Dalaroo Completes Large-Scale Soil Program Across Emerging 9km Gold Corridor at the Bondoukou Project, Côte d'Ivoire

4,400+ Samples Completed Across Priority 1 and Priority 2 Areas as Company Advances Toward Maiden Drilling

Dalaroo Metals Ltd (**ASX**: **DAL; OTCQB: DALMF**) ("**Dalaroo**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce the completion of its large-scale systematic soil geochemistry program at the Gold Ridge Prospect within the Bondoukou Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire.

The completed program marks a major milestone in the Company's exploration strategy and represents the first systematic district-scale geochemical coverage completed across the interpreted ~9km long mineralised corridor at Gold Ridge.

The program successfully completed both the Priority 1 south-eastern block and the Priority 2 north-western block, significantly expanding surface geochemical coverage over highly prospective structural corridors associated with artisanal gold workings, quartz veining, favourable Birimian host lithologies and interpreted regional shear zones.

A total of 4,363 samples, including soil, channel, grab and QA/QC samples, have now been dispatched to Intertek Laboratory for analysis, with assay results expected to assist in defining high-priority drill targets for trenching, auger drilling and maiden RC drilling programs.

Highlights

- Large-scale soil geochemistry program completed across both Priority 1 and Priority 2 target blocks at Gold Ridge Prospect
- Systematic coverage completed over interpreted ~9km long mineralised corridor
- **A total of 3,612** primary soil samples were collected across the Priority 1 and Priority 2 programs, with a total of **4,363 soil,** channel, grab and QA/QC samples dispatched to **Intertek Laboratory** for analysis.
- Historical rock-chip results include grades up to **17.95 g/t Au** along interpreted structural corridor [1]
- Program designed to test extensions of previously **identified 2.5km x 400m gold corridor** [2]
- Field teams completed approximately **194.5km of soil sampling lines** on 200m x 50m grid spacing
- Channel sampling completed over Dingbi and Amodi artisanal workings:
  - **71 channel samples collected**
  - **14 grab samples collected**
- Extensive quartz veining, iron oxide alteration and artisanal workings continue to support interpretation of an extensive hydrothermal alteration system
- Assay results expected to generate multiple drill-ready targets across the Bondoukou Project.

Large-Scale Soil Program Completed

The soil geochemistry program was designed as a systematic high-resolution exploration program to define the extent, continuity and intensity of gold mineralisation across the Gold Ridge Prospect.

The program specifically targeted extensions of previously identified gold anomalism associated with:

- Historical artisanal gold workings
- Quartz veining and stockworks
- Structurally controlled mineralisation trends
- Birimian metasedimentary and metavolcanic host rocks
- Interpreted regional shear corridors

Priority 1 focused on the south-eastern portion of the corridor, while Priority 2 extended coverage toward the north-western structural block, including the Amodi and Amoitini sectors.

The completed program provides near-continuous geochemical coverage across the broader interpreted mineralised corridor and is expected to significantly enhance structural interpretation and drill targeting across the Project.

