

Dalaroo Launches 4,400-Sample Soil Program to Unlock 9km Gold Corridor at Bondoukou

Systematic Geochemistry Targets Strike Extension of High-Grade Gold System

Highlights

- Major soil geochemistry program underway targeting a ~9km gold corridor at the Goldridge Prospect
- ~4,400 samples planned on a 200m × 50m grid to define strike continuity and new gold targets
- Program directly targeting extensions of previously defined:
 - 2.5km strike × 400m wide gold corridor
 - High-grade rock-chip mineralisation (up to 17.95 g/t Au¹)
- Strong early progress:
 - 12.75 km of lines opened
 - 262 samples collected in first week
- Sampling aligned along interpreted NW–SE structural corridor, a key control on Birimian gold systems
- Widespread alteration and quartz fragments in soils support presence of a large hydrothermal gold system
- Program designed to rapidly deliver:
 - Coherent gold anomalies
 - Multiple drill-ready targets
- +4,000 soil assay results expected to provide a strong pipeline of results and drill targets
- Results will underpin trenching, auger drilling and maiden RC drilling program

Soil Geochemistry Program

Dalaroo Metals Limited (ASX: DAL) (“Dalaroo” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce the commencement of a large-scale soil geochemistry program at the Goldridge Prospect within the Bondoukou Project in north-eastern Côte d’Ivoire.

The program is a systematic, high-resolution geochemical survey designed to define the extent, continuity and intensity of gold mineralisation across a ~9km long structural corridor, interpreted from aeromagnetic data and recent surface exploration (Figure 1).

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).

