Dalaroo Completes Maiden Auger Sampling at Blue Lagoon Zr-Nb-REE Project Greenland

Highlights

- **33 geochemistry samples collected:** 26 sediment samples and 7 auger samples from the southern portion of Dalaroo's Blue Lagoon REE Project, Greenland.
- **Fieldwork confirms widespread coarse feldspathic sediment and heavy-mineral-rich horizons** correlating with prior geochemical anomalies.
- **Program completed by highly experienced rare-earth geologist with substantial rare-earth exploration and project development experience, including prior involvement in large-scale heavy and medium REE systems.**
- Recent statements by the U.S. Administration and the European Union have reaffirmed Greenland's importance in the global critical minerals supply chain.
- **Samples are now in Perth, Australia awaiting analytical results, which are anticipated in the next 6-8 weeks and will form the basis for refining a Phase 2 zirconium, niobium, and rare earth element (Zr–Nb–REE) mineralisation targeting for follow-up exploration programs.**

Field Program Summary

Dalaroo Metals Ltd (ASX: DAL, "Dalaroo" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the successful completion of its **maiden geochemistry sampling program at the Blue Lagoon Zr-Nb-REE Project** in southwest Greenland.

The inaugural 2025 field campaign was conducted across the southern half of the licence area and focused on sampling around Blue Lagoon and the adjoining elevated ridges. Auger samples were concentrated along granitic–metasedimentary contacts, with visible heavy-mineral streaks and coarse feldspar consistent with hydraulic concentration of high-density minerals. All samples have been logged, shipped to Perth- Australia for assay and are pending assay results.

A total of **33 samples (Figure 1)** were collected:

- **26 sediment samples** (S-series) (S26801–S26826)
- **7 auger samples** (A-series) (A26844–A26850)

Preliminary Field Observations

The field mapping and sediment sampling results provide strong geological validation for the exploration model and significantly de-risk the next phase of work.

Key points:

Confirmed Source Potential – The identification of a high-elevation granite weathering zone (S26824) interpreted as a Zr–Nb–REE source rock is critical. It suggests the mineralisation model is sound and that the area has the right geology to host valuable critical minerals.

Transport and Deposition Indicators – Coarse-grained sediment at Blue Lagoon (S26805) and raised seabed terraces (S26810–S26811) confirm active and ancient depositional environments. This supports the likelihood of mineral concentrations in accessible zones.

Target Refinement – These results allow the company to prioritise drilling and sampling in areas most likely to yield economic grades, reducing exploration risk and accelerating timelines.

Strategic Commodity Focus – Zirconium, niobium, and rare earth elements are essential for advanced technologies and energy transition. Any positive indicators from this completed program position the Company in a high-demand market segment.

The programme is now moving from early-stage reconnaissance to targeted exploration with confidence. Assays are being fast-tracked to validate these geological observations and guide follow-up drilling. If assays confirm mineralisation, this could represent a significant value catalyst for the company, given the global demand for critical minerals.

Field mapping and sediment sampling (**Figures 1 & 2**) confirmed key geological features and follow-up targets:

- **S26805** – coarse-grained sediment at **the river outlet** of Blue Lagoon.
- **S26810–S26811** – sampled **raised seabed terraces**, indicating ancient marine depositional environments.
- **S26809** – overlying **sediment cap** atop raised seabed layers.
- **S26824** – high-elevation **grey granite weathering zone**, interpreted as a potential Zr–Nb–REE source rock.

