

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: DAL 19 March 2026

Major 2.5 km Gold Drill Target Defined at Goldridge Prospect, Bondoukou Project, Côte d'Ivoire

Surface Mapping and Rock Sampling Confirms Significant Structurally Controlled Gold System

Dalaroo Metals Limited (ASX: DAL) ("Dalaroo" or "the Company") is pleased to report results from geological mapping and reconnaissance rock-chip sampling completed at the **Goldridge Prospect** within the **Bondoukou Project (PR0825)** located in north-eastern Côte d'Ivoire.

The program has identified a **large structurally controlled gold corridor extending approximately 2.5 km in strike length and up to 400 m in width**, representing a **high-priority drill target**.

The target was identified through the integration of:

- Geological mapping
- Structural interpretation
- Rock-chip geochemistry
- Artisanal mining activity
- Aeromagnetic data interpretation

The mineralised corridor forms part of a broader **~9.5 km long gold anomalous zone** interpreted from aeromagnetic imagery and regional structural analysis.

Highlights:

- Geological mapping and rock-chip sampling has identified a **2.5 km long by 400 m wide gold target corridor** at the Goldridge Prospect.
- Mineralised corridor interpreted to extend **up to 400 m in width**.
- Target lies within a **~9.5 km long gold anomalous corridor** interpreted from aeromagnetic data and regional structural analysis.
- **56 rock and saprolite samples collected**, with **8 samples returning ≥0.5 g/t Au**[1].
- **Peak rock-chip assay of 17.95 g/t Au** confirms the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation[1].
- Mineralisation associated with **quartz veining along a NW–SE structural corridor**.
- **Extensive artisanal workings** coincide with anomalous gold results.
- Follow-up exploration including **soil geochemistry, trenching/auger drilling and initial RC drilling** planned.
- Review of Endeavour Mining's **Assafou-Dibibango Project NI 43-101 Technical Report (Prefeasibility Study)** prepared by Endeavour Mining highlights key geological characteristics that are **directly comparable to those observed at the Goldridge Prospect**[2].

[1]Samples DDI001, DAM001 to DAM004B previously released results. ASX announcement 9th March, High grade results received from due diligence sampling.

For more information on the Bondoukou Goldridge Project: Click Here

Sampling Results

A **systematic reconnaissance geological mapping and rock-chip sampling program** conducted across the northern portion of the Bondoukou permit has identified a **significant structurally controlled gold mineralisation corridor** associated with the contact between **metasedimentary sandstones and mafic metavolcanic units**.

A total of **56 rock and saprolite samples**, comprising sandstone, metavolcanic and quartz vein material, were collected during the program and submitted to **Intertek Laboratories** for gold analysis using **fire assay with a 0.01 ppm detection limit**, providing reliable analytical results for reconnaissance exploration.

Rock-chip and saprolite sampling returned **eight samples grading ≥0.5 g/t Au**, spatially clustered along a well-defined structural trend. The results include **high-grade values up to 17.95 g/t Au**, indicating the presence of **near-surface gold mineralisation**[1].

These anomalous gold results coincide with **extensive artisanal gold workings and quartz vein hosted mineralisation**, developed within metasedimentary units at the contact with metavolcanic rocks.

Detailed field mapping and structural interpretation indicate that the mineralisation is **structurally controlled along a fold limb proximal to the hinge zone of a regional NW–SE trending fold structure**. This structural architecture is interpreted to have acted as a **favourable conduit for hydrothermal fluid flow**, resulting in the emplacement of quartz veins, sulphide mineralisation and associated gold deposition.

Integration of **rock-chip geochemistry, mapped structural controls, alteration zones and artisanal mining activity** has defined a **priority drill target approximately 2.5 km in strike length and up to 400 m in width at surface**.

Table 1. Final Rock-chip Sampling Results[1].

Sample ID	WGS 84 30N Easting	WGS 84 30N Northing	Elevation(m)	Au(ppm)
DDI001	495408	895480	343	0.54
DAM001	493780	896494	369	0.68
DAM002	493869	896385	385	8.01
DAM003	493042	896621	368	17.95
DAM004A	493042	896621	368	3.59
DAM004B	493042	896621	368	4.95
DAM006	493807	896204	410	3.84
DAM034	493676	896015	420	1.25

The samples represent **selective rock-chip sampling from exposed mineralised quartz reefs** and therefore **may not be representative of overall mineralisation grades across the project area**.



Figure 1. In country team mapping phyllite within exposed artisanal workings.



Figure 2. Quartz veinlets crossing phyllite.

