Dalaroo Completes Large-Scale Soil Program at Gold Ridge, Advancing Toward Drilling

Dalaroo Metals Ltd (**ASX: DAL; OTCQB: DALMF**) is pleased to advise that it has completed the Priority 1 phase of its systematic soil geochemistry program at the Gold Ridge Prospect within the Bondoukou Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire, marking an important step in advancing the Project towards the first-pass drill program.

The completed soil program represents the first large-scale systematic geochemical coverage over the south-eastern extent of the interpreted mineralised corridor and is designed to refine and extend known gold anomalism associated with artisanal workings, structural controls and favourable host lithologies.

With more than 2,000 samples now submitted for assay and field activities advancing into the Priority 2 north-western target area, Dalaroo continues to build momentum towards defining high-priority drill targets across one of its most prospective gold assets in West Africa.

Highlights:

- **Priority 1** soil geochemistry program **completed** over **south-eastern target block** at Gold Ridge Prospect
- **2,241 primary soil samples** and **120 QA/QC samples** collected
- Program targets strike extensions of previously defined **2.5km x 400m gold corridor**
- Historical rock-chip results include grades up to **17.95 g/t Au**
- Sampling covers first **~4.5km** of interpreted **~9.5km structural corridor**
- Over **2,000 samples submitted to Intertek Laboratory** for gold analysis
- **Dingbi artisanal workings** sampled with **28 channel samples** and **4 grab samples**
- Results expected to support the definition and prioritisation of multiple drill targets for trenching, auger and maiden RC drilling

For more information about Dalaroo, please follow the link: **Click Here.**

Soil Geochemistry Program

The Priority 1 program targeted the south-eastern strike extension of previously identified gold anomalism associated with artisanal workings, favourable metasedimentary units and interpreted structural corridors. **Completion of Priority 1 covers approximately 4.5km** of strike and represents a significant milestone in systematic target generation ahead of follow-up drilling.

The Company has now transitioned field crews to Priority **2 north-western block**, where line cutting and soil sample collection is underway.

The program is a **systematic, high-resolution geochemical survey** designed to define the **extent, continuity and intensity of gold mineralisation** across a **~9.5km long structural corridor**, interpreted from aeromagnetic data and recent surface exploration (**Figure 2**).

This soil program targets the extension of previously defined **high-priority mineralisation**, including the **2.5km strike gold corridor**, and aims to identify additional parallel or blind structures along the same trend (**Figure 1**).

