ASX and Media Release
19 November 2026

TWO-RIG LOW-DIP DRILLING COMMENCES TO TEST LARGE PORPHYRY COPPER-GOLD SYSTEM AT COPPER HILL

Highlights

- **Two-Rig Drilling Campaign Commences at Copper Hill -** Aldoro has commenced a 1,930m two-rig, low-dip diamond drilling campaign at the Nordenberg target within the Copper Hill Project (EPL 7895, central Namibia), with drillholes CH001 (1,280m) and CH002 (650m) advancing simultaneously from opposite flanks to test the interpreted >2.5km porphyry copper-gold system at depth.
- **Low-Dip Cross-Sectional Drill Design -** Rather than relying on conventional vertical drillholes that test only localised point positions, CH001 and CH002 are designed as low-dip drillholes to test the depth and lateral cross-section of the anomaly across the peripheral alteration halo, contact zone, and interpreted central copper-gold core.
- **Two In-House Rigs Deployed for Parallel Drilling with Epiroc Specialist Support -** Overseen by a senior specialist engineer from original equipment manufacturer Epiroc, Aldoro's wholly owned Diamec Smart 8 automated deep-capacity diamond core rig has commenced low-dip drilling at CH001, with the Company's Nock 800 rig drilling CH002 concurrently, cutting the completion timeframe in half.
- **Previous Survey Identified Large Ground Magnetic and Multi-Element Soil Anomaly –** Aldoro's previous survey identified a large concentric ground magnetic anomaly (persisting clearly after 200m upward continuation) associated with a multi-element soil geochemical anomaly exceeding 2.5km in diameter, featuring a central copper core (Cu > 30 ppm) surrounded by molybdenum (Mo > 8 ppm) and potassium (K ~2%) halos. This magnetic response supports the interpretation of a substantial intrusive body at depth.
- **Complementary Intermediate-Gradient IP Survey -** Data processing and geophysical interpretation from the intermediate-gradient induced polarisation (IP) survey across the Nordenberg target area are progressing in parallel to provide additional subsurface structural and sulphide targeting vectors for the low-dip drilling campaign.
- **Opening a Second Growth Front for Shareholders -** Building on its ongoing strategic investments and recent milestones at the flagship Kameelburg project, Aldoro is advancing Copper Hill to create additional value for shareholders across its copper and gold portfolio.

1. Nordenberg Target Overview and Low-Dip Drilling Programme

Aldoro Resources Limited ("Aldoro" or "the Company") (ASX: ARN) is pleased to announce that a 1,930m two-rig, low-dip diamond drilling programme has commenced at the Nordenberg target within the Copper Hill Project (EPL 7895), located approximately 20km north of Kalkfeld in central Namibia (Figure 1). Advancing drillholes CH001 (1,280m) and CH002 (650m) simultaneously from opposite southern flanks, the campaign is designed to test the central core of an interpreted large-scale porphyry copper-gold system at depth.

Aldoro's Executive Chairperson, Ms Quinn Li, commented:

"Nordenberg represents a compelling large-scale porphyry copper-gold target with a surface anomaly footprint exceeding 2.5 kilometres in diameter. By deploying two of our wholly owned diamond rigs to drill two converging low-dip holes simultaneously, we are halving the time required to test the central core of this system while operating at a fraction of conventional third-party contractor costs.

Alongside our recent breakthroughs in direct ore-to-MREC processing, seawater leaching, independent market validation, and ongoing high-grade niobium drilling at our flagship Kameelburg project, launching this dual-rig campaign at Copper Hill establishes a second project line aimed at creating additional value for shareholders in copper and gold. Situated just 20 kilometres north of Kameelburg, Copper Hill also leverages shared camp infrastructure, technical crews, and our wholly owned drilling fleet to test this large-scale target with high capital efficiency."

