

DY6 significantly expands size of the Central Rutile Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- *DY6 has acquired 100% of 6 exploration licence applications prospective for Rutile and Heavy Mineral Sands (HMS) projects in Cameroon*
- *The acquisition significantly increases DY6's landholding in central Cameroon to 4,974km² from 2,124km². With the inclusion of the Douala Basin HMS Project, DY6 now holds 100% of 7,554km² of licences in Cameroon*
- *The new licences will be incorporated into Company's Central Rutile Project and sit immediately south of Peak Minerals' (ASX:PUA) Minta Project*
- *During the recent due diligence site visit undertaken by the Company and its technical consultants, both alluvial and eluvial (residual) sources of rutile and HMS were observed*

DY6 Metals Ltd (ASX: DY6, “**DY6**” or “**Company**”) is pleased to announce the acquisition of 100% of 6 exploration licence applications (which make up the Weaver Project) prospective for Rutile and Heavy Mineral Sands (**HMS**) in Central Cameroon (**Acquisition**). The Acquisition will see the Weaver Project be integrated into the Company's existing Central Rutile Project, significantly expanding the project landholding from 2,124km² to 4,974km² (**Figure 1**). The 6, contiguous licences, are underlain by a bedrock of kyanite-bearing mica schist which is thought to be the primary source of the rutile, which is then concentrated and upgraded within the overlying saprolite material during the in-situ weathering process. The most eastern licence, Ayene II, is underlain by alkaline intrusions and granitoids, with similarities to Minta Est, which has returned high-grade monazite (up to 73%) and zircon (up to 28%)¹.

During the recent due diligence site visit undertaken by the Company and its technical consultants, alluvial and eluvial (residual) sources of rutile and HM were observed across the new licence areas.

Executive Chairman, Dan Smith, commented: “*The acquisition of this new licence package more than doubles our landholding in this highly prospective area of Central Cameroon. Desktop work as well as a recent due diligence site visit, indicates that the Weaver Project area is underlain by the same favourable geology that we have seen at our existing Central Rutile Project. We are also highly encouraged by the results that Peak Minerals has reported to date from their Minta Project which borders us to the north and look forward to getting back in the field.*”

Cautionary Statement: The Company cautions that, with respect to any visual mineralisation indicators, visual observations and estimates of mineral abundance and 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 the September quarter.

¹ Refer Peak Minerals ASX Announcement dated 19 June 2025 “High value rare earth-rich monazite assemblage confirmed at Minta Est”

A World Class Project in an Emerging, Globally Significant Rutile Province

With the acquisition of the six Weaver licence applications, the newly expanded Central Rutile Project now includes a total of 11 exploration licences under application covering a total landholding of 4,974km². This project is predominantly underlain by the same kyanite-bearing mica schist unit which is interpreted to be the primary source of the rutile in this region.

The Central Cameroon area has long been known to contain rutile with historical production of high purity (>95 %) rutile recorded from artisanal mining of the alluvial deposits around Nanga-Eboko between 1935 and 1955.

Recent studies have highlighted the similarities of the region to the Lilongwe Plain of Central Malawi where Sovereign Metals is busy developing the Tier 1 Kasiya Project, which is currently noted as the world largest primary rutile deposit with a resource of 1.8 billion tons at 1.0% rutile.

Similar to Kasiya, the Central Cameroon region has the same high grade metamorphic bed rock geology, in the form of a kyanite-bearing mica schist, as well as a deep in-situ saprolitic weathering profile. These factors make this region highly prospective for residual, in-situ, saprolite hosted natural rutile deposits, analogous to Kasiya.

Central Cameroon is fast emerging as a globally significant rutile province and DY6's newly expanded Central Rutile Project comprises just under 5,000km² of world class tenure directly within the heart of it.