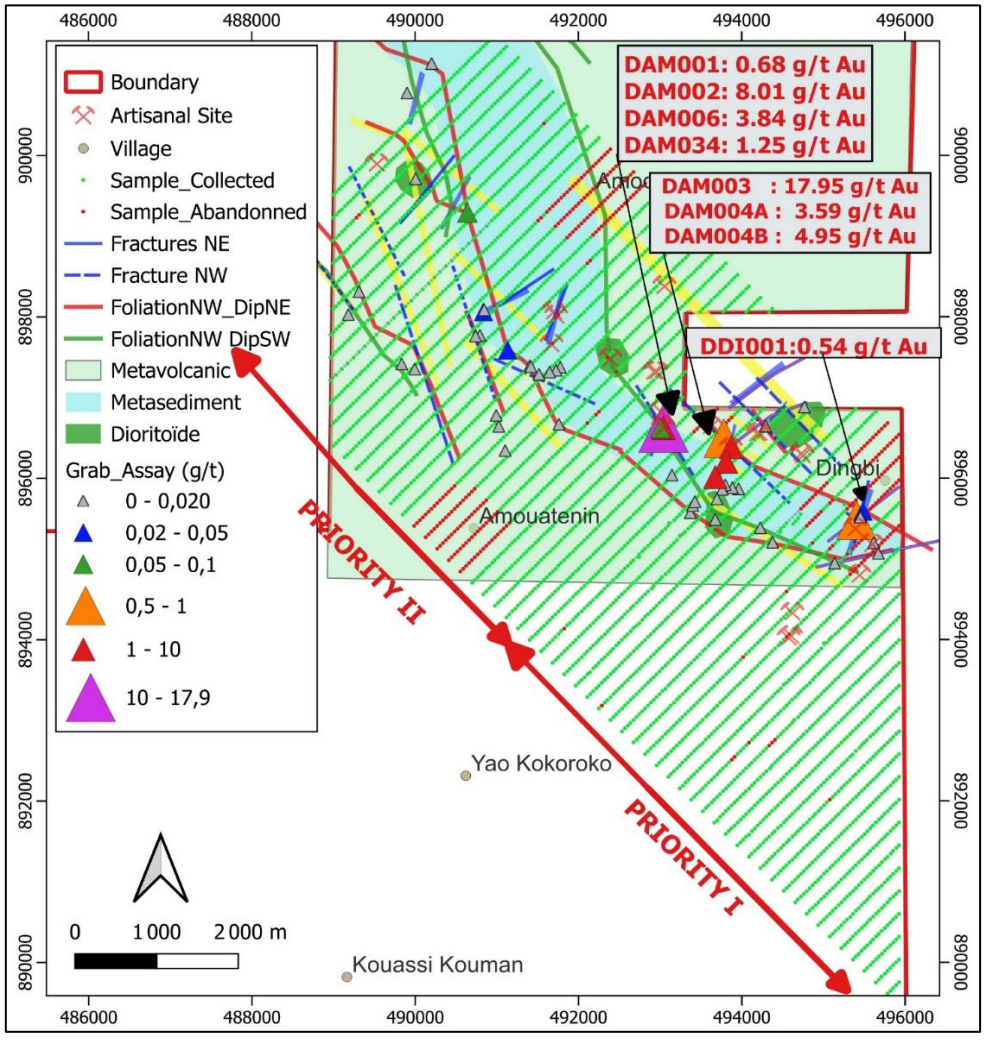

Figure 1. Gold Ridge Prospect Soil Sampling Progress Map – Completed Priority 1 and Priority 2 Grid Coverage.

Map showing completed soil sampling lines across the Priority 1 south-eastern block and Priority 2 north-western block over interpreted geology and structural trends. Sampling completed on a 200m x 50m grid across the interpreted ~9km mineralised corridor highlighting Dingbi, Amodi, Amoitini and Kogodjan target areas.

For More Information on this release **click here.**

Soil Sampling Program Summary

The soil geochemistry survey was completed using industry-standard exploration methodologies widely applied across major Birimian gold discoveries in West Africa.

Program Statistics

- Grid spacing: **200m line spacing x 50m sample spacing**
- Total line length completed: **~194.5km**
- Total primary soil samples collected: **3,612**
- Total soil samples dispatched: **4,060**
- Total samples dispatched to the laboratory: 4,363, including surface samples and artisanal workings samples
- Target corridor length: **~9km**
- Sampling orientation: Across the interpreted NW-SE structural corridor

The survey was designed to identify coherent geochemical anomalies associated with shear-hosted and structurally controlled gold mineralisation and to define potential extensions to previously identified mineralised trends.

