

High-grade saprolite-hosted rutile confirmed at Central Rutile Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results from the Central Rutile Project have been received from Scientific Services in Cape Town, consisting of 10 auger holes, 12 channel sample localities, and 3 stream samples
- Auger and channel samples confirmed HM and rutile mineralisation extending from surface and ending in mineralisation
- High-grade mineralisation of up to **2.1% rutile over 1m at Nsimbo and 1.57% rutile over 1m at Alamba**
- XRD analysis confirms that rutile is the dominant titanium bearing mineral, highlighting low levels of ilmenite and no leucoxene present
- Significant channel sample intercepts include:
 - **3.5m @ 0.78% rutile** (5.29% HM) from 0m, including **1m @ 2.1% rutile** from 1m (GRMGB0007)
 - **5.8m @ 0.47% rutile** (6.98% HM) from 0m, including **1m @ 1.57% rutile** from surface (GRMGB0005)
 - **4.8m @ 0.3% rutile** (4.99% HM) from 0m, including **2m @ 0.46% rutile** from surface (GRMGB0006)
- Significant auger intercepts include:
 - **2.25m @ 0.6% rutile** (8.7% HM), including **0.95m @ 0.96% rutile** from surface (GRMAU0004)
 - **0.8m @ 0.66% rutile** (2.81% HM) from surface (GRMAU0010)
 - **1.35m @ 0.84% rutile** (1.23% HM) from 0m (GRMAU0013)
- High-grade saprolite-hosted rutile mineralisation confirmed over 41km southeast northwest strike-length between Nsimbo and Alamba tenements
- The Company's systematic soil sampling campaign covering the full 5,901km² project area is nearing 35% complete
- Follow-up reconnaissance auger drilling at high-priority targets in northern Nsimbo and Alamba tenements recently completed, with 24 holes for 237.9m drilled (for an average depth of 9.9m per hole)
- Further results will be reported over coming months as the exploration programmes progress

DY6 Metals Ltd (ASX: DY6, "DY6" or "Company") is pleased to report results of XRF (X-Ray Fluorescence) and XRD (X-Ray Diffraction) analysis undertaken on samples from the Company's reconnaissance auger, channel and grab sample campaign from its Central Rutile Project in Cameroon. XRD Analytical & Consulting (**XRD Analytical**), South Africa, confirms rutile as the dominant titanium-bearing mineral at the Central Rutile Project with low levels of ilmenite and no leucoxene present.

XRF assays of up to 2.1% and 1.57% over a meter from surface respectively confirmed high grade saprolite-hosted rutile mineralisation at the Project.

CEO, Cliff Fitzhenry, commented: “These first assays of reconnaissance samples has confirmed the presence of high-grade saprolite-hosted rutile mineralisation at the Central Rutile Project with grades of up to 2.1% and 1.57% over 1m from surface respectively. XRD analysis has also confirmed that the dominant titanium bearing mineral collected at the Central Rutile project in all samples collected is dominated by rutile. At Nsimbo and Alamba reconnaissance exploration has so far delineated an extensive area of ~41km of strike of rutile mineralisation from surface to end of hole.”

These reconnaissance assays cover 10 shallow auger holes, as well as 12 channel sample localities, which only just scratched the surface of such a large licence package. Our Cameroonian technical team is working expeditiously to prep the samples from the recently completed 24 auger holes covering 237.9m for despatch to the labs in South Africa. These auger holes were drilled to the north of the 41km of strike of defined rutile mineralisation at Alamba and Nsimbo, which we believe represents a highly-prospective target for deep, in-situ hosted rutile mineralisation.”