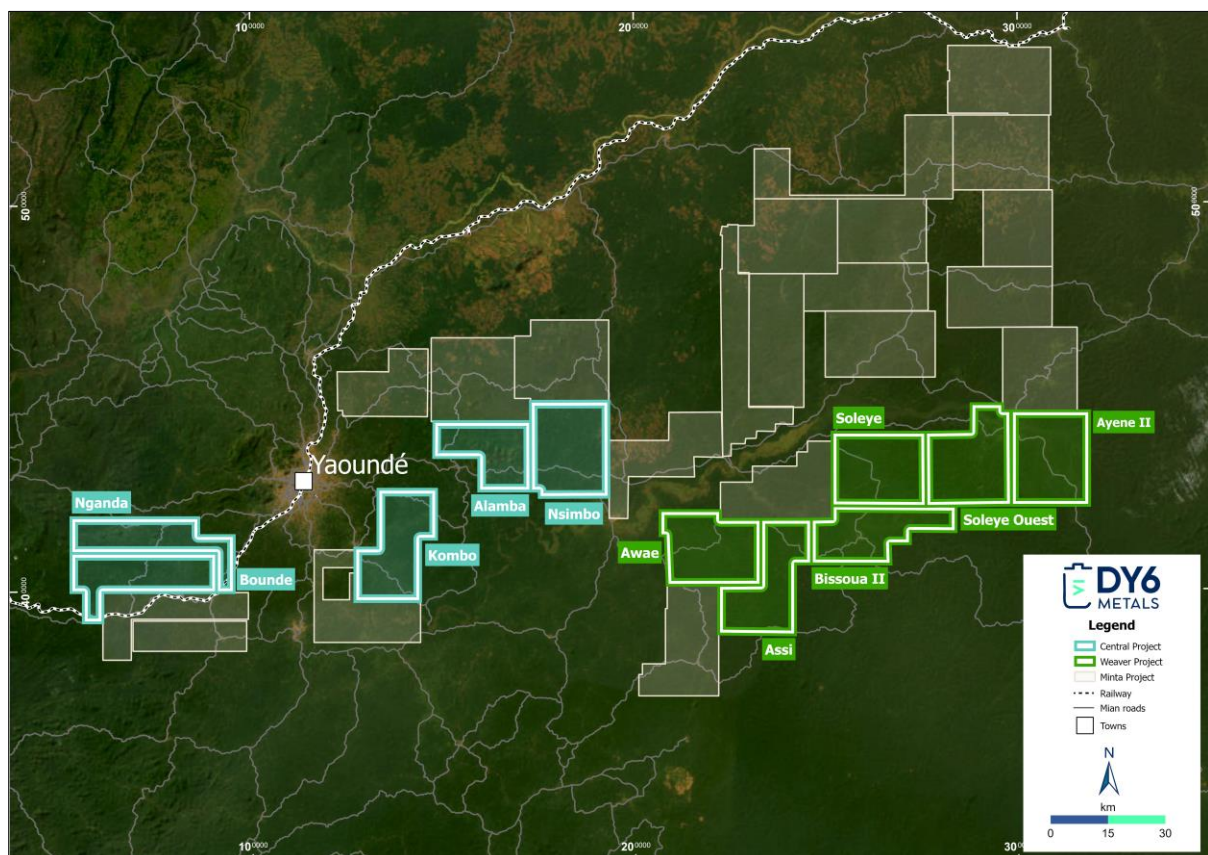


Figure 1: Map of Central Cameroon showing DY6's newly acquired six Weaver licences to the south-east which will be incorporated into the Central Rutile Project together with the company's original 5 licences.

