AMENDED ANNOUNCEMENT - BONDOUKOU RC DRILLING MOVES TO TWO-SHIFT OPERATIONS AS FIRST SAMPLES ARE DISPATCHED

Dalaroo Metals Limited (**ASX: DAL**) ("Dalaroo" or "the Company") refers to its announcement released to the ASX on 22 September 2026 titled "Drilling Progresses at Dalaroo Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project" (**Original Announcement**).

The Company has amended the announcement which follows on from this cover.

The changes to the Original Announcement are:

1. Visual observations – inclusion of the nature of the mineral occurrences, the minerals observed, visual estimates of mineral abundance by interval for BDRC001 (Table 1) and the anticipated timing of assay results (October 2026).
2. Cautionary statements – included proximate to, and with equal prominence to, each reference to visual observations.
3. Appendix 1 (JORC Code Table 1) – updated consistent with the above.

Other than the above, the information in the Original Announcement is unchanged.

End

For personal use only

Join our community

Receive alerts such as announcements, news and updates and engage.

Scan the QR code and sign up to our InvestorHub.

Visit dalaroometals.com.au **Dalaroo Metals Limited ABN: 23 648 476 699**

Level 50, 108 St Georges Terrace, Perth, Western Australia 6000 Australia

AMENDED ANNOUNCEMENT – BONDOUKOU RC DRILLING MOVES TO TWO-SHIFT OPERATIONS AS FIRST SAMPLES ARE DISPATCHED

Maiden 24-hole program accelerating, with the first samples away to the laboratory and assays pending

Highlights:

- RC drilling is progressing at the Wilfred target as part of the Phase 1 program designed to test the Wilfred, Mag and Ali targets at the Bondoukou Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire.
- The initial campaign period prioritised safe and effective operating procedures and the training of local support personnel assisting with the program.
- Initial training and familiarisation are complete and night-shift drilling has commenced.
- Drilling is currently expected to operate six days per week while respecting local customs and community practices.
- Preliminary logging of BDRC001 identified several zones of quartz veining. These visual observations do not determine whether gold mineralisation is present or its grade, which can only be established through laboratory analysis expected in October 2026.

  Cautionary statement: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.
- The first batch of RC samples has been dispatched to the laboratory for analysis.

Dalaroo Metals Limited (**ASX: DAL, OTCQB: DALMF**) ("Dalaroo" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an operational update on its maiden Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling campaign at the Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project in Côte d'Ivoire. Drilling is progressing well following the completion of the campaign's initial training and familiarisation period. The campaign is the first drilling program to test the Gold Ridge target corridor, which was defined through earlier soil, auger, geological and magnetic surveys [2][3][4].

The Company deliberately prioritised the establishment and testing of site procedures during the opening phase of the campaign to support safe and effective operations. This included training local support personnel assisting with drill-site activities, sample handling and general program support. With that foundation in place, nightshift

For personal use only

Join our community

Receive alerts such as announcements, news and updates and engage.

Scan the QR code and sign up to our InvestorHub.

Visit dalaroometals.com.au Dalaroo Metals Limited ABN: 23 648 476 699

Level 50, 108 St Georges Terrace, Perth, Western Australia 6000 Australia

drilling has commenced, and the rig is expected to operate six days each week, subject to safety, ground conditions and community requirements (see Figure 1).

For further information about Dalaroo, please **Click Here.**

For personal use only

Management Commentary

Dalaroo Chief Executive Officer, John Morgan, commented:

"We deliberately took the time at the beginning of this campaign to make sure the right systems, procedures and training were in place. That work has provided a strong foundation for a safe and effective drilling program and included hands-on training for local support personnel assisting the team.

"Having completed that initial training and familiarisation phase, we have now introduced a nightshift. The rig is expected to operate six days a week, balancing efficient progress with respect for local customs and community practices.

"Drilling has progressed steadily, and the first batch of samples has now been sent to the laboratory. While visual observations are preliminary and laboratory assays are required to determine grade, we look forward to receiving the first results, with assays currently pending from the laboratory."



Figure 1. RC rig on the first hole at the Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project.

Drilling Progress and Shift Expansion

Drilling at Bondoukou is progressing well. During the opening phase, Dalaroo deliberately focused on establishing clear procedures, site routines and lines of responsibility to support a safe and effective campaign. The program included practical training and familiarisation for local support personnel working alongside the Company's exploration team and drilling contractor.

With the initial training and familiarisation period now complete, the campaign has moved to a two-shift operating schedule and nightshift drilling has commenced. The rig is currently expected to operate six days each week, subject to safety, equipment availability, ground conditions, access and community requirements. The schedule is designed to maintain efficient progress while respecting local customs. The first hole, BDRC001, has been completed to a final depth of 250 metres, and the second hole has advanced to 180 metres of its planned 250-metre depth (see Figure 3). Approximately 430 metres of the initial 4,200-metre orientation program have been completed to date.

