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Dalaroo Makes High-Grade Gold Discovery at Bondoukou – 18 m at 7.31 g/t Au from Maiden Drilling

FIRST-EVER DRILLING DELIVERS HIGH-GRADE BEDROCK GOLD AND BROAD GOLD MINERALISATION FROM SURFACE

Highlights:

- **MAIDEN DRILLING DELIVERS STANDOUT HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERCEPTS:** the first two drill holes from Dalaroo Metals' maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Wilfred target at the Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project, Côte d'Ivoire**, returned:**
    - BDRC002 returned **18 m at 7.31 g/t Au** from 63 m and a second zone of **16 m at 1.46 g/t Au** from 113 m.
    - BDRC001 returned **23 m at 2.14 g/t Au** from surface.
- **HIGH-GRADE BEDROCK GOLD IN A RECOGNISABLE GEOLOGICAL SETTING:** the 18 m BDRC002 interval corresponds to strongly silicified volcaniclastic rock with quartz–sulphide veining and pyrite, providing an important geological indicator for systematic follow-up drilling and targeting guidance along the entire ~7 km corridor.
- **~132 GRAM-METRES FROM SECOND RC HOLE:** intersecting 18 m at 7.31 g/t Au represents approximately **132 gram-metres** of downhole grade-thickness. The 23 m surface intersection in BDRC001 represents approximately **49 gram-metres**. True widths and the continuity between intersections are not yet known.
- **GOLD IN BOTH HOLES ON THE FIRST-EVER DRILL PROGRAM:** holes drilled from opposing directions both intersected gold mineralisation, including high-grade bedrock gold and broad oxide gold from surface. These first holes test only a small part of the approximately 7 km Gold Ridge corridor. True widths, geometry and continuity are not yet known.
- **A COMPELLING TARGETING STORY HAS CONVERTED INTO DRILL SUCCESS:** a strong magnetic signature coincident with artisanal gold workings was followed by geological mapping, an approximately 7 km soil anomaly with a peak assay of 23.26 g/t Au, confirmatory auger drilling and now significant gold mineralisation in the first two RC holes (refer References 2 to 5).
- **SUBSTANTIAL EXPLORATION RUNWAY:** assays from only two holes of the initial 24-hole, ~4,200 m orientation phase, which is the start of a much larger 102-hole, ~12,000 m program. This represents the **first systematic drilling of Bondoukou across priority targets Wilfred, Mag and Ali**. Nine holes for 1,750 m have been completed and BDRC010 is underway, with drilling continuing on both day and night shifts.

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Dalaroo Metals Limited (**ASX: DAL, OTCQB: DALMF**) ("Dalaroo" or "the Company") is pleased to report results from the first two holes of its maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project in Côte d'Ivoire. Both holes intersected significant gold mineralisation, headlined by **18 m at 7.31 g/t Au from 63 m** in BDRC002. The results are from the first orientation holes at the Wilfred target and represent the first drilling undertaken across the approximately 7 km Gold Ridge target corridor.

The maiden drill program is designed in two phases, with an initial 24-hole, ~4,200 m orientation phase forming part of a larger 102-hole, ~12,000 m RC program. The drill program represents the first systematic drilling of Bondoukou and is initially targeting Wilfred, Mag and Ali, across an approximately 7 km-long gold-anomalous corridor.

The Gold Ridge target corridor lies within exploration permit (PR-825) in north-eastern Côte d'Ivoire, in which Dalaroo may earn up to an 80% interest through a joint venture with the permit holder, Goldridge SARL. Work began with a strong magnetic signature coinciding with historical and active artisanal gold workings. Geological mapping then outlined the prospective host rocks and structures, soil sampling defined a gold anomaly over approximately 7 km with a peak assay of 23.26 g/t Au, and auger drilling confirmed the anomalism below surface (refer References 2 to 5). The first two RC holes have intersected gold mineralisation in the oxide profile (BDRC001) and in fresh rock (BDRC002).

For further information about Dalaroo, please **click here.**

Table 1. Summary of significant intersections (≥5 gram-metres), BDRC001 and BDRC002

Hole	From m	To m	Downhole width m	Au g/t	Gram-metres
BDRC001	0	23	23	2.14	49.3
BDRC002	63	81	18	7.31	131.6
BDRC002	113	129	16	1.46	23.4

Notes: Selected intervals of ≥5 gram-metres only; all significant intersections, including lower-grade intervals and higher-grade inclusions, are reported in Table 2. Intersections are length-weighted averages of one-metre samples selected using geological boundaries and generally a nominal 0.1 g/t Au lower cut-off, with no more than two metres of internal dilution. No top cuts have been applied. All widths are downhole; true widths are not known.

Management Commentary

Dalaroo Chief Executive Officer, John Morgan, commented:

"This is the start we were hoping for. Our very first drill holes at Wilfred have delivered 18 metres at 7.31 grams per tonne gold, including 12 metres at 8.66 grams per tonne, with a second 16-metre zone deeper in the same hole and 23 metres of gold from surface in BDRC001. Hitting gold in both holes, from both directions, on the first drill holes ever drilled along the 7-kilometre Gold Ridge corridor is a very encouraging result for Dalaroo and our shareholders, and an excellent start to our drill program.

"The quality of the main intersection stands out. The 18-metre zone in BDRC002 represents around 132 gram-metres of gold, and the higher-grade core of 12 metres at 8.66 grams per tonne sits within a broader mineralised envelope. Just as encouraging are the 23 metres of oxide gold from surface in BDRC001 and the second zone of 16 metres at 1.46 grams per tonne further down BDRC002. To see multiple mineralised zones on the very first holes gives us a strong platform to build on.

"These results also support our targeting. Every stage of work at Gold Ridge has built on the last. It started with a great magnetic signature that lined up with artisanal gold workings. Good geological mapping followed, then strong soil sampling results across a 7-kilometre corridor, which were confirmed by our auger drilling. These first two holes have now strengthened that picture and indicate that our approach is putting the drill bit in the right places. This corridor has never been drilled before, and Dalaroo can earn up to an 80% interest in the Gold Ridge permit through our joint venture with Goldridge SARL. I would like to thank our team in Côte d'Ivoire, our joint venture partner and the local communities for their support in getting this program off to such a strong start.

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"It is early days, and the next results will tell us more about orientation, true width and continuity. But with the rig now running day and night, samples from the next two holes at the laboratory and 14 more holes to come in the orientation program, we look forward to regular news flow from the Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project. This first set of results covers only a small part of a 7-kilometre corridor, and with further drilling planned, it is the potential scale of Gold Ridge that excites us most."

Assay Results

The first two holes returned the intersections in Table 2. Reported widths are downhole lengths and true widths are not known. Grades are length-weighted averages of one-metre primary samples. No top cuts have been applied. Samples were analysed by SGS Côte d'Ivoire in Yamoussoukro using a 50 g fire assay with an atomic absorption finish (FA50L/AA). Drill collar details are provided in Appendix 1 – Table 4.

BDRC002 – Fresh rock high-grade zone from 63 m: The standout result is **18 m at 7.31 g/t Au** from 63 m in BDRC002. Every one-metre sample in the interval returned at least 1.72 g/t Au, 14 of the 18 samples returned more than 5 g/t Au, and four exceeded 10 g/t Au, peaking at 15.90 g/t Au from 78 m. The zone has sharp margins: the samples immediately above and below the interval returned less than 0.2 g/t Au.

BDRC002 – Fresh rock second zone from 113 m: A second interval of **16 m at 1.46 g/t Au** from 113 m, including 1 m at 6.37 g/t Au from 114 m, was intersected 32 m downhole from the main zone, with seven samples returning more than 1 g/t Au. BDRC002 also returned lower-grade intervals of 7 m at 0.25 g/t Au from 27 m, 11 m at 0.45 g/t Au from 39 m and 4 m at 0.34 g/t Au from 204 m. In total, 26 one-metre samples from BDRC002 returned more than 1 g/t Au. BDRC002 was drilled in the opposite direction to BDRC001 to establish the structural orientation of the mineralised system.

