Two Pd and Au anomalies – Cattady and Manning outlined at Namban Project, WA

Highlights

Cattady

- **Follow up 50m X 50m infill soil sampling results over the centre of the newly identified Cattady anomaly defines strong Palladium (Pd) and Gold (Au) geochemical anomalism, further confirming the exploration potential within the 437 km^2 Namban Project area:**
    - **Cattady comprises two parallel platinum-group elements (PGE) zones with values of up to 97ppb Pd+Pt, 28ppb Au and peak anomalous values of 642 ppm Nickel (Ni) and 226 ppm Copper (Cu) outlined over a 1km strike length. This emerging anomaly remains open along strike to the north, south and west with geochemical sampling completed over an area of only 1.5km X 1.0km**
- **Strike extension and infill geochemical sampling of the western Pd and Au zone has now been completed on a 50m X 50m pattern with multi-element results due in February. These results will be utilised to formulate Dalaroo's maiden drilling programme at Cattady during this quarter. An aircore drill rig has been secured with a leading drilling company for the initial programme.**
- **The next phase of geochemical sampling at Cattady along strike to the north and south will be undertaken once approvals and logistical arrangements are completed.**

Manning

- **Located 7.5km to the south of Cattady, first pass geochemical sampling has shown strong Au (224ppb) and moderate Pd (12ppb) anomalies including peak value of 528 ppm Cu. This newly discovered anomalous area has been designated as the Manning prospect. Manning lies immediately to the west of Minerals 260 Limited's (ASX: MI6) Mallory PGE-Au anomaly.**
- **Geochemical surveys are currently in progress over an area of 2.5km and 2.0km to the south of Manning targeting a series of magnetic intrusives, identified from recently flown 50m spaced drone UAV magnetic surveys.**

*PGE: Platinum Group Elements – palladium (Pd) and platinum (Pt)

Dalaroo Metals Ltd (**ASX: DAL**, "Dalaroo" or "Company") is pleased to report further encouraging results from its ongoing geochemical sampling programmes at the **Namban Project** located ~ 150km north-northeast of Perth and adjacent the regional centre of Moora in Western Australia (Figure 1 and 2).

Cattady

The growing significance of the Cattady PGE-Ni-Cu Anomaly has been bolstered by geochemical sample results received from systematic 50m X 50m sampling over the main eastern part of the anomaly.

The main Pd anomaly with a peak value of 82ppb has been defined over a strike length of 700m and a width of 150m and remains open to the north (Figure 3). Encouragingly, the infill 50m X 50m sampling has also outlined a high order Au anomaly adjoining to the south-west the Pd anomaly, over a strike length of 330m with a peak value of 28ppb. The Au anomaly remains open to the west. In addition, at the southern limit of the geochemical sampling completed at Cattady, an anomalous Au value of 18ppb has been recorded, suggesting the Cattady anomaly extends further to the south (Figure 3).

At Cattady multi-element (Ni, Cu and Fe) responses appear to broadly reflect both lithology and regolith (Figure 4). A north-south trending magnetic high appears anomalous in a number of elements, while there is a suggestion of an NNE trending cross structure, which is anomalous in Pd, where it intersects the north-south magnetic high. It is suspected this north-south high may reflect a mafic or ultramafic rocks.

Manning

Manning is located a distance of 7.5km to the south of Cattady and lies adjacent Minerals 260's (ASX: MI6) Mallory PGE-Au anomaly. First pass geochemical sampling by Dalaroo, spaced on an approximate 200m X 100m pattern, has defined an area of Au and Pd anomalism. The Au anomaly has a peak value of 224 ppb and covers an area of 1.5km X 0.75km and lies on the eastern boundary of the Namban Project tenement E70/4928 (Figure 5). The Pd anomaly with a peak value of 12ppb is located to the west over an area of 250m X 600m and is coincident with Cu, Ni and Chromium (Cr) anomalies (Figure 6).

