DALAROO STARTS FIRST DIAMOND HOLE BENEATH BONDOUKOU GOLD DISCOVERY

First of five holes in a ~1,750 m programme tests the Wilfred discovery; second rig expected at the northern section by end-November.

Highlights:

- **Diamond drilling is underway at Wilfred:** Hole BDDD001 was collared on 17 November 2026 to test directly beneath the discovery intersection in BDRC002 of 18 m at 7.31 g/t Au from 63 m, including 12 m at 8.66 g/t Au from 69 m (downhole widths)[6].
- **First hole to test beneath the discovery:** BDDD001 (previously referred to as FUDD001[9]) is designed to test beneath the high-grade discovery intersection in BDRC002 and is planned to approximately 350 m at −60°, well beyond the 210 m depth at which BDRC002 was terminated.
- **Following up high-grade maiden RC results:** Maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling at Wilfred returned significant gold intersections (downhole widths), including:
  - **18 m at 7.31 g/t Au from 63 m** in BDRC002, including 12 m at 8.66 g/t Au[6];
  - **23 m at 2.14 g/t Au** from surface in BDRC001[6];
  - **13 m at 2.67 g/t Au from 87 m** in BDRC010C, including 6 m at 4.19 g/t Au[8]; and
  - **60 m at 0.85 g/t Au from 148 m** in BDRC011B, including 11 m at 1.62 g/t Au[8].
- **Five holes for ~1,750 m:** The initial programme comprises BDDD001 and four additional holes to test down-dip and along-strike extensions of the mineralisation in BDRC001 and BDRC002, with two holes planned on each of two step-out sections approximately 80 m north-west and south-east of the discovery[9].
- **First oriented diamond core from Gold Ridge:** Diamond core will provide the first direct structural measurements from the Project, needed to determine the orientation, true width and continuity of the mineralisation, which are not yet known.
- **Second rig due by the end of November 2026:** Under a two-rig contract for an estimated 20,000 m of diamond drilling[9], the second Easy Drill rig will test the northern section approximately 1.25 km from the discovery, where RC drilling returned 13 m at 2.67 g/t Au from 87 m in BDRC010C and 60 m at 0.85 g/t Au from 148 m in BDRC011B[8].
- **Corridor-scale work continuing:** The 35 line-km Induced Polarisation (IP) and resistivity survey is underway across the Wilfred, Mag and Ali targets[10], and first-phase RC drilling is expected to be completed within the next seven days, with three holes remaining at Mag.

Dalaroo Metals Limited (**ASX: DAL, OTCQB: DALMF**) (“**Dalaroo**” or “**the Company**”) is pleased to announce that diamond drilling is underway at the Wilfred target, within its flagship Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project in north-

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eastern Côte d'Ivoire, six weeks after the Company announced a high-grade gold discovery from its maiden RC drilling.

The first hole, BDDD001, commenced on 17 November 2026 (Figure 1) and is designed to test beneath the 18 m at 7.31 g/t Au intersection in BDRC002 (downhole width)[6]. It is the first of an initial five-hole programme totalling approximately 1,750 m that will test down-dip and along-strike extensions of the gold mineralisation intersected in BDRC001 and BDRC002 at the Wilfred target[9].

Drilling is being undertaken by Easy Drill SARL under a contract for an estimated 20,000 m of diamond drilling using two rigs[9]. A second rig is expected on site by the end of November 2026 to commence follow-up drilling on the northern BDRC010C–BDRC011B section, approximately 1.25 km from the original discovery, where RC drilling intersected 13 m at 2.67 g/t Au from 87 m in BDRC010C and 60 m at 0.85 g/t Au from 148 m in BDRC011B[8].

The diamond programme is proceeding alongside the 35 line-km IP and resistivity survey, which is now underway across the Wilfred, Mag and Ali targets within the approximately 7 km gold-anomalous corridor[4,10].

The first phase of the RC drilling programme is in its final stages, with three holes remaining at the Mag target. RC drilling is expected to be completed within the next seven days, after which all follow-up drilling will be undertaken using diamond rigs[9].

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



Figure 1. *Diamond drill rig collaring BDDD001, the first follow-up hole at the Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project.*

Management Commentary

Dalaroo Chief Executive Officer, John Morgan, commented:

"Six weeks ago, our maiden drilling at Wilfred returned 18 metres at 7.31 g/t gold. Today a diamond rig is drilling directly beneath that intersection, and that is a major milestone for Dalaroo.

"BDDD001 will tell us whether the high-grade zone continues at depth, and the step-out holes on either side will tell us whether it continues along strike. Just as importantly, oriented core will give us our first direct measurements of the structures controlling the gold, so we can establish the orientation and true width of the mineralisation and design subsequent holes with confidence.

"A second rig is due by the end of November to follow up the northern section approximately 1.25 km away. We will then have two diamond rigs testing two separate mineralised positions along the Wilfred trend, while the IP survey continues across the broader corridor and the last RC holes are completed at Mag.