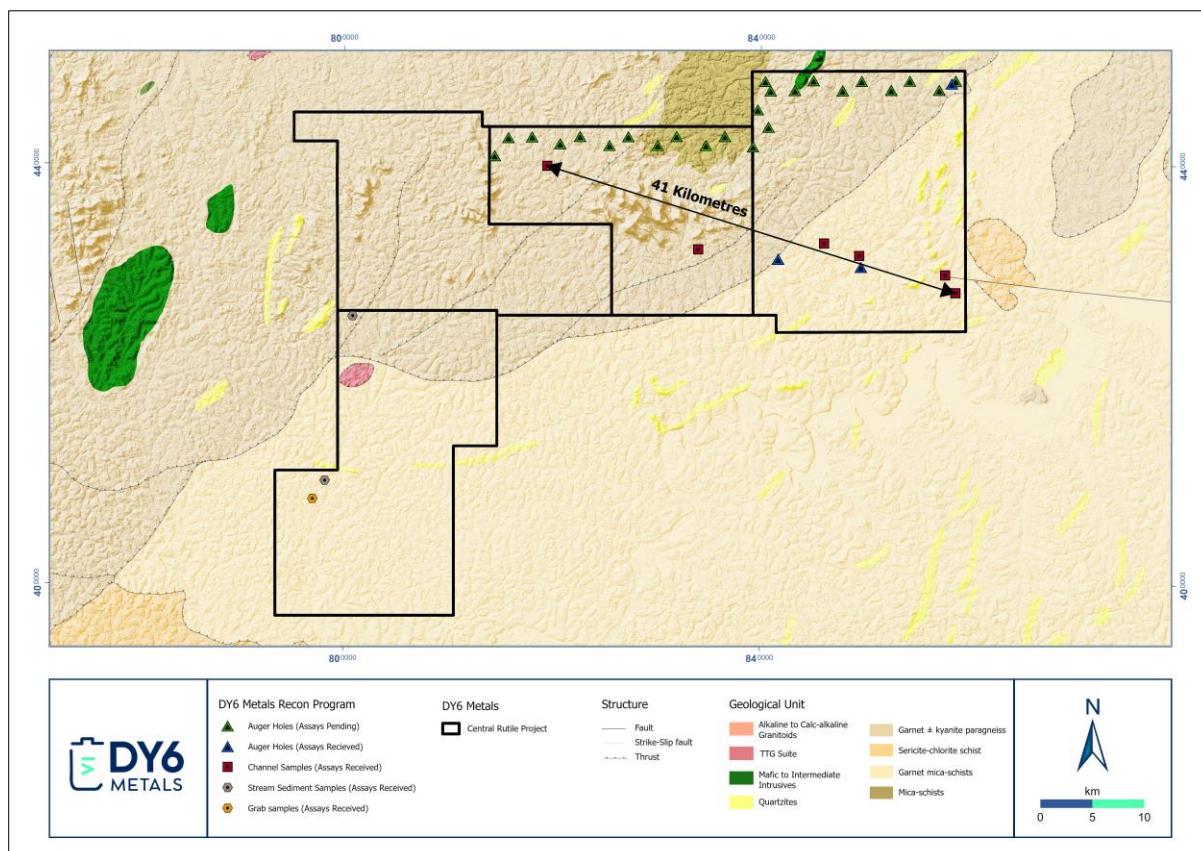


Figure 1: Zoomed in geological map of the Nsimbo and Alamba licences showing the recently completed reconnaissance sampling campaign.

