Maiden Work Program for Blue Lagoon Zirconium, Niobium and Rare Earth Project in Greenland Commences

Highlights

- **Dalaroo's field teams commenced work this week at the Blue Lagoon Zr-Nb-REE project in Greenland.**
- **Dalaroo's team will undertake auger drilling, stream sediment, soil sampling, reconnaissance mapping and sampling this month. The program is designed to follow up on historical highly anomalous, historical values returned in regional stream sediment programs.**
- **Experienced Greenland geologist Ole Christiansen has designed and leading Dalaroo's work program. Ole has been instrumental in the new wave of critical minerals exploration in Greenland, including Critical Metal's Tanbreez project.**
- **The Blue Lagoon Project has similar geochemical anomalous footprint to the Kvanefjeld (Energy Transition Metals) and Kringlerne/Tanbreez critical minerals/LREE deposits.**
- **Auger drilling to sample alluvial and colluvial material, will form a key part of the program. In situ weathering of the alkaline granite might provide bulk tonnage options from beach-like deposits, providing potential low-cost options for mining and separation.**
- **The US has long viewed Greenland and its critical mineral endowment as a strategically important asset. Greenland's mineral wealth presents an economic opportunity for Dalaroo to aid the U.S. in diversifying its supply chains.**
- **Critical Metals Corp has been offered $120M USD funding package from the Export-Import Bank of United States to develop its REE project in Greenland (refer ASX: EUR announcement dated 18 June 2025). Demonstrating the level of interest in Greenland as a source of critical minerals.**

Dalaroo Metals Ltd (**ASX: DAL**, "Dalaroo" or "Company") is pleased to provide an update on planned activities at the Blue Lagoon Project in Greenland.

Dalaroo Metals' Chairman, David Quinlivan commented *"We are delighted that our exploration team has been able to get on the ground in Greenland and undertake this initial work program and complete the technical due diligence on this exciting project*".

