

Maiden magnetic survey identifies multiple targets at Namban

Highlights

- **First pass maiden UAV drone airborne magnetics survey identifies nine targets.**
- **Three targets with similar geophysical signatures to M16 Mallory Anomaly outlined at Namban.**
- **Systematic geochemical surveys underway over the recently identified magnetic intrusive and radiometric targets.**

Dalaroo Metals Ltd (“ASX: DAL “Dalaroo” or “Company”) is pleased to announce the results from its recently flown drone (“UAV”) magnetic survey at Namban near Moora. Two UAV surveys were completed using a 50m line spacing and 25m ground clearance with lines flown east-west (Figure 1).

“We have utilised existing open file Government geophysical datasets, comprising semi-regional 200m line spacing and regional wide spaced (4km) gravity to provide useful information for interpretation of gross geology, define major structures and develop broad areas of interest. In addition, Dalaroo has now completed its own high resolution UAV surveys to be used for improved definition and delineation of features of interest for ground follow up,” said Harjinder Kehal, Managing Director of Dalaroo Metals.

The maiden UAV survey has resulted in enhanced resolution and has identified nine targets (Figures 2). These results have been used to generate a structural interpretation that is guiding the first systematic soil geochemical sampling currently underway. This will assist in subsequent aircore and RC drill targeting expected to start in early 2022 once crops have been harvested.

Analysis of the neighbouring Metals 260 Limited’s Mallory PGE + Au Anomaly location suggests it may be structurally controlled and coincident with a “radiometric lateritic” signature in an apparent magnetic low. Similar lateritic signatures are evident in Dalaroo’s Moora area UAV magnetics survey results along with interpreted NW structures/trends extending from the Mallory anomaly into Dalaroo’s Namban tenement E70/4928. A large radiometric response can also be seen in the government 200m spaced data extending into the southern part of E70/4928 (Figure 3).

Upcoming Exploration Milestones

A third UAV magnetics survey was completed late last week covering the gap area of the two previous surveys and assessment of results will begin as soon as the data is received from the geophysical contractor.

The geochemical samples are being collected using a hand auger from a depth of 30cm to 100cm and sample spacing is 200m X 100m. Auger sampling over a wider area is also planned.