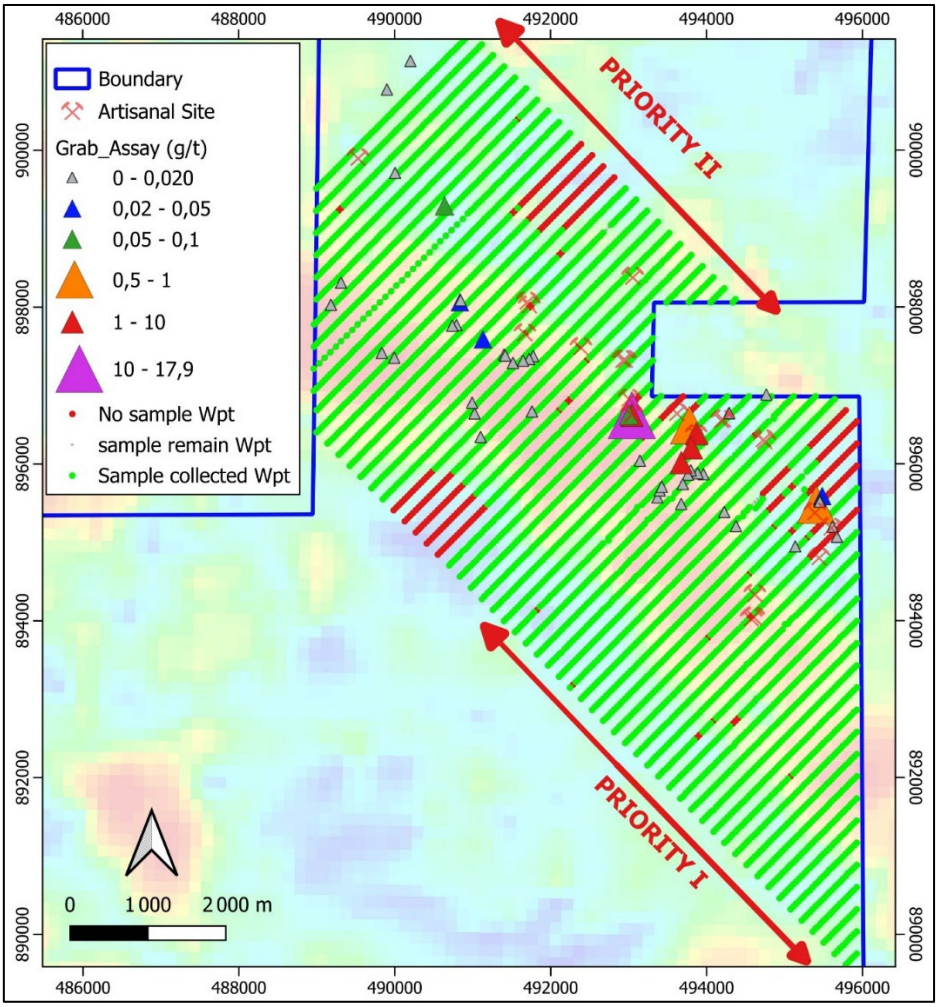

Figure 2. Priority 1 and Priority 2 Soil Sampling Areas Over Geophysical Imagery.

Plan map illustrating completed soil sampling coverage relative to interpreted structural corridors, geophysical trends and historical high-grade rock-chip anomalism[1]. The completed program provides near-continuous geochemical coverage across the broader Gold Ridge structural corridor.

Geological Observations Continue to Strengthen Exploration Model

Field observations completed during the soil program continue to support the interpretation of a large-scale hydrothermal gold system at Gold Ridge.

Priority 1 areas are interpreted to be dominated by metasedimentary lithologies with extensive duricrust development containing:

- Iron oxides
- Manganese oxides
- Quartz fragments
- Priority 2 areas are interpreted to be predominantly underlain by metavolcanic lithologies with clay-rich weathering profiles and abundant quartz fragments.

Field teams also reported widespread:

- Hematite alteration
- Goethite alteration
- Limonite alteration
- Quartz stockworks and quartz vein fragments

These features are considered encouraging pathfinder indicators commonly associated with Birimian gold systems throughout West Africa.

The Company notes that geological observations are encouraging indicators of hydrothermal activity; however, assay results remain pending and no conclusions regarding the presence or continuity of economic mineralisation can yet be drawn.

Figure 3. Gold Ridge Field Observations – Quartz Veining, Alteration and Soil Sampling Activities.

Field photographs showing representative quartz veining, iron oxide alteration, artisanal workings and systematic soil sampling activities completed during the April 2026 exploration program.

Dingbi and Amodi Artisanal Workings – Channel Sampling Completed

Parallel exploration work was undertaken across the Dingbi and Amodi artisanal mining areas to better understand the geometry and controls of mineralisation.

