

27 October 2022

Exploration Update Central Exploration Target



Directors

Non-Executive Chairman

Mark Chadwick

Managing Director

Shane Volk

Technical Director

Tim Hronsky

Company Secretary

Shane Volk

Issued Capital (ASX: DUN and DUNO)

Ordinary Shares: 61,269,157

ASX Quoted: 39,824,500

Escrow: 21,444,657

Listed Options: 29,041,197

Unlisted Options: 14,000,000



Highlights

- Hole 22CEDD002 successfully completed to 603m
- Pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite sulphides intersected
- Hole cased for down-hole electromagnetic survey
- Hole 22CEDD001 drill core cut and submitted for assay
- Remaining half core submitted for Hyperspectral Imagery
- Hole 22CEDD003 commenced

Dundas Minerals Limited (ASX: DUN) (“Dundas Minerals” or “the Company”) is actively exploring for nickel, copper and gold in the prospective Albany-Fraser Orogen, Western Australia.

Central Target Diamond Drilling: Hole 2

Dundas Minerals is pleased to advise of the successful completion of diamond drill hole 22CEDD002 (Hole 2) at its Central exploration target, to a depth of 603.4 metres.

The Hole 2 drill collar is located approximately 40m east-northeast of audiomagnetotellurics (AMT) survey line 11000. The aim of the hole was to intersect the approximate centre of an extremely low resistivity (equivalent to high conductivity) target derived from two dimensional (2D) modelling of AMT data (Figure 1).

Drilling intersected regolith to a depth of approximately 36 metres, then silicified hard Gabbro rock was encountered. At 499 metres a pyrrhotite vein returned anomalous pXRF readings¹ for silver (Ag), copper (Cu) and cobalt (Co) - coincident with elevated iron (Fe). From 532.2m significant pyrite / pyrrhotite sulphides veining was logged, with pXRF readings for Co (not coincident with elevated Fe), Cu and nickel (Ni). At 585m a zone of blebby chalcopyrite was intersected, with a pXRF reading for Cu.

The lower than expected volume of sulphides intersected in Hole 2 does not explain the extremely conductive AMT anomaly and model that the drill hole was targeting. However, the presence of anomalous Ni, Co, Cu and Fe in conjunction with Pyrrhotite and Chalcopyrite at the target depth interval predicted by the AMT model is encouraging. Down hole survey data has shown an unexpected total deviation of 25m to the east of the planned base of hole position.

A down-hole electromagnetic (DHEM) geophysical survey is now planned for Hole 2. The aim of the survey is to locate the source of the AMT anomaly and model from down-hole. The drill hole has been successfully cased in its entirety (40mm diameter PVC pipe), and is

ready for DHEM survey which is being arranged as a matter of priority. Selective portions of drill core from Hole 2 will be submitted for assay as soon as possible. Refer to Table 1 for a summary log of hole.