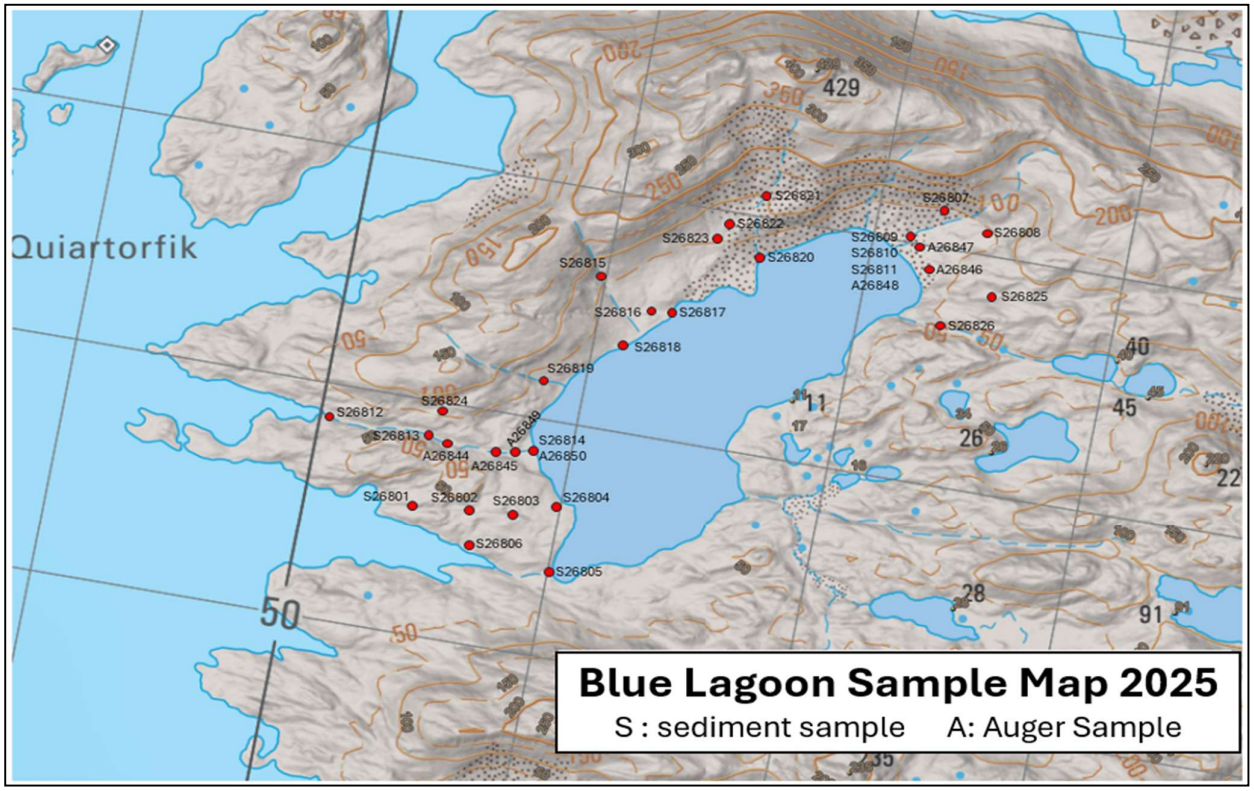

Figure 1: Map showing Blue Lagoon sample locations **(S = sediment sample; A = auger sample)**

Figure 2: Field photograph showing sediment sampling at Blue Lagoon (Sample S26822). Photo illustrates coarse feldspathic sand and granitic fragments at a seepage zone near Blue Lagoon within the southern project area. Note the stainless-steel sieve used during field sampling and the tagged sample bag (S26822) ready for export.