"Drilling, geophysics and assays will together give us a much clearer picture of the potential of the 7 km Gold Ridge corridor, and we look forward to updating shareholders as results are received."



Figure 2. *First diamond drill core from the Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project.*

Diamond Drilling Programme

The initial diamond drilling programme comprises five holes for approximately 1,750 m, with each hole planned to reach approximately 350 m depth at an inclination of −60°[9]. The programme has been expanded from approximately 1,250 m to 1,750 m, with planned hole depths increased from approximately 250 m to 350 m[7,9].

The first hole, BDDD001, is being drilled from the BDRC002 collar position to test the down-dip extension of the high-grade zone intersected in BDRC002.

Two holes will then be drilled on each of two sections approximately 80 m north-west and 80 m south-east of BDRC002 to test whether the mineralisation continues along strike (Figure 3). Two holes per section will provide multiple pierce points and initial information on the orientation, true width and continuity of the mineralised zone.

The step-out holes will also test quartz reefs mapped at surface extending several hundred metres north-west and south-east of the discovery holes[9]. The first three drill pads have been prepared, and a temporary core yard and site office are being established to support core handling, geological logging and secure storage.

Core (Figure 2) will be checked against the drillers' depth markers, marked up for orientation and at metre intervals, and measured for recovery before geological logging, photography and sampling. Sampling, QA/QC procedures and laboratory arrangements will be reported with the assay results.