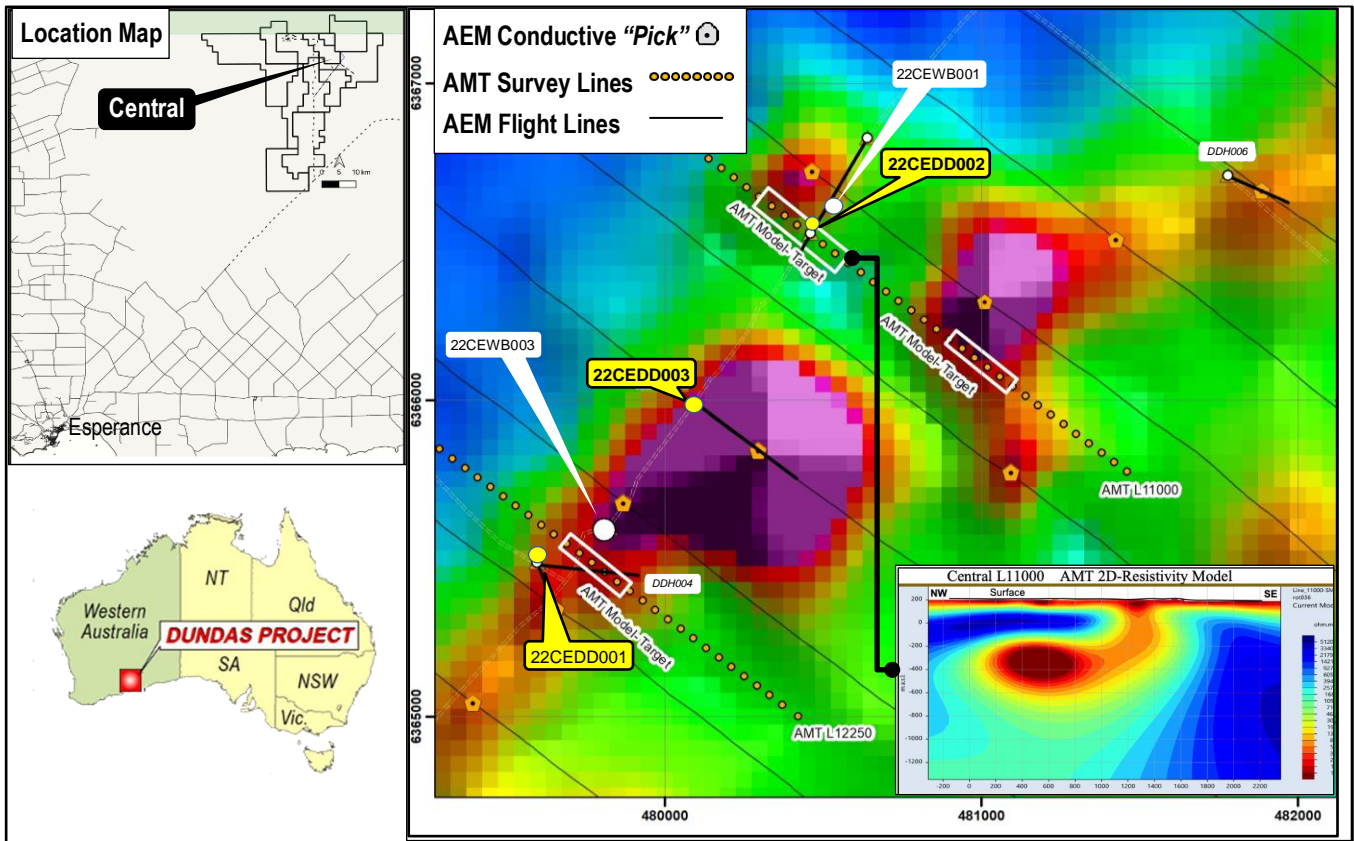


Figure 1: Location of Diamond Drill Holes 1, 2 and 3, plus holes 22CEWB003 and 22CEWB001. The image is late-time (B Field channel 41) airborne electromagnetic data at the Central target. The location of audiomagnetotellurics (AMT) model targets are shown as the white boxes (on AMT lines 12250 and 11000). Insert – Central AMT line 110000 Resistivity Model.



Figure 2: Various drill core Hole 2 (22CEDD002)

Note 1: pXRF readings: a handheld Olympus Vanta XRF instrument was used to determine the presence of the elements of interest at specific locations on the recovered drill core. The readings were single spot readings taken at specific locations, predominantly where sulphides were observed in the drill core. There was no agglomeration and/or crushing of core and/or cutting/shavings, so the pXRF readings are not representative of the presence of the elements of interest across any interval of the drill core. For additional details on hand held pXRF analysis see: <https://www.olympus-ims.com/en/xrf-xrd/xrf-handheld/>

Commenting on Hole 2, Dundas Minerals managing director Shane Volk said *“the extremely resistive (highly conductive) section of the AMT anomaly targeted by Hole 2 remains untested. The intercept of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite is encouraging, as are various pXRF readings from the drill core – nothing from the results of this drill hole discourages us. It is still early days at Central, this being only the second drill hole in an initial drilling program across a series of electromagnetic anomalies that span 12km. Hole 2 has been successfully cased, and being almost vertical it provides a sound platform for a DHEM survey to assist in locating the conductivity anomaly.*

Hole 3 is now under way, and is planned to test the strongest of the SkyTEM electromagnetic anomalies. The hole is located approximately mid-way between the first two drill holes. We currently anticipate that we will be drilling at Central well into December of this year. We have the funds, excellent early results, compelling future drill targets, plus an additional \$220,000 of co-funded Western Australian Government exploration incentive scheme (EIS) grant funding”.

