ASX Announcement
ASX:DY6

11 June 2025

Widespread natural rutile observed throughout the Central Rutile tenement package

HIGHLIGHTS

- *Reconnaissance auger and grab sampling programme nearing completion at the Central Rutile Project, with a detailed soil sampling programme to commence shortly*
- *Soil sampling programme will be used to rapidly identify areas of higher grade HM and rutile mineralisation, which will be followed up on with a large auger drilling campaign in the September quarter*
- *Reconnaissance sampling undertaken across the 5 Central Rutile Project tenements has identified visible natural rutile from both alluvial and eluvial (residual) sources*
- *The identification of rutile across the entire tenement package is highly encouraging and reaffirms the Company's belief that the region is an emerging, globally significant rutile province*
- *Samples collected from the reconnaissance program are due to be submitted for laboratory analysis in the coming weeks, with results expected in the September quarter*
- *The Company's reconnaissance program at the Douala Basin HMS Project is ongoing, with initial results expected in the coming weeks*

DY6 Metals Ltd (ASX: DY6, "**DY6**" or "**Company**") is pleased to announce the initial results from the reconnaissance exploration program at the Central Rutile Project, Cameroon. Desktop studies incorporating detailed geological mapping, geophysics, and known mineral occurrences, were used to define initial, high priority targets for ground-truthing. The reconnaissance programme, which consisted of auger sampling, road-cutting channel sampling, soil sampling and stream sediment sampling, was successful in identifying heavy mineral (HM) and natural rutile mineralisation across all five tenements that make up the Central Rutile project. Rutile nuggets, ranging in size from 1mm+ to 2cm+, were observed in alluvial and eluvial (residual) sources. Samples collected from the initial exploration programme are currently being prepped for dispatch to the Company's laboratory for analysis in South Africa, with results expected in August 2025.

Cautionary Statement: The Company cautions that, with respect to any visual mineralisation indicators, visual observations and estimates of mineral abundance are uncertain in nature and should not be taken as a substitute or proxy for appropriate laboratory analysis. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Assay results from the drilling and sampling programmes will be required to understand the grade and extent of mineralisation. Initial assay results are expected in August 2025.

Registered Office
Level 8, 99 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

P: +61 8 9486 4036
E: info@dy6metals.com

dy6metals.com

Non-executive Chairman, Dan Smith, commented: *"The in-country team has done a great job of mobilising to site so quickly. We are pleased with the initial results from the reconnaissance program at the Central Rutile project and the confirmation of widespread, natural rutile across the licences from both residual and alluvial sources. I look forward to the receipt of the assays in the coming months, as well as results from the ongoing exploration at the Douala Basin project."*

Technical Consultant, Cliff Fitzhenry, commented: *"The Central Rutile project covers a large (2,140km^2) area, so this initial reconnaissance programme has only just scratched the surface of the potential for this area. We always knew the licences were in the right address, having the correct underlying geology, deep in-situ weathering profile, and known, historic rutile occurrences. The solid work of the in-country team, in conjunction with our Senior Exploration Geologist, Troth Saindi, is already paying dividends. Having achieved our initial goals, exploration at the Central Rutile project will shift from reconnaissance in nature to that of a detailed soil sampling programme. This will allow us to achieve greater coverage over the tenement package and will help to rapidly define zones of higher grade heavy mineral occurrences, which will be followed up with a large-scale auger sampling programme.*

I am excited to get on the ground as soon as possible to help drive the exploration work as the project story unfolds."

Reconnaissance exploration at the Central Rutile Project

As announced on 5 June 2025, the Company has commenced reconnaissance auger and grab sampling programmes at the Central Rutile and Douala Basin HMS projects, Cameroon. To date, at the Central Rutile Project the Company has completed 3 auger drill holes (refer **Figure 1**), collecting 10 samples in the process, as well as collected 42 channel samples from 7 road cutting exposures, 1 surface grab sample and 2 stream sediment samples for analysis (refer **Tables 1-4**).

