ASX Announcement
ASX:DY6

23 June 2025

Thick zones of HM mineralisation observed across Douala HM Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- *The Company's reconnaissance auger and channel sampling programme has been completed at the Douala Basin HMS Project*
- *Reconnaissance sampling undertaken across the 6 Douala Basin tenements has identified thick zones of high estimated concentrations of heavy minerals (HM) as well as natural rutile*
- *Work at the Douala Basin Project followed up on historical HM occurrences identified by previous Eramet drilling, as well as priority areas identified through the Company's internal reviews*
- *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*
- *At Douala Basin, exploration will transition to a detailed campaign of auger drilling*

DY6 Metals Ltd (ASX: DY6, "**DY6**" or "**Company**") is pleased to announce the initial visual estimations from the reconnaissance exploration program at the Douala Basin HMS 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 hand auger and channel sampling, was successful in identifying high estimated concentrations of heavy mineral (HM) mineralisation across all the six tenements that make up the project. Additionally, the Company's consultants have observed the presence of natural rutile grains within panned concentrates.

Samples collected from this initial exploration programme are currently being prepped for dispatch to the Company's laboratory for analysis in South Africa, with results expected in the September quarter.

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.

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Technical Consultant, Cliff Fitzhenry, commented: *"While the Company's primary focus is on the Central Rutile Project, where we have recently reported the presence of wide-spread residual natural rutile mineralisation, we believe that the Douala Basin HMS project has significant potential. The reconnaissance programme has over the last few weeks demonstrated the potential of the area, with the identification of high concentrations of visible heavy mineral sands across the project tenements through a mixture of auger, channel, and soil sampling work. Pleasingly, we have also observed natural rutile grains at Douala Basin.*

We look forward to the assay results of the reconnaissance programme in the coming months."

Reconnaissance exploration at the Douala Basin HMS Project

As announced on 5 June 2025, the Company commenced reconnaissance auger and grab sampling programmes at the Central Rutile and Douala Basin HMS projects, Cameroon. At the Douala Basin project, the Company has completed 12 hand auger drill holes (refer **Figure 1**), collecting 53 samples in the process, as well as collected 38 channel samples from 11 surfaces for analysis (refer **Tables 1 & 2**).

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

Hole ID	Licence	Northing WGS84 UTM32N	Easting WGS84 UTM32N	EOH Depth	Max Visual Estimate	Comment
RHRAU0001	EDEA-SUD	405871	634396	1.1	2-3%	Fine grained & disseminated
RHRAU0002	EDEA-SUD	398594	633545	2.6	2-3%	Fine grained & disseminated-
RHRAU0003	EDEA-SUD	410577	614890	4.35	3-4%	Fine grained & disseminated-
RHRAU0004	MBANGA	505849	566486	4.5	2-3%	Fine grained-
RHRAU0007	MBANGA	494206	559715	3.3	5-6%	Visible 1-5mm rutile grains
RHRAU0008	MBANGA	494650	558911	2.0	5-6	Visible 1-5mm rutile grains
RHRAU0030	DIWONG	437402	603610	5	3-4%	Moderately Disseminated HM
RHRAU0031	DIWONG	440260	603985	4.2	4-5%	Moderately disseminated & fine to medium grained HM -
RHRAU0032	DIWONG	438105	604785	6.4	5-6%	Fine to medium grained HM
RHRAU0033	DIWONG	437169	605356	9	3-4%	Fine grained & Disseminated HM-
RHRAU0034	DIWONG	438113	608499	4.7	3-4%	Disseminated HM
RHRAU0035	DIWONG	438114	608577	3.2	3-4%	Fine grained & disseminated-