Early Geological Observations and Assay Program

RC drill samples recovered to date have been logged for lithology, alteration, weathering, quartz veining and sulphide content. Sample condition, moisture content and recovery are also monitored throughout drilling.

Preliminary geological logging of the first RC hole, BDRC001, identified several zones of quartz veining with characteristics similar to veins observed in nearby artisanal workings [1] (see Figure 2). These observations are visual and preliminary in nature. Laboratory assays are required to determine whether gold mineralisation is present and, if so, its grade and significance.

Quartz veining in BDRC001 occurs as quartz, quartz–sulphide and quartz–carbonate veins, with visually estimated vein abundances of 0.1% to 0.4% per logged interval, and as a 4-metre downhole interval of milky quartz vein from 168 to 172 metres (true width not known). Veining is hosted within foliated to sheared volcaniclastic and rhyolitic (felsic volcanic) units below approximately 43 metres, with quartz also logged in saprolite from 1 to 35 metres. No veining was logged within the basalt (mafic volcanic) unit from 127 to 153 metres. The host units display foliation and shear fabrics, with a zone of faulting and fracturing logged from 52 to 54 metres; the orientation of the veins relative to the foliation cannot be determined from RC chips from a single drill hole, and true widths are not known. Minerals observed within and adjacent to the veined intervals comprise quartz, pyrite and minor carbonate, associated with silicification and chlorite alteration, with localised potassic alteration logged between 43 and 52 metres. Pyrite is the only sulphide logged and occurs as both massive and disseminated pyrite within the RC chips, with visually estimated abundances of 0.1% to 0.6% per logged interval, the highest (0.6%) between 172 and 181 metres. Visual estimates of mineral abundance for each logged interval in BDRC001 from surface to end of hole (250 metres) are set out in Table 1 below.

Cautionary statement: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Table 1. Visual estimates of vein and sulphide abundance in BDRC001, 0–250 metres downhole (end of hole). Cautionary statement: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Alteration (intensity)	Vein type	Vein (%)	Sulphide	Sulphide (%)
0	1	Laterite / ferricrete	Hematite (strong)	–	–	–	–
1	35	Saprolite	Limonite / goethite (intense)	Quartz	0.1	–	–
35	43	Saprock	Chlorite (pervasive)	–	–	–	–
43	52	Volcaniclastic with quartz veining	Silicification and potassic (localised)*	Quartz–sulphide	0.3	Pyrite	0.4
52	54	Rhyolite / felsic volcanic (faulted)	Silicification (pervasive)	Quartz	0.4	Pyrite	0.2
54	60	Volcaniclastic	Silicification (pervasive)	Quartz	0.4	Pyrite	0.1

For personal use only

From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Alteration (intensity)	Vein type	Vein (%)	Sulphide	Sulphide (%)
60	115	Rhyolite / felsic volcanic, minor sandstone	Silicification (intense)	Quartz–sulphide	0.1	Pyrite	0.2
115	127	Volcaniclastic	Chlorite (moderate)	Quartz–sulphide	0.1	Pyrite	0.2
127	153	Basalt / mafic volcanic (strongly magnetic)	–	–	–	–	–
153	168	Volcaniclastic with quartz veining, minor deformed sandstone	Chlorite (pervasive)	Quartz	0.1	Pyrite	0.4
168	172	Quartz vein (milky)†	–	Quartz vein	0.1	–	–
172	181	Volcaniclastic (sheared)	Chlorite (strong)	Quartz	0.1	Pyrite	0.6
181	190	Rhyolite / felsic volcanic	Silicification (pervasive)	–	–	Pyrite	0.2
190	193	Volcaniclastic	Chlorite (intense)	–	–	–	–
193	202	Rhyolite / felsic volcanic, minor sandstone	Silicification (pervasive)	–	–	–	–
202	207	Volcaniclastic (fractured)	Chlorite (moderate)	Quartz	0.1	Pyrite	0.1
207	234	Rhyolite / felsic volcanic (crushed 228–234 m)	Chlorite (strong)	Quartz–carbonate	0.1	–	–
234	250	Volcaniclastic	Chlorite (strong)	–	–	Pyrite	0.2

Notes: Visual estimates are the logging geologist's estimates of percentage by volume for each logged interval. "–" = not observed; "n.r." = observed but abundance not recorded. *Alteration type not recorded for this interval; description from the geologist's comments. †Interval logged as a milky quartz vein (downhole width 4 m; true width not known). Pyrite occurs as massive and disseminated pyrite within the RC chips. Vein orientations and true vein widths cannot be determined from RC chips. Laboratory assay results for BDRC001 are anticipated in October 2026.