BDRC001 – Oxide gold from surface: BDRC001 returned **23 m at 2.14 g/t Au** from surface, including 12 m at 3.35 g/t Au from 7 m and 2 m at 7.43 g/t Au from 8 m. Mineralisation begins in the first metre sampled, and 14 of the 23 samples returned more than 1 g/t Au, peaking at 8.06 g/t Au from 8 m. Lower-grade intervals of 9 m at 0.25 g/t Au from 37 m and 4 m at 0.20 g/t Au from 120 m were also intersected.

Together, the two holes returned eight separate mineralised intervals. The relationship between the intersections in the two holes, and the true orientation and width of the mineralised zones, will be tested by further drilling.

Table 2. Significant gold intersections, BDRC001 and BDRC002

Hole	From m	To m	Downhole width m	Au g/t	Gram-metres
BDRC001	**0**	**23**	**23**	**2.14**	**49.3**
including	7	19	12	3.35	40.2
including	8	10	2	7.43	14.9
BDRC001	37	46	9	0.25	2.2
BDRC001	120	124	4	0.20	0.8
BDRC002	27	34	7	0.25	1.7
BDRC002	39	50	11	0.45	4.9
BDRC002	**63**	**81**	**18**	**7.31**	**131.6**
including	69	81	12	8.66	103.9
including	78	79	1	15.90	15.9
BDRC002	**113**	**129**	**16**	**1.46**	**23.4**
including	114	115	1	6.37	6.4
BDRC002	204	208	4	0.34	1.4

Notes: Intersections were selected using geological boundaries and continuous assay anomalism, generally using a nominal 0.1 g/t Au lower cut-off and no more than two metres of internal dilution. Results below the 0.01 g/t Au detection limit were assigned 0.005 g/t Au. Gram-metres may differ slightly from rounded width multiplied by rounded grade. All widths are downhole; true widths are not known.

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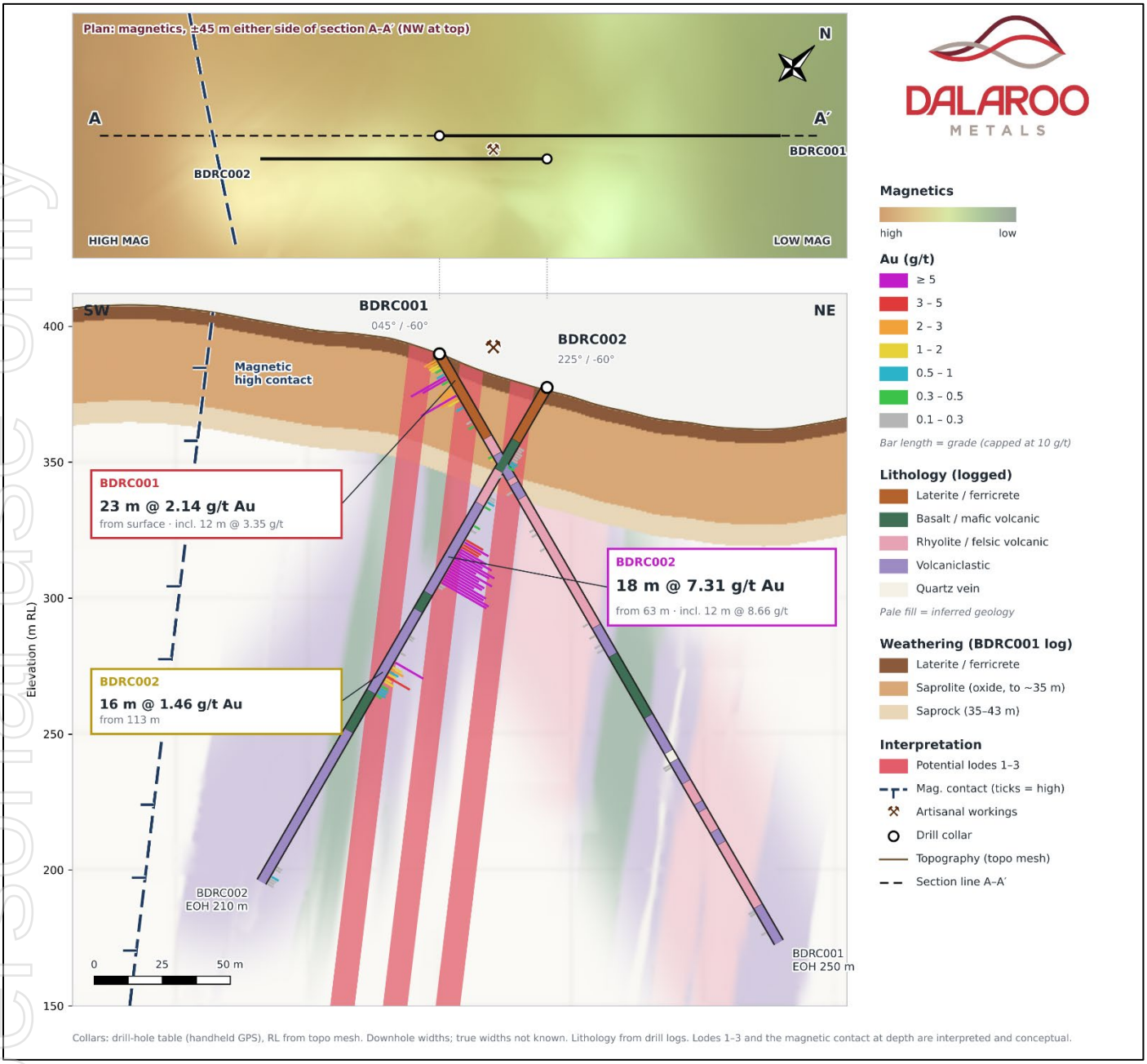


Figure 1. *Wilfred cross-section through BDRC001 and BDRC002, looking north-west (315°), no vertical exaggeration. Upper: magnetics in plan (±45 m of section A–A'). Lower: lithology, 1 m gold assays, weathering profile and significant intercepts. Downhole widths; true widths not known. Potential lodes 1–3 and the magnetic contact at depth are interpretive and conceptual.*

Geological Interpretation

BDRC001 intersected the principal mineralised interval from surface within laterite and saprolite (**Figure 2**). The 23 m interval averaged 2.14 g/t Au and included a higher-grade 12 m interval averaging 3.35 g/t Au from 7 m. This establishes a broad oxide-zone target at the first Wilfred fence.

BDRC002 intersected high-grade gold in fresh, strongly silicified volcaniclastic rocks with quartz–sulphide veining and pyrite (**Figure 3**). The 18 m interval from 63 m averaged 7.31 g/t Au and included 12 m at 8.66 g/t Au from 69 m. A second interval of 16 m at 1.46 g/t Au from 113 m occurs within a separate strongly silicified volcaniclastic package.

Oxide profile at BDRC001: BDRC001 was collared in laterite and ferricrete over a deeply weathered saprolite profile with intense limonite–goethite alteration to 35 m, passing through saprock (35–43 m) into fresh volcanic

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rocks. The entire 23 m surface intersection lies within this oxide profile, and a further 9 m at 0.25 g/t Au from 37 m spans the saprock and the top of fresh rock. The oxide gold may be the weathered expression of primary mineralisation at depth, and its source is a key question for further drilling.