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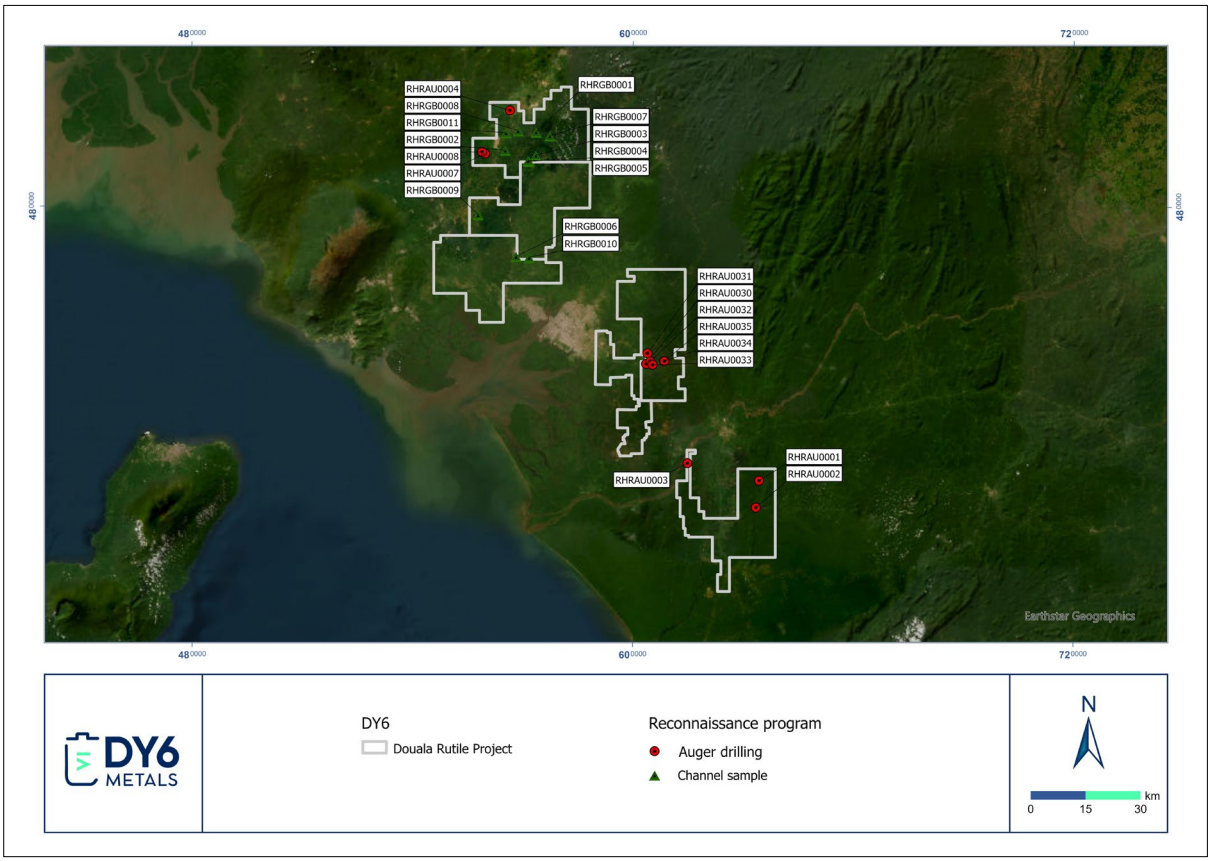

***Figure 1**: Reconnaissance sampling (hand auger and channel) locations at the Douala Basin HMS project.*

***Figure 2**: One meter channel sampling from RHRGB0010 on the Maleke permit*

***Figure 3**: One meter hand auger samples laid out next to the drill site RHRAU0008.*

***Figure 4:** Quarry workings from the Mungo tenement, Douala Basin. The vertical scale of the dune package is estimated at ~20m+.*

Figure 5: *Surface wash showing visible rounded to sub-rounded HM on the Diwong permit.* ***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.*

