ASX Announcement
ASX:DY6

25 November 2025

Kasiya-Style Flake Graphite Confirmed
In-situ Rutile grades up to 0.88%

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HIGHLIGHTS

- ***Multiple thick rutile zones:*** *Intersected from surface, including:*
  - *11m @ 0.49% inc.* ***4m @ 0.63% rutile inc. 1m @ 0.88% rutile***
  - *11m @ 0.47% inc.* ***3m @ 0.54% rutile***
  - *5m @ 0.51% inc.* ***3m @ 0.65% rutile inc. 1m @ 0.78% rutile***
  - *9m @ 0.42% inc.* ***3m @ 0.52% rutile***
- ***Dual-commodity advantage:*** *Newly confirmed graphite results highlight a* ***compelling rutile-graphite system*** *enhancing project value, with results including:*
  - *2m @ 0.48% TGC inc.* ***1m @ 0.6% TGC (total graphitic carbon)***
  - *5.6m @ 0.3% TGC inc.* ***2m @ 0.5% TGC***
  - *9m @ 0.27% TGC*
  - *7m @ 0.29% TGC*
  - ***All holes assayed ended in graphite mineralisation****, with grades increasing into the saprolite horizon*
- ***Geological model validated****: Flake graphite in lower mottled and saprolite zones confirms the Central Rutile Project's* ***clear geological parallel*** *to Sovereign Metals world-class flake graphite and rutile project, Kasiya, in Malawi.*
- ***Previous reconnaissance*** *auger drilling and channel sampling returned up to* ***1.57% and 2.1% in-situ rutile.***
- ***Low-cost, high-margin production potential:*** *Saprolite-hosted flake graphite is accessible and simple to process with low opex compared to hard rock deposits.*
- ***Follow-up drilling will target deeper, higher-grade zones:*** *Systematic exploration at Bounde and Nganda comprising regional soil sampling and targeted hand auger drilling to delineate higher grade rutile and graphite zones is ongoing.*

DY6 Metals Ltd (ASX: DY6, "**DY6**" or "**Company**") is pleased to announce **rutile and graphite assays** from reconnaissance auger drilling at the Nsimbo and Alamba licences, key prospects within the Central Rutile Project in Cameroon. These results highlight the project's world-class potential and strengthen DY6's position in the fast-growing critical minerals sector.

Following **visual confirmation of flake graphite** in multiple holes, DY6 submitted 47 samples from 7 holes to Intertek Ghana for detailed analysis. The occurrence of flake graphite within the lower mottled and saprolite horizons **strongly validates the Project's geological model** and highlights a clear geological parallel to Sovereign Metals' world-class graphite and rutile

project, Kasiya, in Malawi. All holes assayed ended in graphite mineralisation, with grades increasing into the saprolite horizon. This mirrors the Kasiya profile and highlights the significant depth potential at the Central Rutile Project.

The reconnaissance campaign was executed on a wide-spaced 2x1km single staggered pattern grid, along the northern border of Alamba and Nsimbo, with holes drilled to a maximum depth of 11m. This reconnaissance campaign was planned in order to test potential extension of mineralisation intersected by Lion Rock Minerals on their Afanloum permit north of Nsimbi and Alamba[1], as well as to test the mineralisation potential of the garnet, kyanite paragneiss geological unit in that area.

Both rutile and flake graphite mineralisation remain open at the base of multiple holes, confirming significant depth potential for high-grade zones throughout the Central Rutile Project.

Auger drilling is currently underway at the Company's Bounde and Nganda licences west of Yaounde, with ongoing auger drilling to be guided by results of the systematic soil sampling programme.

CEO, Cliff Fitzhenry, commented:

"These results mark a significant and transformational step forward for the Central Rutile Project. The discovery of flake graphite mineralisation within the mottled clay and saprolite horizons shows a clear Kasiya-style enrichment profile. The prospects demonstrate clean, saprolite-hosted and free-dig graphite, with grades increasing into the saprolite horizon and remaining open in all holes assayed to date.

Importantly, with the strong, natural rutile prospectivity of the project, these results point to the exciting dual commodity opportunity for the Central Rutile Project. Combining premium, high-purity natural rutile potential near surface along with high-quality, flake graphite is a game-changing development. These results could position the project as a strategic, low-cost, multi-commodity, critical minerals asset in West Africa. We are continuing our project-wide soil sampling, as well as targeted hand-auger drilling, across the project."

Next Steps

- **Ongoing auger drilling:** Expanding coverage at Bounde and Nganda, guided by systematic soil sampling results.
- **Follow-up targeting:** Verification drilling of historical data along with deeper drilling to define high-grade rutile and graphite zones.
- **Assay results:** Onsite laboratory to fast-track results, significantly improving turnaround times and providing a steady stream of news flow.

