 3 ASSAYS AT KAMEELBURG CARBONATITE

Highlights

- **Assays for Line 3 have confirmed that the entire 220 meters (line length, 190 m direct length) of the 388 m line (line length, 340 m direct length) is mineralised with niobium and remains open in both directions.**
- **The average niobium oxide grade at current Line 3 samples (from 116 m to 336 m), as confirmed by assays, is 0.70% Nb_2O_5 and highlighted by:**
  - **128 meters (line length, from 176 m to 304 m) at 0.96% Nb_2O_5 including:**
  - **90 meters (line length, from 196 m to 286 m) at 1.12% Nb_2O_5**
- **An additional 168 meters (line length) of Line 3 is currently pending assay results.**
- **Diamond drilling has commenced with diamond hole locations correlated to Line locations to test mineralisation at depth.**

Aldoro Resources Ltd ("**Aldoro**", "**The Company"**) (**ASX: ARN**) is pleased to advise that the assay results for Line 3 of the pre-drill sampling program have been received and have confirmed that niobium mineralisation has been confirmed across the 220 meters of line 3 (line length, 190 m direct length) at an **average grade of 0.70% Nb_2O_5.**

Figure 1: Line sampling program in 2024

190 meters of Line 3 is entirely mineralised with Niobium. Line 3 grades have exceeded the assays received for line 4 (*ASX Announcement 4th December 2024*) and are highlighted by:

- **128 meters (line length, from 176 m to 304 m) at 0.96% Nb_2O_5 including:**
- **90 meters (line length, from 196 m to 286 m) at 1.12% Nb_2O_5**

Line 3 is located approximately 500 meters to the southwest of the previously reported Line 4 and an additional 168 meters of this line is still to be reported once those assays are received.