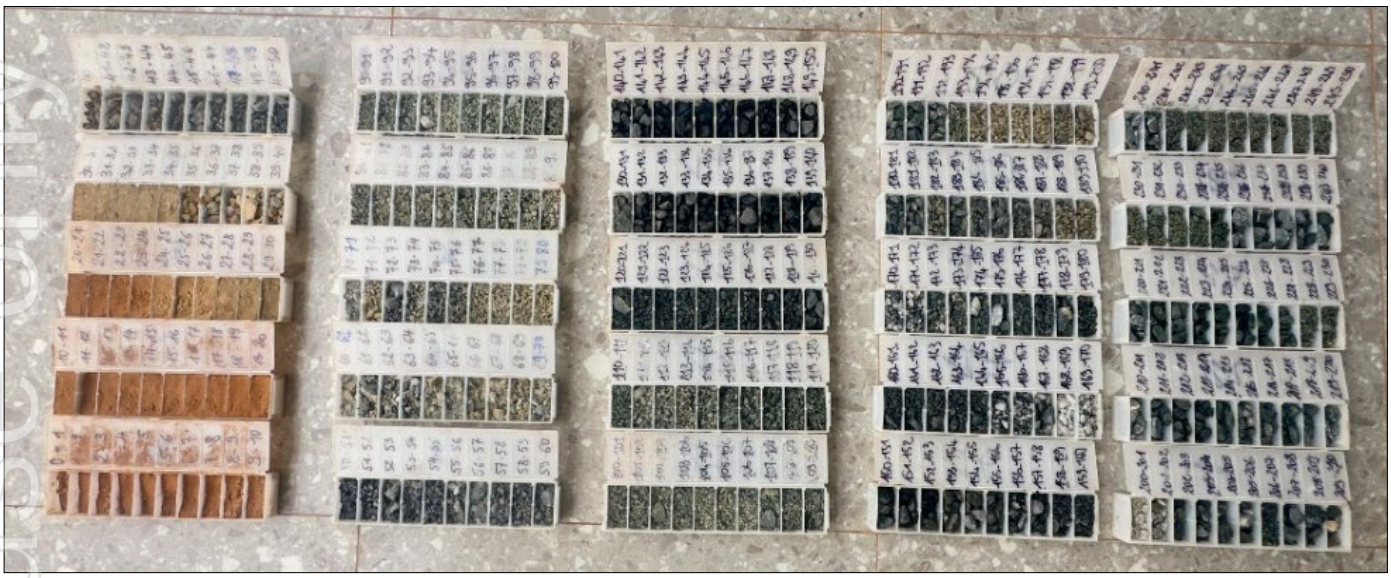


***Figure 2**. Chip trays of BDRC001.*

Controls on the BDRC002 high-grade zone: The 18 m high-grade interval from 63 m to 81 m corresponds exactly to a logged unit of strongly silicified volcaniclastic rock with approximately 1% quartz–sulphide veining and 1% pyrite. The carbonate-altered volcaniclastic immediately above (56–63 m) and the moderately silicified volcaniclastic immediately below (81–87 m) are only weakly mineralised. This close match between grade and logged alteration suggests that strong silicification with quartz–sulphide veining is an important indicator of gold mineralisation at Wilfred.



***Figure 3**. Chip trays of BDRC002.*

Silicification alone does not explain the grade distribution, however. A similarly strongly silicified interval with quartz–sulphide veining between 98 m and 113 m returned less than 0.25 g/t Au, while the second mineralised zone from 113 m lies in the lower part of the same silicified package. This points to an additional control, possibly structural, on where gold is concentrated. Identifying that control is a priority of the orientation program.

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Other features: In BDRC002, 11 m at 0.45 g/t Au from 39 m lies within chlorite-altered felsic volcanic rocks containing the highest logged pyrite content in the hole (approximately 2%). Both holes intersected mafic volcanic units, including a strongly magnetic basalt in BDRC001 from 127 m to 153 m, which may serve as marker horizons for correlating stratigraphy between holes. Vein and sulphide percentages quoted in this section are visual estimates; refer to Table 3 and its accompanying cautionary statement. Visual estimates should not be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses.

The opposing drill directions were designed to test alternative structural orientations. The first holes provide an initial basis for interpreting the mineralised system, but the relationship between the BDRC001 oxide intersection and the BDRC002 bedrock intersections remains subject to further drilling and geological modelling.

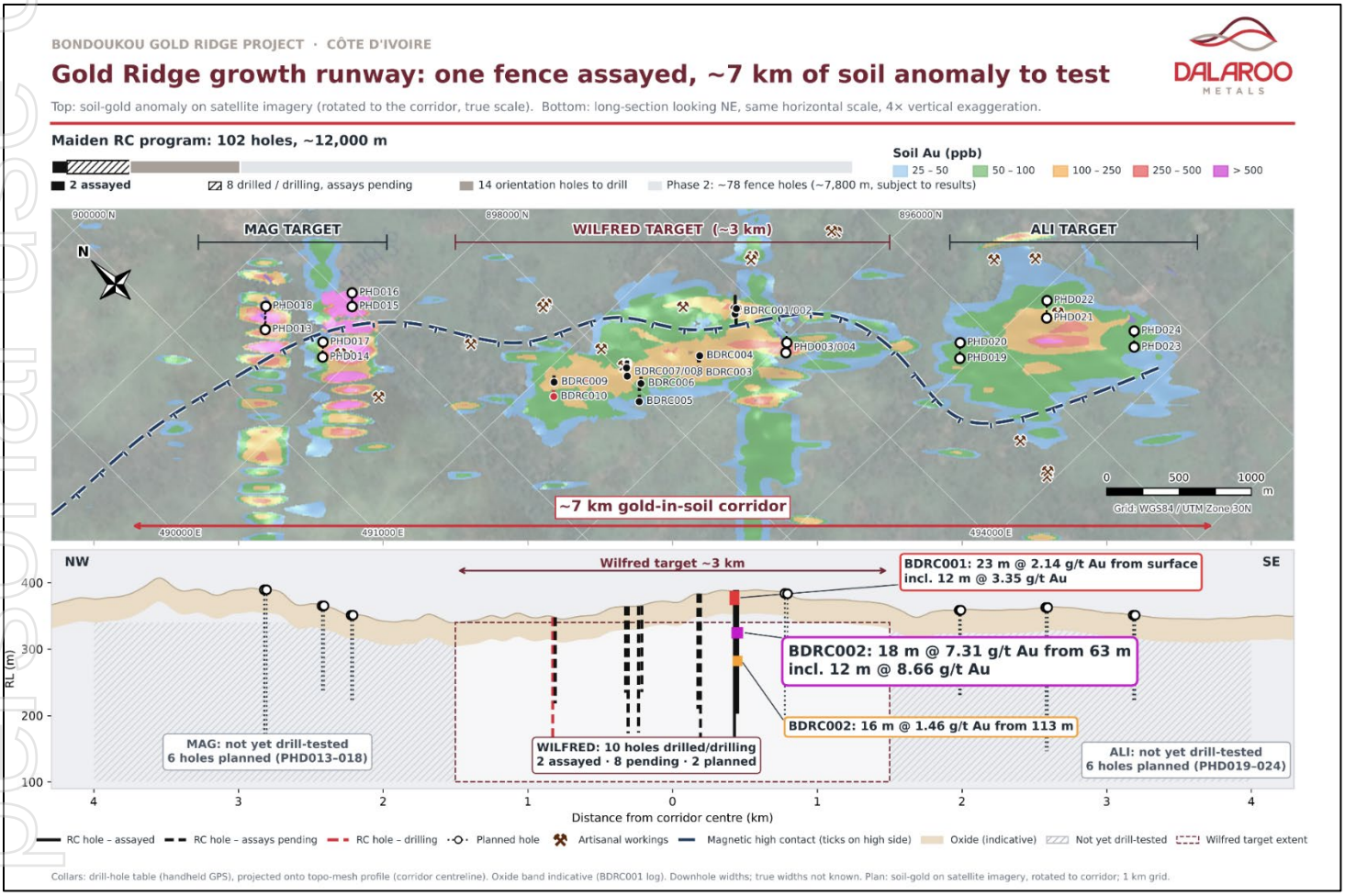


Figure 4. Mag, Wilfred and Ali targets *along the ~7 km gold-in-soil corridor. Upper: soil-gold anomaly on satellite imagery with drill collars, planned holes, artisanal workings and interpreted magnetic contact. Lower: long-section looking north-east (4× vertical exaggeration) with Wilfred RC holes, planned Mag and Ali holes, and BDRC001 and BDRC002 intercepts. Downhole widths; true widths not known. Grid: WGS84 / UTM Zone 30N.*

Update on Drilling Program

As at 3 October 2026, nine RC holes for 1,750 m had been completed, with the tenth hole, BDRC010, in progress. This drilling forms part of the initial 24-hole, approximately 4,200 m orientation program, which is testing selected priority areas from opposing directions to establish the geological and structural controls on mineralisation.

The orientation program is designed to improve Dalaroo's understanding of the geometry, orientation and continuity of the prospective geological contacts, structures and quartz veining encountered during drilling. These observations will be integrated with the existing magnetic, geological mapping, surface sampling and soil geochemical datasets to refine the geological model and guide subsequent drilling.