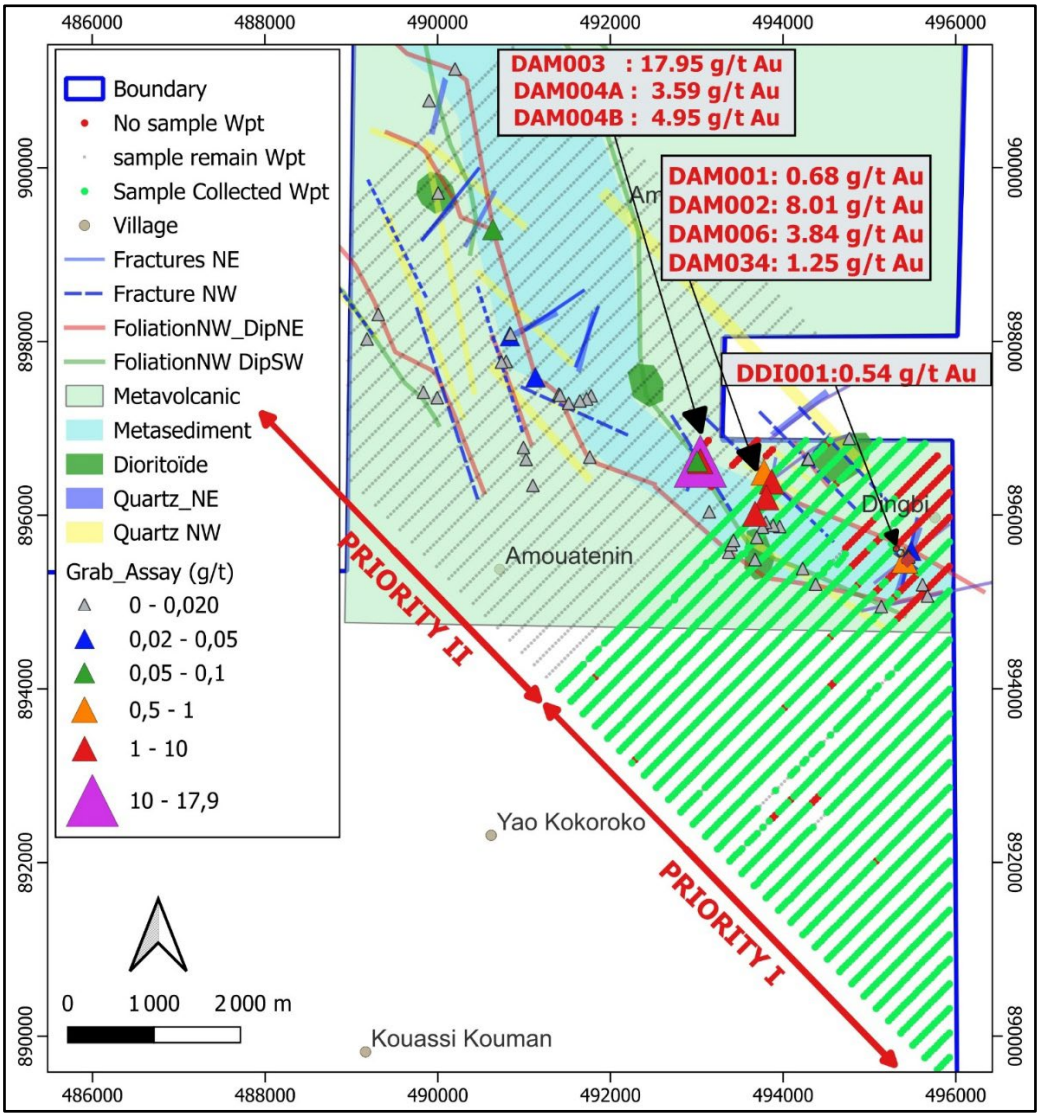

Figure 1. Gold Ridge Prospect Soil Sampling Progress Map – Completed and Planned Grid Lines.

Map showing Soil sampling progress completed lines and remaining on sampling grid (200m × 50m spacing) overlaid on mapped local Geology and interpreted structural trends. The grid covers a ~9km long gold anomalous corridor, with priority sampling areas highlighted at Dingbi and Kogodjan.

Soil Sampling Program Summary

The soil geochemistry program was designed to test along-strike extensions of previously reported anomalous rock-chip results and mapped artisanal workings.

The soil geochemistry program has been designed to industry best-practice standards for early-stage gold exploration:

- **Grid spacing:** 200m (line spacing) × 50m (sample spacing)
- **Total planned lines:** ~61 lines
- **Total planned samples:** ~4,400 samples
- **Target area:** ~9km long gold anomalous corridor
- **Priority zones:** Dingbi and Kogodjan areas
- **Priority 1 Status** Completed for ~4.5km strike length
- **Priority 2 Status** Commenced
- **Original Soil Samples:** 2,241 collected from Priority 1.
- **QAQC Samples:** 120

The survey is oriented **along strike of the interpreted structural corridor**, enabling effective delineation of geochemical anomalies associated with **shear-hosted and structurally controlled gold systems**. (**Figure 2**).

This approach is consistent with exploration methodologies applied across major **Birimian gold discoveries in West Africa**.

