ASX Announcement
ASX:DY6

23 January 2024

Quarterly Activities Report for the Period Ended 31 December 2023

DECEMBER QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS:

- ***Successful completion of the Company's maiden reverse circulation and diamond drilling program at the Machinga Main Northern Anomaly - reporting high-grade HREE and Nb intercepts***
- ***Machinga Main Northern Zone is particularly enriched in valuable heavy rare earths dysprosium (Dy) and terbium (Tb)***
- ***Preparation of representative sample from drill core in readiness for metallurgical test work in Q1 2024***
- ***Additional licence granted at Machinga increasing total area size to 197km^2***
- ***Further soil and rock chip sampling at Machinga is underway to delineate high priority drill targets for the next phase drill program***
- ***Completion of a comprehensive sampling and geophysics program at Salambidwe, a virgin REE project with limited previous exploration. Results are pending***
- ***A highly prospective REE Carbonatite complex (known as "Tundulu") with historical high-grade drilling has been staked (awaiting grant)***
- ***A large prospective lithium tenure in the Karonga and Mzimba regions has been staked (awaiting grant)***
- ***Option entered into to acquire an 80% interest in a highly prospective lithium project in the Karonga region (the licence borders the Company's recent exclusive prospecting license application at Karonga)***
- ***Total land position in Malawi increased to approximately 1,120km^2***

Heavy rare earths and critical metals explorer DY6 Metals Ltd (ASX: DY6) ("**DY6**", "the **Company**") is pleased to present its quarterly activities report for the December 2023 quarter.

OPERATIONS

Machinga HREE & Nb Project

During the quarter the Company completed a maiden reverse circulation ("RC") and diamond drilling ("DD") campaign at its flagship Machinga Project (Northern Zone) in southern Malawi for a total of 4,543m. In addition, adjoining ground at Machinga which was previously under application, was granted increasing the total area at Machinga to 197km^2.

Results from recent drilling to date confirm a strongly mineralised hydrothermal breccia system striking NW-SE and dipping shallowly ~35° to the NE. Pleasingly, very high-grade zones have been intersected from the diamond drill holes, as well as the suggestion of the mineralised zones thickening at depth and

continuous into the new licence area NE of the recent drilling. Significant drill intercepts received from the final batch of assays are included in DY6's ASX Announcement dated 29 December 2023. Significant intercepts include:

- **15.1m @ 1.01% TREO, 0.36% Nb_2O_5** from **23.9m** (3.71% DyTb/TREO) incl. **4m @ 1.75% TREO, 0.63% Nb_2O_5** from **33m** (3.8% Dy/Tb/TREO) **(MDD007);**
- **9m @ 0.70% TREO, 0.3% Nb_2O_5** from **3m** (3.84% DyTb/TREO) incl. **2m @ 1.2% TREO, 0.58% Nb_2O_5** from **6m** (3.64% Dy/Tb/TREO) and **5.2m @ 1.61% TREO, 0.66% Nb_2O_5** from **41.4m** (3.99% DyTb/TREO) incl. **1m @ 2.67% TREO, 1.01% Nb_2O_5** from **44m** (3.9% Dy/Tb/TREO) (**MDD006**);
- **6.1m @ 1.09% TREO, 0.4% Nb_2O_5** from **22.5m** (3.78% DyTb/TREO) (**MDD004**);

  and
- **9m @ 1.11% TREO, 0.41% Nb_2O_5** from **41m** (3.72% DyTb/TREO) incl. **3m @ 1.56% TREO, 0.49% Nb_2O_5** from **45m** (4.1% Dy/Tb/TREO) (**MDD008**).

(Results returned an average of 29% HREO:TREO and 3.6% DyTb:TREO at a cutoff grade of >0.25%TREO)

Diamond drill holes MDD006, MDD007 and MDD008 were drilled downdip to obtain sufficient sample material to initiate the metallurgical test work program in Q1, 2024. The assay results are positive and significant for the Company as they continue to demonstrate continuity of mineralisation down dip and along strike of Machinga with excellent width and grade of mineralisation for a heavy rare earth rich deposit. As part of the upcoming metallurgical test work program, using core from this campaign for mineral characterisation, the Company will assess the amenability of the mineralisation to be treated through a relatively simple beneficiation process.

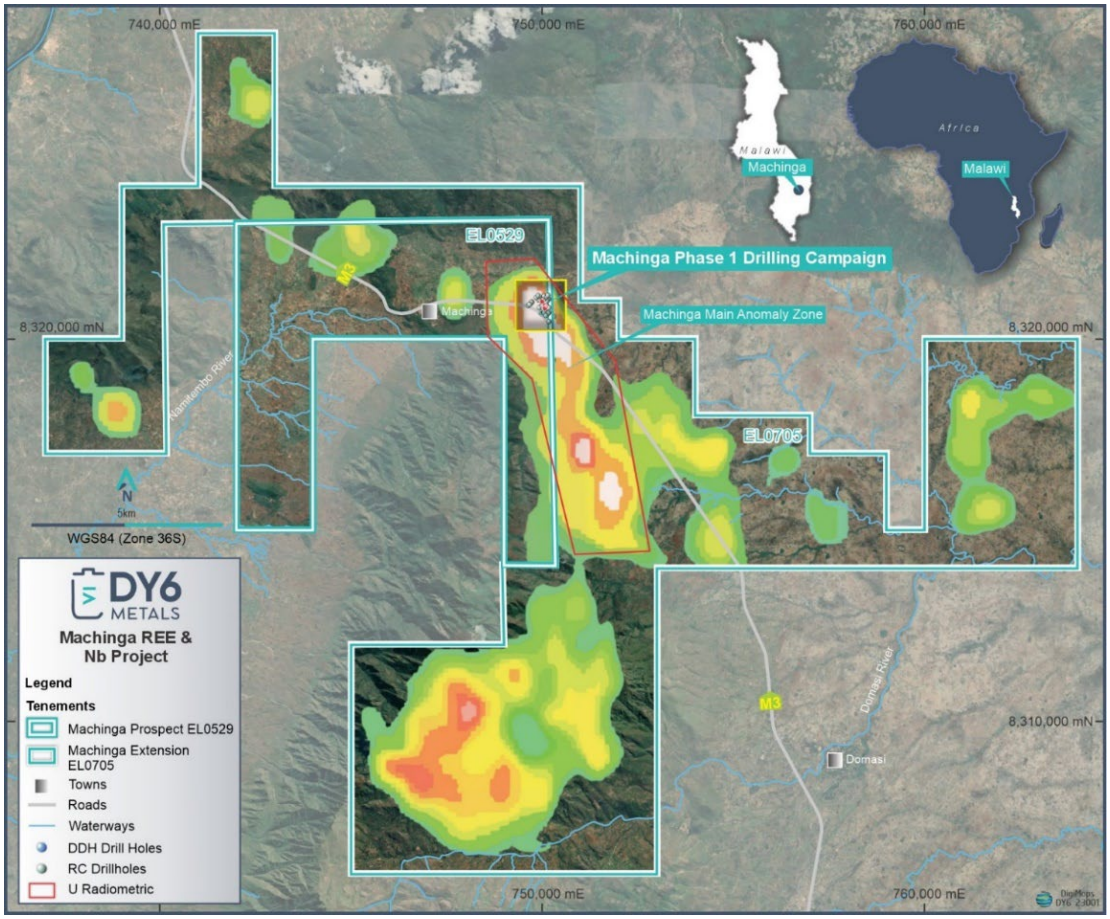


Figure 1. *Machinga Project location in Southern Malawi (U radiometric).*

The diamond drill program consisted of 5 holes to 150m and 3 holes to 50m depths to determine the structural setting and geology of the Machinga deposit and to obtain material for mineralogical investigation and commence preliminary metallurgical test work.

The first 5 holes were to understand the geological nature of the deposit, its structural configuration and obtain contextual data to the results of the RC drillholes, both recent and historical.