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Drill locations, orientations, depths and sequencing may be adjusted as assay results and geological information become available, allowing the program to respond to emerging results and prioritise the most prospective areas.

A second phase of approximately 7,800 m of RC drilling is planned to follow the orientation program. This phase will systematically test and further define mineralisation across the priority target areas, bringing the total planned maiden drilling campaign to approximately 12,000 m.

Drilling is being undertaken using a crawler-mounted PRD OZ RC rig supported by a 1,200 CFM/500 PSI air compressor. Following the establishment of site safety and sampling procedures and the training of local support personnel, night-shift drilling has commenced, enabling the program to advance more efficiently while maintaining the Company's operational and quality-control standards (refer Reference 1).

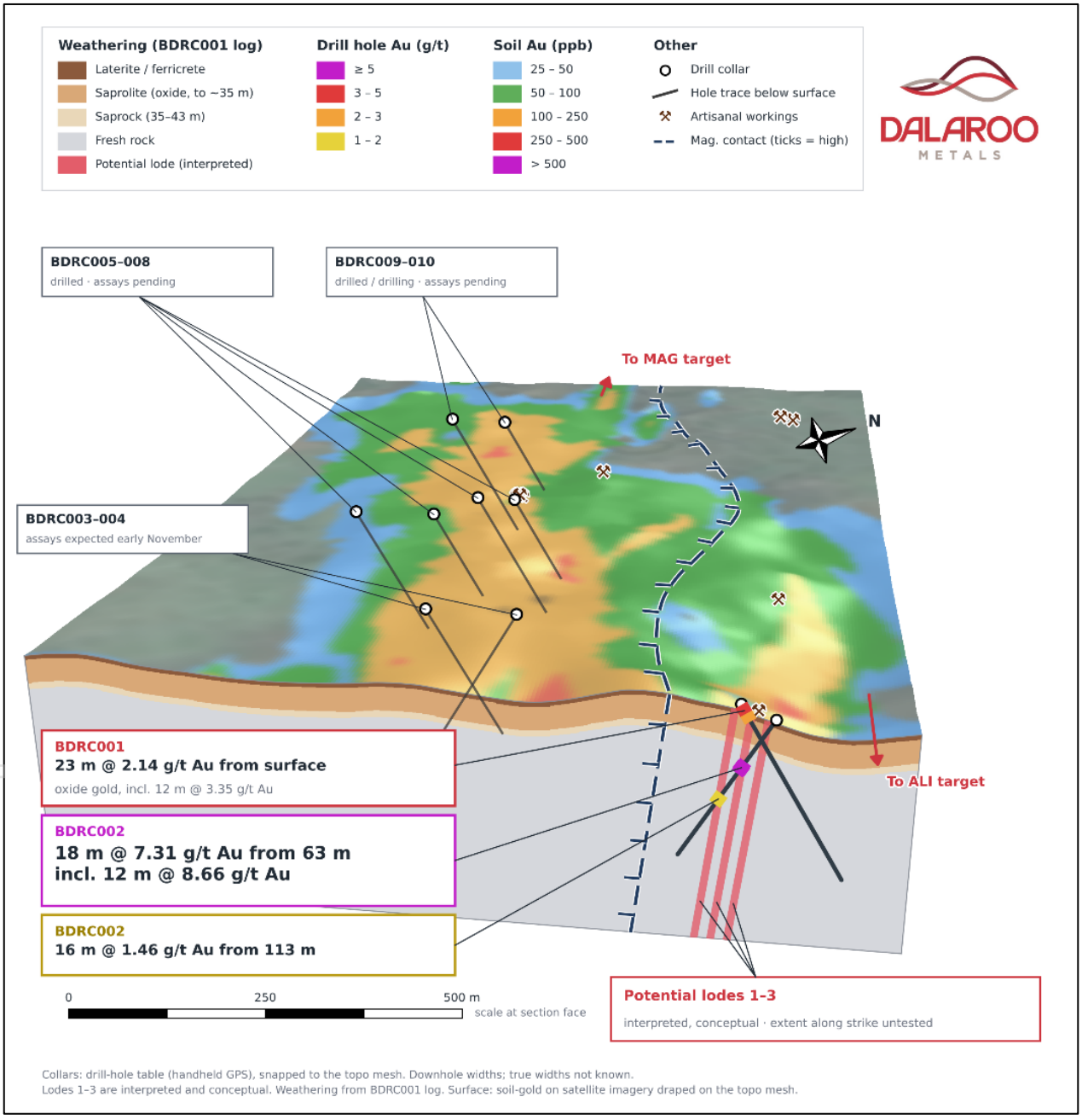


Figure 5. *3D cut-away of the Wilfred target looking north-west along the corridor, no vertical exaggeration. Surface: soil-gold results, drill collars, artisanal workings and interpreted magnetic contact. Front face: BDRC001 and BDRC002 section with weathering profile and intercepts. BDRC003 to BDRC010 drilled or underway; assays pending. Downhole widths; true widths not known. Potential lodes 1–3 and the magnetic contact at depth are interpretive and conceptual. Scale bar applies at the section face only.*

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Figure 6. *Aerial view of the RC rig on a drill pad at the Wilfred target.*

Growth of the Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project

The Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project exploration licence was granted in mid-January 2025, providing Dalaroo Metals with the opportunity to systematically evaluate a highly prospective and previously underexplored gold corridor (refer Reference 2).

Dalaroo was initially attracted to the Project by a prominent regional magnetic signature coincident with extensive artisanal gold workings. This combination suggested the potential for a significant geological structure and mineralised system beneath the surface. Following the grant of the exploration licence, Dalaroo commenced a staged exploration program designed to progressively define and test this opportunity.

Initial geological mapping identified a strong geological contact broadly coincident with the magnetic signature and the distribution of artisanal workings. Rock-chip sampling undertaken during the mapping program returned encouraging gold results and helped define an initial priority target extending over approximately 2.5 km of strike (refer Reference 3).

Dalaroo subsequently completed systematic soil sampling across the broader prospective area. This work materially expanded the scale of the opportunity, defining a coherent gold target corridor extending approximately 7 km along strike (refer References 4 and 5). The corridor incorporates the Mag, Wilfred and Ali target areas and forms the foundation of Dalaroo's current drilling program.

The progression from regional magnetic interpretation and artisanal workings, through geological mapping, rock-chip sampling and systematic soil geochemistry, has provided Dalaroo with multiple independent and complementary datasets supporting the Bondoukou exploration model. The drilling results reported in this announcement provide further validation of this systematic approach and represent an important step in assessing the scale, continuity and potential significance of the mineralised system at Gold Ridge.

Dalaroo will use the geological and assay information generated by the current drilling program to refine its interpretation of the mineralised controls, prioritise follow-up drilling and progressively evaluate the broader ~7 km target corridor.

