DALY RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

01 OCTOBER 2026

LARGE-SCALE MVT ZINC–LEAD TARGET AT BOX HOLE, HUCKITTA PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Technical review of the Box Hole Zn-Pb-Ag prospect highlights an extensive, underexplored carbonate-hosted mineralised system
- A surface geochemical survey is planned to test beyond the historically sampled outcrop corridor and generate additional targets
- Independent CSA Global review concluded Box Hole has many features found in economic MVT districts
- A permitted RC programme planned by the previous operator was deferred in 2023 by unseasonal rainfall – priority targets remain untested
- Renewed focus comes as LME zinc trades around US$4,000/t, having reached a four-year high of US$4,186/t in September 2026

Daly Resources Limited (ASX: DLY, "Daly" or the "Company") is pleased to provide shareholders with an introduction to the Box Hole Zn-Pb-Ag prospect ("Box Hole" or the "prospect"), located within the Company's Huckitta Project in the Georgina Basin approximately 340km northeast of Alice Springs, Northern Territory. The Company has undertaken a detailed review of the substantial historical exploration database compiled by previous explorers, including CRA Exploration, BHP, Uramet Minerals and MetalsGrove Mining, together with the 3D geological and geophysical modelling most recently completed by Intrepid Geophysics.

A detailed review has highlighted what Daly's technical team believes to be an underexplored, extensive carbonate-hosted zinc-lead-silver mineralised system with multiple untested geophysical and stratigraphic targets. Critically, the priority drill targets defined at Box Hole have never been tested: a fully prepared maiden RC drilling programme was deferred in 2023 due to unseasonal rainfall, and the Company is now working to secure the access required to test them.

The Company's renewed focus on Box Hole comes against a backdrop of strong zinc market fundamentals. LME zinc reached US$4,186/t on 9 September 2026, its highest level since 2022, and was trading around US$4,000/t in late September, approximately one-third higher year-on-year. The rally has been supported by constrained mine supply, including reduced output from Antamina in Peru and Red Dog in Alaska, and low LME inventories.

For personal use only

For personal use only

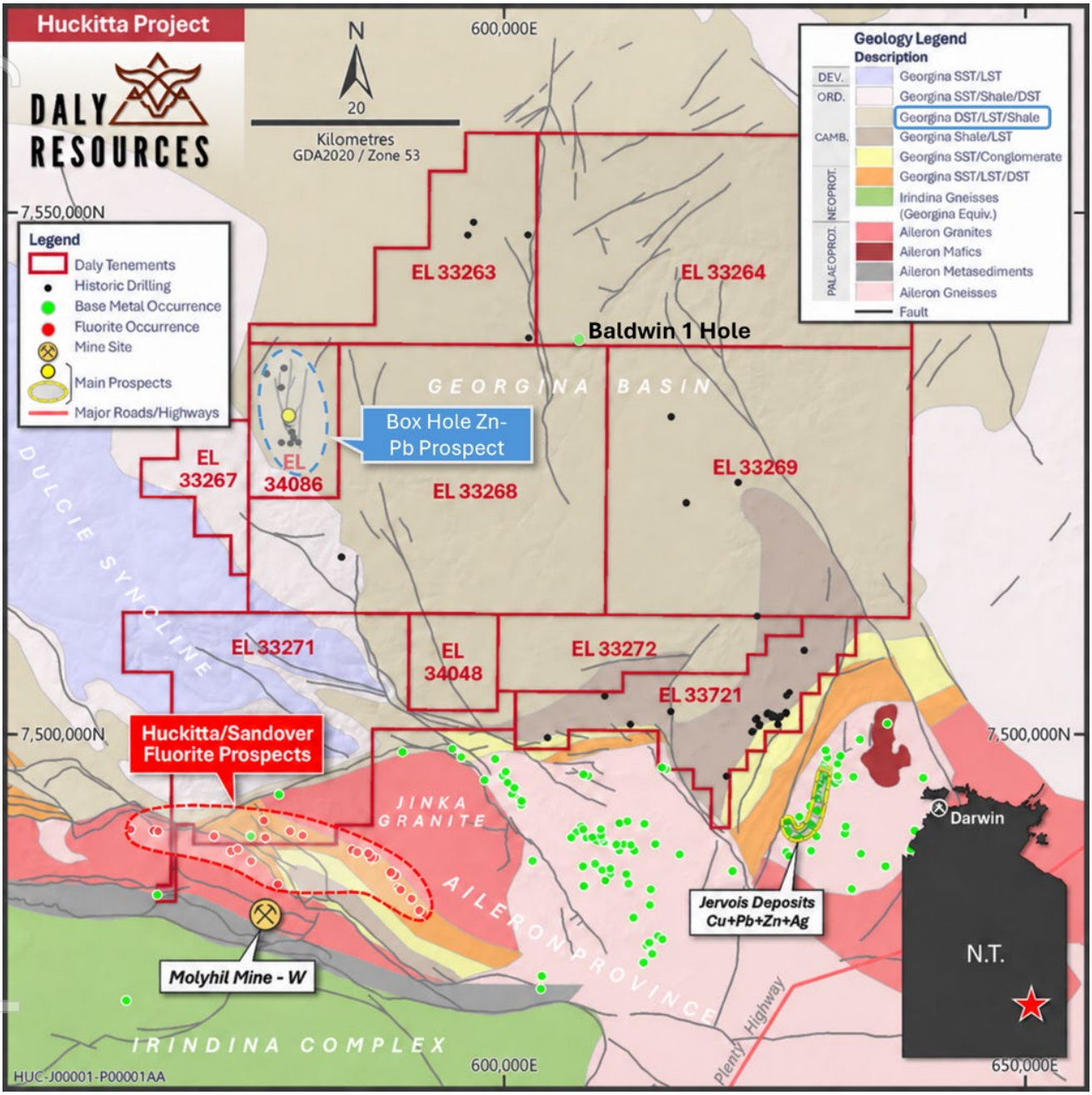


Figure 1. Map showing Huckitta project tenure on geology with location of Box Hole prospect and Baldwin 1 petroleum hole (referenced in this announcement) shown.