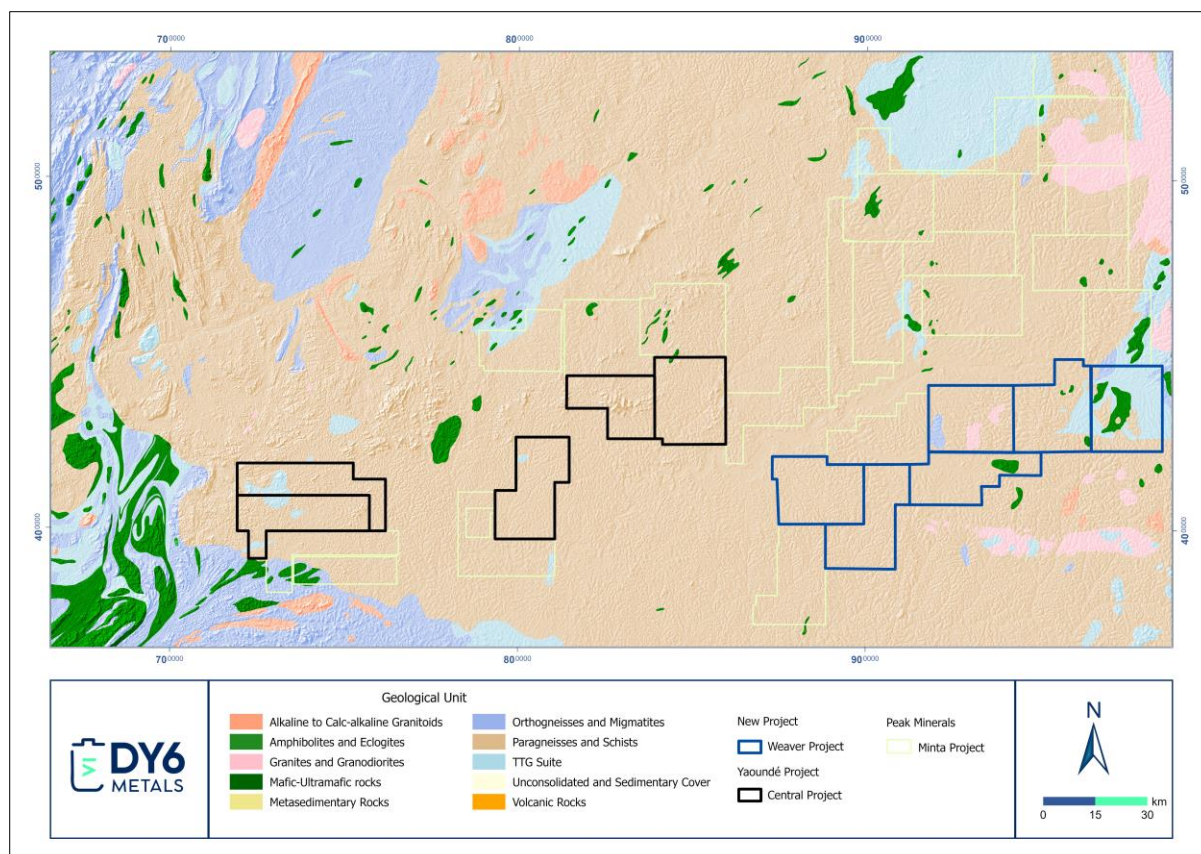


Figure 2: Regional geological map of Central Cameroon showing DY6's Central Rutile Project, along with Peak Minerals' Minta Project, both underlain by a sequence of high-grade paragneisses and schists.

Due diligence sampling at the Weaver Project

During a recent site visit to Cameroon by the Company's management and technical team, the Company undertook a due diligence reconnaissance auger and channel sampling programme at the Weaver. The Company completed 1 auger drill hole, collecting 4 samples in the process, as well as collected 22 channel samples from 4 road cutting exposures in order to assess the residual, eluvial rutile potential of the project. A further 4 stream sediment samples were panned to visually assess HM concentrate (refer **Tables 1-3**).

Table 1: Reconnaissance auger drill hole completed at the Weaver Project showing maximum visual estimates of HM% from panned concentrate of the 1m samples.

Hole ID	Licence	Coordinate System	Northing	Easting	EOH Depth	Max Visual Estimate	Comment
SOLAU0001	Soleye	UTM_33N	422060	262745	3m	2%	Fine grained HM

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Table 2: Reconnaissance channel sample localities completed at the Weaver Project showing maximum visual estimates of HM% from panned concentrate of the 1m samples.

