Alteration and Quartz–Sulphide Veining Logged 1.25 km from Wilfred Discovery

BDRC010C logged a 34 m altered and veined interval from 62 m downhole, including two intervals of stronger quartz–sulphide veining. Assays are pending.

Highlights:

- A **34 m downhole zone of alteration and quartz veining** has been logged in **BDRC010C** from 62 m to 96 m, approximately 1,250 m north-west of BDRC001 and BDRC002 along the interpreted Gold Ridge corridor, including more strongly developed quartz–sulphide veining from 78 m to 84 m and from 91 m to 96 m, and visually estimated 0.3–0.8% pyrite logged from 78 m to 84 m and from 90 m to 96 m, occurring as disseminations and in veinlets [Competent Person to confirm, including 78–84 m]. These are visual geological observations, not gold assay intersections.
- The lithological sequence logged in BDRC010C is **similar to that logged in BDRC002** (refer Reference 6). All intervals quoted are downhole widths.
- **Exploration momentum continues.** As at 11 October 2026, ten RC holes (BDRC001–BDRC009 and BDRC010C) had been completed, with 2,252 m drilled in total including BDRC010A, BDRC010B and BDRC010C. The RC rig is now setting up on BDRC011, which is designed to test the interpreted zone at depth, ahead of drilling at Ali and Mag.
- Samples from **BDRC010C** are in transit to the SGS laboratory and will be prioritised for fast turnaround, with assays expected before the end of October 2026.
- Samples from **BDRC003 to BDRC009** are at the SGS laboratory, with assay results expected from **early November 2026**, subject to laboratory turnaround and QA/QC review.
- **Diamond drilling is planned to commence** following mobilisation of the Easy Drill rig in **mid to late October 2026**, targeting down-dip and along-strike extensions of the previously reported mineralisation around BDRC001 and BDRC002.
- Dalaroo is advancing plans for an **induced polarisation (IP) survey** along the **approximately 7 km Gold Ridge corridor** to help prioritise additional drill targets at Wilfred, Ali and Mag.

Cautionary statement: *Visual observations of alteration and sulphides are not a substitute for laboratory analysis; assay results are required to determine the presence and grade of any gold mineralisation. Assay results for BDRC010C are expected before the end of October 2026. 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.*

Dalaroo Metals Limited (**ASX: DAL, OTCQB: DALMF**) (**"Dalaroo"** or **"the Company"**) reports further geological observations from its maiden RC drilling campaign at the Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project in Côte d'Ivoire. Logging

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

of BDRC010C has identified a 34 m downhole interval of alteration and quartz veining from 62 m to 96 m, with locally stronger quartz–sulphide veining. The sequence displays similarities to previously reported discovery hole BDRC002 (refer Reference 6). While these geological similarities are encouraging, assays are required to establish whether BDRC010C contains gold mineralisation. With follow-up diamond drilling planned, further RC targets ahead and multiple assay results expected from early November, Dalaroo is progressing a systematic evaluation of the wider Gold Ridge corridor.

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

Management Commentary

Dalaroo Chief Executive Officer, John Morgan, commented:

"Our first reported high-grade gold intersections at Wilfred established an exciting starting point for exploration at Gold Ridge. We are encouraged that BDRC010C has now encountered alteration, quartz–sulphide veining and a rock sequence comparable to that seen in BDRC002. The immediate priority is to establish, through laboratory assays and follow-up drilling, whether these geological features are associated with further gold mineralisation and how the system is oriented."

"We have a substantial program ahead of us. The diamond rig is planned to mobilise in mid to late October to test extensions of the known high-grade intersections, while additional RC drilling, assays expected from early November and a proposed IP survey will help us assess targets along the approximately 7 km corridor. Oriented diamond core will be especially valuable in developing the structural interpretation and designing the next phase of drilling. Our focus is on building the geological evidence required to assess the scale and continuity of mineralisation."

Refer to the cautionary statement on visual estimates on page 1.

BDRC010C Logging Shows Geological Similarities to Discovery Hole BDRC002

Geological logging of BDRC010C shows a lithological sequence similar to that logged in BDRC002. An altered and quartz-veined zone with pyrite logged from 78 m was identified in BDRC010C from 62 m to 96 m. Pyrite is logged over 12 m of this 34 m interval (78–84 m, 90–91 m and 91–96 m), with quartz–sulphide veining strongest from 78 m to 84 m and from 91 m to 96 m. Pyrite is logged as disseminated grains from 90 m to 91 m and as disseminated grains and veinlets from 91 m to 96 m; the occurrence of pyrite from 78 m to 84 m is [Competent Person to confirm]. Pyrite is also logged below this interval. This alteration is seen approximately 1,250 m north-west of BDRC001 and BDRC002 along the interpreted Gold Ridge corridor.

A comparison of the geological logs for BDRC002 and BDRC010C shows that the two holes intersected a similar rock sequence at broadly similar depths below collar. Both holes were drilled at −60°, but in opposite directions (BDRC002 towards 225° and BDRC010C towards 045°) and approximately 1.25 km apart, so this depth correspondence does not indicate that the holes intersected the same structure or that the zones are connected. Geological similarity does not imply that BDRC010C contains gold mineralisation of a similar grade or width. All depths are downhole.

Upper zone: In BDRC002, the upper zone from 63 m to 81 m (refer Reference 6) comprises foliated, strongly silicified volcaniclastic rocks with quartz–sulphide veining, logged with approximately 1% pyrite and 1% vein (visual estimates). BDRC010C intersected a comparable package from 62 m to 96 m, logged as foliated to schistose volcaniclastic rocks and quartz veins with weak to pervasive silicification, with locally 0.3% to 0.8% pyrite and quartz–sulphide veining, most strongly developed from 78 m to 84 m and from 91 m to 96 m.

