

22 JULY 2026

NEW FLUORITE RESULTS DEMONSTRATE SCALE AND HIGH GRADE AT HUCKITTA

HIGHLIGHTS

- First assays from western fluorite-bearing vein return up to 91.2% CaF₂
- High-grade fluorite assays returned over 700m of strike length along the most extensive mineralised vein identified at the project to date
- Extensive fluorite vein is located more than 5km west from the historical area of focus, significantly expanding the known fluorite system
- Additional rock-chip and trial soil geochemistry assay results expected in the coming weeks as field work progresses

Daly Resources Limited (ASX: DLY, “Daly” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce assay results from the first batch of rock-chip samples collected at its 100%-owned Huckitta Fluorite Project in the Northern Territory.

Field activities recently recommenced at Huckitta, comprising geological mapping, rock chip sampling and trial soil sampling (refer ASX announcements dated 30 June 2026 and 15 July 2026). Early mapping identified a previously untested fluorite-bearing vein within the western target area. The vein has been mapped over more than 700m of strike, and initial rock-chip assay results from sampled outcrop have returned grades of up to 91.2% CaF₂.

Executive Chairman Mike Edwards commented:

“These initial results provide an encouraging start to our renewed exploration at Huckitta. The identification of a fluorite-bearing vein extending for more than 700 metres, combined with assays of up to 91.2% CaF₂, demonstrates the high-grade nature of the mineralisation and highlights the significant exploration potential of the project. This vein is outside the initial target area and significantly expands the potential scale of the project.”

"With mapping continuing across the project area, we believe Huckitta has the potential to host a much larger fluorite system than previously recognised. We look forward to receiving further assay results and integrating these with our recently completed airborne geophysical survey to refine targets for the next phase of exploration."