Hole ID	Licence	Coordinate System	Northing	Easting	EOH Depth	Max Visual Estimate	Comment
BISGB0001	Bissoua II	UTM_33N	418064	258004	5m	2.5%	Fine grained HM
SOLGB0001	Soleye	UTM_33N	429564	261712	4m	1%	Fine grained HM
SOLGB0002	Soleye	UTM_33N	434336	257069	8m	1%	Fine grained HM
SOLGB0003	Soleye	UTM_33N	435695	254391	5.6m	10%	Fine grained HM Incl. 5% rutile

Table 3: Reconnaissance stream sediment samples from the Weaver Project showing maximum visual estimates of HM% from panned concentrate of the 1m samples. These samples were panned for visual HM estimates and weren't retained for assays (due to the focus being on the residual potential of the project).

Hole ID	Licence	Coordinate System	Northing	Easting	Max Visual Estimate	Comment
BISTT0001	Bissoua II	UTM_33N	412990	257986	5%	Dark, fine HMC
BISTT0002	Bissoua II	UTM_33N	411990	257082	5%	Fine grained HM
BISTT0003	Bissoua II	UTM_33N	409536	253992	5%	Fine grained HM
BISTT0004	Bissoua II	UTM_33N	410163	253624	5%	Fine grained HM

Note that all the hand auger and road-cutting channel samples showed visible HM after panning. This is considered highly promising in terms of the project being prospective for residual natural rutile mineralization.

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Figure 3: One metre samples from the SOLAU0001 hand auger hole.



Figure 4: One metre channel sample locations from the BISGB0001 road-cutting exposure.



Figure 5: One metre channel sample locations from the SOLGB0001 road-cutting exposure.



Figure 6: One metre channel sample locations from the SOLGB0002 road-cutting exposure.



Figure 7: One metre channel sample locations from the SOLGB0003 road-cutting exposure.