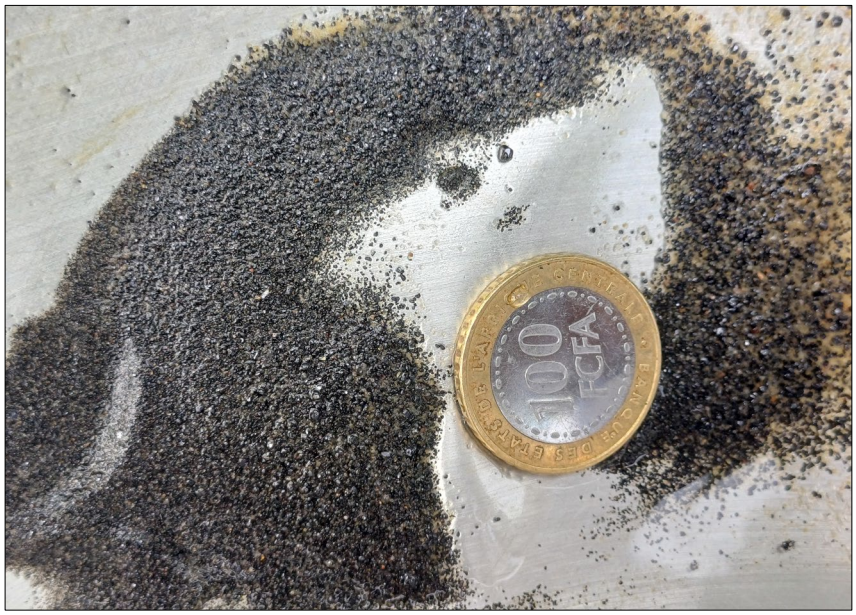

Figure 6: *Fine-grained HM with rutile (~1 mm) were observed in a panned concentrate from collar RHRAU0008 (Figure 3) at the Mbanga permit, with rutile appearing as sub-rounded to angular, reddish-brown to black grains disseminated in a sandy quartz matrix.* ***Cautionary Statement:*** *The Company cautions 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.*

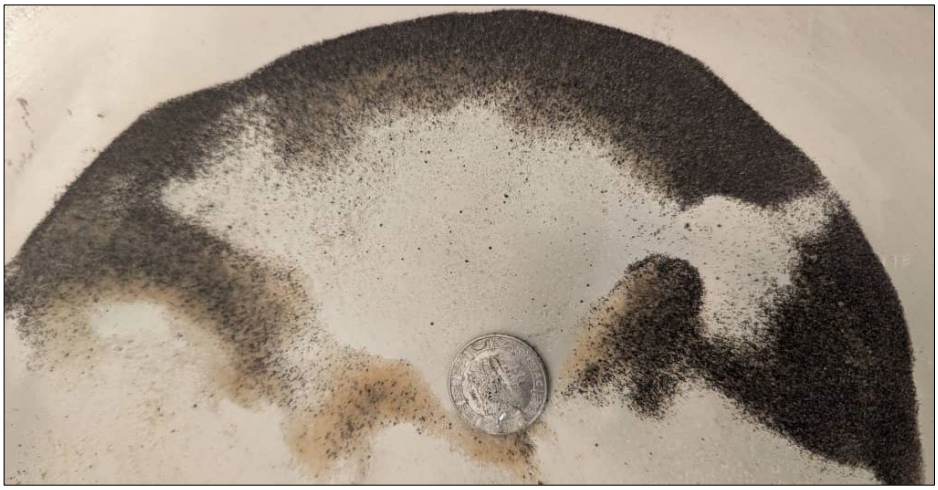

Figure 7: *Fine-grained HM with rutile (~1 mm) were observed in a panned concentrate from collar RHRGB0010 (Figure2) at the Maleke permit, with rutile appearing as sub-rounded to angular, reddish-brown to black grains disseminated in a sandy quartz matrix.* ***Cautionary Statement:*** *The Company cautions 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 8: *Fine-grained HM with rutile (~1 mm) were observed in a panned concentrate from collar RHRGB0009RH08 at the Maleke permit, with rutile appearing as sub-rounded to angular, reddish-brown to black grains disseminated in a sandy quartz matrix.* ***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.*

Background on the Douala Basin HMS Project

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).

