ASX Announcement
ASX:DY6

2 October 2025

DY6 Advances Malawian Critical Metals Portfolio with Tundulu Sampling Completion and Machinga Campaign Underway

HIGHLIGHTS

Tundulu Rare Earth, Phosphate & Gallium Project

- **Follow-up exploration successfully completed**: DY6 has concluded a strategic program of 90 soil & rock chip samples at Tundulu, further advancing the project's definition of high-value mineralised zones.
- **Building on High-grade potential**: The campaign targets extensions of previously identified high-grade gallium (Ga) and REE mineralisation[1] (*Figure 2*).
- **Strong growth opportunity :** With only 40% of the highly prospective area drill-tested, significant upside remains. Deep-seated mineralisation and untested gallium potential offer scope for substantial resource expansion.
- **High-grade historical results:** intercepts include **25m at 64.63g/t Ga_2O_3, 1.03% TREO** from 45m, including **9m at 81.85g/t Ga_2O_3** from 61m (*drillhole TU008*), and up to **310.46 g/t** Ga_2O_3, **5.68% TREO** from 97m to 98m in *drillhole TU043*.

Machinga HREE & Nb Project

- **New sampling campaign underway:** A 116- sample program is now in progress across a 400m x 200m grid, targeting a strong radiometric anomaly and building on recent encouraging maiden RC & DD drilling results.
- **Exploration confidence increasing:** Mineralised zones correlate strongly with radiometric anomalies, confirming geological continuity and enhancing confidence in targeting higher-grade areas with future drilling[2].
- **Untapped Potential:** Machinga remains significantly underexplored, presenting a compelling opportunity for DY6 to unlock value from high-grade heavy rare earth and niobium mineralisation.

To *engage with this announcement, visit the DY6* investor hub.

DY6 Metals Ltd (ASX: DY6, "DY6" or "Company") is pleased to announce that the follow-up sampling at the highly prospective Tundulu REE, Gallium & Phosphate Project has been completed (Figure 2 & Table 1). The programme, which focussed on known and prospective, yet untested zones, of high-grade REE and gallium, consisted of 90 soil & rock chip samples. Samples are being prepped in Zomba prior to despatch to SGS laboratory in Randfontein, South Africa, for analysis.

[1] Refer ASX Announcement dated 29 April 2025 titled "High-Grade Gallium Potential Discovered at Tundulu Project ".
[2] Refer ASX Announcement dated 10 September 2025 titled "Follow-up Exploration at High-Grade Gallium and REE Projects"

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Following completion of the Tundulu sampling programme, the Company's in-country technical team has mobilised to the Machinga HREE & Niobium Project in southern Malawi as part of a 116 soil & rock chip sampling programme, targeting a strong radiometric anomaly, as well as, a follow-up of the recent results from the maiden Reverse Circulation (RC) & Diamond Drilling (DD) campaign.

With **two active field programs** and **assays pending** from both Tundulu and Machinga, DY6 Metals continues to demonstrate **strong operational progress** and **exploration momentum** across its **Malawian critical metals portfolio**. The Company is systematically advancing its projects to delineate **scalable, high-grade resources** aligned with surging global demand for **REEs, gallium, and niobium**.

Tundulu Rare Earth & Phosphate Project

A review of historical drilling at the Tundulu Rare Earth and Phosphate project in southern Malawi has uncovered high-grade gallium mineralisation from surface[1]. This discovery compliments the significant Rare Earth & Phosphate mineralisation already known in the licence area. The sampling campaign consisted of 90 samples (Figure 1) collected from 11 sampling lines spaced at 50m intervals from north to south. The sample spacing on these lines were at an alternating spacing of 50m and 100m (Figure 2). This sampling campaign targeted ~60% of previously untested areas, while some sampling points were partially twinned with historic data points to confirm previously reported surface mineralisation.

DY6 Metals CEO, Cliff Fitzhenry said:

"We are extremely pleased with the progress being made across our Malawian assets. The completion of follow-up sampling at Tundulu marks another important milestone in advancing what we believe is a highly strategic project, with significant exposure to gallium, rare earth elements, and phosphate.

