ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

21 September 2026

Greenland Mapping Defines Structural Controls on REE Mineralisation

Blue Lagoon advances as new US–Denmark–Greenland agreement puts Greenland's rare earths at the centre of Western supply-chain security

Highlights:

- **354 structural measurements** completed across the Blue Lagoon Project have defined the principal structural architecture controlling the intrusive complex, hydrothermal alteration and sediment transport pathways.
- Mapping has identified a **dominant fault set broadly aligned with the elliptical Blue Lagoon intrusive complex**, together with a conjugate fault set that forms a pervasive structural network across the project.
- The heavily weathered **Larvikite unit of the Kitsigsut Syenite Group is interpreted to form the weathered core of the Blue Lagoon intrusive complex**, with discontinuous exposures forming a ring around the lagoon and controlling the development of surrounding topographic lows and sediment accumulation basins.
- **Nunarssuit Syenite forms the resistant high-elevation ring surrounding the lagoon**, while Helene Granite occupies the lower- to mid-elevation foothills and produces extensive perthite-rich yellow *moro* sediment accumulations.
- Multiple generations of **dolerite dykes, aplite sills, quartz veins and pegmatites** have been mapped, providing evidence for a prolonged magmatic and structural history.
- **Quartz veins and amazonite-bearing pegmatites display strong preferred orientations**, including trends comparable to the nearby Amaroq Minerals Ilua REE pegmatite discovery.
- **Quartz veins over 0.5 m thick occur locally within intensely fenitised zones**, providing priority areas for integration with pending assay results.
- Extensive **late-stage fenitisation is interpreted to reflect alkali-rich hydrothermal fluids exploiting pre-existing structural pathways**, with alteration locally associated with quartz veining and felsic intrusions.
- **Multiple kilometres of shallow-dipping E–W aplite sills** have been mapped across the lower flanks of the Nunarssuit Syenite, while NW–SE and NE–SW amazonite-bearing pegmatites provide additional extensive REE-prospective intrusive corridors.
- Integration of the structural measurements with **geochemical, mineralogical, GPR, bathymetric and sediment datasets** will be used to identify potential primary REE source rocks, their preferred structural orientations and the principal source-to-sink pathways into the Blue Lagoon basin.

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Dalaroo Metals Ltd (**ASX: DAL, OTCQB: DALMF**) is pleased to provide shareholders with an update on geological and structural mapping completed during the 2026 exploration program at the Company's 100%-owned Blue Lagoon Rare Earth Project in southern Greenland.

The latest mapping program has significantly advanced Dalaroo's understanding of the geological and structural controls on REE mineralisation across the Blue Lagoon Project. A total of **354 structural measurements** were collected across the project, together with detailed mapping of lithology, alteration, quartz veins, pegmatites and intrusive contacts.

Importantly, the mapping has identified consistent structural orientations associated with quartz veins and pegmatites across the Blue Lagoon area. These orientations show strong similarities to the structural setting of the nearby **Ilua REE pegmatite discovery**[4], providing an important regional framework for interpreting REE mineralisation and identifying potential extensions and new target areas.

Mapping has also identified widespread alkaline intrusive and altered lithologies, including alkali granites, syenites, fenites, aplites, pegmatites and quartz-vein systems. The distribution and structural relationships of these units indicate that major structures may have played an important role in controlling the emplacement of late-stage felsic intrusions, hydrothermal alteration and REE-bearing mineralisation.

The results provide Dalaroo with an improved geological framework for targeting prospective structures and intrusive contacts across the broader Blue Lagoon Project area. These findings will be integrated with surface geochemistry and other exploration datasets to refine priority targets for follow-up exploration and potential drilling.

For further information about the Blue Lagoon REE Project **Click Here.**

Geological mapping summary

The 2026 geological mapping program has significantly advanced Dalaroo Metals' understanding of the intrusive architecture and structural controls operating across the Blue Lagoon Project (**Figure 1**). The work builds on the Company's previously identified multi-phase alkaline intrusive system and emerging source-to-sink exploration model[2,3], with detailed mapping now providing a more refined framework for understanding the relationship between intrusive phases, structures, hydrothermal alteration and sediment accumulation.

A total of **354 structural measurements** were collected during the program, including measurements of faults, quartz veins, pegmatites, dolerite dykes and felsic intrusive bodies. The results reported in this announcement are geological mapping and structural observations only; no assay results are reported, and no sampling results are relied upon. The resulting stereonet and rose diagram datasets define several consistent structural and intrusive orientations across the project area.

The Blue Lagoon intrusive complex displays a distinctive **elliptical architecture**. A heavily weathered **Larvikite unit of the Kitsigsut Syenite Group** is interpreted to form the weathered core of the complex, with outcrops occurring as a discontinuous ring around the shoreline of the Blue Lagoon. The distribution of this weathered unit appears to coincide with the development of topographic lows and sediment accumulation pathways around the lagoon, providing an important geological component of the Company's source-to-sink model.

The **Helene Granite** extends north from Blue Lagoon South and forms much of the surrounding undulating foothills at low to intermediate elevations. Weathering of the Helene Granite produces extensive yellow *moro* accumulations that are locally rich in perthite. These weathered materials occupy topographic lows and drainage pathways and provide potential repositories for weathered material derived from the surrounding intrusive rocks. At higher elevations, the **Nunarssuit Syenite** forms a prominent ring of dark-grey, resistant and relatively uniform syenite. The unit is commonly perthite-rich and forms the highest and most prominent ridges surrounding the lower-lying Blue Lagoon intrusive sequence.

North of the principal mapping area, proximal to the interpreted contact with the **Julianehåb Batholith**, a series of discontinuous wedges of granodiorite and biotite granite has been mapped. These units provide additional constraints on the relationship between the Blue Lagoon intrusive sequence and the surrounding basement geology.

The intrusive sequence is cross-cut by multiple generations of **dolerite dykes and later felsic aplite sills**, while late-stage hydrothermal activity has produced extensive fenitisation associated with alkali-rich fluids. The distribution of fenitisation indicates that these fluids preferentially exploited pre-existing faults, fractures and other structural pathways through the intrusive complex.

The mapping therefore indicates a prolonged history involving intrusive emplacement, structural reactivation, felsic magmatism and late-stage hydrothermal alteration. Integration of this geological framework with pending assay and mineralogical results will be critical in determining which intrusive phases represent the most prospective **primary REE source rocks**, and whether mineralisation shows a preferred structural orientation or dip.