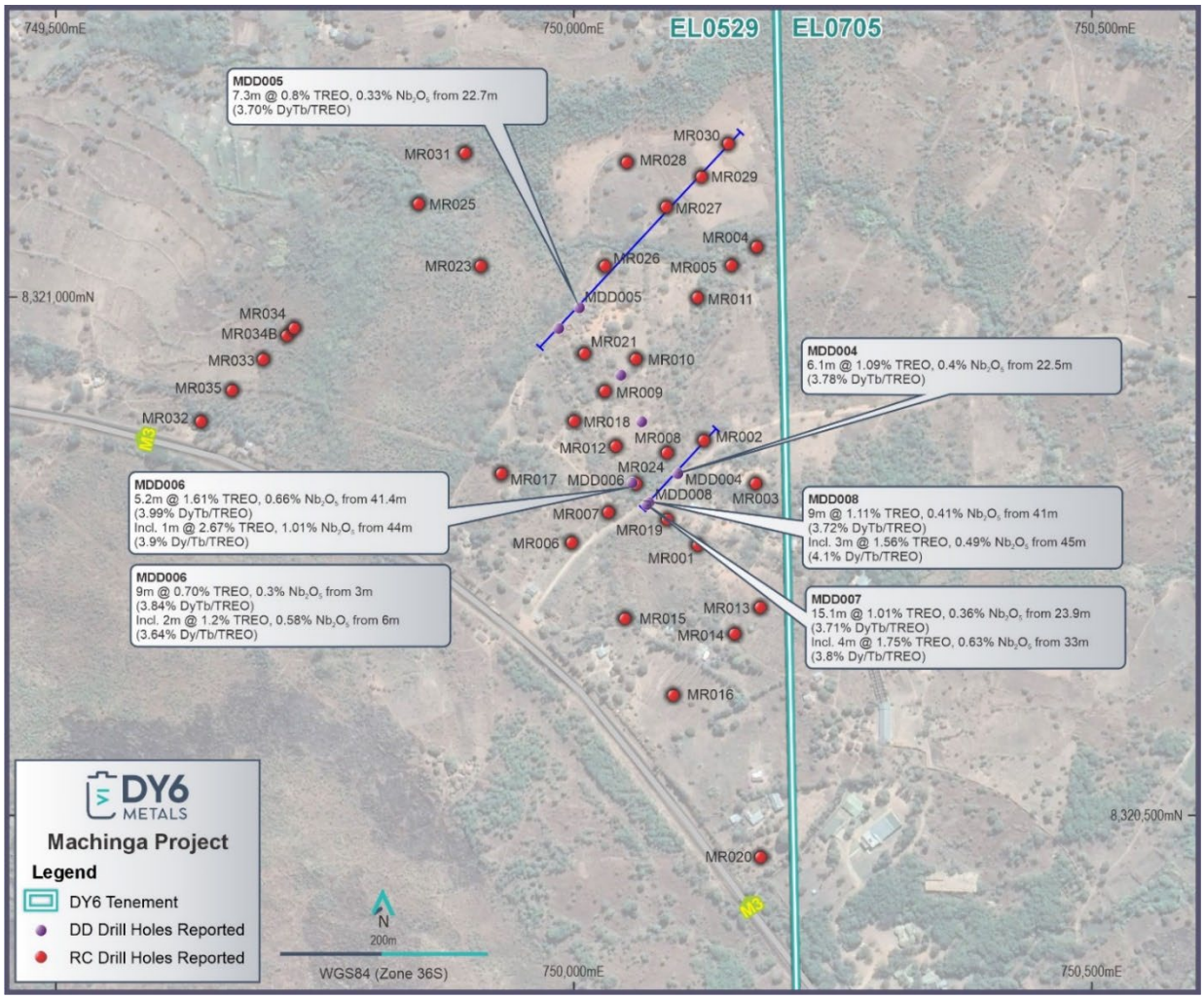


Figure 2. *Drill collar locations at Machinga North prospect – 8 DD hole collars.*

The diamond holes confirmed the shallow northeasterly dips (Figure 3) inferred from the RC drilling with several of the zones showing downdip consistency (DY6 Metals ASX releases 10th Oct and 26th Oct, 2023) with numerous apparently more discontinuous mineralisation zones.

The visual mineralised zones have been geologically logged as hydrothermal breccias; no petrological work has been undertaken as yet, samples for QEMSCAN analysis and interpretation are being collected from a selection of ¼ core for investigation by ALS in Perth in Q1, 2024. XRD of selected RC samples containing high to low rare earth mineralisation and host rocks is under review and to be reported in Q1. The mineralogy and quantitative assessment of minerals contained in the core will provide valuable liberation characteristics of target minerals to guide the Company in formulating a preliminary metallurgical test program.

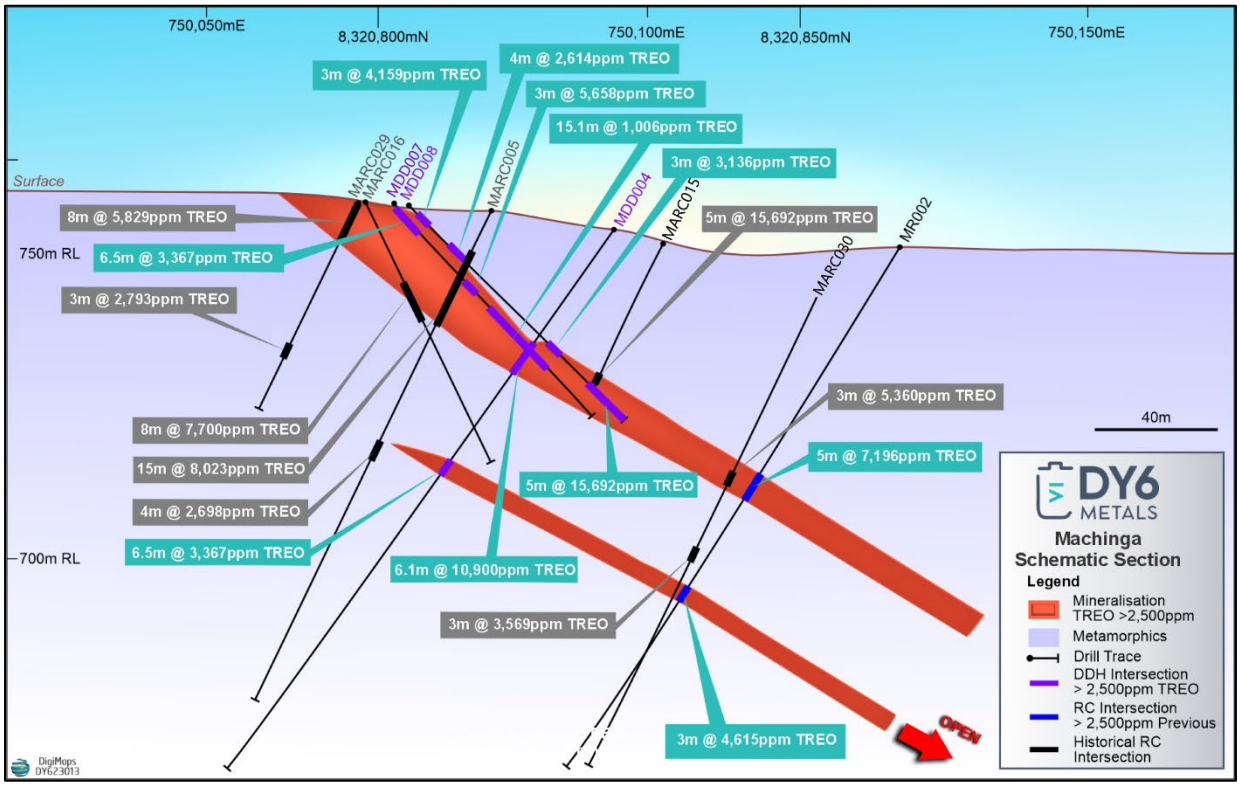


Figure 3. *Drill Section DY6 Metals holes MDD004, 007 & 008, RC hole MR002 with historical intersections from Globe MARC005, 015, 016, 029 & 030.*

Holes MDD001-005 were drilled at -55º to southwest attempting to intersect the mineralised zones at right angles; hence intersections within these holes approximate the true width of the mineralised zones at that location. Holes MDD006, MDD007 and MDD008 were drilled at -45º to the east and northeast, being down the estimated dip of the mineralisation. This was to maximise material available for the initial test work program.