Hole 1 – Central Exploration Target (22CEDD001)

All 423 metres of drill core from the first diamond drill hole at the Central exploration target (22CEDD001) (Hole 1), has now been cut in Kalgoorlie. One half of the core has been submitted to the laboratory (Intertek Genalysis), crushed and transported to Perth for assay. 259 samples, inclusive of repeats, blanks and standards were submitted. The anticipated turn-around time for assay results is currently between 4 and 6 weeks.

The remaining half of the core not used for assay has also been shipped to Perth, where it will be electronically scanned (Hyperspectral Imagery), by Corescan Pty Ltd (Corescan) (Figure 3). Corescan’s Hyperspectral Core Imager (HCI) integrates high resolution reflectance spectroscopy, core photography and 3D laser profiling to map mineralogical assemblages and textures. This data will assist geological understanding and is expected to be particularly useful for Dundas Minerals to accurately identify and record the complex mineralogy at Central. Results and interpretation from the HCI are expected during November 2022.

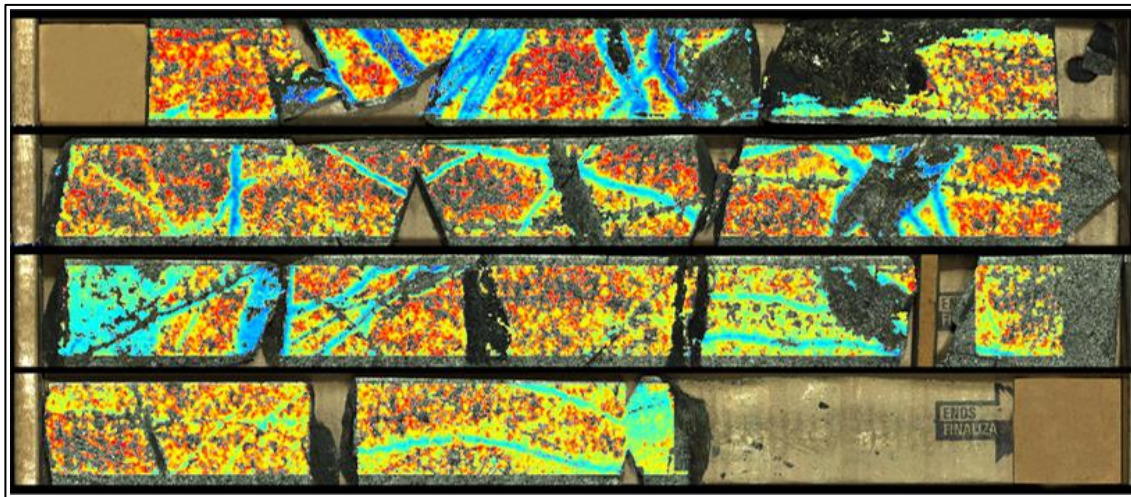


Figure 3: Example of Corescan Hyperspectral Image of drill core.

Hole 3 – Central Target Diamond Drilling (22CEDD003)

Diamond drill hole 3 has commenced. The hole is being drilled to a planned depth of ~420 metres at a 60 degree dip, and is targeting a very strong SkyTEM electromagnetic conductive anomaly (Figure 1). It is anticipated that the hole will be completed in approximately 7 to 10 days, after which the rig will move to hole 4.

Authorised by: Shane Volk (Managing Director and Company Secretary)