Table 1: *Reconnaissance auger drill holes completed to date at the Central Rutile Project showing maximum visual estimates of HM% from panned concentrate of the 1m samples.*

Hole ID	Licence	Coordinate System	Northing	Easting	EOH Depth	Max Visual Estimate	Comment
GRMAU0001	Nganda	WGS84_32N	417927	748546	2,7m	1-2% HM	Fine grained HM
GRMAU0004	Nsimbo	WGS84_33N	430261	183191	2,25m	2% HM	Fine grained HM and rutile nuggets
GRMAU0006			431060	175252	3,0m	1-2% HM	Fine grained HM

Cautionary Statement: *The Company cautions that, with respect to any visual mineralisation indicators, visual observations and estimates of mineral abundance are uncertain in nature and should not be taken as a substitute or proxy for appropriate laboratory analysis. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Assay results from the drilling and sampling programmes will be required to understand the grade and extent of mineralisation. Initial assay results are expected in August 2025.*

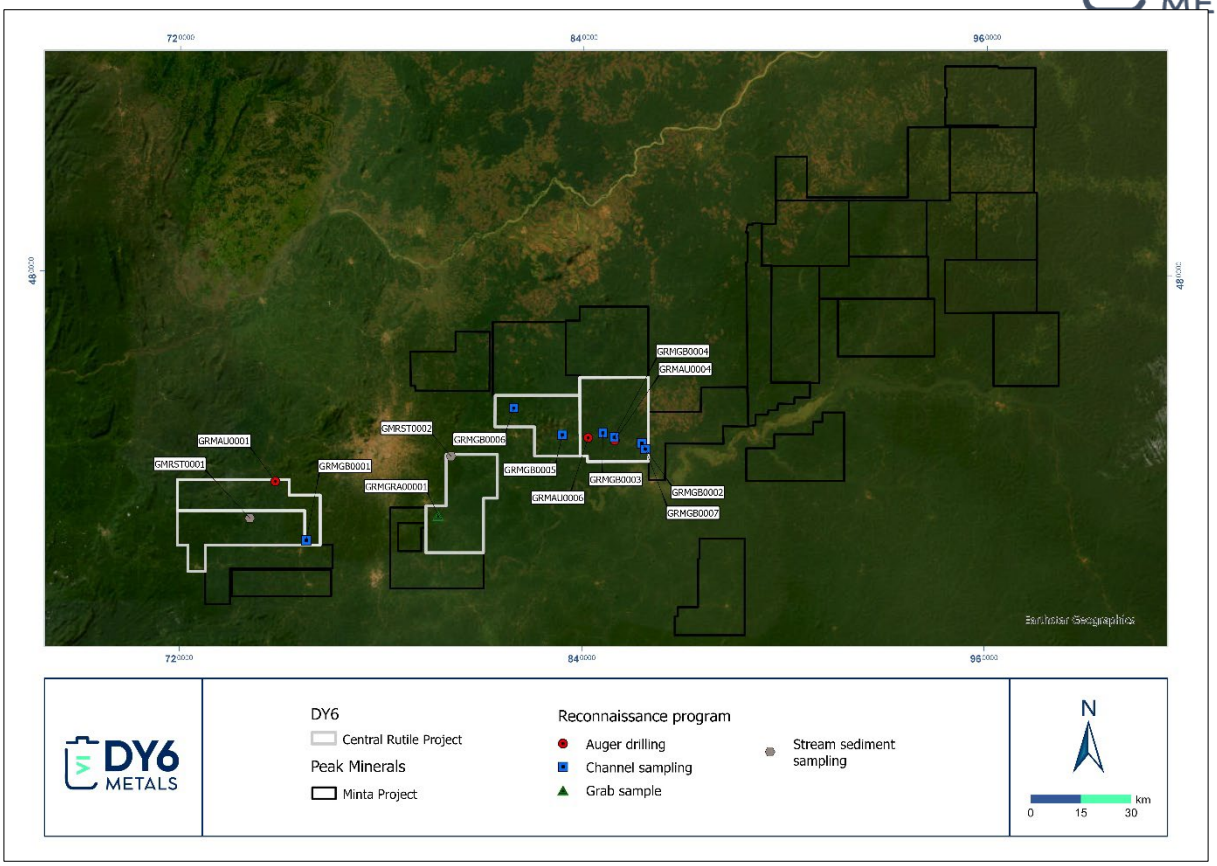

***Figure 1**: Reconnaissance sampling (hand auger, road cutting channel and stream sediment) locations at the Central Rutile project.*