Early results and historical data continue to highlight the outstanding grade profile and scalability of Tundulu, and we see clear potential to define a globally relevant gallium and REE resource. With only a fraction of the project area tested to date, the upside opportunity remains substantial.

At the same time, our new sampling program at Machinga is targeting high-priority anomalies and building on recent successful drilling. The strong geological continuity we're observing gives us growing confidence in the potential to expand mineralisation and unlock further value.

DY6 Metals is systematically advancing a critical metals portfolio that aligns with global demand trends for clean energy and advanced technologies. We are excited by the momentum building across our projects and remain focused on delivering meaningful exploration results that drive shareholder value."

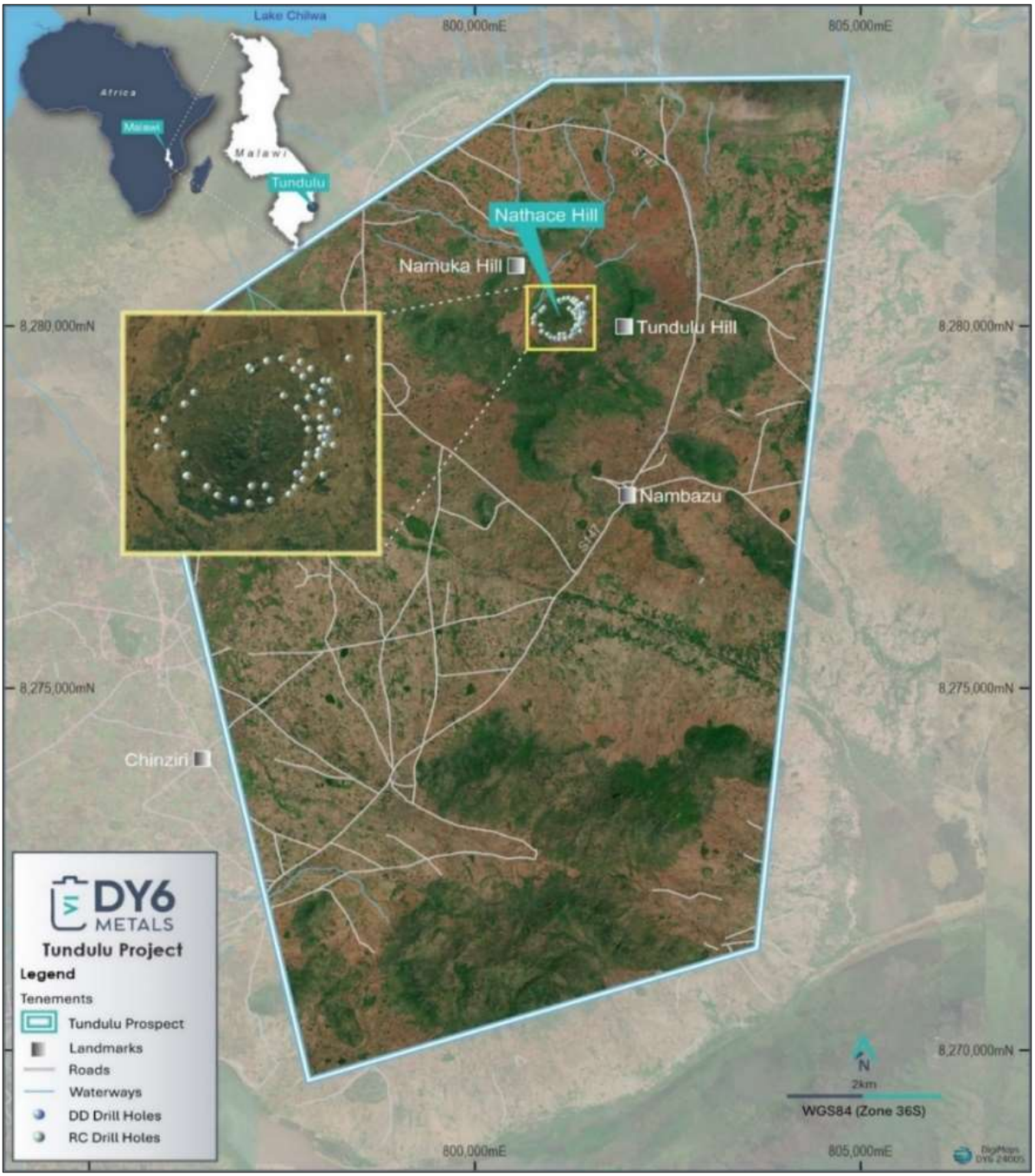

Figure 1. Tundulu Project Location Map and Historical Drill Hole locations over Nathace Hill.

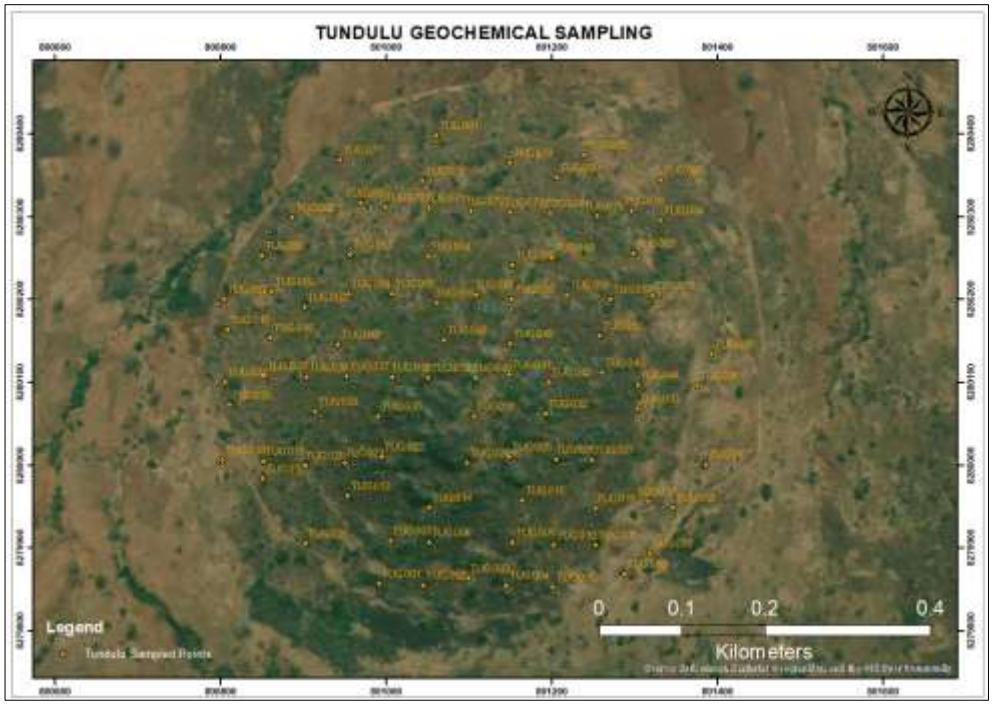

Figure 2. Nathace Hill at Tundulu Project Hill showing sampled points.

Figure 3. Field sampling activities at Nathace Hill, Tundulu Project, as part of ongoing exploration. Outcrops A and B consist predominantly of carbonatite agglomerates, predominantly composed of feldspathic breccias, apatite, and bastnasite carbonatite, with a distinctive pinkish to light brown colour. The mineralogy includes quartz, potassium feldspar, iron oxides, calcite, and ankerite, contributing to its varied texture and colour. Outcrop C represents a typical sovite, calcite carbonatite, characterised by its coarse-grained calcite and a reddish-brown coloration stemming from iron content, with minor amounts of feldspar, pyrochlore, and bastnasite present within the matrix. Cautionary statement: The images in the release are for visual and illustrative purposes only and do not represent definitive geological interpretations, mineral resources, or ore reserves. No conclusions regarding mineralisation or economic viability should be drawn from these images alone. All geological information remains subject to verification through assay results and further exploration programs.