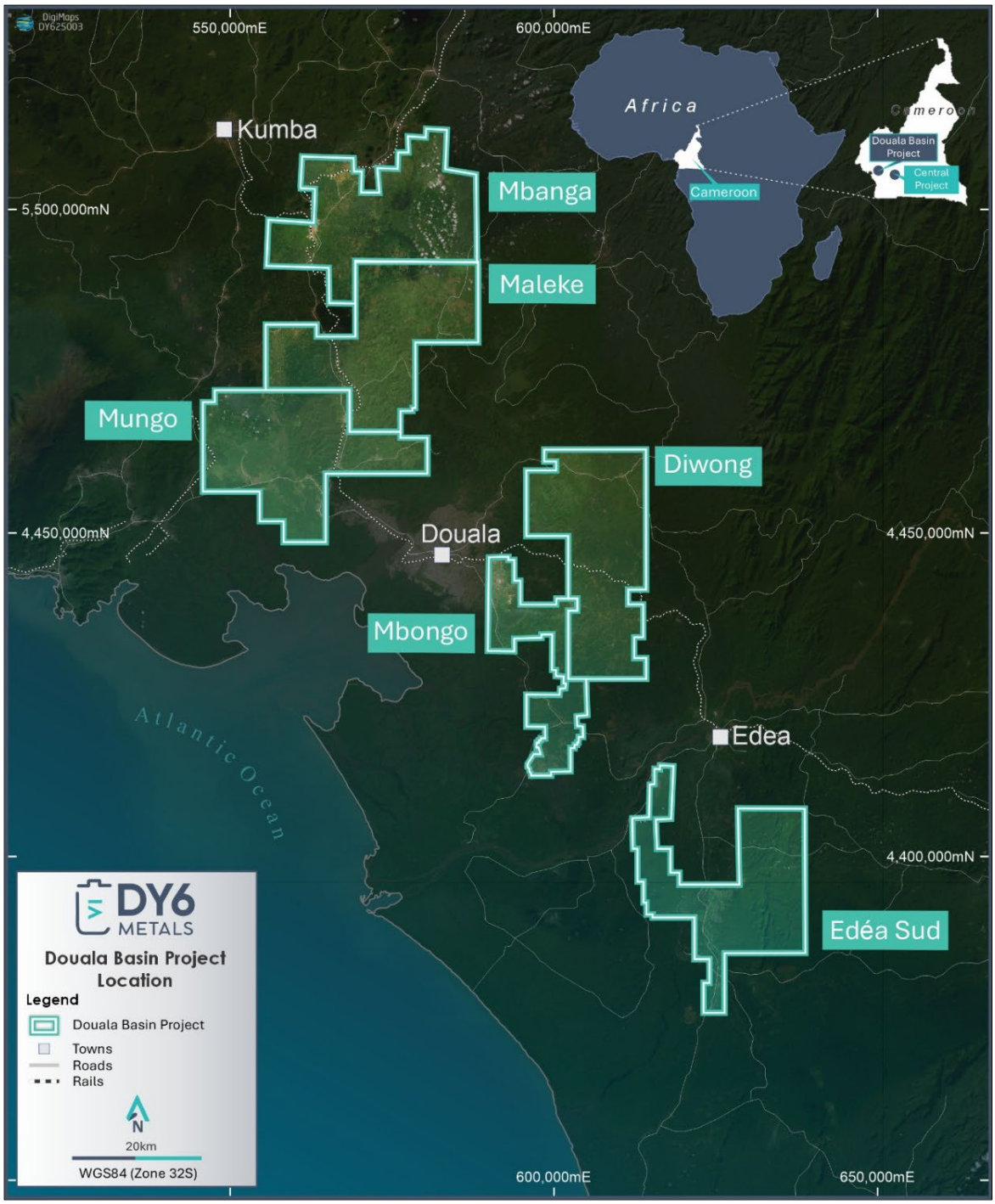

***Figure 9**: DY6's Douala Basin Project comprises 6 licence blocks proximal to the port city of Douala along Cameroon's coast.*

