



Drilling Results – Unaly Hill South Project

Aldoro Resources (ASX: ARN) (“**Aldoro**”) (“**the Company**”) wishes to advise drilling results for its Unaly Hill South Project (“**the Project**”).

The Company’s Unaly Hill South Project (tenement E57/1045), lies within a north-east trending talc-chlorite schist unit of the Atley Igneous Complex, situated between two sheared granodiorite-granite gneiss units of the Youanmi Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton. The presence of favourable historic drill hole results and a high-resolution ground magnetics survey over large areas of the tenement, allowed Aldoro to produce a geological interpretation of the tenement area and plan their own in-fill drilling program. Historic RAB results (Battle Mountain gold assays), defined a north-east gold trend within the talc-chlorite schist unit, largely confined to an area covering approximately 1200m x 200m. Notable assay results included 6m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 48m (YP733 EOH 54m); 8m @ 0.125 g/t Au from 32m, incl. 4m @ 0.184 g/t from 32m (YP713-EOH 40m), and 12m @ 0.27 g/t Au from 28m, incl. 0.593 g/t Au from 32m (YP712 -EOH 41m).

As announced on 13 October 2020, Aldoro completed a total of 56 in-fill RC holes (200m x 50m spacing), aiming to replicate the above historic gold intercepts. Gold anomalism was detected in holes UHSAC018 (4m @ 0.0368 g/t Au from 46m), UHSAC026 (7m @ 0.0327 g/t Au from 38m) and UHSAC029 (9m @ 0.0487 g/t Au from 54m). Highest individual grades intersected were from holes UHSAC004 (1m @ 0.236 g/t Au from 62m) and UHSAC053 (1m @ 0.22 g/t Au from 34m). Whilst considered anomalous, these grades were disappointing from the aspect that they failed to reflect the higher levels of gold anomalism identified from historic drilling. As a result, the Company will undertake a comprehensive review on the overall prospectivity of the Project and determine whether further drilling is warranted.

In the interim, Aldoro’s immediate focus remains on finalising the exploration programme at its exciting Narndee Project, with fieldwork expected to commence in early to mid-January 2021. The Company will also continue to review other key projects in its current portfolio in order to unlock greater value for shareholders.

This Announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Aldoro Resources Ltd

Appendix 1: Drill Hole Table

Hole	Easting (MGA Z50)	Northing (MGA Z50)	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
UHSAC001	688,300	6,852,050	47	-60	270
UHSAC002	688,350	6,852,050	29	-60	270
UHSAC003	688,400	6,852,050	68	-60	270
UHSAC004	688,450	6,852,050	67	-60	270
UHSAC005	688,500	6,852,050	62	-60	270
UHSAC006	688,200	6,851,850	81	-60	270
UHSAC007	688,250	6,851,850	74	-60	270
UHSAC008	688,300	6,851,850	51	-60	270
UHSAC009	688,350	6,851,850	66	-60	270
UHSAC010	688,400	6,851,850	57	-60	270
UHSAC011	688,100	6,851,650	22	-60	270
UHSAC011A	688,100	6,851,652	66	-60	270
UHSAC012	688,146	6,851,650	68	-60	270
UHSAC013	688,200	6,851,650	60	-60	270
UHSAC014	688,250	6,851,650	81	-60	270
UHSAC015	688,300	6,851,650	66	-60	270
UHSAC016	688,350	6,851,650	63	-60	270
UHSAC017	688,050	6,851,450	70	-60	270
UHSAC018	688,100	6,851,450	96	-60	270
UHSAC019	688,150	6,851,450	56	-60	270
UHSAC020	688,200	6,851,450	47	-60	270
UHSAC021	688,250	6,851,450	43	-60	270
UHSAC022	688,300	6,851,450	46	-60	270
UHSAC023	688,000	6,851,250	76	-60	270
UHSAC024	688,050	6,851,250	64	-60	270
UHSAC025	688,100	6,851,250	65	-60	270
UHSAC026	688,150	6,851,250	66	-60	270
UHSAC027	687,950	6,851,050	89	-60	270
UHSAC028	688,000	6,851,050	81	-60	270
UHSAC029	688,050	6,851,050	87	-60	270
UHSAC030	688,600	6,851,050	93	-60	90
UHSAC031	688,660	6,851,050	99	-60	90
UHSAC032	688,720	6,851,050	81	-60	90
UHSAC033	688,780	6,851,050	56	-60	90
UHSAC034	688,620	6,851,250	62	-60	90