The core is shown in the photographs of the half core in Figure 4 from hole MDD007.

These photographs show gneissic foliation approximately 45º to the core axis suggesting a near vertical dip in the sequence foliation, whereas the mineralisation, the pink and tan zones, are irregularly orientated suggesting hydrothermal alteration. The core being too fractured for downhole orientation.

Rare earth rich mineralisation within the hydrothermal breccia were intersected in drillhole MDD007 from 23.9m for 15.1m with high TREO grade zones of 1.79wt% TREO @ 29m to 30m, 1.31wt% TREO @ 33m to 34m, 1.89wt% TREO @ 34m to 35m and 2.12wt% TREO from 35m to 36m (Figure 5).

The TREO distribution of this exceptional 15.1m intersection of MDD007 has shown a high proportion of heavy rare earth oxides (HREO) at 27.7% HREO/TREO and 3.7% DyTb:TREO along with valuable magnetic rare earths NdPr oxide of 15.2%.

The high proportion of Nd+Pr+Dy+Tb oxides identified at Machinga is highly valuable and critical to the EV permanent magnets and renewable industries, with a basket price of US$28 per kg TREO (using a

2500ppm TREO cutoff). The Company believes this compares very favourable relative to peers that are focussed predominately on light rare earth projects[1].

The initial focus of DY6 during the maiden drilling program was to test the known strike of the confirmed historic drill results in the northern anomalous zone. The next stage of the exploration program is already underway with further rock chip sampling at Machinga focused on stepping out NW of the phase 1 drilling campaign and along the southern zone of Machinga into EL0705 following the anomalous contour to delineate high priority drill targets for the phase 2 drill program Q1 2024.

MDD007 26.74 – 30.81m

MDD007 30.81 -35.22m

[1] *Source: Lindian Resources Rare Earth distribution from 'Mineral Resource Estimate of 261 million LIN:ASX Announcement 3 August 2023'. Rare Earth Basket Price is calculated using NdPr, Dy and Tb oxide prices as at Oct 31st, 2023 from Baiinfo Market Intelligence.*

Figure 4. *Half drill core of MMD007 showing high-grade rare earth mineralisation in the Machinga deposit.*

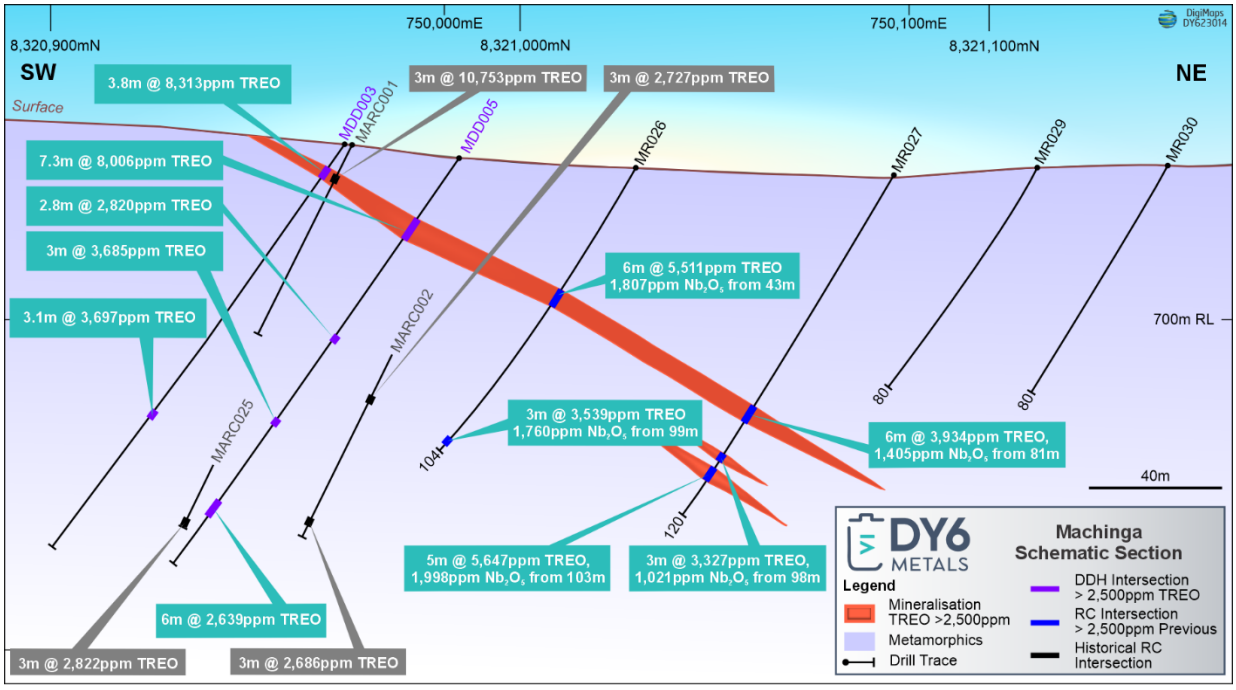


Figure 5. *Drill Section DY6 Metals holes MDD003 & MDD005.*

The Company plans to prepare an ore sample using the diamond core collected from the Machinga central drill program to produce a representative ore sample to commence beneficiation test work program in Q1, 2024 based on the 3 downdip holes MDD006, 007 and 008.

Upon completion and interpretation of XRD analysis on RC samples and minerology of selected pieces of diamond core, a beneficiation test work program will be planned with the Company's consulting metallurgist.

Tundulu REE Project

During the quarter, DY6 applied for an exclusive prospecting licence application (91.5km^2) over a project area with significant REE potential in southern Malawi, "Tundulu" – a known carbonatite ring complex with abundant REE mineralisation, predominantly in the form of bastnaesite and apatite.

Shallow historical drilling at Tundulu undertaken by JICA ("Japanese International Cooperation Agency") in 1988 (up to a max depth of 50m), included:

- **41m @ 3.7% TREO**, from 8m (JMT-22);
- **17m @1.3% TREO**, from surface and **14m @1.1% TREO**, from 21m (JMT-14);
- **11m @ 2.2% TREO**, from 17m and **14m @ 4.1% TREO**, from 36m (JMT-17); and
- **14m @ 1.1% TREO**, from 3m (JMT-07).

The Company's geological team recently undertook reconnaissance field visit over parts of the licence application area and samples have been submitted for laboratory analysis in South Africa.