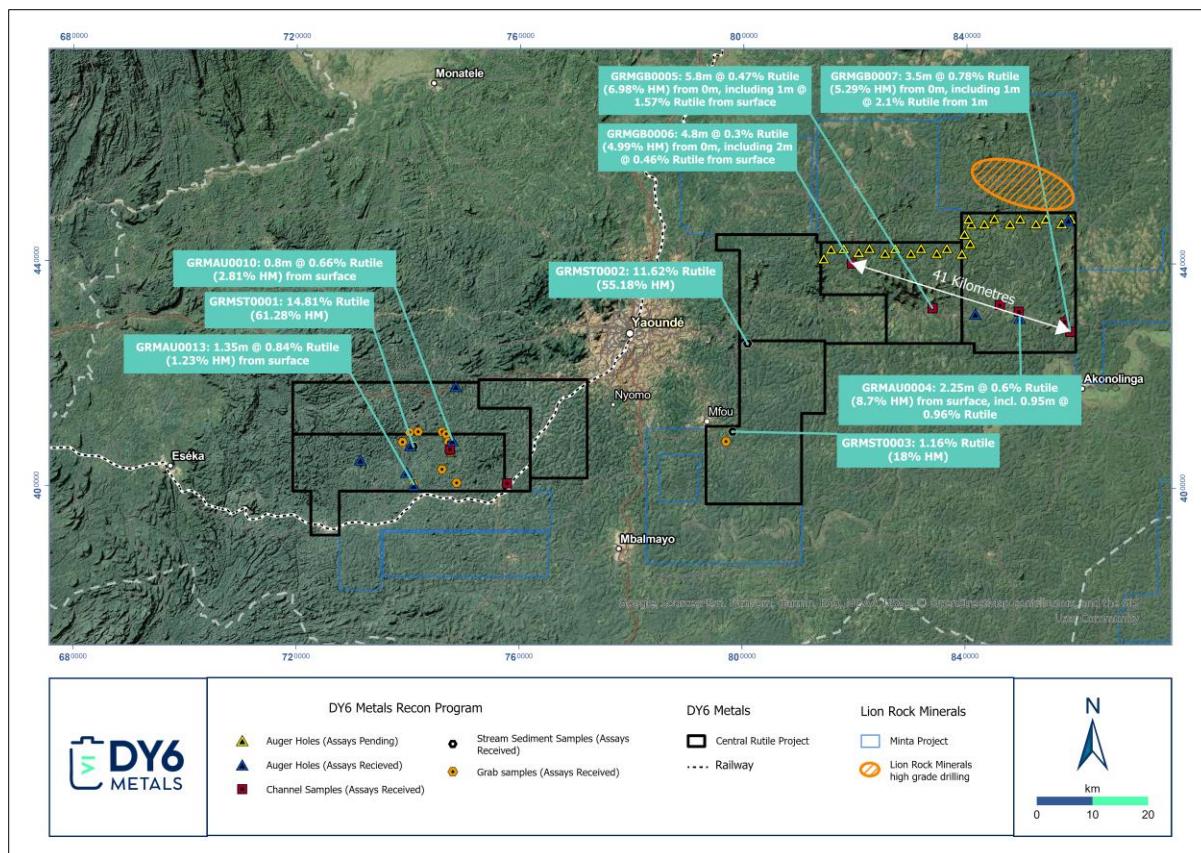


Figure 2: Locations of reconnaissance auger, channel and stream sediment sampling across the Central Rutile Project.

Ongoing work

The Company's systematic soil sampling campaign covering the full 5,901km² project area is nearing 35% complete. The programme, consisting of ~651 samples, will help delineate areas of higher rutile % grades ahead of a first-pass auger campaign.

The Company recently completed the follow-up reconnaissance auger programme at the Nsimbo and Alamba licences (refer announcement 10 July 2025, "Reconnaissance programme extended at the Central Rutile Project"). The objective of the extended reconnaissance programme is to assess the geological continuity and potential extension of mineralisation encountered by Lion Rock Minerals' during recent drilling on their Afanloum licence just north of the border with our Nsimbo licence *Error! Bookmark not defined.* The programme comprised 24 auger holes for 237.9m at an average of 9.9m per hole. Samples from this drill programme are currently being prepped in country and will be fast tracked for assays in a commercial laboratory in South Africa.

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 (Figure 3).

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 Lion Rock 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 LRM Announcement *"First systematic exploration programme discovers significant rutile province in Cameroon"* dated 4 February 2025).