***Figure 2**: Hand auger drilling team at the drill site for GRMAU0001.*

***Figure 3**: One meter hand auger samples laid out next to the drill site (from hole GRMAU0006).*

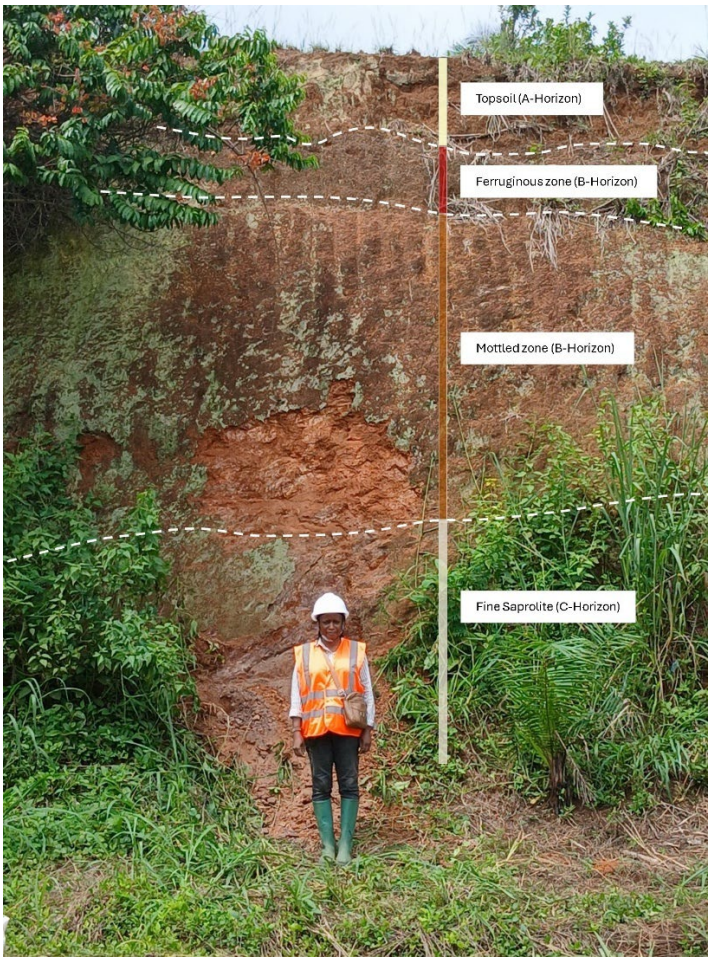

***Figure 4:** Road cutting exposure from the GRMBG0001 locality showing a classic deep in-situ weathering profile (the full surface exposure is ~10m). Note: reconnaissance auger holes ended in the ferruginous layer. The Company expects HM mineralisation to continue through the mottled and saprolite zones.*

Figure 5: *Surface wash showing visible HM on the Kombo licence (GRMGRA0001). The visual representation of heavy mineral (HM) and rutile mineralisation shown in this release is based on preliminary visual reconnaissance with no sampling results. Assay results are pending and have not yet been verified through laboratory analysis. Investors are cautioned that the information is indicative only and should not be relied upon as a definitive measure of mineralisation or economic potential. Further exploration and analytical testing are required to confirm the extent, grade, and economic viability of the mineralisation.*

Figure 6: *Fine grained HM and rutile grains/nuggets (1-5mm) from panned concentrate of a grab sample from the site shown in Figure 5 (GRMGRA0001). The visual representation of heavy mineral (HM) and rutile mineralisation shown in this release is based on preliminary visual reconnaissance with no sampling results. Assay results are pending and have not yet been verified through laboratory analysis. Investors are cautioned that the information is indicative only and should not be relied upon as a definitive measure of mineralisation or economic potential. Further exploration and analytical testing are required to confirm the extent, grade, and economic viability of the mineralisation.*

Figure 7: *Fine grained HM concentrate from panned 1m channel sample from the GRMGB0002 locality. The visual representation of heavy mineral (HM) and rutile mineralisation shown in this release is based on preliminary visual reconnaissance with no sampling results. Assay results are pending and have not yet been verified through laboratory analysis. Investors are cautioned that the information is indicative only and should not be relied upon as a definitive measure of mineralisation or economic potential. Further exploration and analytical testing are required to confirm the extent, grade, and economic viability of the mineralisation.*

Figure 8: *Fine grained HM and rutile nuggets grains (~1mm) from panned concentrate of 1m samples from the GRMAU0004 auger hole. The visual representation of heavy mineral (HM) and rutile mineralisation shown in this release is based on preliminary visual reconnaissance with no sampling results. Assay results are pending and have not yet been verified through laboratory analysis. Investors are cautioned that the information is indicative only and should not be relied upon as a definitive measure of mineralisation or economic potential. Further exploration and analytical testing are required to confirm the extent, grade, and economic viability of the mineralisation.*

Figure 9: *Course rutile nuggets (1-5mm) from GRAMAU0004. The visual representation of heavy mineral (HM) and rutile mineralisation shown in this release is based on preliminary visual reconnaissance with no sampling results. Assay results are pending and have not yet been verified through laboratory analysis. Investors are cautioned that the information is indicative only and should not be relied upon as a definitive measure of mineralisation or economic potential. Further exploration and analytical testing are required to confirm the extent, grade, and economic viability of the mineralisation.*