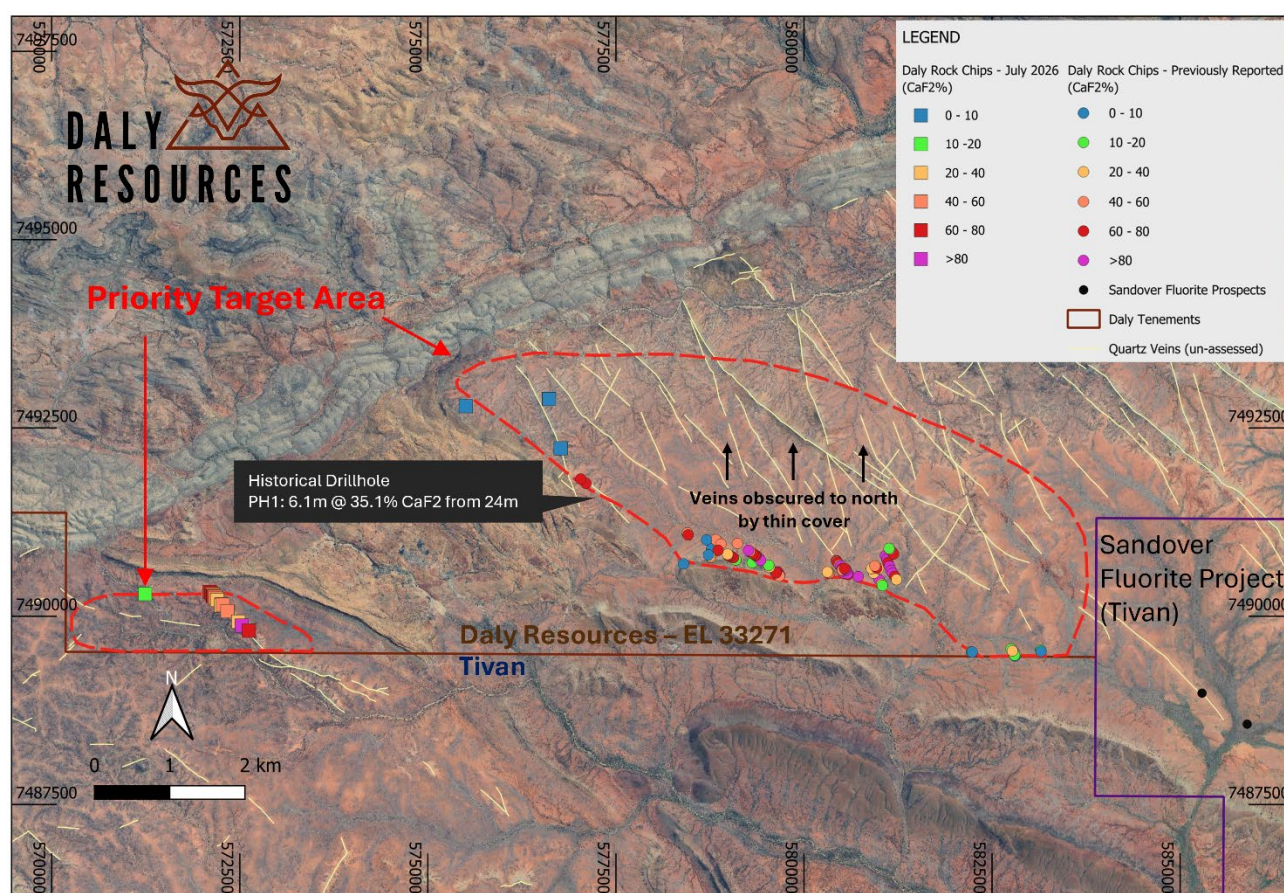


Figure 1: Map showing new and previously reported CaF_2 in rock-chips collected at Huckitta to date. Note, the latest results are from the western priority target area and represent a newly identified target 5 km west of the previous area of focus. See Figure 2 for closeup showing rock-chip assay results.

Historical fluorite exploration at Huckitta was largely focused on the eastern side of EL33271, where multiple fluorite-bearing veins exceeding 400m in strike length have been identified within an 8km long vein corridor. Previous rock chip sampling returned grades of up to 95.1% CaF_2 , while historical drill hole PH1 intersected 6.1m at 35.1% CaF_2 (see Figure 1). The newly tested western target area, located more than 5km from these previously recognised occurrences, confirms that fluorite mineralisation extends well beyond the historical area of focus (see Figures 1 and 2).

Geological mapping completed to date has also identified additional vein structures beyond the known fluorite occurrences, supporting an expansion of the interpreted priority target area (Figure 1).

Initial rock-chip samples returned grades greater than 20% CaF_2 from locations spanning more than 700 metres of strike, representing the longest continuously mineralised fluorite vein identified at the project to date. The discovery expands the known footprint of fluorite mineralisation at Huckitta and highlights the potential for additional, previously undiscovered vein structures across the broader project area.