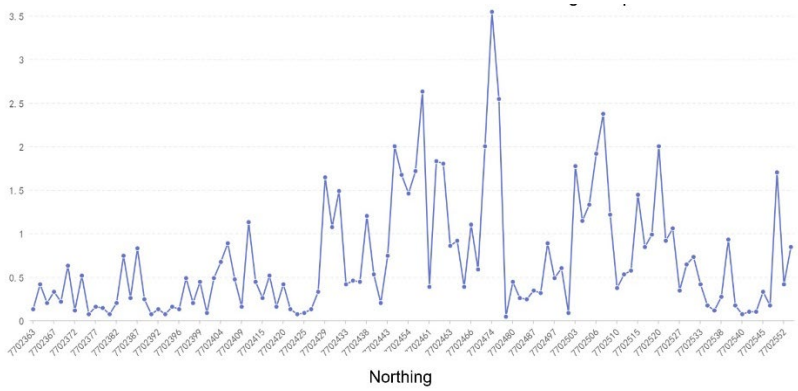

Figure 2: Nb_2O_5 content over Line 3

Samples for Lines 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7 have been received by the assay laboratory (Center of Modern Analysis and Testing Central South University) and results for Nb_2O_5 and the associated rare earth suite of elements will be reported once received. The Line 3 assay results for Nb_2O_5 are presented in Table 1. The Nb_2O_5 values were back-calculated from Nb content from the assay report. An additional 168 meters of sample assays from this line are still pending.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Nb_2O_5 (%)	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Nb_2O_5 (%)	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Nb_2O_5 (%)
T421	630500	7702363	0.1287	T458	630500	7702422	0.1287	T495	630499	7702495	0.8866
T422	630500	7702364	0.4147	T459	630499	7702424	0.0715	T496	630500	7702497	0.4862
T423	630500	7702365	0.2002	T460	630499	7702425	0.0858	T497	630500	7702499	0.6006
T424	630500	7702367	0.3289	T461	630499	7702425	0.1287	T498	630500	7702501	0.0858
T425	630500	7702368	0.2145	T462	630499	7702426	0.3289	T499	630500	7702503	1.7732
T426	630499	7702371	0.6292	T463	630500	7702429	1.6445	T500	630501	7702505	1.144
T427	630499	7702372	0.1144	T464	630499	7702430	1.0725	T501	630501	7702505	1.3299
T428	630499	7702373	0.5148	T465	630499	7702431	1.4872	T502	630500	7702506	1.9162
T429	630498	7702376	0.0715	T466	630500	7702433	0.4147	T503	630499	7702508	2.3738
T430	630500	7702377	0.1573	T467	630500	7702434	0.4576	T504	630500	7702509	1.2155
T431	630500	7702378	0.143	T468	630501	7792435	0.4433	T505	630500	7702510	0.3718
T432	630500	7702381	0.0715	T469	630499	7702438	1.2012	T506	630501	7702511	0.5291
T433	630500	7702382	0.2002	T470	630500	7702441	0.5291	T507	630501	7702512	0.572
T434	630500	7702383	0.7436	T471	630500	7702442	0.2002	T508	630501	7702515	1.4443
T435	630496	7702386	0.2574	T472	630499	7702443	0.7436	T509	630501	7702516	0.8437
T436	630499	7702387	0.8294	T473	630500	7702450	2.002	T510	630500	7702517	0.9867
T437	630498	7702388	0.2431	T474	630501	7702452	1.6731	T511	630500	7702520	2.002
T438	630499	7702389	0.0715	T475	630501	7702454	1.4586	T512	630501	7702521	0.9152
T439	630492	7702392	0.1287	T476	630500	7702455	1.716	T513	630499	7702524	1.0582
T440	630499	7702395	0.0715	T477	630501	7702458	2.6312	T514	630498	7702527	0.3432
T441	630499	7702395	0.1573	T478	630500	7702461	0.3861	T515	630498	7702529	0.6435
T442	630499	7702396	0.1287	T479	630501	7702462	1.8304	T516	630499	7702532	0.7293
T443	630500	7702397	0.4862	T480	630501	7702463	1.8018	T517	630499	7702533	0.4147
T444	630498	7702398	0.2002	T481	630501	7702463	0.858	T518	630498	7702536	0.1716
T445	630501	7702399	0.4433	T482	630501	7702464	0.9152	T519	630499	7702537	0.1144
T446	630500	7702401	0.0858	T483	630503	7702465	0.3861	T520	630499	7702538	0.2717
T447	630499	7702403	0.4862	T484	630500	7702466	1.1011	T521	630499	7702538	0.9295
T448	630499	7702404	0.6721	T485	630502	7702468	0.5863	T522	630499	7702539	0.1716
T449	630500	7702406	0.8866	T486	630501	7702471	2.002	T523	630499	7702540	0.0715
T450	630500	7702407	0.4719	T487	630501	7702474	3.5464	T524	630499	7702541	0.1001
T451	630500	7702409	0.1573	T488	630500	7702477	2.5454	T525	630499	7702543	0.1001
T452	630500	7702410	1.1297	T489	630500	7702479	0.0429	T526	630499	7702545	0.3289
T453	630500	7702412	0.4433	T490	630500	7702480	0.4433	T527	630500	7702547	0.1716
T454	630499	7702415	0.2574	T491	630500	7702483	0.2574	T528	630500	7702550	1.7017
T455	630500	7702416	0.5148	T492	630500	7702485	0.2431	T529	630499	7702552	0.4147
T456	630499	7702419	0.1573	T493	630500	7702487	0.3432	T530	630499	7702553	0.8437
T457	630500	7702420	0.4147	T494	630498	7702490	0.3146				

Table 1. Line 3 sample assays

Figure 3 presents a comparison of Nb_2O_5 values from Line 3 with nearby samples collected between 2012 and 2013.