Executive Chairman Mike Edwards commented:

"Box Hole is an exciting addition to our portfolio. Historical drilling confirms a substantial zinc-lead mineralised system along an extensive prospective corridor, but the broader system remains largely untested. Importantly, a number of priority geophysical targets defined by previous explorers have never been drilled.

For personal use only

Our priority now is to move quickly and methodically. A comprehensive soil geochemistry programme across the full prospective stratigraphy will commence in the coming weeks, giving us the information we need to properly define the footprint of this system and lock in the highest confidence targets for drilling.

With priority RC targets already defined from the previous programme, and zinc prices near four-year highs, the timing to advance Box Hole has rarely been stronger. We're applying a rigorous scientific approach to make sure that when we drill, we are targeting the right areas and doing so as efficiently as the data allows."

INTRODUCTION

The Box Hole prospect is located within EL34086, acquired by Daly in 2025 following completion of the Huckitta project consolidation from Sandfire Resources (ASX: SFR). The tenement has only recently come under Daly's active management, and compilation work undertaken since acquisition has brought the prospect's exploration potential back into focus.

Box Hole is a stratabound Pb-Zn-Ag mineralised system hosted within the Upper Cambrian Arrinthrunga Formation of the Georgina Basin, a carbonate-shale sequence considered prospective for large tonnage MVT-style mineralisation. The prospect is centred on the historic King's Workings (see Figure 2), where hand-mining in the early 1960s produced 15 tonnes of hand-picked galena grading an average of 66% Pb, 58.5g/t Ag and 0.43% Bi- exceptional grades that first drew explorers to the area over 60 years ago. Known mineralisation is focused within a "rusty" stromatolite horizon and is characterised by sphalerite and galena replacement of porous carbonate at shallow depth, with a sub-horizontal, stratabound geometry hosted within a folded carbonate sequence along a ~6.7 km prospective strike corridor.

The Company considers the geological setting at Box Hole to be broadly analogous to the Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag Project in Western Australia[1], owned by Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) and Zenith Minerals Ltd (ASX: ZNC). Earaheedy is hosted within carbonate (dolomite) units of the Earaheedy Basin and, like Box Hole, comprises near-surface, stratabound mineralisation with a structurally-associated higher-grade MVT overprint, discovered and delineated through systematic drilling of an area where Zn-Pb mineralisation was known to exist. Rumble's maiden pit-constrained Inferred Mineral Resource for the combined Chinook, Tonka and Navajoh deposits at Earaheedy stands at 94Mt @ 3.1% Zn+Pb and 4.1g/t Ag (at a 2% Zn+Pb cut-off), a result widely regarded as one of the largest zinc sulphide discoveries made globally in the past decade.

[1] *Daly considers the extensive mineralised strike length, the carbonate-hosted stratabound style and the presence of a higher-grade structurally-controlled overprint at Box Hole to be comparable geological ingredients to those that underpinned the Earaheedy discovery. Shareholders should note, however, that this comparison is made on the basis of geological setting and style only. Box Hole is at a considerably earlier stage of exploration than Earaheedy, has no defined Mineral Resource, and there is no guarantee that further exploration at Box Hole will replicate the scale, grade or economic outcomes achieved at Earaheedy or that a Mineral Resource will ultimately be defined.*

For personal use only

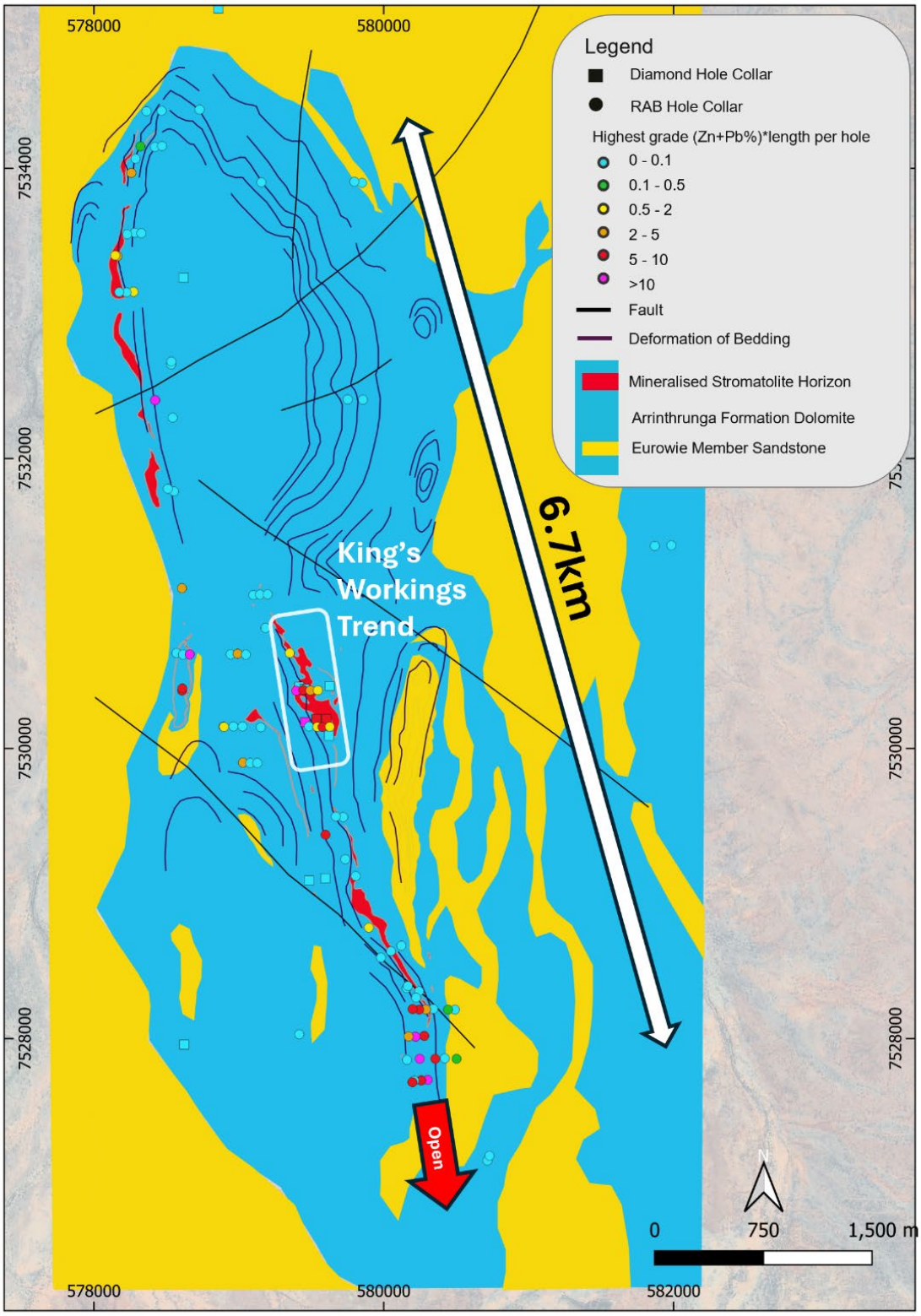


Figure 2: Geology map of Box Hole showing highest grade Zn+Pb% x length intercept per hole. % x length intercept per hole.