Lower zone: Below the upper zone, both holes pass through basalt (mafic volcanic) before returning to altered, pyrite-bearing rocks. In BDRC002, this lower zone from 109 m to 128 m comprises silicified volcaniclastic rocks with quartz–sulphide veining, logged with 0.5% pyrite and 0.7% to 1% vein (visual estimates). In BDRC010C,

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pyrite and quartz–sulphide veining are logged from 96 m to 103 m, including 1% pyrite from 96 m to 100 m and 0.3% pyrite from 100 m to 103 m (visual estimates), and volcaniclastic rocks with pervasive chlorite alteration and approximately 0.7% disseminated and veinlet pyrite are logged from 115 m to 160 m, with 0.3% disseminated pyrite in basalt from 160 m to 170 m. Volcaniclastic rocks with moderate chlorite alteration and 0.1% to 0.4% predominantly disseminated pyrite are logged from 170 m to the end of hole at 232 m, with strong schistosity from 170 m to 183 m, feldspar (albite and orthoclase) from 183 m to 190 m, and quartz–sulphide veinlets with 0.4% pyrite from 210 m to 228 m.

Structure: In both holes, the altered and sulphide-bearing intervals carry a foliation, cleavage or shear fabric, logged as strong in parts. In BDRC002, the gold intercepts coincide with this foliation and quartz–sulphide veining.

Sulphide percentages for BDRC010C are visual estimates from RC chip logging. Assay results are required to determine the presence and grade of any gold mineralisation in BDRC010C and are expected before the end of October 2026.



Figure 1a. *Drill chip trays from hole BDRC010C, 50–100 m (1 m intervals). The red outline marks the altered and quartz-veined zone logged visually from 62 m to 96 m, with pyrite logged from 78 m (78–84 m and 90–96 m); the pyrite occurrence logged for each interval is set out in Table 1. Assays are pending.*



Figure 1b. Drill chips from hole BDRC010C, 150–232 m*, showing strong schistosity (170–183 m), feldspar with pyrite (183–190 m) and pyrite with quartz–sulphide veinlets (210–228 m). Refer to the cautionary statement on visual estimates on page 1.*

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Table 1. Visual estimates of vein and sulphide abundance in BDRC010C, 0–232 m downhole. Refer to the cautionary statement on visual estimates on page 1.

From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Alteration (intensity)	Vein type	Vein (%)	Sulphide	Sulphide (%)	Occurrence
0	12	Laterite / ferricrete	Hematite (strong)	–	–	–	–	
12	19	Unknown / mixed (quartz vein 13–19 m)	Hematite (strong)	Quartz	0.4	–	–	
19	43	Unknown / mixed	Limonite / goethite (strong)	–	–	–	–	
43	62	Unknown / mixed	Limonite / goethite (strong)	Quartz	0.1	–	–	
62	78	Volcaniclastic	Silicification (weak)	Quartz	0.4	–	–	
78	84	Quartz vein with volcaniclastic	Silicification (strong)	Quartz–sulphide	1	Pyrite	0.5	Minor Veining
84	88	Quartz vein (milky)	Silicification	Quartz	1	–	–	
88	90	Volcaniclastic with quartz vein	Silicification (weak)	Quartz	0.1	–	–	
90	91	Volcaniclastic with quartz vein	Silicification (strong)	Quartz	0.3	Pyrite	0.3	Disseminated
91	96	Quartz vein with volcaniclastic	Silicification (pervasive)	Quartz–sulphide	1	Pyrite	0.8	Disseminated & Veinlets
96	100	Basalt / mafic volcanic with quartz vein	Potassic (strong)	Quartz–sulphide	0.7	Pyrite	1	Disseminated & Veinlets
100	103	Volcaniclastic with quartz vein	Silicification (moderate)	Quartz–sulphide	0.2	Pyrite	0.3	Disseminated
103	115	Basalt / mafic volcanic with quartz vein	Chlorite (moderate)	Quartz	0.1	–	–	
115	160	Volcaniclastic	Chlorite (pervasive)	–	–	Pyrite	0.7	Disseminated & Veinlets
160	170	Basalt / mafic volcanic with volcaniclastic	–	–	–	Pyrite	0.3	Disseminated
170	183	Volcaniclastic (strong schistosity)	Chlorite (moderate)	–	–	Pyrite	0.2	Disseminated
183	186	Volcaniclastic with feldspar (albite and orthoclase)	Chlorite (moderate)	–	–	Pyrite	0.3	Disseminated
186	190	Volcaniclastic with feldspar (albite and orthoclase)	Chlorite (moderate)	–	–	Pyrite	0.3	Disseminated
190	210	Volcaniclastic	Chlorite (moderate)	–	–	Pyrite	0.3	Disseminated
210	228	Volcaniclastic with quartz–sulphide veinlets	Chlorite (moderate)	Quartz–sulphide	0.4	Pyrite	0.4	Disseminated & Veinlets
228	232	Volcaniclastic	Chlorite (moderate)	–	–	Pyrite	0.1	Disseminated

***Notes:** Visual estimates are the logging geologist's estimates of percentage by volume for each logged interval. "–" = not observed. For 170–232 m, the sub-intervals shown are based on the logging geologist's comments. Pyrite is the only sulphide logged. Vein orientations and true widths cannot be determined from RC chips; all intervals are downhole. Laboratory assay results for BDRC010C are expected before the end of October 2026.*

Table 1 summarises the visual estimates of veining and sulphide abundance recorded in BDRC010C. Quartz–sulphide veining and pyrite are logged within the altered interval from 78 m to 103 m downhole, with the strongest combined vein and pyrite estimates within the 62–96 m zone recorded from 78–84 m and 91–96 m, and the highest pyrite estimate in the hole (1%, with 0.7% vein) recorded from 96 m to 100 m, immediately below that zone; pyrite is also logged in the lower intervals from 115 m to the end of hole at 232 m, including quartz–sulphide veinlets with 0.4% pyrite from 210 m to 228 m. These observations provide geological context for the logged

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alteration and veining but are based on visual estimates from RC chips and do not confirm gold mineralisation; laboratory assays are required to determine gold presence and grade.