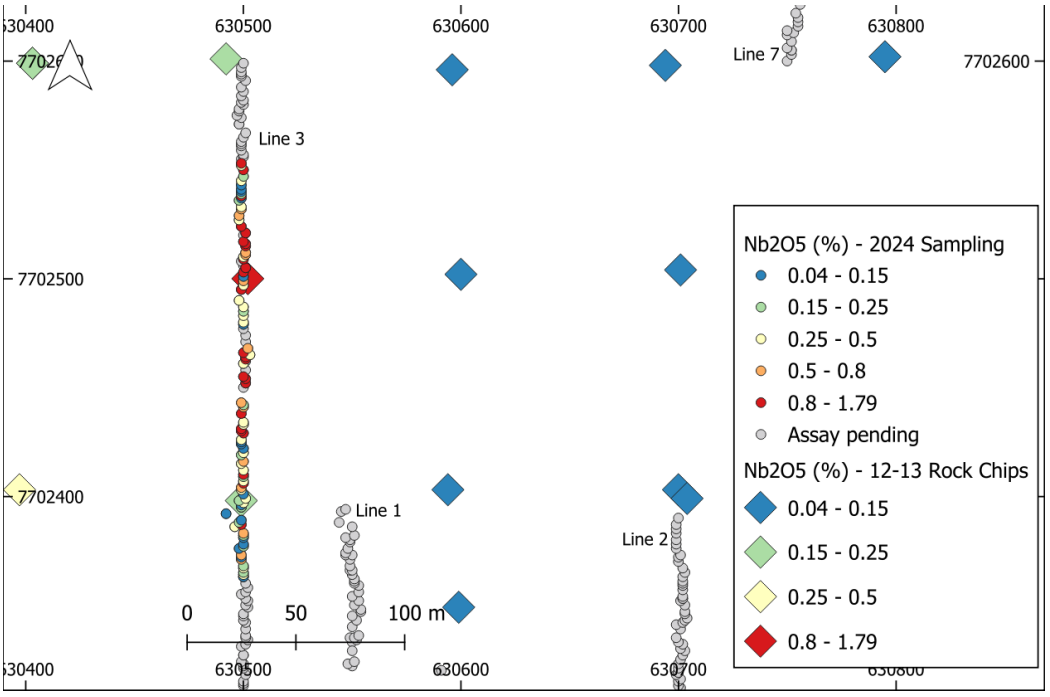

Figure 3. Nb_2O_5 values of Line 3 samples and rock chips collected between 2012 and 2013

Figure 4 illustrates the locations of the sampling lines.

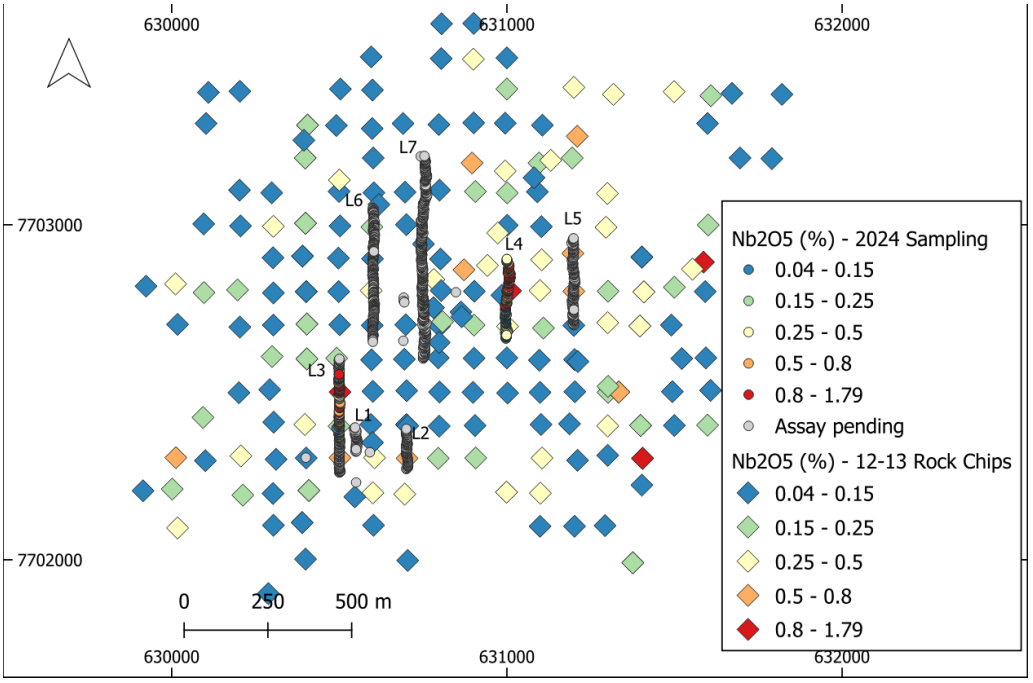

Figure 3. Sampling line location

The diamond drilling program at Kameelburg is currently ongoing. All trackwork has now been completed and assays will be reported as they are received.