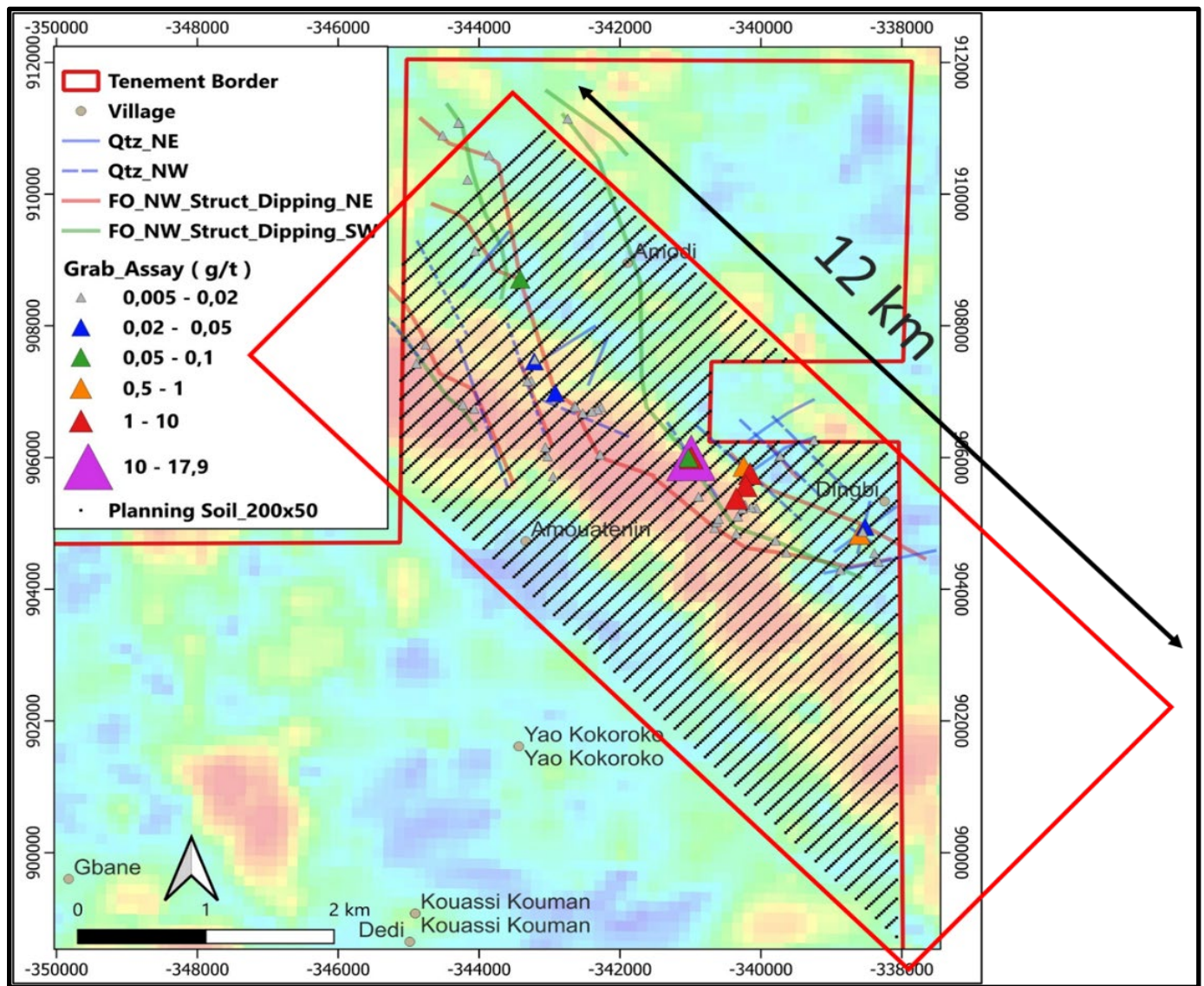


Figure 1. Soil Geochemistry Program Layout – Goldridge Prospect

Plan map showing the design of the soil geochemistry sampling grid (200m × 50m spacing) overlaid on aeromagnetic imagery and interpreted structural trends. The grid covers a ~9km long gold anomalous corridor, with priority sampling areas highlighted at Dingbi and Kogodjan.

For more information about the Bondoukou project follow the link : [Click Here](#)

Program Design

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

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 1)**.

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

Initial Field Progress

Field activities commenced during the week ending 29 March 2026, with strong early operational progress achieved:

- **12.75 km of sampling lines opened**
- **262 soil samples collected and logged**
- Sampling completed across **Priority Zone 1** targeting extension of known mineralisation (**Figure 2**).

All samples are currently stored at camp pending dispatch to the laboratory.

The Company expects **steady ramp-up in sampling rates** as field teams expand across the grid.