-ENDS-

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of DY6.

More information

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Competent Persons Statement

The Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves for the Tundulu and Machinga projects is extracted from the following announcements:

- *ASX Announcement dated 14 August 2025 titled "Metallurgical Update – Tundulu Rare earth project".*
- *ASX Announcement dated 29 December 2023 titled "High Grade HREE & Nb Results from Diamond Drilling at Machinga",*
  which are available at www.dy6metals.com.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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.

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*
- **MREE**=*Nd, Pr, Dy, Tb*
- **P** = *Phosphorus*
- **P_2O_5** = *Phosphorus pentoxide*

Table 1: Sample locations at Nathace Hill, Tundulu Project

Sample ID	Coordinate System	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Rock Type Sampled
TUG001	UTM_36S	800992	8279857	736	Bastnasite Carbonatite
TUG002	UTM_36S	801045	8279855	759	Bastnasite Carbonatite
TUG003	UTM_36S	801100	8279863	761	Bastnasite Carbonatite
TUG004	UTM_36S	801146	8279855	764	Sovite
TUG005	UTM_36S	801202	8279852	766	Apatite Sovite
TUG006	UTM_36S	800903	8279905	735	Feldspathic Breccia
TUG007	UTM_36S	801006	8279909	762	Carbonate Agglomerate
TUG008	UTM_36S	801052	8279906	773	Carbonate Agglomerate
TUG009	UTM_36S	801153	8279906	777	Carbonate Agglomerate
TUG010	UTM_36S	801203	8279903	776	Carbonate Agglomerate
TUG011	UTM_36S	801253	8279903	765	Carbonate Agglomerate
TUG012	UTM_36S	800852	8279984	728	Agglomerate
TUG013	UTM_36S	800954	8279962	770	Agglomerate
TUG014	UTM_36S	801053	8279949	798	Agglomerate
TUG015	UTM_36S	801165	8279957	803	Agglomerate
TUG016	UTM_36S	801253	8279948	778	Agglomerate
TUG017	UTM_36S	801316	8279956	758	Agglomerate
TUG018	UTM_36S	800803	8280006	712	Carbonatite
TUG019	UTM_36S	800853	8280005	720	Syenite
TUG020	UTM_36S	800903	8279999	746	Syenite
TUG021	UTM_36S	800951	8280003	764	Sovite
TUG022	UTM_36S	800995	8280010	793	Apatite Sovite
TUG023	UTM_36S	801054	8280008	822	Apatite Sovite
TUG024	UTM_36S	801098	8280003	832	Apatite Sovite
TUG025	UTM_36S	801149	8280010	839	Apatite Sovite
TUG026	UTM_36S	801206	8280007	818	Carbonatite
TUG027	UTM_36S	801249	8280006	799	Carbonatite
TUG028	UTM_36S	800811	8280072	712	Sovite
TUG029	UTM_36S	800915	8280065	759	Carbonatite
TUG030	UTM_36S	800991	8280059	796	Brecciated Carbonatite
TUG031	UTM_36S	801106	8280059	856	Sovite
TUG032	UTM_36S	801193	8280062	851	Apatite Sovite
TUG033	UTM_36S	801304	8280068	785	Apatite Sovite
TUG034	UTM_36S	800806	8280100	710	Sovite
TUG035	UTM_36S	800853	8280107	722	Brecciated Carbonatite
TUG036	UTM_36S	800904	8280106	744	Sovite
TUG037	UTM_36S	800953	8280107	764	Sovite
TUG038	UTM_36S	801008	8280106	786	Brecciated Carbonatite
TUG039	UTM_36S	801051	8280105	791	Brecciated Carbonatite
TUG040	UTM_36S	801109	8280105	817	Apatite Sovite
TUG041	UTM_36S	801149	8280109	845	Syenite
TUG042	UTM_36S	801197	8280100	835	Sovite
TUG043	UTM_36S	801261	8280112	822	Carbonatite
TUG044	UTM_36S	801304	8280097	790	Carbonatite
TUG045	UTM_36S	800809	8280163	698	Sovite
TUG046	UTM_36S	800861	8280154	719	Sovite
TUG047	UTM_36S	800943	8280145	762	Sovite
TUG048	UTM_36S	801071	8280151	792	Sovite
TUG049	UTM_36S	801151	8280146	810	Carbonatite
TUG050	UTM_36S	801258	8280156	793	Carbonatite