At Manning, anomalous multi-element responses appear to be associated with a NNW trending magnetic feature and surrounding a small magnetic high. The Pd response is slightly offset to the north-east. High Fe concentrations are associated with a Th radiometric high, confirming the surface materials are more ferruginous, suggestive of mafic-ultramafic rocks at depth.

"The results from Namban are extremely positive. To have both anomalies just 7.5 kilometres apart is very encouraging, because there is a potential for multiple discoveries. The results prove how application of modern exploration techniques applied to a newly discovered province can support an assumption that the ground holding has the potential for producing more than one discovery. We are very excited and are eager to enter the next phase of our exploration programme, with drill testing to commence this quarter," said Harjinder Kehal, Managing Director of Dalaroo Metals.

Upcoming Exploration Milestones

Additional sampling on a 50m X 50m grid over the broader Cattady PGE-Ni-Cu anomaly covering an area of 1km by 0.3km totalling 128 samples has been completed. The multi-element results due in February are expected to guide formulation of Dalaroo's upcoming maiden drilling programme at Cattady during this quarter. An aircore drill rig has been secured with a leading drilling company and Programme of Work Exploration (POW) has been approved by the relevant authorities.

With the grain harvest now completed over the Namban Project region, large areas, particularly over tenement E70/4928 in the Moora area can now be accessed for systematic geochemical sampling programmes. This will be undertaken following finalisation of outstanding approvals and logistical arrangements.

