

LATEST KAMEELBURG ASSAYS CONFIRM BEST HOLE TO DATE

Highlights

- Aldoro continues to demonstrate continuity and scale of the Kameelburg Niobium and REE deposit with assays **confirming significant mineralized intercepts** across holes DD05C, DD008B and DD008C.
- Assays for these diamond holes confirm the mineralisation comprising Rare Earth (REE), Niobium (Nb) and Molybdenum (Mo). **Importantly these diamond holes ended in mineralisation suggesting the deposit remains open at depth.**
- Diamond holes DD005C, DD008B and DD008C will be included in the updated Maiden Resource Estimate which will be announced in September where it **is expected that the resource at Kameelburg will see a significant increase in both head grade and resource size.**
- Diamond hole DD005C has confirmed that **mineralisation extends an additional 300m to the North-West.**
- Significant new intercepts for holes DD005C, DD008B and DD008C include:

DD005C – 421m

Upper Layer REE dominant

- Combined 184.2m at 2.0% TREO, 0.23% Nb₂O₅ and 395ppm Mo

Lower Layer Nb dominant

- Combined 141m at 0.92% TREO & 0.32% Nb₂O₅ and 142ppm Mo

DD008B – 424m

Upper Layer REE dominant

- Combined 204.39m at 1.63% TREO, 0.24% Nb₂O₅ and 298ppm Mo

Lower Layer Nb dominant

- Combined 64.5m at 0.73% TREO & 0.15% Nb₂O₅ and 253ppm Mo

DD008C – 327m

Upper Layer REE dominant

- Combined 101.8m 1.57% TREO & 0.14% Nb₂O₅ and 299ppm Mo

Lower Layer Nb dominant

- Combined 114.4m at 0.73% TREO, 0.17% Nb₂O₅ and 301ppm Mo

- The Phase I drilling program is now complete with Phase II drilling scheduled to commence in early October.

Aldoro Resources Ltd (“Aldoro”, “The Company”) (ASX: ARN) is pleased to advise that the assay results for diamond drill holes DD005C, DD008B and DD008C (collectively “Assayed Diamond Holes”) have been received and confirm that mineralisation at Kameelburg now extends an additional ~300 meters across the S-W direction at the strategic polymetallic discovery at Kameelburg comprising Rare Earth (REE), Niobium and Molybdenum (Mo) within the Kameelburg Carbonatite (see ARN ASX announcement 30th April 2025).

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Aldoro Chairperson Quinn Li commented:

“With Phase I drilling complete we now look forward to quantifying the overall scale and grade on the Kameelburg carbonatite with the release of our updated Mineral Resource Estimate this month. We expect to see significant growth in the scale of the resource and consequently an increase in grade of all three strategic metal categories thanks to the focus on drilling the western portion of the carbonatite.

Importantly the coming weeks will see Aldoro commence its Phase II drilling program with the arrival of an additional two diamond drilling rigs. Phase II has three critical objectives to be achieved by year end being:

1. *Drilling the Omuronga Carbonatite to confirm the presence of heavy rare earth elements (HREEs), as well as higher-grade niobium (Nb) given our current supergene carbonatite mineralisation model;*
2. *Drilling the interpreted high-grade Niobium zone at Kameelburg where mineralisation in DD005B intersected 6m of 1.43% Nb₂O₅ to end of hole; and*
3. *Drilling at Kameelburg to confirm how much further mineralisation extends beyond the current discovery horizon of 500m.*

We look forward to continuing to keep the market updated with our progress throughout a very busy quarter.”

Phase I Drilling Complete

Phase I drilling at the Kameelburg Carbonatite has now been completed with 24 diamond holes drilled for a total of 9,525 meters. A drill hole plan view and drilling table is as follows:

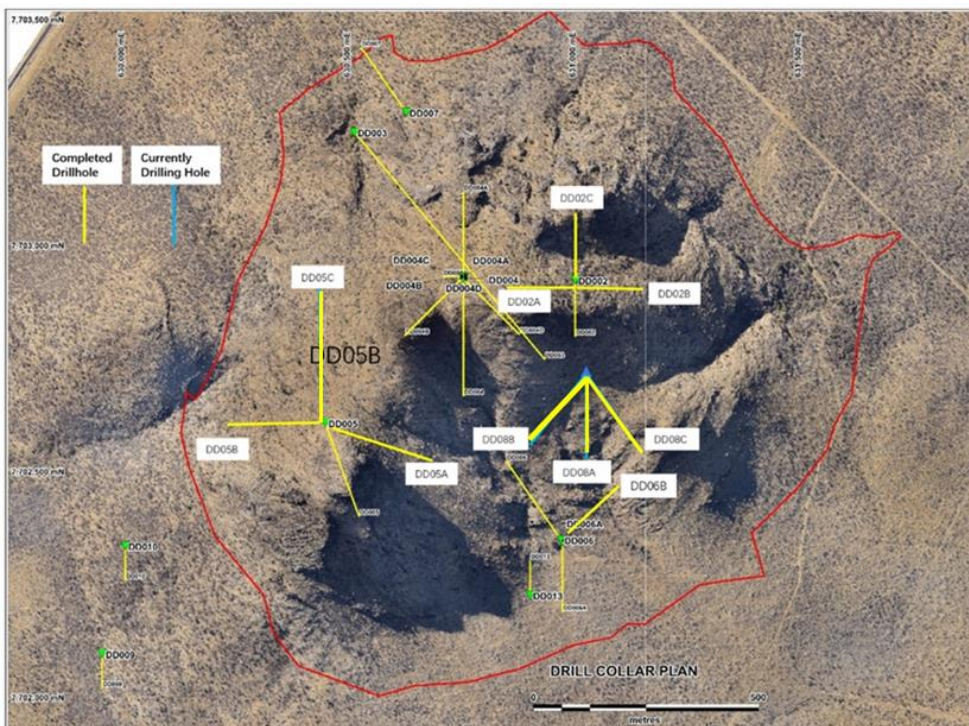


Figure 1: Diamond drill hole plan view

Collar_ID	WGS84 UTM Zone	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip (degrees)	Planned depth (m)	Actual drilled depth (m)	Assay Status
DD002	33K	630998	7702930	1687	180	-65	200	295.00	Received
DD005	33K	630444	7702614	1706	160	-60	400	440.00	Received
DD004	33K	630751	7702934	1735	180	-60	520	520.50	Received
DD004A	33K	630751	7702938	1735	360	-70	500	547.50	Received
DD004B	33K	630750	7702937	1735	225	-70	500	535.35	Received
DD004C	33K	630750	7702937	1735	270	-85	500	515.40	Received
DD004D	33K	630751	7702933	1735	135	-70	500	510.00	Received
DD009	33K	629950	7702103	1504	180	-65	180	180.00	Awaited
DD010	33K	630001	7702342	1535	180	-65	180	180.40	Awaited
DD013	33K	630898	7702233	1539	360	-65	180	180.40	Received
DD006	33K	630967	7702355	1540	325	-65	500	501.00	Received
DD006A	33K	630970	7702351	1538	180	-70	500	453.07	Received
DD007	33K	630624	7703301	1572	325	-65	500	412.50	Awaited
DD003	33K	630509	7703257	1525	140	-35	350	350.42	Received
DD06B	33K	630973	7702358	1542	50	-65	500	429.00	Received
DD02A	33K	630998	7702930	1686	270	-60	500	446.62	Received
DD02B	33K	630998	7702930	1686	90	-60	500	414.02	Received
DD05A	33K	630444	7702614	1706	115	-40	800	377.05	Received
DD02C	33K	630998	7702929	1687	90	-60	500	303.20	Received
DD005B	33K	630453	7702622	1705	230	-60	500	399.02	Received
DD008A	33K	631044	7702693	1645	180	-60	500	362.52	Received
DD008B	33K	631041	7702692	1644	220	-60	500	424.52	Received
DD008C	33K	631041	7702692	1644	140	-60	500	327.20	Received
DD005C	33K	630453	7702614	1706	360	-60	500	421.00	Received

Table 1: Summary of Phase I completed drilling.

Diamond Hole Assays – DD005C, DD008B & DD008C

Assays have confirmed that diamond drill hole DD005C (421 m), DD008B (424m) and DD008C (327m) encountered significant mineralisation throughout the entire drill core.