[1] Refer to Lion Rock Minerals ASX announcement dated 12 August 2025 "Drilling confirms the expansion of major mineralized system at Minta"

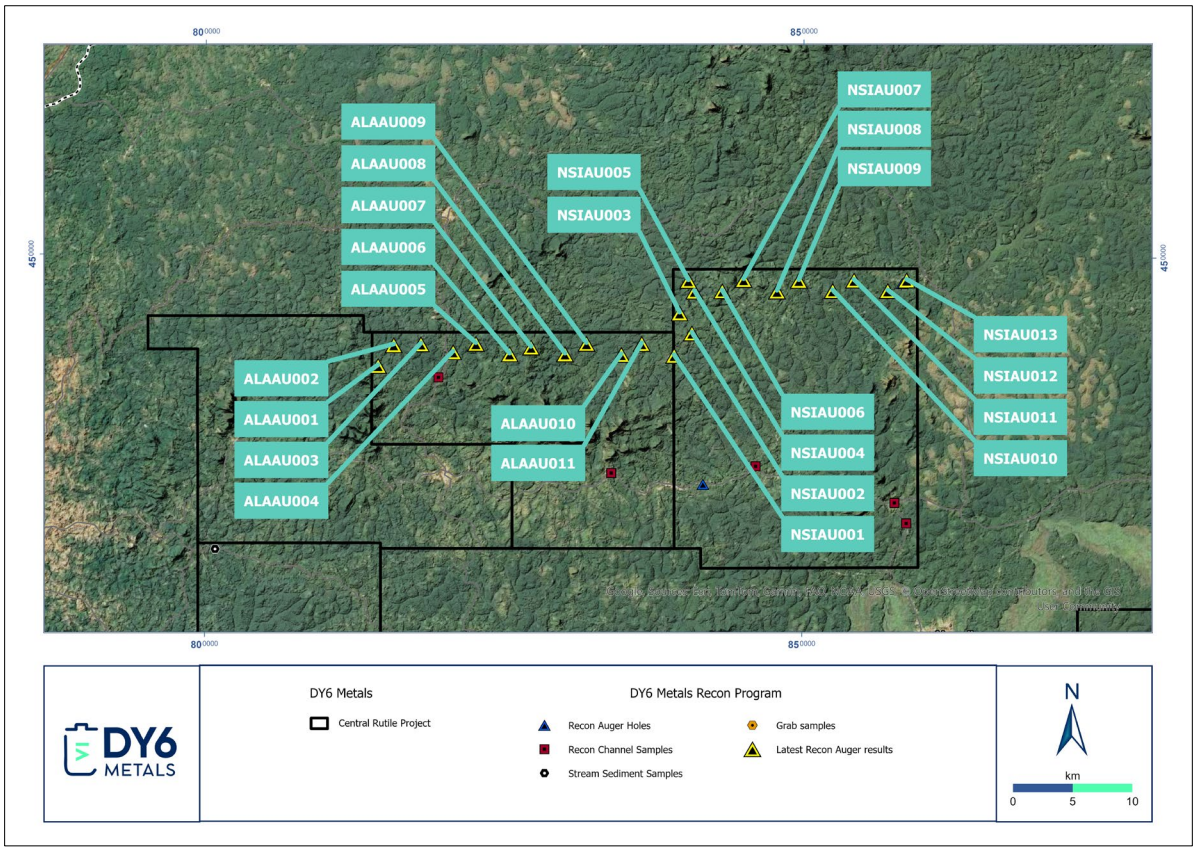

Figure 1: *Map showing the location of the 24 mechanised auger drill holes drilled on the Nsimbo and Alamba licences at the Central Rutile Project.*

Figure 2**:** *Image depicting disseminated flake graphite (0.6%) with metallic grey lustre and streaks, hosted in a ferruginous clay matrix within the mottled zone (ALAAU004, 8–9 m), observed during desliming.*

***Figure 3**: Image depicting disseminated flake graphite (0.47%) with metallic grey lustre and streaks, hosted in a ferruginous clay matrix within the mottled zone (ALAAU001, 9–10 m), observed during desliming.*