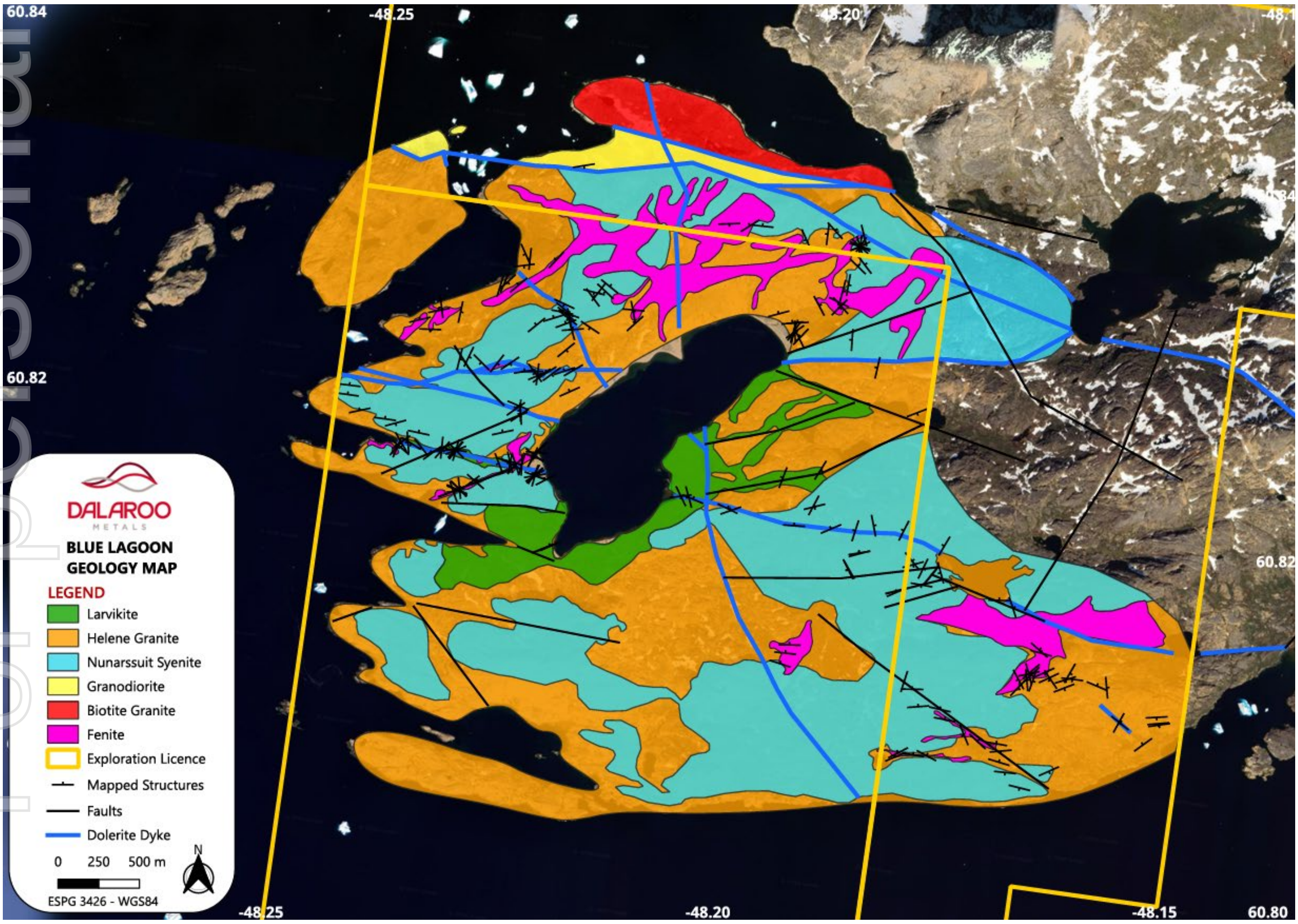

Figure 1: Blue Lagoon geology map.

Figure 2 illustrates a progressive geological transition from the **weathered Larvikite exposed along the lagoon margin**, where erosion has produced an adjacent sedimentary basin, through **Helene Granite and an intervening zone of fenitisation**, to the more resistant **Nunarssuit Syenite** forming the higher ground. This spatial relationship highlights the strong contrasts in **lithology, weathering resistance and hydrothermal alteration** across the intrusive complex.

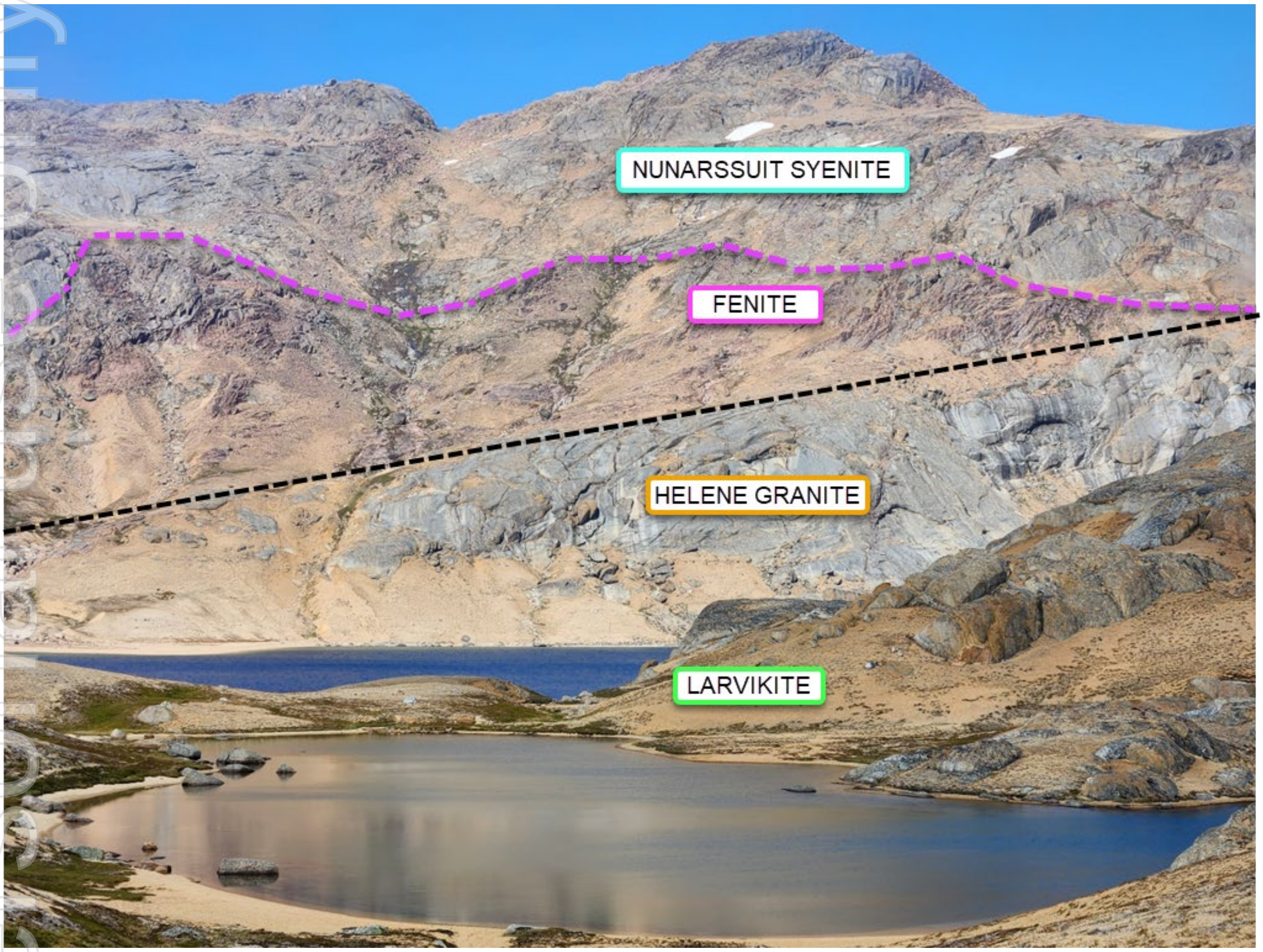

Figure 2: Inferred contact zones between the major rock units at Blue Lagoon.