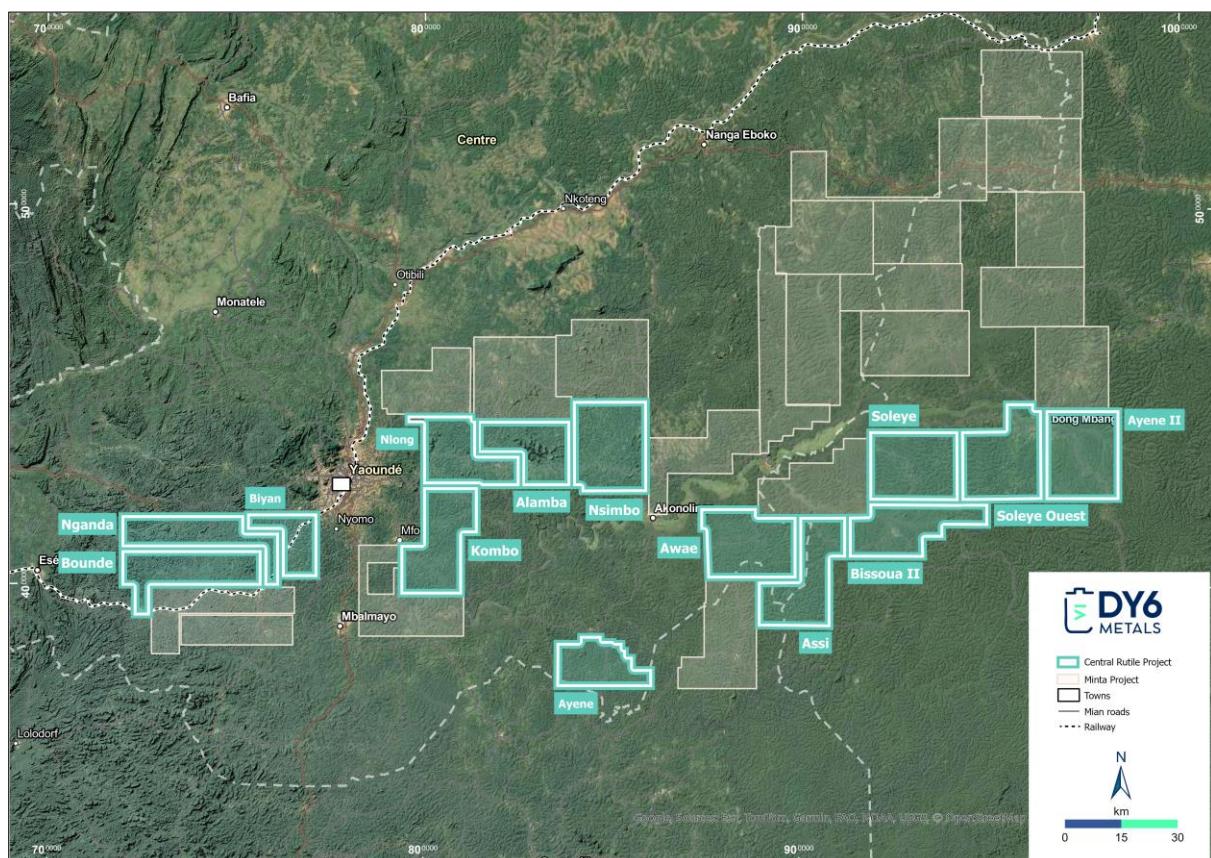


Figure 3: Map of Central Cameroon showing DY6's Central Rutile Project which encompasses 5,901km² of prime geological terrain highly prospective for residual, natural rutile mineralisation.

-ENDS-

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of DY6.

More information

Mr Daniel Smith	Mr Cliff Fitzhenry
Executive Chairman	Chief Executive Officer
dan.smith@dy6metals.com	Clifford.fitzhenry@dy6metals.com

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.

Notes:

1. Only non-mag fraction assayed
2. Oversize material (2mm+) not included in calculations

Table 4: Reconnaissance stream sediment sampling results, Central Rutile Project (UTM32N).

Permit Name	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL	UTM	%HM Bulk	% Rutile Bulk	% Ilmenite Bulk	% Zircon Bulk	% Monazite Bulk
Bounde	GRMST0001	740998	407024	621	32N	61.28	14.81	0.00	0.15	0.62
Kombo	GRMST0002	800862	425529	680	32N	55.18	11.62	0.00	0.16	0.25
Kombo	GRMST0003	798221	409853	605	32N	18.00	1.16	0.00	0.02	0.07