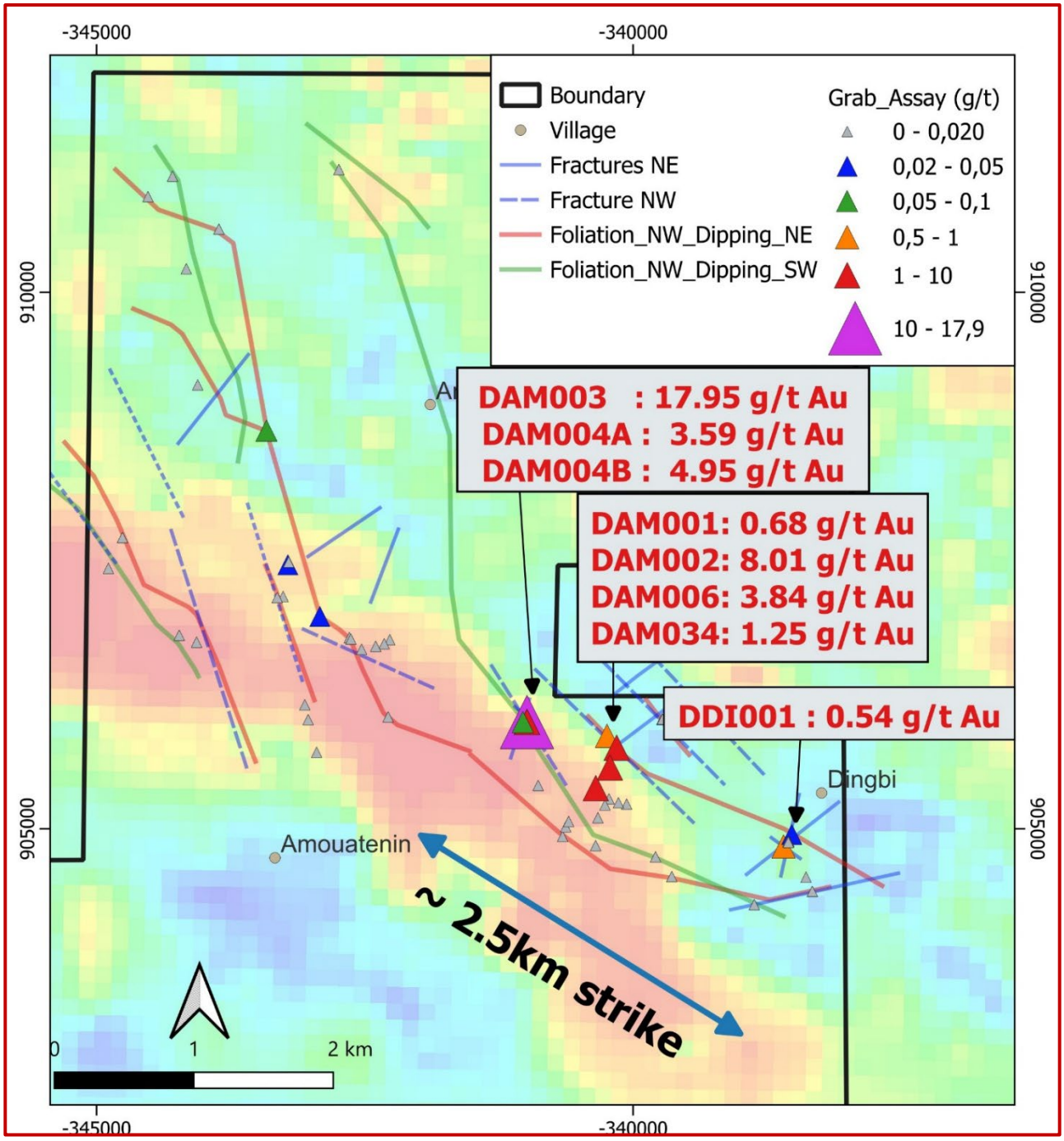


Figure 3. Plan map showing location of Rock-chip sampling results highlighting gold anomalous zones on Aeromagnetic image and mapped artisanal workings.

Priority Drill Target

The current interpretation outlines a **continuous prospective corridor approximately**:

- 2.5 km strike length × 400 m width
- This target zone represents the **highest-priority area for initial drilling**, as it coincides with:
  - Clusters of **higher-grade rock-chip results**
  - **Artisanal mining activity**
  - **Quartz vein networks**
  - **Favourable fold-related structural traps**
  - The **contact between metasedimentary and metavolcanic lithologies**

The geometry of the target suggests that mineralisation may extend **at depth along the fold limb and hinge zone**, providing a compelling structural setting for the development of **Birimian-style shear-hosted gold mineralisation**.

