

Completion of reconnaissance program with further natural rutile observed at the Central Rutile Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- *Reconnaissance sampling programme has successfully been completed at the Central Rutile Project*
- *The reconnaissance sampling programme identified visible natural rutile from both alluvial and eluvial (residual) sources*
- *At the Bounde licence, the Company has identified a new area with large residual natural rutile nuggets (2-4cm+). HM and residual rutile mineralisation now observed over 100km²*
- *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 being submitted for laboratory analysis in Cape Town, South Africa, with results expected in the September quarter*
- *Exploration at the Central Rutile Project will now move to the next phase with a systematic soil sampling programme which will be used to rapidly identify areas of higher-grade residual rutile mineralisation*

DY6 Metals Ltd (ASX: DY6, “**DY6**” or “**Company**”) is pleased to announce the completion of 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 4cm+, were observed in alluvial and eluvial (residual) sources on all the Company's 5 licence applications. Samples collected from the programme are currently being prepared for dispatch to the Company's laboratory for analysis in Cape Town, South Africa, with results expected in August 2025.

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 and expected in August 2025. 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

Technical Consultant, Cliff Fitzhenry, commented: “It was great to be on the ground with the Company’s technical team over the last week to observe the incredible potential of the Central Rutile project. The reconnaissance programme has been a great success, having identified visual HM and rutile mineralisation across each licence. What we have uncovered at the Bounde licence is particularly exciting. I have never seen rutile nuggets of this size before.

We have moved to planning of a regional soil sampling programme across the Central Rutile project, which will commence shortly, and which should be completed within the next couple of months. We’re looking forward to the commencement of the programme and believe it will unlock areas of higher-grade residual rutile mineralisation.”

Completion of reconnaissance exploration program at the Central Rutile Project

As announced on 5 June 2025, the Company undertook reconnaissance auger and grab sampling programmes at the Central Rutile and Douala Basin HMS projects, Cameroon. At the Central Rutile Project, the Company has completed a further 9 auger drill holes (refer **Figure 1**), collecting 22 samples in the process, as well as collecting 44 channel samples from 8 road cutting exposures, 13 surface grab samples and 3 stream sediment samples for analysis (refer **Tables 1-4**).

Table 1: Reconnaissance auger drill holes completed at the Central Rutile Project showing maximum visual estimates of HM% from panned concentrate of the 1m samples. Refer to announcement dated 11 June 2025 – “Widespread natural rutile observed throughout the Central Rutile tenement package”.

Hole ID	Licence	Coordinate System	Northing	Easting	EOH (m)*	Max HM Visual Estimate	Comment
GRMAU0001	Nganda	UTM_32N	748546	417927	2.7	1-2%	Fine grained HM
GRMAU0004	Nsimbo	UTM_33N	430261	183191	2.25	2%	Fine grained HM and rutile nuggets
GRMAU0006	Nsimbo	UTM_33N	431060	175252	3.0	1-2%	Fine grained HM
GRMAU0007	Bounde	UTM_32N	735144	394823	2.00	1-2%	Fine grained HM and rutile nuggets
GRMAU0008	Bounde	UTM_32N	731486	404812	2.20	0-1%	Fine grained and rutile nuggets
GRMAU0009	Bounde	UTM_32N	739738	402619	1.55	1-2%	Fine grained HM
GRMAU0010	Bounde	UTM_32N	747942	408286	0.80	1-2%	Fine grained HM
GRMAU0011	Bounde	UTM_32N	740474	407365	0.85	1-2%	Fine grained HM and rutile nuggets
GRMAU0012	Bounde	UTM_32N	741038	400326	1.35	1-2%	Fine grained HM

*Note: Shallow Auger drilling is not an indication of depth of the weathering profile. Depths were limited due to time or equipment limitations