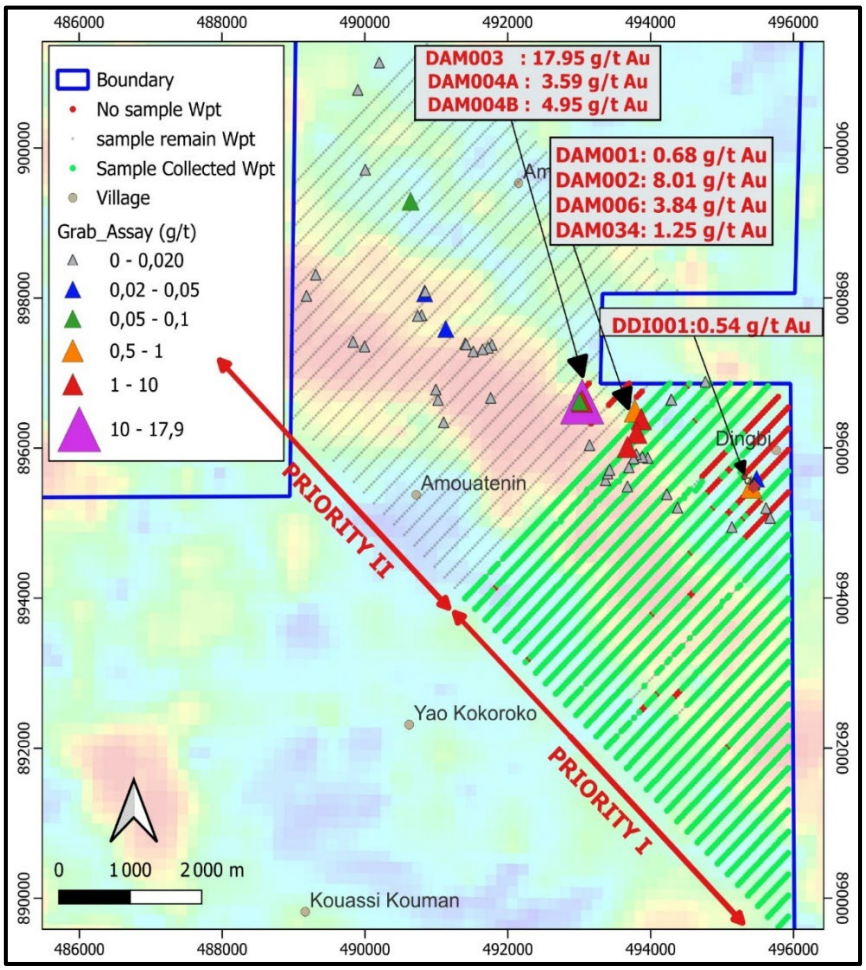

Figure 2. Priority 1 and Priority 2 Soil Sampling Areas Over Geophysical Imagery.

Plan map illustrating completed sampling lines and locations of soil samples collected to date. Sampling progress is shown relative to the broader planned grid and previously defined rock-chip anomalism.

Geological Observations

The **Priority 1 area** is interpreted to be dominated by metasedimentary units with extensive duricrust development **containing iron oxide, manganese oxide and quartz fragments**. Field teams also reported widespread hematite, goethite and limonite alteration, consistent with weathered **hydrothermal systems**. These features are widely recognised as **pathfinder indicators for gold mineralisation in tropical terrains.**

The presence of quartz fragments and iron oxides supports the interpretation of **weathered bedrock mineralisation sourced from underlying quartz-vein systems**.

These features are typical of **weathered profiles above primary gold mineralisation** in Birimian terrains and support the interpretation of a potentially extensive mineralised system at depth.

These geological characteristics are considered **favourable** in the context of the regional Birimian gold systems of West Africa.

Dingbi Artisanal Workings – Channel Sampling Completed

Parallel work at the Dingbi artisanal site focused on identifying the source and geometry of mineralisation.

Samples Collected:

- **28 Channel Samples were collected** via systematic trenching/channelling within the saprolite of adits and artisanal trenches.
- **4 selective Grab Samples showing quartz stockworks and strong oxidation**
- Structural measurements including dip and dip direction were also collected to assist targeting.

This work represents a **critical step in transitioning from reconnaissance exploration to drill-ready targets**.