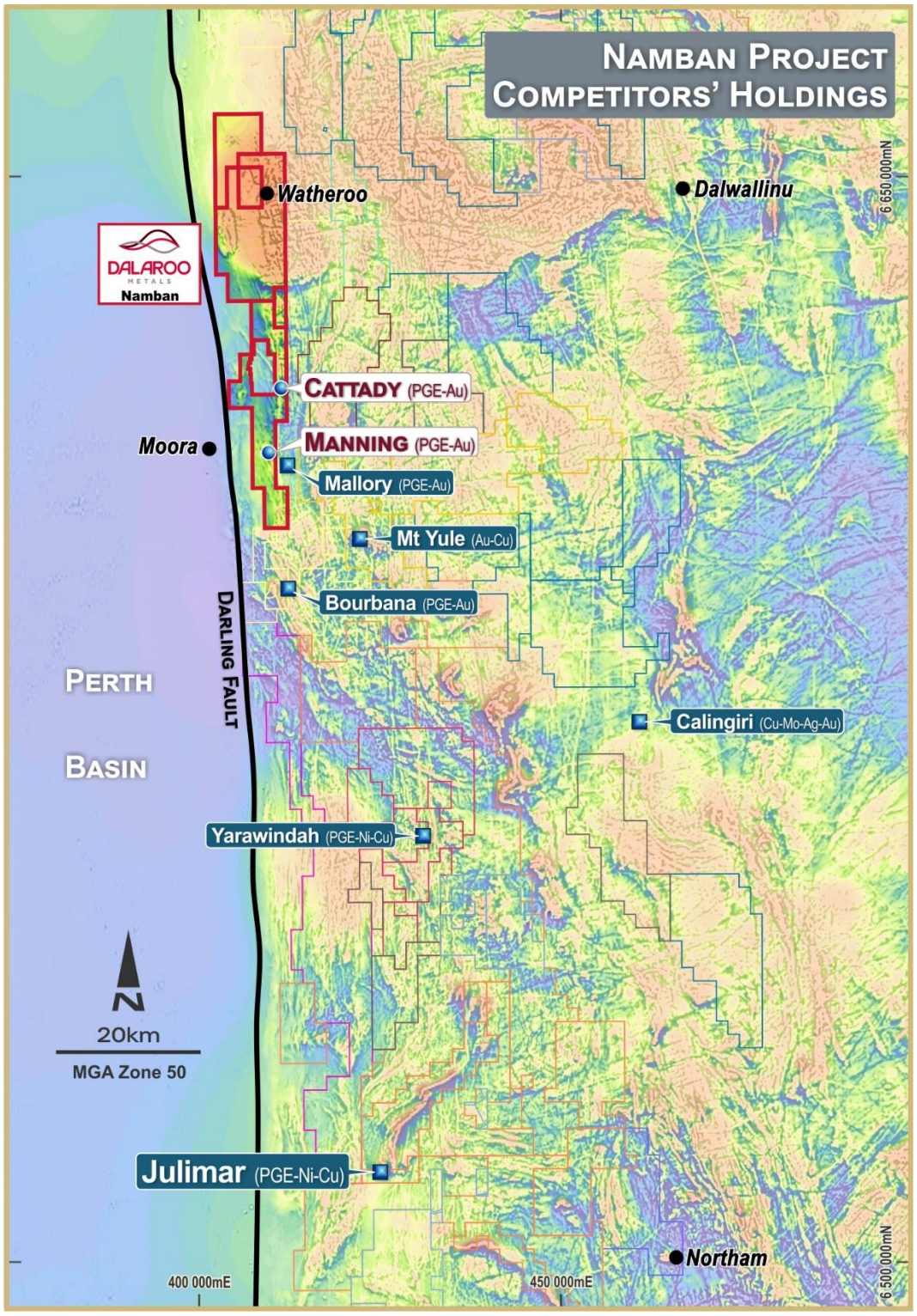

Figure 1: Namban Project Location and competitor map

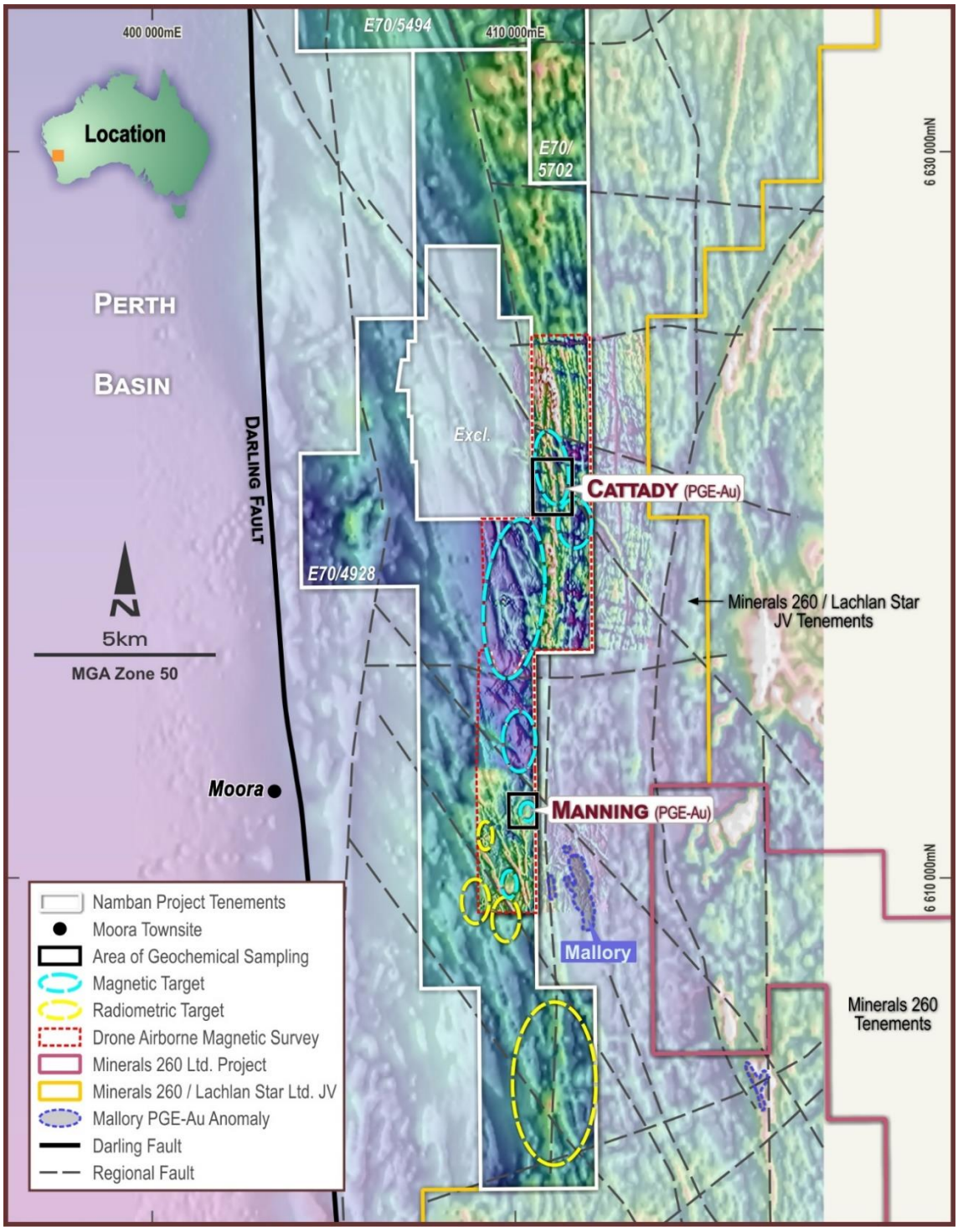

Figure 2: Namban Project – Cattady and Manning Pd and Au anomalies location and