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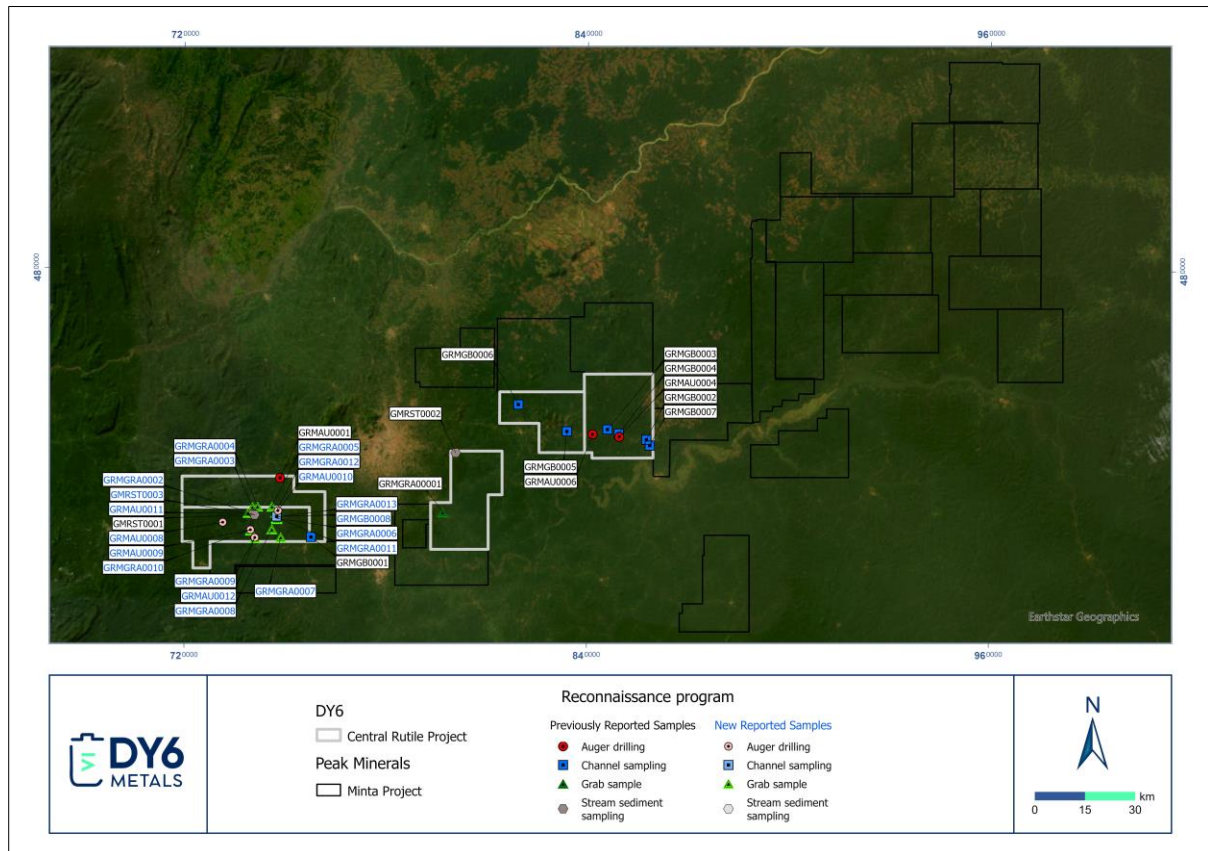


Figure 1: Reconnaissance sampling (hand auger, road cutting channel and stream sediment) locations at the Central Rutile project showing previously reported samples (refer announcement dated 11 June 2025 – “Widespread natural rutile observed throughout the Central Rutile tenement package”) and new reported samples.



Figure 2: Hand auger drilling team preparing drill site for GRMAU0008 on the Bounde licence.



Figure 3: One meter hand auger samples laid out next to the drill site of hole GRMAU0008 within the Bounde licence.