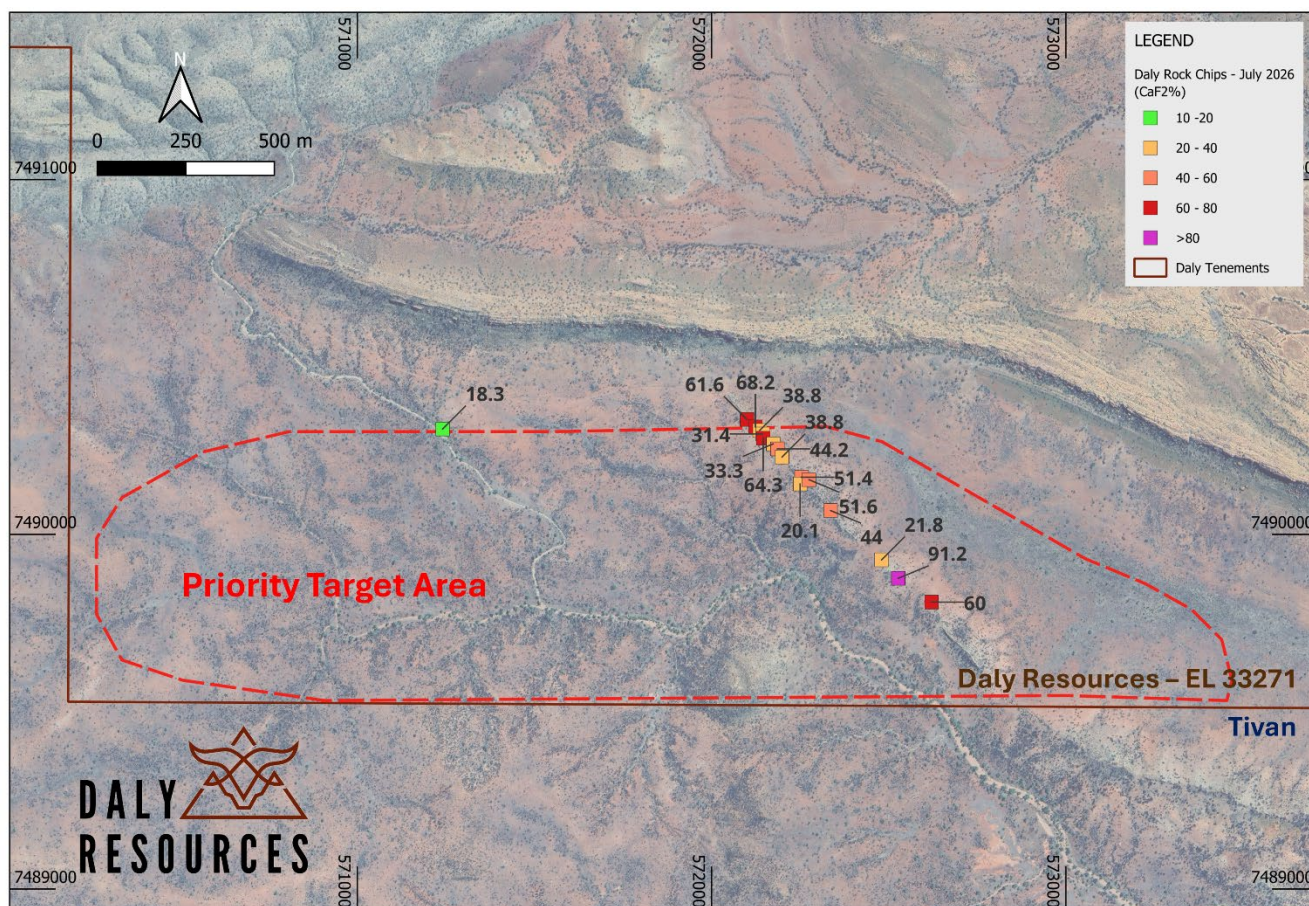


Figure 2: Fluorite samples from western priority target area of the Huckitta Fluorite Project.