Authorised for and on behalf of the Board,

Sarah Smith
Company Secretary

About Aldoro Resources
Aldoro Resources Ltd is an ASX-listed (***ASX: ARN***) mineral exploration and development company. Aldoro has a portfolio of critical minerals including rare earth, lithium, rubidium and base metal projects. The Company's suite of projects include the Kameelburg REE & Niobium Project in Namibia, the Wyemandoo lithium-rubidium-tungsten project, the Niobe lithium-rubidium-tantalum project and the Narndee Igneous Comples project in Western Australia.

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

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) by Dr Minlu Fu. It has been reviewed by Mr. Yuanjian Zhu who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Zhu is Principal Consultant (Resource Geology) at SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd 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 Zhu consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done, this would be relatively simple (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.*	• Chip samples were evenly collected along the sampling line at two-metre intervals, using a hammer to obtain fresh rock. • Each sample is composed of material from at least eight different rocks, with a total weight ranging from 2 to 3 kg.
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-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Not applicable.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable.
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.*	• All samples have been logged with their respective lithological characteristics

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	• Chip samples were collected on site and send to a local laboratory for sample preparation. • The samples are dried at 60 degrees Celsius for a maximum of 4 hours. They are then crushed to ensure 90% passes through a 2 mm sieve. A 250-gram portion is split using a riffle splitter for pulverizing. Pulverizing is carried out to achieve 90% passing through a 75-micron sieve.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were assayed at Center of Modern Analysis and Testing Central South University in Changsha, China. • ICP-OES was used. • One blank, one CRM, and one pulp duplicate were inserted for every set of 20 samples.
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.*	• Sample results were compared with nearby rock chips collected between 2012 and 2013, and the results shows consistency.
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.*	• Garmin eTrex 201x handheld GPS was used for point location surveys. • The coordinate system used is WGS 84 UTM Zone 33S.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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.*	• Samples were collected continuously at 2-m intervals.
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.*	• Samples were collected on the surface continuously and without bias. • The structural orientation is not relevant for this type of sampling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were sent by registered courier from site to China.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in section 1 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.*	• Exclusive Prospecting Licences EPL 7372. 7373 and 7895 are under JV agreement. No native title, wilderness or National Parks impacted. Licences are on local pastoral licences, sub surface minerals owned by the state. • All three licences have successful renewal in August 2024. • Recently, the transfer of the Kameelburg Prospecting Licenses EPL 7372, 7373 & 7895 to the Aldoro JV operating company "Kameelburg Exploration Mining (Pty) Ltd" was completed successfully.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous relevant exploration includes: ○ AMCOR (1960s-1970s): Surface rock sampling, drilling 11 holes, and collecting bulk samples. ○ Kinloch Resources Limited (2012-2016): Detailed grid rock chip and regolith sampling, hyperspectral surveying, spectral scanning, geological mapping, and metallurgical tests for P_2O_5.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Kameelburg Project is located in the northern Central Damara Orogenic Belt in Namibia and covers the Cretaceous Kameelburg Carbonatite plug and associated radial dykes intruding precursor syenites in the older host Neoproterozoic marbles and schists. The plug is approximately 1.4km in diameter and rises up to 275m above the surrounding peneplain. The intrusion consists of an initial pre-curser phase of nepheline syenite/syenite followed by two sovite and three beforsite phases with remanent rafts of volcanic breccia and syenite, the vestiges of earlier intrusive phases. The country rock consists of marbles, quartzite's, mica schists of the Damara Supergroup. Rare earth metals are known to occur in all five phases with higher concentrations in the more magnesium and iron rich beforesites. The REE

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation style is consistent with fractionated carbonatite intrusive plugs.
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 drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *downhole 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.*	• Not applicable.
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.* • *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.*	• Not applicable.
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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being*	• Please refer to the report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 relative information has been provided in the 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.*	• No other meaningful or material results to report.
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.*	• Subsequent drilling will be conducted based on the assay results.