- The first batch of RC samples has been dispatched to the laboratory for analysis.
- Assay results for BDRC001 are anticipated to be received and released to the market in October 2026.
- Assay timing remains subject to laboratory turnaround times, sample preparation and completion of the Company's QA/QC review and validation processes.
- RC samples are collected at one-metre intervals, with certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates inserted into the sample stream as part of the QA/QC program.
- Representative drill-chip samples are retained in labelled trays, photographed and stored to support ongoing geological interpretation.
- Downhole surveys are completed using an IMDEX gyro to confirm drill-hole orientation.
- Any material Exploration Results will be reported following receipt, validation and geological interpretation of the laboratory assay results.

For personal use only

For personal use only

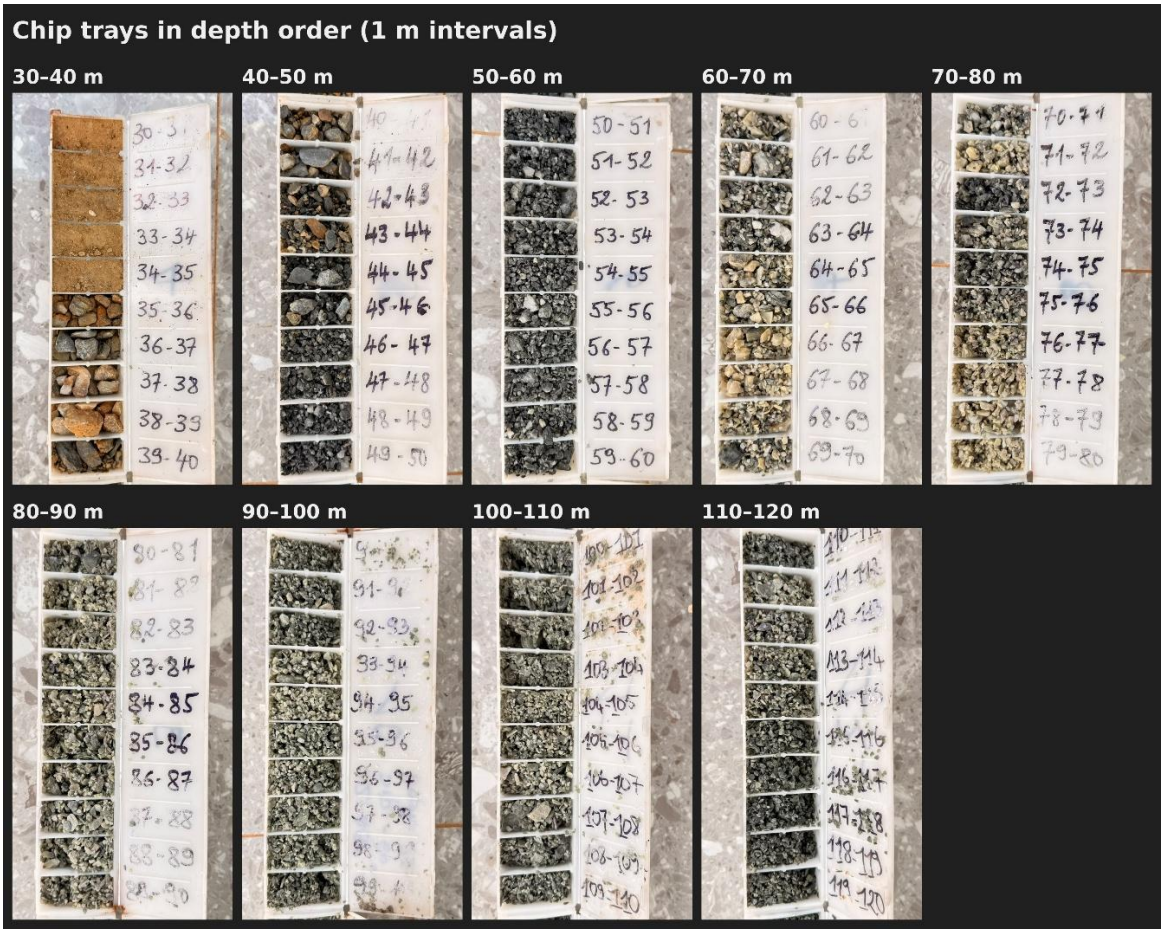


Figure 2. Chip trays from BDRC001, the first drill hole at the Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project, from approximately 30 to 120 metres downhole, showing quartz veining. Visual estimates of mineral abundance for these intervals are set out in Table 1. Cautionary statement: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The presence of quartz veining does not imply the presence of gold mineralisation; the image is illustrative only of the geology logged in the first hole. Laboratory assays are required to determine whether gold mineralisation is present.