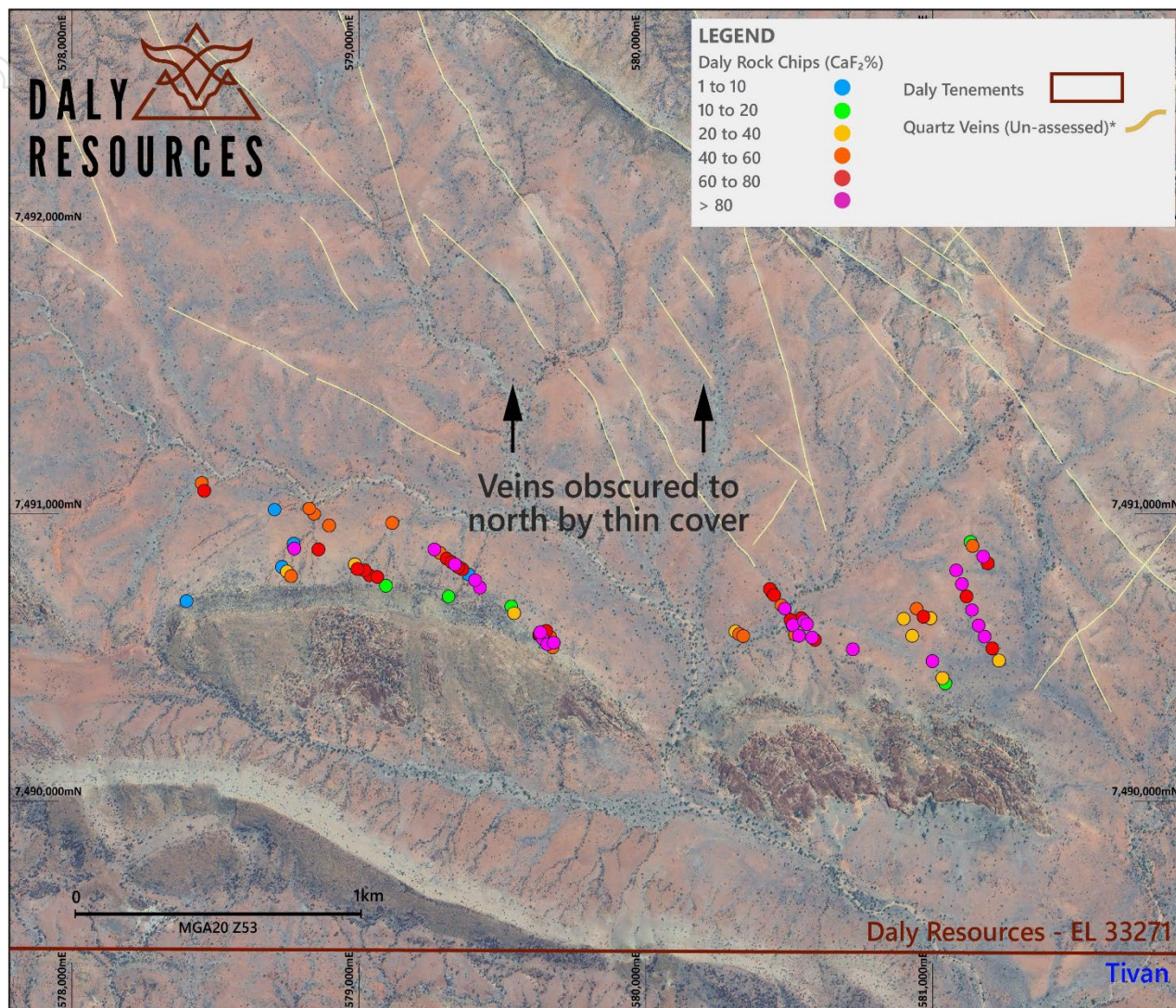


Figure 3: Map showing previously reported rock-chip sample locations in the eastern priority target area of the Huckitta Fluorite Project.

NEXT STEPS

Geological mapping, rock-chip sampling and trial soil sampling are continuing to assess the scale, orientation and continuity of these structures.

Results from the current programme will be integrated with recently completed airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys to refine geological interpretations, prioritise targets and guide future drilling activities.



Figure 4: Outcropping fluorite-bearing vein where results of up to 91.2% CaF_2 were returned and samples $>20\%$ CaF_2 were returned along >700 m of strike

