

Central Rutile Project exploration update

HIGHLIGHTS

- *Systematic soil sampling campaign covering the full 5,901km² project landholding at the Central Rutile Project is progressing well*
- *Soil sampling campaign is designed to delineate areas of higher Rutile % grades, providing important data to enable a focused maiden drilling campaign thereafter*
- *Soils campaign running concurrently with the reconnaissance drill campaign underway across the northern portion of the Nsimbo and Alamba licences, which borders on to recently reported high-grade results from Peak Minerals' Afanloum licence*
- *DY6 is fully-funded to accelerate exploration at the Company's Central Rutile Project and Douala Basin HMS Project in Cameroon*

DY6 Metals Ltd (ASX: DY6, “**DY6**” or “**Company**”) is pleased to provide an update on its systematic soil sampling campaign over its Central Rutile Project in Cameroon. As announced on 11 July 2025, the large soil sampling campaign is being carried out on a 5km line spacing with 1km sample spacing over the Nsimbo and Alamba licences with lines orientated across the geological trend of the area¹. The programme will then be expanded to 5km line by 2km sample spacing covering the remaining Central Rutile Project area in order to fast track the delineation of higher rutile-grade areas which will be followed up with the Company's maiden auger drill programme.

Concurrently with the soil sampling programme, the Company's technical team is carrying out a 24-hole auger drill programme across the northern portion of the Nsimbo and Alamba licences, adjacent to where Peak Minerals (ASX:PUA) recently reported high-grade residual results from Afanloum including 7m @ 5.1% HM from 0m (MRAU0191), 7m @ 4.5% HM from 0m (MRAU0186), and 4.7m @ 5.2% HM from 0m (MRAU0194)².

CEO, Cliff Fitzhenry, commented: *“I am currently in Cameroon and am pleased with the progress of our exploration programmes. Both the regional soil sampling and reconnaissance drill programmes are progressing well, and samples are currently being processed at our facility in Yaounde. We have moved quickly to initiate these programmes and are confident that these will set us up for a successful maiden drilling campaign at the Central Rutile Project. We also look forward to reporting our initial reconnaissance sampling assays and mineral assemblage which are on track to be released in August.”*

¹ Refer DY6 Metals ASX Announcement dated 10 July 2025 “Reconnaissance Programme Extended at the Central Rutile Project”

² Refer Peak Minerals ASX Announcement dated 1 July 2025 “Heavy Mineral Zone Significantly Increases at Minta Rutile Project”