For personal use only

HISTORICAL EXPLORATION

Systematic exploration since the 1960s by CZEE/CRA, Vanadium Mining, Central Pacific Minerals, Anglo-American, BHP (Dampier Mining), Plenty Mica Mining, Uramet Minerals and, most recently, MetalsGrove Mining has generated a database comprising mapping, gravity, IP, aeromagnetic, RAB and diamond drilling. Mineralisation has been traced over approximately 6.7 km of strike and remains open along strike and at depth. Historical intercepts are shown in Appendix A and Figure 2.

CRA Exploration undertook the first systematic diamond drilling at Box Hole in 1992, following earlier percussion and diamond holes drilled by BHP in 1977. The most substantial historical campaign was completed by Uramet Minerals between 2007 and 2009, comprising gravity and induced polarisation surveys, an airborne VTEM survey, and 94 RAB holes for 4,155m, returning the best single-metre assays recorded at the Project: 14.7% Zn with 0.30% Pb (HDB045) and 5.39% Pb with 3.34% Zn (HDB001).

In 2009, then-owner Uramet Minerals commissioned independent geological consultancy CSA Global Pty Ltd to review the exploration potential of Box Hole (Mackay & Reynolds, 2009, Report No. R221.2009). CSA Global concluded that the Georgina Basin's tectonic and stratigraphic setting is favourable for significant MVT Zn-Pb systems, and that Box Hole itself "has many features that are found in economic MVT districts and deposits" – citing known mineralisation, favourable dolomitised host carbonate units, localised brecciation, significant faulting, and its position on a basement high within a structurally complex accommodation zone linking the main rift basin to the shelf, a setting the review considered highly favourable for focused fluid flow and Zn-Pb prospectivity. CSA Global nonetheless noted the prospect remained materially under-tested away from the outcropping mineralisation and at depth.

In 2021, Shree Minerals secured CSIRO Kickstart funding to construct an initial 3D geological model of the Box Hole system, ahead of MetalsGrove Mining Limited (ASX: MGA) acquiring a 100% interest in the Project from Territory Lithium Pty Ltd in 2022. MetalsGrove subsequently engaged Intrepid Geophysics to reprocess the historical VTEM, IP and radiometric datasets, generating a suite of high-priority gravity and chargeability targets that underpinned a planned RC programme in 2023. The RC programme was designed to test two deep IP chargeability anomalies in the northeast of the tenement and a chargeability feature in the central zone spatially associated with the King's Workings interpreted as a potential feeder structure (Figure 3 and Figure 4).

Access tracks and drill pads were cleared and sumps constructed ahead of the planned June 2023 mobilisation. However, a heavy, unseasonal rainfall event subsequently cut off access to the Project, and the drilling crew was demobilised before any holes were drilled. Daly regards this as a significant opportunity: the 2023 programme advanced to permitting, access-track and drill-pad preparation before being deferred, leaving a series of high-priority, geologically well-supported targets untested.