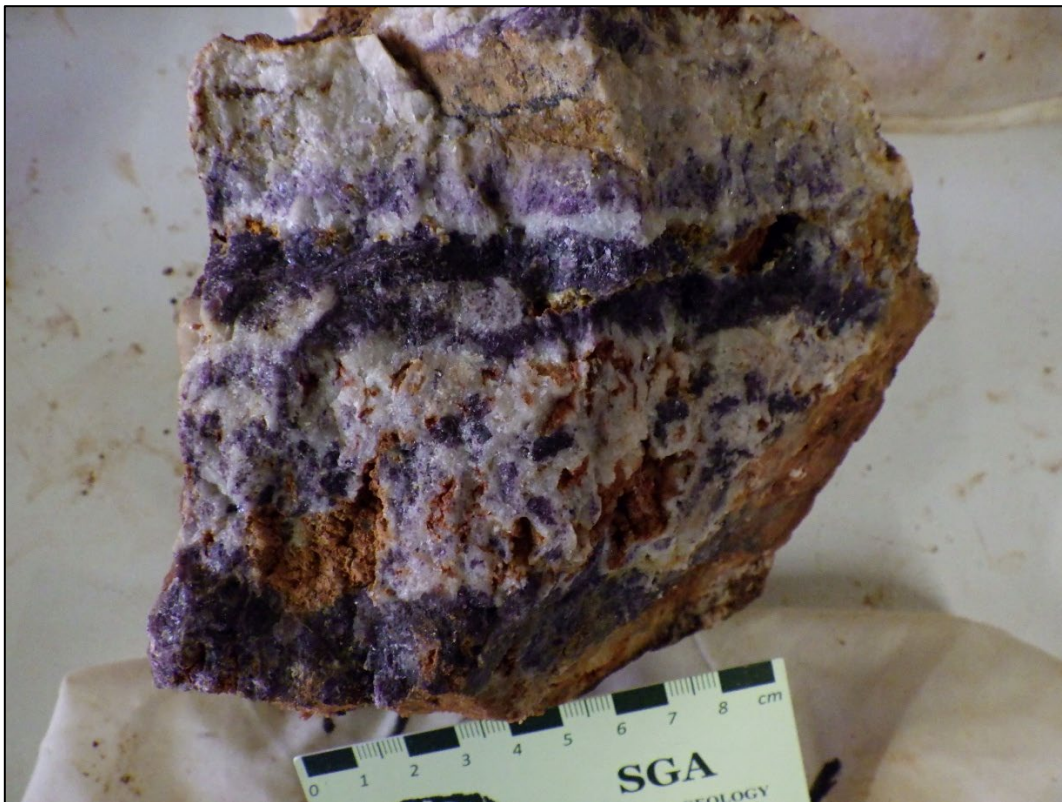


Figure 5: Hand sample taken from newly identified fluorite-bearing vein during 2026 field work.

AUTHORISATION

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Daly Resources Limited.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information please visit our website at <https://dalyresources.com.au/> or contact:

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ABOUT DALY RESOURCES LIMITED

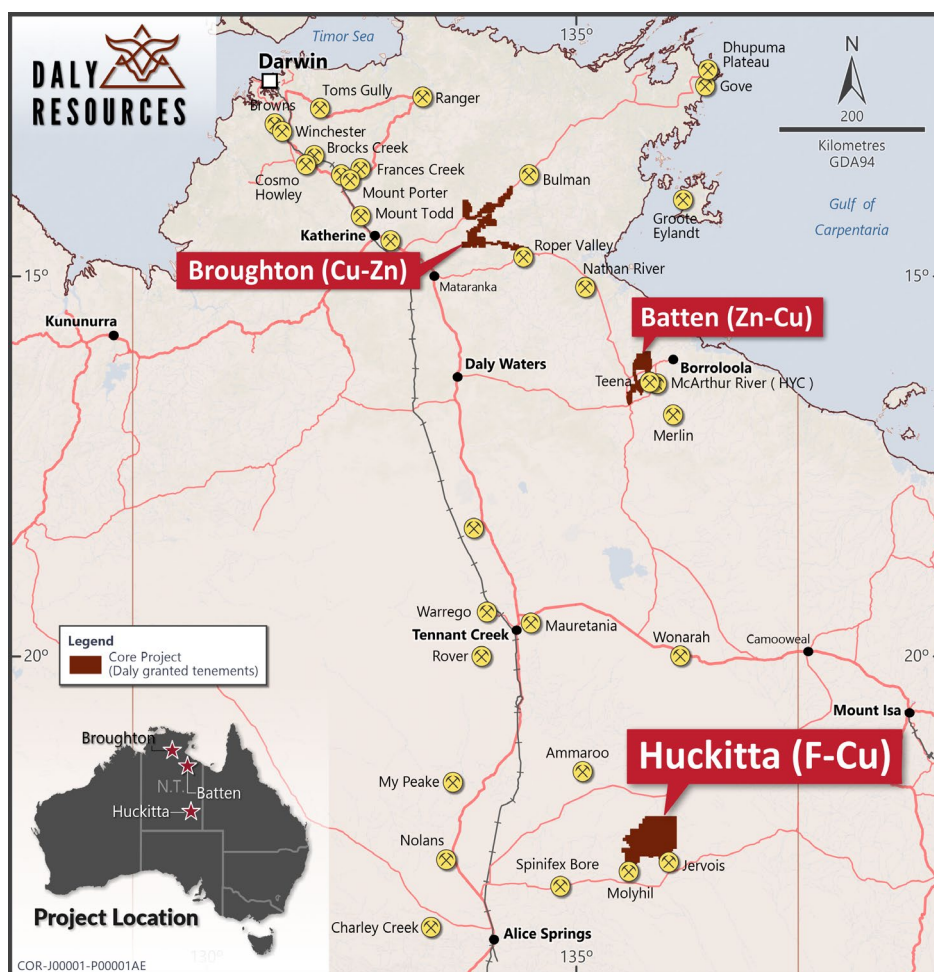
Daly Resources Limited (ASX: DLY) holds a portfolio of exploration projects covering more than 6,500 km² of granted tenure across the Northern Territory. The Company is exploring for fluorite, copper and zinc across three project areas: Huckitta, Broughton and Batten.