Figure 10: *Coarse rutile nuggets from panned stream sediment concentrate from site GRMST0001. The visual representation of heavy mineral (HM) and rutile mineralisation shown in this release is based on preliminary visual reconnaissance with no sampling results. Assay results are pending and have not yet been verified through laboratory analysis. Investors are cautioned that the information is indicative only and should not be relied upon as a definitive measure of mineralisation or economic potential. Further exploration and analytical testing are required to confirm the extent, grade, and economic viability of the mineralisation.*

Figure 11: *Rutile nugget (22mm) collected up-stream (UTM_84_32N 739273 408418) from stream sediment sample GRMST0001. The visual representation of heavy mineral (HM) and rutile mineralisation shown in this release is based on preliminary visual reconnaissance with no sampling results. Assay results are pending and have not yet been verified through laboratory analysis. Investors are cautioned that the information is indicative only and should not be relied upon as a definitive measure of mineralisation or economic potential. Further exploration and analytical testing are required to confirm the extent, grade, and economic viability of the mineralisation.*

Figure 12 *Fine grained HM and rutile grains/nuggets (1-2mm) from panned stream sediment concentrate from site GRMST0002. The visual representation of heavy mineral (HM) and rutile mineralisation shown in this release is based on preliminary visual reconnaissance with no sampling results. Assay results are pending and have not yet been verified through laboratory analysis. Investors are cautioned that the information is indicative only and should not be relied upon as a definitive measure of mineralisation or economic potential. Further exploration and analytical testing are required to confirm the extent, grade, and economic viability of the mineralisation.*

Background on the Projects

Central

The Central Rutile Project consists of 5 exploration permits (Nganda, Bounde, Kombo, Alamba and Nsimbo) under valid applications covering 2,140km^2 across an area rapidly emerging as a globally significant rutile province within Central Cameroon. The project area is predominantly underlain by kyanite-bearing mica schist bedrock, which is considered the primary source of rutile. During in-situ weathering, rutile is liberated from the bedrock and progressively concentrated and upgraded within the overlying saprolite layer. This forms an in-situ, eluvial saprolite hosted rutile deposit target type deposit analogous to Sovereign Metal's Tier 1 Kasiya deposit in Malawi (the world's largest primary rutile deposit at 1.8 billion tons at 1.0% rutile).

The exploration model further proposes that subsequent erosion and fluvial transport rework these materials, concentrating rutile and other valuable heavy minerals into alluvial deposits. Historical production figures from the area between 1935 and 1955 have recorded some 15,000 tons of high purity (>95 %) rutile being produced from artisanal mining of the alluvial deposits around Nanga-Eboko. The Central Rutile Project borders Peak Mineral's Minta Rutile Project where initial sampling has revealed widespread, high-value mineral assemblages with valuable heavy minerals (**VHM**) up to 93% of total heavy minerals (**THM**) and with the dominant VHM's being rutile (up to 69.8%), monazite (up to 35.6%) and zircon (up to 21.5%) (see PUA Announcement "*First systematic exploration programme discovers significant rutile province in Cameroon*" dated 4 February 2025).