drone survey identified magnetic targets.

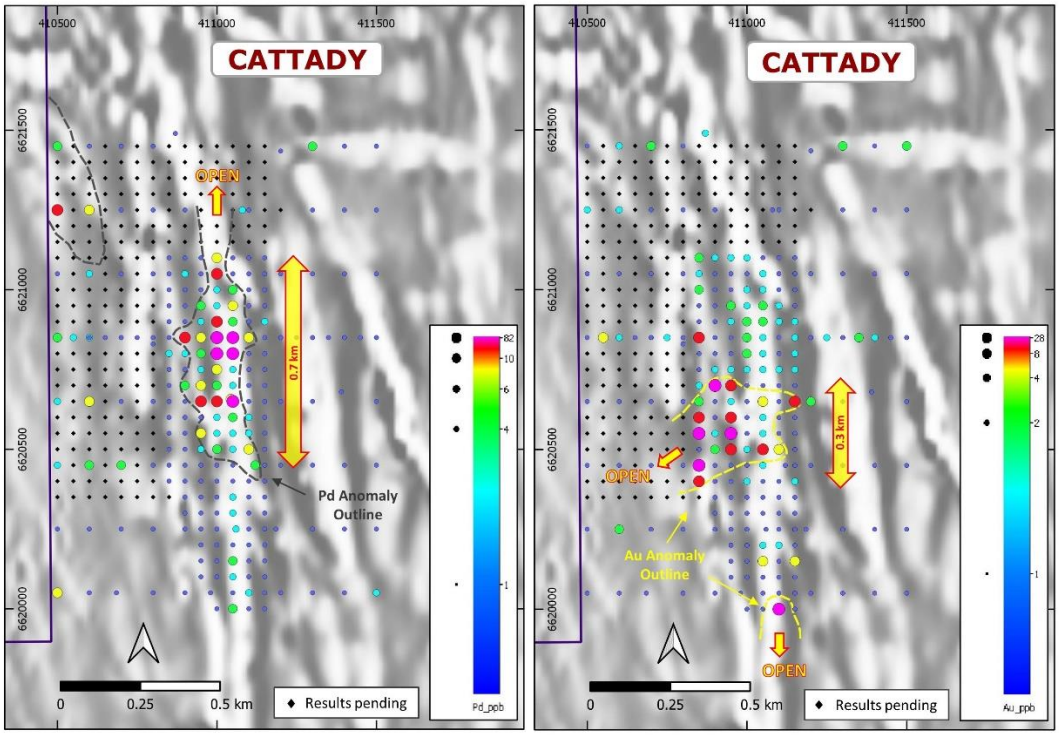

Figure 3: Cattady Anomaly – 1st Vertical Derivative drone magnetic image with anomalous Pd (left) and Au (right) geochemical results.