The Huckitta Project covers approximately 3,812 km² and is prospective for both fluorite and sediment-hosted copper mineralisation. Fluorite mineralisation at Huckitta is associated with the Huckitta/Sandover fluorite corridor, while the project also includes copper targets associated with prospective Georgina Basin stratigraphy.

The Broughton Project covers approximately 1,581 km² within the McArthur Basin and is targeting sediment-hosted copper-zinc mineralisation across a large, underexplored project area with prospective stratigraphy and widespread base metal anomalism.

The Batten Project covers approximately 1,124 km² and also lies within the McArthur Basin. Batten is prospective for SEDEX-style zinc-copper mineralisation associated with the Batten Fault Zone and is located near the major McArthur River (HYC) and Teena zinc deposits.

Collectively, Daly's portfolio provides exposure to district-scale discovery potential across multiple commodities and deposit styles within some of Australia's most prospective yet underexplored mineral provinces.



Map showing locations of Daly Resources projects

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Daniel Greene, Exploration Manager and employee of Daly Resources Limited. Mr Greene is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and deposit type under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 JORC Code. Mr Greene consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information, in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward Looking Statement

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Historical Results

The Exploration Results referred to in this announcement, including historical drilling results at Narbarloo North and Daly's 2025 rock-chip results from the Huckitta Fluorite Project, were previously reported in the Company's Prospectus dated 27 April 2026, released to ASX as part of the Company's admission to the Official List. Refer to Section 3 and Annexure C, including Sections 9.3.1, 9.3.4, 9.3.5 and Appendix A of the Prospectus. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Prospectus.