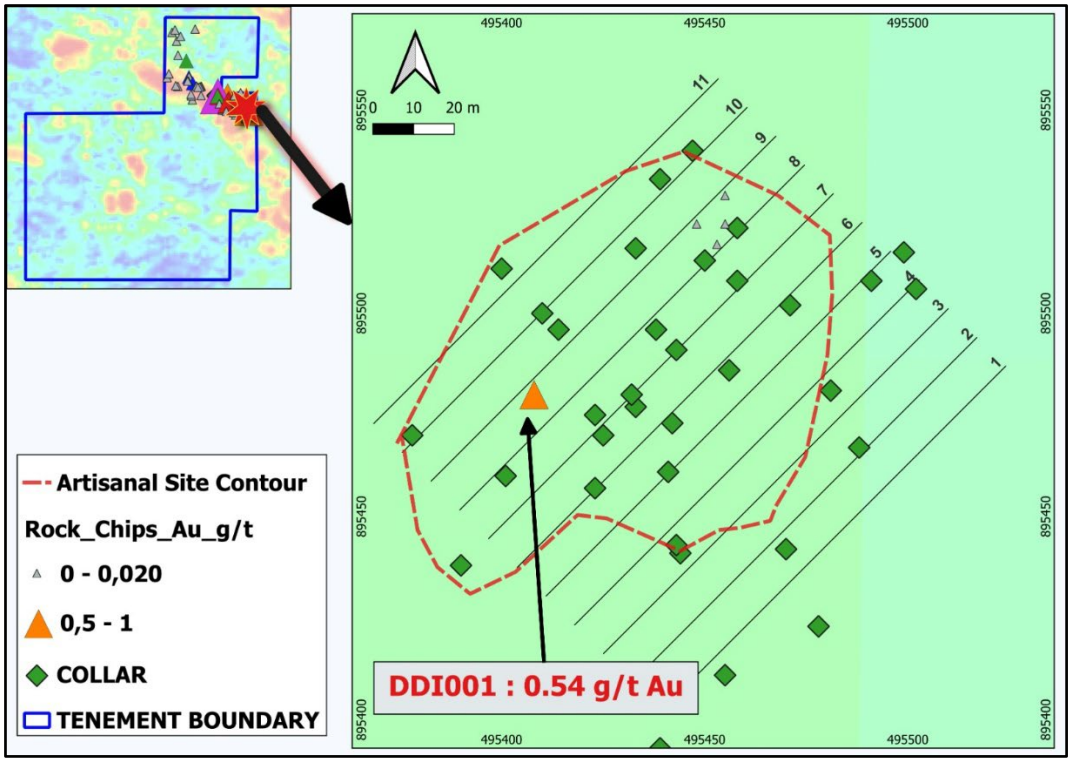

Figure 3. Dingbi Artisanal Workings Showing Channel Sample Locations.

Project Overview and Regional Setting

The Bondoukou Project is located within the **Birimian Greenstone Belt of Côte d'Ivoire**, one of the most prolific gold provinces globally.

The terrane is characterised by extensive greenstone belts, regional-scale shear zones and favourable structural architecture, which commonly controls the emplacement of gold mineralisation throughout the region.

The region hosts multiple **multi-million-ounce gold deposits**, with mineralisation typically associated with:

- Regional shear zones
- Fold-related structural traps
- Quartz vein systems
- Volcano-sedimentary lithological contacts

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.

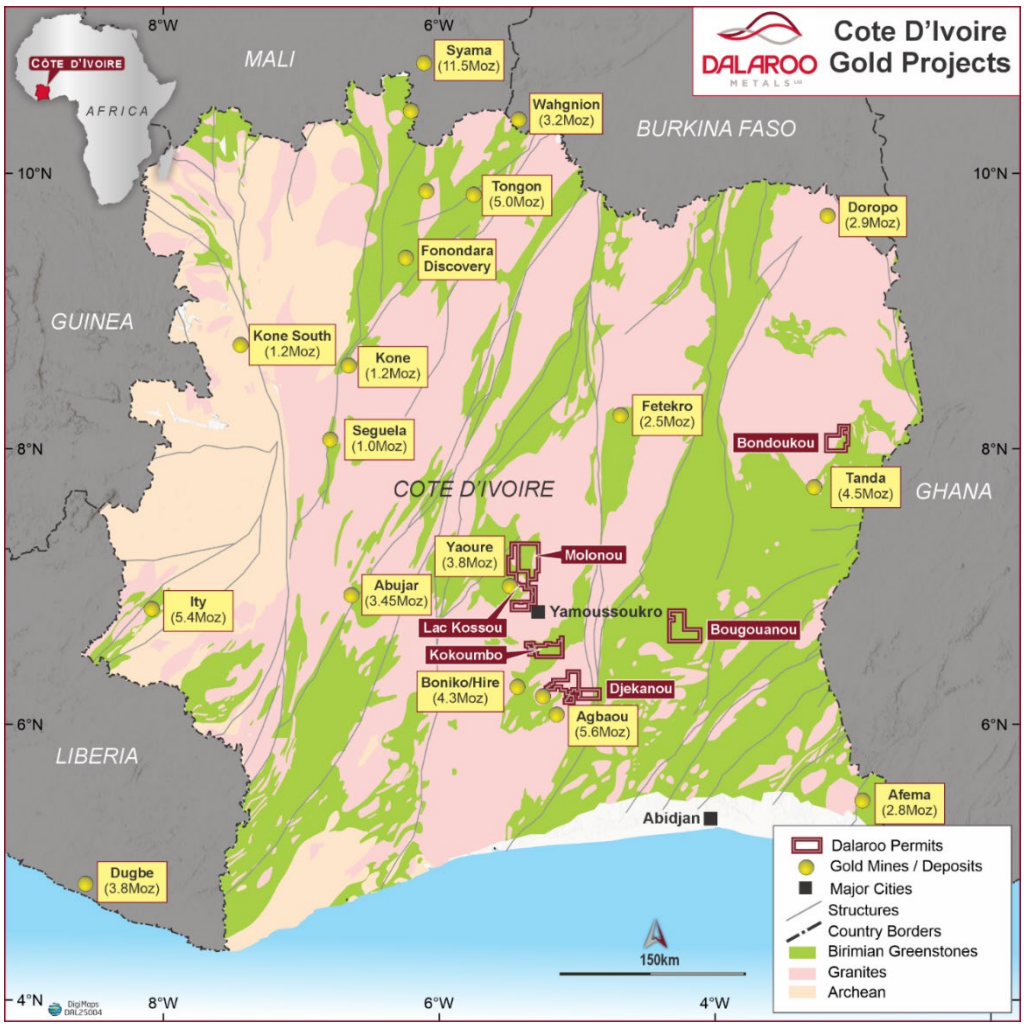

Figure 4. Location of Dalaroo Côte d'Ivoire Projects Relative to Major Regional Gold Deposits.