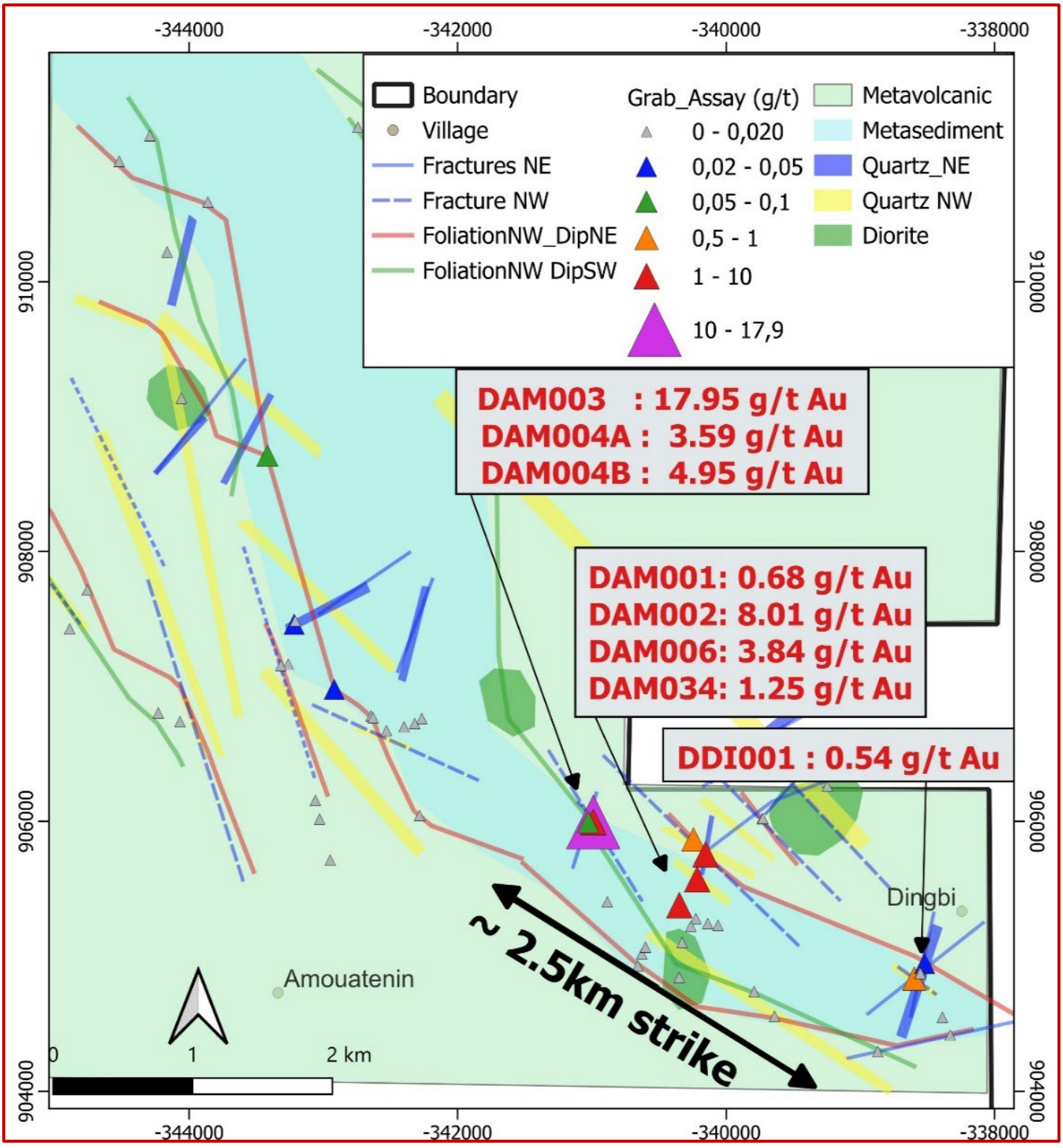


Figure 4. Interpreted Geological map of the northern part of the tenement with Assay results.

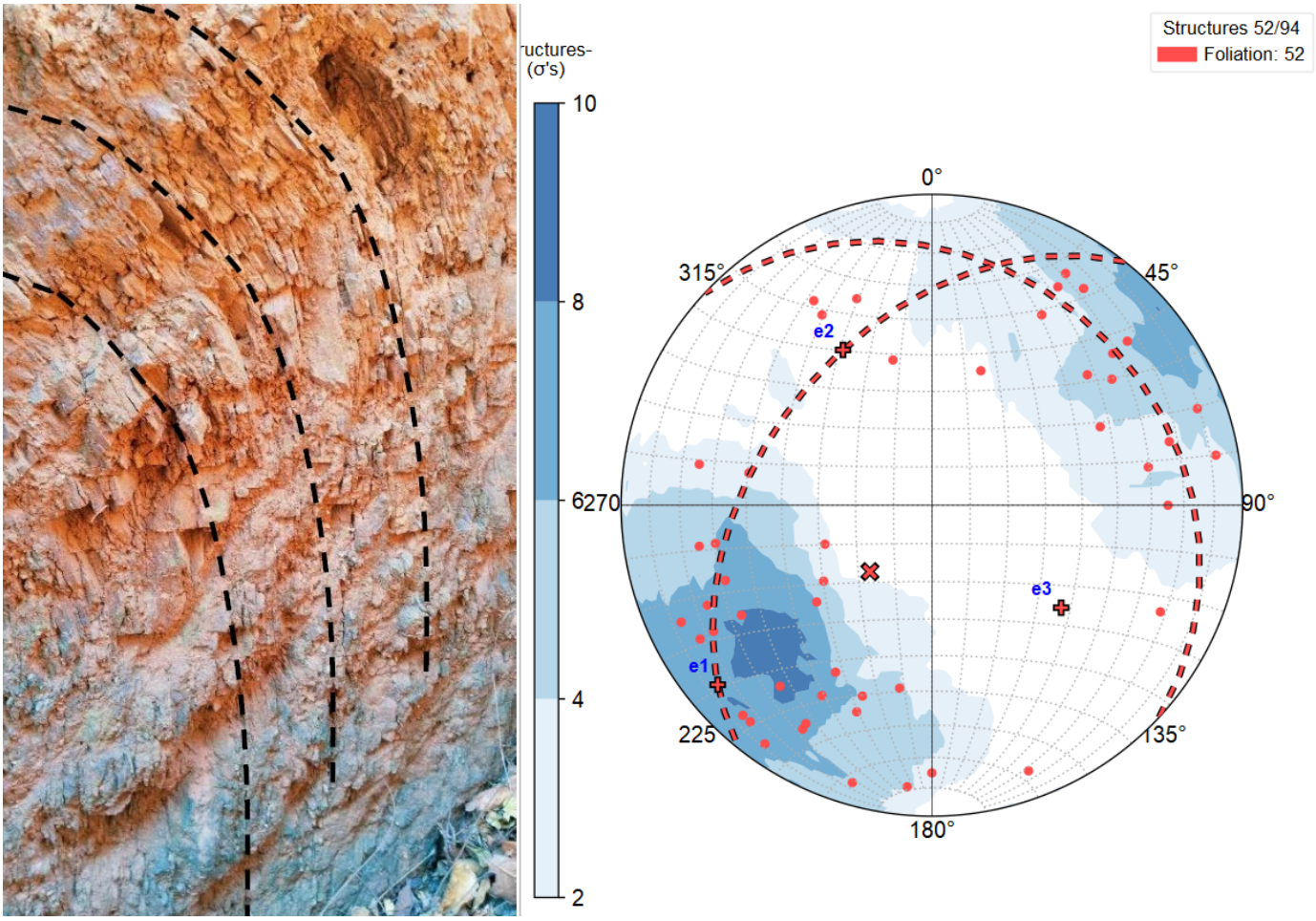


Figure 5. anticline fold observed on old tranche and stéréonet of the foliations in northern part of tenement.