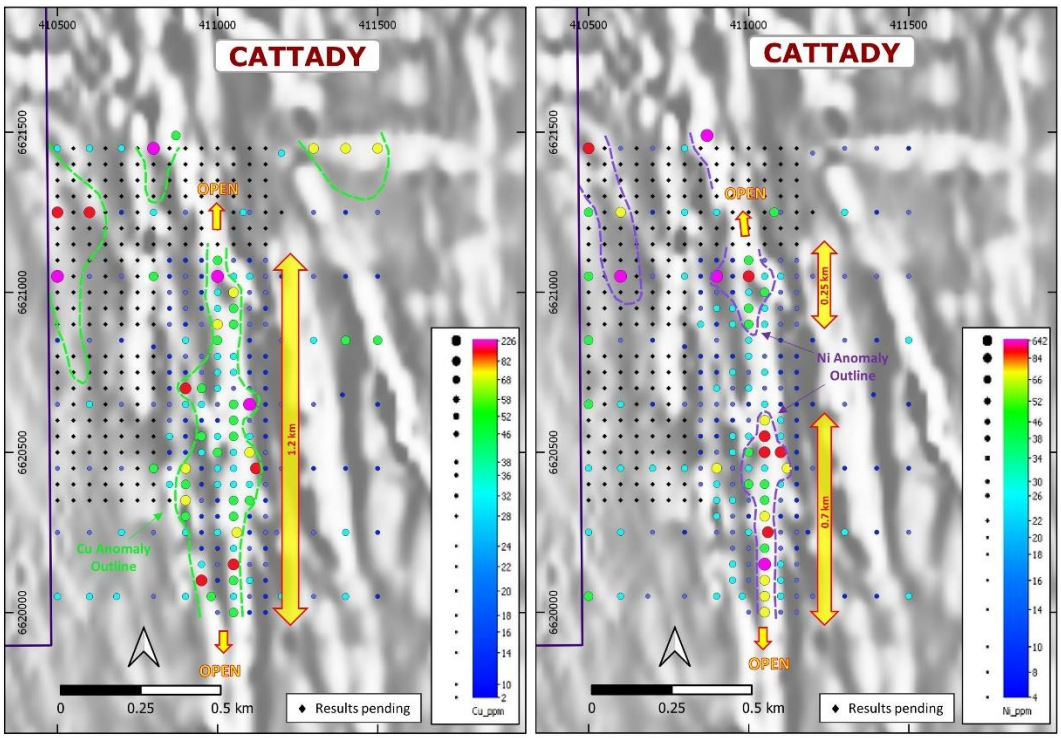

Figure 4: Cattady Anomaly – 1st Vertical Derivative drone magnetic image with anomalous Cu (left) and Ni (right) geochemical results.