The lithological sequence in BDRC010C is similar to that logged in BDRC002 (Figures 4 and 5).

The RC rig is now setting up on the next hole in the program, BDRC011, which will be drilled from the same drill pad as BDRC009 and has been designed as a scissor hole to BDRC010C, drilled in the opposite direction across the interpreted target zone. BDRC011 is intended to test for continuation of the alteration and sulphides logged in BDRC010C at depth, and to help constrain the orientation of the target zone, which may be subvertical. The hole is planned to intersect the target zone between approximately 120 m and 150 m downhole.



Figure 2. *Dalaroo geologists reviewing RC chip trays at the drill rig.*

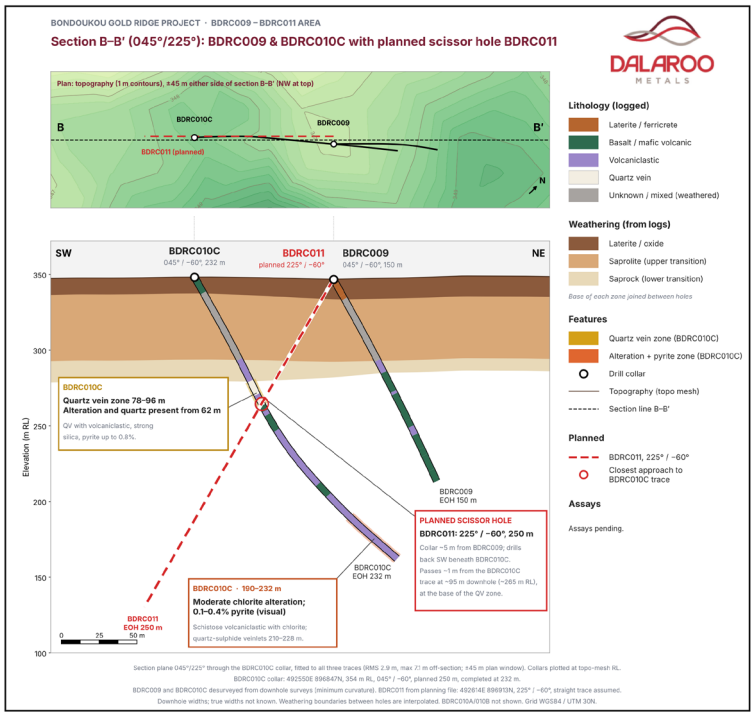


Figure 3. *Section B–B′ (045°/225°): BDRC009, BDRC010C (EOH 232 m) and planned scissor hole BDRC011 (225°/−60°, 250 m). BDRC010C: alteration and quartz from 62 m; quartz-veined zone 78–96 m; chlorite alteration, 0.1–0.7% pyrite from 115 m (visual estimates; refer cautionary statement, page 1). Assays pending. True widths unknown.*

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Review of Hole BDRC002

BDRC002 was drilled at the Wilfred target as a scissor pair with BDRC001, at a dip of −60° towards 225° (BDRC001 was drilled towards 045°), to test the quartz reef and its extensions at depth. The hole was ended at 210 m due to dip deviation.

BDRC002 returned two previously reported significant intersections (refer Reference 6):

- **18 m at 7.31 g/t Au from 63 m** (131.6 gram-metres); and
- **16 m at 1.46 g/t Au from 113 m** (23.4 gram-metres).

The 18 m high-grade interval corresponds to a logged unit of strongly silicified volcaniclastic rock with quartz–sulphide veining and pyrite, and the gold intercepts coincide with a strong foliation and quartz–sulphide veining (Figures 4 and 5). All widths are downhole; true widths, geometry and continuity of the mineralisation are not yet known.

Follow-up diamond drilling will include a hole from the BDRC002 collar at −70° towards 225° to 250 m, designed to test the mineralised zones below both intercepts, along with step-out holes approximately 80 m north-west and south-east of BDRC002.