Structural mapping defines potential controls on REE mineralisation

The systematic structural mapping program has identified a series of recurring structural orientations across the Blue Lagoon Project.

Quartz veins and pegmatites are commonly developed along preferential structural orientations, with several of the mapped trends showing similarities to the structural orientation recognised at the nearby **Ilua REE pegmatite discovery**[4].

The significance of these structural similarities is that they provide a potential regional framework for the emplacement of REE-bearing pegmatites and late-stage felsic melts within the Gardar Province.

At Blue Lagoon, quartz veins and pegmatites are locally associated with shearing, fracturing, intrusive contacts and zones of hydrothermal alteration. These relationships indicate that pre-existing structures may have provided preferential pathways for the movement and emplacement of late-stage evolved fluids and melts.

The identification of these structural corridors allows Dalaroo to move beyond lithological targeting alone and assess the intersection of **structure, intrusive phase, alteration and geochemistry** when prioritising future exploration targets.

Major faults and structural architecture

Detailed structural mapping has identified **two principal fault sets** across the Blue Lagoon Project.

As shown by the stereonet and rose diagram in **Figure 3**, the dominant fault set broadly follows the orientation of the Blue Lagoon intrusive complex. The distribution of these structures, together with the weathered core of the Larvikite unit, appears to have played an important role in controlling the elliptical architecture of the intrusive complex and the location of associated topographic lows and sedimentary accumulation basins.

A number of these structures are exposed at surface as discrete fault planes. **Figure 4** shows a representative fault plane exposed on the north-eastern shoreline of Blue Lagoon, where chattermark-style kinematic indicators are preserved on the fault surface and provide evidence for the relative movement history of the structure.

A second, approximately conjugate fault set occurs broadly perpendicular to the dominant orientation. Together, these structures form a pervasive network extending across the mapped area.

The structural network is considered important not only in controlling the geometry and emplacement of the intrusive complex, but also in providing potential pathways for later hydrothermal fluids. In particular, the spatial association between structures, fenitisation, quartz veining and felsic intrusions indicates that pre-existing structural pathways were subsequently exploited by late-stage alkaline fluids.

The same structural network has also influenced surface erosion and drainage development. Fault-controlled valleys and topographic lows provide preferential pathways for the transportation of weathered material from elevated REE-prospective intrusive rocks into the Blue Lagoon basin, linking the **primary structural architecture with the Company's source-to-sink exploration model**.

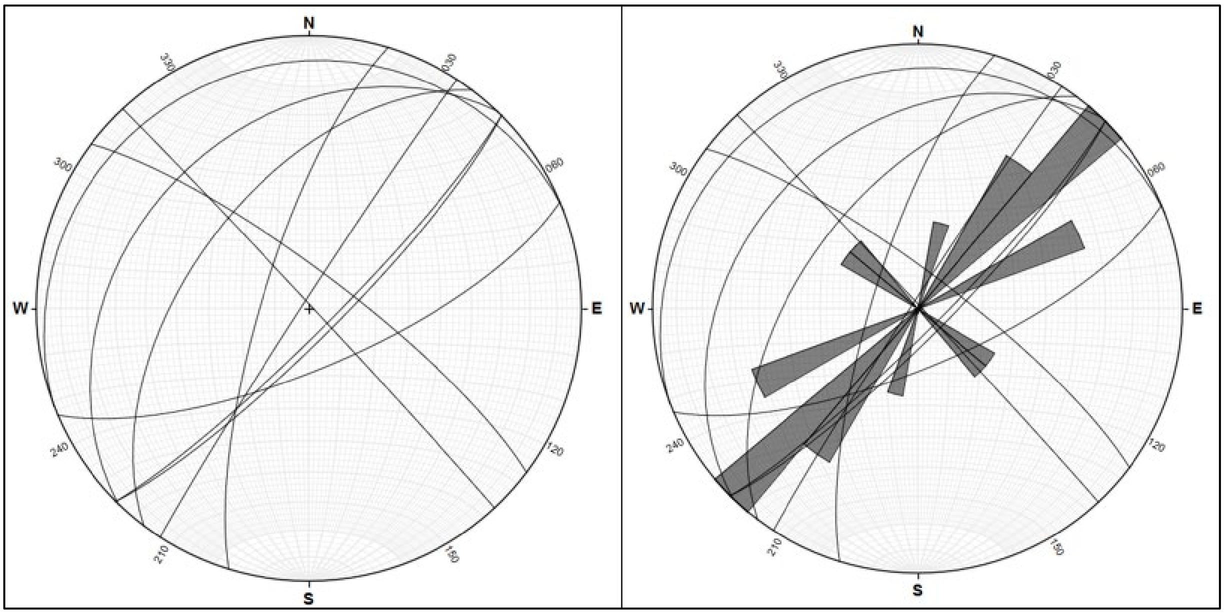

Figure 3: Stereonet (left) and rose diagram (right) of mapped fault structures at Blue Lagoon.

Figure 4: Reverse fault mapped at the north-eastern beach of Blue Lagoon. Note 'chatter marks' kinematic indicators in the bottom left indicating the sense of movement.

Mapped quartz veins

Detailed mapping of quartz veins has identified a strong preferred structural orientation across the Blue Lagoon Project.

The stereonet and rose diagrams presented in **Figure 5** define two principal quartz vein orientations, comprising a dominant **N–S trend** and a secondary **NW–SE trend**. Quartz veins locally reach over **0.5 m in thickness**, particularly within areas of intense fenitisation (**Figure 6**).

The close spatial association between quartz veining and fenitised rocks provides evidence for the importance of structural pathways in controlling late-stage hydrothermal fluid circulation. Areas where quartz veining coincides with intense fenitisation represent priority locations for integration with pending assay and mineralogical results.

Of particular interest, the dominant quartz vein orientation displays a trend similar to that of the **Amaroq Minerals Ltd Ilua REE pegmatite discovery** to the south[4]. This provides an additional regional structural vector for assessing the potential continuity of REE-favourable intrusive and hydrothermal systems across the district.

The combination of quartz veining, fenitisation, structural intersections and prospective alkaline intrusive rocks provides a series of targets where geochemical results can be used to determine whether these structures are associated with primary REE enrichment.