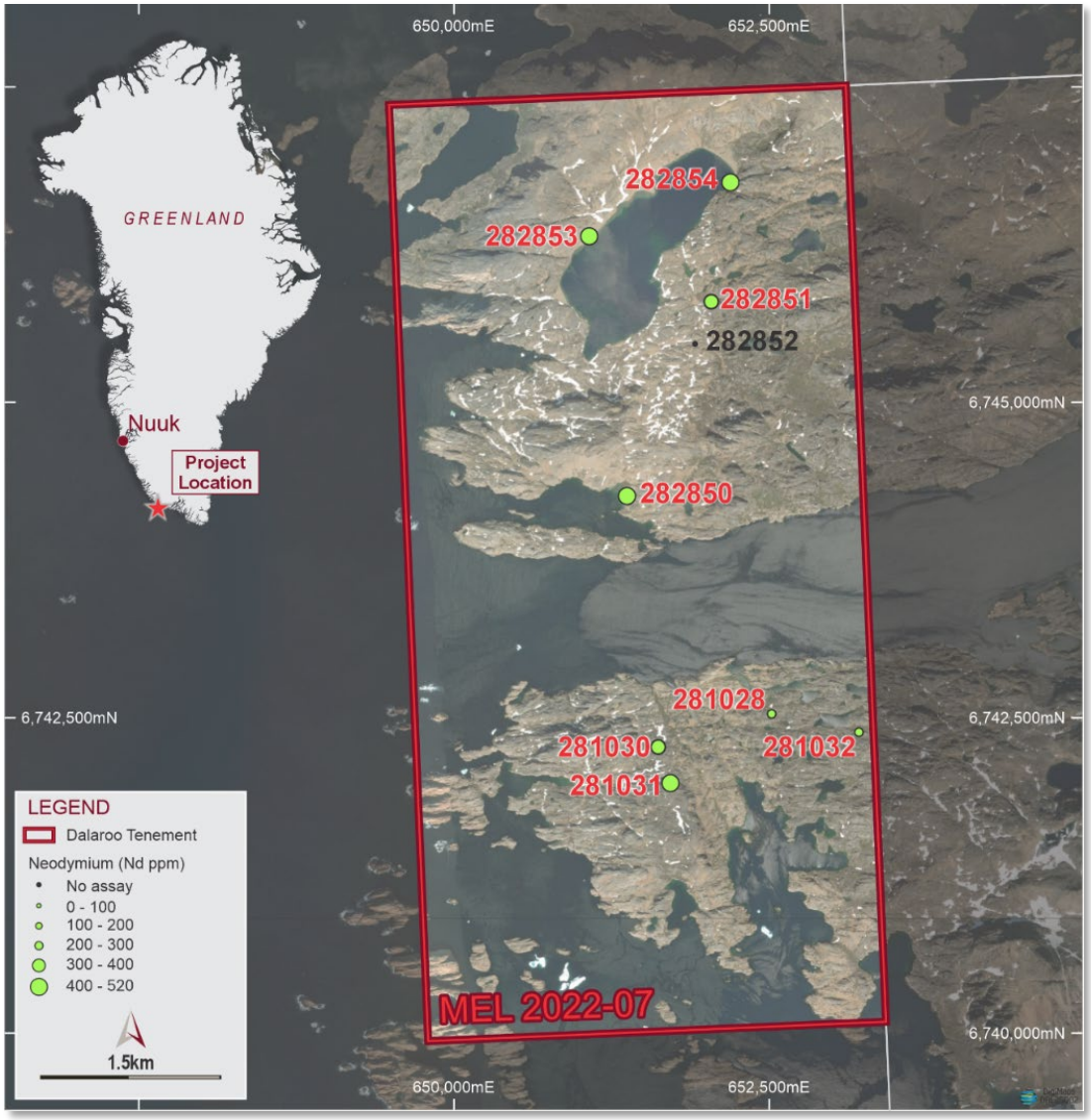

Figure 1: Project location, GEUS regional stream sediment location and neodymium assay results

Large and highly anomalous zirconium, niobium and REE geochemical anomalies over the Project area provide a compelling multi-commodity exploration target. The Vendor has identified the presence of potential bulk tonnage 'placer' type deposits from in-situ weathered granite. This is characterised by highly anomalous LREE and Nb signature, which is very similar to the geochemical signature that coincides with 3 other significant REE deposits in South Greenland associated with Gadar Block alkaline intrusives. The Company is looking forward to reporting the results of the work program as they come to hand.

HISTORICAL EXPLORATION RESULTS

A GEUS regional stream sediment sampling program took a total of 9 stream sediment samples from the current tenement area in 1979. These indicate the area as being anomalous in zirconium, niobium and REEs, particularly the magnetic rare earth neodymium (see Figure 1). Significantly the samples returned background to very low-level uranium and thorium content, which is critical for shipping and permitting. There is no record of any exploration having been undertaken on the tenement area to follow-up the anomalous results.

Table 1: Selected assay results from all GEUS stream sediment sampling within MEL 2022-07. Source (https://eng.geus.dk)

	REE											
	LREE					HREE						
Sample_ID	La (ppm)	Ce (ppm)	Nd (ppm)	Sm (ppm)	Eu (ppm)	Tb (ppm)	Yb (ppm)	Lu (ppm)	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Zr (ppm)
281028	270	410	**200**	35	2.8	4.7	14	1.3	21	5.6	**129**	**2059**
281030	600	870	**360**	65	4.7	11	39	5	51	18	**294**	**1063**
281031	590	990	**410**	65	4.2	11	31	3	61	14	**279**	**5054**
281032	220	290	**160**	28	2.7	4.4	18	2.4	22	7.1	**193**	**3773**
282850	710	1300	**520**	79	12	12	60	5.2	88	14	**326**	**9360**
282851	550	870	**390**	66	5	9.7	39	4.2	45	11	**13**	**246**
282852											**118**	**3520**
282853	780	1800	**500**	80	5.9	11	44	4.7	64	10	**126**	**3286**
282854	660	1400	**500**	75	9.9	11	49	5.3	73	18	**200**	**7240**

WORK PROGRAM

Dalaroo is pleased to announce it has engaged the services of renowned Greenland geologist Ole Christiansen for exploration work on the project. Mr Christiansen has over 35 years' experience exploring Greenland, and is currently a consulting geologist, which has included work for the Tanbreez deposit. He has spent considerable time exploring for gold, base metals as well as critical metals within alkalic complexes, including carbonatite and syenite complexes. He was the former CEO of Nuna Minerals A/S, a crowned company that became listed on Nasdaq OMX Copenhagen in 2008.