Sample ID	Coordinate System	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Rock Type Sampled
TUG051	UTM_36S	800805	8280200	703	Sovite
TUG052	UTM_36S	800862	8280210	704	Syenite
TUG053	UTM_36S	800902	8280191	727	Sovite
TUG054	UTM_36S	800955	8280207	740	Syenite
TUG055	UTM_36S	801008	8280207	750	Syenite
TUG056	UTM_36S	801062	8280196	766	Sovite
TUG057	UTM_36S	801110	8280206	774	Calcitic Syenite
TUG058	UTM_36S	801152	8280200	790	Sovite
TUG059	UTM_36S	801219	8280206	808	Syenite
TUG060	UTM_36S	801271	8280200	783	Syenite
TUG061	UTM_36S	801322	8280205	773	Carbonatite
TUG062	UTM_36S	800851	8280253	704	Agglomerate
TUG063	UTM_36S	800957	8280254	720	Agglomerate
TUG064	UTM_36S	801051	8280252	738	Agglomerate
TUG065	UTM_36S	801153	8280242	751	Agglomerate
TUG066	UTM_36S	801201	8280250	754	Agglomerate
TUG067	UTM_36S	801299	8280255	749	Agglomerate
TUG068	UTM_36S	800888	8280299	718	Apatite Sovite
TUG069	UTM_36S	800970	8280317	715	Apatite Sovite
TUG070	UTM_36S	801000	8280311	719	Apatite Sovite
TUG071	UTM_36S	801052	8280310	732	Apatite Sovite
TUG072	UTM_36S	801103	8280307	738	Apatite Sovite
TUG073	UTM_36S	801151	8280305	725	Sovite
TUG074	UTM_36S	801199	8280304	724	Apatite Sovite
TUG075	UTM_36S	801256	8280301	723	Apatite Sovite
TUG076	UTM_36S	801297	8280307	719	Apatite Sovite
TUG077	UTM_36S	800945	8280369	704	Brecciated Sovite
TUG078	UTM_36S	801044	8280343	711	Apatite Sovite
TUG079	UTM_36S	801150	8280365	714	Apatite Sovite
TUG080	UTM_36S	801207	8280347	714	Apatite Sovite
TUG081	UTM_36S	801061	8280398	714	Apatite Sovite
TUG082	UTM_36S	801240	8280375	705	Apatite Sovite
TUG083	UTM_36S	801332	8280344	702	Apatite Sovite
TUG084	UTM_36S	801332	8280296	718	Syanite
TUG085	UTM_36S	801393	8280134	748	Carbonatite
TUG086	UTM_36S	801376	8280096	765	Carbonatite
TUG087	UTM_36S	801387	8280000	746	Sovite
TUG088	UTM_36S	801347	8279949	745	Sovite
TUG089	UTM_36S	801319	8279894	754	Syenite
TUG090	UTM_36S	801288	8279868	761	Syenite