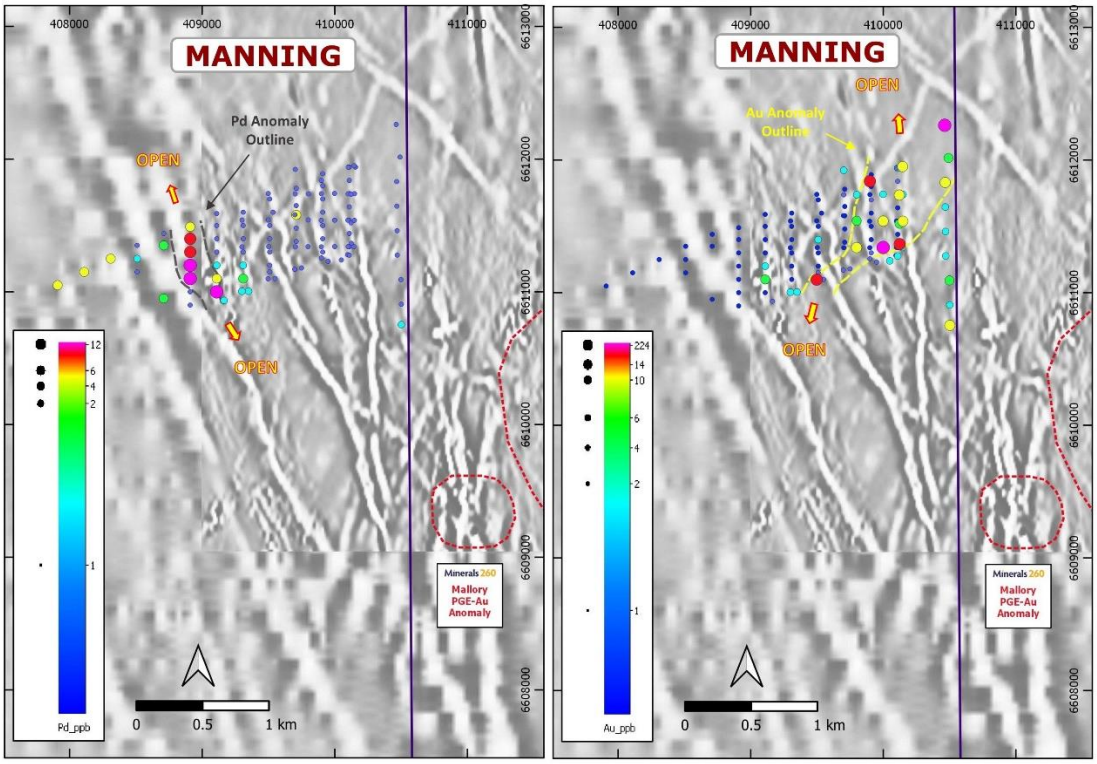

Figure 5: Manning Anomaly – 1st Vertical Derivative drone magnetic image with anomalous Pd (left) and Au (right) geochemical results

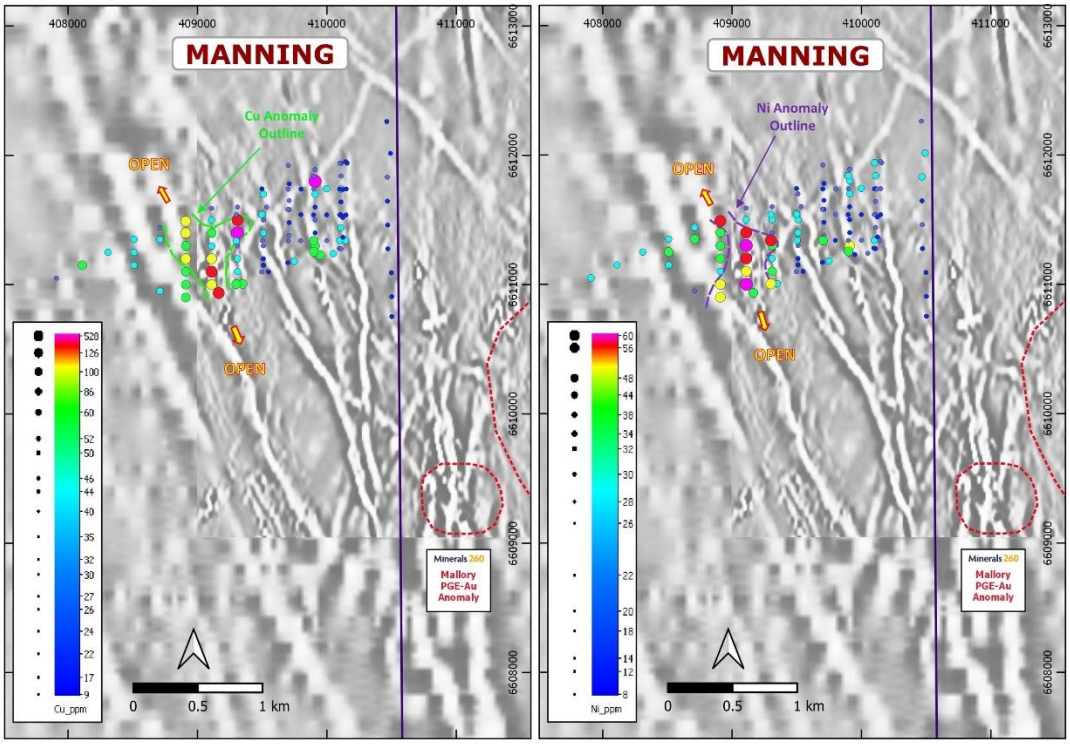

Figure 6: Manning Anomaly – 1st Vertical Derivative drone magnetic image with anomalous Cu (left) and Ni (right) geochemical results.