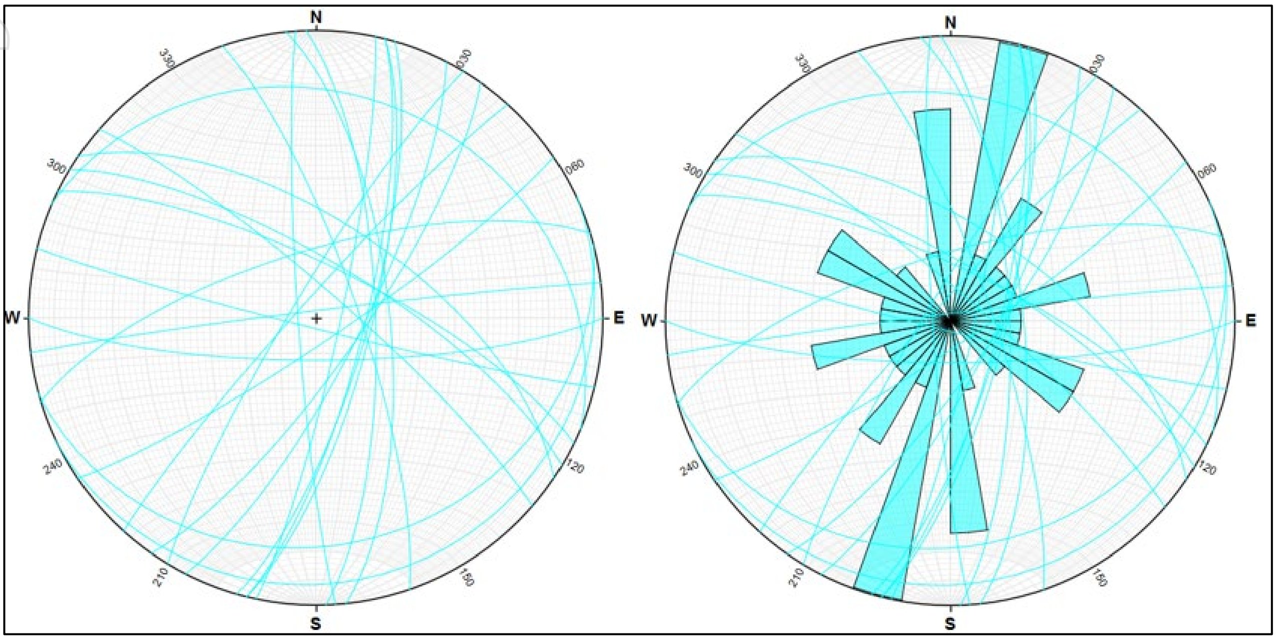

Figure 5: Stereonet (left) and rose diagram (right) of mapped quartz veins at Blue Lagoon.

Figure 6: Thick quartz vein sequence mapped proximal to zone of intense fenitisation.

Dolerite dyke swarms provide an important geological framework

Dolerite dykes are among the most prominent structural features identified during mapping. Multiple generations have been recognised, with the dykes cross-cutting adjacent intrusive sequences and forming distinct contacts and structural breaks (**Figure 7**).

The stereonet and rose diagrams in **Figure 8** define three principal dyke orientations trending approximately **NNW–SSE, NW–SE and ENE–WSW**, indicating multiple phases of dyke emplacement during the evolution of the project area.

The dykes are commonly associated with deeply eroded linear valleys and canyons within the surrounding mountainous terrain. These features have subsequently developed into preferential drainage and sediment transport pathways connecting elevated intrusive source areas with lower-lying basins surrounding Blue Lagoon (Figure 9).

Within the Company's source-to-sink model, these structurally controlled drainage systems provide pathways through which weathering products derived from REE-prospective alkaline granites, syenites and pegmatites can be transported into the Blue Lagoon basin. This interpretation builds on the previously identified network of drainage catchments, several of which extend for more than two kilometres and drain REE-prospective intrusive terrain[2].

The resulting alluvial and colluvial fans represent potential sites of sediment accumulation and provide an important link between the primary geological sources and the secondary sediment-hosted exploration targets within the Blue Lagoon basin.

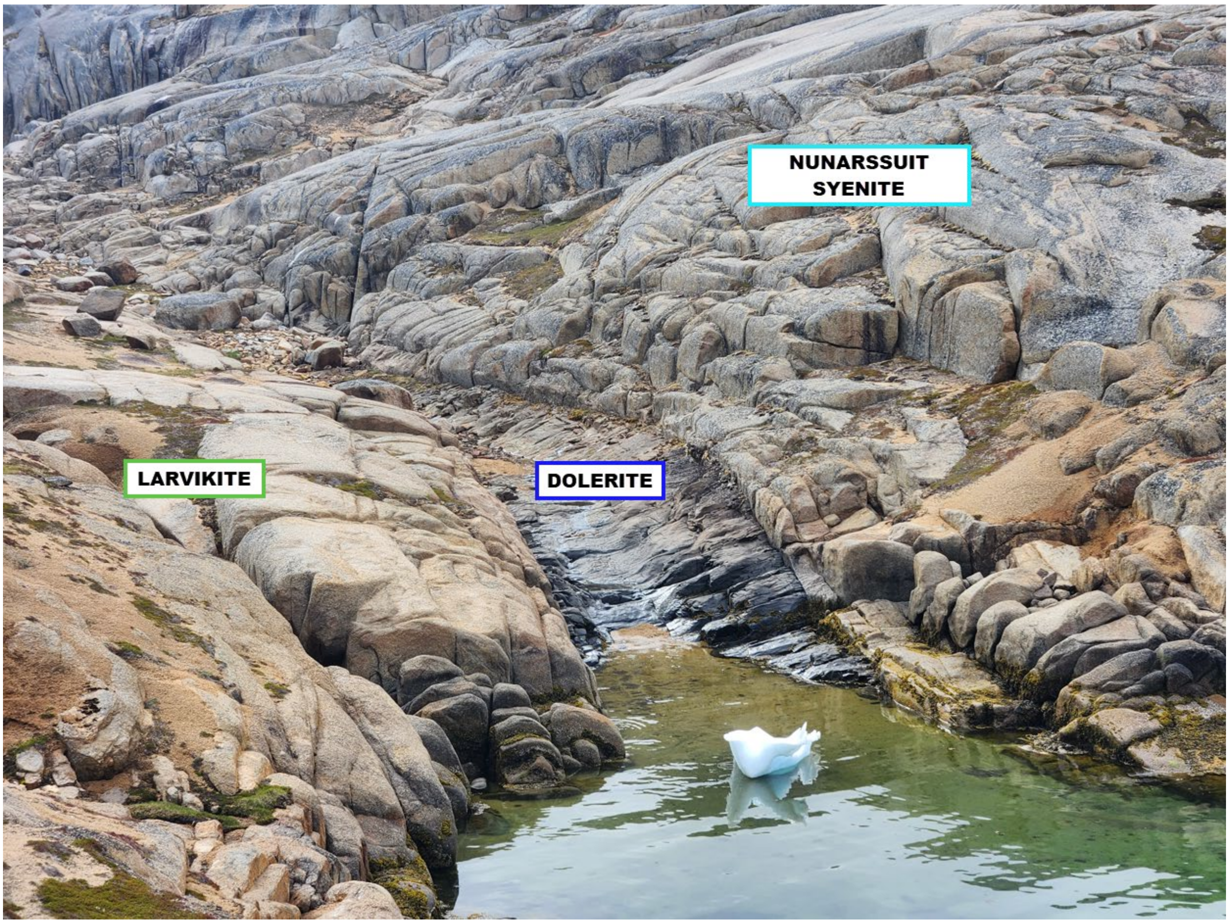

Figure 7: Major deeply weathered dolerite dyke mapped forming a deep canyon and structural break between Larvikite and Nunarssuit Syenite.