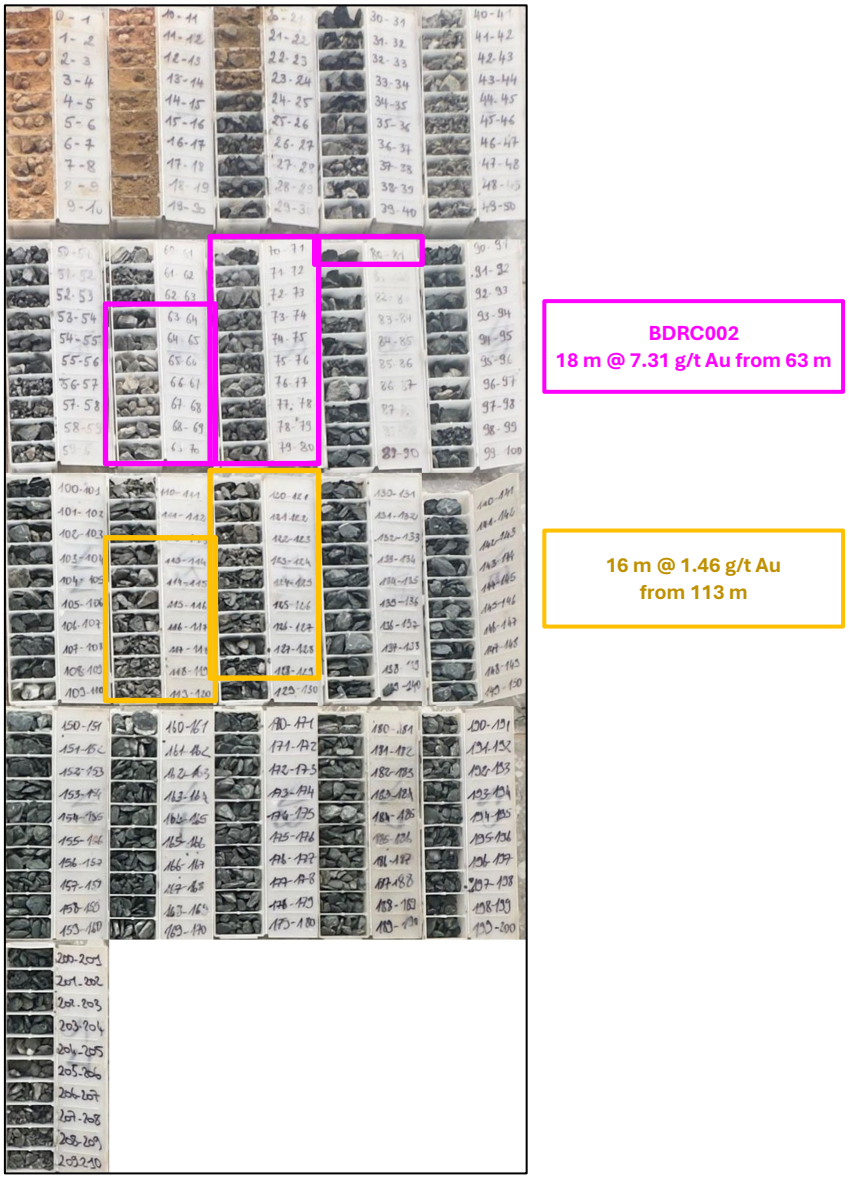


Figure 4. *BDRC002 chip trays showing previously reported assay intercepts (refer Reference 6).*

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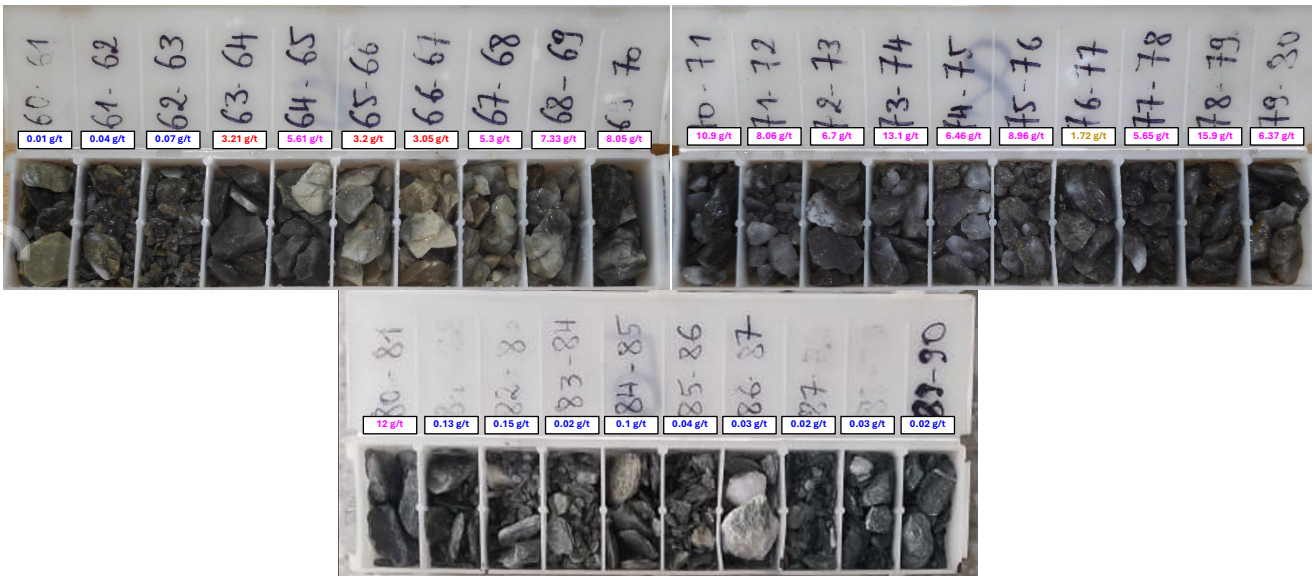


Figure 5. *Close-up of the mineralised zone in BDRC002 with grades associated with corresponding intervals (refer Reference 6).*

Diamond Drilling to Test Extensions of High-Grade Gold Discovery

Following the high-grade results from the first drill section (refer Reference 6), Dalaroo will mobilise a diamond drill rig from Easy Drill to the Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project in mid to late October 2026, with the potential for further diamond rigs from late November 2026. Easy Drill personnel are scheduled to arrive on site during the week of 12 October 2026 for site checks and preparation before mobilising later in the month. The diamond rig will begin with follow-up drilling around BDRC001 and BDRC002, testing the mineralisation down dip and along strike over approximately 160 m of strike length.

- **RC and diamond drilling:** Dalaroo will continue the RC program to complete the orientation drilling and will also use the RC rig for follow-up holes where appropriate. Holes that need structural information, or are not suited to RC drilling, will be drilled with the diamond rig.
- **Benefits of diamond drilling:** Oriented drill core will allow Dalaroo to better understand the structural geology controlling the gold mineralisation at Gold Ridge. Diamond rigs also have a smaller footprint, requiring less clearing at each drill site, and give better control of hole direction.
- **Follow-up drilling methodology:** Follow-up drilling will commence at BDRC002. Drill pad preparation is under way and comprises pegging, clearing and payment of crop compensation, a process that typically requires two to four weeks. Drilling will be scheduled once compensation has been settled. Further drill planning will be undertaken on return of assay results from the initial orientation drilling.