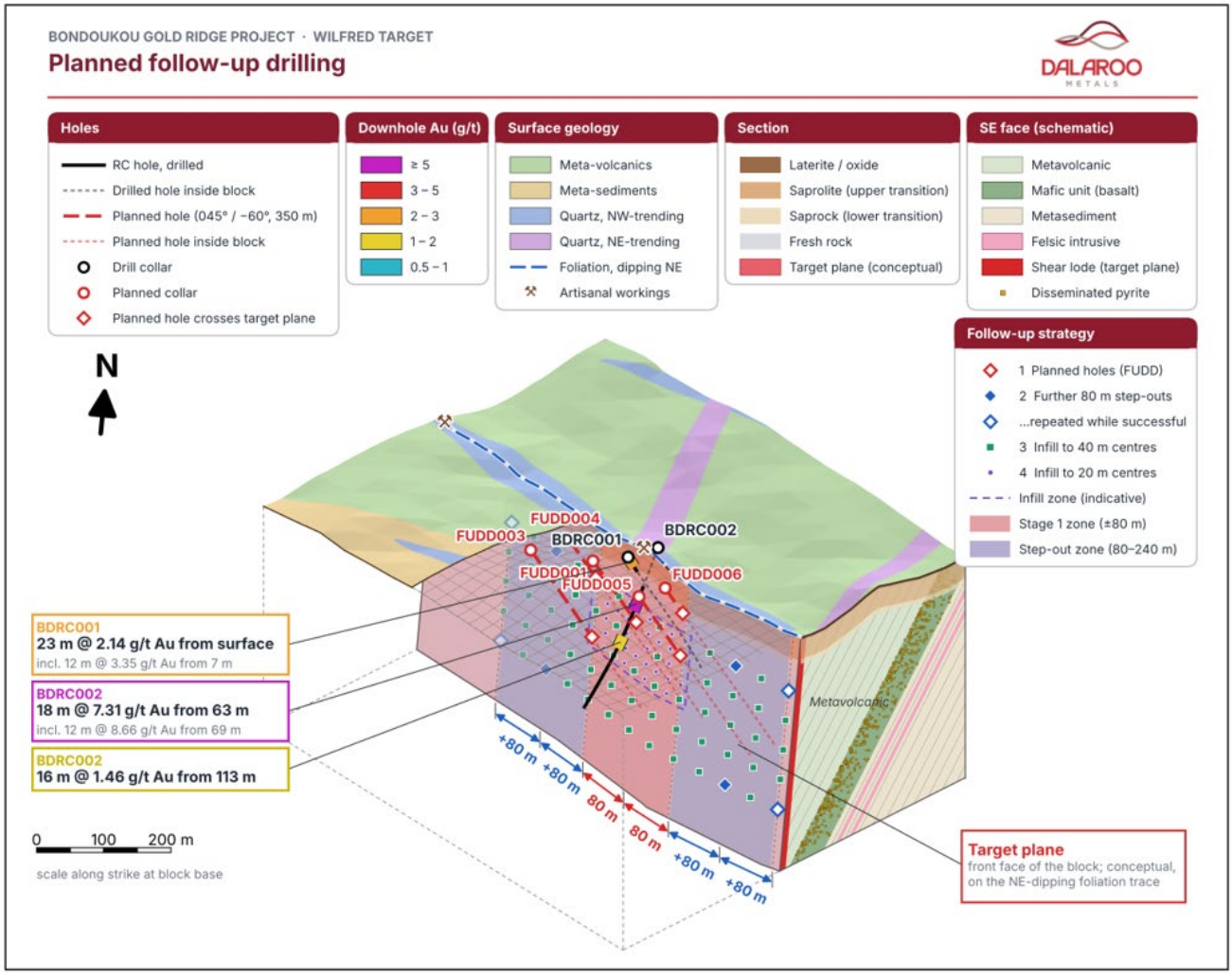


Figure 3. *3D cutaway of the Wilfred target showing the planned follow-up drilling (BDDD001, previously FUDD001, and FUDD003–006) around BDRC002, and the staged 80 m step-out and infill strategy on a conceptual target plane. Intercepts are downhole widths.*

Principal Programme Objectives

The programme's first priority is to test beneath the discovery intersection. BDDD001 will target the down-dip extension of the 18 m at 7.31 g/t Au zone in BDRC002, including 12 m at 8.66 g/t Au from 69 m[6], and will assess whether the strongly silicified, sulphide-bearing host persists at depth. Holes on sections approximately 80 m north-west and south-east of BDRC002 will then test whether the mineralisation continues along strike. Under

the Company's staged approach, if a step-out hole intersects mineralisation, a further hole will be drilled another 80 m along strike[9].

Equally important is establishing the orientation and true width of the mineralisation. BDRC001 and BDRC002 were drilled in opposite directions to test alternative structural orientations[6], and oriented core will now allow veins, contacts and foliation to be measured directly. This will define the geometry of the mineralised zone and reduce the risk of drilling parallel to mineralised structures.

The same measurements should help identify what controls the high-grade gold. In BDRC002, a similarly silicified interval with quartz–sulphide veining between 98 m and 113 m returned less than 0.25 g/t Au, indicating that silicification alone does not explain the grade distribution[6]. Core logging will investigate whether an additional control, possibly structural, concentrates the gold.

Finally, the programme will investigate the source of the oxide gold in BDRC001, which returned 23 m at 2.14 g/t Au from surface within laterite and saprolite[6]. Diamond drilling will help establish whether this represents the weathered expression of primary mineralisation at depth and how it relates to the BDRC002 bedrock intersections.