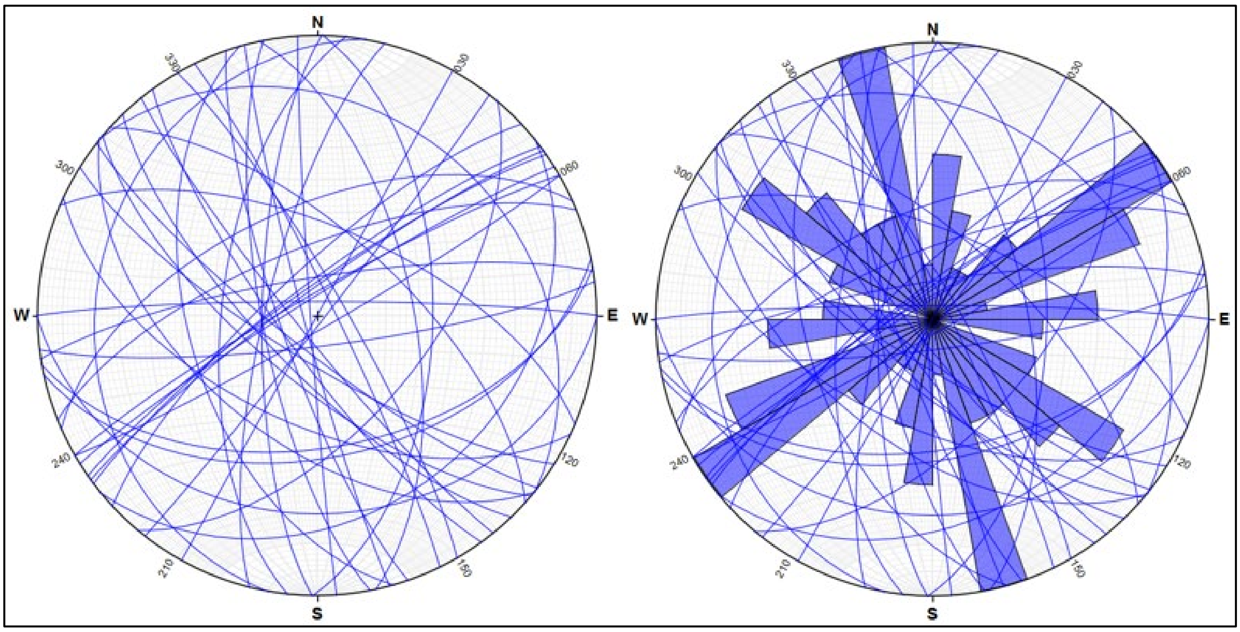

Figure 8: Stereonet (left) and rose diagram (right) of mapped dolerite dykes at Blue Lagoon.

Figure 9: Deeply eroded dolerite dyke forming a major sediment transport pathway from source to sink.

Late-stage felsic intrusions, aplites and pegmatites

Detailed mapping of felsic intrusions has identified **three principal generations** of felsic intrusive bodies, as demonstrated by the stereonet and rose diagrams in **Figure 10**.

The most extensive felsic phase comprises a series of **shallow-dipping, approximately E–W-trending aphanitic aplite sills**. Individual sills can be traced for several kilometres across the lower mountainous flanks of the Nunarssuit Syenite, with thicknesses commonly exceeding **1 m**.

The extensive strike length and readily identifiable outcrop expression of these aplite sills provide an opportunity for systematic geochemical testing. Where elevated REE concentrations coincide with favourable intrusive compositions, fenitisation or structural intersections, these units may provide extensive targets for follow-up exploration.

Two additional principal generations comprise **amazonite-bearing pegmatites trending NW–SE and NE–SW**. These pegmatites are particularly common along the western mountain ridges and proximal to zones of intense fenitisation (**Figure 11**).

The spatial relationship between pegmatites, fenitisation and structural corridors suggests that late-stage felsic magmatism and hydrothermal fluids exploited pre-existing structural pathways through the intrusive complex. The mapped orientations are also of regional interest given the similarity between the dominant pegmatite/quartz-vein trends and the structural orientation associated with the nearby **Ilua REE pegmatite discovery**[4].

The extensive strike length of these felsic intrusive corridors provides an opportunity to systematically evaluate the units using surface geochemistry and mineralogical studies. Integration of the structural measurements with pending assays will allow the Company to determine whether the pegmatites, aplite sills or associated fenitised zones represent the most prospective **primary REE source rocks** within the Blue Lagoon system.

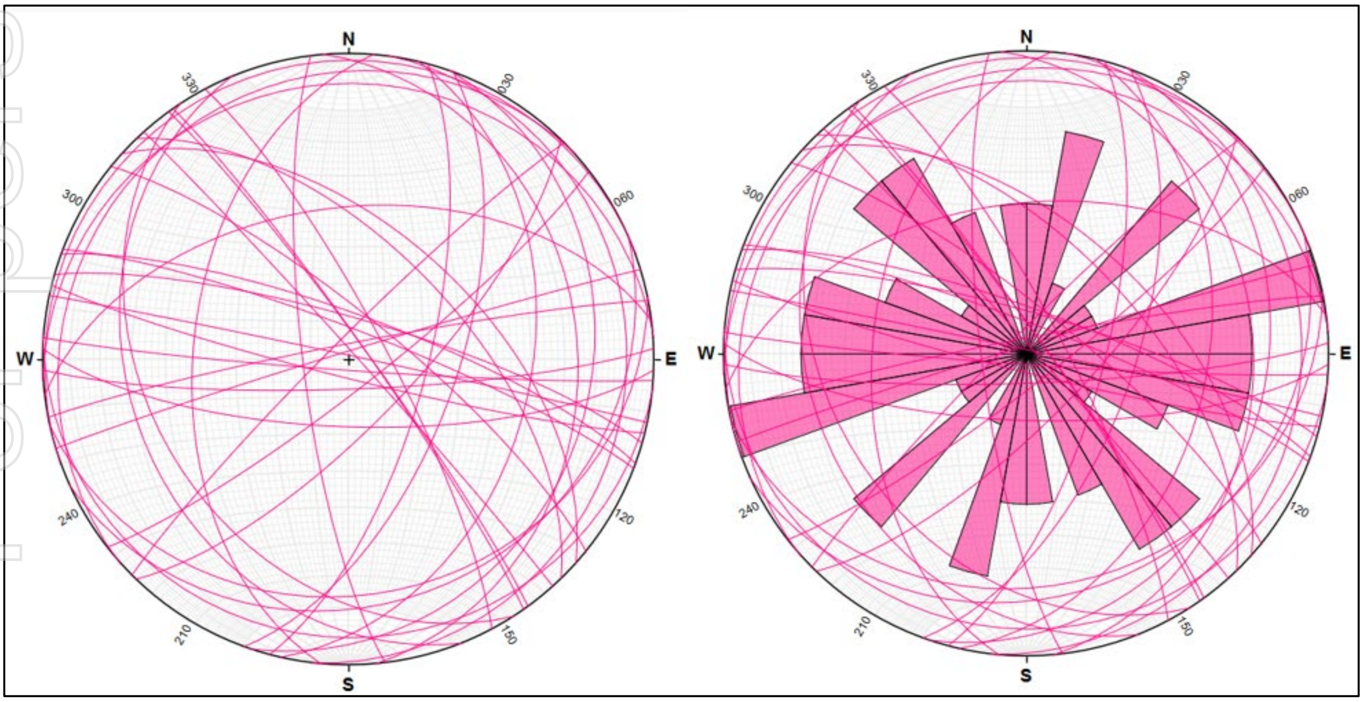

Figure 10: Stereonet (left) and rose diagram (right) of mapped felsic intrusions at Blue Lagoon.