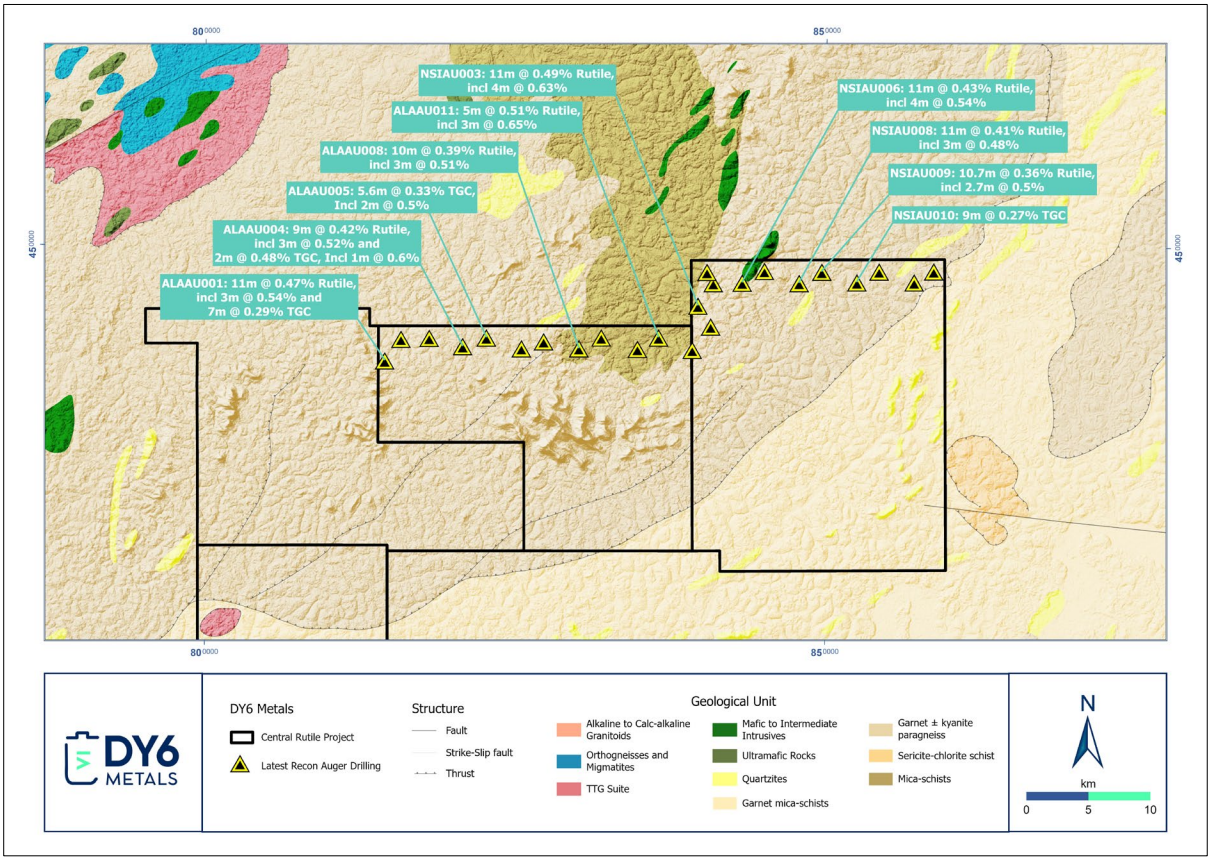

***Figure 4**: Regional geological map with the 24 drilled mechanised auger reconnaissance holes and the significant intercepts labelled.*

Table 1: Auger drilling results (rutile only), Central Rutile Project (UTM32N & UTM33N).

Tenement	HoleID	Interval Thickness	Rutile %	From (m) Downhole	Comments
Alamba	ALAAU001	11	0.47%	Surface	Open at depth
Alamba	***incl***	***3***	***0.54%***	***8***	
Alamba	ALAAU004	9	0.42%	Surface	Open at depth
Alamba	***incl***	***3***	***0.52%***	***6***	
Alamba	ALAAU008	10	0.39%	Surface	Open at depth
Alamba	***incl***	***3***	***0.51%***	***Surface***	
Alamba	ALAAU010	8	0.35%	Surface	Open at depth
Alamba	ALAAU011	5	0.51%	Surface	Open at depth
Alamba	***incl***	***3***	***0.65%***	***2***	
Nsimbo	NSIAU003	11	0.49%	Surface	Open at depth
Nsimbo	***incl***	***4***	***0.63%***	***5***	
Nsimbo	NSIAU006	11	0.43%	Surface	Open at depth
Nsimbo	***incl***	***4***	***0.54%***	***5.8***	
Nsimbo	NSIAU008	11	0.41%	Surface	Open at depth
Nsimbo	***incl***	***3***	***0.48%***	***7***	
Nsimbo	NSIAU009	10.7	0.36%	Surface	Open at depth
Nsimbo	***incl***	***2.7***	***0.5%***	***Surface***	

***Note:** only holes with >0.5% rutile intercept are reported above

Table 2: Auger drilling results (graphite only), Central Rutile Project (UTM32N & UTM33N).