All three diamond holes **ended in mineralisation, which remains open at depth.**

Assay grades across the three diamond holes have utilised a 1% TREO cut-off grade and are illustrated as follows. *Please refer appendix 1 for full assay details.*

The mineralisation appears to be controlled by semi massive to massive magnetite zones, crustal contaminations where mafic fragment/xenoliths are significant and incorporated in the Beforsite carbonatite.

Major rare earth minerals are Bastnaesite and Ancylyte.

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Drilling Cross Section Showing the Mineralisation Zoning

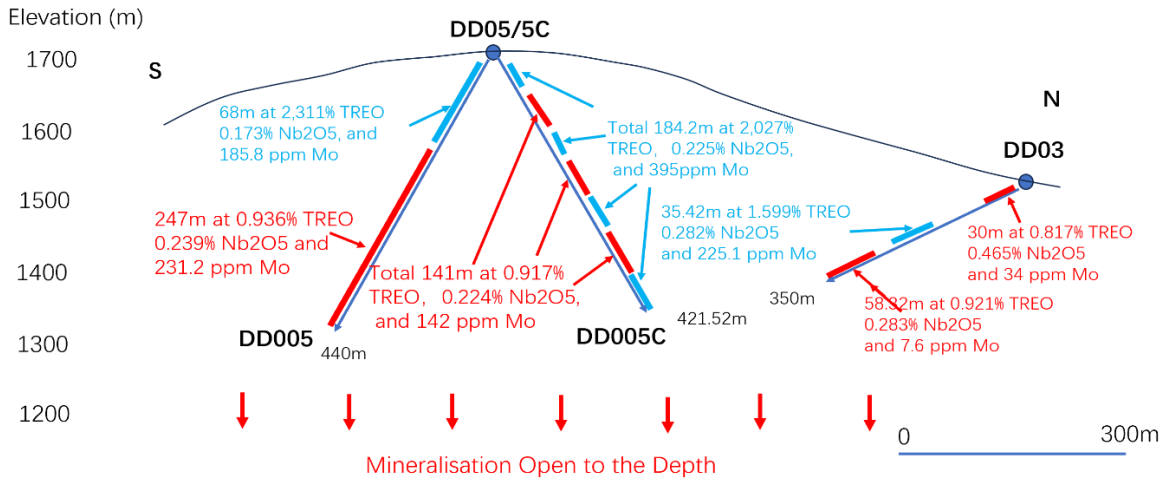


Figure 2: S-N Drilling Cross Section with DD005C included demonstrating the continuity and scale of Kameelburg across this section.

Assays from DD005C have extended mineralisation to ~300 meters across the S-N direction. DD005C demonstrates a very strong REE coupled with Molybdenum mineralisation. Of particular interest is that in DD005C the last 15 core samples demonstrated high REE, Nb as well as Mo mineralisation. This grade improvement indicates that as mineralisation is pursued in a northern direction grade improves across all mineralisation categories at depth.

A similar characteristic was confirmed in DD005B hole (drilling towards west), where the last 6 meters of core confirmed the highest niobium grade recorded in the carbonatite to date. The Phase II drilling program will focus drilling activities on the interpreted high-grade resource in the western locality of the Kameelburg carbonatite where it appears now across multiple holes that both Niobium and REE grade improves substantially.