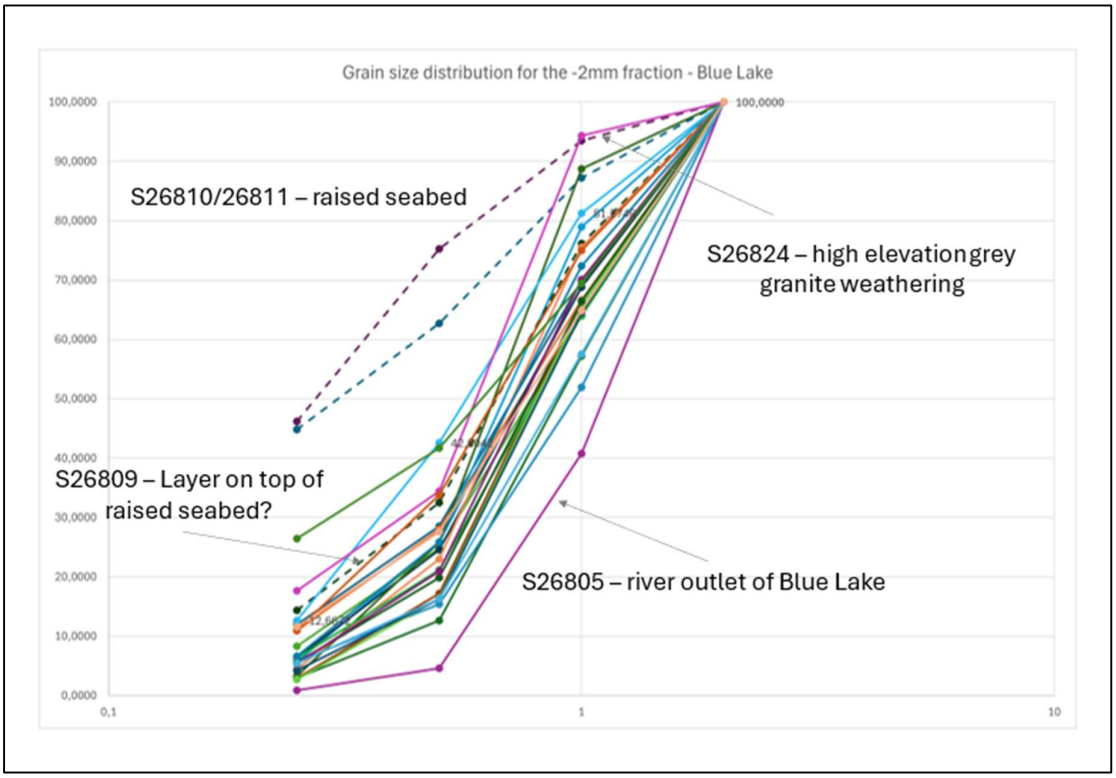

Figure 1: *Showing Blue Lagoon samples Grain size distribution for -2mm fraction.*

Next Steps

Samples are now in Perth, Australia awaiting analytical results, which are anticipated in the next 6-8 weeks and will form the basis for planning a Phase 2 field campaign, which subject to results, will be scheduled as soon as practible. Follow-up work will include:

- Laboratory analysis and data integration
- Plan Phase 2 field program (expand sediment and rock-chip sampling across the northern and eastern licence areas), with expected commencement in next year's field work window.
- Potential shallow drilling to test mineralised horizons
- Mineralogical and heavy-mineral separation studies
- Ongoing engagement with Greenlandic stakeholders and regulatory bodies

Strategic Significance

The Blue Lagoon Project is closely aligned with Dalaroo's strategy to build exposure to high-value critical minerals within stable, premier host jurisdictions. Greenland has become a focal point for governments and industry seeking secure, transparent and responsibly developed sources of rare earth elements, niobium and zirconium. Its geological endowment, combined with supportive regulatory frameworks and strong geopolitical relevance, positions the region as an increasingly important contributor to Western supply chains.

Recent public statements from both the U.S. Administration and the European Union have reaffirmed Greenland's emerging role in global critical-minerals diversification efforts. These agencies continue to emphasise the importance of establishing resilient supply routes for rare earths and related strategic metals, particularly as Western economies work to reduce dependency on single-source suppliers and strengthen long-term industrial resilience.

Against this backdrop, Dalaroo's early exploration success at Blue Lagoon provides timely exposure to a jurisdiction that is attracting heightened international interest. The initial field program has identified key geological features supportive of a potentially significant critical-minerals system. This positions the Company to meaningfully participate in the broader strategic shift underway, with Blue Lagoon offering an opportunity to advance a project that may contribute to future Western supply-chain security.

Dalaroo will continue to advance its understanding of the Blue Lagoon system through progressive, methodical and data-driven exploration programs, with the aim of defining the scale, grade potential and development path of this emerging critical-minerals opportunity.

Comment

Dalaroo CEO John Morgan commented:

"Our first campaign at Blue Lagoon has matched our expectations, delivering a strong suite of geological indicators from the outset. The presence of heavy-mineral concentrations, coarse feldspathic and granitic sediments, and favourable weathering profiles all point to a genuinely fertile Zr–Nb–REE system. These early signs give us growing confidence in the project's potential. With samples now in Perth and assays being expedited, the team is energised and we're genuinely excited about what the next phase of results may reveal as we continue advancing exploration."

"Recent U.S. interest in advancing development of Greenland's major rare-earth deposits has renewed market focus on the region's significant heavy-REE endowment. This momentum reflects growing global demand for reliable, diversified rare-earth supply and highlights the increasing importance of high-quality emerging REE projects in meeting long-term critical minerals needs."