Tenement	HoleID	Interval Thickness m	% Graphite	From (m) Downhole	Comments
Nsimbo	NSIAU004	4.75	0.23%	5.4	
Nsimbo	NSIAU006	8.2	0.21%	2.8	
Nsimbo	NSIAU008	4	0.18%	7	
Nsimbo	NSIAU010	9	0.27%	2	
Alamba	ALAAU001	7	0.29%	4	
Alamba	ALAAU004	2	0.48%	7	**Including 1m @ 0.6%**
Alamba	ALAAU005	5.6	0.33%	3	**Including 2m @ 0.5%**

Central Rutile Project

The Central Rutile Project consists of 21 exploration permits[2] under valid applications covering 8,782km^2 across an area rapidly emerging as a globally significant rutile province within Central Cameroon. The project area is predominantly underlain by ± garnet mica-schist and kyanite bearing paragneiss bedrock (see **Figure 6**), which are 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 analogous to **Sovereign Metal's** Tier 1 Kasiya deposit in Malawi (the world's largest primary rutile deposit with 1.8 billion tons at 1.0% rutile and 1.4% graphite).

Graphite tends to be predominantly concentrated within the mottled and saprolite zones, as it is progressively oxidized and degraded near the surface. The concentration typically increases with depth within the lower mottled and saprolite horizons, reflecting partial preservation in less oxidized conditions deeper in the profile.

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 3 main production centres, with Yaoundé West being one of them.

[2] 7 exploration permits, making up the Yaounde West package, are subject to completion of the transaction.