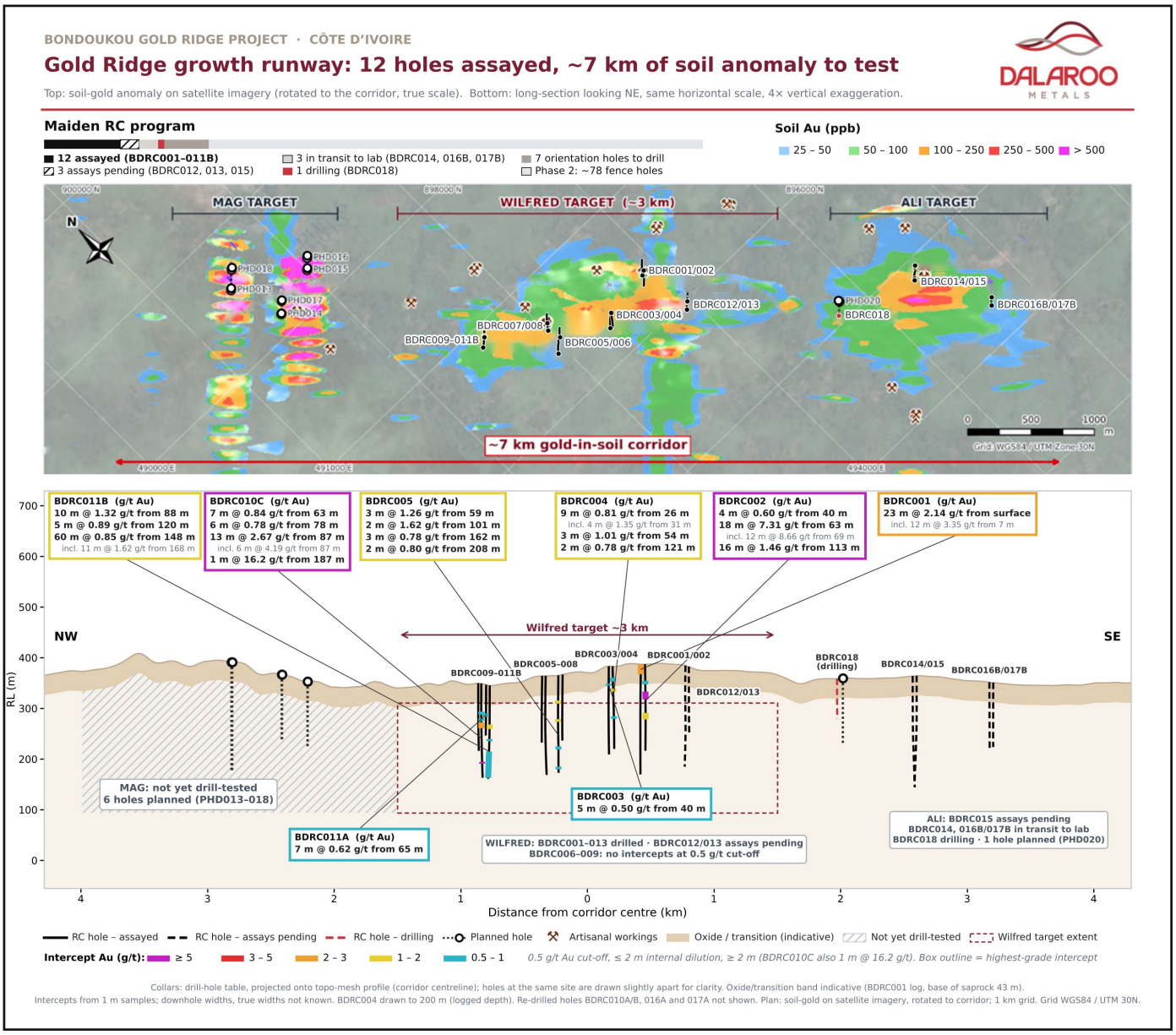


Figure 4. *Gold Ridge gold-in-soil anomaly on satellite imagery with drilled, pending and planned holes (top), and NW–SE long section looking NE showing significant RC intercepts (bottom; same horizontal scale, with 4× vertical exaggeration).*

Geological Rationale for Follow-Up Drilling

The Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project is situated within Paleoproterozoic Birimian volcano-sedimentary rocks of north-eastern Côte d'Ivoire, part of the geological terrane hosting numerous orogenic gold deposits across West Africa.

Maiden RC drilling at Wilfred has identified gold mineralisation associated with quartz–sulphide veining, silicification and structurally deformed volcaniclastic and mafic volcanic rocks[6,8].

The diamond programme is designed to investigate three key aspects of the mineralisation identified to date:

High-grade fresh-rock zone in BDRC002

The 18 m high-grade interval from 63 m to 81 m in BDRC002 corresponds exactly to a logged unit of strongly silicified volcaniclastic rock with quartz–sulphide veining and pyrite. The carbonate-altered volcaniclastic rocks immediately above and the moderately silicified volcaniclastic rocks immediately below are only weakly mineralised[6].

BDRC002 returned:

- 18 m at 7.31 g/t Au from 63 m, including 12 m at 8.66 g/t Au from 69 m[6]; and
- 16 m at 1.46 g/t Au from 113 m, including 1 m at 6.37 g/t Au from 114 m[6].

Drilling of BDRC002 was terminated at 210 m due to dip deviation, so the system below this depth has not yet been tested[9].

BDDD001 will test beneath these intersections and provide oriented core through the mineralised zones.

Oxide gold from surface in BDRC001

BDRC001 was collared in laterite and ferricrete over a deeply weathered saprolite profile to 35 m, passing through saprock into fresh volcanic rocks[6].

BDRC001 returned:

- 23 m at 2.14 g/t Au from surface, including 12 m at 3.35 g/t Au from 7 m[6].

The entire 23 m intersection lies within the oxide profile. The oxide gold may be the weathered expression of primary mineralisation at depth, and its source is a key question for the diamond programme.

Step-out holes on either side of the discovery section will also assess whether near-surface and bedrock mineralisation continue along strike.

Comparable mineralisation at the northern section

Approximately 1.25 km from the discovery, RC drilling on the northern section intersected gold within a strongly silicified quartz vein zone and sheared, altered basaltic rocks containing quartz–sulphide veins, including 13 m at 2.67 g/t Au from 87 m in BDRC010C[8].

At BDRC011B, drilling intersected:

- 60 m at 0.85 g/t Au from 148 m, including 11 m at 1.62 g/t Au[8].

The Company considers the geological associations at the discovery and northern sections to be broadly comparable. The upper intervals in BDRC010C and BDRC011B may represent the same mineralised zone, while deeper mineralisation provides further targets[9].

The second diamond rig will test the orientation and true width of the upper zone, investigate the deeper mineralisation down-dip and drill step-outs approximately 80 m north-west and south-east along strike[9].

All intersections are downhole widths, and true widths are not yet known. Additional drilling is required to establish the geometry and continuity of the mineralisation.

Exploring the Potential of the 7 km Gold Corridor

Dalaroo's systematic exploration has identified an approximately 7 km gold-anomalous corridor extending across the Mag, Wilfred and Ali target areas, defined through soil geochemistry, geological mapping and reconnaissance exploration[2,4]. Figure 4 shows the soil gold contours, RC drilling to date and planned holes.

Diamond drilling at Wilfred, the IP survey and the final RC holes at Mag are all designed to build the Company's understanding of the corridor and to prioritise targets along its full length.