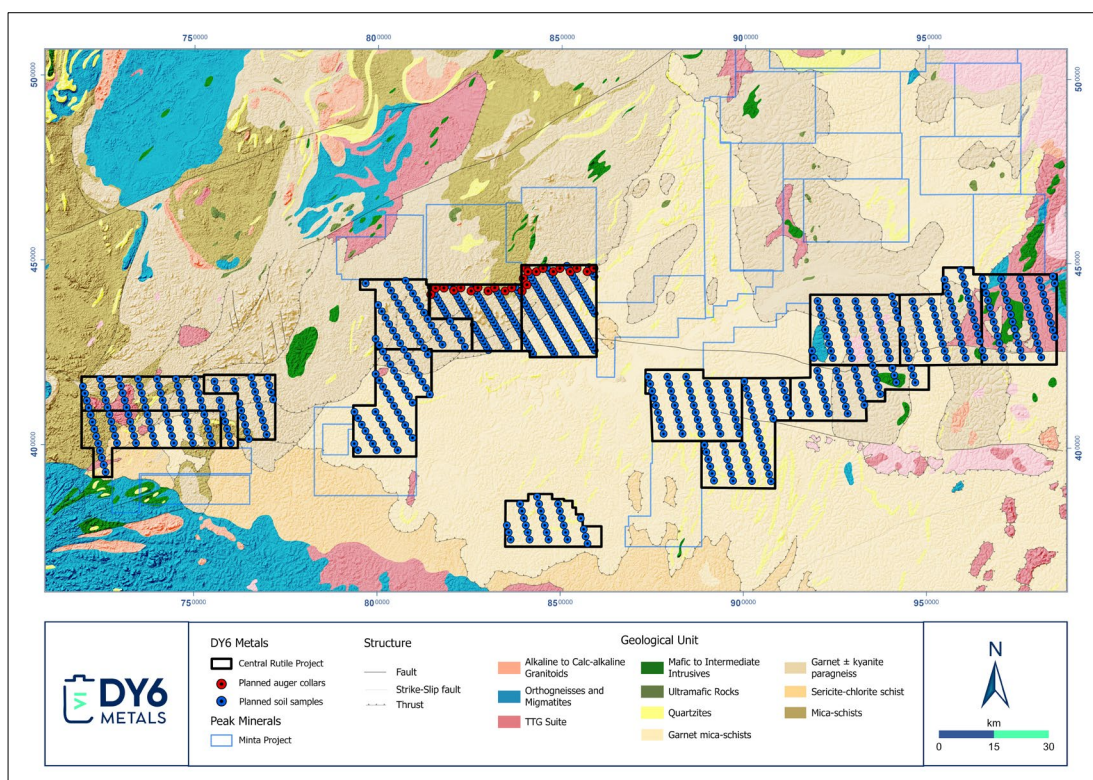


Figure 1: Regional geological map with the planned reconnaissance auger drill and regional soil sampling programmes currently underway at the Central Rutile Project.



Figure 2: DY6 Project Geologist Geoffrey Banda logging drilling samples, along with a freshly drilled saprolite intercept from 8 to 9m.



Figure 3: One of DY6's soil sampling teams preparing for a day of sampling.



Figure 4: A freshly collected soil sample being logged along with a bagged and tagged sample next to the sampling point.

Central Rutile Project

The Central Rutile Project consists of 14 exploration permits under valid applications covering 5,901km² 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, a target type 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).

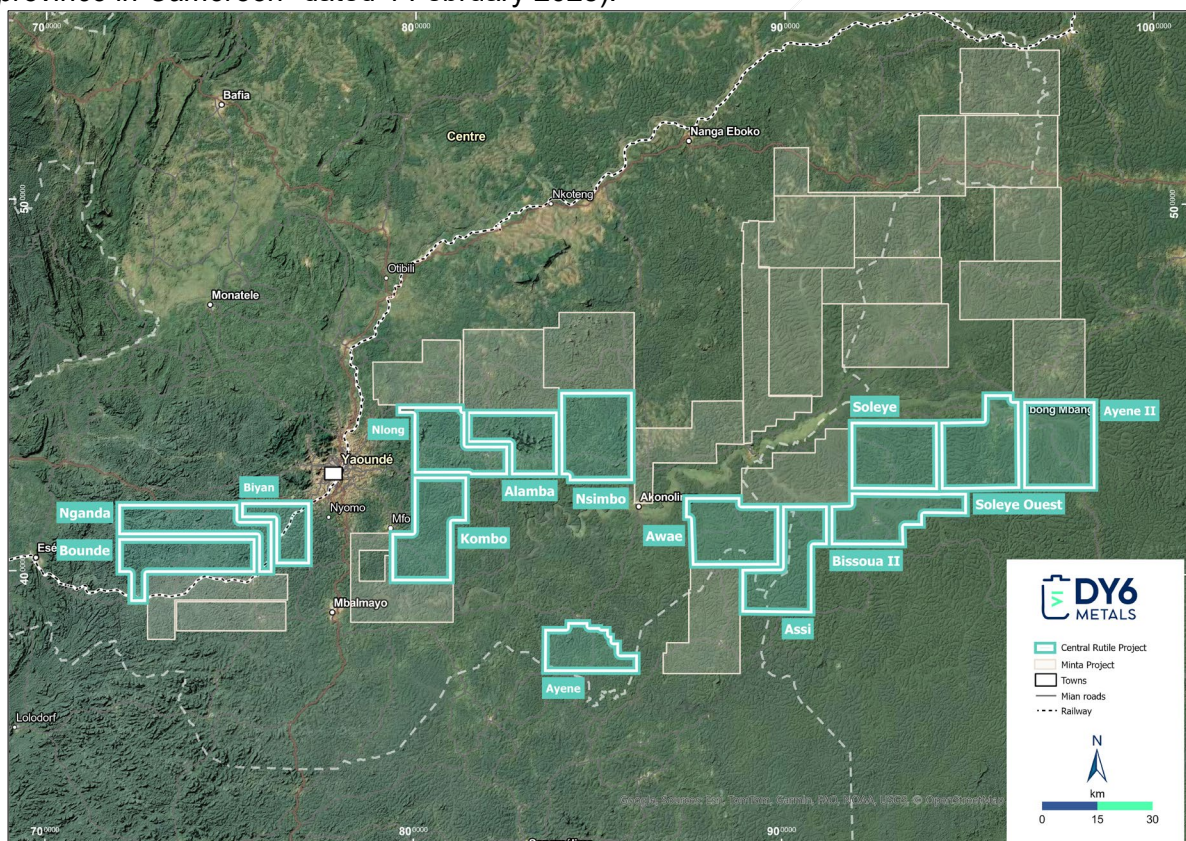


Figure 5: Map of Central Cameroon showing DY6's Central Rutile Project which encompasses 5,901km² of prime geological terrain highly prospective for residual, natural rutile mineralisation.