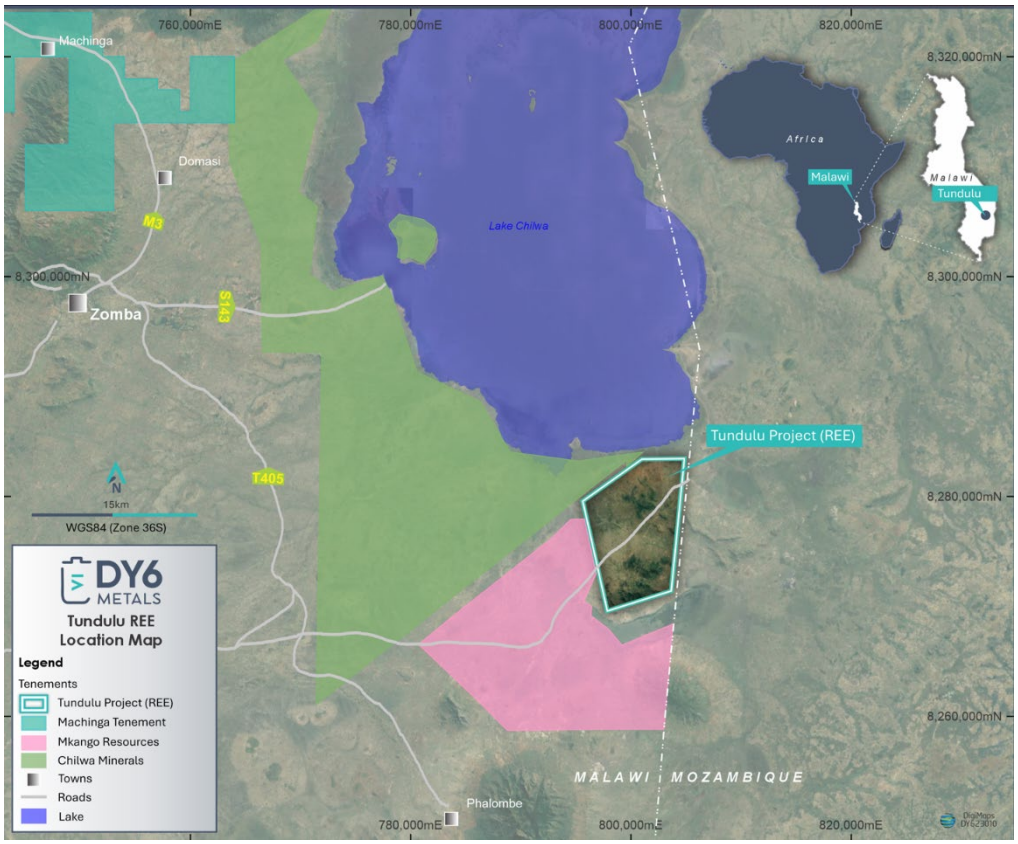


Figure 6. *Location of the Tundulu REE Project in Southern Malawi.*

Tundulu is a carbonatite ring complex forming part of the Chilwa Alkaline Province in southern Malawi. The geological structure of the Tundulu Ring Complex comprises of three igneous centres. The first comprises a circular aureole of fenitization about a 2 km diameter plug of syenite. The second carbonatite ring structure centred on Nathace Hill has a diameter of 500-600m. Wrench faulting prior to emplacement of the third centre displaced the western half of the Nathace Hill ring structure 250m to the north. The third centre comprises small plugs and thin sheets of meta-nephelinite and beforsite. The main apatite deposit forms an arcuate zone (300m N-S and 50m E-W) around the eastern side of the hill.

Access to the area is relatively straightforward, the east side of the complex and Nathace Hill can be reached via dirt road from nearby village of Nambazo.

(a)

(b)

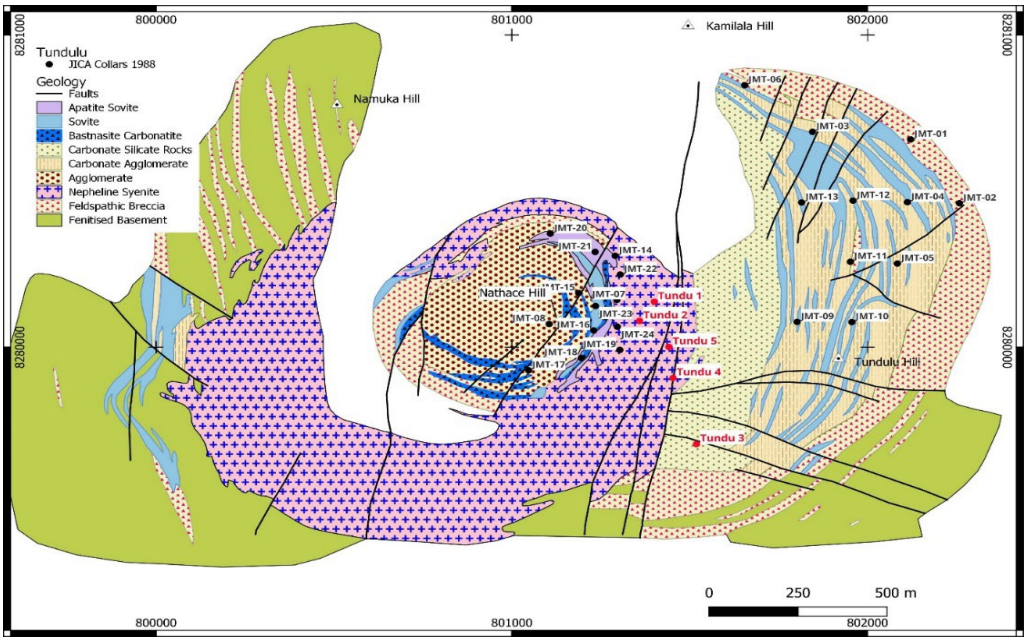


***Figure 7**. (a) Google earth image of the Tundulu Ring Complex, facing north; (b) Geological map of Tundulu, adopted from Garson (1962) with JICA drill collar locations (1988) and sample locations.*

The Tundulu carbonatite intrusion was first reported in detail by M.S. Garson in 1965 and was extensively drilled for REE and rock phosphate resources by JICA between 1988 to 1991 with three separate non-JORC resources being delineated at Nathace Hill within the apatite (refer to DY6 ASX announcement dated 11 December 2023).

These three areas were subject to small scale mining in 2010 and subsequently a joint venture between Optichem and Mota-Engil undertook an evaluation of the REE potential during 2014/15. They completed 55 holes, mainly RC for 7,002m. A preliminary non-JORC resource was defined.

The Company has only limited historical data on the Tundulu Project. In the coming months, the Company will look to obtain all available data government and public sources and undertake a more detailed geological review.

Mzimba & Karonga Lithium Projects

During the quarter, the Company applied for four highly prospective lithium licences in Northern Malawi, in the regions of Mzimba and Karonga. In addition, the Company also entered into an option agreement with an unrelated third-party vendor (Afro Gifts Mining Limited) to acquire an 80% interest in an adjacent prospective licence (which has been granted) located in Karonga, also prospective for lithium.

Together, these four licence applications, and 1 granted licence cover a combined area of approximately 785km^2.