As at 11 October 2026, ten RC holes (BDRC001 to BDRC009 and BDRC010C) had been completed and two additional BDRC010 attempts (BDRC010A and BDRC010B) had been abandoned, as part of the initial 24-hole, approximately 4,200 m orientation program (refer Reference 5). The 2,252 m drilled in total includes all three BDRC010 attempts. BDRC010A and BDRC010B were stopped at 174 m and 96 m respectively due to casing failure, and the hole was redrilled from the same drill pad as BDRC010C, which was completed at 232 m, with the RC rig now setting up on BDRC011. Following BDRC011, the RC rig will move to the final drill fence at the Wilfred target, then to the Ali target for approximately 10 to 12 days of drilling, before moving to the final target, Mag, for a further 10 to 12 days. Three earlier holes were ended short of their planned 250 m depth: BDRC002 at 210 m due to dip deviation, and BDRC003 and BDRC004 at 200 m due to excessive water contamination. Drill locations, orientations, depths, drilling methods and sequencing may be adjusted as assay results and geological information become available.

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Figure 6. *RC rig drilling at the Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project.*

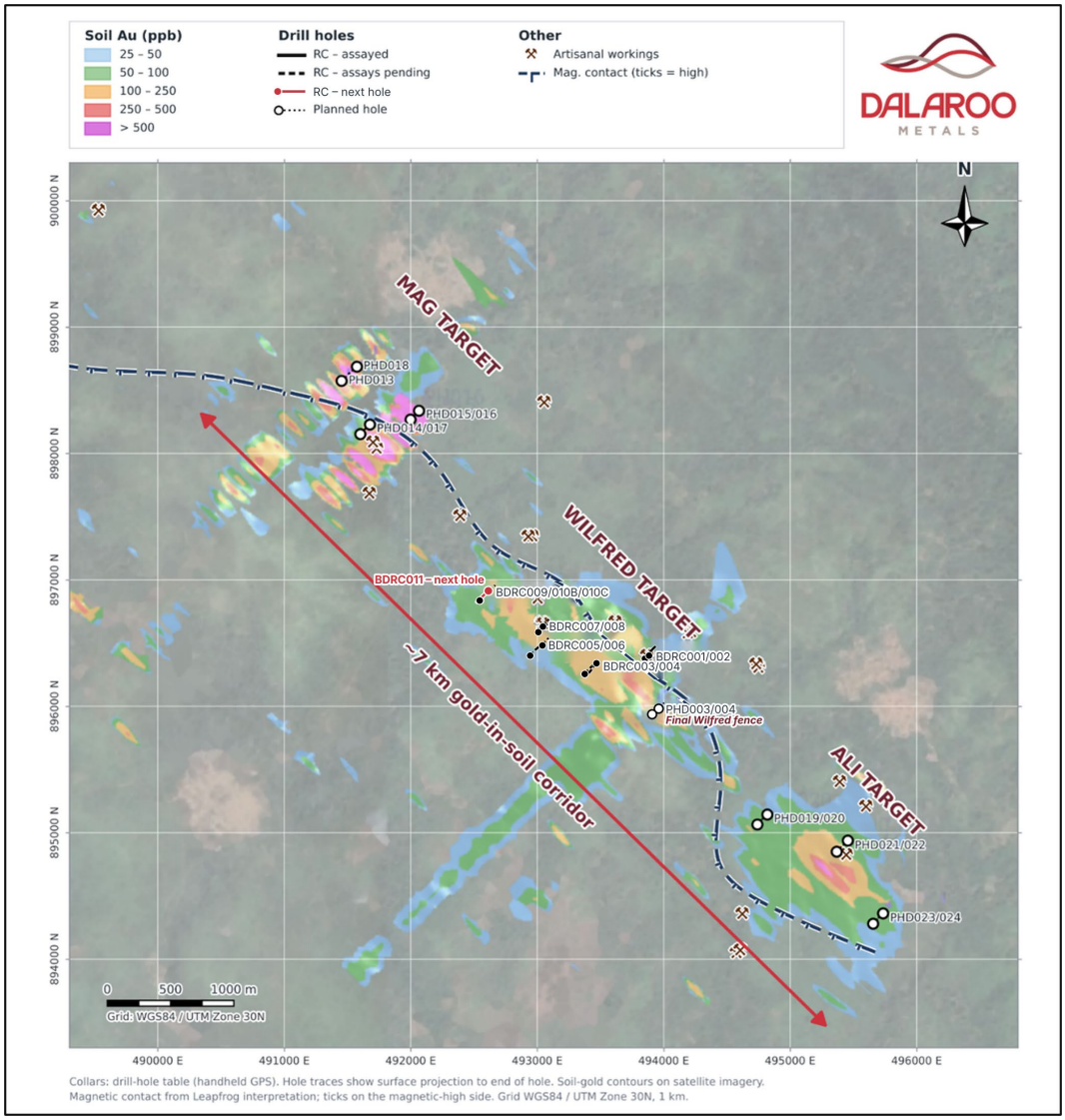


Figure 7. Soil-gold anomalism along the ~7 km Mag–Wilfred–Ali corridor, with completed Wilfred RC holes (BDRC001–010C; BDRC001/002 assayed), next hole BDRC011 (red), final Wilfred fence PHD003/004, and planned Mag and Ali holes.