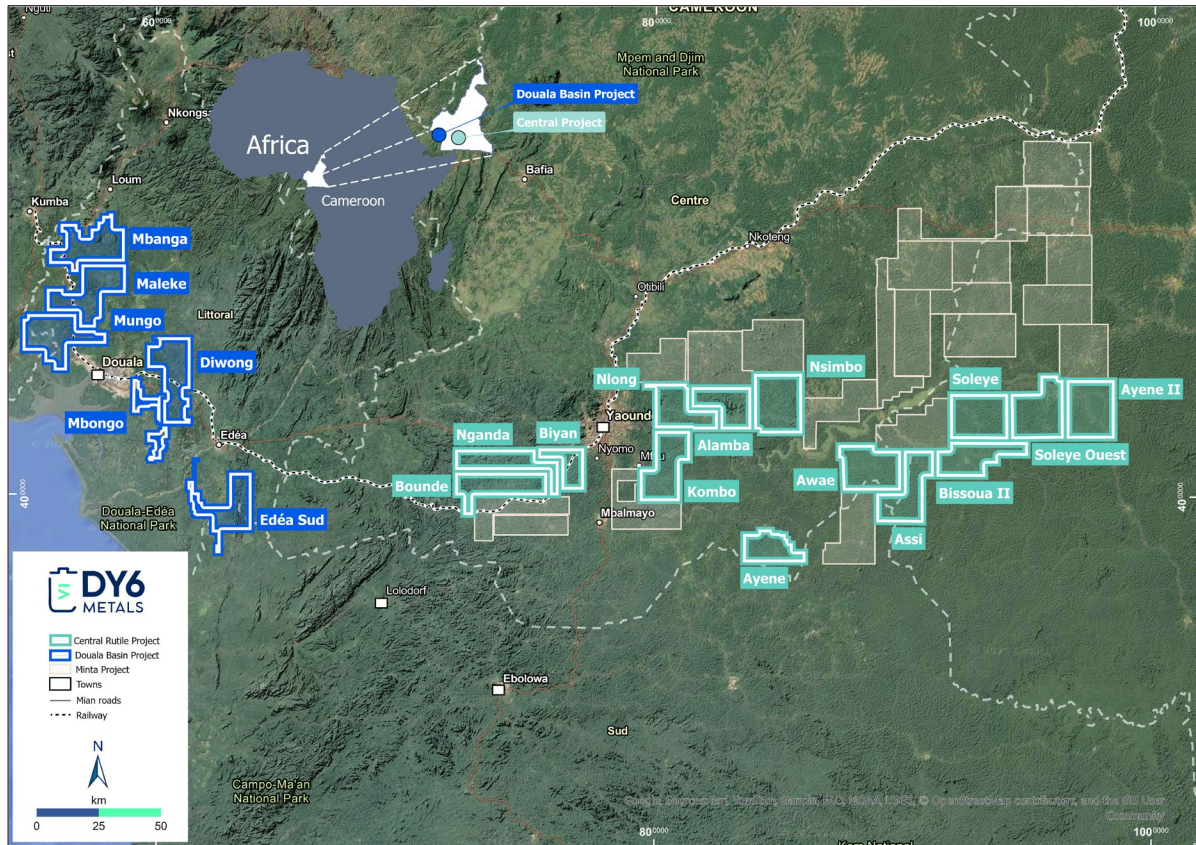


Figure 6: Map showing DY6's full project portfolio in Cameroon.

-ENDS-

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of DY6.

More information

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Competent Person Statement

The information contained in this announcement that relates to geological information and exploration results at the Central Rutile Project, is based on information compiled by Mr Clifford Fitzhenry, a Competent Person who is a Registered Professional Natural Scientist with the Council for Natural Scientific Professionals (SACNASP). Mr Fitzhenry is the Company's CEO 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 Fitzhenry 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 1: 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
Biyen	Central	Gorilla Mining Ltd	18/07/2025	261km ²	N/A
Nlong	Central	Gorilla Mining Ltd	18/07/2025	371km 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
Ayene	Central	Weaver Resources Ltd	07/07/2025	295km 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 auger with a 75 mm and 100mm diameter bit. Drilling sites were carefully selected to avoid disturbed areas, including zones of active erosion and any man-made features. Drilling targeted weathered saprolite profiles Samples taken at regular 1 m intervals downhole from surface, program ongoing. Industry-standard practice was used in the processing of samples for assay. A total of 3 drillholes have been completed to date across the central projects, with drilling ongoing. All samples are currently being prepared and will be dispatched to a commercial laboratory in South Africa for assays. <p>Soil sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil samples were collected using a manual hand auger fitted with 75 mm and 100 mm diameter bits. Sampling targeted the residual regolith horizon to best represent geochemical signatures. Organic topsoil was first removed, and samples were collected from 50–70 cm depth below this layer. Each sample weighed approximately 6–8 kg. Sampling sites were carefully selected to avoid disturbed areas, including zones of active erosion and any man-made features. Industry-standard practice was used in the processing of samples for assay No assay results have been received at the time of writing; results will be reported once available. Soil sampling continues across the broader central projects, 39 samples collected to date All samples are currently being prepared and will be dispatched to a commercial laboratory in South Africa for assays.