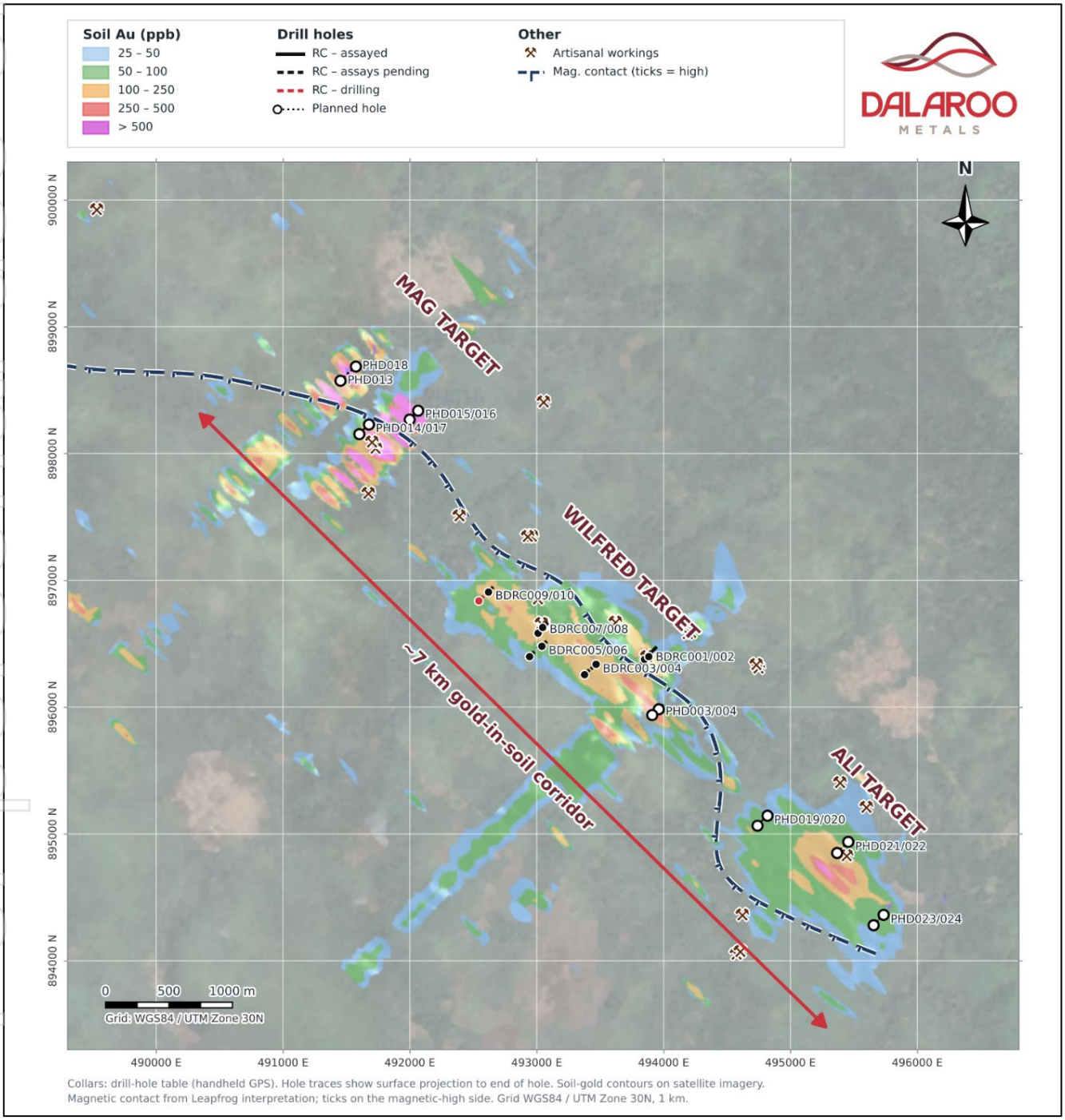


Figure 7. *Plan of the Mag, Wilfred and Ali targets along the ~7 km gold-in-soil corridor. Soil-gold results, drill holes, artisanal workings and interpreted magnetic contact (ticks on high side) on satellite imagery. Assays pending for BDRC003 to BDRC010. Grid: WGS84 / UTM Zone 30N, 1 km.*

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Regional Setting and Prospectivity

The Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project is located within the Birimian Greenstone Belt of north-eastern Côte d'Ivoire, a prolific gold province that hosts numerous multi-million-ounce gold deposits and several recent discoveries.

Gold Ridge is situated within an active exploration and development district, approximately 35 km north-east of Endeavour Mining's Tanda-Iguela (Assafou) Gold Project and near Koulou Gold's Gontougo Project (refer References 6 to 9). The concentration of exploration activity and recent discoveries within the district highlights the prospectivity of the underlying Birimian terrane and the strategic location of Dalaroo's landholding.

Gold mineralisation in the region is commonly associated with:

- Regional shear zones.
- Fold-related structural traps.
- Quartz veining systems.
- Volcano-sedimentary contacts.
- Rheological contrasts between lithological units.

At Gold Ridge, these geological features coincide with an approximately 7 km gold-in-soil corridor, extensive artisanal workings, mapped quartz veining and a broader ~9 km structural-geophysical trend (refer Reference 5). The spatial relationship between these datasets supports the interpretation of a structurally controlled gold system and provides a strong framework for ongoing exploration and drill targeting.

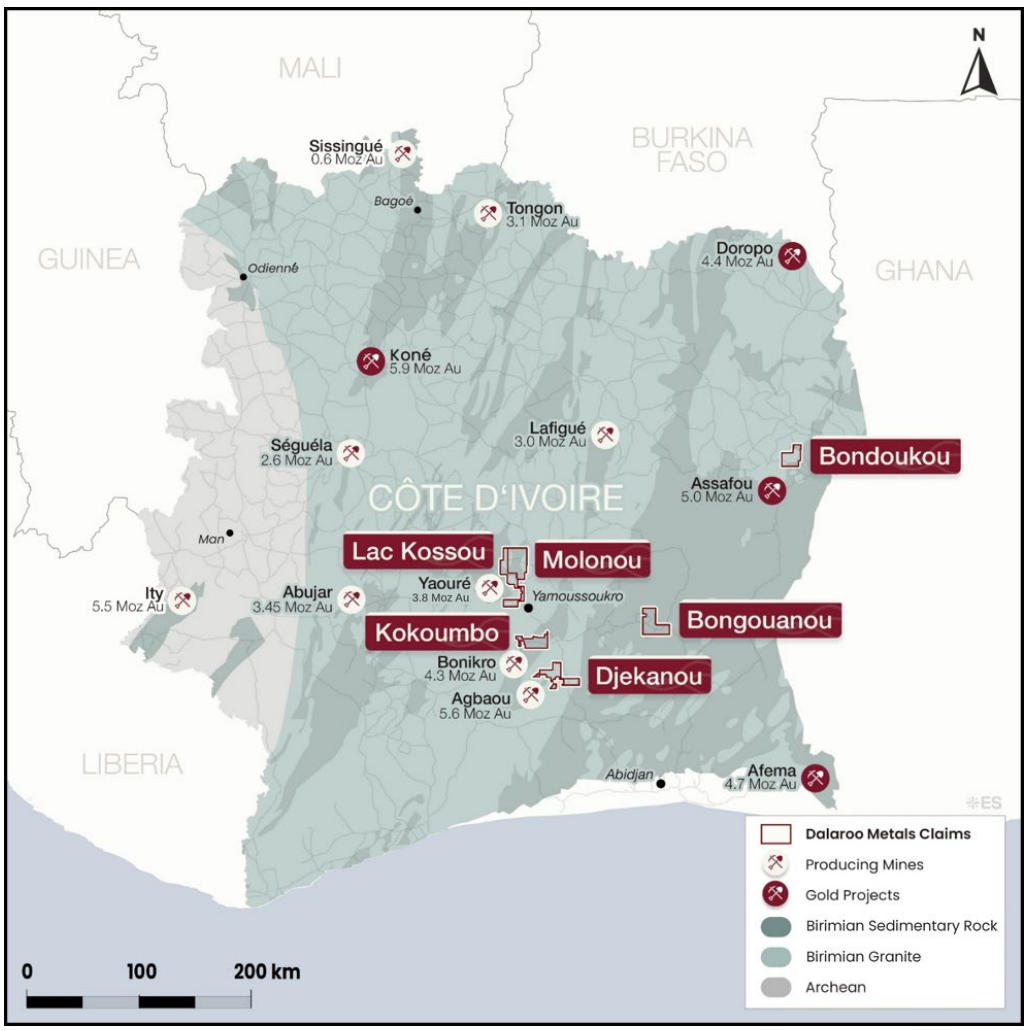


Figure 8. *Regional geology map of Côte d'Ivoire showing Dalaroo projects and major gold deposits.*

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Located Within a Highly Endowed Gold District

The Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project is situated within one of Côte d'Ivoire's most prospective and rapidly emerging gold regions. The Project lies within the same broader geological terrane that hosts several significant gold discoveries and development projects, including the nearby Tanda-Iguela Gold Project being advanced by Endeavour Mining.

The presence of multiple multi-million-ounce gold deposits within the region demonstrates the fertility of the underlying Birimian geological belt and highlights the potential for large-scale gold systems to occur within the district. The proximity of the Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project to these deposits is not necessarily indicative of the presence of similar mineralisation at Gold Ridge.

While Gold Ridge remains at an early stage of exploration and no Mineral Resource has yet been defined, the Project exhibits several geological characteristics commonly associated with major West African gold systems, including extensive strike length, widespread artisanal gold workings, favourable structural controls, supporting geophysical signatures and multiple strong gold-in-soil anomalies.