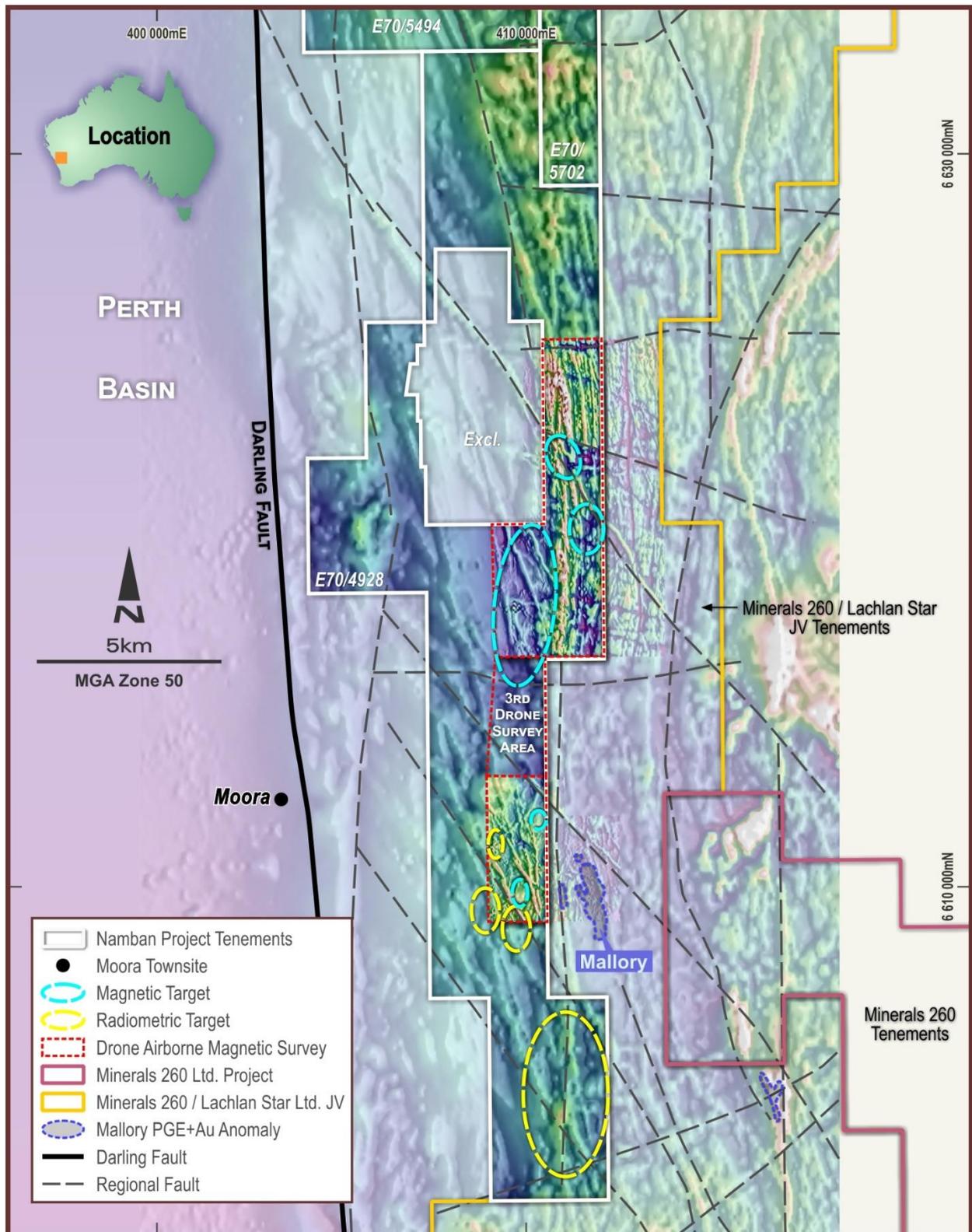


Figure 1: Namban Project - Total Magnetic Intensity - Public domain DMIRS 200m spaced airborne magnetics merged with UAV 50m spaced airborne magnetics structure trends and Minerals 260's Mallory anomaly.