Drilling Program Overview

Drilling is continuing as part of the initial orientation program, which comprises 24 RC holes planned to depths of approximately 150 to 250 metres, for a total of approximately 4,200 metres (see Figure 4). Approximately 430 metres have been drilled to date, comprising the completed first hole (BDRC001, 250 metres) and the second hole currently at 180 metres of a planned 250 metres, with the initial holes testing selected priority areas from opposing directions. The program is designed to provide an initial test of the priority targets and establish the geological and structural framework required to guide subsequent drilling.

The holes are distributed across 11 planned drill fences and were prioritised using integrated soil and auger geochemistry, geological mapping, structural interpretation, magnetic datasets and the distribution of nearby artisanal workings [2][3][4]. This integrated targeting approach is intended to test the relationships between surface gold anomalism, interpreted structures, lithological contacts, quartz veining and alteration.

Selected priority areas will initially be tested using opposing drill directions, generally towards the northeast and southwest. This scissor-drilling approach is designed to test alternative structural orientations and reduce the risk of the initial holes being drilled parallel or subparallel to the principal targeted structures.

Geological logging will document lithology, weathering, alteration, quartz veining, sulphide content and observable structural relationships. Downhole surveys will confirm drill-hole orientation and provide additional information to support three-dimensional geological interpretation.

Observations from the initial holes will be progressively assessed to refine the orientation, spacing and design of subsequent drilling. Where geological observations warrant, drill locations and orientations may be adjusted to provide more effective testing of the priority target areas.



Figure 3. RC drill rig setting up on the second drill hole collar.