ENDS

For more Information:

Please visit our website for more information: www.dalaroometals.com.au
Harjinder Kehal, Managing Director on +61 400 044 899

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.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This report may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning the planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this report, the words "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "should" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Dalaroo believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

CAUTIONARY NOTE

The statements and information contained in this report are not investment or financial product advice and are not intended to be used by persons in deciding to make an investment decision. In releasing this report, Dalaroo has not considered the objectives, financial position or requirements of any particular recipient. Accordingly, potential investors should obtain financial advice from a qualified financial advisor prior to making an investment decision.

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

About the Namban Project

Namban comprises an under explored ground package totalling 437km^2 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 7).

No modern systematic exploration has been undertaken over Namban Project of the Archaean age Jimperding Metamporhic Belt prior to the very recent work by Dalaroo.

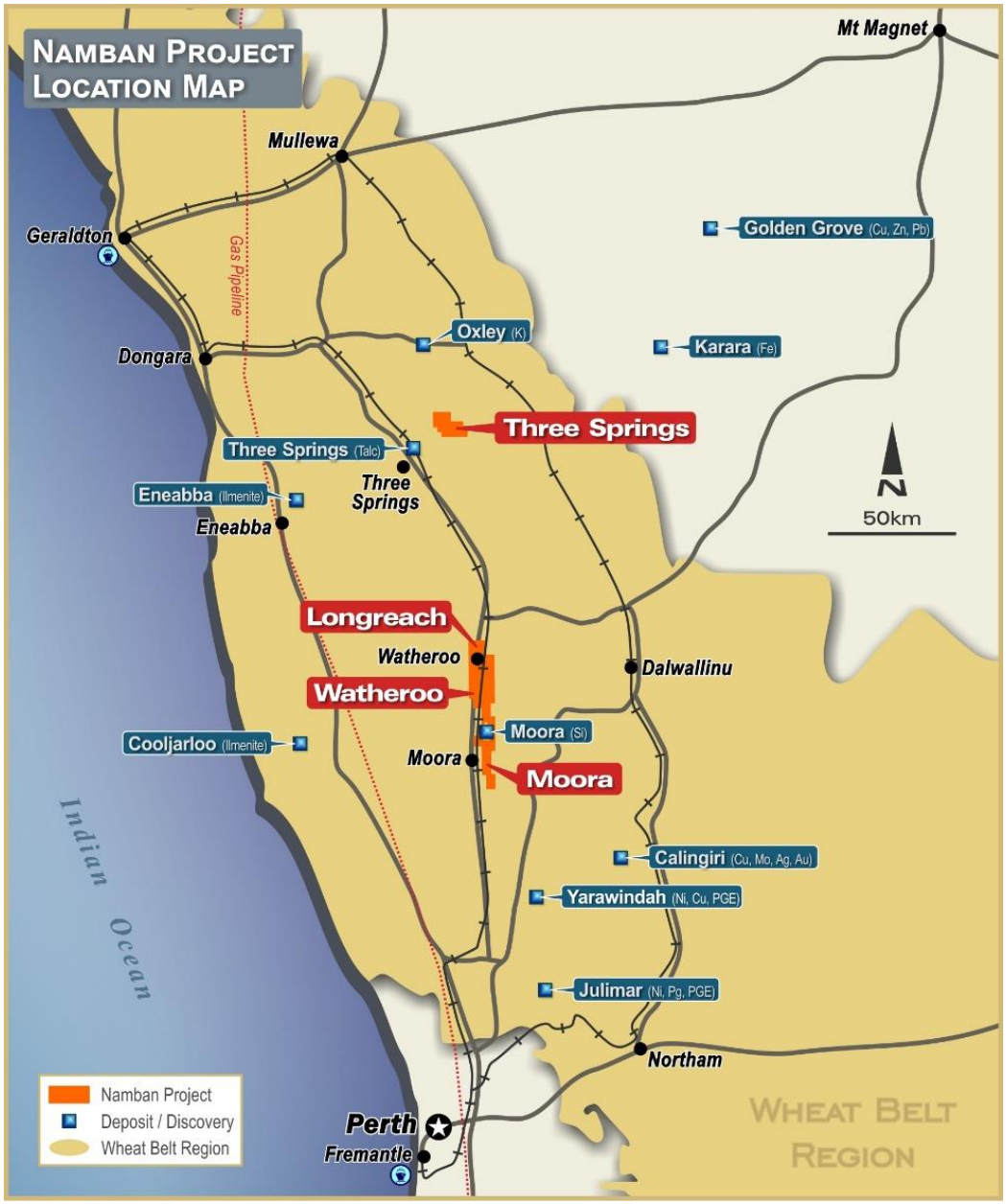

Figure 7: Namban Project tenements location map.

Appendix 1: Dalaroo Metals Ltd – 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	*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.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.*	No drilling completed by Dalaroo Auger samples collected from 0.6 – 1m depth with 0.5-1kg collected for assay. Soil samples collected from 0.3m depth with 0.5-1kg collected. Entire auger sample is submitted for sample prep and assay.
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.).*	No drilling results reported.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	No drilling results reported. No drilling results reported. No drilling results reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drilling results reported.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	No drilling results reported.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core drilling completed
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No core drilling completed.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation of samples follows industry best practice standards and is conducted by internationally recognized laboratories; i.e Oven drying, jaw crushing and pulverising so that 90% passes -75 microns
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No drilling results reported.
	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.	Auger sampling completed on a regular grid spacings to ensure representative sampling of area being assessed.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Soil sampling completed on a regular grid spacings to ensure representative sampling of area being assessed. -2mm sample submitted for assay. .

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.*	Assay and laboratory procedures have been selected following a review of techniques provided by internationally certified laboratories Dalaroo samples are submitted for multi-element analyses by Bureau Veritas using fire assay and 4-acid digest The assay techniques used are total