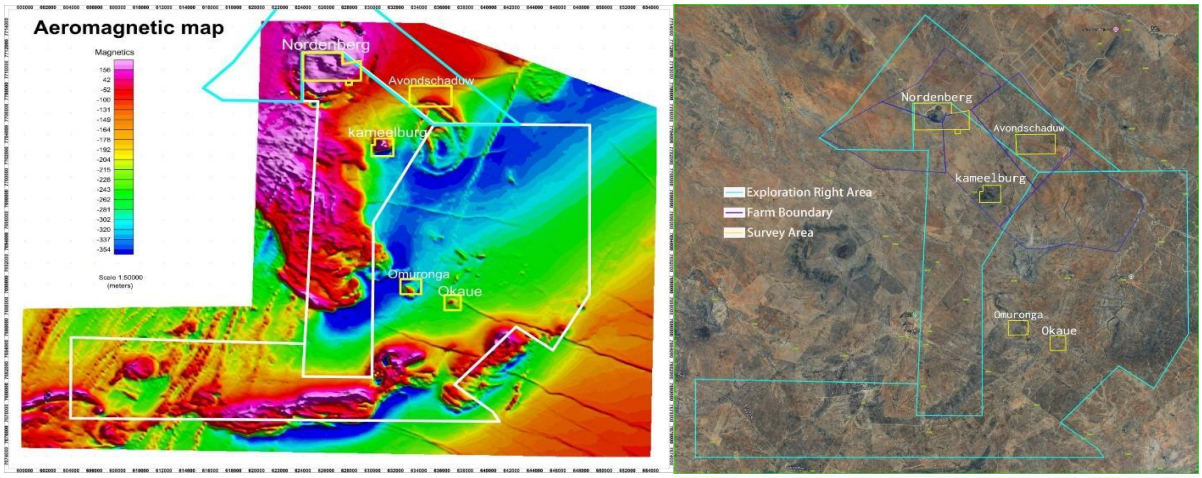


Figure 1: *Location and regional aeromagnetic setting of the Nordenberg copper-gold target within the Copper Hill Project (EPL 7895), relative to Avondschaduw, Kameelburg, Omuronga, and Okaue (refer to Aldoro ASX announcement dated 12 February 2026).*

2. Low-Dip Drill Design, Dual-Rig Deployment, and On-Site Engineering Support

Given the broad >2.5km surface footprint of the Nordenberg anomaly, conventional vertical holes would provide only narrow, point-specific information. Aldoro has therefore laid out three perimeter low-dip collar positions—CH001, CH002, and CH003 on the southwestern, southeastern, and eastern flanks, respectively—with the current campaign drilling CH001 and CH002 in parallel from opposite southern flanks (Table 1, Figure 3). This converging geometry maximises geological information per metre drilled: CH001 transects a continuous profile from the outer potassic and molybdenum halo through the contact zone into the interpreted central copper-gold core at depth, while CH002 provides a simultaneous cross-sectional test across the southern contact and central anomaly.

Table 1: Planned low-dip diamond drillhole parameters for the Nordenberg target (Copper Hill Project, EPL 7895).

Hole ID (Map Label)	Planned Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Downward Dip (°)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation / RL (m)
CH001	1,280	50°	30° (-30°)	625,475	7,709,901	1,414
CH002	650	330°	50° (-50°)	626,302	7,709,692	1,426

Note to Table 1: *Dip angles (30° and 50°) denote downward dips below the horizontal plane (-30° and -50°). Collar coordinates are referenced to UTM WGS84 Zone 33S.*

Hole CH001 is being drilled by Aldoro's wholly owned Diamec Smart 8 automated diamond core rig (Figure 2), following on-site commissioning and low-dip operational setup led by a senior Epiroc specialist. Concurrently, Aldoro's wholly owned Nock 800 diamond core rig has been mobilised to Nordenberg and is drilling CH002 in parallel (Figure 2).