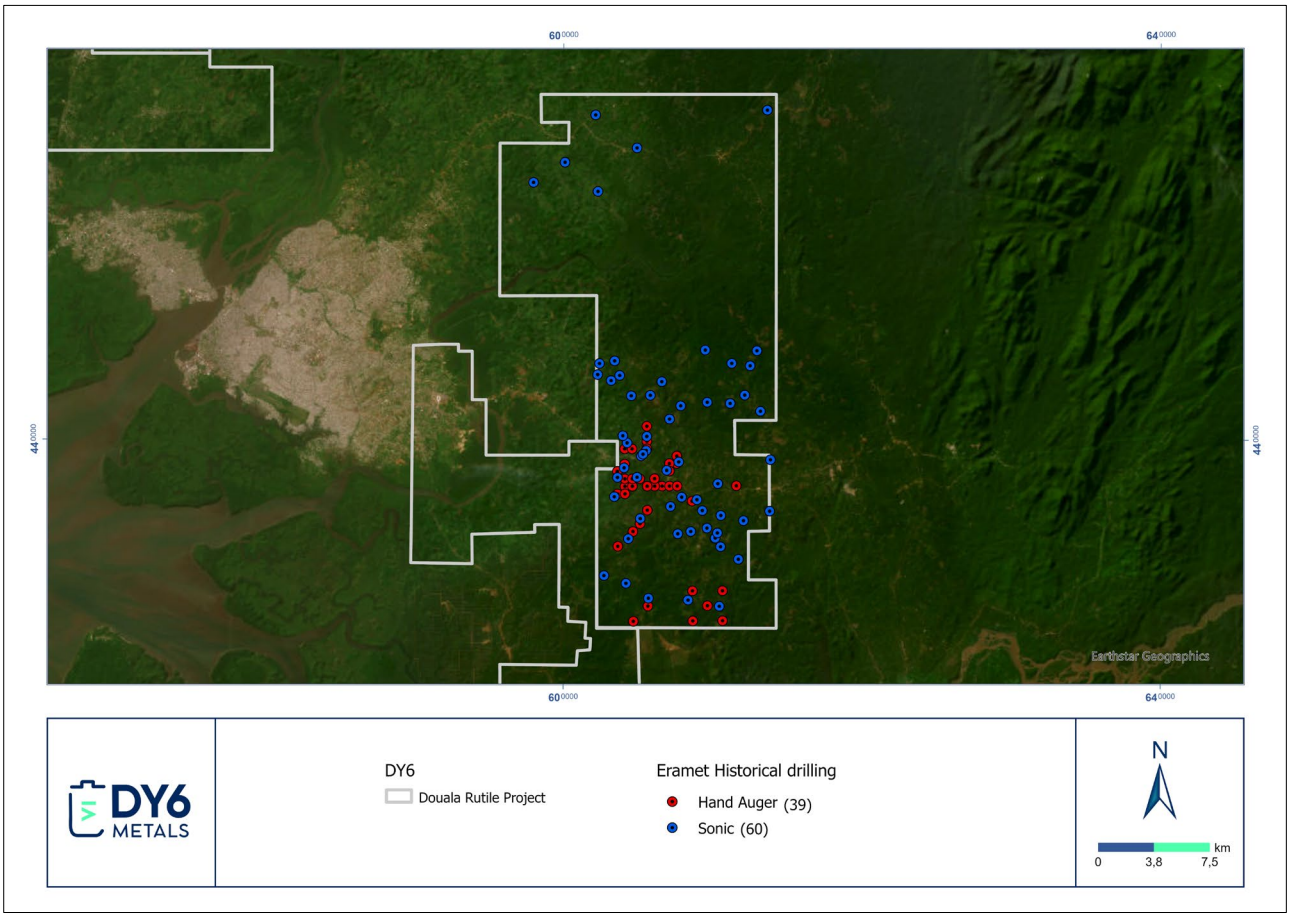

***Figure 10**: Historical drilling on the Diwong license. Refer to ASX release dated 24 April 2025- Acquisition of highly prospective Rutile & HMS projects in Cameroon*

-ENDS-

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of DY6.

More information

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Competent Person Statement

The information contained in this announcement that relates to geological information and exploration results at the Douala Basin Project, is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Stockwell, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Stockwell is a consultant to the company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization 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 Stockwell 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 Douala Basin HMS Project showing maximum visual estimates of HM% from panned concentrate of the 1m samples across the channel length.*

Hole ID	Licence	Northing WGS84 UTM32N	Easting WGS84 UTM32N	Channel Length	Max Visual Estimate	Comment
RHRGB 0001	Mbanga	500022	573608	1.5	*3-4%*	*Disseminated HM*
RHRGB 0002	Mbanga	495102	565210	3	*2-3%*	*Disseminated HM*
RHRGB 0003	Mbanga	493773	573545	1.5	*3-4%*	*Disseminated & fine grained-*
RHRGB 0004	Mbanga	492101	571721	1.5	*3-4%*	*Disseminated & fine grained*
RHRGB 0005	Mbanga	492301	571416	1.5	*3-4%*	*Fine to medium grained HM-*
RHRGB 0006	Mungo	466437	568183	1.5	*2-3%*	*Disseminated HM-*
RHRGB 0007	Mbanga	499034	577328	2	*5-6%*	*Numerous visible coarse rutile grains-*
RHRGB 0008	Mbanga	500369	568739	3	*2-3%*	*Fine grained HM*
RHRGB 0009	Maleke	477730	557857	5.2	*5-6%*	*Highly disseminated & visible <2mm rutile grains-*
RHRGB 0010	Maleke	466175	571707	15.1	*5-6%*	*Highly disseminated & visible <2mm rutile grains-*
RHRGB 0011	Mbanga	499822	565458	5	*2-3%*	*Fine grained HM*