For personal use only

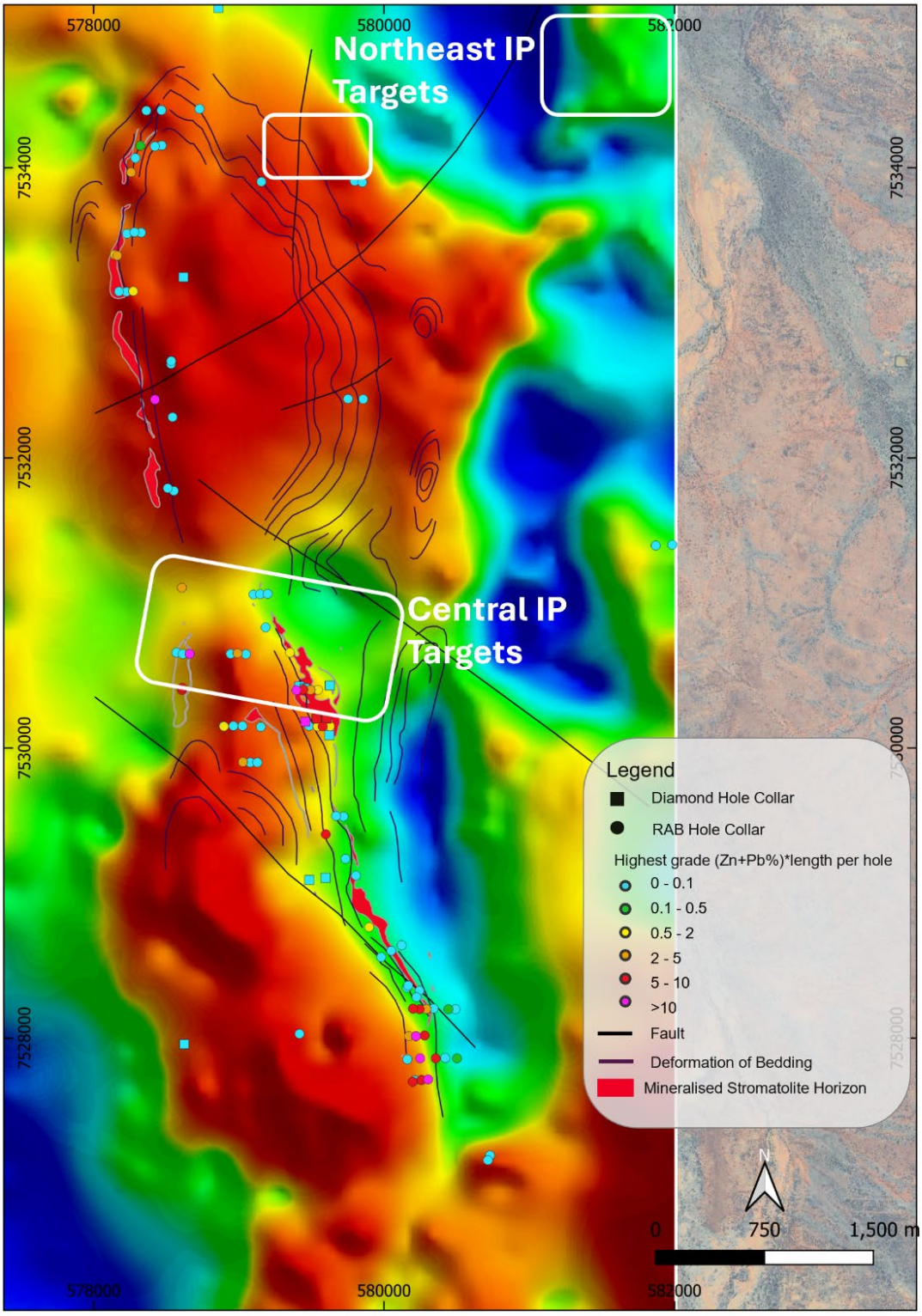


Figure 3: Bouguer gravity image of Box Hole showing IP targets generated by historic explorers showing IP targets generated by historic explorers

For personal use only

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

Despite more than 60 years of intermittent exploration, testing at Box Hole has overwhelmingly focused on the near-surface expression of mineralisation at outcrop. Historical soil sampling, rock chip sampling and RAB drilling were confined almost entirely to the mapped outcrop corridor; large areas of the interpreted ~6.7 km mineralised trend, including much of the northern and southern synclines away from outcrop, have never been tested even at the most basic level of soil sampling. Figure 2 shows the lateral extent of the prospective Arrinthrunga Formation. The folded nature of the stratigraphy creates the potential for buried repetitions of the mineralised stromatolite horizon, multiplying the number of discrete exploration targets along strike.

A second, and potentially more prospective, target lies below this shallow horizon. CSA Global's review interpreted the near-surface mineralisation as possible leakage from a larger system at depth, hosted in stratigraphy more favourable than the mixed carbonates and clastics exposed at surface. Historical diamond drilling by CRAE and BHP confirms that thicker, more massive carbonate beds occur below the Eurowie Sandstone Member below approximately 150 m depth- a stratigraphic level that has not yet been tested in optimal structural positions. The IP anomalies shown in Figures 3 and 4 represent priority targets to test this deeper potential.

NEXT STEPS

Whilst there are targets ready to be drill tested as a result of the deferred drilling programme in 2023, the full extent of the prospective geology has not been tested. Historical soil and rock-chip sampling and drilling at Box Hole were focused predominantly on the mapped zone of outcropping mineralisation; the broader tenement, including areas away from known outcrop, has never been geochemically tested. Daly will commence a soil sampling survey in the coming weeks designed to test the broader extent of the prospective Box Hole geology. Drill testing of targets generated by the survey along with drilling of the untested geophysical targets will be the next likely step.

REGIONAL POTENTIAL

Zn-Pb mineralisation has been recognised at four different stratigraphic levels across at least five other prospects in the Georgina Basin – Noranside (Queensland), Trackrider (70 km northeast of Box Hole), Boat Hill, Marqua and Mt Skinner- in addition to an intersection of sulphide mineralisation in the Baldwin 1 petroleum well, drilled approximately 30 km east of Box Hole (see Figure 1). The Trackrider prospect hosts the same style of stratabound Pb-Zn-Ba mineralisation within the same Arrinthrunga Formation host stratigraphy.

Despite this evidence of a fertile, basin-wide mineralising system, exploration of the Georgina Basin for Zn-Pb has historically been extremely limited. CSA Global noted in 2009 that Box Hole's tenement boundary at the time was restricted by competitor-held ground, constraining the scope for regional follow-up. Daly's current 3,812 km² tenement package, the majority of which covers the Georgina Basin, offers considerably greater scope to test this basin-scale system than has previously been possible. Testing the surrounding tenure for extensions to the Box Hole mineralised trend, and for new prospects analogous to Trackrider, Boat Hill and Marqua, is a key part of the Company's forward exploration strategy.