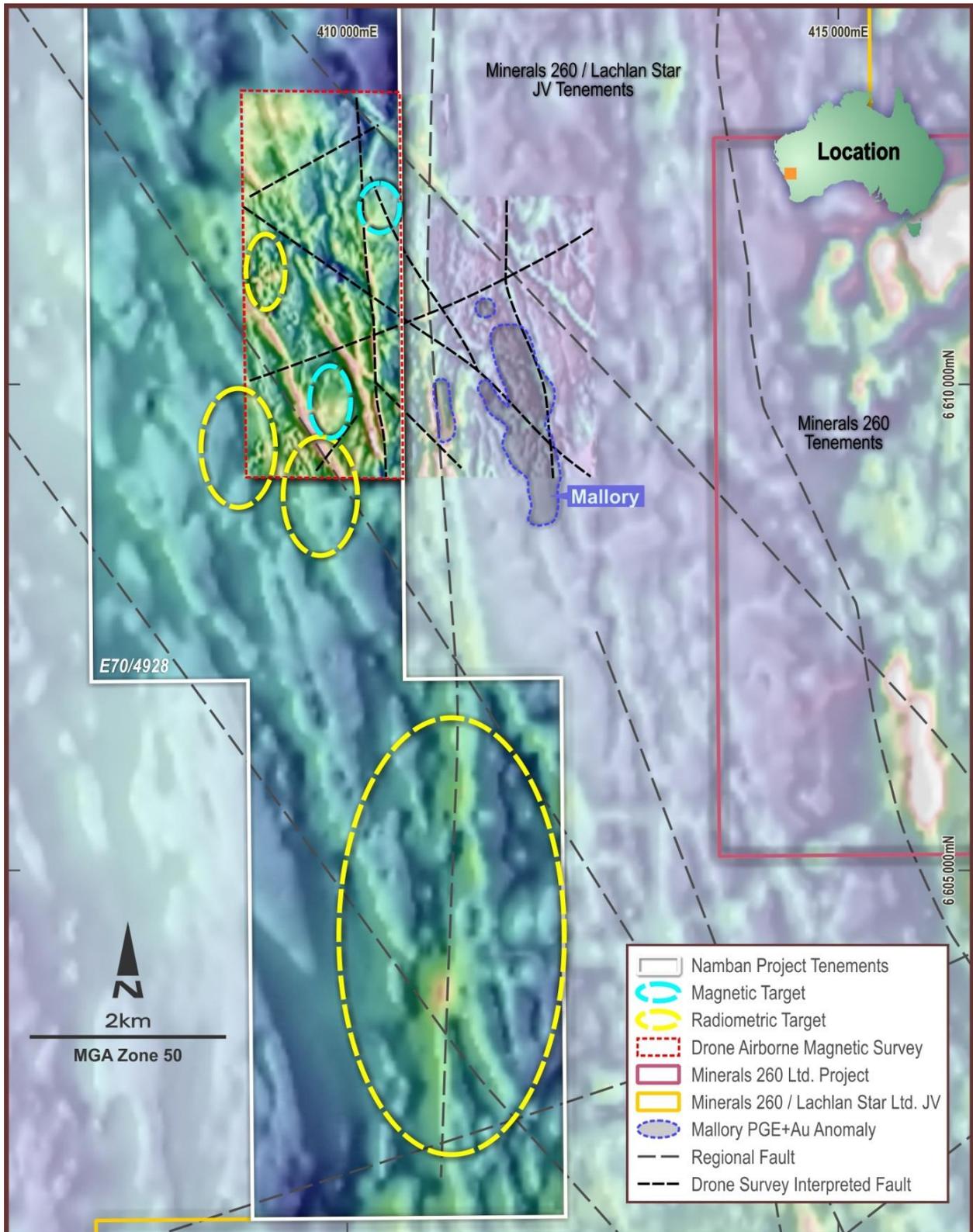


Figure 2: Namban Project - Total Magnetic Intensity - UAV 50m spaced airborne magnetics structure trends, magnetic targets/intrusions and Minerals 260's Mallory anomaly outline

