8 June 2021

Updated JORC Table

Desert Metals Limited (ASX: DM1) ("the Company") provides the following updated JORC Table to its Exploration Update announcement dated 7 June 2021.

Johnathon Busing
Joint Company Secretary

admin@desertmetals.com.au

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – 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 (eg 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). 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• DM1 is reporting a new airborne electromagnetic survey at the Narryer Project. The survey, flown by New Resolution Geophysics Australia (NRG), was flown over tenements E51/1907, E51/1901, E52/3741, E52/3665 and E52/3650. • Airborne magnetic and electromagnetic data were acquired using NRG's Xcite™ Airborne Electromagnetic (AEM) system. In total, 1811-line kms of data were collected along 400m spaced survey lines oriented east west including 253 –line kms of 200m spaced infill. The Xcite™ system specifications are as follows: • Sensor Configuration: Coincident Transmitter-Receiver [Tx-Rx] • Altitude of Tx-Rx array: 30 to 40m • Tx loop diameter: 18.4m • Tx number of turns: 4 • Tx current: 235A • Tx Dipole Moment: 250, 000 NIA • Tx Base frequency: 25 Hz • Receiver [Rx] Coils: X & Z; concentric to Tx • Rx diameter: 0.613m [X], 1.0m [Z] • Rx number of turns: 200 [X], 100 [Z] • Altitude of helicopter: 60-70m • Altitude of magnetometer: mid-way between the bird [Tx-Rx array] and the helicopter. • Acquisition System: NRG RDAS II Measurements: dB/dT [integrated B-field]
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• IRRD009 Reverse circulation pre-collar to 160m. NQ diamond drilling (47.6mm) to end of hole at 320m • Drill collars are surveyed using hand-held GPS (+/- 2 metres

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		horizontal accuracy). Oriented with compass and inclinometer. Holes surveyed with downhole gyroscope Drill collars are surveyed using hand-held GPS (+/- 2 metres horizontal accuracy). Oriented with compass and inclinometer. Holes surveyed with downhole gyroscope.
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.*	• Core recoveries are measured for every drill run • Appropriate measures are taken to maximise recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. This includes diamond core being reconstructed for orientation, metre marking and reconciled against core block markers
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill holes are logged in their entirety. Qualitative descriptions of minerology, mineralization, weathering, lithology, colour and other features are recorded and photographed for each sample.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *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.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The core is yet to be cut for laboratory sampling. Diamond core will be cut in half and sampled over intervals of 1 metre or less. • Duplicates, blanks and standards will be submitted for analysis for quality assurance and control.
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 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.*	• EM System type: NRG XciteTM with coincident Tx-Rx sensor configuration • Transmitter: 18.4m diameter transmitter with 4 turns, 235A current, 250,000 NIA dipole movement, and 25Hz base frequency • Receiver: 0.613m (effective) (X), 1.0m (Z) diameter with 200 (X), 100

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	(Z) turns recording dB/dT and integrated B-field digitally at 624kbps • Acquisition system: NRG RDAS II • GPS System: Novatel DL-V3L1L2 • Magnetometer: single sensor Scintrex CS3 [airborne], NRG VER2 [base] • Laser altimeter: SF11/C (Loop), SF00 (helicopter) Time gate windows: 0.04 ms to > 11 ms • All historical assays are based on previous databases, within WAMEX reports and have been treated at face value. No validation or check assaying has been carried out by Desert Metals.
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.*	• Data detailed in this report have been reviewed and processed by Fathom Geophysics. Identification of possible bedrock conductors is preliminary as only preliminary data have been received at this stage.Data presented by applying hysteresis thresholding to preliminary late time dB/dT Tau (time constant) data.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• On-board DGPS positioning of all data locations • Primary data was acquired under the GDA94/MGA50 coordinate system • Radar Altimeter with +- 1 metre of accuracy • Navigational/position accuracy +- 1 metre • Drill hole collar locations were recorded using handheld GPS. Elevation values were in AHD RL and values recorded within the database. Expected accuracy is + or – 2 m for easting, northing and 10m for elevation coordinates. Downhole surveys using an Axis north-seeking gyro with readings at surface and then approximately every 3m downhole • The grid system is MGA_GDA94 (zone 50), local easting and northing are in MGA. Topographic surface uses handheld GPS elevation data,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		which is adequate at the current stage of the project
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.*	• Survey lines were spaced 400 metres apart with an average sensor height of 32 metres above ground level. • Infill lines were spaced at 200m • No resource estimation is made • Drilling to date has been on individual drill holes into a specific target. • Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient at this stage to allow the estimation of mineral resources. • No sampling has been done at this stage
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.*	• Traverses were oriented east-west in order to crosscut stratigraphy • Insufficient information to determine at this time. • The orientation of drilling is broadly orthogonal to the modelled conductive plates
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All data collected under struct security measures by contractor
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Contractor conducted normal reviews and confirmation of geophysical data

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*	• Surveys were conducted within DM1 100% owned Exploration Licenses E51/1907, E51/1901, E52/3741, E52/3665 and E52/3650 • DM1 has a heritage agreement with Wajarri Yamatji for licence E09/2303 and is negotiating agreements for the licenses E51/1907, E51/1901, E52/3741, E52/3665 and E52/3650

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td><td>• All tenements are in good standing with DMIRS. DM1 is unaware of any impediments for exploration on these licenses</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• The tenement has had very limited published or open file exploration work for magmatic nickel-copper-sulphide type deposits.
• Limited exploration undertaken to date by past explorers was mostly focused on iron ore, and, to a lesser extent, gold.
• The main exploration that is relevant to Desert Metals was conducted by Aurora Minerals Ltd and is described in the prospectus downloadable from the companys' website</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• Mineralization anticipated to be related to mantle-derived intrusives intersected by trending linear structures.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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:
○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar
○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) 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.</td><td><table><tr><th>Drillhole</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>Dip</th><th>Depth</th></tr><tr><td>INDD009</td><td>461145</td><td>7159800</td><td>350</td><td>70</td><td>320</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• 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</td><td>• No assay results are reported</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be clearly stated.	
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 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').*	• No relationship between the drilling and target sulphide mineralisation has been determined to date. Any reported intervals are "down hole" lengths
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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures in body of text
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.*	• All results considered significant are reported.
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.*	• All known and relevant data has been reported
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• DHEM of drill holes is planned. A full review of the results to date will be undertaken (once assay results have been received) prior to any future programs being planned.