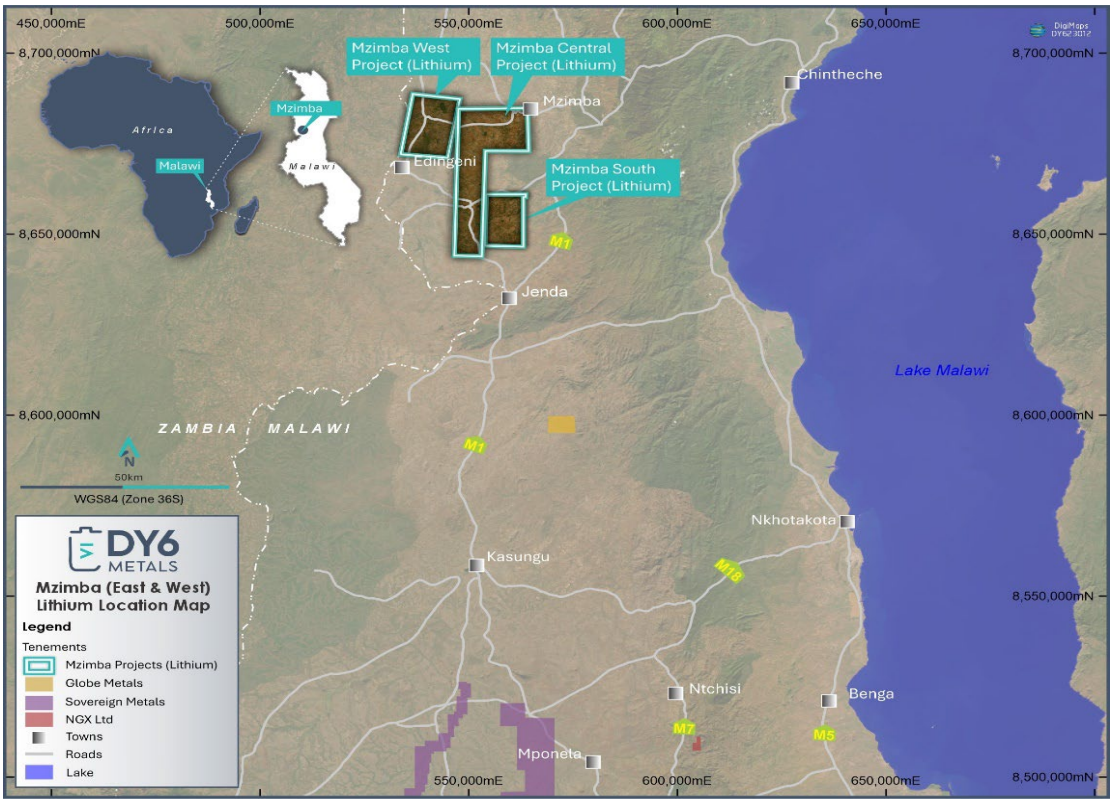


***Figure 8.** Location of lithium prospecting licence applications near Mzimba.*

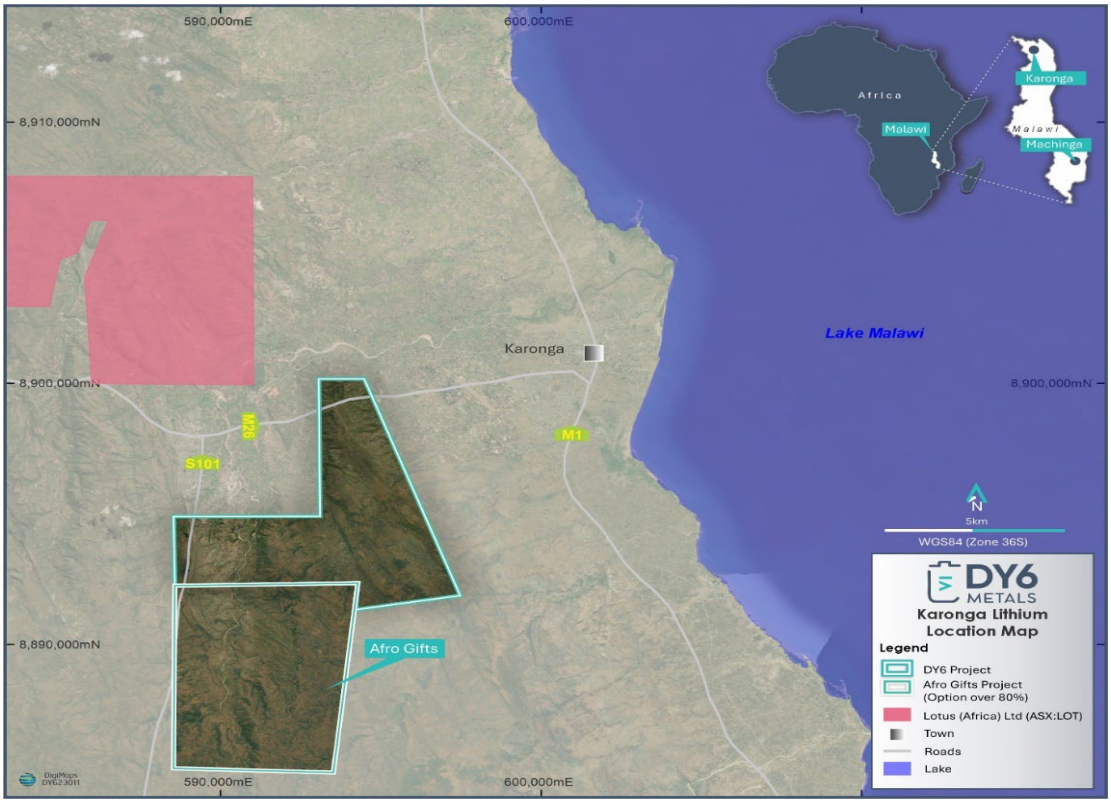


Figure 9. *Location of lithium prospecting licence application (Northern licence) and granted lithium prospecting licence (Southern licence) near Karonga.*

Mzimba

Located in the Mzimba district of central Malawi about 200km north of the capital Lilongwe, (refer Figure 8) the Mzimba Project covers an area of approximately 710.5km^2 extending through three separate tenements namely: Mzimba West, Mzimba Central and Mzimba South.

A desktop study identified two areas for field inspection by DY6 staff and a field reconnaissance program was conducted over parts of the tenement area during November 2023. The first area is 65km north of Mzimba Township covering portion of the Traditional Authority Mtwalo, Chindi and part of Inkosi Paramount Chief M'belwa.

According to unpublished reports, regional geological mapping and reconnaissance surveys were conducted in the area by British Geological Survey in the 1980's and the Malawian Geological Survey Department. The results indicated that Mzimba district has potential for a range of gemstones (such as aquamarine, tourmaline, beryl, and ruby) and industrial minerals occurring in pegmatites (Gaskell, 1973) (refer to DY6 ASX Announcement dated 15 December 2023).

The project area occurs within the Mesoproterozoic Irumide orogenic belt that extends from around Lundazi in eastern Zambia into Malawi; this belt hosts several granitic pegmatite swarms which are mined for gemstones including beryl varieties and other related metal deposit types.

Despite the potential in pegmatite resources, only small-scale mining activities targeting gemstones occur in the area. Little modern exploration has been conducted for lithium, caesium, niobium and tantalum that could be associated with pegmatites.

The area is underlain by orthogneisses, paragneisses, schist and granulite rocks of the Irumide Belt form basement geology in the area. These rocks are leucocratic to melanocratic in nature as dark to

light minerals such as Quartz, Biotite and K-feldspar varies with various proportion when observing hand specimen. Floats of greenschist facies rocks were also observed.

Several pegmatites were noted cross cutting Basement complex rocks in various localities in the district (refer Figure 12).[2] These pegmatites were covered by varying thickness of superficial deposits. The pegmatites outcrop as nodular material, being elongated and lenticular in shape forming wavelike topographical features due to their resistance to weathering especially by the quartz content. They tend to be oriented parallel to local shear structures observed in the country rocks with strike directions ranging from N-S to NNE-SSW.

***Figure 10**. Topography in the Mzimba Project area.*

During the field work, pegmatites were identified by observing presence of weathered quartz, some flakes of weathered biotite, muscovite and phlogopite micas and kaolinised feldspars which forms reddish brown colour in the regolith (Figure 14a). Rock chip and grab geochemical sampling was completed within the excavations (Figure 14b) made by small scale miners to classify the type of pegmatite and indicate their economic potential.

[2] ***Cautionary Statement:*** *The Company notes that pegmatites contain varying abundances of typical LCT pegmatite non-Li-bearing minerals, predominantly feldspar, quartz, muscovite mica (as a group also referred to as Aplite) and accessory tourmaline. Investors should note that while LCT pegmatites are a known host for accessory lithium bearing minerals such as spodumene, it is also known that this is not a universal association. Visual observations of the presence of rock or mineral types and abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for petrography and laboratory analyses where mineral types, concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual observations and estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. At this stage it is too early for the Company to make a determinative view on the abundances of any of these minerals. These abundances will be determined more accurately through petrography, assay, and XRF analysis. The observed presence of pegmatite does not necessarily equate to lithium mineralisation. It is not possible to estimate the concentration of mineralisation by visual estimation and this will be determined by chemical analysis.*

***Figure 11**. Quartz float (left) and weather kaolinized feldspars and open pit mine for aquamarine (right).*

Most pegmatites identified were classified as zoned type with well-defined zones of wall rock, intermediate and a core. The wall zone or contact is made up of a fine-grained mass of quartz, feldspar, micas and partly superficial deposit of kaolinized feldspar materials (refer Figure 11).