Sampling Completed

- 71 channel samples collected
- 14 selective grab samples collected
- Structural measurements including dip and dip direction recorded

Channel sampling was completed within artisanal pits and saprolite exposures developed by local miners. Sampling targeted altered schistose sedimentary units containing quartz veinlets and sulphide-bearing quartz material.

Grab samples commonly comprised brecciated milky and smoky quartz containing disseminated pyrite, iron oxide alteration and local potassic and carbonate alteration.

The Company considers this work important for refining structural interpretation and prioritising first-pass drill targets.

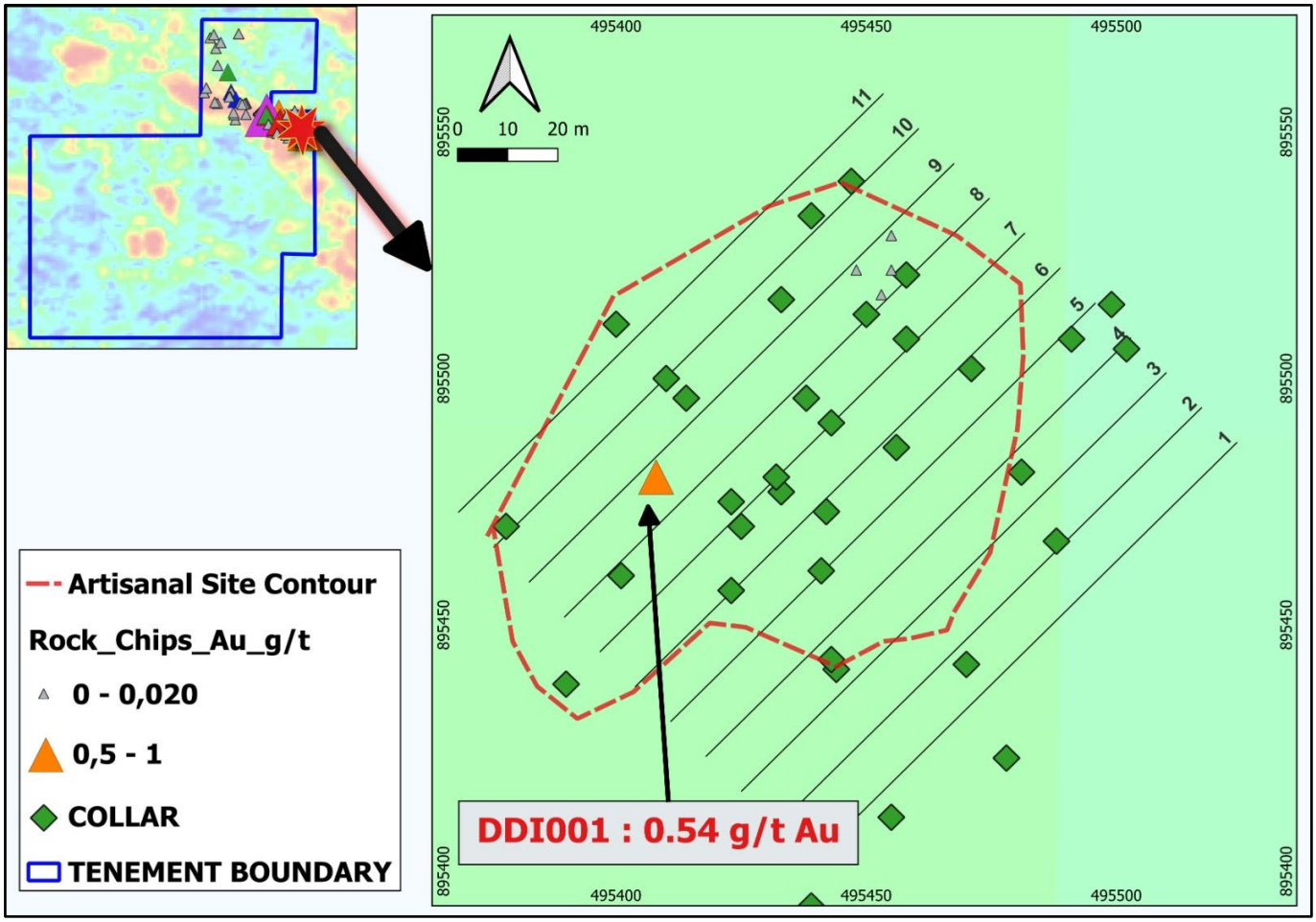

Figure 4. Dingbi Artisanal Workings Showing Channel Sample Locations.