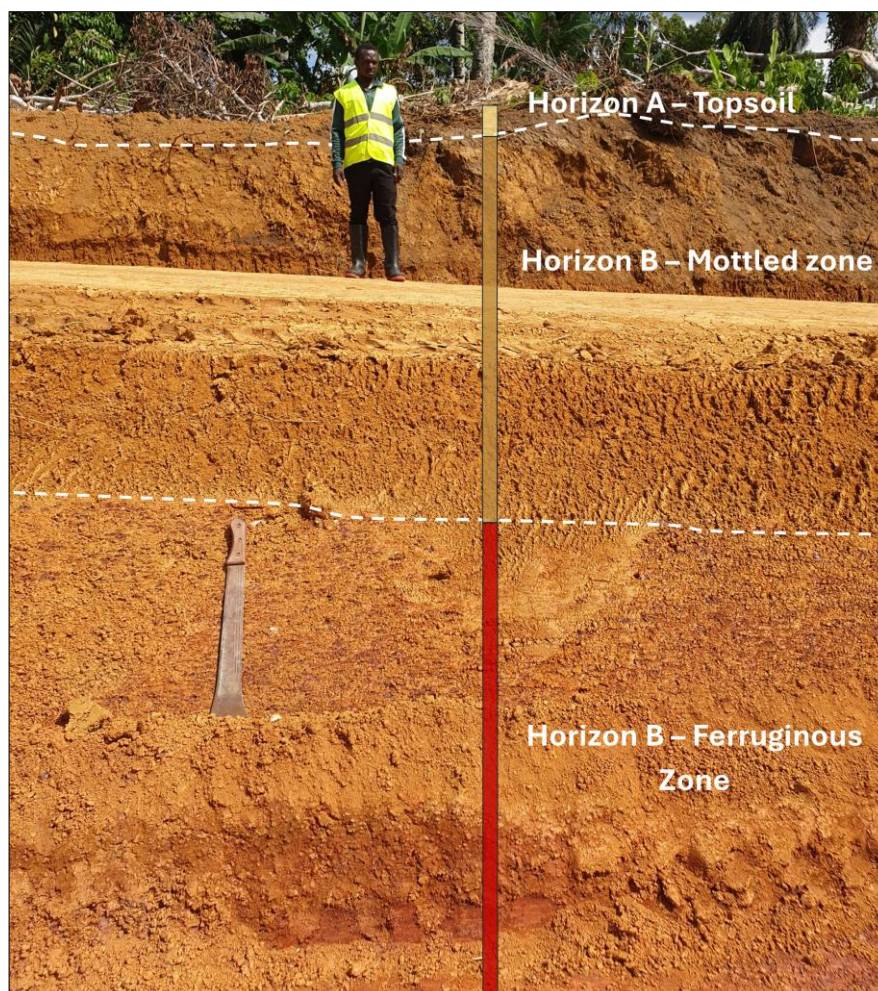


Figure 4: Road cutting exposure and excavated side-face from the Bounde licence within close proximity to auger hole GRMAU0010 showing the interpreted regolith weathering profile.

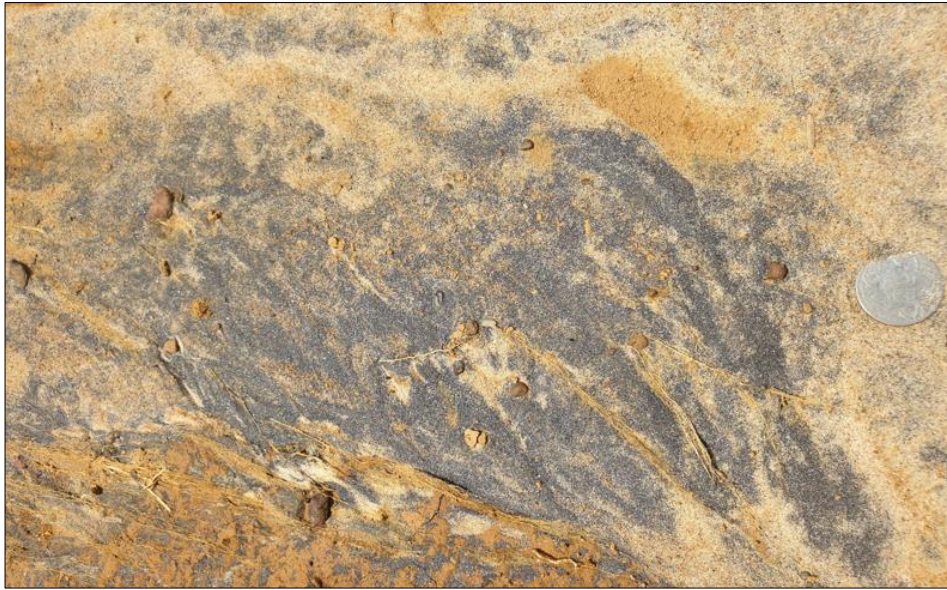


Figure 5: Surface wash showing fine grained HM and rutile grains (~1-2mm) accumulating on the ferruginous layer within the Bounde licence at GRMGRA0010. **Cautionary Statement:** The visual representation of heavy mineral (HM) and rutile mineralisation shown in this release is based on preliminary visual reconnaissance with no sampling results. Assay results are pending and have not yet been verified through laboratory analysis and expected in August 2025. 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 and nuggets (~1-5mm) with accessory garnets, quartz and kyanite from panned concentrate of a stream sediment sample collected from GRMST0003. **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 and expected in August 2025. 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.