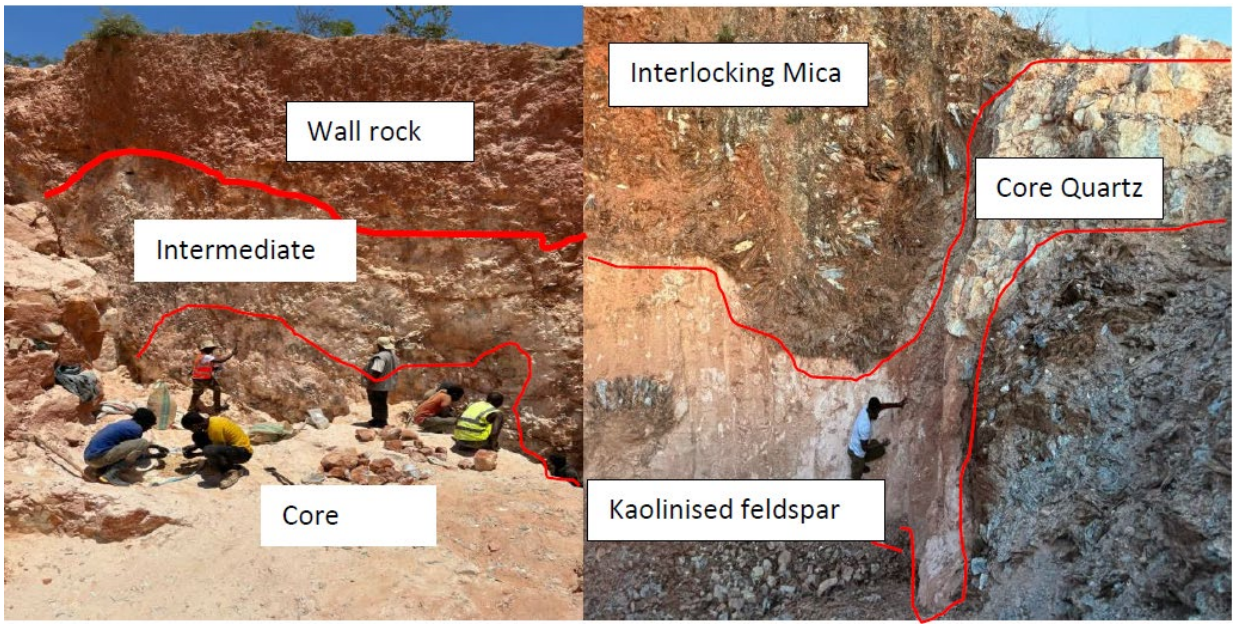


***Figure 12**. Pegmatites* zones of the core, intermediate and the wall rock.*

The Intermediate zone is made up of a matrix of medium grained quartz, feldspar and muscovite with occasional garnets. Feldspars are usually occurred in large partly kaolinized crystals of micro perthite with a pinkish colour.

The core zones are typically quartz rich with, large quartz more than 5cm in width inter-grown with pinkish microcline to white Albite feldspars and large books of various mica types (refer Figure 13). The type of micas noted includes grey-white muscovite, purple coloured lepidolite* and brown phlogopite; a greenish mica believed to be a lepidolite variety was also noted.

In the core zone gemstones such as aquamarine were mined, growing as needle-like structures inside white to clear quartz and between micas and feldspars.

Separating the core and intermediate zones, a dark heavy metallic mineral was observed in some places and field identified as tantalite. Samples were collected for analysis for confirmation (refer Figure 13).

Pegmatites throughout the area have been artisanal mined for beryl, tourmalines, micas, garnet, rose quartz, and many other gemstones.

***Figure 13**. The Core of the opened pegmatite showing Quartz crystals, books of Muscovite micas and K-feldspar with matrix of Albite feldspar.*

The field investigation established the potential for lithium in the area with lepidolite being identified and samples were collected (refer Figure 14); the presence of other lithium related minerals such as Spodumene, Petalite and Kunzite is yet to be established.

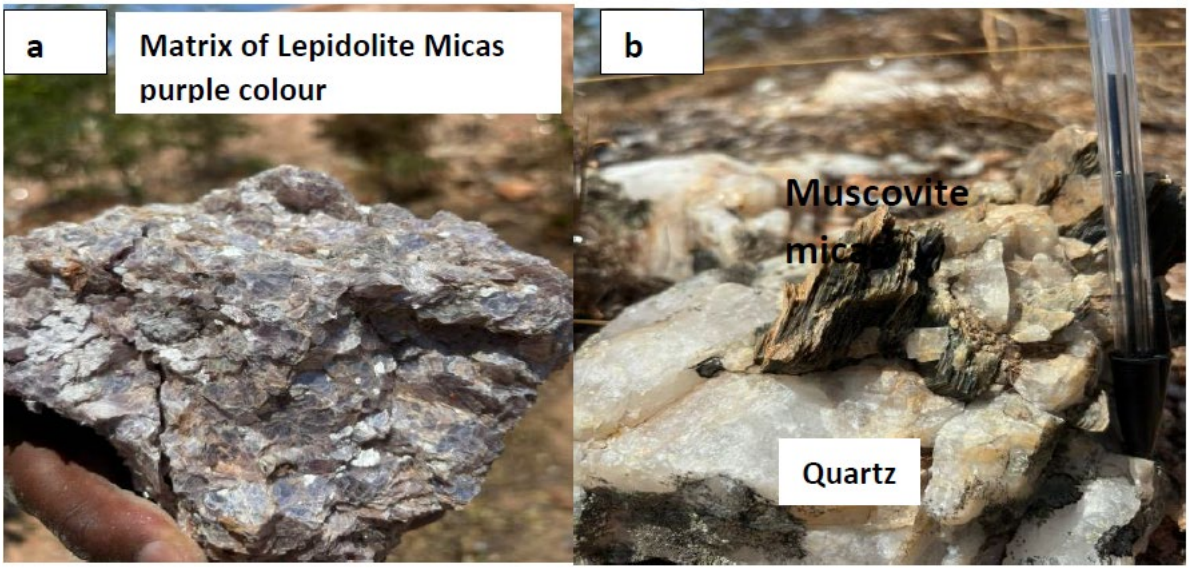


***Figure 14**. (a) The matrix of possible Lepidolite Micas and (b) pegmatite matrix.*

During the fieldwork, potential pegmatite areas were randomly selected, and descriptions were recorded in relation to geology, human activities and settlements, soil colour, accessibility and vegetation cover. In addition, each selected site was recorded using GPS (as shown on sampling points referred in DY6 ASX Announcement dated 15 December 2023).

Rock chip samples were collected and labelled using permanent marker for easy identification when taken for laboratory analysis. All samples collected were kept in a well labelled sampling bags to be prepared before for analysis. The samples collected were sent to Geological Survey Department for preparation before taken to the analytical laboratory.

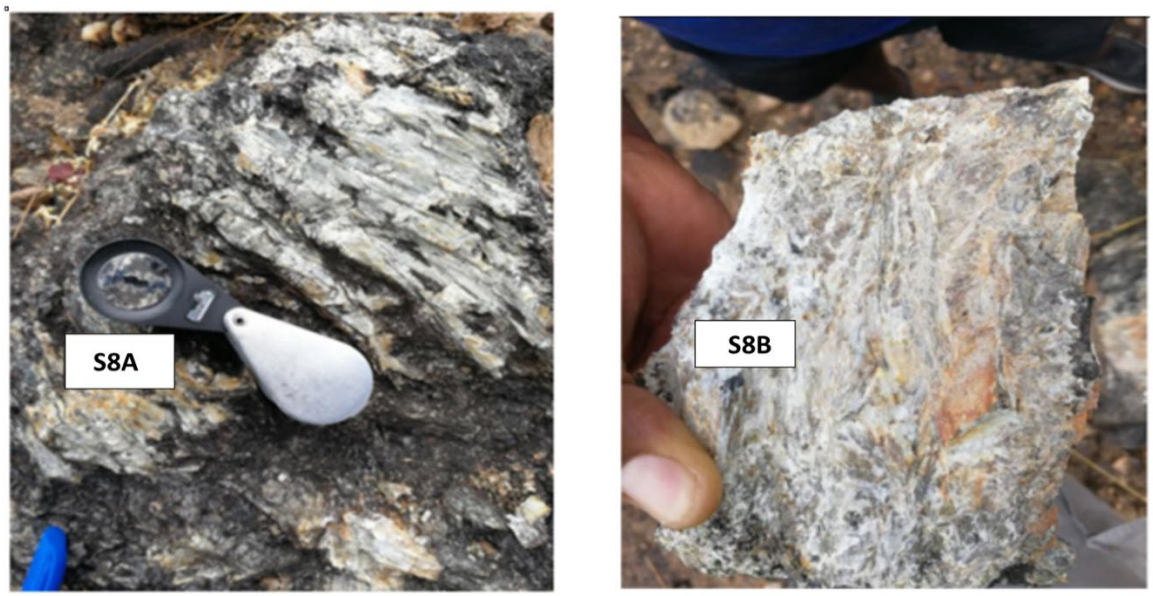
Karonga

The Karonga Project, which covers both the exclusive prospecting licence application and the granted licence area which the Company has an option to acquire an 80% interest (refer to Figure 9) is located about 440km north of the capital Lilongwe and covers a combined area of approximately 75km^2. The area can easily be accessed using Karonga-Chitipa M1 Road turning to the west at Kasikisi School signpost along the M1 Road.

The Karonga area is associated with a series of N-S trending ridges with metamorphic Basement complex rocks commonly identified as windows within the Karroo System which overlies the basement. The Karroo System units are typically sandstones with carbonaceous shales formations.

