

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: DAL 1 February 2023

Multiple gold bearing quartz veins discovered at Dalaroo's Goodbody prospect

Highlights

- Multiple discrete Au-bearing quartz vein zones discovered over 1.5km long trend
- Gold grades of up to 5.52g/t returned
- Key rock chip sample assay results include:
 - 5.52g/t Au sample # LR230103_3
 - 1.42g/t Au sample # LR230103_10
 - 0.99g/t Au sample # LR230103_1
- The new Au bearing quartz vein zones discovered:
 - o correlate with previously defined Au-in-soils anomalies; and
 - \circ are open in all directions.

Dalaroo Metals Ltd (**ASX: DAL** or "Company") is pleased to announce the discovery of new gold mineralization in outcropping quartz veins at the Goodbody prospect (Figure 1). Mineralized quartz veins have been located at the Goodbody West and Goodbody Central target areas proximal to previously reported Au-anomalous soil samples of 54 ppb Au and 93 ppb Au, respectively. The extent of auriferous veins in the Goodbody West area are confirmed over a strike length of 200m, remaining open in all directions. Similarly at Goodbody Central, the extent of Au anomalous rock chip sampled veins span 140m strike and remain open. The combined footprint of mineralized rock chips from these two target areas is approximately 1.5km within the broader Goodbody prospect defined over a strike length of 3km.

Dalaroo's Managing Director, Harjinder Kehal, commented: "The results of this very early-stage ground truthing have not only verified historic reports of gold mineralization at the Goodbody prospect, but also extended it from the Goodbody West to Goodbody Central target zone 1.5km east. Furthermore, we are encouraged by the success of our geochemical exploration methodologies in locating in-situ bedrock gold mineralization in the Lyons River Project."

Technical Commentary

The sampled quartz veins are typically 5-30cm thick and are comprised of mainly quartz with minor biotite and, locally, ferruginous oxide phases. They form sub-parallel to the pervasive structural fabric within foliation planes and commonly contain internal breccia zones consisting of Fe-oxide- and silicarich matrices surrounding fragmented quartz vein clasts. The samples were composed of entirely vein material, the adjacent wall rocks, or a combination of both.

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At the Goodbody West target, gold concentrations of up to 1.42g/t and 5.52g/t (samples 230103_10 and 230103_3; Figure 1) have been returned from a particular set of quartz veins hosted within a metasedimentary rock package of pelitic schists and siliceous cherts, iron stones and BIF-style units. Historic rock chip sampling of quartz veins in this area returned up to 6.25g/t Au. In the Goodbody Central target area, pelitic schists are the dominant host rocks but zones of iron-oxide rich siliceous vein breccias and quartz-biotite altered wall rocks are also prevalent (e.g. sample 230105_23, 0.48g/t Au). At this locality, muscovite and tourmaline bearing quartz veins have also been found to be mineralized (e.g. sample 230105_4, 0.16g/t Au).



Figure 1. Location of recent rock chip samples (triangles) within the Goodbody gold prospect area. The Goodbody West to Goodbody Central mineralized quartz vein zones are hosted within a 1.5 km stretch within the broader 3km long Goodbody Au soil anomaly. Overlaid on greyscale Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)1VD basemap and satellite imagery.

It is noted that high-strength soil anomalies and multiple rock chip assays of up to 5.52g/t Au associated with the Goodbody West, Central and East targets spatially coincide with the location of intersections between interpreted WNW-striking structures and NNE-trending structures (Figure 1, Figure 3). Conceptually, structural intersection zones represent potentially intensified deformation areas that may be associated with favourable sites of hydrothermal fluid movement and gold mineralization. As such, the Goodbody gold targets are considered high priority for follow-up exploration work.





Figure 2: Photographs of mineralized rock samples containing combined quartz vein and silicified and iron oxiderich vein wall rock material . *Above:* Sample 230103_3 grading 5.52g/t Au. *Below:* Sample 230103_10 grading 1.42g/t Au.







Figure 3: Location of Goodbody prospect in relation to additional gold and base metal prospects and interpreted regional structures within Dalaroo Metals' Lyons River Project area. Overlaid on greyscale Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) 1VD base map.

Next Steps at Goodbody

This sampling campaign was carried out over three field days, representing just a first pass geological reconnaissance trip guided by the recent Au-in-soil anomalism at Goodbody (ASX: DAL – Refer ASX: Announcement from 28 November 2022). Significantly, these results have confirmed the successful application of Dalaroo's soil sampling in highlighting the locations of in situ gold mineralization at the Lyons River Project.

Therefore, upon commencement of the 2023 field season in April 2023, the Company intends to extend targeted rock chip sampling to the full 3km length of the Goodbody Au soil anomaly zone, in addition to completing step-out sampling of the newly identified mineralized vein systems at the Goodbody West and Central targets.

For more Information:

Please visit our website for more information: www.dalaroometals.com.au Harjinder Kehal, Managing Director on +61 400 044 890 Authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Dalaroo Metals Ltd.