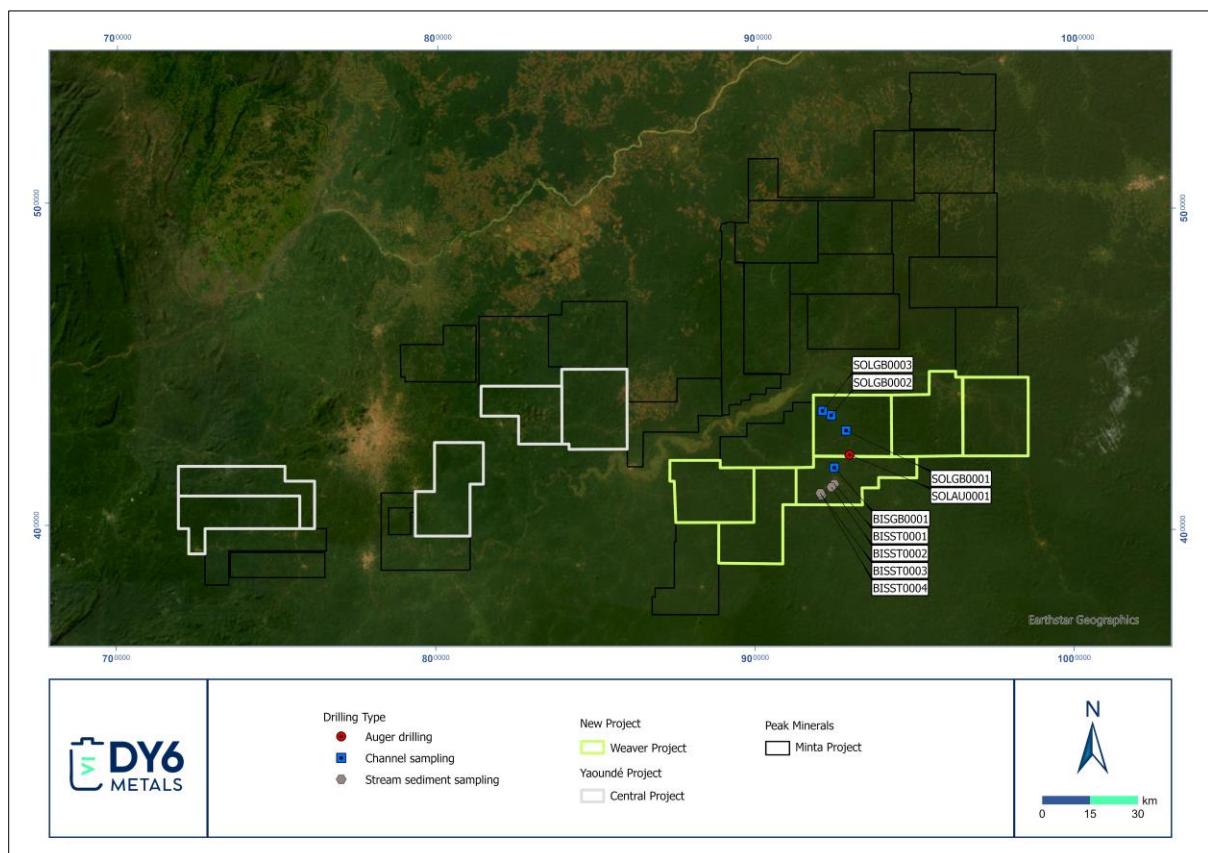


Figure 8: Due-diligence sampling localities within the newly acquired Weaver package.

Key terms of the Acquisition

The Company has entered into a binding agreement with Gondwana Capital Pty Ltd, the vendor of NEM Minerals Pty Ltd (**NEM**) to acquire 100% of the issued capital of NEM. The vendor is not a related party of the Company. The Company confirms that Gondwana Capital is a company associated with Technical Consultant, Mr Cliff Fitzhenry.

NEM, through its wholly owned Cameroonian subsidiary, Weaver Resources Ltd, is the 100% legal and beneficial owner of 6 valid exploration permit applications comprising the Weaver Project, as set out in the Annexure.

In consideration for the Acquisition, subject to shareholder approval, the Company will pay the Vendors the following:

- **Upfront Consideration:**
 - \$125,000 in cash; and
 - 2,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares at a deemed issue price of \$0.10 per share (approximate value of \$200,000), (together, the **Upfront Consideration**).
- **Deferred Consideration:**
 - 6 months post Settlement, DY6 will pay to the Vendors (by way of electronic transfer into an account or accounts as nominated by the Vendors) the sum of A\$125,000 in cash (**Deferred Cash Consideration**);
 - 12 months post Settlement, DY6 will issue to the Vendors 2,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares in the Company, each having a deemed issue price of \$0.10 per Share (**Deferred Share Consideration**); and
 - The existing Performance Rights the subject of the previous transaction between DY6 and the Vendors will apply to and incorporate the Weaver Tenements. (together, the **Deferred Consideration**).

The issue of the securities constituting the Upfront Consideration and Deferred Consideration will be issued out of the Company's existing capacity pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 7.1.

The binding agreement otherwise contains terms and conditions considered standard for agreements of this nature.

ASX has also determined that there is no requirement for the Company to seek its shareholders' approval under Listing Rule 11.1.2 for, nor to re-comply with ASX's admission tests prior to, the Acquisition detailed above.

Background on the Central Rutile and Weaver Projects

The Central Rutile Project consists of 5 exploration permits (Nganda, Bounde, Kombo, Alamba and Nsimbo) under valid applications covering 2,124km² across an area rapidly emerging as a globally significant rutile province within Central Cameroon. The Weaver Project consists of 6 exploration permits (Awae, Ayene II, Assi, Bissoua 2, Soleye and Soleye West) under valid applications covering 2,850km². 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).