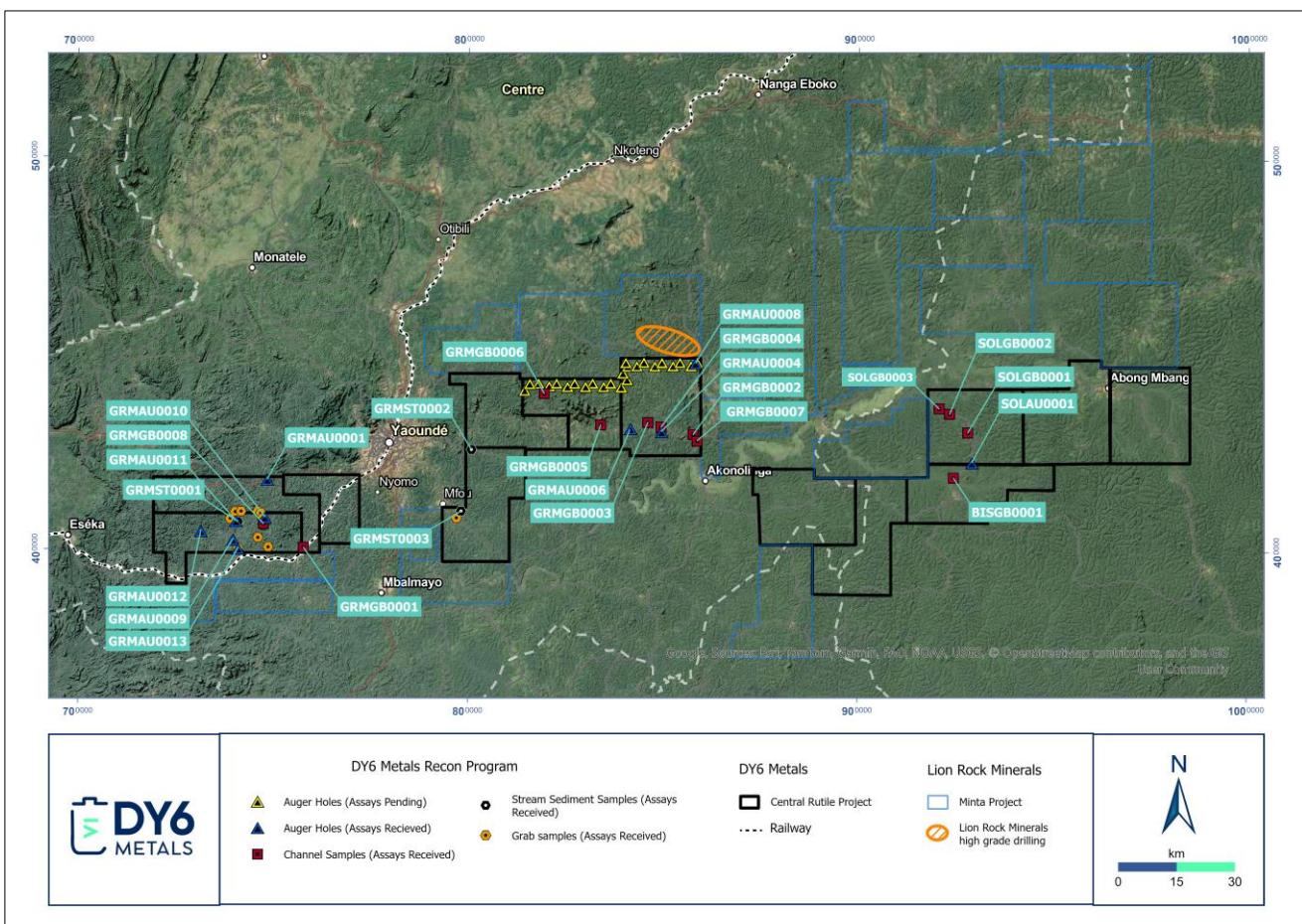


Figure 4: Map showing the location of all the reconnaissance samples collected to date in the Central Rutile project. (Refer to ASX release: 11 August 2025: XRF analysis confirms high-quality of natural rutile, for grab samples).

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"> Refer to ASX release: 11 August 2025: XRF analysis confirms high-quality of natural rutile <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 residual regolith and drilled until blade refusal (maximum ~3m) Samples taken downhole from surface not crossing lithologies (maximum ~3 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>Auger drilling Nsimbo and Alamba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to ASX release: 25 August 2025: Central Rutile Project exploration update. <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.