For personal use only

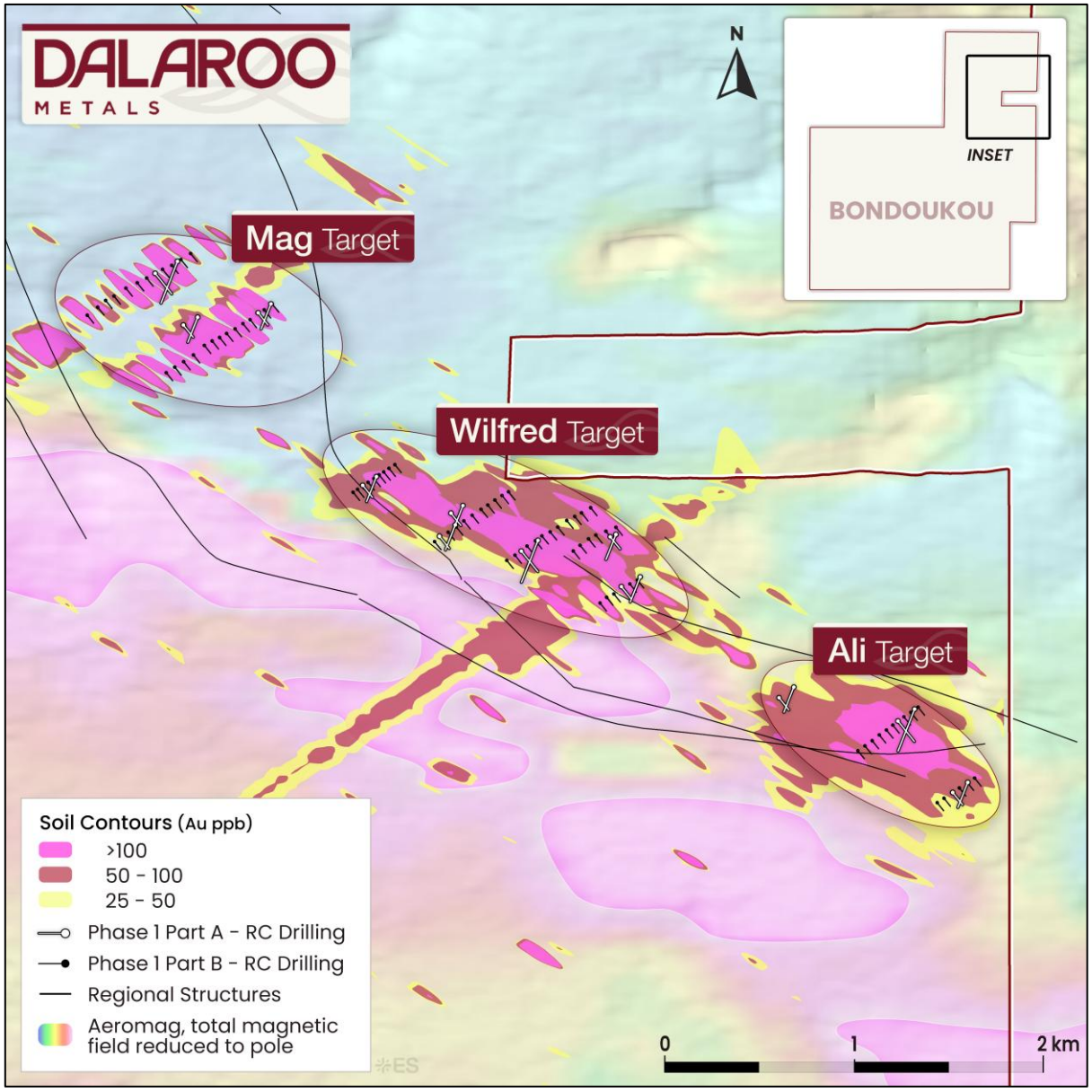


Figure 4. Oblique view of planned Phase 1 RC drilling across the Wilfred, Mag and Ali targets. The plan shows the 24 initial orientation holes (Part A, white) and the indicative 78 fence holes (Part B, black). No significant discovery or assay intersection is reported.

Selected high-confidence areas are being tested from opposing directions. Once geological evidence establishes the preferred orientation of any mineralisation, subsequent holes may be drilled predominantly from that direction to improve intersection angles and geological coverage. Holes may also be repositioned, reoriented, extended, shortened or reprioritised in response to geological observations.

Subject to results from the initial 24 holes, the indicative follow-up program comprises 78 RC holes drilled to approximately 100 metres, representing a further 7,800 metres. Drill fences, ranging from approximately 250 to 800 metres across the surface anomalies, are aligned with existing auger traverses where practicable to integrate datasets and minimise additional clearing, ground disturbance and crop compensation.

RC samples will be collected at one-metre intervals using the rig-mounted cyclone and splitter, with sample condition, moisture and recovery monitored throughout drilling. Certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates will be inserted at a combined frequency of approximately one QA/QC sample per 20 routine samples, or more frequently where required. Any QA/QC failures will be investigated and affected samples re-assayed before results are used for geological interpretation or public reporting.

For personal use only

Downhole surveys will be completed using an IMDEX gyro or equivalent approved instrument. Geological logging will record lithology, weathering, alteration, quartz veining, sulphide mineralogy, oxidation, observable structures and sample recovery. Representative chips will be retained in labelled trays, photographed and stored for future reference.

The 102-hole program will be managed progressively, with collar locations, orientations and depths adjusted where geological information, access, safety or community requirements justify changes. Geological information will be reviewed after each hole and following the initial orientation phase to refine and prioritise subsequent drill fences.

Safety, Training and Local Capability

Dalaroo's Côte d'Ivoire exploration team has successfully led the operational ramp-up of the drilling campaign, establishing a strong foundation for the safe, efficient and sustained advancement of the program. The initial phase focused on implementing safe work procedures, effective drill-site coordination, robust sample-handling workflows and clear lines of communication between the Company, its drilling contractor and local support personnel.

A key feature of this phase has been the practical training and familiarisation of local personnel supporting drill-site activities, sample management and general field operations. The successful completion of this work has strengthened local capability, improved operational coordination and contributed to a highly engaged and effective site team.

With the required procedures, training and site familiarisation now completed for the current operating phase, nightshift drilling has commenced. This represents an important increase in operational capacity and provides the campaign with additional momentum as drilling advances across the Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project.

The transition to an expanded operating schedule reflects the strong progress achieved by the Côte d'Ivoire team and drilling contractor. Importantly, the program continues to maintain Dalaroo's safety standards, community-engagement commitments and respect for local customs while supporting employment, skills development and lasting capability within the surrounding communities.

Technical Commentary

Frank Twum-Berima Bosompem, Exploration Manager – Côte d'Ivoire, commented:

"We are extremely pleased with the progress of the RC drilling campaign at Bondoukou. The initial operational phase allowed our team to establish robust safety procedures, coordinate drill-site activities and complete the training and familiarisation of local support personnel. With these foundations now firmly in place, nightshift drilling has commenced, and the program is building strong momentum.

"Early drill returns include features that will help us refine our understanding of the structures, alteration and geological controls across the Gold Ridge target corridor. These observations remain preliminary, and laboratory assays will ultimately determine the presence and grade of any gold mineralisation.

"The first batch of RC samples has now been dispatched to the laboratory, with initial assays pending results. As drilling progresses, observations from each hole will be incorporated into our geological interpretation and used to refine the orientation, sequence and priority of subsequent holes.