Au ppb (Repeat)

Easting

Northing

Au ppb

<1

<1

<1

<1

<1

<1

<1

	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au ppb	Au ppb (Repeat)	Sample ID
\geq	LR230103_3	364860	7284119	5520	5370	LR230103_9
Ľ	LR230103_10	364860	7284120	1420	1400	LR230105_13
	LR230103_1	364860	7284121	989	780	LR230105_14
	LR230103_12	364867	7284116	598	635	LR230105_18
	LR230103_43	364804	7284126	573	550	LR230103_6
	LR230103_8	364860	7284119	482	560	LR230105_5
)	LR230105_23	366192	7283502	468	483	LR230106_1
	LR230103_5	364860	7284115	321		LR230103_15
	LR230103_41	364997	7284111	287		LR230103_39
	LR230103_31	364976	7284066	251	230	LR230105_16
	LR230103_20	364865	7284107	222		LR230106_3
	LR230105_11	366210	7283507	167		LR230103_21
	LR230105_4	366120	7283409	155		LR230106_8
	LR230103_28	364886	7284134	139		LR230103_14
	LR230103_19	364859	7284108	105		LR230105_8
	LR230103_17	364940	7284145	82		LR230103_22
	LR230105_21	366200	7283500	79		LR230103_32
	LR230103_27	364877	7284110	73	76	LR230105_22
	LR230103_33	364963	7284077	59		LR230103_37
	LR230103_29	364879	7284134	48		LR230105_12
	LR230103_34	364963	7284090	48		LR230105_3
	LR230103_30	364887	7284121	46		LR230103_23
	LR230103_2	364860	7284119	43		LR230105_10
	LR230103_7	364860	7284119	40		LR230105_7
	LR230105_15	366247	7283496	38		LR230106_18
	LR230103_4	364860	7284119	29		LR230106_20
	LR230106_13	366850	7283460	29		LR230106_6
	LR230106_16	366847	7283433	29		LR230106_5
	LR230103_26	364877	7284110	28		LR230106_4
	LR230103_42	365000	7284102	28		LR230106_7
	LR230105_9	366174	7283489	28		LR230103_36
	LR230103_35	364957	7284106	26		LR230103_38
	LR230106_10	366797	7283577	26		LR230106_12
	LR230105_19	366200	7283500	25		LR230106_17
	LR230103_40	364990	7284112	23		LR230106_23
	LR230103_11	364860	7284123	22		LR230105_2
	LR230105_17	366200	7283500	21		LR230106_15
	LR230105_6	366114	7283421	21		LR230104_1
	LR230106_19	365953	7283411	21		LR230105_1
	LR230103_13	364867	7284116	19		LR230106_11
	LR230103_18	364855	7284109	19		LR230106_2
	LR230103_24	364872	7284111	17		LR230106_21
	LR230103_16	364914	7284105	16		LR230106_22
	LR230103_25	364877	7284110	16		LR230106_9

Table 1: Rock chip sample locations and gold assay results



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.



About the Lyons River Project

Lyons River is located approximately 1,100km north of Perth and approximately 220km to the northeast of the coastal town of Carnarvon, Western Australia. The Lyons River Project lies within the Mutherbukin Zone of the Gascoyne Province, which is the deformed and high-grade metamorphic core zone of the early Proterozioc Capricorn Orogen (Figure 4).



Figure 4: Lyons River Project location diagram



Appendix 1: Dalaroo Metals Ltd – Air core (AC) Drilling Program Lyons River Project – Browns prospect - 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.	Rock chip sampling
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Rock chip sampling mainly comprised quartz with minor biotite and, locally, ferruginous oxide phases
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Rock chip sample size of 1-4 kg.
	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.	Rock chip sampling results are a first pass exploration technique that can assist in vectoring toward mineralisation
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.	No drilling results reported.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling results reported.
	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.



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.	Sample type and landform/regolith settings were recorded, and geo-tagged photos of samples and settings taken.
	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 sub-sampling has been undertaken.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	
	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
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Oven drying, jaw crushing and pulverising so th 90% passes -75 microns
	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.	There was no sub-sampling
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Entire sample submitted for assay and sample size is considered appropriate for the material being sampled.
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.	Rock chip samples have been submitted to Bureau Veritas Laboratories for Au fire assay analysis
	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.	Au has been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry.
	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	



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Anomalous geochemical thresholds were determined by a senior geologist
	The use of twinned holes.	None drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	All field data was 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	All samples collected are located using a handheld GPS.
	used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Grid system used for geochemical sampling is GDA94 Zone 50
		For geochemical sampling nominal RLs based on regional topographic data sets and handheld GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Rock chip sampling spacing based on geology/structural framework.
	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.	MRE not being reported.
Orientation of	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves	Sampling was of a reconnaissance nature only and
data in relation	unbiased sampling of possible structures and the	was not designed to achieve unbiased sampling.
to geological structure	extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	No drilling results reported.
	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.	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were collected into labelled polyweave sacks which were sealed by cable ties. The polyweave sacks were placed in bulka-bags and transported to the laboratory by freight company. Once the samples arrived at the laboratory, the samples numbers were checked against the sample submission form and no errors were identified.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	As part of the interpretation of the data the Company's geologist undertook a review of the assay data quality, including laboratory batch effects. No significant biases were identified.

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 Lyons River Project tenements are wholly owned by Dalaroo Metals Limited ("Dalaroo") The Project is located 220km north-east of Carnarvon on Eudamullah Pastoral Station. The Competent Person is unaware of any impediments to development of these tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration of Lyons River has previously been undertaken by other parties including Audalia Resources and Serena Minerals and the Competent Person has referenced the parties involved and the results of this work throughout the text.
		Audalia Resources and Serena Minerals undertook exploration with a focus on base metals during the period 2013 to 2021. Work completed regional geological mapping, geophysical surveys, rock chip sampling, stream sediment sampling and soil sampling.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	The mineralisation style being sought is quartz vein and shear hosted gold deposits.
Drillhole information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results	No drillholes are reported.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	 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 	The plan provided in the body of the report identifies the location of the rock chip sampling sites.
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 metal equivalent values have been reported.
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 mineralisation widths have been 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



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Assay results presented are 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.	Detailed high quality aeromagnetic, IP, gravity datasets and soil geochemistry
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.	Appropriate plans for further work are provided in the body of the report.