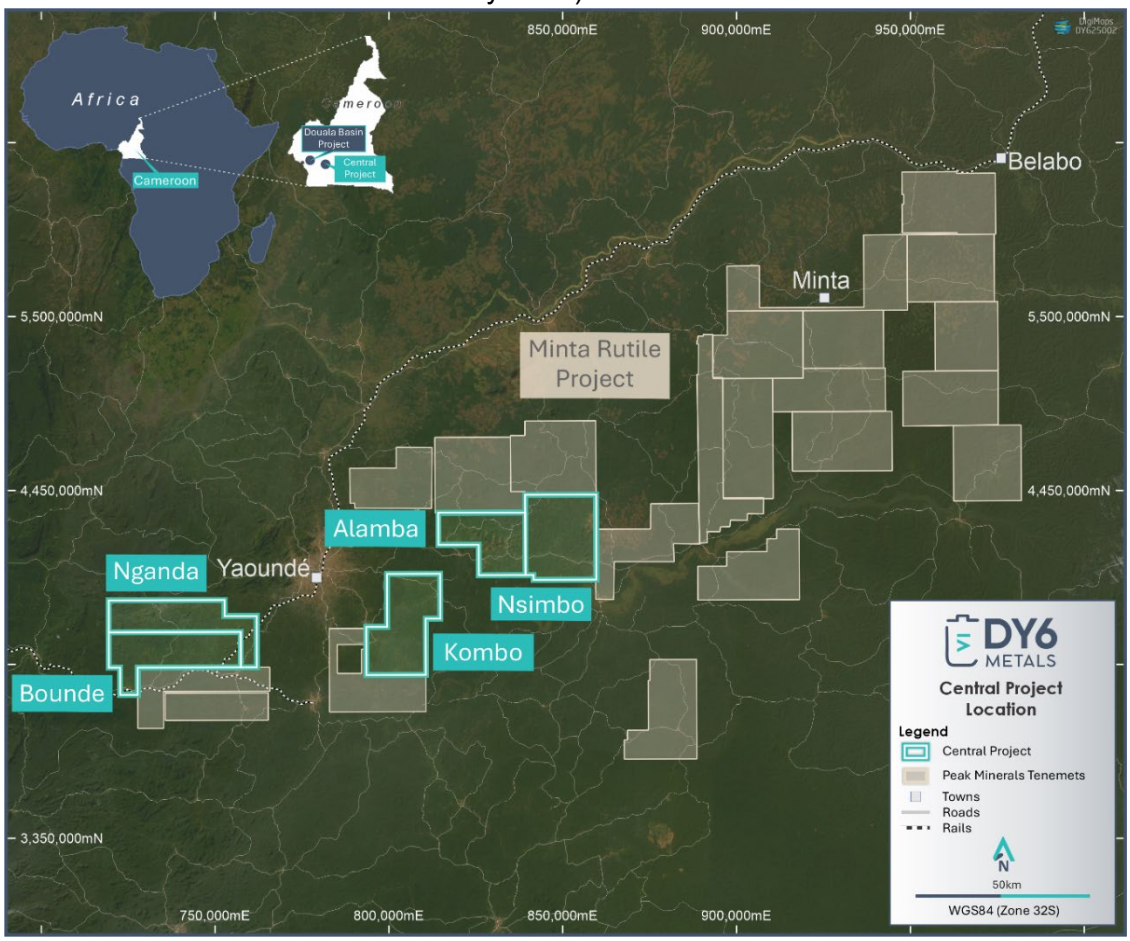

***Figure 12**: DY6's Central Rutile Project comprises 5 licence blocks which border Peak Mineral's Minta Project in Central Cameroon.*

Douala

The Douala Basin HMS Project consists of 3 granted exploration permits and 3 exploration permits under valid applications. The Edea Sud licence is a fully granted permit covering an area of 440km^2 whilst the 5 licence applications (Mbanga, Maleke, Mungo, Diwong, and Mbongo) cover an area of 2,140km^2 giving the total project package a land endowment of 2,580km^2 across the Douala Basin of Western Cameroon. The tenements are all located within 50km of the deep-water port city of Douala.

Geologically the Douala Basin is a coastal sedimentary basin consisting of a package of mainly marine sedimentary formations of Cretaceous to Quaternary in age. Thick, preserved sequences of sandy material are known to exist across the tenement package and these are thought to represent palaeo-placer coastline dune deposits. These sedimentary environments are prospective for classic aeolian placer HMS deposits which normally host accumulations of valuable heavy minerals such as ilmenite, zircon, rutile and monazite. The Diwong licence was previously known as the Missole Project was held by the French multinational Eramet. Eramet drilled some 60 sonic holes on the Project for 1,080m (582 samples) with 39 hand auger holes for 190m (39 samples) specially targeting rutile and zircon. The drilling intersected thick sequences of sands and confirmed the presence of rutile and zircon within the valuable heavy mineral assemblage. Eramet discontinued the project when it exited Cameroon in 2023 primarily due to the unsuitable setting of the mineralisation within its core Central Cameroon project Akonalinga (which targeted alluvial placer rutile deposits within the lower lying river systems).