Strategic Location in a World-Class Gold Belt

The **Bondoukou Project** is located within the **Birimian Greenstone Belt of eastern Côte d'Ivoire**, one of the most prolific gold-producing regions in West Africa.

The project lies approximately:

~35 km northwest of Endeavour Mining's Tanda-Iguela gold project, a major gold discovery within the region.

Gold mineralisation in the Birimian terrane is typically associated with:

- Major **regional shear zones**
- **Volcanic–sedimentary sequences**
- **Quartz vein systems and structural corridors**

The widespread presence of artisanal workings across the licence area provides strong evidence of **near-surface gold mineralisation with potential strike and depth continuity**.

Peer Deposit Analogue – Tanda-Iguela (Endeavour Mining)

The Bondoukou Project is located approximately 35 km northwest of Endeavour Mining's Tanda-Iguela gold project, which hosts the Assafou deposit, a major orogenic gold system containing a multi-million-ounce resource[2].

A review of the **Assafou-Dibibango Project NI 43-101 Technical Report (Prefeasibility Study)** prepared by Endeavour Mining highlights key geological characteristics that are directly comparable to those observed at the Goldridge Prospect[2]:

https://edv-14806-s3.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/files/6817/3861/7900/Assafo-Dibibango_Project_ADP_Cote_dIvoire.pdf

- Gold mineralisation hosted within **Birimian volcano-sedimentary sequences**
- Strong structural control along **regional shear zones and fold-related architectures**
- Mineralisation associated with **quartz veining, sulphide development and hydrothermal alteration**
- Gold deposition concentrated along **fold limbs and hinge zones acting as fluid pathways**

Importantly, the structural setting identified at Goldridge — with mineralisation developed along a **fold limb proximal to a hinge zone within a NW–SE structural corridor** — is consistent with the **controls on mineralisation reported at the Tanda-Iguela deposits**[2].

While no direct comparison of mineral resources or grades is implied, the presence of **analogous geological architecture and mineralisation styles** provides a strong conceptual framework supporting the exploration potential of the Bondoukou Project.

Next Exploration Steps

To advance the project toward drill testing, Dalaroo will complete the following:

1. **Systematic soil geochemical sampling** to identify the extension of the **2.5 km × 400 m target** corridor towards the NW and SE portions
2. **Detailed structural mapping and trenching / augering** across the highest-grade rock-chip zones.
3. Ongoing preparations for the f**irst-pass RC drill** program to test mineralised **fold-limb target** at depth.

These programs will allow Dalaroo Metals to rapidly evaluate the **scale, continuity and economic potential of the identified gold system**.

Current Exploration Activities

Dalaroo has mobilised its exploration team to conduct **systematic soil geochemical sampling (200 x 50m point online)** aimed at defining **the trend /extent of surface mineralisation** covering the ~9.5 km long gold anomalous zone from aeromagnetic image.