Figure 11: Mapped amazonite-bearing pegmatite system at Blue Lagoon.

Widespread fenitisation highlights hydrothermal activity

Another important outcome of the mapping program is the identification and improved understanding of widespread **fenitisation** across the Blue Lagoon Project.

Fenitisation occurs where alkaline hydrothermal fluids alter the surrounding country rock adjacent to alkaline intrusions. At Blue Lagoon, zones of pink and orange alteration are locally developed around intrusive contacts and within structurally complex areas (Figure 12).

The distribution of fenitic alteration provides an important indicator of fluid movement and demonstrates that hydrothermal activity extended beyond the immediate margins of the intrusive bodies.

The combination of **fenitisation, alkaline intrusive rocks, aplites, pegmatites and quartz veins** is considered particularly significant because it demonstrates the presence of a large and chemically evolved intrusive-hydrothermal system.

Mapping of these alteration zones has therefore expanded the areas considered prospective for REE mineralisation beyond the immediately exposed intrusive rocks.

Figure 12: Broad zone of pink mapped fenitisation.

Prospective REE source rocks identified

The integrated geological mapping has identified several intrusive phases considered prospective as potential sources of REE-bearing melts and hydrothermal fluids.

These include evolved alkaline granites and syenites, highly fractionated felsic phases, pegmatites and altered intrusive rocks.

Several mapped areas exhibit combinations of:

- alkaline intrusive rocks;
- pink fenitic alteration;
- aplite and felsic dyke swarms;
- pegmatites;
- quartz-vein systems;
- structural corridors and intrusive contacts; and
- elevated magnetic or heavy-mineral concentrations identified during surface reconnaissance.

The coincidence of these features provides a series of geological criteria that can now be applied systematically across the wider Blue Lagoon Project.

Rather than targeting individual anomalous samples in isolation, Dalaroo can now assess areas where **prospective source rocks, structural pathways and alteration systems coincide**.

Regional exploration potential

The 2026 mapping program has also expanded Dalaroo's understanding of the regional potential surrounding the main Blue Lagoon area.

Four additional prospective areas — **Qilluakitsoq, Quernertullip, Taseq and Blue Lagoon South** — have been incorporated into the Company's broader exploration model.

These areas contain combinations of alkaline intrusive rocks, structural features, alteration and late-stage felsic phases considered prospective for REE mineralisation.

At Blue Lagoon South, located approximately 1 km south of the main Blue Lagoon Project, mapping has identified fenites, quartz syenites, pink alkali granites and tourmaline-rich felsic rocks together with aplites, pegmatites and quartz-vein swarms.

The area is also located close to the Amaroq Minerals Ltd Ilua REE pegmatite discovery[4], providing an important regional exploration context for the structural and intrusive relationships identified during Dalaroo's mapping.

Integration with geochemistry and previous exploration datasets

The structural and geological results will be integrated with the Company's broader 2026 exploration dataset, including surface rock-chip and sediment geochemistry, lagoon and offshore sediment sampling, GPR and bathymetric surveys[1].

More than 200 samples, comprising geological, rock-chip, stream-sediment and surface-sediment samples, were collected during the program and are being analysed for multi-element geochemistry, with selected samples also undergoing mineralogical and preliminary metallurgical test work.

The integration of these datasets is expected to allow Dalaroo to distinguish between prospective **source rocks**, structural fluid pathways and downstream sedimentary accumulation zones.

This approach will support the development of a more comprehensive geological model of the Blue Lagoon system and assist in prioritising areas for detailed follow-up mapping, geochemistry and future drilling.

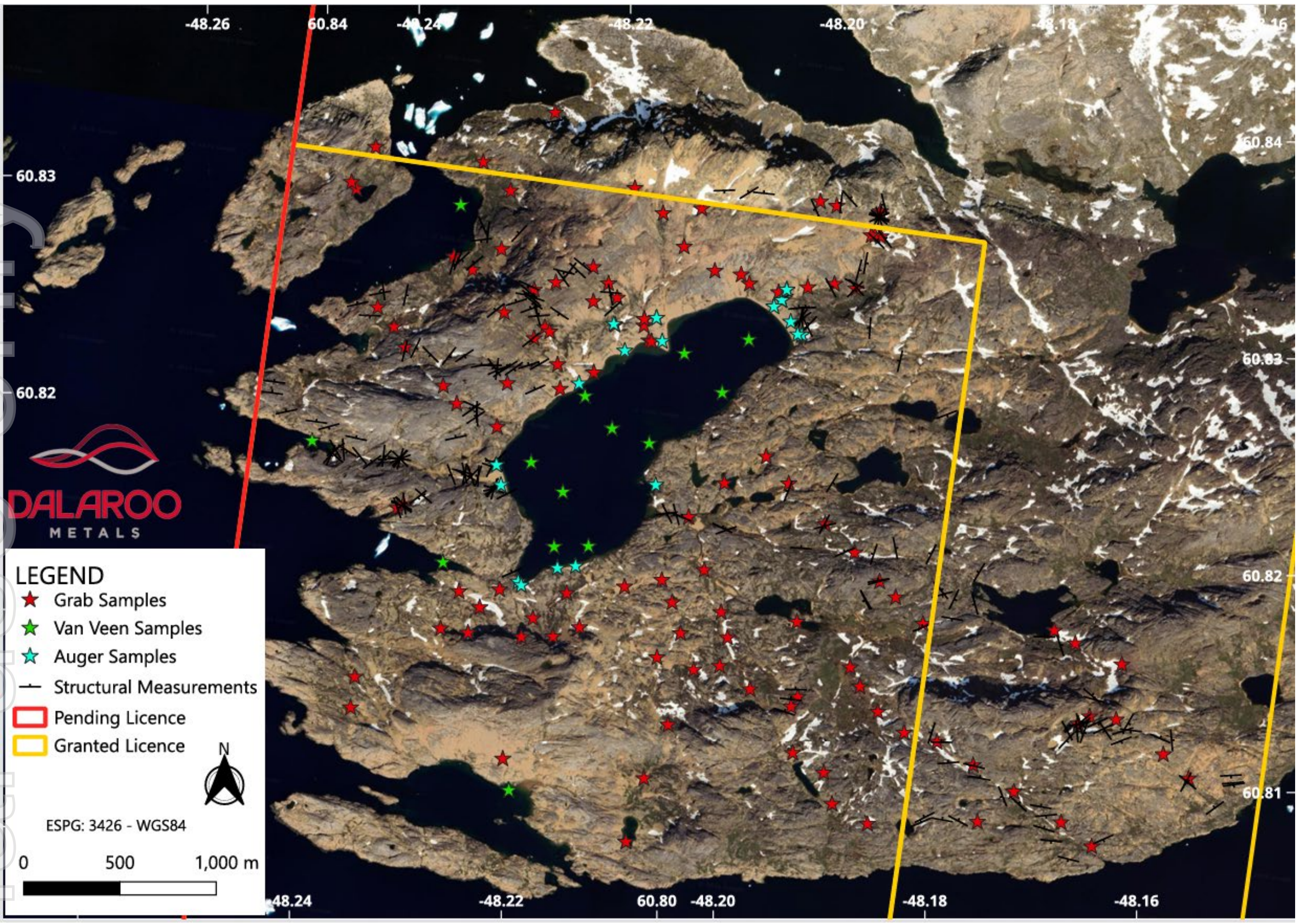

Figure 13: Locations of geological mapping observations and surface-rock, sediment, lagoon and offshore sampling sites recorded during the 2026 Blue Lagoon exploration program.

