

JORC TABLE AND LR 5.7 INFORMATION

Aldoro Resources Ltd ("**Aldoro**", "**the Company**") (**ASX: ARN**) refers to its announcement of 17 September 2025. In accordance with ASX listing rule 5.7, the Company attaches:

- Drill collar table for exploratory hole DD006A;
- A diagram/map for the drilling area showing the drill hole, including cross-sectional views; and
- JORC Table 1

Authorised for and 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 Complex project in Western Australia. Following the Disposals, the Kameelburg REE & Niobium Project in Namibia will be ARN's sole project.

Competent Person Statement

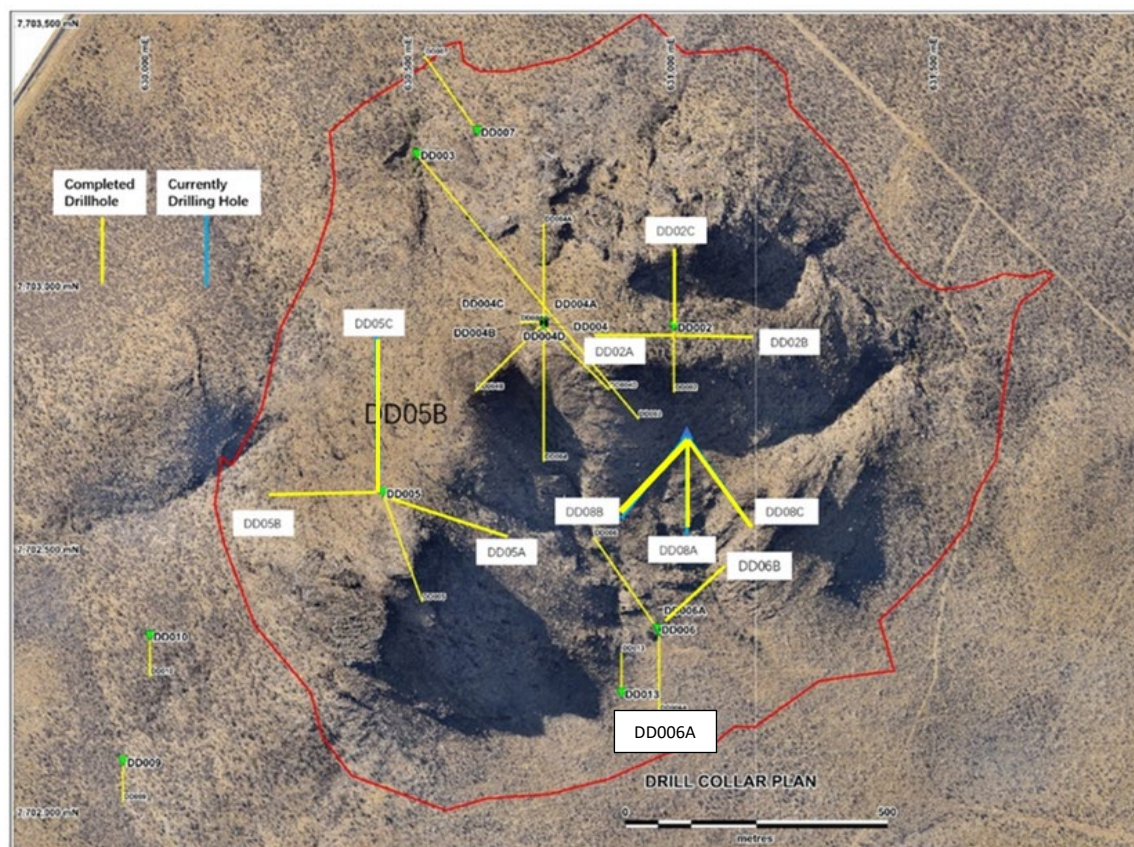
The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information is based on information compiled by Dr Minlu Fu (a non-executive director of the Company) and complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). It has been reviewed by Mr 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.