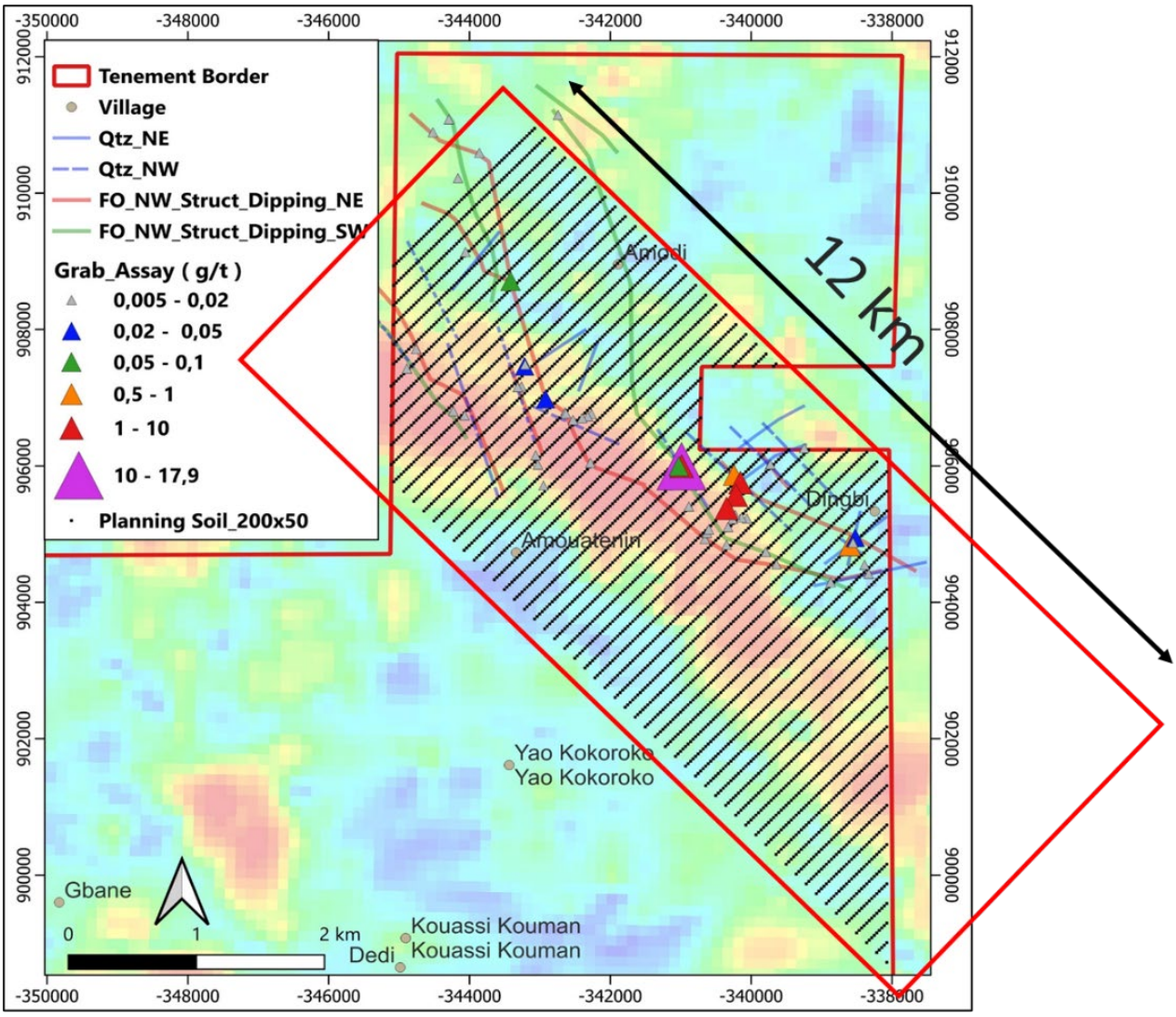


Figure 6. Plan map of soil geochemical program.

Project Overview and Regional Setting

The Bondoukou Project is located within the Birimian terrane, a globally significant geological province that hosts numerous major orogenic gold deposits across West Africa. The terrane is characterised by extensive greenstone belts, regional-scale shear zones and favourable structural architecture, which commonly control the emplacement of gold mineralisation throughout the region.

The project tenure encompasses multiple prospective structural corridors displaying geological and structural characteristics conducive to gold mineralisation. Prospectivity appears particularly strong in the northern portion of the licence, where extensive historical artisanal workings are developed along interpreted shear zones and fault structures.

These artisanal workings provide evidence for near-surface gold occurrences within the project area. However, no drilling or systematic exploration programs have yet been undertaken by the Company to confirm the extent, grade or continuity of mineralisation.

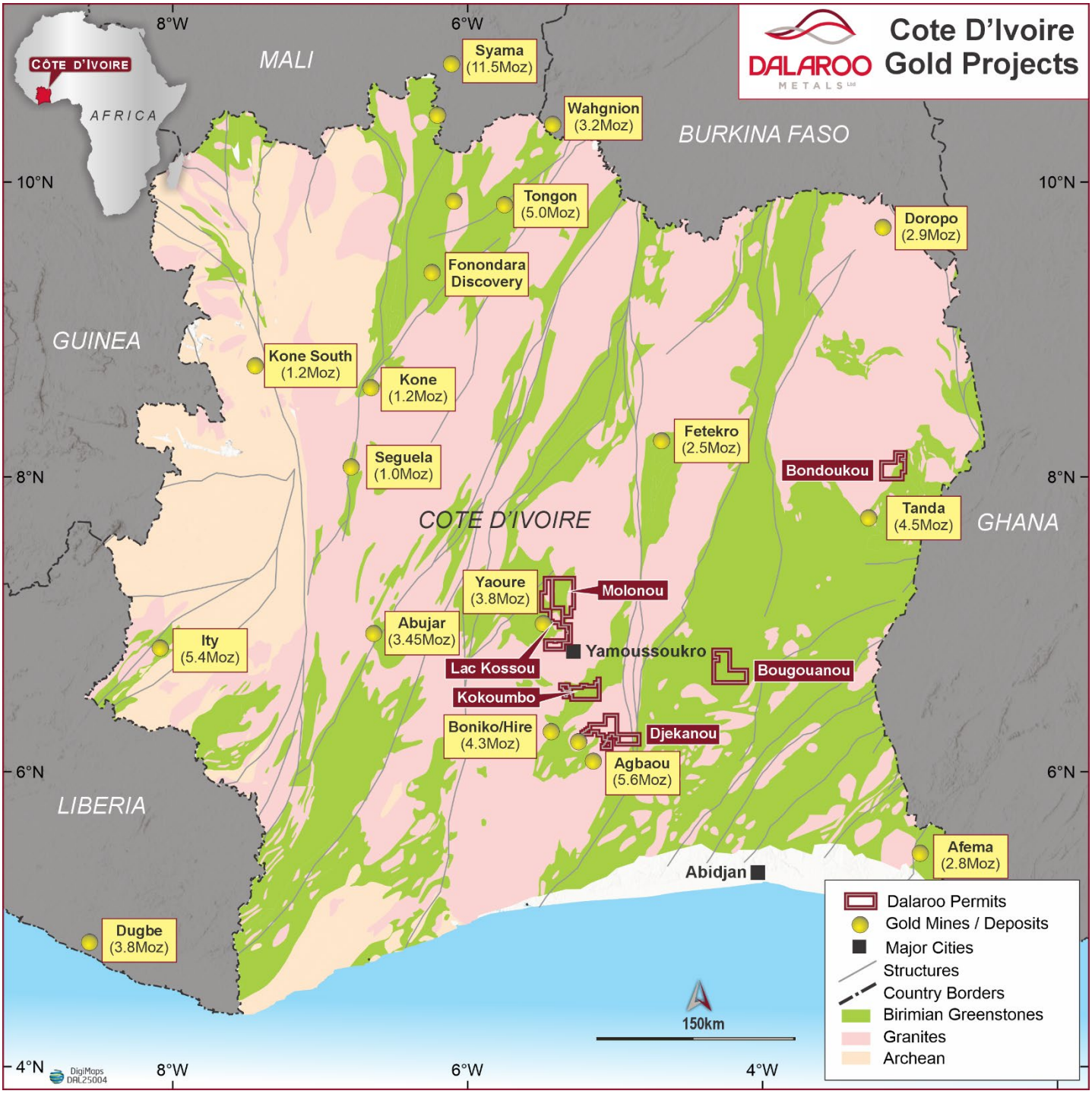


Figure 7. Country scale Map of Cote d'Ivoire showing Dalaroo projects in relation to known gold deposits.