Geological setting

The Project lies within the Paleoproterozoic rift province of South Greenland, which comprises sedimentary sequences intruded by a variety of alkaline volcanic and plutonic igneous rocks. This rift setting was subsequently intruded by Mesoproterozoic Gardar-age alkaline intrusive complexes, which are recognised globally for their association with critical mineral systems (**Figure 14**).

Blue Lagoon is located within the Helene alkaline granite, which forms the westernmost exposure of the Nunarssuit Complex. The Nunarssuit Complex is the largest, and among the youngest, of the Gardar-age intrusions in South Greenland and comprises predominantly alkaline syenitic and granitic units. The Project area is bounded to the east by extensive alkalic syenite, further reinforcing the prospectivity of the geological setting for zirconium, niobium and rare earth element enrichment.

The combination of fertile alkaline intrusive rocks, extensive drainage catchments and an enclosed lagoon environment provides a compelling geological setting for the concentration of heavy mineral assemblages containing rare earth elements, zirconium and hafnium.

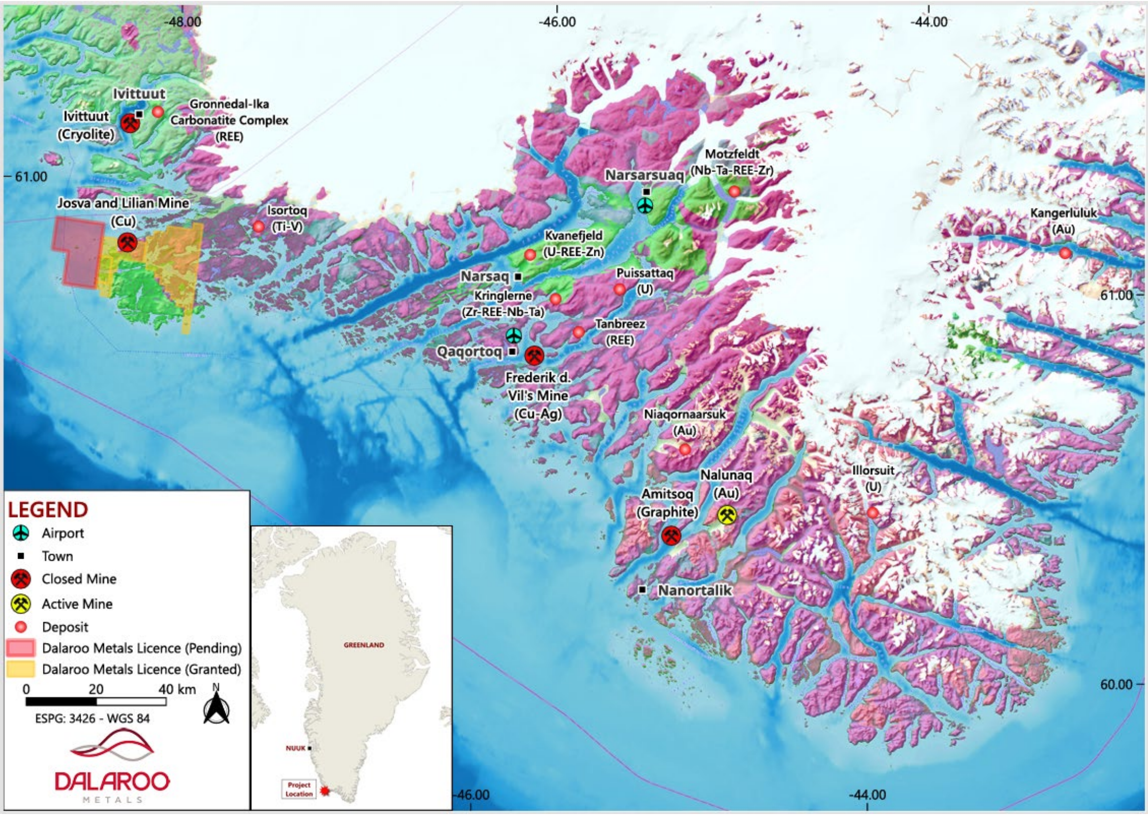

Figure 14: Location of the Blue Lagoon Project in south-west Greenland.

Southern Greenland emerging as an important global rare earth jurisdiction

Southern Greenland is rapidly emerging as one of the world's most important new jurisdictions for rare earth elements and critical minerals, with multiple companies now actively exploring and advancing globally significant projects within the Gardar Alkaline Province.

Recent developments further highlight the growing momentum across the region. Neighbouring explorer Amaroq Minerals Ltd has recently commenced its maiden drill program at the Ilua Rare Earth Project, targeting a large pegmatite-hosted rare earth system in southern Greenland. The drilling campaign follows encouraging surface sampling results and represents another significant step in advancing critical mineral exploration across the district[4,6].

The region is also home to the advanced Tanbreez Rare Earth Project, one of the world's largest heavy rare earth element deposits and one of only a small number of rare earth projects in Greenland to hold an exploitation licence. Tanbreez is progressing resource expansion and development activities as part of its strategy to become a long-term supplier of critical minerals to Western markets[5,7].

Together with Dalaroo's Blue Lagoon Rare Earth Project, these developments highlight the increasing strategic importance of southern Greenland as governments, industry and investors seek to establish secure, diversified supply chains for rare earth elements outside of traditional producing regions. While each project targets a different style of mineralisation, the growing level of exploration and development activity reinforces southern Greenland's emergence as a globally significant rare earth and critical minerals province.

As shown in **Figure 15**, Dalaroo now controls a strategically located land position within one of southern Greenland's most active emerging rare earth districts.