Figure 5. *RC drill rig currently drilling the Mag target, the final target in the initial orientation programme.*

Wilfred – Established Gold Discovery

Wilfred is the most advanced exploration target within the corridor and is the focus of the diamond programme.

Maiden RC drilling has identified significant gold mineralisation at widely separated locations, including the original high-grade discovery and the northern section approximately 1.25 km away[6,8].

The first diamond rig will test the discovery section around BDRC001 and BDRC002, while the second rig will test the northern BDRC010C–BDRC011B section.

Further drilling along the trend, including between the two sections, will be designed once the IP survey has been completed, with the IP results to be used in conjunction with assay data from drilling[9].

Assay results for RC holes BDRC012 to BDRC018 are pending and will be reported when received and reviewed[9].

Mag – High-Priority Geochemical Target

Mag represents a significant exploration opportunity within the Bondoukou Gold Ridge corridor and is the location of the final holes in the first phase of RC drilling.

Systematic soil sampling has identified a gold anomaly of approximately 3.0 km by 1.2 km (at the 100 ppb Au contour), including a peak soil result of 23.26 g/t Au[4]. Other significant soil results include 3.25, 2.54, 2.09, 1.96, 1.72 and 1.21 g/t Au, from a programme of 1,570 soil samples collected on a 200 m × 50 m grid across the corridor[4].

Three RC holes remain to be drilled at Mag (Figure 5), with completion of the first phase of the RC programme expected within the next seven days.

Drilling results from Mag will be used in conjunction with the current IP survey. The survey will investigate potential chargeability and resistivity anomalies beneath the Mag geochemical target and help identify further priority drill targets.

Ali – Emerging Target

Ali represents an additional prospective target within the Gold Ridge corridor.

RC drilling commenced at Ali in October 2026[8], with initial drilling designed to investigate interpreted NW–SE-trending geological structures.

Drilling results from Ali will be used in conjunction with the current IP survey. The survey will provide complementary subsurface information on the geological setting and help identify further priority drill targets.

Together, the three target areas provide multiple opportunities for identifying additional mineralised zones within the broader Gold Ridge system.

IP Survey and Integrated Exploration

The 35 line-km IP and resistivity survey is now underway across the Wilfred, Mag and Ali targets (Figure 6)[10]. The survey is being undertaken by SEMS Exploration Côte d'Ivoire SARL using two-dimensional dipole–dipole surveying with a proposed 10 m electrode spacing[10].

The survey is designed to identify chargeability and resistivity anomalies potentially associated with sulphide-bearing structures, quartz–sulphide veining, alteration zones and prospective lithological contacts, including between and beyond the widely spaced Wilfred drill sections[10].

IP anomalies are not direct indicators of gold mineralisation, and any targets identified will require geological assessment and drill testing.

Results from the diamond drilling and IP survey will be integrated with:

- Existing RC drilling and assay results;
- Oriented core structural measurements and geological logging;

- Gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies;
- Geological mapping, lithological and alteration models; and
- Chargeability and resistivity sections from the IP survey.

The combined datasets will be used to refine Dalaroo's exploration model and prioritise prospective targets for future drilling.

The Company anticipates that this integrated approach will improve its ability to investigate the potential scale of the Gold Ridge mineralised system while progressively reducing geological uncertainty.