Assay update: Seasonal rainfall has restricted heavy vehicle access to site, though light vehicle access continues. Samples that became damp before transport to the Company's Bondoukou office and the SGS laboratory need extra drying before preparation. BDRC003 to BDRC009 samples are at the laboratory, with assays expected from early November 2026. BDRC010C samples are in transit and will be prioritised, with assays expected before the end of October 2026. Both timings are subject to laboratory turnaround and QA/QC review. BDRC010A and BDRC010B, superseded by BDRC010C, had not been logged at release and will be logged, sampled and assayed as a low priority. Dalaroo has since modified on-site sample storage to minimise rainfall exposure before weekly dispatch to the laboratory.

Geophysics planning

Following the results from BDRC001 and BDRC002, Dalaroo is finalising arrangements to commence an induced polarisation (IP) and resistivity survey at the Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project.

The preliminary survey scope comprises approximately 35.1 line-kilometres of 2D dipole-dipole profiling, using proposed 10-metre electrode spacing and an 800-metre array spread. Final line locations and lengths will be refined using ground magnetic survey results and geological interpretation.

The survey is intended to assess subsurface variations in resistivity and chargeability and their spatial relationship to known mineralisation, geological structures and other exploration data. Chargeability responses can be associated with polarisable materials, including disseminated sulphide minerals, which may occur with gold mineralisation. IP is an indirect exploration method and does not detect gold itself; responses can also reflect other geological sources and require careful interpretation.

Dalaroo intends to survey the full approximately 7 km Gold Ridge corridor, beginning around known mineralisation and extending outwards along the corridor. Infill surveying would then focus on priority areas identified from the initial results. Inverted resistivity and chargeability sections will be interpreted alongside drilling, geology, geochemistry and magnetic data to refine targets for follow-up drilling. Any anomalies will require geological assessment and drill testing to determine their significance.

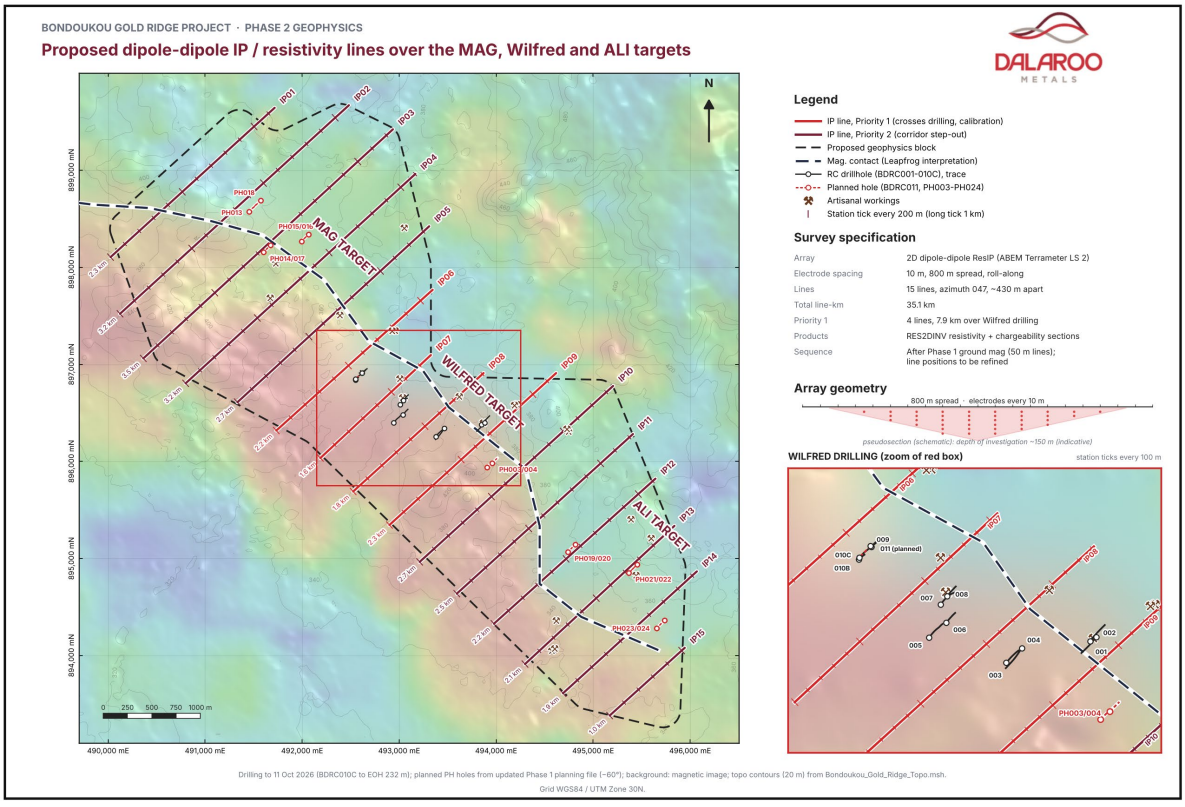


Figure 8. Proposed IP survey on magnetics: 15 lines (35.1 line-km) across magnetic contact. Priority 1 (red) crosses Wilfred; Priority 2 (maroon) extends to Mag and Ali.

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Next Steps

- Complete BDRC011 and the final Wilfred drill fence, then advance RC drilling at the Ali and Mag targets.
- Mobilise the Easy Drill diamond rig in mid to late October 2026 and complete the five-hole, approximately 1,250 m follow-up program at Wilfred (refer Reference 7), testing down dip and along strike of BDRC001 and BDRC002 with oriented core, and assess additional diamond rigs from late November 2026.
- Report assay results from BDRC010C, prioritised for fast laboratory turnaround and expected before the end of October 2026, and from BDRC003 to BDRC009, expected from early November 2026, subject to laboratory turnaround and QA/QC review.
- Continue the 24-hole orientation program across the Wilfred, Ali and Mag targets.
- Integrate the follow-up results into the three-dimensional geological model to define the orientation, true width and continuity of the mineralised zones.
- Use the results to plan further step-out drilling along strike and down dip at Wilfred, and assess opportunities for deeper RC or diamond drilling.
- Design subsequent drilling with an increasing emphasis on testing mineralisation continuity and geometry to support potential future Mineral Resource definition, subject to encouraging assay results and geological interpretation.