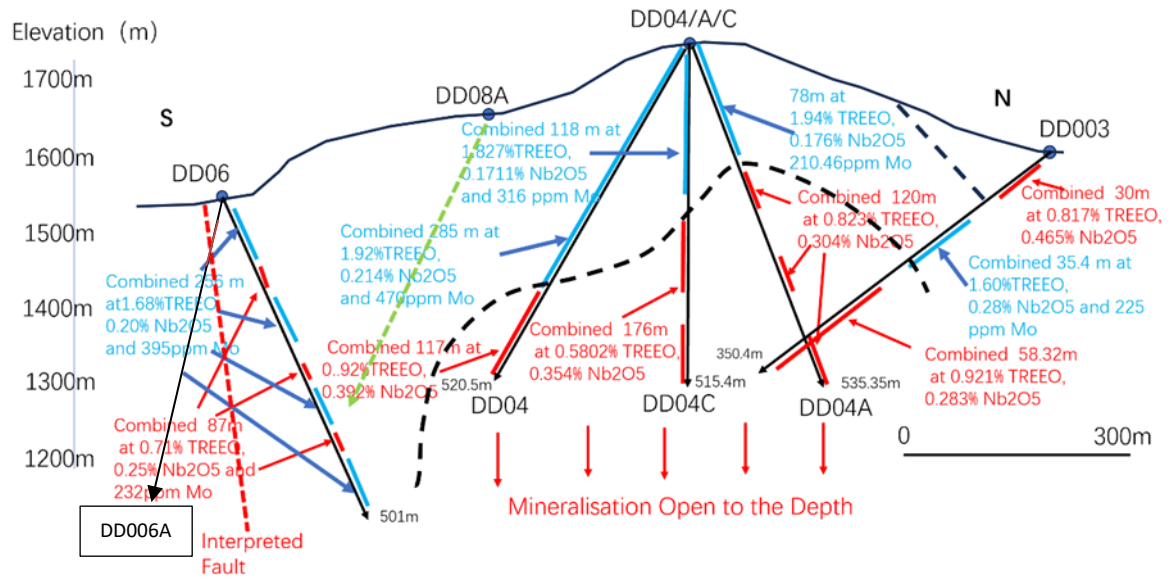
Table 1: Summary of Phase I completed drilling with DD006A details shown

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

Figure 1: Diamond drill hole plan view



Drilling Cross Section Showing the Mineralisation Zoning



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	<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> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <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>	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. 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. 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. Sampling and QAQC procedures were carried out to industry standards. 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 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.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may</i>	All 2025 holes have recoveries above 95% in the majority of the mineralised areas. No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> <i>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.
Subsampling 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 subsampling 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>	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. 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). The 250-gm sample is milled through an LM5 using a single puck to 90% <75 micron. 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. Field QC procedures involved the use of two types of certified reference materials (1 in 20) which is certified by Geostats Ltd, Primary DD duplicate: Generated by cutting the remaining half core into a ¼ and sampled. Coarse blank samples: Inserted 1 in every 20 samples 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.
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</i>	The NB Nambian Lab completed the sample preparation including crushing and pulverisation after drying at 80deg C. Subsequently these samples are sent to the Australian Lab (Jinning Testing and Inspection) in China for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <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>	Due to the refraction nature of REE's a Fusion technique was used for all analyses. 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. 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: Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples: 2 (two) types of standards sourced from OREAS Ltd. were inserted 1 in every 20 samples Coarse blank samples: Inserted 1 in every 20 samples to monitor cross contamination 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. Overall, 12.5% of the samples submitted to the primary assay lab were QAQC samples. The QAQC procedures undertaken show that returned results are within acceptable limits. Results are considered as acceptable by the Competent Person and the drill samples are considered to be suitable for reporting of exploration results.
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>	Geological logs are digitally entered into data entry templates in MS Excel. Assay certificates were received from the NATA approved analytical laboratories and imported into the drill database. No adjustments have been made to the data other than conversion to oxides using standard stoichiometry conversion factors.
Location of data points	<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> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Diamond drilling collar data have been located with high precision total survey. The resultant locations are appropriate for an exploration project. Down-hole surveying of dip and azimuth (true) for diamond holes was conducted using an 'Axis' a reflex camera.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	With only limited holes completed this is not relevant Sample compositing was not carried out.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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> <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>	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>	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. All transport was overseen by either company staff, to the initial sample prep lab, and subsequently by independent personnel.
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> <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 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. 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>	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 Saint Honore deposit in Canada. The Kameelburg Project is located in the northern Central Damara Orogenic Belt in Namibia and covers the Cretaceous Kameelburg Carbonatite plug and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 beforites.
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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drillhole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>downhole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <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>	Provided in the main body of the release.
Data aggregation methods	<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> <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> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	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. No weighting was applied, nor high grade cuts. No metal equivalents were utilised in the reporting of the exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <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>	No relationship has been established at present due to the early stage of exploration. With additional exploration this will be reviewed. All widths are downhole with the true widths not reported.
Diagrams	<i>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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Maps and sections in body of text

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.