Two principal work streams will be conducted. The first will involve auger drilling of beach like deposits around the Blue Lake shore and surrounds. This will be undertaken to test their potential to host weathered finer grained heavy mineral sands/fractions, where elements such as niobium, zirconium and REEs would be expected to be concentrated by weathering. The second will consist of a program of detailed geochemical sampling (stream, soils and rocks) and prospecting over the whole tenement area.

Results from the sampling will be used to vector a follow-up field program. Subject to these results being positive and received in a timely manner it may be possible to complete a second field trip, with field season typically open until the end of September 2025.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Greenland's southern region, in particular, sits atop a Paleoproterozoic cratonic rift province featuring a variety of alkaline volcanic and intrusive rocks. Within these, significant deposits of critical metals—especially within carbonatite and syenite complexes—have been documented. Exploration programs, such as those led by experienced geologists like Ole Christiansen and companies including Dalaroo Metals, have focused on regions like the Nunarsuit Complex, which is known for its potential to host niobium, zirconium, and a suite of rare earth elements.

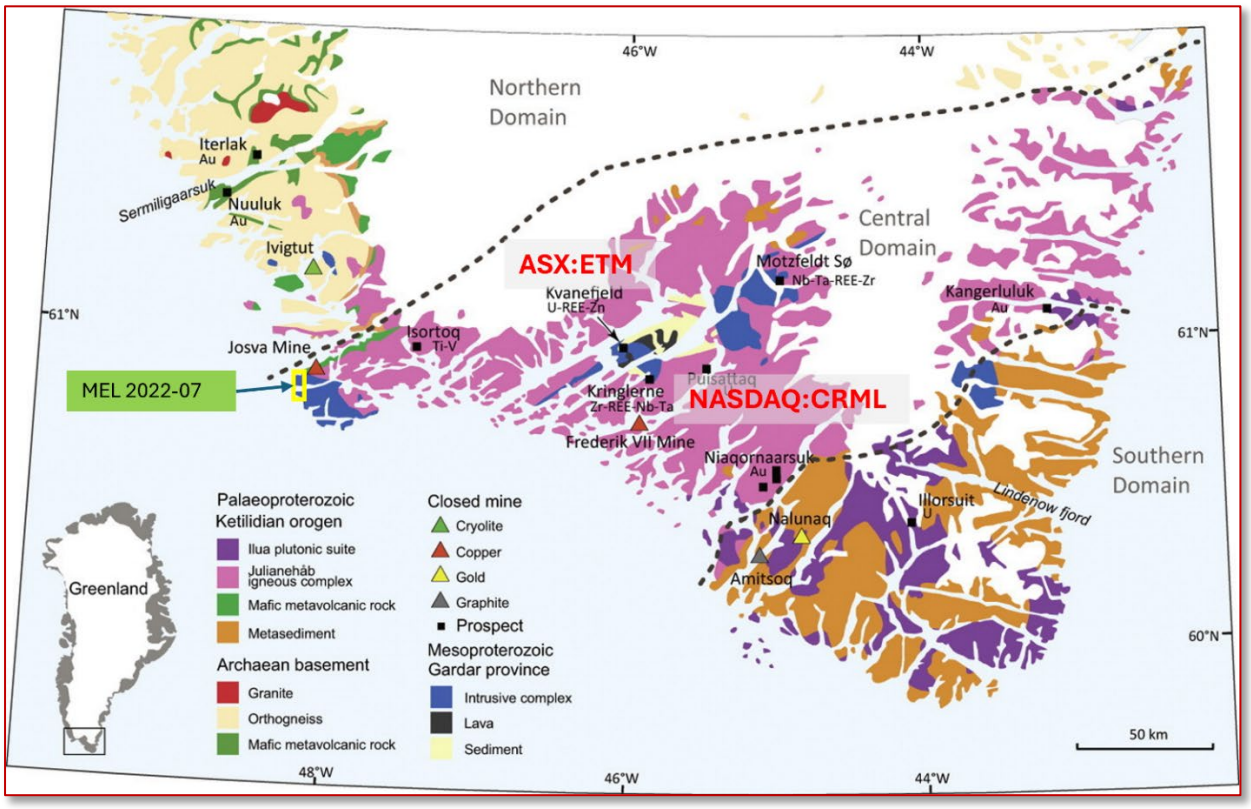

Figure 2: SW Greenland Geology and mineral deposits and occurrences. Blue Lagoon association with Gadar Block alkaline intrusives with a similar setting to other major multi-metallic deposits. Modified from Steenfelt et al 2016

THE IMPORTANCE OF GREENLAND-SOURCED RARE EARTH MINERALS FOR USA CONSUMPTION

REE's are vital for a swath of high-tech applications ranging from smartphones, electric vehicles, and renewable energy infrastructure to advanced military systems. As global demand for REEs has surged, so has the geopolitical complexity of their supply chains—nowhere is this more apparent than in the relationship between Greenland's mineral potential and the consumption needs of the United States.

Greenland is emerging as a significant potential supplier of rare earth minerals. The island's geology, particularly in its southern regions, boasts some of the world's richest deposits of REEs, alongside other critical and strategic minerals like niobium and zirconium. For the United States, which for years has relied heavily on foreign—predominantly Chinese—sources for REEs, Greenland represents not only a diversification opportunity but also a potential foundation for a more secure and resilient supply of these indispensable resources.

Greenland's large, high-purity rare earth deposits offer the United States a unique opportunity to diversify its sources of supply—thereby reducing dependence on any single country or region. This diversification is vital in a world where supply disruptions, whether from trade disputes or other geopolitical fractures, could have far-reaching consequences for both civilian industry and defence readiness.

NEXT STEPS AND INDICATIVE NEWSFLOW

Assay results from the sampling program are expected to be received from early-September 2025 onwards. It is anticipated that if these results are favourable, a follow-up field trip would be conducted prior to the end of September 2025. A portable XRF will assist the teams to identify any anomalous or mineralised areas, which should expedite the planning for follow-up work prior to receipt of assays.