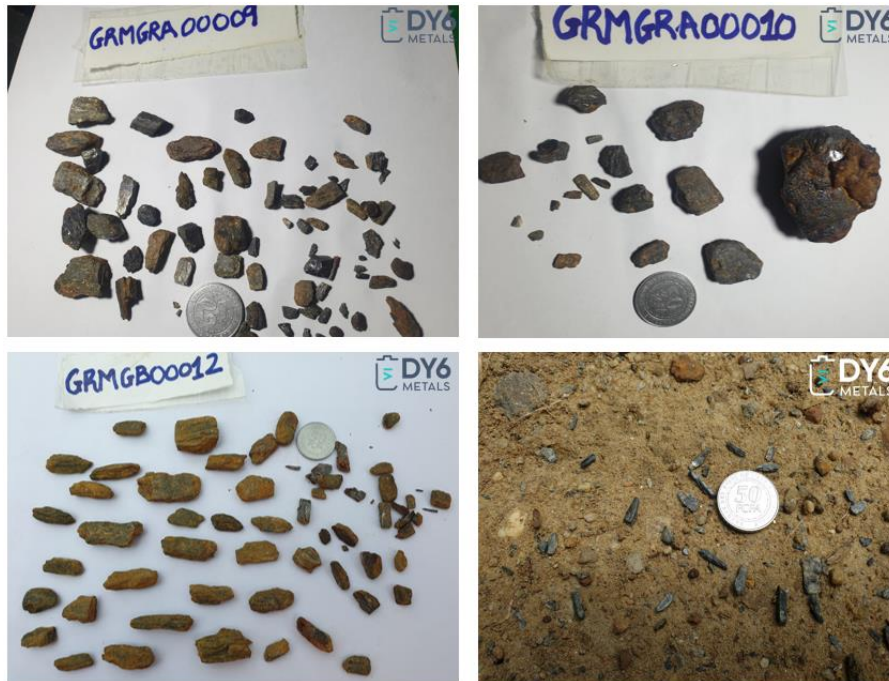


Figure 7: Widespread occurrences of eluvial, coarse-grained rutile were identified within the residual regolith near a road cutting at the Bounde licence, in the vicinity of sample locations GRMAU0010 and GRMAU0012. **Cautionary Statement:** The visual representation of heavy mineral (HM) and rutile 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 and expected in August 2025. 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 within a quartz matrix from panned concentrate of a 1m auger interval sampled at GRMAU0007. **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 and expected in August 2025. 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: A coarse rutile nugget (~4cm) with partial thin secondary ferricrete coating was recovered from residual regolith comprising mainly fine-grained, iron-rich soil and clay near a road cutting at sample site GRMAU0012. **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 and expected in August 2025. 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: A selection of coarse rutile nuggets (2-5cm) recovered from residual regolith near a road cutting at the Bounde licence, in the vicinity of sample locations GRMAU0010 and GRMAU0012. **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 and expected in August 2025. 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: Course rutile nuggets (1-4cm) found within residual regolith comprising fine-grained quartz iron rich soil and clay in close proximity to GRMGRA00013. **Cautionary Statement:** The Company cautions that, with respect to any visual mineralisation indicators, visual observations 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 and expected in August 2025. 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 2,140km² 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).