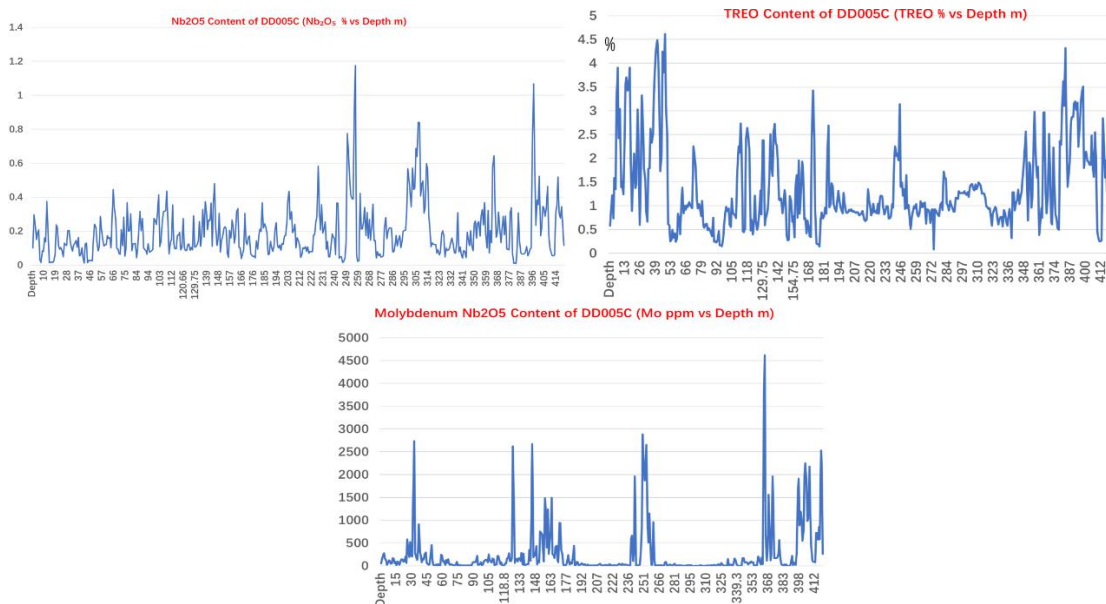


Figure 3: Individual plots across DD005C for TREO, Nb₂O₅ and Molybdenum have confirmed some of the highest grade intervals across the broad long mineralisation intercepts confirmed by the assays.

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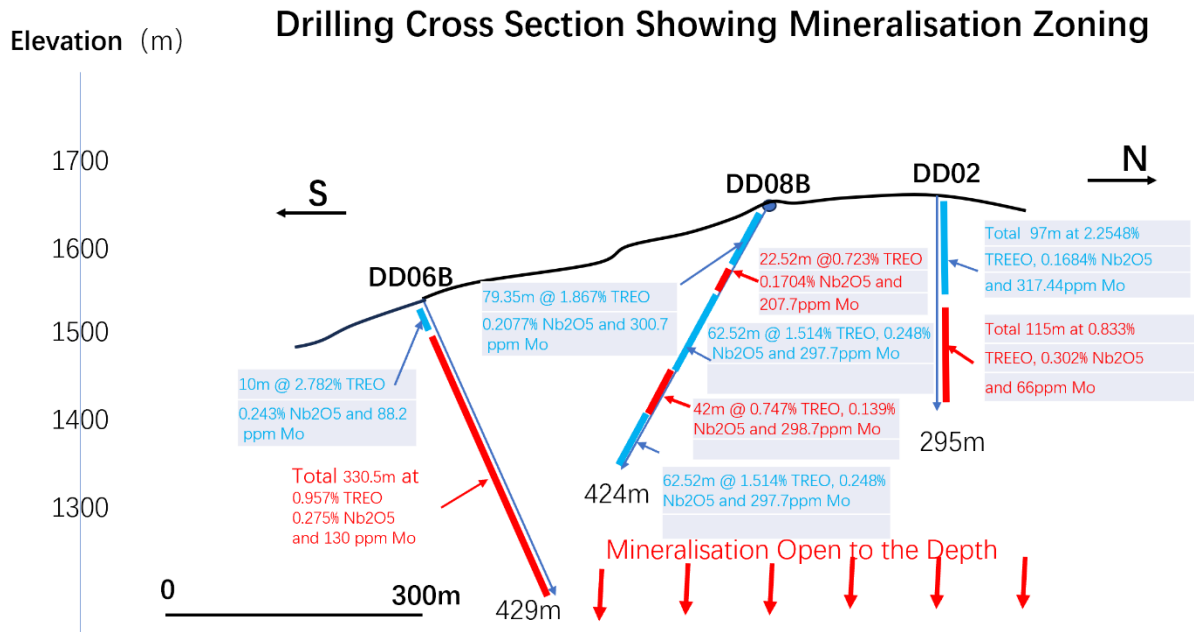


Figure 4: Drilling Cross Section illustrating Upper-Lower level zoning across the S-N Line with latest hole being DD008B.