Pegmatite float material was noted in the Mwesa River which cuts NE-SW through the area. The sampling focused on pegmatite intrusions that are traceable for up to 500m in length. In hand specimen, these pegmatites have high percentages of albite, microcline and occasional K-feldspar with associated muscovite and biotite micas. The pegmatites are within the basement complex as biotite schist and gneisses with medium sized dark coloured micas. Quartz-feldspathic granulites were also observed. Exposures of these were found with copper coatings on joints and weathered reddish brown cuprite was observed.

Within the pegmatites, light greenish to purplish elongated feldspar-like crystals were observed, using a hand lens and tentatively identified as spodumene* (Figures 15a and 15b). Samples were collected and some had structures which shows shearing effect depicting the structure of spodumene (refer DY6 ASX Announcement dated 3 January 2024).



***Figures 15a & 15b**. Pegmatite sample and float with prismatic structures and interpreted to be spodumene.*

DY6 is finalising a maiden exploration program at the Karonga Lithium Project, which will consist of detailed geological mapping, rock chip and soil sampling. This program, anticipated to take up to 4 weeks, will commence in January 2024.

Salambidwe REE Project

During the quarter, the Company successfully completed an extensive geochemical sampling and geological mapping program at the highly prospective Salambidwe REE and Nb project in southern Malawi. Salambidwe sits within the Salambidwe Ring Complex, part of the Chilwa Alkaline province of southern Malawi that also hosts the Kangankunde Deposit, Machinga REE Project and numerous other REE prospects.

The complex is approximately six kilometres in diameter (approximately 85% occurs within the Company's licence) and is dominated by syenite and nepheline syenite with a core of agglomeratic rocks. These alkaline rock suites are known hosts to a variety of critical minerals based on historical geochemical sampling work completed by Global Metals & Mining (ASX:GBE) in 2010/12 (refer DY6 ASX announcement dated 27/06/23).

The prospect has never been drilled.

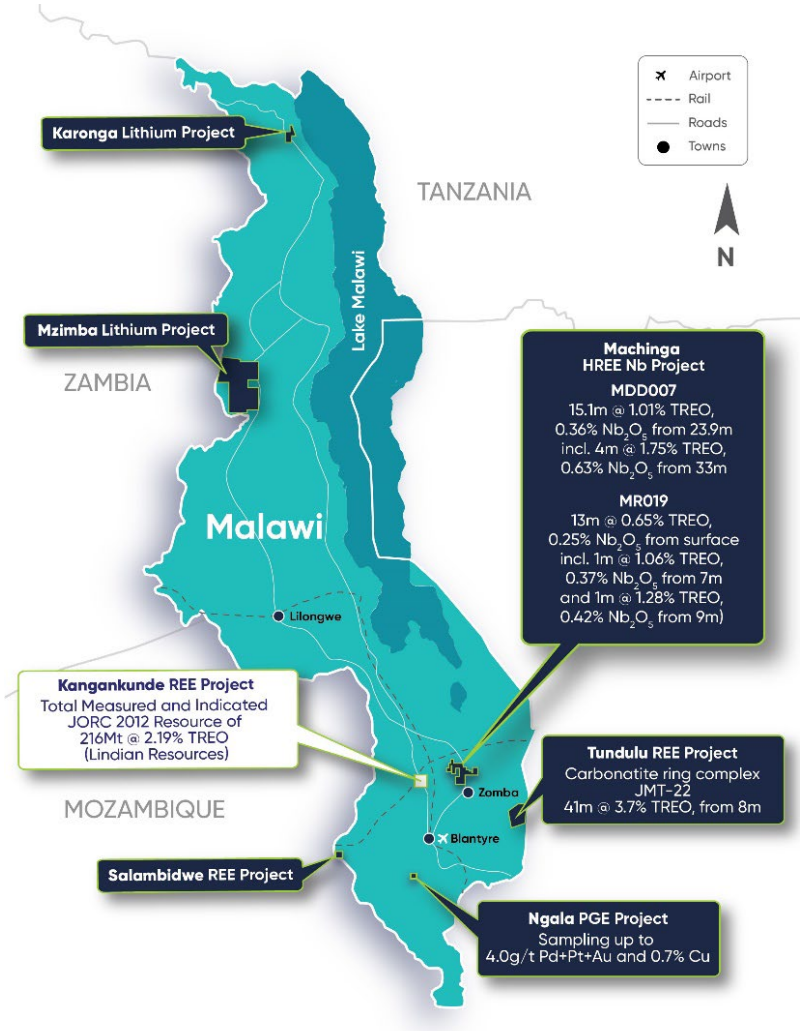


***Figure 16**. Map location of Salambidwe Project relative to DY6's other projects.*

The Company has collected approximately 500 soil and rock chip samples over 50-line kilometres within the project. Samples have been sent to Kitwe, Zambia for preparation followed by dispatch to the lab in Perth for analysis. Results are expected in late January 2024.

Following completion of the geochemical program, the Company has commenced an airborne geophysical program at Salambidwe, which will consist of 45-line kilometres of electromagnetic plus radiometric surveying to map the magnetic and conductive properties of the geology at Salambidwe.

The data promises to be more detailed compared to the data obtained by the previous survey, the Geological Mapping and Mineral Assessment Project (GEMMAP), which had lapses due to the model and technicality of the survey. The combined geochemical and geophysical data is aimed at refining targets prior to a maiden drill program.

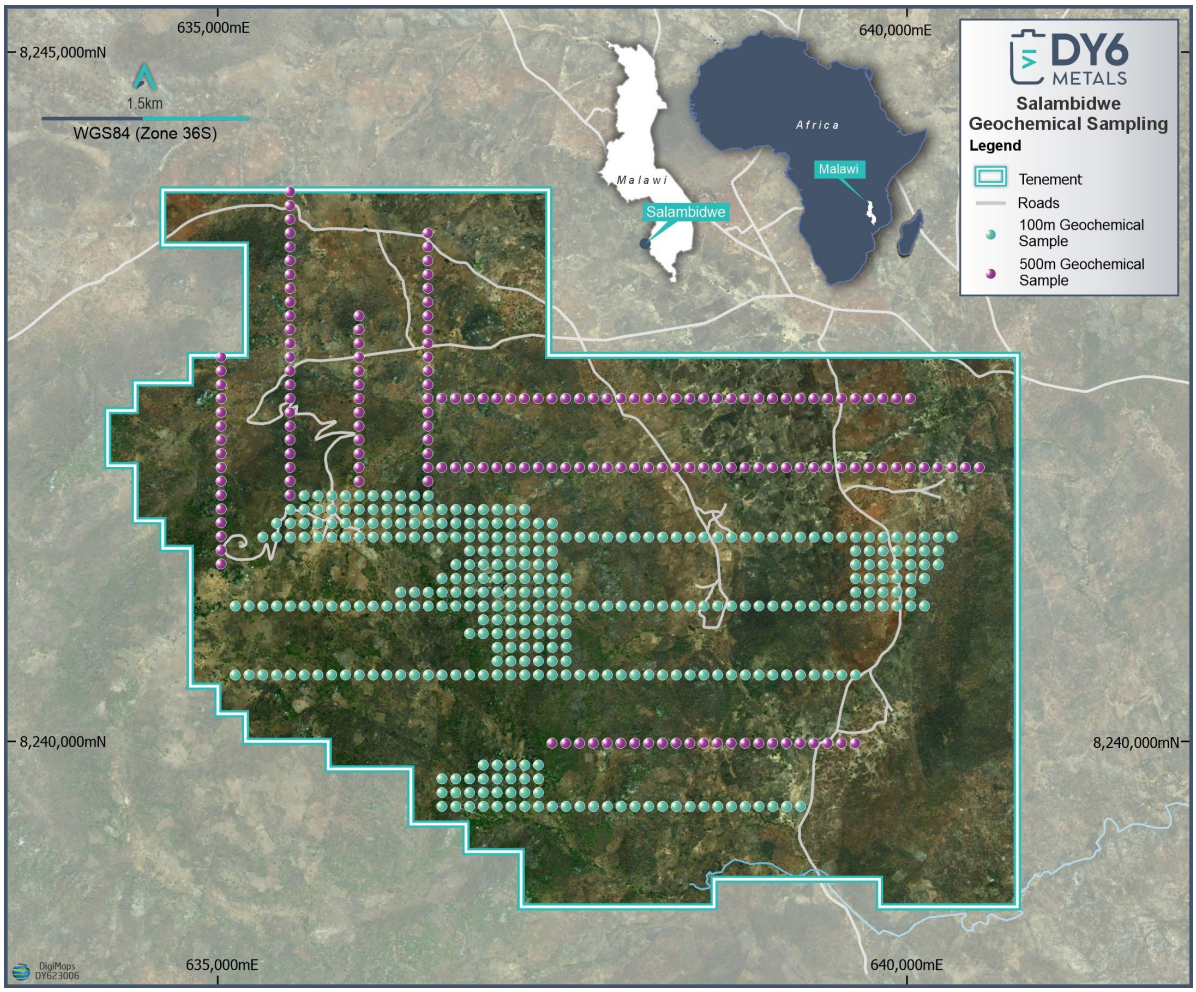


Figure 17. *Geochemical Sampling Program within Salambidwe Prospect (now completed).*