"This is a dynamic, geology-led campaign designed to respond quickly to emerging information. If the initial RC drilling delivers the results we are targeting, we will be well positioned to advance priority areas through additional RC drilling and potentially deeper diamond drilling."

For personal use only

Preparing for Potential Diamond Drilling at Bondoukou

Dalaroo is positioning itself to move quickly should the initial RC drilling deliver encouraging results at the Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project. The Company is already in discussions with drilling contractors regarding the potential mobilisation of diamond drill rigs to Bondoukou before the end of 2026, subject to encouraging geological observations and assay results from the initial RC drilling campaign.

This forward planning is intended to provide the Company with the flexibility to move quickly into deeper drilling of priority targets without unnecessary mobilisation delays. Where geological observations or assay results support further investigation, Dalaroo may modify the sequence, orientation or depth of planned RC holes to ensure the campaign remains responsive to emerging geological information.

Selected RC holes may also be cased to preserve the option of completing future diamond tails, allowing the Company to efficiently test the depth continuity, structural controls and geological character of any significant mineralisation identified during the RC program.

The potential introduction of diamond drilling would form the next stage in the systematic evaluation of the Gold Ridge target corridor. Any transition to diamond drilling will remain subject to successful initial RC results and separate technical, budgetary and Board approval. Diamond drilling is not included in the current RC drilling estimate.

Next Steps

- Continue the initial 24-hole, approximately 4,200-metre orientation program, of which approximately 430 metres have been completed, and refine drill priorities using observations from each hole.
- Dispatch sample batches progressively and monitor laboratory progress.
- Receive and release the initial assay results for BDRC001, anticipated in October 2026, subject to laboratory turnaround and QA/QC validation.
- Validate, interpret and report material exploration results as they become available.
- Update the integrated geological and structural model for the Wilfred, Mag and Ali targets.
- Assess priority zones for follow-up RC or potential diamond drilling, subject to exploration results.
- Continue engagement with local communities, landholders and project stakeholders.

References

1. Refer Dalaroo ASX announcement, 9 March 2026: “Bondoukou Goldridge Due Diligence Assay Results”.
2. Refer Dalaroo ASX announcement, 19 March 2026: “Major 2.5 km Gold Drill Target Defined at Gold Ridge Bondoukou Project, Côte d’Ivoire”.
3. Refer Dalaroo ASX announcement, 2 June 2026: “Gold Ridge Soils Define 4.3km Anomaly, Peak 2,188ppb Au”.
4. Refer Dalaroo ASX announcement, 15 June 2026: “Dalaroo Defines ~7km Gold Corridor at Gold Ridge with Peak Soil Assay of 23.26g/t Au”.

This announcement has been authorised for release to the ASX by the Company’s Board of Directors.

ENDS

For more information:

Please visit our website for more information: Dalaroo Metals Website

John Morgan
Chief Executive Officer
T: +61 410 774 319
E: info@dalaroometals.com.au

For personal use only

About Dalaroo Metals

Dalaroo Metals Limited is an ASX-listed exploration company focused on the discovery and development of high-quality gold and critical minerals projects across Australia and international jurisdictions.

The Company's portfolio includes the **Blue Lagoon Project** in south-west **Greenland**, prospective for rare earth elements (REE), zirconium and niobium, a rapidly growing portfolio of gold exploration assets in **Côte d'Ivoire**, including the **Bondoukou Gold Project** within the highly endowed **Birimian Greenstone Belt** of West Africa, and the **Lyons River** and **Watheroo Projects** in Western Australia.

Dalaroo's strategy is to systematically advance its projects through modern exploration techniques, resource definition, and strategic partnerships, with a strong focus on value creation for shareholders. The Company is committed to responsible exploration, strong corporate governance and building long-term stakeholder relationships in the regions in which it operates.

dalaroometals.com.au | ASX: DAL

For personal use only

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr John Morgan, a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Morgan is the Chief Executive Officer of Dalaroo Metals Limited.

Mr Morgan has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the exploration activities being 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 (JORC Code). Mr Morgan consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

The Exploration Results addressed in this announcement include preliminary geological observations from the Company's current RC drilling program and previously reported Exploration Results identified in the References section. No laboratory assay results from the current RC drilling program are reported in this announcement. The geological observations are visual and preliminary in nature, and laboratory assays are required to determine whether gold mineralisation is present and, if so, its grade and significance.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the previously reported Exploration Results referenced in this announcement. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the relevant Competent Person's findings were presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

JORC Code Table 1 disclosures covering Sections 1 and 2 are provided in Appendix 1 and relate to the current RC drilling program and the preliminary geological observations reported in this announcement.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which are based on current expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections. Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied. These risks include, but are not limited to, exploration success, geological interpretation, commodity price fluctuations, regulatory approvals, permitting timelines, operational risks and market conditions.