***Figure** 2: Aldoro's wholly owned drilling rigs on site.*

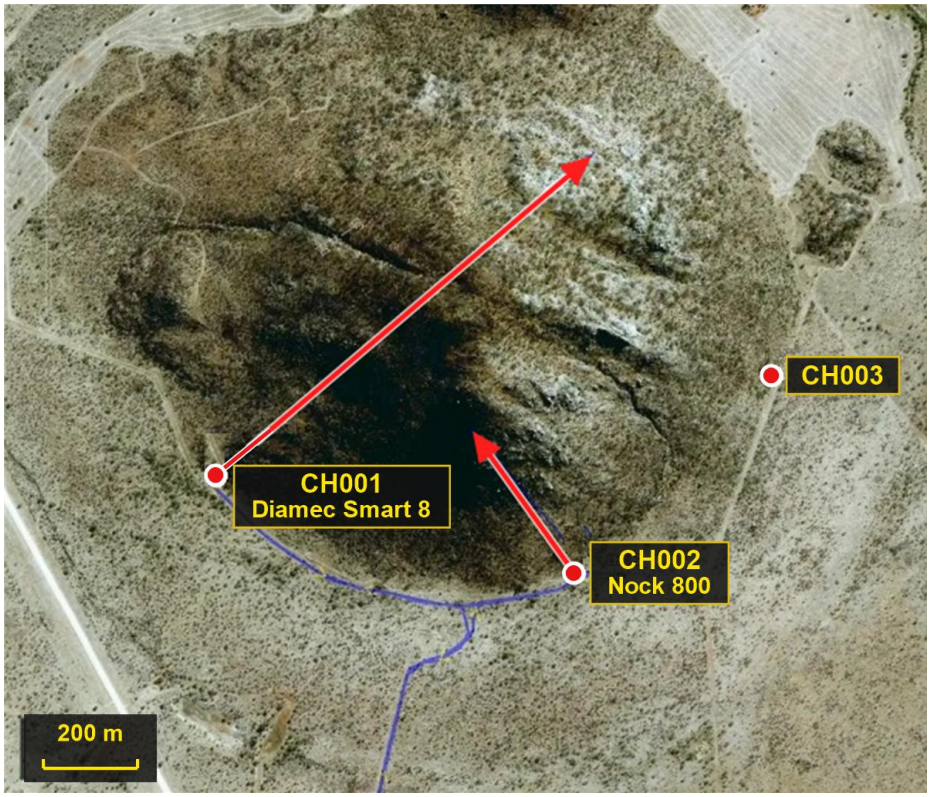


***Figure 3:** Satellite plan view of the Nordenberg target showing the three-hole perimeter layout (Smart 8 at CH001, Nock 800 at CH002) and planned drill directions.*

Alongside diamond drilling operations, data processing and geophysical interpretation are progressing on the complementary intermediate-gradient induced polarisation (IP) survey conducted across the Nordenberg target area (Figure 4). Designed to map subsurface chargeability and resistivity responses associated with disseminated and vein-hosted sulphides (such as chalcopyrite and pyrite), the IP survey will provide three-dimensional targeting vectors to guide the third planned perimeter hole (CH003) and subsequent step-out drilling.

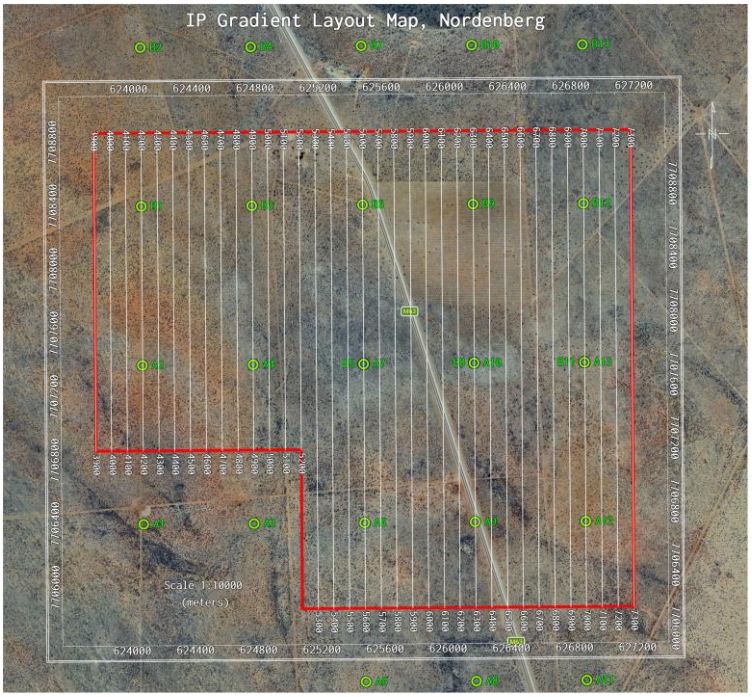


Figure 4: *Nordenberg intermediate-gradient IP survey layout map showing survey lines (3900–7300) and current-electrode positions (A1–A13 and B1–B13).*