Map showing completed channel sample locations and artisanal workings developed along interpreted mineralised structures at Dingbi Prospect.

Figure 5. Gold Ridge Field Observations – Alteration and Channel Sampling Activities.

Field photographs showing representative iron oxide alteration, artisanal workings and systematic channel sampling activities completed during the April 2026 exploration program.

Regional Setting and Prospectivity

The Bondoukou Project is located within the Birimian Greenstone Belt of Côte d'Ivoire, one of the world's most prospective gold provinces.

The Project is located approximately 35km northwest of Endeavour Mining's Tanda-Iguela gold system and within a region hosting multiple multi-million-ounce gold deposits.

Gold mineralisation in the region is commonly associated with:

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

Extensive artisanal workings developed along interpreted shear zones provide strong evidence for near-surface gold mineralisation across the Project area.

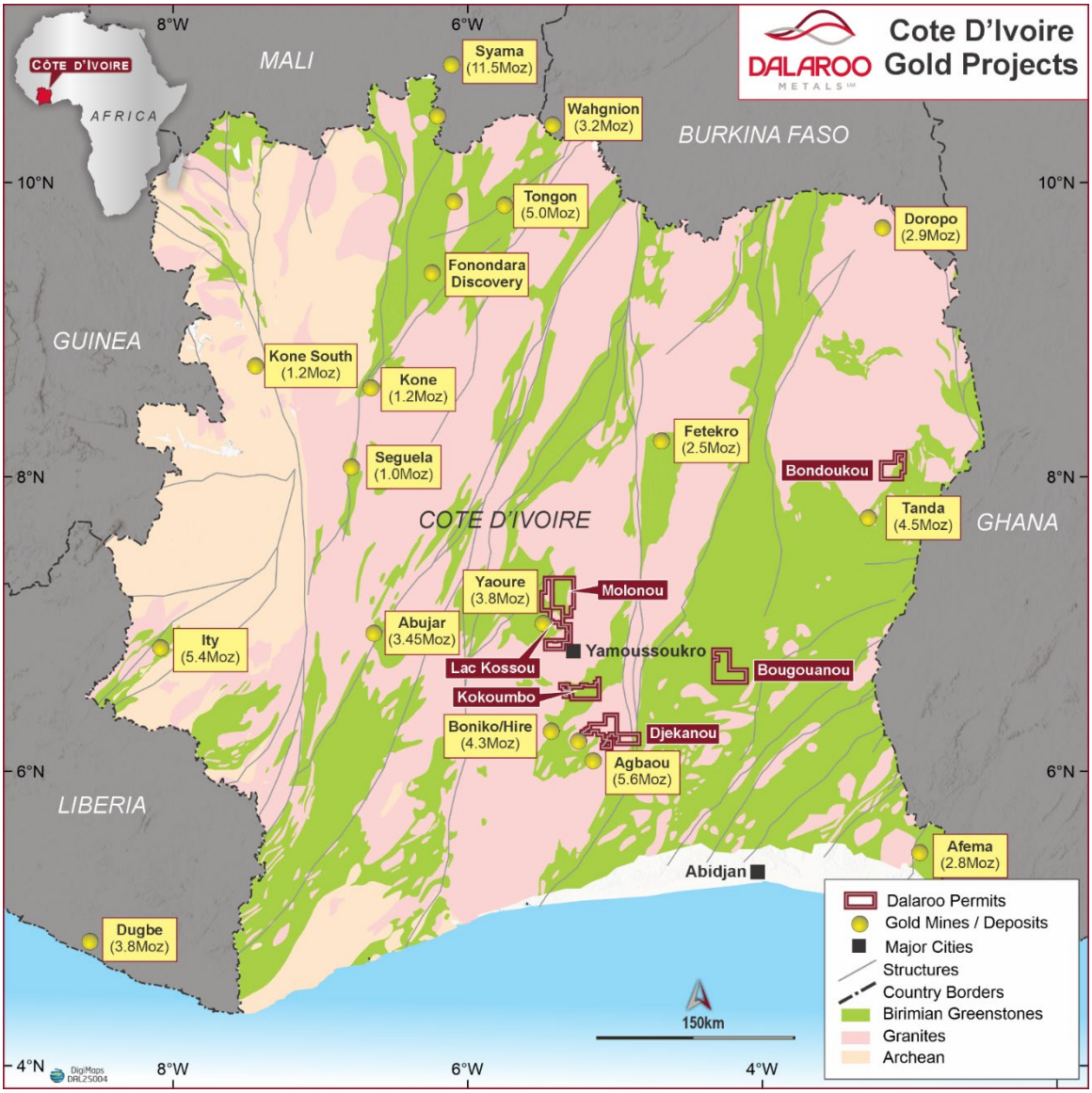

Figure 6. Location of Dalaroo Côte d'Ivoire Projects Relative to Major Regional Gold Deposits.

Regional geological map showing Dalaroo's Côte d'Ivoire project portfolio within the Birimian Greenstone Belt relative to major gold deposits and regional structural corridors.

Upcoming Catalysts

Over the coming months, planned activities include:

- Receipt of soil, channel and grab sample assay results
- Identification of coherent gold anomalies
- Integration of geochemistry with structural interpretation and geology
- Definition of high-priority drill targets
- Commencement of trenching and auger drilling programs
- Planning for maiden RC drilling campaign

Management Commentary

Exploration Manager – West Africa, Frank Twum-Berima Bosompem, commented:

"The successful completion of both Priority 1 and Priority 2 soil programs represents an important technical achievement for the exploration team. Geological observations throughout the campaign consistently highlighted strong structural controls, widespread alteration and extensive quartz veining associated with artisanal gold workings.

The continuity of the interpreted corridor, combined with the scale of the surface geochemical coverage completed, continues to support the Company's exploration model for a potentially significant structurally controlled Birimian gold system. We now look forward to integrating assay results with geology and structural interpretation to rapidly advance toward drilling."

Dalaroo's CEO John Morgan commented:

"The completion of this large-scale soil geochemistry program represents a major milestone for Dalaroo and significantly advances our understanding of the Gold Ridge system at Bondoukou.

The scale of the corridor, widespread artisanal workings, extensive quartz veining and strong structural setting continue to reinforce our belief that Bondoukou has the potential to host a significant Birimian gold system.