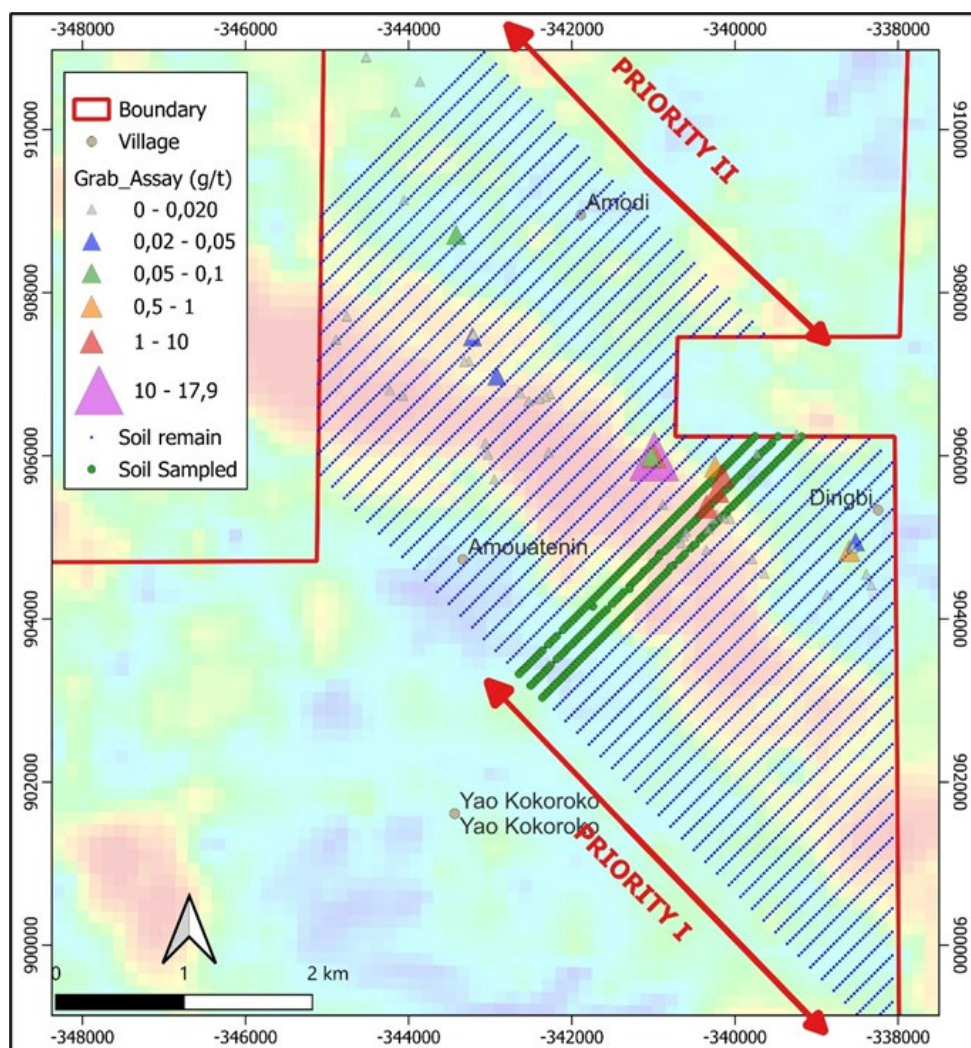


Figure 2. Soil Sampling Progress Map (Week 1)

Plan map illustrating completed sampling lines (~12.75 km) and locations of 262 soil samples collected to date. Sampling progress is shown relative to the broader planned grid and previously defined rock-chip anomalism.

Geological Observations

Initial soil sampling has identified encouraging geological indicators consistent with a **hydrothermal gold system**:

- **Lithology:** Lateritic clays and gravels with abundant quartz fragments
- **Alteration:**
 - Hematite
 - Goethite
 - Limonite
- 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 **large-scale mineralised system at depth**.

Representative field conditions and sampling methodology are illustrated in **Figure 3**, highlighting consistent sample collection practices and favourable regolith development across the project area.



Figure 3. Soil Sampling Field Activities

Photographs showing field teams conducting soil sampling, including pit excavation, sample collection procedures, and field QA/QC protocols under tropical lateritic conditions.

Program Objectives

The soil geochemistry program aims to:

1. **Define strike extensions** of known mineralised zones
2. Identify **new parallel or blind mineralised structures**
3. Map **geochemical dispersion patterns** associated with gold mineralisation
4. Generate **high-confidence drill targets**
5. Prioritise areas for **trenching and auger drilling**

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

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.