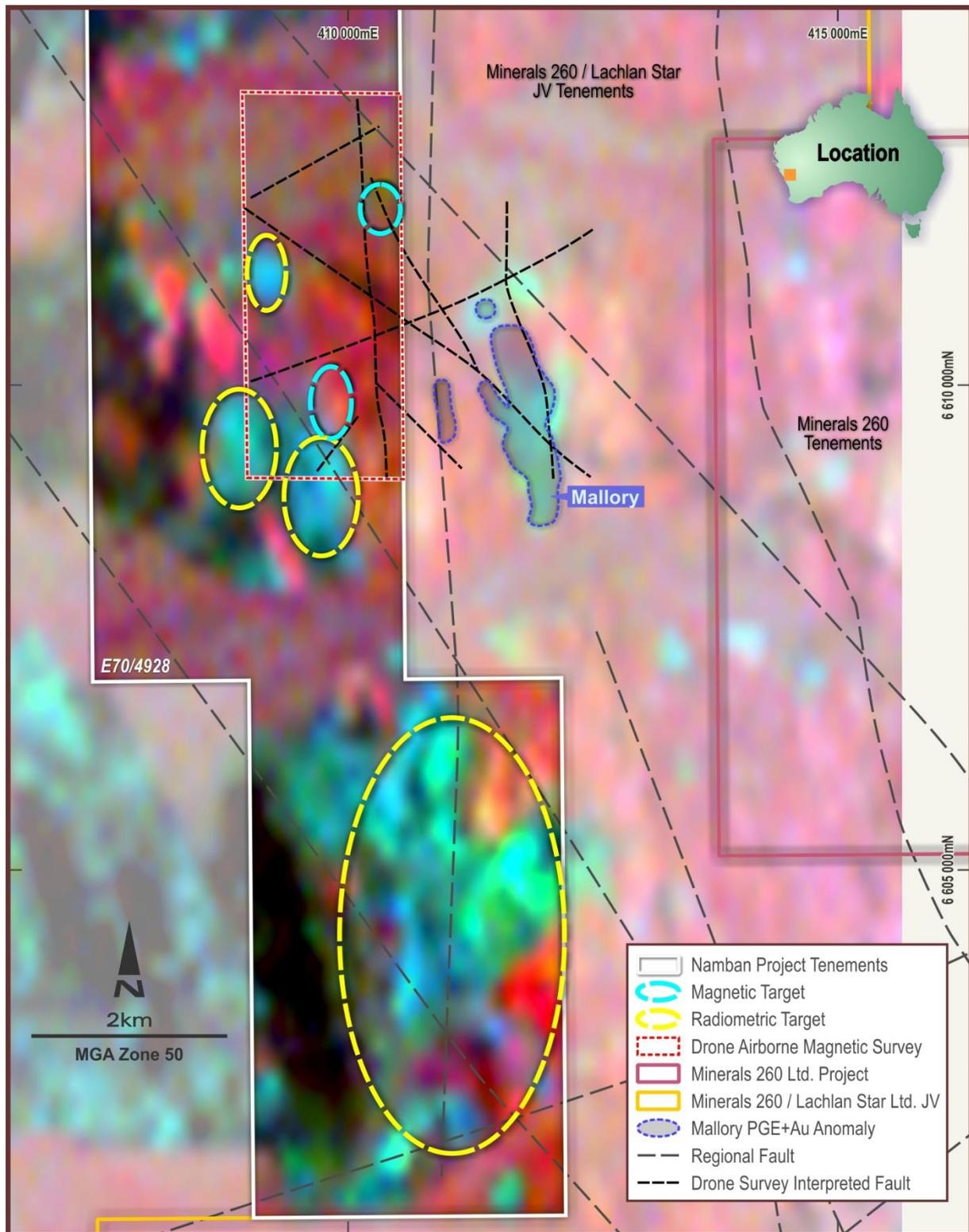


Figure 3: Regional Radiometrics Ternary KThUr RGB Image with lateritic signature targets which are coincident with magnetic intrusions with Namban Project tenement E70/4928

ENDS

For more Information:

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COMPETENT PERSON

The information in this report that relates to Exploration results is based on information compiled by Dalaroo Metals Ltd and reviewed by Mr Harjinder Kehal who is the Managing Director of the Company and is a Registered Practicing Geologist and Member of the AusIMM and AIG. Mr Kehal has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Kehal consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Dalaroo Metals Ltd.

About the Namban Project

Namban Project comprises an under explored ground package totalling 437km² located in the mid-north part of the wheatbelt region, deemed by Dalaroo to be prospective for magmatic intrusion related Ni-Cu-PGE deposits. Project tenements cover a strike distance of 60 km, adjacent to the crustal-scale Darling Fault, on the western margin of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The Company has a 100% controlling interest comprising six tenements extending from the townships of Moora in the south to Three Springs in the north (Figure 4).



Figure 4: Namban Project tenements location map.

Appendix 1: Dalaroo Metals Ltd – UAV survey Namban Project - JORC Code Edition 2012: Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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 x-ray fluorescence (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>No samples taken</p> <p>Magnetic survey locations were measured with a dual frequency GNSS receiver operating in autonomous mode, with x,y,z accuracies accurate to better than 1-2m. Elevations were derived using a laser altimeter.</p> <p>A UAV survey was conducted on 50m line spacing and 25m sensor height by Atlas Geophysics using PAS-H100 Rotary Wing helicopter.</p> <p>The magnetic data was collected using a Scintrex CS-VL Cesium Vapour magnetometer with the following parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitivity 0.0006nT sq rt RMS • Noise envelope 0.002nT peak to peak • Heading error +/- 0.25nT
Drilling techniques	<p><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></p>	<p>No drilling results reported.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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></p>	<p>No drilling results reported.</p> <p>No drilling results reported.</p> <p>No drilling results reported.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<p><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></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>No drilling results reported.</p> <p>No drilling results reported.</p>
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>No drilling results reported.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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><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>No drilling results reported.</p> <p>Tie lines were flown to analyse the cross overs and assist with levelling the magnetic survey.</p> <p>No drilling results reported.</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>No drilling results reported.</p> <p>No drilling results reported.</p> <p>No drilling results reported.</p> <p>No drilling results reported.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>Magnetic survey locations were measured with a dual frequency GNSS receiver operating in autonomous mode, with x,y,z accuracies accurate to better than 1-2m. Elevations were derived using a laser altimeter.</p> <p>Sample locations were collected and reported using the WGS84_UTM grid system.</p> <p>Magnetic survey altitude measurements were measured with a laser altimeter with accuracies better than 1cm.</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>No drilling results reported.</p> <p>No drilling results reported.</p>
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>	<p>The location within the Jimperding Metamorphic Belt where the magnetic surveys were undertaken includes an areas with N-S and NW-SE magnetic grain and cross-cutting magnetic bodies, and N-S and NW-SE faults. The survey grids are unbiased.</p> <p>No drilling results reported.</p>
Sample security	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<p>All magnetic data is digitally stored by the contractor and geophysical consultant.</p>
Audits or reviews	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	<p>Magnetic data has been independently checked by geophysical consultant Core Geophysics.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drilling results reported.</p> <p>No drilling results reported.</p>
Diagrams	<p><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></p>	<p>Appropriate diagrams are included in the main body of this report.</p>
Balanced reporting	<p><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></p>	<p>Reporting of the magnetic results is considered balanced.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p><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></p>	<p>No additional meaningful and material exploration data has been excluded from this report.</p>
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>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></p>	<p>Structural and geophysical integration of data.</p> <p>Drill testing (aircore and or RC percussion drilling) will be undertaken on priority targets identified.</p> <p>These diagrams are included in the main body of this report.</p>