Geological Setting and Prospectivity

The Bondoukou Project is located within the Birimian terrane of eastern Côte d'Ivoire, approximately 35 km northwest of the Tanda gold deposit operated by Endeavour Mining, within one of West Africa's most prolific gold-producing geological provinces.

Gold mineralisation within the Birimian terrane is typically structurally controlled, occurring along major shear zones and lithological contacts that act as conduits for hydrothermal fluids responsible for gold deposition. At Bondoukou, extensive artisanal gold workings are distributed across the licence area,

particularly along interpreted regional shear corridors and volcanic–granitoid contacts, providing strong surface evidence for near-surface gold mineralisation with potential for both strike and depth continuity.

The presence of favourable Birimian host lithologies, well-developed structural architecture, and widespread artisanal mining activity indicates that the project may host orogenic-style gold mineralisation. These characteristics support the implementation of systematic exploration programs, including geological mapping, geochemical sampling and drilling, to evaluate the scale, grade continuity and economic potential of the mineralised systems across the project area.

Upcoming Catalyst

Over the coming months the Company expects:

- Assay results from **> 4000 soil geochemical samples**
- Completion of the **soil geochemical sampling program** across the northern portion of the project
- **Commencement of Trenching/ Auger program** across priority target areas
- Planning and permitting of **initial RC drill programs**

Management Commentary

Dalaroo CEO – John Morgan

"The identification of a 2.5 km long gold corridor at Goldridge highlights the strong prospectivity of the Bondoukou Project.

The combination of high-grade rock-chip results, favourable structural architecture and extensive artisanal workings provides compelling drill targets.

We are now progressing follow-up geochemical surveys and planning initial RC drilling to test this highly prospective gold system."

Country Manager & Exploration Manager Côte d'Ivoire - Frank Twum-Berima Bosompem

"The results from the initial reconnaissance program at Bondoukou provide strong geological validation of the project's prospectivity.

The spatial relationship between high-grade rock-chip results, quartz vein systems and extensive artisanal gold workings clearly highlights a structurally controlled gold system that extends over several kilometres.

Field mapping indicates that mineralisation is concentrated along a fold-limb structure proximal to a regional hinge zone, a setting commonly associated with significant orogenic gold deposits within the Birimian terrane of West Africa.

Importantly, the identified 2.5 km mineralised corridor represents only a portion of a broader ~9.5 km structural trend observed within the permit area.

With systematic soil geochemistry currently underway and drilling planned, we believe Bondoukou has the geological ingredients required to deliver a significant gold discovery."

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

ENDS

For more Information:

Please visit our website for more information: www.dalaroometals.com.au

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

Reference:

[1]Samples DDI001, DAM001 to DAM004B previously released results. ASX announcement 9th March, High grade results received from due diligence sampling.

[2] Endeavour Mining plc Assafo-Dibibango Project (ADP), Côte d'Ivoire NI 43-101 Technical Report Prefeasibility Study (PFS) published 23-1-2025

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 southern **Greenland**, prospective for rare earth elements (REE), zirconium and niobium, a growing suite of gold exploration assets in **Côte d'Ivoire** located within the highly endowed Birimian Greenstone Belt of West Africa, and the **Lyons River Project** and **Namban Project** 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.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by John Morgan, a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and the CEO of Dalaroo Metals Ltd. Mr Morgan has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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 report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 surface sampling only. These statements do not constitute, and should not be construed as, a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimate as defined under the JORC Code. References to peer projects, market pricing, strategic significance or potential future development pathways are provided for contextual purposes only and should not be interpreted as a forecast of future performance or valuation. Commodity pricing information is indicative only, subject to market volatility and should not be relied upon as a projection of future prices. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Dalaroo Metals Limited undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

The rock-chip samples reported in this announcement are **selective samples collected from field mapping** and may not represent the overall grade or distribution of mineralisation within the project area.

Exploration results reported do not constitute a **Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimate** as defined by the JORC Code.

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.	Rock-chip samples collected from quartz veins, altered host rocks and saprolite during geological mapping. Samples prepared at Intertek laboratory using industry standard crushing and pulverising methods. Gold analysis completed using Fire Assay with AAS finish. Detection limit 0.01 ppm Au. Industry standard QA/QC procedures applied by the laboratory.
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).	Not applicable
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Not applicable

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not applicable
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.	The samples reported in this announcement comprise selective rock-chip samples collected from exposed quartz reef material within artisanal workings. The sampling did not involve drill core. Each rock-chip sample was collected manually using a geological hammer and placed into a pre-numbered sample bag. As the samples consisted of individual rock-chip samples collected from exposed outcrop or workings, no field sub-sampling methods such as riffle splitting or rotary splitting were applied. Samples were collected under dry conditions and transported in sealed sample bags to the analytical laboratory. Sample preparation was undertaken by Intertek Laboratories, an internationally accredited laboratory, using industry standard sample preparation procedures. These procedures typically include drying, crushing of the entire sample to a coarse fraction, followed by pulverising a representative sub-sample to produce a pulp suitable for analysis. Internal laboratory quality control procedures include the insertion of certified reference materials, blanks and repeat analyses as part of the laboratory's standard quality assurance protocols. Due to the selective nature of rock-chip sampling, the samples may not be representative of the overall grade or distribution of mineralisation within the project area. The sample sizes collected are considered appropriate for reconnaissance exploration of quartz-hosted orogenic gold mineralisation typical of the Birimian terrane.