For personal use only

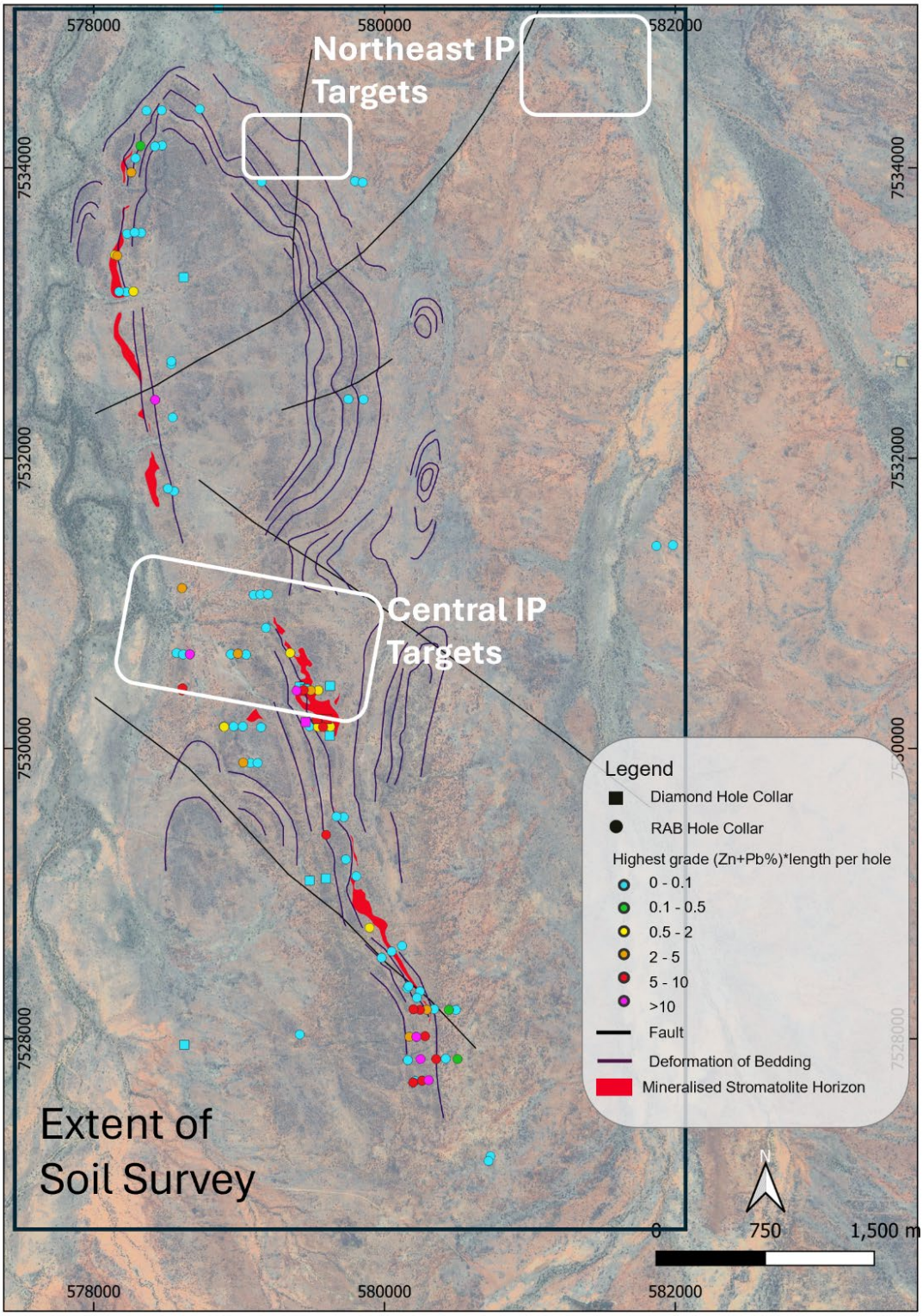


Figure 4: Box Hole on satellite photo showing extent of upcoming soil survey

– ENDS –

For personal use only

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:

Daly Resources Limited (ASX: DLY)
Mike Edwards
Executive Chairman
M: +61 478 198 665
E: admin@dalyresources.com.au

Corporate Storytime
Lucas Robinson
Investor & Media Relations
P. +61 408 228 889
E. lucas@corporatestorytime.com

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.

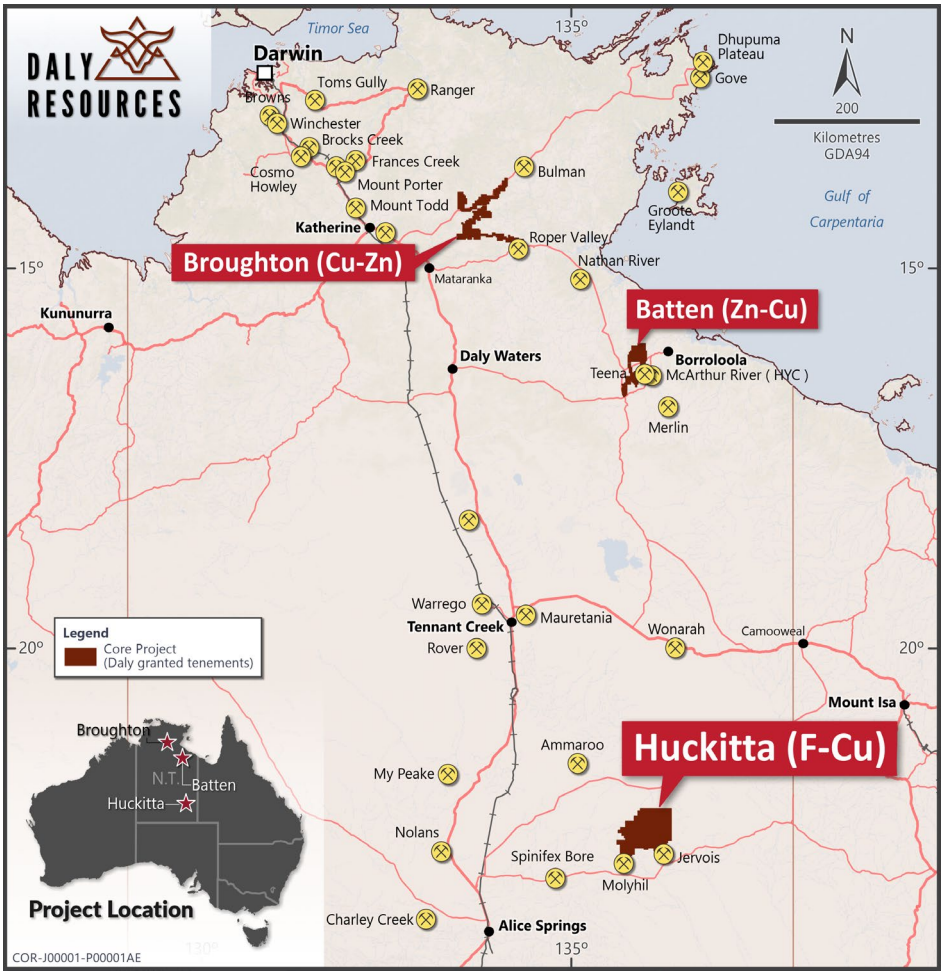
The Huckitta Project covers approximately 3,812 km² and is prospective for fluorite, copper and zinc-lead mineralisation. Fluorite mineralisation at Huckitta is associated with the Huckitta/Sandover fluorite corridor, while the project also contains base-metal targets within prospective Georgina Basin 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.

For personal use only



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.

For personal use only

DALY RESOURCES

Previously Reported Information

Historical exploration results referred to in this announcement, including historical drilling, geochemical and geophysical results at Box Hole, were previously reported in: MetalsGrove Mining Ltd, EL 32419 Annual Technical Report, Box Hole Project (26 March 2023 – 25 March 2024); Intrepid Geophysics/SensOre, Box Hole Prospect Area 3D Modelling and Targeting Exercise, EL 22537, Arunta Project (2023); Mackay, W. and Reynolds, N., CSA Global Exploration Review, Uramet Minerals, Report No. R221.2009; and Schmid, S. et al., Box Hole MVT deposit exploration targeting by integrated geophysical and geological modelling, NT, Australia, CSIRO EP2021-2923 (2021). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those reports.