Appendix A – Rock Chip Assay Results

Sample ID	Easting (MGA2020 Zone 53)	Northing (MGA2020 Zone 53)	CaF ₂ (%)	As (ppm)	BaO (%)	S (%)	P ₂ O ₅ (%)	SiO ₂ (%)	CaO (%)	F (%)
26DL0001	572100	7490323	61.64	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.015	40.70	40.95	30
26DL0002	572124	7490303	68.22	<0.1	<0.1	0.07	0.020	33.54	45.71	33.2
26DL0003	572136	7490293	38.84	1.3	<0.1	0.07	0.028	61.13	26.15	18.9
26DL0004	572144	7490283	31.44	0.6	<0.1	0.08	0.021	67.05	21.55	15.3
26DL0005	572146	7490271	64.32	<0.1	<0.1	0.06	0.012	37.44	43.12	31.3
26DL0006	572174	7490255	33.29	0.6	<0.1	0.06	0.019	65.89	22.66	16.2
26DL0007	572186	7490241	44.18	0.6	<0.1	0.08	0.017	56.43	29.49	21.5
26DL0008	572199	7490218	38.84	0.5	<0.1	0.06	0.017	61.30	25.77	18.9
26DL0009	572254	7490161	51.37	0.6	<0.1	<0.01	0.011	50.40	33.81	25
26DL0010	572250	7490142	20.14	1.0	<0.1	<0.01	0.038	78.25	13.50	9.8
26DL0011	572275	7490154	51.58	0.5	<0.1	<0.01	0.035	50.05	34.17	25.1
26DL0012	572336	7490067	43.97	0.8	<0.1	0.06	0.022	55.98	29.34	21.4
26DL0013	572480	7489928	21.78	1.1	0.55	0.15	0.020	75.18	14.81	10.6
26DL0014	572527	7489876	91.23	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.016	12.82	60.47	44.4
26DL0015	572621	7489809	60.00	0.6	0.1	<0.01	0.012	41.68	39.71	29.2
26DL0016	571241	7490297	18.29	1.6	<0.1	<0.01	0.064	72.01	12.29	8.9
26DL0017	576765	7492229	<0.1	2.0	<0.1	<0.01	0.038	95.55	0.20	<0.01
26DL0018	576610	7492885	<0.1	1.0	<0.1	0.06	0.099	96.36	0.24	<0.01
26DL0019	575504	7492790	2.47	5.9	1.99	0.42	0.012	90.69	1.93	1.2
26DL0020	584378	7496145	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.041	95.85	0.03	<0.01

JORC Code 2012 Table 1

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 down hole 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 representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Rock-chip samples were collected by Daly Resources geologists during reconnaissance work within EL33271 at the Huckitta Project. Samples were collected from outcropping fluorite veins and associated mineralised exposures. Sampling focused on areas of visible fluorite mineralisation. Individual samples typically comprised representative grab or chip samples collected from exposed mineralised outcrop using a geological hammer.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Not applicable
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias	Not applicable

Logging	<i>may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
	• <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Not applicable
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	• Rock-chip samples collected were collected manually from out-crop using a geological hammer. Samples were placed into labelled calico sample bags and transported to the laboratory for analysis. Samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis Laboratories, Adelaide for preparation and on to Perth for analysis, where standard laboratory sample preparation procedures were applied prior to analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	• Rock-chip samples collected were analysed by Intertek Genalysis Laboratories in Perth, Western Australia, an independent commercial laboratory. Multi-element analysis was completed using Intertek method 4A/MS48, involving a multi-acid digest (hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids) in Teflon tubes followed by ICP-MS analysis. Major element analysis including fluorite determinations was completed using Intertek method FB1/XRF55, involving fused disk preparation followed by X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectrometry. These analytical techniques are considered appropriate for the determination of major and trace elements in fluorite-bearing samples.