		<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. 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, 223 samples collected to date All samples are currently being prepared and will be dispatched to a commercial laboratory in South Africa for assays. <p>Refer to ASX release dated 11 July 2025: Systematic Soil Sampling Campaign Commences at the Central Rutile Project Refer to ASX release: 11 August 2025: XRF analysis confirms high-quality of natural rutile Refer to ASX release: 25 August 2025: Central Rutile Project exploration update.</p>
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. 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 5–8 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>Grab samples</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 drilling Nsimbo and Alamba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to ASX release: 25 August 2025: Central Rutile Project exploration update. <p>Soil Sampling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to ASX release: 25 August 2025: Central Rutile Project exploration update. <p>Auger Drilling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were collected downhole using a hand auger not crossing lithological boundaries. • Each sample was individually bagged, tagged, and assigned a unique sample ID. • Duplicates were 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. <p>Soil Sampling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 1m composite sample weighing approximately 5 kg is collected from each site, targeting residual • Organic material was removed prior to sampling to avoid contamination. • Samples were bagged and tagged on site with unique sample IDs. • Duplicates were collected at regular intervals (every 30 samples) for QAQC purposes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) and blanks were inserted into the sample sequence every 20 samples. <p>Stream sediment sampling</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 <p>Auger drilling, Channel samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples were air dried and crushed The samples were split using a rifle splitter to a representative 1.5kg size The 1.5kg samples were dried for 4 hours at 105 °C in an oven and weighed The sample were deslimed at -45micron to -2mm The deslimed samples was dried at 105 °C for 12 hours in an oven and weighed. Sample were shipped to Scientific Services in Cape Town, South Africa for further prep work Heavy liquid separation (HLS) conducted using Tetrabromoethane (TBE) on -45micron to -2.36mm fraction. <1 kg of sample placed into beaker containing TBE. Material agitated using a mechanical shaker and allowed to settle. Process repeated minimum of three times to ensure complete separation. Settling time monitored visually until clear separation observed. Heavy fraction (concentrate) recovered, rinsed with acetone to remove TBE, and dried. Light fraction (floats) dried similarly and discarded. Crushing: Boyd crusher is used to crush the entire sample at 2mm, 90% passing 2mm if required. Quarts rocks as well as thorough brushing and compressed air are used between each sample to ensure no contamination. Milling: Ca steel milling pots are used (either 100CC or 250CC depending on the sample size). Samples milled to 90% passing 75um. Quartz pieces as well as thorough brushing and compressed air are used between each sample. Quality Control: Every 40th sample is sieved on crushing and milling to ensure material is efficiently passing 2mm and 75um. Samples underwent a magnetic separation performed using high-intensity magnetic separator. Magnetic fraction collected; magnetic fraction and non-magnetic fraction retained for analysis. Insufficient sample for magnetic separation the HM conc was used for analysis.
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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>	<p>XRF Technique</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample analysis was performed by Scientific Services in Cape Town, South Africa. • Drying: The milled material is dried at 105degrees Celius for 4 hours. • Loss/Gain on Ignition: Samples loss or gain is measured, 4 hours in a furnace at 900degrees Celsius. • Fused beads: Samples are mixed with a Micro-bead Fusion Flux (Pre-fused Lithium Borates). • Fused: The samples are fused into beads using a X-600 X-Fluxer with Pt crucible and moulds. • XRF: Rigaku, ZX Primus III+, WDXRF. • All Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) are mixed with a Micro-bead Fusion Flux (Pre-fused Lithium Borates). Samples are analysed on a programme named 'Mineral Sands' which consists of 25 CRM's. A blank (AMIS0577) is prepared every 40th sample. A blank and CRMs are analysed as unknowns throughout the batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring. • All of the QAQC data has been statistically assessed, 100% within acceptable QAQC limits as stated by the standard deviation stipulated on the certificate for the reference material used <p>XRD Technique</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample analysis was performed by XRD Analytical & Consulting in Pretoria, South Africa. • Pulverized samples prepared using backloading method for XRD analysis. • Diffractograms collected with Malvern Panalytical Aeris diffractometer (PIXcel detector, fixed slits, Fe-filtered Co-Kα radiation). • Phase identification carried out with X'Pert Highscore Plus software. • Quantitative phase analysis performed using Rietveld refinement. • Results below 0.5 wt% not reported (below quantification limit). • Selected samples re-analysed and validated against XRF results.
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. • 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>All Sample points</p> <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 • No independent audits or reviews data have been undertaken.
Audits or reviews	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	

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 to Table 1: Licence tenement details of the DY6's Douala Basin HMS and Central Rutile Projects in Cameroon. Nganda, Nsimbo, Kombo, Bounde, Alamba, Biyan and Nlond 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	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"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The program has been completed • XYZ data based on handheld GPS • All auger drill holes vertical • Refer to Table 2: Auger drilling results, Central Rutile Project • Refer to Table 3: Channel sampling results, Central Rutile Project • Refer to Table 4: Stream sediment sampling results, Central Rutile Project • Refer to Table 5: XRF results, Central Rutile Project • Refer to Table 6: XRD results, Central Rutile Project
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>Bulk heavy mineral and individual mineral percentages were determined on an oven-dry basis from 1.5 kg splits following magnetic separation. Mineral abundances were quantified by X-ray diffraction (XRD) using Rietveld refinement and cross-checked against X-ray fluorescence (XRF) oxide chemistry for TiO_2, ZrO_2, P_2O_5, and Fe_2O_3. Rutile, zircon, and monazite percentages were quantified from the non-magnetic fraction, with adjustments applied for the rutile:anatase ratio. Ilmenite was measured from the magnetic fraction when sufficient sample was available or alternatively from the bulk heavy mineral concentrate.</p> <p>No weighting, averaging, or cut-off grades were applied in calculating mineral percentages; results represent raw assay data from discrete samples. All values were</p>

		validated against XRF results and reported with appropriate detection limits to ensure data accuracy and consistency.
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. • The data isn't sufficient to compile relationships
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 ongoing programs 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.
Further Work	<p><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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.