Table 1: Drill Log Summary 22CEDD002

INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY
0 - 24.2m	Weathered regolith (sandy kaolinite clays)
24.2 – 35.5m	Clean coarse-grained sand with intervals of smectite clay and weathered rock. Bedrock at 35.5m
35.5 – 420m	Intense silica alteration of gabbro morphing to a mafic granulite. Initial inconsequential quartz veins and minor granodiorite increasing downhole, phasing to orthoclase (k'spar) potassic alteration. Trace pyrite in matrix phasing to sparse disseminated pyrite/pyrrhotite. Sparse disseminated garnet, frequent poorly developed quartz veins or possibly disaggregated wall rock xenoliths. Strong chlorite alteration of brecciated coarse grained quartz veins (288.4 - 324.4m).
420 – 479.1m	Light grey, medium-grained gabbro with selective replacement silica alteration. Granular textured olivine garnet biotite-rich gabbro. Rare stringers and disseminated pyrite.
479.1 - 515.7m	Dark grey-green, medium-grained granular textured gabbro with selective replacement silica alteration. Occasional vein quartz and disaggregated wall rock xenoliths. Sparse disseminated garnet and rare pyrite and garnet along with trace pyrite at 499m. Vertical 3-4cm wide pyrrhotite stringer vein, several pXRF readings anomalous in Co (coinciding with very high Fe), Ag and Cu.
515.7 – 533.3m	Dark grey-white, medium-grained granular textured, garnet/biotite rich gabbro with strong selective silica alteration. Frequent brecciated vein quartz xenoliths and disaggregated wall rock inclusions. Intense disseminated garnet patches and trace disseminated pyrite.
533.3 - 534.9m	Significant quartz veins with stringer pyrite-pyrrhotite over 1.5m at ~15% sulphide volume. Several pXRF anomalies in Co & Cu and minor increase in Ni. Co has relatively low Fe for pyrite-pyrrhotite (19.9%) than previous assemblages. Cu & Ni from pXRF shot points. Anomalous pXRF Ag continues in Pyrite veins.
534.9 - 582.9m	Dark grey-green, medium-grained granular textured gabbro with moderate selective replacement silica alteration. Occasional brecciated vein quartz and disaggregated wall rock xenoliths. Sparse to intense disseminated garnet. Pyroxene converting to phlogopite with trace to 2% pyrite volume.
582.9 - 583.2m	Dark olive-green, medium grain cumulate textured olivine rich peridotite, with highly disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite at ~10% volume. Possible ultramafic wall rock xenolith.
583.2 - 584.1m	Dark grey-green, medium-grained granular textured gabbro with moderate selective replacement silica alteration. Garnet spotted with pyroxene converting to phlogopite and trace pyrite.
584.1 - 587.2m	Dark olive-green, medium grain cumulate textured olivine rich peridotite and brecciated quartz wall rock xenolith with highly disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite at ~10% volume. 584.93m: Blebby pyrite/pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite patch in brecciated quartz ~1.5% vol (pXRF Cu & Cu). High magnesium indicates a possible ultramafic wall rock xenoliths hosting the sulphides.
587.2 - 603.4m	Dark grey-green, medium grain granular textured gabbro with moderate selective replacement silica alteration. Minor brecciated vein quartz intervals and disaggregated wall rock xenoliths. Garnet with pyroxene converting to phlogopite and trace pyrite. End of Hole.

Table 2: Drill Hole Information

22CEDD002	
Easting	480477
Northing	6366550
RL	225m
Azimuth	215°
Dip	85°
Width	96mm – 75.7mm
End of Hole	603.4

About Dundas:	Dundas Minerals Limited (ASX: DUN) is a battery-minerals and gold focussed exploration company exploring in the highly prospective southern Albany-Fraser Orogen, Western Australia. Dundas Minerals holds 12 contiguous exploration licences (either granted or under application) covering an area of 1,201km ² . All licences are 100% owned by Dundas and are located within unallocated Crown Land. The Albany-Fraser Orogen hosts the world-class Tropicana gold mine (AngloGold Ashanti ASX: AGG / Regis Resources ASX: RRL) and the Nova nickel mine (Independence Group ASX: IGO). The Dundas tenements are located ~120km south west of Nova, have not been subject to modern exploration and are deemed prospective for battery materials (nickel, copper and rare earths), and gold. Dundas Minerals listed on the ASX on 10 November 2021.
Capital Structure:	Ordinary shares on issue (DUN): 61,269,157; ASX Listed Options (DUNO): 29,041,197 (Ex: \$0.30, Exp 25-02-2024) Unlisted Options: 3,000,000 (Exp. 3-11-24 Ex. \$0.30); 4,000,000 (Exp. 1-7-24 Ex. \$0.25 & \$0.30); 5,000,000 (Exp. 1-7-26 Ex. \$0.25 & \$0.30); 2,000,000 (Exp. 10-11-26 Ex. \$0.25 & \$0.30)