	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. *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.*	Lab standards checked for accuracy and precision
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	None undertaken. None drilled. All field data is manually collected, entered into excel spreadsheets, validated and loaded into Access database and processed by a number of different exploration software. None required
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All samples collected are located using a handheld GPS. Grid system used for geochemical sampling is GDA94 Zone 50 For geochemical sampling nominal RLs based on regional topographic data sets and handheld GPS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Follow sampling on 50 X 50m spacing based on geology/structural framework. MRE not being reported.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The location within the Jimperding Metamporhic 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. No drilling results reported.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Senior personnel supervise sampling and transport to assay laboratory in Perth .
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	For geochemical sampling not completed

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	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Namban Project tenements are wholly owned by Dalaroo Metals Limited (Dalaroo) The Project is located 150km north of Perth on freehold land. Tenure in the form of Exploration Licences with standard 5-year expiry dates which may be renewed. The Competent Person is unaware of any impediments to development of these tenements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No known exploration in Archaean age Jimperding Metamporhic Belt, area covered by Proterozoic rocks explored for potash with geological mapping and rock chip sampling. Government DMIRS 200m spaced airborne magnetics and radiometrics data has been included.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	The primary mineralisation style being sought is nickel-copper-PGE (Ni-Cu-PGE) intrusive related deposits such as Julimar
Drillhole information	*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* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	No drilling results reported. No drilling results reported.
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.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No drilling results reported. No metal equivalent values have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *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').*	No drilling results reported. No drilling results reported.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Appropriate diagrams are included in the main body of this report.
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.*	Reporting of the magnetic results is considered balanced.
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.*	No additional meaningful and material exploration data has been excluded from this report.
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).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Structural and geophysical integration of data. Infill and extension geochemical sampling. Geological/regolith mapping Drill testing (aircore and or RC percussion drilling) will be undertaken on priority targets identified. These diagrams are included in the main body of this report.