3. Previous Survey Results at Nordenberg

Aldoro's previous survey at Nordenberg (reported on 12 February 2026; full survey parameters in JORC Table 1) identified a large concentric ring-shaped ground magnetic anomaly interpreted as an intrusive centre with a prospective marginal contact zone (Figure 5). The magnetic anomaly persists clearly after 200m upward continuation processing, supporting the interpretation of a substantial subsurface intrusive body.

Associated with the magnetic feature, the previous multi-element soil pXRF survey delineated a >2.5km zoned anomaly displaying classic porphyry-style zonation: a central copper core (Cu > 30 ppm; Figure 6) flanked by peripheral molybdenum (Mo > 8 ppm), potassium (K ~2%), and distal Pb-Zn halos (Figure 7).

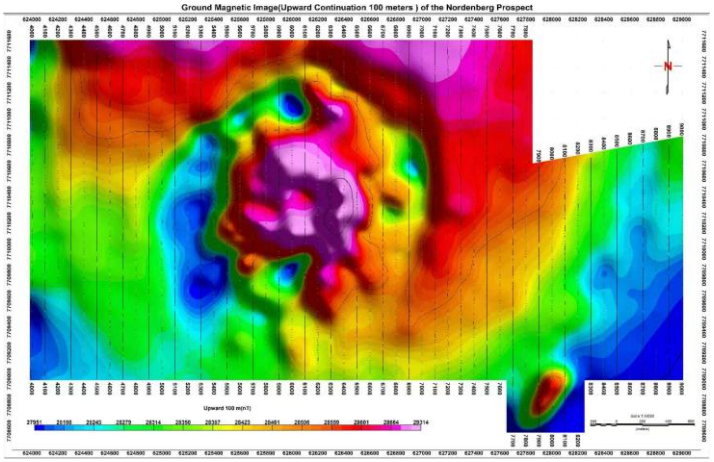


Figure 5: *Nordenberg ground magnetic image with 100m upward continuation, illustrating the concentric ring-shaped magnetic pattern (refer to Aldoro ASX announcement dated 12 February 2026).*

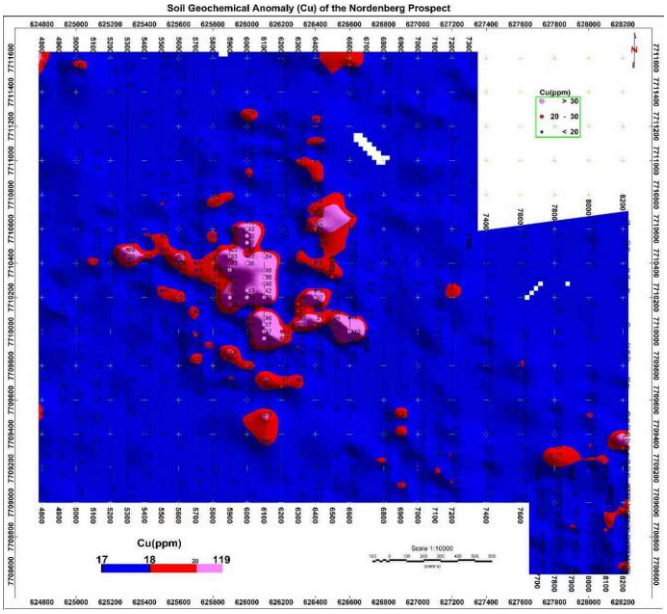


Figure 6: *Previous soil pXRF copper (Cu) anomaly map at Nordenberg showing the central copper core zone (refer to Aldoro ASX announcement dated 12 February 2026, Figure 2).*