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Rock-chip samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories, an internationally accredited analytical laboratory, for gold analysis. Samples are prepared using industry-standard preparation techniques, which typically include drying, crushing of the entire sample to a coarse fraction, and pulverising a representative sub-sample to produce a homogeneous pulp. Gold analysis is undertaken using fire assay with an appropriate finish, which is considered a total analytical technique for gold and is widely regarded as the industry standard method for determining gold concentration in hard rock samples. No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, or other field-based analytical instruments were used to determine the reported gold assay results. Laboratory quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures include the insertion of certified reference materials (standards), blanks and duplicate samples as part of the laboratory's internal quality control program. These procedures are designed to monitor analytical accuracy, precision and potential contamination during the analytical process. The Company considers that the laboratory procedures, analytical techniques and internal quality control measures adopted by the laboratory are appropriate for early-stage exploration sampling and provide acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for the determination of gold in rock-chip samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	The sampling program was undertaken by Dalaroo Metals geological personnel. Sample locations, geological observations and sample identification details were recorded in the field at the time of collection. Sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS unit and documented by the field geologist. Assay results are received directly from the analytical laboratory in digital format and are reviewed and compiled by company geological staff. Reported results are checked against laboratory certificates prior to inclusion in company databases and public reporting.

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
		No drilling has been undertaken at the Bondoukou Project by Dalaroo Metals at this stage; therefore, verification of significant intersections and twinned holes is not applicable. No adjustments, averaging or modifications have been made to the assay data reported in this announcement. Assay values are reported as received from the laboratory. The data are considered to have been adequately verified by company personnel for the purposes of early-stage exploration reporting.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down- hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Sample locations were recorded in the field using a handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) unit at the time of sampling. The recorded coordinates correspond to the locations of rock-chip samples collected from quartz reef material exposed within artisanal workings. No drilling, trenching or downhole surveys have been undertaken at the Bondoukou Project by Dalaroo Metals at this stage; therefore, collar and downhole survey information is not applicable. Coordinates are reported in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid coordinates using the WGS84 datum. The accuracy of handheld GPS measurements is considered to be approximately ±5–10 metres, which is considered appropriate for early-stage reconnaissance exploration. Topographic control is derived from publicly available satellite imagery and digital elevation datasets, which provide sufficient accuracy for regional mapping and reconnaissance exploration activities. No detailed ground survey or differential GPS survey has been undertaken at this stage. The level of survey accuracy is considered adequate for the purposes of early-stage exploration reporting and is not being used for Mineral Resource estimation.
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 reported samples comprise a limited number of selective rock-chip samples collected from exposed quartz reef material within artisanal workings located in the northern portion of the Bondoukou Project area. The sampling was undertaken as reconnaissance exploration during a due diligence site visit to confirm the presence of gold mineralisation associated with quartz vein systems exposed in

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
		the workings. As such, the sample locations are irregularly spaced and controlled by the location of accessible artisanal pits and exposures rather than by a systematic grid. The current sampling density and distribution are not sufficient to establish geological or grade continuity and are not suitable for use in Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. No sample compositing has been applied. Assay results are reported on an individual sample basis as received from the analytical laboratory.
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.	The samples reported comprise selective rock-chip samples collected from a field mapping program. The sampling was undertaken from accessible exposures within artisanal pits and from systematic traverses or drill holes. As the samples were collected from exposed mineralised material, the orientation of sampling relative to the geological structures was controlled by the orientation of the artisanal workings and the exposed quartz reef material. The sampling program was reconnaissance in nature and designed to confirm the presence of gold mineralisation rather than to test the true width or orientation of mineralised structures. No drilling has been undertaken at the Bondoukou Project by Dalaroo Metals at this stage; therefore, the relationship between drilling orientation and mineralised structures is not applicable. Due to the selective nature of rock-chip sampling and the reliance on exposed mineralised material within artisanal workings, the sampling may introduce sampling bias, and the results should not be considered representative of the overall grade or continuity of mineralisation within the project area.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Rock-chip samples were collected by Dalaroo Metals geological personnel and placed into labelled sample bags at the time of collection. Each sample was assigned a unique identification number which was recorded in the field by the supervising geologist. Following collection, samples were securely stored and transported by company personnel from the field site to the analytical laboratory. Sample bags remained sealed and under company supervision during transport. Upon arrival at the laboratory, samples were logged and receipted by Intertek Laboratories, an

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
		internationally accredited analytical laboratory, prior to sample preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	No external audits or formal independent reviews of the sampling techniques, data collection procedures, or analytical results have been undertaken at this stage of exploration. Sampling was conducted by Dalaroo Metals geological personnel using industry standard reconnaissance rock-chip sampling techniques appropriate for early-stage exploration. The procedures applied are considered consistent with accepted exploration practices for this stage of work. The sampling data and assay results have been internally reviewed by company geological staff, including the Competent Person, to ensure that the data compilation and reporting are consistent with the requirements of the JORC Code (2012 Edition).