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENTS

The information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results (22CEDD002) is based on information compiled by the Company's Technical Director, Mr Tim Hronsky, a competent person, and Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Hronsky has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and to the type of activity described 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 Hronsky is a shareholder in the Company and a Director. Mr Hronsky consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and content in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to drilling results for drill hole 22CEDD001 at the Company's Central exploration target is extracted from the report entitled Central 358m Massive, Semi-Massive, Disseminated Sulphides published on 11 October 2022; the information in this announcement that relates to Geophysical Survey Results and Exploration Results and Targets is extracted from the reports entitled New Exploration Targets from Geophysical Surveys published on 18 November 2021; In-fill Geophysical Survey Confirmed for new High Priority Exploration Target Areas published on 8 December 2021; Highly Conductive Anomalies Identified at Central Ni Cu Target published on 16 March 2022, and Analysis of Geophysical data and Models indicate Central and Matilda South Prospects like Nova published on 2 August 2022. Each of the reports is available to view on the Company's web site: www.dundasminerals.com. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original reports. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented in this report, have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

DISCLAIMERS AND FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "target", "anticipate", "forecast", "believe", "plan", "estimate", "expect" and "intend" and statements that an event or result "may", "will", "should", "could" or "might" occur or be achieved and other similar expressions.

The forward-looking statements in this announcement are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about Dundas and the industry in which it operates. They do, however, relate to future matters and are subject to various inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. The past performance of Dundas is no guarantee of future performance.

None of Dundas's directors, officers, employees, agents or contractors makes any representation or warranty (either express or implied) as to the accuracy or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement, or any events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement, except to the extent required by law. 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 at the date of this announcement.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industrystandard 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. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation Material to the Public Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A diamond drilling rig was used to drill the hole. A handheld Olympus Vanta XRF instrument was used at various intervals on the recovered drill core to determine the concentration of the elements of interest.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-samplingbit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core drilling was undertaken using NQ2 core (50.6mm diameter) completed by Top Drive Drilling. A 6 metre HQ (63.5mm diameter) pre-collar was drilled. All core holes were surveyed during drilling. The hole was drilled at an Azimuth of ~215°; and a Dip. ~ 85°
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing sample recoveries and results. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NQ diamond core drilling recoveries were estimated for each interval by logging the length of the sample recovered against the reference (orientation) line. Core recoveries were variable and ranged from ~25% in zones of significant alteration to 90%-100% in competent rock. No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and grade and there is insufficient data to determine if there is a sample bias.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging of the drill core is qualitative and based on the in-situ presentation of the core sample with down-hole depths measured against the reference (orientation) line. Detailed logging of diamond core holes is continuing.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, split type, and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted to maximise representivity of samples. Measures to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core sampling and assaying has yet to occur

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or 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 and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handheld pXRF readings only using an Olympus Vanta instrument (model VMR-CCC-G3-A). All readings were 30 second 3 beam spot readings on the drill core. Handheld XRF readings are not representative of the average concentrations of the elements of interest in a certain volume of the drill core. The pXRF is calibrated daily using an OEM supplied standard, no other quality control procedure have been used. The pXRF was only recently purchased, in September 2022.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant pXRF results were verified by the Company's contract geologist. All drill core is geologically logged for incorporation into the Company database. Results are preliminary pXRF results only and have not been adjusted.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill hole collar location was located and verified using a hand-held GPS with approximate accuracy of +/-3m in eastings and northings, and +/- 10m in RL. Grid system used is GDA2020 Zone 51.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the second of a series of planned diamond drill holes. The location of the hole is 480477 east, 6366550 north, RL 225m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling as interpretation of quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures has not yet been completed. The drilling is oriented oblique to the geological strike as determined from geophysical trends. Any sampling bias is unknown, as laboratory assays have not yet been submitted.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handheld XRF readings on core samples only at the project site.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits were 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results reported in this Announcement are from granted Exploration Licence E 63/2078, 100% held by Dundas Minerals Limited. Exclusive native title rights has been granted over the area covered by this exploration licence. These rights are held by the Ngadju Native Title Aboriginal Corporation, and the Company has a heritage protection agreement in place. Access clearances follows the standard procedure. There are no known impediments to the security of, and access to the tenements.
Exploration by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no known previous mineral exploration conducted in the area of this drilling.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The target explored for is a mafic intrusive Ni-Cu-Co mineralisation.
Drillhole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL of the drill hole 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See main body text.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No aggregated data is reported, only individual spot pXRF results. No metal equivalent results are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths is not known, as there was no control over sample recovery and depth-within-hole of the chip samples recovery.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	See main body text.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selected pXRF results are reported. • No whole rock assays have been completed at this point.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please see main body text.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, provide this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the second of five planned diamond drill holes, for a planned total program of ~2,000m. • Refer to main body text.