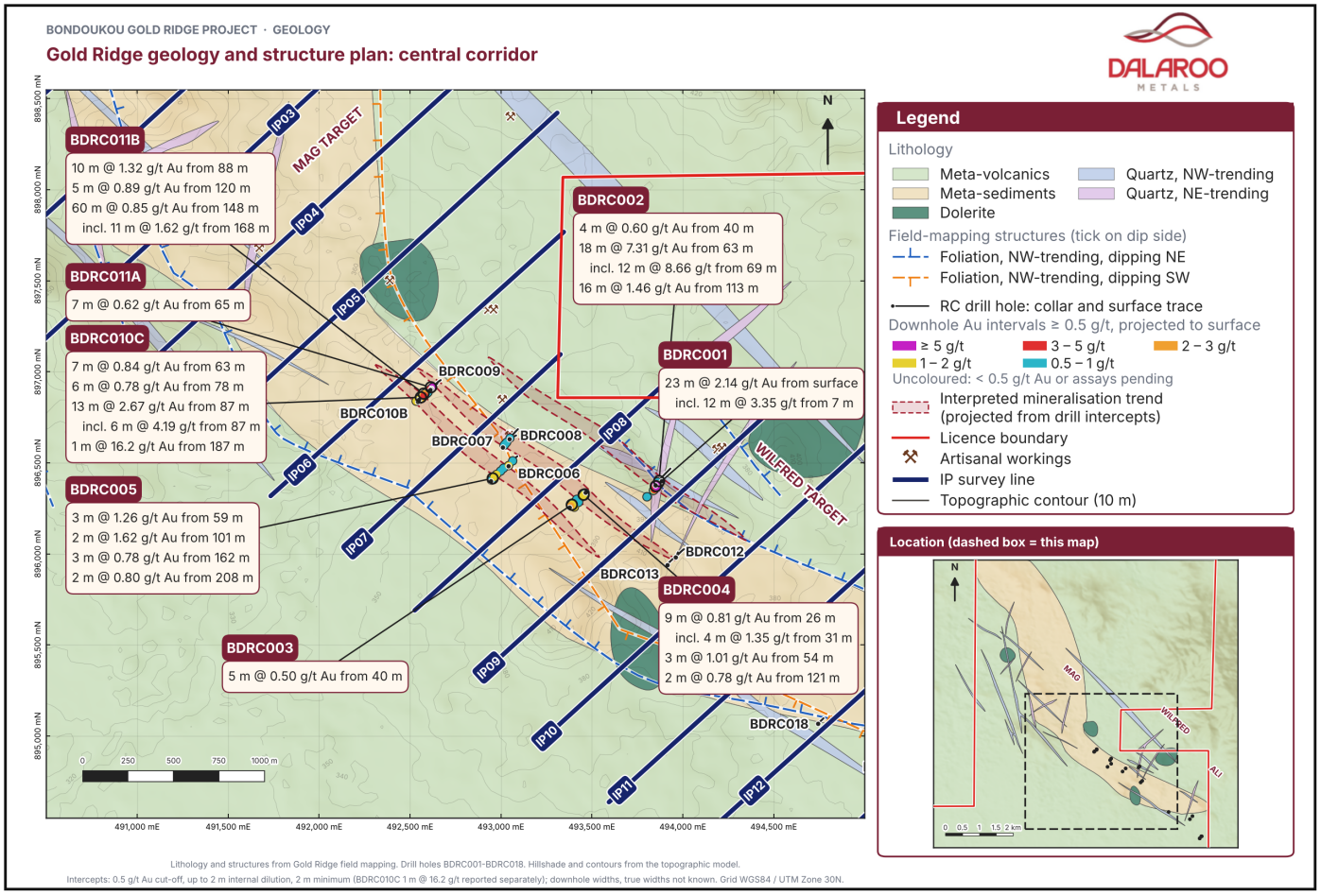


Figure 6. *Gold Ridge geological interpretation showing the Wilfred, Mag and Ali targets, gold-in-soil anomalies, significant RC drill intersections and planned IP survey coverage.*

Regional Geology and Structures

Bondoukou lies within the Paleoproterozoic Birimian terrane of the Baoulé–Mossi domain. The wider Bondoukou–Tanda region comprises Birimian volcanic and volcano-sedimentary rocks, granitoids and younger Tarkwaian-like sedimentary rocks. The Tarkwaian-like rocks are associated with the Koun–Tanda basin, also known as the sillon de Bondoukou, which is interpreted as a western continuation of Ghana's Bui Belt. The contact between the Tarkwaian-like sediments and the Birimian basement is an important regional geological boundary.

The district is cut by regional NNE-trending structures and by a set of NW-trending faults and fabrics (Figure 7). At Assafou, approximately 49 km south-south-west of Gold Ridge[3], the basin margin is the NW-trending Assafou Fault, and the mineralisation is mostly oriented at N310°[3]. At Gold Ridge, Company field mapping has identified a NW-trending foliation that is parallel to the approximately 7 km gold-in-soil corridor[1]. Gold Ridge and Assafou therefore share a NW structural orientation. This places Gold Ridge within a regional framework where NW-

trending structures, and their intersections with the NNE-trending structures, may be important controls on gold. The local geometry and controls at Gold Ridge still need to be established from mapping and drilling.

Geological feature	Regional context and relevance to Bondoukou
Birimian basement	Volcanic and volcano-sedimentary sequences, intruded by granitoids and deformed during the Eburnean orogeny. Gold Ridge is interpreted to lie within Birimian volcano-sedimentary rocks.
Koun–Tanda basin and Tarkwaian-like sediments	Tarkwaian-like clastic rocks overlie Birimian basement across an unconformity. At Assafou they occupy a half-graben bounded to the north-east by the Assafou Fault[3]. Whether these rocks or their contact with Birimian units extend into the Gold Ridge area is a local mapping and drilling question.
NW-trending structures	The Assafou Fault is NW-trending, dips steeply (60–80°) south-west and has been traced over approximately 12 km of strike, with other gold occurrences along it at Kongodjan, Broukro and Gbabango[3]. At Gold Ridge, the mapped foliation and the gold-in-soil corridor also trend NW[1].
Regional NNE-trending structures	Regional NNE-trending structures run through the district between Assafou and Bondoukou[3]. They provide a framework for evaluating structures and contacts at Gold Ridge, particularly where they meet NW-trending structures.
Reactivated contacts and faults	At Gontougo, Koulou Gold interprets its Yango gold-in-soil anomaly to follow a reactivated unconformity marked by a magnetic break, which runs NW–SE near the anomaly. It associates the Dadiassé anomaly with NE-trending breaks[5]. These illustrate the potential importance of reactivated geological boundaries in the region.
Folds, shears and quartz veining	Regional gold systems may be localised along shear zones, fold hinges and limbs, quartz-vein systems and contacts between contrasting rock types. At Gold Ridge, Dalaroo's current interpretation includes a fold-limb and hinge-zone setting, quartz veining and a broader NW–SE structural-geophysical trend.