Importantly, the rapid growth of the Gold Ridge gold corridor from 2.5 km to ~7 km of strike length over recent exploration campaigns (refer References 3 and 5) further reinforces the scale potential of the system. With the maiden ~12,000 m RC drilling program now underway, the Company has commenced the first systematic drill testing of the ~7 km gold corridor, located within one of Côte d'Ivoire's most active gold districts. This represents a significant milestone in the evaluation of the Gold Ridge Project.

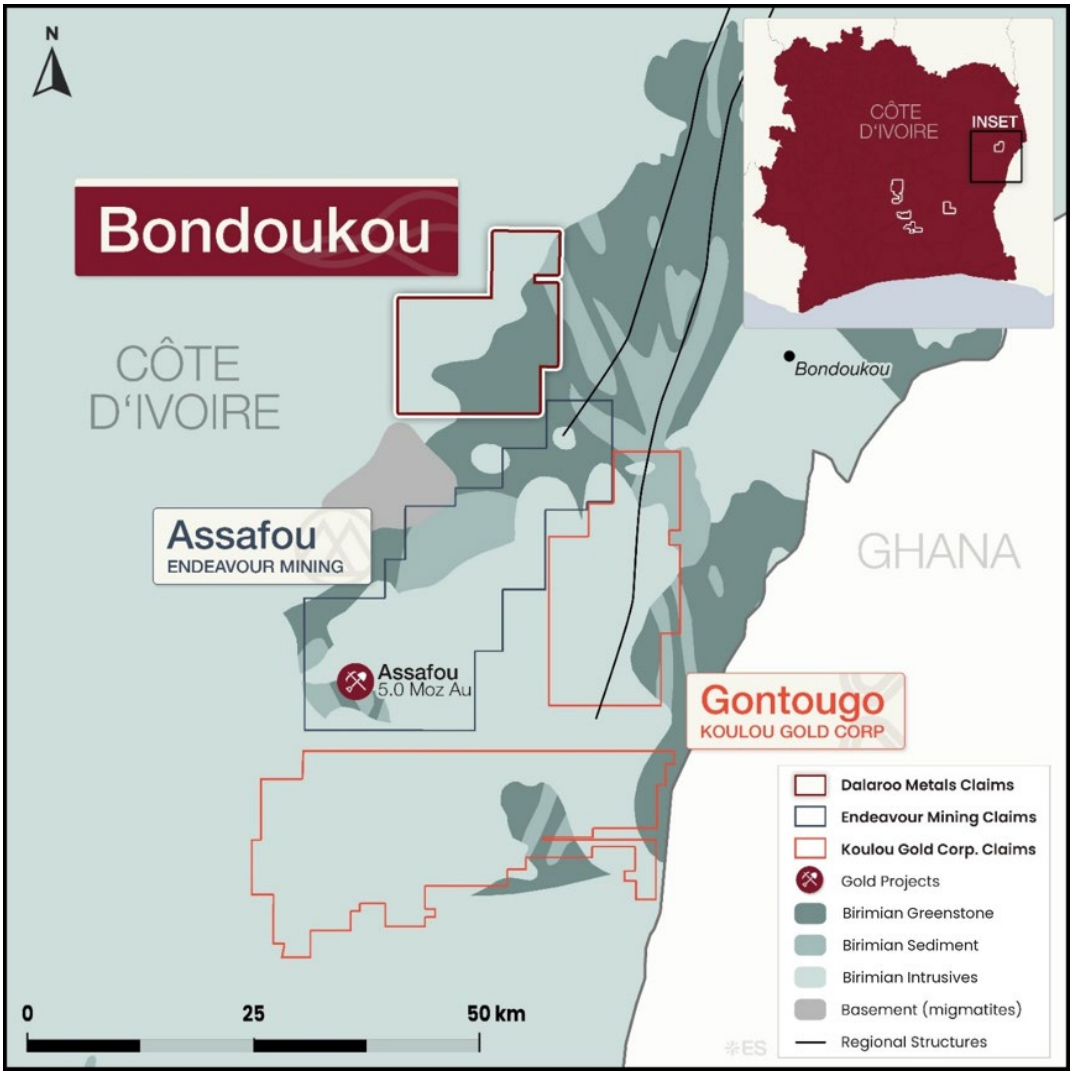


Figure 9. *Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project and neighbouring licences, including Endeavour Mining's Tanda-Iguela (Assafou) Gold Project.*

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Next Steps

- Report the next key assay results from BDRC003 and BDRC004, expected in early November 2026, subject to laboratory turnaround and QA/QC review.
- Maintain drilling momentum and complete the 24-hole orientation program.
- Rapidly integrate new assays and geological data into the three-dimensional model to sharpen priority targets.
- Launch follow-up drilling at Wilfred to test the strike and depth potential of the mineralised zones.
- Evaluate deeper RC and potential diamond drilling to test the system beyond the limits of the initial program.
- Target extensions to the high-grade bedrock and near-surface gold mineralisation intersected in BDRC001 and BDRC002, unlocking the growth potential of the broader ~7 km Gold Ridge corridor and advancing the Project towards a potential maiden Mineral Resource estimate.

Technical Commentary

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

"To intersect 18 metres at 7.31 grams per tonne gold in our second hole, and gold from surface in our first, is a fantastic reward for the work the team has put into the Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project. The initial operational phase allowed us to establish robust safety procedures and train our local support personnel, and with night-shift drilling now underway the program is building strong momentum. Nine holes for 1,750 metres have been completed, and BDRC010 is in progress.

"Drilling the first fence from opposing directions was a deliberate step to understand the structural setting, and both holes intersected gold. The geology we are logging, together with these first assays, is already guiding our interpretation of the controls on the mineralisation at Wilfred and how it may extend along the Gold Ridge corridor.

"Samples from BDRC003 and BDRC004 on the second fence are at the laboratory, with results expected in early November 2026, and BDRC005 samples are being dispatched. 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. These first results give us real confidence in the Gold Ridge corridor, and as the orientation program continues we will be well positioned to advance priority areas through additional RC drilling and potentially deeper diamond drilling."

References

1. Refer Dalaroo ASX announcement, 28 September 2026: "Drilling Progresses at Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project Amended".
2. Refer Dalaroo ASX announcement, 9 March 2026: "Bondoukou Goldridge Due Diligence Assay Results".
3. Refer Dalaroo ASX announcement, 19 March 2026: "Major 2.5 km Gold Drill Target Defined at Gold Ridge Bondoukou Project, Côte d'Ivoire".
4. Refer Dalaroo ASX announcement, 2 June 2026: "Gold Ridge Soils Define 4.3km Anomaly, Peak 2,188ppb Au".
5. Refer Dalaroo ASX announcement, 15 June 2026: "Dalaroo Defines ~7km Gold Corridor at Gold Ridge with Peak Soil Assay of 23.26g/t Au".
6. Refer Endeavour Mining news release, 23 April 2026: "Endeavour announces positive DFS results for the Assafou Project that underpins the next phase of organic growth".
7. Refer Ecofin Agency article, 3 June 2025: "Koulou Gold Raises C$13 Million for 2025 Exploration in Côte d'Ivoire".
8. Refer Ecofin Agency article, 15 April 2026: "Canadian Junior Koulou Gold Raises C$21.8 Million to Expand Côte d'Ivoire Exploration".
9. Refer Koulou Gold Corp. news release, 14 April 2026: "Koulou Gold Closes $30 Million Non-Brokered Private Placement".

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

ENDS

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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 Ridge 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.

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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 a full-time employee and Chief Executive Officer of Dalaroo Metals Limited and holds shares and performance rights in the Company.

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 new laboratory assay results for drill holes BDRC001 and BDRC002 from the Company's current RC drilling program, visual geological observations from BDRC001 and BDRC002, and previously reported Exploration Results identified in the References section.