Exploration results relating to Rumble Resources Ltd's Earaheedy Project referenced for comparative geological context in this announcement were previously reported by Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR). Daly has not independently verified those results and they are included for regional/comparative context only.

APPENDIX A — DRILL HOLE COLLAR AND INTERCEPT TABLE

Composite intercepts (length-weighted averages) ≥0.1% Zn+Pb cut-off, ≤2 m internal dilution incl. = higher-grade sub-interval ≥1.0% Zn+Pb within the reported composite. NSR = No Significant Results.

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94 MGA Z53)	Northing (GDA94 MGA Z53)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Az (°)	EOH (m)	Drill Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Zn+Pb (%)
BHB_WD1	579417	7530425	-	-40	80	32.8	Percussion	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
BHB_WD2	579454	7530412	-	-80	80	49.2	Percussion	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
BHB_WD3	579627	7530431	-	-80	80	49.2	Percussion	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
BHB_WD4	579536	7530203	-	-50	90	32.8	Percussion	0.0	13.7	13.7	0.25	0.18	0.44
incl.								4.6	6.1	1.5	0.88	0.9	1.78
BHB_WD5	579458	7530182	-	-80	70	49.2	Percussion	7.6	15.2	7.6	1.98	0.13	2.11
BHB_WD6	579605	7530203	-	-50	55	44.3	Percussion	0.0	9.1	9.1	0.55	0.09	0.64
incl.								3.0	4.6	1.6	1.7	0.13	1.83
BHB_WD7	579624	7530088	-	-42	60	32.8	Percussion	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
BHB_WD8	579486	7529090	-	-80	70	49.2	Percussion	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
BHB_WD9	579598	7529105	-	-40	70	23.0	Percussion	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
BHD1	578859	7535102	-	-90	0	220.7	DDH	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
BHD2	577181	7534562	-	-90	0	193.8	DDH	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
BHD3	578619	7533246	-	-90	0	190.8	DDH	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
BHD4	578624	7527958	-	-90	0	181.4	DDH	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB001	579396	7530398	409	-90	0	51.0	RAB	0.0	11.0	11.0	1.0	0.83	1.83
HDB002	579445	7530403	401	-90	0	67.0	RAB	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.52	0.05	0.58
incl.								6.0	7.0	1.0	3.55	0.18	3.73
HDB003	579494	7530400	404	-90	0	49.0	RAB	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.81	0.16	0.96

For personal use only

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94 MGA Z53)	Northing (GDA94 MGA Z53)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Az (°)	EOH (m)	Drill Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Zn+Pb (%)
incl.								1.0	2.0	1.0	2.66	0.48	3.14
HDB004	579546	7530401	405	-90	0	49.0	RAB	2.0	8.0	6.0	0.12	0.11	0.22
HDB005	579029	7529903	405	-90	0	60.0	RAB	50.0	60.0	10.0	0.28	0.04	0.32
incl.								50.0	51.0	1.0	1.56	0.21	1.78
HDB006	579079	7529900	398	-90	0	67.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB007	579128	7529900	408	-90	0	55.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB008	578894	7530151	392	-90	0	1.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB009	578898	7530149	393	-90	0	52.0	RAB	45.0	46.0	1.0	0.64	0.05	0.69
HDB010	578963	7530152	397	-90	0	15.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB011	579026	7530152	403	-90	0	20.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB012	579152	7530146	410	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB013	579485	7530152	410	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB014	579543	7530149	407	-90	0	49.0	RAB	1.0	6.0	5.0	0.3	0.05	0.35
HDB015	579578	7530148	400	-90	0	70.0	RAB	2.0	5.0	3.0	2.11	0.29	2.41
HDB016	579628	7530150	403	-90	0	28.0	RAB	2.0	4.0	2.0	0.17	0.1	0.26
HDB017	579352	7530658	399	-90	0	40.0	RAB	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.1	0.21	0.3
HDB018	578609	7530400	391	-90	0	18.0	RAB	2.0	17.0	15.0	0.16	0.18	0.34
incl.								6.0	8.0	2.0	0.56	0.49	1.06
HDB019	578570	7530658	396	-90	0	40.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB020	578615	7530648	392	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB021	578662	7530649	392	-90	0	45.0	RAB	26.0	45.0	19.0	0.32	0.4	0.71
incl.								29.0	30.0	1.0	0.79	0.37	1.16
incl.								37.0	39.0	2.0	0.39	2.26	2.65
HDB022	578611	7530414	392	-90	0	52.0	RAB	26.0	31.0	5.0	0.53	0.74	1.27
HDB023	578608	7531105	382	-90	0	55.0	RAB	35.0	40.0	5.0	0.47	0.16	0.63
incl.								39.0	40.0	1.0	1.27	0.03	1.29
HDB024	578944	7530649	393	-90	0	52.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB025	578992	7530653	389	-90	0	55.0	RAB	46.0	49.0	3.0	0.23	0.65	0.89
incl.								47.0	48.0	1.0	0.33	1.22	1.55