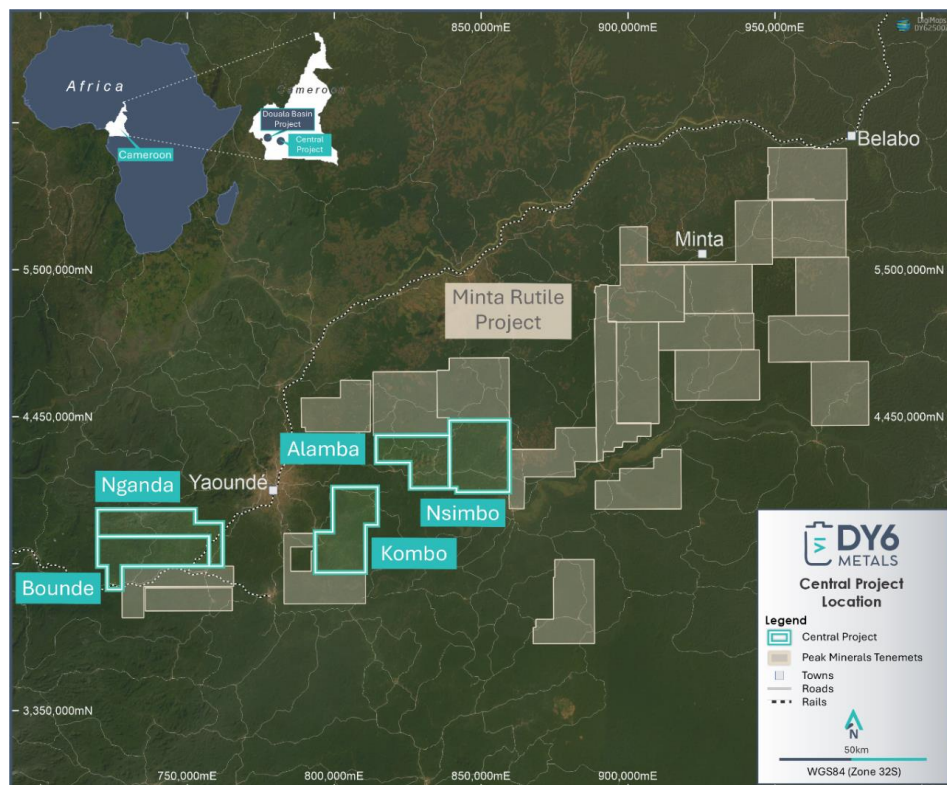


Figure 12: DY6's Central Rutile Project comprises 5 licence blocks which border Peak Mineral's Minta Project in Central Cameroon.

-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 Central Rutile 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:

Table 1: Tenement details of the Central Rutile (Gorilla Mining) and the Douala Basin Projects (Rhino Resources).

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 at the Central Rutile Project showing maximum visual estimates of HM% from panned concentrate of the 1m samples across the channel length. Refer to announcement dated 11 June 2025 - Widespread natural rutile observed throughout the Central Rutile tenement package.

Hole ID	Licence	Coordinate System	Northing	Easting	Channel Length (m)	Max Visual Estimate	Comment
GRMGB0001	Nganda	UTM_32N	400512	757809	7.4	1-2% HM	Fine grained HM
GRMGB0002	Nsimbo	UTM_33N	429379	191280	3.65	1-2% HM	Fine grained HM
GRMGB0003	Nsimbo	UTM_33N	432461	179671	5.35	1-2% HM	Fine grained HM
GRMGB0004	Nsimbo	UTM_33N	431260	183043	6.4	1% HM	Fine grained HM
GRMGB0005	Alamba	UTM_33N	431949	167591	4.8	0-1% HM	Fine grained HM
GRMGB0006	Alamba	UTM_32N	439861	819510	5.8	0-1% HM	Fine grained HM
GRMGB0007	Nsimbo	UTM_33N	427676	192262	3.5	0-1% HM	Fine grained HM
GRMGB0008	Bounde	UTM_32N	747546	406551	1.4	1-2% HM	Fine grained and with nuggets

Table 3: Reconnaissance grab samples completed at the Central Rutile Project showing maximum visual estimates of HM% from panned concentrate. Refer to announcement dated 11 June 2025 - Widespread natural rutile observed throughout the Central Rutile tenement package.

Hole ID	Licence	Coordinate System	Northing	Easting	Max Visual Estimate	Comment
GRMGRA 0001	Kombo	UTM_32N	797044	408093	5-8% HM 1-2% Rutile	Abundance of heavy mineral with many visible rutile grains
GRMGRA 0002	Bounde	UTM_32N	739042	407842	2-5% HM	Coarse rutile grains
GRMGRA 0003	Bounde	UTM_32N	740305	409564	4-8% HM	Coarse rutile grains
GRMGRA 0004	Bounde	UTM_32N	741844	409686	5-10% HM	Coarse rutile grains
GRMGRA 0005	Bounde	UTM_32N	746159	409681	5-10% HM	Coarse rutile grains
GRMGRA 0006	Bounde	UTM_32N	747549	406011	5-10% HM	Coarse rutile grains
GRMGRA 0007	Bounde	UTM_32N	748756	400610	5-10% HM	Coarse rutile grains
GRMGRA 0008	Bounde	UTM_32N	746124	402998	5-10% HM	Coarse rutile grains
GRMGRA 0009	Bounde	UTM_32N	741038	400326	5-10% HM	Coarse rutile grains (~1mm-2cm)
GRMGRA 0010	Bounde	UTM_32N	739738	402619	5-10% HM	Sub-angular, coarse and few rounded rutile grains (~1mm-3cm)
GRMGRA 0011	Bounde	UTM_32N	747633	406180	5-10% HM	Coarse rutile grains
GRMGRA 0012	Bounde	UTM_32N	747295	407851	3-8% HM	Coarse rutile grains with oxidised surfaces
GRMGRA 0013	Bounde	UTM_32N	747468	406375	5-0% HM	Sub-angular, coarse rutile grains