The exploration season in this part of Greenland is more extensive than most of Greenland, running from May to September each year.

Figure 3: Colluvial and alluvial weathering accumulations from granitic country rock surrounding Blue Lake. Source: Vendor

Figure 4: Coarse crystal rich 'beach' at Blue Lake. Source: Vendor.

Figure 5: Grab sampling of the course crystal rich alluvials.

ENDS

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

For more Information:

Please visit our website for more information: www.dalaroometals.com.au

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT:

- The historical results included in this announcement are being reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 for the first time;
- Whilst a Competent Person has not done sufficient work to verify the results through additional sampling, nothing has come to the attention of the Company that has caused it to question the accuracy or reliability of the GEUS's previous historical results. Verification via stream, soil, rock chip and auger drilling will be undertaken during the work program the Company is planning to undertake this season.
- A review of the sampling procedures has led the CP to consider these results are credible and reliable, having been extensively verified by a GEUS led review in 1999, and there is nothing that would indicate these results should not be relied upon. Given they are regional stream sediments, which by nature are standard industry practice for first pass reconnaissance to identify potential areas of interest, and there is sufficient information to disclose these historical results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012, they have been included (see Appendix Tables 1A-3A).

COMPETENT PERSON

The information in this release that relate to the historical results on the Project is based on information compiled by Dalaroo Metals Ltd and reviewed by Mr Chris Connell who is a Geologist and Member of the AIG. Mr Connell has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration and to the activities 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". Mr Connell consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where reference is made to previous releases of exploration results in this announcement, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results included in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This release may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning the planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this report, the words "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "should" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Dalaroo believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

CAUTIONARY NOTE

The statements and information contained in this release are not investment or financial product advice and are not intended to be used by persons in deciding to make an investment decision. In releasing this report, Dalaroo has not considered the objectives, financial position or requirements of any particular recipient. Accordingly, potential investors should obtain financial advice from a qualified financial advisor prior to making an investment decision.