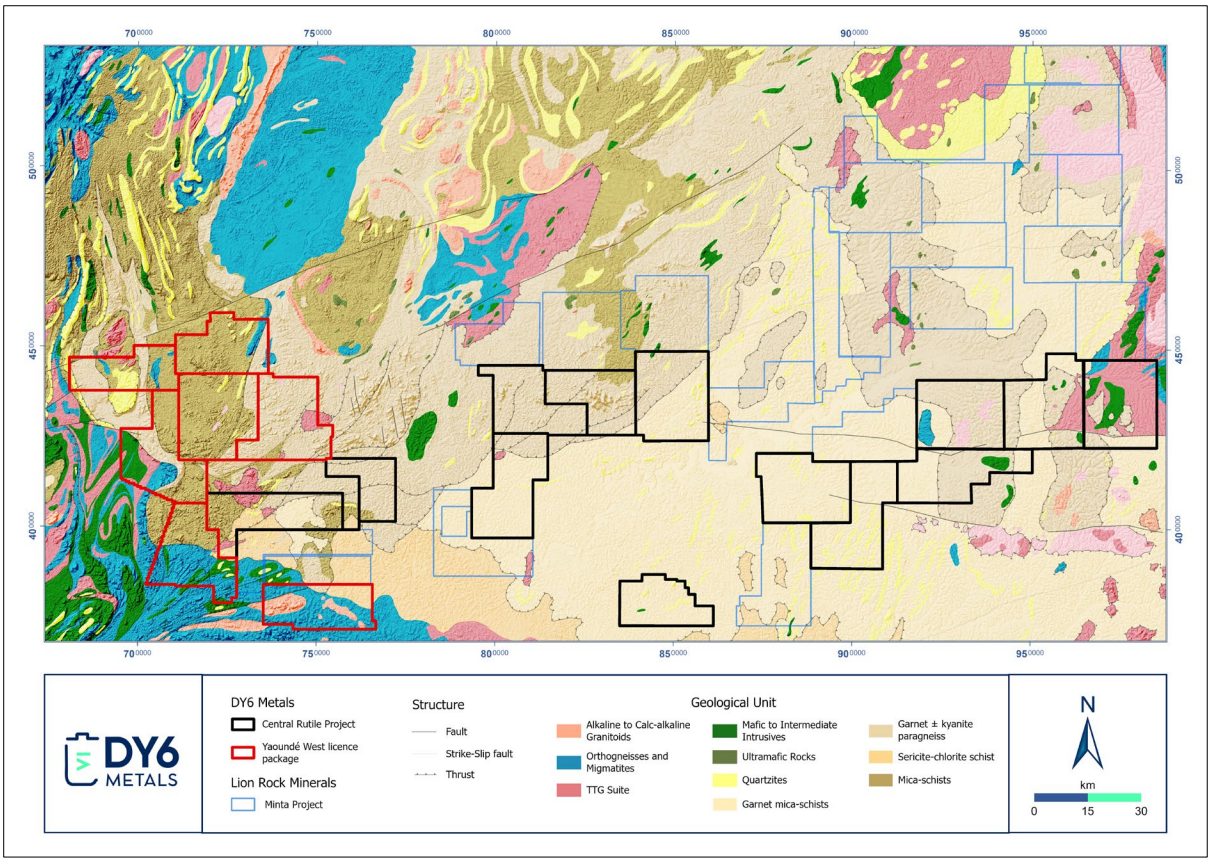

Figure 6: *Map of Central Cameroon showing DY6's Central Rutile Project which encompasses 8,782km^2 of prime geological terrain highly prospective for residual, natural rutile mineralisation. Note: The Company has entered into a binding term sheet to acquire the Yaounde West licence package (in red) subject to completion of the transaction. Refer ASX announcement dated 15 September 2025.*

-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

For Investor or media related enquiries:

Jessica Fertig
Tau Media
jessica@taumedia.com.au

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.

Table 3: Drill hole data, Central Rutile Project (UTM32N & UTM33N).

Tenement	HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	UTM	Depth (m)
Alamba	ALAAU001	814453	440896	723	UTM_32N	11
Alamba	ALAAU002	815759	442624	717	UTM_32N	11
Alamba	ALAAU003	818033	442707	656	UTM_32N	10
Alamba	ALAAU004	820730	442055	710	UTM_32N	9
Alamba	ALAAU005	822638	442755	707	UTM_32N	8.6
Alamba	ALAAU006	825463	441901	743	UTM_32N	11
Alamba	ALAAU007	827252	442467	758	UTM_32N	11
Alamba	ALAAU008	830096	441914	670	UTM_32N	10
Alamba	ALAAU009	831894	442790	652	UTM_32N	9
Alamba	ALAAU010	168467	441875	651	UTM_33N	8
Alamba	ALAAU011	170175	442779	631	UTM_33N	5
Nsimbo	NSIAU001	172883	441781	653	UTM_33N	9.7
Nsimbo	NSIAU002	174376	443639	719	UTM_33N	11
Nsimbo	NSIAU003	173355	445310	654	UTM_33N	11
Nsimbo	NSIAU004	174600	447108	662	UTM_33N	11
Nsimbo	NSIAU005	174099	448004	670	UTM_33N	8.30
Nsimbo	NSIAU006	176929	447134	724	UTM_33N	11
Nsimbo	NSIAU007	178726	448063	675	UTM_33N	10
Nsimbo	NSIAU008	181517	447090	726	UTM_33N	11
Nsimbo	NSIAU009	183348	447979	731	UTM_33N	10
Nsimbo	NSIAU010	186168	447120	712	UTM_33N	11
Nsimbo	NSIAU011	187962	447987	700	UTM_33N	11
Nsimbo	NSIAU012	190781	447104	682	UTM_33N	10
Nsimbo	NSIAU013	192362	447980	687	UTM_33N	8.60

**All holes were vertical.*

Table 4: Reconnaissance hand-auger drilling significant assay results, Central Rutile Project.