Annexure 1 A: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.*	• Rock chip samples were taken by DY6 employees or consultants from outcrops utilizing a geo-pick and hand tool. The grab samples can be subjected to bias. • Individual sample collection points spaced between 50 & 100m at a line spacing of 50m running north-south. • Sample information recorded at the time of sampling included, colour, lithology, alteration, structures and mineralization. • Duplicate samples are difficult to perform with accuracy and precision. AMIS standards were included in the sampling process. • Industry-standard practice was used in the processing of samples for assay. Disclaimer The images in the release are for visual and illustrative purposes only and do not represent definitive geological interpretations, mineral resources, or ore reserves. No conclusions regarding mineralisation or economic viability should be drawn from these images alone. All geological information remains subject to verification through assay results and further exploration programs.
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).*	• No recent drilling is utilised on this program or reported in this announcement.
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*	• No recent drilling reported in this announcement. Therefore, no drill sample recovery to report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• Qualitative geological logging of rock chips was completed in the field, • Photographs of the individual rock chip samples were taken before crushing. • Sample information recorded at the time of sampling included, colour, lithology, alteration, structures and mineralization
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.*	• The sampling technique used to obtain rock chip samples from outcrops manually is in line with industry standards and standard exploration practices • The samples will be crushed to 2.0 mm, homogenised and split to take a 250g aliquot on each sample for submission to the laboratory. • The sample distribution and grid layout is representative of all the insitu hosting lithologies in the orebody. • As a Quality Control procedure to maximise representativity of samples, the samples were homogenised after crushing, then split to get a representative aliquot to send to the laboratory.
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.*	• REEs will be analysed by using Sodium Fusion with ICP_MS finish and major & minor oxides determination using XRF finish. The technique is considered total. • No handheld XRF instruments to be used. • AMIS0908 blank and OREAS 21f & OREAS 463 Standards to be inserted in sample stream for quality control
Verification of sampling	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• No drilling undertaken therefore no verification of sampling intersections required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and assaying	• *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.*	
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.*	• Albeit not to be used in Mineral resource Estimation, all rock chip sample locations determined by handheld GPS using WGS 84 datum Zone 36S. ±5m accuracy
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.*	• Individual sample collection points spaced between 50 & 100m at a line spacing of 50m running north-south. • Sample spacing covered all the ore hosting lithologies & zones, therefore sufficient to establish both geological & grade continuity, however not suitable for Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve estimation because these are rock chip samples. • No sample compositing done.
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.*	• The sampling grid used was designed to achieve unbiased sampling. • No drilling reported in this announcement.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were bagged in the field, labelled and dispatched to DY6 Metals core & sample processing warehouse by DY6 staff. • *A Chain of Custody* was completed and signed by the dispatcher of samples in the field and the receiver of the samples at the sample processing warehouse.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken by DY6 Metals staff.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.*	• Exploration Licence No EL0731/24 for Tundulu. Licence is wholly owned by DY6 Metals Ltd through Malawian vehicle Green Exploration Ltd (GEL). • No known impediments to jeopardise licence to operate.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 1956: Anglo American Corporation completed 10 trenches and drilled 9 drillholes totalling 260m
		• 1970: Geological Survey of Nyasaland drilled 5 diamond holes at 450 on the eastern side of Nathace hill
		• 1986 – 1988: JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency):
		  ○ Collected 152 rock chip samples
		  ○ Completed 500m of trenching
		  ○ Drilled 27 vertical holes totalling 1350m up to 50m depth on Nathace Hill
		• 2014: Mota Engil drilled a combination of 55 RC and diamond drillholes at a total meterage of 7002m

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Tundulu Complex is a carbonatite intrusion on the south-eastern shore of Lake Chilwa in Southern Malawi and forms part of the Chilwa Akaline Province. • The Complex is a ring structure that intruded into the Basement Complex country rocks comprising granite and gneisses. • The Apatite – carbonatite and bastnaesite/ synchysite – carbonatite hosts the economically important phosphate, Rare Earth Elements and other potential minerals such as gallium.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• No recent drilling undertaken and therefore no drillhole information is being reported in this announcement.

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 data aggregation methods are being used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No recent drilling undertaken and therefore no mineralisation widths have been reported in this announcement.
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.*	• Location maps of project and samples taken are within the release with location details contained.
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*	• The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person. The locations of samples are included in this

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Exploration Results.	release.
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.*	
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.*	• Sample analysis at SGS laboratory Randfontein in South Africa. • Validation drilling on historical data