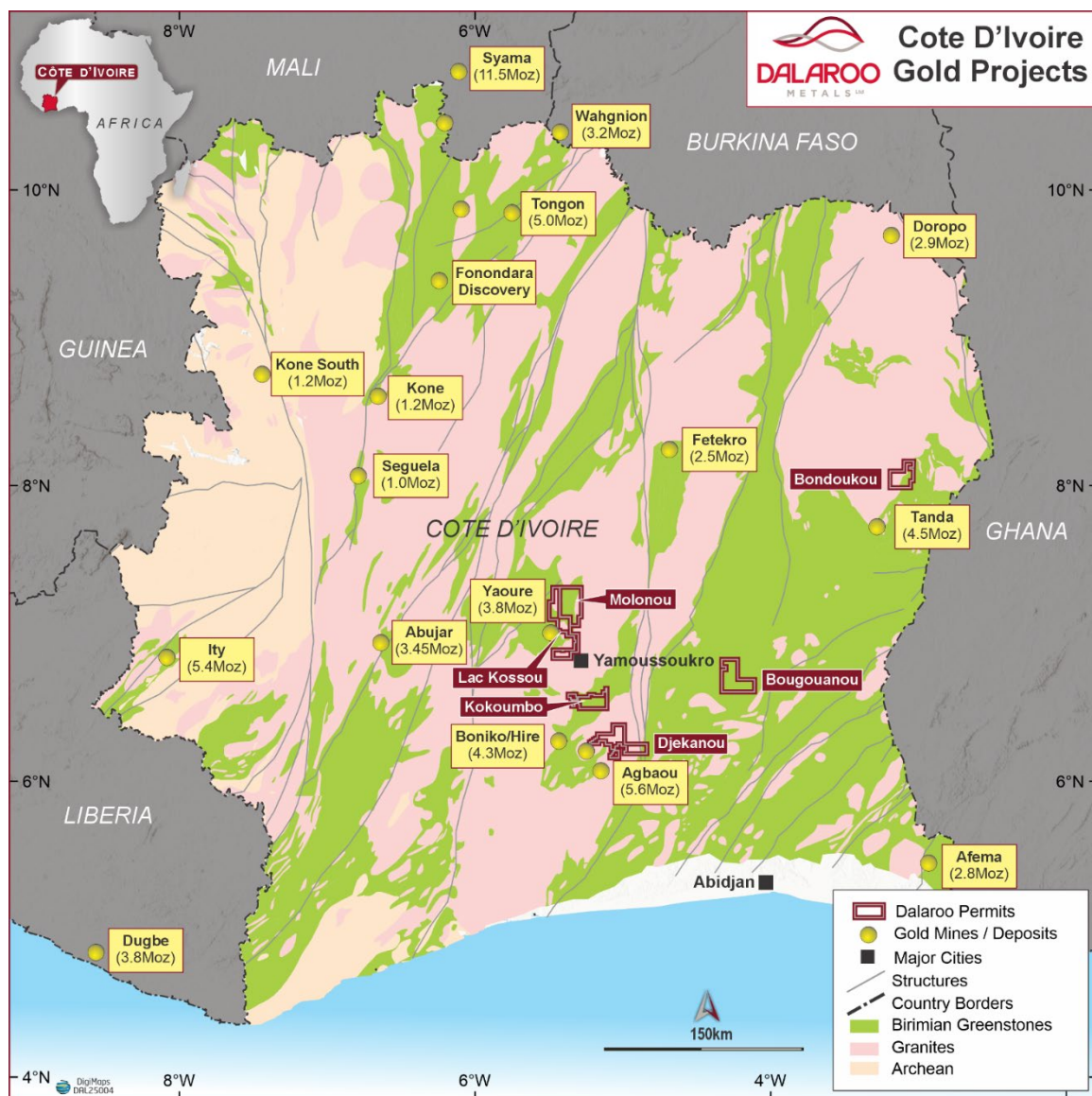


Figure 4. Country scale Map of Cote d'Ivoire showing Dalaroo projects in relation to known gold deposits.

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 Catalysts

Over the coming months, Dalaroo expects:

- Completion of the **~4,400 sample soil program**
- Receipt of **multi-element geochemical assay results**
- Identification of **coherent gold anomalies along strike**
- Commencement of:
 - **Trenching / auger drilling programs**
 - **Initial RC drilling campaigns**

Management Commentary

CEO – John Morgan

“This program represents a significant step in unlocking the scale potential of the Bondoukou Project. The combination of a 9km structural corridor, strong artisanal activity and high-grade rock-chip results highlights the potential for a large, structurally controlled gold system. This systematic soil program is designed to rapidly define coherent anomalies and deliver multiple drill-ready targets in the near term.”

Country Manager & Exploration Manager – Côte d’Ivoire

Frank Twum-Berima Bosompem

“The soil geochemistry program is a key value inflection point for the Bondoukou Project.

We are targeting the extension of a structurally controlled gold system identified from mapping and rock sampling, with the objective of defining continuous mineralisation across a multi-kilometre corridor.

Early field observations, including widespread alteration and quartz fragments within soils, are consistent with a robust hydrothermal system. This program will provide the geochemical framework required to unlock the full-scale potential of the project.”

Next Steps

- Accelerate soil sampling across remaining grid
- Submit samples to accredited laboratory
- Interpret geochemical anomalies
- Define priority drill targets
- Initiate trenching and drilling programs

Reference:

¹ Refer to ASX announcement dated 9 March 2026: *High grade results received from due diligence sampling*

Authorisation

This announcement has been authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Dalaroo Metals Ltd.

ENDS

For more Information:

Please visit our website for more information: [Dalaroo Metals Website](#)

John Morgan,

T: +61 410 774 319

E: info@dalaroometals.com.au



ABOUT DALAROO METALS

Dalaroo Metals Ltd 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 Ltd 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.

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.

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.	Field logging includes lithology, soil type, colour, alteration indicators (hematite, goethite, limonite), and presence of quartz fragments. Data recorded at each sample location.
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 $\pm 5-10$ m, appropriate for reconnaissance exploration.

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
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.
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.

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
		The project area includes historical and active artisanal mining activity, which is common within the Birimian gold belts of West Africa. The Company intends to engage with relevant stakeholders and local communities to ensure exploration activities are conducted responsibly and in accordance with applicable regulations. The Company is not aware of any national parks, wilderness reserves, or protected areas within the licence area that would materially restrict exploration activities. The tenure is considered secure at the time of reporting, subject to compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit and applicable regulatory requirements.
Exploration done by other parties	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.

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
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.
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 (~4,400 samples), receipt of assays, anomaly definition, followed by trenching, auger drilling and RC drilling.