Ngala Hill

The Ngala Hill prospect is located 35 km south-southwest of Blantyre in southern Malawi. The deposit is characterised as an outcropping ultramafic chonolith with widespread Pd-Pt-Au-Cu mineralisation that is palladium-rich. No significant modern exploration has been undertaken on the prospect including no electromagnetics (EM) to target higher-grade massive sulphides. Three zones of palladium rich Pd, Pt, Au, Cu mineralisation have been identified to date.

The main mineralised zone has only had limited drilling. The Company believes there is significant potential for increased PGE grade in fresh rock (i.e., Julimar deposit). The prospect is proximal to the Nacala rail/ port corridor and grid power.

No immediate work has been planned at Ngala Hill in the near term.

Corporate

Securities

A total of 933,334 fully paid ordinary shares were released from escrow and 3,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares were issued by the Company following the conversion of certain Performance Rights during the December quarter.

Annual General Meeting

The Company held its Annual General Meeting on 15 November 2023. All resolutions were carried by way of a poll.

Finance and Use of Funds

Pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.3.4, the Company provides a comparison of its actual expenditure against the estimated expenditure on items set out in Section 1.6 of the Company's IPO prospectus. The analysis below reflects the period from 1 June 2023 to 31 December 2023 (7 months):

Activity Description	Prospectus	Actual (from 1 June 23 to 31 Dec 23)	Variance
Exploration – Machinga (2 years)	$2,450,000	$2,014,261	$435,739
Exploration – Salambidwe (2 years)	$1,000,000	$94,684	$905,316
Exploration – Ngala Hill (2 years)	$475,000	-	$0
Administration (2 years)	$750,000	$158,211	$591,789
Working Capital (2 years)	$1,565,000	$546,148	$1,018,852
New Project Evaluation	$800,000	-	$0
Expenses of the Offer[1]	$665,000	$431,698	$233,302
TOTAL	**$7,705,000**	**$3,245,002**	**$4,459,998**

[1]Note: certain expenses of the Offer as part of the Company's IPO were also paid out prior to 1 June 2023 and therefore not accounted for in the above table.

Summary of Mining Exploration Activities Expenditure

During the December quarter, the Company made the following payments in relation to mining exploration activities:

- Title management and other consultants: $109,218
- Mapping and sampling: $26,270
- Drilling and assaying: $544,021
- Field supplies, vehicles, travel and other: $16,680

Appendix 5B Disclosures

At 31 December 2023, the Company had cash on hand of approximately $3.71m.

Note 6 to Appendix 5B:

Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates: during the December quarter a total of $72,000 was paid to Directors and associates for director, company secretarial, accounting and consulting fees.

-ENDS-

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of DY6.

More information

Mr Dan Smith	Mr John Kay	Mr Luke Forrestal
Chairman	Director & Company Secretary	Investor Relations
dan.smith@dy6metals.com	john.kay@dy6metals.com	+61 411 479 144

Abbreviations

- ***TREO*** = *Total Rare Earth Oxides – La_2O_3, CeO_2, Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3, Sm_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Dy_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3, Lu_2O_3, Y_2O_3*
- ***HREO*** = *Heavy Rare Earth Oxides –Tb_4O_7, Dy_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3, Lu_2O_3, Y_2O_3*
- ***HREO%*** = *HREO/TREO * 100*
- ***DyTb:TREO*** = *(Dy_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7)/TREO * 100*

Compliance Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Allan Younger, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Younger is a consultant of the Company. Mr Younger has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the `Australian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). Mr Younger consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report. Mr Younger holds shares in the Company.

The exploration results contained in this report were first reported by the Company in its prospectus dated 3 April 2023 and announced to ASX on 27 June 2023, 6 July 2023, 12 September 2023, 3 October 2023, 10 October 2023, 26 October 2023, 4 December 2023, 11 December 2023, 15 December 2023, 29 December 2023 and 3 January 2024. The results were reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Prospectus or these subsequent announcements.

Cautionary Statement

The Company notes that pegmatites contain varying abundances of typical LCT pegmatite non-Li-bearing minerals, predominantly feldspar, quartz, muscovite mica (as a group also referred to as Aplite) and accessory tourmaline. Investors should note that while LCT pegmatites are a known host for accessory lithium bearing minerals such as spodumene, it is also known that this is not a universal association. Visual observations of the presence of rock or mineral types and abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for petrography and laboratory analyses where mineral types, concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual observations and estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. At this stage it is too early for the Company to make a determinative view on the abundances of any of these minerals. These abundances will be determined more accurately through petrography, assay, and XRF analysis. The observed presence of pegmatite does not necessarily equate to lithium mineralisation. It is not possible to estimate the concentration of mineralisation by visual estimation and this will be determined by chemical analysis.

Annexure 1. Tenements held directly by DY6 Metals Ltd or subsidiary companies as at 31 December 2023*:

Project	Tenement Details	Status	Acquired during quarter	Disposed of during quarter	Held at end of quarter	State/Country
Machinga (Main)	EPL0529	Granted	-	-	100%	Malawi
Machinga (Extended Area)	EPL0705	Granted	100%	-	100%	Malawi
Salambidwe	EPL0518	Granted	-	-	100%	Malawi
Ngala Hill	EPL0510	Granted	-	-	100%	Malawi
Tundulu	APL0527	Application	100%	-	100%	Malawi
Mzimba (West)	APL0540	Application	100%	-	100%	Malawi
Mzimba (Central)	APL0539	Application	100%	-	100%	Malawi
Mzimba (South)	APL0538	Application	100%	-	100%	Malawi
Karonga (North)	APL0526	Application	100%	-	100%	Malawi
Karonga (South)*	EPL0659	Granted	80%	-	80%	Malawi

*Note, this licence was acquired on 3 January 2024.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

DY6 Metals Ltd

ABN	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
91 663 592 318	31 December 2023

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (12 months) $A'000
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers		
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	-	-
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(291)	(631)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	36	54
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(255)**	**(577)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	(2)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(748)	(2,005)
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (12 months) $A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**(748)**	**(2,007)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	(432)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**-**	**(432)**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,714	6,727
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(255)	(577)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(748)	(2,007)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	(432)

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (12 months) $A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**3,711**	**3,711**

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter $A'000	Previous quarter $A'000
5.1	Bank balances	3,711	4,714
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**3,711**	**4,714**

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter $A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	72
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

- Director/company secretarial fees/accounting $72,000.

7.	**Financing facilities** *Note: the term "facility' includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.* *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
7.1	Loan facilities		
7.2	Credit standby arrangements		
7.3	Other (please specify)		
7.4	**Total financing facilities**		
7.5	**Unused financing facilities available at quarter end**		

7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.

8.	**Estimated cash available for future operating activities**	**$A'000**
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(255)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(748)
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(1,003)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	3,711
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	3,711
8.7	**Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)**	3.70

Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.

8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Answer: N/A

8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer: N/A

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer: N/A

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 23 January 2024

Authorised by: The board of directors
.....
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.

2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.

3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.

4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [*name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee*]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".

5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.