Any statements regarding potential mineralisation, exploration targets, grades, scale or development concepts are conceptual in nature and based on early-stage exploration activities, including geological mapping, surface and auger sampling, geochemical analysis and geophysical surveying. These statements do not constitute, and should not be construed as, a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimate as defined under the JORC Code. Dalaroo Metals Limited undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

Appendix 1 – JORC Table 1 (Section 1 & 2)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
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 downhole 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 representativity 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.	Samples comprise reverse circulation (RC) drill cuttings collected over nominal 1 m downhole intervals. Each interval is collected through the drill cyclone and split using a riffle splitter to produce a representative laboratory sample weighing approximately 3 kg. The remainder of each interval is retained at the drill site. Sample condition, including whether samples are dry, moist or wet, is visually monitored during drilling.
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).	Drilling is undertaken using reverse circulation (RC) methods. The rig is a crawler-mounted PRD OZ RC rig equipped for RC drilling, with a 1,200 CFM / 500 PSI air compressor and the necessary ancillary tooling carried on a truck bearer. RC holes are drilled at a diameter of 140 mm. No diamond core drilling has been undertaken as part of this program, and accordingly core diameter, tube configuration, depth of diamond tails and core orientation are not applicable.
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.	RC sample recovery, condition and moisture are visually monitored during drilling but were not quantitatively recorded for BDRC001. The cyclone and splitter are inspected and cleaned routinely to minimise contamination and sample loss. No assay results are reported and no relationship between recovery and grade has been assessed.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical 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/trench, channel, etc) photography.	RC drill samples are collected at one-metre intervals and geologically logged by Dalaroo geological personnel over intervals defined by changes in lithology, alteration and veining. Logging records lithology, weathering, oxidation, alteration, quartz veining, sulphide mineralogy and abundance, observable structures and magnetic susceptibility. Logging is qualitative and semi-quantitative where appropriate.

For personal use only

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Representative chips from each interval are retained in labelled chip trays and photographed. All completed RC metres have been geologically logged. The current drilling is reconnaissance and orientation drilling and is not being used to support a Mineral Resource estimate.
Sub-sampling techniques / 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.	One-metre RC samples are directed through the cyclone and rig-mounted splitter to produce a primary laboratory sample and bulk reject. Wet or damp samples are identified in the field records. Field duplicates are collected through the splitting system. Samples are submitted to SGS labs in Yamoussoukro. RC drill-chip samples of approximately 3 kg are dried and crushed to a nominal particle size of 2 mm. A sub-sample of up to 1 kg is obtained using a Jones-type riffle splitter and pulverised in an LM2 mill to achieve a nominal 85% passing 75 µm. An approximately 200 g pulp sub-sample is taken for analysis, with the coarse reject and pulverised residue retained.
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. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Gold is determined by SGS method FA50L/AA using a 50 g fire-assay charge with a flame atomic absorption spectroscopy finish, which is considered a total digestion technique for gold. The stated lower detection limit is 0.01 ppm Au. Sample preparation and analysis are undertaken by SGS Côte d'Ivoire at its Yamoussoukro facility. No assay results have been received or are reported in this announcement. Certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates are inserted into the sample stream at a combined frequency of approximately one QA/QC sample per 20 routine samples. Laboratory and Company QA/QC results will be reviewed before any assay results are used for geological interpretation or public reporting; accordingly, levels of accuracy and precision have not yet been established for this program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	No significant assay intersections are reported, and no holes have been twinned. Geological logging and sampling data are recorded by Dalaroo personnel using controlled Microsoft Excel logging and sampling templates, validated and compiled into the Company database, and incorporated into Leapfrog Geo for geological interpretation.

For personal use only

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
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	Initial drill-collar coordinates were recorded using a handheld GPS in WGS84, UTM Zone 30N, with estimated horizontal accuracy of approximately ±5–10 metres. Final collars will be surveyed by a qualified surveyor following completion of the program. Downhole surveys are completed using an IMDEX gyro at ~30m intervals.
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	The initial orientation program comprises 24 RC holes across 11 drill fences, with planned depths of approximately 150–250 metres and approximately 4,200 metres of drilling. Approximately 430 metres have been completed as at 22 September 2026. Subject to results, a further 78 holes averaging approximately 100 metres are planned. The spacing is reconnaissance in nature and is not sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation. Samples are collected at one-metre intervals and no assay compositing is 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.	Selected priority areas are tested using opposing drill directions, generally towards the northeast and southwest. This scissor-drilling approach is intended to test alternative structural orientations and reduce the risk of drilling parallel or subparallel to the targeted structures. The orientation of any mineralisation remains unknown and potential drilling-related bias cannot yet be assessed.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Samples are placed in individually numbered bags and organised into larger transport bags. Sample numbers are checked against dispatch sheets before transport. Samples remain under the control of Dalaroo personnel or authorised contractors until handover to the laboratory or transport provider.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	Sampling, logging and QA/QC procedures are subject to ongoing internal review by Dalaroo geological personnel.