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 assay results 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 sampling, auger drilling, geochemical analysis, geophysical surveying and early-stage RC drilling. 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 from the drill cyclone and manually 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 using a face-sampling hammer. 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 recorded during the sample collection process. The cyclone and riffle splitter are inspected and cleaned routinely to minimise contamination and sample loss. Recovery is assessed visually by comparing bulk sample volumes, and is considered good. The majority of samples were dry; any wet or damp samples are recorded. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been assessed to date, and no sample bias is considered to have occurred.
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	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

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	quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	and abundance, observable structures and magnetic susceptibility. Logging is qualitative and semi-quantitative where appropriate. 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 collected from the cyclone and manually split using a riffle splitter to produce a primary laboratory sample and bulk reject. Wet or damp samples are identified in the field records. Field duplicates are collected using the riffle splitter at a frequency of approximately one per 50 samples (10 duplicates across BDRC001 and BDRC002). Most duplicate pairs are close to the detection limit; the one pair within mineralisation (2.18 g/t and 2.16 g/t Au) shows good repeatability, and the dataset is currently too small for a statistically meaningful assessment. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of the material sampled and the style of gold mineralisation. Samples are submitted to SGS Côte d'Ivoire 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, calibration 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 g/t Au. Sample preparation and analysis are undertaken by SGS Côte d'Ivoire at its Yamoussoukro facility. 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 (24 QA/QC samples for 460 primary samples: 10 field duplicates, 9 blanks and 5 CRMs). All blanks returned results below the detection limit, including a blank inserted immediately after a 5.61 g/t Au sample, indicating no material contamination. Laboratory and Company QA/QC results for the BDRC001 and BDRC002 sample batches have been reviewed and are

		considered acceptable, with no material bias identified in certified reference material, blank or duplicate results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	Significant intersections have been checked against the geological logs and verified by Dalaroo Metals site geologists and the Competent Person. No holes have been twinned. No adjustments have been made to assay data, other than assigning a value of 0.005 g/t Au to results below the 0.01 g/t Au detection limit. 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.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Initial drill-collar coordinates were recorded using a handheld GPS in WGS84, UTM Zone 30N, with estimated horizontal accuracy of approximately ±5–10 metres. BDRC010, in progress at the reporting date, is reported at its planned collar position. Final collars will be surveyed by a qualified surveyor following completion of the program. Collar dip and azimuth are confirmed using a north-seeking gyro collar shot, and downhole surveys are completed using an IMDEX gyro at ~30 m intervals. Collar RLs are taken from the handheld GPS and are considered adequate for first-pass exploration drilling; RLs will be updated from the final collar survey. Topographic control is considered adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results.
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. Nine holes for 1,750 metres had been completed as at 3 October 2026, with BDRC010 in progress. 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 north-east and south-west. 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.

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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. No external audits or reviews have been undertaken.

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 is located within granted gold exploration permit PR-825, covering 245.77 km^2 in the Bondoukou and Tanda departments of north-eastern Côte d'Ivoire. The permit was granted to Goldridge SARL on 15 January 2025 for an initial four-year term and expires on 14 January 2029, subject to renewal in accordance with Côte d'Ivoire mining legislation. Dalaroo Metals Limited has entered into an agreement under which it may earn 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. PR-825 is understood to be in good standing, and Dalaroo is not aware of any material impediments to exploration, subject to maintaining regulatory approvals, environmental compliance and community and land-access arrangements. 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

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		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 drilling 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 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 · downhole 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.	As at 3 October 2026, 1,750 metres of RC drilling had been completed across nine holes (BDRC001 to BDRC009), with BDRC010 in progress. Table 4 lists all holes drilled to date, including hole identifier, target or fence, easting, northing, RL, dip, azimuth and final or current depth. Significant intersections for BDRC001 and BDRC002 are reported in Table 2. Assays for BDRC003 to BDRC009 are pending, and BDRC010 was in progress at the reporting date.

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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.	Reported intersections are length-weighted averages of one-metre samples, selected using geological boundaries and continuous assay anomalism, generally using a nominal 0.1 g/t Au lower cut-off with no more than two metres of internal dilution. Higher-grade inclusions are reported separately within broader intervals as shown in Table 2. Inclusions were selected to highlight the higher-grade core of each interval, guided by grade continuity and logged geology, and are not defined by a single cut-off grade. No top cuts have been applied. Results below the detection limit were assigned 0.005 g/t Au. No metal-equivalent values are 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 drill hole 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 (eg 'downhole length, true width not known').	The geometry, orientation and true width of any gold mineralisation are not yet known. All reported intersections are downhole widths; true widths are not known. 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 1 shows a cross-section through the first Wilfred fence with downhole gold assays for BDRC001 and BDRC002. Figure 4 shows collar locations of completed holes and planned orientation holes. Drill collar details are tabulated in Table 4.
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 intervals from BDRC001 and BDRC002 meeting the reporting criteria are reported in Table 2, including low-grade intervals of 0.20 to 0.45 g/t Au alongside the higher-grade intersections. The remaining sampled intervals did not return significant results, and all one-metre samples returning ≥0.10 g/t Au are listed in Table 5.
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. Visual estimates of vein and sulphide abundance by interval for BDRC001 and BDRC002 are set out in Table 3, and assay

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		results for BDRC001 and BDRC002 are reported in Table 2.
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. Planned orientation holes and priority target areas are shown in Figures 4 and 7.

Table 3. Visual estimates of vein and sulphide abundance in BDRC001 (0–250 m) and BDRC002 (0–210 m), downhole to end of hole

From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Alteration (intensity)	Vein type	Vein (%)	Sulphide	Sulphide (%)
BDRC001							
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
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)	–	–	–	–

From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Alteration (intensity)	Vein type	Vein (%)	Sulphide	Sulphide (%)
BDRC001							
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
BDRC002							
0	4	Overburden	Silicification (trace)	Quartz	1	–	–
4	12	Laterite / ferricrete	Silicification (weak)	Quartz–carbonate	0.5	–	–
12	24	Laterite / ferricrete	–	Quartz–carbonate	0.5	–	–
24	36	Basalt / mafic volcanic	Silicification (moderate)	Quartz–carbonate	0.5	Pyrite	0.5
36	50	Rhyolite / felsic volcanic	Chlorite (strong)	Quartz–sulphide	1	Pyrite	2
50	56	Volcaniclastic	Silicification (moderate)	Quartz–sulphide	1	Pyrite	0.5
56	63	Volcaniclastic	Carbonate (moderate)	Quartz–carbonate	0.5	Pyrite	1
63	81	Volcaniclastic	Silicification (strong)	Quartz–sulphide	1	Pyrite	1
81	87	Volcaniclastic	Silicification (moderate)	Quartz–sulphide	0.5	Pyrite	0.5
87	94	Basalt / mafic volcanic	–	–	–	–	–
94	98	Volcaniclastic	Carbonate (moderate)	Quartz–carbonate	0.5	Pyrite	0.2
98	109	Volcaniclastic	Silicification (strong)	Quartz–sulphide	1	Pyrite	1
109	116	Volcaniclastic	Silicification (strong)	Quartz–sulphide	1	Pyrite	0.5
116	128	Volcaniclastic	Silicification (strong)	Quartz–sulphide	0.7	Pyrite	0.5
128	144	Volcaniclastic	Silicification (moderate)	Quartz–sulphide	0.2	Pyrite	0.2
144	204	Volcaniclastic	Chlorite (strong)	Silica flooding	0.5	Pyrite	0.5
204	210	Volcaniclastic	Chlorite (intense)	Quartz–carbonate	0.4	Pyrite	0.6

*Notes: Visual estimates are the logging geologist's estimates of percentage by volume for each logged interval. "–" = not observed. *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. 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. Assay results for BDRC001 and BDRC002 are reported in Table 2 and Table 5.*

Table 4. Drill collar details, Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project RC program (WGS84 / UTM Zone 30N)

Hole ID	Target	Status	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Final / Current Depth	Planned Depth
BDRC001	Wilfred	Complete	493849	896378	377	-60°	45°	250 m	250 m
BDRC002	Wilfred	Complete	493883	896400	388	-60°	225°	210 m*	250 m
BDRC003	Wilfred	Complete	493377	896256	393	-60°	45°	200 m†	250 m