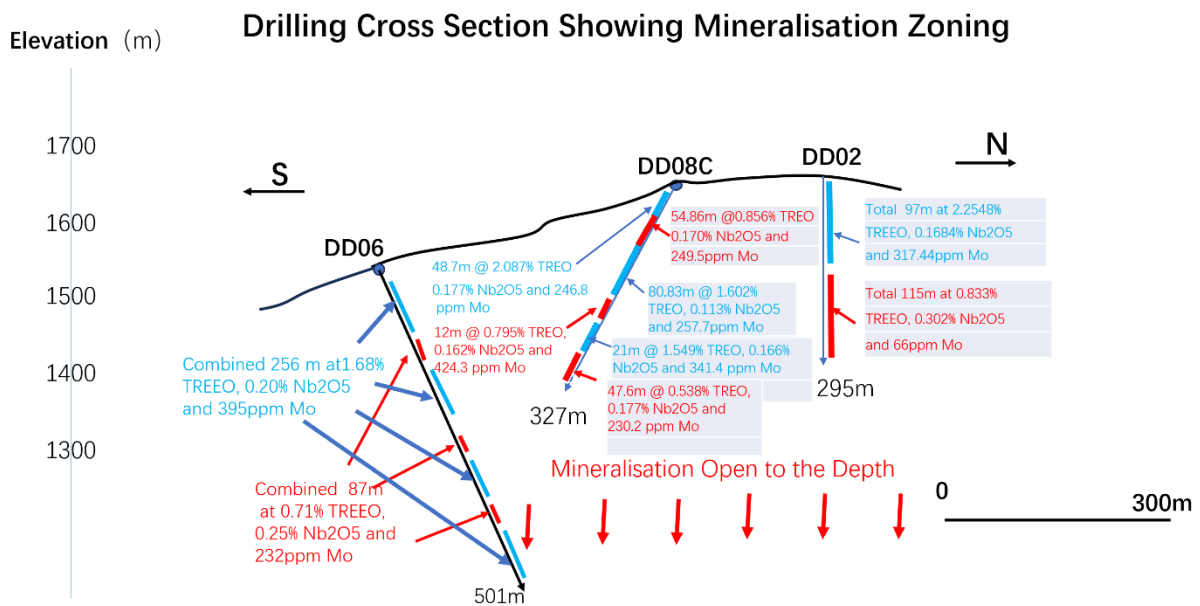


Figure 5: S-N Drilling Cross Section illustrating the mineralisation intervals confirmed at DD008C.

DD008C drilling location is located towards the centre of the carbonatite and as expected the Niobium content is lower than the other drill holes due to its centred carbonatite location. Higher Niobium content is encountered around the edge of the intrusive and at depth of the intrusive. The Phase II drilling program has been designed to target higher grade Niobium at depth as well as the carbonatite perimeter.

To date assays have confirmed Kameelburg footprint extends 1.35km long by 1.250m wide

and up to 510m deep noting mineralisation remains open at depth.

Kameelburg Carbonatite Mineralisation Observations

A Kameelburg carbonatite is a special intrusive rock crystallized from the volatile-rich (CO₂ and F) magma formed at very deep part of the upper mantle.

After the volatile rich magma intruded into the crust, the fractional crystallization occurred as the internal pressure and the temperature dropped dramatically. Nb (as well as Fe) would be crystallized as oxides (mainly pyrochlore and columbite) at early high temperature (most likely above 1000°C) stage during the most magma was still at melt. Very heavy pyrochlore and columbite crystals would precipitate at the bottom of the magma chamber or the edge of the magma chamber.

As rare earth elements mainly precipitated out from the magma melt as carbonate minerals (bastnasite is the most common mineral for hosting rare earth elements) at the later stage when the magma melt temperature reduced to about 600°C. Recent experimental results confirmed that bastnasite could be decomposed when it is heated up to 450°C. Compared with pyrochlore and columbite (with special gravity 6.3-8.2 g/cm³), bastnasite has a much lower special gravity (4.3-4.7 g/cm³). In this case the rare earth rich carbonatite is most likely to have precipitated at the top of the carbonatite intrusive body.