Table 1. Showing Blue Lagoon Sediment & Auger Samples location (UTM Zone 22V)

Sample type	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	Split	Split ID
Sediment	26801	650416	6745541	60.816698	-48.234295	33	-2+1 mm	**411205**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411206**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411207**
							-0.25 mm	**411208**
Sediment	26802	650633	6745575	60.816920	-48.230285	29	-2+1 mm	**411209**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411210**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411211**
							-0.25 mm	**411212**
Sediment	26803	650819	6745593	60.817011	-48.226855	25	-2+1 mm	**411213**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411214**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411215**
							-0.25 mm	**411216**
Sediment	26804	650994	6745644	60.817402	-48.223602	10	-2+1 mm	**411217**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411218**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411219**
							-0.25 mm	**411220**
Sediment	26805	650999	6745378	60.815015	-48.223717	9	-2+1 mm	**411225**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411226**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411227**
							-0.25 mm	**411228**
Sediment	26806	650658	6745418	60.815503	-48.229947	3	-2+1 mm	**411229**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411230**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411231**
							-0.25 mm	**411232**
Sediment	26807	652358	6747160	60.830477	-48.197367	38	-2+1 mm	**411233**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411234**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411235**
							-0.25 mm	**411236**
Sediment	26808	652434	6747085	60.829775	-48.19603	34	-2+1 mm	**411237**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411238**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411239**
							-0.25 mm	**411240**
Sediment	26809	652120	6747015	60.829267	-48.201853	12	-2+1 mm	**411241**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411242**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411243**
							-0.25 mm	**411244**

Sample type	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	Split	Split ID
Sediment	26810	652120	6747015	60.829267	-48.201853	12	-2+1 mm	**411245**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411246**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411247**
							-0.25 mm	**411248**
Sediment	26811	652120	6747015	60.829267	-48.201853	12	-2+1 mm	**411221**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411222**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411223**
							-0.25 mm	**411224**
Sediment	26812	650039	6745857	60.819674	-48.240974	3	-2+1 mm	**26827**
							-1+0.5 mm	**26828**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**26829**
							-0.25 mm	**26830**
Sediment	26813	650436	6745844	60.819407	-48.233694	19	-2+1 mm	**26831**
							-1+0.5 mm	**26832**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**26833**
							-0.25 mm	**26834**
Sediment	26814	650855	6745870	60.819482	-48.225979	8	-2+1 mm	**26835**
							-1+0.5 mm	**26836**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**26837**
							-0.25 mm	**26838**
Sediment	26815	650974	6746651	60.82644	-48.223187	58	-2+1 mm	**26839**
							-1+0.5 mm	**26841**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**26842**
							-0.25 mm	**26843**
Sediment	26816	651200	6746523	60.825206	-48.219135	12	-2+1 mm	**411151**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411152**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411153**
							-0.25 mm	**411154**
Sediment	26817	651276	6746519	60.825142	-48.217743	10	-2+1 mm	**411155**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411156**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411157**
							-0.25 mm	**411158**
Sediment	26818	651124	6746478	60.824832	-48.220566	9	-2+1 mm	**411159**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411160**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411161**
							-0.25 mm	**411162**
Sediment	26819	650847	6746163	60.822112	-48.225898	25	-2+1 mm	**411163**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411164**

Sample type	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	Split	Split ID
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411165**
							-0.25 mm	**411166**
Sediment	26820	651570	6746834	60.827854	-48.212097	9	-2+1 mm	**411167**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411168**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411169**
							-0.25 mm	**411170**
Sediment	26821	651554	6747085	60.830111	-48.212195	91	-2+1 mm	**411171**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411172**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411173**
							-0.25 mm	**411174**
Sediment	26822	651442	6746957	60.829006	-48.214352	64	-2+1 mm	**411175**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411176**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411177**
							-0.25 mm	**411178**
Sediment	26823	651368	6746886	60.828398	-48.215767	56	-2+1 mm	**411179**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411180**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411181**
							-0.25 mm	**411182**
Sediment	26824	650481	6745954	60.820377	-48.232782	48	-2+1 mm	**411201**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411202**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411203**
							-0.25 mm	**411204**
Sediment	26825	652477	6746828	60.827454	-48.195442	43	-2+1 mm	**411183**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411184**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411185**
							-0.25 mm	**411186**
Sediment	26826	6522318	6746672	60.826116	-48.198485	36	-2+1 mm	**411187**
							-1+0.5 mm	**411188**
							-0.5+0.25 mm	**411189**
							-0.25 mm	**411190**
Rock	411191	650039	6745857	60.819674	-48.240974	3	crushed	**411191**
Rock	411192	650039	6745857	60.819674	-48.240974		crushed	**411192**
Auger	26844	650514	6745836	60.819306	-48.232267	13	-0.25 mm	**26844**
Auger	26845	650712	6745835	60.819222	-48.228632	14	-0.25 mm	**26845**
Auger	26846	652197	6746901	60.828216	-48.200528	13	-0.25 mm	**26846**