At Assafou, gold is hosted mainly in Tarkwaian-like sandstone at or near its structural contact with mafic Birimian basement. Mineralisation occurs as disseminated gold in altered sandstone and in or around quartz (±carbonate) veins and breccias[3]. This provides a regional example of how favourable rock contacts and deformation along a NW-trending fault may focus mineralising fluids.

At Gold Ridge, the current interpretation is a structurally controlled NW-trending corridor within Birimian rocks, supported by coincident gold-in-soil anomalism, quartz veining, artisanal workings and geophysical trends. The key geological questions are how the local folds and NW-trending structures relate to the regional NW and NNE structural trends, whether significant lithological contacts occur within or near the project, and how these features control the gold mineralisation.

References to Assafou, Gontougo and other projects in the region are included for geological context only. These projects are held by third parties. Information about them has been drawn from publicly available sources and has not been independently verified by Dalaroo or its Competent Person. Proximity to, or geological similarity with, these projects does not mean that Gold Ridge hosts, or will host, similar mineralisation.

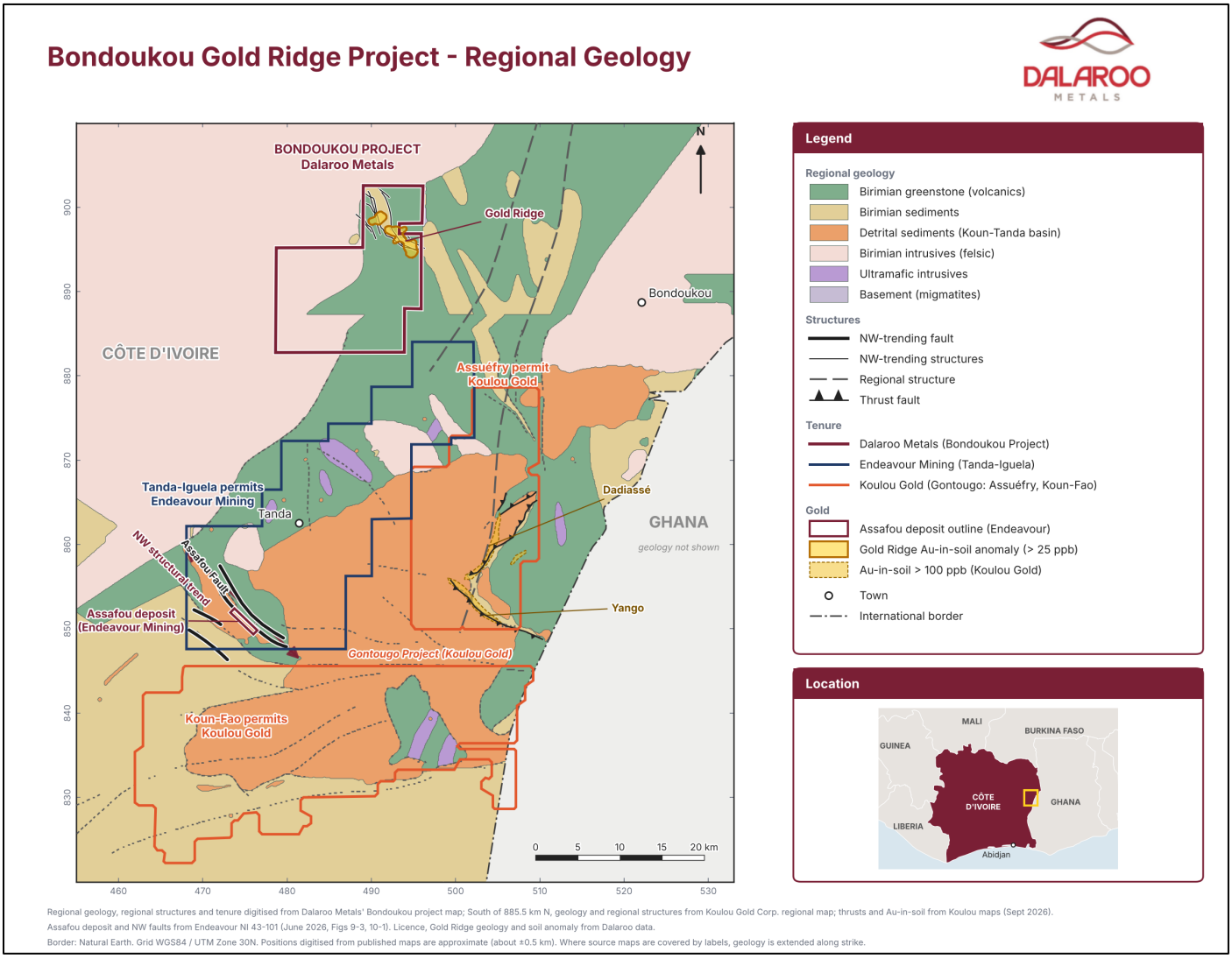


Figure 7. *Regional geology of the Bondoukou–Tanda district, showing NW-trending structures at Gold Ridge and Assafou.*

Next Steps

Following commencement of diamond drilling, Dalaroo's planned activities include:

1. Drilling BDDD001 beneath the BDRC002 discovery intersection, followed by the remaining four holes of the initial programme on the step-out sections approximately 80 m north-west and south-east.
2. Mobilising the second diamond rig, expected at the end of November 2026, to commence follow-up drilling on the northern BDRC010C–BDRC011B section.
3. Completing the final three RC holes at Mag within the next seven days, after which all follow-up drilling will be undertaken using diamond rigs.
4. Reporting pending RC assay results, including BDRC012 to BDRC018, subject to laboratory turnaround and QA/QC review.
5. Completing IP data acquisition and integrating the IP results with drilling, geochemical and geological data from Wilfred, Mag and Ali to refine the structural model and prioritise further drill targets.

The Company will provide further updates as material exploration results become available.

Technical Commentary

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

"Commencing diamond drilling is an important step in systematically evaluating the high-grade gold mineralisation identified at Wilfred. BDDD001 will test directly beneath the BDRC002 discovery intersection, where the gold is closely associated with strongly silicified volcaniclastic rock, quartz–sulphide veining and pyrite.

"Oriented core will be critical to understanding the structural controls on the mineralisation. Our RC results show that silicification alone does not explain where the highest grades occur, and direct structural measurements should help us identify the additional controls.

"With the second rig to follow at the northern section and the IP survey now underway, we will be integrating diamond core, geophysics and RC data to build a three-dimensional model of the mineralised system.