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval m	% Rutile Bulk	% TGC
NSIAU006	0,00	0,80	0,80	0,51	
NSIAU006	0,80	1,80	1,00	0,33	
NSIAU006	1,80	2,80	1,00	0,28	
NSIAU006	2,80	3,80	1,00	0,32	0,23
NSIAU006	3,80	4,80	1,00	0,33	0,19
NSIAU006	4,80	5,80	1,00	0,40	0,20
NSIAU006	5,80	6,80	1,00	0,52	0,20
NSIAU006	6,80	7,80	1,00	0,65	0,19
NSIAU006	7,80	8,80	1,00	0,48	0,35
NSIAU006	8,80	9,80	1,00	0,53	0,20
NSIAU006	9,80	11,00	1,20	0,42	0,11
NSIAU004	0,00	1,00	1,00	0,36	
NSIAU004	1,00	2,00	1,00	0,40	
NSIAU004	2,00	3,00	1,00	0,33	
NSIAU004	3,00	4,00	1,00	0,39	
NSIAU004	4,00	5,40	1,40	0,35	
NSIAU004	5,40	6,40	1,00	0,26	0,19
NSIAU004	6,40	8,15	1,75	0,23	0,24
NSIAU004	8,15	9,15	1,00	0,29	0,25
NSIAU004	9,15	10,15	1,00	0,16	0,24
NSIAU009	0,00	1,00	1,00	0,50	
NSIAU009	1,00	2,00	1,00	0,52	
NSIAU009	2,00	2,70	0,70	0,48	
NSIAU009	2,70	4,00	1,30	0,21	
NSIAU009	4,00	5,00	1,00	0,23	
NSIAU009	5,00	6,00	1,00	0,31	
NSIAU009	6,00	7,00	1,00	0,23	
NSIAU009	7,00	8,00	1,00	0,37	
NSIAU009	8,00	9,00	1,00	0,22	
NSIAU009	9,00	10,00	1,00	0,50	
NSIAU009	10,00	10,70	0,70	0,47	
NSIAU003	0,00	1,00	1,00	0,42	
NSIAU003	1,00	2,00	1,00	0,42	
NSIAU003	2,00	3,00	1,00	0,39	
NSIAU003	3,00	4,00	1,00	0,39	
NSIAU003	4,00	5,00	1,00	0,44	
NSIAU003	5,00	6,00	1,00	0,46	
NSIAU003	6,00	7,00	1,00	0,88	
NSIAU003	7,00	8,00	1,00	0,43	
NSIAU003	8,00	9,00	1,00	0,74	
NSIAU003	9,00	10,00	1,00	0,45	
NSIAU003	10,00	11,00	1,00	0,42	
NSIAU008	0,00	1,00	1,00	0,43	
NSIAU008	1,00	2,00	1,00	0,42	
NSIAU008	2,00	3,00	1,00	0,35	
NSIAU008	3,00	4,00	1,00	0,42	
NSIAU008	4,00	5,00	1,00	0,40	
NSIAU008	5,00	6,00	1,00	0,37	0,06
NSIAU008	6,00	7,00	1,00	0,32	0,08
NSIAU008	7,00	8,00	1,00	0,61	0,22
NSIAU008	8,00	9,00	1,00	0,43	0,20
NSIAU008	9,00	10,00	1,00	0,41	0,16
NSIAU008	10,00	11,00	1,00	0,32	0,13
NSIAU010	0,00	1,00	1,00	0,39	

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval m	% Rutile Bulk	% TGC
NSIAU010	1,00	2,00	1,00	0,19	
NSIAU010	2,00	3,00	1,00	0,17	0,20
NSIAU010	3,00	4,00	1,00	0,22	0,20
NSIAU010	4,00	5,00	1,00	0,21	0,23
NSIAU010	5,00	6,00	1,00	0,23	0,20
NSIAU010	6,00	7,00	1,00	0,09	0,26
NSIAU010	7,00	8,00	1,00	0,04	0,31
NSIAU010	8,00	9,00	1,00	0,03	0,34
NSIAU010	9,00	10,00	1,00	0,03	0,30
NSIAU010	10,00	11,00	1,00	0,02	0,34
ALAAU001	0,00	1,00	1,00	0,46	
ALAAU001	1,00	2,00	1,00	0,43	
ALAAU001	2,00	3,00	1,00	0,44	
ALAAU001	3,00	4,00	1,00	0,47	
ALAAU001	4,00	5,00	1,00	0,41	0,25
ALAAU001	5,00	6,00	1,00	0,47	0,22
ALAAU001	6,00	7,00	1,00	0,42	0,26
ALAAU001	7,00	8,00	1,00	0,41	0,17
ALAAU001	8,00	9,00	1,00	0,53	0,30
ALAAU001	9,00	10,00	1,00	0,48	0,47
ALAAU001	10,00	11,00	1,00	0,60	0,33
ALAAU004	0,00	1,00	1,00	0,58	
ALAAU004	1,00	2,00	1,00	0,37	
ALAAU004	2,00	3,00	1,00	0,20	0,09
ALAAU004	3,00	4,00	1,00	0,28	0,08
ALAAU004	4,00	5,00	1,00	0,35	0,13
ALAAU004	5,00	6,00	1,00	0,45	0,11
ALAAU004	6,00	7,00	1,00	0,61	0,14
ALAAU004	7,00	8,00	1,00	0,46	0,35
ALAAU004	8,00	9,00	1,00	0,49	0,60
ALAAU005	0,00	1,00	1,00	0,47	
ALAAU005	1,00	2,00	1,00	0,15	
ALAAU005	2,00	3,00	1,00	0,13	
ALAAU005	3,00	4,00	1,00	0,11	0,15
ALAAU005	4,00	5,00	1,00	0,18	0,20
ALAAU005	5,00	6,00	1,00	0,18	0,28
ALAAU005	6,00	7,00	1,00	0,14	0,34
ALAAU005	7,00	8,00	1,00	0,10	0,57
ALAAU005	8,00	8,60	0,60	0,07	0,43
ALAAU008	0,00	1,00	1,00	0,52	
ALAAU008	1,00	2,00	1,00	0,53	
ALAAU008	2,00	3,00	1,00	0,48	
ALAAU008	3,00	4,00	1,00	0,17	
ALAAU008	4,00	5,00	1,00	0,47	
ALAAU008	5,00	6,00	1,00	0,45	
ALAAU008	6,00	7,00	1,00	0,41	
ALAAU008	7,00	8,00	1,00	0,43	
ALAAU008	8,00	9,00	1,00	0,22	
ALAAU008	9,00	10,00	1,00	0,24	
ALAAU010	0,00	1,00	1,00	0,57	
ALAAU010	1,00	2,00	1,00	0,14	
ALAAU010	2,00	3,00	1,00	0,26	
ALAAU010	3,00	4,00	1,00	0,46	
ALAAU010	4,00	5,00	1,00	0,28	
ALAAU010	5,00	6,00	1,00	0,45	
ALAAU010	6,00	7,00	1,00	0,58	