For personal use only

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94 MGA Z53)	Northing (GDA94 MGA Z53)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Az (°)	EOH (m)	Drill Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Zn+Pb (%)
HDB026	579049	7530647	400	-90	0	52.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB027	579721	7529527	415	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB028	579670	7529531	416	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB029	579599	7529405	410	-90	0	49.0	RAB	10.0	18.0	8.0	1.19	0.03	1.22
HDB030	579735	7529236	413	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB031	579807	7529120	415	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB032	579898	7528765	412	-90	0	46.0	RAB	4.0	6.0	2.0	0.11	0.2	0.31
HDB033	580122	7528640	411	-90	0	38.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB034	579981	7528558	415	-90	0	15.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB035	580050	7528602	414	-90	0	61.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB036	580158	7528348	414	-60	55	19.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB037	580167	7528362	412	-60	50	7.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB038	580245	7528327	406	-90	0	46.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB039	580224	7528282	409	-90	0	47.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB040	580716	7527158	406	-90	0	19.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB041	580730	7527191	407	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB042	580503	7527860	404	-90	0	52.0	RAB	38.0	39.0	1.0	0.19	0.01	0.2
HDB043	580422	7527863	399	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB044	580356	7527860	403	-90	0	37.0	RAB	20.0	28.0	8.0	0.66	0.41	1.07
HDB045	580249	7527860	410	-90	0	49.0	RAB	16.0	32.0	16.0	2.19	0.54	2.73
HDB046	580161	7527853	416	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB047	580492	7528199	396	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB048	580444	7528199	400	-90	0	49.0	RAB	25.0	26.0	1.0	0.31	0.0	0.31
HDB049	580342	7528204	406	-90	0	45.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB050	580292	7528200	404	-90	0	49.0	RAB	9.0	22.0	13.0	0.12	0.2	0.32
HDB050								25.0	28.0	3.0	0.11	0.13	0.23
HDB051	580245	7528199	404	-90	0	44.0	RAB	6.0	20.0	14.0	0.18	0.23	0.41
HDB052	580200	7528203	411	-90	0	49.0	RAB	9.0	19.0	10.0	0.7	0.28	0.98
incl.								10.0	12.0	2.0	2.44	0.55	2.99

For personal use only

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94 MGA Z53)	Northing (GDA94 MGA Z53)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Az (°)	EOH (m)	Drill Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Zn+Pb (%)
HDB052								24.0	28.0	4.0	0.1	0.07	0.18
HDB053	579418	7528029	403	-60	355	48.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB054	579857	7532405	404	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB055	579752	7532407	400	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB056	579851	7533900	379	-90	0	58.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB057	579798	7533908	387	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB058	579156	7533904	396	-90	0	76.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB059	581985	7531401	391	-90	0	46.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB060	581871	7531396	385	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB061	578422	7534148	391	-90	0	27.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB062	578470	7534154	396	-90	0	52.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB063	578322	7534152	390	-90	0	43.0	RAB	20.0	21.0	1.0	0.09	0.05	0.14
HDB064	578288	7534067	385	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB065	578259	7533969	381	-90	0	40.0	RAB	6.0	11.0	5.0	0.4	0.0	0.41
incl.								7.0	8.0	1.0	1.38	0.01	1.38
HDB066	578364	7534394	383	-90	0	46.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB067	578468	7534397	386	-90	0	18.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB068	578730	7534406	395	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB069	578282	7533556	401	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB070	578328	7533553	398	-90	0	19.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB071	578230	7533546	388	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB072	578163	7533395	392	-90	0	14.0	RAB	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.64	0.05	0.69
incl.								1.0	2.0	1.0	1.77	0.17	1.94
HDB073	578148	7533400	390	-90	0	46.0	RAB	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.32	0.08	0.4
HDB074	578274	7533149	386	-90	0	52.0	RAB	35.0	38.0	3.0	0.04	0.47	0.51
incl.								36.0	37.0	1.0	0.04	1.04	1.08
HDB075	578226	7533145	396	-90	0	46.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB076	578175	7533147	393	-90	0	40.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB077	578534	7532648	390	-90	0	14.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR

For personal use only

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94 MGA Z53)	Northing (GDA94 MGA Z53)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Az (°)	EOH (m)	Drill Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Zn+Pb (%)
HDB078	578535	7532668	389	-90	0	88.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB079	578423	7532402	380	-90	0	52.0	RAB	3.0	20.0	17.0	1.26	0.46	1.72
HDB079								24.0	32.0	8.0	0.14	0.08	0.22
HDB079								37.0	43.0	6.0	0.77	0.05	0.82
incl.								37.0	38.0	1.0	2.54	0.02	2.56
HDB080	578544	7532281	387	-90	0	16.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB081	578553	7531773	393	-90	0	13.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB082	578511	7531791	393	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB083	579101	7531058	393	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB084	579147	7531061	394	-90	0	55.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB085	579199	7531063	399	-90	0	46.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB086	579185	7530831	398	-90	0	49.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB087	580304	7527715	414	-90	0	58.0	RAB	28.0	39.0	11.0	0.79	0.29	1.08
HDB087								44.0	47.0	3.0	0.12	0.33	0.45
HDB088	580259	7527711	414	-90	0	64.0	RAB	26.0	41.0	15.0	0.22	0.24	0.45
incl.								38.0	39.0	1.0	0.86	0.88	1.74
HDB088								49.0	53.0	4.0	0.75	0.05	0.8
incl.								50.0	51.0	1.0	2.3	0.1	2.4
HDB089	580208	7527708	416	-90	0	10.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB090	580211	7527710	414	-90	0	10.0	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	NSR
HDB091	580198	7527699	410	-90	0	61.0	RAB	37.0	41.0	4.0	1.4	0.38	1.78
HDB091								52.0	55.0	3.0	0.11	0.04	0.15
HDB092	580280	7528018	412	-90	0	52.0	RAB	11.0	23.0	12.0	0.19	0.35	0.54
HDB092								26.0	33.0	7.0	0.12	0.12	0.24
HDB093	580220	7528013	411	-90	0	43.0	RAB	4.0	25.0	21.0	0.51	0.22	0.73
incl.								5.0	11.0	6.0	0.91	0.45	1.36
incl.								16.0	17.0	1.0	2.5	0.23	2.73
HDB093								30.0	34.0	4.0	0.2	0.12	0.33
HDB094	580172	7528014	414	-90	0	61.0	RAB	20.0	30.0	10.0	0.19	0.1	0.3

For personal use only

DALY RESOURCES

JORC TABLE 1 — CRITERIA FOR THE REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code Requirements	Commentary
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.	Historical RAB drilling (Uramet Minerals, 2007–2009) was sampled at 1 m intervals using a spear. A Niton pXRF was used to assist in determining which of the samples would be sent to a commercial laboratory for analysis. Commentary regarding sampling of the diamond drilling programmes is not available for review.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of water tables, pressure of water, implication for core recovery etc.).	Specific details relating to the RAB and diamond programmes are not available for review. Drill types for each hole are tabulated in Appendix A (Collar and Intercept Table).
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Commentary regarding recoveries for the RAB and diamond drilling programmes is not available for review.
Logging	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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were geologically logged for lithology, mineralogy, alteration and structure. RAB chips were logged per 1 m interval. Diamond core was logged per run. Logging was qualitative (description and visual estimation of mineral percentages). All logged intervals are included in the database.
Sub-sampling techniques and 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.	RAB samples were taken using a spear from piles on the ground at ~2kg per 1 m interval. Using Niton values of 0.5% or more for zinc, 0.2% or more for lead, plus visible silicification or mineralisation as a guide, a total of 374 metres were selected for laboratory analysis. Pb, Zn, Cu, Mg, Si, Mn, Fe, K and Al were determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry. Ag, Ba, In, Cd and Sr were determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry. The samples were