"This represents an important step in moving from initial gold discoveries towards a systematic evaluation of the geometry, continuity and scale of the Gold Ridge mineralised system."

References

1. Refer to Dalaroo's ASX announcement, 19 March 2026: "Major 2.5 km Gold Drill Target Defined at Gold Ridge Bondoukou Project, Côte d'Ivoire".
2. Refer to Dalaroo's ASX announcement, 2 June 2026: "Gold Ridge Soils Define 4.3km Anomaly, Peak 2,188ppb Au".
3. Refer to Endeavour Mining plc, NI 43-101 Technical Report, 5 June 2026: "Assafou-Dibibango Project (ADP), Côte d'Ivoire".
4. Refer to Dalaroo's ASX announcement, 15 June 2026: "Dalaroo Defines ~7km Gold Corridor at Gold Ridge with Peak Soil Assay of 23.26g/t Au".
5. Refer to Koulou Gold Corp. news release, 21 September 2026: "Koulou Gold Provides Exploration Update at its 937.8 km^2 Gontougo Project".
6. Refer to Dalaroo's 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 to Dalaroo's 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".
8. Refer to Dalaroo's ASX announcement, 9 November 2026: "Wilfred Drilling Delivers Significant New Mineralisation ~1.25 km from Maiden High-Grade Gold Discovery".
9. Refer to Dalaroo's ASX announcement, 12 November 2026: "Diamond Drill Mobilisation Underway at Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project".
10. Refer to Dalaroo's ASX announcement, 16 November 2026: "Dalaroo Commences Major IP Geophysical Survey at Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project".

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

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For more information:

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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 relating to previously reported 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. The information in this announcement that relates to geological interpretation, including the regional geology and structural setting, and to the diamond drilling programme and IP survey is also based on information compiled by Mr Morgan.

Mr Morgan has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration and 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.

This announcement relates primarily to the commencement of diamond drilling at the Bondoukou Gold Ridge Project and does not report any new Exploration Results. All drilling results, including those from drill holes BDRC001 to BDRC011B, and previously disclosed soil geochemical results referred to in this announcement have been reported in earlier ASX announcements.

For the purposes of ASX Listing Rule 5.23, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements referenced in this announcement. The Company further confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are 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, exploration targets, grades, scale or development concepts are conceptual in nature and based on early-stage exploration activities, including geological mapping, surface sampling, geochemical analysis, geophysical surveying and early-stage drilling programmes. These statements do not constitute a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimate as defined under the JORC Code and should not be construed as such. Dalaroo Metals Limited undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, except as required by law.