		Refer to ASX release dated 11 July 2025: Systematic Soil Sampling Campaign Commences at the Central Rutile Project
Drilling techniques	<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>Auger drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vertical auger drilling conducted using an auger with 75 mm and 100mm diameter bit. Drilling continued until blade refusal. Program is ongoing. No drilling fluids, casing, or downhole equipment used. Drilling suitable for near-surface geochemical sampling. <p>Soil sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vertical auger drilling conducted using an auger with 75 mm and 100mm diameter bit. Drilling continued 50-70cm below the removed organic material from surface. Program is ongoing. No drilling fluids, casing, or downhole equipment used.
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"> 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 augering is a basic sampling technique. <p>Soil sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organic topsoil was first removed, and samples were collected from 50–70 cm depth below this layer. Each sample weighed approximately 6–8 kg. Recovery is sufficient for 6-8kg homogenous composite sample.
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 mineralisation. GPS coordinates recorded at each site using handheld GPS (±5 m accuracy). <p>Soil sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample information was recorder at the time of sampling included colour, lithology, texture, alteration, moisture and mineralisation. GPS coordinates recorded at each site using handheld GPS (±5 m accuracy).

<p>Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<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 Drilling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples are being collected at 1 m intervals downhole using a hand auger. • Each 1 m interval was individually bagged, tagged, and assigned a unique sample ID. • Field duplicates are being collected at regular intervals (every 30 samples) for QAQC purposes. • Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) and blanks are being inserted into the sample sequence (every 20 samples). • Samples are currently being air dried and transported to Yaoundé for further preparation <p>Soil Sampling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A composite sample weighing approximately 6–8 kg is collected from each site, targeting residual regolith at a depth of 50–70 cm below the surface. • Organic material was removed prior to sampling to avoid contamination. • Samples were bagged and tagged on site with unique sample IDs. • Field duplicates are being collected at regular intervals (every 30 samples) for QAQC purposes • Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) and blanks were inserted into the sample sequence (every 20 samples). • Samples are currently being air dried and transported to Yaoundé for further preparation
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<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 • The program is still ongoing and no samples have been processed or dispatched for assays

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"> • The program is still ongoing • Samples are currently being air dried and transported to Yaoundé for further preparation.
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>	Auger soil sampling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand-held Garmin G65S GPS. • UTM WGS84 Sector 33N. • UTM WGS84 Sector 32N
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"> • The soil sampling program is being completed on a 5km x 1km grid spacing on Alambo and Nsimbo. • The remaining central projects will be sampled on a 5km x 2km grid spacing. • This will only delineate rutile zones of interest for auger drilling • Auger drilling reconnaissance program or soils sampling is not sufficient to establish a Mineral reserve and or reserve
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. • The soils sampling program will only delineate rutile zones of interest for follow-up programs
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 program is still ongoing, and no samples has been prepared or shipped for analysis

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.
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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. Nganda, Nsimbo, Kombo, Bounde, Alamba, Biyan and Nlong are all Permit applications by Gorilla Mining Ltd. Awae, Ayene II, Assi, Bissoua II, Soleye, Soleye West and Ayene are all 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"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <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"> The program is still ongoing, and no exploration results have been received XYZ data based on handheld GPS All drill and auger holes vertical

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.</i></p> <p><i>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"> • A total of 3 drillholes have been completed to date across the central projects, with drilling ongoing. Concurrently, soil sampling continues across the broader central projects, 39 samples collected to date. All samples are pending preparation and dispatch to the laboratory. • No assay results have been received at the time of writing; results will be reported once available. • Not applicable.
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"> • 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All maps and diagrams can be found within the body of the release
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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All data recorded has been released in the body of the release. • All samples are pending preparation and dispatch to the laboratory
Other substantive exploration data	<p><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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of other substantive exploration data is not yet complete however considered immaterial at this stage.

<p>Further Work</p>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconnaissance auger drilling is ongoing • Regional soil sampling is ongoing • Diagrams showing the programs is in the body of the release and geological interpretations will be completed after the completion of the programs with assay results.
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