Verification of sampling and assaying	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• Sampling was undertaken by Daly Resources geological staff and sample locations were recorded in the field.
Location of data points	• <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• Sample locations for rock-chip samples collected by Daly were recorded in the field using hand-held GPS units. Coordinates were recorded in GDA2020 MGA Zone 53. Location accuracy for hand-held GPS units is typically ± 5 metres.
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• The rock-chip sampling programme completed by Daly was reconnaissance in nature and designed to test outcropping fluorite occurrences outside of those areas already known to be mineralised. Sample spacing was variable and controlled by the distribution of exposed mineralisation rather than a systematic grid. The sampling density is considered appropriate for early-stage exploration but is not suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• Daly rock-chip samples targeted exposed fluorite veins. Samples were collected from surface exposures and therefore do not represent true thickness of the mineralised structures. The orientation of sampling is not considered to introduce significant sampling bias given the reconnaissance nature of the programme.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• Samples were collected by Daly and transported by Daly personnel. Samples were placed in sealed sample bags and transported to the laboratory by commercial freight. The laboratory maintains standard chain-of-custody procedures once samples are received.
Audits or reviews	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• Relevant reviews have been summarised in each section of the report.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Huckitta Project consists of 10 granted exploration licences covering 3,812km² and is owned 100% by Daly subsidiaries Daly Tenements Pty Ltd and Glyde River Pty Ltd. - Currently the Project Tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining licences to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- The fluorite prospects at Huckitta and the adjacent Sandover Fluorite Project (ASX: TVN) were explored by Central Pacific Minerals NL in the 1970's. The only reported fluorite drilling conducted on Daly's tenement was at the Narbarloo North prospect where two airtrack holes were drilled for a total of 58 metres. Only one hole "Drillhole PH1" successfully drilled through the reef, intersecting 6.1m @ 35.1% CaF₂. Drillhole PH2 returned 4.6m @ 16.5% CaF₂ but did not penetrate through the entire mineralised zone (and was abandoned due to a compressor failure on the drill rig). - Previous base metal exploration within the Huckitta tenements included Anglo American (1960, 1975 & 1993), CEC/BHP/Anaconda (1977-1979), Plenty River (1985), Saracen (1998), Normandy (1992), CRAE (1993-1994), NuPower (2008-2011), Mincor (2010-2011), and a collective of Elkedra/Uramet/Intercept Minerals (2001-2012). The latter completed significant exploration over the Box Hole Prospect, including surface sampling, VTEM, IP and gravity surveys, RC and RAB drilling plus an independent exploration potential report by CSA Global (Townrow, 2011). Mincor Zinc also completed detailed work in the Box Hole region with further geophysical data collection, collaboration with CSIRO on a structural interpretation, culminating in a phase of diamond stratigraphic drilling (Thevissen, 2012).
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The regional geology setting for the Huckitta Fluorite Project is the northern margin of eastern Aileron Province within the Arunta Region. The Aileron Province is defined as Paleoproterozoic crust, on the southern margin of the Northern Australia Craton. It contains variably metamorphosed clastic sediments along with metavolcanic and igneous rocks. The Georgina Basin lies to the north (unconformity) and the Irindina Province to the south (faulted contact). - The Huckitta Fluorite project area consists of predominantly the Jinka Granite (1730 –1710Ma). There is also a folded sedimentary package of sandstones, limestones and conglomerates that are part of the Georgina Basin (Cambrian to Neoproterozoic). The fluorite reefs form a hydrothermal vein system within the Palaeoproterozoic Jinka Granite. - The Huckitta fluorite reefs present as high-grade fluorspar veins with significant concentrations of barite, quartz and copper. Fluorite occurs primarily as purple to colourless, and vein thicknesses range from a few centimetres up to several metres. Recent mapping and geochemical sampling by Daly have confirmed the presence of high-grade fluorite at several locations near the southern part of tenement EL 33271.

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.	Historical drilling completed by Central Pacific Minerals NL at Narbarloo North includes drill holes PH1 and PH5. Drill holes were oriented approximately 246° azimuth with dips of about - 55°. Holes were drilled to depths of approximately 33.5 m and 24.4 m respectively. Drill collars were recorded in a local grid co-ordinate system.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	- Exploration results from the Daly rock-chip samples represent individual rock-chip assay results and no compositing has been applied. - For the calculation of CaF₂ equivalent values, the conversion is based on the stoichiometric relationship between fluorine (F) and calcium fluoride (CaF₂), where two moles of fluorine correspond to one mole of CaF₂. The following molar masses were used: Fluorine (F) = 18.998 g/mol; Calcium fluoride (CaF₂) = 78.076 g/mol. Accordingly: CaF₂ (%) = F (%) x 2.055. No adjustments were made for impurities, recovery factors, or processing losses, and calculations assume 100% conversion efficiency.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Rock-chip samples collected by Daly represent selective surface rock-chip samples and therefore do not represent true mineralised widths or the thickness of mineralised veins.
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.	Provided in report under relevant sections.

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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All material information is included in the report.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geo-physical survey results; geo-chemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All material information is included in the report.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth 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.	- Further rock-chip and soil sample assay results are expected in the coming weeks along with processed magnetic/radiometric data. Interpretation of this information will guide the next steps. - Diagrams are included in the body of the report.