Technical Commentary

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

"The rock sequence logged in BDRC010C is similar to that in BDRC002. We see a similar foliated, silicified volcaniclastic package with quartz veining from 62 m to 96 m and quartz–sulphide veining from 78 m to 84 m and from 91 m to 96 m, followed by basalt and then a second pyrite-bearing zone below. The structural fabric is a key part of our interpretation.

"BDRC011 has been designed as a scissor hole to BDRC010C to test the zone at depth and help constrain its orientation. That information, together with oriented diamond core from the Easy Drill rig, will be important in building a reliable geological model at Wilfred. The team has also improved on-site sample storage, so samples reach the laboratory in better condition during the wet season. We now await assays from BDRC003 to BDRC009, and from BDRC010C, to determine whether the alteration we are logging carries gold."

Refer to the cautionary statement on visual estimates on page 1.

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".
5. Refer Dalaroo ASX announcement, 28 September 2026: "Drilling Progresses at Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project Amended".
6. Refer Dalaroo ASX announcement, 7 October 2026: "Dalaroo Makes High-Grade Gold Discovery at Bondoukou – 18 m at 7.31 g/t Au from Maiden Drilling".
7. Refer Dalaroo ASX announcement, 9 October 2026: "Dalaroo to Follow Up High-Grade Gold Discovery at Bondoukou – Drilling Planned Around 18 m at 7.31 g/t Au".

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

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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 preliminary geological observations from the Company's current RC drilling program, including BDRC010C, and previously reported Exploration Results, including the assay results for BDRC001 and BDRC002, identified in the References section. No new laboratory assay results 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.

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.

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.

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, drill 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 Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Table 2. Drill collar details, BDRC003 to BDRC010C. Grid: WGS84 / UTM Zone 30N.

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Planned depth (m)	Depth (m)	Status
BDRC003	493377	896256	393	45	-60	250	200	Completed
BDRC004	493466	896339	387	225	-60	250	200	Completed
BDRC005	492943	896399	363	45	-60	220	220	Completed
BDRC006	493040	896482	366	46	-60	150	150	Completed
BDRC007	493009	896585	367	45	-60	220	220	Completed
BDRC008	493046	896631	373	45	-60	150	150	Completed
BDRC009	492618	896909	341	45	-60	150	150	Completed
BDRC010A	492548	896838	354	45	-60	250	174	Abandoned
BDRC010B	492543	896837	350	45	-60	250	96	Abandoned
BDRC010C	492550	896847	354	45	-60	250	232	Completed

Notes: *Collar coordinates and RLs are from handheld GPS (approximately ±5–10 m horizontal accuracy) and all collar points are intended to be picked up by a qualified surveyor at the end of the program. BDRC010A, BDRC010B and BDRC010C were drilled from the same drill pad; the BDRC010A position is the planned collar. BDRC003 and BDRC004 were ended at 200 m due to excessive water. BDRC010A and BDRC010B were stopped due to casing failure. BDRC010C was completed at 232 m. All depths are downhole; true widths are not known.*

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	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	Drilling is undertaken using reverse circulation (RC) methods. The rig is a crawler-mounted PRD OZ RC rig 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 to date, and accordingly core diameter, tube configuration, depth of diamond tails and core orientation are not applicable. An Easy Drill diamond rig is scheduled to mobilise in mid to late October 2026 for follow-up drilling around BDRC001 and BDRC002.
Sample recovery	RC sample recovery, condition and moisture are visually monitored during drilling and recorded during sample collection. The cyclone and splitter are inspected and cleaned routinely to minimise contamination and sample loss. BDRC003 and BDRC004 were ended at 200 m due to excessive water contamination. No new assay results are reported in this announcement and no relationship between recovery and grade has been assessed for the holes reported.
Logging	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, and observable structures. Logging is qualitative and semi-quantitative where appropriate. Representative chips from each interval are retained in labelled chip trays and photographed. All RC metres reported in this announcement have been geologically logged. The abandoned holes BDRC010A and BDRC010B have been superseded by BDRC010C and had not been logged at the time of release; they will be logged as a low priority. The current drilling is reconnaissance and orientation drilling and is not being used to support a Mineral Resource estimate. Geological logging of

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Criteria	Commentary
	BDRC010C reported in this announcement, including visual estimates of sulphide abundance, is based on RC chip logging by Dalaroo geological personnel.
Sub-sampling techniques / sample preparation	One-metre RC samples are directed through the cyclone and 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 through the splitting system. Samples are submitted to the SGS Côte d'Ivoire laboratory 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. Samples that became damp during the wet season prior to dispatch require additional drying before sample preparation commences. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for reconnaissance RC drilling; the grain size of any gold present has not yet been assessed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	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 new assay results are reported in this announcement. Samples from BDRC003 to BDRC009 are at the SGS laboratory, with results expected from early November 2026, and samples from BDRC010C are being prioritised, with assay results expected before the end of October 2026. BDRC010A and BDRC010B, which have been superseded by BDRC010C, will be logged, sampled and submitted for assay as a low priority. 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	No new significant assay intersections are reported, and no holes have been twinned. Previously reported intercepts for BDRC001 and BDRC002 are set out in the 7 October 2026 announcement (Reference 6). 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. No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	Initial drill-collar coordinates, including RL, were recorded using a handheld GPS in WGS84, UTM Zone 30N, with estimated horizontal accuracy of approximately ±5–10 metres. Topographic control is based on handheld GPS elevations, which are considered adequate for reconnaissance drilling but not for Mineral Resource estimation. All collar points will be picked up by a qualified surveyor once the program is complete. Downhole surveys are completed using an IMDEX north-seeking gyro at approximately 30 m intervals; the north-seeking gyro is not affected by magnetic interference from the host rocks.
Data spacing and distribution	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. As at 11 October 2026, ten RC holes (BDRC001 to BDRC009 and BDRC010C) had been completed and two additional BDRC010 attempts (BDRC010A and BDRC010B) had been abandoned; the 2,252 metres drilled in total includes all three BDRC010 attempts, with BDRC010C completed at 232 metres. 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.