Sample type	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	Split	Split ID
Auger	26847	652162	6746973	60.828875	-48.201114	13	-0.25 mm	**26847**
Auger	26848	652120	6747015	60.829267	-48.201853	12	-0.25 mm	**26848**
Auger	26849	650779	6745839	60.819232	-48.227399	10	-0.25 mm	**26849**
Auger	26850	650848	6745868	60.819466	-48.226109	9	-0.25 mm	**26850**

Table 2. Grain Size Distribution – Blue Lagoon Sediment & Auger Samples

Sample Type	No. Samples	Dominant Grain Size	Average % Sand	Average % Silt	Average % Clay	Remarks
Sediment (S26801–S26826)	26	Coarse feldspathic sand	68%	22%	10%	Heavy-mineral rich zones
Auger (A26844–A26850)	7	Medium-coarse sand	62%	25%	13%	Contains feldspar and magnetite traces

(*Data derived from grain-size analysis shown in Figure 2*)

Authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Dalaroo Metals Ltd.

ENDS

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CAUTIONARY NOTE

The information in this release regarding sampling results and geological observations is based on preliminary field data that have not yet been verified by independent laboratory assays. While the Company believes the information to be accurate, readers are cautioned that the results are indicative only and should not be interpreted as evidence of a mineral resource or reserve. Further analytical and validation work is required to confirm the presence, grade, and continuity of mineralisation.

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 may contain certain forward-looking statements and comments about future events, including expectations regarding the Blue Lagoon Project, timing of assay results, and planned exploration activities. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that may cause actual outcomes to differ materially from those expressed or implied. Factors that could cause such differences include changes in economic and market conditions, exploration outcomes, permitting timelines, and other risks described in the Company's public filings. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Dalaroo Metals Ltd undertakes no obligation to update or revise these statements except as required by law.

JORC Table 1 (Sections 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.	Sediment sampling was conducted to test the possible deposition of heavy minerals into a larger lake. Geology is composed of alkaline granites that erodes easily and largely with no vegetation. Most sediment samples were sieved on site to produce -2 mm samples. The sample size was 2.5 – 3 kilo per sample. A total of 26 sediment samples were collected from an area of approximately 2.5 km2; approximately 1 sample per 0.1 km2. These sediment samples were sieved to produce fractions -2+1 mm; -1+0.5 mm; -0.5+0.25 mm and -0.25 mm. Each size fraction is to be analysed. Hand auger sampling was tested in beach and stream valley areas, producing 7 auger samples with an average sample size of approximately 2 kilograms. Auger samples were sieved to produce -0.25 mm samples to be analysed. Auger sampling depth varied between 0.4m and 0.9m. Sampling was difficult due to coarse grained beds. Recovery was poor below ground water level.
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).	Hand-held auger sample to depths between 0.4 and 0.9 m. At some locations, the sampling was aided by removal of sampled layer by spade.
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 may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	

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.	Not relevant.
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.	Most sediment samples were collected as -2 mm samples in the field. Each sample was dried and sieved into 4 fractions; -2+1 mm; -1+0.5 mm; -0.5+0.25 mm and -0.25 mm. Each fraction is to be analysed. All auger samples were dried and sieved at 0.25 mm; the fines are to be analysed.
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.	Not relevant
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	Not relevant

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
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	Location of all samples were measured using handheld GPS.
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	Approximately 2.5 km2 sampled with an average sample density of 1 sample per 0.1 km2.
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.	Not relevant
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Samples are stored inside a locked container.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	Not relevant

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.	Greenland Mineral Exploration Licence MEL 2022-07 issued to Ox Resources Pty Ltd Greenland.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	Alkaline igneous deposit, a part of the largest Gardar age intrusion in Greenland.

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
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.	Not relevant.
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.	Not relevant.
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 relevant.
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	Not relevant.
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.	Not relevant.

Sub-section	JORC Code Explanation	Disclosure
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.	Publicly available Geological Survey regional sediment sampling (1979 and later) shows anomalous Zr, Hf, Ta, Nb and REE values for the Blue Lagoon area. Approximately 100 sediment samples have been collected by the Geological Survey over the Nunarsuit Complex and surroundings. There is a clear cluster of Zr (up to 1.2% ZrO2), Hf (up to 566 ppm HfO2), Nb (up to 358 ppm Nb2O5), 10 REE (up to c. 0.5% 10REO – not all REE were analysed).
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.	Plan Phase 2 field program (expand sediment and rock-chip sampling across the northern and eastern licence areas) • Potential shallow drilling to test mineralised horizons • Detailed mineralogical and heavy-mineral separation studies