Appendix

Table 1A: Stream Sediment Sampling locations (WGS84 / UTM Zone 22N)

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing
281028	652519	6742530
281030	651619	6742267
281031	651716	6741981
281032	653211	6742385
282850	651372	6744257
282851	652040	6745797
282852	651912	6745462
282853	651072	6746316
282854	652192	6746743

Table 2A: Tenement Details

Lic code	Owner name	Applic date	Applic code	Grant_date	Lic_type	Expiry date	Lic status	Lic type id
MEL 2022-07	Ox Resources Pty Ltd Greenland	2021-12-16	M-MLSA-325	2022-05-20	Mineral Exploration Licence (MEL)	2027-05-19	Active License	268

Table 3A: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 and 2- Exploration results

Table 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling*	Stream Samples • All stream sediment samples collected in the reconnaissance geochemical mapping programme were treated in the same way. They were collected in paper bags, which were dried in the field, wrapped in newspaper, packed in boxes, and subsequently shipped to GGU in Copenhagen. • Figure 1 shows the locations of samples, which are considered to be sufficient for regional geochemical surveying.

	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.	
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).*	• NA
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.*	• NA
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.*	• NA
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.*	• Samples were prepared at the GGU secured facility in Copenhagen. The samples were dried at 60C and sieved into three grain size fractions. The < 0.1 mm fraction has been used for analysis, the fraction from 0.1 to 1 mm has been retained in storage, while the fraction above 1 mm has been discarded.

	• *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.*	• No duplicates were taken from sample location.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were assayed via Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (Act INA) at Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Act), Ancaster, Ontario, Canada. • Zirconium and niobium were assayed for Radio-isotope excited energy-dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry using a cadmium (XCD) methodology at the Risø National Laboratory, Roskilde, Denmark. ○ The sieved sample fractions (<0.15 or <0.1 mm) were poured directly into the sample containers consisting of an aluminium ring with a bottom of thin mylar foil. The sample container would typically contain 20-30 g material, although only the layer close to the mylar foil (area ca. 38 cm2) would be exposed to the X-rays. The results may have been affected by bias introduced during the filling of samples into the containers because the heavy minerals tend to be concentrated in the bottom layer (closest to the detector). The analyses were monitored by internal lab standards and repeated analysis showed that results were fairly reproducible. • Both laboratories used internal standards for calibrations. A subsequent validation in 1999 of the entire stream sediment database taken by GEUS reviewed all laboratory results and considered them within acceptable levels (Compilation of data sets for a geochemical atlas of West and South

		Greenland based on stream sediment surveys 1977 to 1997." *GEUS, 1997-41*. Agnette Steenfelt).
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 entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No verification has been undertaken by the CP since that undertaken by GEUS in 1999.
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.*	• Field locations were plotted on aerial photos and subsequently digitized- as such they are not considered accurate, but are appropriate given they are from a regional stream sediment program. • WGS 84/UTM Zone 22N
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.*	• Assay data underwent extensive review in the 1999 compilation to ensure internal consistency between all reported data given regional samples were taken over a period of 20 years and assayed between 1991-1997 at different laboratories and using different techniques. • All samples reported were collected in the same field program in 1979, and are thus considered consistent and reliable.
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.*	• Streams sampling is based on streams being present and trying to get a representative picture of surrounding landform- there is no sampling density applied.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were flown and kept in a secured facility in Copenhagen. Complete sample security protocols with respect to delivery to the laboratories is unknown.

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Note reference to large study to review and compile all stream sediments for the GUES national database.