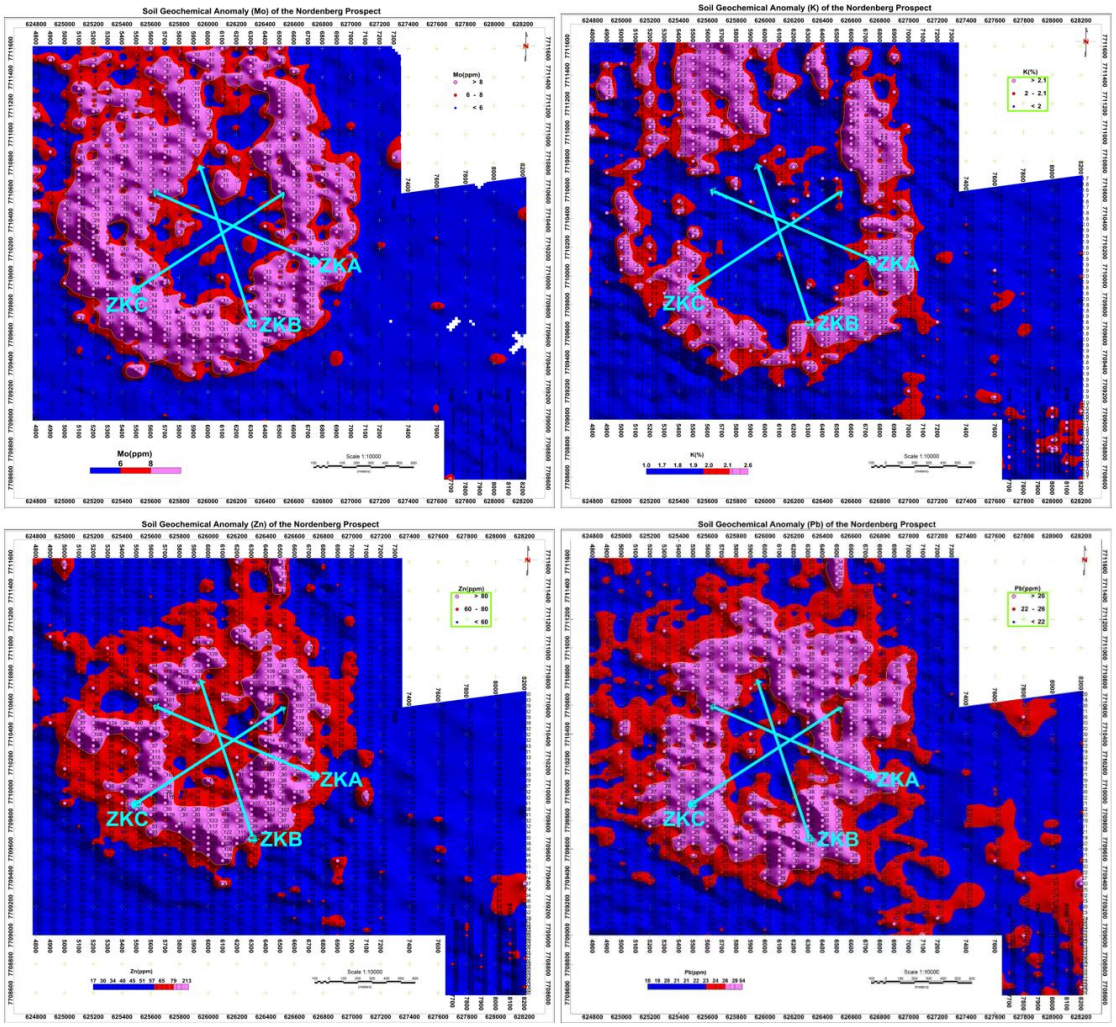


Figure 7: *Planned drill traces (labelled ZKC [CH001], ZKB [CH002], and ZKA [CH003]) over previous soil pXRF anomalies at Nordenberg: molybdenum (top left), potassium (top right), zinc (bottom left), and lead (bottom right) (refer to Aldoro ASX announcement dated 12 February 2026).*

Previous field geological observations at Nordenberg also identified potassic alteration in nepheline-bearing syenite (pulaskite) outcrops, jarosite weathering, and an east–west fault corridor across the central area (Figure 8).