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 Catalysts

Over the coming months, planned activities include:

- Continue Priority 2 soil geochemistry program
- Receipt of **geochemical assay results**
- Identification of **coherent gold anomalies along strike**
- **Integrate assay results** with geology, artisanal workings and structural interpretation
- **Trenching and auger drilling programs** of identified soil anomalies
- **Define first-pass drill targets for Initial RC drilling campaigns**

Management Commentary

Dalaroo CEO, John Morgan Commented:

"Completing Priority 1 soil sampling at Gold Ridge is an important milestone in systematically unlocking the scale potential of Bondoukou. The program is targeting strike extensions to our previously defined gold corridor and is already reinforcing our confidence in the broader mineralised system.

With over 2,000 samples now submitted for analysis and Priority 2 already underway, we are entering an exciting phase where geochemistry, geology and structural interpretation will combine to define our first drill targets. Côte d'Ivoire remains a key growth focus for Dalaroo, and Bondoukou is emerging as a highly prospective gold opportunity within a world-class Birimian gold belt."

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

"The field program has progressed strongly, with systematic sampling confirming the continuity of highly prospective structures associated with historical artisanal workings, quartz veining and widespread alteration. Our team is now advancing Priority 2 areas while assay results from Priority 1 are pending. We believe Gold Ridge continues to demonstrate strong exploration potential for a significant mineralised gold system."

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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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.	Soil samples collected from shallow pits along a systematic grid (200m × 50m spacing). Samples typically collected from the B-horizon where available. Sampling focused on detecting geochemical dispersion associated with underlying gold mineralisation.
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. No drilling undertaken.
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.	Soil samples collected manually using hand tools. Sample quality controlled by ensuring consistent depth and horizon selection. No recovery issues identified.
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.	Field logging includes lithology, soil type, colour, alteration indicators (hematite, goethite, limonite), and presence of quartz fragments. Data recorded at each sample location.

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
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.	Samples collected in pre-numbered bags and transported to camp. Samples will be dried, sieved (typically -80 mesh fraction) and prepared using industry standard laboratory procedures.
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.	Samples to be analysed at an accredited laboratory (e.g., Intertek or equivalent) using industry-standard gold analysis (e.g., aqua regia or fire assay where applicable). Laboratory QA/QC includes standards, blanks and duplicates. Field QA/QC procedures (duplicates, blanks) to be implemented during program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	Sampling supervised by experienced Dalaroo geological staff. Sample locations recorded using handheld GPS. Data validated prior to database entry.
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 coordinates recorded using handheld GPS (WGS84 datum, UTM Zone 30N). Accuracy estimated ±5–10 m, appropriate for reconnaissance exploration.
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	Grid spacing of 200m × 50m is appropriate for early-stage geochemical targeting. Data density sufficient to define coherent anomalies for follow-up exploration.
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.	Sampling grid oriented across interpreted structural trends (NW–SE corridor) to effectively detect geochemical anomalies parallel to mineralisation controls.

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Samples stored securely at site camp prior to transport to laboratory. Sample tracking maintained using unique sample IDs and submission sheets.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	No external audits undertaken at this stage. Internal review by Company geologists confirms procedures are appropriate for early-stage exploration.

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 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.

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical artisanal mining activity present across the licence area, indicating near-surface gold occurrences. No systematic modern soil geochemistry programs previously reported.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Project located within the Birimian Greenstone Belt. Gold mineralisation typically associated with shear zones, quartz veining and fold-related structures.
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.	No assay results reported at this stage.
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').	Not applicable. Soil geochemistry program is surface-based and does not define true widths.
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	Refer to Figures 1–3 showing sampling grid, progress and field activities.

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
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.	No assay results available at this stage. This announcement reports only on commencement and progress of the soil sampling program.
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.	Completion of soil sampling (~4,400 samples), receipt of assays, anomaly definition, followed by trenching, auger drilling and RC drilling.
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.	Completion of soil sampling, receipt of assays, anomaly definition, followed by trenching, auger drilling and RC drilling.