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Criteria	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	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. BDRC011 has been designed as a scissor hole to BDRC010C to help constrain the orientation of the target zone, which may be subvertical.
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. Following wet-season exposure, on-site sample storage procedures have been modified to minimise exposure to rainfall prior to the weekly dispatch of samples to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	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. The permit was granted on 15 January 2025 for a term of four years, expires on 14 January 2029 and covers an area of 245.77 km^2. Dalaroo Metals Limited 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	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 (refer References 1 to 4). 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	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.

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Criteria	Commentary
Drill hole information	As at 11 October 2026, ten RC holes (BDRC001 to BDRC009 and BDRC010C) had been completed and two additional BDRC010 attempts (BDRC010A and BDRC010B) had been abandoned; the 2,252 metres drilled in total includes all three BDRC010 attempts. BDRC010A and BDRC010B were stopped at 174 m and 96 m respectively due to casing failure, and the hole was redrilled from the same drill pad as BDRC010C (492550E, 896847N), which was completed at 232 m. BDRC002 was ended at 210 m due to dip deviation and BDRC003 and BDRC004 at 200 m due to water contamination. Collar details (easting, northing, RL, dip, azimuth and depth) for the holes referred to in this announcement are set out in Table 2 in Appendix 1, with BDRC001 and BDRC002 collars previously reported (refer References 5 and 6). No new assay intersections are reported.
Data aggregation methods	No new assay results, aggregated intercepts, grade truncations, cut-off grades, top cuts or metal-equivalent values are reported. Previously reported intercepts for BDRC002 were reported in the 7 October 2026 announcement (Reference 6), which sets out the aggregation methods used. Geological observations for BDRC010C are recorded over logged intervals and are not presented as mineralised intersections.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The geometry, orientation and true width of any gold mineralisation are not yet known. All depths and intervals quoted are downhole and true widths are not known. The planned scissor hole BDRC011 is intended to help constrain the orientation of the target zone.
Diagrams	Figures 1a and 1b show chip trays from BDRC010C. Figures 4 and 5 show chip trays from BDRC002 with previously reported assay intercepts. Figure 2 shows chip-tray logging at the RC rig. Figure 3 shows a section through BDRC010C and the planned scissor hole BDRC011. Figure 6 shows the RC rig on site. Figure 7 is a plan view showing drill collar locations and soil anomalism along the Gold Ridge corridor. Figure 8 shows the proposed IP survey lines.
Balanced reporting	No new assay results are reported. The announcement reports visual geological observations from BDRC010C, accompanied by cautionary statements, and states that laboratory assays are required to determine the presence and grade of any gold mineralisation. Previously reported assay results for BDRC001 and BDRC002 are referenced to the original announcement. BDRC010A (174 m) and BDRC010B (96 m) were drilled from the same drill pad as BDRC010C on the same orientation (045°/–60°) and were abandoned due to casing failure, so both reached or passed through the depth of the 62–96 m interval logged in BDRC010C. Both holes have been superseded by BDRC010C and had not been logged at the time of release, so their geology is not reported and cannot yet be compared with BDRC010C. Both holes will be logged, sampled and submitted for assay as a low priority.
Other substantive exploration data	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. BDRC010C intersected foliated to schistose volcaniclastic rocks and quartz veins with weak to pervasive silicification, locally, visually estimated 0.3% to 0.8% pyrite (disseminated and in veinlets; refer Table 1) and quartz–sulphide veining within the interval from 62 m to 96 m, most strongly developed from 78 m to 84 m and from 91 m to 96 m. Pyrite and quartz–sulphide veining are logged from 96 m to 103 m, and volcaniclastic rocks with pervasive chlorite alteration and approximately 0.7% pyrite are logged from 115 m to 160 m, with 0.3% pyrite from 160 m to 170 m and 0.1% to 0.4% pyrite logged from 170 m to the end of hole at 232 m, with strong schistosity from 170 m to 183 m, feldspar (albite and orthoclase) from 183 m to 190 m, and quartz–sulphide veinlets with 0.4% pyrite from 210 m to 228 m. Sulphide percentages are visual estimates from RC chip logging, with assay results expected before the end of October 2026. Refer to the cautionary statement on visual estimates on

Criteria	Commentary
	page 1. Dalaroo is advancing plans for an induced polarisation (IP) survey along the approximately 7 km Gold Ridge corridor.
Further work	Following BDRC011, the RC rig will drill the final fence at the Wilfred target, then the Ali target (approximately 10 to 12 days) and the Mag target (a further 10 to 12 days). An Easy Drill diamond rig is scheduled to mobilise in mid to late October 2026 for follow-up drilling down dip and along strike of BDRC001 and BDRC002. Subject to results, access, safety, funding, community requirements and approvals, the Company may undertake further RC and diamond drilling and an IP survey across the Gold Ridge corridor. The planned scissor hole, drilling targets and proposed IP survey lines are shown in Figures 3, 7 and 8.

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