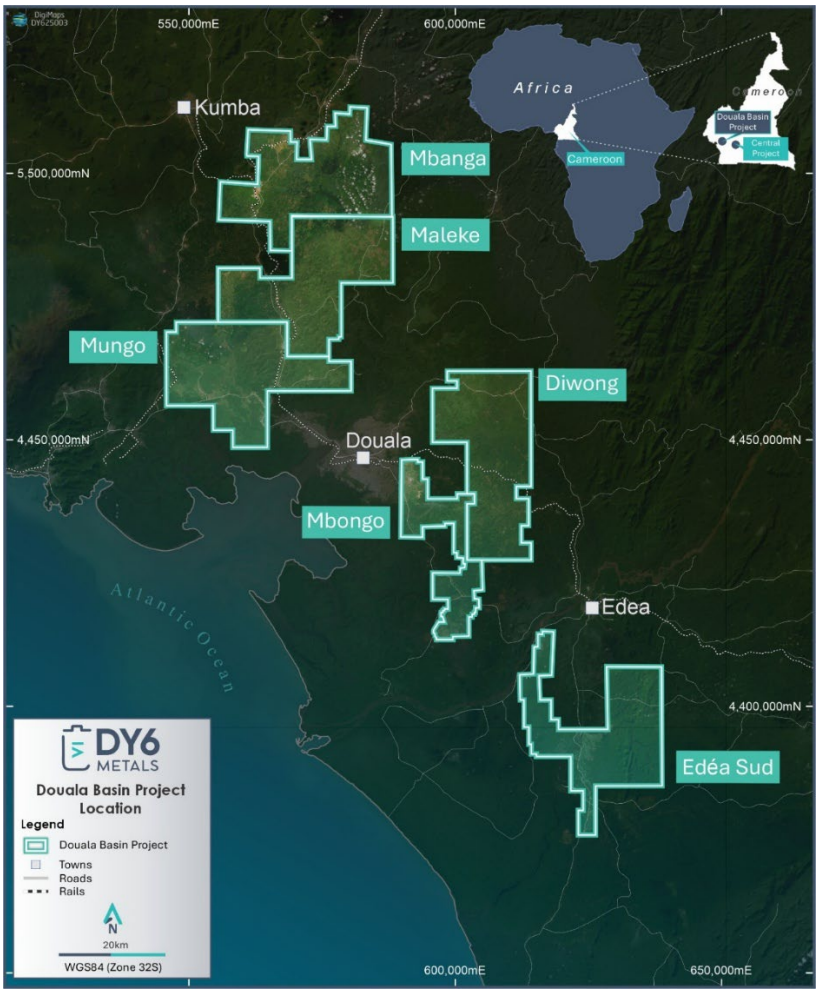

***Figure 13**: DY6's Douala Basin Project comprises 6 licence blocks proximal to the port city of Douala along Cameroon's coast.*

-ENDS-

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of DY6.

More information

Mr Daniel Smith	Mr John Kay
Non-Executive Chairman	Director & Company Secretary
dan.smith@dy6metals.com	john.kay@dy6metals.com

Competent Person Statement

The information contained in this announcement that relates to geological information and exploration results at the Central Rutile Project, is based on information compiled by Mr Clifford Fitzhenry, a Competent Person who is a Registered Professional Natural Scientist with the Council for Natural Scientific Professionals (SACNASP). Mr Fitzhenry is a consultant to the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Fitzhenry consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to historical exploration results at the Central Rutile and Douala Basin projects in Cameroon, were first reported by the Company on 24 April 2025. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement may include forward-looking statements and opinions. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside the control of DY6 Metals Ltd. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements, opinions or estimates. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement.

Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements, opinions or estimates. Any forward-looking statements, opinions or estimates in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, DY6 does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements opinions or estimates in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such disclosures are based.

Appendix: Tenement Details

Tenement Name	Project Name	Holder	Application Date	Area	Granted Date
Mungo	Douala	Rhino Resources Ltd	29/06/2022	483Km^2	14/12/2022
Mbanga	Douala	Rhino Resources Ltd	29/06/2022	468Km^2	14/12/2022
Maleke	Douala	Rhino Resources Ltd	30/01/2024	491Km^2	N/A
Diwong	Douala	Rhino Resources Ltd	30/01/2024	484Km^2	N/A
Mbongo	Douala	Rhino Resources Ltd	30/09/2022	214Km^2	N/A
Edea Sud	Douala	Rhino Resources Ltd	29/06/2022	440Km^2	14/12/2022
Nganda	Central	Gorilla Mining Ltd	19/02/2025	396Km^2	N/A
Nsimbo	Central	Gorilla Mining Ltd	19/02/2025	495Km^2	N/A
Kombo	Central	Gorilla Mining Ltd	19/02/2025	460Km^2	N/A
Bounde	Central	Gorilla Mining Ltd	19/02/2025	425Km^2	N/A
Alamba	Central	Gorilla Mining Ltd	19/02/2025	348Km^2	N/A

Table 2: *Reconnaissance channel samples completed to date at the Central Rutile Project showing maximum visual estimates of HM% from panned concentrate of the 1m samples across the channel length.*