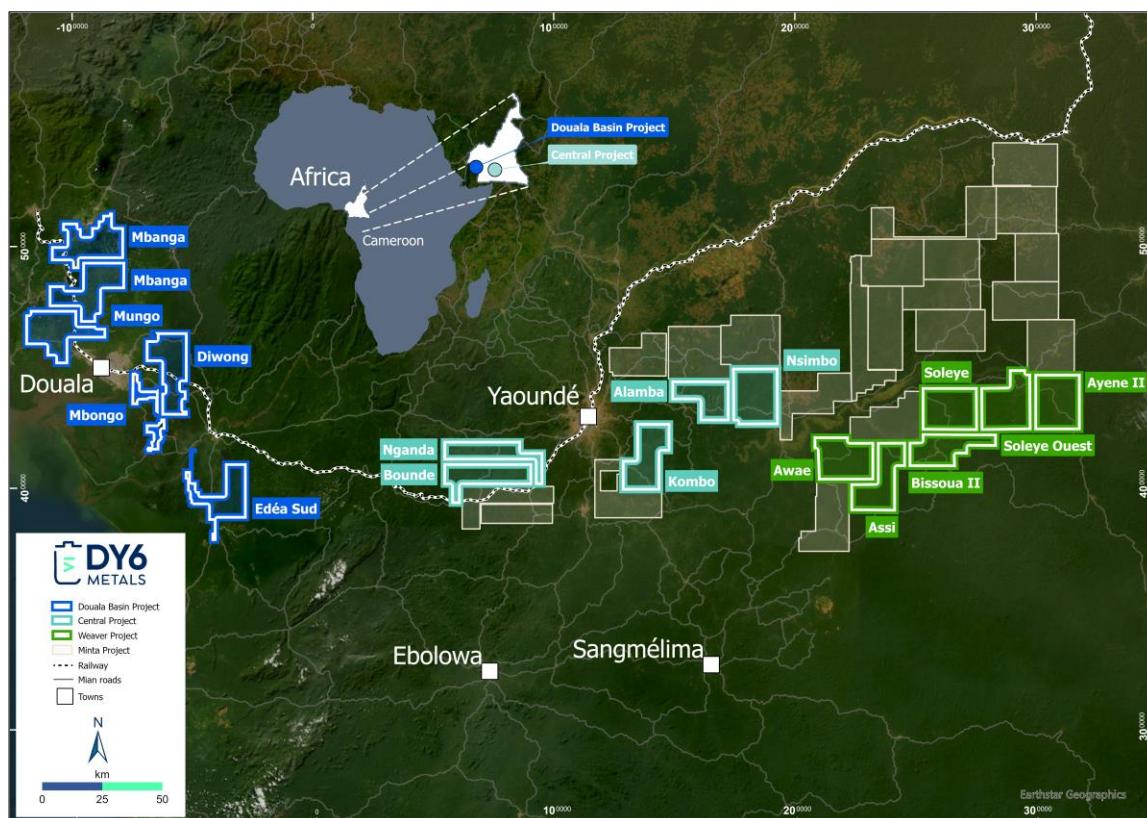


Figure 9: Map showing DY6's total landholding in Central Cameroon which includes the Douala Basin HMS Project and the newly expanded Central Rutile Project.

-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.

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 4: Licence tenement details of the DY6's Douala Basin HMS and Central Rutile Projects in Cameroon.

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
Awae	Central	Weaver Resources Ltd	07/07/2025	462km ²	N/A
Ayene II	Central	Weaver Resources Ltd	07/07/2025	497km ²	N/A
Assi	Central	Weaver Resources Ltd	07/07/2025	488km ²	N/A
Bissoua _II	Central	Weaver Resources Ltd	07/07/2025	441km ²	N/A
Soleye	Central	Weaver Resources Ltd	23/06/2025	466km ²	N/A
Soleye_W	Central	Weaver Resources Ltd	23/06/2025	496km ²	N/A

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>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 weathered saprolite profiles 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 for visual confirmation only. Targeted locations included inner bends, sediment traps ~1 kg of sediment collected using a shovel or trowel for panning. Sample information was recorder at the time of sampling included, colour, lithology, texture, stream location and mineralization. The sample was only collected for visual confirmation and no assays will be completed on stream sediment samples released in this release <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 September 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>Auger Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample information was recorder 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 recorder 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 recorder 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 and Streams 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 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 resource 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 residual regolith 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	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<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><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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</i></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. Awae, Ayene II, Assi, Bissoua II, Soleye and Soleye W are Permit applications by Weaver Resources Ltd.</p> <p>No expiry date set. No impediments.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The company is not aware of any historical exploration done on the Central project related to this release

Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<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><i>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:</i></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><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information available in the body of the release • 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>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 September 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	<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>	All maps and diagrams can be found within the body of the release
Balanced Reporting	<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>All data recorded has been released in the body of the release.</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 September 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.