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BDRC004	Wilfred	Complete	493466	896339	387	-60°	225°	200 m†	250 m
BDRC005	Wilfred	Complete	492943	896399	363	-60°	45°	220 m	220 m
BDRC006	Wilfred	Complete	493040	896482	366	-60°	45°	150 m	150 m
BDRC007	Wilfred	Complete	493009	896585	367	-60°	45°	220 m	220 m
BDRC008	Wilfred	Complete	493046	896631	373	-60°	45°	150 m	150 m
BDRC009	Wilfred	Complete	492618	896909	341	-60°	45°	150 m	150 m
BDRC010	Wilfred	Drilling	492543	896837	350	-60°	45°	78 m	250 m

*Notes: Collar coordinates were recorded by handheld GPS and will be surveyed by a qualified surveyor on completion of the program. *BDRC002 was terminated at 210 m because of deviation in hole dip. †BDRC003 and BDRC004 were terminated at 200 m because of groundwater. BDRC010 was still being drilled at the reporting date; coordinates shown are the planned collar position.*

Table 5. Gold assay results ≥0.10 g/t Au for one-metre primary RC samples, BDRC001 and BDRC002

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Sample ID	Au (g/t)
BDRC001	0	1	EXP0000370	0.32
BDRC001	1	2	EXP0000371	**2.32**
BDRC001	2	3	EXP0000372	**2.04**
BDRC001	3	4	EXP0000373	**1.31**
BDRC001	4	5	EXP0000374	**1.28**
BDRC001	5	6	EXP0000375	0.43
BDRC001	6	7	EXP0000376	0.18
BDRC001	7	8	EXP0000377	0.75
BDRC001	8	9	EXP0000378	**8.06**
BDRC001	9	10	EXP0000379	**6.80**
BDRC001	10	11	EXP0000380	0.39
BDRC001	11	12	EXP0000381	**2.94**
BDRC001	12	13	EXP0000382	**2.24**
BDRC001	13	14	EXP0000383	**2.38**
BDRC001	14	15	EXP0000384	**2.18**
BDRC001	15	16	EXP0000386	**2.41**
BDRC001	16	17	EXP0000387	**7.52**
BDRC001	17	18	EXP0000388	**2.95**
BDRC001	18	19	EXP0000389	**1.55**
BDRC001	19	20	EXP0000390	0.12
BDRC001	20	21	EXP0000391	0.17
BDRC001	21	22	EXP0000392	0.71
BDRC001	22	23	EXP0000393	0.23
BDRC001	23	24	EXP0000394	0.12
BDRC001	24	25	EXP0000395	0.14
BDRC001	27	28	EXP0000398	0.21
BDRC001	29	30	EXP0000400	0.40
BDRC001	34	35	EXP0000406	0.20
BDRC001	35	36	EXP0000407	0.14
BDRC001	36	37	EXP0000408	0.10
BDRC001	37	38	EXP0000409	0.47
BDRC001	38	39	EXP0000410	0.10
BDRC001	40	41	EXP0000412	0.14
BDRC001	41	42	EXP0000413	0.21

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BDRC001	42	43	EXP0000414	0.50
BDRC001	43	44	EXP0000415	0.33
BDRC001	44	45	EXP0000416	0.11
BDRC001	45	46	EXP0000417	0.32
BDRC001	47	48	EXP0000419	0.12
BDRC001	48	49	EXP0000421	0.12
BDRC001	49	50	EXP0000422	0.17
BDRC001	56	57	EXP0000429	0.10
BDRC001	72	73	EXP0000446	0.12
BDRC001	74	75	EXP0000448	0.11
BDRC001	80	81	EXP0000454	0.13
BDRC001	112	113	EXP0000488	0.13
BDRC001	117	118	EXP0000493	0.13
BDRC001	120	121	EXP0000496	0.23
BDRC001	121	122	EXP0000497	0.24
BDRC001	122	123	EXP0000498	0.11
BDRC001	123	124	EXP0000499	0.21
BDRC001	152	153	EXP0000530	0.26
BDRC001	173	174	EXP0000552	0.18
BDRC001	235	236	EXP0000617	0.19
BDRC001	243	244	EXP0000626	0.10
BDRC002	24	25	EXP0000658	0.12
BDRC002	25	26	EXP0000659	0.14
BDRC002	27	28	EXP0000661	0.27
BDRC002	29	30	EXP0000663	0.20
BDRC002	30	31	EXP0000664	0.23
BDRC002	31	32	EXP0000666	0.51
BDRC002	32	33	EXP0000667	0.43
BDRC002	39	40	EXP0000674	0.40
BDRC002	40	41	EXP0000675	0.69
BDRC002	41	42	EXP0000676	0.27
BDRC002	42	43	EXP0000677	0.43
BDRC002	43	44	EXP0000678	**1.03**
BDRC002	44	45	EXP0000679	0.32
BDRC002	45	46	EXP0000680	0.17
BDRC002	46	47	EXP0000681	0.29
BDRC002	47	48	EXP0000682	0.77
BDRC002	48	49	EXP0000683	0.20
BDRC002	49	50	EXP0000684	0.36
BDRC002	51	52	EXP0000687	0.10
BDRC002	53	54	EXP0000689	0.10
BDRC002	54	55	EXP0000690	0.11
BDRC002	56	57	EXP0000692	0.13
BDRC002	57	58	EXP0000693	0.30
BDRC002	58	59	EXP0000694	0.25
BDRC002	59	60	EXP0000695	0.19
BDRC002	63	64	EXP0000699	**3.21**
BDRC002	64	65	EXP0000700	**5.61**
BDRC002	65	66	EXP0000702	**3.20**

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BDRC002	66	67	EXP0000703	**3.05**
BDRC002	67	68	EXP0000704	**5.30**
BDRC002	68	69	EXP0000705	**7.33**
BDRC002	69	70	EXP0000706	**8.05**
BDRC002	70	71	EXP0000707	**10.90**
BDRC002	71	72	EXP0000708	**8.06**
BDRC002	72	73	EXP0000709	**6.70**
BDRC002	73	74	EXP0000710	**13.10**
BDRC002	74	75	EXP0000711	**6.46**
BDRC002	75	76	EXP0000712	**8.96**
BDRC002	76	77	EXP0000713	**1.72**
BDRC002	77	78	EXP0000714	**5.65**
BDRC002	78	79	EXP0000715	**15.90**
BDRC002	79	80	EXP0000716	**6.37**
BDRC002	80	81	EXP0000717	**12.00**
BDRC002	81	82	EXP0000718	0.13
BDRC002	82	83	EXP0000719	0.15
BDRC002	84	85	EXP0000722	0.10
BDRC002	104	105	EXP0000742	0.13
BDRC002	109	110	EXP0000748	0.20
BDRC002	110	111	EXP0000749	0.23
BDRC002	113	114	EXP0000752	0.51
BDRC002	114	115	EXP0000753	**6.37**
BDRC002	115	116	EXP0000754	0.44
BDRC002	116	117	EXP0000755	**1.40**
BDRC002	117	118	EXP0000756	**2.03**
BDRC002	118	119	EXP0000757	0.93
BDRC002	119	120	EXP0000758	**1.15**
BDRC002	120	121	EXP0000759	**4.53**
BDRC002	121	122	EXP0000760	**1.20**
BDRC002	122	123	EXP0000761	**1.17**
BDRC002	123	124	EXP0000762	0.19
BDRC002	124	125	EXP0000763	0.47
BDRC002	125	126	EXP0000764	0.91
BDRC002	126	127	EXP0000766	0.77
BDRC002	127	128	EXP0000767	0.92
BDRC002	128	129	EXP0000768	0.36
BDRC002	137	138	EXP0000777	0.12
BDRC002	183	184	EXP0000826	0.33
BDRC002	201	202	EXP0000844	0.24
BDRC002	204	205	EXP0000848	0.72
BDRC002	205	206	EXP0000849	0.11
BDRC002	206	207	EXP0000850	0.24
BDRC002	207	208	EXP0000851	0.28

Notes: Au by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (SGS FA50L/AA), SGS Côte d'Ivoire, Yamoussoukro. All intervals are downhole; true widths are not known. Only samples returning ≥0.10 g/t Au are listed; all other samples from BDRC001 (0–250 m) and BDRC002 (0–210 m) returned <0.10 g/t Au. Values below the 0.01 g/t Au detection limit were assigned 0.005 g/t Au for intercept calculations. Results ≥1.00 g/t Au are shown in bold. QA/QC samples (field duplicates, blanks and certified reference materials) are excluded from this table.