UHSAC035	688,680	6,851,250	48	-60	90
UHSAC036	688,740	6,851,250	102	-60	90
UHSAC037	688,800	6,851,250	31	-60	90
UHSAC038	688,860	6,851,250	26	-60	90
UHSAC039	688,920	6,851,250	54	-60	90
UHSAC040	688,640	6,851,450	64	-60	90
UHSAC041	688,700	6,851,450	64	-60	90
UHSAC042	688,760	6,851,450	63	-60	90
UHSAC043	688,820	6,851,450	40	-60	90
UHSAC044	688,880	6,851,450	49	-60	90
UHSAC045	688,940	6,851,450	40	-60	90
UHSAC046	688,720	6,851,650	46	-60	90
UHSAC047	688,780	6,851,650	36	-60	90
UHSAC048	688,840	6,851,650	55	-60	90
UHSAC049	688,900	6,851,650	57	-60	90
UHSAC050	687,825	6,851,800	61	-60	270
UHSAC051	687,875	6,851,800	48	-60	270
UHSAC052	687,925	6,851,800	67	-60	270
UHSAC053	687,800	6,851,700	61	-60	270
UHSAC054	687,850	6,851,700	51	-60	270
UHSAC055	687,900	6,851,700	54	-60	270

Appendix 2: Significant Intersections

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (ppb)	Notes
UHSAC001	42	46	4	24	
UHSAC003	26	30	4	56	
	38	62	24	54	
UHSAC004	54	67	13	165	EOH
UHSAC005	58	62	4	20	EOH
UHSAC007	54	58	4	23	
UHSAC010	54	57	3	123	EOH
UHSAC011A	46	54	8	46	
UHSAC012	58	62	4	31	
UHSAC014	74	81	7	38	EOH
UHSAC015	58	62	4	59	
UHSAC016	54	62	8	27	



UHSAC018	54	62	8	68	
UHSAC019	46	54	8	43	
UHSAC021	38	43	5	23	EOH
UHSAC023	14 46	18 54	4 8	86 48	
UHSAC026	38 50	46 66	8 16	41 33	EOH
UHSAC028	70 78	74 81	4 3	20 59	EOH
UHSAC029	54	87	33	49	EOH
UHSAC050	26 42	30 54	4 12	22 123	
UHSAC051	42	48	8	26	EOH
UHSAC052	34	46	12	36	
UHSAC053	34	42	8	121	
UHSAC054	38	46	8	41	

Appendix 3: Historical Drill Holes Mentioned

Hole	Easting (MGA Z50)	Northing (MGA Z50)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (ppb)
YRP712	687,811	6,851,751	41	-90	0	28	40	12	270
YRP713	687,891	6,851,751	40	-90	0	32	40	8	125
YRP733	688,041	6,851,151	54	-90	0	48	54	6	180

About Aldoro Resources

Aldoro Resources Ltd is an ASX-listed (ASX:ARN) mineral exploration and development company. Aldoro has a collection of gold and nickel focused advanced exploration projects all located in Western Australia. The Company's flagship project is the Narndee Igneous Complex, highly prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation. Aldoro is also currently exploring the Penny South Gold Project, which is contiguous to Ramelius Resources (ASX:RMS) Penny West Project in the Youanmi Gold Mining District, as well as Unaly Hill South (Au) and Kiabye Well (Au). The Company's other projects include the Cathedrals Belt Nickel Project, with a significant tenement holding surround St George Mining's (ASX:SGQ) Mt Alexander Project, the Leinster Nickel Project (Ni), Windimurra Igneous Complex (Ni-Cu-PGE, Li) and Ryans Find (Au, Ni-Cu-PGE).

Competent Persons 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) and has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Dr Caedmon Marriott, Managing Director of Aldoro Resources Ltd. Caedmon is a



Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. He 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. Caedmon consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

Aldoro does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions or conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of Aldoro, its Directors, employees, advisors or agents, nor any other person, accepts any liability for any loss arising from the use of the information contained in this announcement. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward looking statement. The forward looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

This announcement is not an offer, invitation or recommendation to subscribe for, or purchase securities by Aldoro. Nor does this announcement constitute investment or financial product advice (nor tax, accounting or legal advice) and is not intended to be used for the basis of making an investment decision. Investors should obtain their own advice before making any investment decision.