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval m	% Rutile Bulk	% TGC
ALAAU010	7,00	8,00	1,00	0,04	
ALAAU011	0,00	1,00	1,00	0,25	
ALAAU011	1,00	2,00	1,00	0,38	
ALAAU011	2,00	3,00	1,00	0,50	
ALAAU011	3,00	4,00	1,00	0,66	
ALAAU011	4,00	5,00	1,00	0,78	

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Auger Drilling** • Samples collected using a manually operated motorized auger with a 100 mm bit diameter. • 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 1m intervals downhole from surface. • Samples were dried and stored on site under the supervision of a DY6 employee or consultant. • Dried samples were securely stored and transported to the in-country preparation facility in Yaoundé. • Each 1m bulk sample (average 4.7 kg) was split to 1.5 kg sub-sample using a riffle splitter at the companies in-country preparation facility for HM analysis. • A further 1.5 kg sub-sample was taken for graphite analysis on selected holes. • Samples were shipped to Scientific Services in Cape Town, South Africa, for HM and XRF analysis. • XRD analysis was completed by XRD Analytical & Consulting in Pretoria, South Africa. • Graphite samples were prepared by Interlink in Gabon and sent to their laboratory in Ghana for analysis. • Industry best practice was applied throughout sample preparation to minimise the risk of contamination. • Industry-standard procedures were followed for the collection, handling and processing of samples for assay. • A total of 24 drillholes have been completed. **Database Management** • For Database control and management the company has changed this programs collar ID's from previous releases. Please note that the **nomenclature** and the hole sequence stays the same only three (3) zero's (0) was removed to shorten the ID. Please see the ID changes below. **Collar ID** / **New Collar ID** ALAAU000001 / ALAAU001 ALAAU000002 / ALAAU002 ALAAU000003 / ALAAU003

		<table><tr><td>ALAAU000004</td><td>ALAAU004</td></tr><tr><td>ALAAU000005</td><td>ALAAU005</td></tr><tr><td>ALAAU000006</td><td>ALAAU006</td></tr><tr><td>ALAAU000007</td><td>ALAAU007</td></tr><tr><td>ALAAU000008</td><td>ALAAU008</td></tr><tr><td>ALAAU000009</td><td>ALAAU009</td></tr><tr><td>ALAAU000010</td><td>ALAAU010</td></tr><tr><td>ALAAU000011</td><td>ALAAU011</td></tr><tr><td>NSIAU000001</td><td>NSIAU001</td></tr><tr><td>NSIAU000002</td><td>NSIAU002</td></tr><tr><td>NSIAU000003</td><td>NSIAU003</td></tr><tr><td>NSIAU000004</td><td>NSIAU004</td></tr><tr><td>NSIAU000005</td><td>NSIAU005</td></tr><tr><td>NSIAU000006</td><td>NSIAU006</td></tr><tr><td>NSIAU000007</td><td>NSIAU007</td></tr><tr><td>NSIAU000008</td><td>NSIAU008</td></tr><tr><td>NSIAU000009</td><td>NSIAU009</td></tr><tr><td>NSIAU000010</td><td>NSIAU010</td></tr><tr><td>NSIAU000011</td><td>NSIAU011</td></tr><tr><td>NSIAU000012</td><td>NSIAU012</td></tr><tr><td>NSIAU000013</td><td>NSIAU013</td></tr></table> Refer to ASX release: 11 August 2025: XRF analysis confirms high-quality of natural rutile, for grab samples Refer ASX release: 15 September 2025: DY6 Acquires Previous Rutile Mining Site, Expanding Project Landholding to 8,782km2
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc)*	**Auger drilling** • Vertical auger drilling conducted using manually operated motorized auger with 100mm diameter bit. • Drilling continued until blade refusal or end of rods for the machine. • No drilling fluids, casing, or downhole equipment used. • Drilling suitable for near-surface geochemical sampling.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**Auger drilling** • 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.

Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**Auger drilling** • 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).
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**Auger Drilling:** • Samples were collected downhole using a manually operated motorized auger at 1m intervals • Each sample was individually bagged, tagged, and assigned a unique sample ID. • Lab-duplicates were collected every 20 samples for QAQC purposes. • QA/QC inserts followed a fixed sequence: CRM every 10 samples, lab duplicate every 5 samples thereafter, and a blank every subsequent 5 samples • 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 and oven and weighed • The sample were deslimed at -45-600micron 600micron-1mm and +1mm fractions • 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 -45-600micron 600micron-1mm fraction. • 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. • +1mm fraction was crushed and XRF • 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.

		• HM conc for each fraction was used for analysis. **Graphite** Sample prep was performed by Intertek in Gabon • Sample was dried, crushed and pulverize to 85% passing 75 microns
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established*	**XRF Technique** • HM 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, ZSX 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 **XRD Technique** • 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. **Intertek** TGC was performed by Intertek Ghana • The sample was treated with a weak acid, diluted HCl to dissolve and remove non-graphitic carbon • The residue from the acid digestion was roasted at 420°C to remove any residual organic carbon • The sample which contains the graphitic carbon, is then analysed using a Carbon/Sulfur (CS) analyser. The analyser uses high-temperature combustion furnace and infrared (IR) spectroscopy to determine the TGC. • Detection limit of 0.1% to 40% TGC • Intertek inserts internal QAQC at regular intervals

Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No third-party verification recorded. • No twinned boreholes were drilled. • No adjustments to data have been recorded.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control*	**All Sample points** • Hand-held Garmin G65S GPS. • UTM WGS84 Sector 33N. • UTM WGS84 Sector 32N
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The auger drilling was completed on a 2km x 1km staggered single point recon grid spacing on Alambo and Nsimbo. • Auger drilling reconnaissance program is not sufficient to establish a Mineral resource and or reserve
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling is completed in a vertical orientation with manual operated motorized auger sampler and 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 based on the high HM results of Lion Rock minerals in the area. 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	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were collected and accounted for by DY6 employees/consultants. All samples were bagged into plastic bags and closed with cable ties.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area*	Refer ASX release: 15 September 2025: DY6 Acquires Previous Rutile Mining Site, Expanding Project Landholding to 8,782km2 for Licence tenement details of the DY6's Douala Basin HMS and Central Rutile Projects in Cameroon. 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.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical exploration on the Central projects by the Bureau Minier de la France d'Outre-Mer (Syndicat du Rutile) from 1950–1952.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project area is predominantly underlain by ± garnet mica-schist and kyanite bearing paragneiss bedrock, which are 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. Graphite tends to be predominantly concentrated within the mottled and saprolite zones, as it is progressively oxidized and degraded near the surface. The concentration typically increases with depth within the lower mottled and saprolite horizons, reflecting partial preservation in less oxidized conditions deeper in the profile. The exploration model further proposes that subsequent erosion and fluvial transport rework these materials, concentrating rutile and other valuable heavy minerals into alluvial deposits.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• The program has been completed • XYZ data based on handheld GPS • All auger drill holes vertical • Refer to Table 1: Auger drilling results (rutile only) • Refer to Table 2: Auger drilling results (graphite only) • Refer to Table 3: Drill hole data • Refer to Table 4: Recon results, Central Rutile Project **Database Management** • Refer to the JORC table 1, Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data. • Under Sampling Techniques – list a note of drill collar information (For Database control and management the company has changed this programs collar ID's from previous releases. Please note that the **nomenclature** and the hole sequence stays the same only three (3) zero's (0) was removed to shorten the ID. Please see the ID changes below).
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Bulk heavy mineral and individual mineral percentages were determined on an oven-dry basis from 1.5 kg splits followed by HM conc of +45-600micron and +600micron-1mm fractions. Mineral abundances were quantified by X-ray diffraction (XRD) using

	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Rietveld refinement and cross-checked and quantified Rutile, zircon, and monazite percentages against X-ray fluorescence (XRF) oxide chemistry for TiO_2, ZrO_2, P_2O_5, and Fe_2O_3. No weighting, averaging, or cut-off grades were applied in calculating mineral percentages; results represent bulk assay data from the samples listed in the release. All values were validated against XRF results and reported with appropriate detection limits to ensure data accuracy and consistency.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All boreholes were vertical; all data is based on downhole width. • The data isn't sufficient to compile true relationships
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• All maps and diagrams can be found within the body of the release
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• 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	*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.*	• Assessment of other substantive exploration data is not yet complete however considered immaterial at this stage.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Regional soil sampling is ongoing • Verification auger drilling on BRG historical high grade zone • In country laboratory build and commission