Importantly, the program has now delivered systematic geochemical coverage across the broader interpreted mineralised corridor, positioning the Company strongly as we move toward assay results, target generation and maiden drilling programs.

With over 4,300 samples now submitted for analysis, we are entering a highly active phase of news flow and look forward to advancing Bondoukou toward drill testing in the near term."

References:

1. Refer Dalaroo ASX announcement, 9th of March 2026:
   "Bondoukou Goldridge Due Diligence Assay Results"

2. Refer Dalaroo ASX announcement, 19th of March 2026:
   "Major 2.5 km Gold Drill Target Defined at Gold Ridge Bondoukou Project, Côte d'Ivoire"

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

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For more Information:

Please visit our website for more information: Dalaroo Metals Website

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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 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 Persons 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. Dalaroo Metals Limited undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the referenced market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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 collected during the program have been submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, for gold and multi-element analysis using industry-standard analytical methods, including aqua regia and/or fire assay where appropriate. Laboratory QA/QC procedures include the insertion of certified reference standards, blanks and duplicates. Field QA/QC measures, including field duplicates and blanks, were also implemented throughout the sampling program to support data integrity and analytical reliability.
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.

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
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.
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

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
		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 activity present across the licence area, indicating near-surface gold occurrences. The Company is not aware of any previously reported district-scale systematic soil geochemistry programs across the Gold Ridge corridor.
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.

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
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.
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 on the completion of the soil sampling program. Assay results are pending and no exploration results are being reported at this stage.
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.	Substantive exploration activities completed to date include approximately 4,400 soil, channel, grab and QA/QC samples. Planned follow-up activities include interpretation of assay results, anomaly definition, 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.