Figure 8: *Previously reported pulaskite outcrop photographs at Nordenberg (A, B, and C), showing pervasive alteration and possible jarosite (refer to Aldoro ASX announcement dated 12 February 2026, Figure 4).*

4. Next Steps

As low-dip diamond drilling progresses across CH001 and CH002, recovered drill core will be logged and screened by portable XRF on site, with selected mineralised intervals cut and dispatched to an accredited analytical laboratory for gold and multi-element assays. Processing and interpretation of the Nordenberg intermediate-gradient IP survey data will continue in parallel, and the Company will update the market as drilling, geophysical, and assay results become available.

Authorised for and on behalf of the Board,
Jack Rosagro
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.

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 of the date of this announcement.

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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 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.

Listing Rule 5.23.2 Confirmation

In relation to references to previously reported ASX announcements (including announcements dated 6 November 2025 and 12 February 2026), the Company confirms pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2 that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements.

Appendix: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	For the soil survey reported on 12 February 2026, Nordenberg soil sampling was undertaken on a 100m by 40m grid along east–west traverses, targeting the C horizon (8.15 km² coverage). Soils were screened to -45 mesh and analysed using a Hitachi X-MET8000 GEO portable XRF (pXRF). Three samples were collected per site, spaced 1–3m apart. Reconnaissance rock-chip sampling was biased towards altered rocks hosting possible mineralisation as a first-pass exploration programme and is therefore not representative. Echo Vista Exploration was contracted to undertake a high-resolution ground magnetic survey using three GEM Systems Overhauser Magnetometers (GSM-19T v7.0) over defined survey areas and a GEM 103# base station. At Nordenberg, survey lines were spaced 100m apart and oriented east–west, with readings at 20m intervals over 12.18 km².
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.).*	Surface diamond core drilling is underway at the Nordenberg target within the Copper Hill Project (EPL 7895), across low-dip drillholes CH001 and CH002 (refer to Table 1 for collar parameters). Aldoro's wholly owned Diamec Smart 8 automated diamond core rig has completed on-site commissioning supported by an Epiroc specialist engineer and has commenced drilling at CH001 alongside the Nock 800 rig drilling CH002 in parallel.
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.*	No diamond drill core recovery results or drill intercepts are reported in this announcement.
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.*	No diamond drill core logging results are reported in this announcement. Recovered core from CH001 and CH002 will be systematically logged for lithology, alteration, structure, and geotechnical parameters on site.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	For the previously reported soil survey (12 February 2026), samples were collected from predetermined points at 40m intervals and screened to -45 mesh. Three soil samples were collected per site, spaced 1–3m apart, to improve representativity. QA/QC included cleaning screens and sampling equipment between sites and using new plastic protection sleeves. Samples were air-dried before three readings were taken per sample and averaged. Reconnaissance rock-chip sampling targeted potentially mineralised material as part of a first-pass programme and is not representative of the mineral system. No drill core sub-sampling is reported at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 the ground magnetic survey reported on 12 February 2026, instruments and data were subject to noise tests, survey instrument precision and consistency assessments, probe consistency tests, base-station cross-sectional tests, and field observation quality inspections; all tests were within instrument tolerances. Soil samples reported on 12 February 2026 were scanned using a serviced and recalibrated Hitachi X-MET8000 Expert Geo pXRF (using Soil FP or rock mode) with field test blanks; soil pXRF readings are preliminary, indicative screening indicators and not a substitute for laboratory assays. No new drill assay results are reported in this announcement.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	For the previously reported ground magnetic survey, ground data were compared with regional airborne magnetic data and showed consistent broad-scale signal features. Soil pXRF data were downloaded regularly, checked for errors, and stored electronically. No drilling intersections or twinned holes are reported.
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.*	The previously reported soil survey used Garmin handheld GPS units referenced to the WGS84 datum, Zone 33 South (UTM WGS84 33S). The ground magnetic survey used built-in GPS receivers in the GEM Systems Overhauser magnetometers with real-time transformations to UTM WGS84 33S. Planned drill collar coordinates and elevations for CH001 and CH002 are provided in Table 1 (UTM WGS84 33S).
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.*	The previous soil sample spacing (100m between lines and 40m between sites) and ground magnetic reading spacing (100m lines by 20m stations) were appropriate for first-pass target delineation. The exploration work is early-stage and is not sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation. No analytical compositing has been applied.
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.*	Previous soil sampling and ground magnetics were undertaken on east–west lines across the circular magnetic feature and host rocks. Planned low-dip diamond drillholes CH001 and CH002 are oriented from the southwestern and southeastern flanks to transect a broad cross-section across the peripheral alteration zones and interpreted central core of the Nordenberg target (Table 1, Figure 3).
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples from the previously reported soil survey were tested on site or at the field base using pXRF, so no independent freight was involved.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The JORC table published on 12 February 2026 reported that no audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data had been carried out.