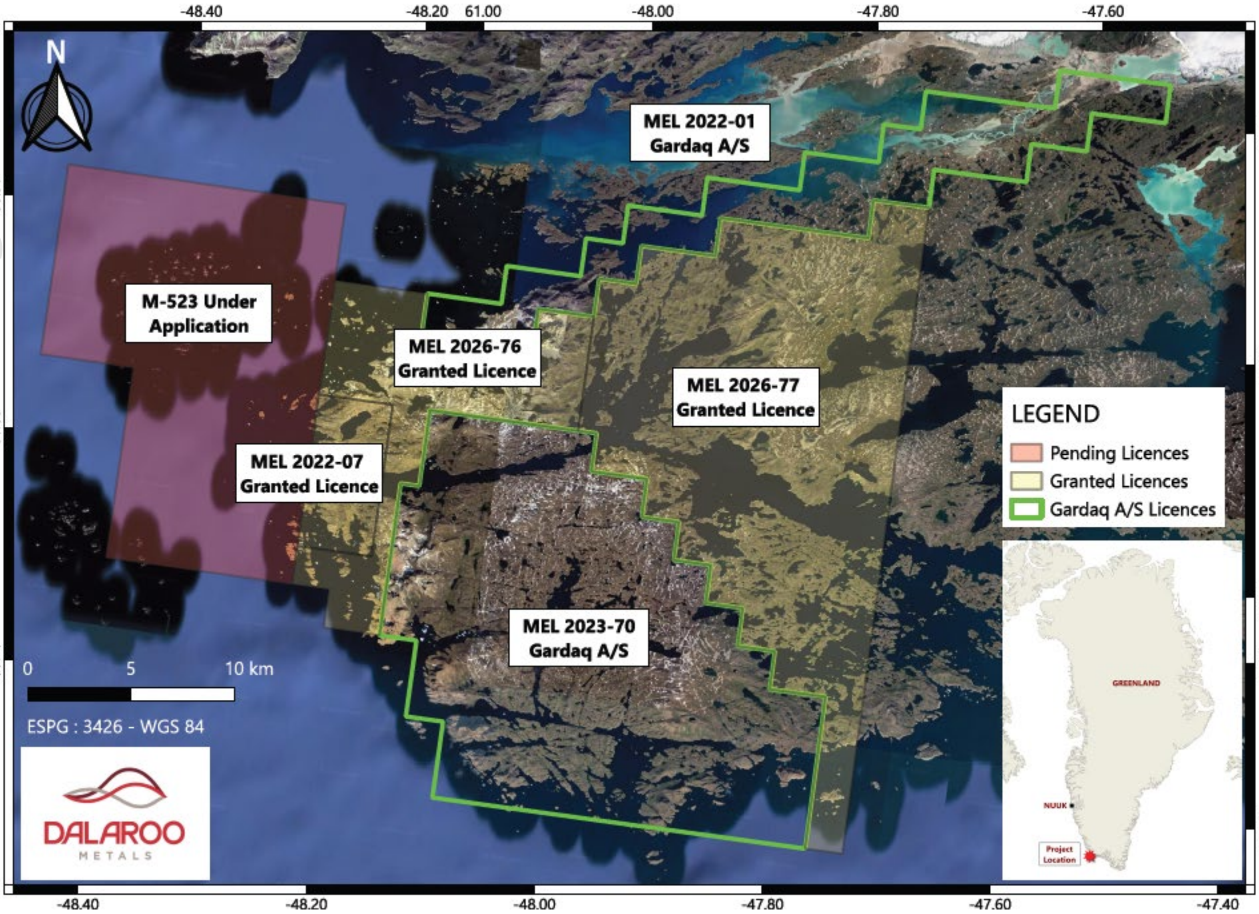

Figure 15: Map of Dalaroo's Blue Lagoon Project with approved exploration licences shown in yellow and exploration licence application M-523 shown in red in what is becoming a major REE jurisdiction. Gardaq A/S licences shown in green (Critical JV company between Amaroq Minerals Ltd and GCAM[6]).

Upcoming catalysts

- Interpretation of GPR and bathymetric datasets
- Integrated geological model and target generation
- Laboratory assays from rock, stream sediment and surface samples
- Laboratory assays from lagoon and offshore sediment samples
- Mineralogical confirmation of interpreted REE-bearing minerals
- Preliminary metallurgical test work
- Follow-up exploration planning

Management commentary

Dalaroo Metals CEO John Morgan commented:

"The 2026 mapping program has delivered an important step-change in our understanding of the Blue Lagoon Rare Earth Project.

The collection of 354 structural measurements has allowed us to move beyond simply identifying prospective rocks and begin defining the structural architecture that may have controlled the emplacement of REE-bearing pegmatites, felsic intrusions and hydrothermal fluids.

The similarities we are seeing between the orientation of quartz veins and pegmatites at Blue Lagoon and the structural setting of the nearby Ilua discovery are particularly encouraging from a regional exploration perspective.

Importantly, the mapping has also demonstrated the scale and complexity of the alkaline intrusive-hydrothermal system, with widespread fenitisation, alkaline granites and syenites, aplites, pegmatites and quartz-vein systems identified across the project.

We now have a much stronger geological framework with which to interpret our geochemical results and prioritise the most prospective structural and intrusive targets for follow-up exploration."

Exploration Manager – Greenland and Western Australia Trystan Hughes commented:

"The detailed mapping program has provided an exceptional amount of new geological information from an area that remains relatively underexplored by modern exploration standards.

The 354 structural measurements have been particularly valuable in defining recurring structural orientations and demonstrating how faults, intrusive contacts and fracture systems relate to quartz veins, pegmatites and alteration.

We are also developing a clearer understanding of the relationship between the older dolerite dyke network and the younger felsic and alkaline intrusive phases. This provides an important framework for interpreting the geological evolution of the Blue Lagoon system.

The widespread fenitisation and late-stage felsic activity identified during mapping demonstrate the scale of the hydrothermal and intrusive system and provide multiple vectors towards potentially more fertile parts of the system.

The next step is to integrate these observations with the geochemical results. Areas where prospective intrusive phases coincide with favourable structures, alteration and geochemical anomalies will be prioritised for follow-up exploration."

References

1. Dalaroo Metals Ltd (ASX: DAL), ASX announcement, 28 July 2026: "Blue Lagoon GPR Results Indicate 50m of Sediments – Amended".
2. Dalaroo Metals Ltd (ASX: DAL), ASX announcement, 13 July 2026: "Blue Lagoon Defines REE System and Multiple New Targets".
3. Dalaroo Metals Ltd (ASX: DAL), ASX announcement, 6 July 2026: "Blue Lagoon Mapping Defines Fertile Rare Earth Source Rocks".
4. Amaroq Minerals Ltd, news release, 29 June 2026: "Drilling Commenced at the High Impact Ilua Rare Earth Project, South Greenland".
5. Critical Metals Corp, corporate project information, 2025: "Tanbreez Rare Earth Project".
6. Amaroq Minerals Ltd, corporate presentation, January 2026.
7. Critical Metals Corp, news release, 2026: "CRML Commences a 10,000-Metre Drilling Campaign at Tanbreez Rare Earth Project, Greenland".

Third Party Information

Information in this announcement relating to the Ilua Rare Earth Project and the Tanbreez Rare Earth Project has been sourced from public disclosures made by Amaroq Minerals Ltd and Critical Metals Corp respectively, as identified in the References section above. Dalaroo Metals Ltd has not independently verified that information and does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. Exploration results, mineralisation or development activity reported on neighbouring or nearby properties are not necessarily indicative of the mineralisation, exploration results or exploration potential of the Blue Lagoon Rare Earth Project.

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

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About Dalaroo Metals

Dalaroo Metals Limited is an ASX-listed exploration company focused on the discovery and development of high-quality gold and critical minerals projects across Australia and international jurisdictions.

The Company's portfolio includes the **Blue Lagoon Project** in south-west **Greenland**, prospective for rare earth elements (REE), zirconium and niobium, a rapidly growing portfolio of gold exploration assets in **Côte d'Ivoire**, including the **Bondoukou** and **Bongouanou Gold Projects** within the highly endowed **Birimian Greenstone Belt** of West Africa, and the **Lyons River** and **Watheroo Projects** in Western Australia.

Dalaroo's strategy is to systematically advance its projects through modern exploration techniques, resource definition and strategic partnerships, with a strong focus on value creation for shareholders. The Company is committed to responsible exploration, strong corporate governance and building long-term stakeholder relationships in the regions in which it operates.

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Competent 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, the type of deposit under consideration and the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Morgan consents to the inclusion in this 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 Ltd 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.