Table 4: Reconnaissance stream sediment samples completed at the Central Rutile Project showing maximum visual estimates of HM% from panned concentrate. Refer to announcement dated 11 June 2025 - Widespread natural rutile observed throughout the Central Rutile tenement package.

Hole ID	Licence	Coordinate System	Northing	Easting	Max Visual Estimate	Comment
GMRST0001	Bounde	UTM_32N	740998	407024	5-8% HM 3-5% Rutile	Abundance of visible rutile grains (2-7mm) fine to medium, angular in shape
GMRST0002	Kombo	UTM_32N	800862	425529	5-7% HM 1-2% Rutile	Visible rutile, subangular in shape, fine to medium grain size
GMRST0003	Bounde	UTM_32N	739907	407308	5-10% HM 2-5% Rutile	Visible rutile, subangular in shape, fine to medium grain size

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Grab samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Auger Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Channel sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Stream sediment sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Coarse clasts and organic matter were removed Industry-standard practice was used in the processing of samples for assay <p>Previous releases</p> <p>Refer to announcement dated 11 June 2025 - Widespread natural rutile observed throughout the Central Rutile tenement package, for previous sample locations and information related to this release regarding auger, channel, soil, grab and stream sediment sampling</p> <p>Cautionary statement.</p> <p>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 and expected in August 2025. 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.</p>

Drilling techniques	<p><i>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)</i></p>	<p>Auger drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Auger Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>Grab samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample information was recorded at the time of sampling included colour, lithology, texture, alteration, moisture and mineralization. GPS coordinates recorded at each site using handheld GPS (± 5 m accuracy). <p>Auger Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample information was recorded at the time of sampling included colour, lithology, texture, alteration, moisture and mineralization. GPS coordinates recorded at each site using handheld GPS (± 5 m accuracy). <p>Channel sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample information was recorded at the time of sampling included colour, lithology, texture, alteration, moisture and mineralization. GPS coordinates recorded at each site using handheld GPS (± 5 m accuracy). <p>Stream sediment sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample information was recorded at the time of sampling included, colour, lithology, texture, stream location and mineralization. GPS coordinates recorded at each site using handheld GPS (± 5 m accuracy).

Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>Auger, Channel, Streams and Grab samples were panned in the field</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable in this release Assays pending
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control</i></p>	<p>Auger, Channel, Grab and stream sediment sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand-held Garmin G65S GPS. UTM WGS84 Sector 32N. UTM WGS84 Sector 33N.

Data spacing and distribution	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No independent audits or reviews data have been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>No expiry date set. No impediments.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The company is not aware of any historical exploration done on the Central project related to this release
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<p>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.</p> <p>The exploration model further proposes that subsequent erosion and fluvial transport rework these materials, concentrating rutile and other valuable heavy minerals into alluvial deposits.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>Previous releases</p> <p>Refer to announcement dated 11 June 2025 - Widespread natural rutile observed throughout the Central Rutile tenement package, for previous sample locations and information related to this release regarding auger, channel, soil, grab and stream sediment sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • XYZ data based on handheld 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	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Previous releases Refer to announcement dated 11 June 2025 - Widespread natural rutile observed throughout the Central Rutile tenement package, for previous sample locations and information related to this release regarding auger, channel, soil, grab and stream sediment sampling</p> <p>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 and expected in August 2025. 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.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>All maps and diagrams can be found within the body of the release</p>
Balanced Reporting	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>All data recorded has been used in producing included plans and sections.</p> <p>Previous releases Refer to announcement dated 11 June 2025 - Widespread natural rutile observed throughout the Central Rutile tenement package, for previous sample locations and information related to this release regarding auger, channel, soil, grab and stream sediment sampling</p> <p>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 and expected in August 2025. 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.</p>

Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	Assessment of other substantive exploration data is not yet complete however considered immaterial at this stage.
Further Work	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 regional hand auger 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.