For personal use only

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
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 Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project comprises the Goldridge exploration permit (PR-825) located in north-eastern Côte d'Ivoire, within the Birimian greenstone terrane of West Africa. Dalaroo Metals Ltd has entered into an agreement to acquire up to an 80% interest in the permit through a joint venture arrangement with the current permit holder, Goldridge SARL, a locally registered company in Côte d'Ivoire. Under the terms of the agreement, Dalaroo may earn its interest through staged exploration expenditure and project advancement milestones. At the time of reporting, the permit is considered to be in good standing, and the Company is not aware of any material impediments to conducting exploration activities within the licence area. Exploration activities are subject to the standard regulatory approvals and compliance requirements of the Côte d'Ivoire mining code and environmental regulations. The project area includes historical and active artisanal mining activity, which is common within the Birimian gold belts of West Africa. The Company intends to engage with relevant stakeholders and local communities to ensure exploration activities are conducted responsibly and in accordance with applicable regulations. The Company is not aware of any national parks, wilderness reserves, or protected areas within the licence area that would materially restrict exploration activities. The tenure is considered secure at the time of reporting, subject to compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit and applicable regulatory requirements.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical and active artisanal gold workings occur within the project area. Dalaroo has completed mapping, rock-chip sampling, soil sampling, auger sampling and magnetic interpretation, with material results reported in the ASX announcements referenced in this release. Other than active artisanal gold workings, the Company is not aware of any material systematic exploration completed by previous parties within the reported target area.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The project lies within the Birimian Sefwi-Comoé Belt of north-eastern Côte d'Ivoire. The Gold Ridge corridor comprises folded and structurally deformed metasedimentary and metavolcanic

For personal use only

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
		rocks with dioritic to granitic intrusions. Exploration is targeting structurally controlled orogenic gold mineralisation associated with shear zones, lithological contacts, quartz veining, alteration and sulphides.
Drill hole information	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.	Approximately 430 metres of RC drilling have been completed across 2 holes as at 22 September 2026. A separate collar table lists all completed material holes, including hole identifier, target or fence, easting, northing, RL, dip, azimuth and final depth. No assay intersections are reported.
Data aggregation methods	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 should be clearly stated.	No assay results, aggregated intercepts, grade truncations, cut-off grades, top cuts or metal-equivalent values are reported. Geological observations are recorded over one-metre intervals and are not presented as mineralised intersections.
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').	The geometry, orientation and true width of any gold mineralisation are not yet known. No mineralised intersections, downhole widths or true widths are reported. The opposing drilling directions are intended to establish the orientation of targeted structures.
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	Figure 4 shows the planned Phase 1 RC drilling across the Wilfred, Mag and Ali targets. No significant discovery or assay intersection is reported.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or	No assay results or grades are reported. The announcement reports preliminary geological observations from drilling completed to the reporting date and states that quartz veining does

For personal use only

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
	widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	not demonstrate the presence or grade of gold mineralisation. Laboratory assays are required.
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.	Targets were selected using integrated soil and auger geochemistry, geological mapping, structural interpretation, magnetic data and artisanal workings. Previously reported material results are cross-referenced in the announcement. BDRC001 intersected a lateritic and saprolitic weathering profile to approximately 35 metres and saprock to 43 metres, then fresh interlayered volcaniclastic and rhyolitic (felsic volcanic) units with minor sandstone to end of hole (250 metres), including a strongly magnetic basalt (mafic volcanic) unit from 127 to 153 metres and a 4-metre downhole milky quartz vein interval from 168 to 172 metres. The nature of the veining, the minerals observed and visual estimates of mineral abundance by interval are set out in the body of the announcement and Table 1, with assay results anticipated in October 2026. Cautionary statement: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral 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.	Dalaroo intends to continue the initial 24-hole, approximately 4,200-metre orientation program, progressively dispatch samples and update the geological and structural interpretation. Subject to results, access, safety, funding, community requirements and approvals, the Company may undertake the indicative follow-up RC program and assess priority areas for deeper RC or diamond drilling.

Hole ID	Target	Status	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Final / Current Depth	Planned Depth
BDRC001	Wilfred	Complete	493849	896378	377	-60°	45	250m	250m
BDRC002	Wilfred	Drilling	493883	896400	388	-60°	225	180m	250m

For personal use only