This explains the feature of the mineralisation zoning at the Kameelburg REE + Nb + Mo deposit. The REE-dominant mineralisation mainly occurs at the top of the carbonatite intrusive while Nb-dominant mineralisation is enriched towards the depth of the intrusive and near the edge of the carbonatite intrusive. The Mo mineralisation is mainly related to the alkali granitic dykes intruded at a later stage.

For the reasoning articulated above it is the Aldoro Board's interpretation that there is a reasonable chance of a very large Niobium deposit to be discovered at depth of the Kameelburg carbonatite intrusive. The September arrival of larger diamond rigs capable of drilling to 750+ meters will be utilised to test this interpretation.

In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcements and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcements.

Authorised for and on behalf of the Board,

Sarah Smith
Company Secretary

About Aldoro Resources

Aldoro Resources Ltd is an ASX-listed (**ASX: ARM**) 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 includes the Kameelburg REE & Niobium Project in Namibia, the Wyemadoo lithium-rubidium-tungsten project, the Niobe lithium-rubidium-tantalum project and the Narndee Igneous Complex 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 is based on information compiled by Dr Minlu Fu (a non-executive director of the Company) and complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). It has been reviewed by Mr Jeremy Clark and Mr Mark Mitchell.

Mr. Mark Mitchell is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Mitchell is an independent consultant and not an employee of Aldoro 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.

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Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<p><i>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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Diamond core was logged both for geological and mineralised structures as noted above with all 2025 drilling geotechnically logged. The core was then cut in half using a diamond brick cutting saw on 1m intervals. Typically, the core was sampled to geological intervals as defined by the geologist within the even two metre sample intervals utilised. The right-hand side of the core was always submitted for analysis with the left side being stored in trays on site.</p> <p>Diamond core was logged both for geological and mineralised structures. The core was then cut in half using a diamond brick cutting saw on 1m intervals. Typically, the core was sampled to geological intervals as defined by the geologist within the even two metre sample intervals utilised. The right-hand side of the core was always submitted for analysis with the left side being stored in trays on site.</p> <p>All data is sourced from 2025 drilling which implemented industry and best practice QAQC program, to provide verification of the sample procedure, the sample preparation and the analytical precision and accuracy of the primary laboratory.</p> <p>Sampling and QAQC procedures were carried out to industry standards.</p> <p>Sample preparation was completed by independent international accredited laboratories. Following cutting or splitting, the samples were bagged by the independent lab in Namibia and then sent to the Jin Ning</p>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Lab in Western Australia (a NATA accredited Australian lab) for preparation and assaying.
Drilling techniques	<i>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.).</i>	All drilling was completed by industry standard triple tube diamond drilling.
Drill sample recovery	<i>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.</i>	All 2025 holes have recoveries above 95% in the majority of the mineralised areas. No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade
Logging	<i>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.</i>	All drillholes are logged and stored at a. All core (100%) is logged in detail. Geology logging is qualitative. The digitised logs of the drill programme is appropriate to inform geological interpretation of the results. Photography and recovery measurements were carried out by assistants under a geologist's supervision. All drill holes were logged in full. Logging was qualitative and quantitative in nature.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>NTW core was cut in half using a core saw. Typically, the core was sampled to major geological intervals as defined by the geologist initially within the even 1m. All samples were collected from the same side of the core.</p> <p>Sampling of diamond core used industry standard techniques. After drying the sample is subject to a primary crush to 2mm. Sample is split through a riffle splitter until 250gm is left (this involves 4-5 splits through the riffle splitter).</p> <p>The 250-gm sample is milled through an LM5 using a single puck to 90% <75 micron.</p> <p>Milled sample is homogenised through a matt roll with a 150gm routine sample collected using a spoon around the quadrants and sent to MSA and Intertek for analysis.</p> <p>Field QC procedures involved the use of two types of certified reference materials (1 in 20) which is certified by Geostats Ltd,</p> <p>Primary DD duplicate: Generated by cutting the remaining half core into a ¼ and sampled.</p> <p>Coarse blank samples: Inserted 1 in every 20 samples</p> <p>Sample sizes are considered appropriate to cover the variation in textures from aphanitic to porphyritic to minimise any grainsize bias with larger NTW core used and the prep sample being sufficiently large to overcome textural bias.</p>
Quality of assay data and	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	<p>The NB Nambian Lab completed the sample preparation including crushing and pulverisation after drying at 80deg</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	<p><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></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>C. Subsequently these samples are sent to the Australian Lab (Jinning Testing and Inspection) in China for analysis.</p> <p>Due to the refraction nature of REE's a Fusion technique was used for all analyses.</p> <p>The samples were fused in a furnace (~650°C.) with Sodium Peroxide in a nickel crucible. The melt is dissolved in dilute Hydrochloric acid and the solution analysed. This technique provides almost complete dissolution of most minerals including silicates with the elements finished by ICP_OES for majors and ICP-MS for trace elements.</p> <p>A definitive QAQC program was implemented to provide verification of the sample procedure, the sample preparation and the analytical precision and accuracy of the primary laboratory, which includes the following:</p> <p>Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples: 2 (two) types of standards sourced from OREAS Ltd. were inserted 1 in every 20 samples</p> <p>Coarse blank samples: Inserted 1 in every 20 samples to monitor cross contamination</p> <p>A blank sample and crusher and pulp duplicate sample were inserted for every hole. The laboratory also inserted QAQC samples, including laboratory standards and CRMs.</p> <p>Overall, 12.5% of the samples submitted to the primary assay lab were QAQC samples. The QAQC</p>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>procedures undertaken show that returned results are within acceptable limits.</p> <p>Results are considered as acceptable by the Competent Person and the drill samples are considered to be suitable for reporting of exploration results.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>Geological logs are digitally entered into data entry templates in MS Excel.</p> <p>Assay certificates were received from the NATA approved analytical laboratories and imported into the drill database.</p> <p>No adjustments have been made to the data other than conversion to oxides using standard stoichiometry conversion factors.</p>
Location of data points	<p><i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>Diamond drilling collar data have been located with high precision total survey. The resultant locations are appropriate for an exploration project.</p> <p>Down-hole surveying of dip and azimuth (true) for diamond holes was conducted using an 'Axis' a reflex camera.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>With only limited holes completed this is not relevant</p> <p>Sample compositing was not carried out.</p>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	At this stage of early-stage exploration this is not understood in detail, however information does not suggest there is not relationship.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>Half core was secured, covered and transported to the NB Namibia lab for core cutting facility securely bagged, A pulp fraction was sent to the Australian Lab for assay.</p> <p>All transport was overseen by either company staff, to the initial sample prep lab, and subsequently by independent personnel.</p>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been carried out.