Table 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to* operate *in the area.*	• The project consists of one Mineral Exploration, MEL 2022-07, licence ID# 268.. • It was granted to Ox Resources Pty Ltd Greenland on 20/05/2022 and expires on 19/5/2027. MELs can be renewed by an additional 5 years. • Dalaroo entered into a Binding Heads of Agreement with Ox Resources Pty Ltd on Feb 19th 2025. Subject to meeting certain payments and meeting work commitments: **HEADS OF AGREEMENT TERMS** The key terms of the Agreement are as follows: • An exclusive Option to acquire a 100% legal and beneficial interest in the Project ("Option"); • In consideration for the Option, Dalaroo agrees to pay the Vendor an Option fee of A$50,000; • The Option is exercisable by Dalaroo at any time prior to the Option expiring on 31 December 2025; • If Dalaroo exercises its Option ("Completion") on or before 31 December 2025 then it agrees to pay the Vendor: ○ A$150,000 in cash; ○ Reimbursement of exploration expenditure incurred by the Vendor in the two years prior to the execution date of the Agreement, up to a maximum of $150,000, in either cash or shares in Dalaroo, at the election of Dalaroo. If paid in shares the shares will be valued on the 5-day VWAP of Dalaroo prior to the date of issue, subject to obtaining

shareholder approval for the issue of the shares.

- The Vendor will, subject to shareholder approval, be entitled to the following shares on the achievement of the relevant milestones below:
  - A$125,000 of shares subject to Dalaroo announcing a Ground Penetrating Radar Program determining the volume of loose material or the first drilling program on the Project within 24 months from Completion;
  - A$150,000 of shares subject to Dalaroo announcing a Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate on the Project within 24 months form Completion, at a deemed issue price equal to the lower of the 5-day VWAP prior to the date of issue or A$0.05 per share; and
  - A$175,000 of shares subject to Dalaroo releasing a Maiden Scoping Study on the Project within 24 months from Completion, at a deemed issue price equal to the lower of the 5-day VWAP prior to the date of issue or $0.10 per share,(together, the "Milestone Shares").

- The 'Conditions Precedent' include Dalaroo:
  - undertaking exploration expenditure of not less than A$150,000 on the Project;
  - Completing legal and technical due diligence on the Project to the satisfaction of Dalaroo;
  - obtaining all regulatory approvals or waivers pursuant to the ASX Listing Rules, Corporations Act or any other applicable law to the allow the transaction to occur;
  - obtaining a waiver from ASX Listing Rule 7.3.4 to permit the

		issue of the Milestone Shares outside the 3-month period for the date that shareholder approval is obtained; ○ obtaining shareholder approval for the purposes of ASX Listing Rule7.1 for the issue of the Milestone Shares; and ○ obtaining all third-party approvals and consents necessary to complete the transaction. • Post Completion the title and risk in the Project will pass to Dalaroo and it is obligated to spend A$500,000 on exploration expenditure on the Project within the first 12 months, inclusive of the Option Expenditure Commitment previously expended by the Purchaser, and a further A$500,000 in the second 12 months after that. • The Vendor, nor its associated parties, are permitted to apply for any new tenements with 5 kilometres of the Project during the period of the Agreement.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been no reported exploration undertaken other than a site visit to Blue Lake area by the owners. • GEUS staff sampled the area in 1979 as part of a regional stream sediment program for uranium. These samples and results are reported above. The results are publicly available on the GEUS web portal (*https://eng.geus.dk)*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project area has been mapped on GEUS regional 1:100,000. MEL 2022-07 lies within the westernmost exposure of the large Nunarsuit Complex, which is part of the Mesoproterozoic Gadar alkaline intrusive complexes. These intruded into this rift setting. The Nunarsuit Complex is the largest and amongst the youngest of numerous Gardar age intrusions in South Greenland. It is comprised of alkaline

		syenite and granitic units (see **Figure 2**). The Project lies within the mapped Helene alkaline granite, which forms the westernmost unit of the Nunarsuit Complex. It is bounded to the east by an extensive alkalic syenite. Based on the stream geochemistry alkaline intrusive/pegamatite hosted REE and other metals deposit type is supposed.
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.*	• NA
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.*	• NA- no drilling

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').*	• No drilling or rock chip sampling undertaken- 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.*	• See Figure 1 for location of samples
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- but al reported samples taken are presented.
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.*	• Project has no previous information reported other than stream sediment samples.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Dalaroo will be conducting geochemical sampling over the entire tenement area to validate/confirm the GEUS sampling results. This is expected to include stream sediments, soil sediments where soils horizons are present and rock chip and float sampling. • Dalaroo is also expecting to undertake auger drilling of alluvial material deposited around lakes that have been noted from the site inspection by the Vendor.