Hole ID	Licence	Coordinate System	Northing	Easting	Channel Length	Max Visual Estimate	Comment
GRMGB 0001	Nganda	WGS1984_32N	400512	757809	7.4	1-2% HM	Fine grained HM
GRMGB 0002	Nsimbo	WGS1984_33N	429379	191280	3.65	1-2% HM	Fine grained HM
GRMGB 0003	Nsimbo	WGS1984_33N	432461	179671	5.35	1-2% HM	Fine grained HM
GRMGB0004	Nsimbo	WGS1984_33N	431260	183043	6.4	1% HM	Fine grained HM
GRMGB0005	Alamba	WGS1984_33N	431949	167591	4.8	0-1% HM	Fine grained HM
GRMGB0006	Alamba	WGS1984_32N	439861	819510	5.8	0-1% HM	Fine grained HM
GRMGB0007	Nsimbo	WGS1984_32N	427676	192262	3.5	0-1% HM	Fine grained HM

Table 3: *Reconnaissance grab samples completed to date at the Central Rutile Project showing maximum visual estimates of HM% from panned concentrate.*

Hole ID	Licence	Coordinate System	Northing	Easting	Max Visual Estimate	Comment
GRMGRA 0001	Kombo	WGS1984_32N	408093	797044	5-8% HM 1-2% Rutile	Abundance of heavy mineral with many visible rutile grains

Table 4: *Reconnaissance stream sediment samples completed to date at the Central Rutile Project showing maximum visual estimates of HM% from panned concentrate.*

Hole ID	Licence	Coordinate System	Northing	Easting	Max Visual Estimate	Comment
GMRST0001	Bounde	WGS1984_32N	407024	740998	5-8% HM 3-5% Rutile	Abundance of visible rutile grains (2-7mm) fine to medium, angular in shape
GMRST0002	Kombo	WGS1984_32N	425529	800862	5-7% HM 1-2% Rutile	Visible rutile, subangular in shape, fine to medium grain size

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 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.*	**Grab samples** • Grab samples were collected within the tenement. The grab samples can be subjected to bias. • Industry-standard practice was used in the processing of samples for assay **Auger Drilling** • Samples collected using a manual hand auger with a 75 mm diameter bit. • Drilling targeted weathered saprolite profiles • Samples taken at regular 1 m intervals downhole from surface to refusal (maximum ~3 m). • No lithological (horizons) were crossed in sampling. • Industry-standard practice was used in the processing of samples for assay. **Channel sampling** • Channel samples were collected along exposed road cuttings • Channels were cleared of loose debris, weathered material, and vegetation prior to sampling. • Samples collected at consistent 1 m intervals • no lithological (horizons) were crossed while sampling • Industry-standard practice was used in the processing of samples for assay. **Stream sediment sampling** • Sediment samples were collected from active high and low stream channels. • Targeted locations included inner bends, sediment traps • ~1 kg of sediment collected using a shovel or trowel. • Sample information was recorder at the time of sampling included, colour, lithology, texture, stream location and mineralization. • Coarse clasts and organic matter were removed • Industry-standard practice was used in the processing of samples for assay **Historical** • No historical sampling has been carried out **Cautionary statement.** The visual representation of heavy mineral (HM) and rutile mineralisation shown in this release is based on preliminary visual reconnaissance with no sampling results. Assay results are pending and have not yet been verified through laboratory analysis. Investors are cautioned that the information is indicative only and should not be relied upon as a definitive measure of mineralisation or economic potential. Further exploration and analytical testing are required to confirm the extent, grade, and economic viability of the mineralisation
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	

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)*	**Auger drilling** • Vertical hand auger drilling conducted using a manually rotated auger with 75 mm diameter bit. • Drilling continued until blade refusal, typically at ferruginous layer. • Maximum hole depth varied by terrain and ferruginous layer (generally <3 m). • No drilling fluids, casing, or downhole equipment used. • Drilling suitable for near-surface geochemical sampling in deeply weathered terrain.
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.*	**Auger Drilling** • Hand auger drilling does not provide continuous core; recovery is based on volume retrieved per 1m interval. • Sample quality and recovery were monitored in the field and deemed acceptable; any compromised samples were noted and excluded if necessary. • No specific measures (e.g., twin holes, weights, or drilling additives) were used to improve recovery, as hand auger is a basic geochemical technique.
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.*	**Grab samples** • Sample information recorded at the time of sampling included colour, lithology, texture, moisture and visible HM mineralization. • GPS coordinates recorded at each site using handheld GPS (±5 m accuracy). **Auger Drilling** • Sample information was recorded at the time of sampling included, colour, lithology, texture, moisture and visible HM mineralization. • GPS coordinates recorded at each site using handheld GPS (±5 m accuracy). **Channel sampling** • Sample information was recorded at the time of sampling included, colour, lithology, texture, moisture and visible HM mineralization. • GPS coordinates recorded at each site using handheld GPS (±5 m accuracy). **Stream sediment sampling** • Sample information was recorder at the time of sampling included, colour, lithology, texture, stream location and visible HM mineralization. • GPS coordinates recorded at each site using handheld GPS (±5 m accuracy).
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.*	**Auger, Channel, Streams and Grabs samples were panned in the field** • Material was manually panned in the field to produce a heavy mineral concentrate (~200g). • Panning aimed to concentrate rutile and other heavy minerals for visible assessment