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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.* *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.*	**Auger Drilling** • Samples collected using a manual hand auger with a 75 mm and 100mm diameter bit. • Drilling targeted coastline dune deposits • Samples taken at regular 1 m intervals downhole from surface (maximum ~9 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 and in the filed • 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. **Historical** • 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. • Refer to ASX release dated 24 April 2025- Acquisition of highly prospective Rutile & HMS projects in Cameroon **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.

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 and 100mm diameter bit. • Drilling continued until blade refusal. • Maximum hole depth varied by terrain (generally <9 m). • No drilling fluids, casing, or downhole equipment used. • Drilling suitable for near-surface geochemical sampling. **Historical data** • Refer to ASX release dated 24 April 2025- Acquisition of highly prospective Rutile & HMS projects in Cameroon
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. **Historical data** • Refer to ASX release dated 24 April 2025- Acquisition of highly prospective Rutile & HMS projects in Cameroon
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.*	**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). **Historical data** • Refer to ASX release dated 24 April 2025- Acquisition of highly prospective Rutile & HMS projects in Cameroon

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.* *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.*	**Auger and Channel 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 **Historical data** • Refer to ASX release dated 24 April 2025- Acquisition of highly prospective Rutile & HMS projects in Cameroon
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** • Refer to ASX release dated 24 April 2025- Acquisition of highly prospective Rutile & HMS projects in Cameroon
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*	**Auger and Channel sampling** • Hand-held Garmin G65S GPS. • UTM WGS84 Sector 32N. **Historical data** • Refer to ASX release dated 24 April 2025- Acquisition of highly prospective Rutile & HMS projects in Cameroon
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.*	• Data spacing is not applicable for the release. • Reconnaissance program is not sufficient to establish a Mineral reserve and or reserve • Samples were composited on length weighted basis to calculate weighted average grades downhole. **Historical data** • Refer to ASX release dated 24 April 2025- Acquisition of highly prospective Rutile & HMS projects in Cameroon
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. • The program is at an early reconnaissance stage and was designed to test surface and near-surface stratigraphy in coastal dune material. All holes were drilled vertically. No clear mineralised structures have been identified to date, and no sampling bias due to drilling orientation is considered material at this stage.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were collected and accounted for by DY6 employees/consultants. All samples were bagged into plastic bags and closed with cable ties. • The appropriate manifest of sample numbers and a sample submission form containing laboratory instructions will be submitted to the laboratory on delivery to South Africa
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.*	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.
	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	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. Refer to ASX release dated 24 April 2025- Acquisition of highly prospective Rutile & HMS projects in Cameroon
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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.
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.* *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.*	• Refer Table 1 - Reconnaissance auger drill holes completed to date at the Douala Basin HMS Project showing maximum visual estimates of HM% from panned concentrate of the 1m samples. • 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.

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.*	. • No assay results are available at this stage. Exploration results reported are based solely on visual estimates of heavy mineral concentrations observed in auger samples. No grade averaging, top-cutting, or cut-off grades have been applied • Not applicable. • No metal equivalent calculations were considered. All data is as Total Heavy Mineral content. **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.
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 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.

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. Refer to ASX release dated 24 April 2025- Acquisition of highly prospective Rutile & HMS projects in Cameroon
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.*	• No extensions to the current area of investigation have been considered as the Permit area has not been thoroughly investigated. • Follow-up work will be guided by the pending assay results and is expected to include hand auger drilling, as well as targeted soil sampling to assess lateral extensions of heavy mineral concentrations. • Diagrams showing potential extensions and future work areas will be prepared once assay results have been received and interpreted. No diagrams are currently included due to the early-stage and reconnaissance nature of the program.