Unaly Hill South

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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.	- Aircore drilling was used to collect individual 1 metre samples downhole - Each 1 metre sample was systematically grab sampled and composited over a 4 metre interval to obtain approximately 1-2kg sample for analysis - Composite samples were pulverised to obtain a homogenised sample from which a 50g sample was used for gold assay - Historic sampling at Unaly Hill South included soil geochemical sampling and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling using industry standard techniques at the time
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).	- Aircore drilling, 3.5 inch - Blade bit and aircore hammer drilled to refusal - Historical records on the shallow RAB drilling details are limited with RAB drilling for gold by previous explorers using best practise at that time
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.	- Sample recoveries assessed qualitatively, no routine weighing or other assessment - Standard drilling techniques used to maximise sample recovery - Information not available to assess the relationship between sample recovery and grade - No records available regarding historic sample recovery
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.	- Aircore drill holes were geologically logged on a metre basis - Aircore drilling is a first-pass test of surface geochemical anomalies and logging is not to a level of detail sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation or other technical studies - Logging is qualitative in nature - Geological logging was completed for historic RAB holes and is available in hard copy format suitable for first pass exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- Majority of samples were dry however ground water and wet clay was intersected in some locations and samples taken were wet - Systematic grab sampling using a scoop taking approximately 250-500g from each individual 1 metre pile to obtain a 4m composite sample of approximately 1-2kg weight - Sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being tested - Historic RAB samples were composited from individual 1m samples into 4m composites - Historic QAQC protocol is unknown
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	- Nature and quality of the assay and laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for the drilling samples - Samples were submitted to ALS in Perth for gold fire assay using method code Au-AA24, considered to be a total technique - Standards were added on approximately 1:20 ratio; no issues with accuracy or precision have been identified - ALS also completed duplicate sampling and ran internal standards as part of the assay regime; no issues with accuracy or precision were identified - Historic QAQC and sampling protocols are unknown
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- Documentation of sampling data was undertaken in hardcopy for prior to being keypunched into a digital spreadsheet and subsequently entered into the Company's digital database - No twin holes were drilled - No adjustments have been made to assay data
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- Aircore drill hole collars were all located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of +/-3m, there was no downhole survey as the holes were all shallow - Coordinates are in GDA94 Zone 50 - Topographic control is based on handheld GPS - Accuracy and precision of historic drill holes is unknown



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.	• Aircore drilling was completed on a nominal 200m by 50m grid • Spacing and distribution of drill holes is insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation • Sample compositing has been applied; 4 individual metre samples were composited together to obtain an assay sample
-------------------------------	--	--

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 the sampling is downhole • There is no quantitative information regarding the orientation of mineralised structures and the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not known • No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced but there is currently insufficient information to confirm this
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were bagged and secured by contractor field staff • Samples were transported to the analytical laboratory by Company staff
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No sampling techniques or data have been independently audited

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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.	• Tenement E57/1048 (4 graticular blocks) • Held by Altium Metals Pty Ltd, 100% owned subsidiary of Aldoro Resources Limited • GSR to original tenement holder • There are no Native Title interests associated with the tenement and no known historical or environmentally sensitive areas within the tenement area • Tenement is in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Battle Mountain Australia undertook gold exploration in the Unaly area in 1995-1998 with soil sampling and vertical RAB drilling. They identified a number of anomalous regolith prospects at 48000, Quebec and Alberta, but did not test these regolith anomalies at depth with RC drilling

Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Unaly Hill South Project is located at the southern end of the Atley Igneous Complex, made up of layered mafic and ultramafic rocks. To the east of the Atley Complex is a sequence of greenstone rocks, the north portion of the Youanmi-Yunmery Greenstone Belt, consisting of metamorphosed and sheared mafic rocks, intrusive and extrusive felsic rocks and minor BIF
---------	---	--

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• A listing of the drill hole information material to the understanding of the exploration results provided in the body and appendices of this announcement • Historic drilling by previous explorers used best practice for that time. • The use of any data is recommended for indicative purposes only in terms of potential gold mineralisation and for developing exploration targets
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 was applied • No metal equivalent values have been quoted
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').	• Down hole lengths quoted, true width is not known
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 composite samples were assayed and comprehensive reporting of all results is not practicable • Significant intersections above 20ppb Au are reported in body of announcement

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
------------------------------------	---	--

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	- Future exploration may include further aircore and RC drilling - Exploration is at an early stage and future drilling areas will depend on interpretation of results