	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.*	
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*	**Historical data** • XRF analysis as per industry standard. Total analysis. • Total of 14 blanks included in assay run of 621 samples. And 25 duplicates. No external laboratory checks recorded. 7 YOOA standards for HMS work. 18 ERA standards for magnetic separation work. Total of 37 standards and 9 blanks included in XRF sample run. No in-depth analysis of results is presented. • Not applicable for the reconnaissance data
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 third-party verification recorded. • No twinned boreholes were drilled. • Not recorded in the documentation provided to the consultant. • No adjustments to data have been recorded.
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*	• Hand-held Garmin G65S GPS. • UTM WGS84 Sector 32N. • UTM WGS84 Sector 33N. **Historical** • DGPS used on 5 test collars to compare hand-held GPS. Mean X and Y error +/- 2m. Mean elevation (Z) error+/-13.5m.
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.*	• Hole and hand auger spacing irregular along accessible tracks. South Sector – 70 b/h per 100 km^2. North Sector 15 b/h per 100 km^2. • Not applicable at this time. • Samples were composited on length weighted basis to calculate weighted average grades downhole.

	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	
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.*	• Drilling is completed in a vertical orientation with hand auger sampler orientated by eye. • Drilling effectively cross-profiles the weathering horizon in residual target areas and the horizontal layering in alluvial settings.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not recorded in Eramet documentation provided.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No independent audits or reviews of the Eramet work have been undertaken.

Section 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*	Refer Appendix 1. Mungo, Mbanga and Mbongo are granted Permits held in name of Rhino Resources Ltd. Maleke, Edea Sud and Diwong (formerly Missole) are Permit applications by Rhino Resources. Nganda, Nsimbo, Kombo, Bounde and Alamba are all Permit applications by Gorilla Mining Ltd. No expiry date set. No impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Only known exploration work was carried out on the Diwong Permit application by Eramet in 2022. Eramet is a French multinational mining company which withdrew from Cameroon in October 2023. Appraisal of this work is subject of report by Bob Hatherly & Associates for the UK Honorary Consulate, Douala, Rep. of Cameroon.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Flat lying Paleocene and Eocene sediments younging and dipping towards the west.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	Refer Table 1 XYZ data based on hand held GPS All drill and auger holes vertical Down-hole length same as borehole depth. Mineralized sediments encountered full length of all holes.

	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.	
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.*	Weighted average grades using all samples has been reported in Table 2. No cutoff grades have applied nor grade truncations. No significantly high grades were encountered. No complex data aggregation methods were required. No metal equivalent calculations were considered. All data is as Total Heavy Mineral content.
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').*	There was no correlation found between intercept lengths and HM grade. No relationship of this nature was expected or found. All boreholes were vertical; all data is based on downhole width.
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.*	Maps showing the borehole layout are included with example drill sections with appropriate vertical exaggeration for visibility only.
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 data recorded has been used in producing included plans and sections. **Cautionary statement.** The visual representation of heavy mineral (HM) and rutile mineralisation shown in this release is based on preliminary visual reconnaissance with no sampling results. Assay results are pending and have not yet been verified through laboratory analysis. Investors are cautioned that the information is indicative only and should not be relied upon as a definitive measure of mineralisation or economic potential. Further exploration and analytical testing are required to confirm the extent, grade, and economic viability of the mineralisation
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.*	Geological information has been reported in terms of the qualitative granulometry, reported in drill logs as proportions of fine, medium and coarse-grained material. Eramet geophysical work indicated the depth to basement but no information regarding the VHM content of the sediments is reported. XRF analysis and Qemscan investigations confirmed the mineralogy and chemistry of the sediments but are preliminary in nature. Passive seismic has been trialled at Diwong/Missole to determine the depth of the sand profile.

Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	No extensions to the current area of investigation have been considered as the Permit area has not been thoroughly investigated.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Further drilling within the northern portion of the Permit is required to define the mineralisation potential of this area. Drilling in the southern portion of the Permit is required to achieve a 200m x 200m spacing and allow for consideration of resource classification. All further testwork will use the Sonic drilling method for improved sample quality and grade control. Drilling to determine the potential of the deeper sand sequences underlying the deposit can be considered using sonic or other coring techniques.