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	<i>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.</i>	The Competent Person is aware the Namibian Ministry of Mines and Energy approved the transfer of the Kameelburg Project's Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (EPL 7372, 7373 and 7895) from Logan Exploration & Investments CC to the Aldoro JV operating company Kameelburg Exploration Mining (Pty) Ltd.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	The Competent Person is unaware of any impediments for ongoing exploration
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Limited exploration work has been completed by previous owners, with all rock chips previously reporting publicly.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The mineralisation style being sought at carbonate hosted REE and Nb, associated with magnetite. The style of mineralisation is interpreted to be similar to the Niobec Sant Honore deposit in Canada.</p> <p>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-cursor phase of nepheline syenite/syenite followed by two sovite and three beforite 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.</p>
Drillhole information	<i>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</i>	Provided in the main body of the release.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar</i></p> <p><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></p> <p><i>downhole length and interception depth</i></p> <p><i>hole length.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>The exploration results are reported above using a 1% TREO cutoff grade and a 0.2% Nb₂O₅ cutoff as noted in the main body of the release.</p> <p>No weighting was applied, nor high grade cuts.</p> <p>No metal equivalents were utilised in the reporting of the exploration results.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').</i></p>	<p>No relationship has been established at present due to the early stage of exploration.</p> <p>With additional exploration this will be reviewed.</p> <p>All widths are downhole with the true widths not reported.</p>
Diagrams	<p><i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any</i></p>	<p>Maps and sections in body of text</p>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	Only pertinent results are included given the scope this announcement
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	No material information has been withheld for the project.
Further work	<i>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.</i>	The continuation of drilling programme is planned as per the drill collar table presented in this report. The drilling programme is designed to contribute towards the maiden mineral resources report. Diagrams are provided in the main body of the release.

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