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code Requirements	Commentary
	Quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total digest.	fused with sodium peroxide, with the melt being dissolved in dilute Hydrochloric acid for analysis. Commentary regarding sampling of the diamond drilling programmes is not available for review.
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 digest. 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been achieved.	Information regarding laboratory used the RAB and diamond drilling programmes is not available for review. However, there is commentary available regarding the analysis of pXRF results compared to lab assays (Uramet Minerals, Report No. R221.2009): *"A 15 second Niton XRF analysis was performed on each metre using the base metal ore mode of analysis. This reported metals with 22 or more protons (titanium and higher). Based on Niton and visual inspection, a small quantity of sample was collected from 1070 samples and stored in chip trays for later inspection. Where anomalous XRF results or visual alteration was noticed, multiple Niton analyses per metre were performed. The Niton results appear to be reliable only if the element in question is distributed homogenously through a sample. Since this is unlikely to be the case for a drill sample collected over an interval of a metre, multiple analyses were performed for most of the higher lead and zinc values obtained with the Niton."* The RAB samples were fused with sodium peroxide, with the melt being dissolved in dilute Hydrochloric acid for analysis. This is a total digest. No information is available regarding the methods used for the diamond drilling. Commentary regarding QAQC of lab results for the RAB and diamond programmes is not available.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data capture and data management practices and whether any errors or anomalies have been detected.	Significant intersections were verified by the Competent Person against reported assay results in annual technical reports and geological logs were available. No twinned holes were drilled. Information from the diamond drilling is poorly preserved due to the period (1970's) that the drilling was undertaken.

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code Requirements	Commentary
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), and the quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RAB collar positions were surveyed using handheld GPS (±5 m horizontal accuracy). Reduced levels (RL) were estimated from topographic maps and DEM data. RAB holes were not surveyed as they were vertical and there is no information available regarding surveying of diamond holes (though assumed there is none as they were also vertical)
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.	RAB holes were drilled on a random pattern testing along strike and across the interpreted mineralised zone. Diamond holes were positioned to test interpreted mineralised horizons at depth. Drill spacing is not considered sufficient for initial resource evaluation. No sample compositing has been applied; all intervals are reported at 1 m sample spacing.
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.	RAB holes were drilled vertically. The mineralisation at Box Hole is interpreted as sub-horizontal MVT-style replacement in Cambrian dolostone, consistent with near-vertical drilling achieving near-true widths. Diamond holes were drilled vertically.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Not specified however statutory documentation and transport requirements would have been met for drill samples.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No independent audit of the historical Uramet sampling has been conducted. Data have been reviewed by the Competent Person and incorporated into the database. Anomalous values have been checked against original certificates.
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
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, indigenous land use agreements, environmental settings, and share of interested parties.	The Box Hole Prospect is located within Exploration Licence EL34086 in the Northern Territory, Australia. EL34086 is 100% held by Daly Resources Limited. Native Title, land-access and other applicable statutory requirements are being managed in accordance with Northern Territory legislation
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical exploration at Box Hole includes: artisanal galena extraction

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code Requirements	Commentary
		(pre-1992, ~15 t galena); CRA Exploration diamond drilling (1992, DD92TC1, 386.8 m); and Uramet Minerals (2007–2009) IP/gravity surveys, 94 RAB holes and 14 RAB totalling 5,691 m. Shree Minerals (2021) completed a CSIRO Kickstart 3D geological modelling programme (no new drilling). All historical data have been compiled into the drill hole database and are reported in full in the appendix.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Box Hole project is hosted within Cambrian-age dolostone and dololutite of the Arrinthrunga Formation in the southern Georgina Basin, Northern Territory. Mineralisation is interpreted as Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) lead-zinc, characterised by sphalerite and galena replacement of porous carbonate at shallow depth. The system exhibits structural and stratabound controls with shallow dipping to sub-horizontal geometry..
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	All material drill hole collar information and significant intercepts are provided in the combined Appendix (Collar and Intercept Table). All holes with available coordinate data are included.
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.	Composite intercepts are reported using a 0.1% Zn+Pb cut-off grade with a maximum internal dilution of 2 m below cut-off with a higher-grade sub-interval ≥1.0% Zn+Pb. Grades are calculated as length-weighted averages. No high-grade cutting has been applied. All individual 1 m intervals contributing to composite intersections are available in the drill hole database. Down-hole lengths are reported; true widths are not known.
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.	Intersections are reported as down-hole lengths. True widths are not known. Based on available structural information, the mineralisation is interpreted as sub-horizontal and the drilling is near-vertical; accordingly, down-hole lengths are expected to approximate true widths. This assumption has not been independently verified.

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code Requirements	Commentary
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.	
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported.	Drill hole collar locations and intercept data are tabulated in the Appendix. Geological maps are provided in the body of the report. Cross-sections are not included as the dominant drilling type is shallow RAB drilling, therefore understanding in 3-dimensions is limited.
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 significant intercepts (≥0.1% Zn+Pb) from all historical holes are reported in the Appendix. Holes with no qualifying intercepts are shown as NSR (No Significant 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; 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.	Induced polarisation (IP) and gravity surveys were completed by Uramet across EL25671 (2007–2009). VTEM data have been collected and processed by MetalsGrove/Intrepid Geophysics (2023). A CSIRO-assisted 3D geological model was constructed in 2021. All geophysical and geological datasets have been integrated with drill hole data for target generation.
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.	A soil programme will commence in the coming weeks which will cover the lateral extent of the Box Hole prospective geology with a view to defining additional drill targets to those that were planned to be drilled but not executed in 2023.