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 Nordenberg target is located within Exclusive Prospecting Licence EPL 7895 (Copper Hill Project), approximately 20km north of Kalkfeld in central Namibia. The Namibian Ministry of Mines and Energy approved the transfer of EPL 7895 from Logan Exploration & Investments CC to the Aldoro JV operating company Kameelburg Exploration Mining (Pty) Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Regional airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys initially identified the magnetic anomalies followed up by Aldoro's ground magnetic, soil geochemical, and IP surveys at Nordenberg.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The mineralisation style being sought at Nordenberg is porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum mineralisation associated with an alkaline intrusive complex. Nordenberg lies within the North Central Zone of the Neoproterozoic Damara Orogenic Belt, immediately north of the exposed Cretaceous Etaneno syenite intrusive complex (part of the Damaraland Igneous Province).
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.*	Three deep low-dip diamond drillholes have been laid out around the perimeter of the Nordenberg target: CH001 (southwestern flank), CH002 (southeastern flank), and CH003 (eastern flank). Two deep low-dip diamond drillholes totalling 1,930m are scheduled in the current campaign: CH001 (625475mE, 7709901mN, RL 1,414m, azimuth 50°, downward dip 30° / -30°, planned depth 1,280m) and CH002 (626302mE, 7709692mN, RL 1,426m, azimuth 330°, downward dip 50° / -50°, planned depth 650m), as detailed in Table 1, with CH003 retained for subsequent follow-up.
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.*	No drill-intercept grade aggregations or metal equivalent values are reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	No drilling intersections are reported at this stage, and no relationship between downhole lengths and true mineralisation widths has yet been established due to the early stage of exploration.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported.*	Appropriate regional location, on-site rig setup, proposed drill collar/trace plan, intermediate-gradient IP layout, ground magnetic, soil pXRF geochemical, and outcrop figures are presented in Figures 1 to 8 and Table 1 in the body of this 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.*	Relevant results from the previously reported ground magnetic and soil pXRF surveys (12 February 2026) are presented with clear notation that soil pXRF readings are indicative first-pass screening data and that the porphyry copper-gold model is an exploration interpretation to be tested by drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	An intermediate-gradient induced polarisation (IP) survey has been conducted across Nordenberg, with data processing and geophysical interpretation progressing alongside the diamond drilling programme (no IP inversion or chargeability results are reported at this stage). The survey layout utilised a 2,000m AB current-electrode separation, 1,000m survey lines (Lines 3900–7300), and 13 electrode configurations (A1–A13 and B1–B13), with seven survey lines per configuration (Figure 4).
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).*	Planned work comprises execution of the 1,930m low-dip diamond drilling programme across CH001 (1,280m) and CH002 (650m) using the Diamec Smart 8 and Nock 800 rigs, on-site geological logging and core sampling, accredited laboratory multi-element and gold assays, and completion of IP geophysical data processing and interpretation across the Nordenberg target.