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 Project comprises the Goldridge exploration permit located in eastern Côte d'Ivoire, within the Birimian greenstone terrane of West Africa. Dalaroo Metals Ltd has entered into an agreement to acquire up to an 80% interest in the permit through a joint venture arrangement with the current permit holder, Goldridge SARL, a locally registered company in Côte d'Ivoire. Under the terms of the agreement, Dalaroo may earn its interest through staged exploration expenditure and project advancement milestones. At the time of reporting, the permit is considered to be in good standing, and the Company is not aware of any material impediments to conducting exploration activities within the licence area. Exploration activities are subject to the standard regulatory approvals and compliance requirements of the Côte d'Ivoire mining code and environmental regulations. The project area includes historical and active artisanal mining activity, which is common within

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
		the Birimian gold belts of West Africa. The Company intends to engage with relevant stakeholders and local communities to ensure exploration activities are conducted responsibly and in accordance with applicable regulations. The Company is not aware of any national parks, wilderness reserves, or protected areas within the licence area that would materially restrict exploration activities. The tenure is considered secure at the time of reporting, subject to compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit and applicable regulatory requirements.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical artisanal mining activities present in the area
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	At the Bondoukou Project, extensive artisanal gold workings occur across the licence area and are commonly associated with quartz vein and quartz reef systems exposed at surface. These workings are interpreted to be related to structurally controlled gold mineralisation hosted within quartz veins and associated alteration zones within Birimian host rocks. The presence of regional structural corridors, favourable host lithologies and widespread artisanal mining activity suggests potential for orogenic-style gold mineralisation with the possibility for both near-surface mineralisation and structurally controlled mineralised systems at depth. Further systematic exploration, including geological mapping, geochemical sampling and drilling, will be required to evaluate the scale, continuity and economic potential of the mineralisation within the project area.

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
Drill hole information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: · easting and northing of the drill hole collar · elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar · dip and azimuth of the hole · down hole length and interception depth · hole length · If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	No drilling has been undertaken at the Bondoukou Project by Dalaroo Metals at the time of reporting.
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.	Exploration results reported in this announcement comprise individual rock-chip sample assays collected from quartz reef material exposed within artisanal workings. No weighting or averaging techniques have been applied to the reported results. Assay values are reported as received from the analytical laboratory on a per-sample basis. No grade truncation (top cutting), cut-off grades, or other statistical treatments have been applied to the assay data.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	The exploration results reported in this announcement comprise selective rock-chip samples collected from quartz reef material exposed within artisanal workings. No drilling has been undertaken at the Bondoukou Project by Dalaroo Metals at this stage.
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	Appropriate maps are included within the body of the announcement to illustrate the location of the Bondoukou Project within Côte d'Ivoire, together with plan view maps showing the locations of the reported rock-chip samples and the distribution of artisanal workings within the project area. These maps provide sufficient spatial context to understand the location of the reported exploration results relative to the project tenure and observed artisanal mining activity.

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		No drilling has been undertaken at the Bondoukou Project by Dalaroo Metals at this stage; therefore, drill hole collar maps, cross-sections and intercept diagrams are not applicable. The diagrams included are considered appropriate for the stage of exploration and the nature of the results being reported.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All assay results obtained from the rock-chip samples collected during the due diligence visit at the Bondoukou Project are reported in this announcement. The results include both higher-grade and lower-grade gold values in order to provide a balanced and transparent representation of the exploration results. A total of fifty additional rock-chip samples were collected from quartz reef material exposed within artisanal workings and all assay results have been reported in tabulated form within the announcement. The Company considers that the reporting of all available assay results provides a fair and balanced representation of the exploration data obtained from the sampling program and avoids selective disclosure of higher-grade results.
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.	Exploration undertaken at the Bondoukou Project to date has primarily consisted of reconnaissance field investigations, including geological observations and rock-chip sampling from quartz reef material exposed within active and historical artisanal workings. 56 rock samples collected; 8 returned ≥0.5 g/t Au Extensive artisanal mining activity has been observed across the northern portion of the project area, where numerous shallow pits and workings expose quartz veins and quartz reef material interpreted to be associated with structurally controlled gold mineralisation typical of the Birimian terrane. Preliminary geological mapping indicates that mineralisation may be associated with quartz veins developed along interpreted structural corridors and shear zones within Birimian host rocks. No drilling, trenching, geophysical surveys, metallurgical test work, bulk density determinations, geotechnical investigations,

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		hydrogeological studies, or bulk sampling programs have been undertaken by Dalaroo Metals at the project to date. At this early stage of exploration, no information is available regarding metallurgical characteristics, potential deleterious elements, groundwater conditions, or rock mechanics. Additional exploration activities including systematic geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and drill testing will be required to further evaluate the mineralisation potential and geological controls at the project.
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.	Planned exploration activities at the Bondoukou Project will focus on systematic geological mapping and geochemical sampling to better define the extent of mineralised quartz reef systems and associated structural controls observed within the project area. The immediate exploration program will include detailed mapping of artisanal workings, structural interpretation, and additional rock-chip and soil sampling across prospective areas, particularly within the northern portion of the licence where extensive artisanal mining activity has been identified. Results from these programs will be used to identify and prioritise drill targets designed to test the continuity, orientation and potential scale of the interpreted mineralised structures. Subject to the results of ongoing exploration, future work programs may include scout drilling to test priority targets, along with additional geological and geochemical surveys to evaluate potential extensions of mineralisation along strike and at depth. Appropriate maps and diagrams highlighting artisanal workings and sample locations within the announcement to provide context for the exploration results and illustrate areas considered prospective for further investigation. Further exploration will be undertaken in accordance with applicable regulatory approvals and will aim to systematically evaluate the scale, continuity and economic potential of gold mineralisation within the Bondoukou Project area.